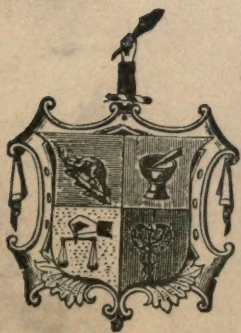




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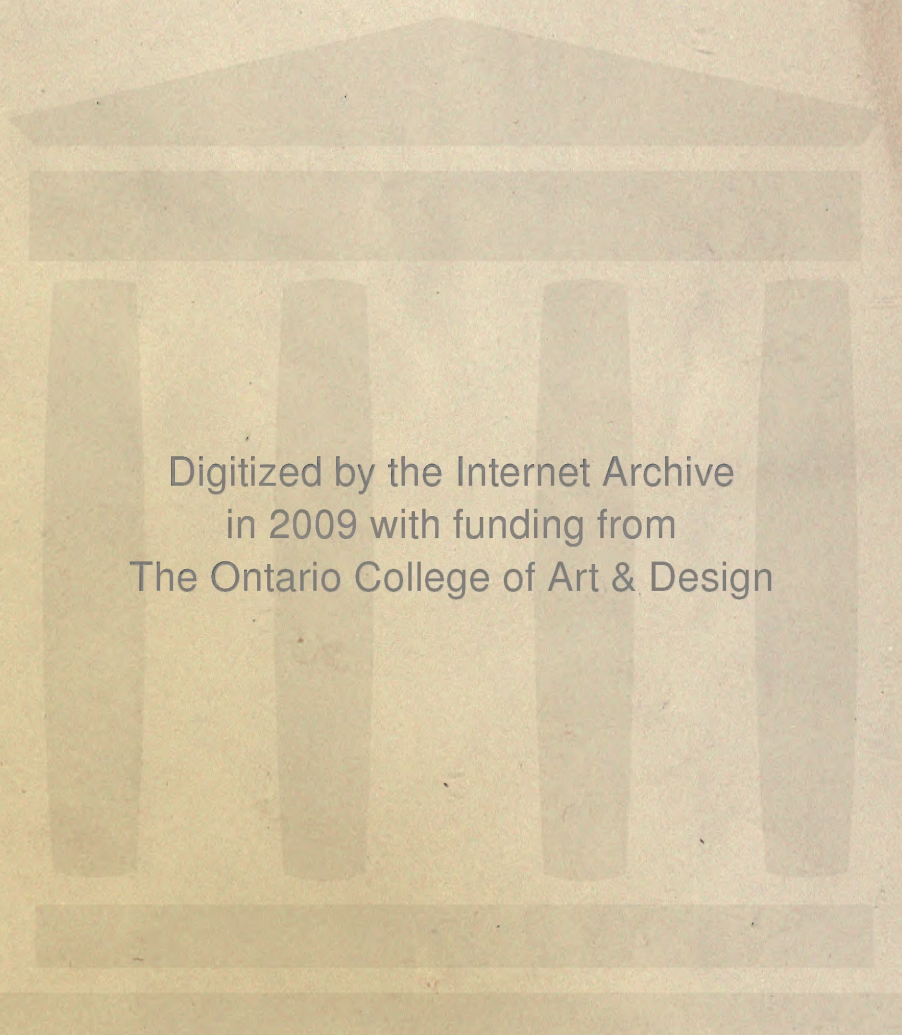
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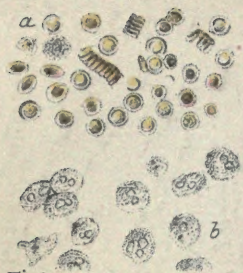


Fig. 1.

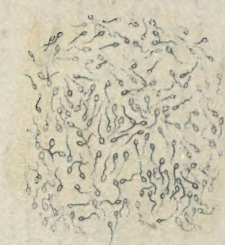


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

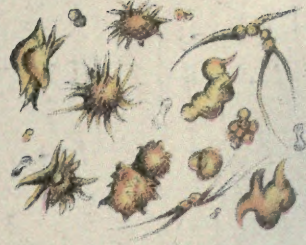


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

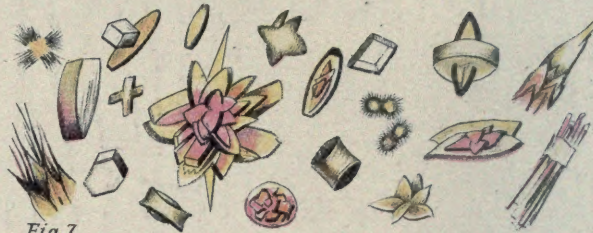


Fig. 7.

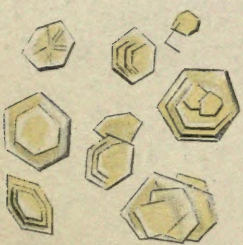


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

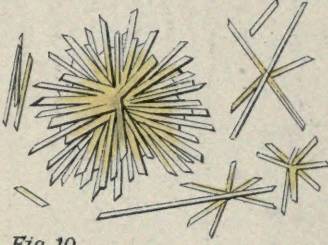


Fig. 10.

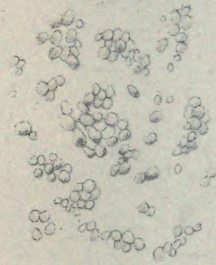


Fig. 11.

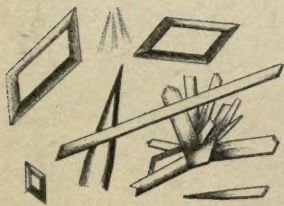


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

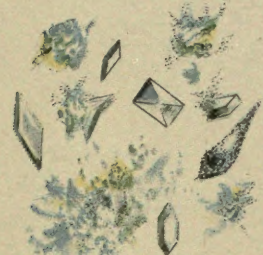


Fig. 16.

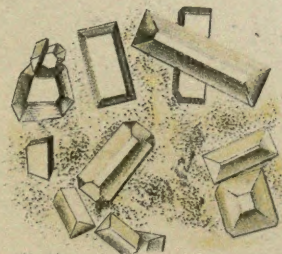


Fig. 17.

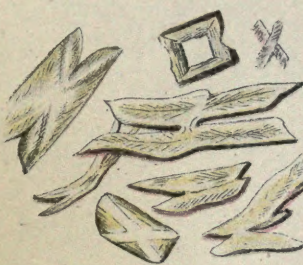


Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.

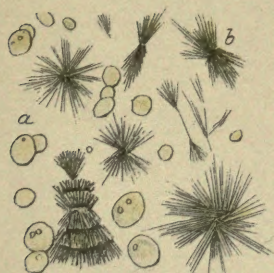


Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

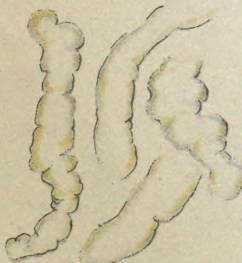


Fig. 22.

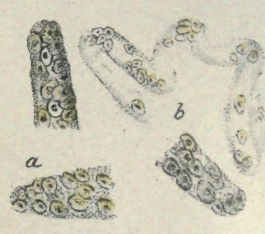


Fig. 23.

Dr. Henry Macdonald.

# The principal normal and abnormal constituents of Human Urine

Compiled and redrawn from Peyer's Atlas of Clinical Microscopy and other sources



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*BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS*

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MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

BY

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VOL. IV.

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NEW YORK:  
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,  
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# FOSTER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

MINNEQUA SPRING  
MIRROR

**MINNEQUA SPRING**, n.  $Mi^{2n}e^2kwa^9$ . A place in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, and sodium bicarbonates, silicic acid, and sodium chloride. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**MINORATION**, n.  $Mi^{2n}o^2r-a'shu^2n$ . Lat., *minoratio* (from *minorare*, to make smaller). 1. Diminution, abatement. 2. A moderate degree of weakening by means of emetics, mild purgatives, etc. [a, 48.]

**MINORATIVE**, adj.  $Mi^{2n}o^2r-at-i^2v$ . Lat., *minorativus*. Fr., *minoratif*. Reducing, weakening; as a n., a weakening remedial process, such as bleeding, fasting, or purgation. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MINSON** (Fr.), n.  $Ma^2n^2-so^2n^2$ . See *LATHYRUS tuberosus*.

**MINT**, n.  $Mi^{2nt}$ . See *MENTHA*.—**Apple-m.** See *MENTHA rotundifolia*.—**Australian forest-m.** See *MENTHA laxiflora*.—**Balsam-m.** See *MENTHA gentilis*.—**Bergamot-m.** See *MENTHA citrata* (2d def.).—**Black m.** A variety of *Mentha piperita* having purple stems and rich in essential oil. [B, 18, 275 (a, 35).] Cf. *White m.*—**Brook-m.** See *MENTHA silvestris*.—**Capitate m.** See *MENTHA aquatica*.—**Cat-m.** The *Nepeta cataria* and *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common m.** See *MENTHA sativa*.—**Common river-m.** See *MENTHA australis*.—**Conserve of m.** See *Conserva MENTHÆ*.—**Corn-m.** See *MENTHA arvensis*.—**Crisp m.** **Crisped m.** **Cross m.** **Curled m.** See *MENTHA crispa*.—**Field-m.** See *MENTHA arvensis*.—**Fish-m.** See *MENTHA aquatica*.—**Flea-m.** See *MENTHA pulegium*.—**Garden-m.** See *MENTHA gentilis*, *MENTHA sativa*, and *MENTHA viridis*.—**Hairy m.** See *MENTHA hirsuta*, *MENTHA silvestris*, *MENTHA aquatica*, *MENTHA sativa*, and *MENTHA pulegium*.—**Horsem.** See the major heading.—**Hyssop-leaved m.** The *Freslia cervina*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**M'bush, M'tree.** The genus *Prostanthera*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Moldavian m.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—**Mountain-m.** 1. The genus *Monarda*, especially the *Monarda didyma*. 2. The genus *Pycnanthemum*. [B, 19, 34, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pepperm.** See the major list.—**Round-leaved m.** See *MENTHA rotundifolia*.—**Spear-m.** See *MENTHA viridis*.—**Squaw-m.** See *Hedeoma pulegioides*.—**Water-m.** See *MENTHA silvestris* and *MENTHA aquatica*.—**Water of crisped m.** See *Aqua MENTHÆ crispe*.—**White m.** A variety of *Mentha piperita* having the stems green and the leaves more coarsely serrated than those of black m. Its oil is of more delicate odor. [B, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Whorled hairy m.** **Whorled water-m.** See *MENTHA sativa*.—**Wild m.** See *MENTHA canadensis* and *MENTHA silvestris*.—**Wood-m.** See *MENTHA silvestris nemorosa*.

**MINUTIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^{2n}u^2(t)^2fi^2flor^2u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *minutus*, small, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *minutiflore*. Having small flowers. [L, 41.]

**MINUTIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^{2n}u^2(t)^2fi^2(t)^2o$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *minuere*, to make smaller. See *MINORATION*.—**M. monachi.** The process of debilitating vigorous young men by blood-letting, etc., formerly practised as an anaphrodisiac. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MINYTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^{2n}i^2(u^4s)-the(th)^2a'si^2s$ . Gen., *-thes'eos (-yth'esis)*. Gr., *μινυθισ* (from *μινυειν*, to diminish). See *MINORATION*.

**MINZE** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^{2nts}e^2$ . See *MENTHA*.—**Bergm.** See the major list and Cf. *Mountain-MINT*.—**Frauenm.** See *MENTHA sativa*.—**Hainm.** See *MENTHA silvestris nemorosa*.—**Hausm.** See *MENTHA crispa*.—**Katzenm.** See the major list.—**Poleim.** See *MENTHA pulegium*.—**Zahme M.** See *MENTHA sativa*.

**MINZKRAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^{2nts}kra^2u^4t$ . See *LYSIMACHIA nummularia*.

**MIOPRAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(me)-o-pra(p)^2a^2ji^2(gi)^2a^2$ . From *μειωω*, less, and *πράσσειν*, to achieve. Fr., *miopragie*. Slight or limited functional activity. [a, 18.]

**MIOSCHILOS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(me)-o^2s-ki(ch)^2e^2lo^2s$ . See *MYOSCHILOS*.

**MIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(me)-os^2is$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *μειωσις* (from *μειωω*, to lessen). See *MEIOSIS*.

**MIRABEL**, **MIRABELLE**, n's.  $Mi^2r^2a^2be^2l$ ,  $mi^2r^2a^2be^2l'$ . Fr., *mirabelle*. Ger., *Mirabelle*. A candied or preserved prune. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. of Corsica.** *Mirabelle de Corse*. The *Physalis alkekengi* or its fruit. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MIRABELO** (It.), n.  $Me-ra^2-be^2l'o$ . A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a ferruginous, sulphurous, saline, and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**MIRABILIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2(me)-ra^2b(r)^2a^2b)^2li^2s$ . Gen., *-ab'itis*. From *mirari*, to wonder at. Fr., m. Ger., *Wunderblume*. A genus of the *Mirabilieæ* (Fr., *mirabillies*), which are a tribe of

the *Nyctagineæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. dichotoma.** Fr., m. *dichotome*. Ger., *gabelästige Wunderblume*. Four-o'clock flower; a West Indian species. The root is a drastic purgative. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, 'Am. Jour. of Pharm.,' Jan., 1886, p. 20 (a, 35).]—**M. jalapa.** Fr., *belle de nuit, faux jalap, fleurs admirables, herbe triste, merveille du Pérou*. Ger., *gemeine Wunderblume, falsche Jalappe*. Garden jalap-plant, common marvel-of-Peru, false jalap. The roots were formerly supposed to be true jalap, and are sometimes used to adulterate that drug. A mildly purgative meal is said to be prepared from the roots in Pará. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. longiflora.** Fr., m. *à longues fleurs*. Ger., *Abendblume, langblumige Wunderblume*. Sweet-scented marvel-of-Peru. The root was formerly used as a purgative, and was erroneously regarded by Nees as mechoacan-root. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. lutea.** Fr., m. *jaune*. A variety of *M. jalapa*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. suaveolens.** A Mexican species like *M. longiflora*. The leaves, which resemble anise in odor and taste, are used in indigestion, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MIRABILITE**, n.  $Mi^2r^2a^2b-i^2l-it$ . Of Glauber, a mineral consisting of sodium sulphate containing water of crystallization. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MIRACHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2-ra^2k(r)^2a^2ch^2)^2i^2a^2$ . From *Ar.*, *mirach*, the abdomen. Of old writers, a disease or pain ascribed to abdominal abscesses or morbid humors. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MIRACHIALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^2-ra^2k(r)^2a^2ch^2)^2i^2a^2(a^2)^2li^2s$ . See *EPIGASTRIC*.

**MIRACULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2(me)-ra^2k(r)^2a^2k^2(u^4l)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . A miracle. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**M. nature.** Of Swammerdam, the uterus. [A, 42.]

**MIRAL** (Fr.), n. *Me-ra'l*. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there are saline springs. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MIRANDELLA** (Port.), n. A place in the province of Tras-os-Montes, Portugal, where there are alkaline and saline springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MIRIASHA** (Russ.), n. A person affected with *miryachit* (q. v.). ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 82.]

**MIROBALANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi^2-ro(ro)^2ba^2l(ba^2l)^2a^2n(a^2n)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . See *MYROBALANUS*. The *Mirobolaneæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructitigmia*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**MIROCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(me)-ro(ro)^2se(ka)^2le(la)$ ; in Eng., *mi-ro-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. See *MEROCELE*.

**MIROIR** (Fr.), n. *Me-rwa'z*. See *MIRROR* and *SPECULUM*.—**M. de la choroïde.** A portion of the chorioid in most mammals in which the black pigment is wanting and which possesses a metallic lustre. [L, 158 (a, 29).]

**MIROSPERMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2-ro(ro)^2spu^2rm(spe^2rm)^2u^2m(u^4m)$ . Fr., *mirosperme*. See *MYROXYLUM*.

**MIRROR**, n.  $Mi^2r-ro^2r$ . From *mirari*, to admire. Fr., *miroir*. Ger., *Spiegel*. A polished surface by which images are formed by reflection. [a, 48].—**Blake's middle-ear m.** *Fr. miroir de l'oreille moyenne* de Blake. Ger., *Blake'sche Mittelohrspiegel*. A modification of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope, applied to the exploration of the tympanum with reflected light. The m's are made of polished metal and are of three sizes. They are made so as to be flexible at the junction with the shaft, and are thus adjustable at any angle. By placing the shaft in a tenotome handle, the m. can be rotated as desired. These m's can be carried into the tympanic cavity if the membrana



A HEAD MIRROR.

tympani is destroyed, and they are especially adapted for the examination of small polypoid growths on the roof of the cavity. [F, 4.]—**Ear m.** Fr., *miroir d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrspiegel*. See *OTOSCOPE*.—**Eye m.** See *OPHTHALMOSCOPE*.—**Forehead m., Frontal m., Head m.** A circular, slightly concave m. to be attached to the forehead by a head-band, generally by means of a ball-and-socket joint so as to permit of throwing the light in various directions. [a, 34].—**Laryngeal m., Laryngoscopic m.** Fr., *miroir laryngien*. A small m. fixed at an obtuse angle to a bundle and used (in connection with a forehead m.) for making laryngeal or laryngoscopic examinations. [B; D.]—**Rhinoscopic m.** Fr., *miroir rhinoscopique*. A small m. fixed at an obtuse angle to a handle, used to introduce behind the velum palati and reflect an image of the posterior nares. [a, 29.]



**MIRYACHIT** (Russ.), n.  $Mi^2r\text{-}i^2a^2ch\text{-}i^2t$ . Fr., *maladie des tics convulsifs*. Syn.: *lutah*. A nervous disease, a form of epidemic hysteria in men, usually chronic, apparently peculiar to residents in cold countries (e. g., Siberia), mostly either contagious or hereditary, and consisting mainly in an involuntary mimicry of what is said or done around the patient. The phenomena are considered analogous to reflex action. [W. A. Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 82 (a, 50).] Cf. JUMPING FRENCHMEN.

**MISADIR**, n. Ar., *al-noshadir*. Of the alchemists, sal ammoniac. [B, 52, 78.]

**MISCARRIAGE**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}ri^2j$ . Fr., *avortement, fausse couche*. Ger., *unzeitige Geburt, Abgang der Frucht, Missfall*. The expulsion of a foetus before it has become viable; in a stricter sense, such expulsion at any time (in the human subject) between the completion of the third and that of the seventh month of gestation. [A, 22.] Cf. ABORTION and PREMATURE DELIVERY.—**Missed m.** See MISSED ABORTION.

**MISEGENATION**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{-}se^2\text{-}je^2n\text{-}a\text{'shu}^2n$ . From *miscere*, to mix, and *genus*, a race. The intermixture of different races. [a, 14.]

**MISCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2sh\text{'un}^2$ . See CRISIS and MIXTURE.—**Frostm', Kältem'**. See FREEZING MIXTURE.—**Metallische M.** An alloy. [L, 52.]—**M'skunde**. Chemistry. [L, 80.]—**M'slehre**. See CRASIOLOGY.—**Zerplatzende M.** See EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.

**MISCIBLE**, adj.  $Mi^2s\text{'si}^2b\text{'l}$ . From *miscere*, to mix. Fr., m. Ger., *mischtbar*. Capable of being mixed. [a, 48.]

**MISDACH** (Ar.). n. An instrument recommended by Albucaasis for extracting the foetus. Leishman supposes that it was a straight forceps. Others describe it as a heavy toothed forceps for crushing the head. [A, 20, 60.]

**MISDROY** (Ger.), n.  $Mes\text{'dro-i}$ . A place in the island of Wollin, Prussia, where there is a sea-bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14); A, 49, 57 (a, 43).]

**MISLETOE**, n.  $Mi^2z\text{'l'to}$ . See MISTLETOE.

**MISEMISSION**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'e-mi}^2sh\text{'u}^2n$ . The absence of seminal emission in copulation. ["Med. Record," Mar. 15, 1890, p. 299 (a, 84).]

**MISERERE (MEI)** (Lat.).  $Mi^2s\text{'e}^2r\text{-e(a)'}re(re)^2me(ma)'\text{'i(e)}$ . Imperative of *misereri*, to have pity; used as a n. n. 1. See ILEUS. 2. Stercoraceous vomiting. [L, 50.]

**MISHMEE (or MISHMI) TEETA**, n's. See COPTIS *teeta*.

**MISLACTATION**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'la}^2k\text{'ta}^2shu^2n$ . See GALACTIA.

**MISLETOE**, n.  $Mi^2z\text{'l'to}$ . See MISTLETOE.

**MISMAR**, n. A round, white, nodular formation on the toes. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MISMENSTRUATION**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'me}^2n\text{'stru}^2a\text{'shu}^2n$ . See PARAMENIA.

**MISMICTURITION**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'mi}^2k\text{'tu}^2r\text{'i}^2shu^2n$ . See PARURIA.

**MISOGYNY**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'o}^2j\text{'i}^2n\text{'i}^2$ . From  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , hatred, and  $\gamma\upsilon\gamma\eta$ , a woman. Ger., *Misogynie*. A morbid aversion to women. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**MISONISM**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'o}^2n\text{'e}^2i^2z\text{'m}$ . From  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon\varsigma$ , to hate, and  $\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , new. Of Lombroso, a morbid aversion to anything new or unusual. [a, 34.]

**MISOPÆDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2s(mes)\text{'o(o)}^2\text{'pe}^2(pa)^2e^2\text{'di}^2a^2$ . From  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , hatred, and  $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\alpha$ , childish play. Ger., *Misopädie*. A morbid aversion to children. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**MISOPSYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2s(mes)\text{'o(o)}^2\text{'p}^2\text{'si}^2(su)^2\text{'ki}^2(ch)^2i^2$ . From  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , hatred, and  $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$ , the soul. Ger., *Lebensüberdruß*. Hatred or weariness of life; melancholy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MISOPTOCHOS** (Lat.), **MISOPTOCHUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $Mi^2s(mes)\text{'o}^2\text{'p}^2\text{'to}^2\text{'ko}^2(ch)^2o^2s$ ,  $\text{'ku}^2s(ch)^2u^2s$ . From  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , hatred, and  $\pi\tau\omega\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a beggar. Gout; humorously so called from the notion that the poor are not liable to it. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MISOZOIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2s(mes)\text{'o(o)}^2\text{'zo}^2i^2a^2$ . From  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , hatred, and  $\zeta\omicron\iota\alpha$ , life. See MISOPSYCHIA.

**MISPËL** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2sp\text{'e}^2l$ . See MESPIUS (3d def.); in the pl., *M'n*, the fruits of *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MISPLACEMENT**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'plas}^2m\text{'nt}$ . See ECTOPIA.

**MISSADAN** (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325.]

**MISSEHAGEN** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2s\text{'be}^2\text{'ha}^2g\text{'e}^2n$ . See DYSAIRESIS.

**MISBILDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2s\text{'bi}^2ld\text{'un}^2$ . See DEFORMITY and MONSTROSITY.

**MISSELTOE**, n.  $Mi^2z\text{'l'to}$ . See MISTLETOE.

**MISSEKASSI**, n. Of the alchemists, gypsum. [A, 325.]

**MISSEFALL** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2s\text{'fa}^2l$ . See ABORTION and MISCARRIAGE.

**MISSGEBILDET** (Ger.), adj.  $Mi^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'bi}^2ld\text{'e}^2t$ . See DEFORMED and MONSTROUS.

**MISSGEBURT** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'burt}$ . 1. An abortion. 2. A monstrosity. [a, 34.]

**MISSGESTALT** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'sta}^2lt$ . See DYSMORPHOMA.

**MISSIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2s\text{'shi}^2\text{'si}^2o$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *mittere*, to send. A letting go, dispatching, release. [A, 312 (a, 45).]—**M. sanguinis**. See BLOODLETTING.

**MISSION SAN JOSÉ HOT SPRINGS**, n.  $Mi^2sh\text{'n}^2Sa^2n^2Ho\text{'za}^2$ . A place near the Mission of San José, Alameda County, California, where there are four warm, alkaline, saline springs of 80° F., containing small quantities of sulphureted hydrogen. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**MISSISQUOI SPRINGS**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'i}^2s\text{'kwoi}$ . Mineral springs situated in Franklin County, Vermont. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**MISSMUTH** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2s\text{'mut}$ . See DYSTHYMIA.

**MISTEL** (Ger.), n.  $Mest\text{'e}^2l$ . The genus *Viscum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Eichenm'**. 1. The *Viscum album*. 2. The *Loranthus europæus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'leim**. See BIRD LIME.

**MISTIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2s\text{'ti}^2o$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *miscere*, to mix. See MIXTURE.

**MISTLETOE**, n.  $Mi^2z\text{'l'to}$ . See VISCUM *album*.—**American m.** The *Phoradendron flavescens*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**Australian m.** A term for various species of *Loranthus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Californian m.** A term for various species of *Phoradendron*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**East Indian m.** See *Australian m.*—**European m.** See VISCUM *album* and LORANTHUS *europæus*.—**M. of the oak**. Ger., *Eichenmistel*. 1. The *Viscum quernum* of the ancients; the *Loranthus europæus*. 2. The *Viscum album*. [A, 511; B, 175, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**West Indian m.** The genera *Arceuthobium*, *Loranthus*, and *Phoradendron*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Yellow m.** The *Viscum flavescens*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MISTRAL**, n.  $Mi^2s\text{'tr}^2l$ . The cold northwest wind on the northern shores of the Mediterranean. [a, 34.]

**MISTURA** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2s\text{'tu}^2\text{'tu}^2ra^2$ . See MIXTURE and MIXTURA and their subheadings.—**M. demulcens ammoniacalis**. Fr., *potion adoucissante*. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 25 parts of potion gommeuse, and 5 parts of infusion of rhubarb. [L, 85.]—**M. gummosa**. See POTION *gommeuse*.—**M. hæmostatica**. Of Warren, a mixture made by adding 5 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid gradually to 2 parts of oil of turpentine, and then adding to the mixture, very cautiously, 2 parts of alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 46).]—**M. Ieniens**. See LOOCH *album* (3d def.).—**M. martiata Basham**. See M. FERRI *et ammonii acetatis*.—**M. neutralis**. See M. POTASSII *citratæ*.—**M. pectoralis**. See *Mixtura ex ammonio muratico*.—**M. puerperalis**. Of R. U. West, a mixture of magnesium sulphate, Dover's powder, sweet spirit of nitre, and camphor mixture; used by him in cases of what he calls "intestinal fever." [A, 39.]—**M. salina volatilæ**. See LIQUOR *ammonii acetatis*.—**M. Zollicofferi**. A preparation containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  drachms each of potassium iodide and powdered guaiac resin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fl. oz. of wine of colchicum-root, and sufficient cinnamon-water and syrup to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

**MISY** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mi)^2\text{'si}^2\text{'su}^2$ . Gen., *mis'yos* (*-yis*), *-eos* (*-eis*). Gr.,  $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ . A variety of iron sulphate. [B, 52.]

**MITBEWEGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t\text{'be}^2\text{'vag-un}^2$ . The involuntary contraction of some muscles in consequence of the intentional contraction of others. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

**MITCHELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2ch\text{'e}^2l\text{'la}^2$ . From *Mitchell*, a Virginian botanist. Fr., *mitchelle*. A genus of the *Mitchellææ*, which are an order (tribe) of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 34, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. repens**. Partridge- (or checker-, or deer-, or one-) berry, squaw-vine, winter clover; a North American trailing evergreen, growing in woods. The plant is diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and is often used like pipsissewa. Its decoction is said to be employed by the Indians to facilitate parturition. The small red berries are edible, but dry and full of stony seeds. [B, 5, 34, 215, 275 (a, 35).]

**MITE**, n. Mit. Fr., m. Ger., *M. Milbe*. A term for certain small (often microscopic) animals of the class *Acarinida*, order *Acarida*. Some of them are ectoparasites. [G.]—**American harvest m.** See LEPTUS *americanus*.—**Flour m.** The *Tyroglyphus farinæ*. [B.]—**Itch m.** Ger., *Krätzmilbe*. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*. [B.]—**Mower's m.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis*.—**Pimple m.** See DEMODEX *folliculorum*.—**Sugar m.** See ACARUS *sacchari*.

**MITELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2t\text{'e}^2l\text{'la}^2$ . Dim. of *mitra*, a head-band or turban. Fr., *mitèle*. 1. See SLING. 2. Mitre-wort (or bishop's-cap) of North America; a genus of the *Saxifragææ*; so called from the resemblance of the capsule to a mitre. The *Mitella* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Heuchereæ*. [B, 34, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. pawa**. A sling arranged like a cravat. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**M. pentandra**. A species the root of which is used in diarrhoea caused by the drinking of water in alkali regions. It is an astringent, and contains a bitter principle. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263 (a, 50).]—**M. quadrangularis**. A sling formed by a four-sided piece of cloth having all the corners tied together at the neck. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**M. triangularis**. A triangular sling having two of the corners tied together at the neck. [a, 48.]

**MITEMPFINDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t\text{'e}^2mp\text{'fi}^2nd-un}^2$ . Sympathetic feeling. [K.]

**MITESSER** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t\text{'e}^2s\text{'se}^2r$ . See ACNE *punctata* and COMEDO.

**MITGLIED** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t\text{'gled}$ . See PHALANX.

**MITHON**, n. Of Feuillée, an undetermined onagraceous plant of Chile, reputed resolvent and vulnerary. [B, 46, 88 (a, 46); B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MITHRIDATE**, n.  $Mi^2th\text{'ri}^2d\text{'at}$ . Lat., *mithridaticum* (from *Mithridates* [Gr.,  $\text{Μιθραδάτης}$ , or  $\text{Μιθραδάρης}$ ]) a king of Pontus. See ELECTUARIUM *mithridaticum*.

**MITHRIDATIC**, adj.  $Mi^2th\text{'ri}^2d\text{'a}^2t\text{'i}^2k$ . Lat., *mithridaticus*. Incapable of being affected by poisons. [E. R. Lankester, "Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 149 (L).]

**MITHRIDATISM** [E. Ray Lankester], n.  $Mi^2th\text{'ri}^2d\text{'a}^2t\text{'i}^2z\text{'m}$ . Immunity from poisoning induced by the administration of gradually increased doses of poison to an organism. ["Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 149 (L).]

**MITIGANS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^2(me)\text{'ti}^2g\text{'a}^2nz(a)^2ns$ . From *mitigare*, to soothe. Fr., *mitigant*. Ger., *mildernd, lindernd*. Alluviating, palliative. [L, 50 (a, 48).]



**MITIGATED**, adj.  $Mi^{2t}/i^2$ -gat-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *mitigatus*. 1. Diminished in severity. 2. Diluted. Cf. *M. CAUSTIC*. [a, 48.]

**MITLEIDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/lid-un^2$ . Sympathetic feeling. [K.]

**MITOM** (Ger.), n. Me-tom'. See CYTOHYALOPLASMA and PROTOPLASM.

**MITOSCHISIS** (Lat.), **MITOSIS** [Flemming] (Lat.), n. s. f.  $Mi^2t-o^2s/ki^2(ch^2i^2)-si^2s$ , -os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>eos (-osch<sup>2</sup>y<sup>2</sup>sis), -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *mitos*, a thread, and *schisis*, a cleaving (see also -osis\*). Ger., *Mitose*, *mitotische Theilung*. See CARVOCINESIS.

**MITRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mi^2)/tra^2$ . Gr., *μῖτρα*. Fr., *mitre*. Ger., *Mütze* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A headband, turban. 2. A mitriform hymenophorum. 3. Of Fries, a section of the genus *Helvella*. [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).]—**M. hippocratica**, **M. Hippocratis**. See *Cape-line BANDAGE*.

**MITRÆFORM**, adj.  $Mi^2t-re^2$ -fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *mitræformis* (from *μῖτρα*, a turban, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mitreforme*. Ger., *mitzenförmig*. Shaped like a mitre; conical and not slit on one side, like the calyptra of some mosses. [B, 1, 19, 123, 308 (a, 35).]

**MITRAL**, adj.  $Mit^2/r^1$ . Lat., *mitralis* (from *μῖτρα*, a turban). Fr., m. 1. See MITRÆFORM. 2. Pertaining to the m. valve. [a, 48.]

**MITRALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^2$ -tra<sup>2</sup>(tra<sup>2</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>s. See MITRAL; as a n., a valve, especially the mitral valve. [H.]—**Mitrales semilunares**. The aortic valves. [H, 12.]—**Mitrales tricuspides**. The tricuspid valves.

**MITRATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^2$ -tra<sup>2</sup>(tra<sup>2</sup>)/tu<sup>2</sup>s(tu<sup>2</sup>s). Provided with a mitra. The *Mitrati* of Fries are an order of the *Hymenomyces* so characterized. [B, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**MITRE** (Fr.), n. Metr'. 1. See MITRA. 2. The *Helvella crispa*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MITRIFORM**, adj.  $Mi^2t/ri^2$ -fo<sup>2</sup>rm. See MITRÆFORM.

**MITRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2t/ri^2-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Gr., *μῖτριον*. A sling. [E.]

**MITTE** (Fr.), n. Met. 1. Sewer-gas. 2. A disease of the eyes caused by sewer-gas poisoning. [L, 57 (a, 46); L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MITTEL** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ . 1. A remedy or medicine. [a, 14.] For many combinations not here given, such as *Arzneimittel*, *Auflösende M.*, etc., see under the major headings and the qualifying words. 2. See MEDIUM.—**Bernhardt'sches M.** A caustic powder containing arsenic. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**M'darm**. See MESOGASTER.—**M'ding**. See MEDIUM.—**M'ständig**. Intermediate, median. [a, 35.]—**Niesem's**. See ERRHINE.

**MITTELBALKEN** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -ba<sup>2</sup>lk-e<sup>2</sup>n. A median commissure. [L.]—**Markiger M.** See MIDDLE COMMISSURE of the brain.

**MITTELFELL** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -fe<sup>2</sup>l. See MEDIASTINUM.—**Hinteres M.** See POSTERIOR MEDIASTINUM.—**Vorderes M.** See ANTERIOR MEDIASTINUM.

**MITTELFELLRAUM** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -fe<sup>2</sup>l-ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m. A mediastinal space. [L, 304.]—**Hinterer M.** See POSTERIOR MEDIASTINAL SPACE.—**Vorderer M.** See ANTERIOR MEDIASTINAL SPACE.

**MITTELFLEISCH** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -flish. See PERINÆUM.

**MITTELFURCHE** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -furch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. A median fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. der Schreibfeder**. See CALAMUS scriptorius.—**Vordere M.** See ANTERIOR MEDIAN FISSURE of the spinal cord.

**MITTELGHIRN** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -ge<sup>2</sup>-hern'. See MITTELGHIRN.

**MITTELHAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -ha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t. See MESOCARP.

**MITTELGHIRN** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -hern. See MESENCEPHALON.—**M'bälchen**. See MIDDLE PRIMARY VESICLE.—**M'höhle**. See THIRD VENTRICLE.

**MITTELKLOPPER** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -klo<sup>2</sup>pf-e<sup>2</sup>r. See ADUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS.

**MITTELKÖRPER** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -ku<sup>2</sup>rp-e<sup>2</sup>r. The pyramid of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. des Pyramis**. The middle lamina of the pyramid of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

**MITTELPUNKT** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -punkt. See CENTRE and CENTRUM.—**Halbförmiger M.** [Mayer]. See CENTRUM ovale.—**M'ständig**. Central. [a, 35.]—**Optischer M.** See CENTRE of similitude.—**Schwerkraftm.** See CENTRE of gravity.

**MITTELSALZ** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -za<sup>2</sup>lts-e<sup>2</sup>. See NEUTRAL SALT.—**Arsenikaliches M.** Of Macquere, diacid potassium arsenate, formerly made by heating together arsenious oxide and potassium nitrate. [B, 3.]

**MITTELSPALTE** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -spa<sup>2</sup>lt-e<sup>2</sup>. A median groove or fissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**Hintere M.** See POSTERIOR MEDIAN FISSURE of the spinal cord.—**M'n des Gehirns**. The ventricles of the brain. [L, 80.]

**MITTELSTÜCK** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -stu<sup>2</sup>k. 1. See INTERNODE; 2. See DIAPHYSIS (5th def.).—**M. des kleinen Hirns**. See VERMIFORM PROCESS.

**MITTELSUBSTANZ** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -zub-sta<sup>2</sup>nts'. Interstitial substance. [I, 3 (K).]

**MITTELTHEIL** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2l$ -thil. A median or central portion. [a, 14.]—**M. des kleinen Hirns**. See VERMIFORM PROCESS.—**Oberer M. des kleinen Hirns**. See SUPERIOR VERMIFORM PROCESS.—**Unterer M. des kleinen Hirns**. See INFERIOR VERMIFORM PROCESS.

**MITTERBAD** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2r$ -ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in Brixen, Austria, where there are a saline spring and a milk-cure and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**MITTERSILL** (Ger.), n.  $Mi^2t/te^2r$ -zi<sup>2</sup>l. A place in Salzburg, Austria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**MIVA**, n. Quince marmalade. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MIXADIR**, n. See MISADIR.

**MIXED**, adj.  $Mi^2xt$ . Lat., *mixtus* (from *miscere*, to mix). Fr., *mixte*. Ger., *gemischt*. Composed of substances or elements of different kinds; containing two or more distinct types. [a, 35.]

**MIXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2x(mex)/i^2s$ . Gen., *mix/eos* (-is). Gr., *μῖξις* (from *μύρνω*, to mix). 1. See MIXTURE. 2. Sexual intercourse. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MIXOPYUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^2x(mex)-o^2p/i^2(u^2)-u^2s(u^2)s$ . Gr., *μῖξοπυος* (from *μύρνω*, to mix, and *πύον*, pus). Of old writers, having pus mingled with it (said of urine). [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MIXTINERVATE**, adj.  $Mi^2xt-i^2$ -nu<sup>2</sup>rv'at. Lat., *mixtinervis* (from *mixtus*, mixed, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *mixtinerve*, *mixtinervé*. Of a leaf, having the veins running in many different directions. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MIXTURA** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2xt-u^2(u^2)/ra^2$ . See MIXTURE.—**M. acid.** [Norw. Ph.] (*sulphurica* [Dan. Ph.]). A mixture of 3 parts [Dan. Ph.] (2 [Norw. Ph.]), of dilute sulphuric acid 100 [Dan. Ph.] (80 [Norw. Ph.]) of water, and 22 [Dan. Ph.] (18 [Norw. Ph.]) of raspberry syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. adstringens Sylvii**. Sp., *mixtura astringente de Silvio* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture made by finely powdering 1 part of opium, 6 parts of catechu, and 20 of red coral, gradually adding 300 parts of syrup and 700 of water, triturating as finely as possible, and adding 150 parts of distilled vinegar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. ætherea**. Syn.: *julapium æthereum*. A mixture of 19 part of sulphuric ether with 92 parts of peppermint-water, or water of melissa, or with 61 parts each of water of orange-flowers and water of lime, sweetened with 30 parts of honey, or syrup, or syrup of orange-flowers; or a mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  parts of ether, 180 of water, and 15 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. alba** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *M. cretæ*.—**M. alcoholica**. Sp., *mixtura alcoholica* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A mixture of 60 parts of alcohol, 120 of water of hyssop, and 30 of syrup of white poppy. 2. A mixture of 25 parts of alcohol with 2 each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture, and water up to 200 parts. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. MIXTURE *alcoholic*.—**M. anglica**. A solution of 4 parts of magnesium sulphate in 6 of water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid. [A, 319 (a, 50).]—**M. anodyna**. See *M. ætherea*.—**M. anti-diarreica** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *EMULSIO cereæ*.—**M. antismiarctica**. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici*.—**M. aperiens** [Norw. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of potassium tartrate, 2 parts of water, and 3 of alkaline infusion of rhubarb. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. astringente de Silvio** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *M. adstringens Sylvii*.—**M. boraxata**. See *GARGARISMA boraxatum*.—**M. camphorata** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Sp., *mixtura alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *m. camphoræ* [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A mixture very similar to *m. camphoræ* (q. v.). The Dan., Norw., and Finn. preparations consist of powdered camphor and gum arabic with the addition of syrup of rhubarb and elder-water [Dan. Ph.] (raspberry syrup and water [Norw. Ph.], syrup and water [Finn. Ph.]); the Sp. preparation contains no gum arabic, but the camphor is mixed with honey of elder and water of melissa. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. camphorata acida** [Norw. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 99 parts of *m. camphorata* with 1 of acetic acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. cathartica** [Fr. Cod.]. See MIXTURE *cathartique*.—**M. cerea**. See *EMULSIO cereæ*.—**M. Choppartii** [Swiss Ph.]. See *M. balsami COPAIVÆ*.—**Mixture contractæ**. Concentrated mixtures given in the form of drops. [B.]—**M. cretacea**. See *Mixtura CRETÆ*.—**M. demulcens ammoniacalis**. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac and 25 parts of potion gommeuse with 5 of infusion of rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. diatrion**. See *M. pyrotartarica*.—**M. gummosa** [Austr. Ph., Finn. Milit. Ph., Swiss Ph., Roum. Ph.]. A mixture of powdered gum arabic or gum-arabic mucilage with water, to which is added sugar [Austr. Ph.], syrup [Roum. Ph.], water of orange-flowers and syrup of marsh-mallow [Sp. Ph.], or water of orange-flowers and syrup [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. gummosa cum cornu cervi**. Sp., *mixtura gomosa de cuerno de ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of burnt hartshorn with 30 each of powdered gum arabic and sugar, adding slowly 700 of water, and triturating. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. hulmiana**, **M. hulmiensis**. A mixture consisting of 28 parts of potassium carbonate, 31 of dilute sulphuric acid, and 187 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. leniens**. See *Looch album* (2d def.).—**M. Macbridii**. Fr., *mixture de Macbride*, *mixture saline composée*. Syn.: *m. salina composita*. A mixture of 200 grammes of peppermint-water, 14 of syrup, and 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic with a saturated solution of potassium carbonate in 29 grammes of lemon-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. mercurialis**. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi*.—**M. moschata**. See *EMULSIO MOSCHL*.—**M. mucilaginoso-balsamica** [Batav. Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by adding to an infusion of spruce fir buds in boiling water spermaceti, mucilage of gum arabic, turpentine, and spirit of poppies; used in chronic bronchial and vesical catarrh. [B, 97.]—**M. nitrosa**. A mixture of 6 parts of potassium nitrate with 30 of syrup, and water up to 200 parts. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. oleosa**. See *Looch album* (2d def.).—**Emulsio olei AMYGDALURUM**.—**M. oleoso-balsamica** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *balsamisch-öliche Mischung*. Syn.: *balsamum vite Hoffmanni* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *liquor oleoso-balsamicus* [Gr. Ph.], *tinctura balsamica aromatica* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 4 to 12 parts of balsam of Peru and three or four times as much of a mixture of various spices in 1,000 or nearly 1,000 parts of alcohol (aromatic spirit [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). Most of the pharmacopœias order the oils of cloves, cinnamon, lemon, lavender, and mace; some also the oils of orange-flowers, rue, rectified amber, rosemary, and origanum. The Norw. Ph. directs the preparation to be colored with alkanet-root; the Russ. preparation contains no balsam of Peru, but has oil of bergamot and oil of rose added, and is perfumed with vanilla. Some of the



older pharmacopœias also directed the oils of cardamom, ginger, nutmeg, and turpentine, as well as musk. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. oleosa cum aceto.** A mixture of 2 parts each of vinegar and linseed oil with 1 part of honey and 4 parts of infusion of chamomile. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. pectoralis.** See *M. ex ammonio muratico*.—**M. pectoralis hydrocyanica.** Fr., *mixture pectorale*. A mixture of 4 parts of medicinal prussic acid with 360 of water and 45 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. peruviana.** A mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru with 2 parts of alcohol. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. piperita.** Fr., *mixture aromatique*. A mixture of 7 parts of Myrsinit's vitriolic elixir with 60 of ginger syrup and 240 of peppermint-water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. pyrotartarica.** Fr., *mixture simple* (ou *de Ludwig*). Ger., *brenzlicheinsteinsäure Mixture*. Syn.: *m. simplex*, *m. diatrion* (*spiritus diatrion* (seu *de tribus*), *guttæ febrifugæ*, *tinctura febrifuga acida*). A mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid and 3 to 8 parts of pyrotartaric acid with 5 to 6½ of camphorated theriacal spirit; or with 12 of camphorated compound spirit of angelica; or with 5 of compound tincture of angelica and ½ part of camphor; or with 5 parts of alcoholic solution of camphor and a sufficient amount of blueberry-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. resolvens spirituosus.** Fr., *mixture fondante spiritueuse*. A mixture of 30 parts of tincture of antimony, 22 of tincture of saffron, 11 of tincture of amber, and 7 of Spanish soap. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. salina.** Fr., *mixture saline simple*. A mixture of 11 parts of potassium carbonate and 180 of lemon-juice (or enough to saturate the salt) with 30 of syrup and water enough to make 360 parts. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. salina composita.** See *M. Macbridi*.—**M. salina pauperum.** A solution of potassium acetate. [a, 38]. See *POTASSII acetat.*—**M. salina volatilis.** See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis*.—**M. simplex.** Fr., *mixture simple*. 1. A filtered mixture of 180 parts each of vinegar and camphorated brandy and 15 of rob myrrillorum. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *M. pyrotartarica*.—**M. simplex antiscorbatica.** See *SPIRITUS antiscorbaticus Dravittii*.—**M. simplex Ludovici.** See *M. pyrotartarica*.—**M. solvens.** Fr., *mixture fondante* (2d def.). 1. See *M. CHLORETI ammoniaci*. 2. See *POTIO salina stibiata*.—**M. styptica.** See *Liquor ERIS cinnamomatus*.—**M. sulfurica acida** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **M. sulfurico-acida** [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **M. sulphurico-acida.** Fr., *acide sulfurique alcoolisé* [Fr. Cod.], *gouttes acides toniques*. Sp., *ácido sulfúrico alcoholizado* [Sp. Ph.], Roum., *liqorena acida a lui Haller* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua Rabelii* [Belg. Ph.], *elixir acidum*, *elixirum acidum Halleri* [Belg. Ph.], *liquor acidus Halleri* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Acid elixir of Haller, made by dropping 1 part of pure sulphuric acid into 3 parts of alcohol, with prolonged stirring. Colored by red-poppy petals, it is the *eau de Rabel* of the Fr. Cod. [B. 81 (a, 21).] See also *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—**M. temperans.** A mixture of equal parts of oxymel and water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. Thielmanni** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 3 parts of oil of peppermint dissolved in 22 of alcohol with 10 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, 25 of wine of ipecac, and 40 of tincture of valerian. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**M. tonico-nervina Stahlil.** A mixture of 2 parts of alkaline tincture of antimony with 1 part of rectified spirit of harts-horn. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**MIXTURE**, n. *Mi²x'tu'r*. Lat., *mixture* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *mistura* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from *miscere*, to mix). Fr., *m. mixture*. Ger., *Mixtur*, *Gemisch*, *Mischung*. It., *mistura*, *miscuglio*, *mescolungio*, *mescolanza*. Sp., *mistura*, *mistura*, *mezcla*. 1. The act or process of mixing. 2. A combination of several elements or bodies. 3. A substance produced by the mechanical combination of two dissimilar substances without the existence of any chemical union between their molecules. 4. In pharmacy, a liquid preparation containing solid or liquid substances in a state of suspension or incomplete solution. [B. D. 6.]—**A. C. E. anæsthetic m.** A m. of 1 part of alcohol, 2 parts of chloroform, and 3 of ether, by measure; used by inhalation as an anæsthetic. The letters are the initials of the ingredients.—**Antodontalgic m.** See *BALSAMUM odontalgicum*.—**Aperient m.** Fr., *m. apéritive*. A m. made by dissolving 5 parts of sal ammoniac in 300 of chamomile-water, and adding 4 of wine of antimony and 60 of oxymel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Basham's m.** See *Mistura FERRI et AMMONII acetatis*.—**Brown m.** See *Mistura GLYCERYRHIZÆ composita*.—**Brown-Séguard's epileptic m.** A m. of 180 grains each of sodium, potassium, and ammonium bromides, 90 grains each of potassium and sodium iodides, 60 grains of ammonium carbonate, 1½ fl. oz. of tincture of calumba, and water enough to make 8 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxviii (a, 46).]—**Diarrhœa m.** Fr., *m. antidiarrhœique*. 1. See *EMULSION cereæ*. 2. See *Loomis's diarrhœa m.* 3. See *Dunlap's diarrhœa m.* 4. See *Sun diarrhœa m.* 5. A m. of 1 fl. oz. of dilute sulphuric acid, 2 fl. oz. of compound tincture of cardamom, 4 oz. of sugar, and 9 fl. oz. of aqueous mentha viridis. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." vol. xix, p. 487 (a, 46).]—**Dunlap's diarrhœa m.** A m. of ½ fl. oz. each of the tinctures of opium, camphor, peppermint, and capsicum and of Hoffman's anodyne, and 3 drachms of ginger. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxiv (a, 46).]—**Durand's m.** Fr., *m. fondante* (2d def.). A m. of sulphuric ether and oil of turpentine; used in gall-stone colic. [S. W. Lewaschew. "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med." ci, 3, 1885, p. 430.]—**Flemming's fixing m.** Syn.: *chromoactosomic acid*. In microscopy, m's for fixing the tissue elements in the form possessed during life. They are especially recommended for the study of the Caryocytic figures. The first, or weak, m. consists of 25 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid, 10 each of glacial acetic acid and a 1-per-cent. solution of osmic acid, and 55 of water. The second, or stronger, m. consists of 15 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid, 4 parts of a 2-per-cent. solution of osmic acid, and 1 part of glacial acetic acid. [J. 194.]—**Fothergill's asthma m.** A m. of 5 fl. oz. of tincture of lobelia, 2 drachms of ammonium iodide, 3 drachms of ammonium bromide, and 3 fl. oz. of syrupus tolutarius. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxii (a, 46).] Cf. *M. anti-asthmaticæ*.—**Freezing m.** Fr., *mélange réfrigérant*. Ger., *Kältemischung*, *Gefriersalz*. A mixture for re-

ducing temperature, consisting generally of a salt and an acid, or of one or more salts, acids, or alcohols with snow, ice, or water. A freezing m. consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and water will reduce a temperature of 18° to -24° C. Freezing m's are sometimes used to saturate a package of moss or cotton-wool as a makeshift for an ice-bandage. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**French m.** Lat., *liquor iodi carbolatus*. A m. of 110 minims of compound tincture of iodine, 40 of warm carbolic acid, 2½ fl. oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxiv (a, 46).]—**Frigoiric m.** See *Freezing m.*—**Griffith's m.** See *Mistura FERRI composita*.—**Hope's m.** A m. of 8 drops of nitric acid, 40 drops of tincture of opium, and 8 fl. oz. of aqua camphoræ; used in dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." vi (a, 46).]—**Lafayette m.** A m. of 2 fl. oz. each of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, and compound tincture of lavender, 4 fl. drachms of liquor potassæ, 5 fl. oz. of syrup, and mucilage of acacia enough to make 16 fl. oz.; used in gonorrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxiv (a, 46).] Cf. *Mistura balsami COPAIVÆ*.—**Loomis's diarrhœa m.** A m. of 4 fl. drachms each of tincture of opium and tincture of rhubarb, 2 fl. oz. of compound tincture of lavender, and 40 drops of oil of saffron; 1 fl. oz. of tincture of catechu may be added in severe cases. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxiv (a, 46).]—**M. alcoolique** (Fr.). A m. of 90 grammes each of brandy and cinnamon-water heated together with 2 beaten eggs and 15 grammes of sugar. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**M. anthémoptysique** (Fr.). See *M. astringente*.—**M. anti-arthritique** (Fr.). Of H. Green, see *Liquor stibiatum cum aconito*.—**M. anti-asthmaticæ** (Fr.). A m. of 1 part of gum ammoniac, 16 parts of hyssop-water, and 8 of white wine. [L. 85.] Cf. *Fothergill's asthma m.*—**M. antidiarrhœique** (Fr.). See *Diarrhœa m.*—**M. antirhumatisme** (Fr.). See *M. anti-arthritique*.—**M. antispasmodique** (Fr.). See *Mistura ASAFETIDÆ*.—**M. aromatique** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE piperita*.—**M. astringente** (Fr.). Syn.: *m. anthémoptysique* (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part of alum with 144 parts of peppermint-water and 24 each of tincture of cinnamon and syrup of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. calmante** (Fr.). See *Looch album* (2d def.).—**M. cathérétique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *mistura catheterica* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *colirio de Lanfranc* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *collyre de Lanfranc*. A preparation consisting of 5 parts each of aloes and myrrh, 10 of copper subacetate, and 15 of purified arsenic trisulphide, powdered and mixed with 1,000 parts of white wine, to which 380 parts of distilled water of roses are subsequently added [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. prescribes a little more arsenic and water of roses, and, instead of 1,000 parts of white wine, directs 490 parts each of white wine and water of plantain. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**M. chloroformée** (Fr.). A m. of 5 parts of chloroform with 35 of 58-per-cent. alcohol and 150 of gum syrup; used in gall-stone colic. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**M. excitante** (Fr.). See *Mistura CASCARILLÆ composita*.—**M. ferrugineuse** (Fr.). See *Mistura FERRI composita*.—**M. fondante** (Fr.). 1. See *POTIO salina stibiata*. 2. See *Durand's m.*—**M. fondante spiritueuse** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE resolvens spirituosus*.—**M. mercurielle balsamique** (Fr.). A m. made by triturating 2 parts of mercury with 1 each of gum arabic and balsam of copaiba until the mercury is extinguished, and adding 32 parts each of syrup of kermes and water of fumitory. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. nervine de Boerhaave** (Fr.). See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*.—**M. odontalgique** (Fr.). See *BALSAMUM odontalgicum*.—**M. oléoso-acide de Richter** (Fr.). A mixture of 25 centigrammes of extract of opium with 90 grammes each of linseed-oil and lemon-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. pectorale** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE pectoralis hydrocyanica*.—**M. simple** (Fr.). 1. See *MIXTURE pyrotartarica*. 2. See *MIXTURE simplex*.—**M. sudorifique** (Fr.). See *Mistura AMMONII acetici*.—**Neutral m.** See *Mistura POTASSII citratis*.—**Oxymellated m.** See *POTUS oxymellicus*.—**Pagliari's m.** A m. of alum, gum benzoin, and water which forms a kind of skin on meats dipped in it, protecting them from the action of ferments. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." x (a, 46).]—**Richard's cough m.** A m. of 1 grain of antimony and potassium tartrate, 2 drachms of powdered extractum glycyrrhizæ, 1 fl. oz. each of water, syrup of squills, syrup of Tolu, and camphorated tincture of opium, and 2 drachms of sweet spirits of nitre. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." vii (a, 46).]—**Saline m.** The *mistura potassii citratis* of the U. S. Ph. [B.].—**Sun diarrhœa m.** A m. of equal volumes of the tinctures of opium, of capsicum, and of rhubarb, and of the spirits of camphor and of peppermint; so called because the formula was published in the New York "Sun" during a cholera epidemic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvi (a, 46).]—**Villate's m.** A m. of ½ oz. each of crystallized zinc and copper sulphates dissolved in 6½ fl. oz. of white-wine vinegar, to which 1 fl. oz. of solution of lead subacetate is added; used in caries of bone in animals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxlii (a, 46).]

**MNASIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Naz(mna)s/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *μνάσιον*, *μνάσιον*. Fr., *mnasion*. Of Theophrastus, a species of the genus *Musa*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**MNEME** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(mna)/me(ma). Gen., *mne/mes*. Gr., *μνήμη* (from *μνῆσκειν*, to remind). Fr., *mnème* (2d def.). 1. Memory. 2. Of the old writers, a kind of cephalic balsam. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**MNEMONICS**, n. sing. Ne²m-o²n/i²ks. Lat., *mnemotechnia* (from *μνήμη*, a remembrance, and *τέχνη*, an art). Fr., *mnémotecnique*. Ger., *Mnemonik*, *Gedächtnisskunst*. The science of memory. [L. 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**MNESTOTHELEÆUS** (Lat.), adj. Ne²s(mnas)-to-to³-the(thā)-le²-e(a²/e²)-u³s(u⁴s). From *μνηστής*, wedded, and *θηλέα*, female. Fr., *mnestothélé*. Of a flower, bisexual. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**MOAHEEANCE**, n. A sort of wood of which the Hindoo women are said to introduce pieces into the uterus, in order to produce abortion. [J. Clarke, "Indian Med. Gaz." June, 1885, p. 187.]

**MOBILE**, adj. Mob/i²l. Lat., *mobilis* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., m. Ger., *beweglich*. 1. Movable, capable of being moved or



of moving indepen- dently; of a liquid, flowing easily, not viscous; of plant-organs, not adherent. 2. Characterized by movements. See *M. SPASM.* [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**MOBILITY**, n. *Mob-i-lit'*-ti<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *mobilitas* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *mobilité*. Ger., *Beweglichkeit*. The condition or property of being mobile.

**MOCAN**, n. A fruit formerly used in the Canary Islands as a food and medicinally; supposed to be the fruit of *Visnea mocanera*, of *Ceratonia siliqua*, or of *Myrica fayal*. [B, 19, 121, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOCHING** (Ger.), **MOCHINGERBAD** (Ger.), n's. *Mo'ch'z'*-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>r-ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place near Munich, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MOCHLEUSIS** (Lat.), **MOCHLIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Mo'k(mo'ch'z')-li<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s*, -li<sup>2</sup>(e)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*leus/eos* (-is), *moch'lic*. Gr., *μὸχλευσις*, *μὸχλεια* (from *μὸχλευειν*, to heave by a lever). 1. The operation of a lever. 2. Of the old writers, the reduction of dislocations. [L, 50 (a, 14); L, 84 (a, 43).]

**MOCS**, n. A place in the county of Kolozs (Klausenburg), Transylvania, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**MODECCA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'd-e'k'ka*. Fr., *m.* A genus of climbing plants belonging to the *Passifloraceæ*. The *Modeceæ* (Fr., *modecées*) are a tribe (Sprengel) or series (Bailion) of the *Passifloraceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. integrifolia**. A Malabar species used in hæmorrhoids and as an oxytocic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. lobata**. A species used medicinally at Sierra Leone. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**M. palmata**, **M. tuberosa**. An Eastern species; used as a pectoral, and its root as a tonic. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]

**MODIFIED**, adj. *Mo'd'i<sup>2</sup>-fid*. Changed in form or characteristics; altered (especially moderated) in intensity or degree. [a, 48.]

**MODIOLIFORM**, adj. *Mod-i<sup>2</sup>-o'l'i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm*. Lat., *modioli-formis* (from *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel, and *forma*, form). Shaped like the nave of a wheel. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MODIOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mo'd-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)o'l-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Dim. of *modius*, a measure. Fr., *modiole*. Ger., *Spindel*. 1. The osseous axis of the cochlea of the ear. [a, 29.] 2. The crown of a trephine. [a, 34.]

**MODULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mo'd'u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Dim. of *modus*, a measure. A unit of calorific or other physical effects. [a, 48.]

**MODUM**, n. A health resort near Drammen, Norway, where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**MODUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mod(mo'd'y)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. See *METHOD*.

**MOELLE** (Fr.), n. *Mo-e<sup>2</sup>l*. 1. See *MEDULLA*. 2. See *SPINAL CORD*.—**M. allongée**. See *MEDULLA oblongata*.—**M. de l'ourlet**. Ger., *Mark der Zwinge*. Of Huguenin, certain longitudinal nerve-fibres lying below the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 28 (K).]—**M. épinériée**. See *SPINAL CORD*.

**MOENCHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu'e'nh'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *Mönch*, a proper name. 1. Of Ehrhardt, the genus *Cerastium*. 2. Of Medicus, a section (*Moly*) of the genus *Allium*. 3. The genus *Panicum*. 4. Of Roth, a genus of cruciferous plants. [B, 42, 121, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. sativa**. See *CAMELINA sativa*.

**MOENTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Me'(mo'e<sup>2</sup>)-ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. Walls or ramparts.—**M. dentis**. The bony borders of the jaws which support the alveoli. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MOFETTE** (Fr.), n. *Mo-fe<sup>2</sup>t*. See *METHANE*.

**MOFFAT**, n. *Mo'f'a<sup>2</sup>t*. A place in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where there are sulphurous, saline, and chalybeate springs and a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

**MOGGIONA** (It.), n. *Mo<sup>2</sup>-jo'na<sup>2</sup>*. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs. [L, 49, 135 (a, 43, 46).]

**MOGIGRAPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo<sup>2</sup>j(mo<sup>2</sup>g)-i<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>f(gra<sup>2</sup>f')i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *mogys*, with difficulty, and *γράφειν*, to write. Ger., *Mogigraphie*. See *Writers' CRAMP*.

**MOGILALIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo<sup>2</sup>j(mo<sup>2</sup>g)-i<sup>2</sup>-la(la<sup>2</sup>)li<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *mogys*, with difficulty, and *λαλέειν*, to speak. Dyslalia. [a, 34.]

**MOGIPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo<sup>2</sup>j(mo<sup>2</sup>g)-i<sup>2</sup>-fon'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *mogys*, with difficulty, and *φωνειν*, to produce a sound. Ger., *Mogiphonie*. Of Fraenkel, a condition characterized by a weakness of the voice, occurring only when singing or public speaking is attempted. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**MOGORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mo<sup>2</sup>g-or'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. Fr., *mogori*, *mogoris*, m. Of Jussieu, the genus *Jasminum*. The *Mogorinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Jasminææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**MOGOSTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo<sup>2</sup>g-o'st-o(o<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. Gr., *μωγοστοκία* (from *μωγος*, toil, and *στόκος*, a bringing forth). See *DYSTOCIA*.—**M. pelvica**. Dystocia from pelvic deformity. [A, 85.]

**MOHITLI**, n. In Mexico, the *Sericographis m.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOHN** (Ger.), n. Mon. See *PAPAVER*.—**Bastardm'**. The *Papaver hybridum*. [L.]—**Feldm'**. The *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Horrm'**. See *GLAUCUM*.—**Klatschm'**. The *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'extrakt**. See *EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS*.—**M'hüpter**, **M'kanen**, **M'kapseln**, **M'köpfe**. See *Capsula PAPAVERIS*.—**M'kopfsyrup**. See *DILACION*.—**M'saft**, **M'samen**. See the major list.—**M'säure**. Meconic acid. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—**Weisser M.** The *Papaver officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Wilder M.**, **Windm'**. See *PAPAVER rhæas*.

**MOHNSAFT** (Ger.), n. *Mon'za<sup>2</sup>ft*. See *OPIMUM*.—**Ägyptischer M.** See *OPIMUM thebaicum*.—**Ausgetrockneter M.** Crude opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MOHNSAMEN** (Ger.), n. pl. *Mon'za<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>n*. Poppy-seeds. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**M'kapseln**, **M'köpfe**. See *Capsula PAPAVERIS*. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—**M'öl**. See *Oil of poppy*.—**Weisser M'syrup**. See *Syrupus PAPAVERIS*.

**MOHO-MOHO**, n. The *Piper angustifolium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOHOMO**, n. See *PIPER longum*.

**MOHR** (Ger.), n. Mor. See *ÆTHIOPS*.—**Arsenikm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS auripigmentalis*.—**Betäubender M.** See *ÆTHIOPS hypnoticus*.—**Eisenm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS martialis*.—**Metallm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS (3d def.)*.—**Mineralm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS mineralis*.—**Platinm'**. Platinum black. [B, 48.]—**Schweissm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS hypnoticus*.—**Spieessglanzm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS*.—**Thierm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS animalis*.—**Vegetabilischer M.** See *ÆTHIOPS vegetabilis*.—**Zinnm'**. See *ÆTHIOPS jovialis*.

**MÖHRE** (Ger.), n. *Mu<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>*. 1. See *DAUCUS*. 2. The carrot (root of *Daucus carota*). [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M'nkümmel**. 1. The seed of *Athamanta cretensis*. 2. The fruits of *Ptychotis coptica* and (by substitution) the fruits of the *Leosciadium lateriflorum* and *Ammi majus*. 3. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'nsaft**. See *ROB DAUCI*.

**MOHRIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mor'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *Mohr*, a German botanist. Fr., *mohrie*. A genus of polypodaceous ferns. The *Mohria-cæ* of Presl are a suborder of the *Schizæaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. Caffrorum**, **M. thurifraga**. Frankincense-fern; a species found in the Mascarene Islands and southern Africa, having the odor of benzoin. An ointment of the powdered leaves is applied to burns. [B, 19, 121, 197, 275 (a, 35); P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471.]

**MOHRÜBE** (Ger.), n. *Mor'ru<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>*. The genus *Daucus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MOHWA**, n. In the East Indies, a plant used as an antiscorbutic. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 880.]

**MOIGNON** (Fr.), n. *Mwa<sup>2</sup>n-yo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. See *STUMP*.

**MOINE** (Fr.), n. *Mwa<sup>2</sup>n*. The *Orchis morio*, *Arum maculatum*, *Delphinium consolida*, or *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**MOINGT** (Fr.), n. *Mwa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a warm gaseous and alkaline mineral spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

**MOIS** (Fr.), n. *Mwa<sup>2</sup>*. The menses. [A, 96.]

**MOISSURE** (Fr.), n. *Mwa<sup>2</sup>-ses-su<sup>2</sup>r*. A name for various species of *Mucorini* and *Mucedinei*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOISTURE**, n. *Moist'u<sup>2</sup>r*. Fr., *moiteur*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeit*. See *HUMIDITY*.

**MOKAL**, n. In Amboyna, a species of *Scævola*, the vesicles in catarrh, as an alexipharmac, etc. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOLA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)la<sup>2</sup>*. 1. See *MOLE* (of the uterus). 2. See *PATELLA*.—**M. abdominis**. A uterine mole. [a, 34.]—**M. aquosa**. A cystic mole. [a, 34.]—**M. botryoides**. See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. calcarea**. Ger., *Kalkmole*, *Knochenmole*, *Steinmole*. 1. A mole that has undergone calcareous degeneration. 2. A lithopædion. 3. A calcified intra-uterine tumor. 4. A calcareous uterine concretion. [A, 88.]—**M. carnea**. See *Fleshy MOLE*.—**M. carneo-vesicularis**. Of Schlierbach, a fleshy and cystic mole. [a, 34.]—**M. carnosa**. See *Fleshy MOLE*.—**M. carnosohydridosa**. A vesicular mole that has assumed a fleshy structure in some of its parts by a process of consolidation. [A, 88.]—**M. crinita**. See *Nævus pilosus*.—**M. cruenta**. See *Blood MOLE*.—**M. cystica**. See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. flammea**. See *Nævus flammeus*.—**M. generatiosis**. See *True MOLE*.—**M. hydatica**, **M. hydatidosa**. See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. hydatidosa destruens**. A vesicular mole in which the vesicles penetrate into the muscular wall of the uterus with atrophy of that tissue. [Volkman, "Arch. f. path. u. Anat." Berl., 1867, xli, 528 (a, 34).]—**M. hydatosa**. See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. lapidea**. See *M. calcarea*.—**M. macerosa**. See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. nutritionis** [Lamsweerde]. Ger., *Ernährungsmole*. See *False MOLE*.—**M. ossea**. See *M. calcarea*.—**M. racemosa**. See *Racemose MOLE*.—**M. sanguinea**, **M. sanguinolenta**. See *Blood MOLE*.—**M. sarcomatosa**. A mole formed by sarcomatous degeneration of the placenta.—**M. tendinosa**. Ger., *Fleichenmole*. That variety of the fleshy mole in which a tough cartilaginous mass is formed. [L, 135 (a, 46).]—**M. ventosa**. Ger., *Windmole*, *Luftmole*. A mole containing gas. [L, 135 (a, 46).]—**M. vesicaria**, **M. vesicularis**, **M. vesiculosa**. See *Vesicular MOLE*.

**MOLAR**, adj. *Mol'a<sup>2</sup>r*. Lat., *molaris* (from *mola*, a millstone). Fr., *molaire*. Ger., *m.*. 1. Having power to grind; as a n., a m. tooth. 2. Situated near the m. teeth. [C; a, 17.]

**MOLAR**, adj. *Mol'a<sup>2</sup>r*. From *mola*, a uterine mole. Characterized by the degeneration of an ovum into a mole.

**MOLAR**, adj. *Mol'a<sup>2</sup>r*. From *molas*, a mass. Of or pertaining to masses of appreciable size, as distinguished from molecules, such as *m. forces*. [B.]

**MOLARIFORMIS** (Lat.), adj. *Mo<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm'i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *molaris*, a molar, and *forma*, form. Fr., *molariforme*. Resembling a molar tooth. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MOLARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mo<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>s*. From *mola*, a millstone. 1. See *MOLAR* (1st def.). 2. The deep layer of the alveolar labialis muscle. [Leyh [L, 13].]—**M. externus et internus**. See *ALVEOLO-LABIALIS* (2d def.).

**MOLASSES**, n. *Mo<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>z*. From *μέλι*, honey, or *μέλας*, black. Lat., *syrupus fuscus*, *sacchari fæx*, *theriaca*, *syrupus communis* (sen hollandicus), *pyromel*. Fr., *mélasse*. Ger., *Melasse*, *Zuckersatz*, *brauner Syrup*, *Zuckersyrup*. That portion of the juice of the sugar-cane from which sugar can no longer be crystallized. It is a dark, syrupy liquid, of sweet taste and peculiar odor. *West*



*Indian m.* (made up of the drippings from raw sugar and still containing some crystallizable sugar) and *sugar-house m.* (ni. proper) differ in consistence and flavor. From the former, rum is prepared by fermentation and distillation. [B, 5; a, 14.]

**MOLD**, n. Mold. Any one of the hyphomycetous or physomycetous *Fungi* occurring on food-stuffs and other organic matter. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35); L, 56 (a, 17).] See also MILDEW.—**Blue m.** See *M. of cheese*.—**Bread m.** See *ASCOPHORA elegans*.—**Fruit m.** See *Mucor mucedo*.—**Grease-m.** The *Mucor phycomyces*. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. of cheese.** A blue or green m., occurring in streaks in ripened cheese, produced by *Aspergillus glaucus*; also a red m. produced by *Sporodonema casei*. [B, 19, 77, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mucorinous m's.** The *Mucorini*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Penicill m.** The *Penicillium glaucum*. [B, 298 (a, 35).]—**Red m.** See under *M. of cheese*.—**Slime-m's.** See MYXOMYCETES.

**MOLDAVICA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>ld-a(a<sup>3</sup>/vi<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>3</sup>. Of Tournefort, the genus *Dracocephalum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOLDING**, n. Mold'p<sup>a</sup>. A shaping of configuration by or as by a mold or matrix. [a, 17].—**M. of the fetal head.** Ger., *Modellirung des Schädels*. The plastic changes in the contour of the head to conform to the pelvic canal during labor. [a, 34.]

**MOLE**, n. Mol. Gr., μῦλα. Lat., *mola*. Fr., *môle*, *germe dé-génére*. Ger., *M.*, *falsche Schwangerschaft*, *Afterkind*. It., *Sp.*, *mola*. A shapeless mass formed in the uterus as a result of irregular development or degeneration of an ovum. [a, 46.] See also *False conception* and the various subheads.—**Blasenm'** (Ger.). See *Vesicular m.*—**Blood m.** Lat., *mola cruenta* (seu *sanguinea*). Fr., *môle sanguine*. Ger., *Blutm'*. A mass formed by the retained fetal and maternal membranes, mingled with coagulated blood, after the embryo has been expelled, in cases of abortion.—**Carneous m.** See *Fleshy m.*—**Cystic m.** See *Vesicular m.*—**False m.** Lat., *mola spuria*, *pseudomola*. Fr., *môle fausse*. Ger., *falsche* (oder *unächte*) *M.* A m. (e. g., a blood m.) that does not consist wholly of the product of conception.—**Fleichenm'** (Ger.). See *MOLA tendinosa*.—**Fleshy m.** Lat., *mola carnosa* (seu *carnea*). Fr., *môle charnue* (ou *rouge*, ou *vasculaire*). Ger., *Fleischmole*. An advanced state of the blood m., so called from its having assumed a fleshy appearance.—**Grape m.** See *Vesicular m.*—**Hydatid m.**, **Hydatidiform m.**, **Hydatoid m.** See *Vesicular m.*—**Kalkm'** (Ger.). **Knochenm'** (Ger.). See *MOLA calcarea*.—**Lebende M.** (Ger.). See *Nævus flammeus*.—**Luft'm** (Ger.). See *MOLA ventosa*.—**Maternal m.** See *True m.*—**Racemose m.** Lat., *mola racemosa*. Ger., *Traubenm'*. A variety of the vesicular m. which, until a late period in its development, is inclosed in a membranous sac consisting of the decidua. [A, 85.]—**Sanguineous m.** See *Blood m.*—**Stone m.** Ger., *Steinm'*. See *MOLA calcarea*.—**Traubenm'** (Ger.). See *Racemose m.*—**True m.** Lat., *mola vera* (seu *generationis*). Fr., *môle vraie* (ou *legitime*). Ger., *Zeugungsm'*, *wahre M.* A m. originating from an ovum. [L, 135 (a, 46).]—**Tubercular m.** Of Montgomery, a vesicular m. [a, 34.]—**Unächte M.** (Ger.). See *False m.*—**Vesicular m.** Lat., *molavesicularis* (seu *hydatica*,

villi become proliferated in the form of clustered cysts having somewhat the appearance of a bunch of grapes. The cysts were formerly supposed to be true hydatids. Some authors make a separate variety of the racemose m. (q. v.). [A, 22.]—**Wahre M.** (Ger.). See *True m.*—**Windm'** (Ger.). See *MOLA ventosa*.—**Zeugungsm'** (Ger.). See *True m.*

**MOLE**, n. Mol. A.-S., *māl*, *mœl*. See NÆVUS.—**Cutaneous m.** See NÆVUS.—**Hairy m.** See NÆVUS *pilosus*.—**Horny m.** See CORNU *cutaneum*.—**Pigmentary m.** See NÆVUS *pigmentosus*.—**Warty m.** Of von Börensprung, a congenital excrescence. [a, 34.]

**MOËLE** (Fr.), n. Mol. See MOLE (of the uterus).—**M. blanche.** See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. charnue.** See *Fleshy MOLE*.—**M. embryonnaire.** Of Mme. Boivin, a mass composed of an embryo and a mole, the result of complete degeneration of one germ and partial degeneration of another. [A, 15.]—**M. embryonnée.** See *M. hydatique embryonnée*.—**M. en grappe.** See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. hydatique.** See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. hydatique creuse.** That one of the three varieties into which Dubois and Désormaux divided vesicular moles which resembles the *m. hydatique embryonnée* externally, but within contains nothing but liquid. [A, 15.]—**M. hydatique embryonnée.** That one of the three varieties into which Dubois and Désormaux divided vesicular moles in which the vesicular formations are limited to the whole or a part of the surface of a sac that contains a fetus or distinguishable remains of one. [A, 15.]—**M. hydatique en masse.** That one of the three varieties into which Dubois and Désormaux divided vesicular moles in which the interior cavity has disappeared, and the whole ovum has become affected with the vesicular degeneration. [A, 15.]—**M. hydatoidé.** See *Vesicular MOLE*.—**M. rouge.** See *Fleshy MOLE*.—**M. sanguine.** See *Blood MOLE*.—**M. vasculaire.** See *Fleshy MOLE*.

**MOLECULAR**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>l-e'k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *moléculaire*. Ger., *molekular*. Pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of molecules. [B.]

**MOLECULE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>l'e'k'u<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *molecula* (dim. of *moles*, a mass). Fr., *molécule*. Ger., *Molekül*. 1. The smallest possible quantity of a substance that can exist in the free state and yet exhibit the chemical properties of the substance. The m's of the elementary bodies contain each from one to six atoms, although the existence of monatomic m's has been denied on physical grounds. The m's of compound bodies may contain any number of atoms from two up to several hundred. [B.] See also ATOM. 2. The embryo part of the impregnated ovum of a bird. [L, 343.]—**Bipolar m.** See PERIPOLAR.—**Electrical m.** Fr., *molécule électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Molekül*. Of Du Bois Reymond, one of the small molecules, arranged like systems of magnets with their positive and negative poles in contact, of which he conceived the muscles and nerves as made up. On passing a polarizing current through the nerve or muscle, the poles are reversed. [K.]—**Gelatinous m.** See CICATRICULA.—**Organic m.** Hypothetical m's not supposed to be capable of corruption or regeneration. [J.]—**Peripolar m.** See PERIPOLAR.—**Refringent m's.** Minute bodies or corpuscles that possess the property of bending rays of light (e. g., the highly refractive spores of the fission-fungi and some other cryptogams). [a, 35.]

**MOLÈNE** (Fr.), n. Mo-le'n. The genus *Verbascum*; of the Fr. Cod., the *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**MOLETTE** (Fr.), n. Mo-le't. 1. See CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris*. 2. Of the veterinarians, a soft tumor due to dropsy in the synovial capsules surrounding the flexor tendons of a horse's foot. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MOLGAS** (Sp.), n. Mol'ga's. A place in the province of Orense, Spain, where there is a hot alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MOLILALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>l-2-la(la<sup>3</sup>/li<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From μῶλις, with difficulty, and λαλέω, talking. Ger., *Lallen*. Difficulty of utterance. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLIMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>2</sup>l(mol)-i(e)'me'n. Gen., -im'inis. From *moliri*, to endeavor. Ger., *M.*, *Bemühung*, *Bestrebung*. Effort, endeavor. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**Intermenstrual m.** Fr., *intermenstruel*. See INTERMENSTRUAL PAIN.—**Menstrual m.** Lat., *m. menstruale*. Fr., *m. menstruel*. Ger., *Menstrualbestrebung*, *Menstruam'*. A collective term for the evidences of an attempt on the part of the generative organs of the female to give rise to menstruation, even if unsuccessful.—**M. apoplecticum.** The tendency to cerebral hemorrhage. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**M. criticum.** The tendency to crisis in disease. [a, 34.]—**M. hæmorrhagicum.** Fr., *m. hémorrhagique*. 1. That state of the system which precedes the occurrence of a spontaneous hemorrhage, especially in subjects of the hæmorrhagic diathesis, expressed by cardiac palpitation, a tendency to stupor or indifference, signs of cerebral congestion, pains in the limbs, and, in some cases, painful tumefaction of the joints, especially of the wrists, knees, and ankle joints (von Niemeyer), with ecchymosis and fever (Miller). [A, 2.] 2. See MENSTRUUM.—**Molimina hæmorrhoidalia.** Ger., *Hämorrhoidalankfälle*. Periods of severe hæmorrhoidal pains. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**M. naturæ salutarium.** The remedial impulse of nature; the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MOLINA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>l-i(e)'na<sup>3</sup>. From *mola*, a mass. The genus *Baccharis*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOLINA DE ARAGÓN** (Sp.), n. Mo-le'na<sup>3</sup> da a<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>3</sup>-gon'. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MOLINAR DE CARRANZA** (Sp.), n. Mo-le-na<sup>3</sup>r da ka<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>3</sup>n'tha<sup>3</sup>. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a warm gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 43).]

**MOLITZ**, n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are warm gaseous mineral springs. [L, 41, 49, 87, 88 (a, 43, 46).]



A VESICULAR MOLE. [FROM CHARPENTIER, AFTER MME. BOIVIN.]

a, the outer envelope; b, the inner envelope; c, c, the vesicles; d, free vessels; e, e, oblong vesicles; f, f, budding vesicles.

seu *botryoides*), *hydrops uteri vesicularis*, *myxoma diffusum placentæ*. Fr., *môle vésiculaire* (ou *blanche*, ou *cystique*, ou *en grappe*, ou *hydatique*, ou *hydatoidé*), *dégénérescence cystique du chorion et du placenta*, *hydropisie des villosités choriales*, *myxome du placenta*. Ger., *Blasenm'*, *Traubenm'*. Syn.: *uterine hydatids*, *myxoma of the chorionic villi* [Virchow], *hydatiginous degeneration of the ovum* [Simpson], *hydatidiform* (or *hydatid*) *m.*, *hydatidiform* (or *hydatiginous*) *degeneration of the chorion*. That form of degeneration of a fecundated ovum in which the chorionic



**MOLITOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{21}(\text{mol})\text{-i}(\text{e})\text{'to}^2\text{r}$ . Gen., -*or'is*. See MASSETER.

**MOLKEN** (Ger.), n. Molk'e'n. See WHEY.—**M'nkur**. A whey-cure establishment. [a, 14.]—**Versüsste M**. See *Serum LACTIS dulcificatum*.

**MOLLE** (Fr.), n. Mol. A disease that affects the *Agaricus campestris*, giving the fungus a spongy consistence. [Costantin and Dufour. Comptes rend. hebd. des séances de l'Acad. des sci., cxiv, 9, p. 498.]

**MÖLLENDORF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mu}^{11}\text{'le}^2\text{n-do}^2\text{rf}$ . A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

**MOLLESCENCE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{s'e}^2\text{n}$ s. From *mollescere*, to soften. Softening. [a, 34.]

**MOLLET** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-la}$ . See CALF (2d def.).

**MOLLIFICATION**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-ka'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make. Fr., m. 1. A softening or relaxation. 2. An old name for paralysis associated with softening of the muscles. [L, 41, 84 (a, 43).]

**MOLLIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'i}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *mollinum*. A soft, yellowish-white soap, containing 17 per cent. of uncombined fat. It does not become rancid, is unirritating, and is recommended as a basis for salves. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxv (a, 46).]

**MOLLINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-len}$ . See MOLÈNE.

**MOLLISINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'i}^2\text{s-en}$ . A smooth, readily fusible ointment, like vaseline and free from the odor of petroleum, prepared by melting 1 part of purified yellow wax in 4 parts of spindle oil. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii (a, 46).]

**MOLLITIES** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-li}^2\text{'shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-ez}(\text{as})$ . Gen., -*e'i*. From *mollis*, soft. Softness, tenderness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**M. ossium**. See *OSTEOMALACIA*.—**M. uteri**. Softness or atony of the uterus, normally present in the cervix during pregnancy, but sometimes found in the middle segment or body of the organ. In the non-gravid uterus it is the result of general or local malnutrition, occurring usually in its middle segment, less often in the cervix and fundus. [C. D. Scudder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 18, 1886, p. 686 (a, 17).]

**MOLLIUSCULOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{sk'u}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *mollisculus*. Fr., *molliscule*. Not firm, somewhat soft; often used in the Latin as the specific name of *Fungi* of a slightly soft consistence (as *Agaricus mollisculus*), or of plants some part of which, such as the leaf, is rendered soft by the possession of pubescence (as in *Capparis molliscula*). [a, 35.]

**MOLLUGO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-lu}^2(\text{lu}^2)\text{'go}$ . Gen., -*lu'ginis*. Fr., *mollugine*. Carpet-weed; of Linnaeus, a genus of herbs of the *Ficoideæ*, tribe *Mollugineæ*. The *Mollugina* of Reichenbach are a section of the genus *Galium*. The *Mollugineæ* (Fr., *molluginées*) are a division (Sprengel) or suborder (Lindley) of the *Caryophylleæ*, or (Baillon) a series of the *Portulacaceæ*, or (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe of the *Ficoideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. cerviana**. The *parpadum* of the Tamils, a species used externally in scabies, etc. In the East Indies an infusion of the flowers and young shoots is employed as a mild diaphoretic in fevers. [B, 42, 172, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. oppositifolia**. Fr., *mollugine à feuilles opposées*. A species said to be eaten as salad in Ceylon. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. paniculata**. See *M. spergula*.—**M. pentaphylla**. A decumbent species found in Ceylon with smooth obovate leaves and panicle flowers; said to be used like the *M. spergula*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. spergula**, **M. verticillata**. Carpet-weed, Indian chickweed; a bitter East Indian species used as a stomachic, aperient, and antiseptic, and in suppression of the lochia; also as an external application in ear-ache. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOLLUSC**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'u}^2\text{sk}$ . Lat., *molluscum*. Fr., *mollusque*. Ger., *Molluske*. An individual of the *Mollusca*. [a, 17.]

**MOLLUSCA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-lu}^2\text{sk}(\text{lu}^2\text{'s})\text{'ka}^2$ . From *mollis*, soft. Fr., *mollusques*. Ger., *Weichthiere*. 1. A subkingdom of invertebrates including aquatic and terrestrial animals having a well-developed heart, with never fewer than two chambers, bilateral symmetry, a nervous system of three pairs of principal ganglia, and an internal or external shell. 2. The same, together with the *Molluscoidea*. [L, 121, 147.]—**M. genuina**. See *M.* (1st def.).

**MOLLUSCOIDA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-lu}^2\text{sk}(\text{lu}^2\text{'sk})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-id}(\text{ed})\text{'a}^2$ . From *molluscum*, a mollusc, and *eidos*, resemblance. Fr., *molluscoïdes*. A division of the *Mollusca* (2d def.), including the *Polyzoa*, *Brachiopoda*, and *Tunicata*. [L.]

**MOLLUSCOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{sk'u}^2\text{s}$ . 1. Pertaining to the *Mollusca*. 2. Pertaining to the disease molluscum. [a, 48.]

**MOLLUSCUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-lu}^2\text{sk}(\text{lu}^2\text{'sk})\text{'u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{'m})$ . 1. See MOLLUSC. 2. A soft tumor of the skin. [G.]—**Aene m.**, **Epithelioma m.**, **M. adenosum**. See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. atheromatousum**. Of Kaposi, *m. contagiosum* when the tumors are cystic in character and their contents semi-fluid. [G, 47.] Cf. *M. verrucosum*.—**M. cholestericum**. Fr., *m. cholestérique*. Of Bazin, xanthoma. [G.]—**M. contagiosum**, **M. epithelliale**. Fr., *acné varioliforme* (ou *tuberculoïde*), *tumeurs folliculeuses*. Ger., *Molluskenwarzen*, *Sebnwarzen*, *Amloidmilium*, *subcutanees Condylom*. Syn.: *m. sebaceum* (seu *porcellanum*, seu *atheromatousum*, seu *verrucosum*, seu *sessile*), *parakanthoma verrucosum*, *acne m.* (seu *m. contagiosum*), *acne varioliformis*, *epithelioma m.*, *condyloma subcutaneum* (seu *endofolliculare*), *tumores sebipari*, *amylod milium*. A disease characterized by little superficial whitish tumors of the skin, single or in groups, with smooth rounded surfaces, slightly umbilicated at the summit (often with a small dark point or minute orifice), and yielding on pressure a soft, whitish, greasy, consistent body or a semi-fluid material resembling sebum. By some the disease has been regarded as contagious. [G, 12.]—**M. epithelliale**. See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. fibrosum**.

Fr., *m. fibreux*, *m. fibrome*. See *FIBROMA m.*—**M. folliculare**. See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. giganteum**. *M. contagiosum* of unusually large size. [Crocker (G).]—**M. lipomatoides**. A fibroma m. resembling lipoma. [G.]—**M. non-contagiosum**, **M. pendulum**. See *FIBROMA m.*—**M. pisiforme** (Fr.). A fibroma m. of pea-size. [G.]—**M. porcellanum**, **M. sébacé** (Fr.), **M. sebaceum**, **M. sessile**. See *M. contagiosum*.—**M. simplex**. See *FIBROMA m.*—**M. stéarique** (Fr.). See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**M. verrucosum**. Of Kaposi, *m. contagiosum* when the contents of the tumors form a more or less solid body that may be enucleated in a mass. [G.]—**M. verum**. See *FIBROMA m.*

**MOLLUSK**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'u}^2\text{sk}$ . See MOLLUSC.

**MOLOCHINE** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-o}^2\text{k}(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a})$ . Gr., *μολόχινη* (from *μολόχη*, the mallow). Of Galen, a kind of green plaster. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MOLOPS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'o}^2\text{ps}(\text{ops})$ . Gen., -*op'os* (-*is*). Gr., *μώλωψ*. See VIBEX.

**MOLUCCELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{'k})\text{-se}^2\text{l}(\text{ke}^2\text{l})\text{'la}^2$ . Fr., *moluclle*. Ger., *Moluclle*, *Molukke*. Molucca balm, shell-flower; a genus of labiate herbs indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, and not, as Linnaeus supposed, to the Molucca Islands. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35); B, 38, 48, 71 (a, 14).]—**M. fruticosa**. Of Forskål, the *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. lavia**. Fr., *moluclle légère*, *mélisse de Constantinople*. Ger., *glatte Moluclle*. Shell-flower, smooth Molucca balm; a glaucous herb growing in the Levant, especially in Syria and Palestine. The herb, *herba moluclla*, which has an aromatic, somewhat melissa-like odor and a bitter taste, was formerly used as a cephalic, cordial, and vulnerary. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. spinosa**. Fr., *moluclle épineuse*, *mélisse épineuse* (ou *des Moluques*). A species having the properties of *M. lavia*. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]

**MOLVA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'va}^2(\text{wa}^2)$ . See *GADUS*.—**M. vulgaris**. See *GADUS m.*

**MOLY** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{'i}^2(\text{u}^2)$ . Gr., *μῶλυ*. 1. The *Allium m.* 2. Of Homer, an unknown plant by some identified with mandrake, but by Lenz and others supposed to be *Allium nigrum* (magicum). 3. Of Theophrastus, probably *Allium nigrum*. 4. Of Dioscorides, probably *Allium nigrum*; according to some, *Allium subversutum*. 5. An old name in Cappadocia for the *Peganum harmalum*. 6. Of Mönch, a section of the genus *Allium*. [B, 19, 78, 121, 275, 315 (a, 35).]

**MOLYBDÆNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-de}^2(\text{da}^2\text{'e}^2)\text{-na}^2$ . Gr., *μολύβδαινα* (from *μολύβδος*, lead). 1. A name given originally to various minerals containing lead, especially galena, and subsequently to any black mineral (e. g., antimony sulphide, black manganese oxide, graphite, and molybdenum disulphide). It was finally restricted to the two bodies last named. 2. Of Pliny, the *Plumbago europæus*. [B, 3; B, 114.]—**Acidum molybdænæ**. See *MOLYBDENUM trioxide*.

**MOLYBDENICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-de}^2\text{n}(\text{da}^2\text{'e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{'s})$ . Molybdenic; with the name of a base, the molybdate of the base. [B.]

**MOLYBDAMAUSOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-da}^2\text{m}(\text{da}^2\text{'m})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{'u}^2)\text{-ros'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*ros'eos* (-*is*). From *μολύβδος*, lead, and *amaurosis* (q. v.). Ger., *bleikolikamaurose*. Amaurosis due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDAMBLYOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-da}^2\text{m}(\text{da}^2\text{'m})\text{-bli}^2(\text{blu}^2)\text{-op'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *μολύβδος*, lead, and *amblyopia* (q. v.). Ger., *Bleivergiftungsgaugenschwäche*. Amblyopia due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDÂN** (Ger.), n. Mol-u'b-dan'. See *MOLYBDENUM*.—**M'blau**. See *MOLYBDENUM molybdate*.—**M'glanz**. Native molybdenum disulphide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'säure**. See *MOLYBDIC acid*.—**Schwefelm'**. See *MOLYBDENUM sulphide*.

**MOLYBDATE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b'at}$ . From *molybdenum* (q. v.). Fr., m. A salt of molybdic acid. [B, 3, 16.]

**MOLYBDENA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-de}^2(\text{da}^2\text{'na}^2)$ . See *MOLYBDÆNA*.—**Acid of m.** Lat., *acidum molybdænæ*. Molybdenum trioxide obtained by the action of nitric acid on the native disulphide. [B, 3, 86.]

**MOLYBDENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-de}^2\text{n}(\text{de}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{'l})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *μολύβδος*, lead, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A brain disease due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDENCEPHALOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-de}^2\text{n}(\text{de}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{'l})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{th}(\text{pa}^2\text{'th})\text{-i}(\text{e}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . The development and progress of molybdencephalia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDÈNE** (Fr.), n. Mol-i'b-de'n. See *MOLYBDENUM*.

**MOLYBDENIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b-de}^2\text{n'i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *molybdenicus*. 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or containing molybdenum. [B.] 2. See *MOLYBDIC*.—**M. acid**. See *MOLYBDIC acid*.

**MOLYBDENTER**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b-de}^2\text{n-it}$ . See under *MOLYBDENUM disulphide*.

**MOLYDENTEROPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-de}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{t}(\text{o}^2\text{f})\text{'i}^2\text{s}(\text{th'i}^2\text{s})\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*this'eos* (-*ophth'isis*). From *μολύβδος*, lead, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φθίσις*, decay. Ger., *Bleivergiftungsdarmschwindsuchte*. Enterophthisis due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDENUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^{21}\text{-i}^2\text{b}(\text{u}^2\text{'b})\text{-den}(\text{dan}^2)\text{'u}^2\text{m}$  (*u'm*). From *μολύβδαινα*, a piece of lead. Fr., *molybdène*. Ger., *Molybdän*. A metallic element discovered in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It occurs in various forms of combination in the mineral kingdom, and is a silvery-white substance, infusible even at very high temperatures, and not oxidizing readily except when heated. In composition it acts apparently as a dyad, triad, tetrad, pentad, and hexad, replacing from two to six atoms of hydrogen. Atomic weight, 95.86; symbol, Mo; sp. gr., 8.6. [B, 3.]—



**Blue m. oxide.** Fr. *oxyde bleu de molybdène*. Ger. *blaues Molybdänoxyd*. See *M. molybdate*.—**M. arsenate.** Fr. *arséniate de molybdène*. Ger. *arsensaures Molybdänoxydul*. Molybdous arsenate; a gray precipitate formed by mixing molybdous chloride with sodium arsenate. [B. 2.]—**M. bromide.** Fr. *bromure de molybdène*. See *M. dibromide*. *M. sesquibromide*. *M. tetrabromide*, and *M. oxybromide*.—**M. chloride.** Fr. *chlorure de molybdène*. See *M. dichloride*. *M. trichloride*. *M. tetrachloride*. *M. pentachloride*, and *M. oxychloride*.—**M. dibromide.** Fr. *dibromure de molybdène*. A yellowish-red substance,  $\text{MoBr}_2$  (or, more probably,  $\text{Mo}_2\text{Br}_3$ ). [B. 3.]—**M. dichloride.** Fr. *dichlorure (ou bichlorure) de molybdène*. A substance,  $\text{MoCl}_2$  (or, more probably,  $\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_3$ ), which when anhydrous forms an amorphous yellow powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and various acids and alkalis. When combined with water of crystallization it forms either yellow laminae,  $\text{MoCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or prismatic crystals soluble in water,  $\text{MoCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or acicular crystals,  $\text{MoCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 2.]—**M. dioxide.** Fr. *dioxyde (ou bioxyde) de molybdène*. Ger. *Molybdänoxyd*. A substance,  $\text{MoO}_2$ , obtainable either as a yellow powder or as dark-blue prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**M. disulphide.** Fr. *disulfure de molybdène*. A substance,  $\text{MoS}_2$ , formerly called *molybdæna*; found native as molybdenite in masses resembling graphite, and obtained artificially as a shining black and infusible powder. [B. 3.]—**M. hydroxide.** Molybdic hydroxide,  $\text{Mo}_2(\text{OH})_6$ , a brownish-black substance. [B.] See also *M. tetrahydroxide*.—**M. iodide.** Fr. *iodure de molybdène*. See *M. tetraiodide*.—**M. molybdate.** Fr. *molybdate de molybdène*. Ger. *molybdänsaures Molybdänoxyd*, *mineralischer Indigo*, *Molybdänblau*. Blue m. oxide; a compound of m. dioxide and m. trioxide. The m. molybdates are— $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{MoO}_3 + \text{MoO}_3$ , a blue powder;  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7 = 4\text{MoO}_3 + \text{MoO}_3$ , a black mass; and  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{MoO}_3 + 2\text{MoO}_3$  (hence properly a m. dimolybdate), a blue powder of metallic lustre. These compounds are used in dyeing. [B. 3.]—**M. monoxide.** Fr. *monoxyde de molybdène*. A substance,  $\text{MoO}$ , only imperfectly isolated. [B. 3.]—**M. oxide.** Fr. *oxyde de molybdène*. See *M. monoxide*, *M. sesquioxide*, *M. dioxide*, and *M. trioxide*; also *M. molybdate*.—**M. oxybromide.** Fr. *oxybromure de molybdène*. Molybdenyl bromide,  $\text{MoO}_2\text{Br}_2$ ; a substance forming deliquescent yellow tabular crystals. [B. 3.]—**M. oxychloride.** Fr. *oxychlorure de molybdène*. One of the compounds of m. with oxygen and chlorine. Several are known:  $\text{MoOCl}_2$ ,  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3\text{Cl}_2$  (occurring in two isomeric forms),  $\text{MoO}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3\text{Cl}_2$ . In general, these bodies are colored crystalline substances. [B. 3.]—**M. oxyfluoride.** A substance,  $\text{MoO}_2\text{F}_2$ , known only in aqueous solution. [B. 3.]—**M. pentachloride.** Fr. *pentachlorure de molybdène*. A substance,  $\text{MoCl}_5$ , forming black, fuming, deliquescent crystals, of metallic lustre. [B. 3.]—**M. sesquibromide.** Fr. *sesquibromure de molybdène*. An erroneous name for m. tribromide. [B.]—**M. sesquichloride.** Fr. *sesquichlorure de molybdène*. An erroneous name for m. trichloride. [B.]—**M. sesquioxide.** Fr. *sesquioxide de molybdène*. A black mass or a grayish powder,  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3$ . [B. 3.]—**M. sulphide.** Fr. *sulfure de molybdène*. Ger. *Schwefelmolybdän*. See *M. disulphide*, *M. trisulphide*, and *M. tetrasulphide*.—**M. tetrabromide.** Fr. *tétrabromure de molybdène*. A body,  $\text{MoBr}_4$ , forming deliquescent, shining, black, acicular crystals. [B. 3.]—**M. tetrachloride.** Fr. *tétrachlorure de molybdène*. A crystalline substance,  $\text{MoCl}_4$ , a deliquescent brown powder, becoming green on exposure to the air. [B. 3.]—**M. tetrahydroxide.** A dark-red precipitate,  $\text{Mo}(\text{OH})_4$ . [B. 3.]—**M. tetraiodide.** Fr. *tétraiodure de molybdène*. A crystalline body,  $\text{MoI}_4$ , appearing red by transmitted and brown by reflected light. [B. 3.]—**M. tetrasulphide.** A lustrous reddish substance,  $\text{MoS}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**M. tribromide.** Fr. *tribromure de molybdène*. A body,  $\text{Mo}_2\text{Br}_3$ , forming dark-green, acicular crystals. [B. 3.]—**M. trichloride.** Fr. *trichlorure de molybdène*. A dull-red crystalline substance,  $\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_3$ . [B. 3.]—**M. trioxide.** Fr. *trioxyde de molybdène*. Molybdic anhydride,  $\text{MoO}_3$ , a substance obtainable either as an impalpable white powder, as a white fibrous crystalline mass, or in transparent tabular crystals. It is soluble with difficulty in water, giving a liquid of acid reaction. [B. 3.]—**M. trisulphide.** Fr. *trisulfure de molybdène*. A dark-brown powder,  $\text{MoS}_3$ . [B. 3.]

**MOLYBDENYL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}$ . A bivalent radicle,  $\text{MoO}^{2+}$ . [B. 3.]—**M. bromide.** See *MOLYBDENUM oxybromide*.—**M. chloride.** A molybdenum oxychloride,  $\text{MoO}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , occurring in two isomeric forms. [B. 3.]

**MOLYBDEPILEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{le}^2\text{p}$ -(lap)<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Ger., *Bleifallsucht*. Epilepsy due to lead-poisoning. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}$ . Fr., *molybdique*. Containing molybdenum as a tetrad radicle, as in m. oxide,  $\text{MoO}_2$ , or as a hexad radicle, as in m. acid. [B.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide molybdique*. Ger., *Molybdänsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4$ , usually associated with one molecule of water of crystallization,  $\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It is ordinarily insoluble in water, but may, by dialysis of an acid solution of its salts, be obtained in solution in the colloidal state, and, by exactly neutralizing precipitated ammonium molybdate with sulphuric acid, an amorphous modification of m. acid (soluble m. acid) is obtained, which is readily soluble in water. M. acid forms salts called molybdates, and a compound, phosphor' acid (q. v.). Its sp. gr. is 3.05. [B. 3.]

**MOLYBDITES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}(\text{det})\text{ez}$ (as). Fr., *molybdite*. From  $\mu\lambda\nu\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , lead. Containing lead, or due to the presence of lead. [B. 38, 78 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOCACHEXIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{ka}^2\text{k}(\text{ka}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^3$ . Fr., *molybdocachexie*. Ger., *Bleikachexie*. See *Lead CACHEXIA*.

**MOLYBDOCARDIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2)\text{j}^2\text{i}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{a}^3$ . Ger., *Bleikardialgie*. Cardialgia due to lead-poisoning. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{kol}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2$ . See *Lead COLIC*.

**MOLYBDODYSPEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{pe}^2\text{p}^2\text{si}^2\text{a}^3$ . Ger., *Bleidyspepsie*. Dyspepsia due to lead-poisoning. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOIDES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{id}(\text{ed})\text{ez}$ (as). Fr., *molybdoïde*. Resembling lead. [L. 41 (a, 48).]

**MOLYBDONOSOS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2$ . From  $\mu\lambda\nu\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , lead, and  $\nu\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\varsigma$ , disease. Ger., *Bleikrankheit*. See *Lead COLIC*.

**MOLYBDOPARESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{pa}^2\text{r}$ -(pa<sup>2</sup>r)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-es'eos* (-pa<sup>2</sup>r'esis). Ger., *Bleidähmung*. Paresis due to lead-poisoning. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}^2\text{s}$ . See *MOLYBDUS*.

**MOLYBDOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{spa}^2\text{z}(\text{spa}^2\text{s})\text{s}'(\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s}))$ . Ger., *Bleikrampf*. From  $\mu\lambda\nu\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , lead, and  $\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a convulsion. Cramp due to lead-poisoning. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOSYNOLCE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}(\text{do}^2)\text{si}^2\eta$ -(su<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>ol'ce(ka). Gen., *-ol'cea*. From  $\mu\lambda\nu\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , lead, and  $\sigma\nu\nu\acute{o}\lambda\kappa\eta$ , drawing together. Contraction caused by lead-poisoning. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOTROMOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{do}^2\text{t}'\text{ro}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\mu\lambda\nu\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , lead, and  $\tau\rho\acute{o}\mu\circ\varsigma$ , a trembling. Ger., *Bleizittern*. Tremor due to lead-poisoning. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYBDOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}\text{du}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *molybdeux*. Containing molybdenum. [B.]

**MOLYBDUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{du}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\mu\lambda\nu\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ . 1. See *LEAD*. 2. See *PLUMBAGO*.

**MOLYNE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{ne}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-yn'es*. Gr.,  $\mu\lambda\nu\eta$  (from  $\mu\lambda\nu\eta\epsilon\nu$ , to defile). The anus. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOLYNSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{si}^2\eta$ . Gen., *-yn'seos* (-is). Gr.,  $\mu\lambda\nu\sigma\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\mu\lambda\nu\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , to stain). 1. Defilement; miasmatic impurity. 2. Of Hippocrates, a very weak extract or imperfect decoction of a medicinal substance. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**MOLYZA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{I}^{2+}(\text{u}^6)\text{I}^{2+}\text{za}^3$ . 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Allium sativum*. 2. The genus *Allium*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**MOMBIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^{2+}\text{n}^2\text{ba}^2\text{n}^2$ . The genus *Spondias*, especially *Spondias m.* [A. 447 (a, 21); B. 121 (a, 35).]

**MOMENT**, n.  $\text{Mo}'\text{m}'\text{nt}$ . Lat., *momentum* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *m.* The measure of the tendency of a force to produce motion. [a. 49.]—**Bending m.** The m. of a bending force. [a. 49.]—**Component m.** The m. of a component of a force. [a. 49.]—**Magnetic m.** The measure of the strength of a magnet. It is expressed in dynes. [a. 49.]—**M. of a couple.** The product of one of the forces of the couple into their distance apart. [a. 49.]—**M. of a force (with respect to any axis).** The product of the projection of the force (expressed according to graphical geometry) on the plane of rotation into the distance of the line of action of the force from the axis. [a. 49.]—**M. of flexure.** See *Bending m.*—**M. of inertia.** The algebraic sum of the m's of all the elements of a body with respect to the same axis, when the body is revolving with an angular velocity of unity. It is equal to the mass multiplied by the square of the principal radius of gyration. [a. 49.]—**M. of instability.** The m. of the weight of a body taken with respect to that side of the polygon of support that is nearest to the line of direction of the weight when this line passes without the polygon of support. It is equal to the m. of the least force that can prevent the body from overturning. [a. 49.]—**M. of mass.** See *M. of inertia*.—**M. of resilience.** The m. of the resistance of a body to flexure. [a. 49.]—**M. of rotation.** See *M. of inertia*.—**M. of stability.** The m. of the weight of a body taken with respect to that side of the polygon of support that is nearest to the line of direction of the weight when this line passes within the polygon of support. It is equal to the m. of the least extraneous force that is capable of overturning the body. [a. 49.]—**M. of torsion.** The m. of the pair of equal and opposite couples which, being applied at different points of a body, tend to twist the intermediate portion. [a. 49.]—**Resultant m.** The m. of the resultant of a set of forces. [a. 49.]—**Statical m.** The product of a force into its lever arm. [a. 49.]—**Torsion m.** See *M. of torsion*.—**Virtual m.** The product of a force into its virtual velocity. [a. 49.]

**MOMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mom}^2\text{e}^2\text{nt}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *movere*, to move. The quantity of motion of a body. It varies conjointly with the body's mass and velocity. [a. 49.]

**MOMIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{me}$ . See *MUMMY*.

**MOMIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . Ger., *M.* The fruit of *Mammea americana*. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14).]

**MOMIRI**, n. A yellow root obtained from *Thalictrum foliolosum*; used as a substitute for coptis-root. [B. 18 (a, 35).]

**MOMISCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mom}^2\text{i}^2\text{sk}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\mu\acute{o}\mu\iota\sigma\kappa\circ\varsigma$ . Fr., *momisque*. 1. The part of the molar teeth close to the gums. 2. A molar tooth. [L. 41 (a, 43); L. 50 (a, 14).]

**MOMORDICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{rd}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^3$ . From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *momordique*. Ger., *Balsamapfel*. A genus of climbing herbs of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. The *Momordicæ* of Römer are a subtribe of the *Bronyceæ*, comprising *M. Citrullus*, *Ecballium*, *Lagenaria*, etc. [B. 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Extractum fructus momordicæ elaterii.** The juice of *Ecballium elaterium*, evaporated over the water bath to the consistence of thick honey. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Fecula momordicæ.** The juice of *Ecballium elaterium* coagulated over the fire, washed, dried, and powdered. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. aspera.** See *Ecballium elaterium*.—**M. balsamina.** Fr., *balsamine mâle (ou rampante)*, *pomme de merveille*. Ger., *gemeiner Balsamapfel*. Common balsam-apple, apple of Jerusalem, marvelous apple, a species indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in the West Indies. The small, orange-colored warted fruits, *fructus momordicæ*, *poma hierosolymitana*



(seu balsamica), or balsam apples, are eaten unripe. An oily infusion of the ripe fruits is applied to burns and ulcers. The bitterish pungent leaves are applied to wounds, and used internally in various diseases. The root is purgative. [B, 48; B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. buchu.** See **ECBALLIUM buchu.**—**M. charantia.** Fr., *momordique charantia*. Ger., *gurkenähnlicher Balsampfel*. The *papareh*, *pavavel*, or *pandipavavel* of the East Indies, where the whole plant, powdered, is employed as an external application in leprosy and malignant ulcers, or made up into an ointment with cinnamon, long-pepper, rice, and the oil of the *Hydnocarpus inebrians*, is used in scabies and other affections of the skin, and the juice of the leaves as an anthelmintic. It is identified by Baillon with the *M. papillosa* of Brazil, where it is known as *mêlo do mato* and *mêlo de San Caltano*, and prescribed in rheumatic and similar complaints. The bitter fruit, after being steeped in cold water, is eaten, cooked, in the East Indies. [A, 496; B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. cylindrica.** An East Indian species the bitter fruit of which is purgative. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. dioica.** Mal., *erimapsel*. Tam., *paloogahel*. Tel., *angakara*. A species found in the East Indies, where the green fruits and tuberous roots are eaten and the roots are used in hemorrhoids. [B, 172, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. elaterium.** See **ECBALLIUM elaterium.**—**M. luffa.** See **LUFFA aegyptiaca.**—**M. mixta.** Beng., *gol-kakra*. An East Indian species with red prickly fruits, the yellow insipid pulp of which is used as food. [B, 19, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. monadelphica.** See **CEPHALANDRA indica.**—**M. muricata.** See **M. charantia.**—**M. operculata.** Fr., *momordique à opercules*. Ger., *deckelfrüchtiger Balsampfel*. See **LUFFA operculata.**—**M. papillosa.** See under **M. charantia.**—**M. pedata.** Fr., *momordique pédaire*. See **ANGURIA pedata.**—**M. purgans.** Fr., *momordique purgatif*. A Brazilian species the juice of which is cathartic. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. trifoliata.** The *Trichosanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum momordicae.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the ripe fruit of *Ecballium elaterium* with 2 parts of olive-oil for some days, boiling till the moisture is consumed, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MOMORDICIN**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>rd<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *momordicine*. See **ELATERIN**.

**MONACETIN**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. See **ACETIN**.

**MONACETOTARTARIC ACID**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t-o-ta<sup>2</sup>r-ta<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>pk. See under **ACETOTARTARIC ACID**.

**MONACID**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d. Of a base, capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid, or, in the case of addition compounds, uniting directly with a single molecule of a monobasic acid, with half a molecule of a dibasic acid, etc. [B.]

**MONACO**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>k-o. A climatic sea-bathing resort, the capital of the principality of M. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONAD**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d. From *μῶνας*, a unit. Fr., *monade*. Ger., *Monade*. 1. A univalent radicle. 2. A free or fixed, rounded or ovoid, infusorial animalcule having one or more cilia and usually provided with a nucleus and a contractile vacuole. [L, 11, 41.] 3. Of Heuter, a micrococcus. [A, 396 (a, 21).]

**MONADELPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *monadelphie* (sing.). Ger., *Einbrüderschaft* (sing.). 1. (Sing.) one-brotherhood; the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into a tube. 2. (Pl.) of Linnaeus, a class of plants characterized by flowers with monadelphous stamens. [B, 1, 34, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONADELPHIOUS**, **MONADELPHOUS**, adj's. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *monadelphus*. Fr., *monadelphie*. *monadelphique*. Ger., *monadelphisch*, *einbrüderig*. In one brotherhood; of stamens, united by their filaments into a single tube; belonging to the **MONADELPHIA**. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

**MONADENOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n-om-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om-atos (-atis). From *μῶνας*, single, and *ἀδών*, a gland (see also -oma<sup>2</sup>). Of Broca, a uniglandular adenoma. [a, 34.]

**MONADIARY**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. The envelope that incloses a group of monads (2d def.). [a, 48.]

**MONADOLOGY**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-j-i<sup>2</sup>. From *μῶνας*, a unit, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *monadologie*. The science of monads. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

**MONÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mon(mo<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). The buttocks. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MONALKALAMIDE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l-ka<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See under **ALKALAMIDE**.

**MONALKYL**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>. See **ALKYL**.

**MONALKYLAMINE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m-en. Ger., *Monalkylamin*. Syn.: *primary alkylamine*. See under **ALKYLAMINE**.

**MONALKYLIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>pk. Of or containing a single molecule of an alkyl. [B, 4.]

**MONAMIDE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See under **AMIDE**.

**MONAMINE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m-en. See under **AMINE**.

**MONAMMONIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m-mo<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>pk. Containing one molecule of ammonium. [B.]

**MONANDRIAN**, **MONANDRIC**, **MONANDROUS**, adj's. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n, -i<sup>2</sup>pk, -i<sup>2</sup>pk. Lat., *monandricus*, *monandrus* (from *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἀνδρῆς*, a man). Fr., *monandre*, *monandrique*. Ger., *monandrisch*, *einhennig*. Having but a single stamen; belonging to the *Monandria*. [B, 1, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONANGEOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *monangeus* (from *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἄγγειον*, a vessel). Of plants, having only one seed-vessel. [a, 48.]

**MONANTHEMOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-the<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *monanthemus* (from *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἄνθεμον*, a flower). Fr., *monanthème*. Having solitary flowers. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MONANTHEROUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-the<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *monantherus* (from *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἄνθος*, flowery). Fr., *monanthère*. Having flowers with but a single anther. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MONANTHOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-thu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *monanthos*, *monanthus* (from *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἄθος*, a flower). Fr., *monanthe*. Ger., *einblumig*. One-flowered. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MONARACHIN**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *monarachine*. See **MONARACHIN**.

**MONARDA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo-na<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-da<sup>2</sup>. From *Monardes*, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century. Fr., *monarde*, m. Ger., *Monarde*. 1. Horsemint; a genus of herbs of the *Monardæ* (Fr., *monardées*), which are a tribe of the *Labiate*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *M. punctata*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ætheroleum monardæ.** See **M. oil.**—**M. allophylla.** See **M. fistulosa.**—**M. altissima.** A species the leaves of which are used like those of *M. fistulosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. citriodora.** A species of citron-like odor; used as a stomachic. The dried flowers are said to be strongly errhine. [Rafinesque (a, 35).]—**M. clinopodia.** See **M. fistulosa.**—**M. coccinea.** **M. didyma.** **M. didyma.** (ou *monarde*) *écarlate*. Ger., *viernännige Monarde*. Mountain mint (or balm), bee-balm, scarlet rose-balm, square-stalk, Oswego tea; a species the aromatic leaves of which are used like peppermint, and as a substitute for tea. They contain a volatile oil, which is a source of thymol. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. fistulosa.** Fr., m. (ou *monarde*) *fistuleuse*. Ger., *röhrlige Monarde*. American wild bergamot, horsemint; a species having a mint-like odor. The aromatic and bitter leaves and flowers are used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and febrifuge. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxi (a, 46).]—**M. lutea.** See **M. punctata.**—**M. oblongata.** See **M. fistulosa.**—**M. oil.** Fr., *oléole de monarde*. A volatile oil distilled with water from the herb of *M. punctata*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**M. punctata.** **M. punctata.** Fr., m. (ou *monarde*) *pointue*. Ger., *punktierte Monarde*. Horsemint; a species growing from New Jersey to Louisiana. The herb, the m. of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, has the odor of pennyroyal, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and is stimulant and carminative, but is rarely used. It is rich in a volatile oil which is a source of thymol. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 215 (a, 35).]—**M. purpurea.** See **M. didyma.**—**M. rugosa.** A species used in North America like *M. fistulosa*, with which it is identified by Gray. [B, 180, 215 (a, 35).]—**M. squarrosa.** Mother of mints; a species growing in Kansas. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxix (a, 46).]—**Oleum monardæ æthereum.** See **M. oil.**—Small m. The *Pycnanthemum monardella*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MONARDIN**, n. Mon-a<sup>2</sup>rd-i<sup>2</sup>n. A crystalline principle, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O, derived from monarda-oil, isomeric with thymol. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**MONARGENTIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>pk. From *μῶνας*, alone, and *argentum*, silver. Containing 1 atom of silver in the molecule. [B.]

**MONARTHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>rth-i<sup>2</sup>(re)<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ri<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). Arthritis limited to a single joint.

**MONAS** (Lat.), n. f. and n. Mon(mo<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *monados* (-adis). Gr., *μῶνας*. 1. See **MONAD**. 2. Of Müller, a genus of unicellular *Algae* placed by some among the *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. crepusculum.** The *Micrococcus crepusculum*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. elongata.** Of Dujardin, an elongated nodular flexible species of variable form found in marsh water. [Pritchard (a, 39).]—**M. erubescens.** A species occurring in brackish water, perhaps identical with *M. Warmingii*. [B, 73.]—**M. fallax.** A species which is perhaps a stage of a *Beggiatoa*. [B, 73.]—**M. globulosa.** Of Dujardin, a globular species, compressed at the origin of the filament. It is found in the sea-water at Cete, France. [Pritchard (a, 39).]—**M. gracilis.** The coccus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*; according to some, a distinct species. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**M. lens.** Of Dujardin, a rounded or discoid species, very frequent in animal and vegetable infusions. [Pritchard (a, 39).]—**M. Müllerii.** The macrococcus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**M. Okenii.** A species found in stagnant water; by some identified with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B, 30, 73, 238.]—**M. prodigiosa.** See *Micrococcus prodigiosus*.—**M. termo.** See *Bacterium termo*.—**M. tuberculosum.** A variety of m. isolated by Klebs in 1877 from a fractional cultivation of tuberculous substance. [a, 34.]—**M. vinosa.** A species found in water containing decaying vegetable matter; by some regarded as identical with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B, 30, 73, 238.]—**M. Warmingii.** A species found in brackish water; identical, according to some, with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B, 30, 73, 238.]

**MONASTER** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>ar(ar). Gen., -ant<sup>2</sup>er(-is). From *μῶνας*, alone, and *ἀστρον*, a star. See **ASTER** (1st def.).

**MONATOMIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>pk. From *μῶνας*, single, and *ἄτομος*, an atom. Fr., *mono-atomique*. Ger., *monatomisch*, *einatomisch*. 1. Containing but 1 atom of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with 1 atom of hydrogen (said of radicles). 3. Formed by replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by 1 molecule of hydroxyl (said of alcohols). [B; a, 38.]

**MONATSBLEME** (Ger.), n. Mon-a<sup>2</sup>ts-blum-e<sup>2</sup>. 1. Menstruation. 2. See **MENYANTHES trifoliata**.

**MONATSEFLUSS**, **MONATSEINIGUNG** (Ger.), n. Mon-a<sup>2</sup>ts-flus, -rin-i<sup>2</sup>g-un<sup>2</sup>. See **MENSTRUATION**.

**MONAXIAL**, **MONAXONIC**, adj's. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l, -a<sup>2</sup>x-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>pk. From *μῶνας*, single, and *ἄξων*, an axis. Having only one axis. [a, 48.]

**MONCADA Y REIXACH** (Sp.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>n-ka<sup>2</sup>-da<sup>2</sup> e ra<sup>2</sup>-e-sha<sup>2</sup>pk. A place in Catalonia, Spain, where there is a gaseous, sulphurous, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]



**MONCHIQUE** (Port.), n. A place in Algarve, Portugal, where there are warm gaseous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

**MÖNSCHAPPE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{ch}^{\text{s}}/\text{kap-pe}^{\text{2}}$ . See CULLUS.

**MONDA** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Mon}^{\text{d}}\text{a}^{\text{3}}$ . A place in Malaga, Spain, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MÖNDCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{d}^{\text{h}}/\text{ch}^{\text{e}2}\text{n}$ . See LUNULA.—**M. im Herzen**. See LUNULA of the valves of the heart.

**MONDLACK** (Ger.), **MONDMILCH** (Ger.), n's.  $\text{Mond}^{\text{d}}/\text{la}^{\text{3}}\text{k}$ .  $\text{-mi}^{\text{p}}/\text{ch}^{\text{2}}$ . See Mineral AGARIC.

**MONDÓN** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Mon-don}^{\text{d}}$ . A place in Orense, Spain, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONDORF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mon}^{\text{d}}/\text{do}^{\text{r}}\text{f}$ . A place in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 37, 87 (a, 14).]

**MONDSÜCHTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{d}^{\text{h}}/\text{zu}^{\text{h}}/\text{ch}^{\text{t}}/\text{i-g}$ . See INSANE.

**MONEMBRYARY**, **MONEMBRYONIC**, adj's.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{r}}/\text{bri}^{\text{2}}\text{-ar}^{\text{2}}$ ,  $\text{-e}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{r}}/\text{bri}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{r}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\upsilon\alpha$ , an embryo. Having only one embryo. [a, 48.]

**MONEMEROS** (Lat.), **MONEMERUS** (Lat.), adj's.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})/\text{me}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-u}^{\text{2}}\text{s}(\text{u}^{\text{2}}\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\mu\omicron\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\eta\mu\epsilon\pi\alpha$ , a day). Ephemerel; as a n., in the n., *monemeron* (Fr., *monéméron*), of Galen, an eye-salve which could cure in one day. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})/\text{ra}^{\text{3}}$ . From  $\mu\omicron\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , single. Of Haeckel, a group of the *Protozoa* with a non-nucleated, homogeneous, and structureless body, without contractile vesicles; doubtfully referred to the animal kingdom, of which, if they are included in it, they are the lowest types. [Packard (a, 32); "Amer. Nat.," viii, p. 728 (a, 32).] Cf. ENDOPLASTICA.

**MONERULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})/\text{u}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})/\text{la}^{\text{3}}$ . From  $\mu\omicron\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , single. Of Haeckel, the developing ovum after fertilization in the stage when it was supposed to contain no nucleus. Later researches have shown that the nucleus never disappears, so that the term in its original sense is no more used. [J, 9, 55.]

**MONESES** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})/\text{sez}(\text{sas})$ . Gen.,  $\text{-es}^{\text{2}}\text{eos}^{\text{2}}(\text{-is})$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , solitary, and  $\eta\omega\varsigma$ , delight. A genus of the *Pyrolae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. grandiflora**. Ger., *einblütiges Wintergrün*. One-flowered wintergreen, the only species; a small herb found in Europe, North America, and Japan. The leaves are astringent, are applied to inflamed eyes, and are used as an emetic. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**MONESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})/\text{zi}^{\text{2}}(\text{si}^{\text{2}})\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Fr., *monésie*. An extract of m.-bark (see *M.-BARK* and *CHRYSOPHYLLUM buranhem*), containing monesin and occurring in brittle cakes. It tastes sweet at first, but afterward astringent and finally acid. It is used as a tonic and alterative in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, scrofula, etc., and locally in ulceration of the mouth, scorbutic gums, leucorrhoea, etc. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]—**Cortex monesiae**. See *M.-BARK* and *CHRYSOPHYLLUM buranhem*.—**Extractum monesiae** (Belg. Ph.). Roum., *extractu de monesia* [Roum. Ph.]. A thick extract made by macerating the bark of m. with water and evaporating [Belg. Ph.], or the commercial dry extract of m. from Brazil [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**MONESIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$ . Fr., *monésine*. Ger., *M. A* pungent and bitter amorphous substance extracted from monesia-bark, probably identical with saponin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MONESTIER DE BRIANÇON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo-n-ste-a}^{\text{3}}/\text{d}^{\text{3}}/\text{bre-a}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{-so}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}$ . A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and saline springs. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**MONETHYLIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{th}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{l}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$ . Ger., *Monäthylin*. See ETHYLIN.

**MONEYWORT**, n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}/\text{wu}^{\text{h}}\text{rt}$ . The *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Dioscorea nummularia*, *Taverniera nummularia*, *Thymus nummularius*, etc. [A, 511; B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

**MONFALCONE**, n. A sea-bathing resort on the Gulf of Trieste, Austria, where there is a warm saline and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 43).]

**MONGREL**, n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{g}^{\text{2}}/\text{re}^{\text{2}}\text{l}$ . An animal that is the offspring of different varieties of the same species. [a, 48.]

**MONGUBA** (Port.), n. In Brazil, a species of *Bombax*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MONILETHRIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}/\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{th}^{\text{2}}/\text{ri}^{\text{2}}\text{x}$ . Gen.,  $\text{-let}^{\text{2}}\text{-richos}^{\text{2}}(\text{-is})$ . Ger., *Ringelhaare*. Moniliform hair; a disease of the hair characterized by its fusiform nodes distributed equidistantly along the hair shaft, giving it a beaded appearance. [W. Smith, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1879, ii, p. 291 (G).]

**MONILIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}(\text{el})/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$ . From *monile*, a necklace. Fr., *monilie*. Of Persoon, a genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, allied to *Oidium*. The *Moniliaceae* of Dumortier are a family of the *Mucediniae*. The *Moniliae* of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi*. The *Moniliae* of Brongniart are a division of the *Byssaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. albicans**. See *SACCHAROMYCES albicans*.—**M. candida**. Of Bonorden, a species found in Germany and Italy on rotten wood. It occurs in the form of white woolly tufts. The hyphae are septate and branching, and the conidia in chains and usually lemon-shaped. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. pulla**. See *STERIGMATOCYSTIS antaeusca*.

**MONILIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{f}^{\text{2}}/\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}\text{-u}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$ . Lat., *moniliferus* (from *monile*, a necklace, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *monilifère*. Provided with moniliform organs or parts. [a, 35.]

**MONILIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-fo}^{\text{2}}\text{rm}$ . Lat., *moniliformis* (from *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, form). Fr., *moniliforme*. Ger., *rosenkrantzformig*, *perlschnurformig*, *perlschnurähnlich*, *korallenschnurartig*. Beaded or bead-like, necklace-shaped, expanding and contracting alternately (said of certain fruits, hairs, tubers, and spores; also of the gravid uterus of pluriparous animals). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONIMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$ . Fr., *monime*. A genus of the *Monimiaceae* (Fr., *monimiaceées*), or monimiads, an order of dicotyledons placed by Bentham and Hooker in the cohort *Laurales*. They are fragrant and aromatic plants. The *Monimieae* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamigelmia*. The *Monimieae* (Fr., *monimieés*) are: Of Jussieu, the *Monimiaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Monimiaceae*. The *Monimioideae* of Pax are a suborder of the *Monimiaceae*. The *Monimiales* of Lindley are an alliance of the *Achlamydeae*, consisting of the *Monimieae* and *Atherospermeae*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35); B, 245.]

**MONIODBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{2}}\text{nz}^{\text{2}}/\text{en}$ . Ger., *Moniodbenzol*, *Jodbenzol*. Phenyl iodide,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{I}$ ; a liquid boiling at  $185^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4.]

**MONIODHYDRIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-hid}^{\text{2}}/\text{ri}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$ . Ger., *M.*, *Jodhydrin*. Glyceryl moniodohydrate,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{I}(\text{OH})_2$ ; a yellow syrup. [B, 4.]

**MONIDOANILINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{l}^{\text{2}}\text{-en}$ . See IODANILINE and PARAMONIDOANILINE.

**MONIDOBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{2}}\text{nz}^{\text{2}}/\text{en}$ . See MONIDOBENZENE.

**MONIDOBENZOIC ACID**.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{2}}\text{nz}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ . See IODOBENZOIC ACID.

**MONIDOLACTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-la}^{\text{2}}\text{k}^{\text{2}}/\text{ti}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ . See IODOLACTIC ACID.

**MONIDOPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-fa}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}/\text{o}^{\text{2}}\text{l}$ . Ger., *Jodphenol*, *Moniodphenol*. A substitution product of phenol  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{I}$ ,  $\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{O}^{\text{2}}$ , of which three isomeric modifications are known—one a liquid, and two solids melting at about  $65^\circ\text{C}$ . and  $89^\circ\text{C}$ . respectively. [B.]

**MONIDOSALICYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-sa}^{\text{2}}\text{l}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-si}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide monidosalicylique*. Ger., *Moniodsalicylsäure*. A substance,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{IO}_3$ , occurring as a white crystalline mass in acicular crystals grouped into warty agglomerations. [B.] Cf. IODOSALICYLIC ACID.

**MONIDOTOLUENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{d}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-to}^{\text{2}}\text{l}^{\text{2}}\text{-u}^{\text{2}}\text{en}$ . Ger., *Moniodtoluol*. See IODOTOLUENE.

**MONIPLIES**, n. sing.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-pliz}$ . See OMASUM.

**MONISTROL DE MONSERRAT** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Mo-nest-ro}^{\text{2}}/\text{da mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}\text{-ra}^{\text{2}}\text{t}$ . A place in Barcelona, Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 375 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONKEY-BREAD**, n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{k}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-bre}^{\text{2}}\text{d}$ . The *Adansonia digitata* or its fruit. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

**MONKEY-FLOWER**, n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{k}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-flu}^{\text{2}}/\text{u}^{\text{2}}\text{-u}^{\text{2}}\text{r}$ . The genus *Mimulus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**MONKEY-POT (TREE)**, n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{k}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-po}^{\text{2}}\text{t}$  tre. See LECYTHIS ollaria.

**MONKSHOOD**, n.  $\text{Mu}^{\text{n}2}\text{k}^{\text{2}}\text{s}^{\text{2}}/\text{hu}^{\text{2}}\text{d}$ . 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially the *Aconitum napellus*. 2. The *Dielytra cucullaria*. 3. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," Oct. 24, 1891, p. 616 (a, 47).]—**American wild m.** See *Aconitum uncinatum*.—**Common m.** See *Aconitum napellus*.—**Salutary m.** See *Aconitum anthora*.

**MONNIERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{e}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$ . Fr., *monnière*. A genus of rutaceous herbs of the *Cuspariaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Brownii**. See *HERPSTIS monniera*.—**M. trifolia**, **M. trifoliata**. Fr., *monnière à trois feuilles*. A species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana, and cultivated in the West Indies; according to Peckolt, the original jaborandi of Piso. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific and in snake-bites. The leaves have similar properties. [B, 18, 19, 77, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

**MONNINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}(\text{ne})/\text{na}^{\text{2}}$ . Fr., *m.* A genus of the *Polygaleae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. Ocaml.** Sp., *yerba de la mula* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico, where the leaves are reputed tonic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**M. polystachia**, **M. polystachya**. Fr., *m. à plusieurs épis*, *masca*, *yallhoy*. A shrub growing in the Peruvian Andes. The leaves are considered expectorant, and the root-bark (said to contain much resinous matter) is used as an astringent and as a hair-wash. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. salicifolia**. Fr., *m. à feuilles de saule*. The *chissiphuinac* of Peru, having properties and uses like those of *M. polystachya*. [B, 19, 121, 173, 197 (a, 35).]

**MONNININ**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{n}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$ . Fr., *monninine*. An acrid and bitter substance extracted from the root-bark of *Monnina polystachia*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MONO-**. For words beginning with this prefix, not here given, see the corresponding words without the prefix or with the prefix *Mon-*.

**MONOAMMONIAC CARBONATE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{o}^{\text{2}}/\text{o}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}\text{-mo}^{\text{2}}/\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{k}^{\text{2}}/\text{ka}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}/\text{o}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{-at}$ . Ammonium bicarbonate; recommended as an antacid and in various gastric affections. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 46).]

**MONOARACHIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}2}\text{o}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}/\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{k}^{\text{2}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$ . Fr., *monoarachine*. Glyceryl monarachidate,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_2)$ ; a compound in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl in glycerin is replaced by a molecule of the radicle of arachidic acid; a whitish mass, nearly insoluble in cold ether, slightly soluble in boiling ether. [B, 2; B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]



**MONOATHETOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}'\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-a}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^3\text{th})\text{-e}^2\text{t-os}^1\text{ts}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\acute{\alpha}\theta\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , without place (see also *-osis*). Athetosis affecting only one limb or one side of the body. [a, 34.]

**MONOBARYTIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ba}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{t}^1\text{ik}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\beta\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ , heavy. Of a compound, containing 1 atom of barium in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOBASIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-bas}^1\text{ik}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and *basia*, a base. Fr., *monobasique*. Ger., *monobasisch*. 1. Of an acid or acid salt, containing in the molecule 1 atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of an alcohol, monohydric. [B.]

**MONO BASIN WARM SPRINGS**, n. Mo-no ba'sin wa'rm. A place on the shore of Mono Lake, Mono County, California, where there are warm saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**MONOBLASTIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-bla}^2\text{st}^1\text{ik}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a sprout. Pertaining to the single germinal layer that succeeds segmentation in the ovum. [a, 34.]

**MONOBLEPHARIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ble}^2\text{f/a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^3\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Ger., *-ar'idis (-idis)*. From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\beta\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$ , an eyelash. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Monoblepharidae* (*Monoblepharidi*), which are a division of the *Saprolegniales*, having ovate zoospores furnished with a single posterior cilium. [B, 121 (Sachs) (a, 35).]

**MONOBLEPSIA** (Lat.), **MONOBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ble}^2\text{ps/i}^2\text{-a}^3\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-bleps'ia*, *-blep'seos (-is)*. From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi\tau\epsilon\upsilon$ , to look. Fr., *monoblepsie*. Ger., *Monoblepsie*. 1. Of Airy and Reed, a defect of vision in which only one color can be distinguished. [F, 1, 41, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A condition in which binocular vision is confused, while vision with either eye alone is normal.

**MONOBRACHIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-bra}^2\text{k}(\text{bra}^3\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^3(\text{s}^1\text{u}^3\text{s})$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\beta\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$ , the arm. One who has only one arm at birth. [A, 326 (a, 31).]

**MONOBROMACENAPHTHENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}'\text{o-brom-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{-na}^2\text{f}(\text{then})$ . A 1-atom bromine substitution product of acenaphthene,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{Br}$ . [B, 2.]

**MONOBROMAMYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-a}^2\text{m}^1\text{i}^2\text{-en}$ . Ger., *Monobromamylen*. A colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$ , boiling at  $112^\circ\text{C}$ ., and turning brown on exposure to air. [B, 2, 4.]

**MONOBROMANILINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-a}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{-en}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br.NH}_2$ , known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthobromaniline*, crystallizing in colorless needles insoluble in water but easily soluble in alcohol, melting at  $31.5^\circ\text{C}$ . and boiling at  $229^\circ\text{C}$ .; (2) *metabromaniline*, crystallizing as a colorless mass melting at about  $18^\circ$  and boiling at  $251^\circ\text{C}$ .; (3) *parabromaniline*, forming large rhombic crystals melting at  $66.4^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOBROMATED**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-at}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *monobromatus*. Fr., *monobromé*. Ger., *monobromirt*. Containing or combined with 1 atom of bromine in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOBROMBARBITURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}'\text{o-brom-ba}^2\text{r-b-i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-r}^1\text{ik}$ . Fr., *acide monobrombarbiturique*. Ger., *Monobrombarbitursäure*. A crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3$ , forming crusts of small needles slightly soluble in cold water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOBROMBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-be}^2\text{nz-e}^2\text{-n}$ . Fr., *benzine monobromée*. Ger., *Brombenzol*. Phenyl bromide; a liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$ , boiling at  $154.8^\circ$  to  $155.5^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOBROMBUTYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-bu}^2\text{-t}^1\text{i}^2\text{-en}$ . Fr., *monobrombutylène*. Ger., *Monobrombutylen*. A colorless oily liquid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{Br}$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOBROMMETHYLENBENZOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz'e}^2\text{-n}$ . Ger., *Monobromäthylbenzol*. A colorless aromatic liquid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ , isomeric with phenethyl bromide, and boiling at  $190^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOBROMMETHYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{-en}$ . Fr., *monobrométhylène*. Ger., *Monobromäthylen*. Vinyl bromide; a liquid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Br}$ , boiling at  $18^\circ\text{C}$ ., and having the sp. gr. of 1.56. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**M. bromide**. Ger., *Monobromäthylendibromür*. Ethenyl tribromide; a liquid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Br}_3$ , boiling at  $187^\circ\text{C}$ ., and having an odor like that of chloroform. [B, 4.]

**MONOBROMHYDRIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-hid}^1\text{r}^1\text{i}^2\text{-n}$ . Fr., *monobromhydrine*. Ger., *M.* A thick liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$ , a 1-atom bromine substitution product of glyceryl alcohol. It distills *in vacuo* at  $180^\circ\text{C}$ ., is soluble in ether, and has a penetrating, aromatic taste. [B, 4; B, 46 (a, 14).]

**MONOBROMHYDROQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-hid-rokw}^1\text{i}^2\text{-n-on}$ . Fr., m. Ger., *Monobromhydrochinon*. The compound  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOBROMHYPOGÆIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-hip-o-je}^1\text{ik}$ . Ger., *Monobromhypogäisäure*. A dark-brown body,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{BrO}_2$ , produced by treating dibromhypogæic acid with a solution of potash; readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, of a pleasant, fruity odor, and melting at  $179^\circ$  to  $23^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 14; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xvi (a, 46).]

**MONOBROMIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *monobromure*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with bromine in the proportion of 1 atom of the latter to a definite quantity, assumed as the unit of comparison, of the element or radicle. There is usually one atom of bromine in the molecule, but there may be more than one. Thus, in selenium monobromide,  $\text{Se}_2\text{Br}_2$ , the two elements unite in the proportion of one atom of bromine to one of selenium, although there are two atoms of bromine in each molecule of the compound. In such cases there usually exists a compound of a single atom of the element with more than one atom of bromine (e. g., selenium tetrabromide,  $\text{SeBr}_4$ , which thus has in proportion to the amount of selenium four times as much bromine as the compound  $\text{Se}_2\text{Br}_2$  [called the m.]). [B.]

**MONOBROMNAPHTHALENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-na}^2\text{f-tha}^1\text{-en}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Br}$ , known in two isomeric varieties— $\alpha$ -m., a colorless oil boiling at  $285^\circ\text{C}$ ., and  $\beta$ -m., crystallizing in white plates which melt at  $68^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**MONOBROMOCUMINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-o-ku}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{n}^1\text{ik}$ . Fr., *acide monobromocuminique*. A white crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{BrO}_2$ , fusible at  $146^\circ\text{C}$ ., insoluble in cold water, very little soluble in hot water or cold alcohol, sparingly soluble in hot alcohol, and easily soluble in ether. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MONOBROMORCIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-o-rs}^1\text{i}^2\text{-n}$ . The substance  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOBROMPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-fe}^2\text{n}^1\text{o}^1$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OBr}$ , known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthobromophenol*,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}(\text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H})$ , an oily liquid of persistent disagreeable odor, boiling at about  $195^\circ\text{C}$ .; (2) *metabromophenol*,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}(\text{H}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H})$ , crystallizing in scales melting at  $33^\circ\text{C}$ ., and boiling at  $286.4^\circ\text{C}$ .; (3) *parabromophenol*,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}(\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{OH}, \text{H})$ , crystallizing from chloroform in large octaëdra, soluble in alcohol, melting at about  $64^\circ\text{C}$ ., and boiling at  $238^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**MONOBROMSALICYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-sa}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{-l'ik}$ . An acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{BrO}_3$ , forming colorless prismatic crystals. [B.]

**MONOCALCIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{l}^1\text{/si}^2\text{ik}$ . Fr., *monocalcique*. Containing one atom of calcium in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOCARBONATE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{r-b}^1\text{o}^2\text{-n-at}$ . A normal carbonate (in distinction from a bicarbonate). [B.]

**MONOCARBONIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{r-b}^1\text{o}^2\text{-n-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Ger., *Monocarbonid*. A compound of one atom of carbon with an element or radicle. [B, 4.]

**MONOCARDIAN**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{rd}^1\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ , the heart. Having a simple heart—that is, a heart not completely divided into two halves, as in mammals. [L.]

**MONOCARP**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}'\text{o-ca}^2\text{r-p}$ . A monocarpous plant. [a, 48.]

**MONOCARPÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1\text{e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ , a fruit. Fr., *boutons*, Ger., *Stippenauschläge*. 1. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of the *Eczematosen*, in which each point of efflorescence, or "fruit," occupies a separate areola, or pericarpium. The M. included strophulus, psudradia, ecthyma, and acne. [G, 2.] In botany: (a) of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ*, consisting of the *Lurineæ* and *Berberineæ*; (b) of Richard, a division of the *Cornifereæ*, including *Salisburia*, *Podocarpus*, and *Taxus*; (c) of Tausch, a suborder of the *Umbellifereæ*, including the *Monospermeæ* and *Angiospermeæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**MONOCARPELLARY**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1\text{e}^1\text{-a}^2\text{-ri}^2$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ , a fruit. Having but one carpel. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONOCARPIAN**, **MONOCARPIC**, adj's.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$ ,  $\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$ . Lat., *monocarpæus*, *monocarpicus*, *monocarpicus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ , a fruit). Fr., *monocarpique*, *monocarpien*. Ger., *einfrüchtig* (more properly *einmal Früchte tragend*). 1. Monotocous; fructifying but once during life. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See **MONOCARPOUS** (1st def.).

**MONOCARPOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1\text{u}^3\text{-s}$ . Lat., *monocarpus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ , a fruit). Fr., *monocarpe*, *monocarpien*. Ger., *einfrüchtig*. 1. Of plants, bearing a single fruit. 2. Of a flower, having but one ovary (whether simple or compound) formed by the gynoecium. [B, 1, 19, 123, 279, 291 (a, 35).] 3. See **MONOCARPIC** (1st def.).

**MONOCELLULAR**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-se}^1\text{l}^1\text{/u}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and *cellula*, a small cell. See **UNICELLULAR**.

**MONOCEPHALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-se}^1\text{f}^1\text{/a}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-s}$ . Lat., *monocephalus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$ , the head). Fr., *monocéphale*. Ger., *einköpfig*. 1. Bearing a single capitulum of flowers. 2. Of a capsule, having the ovary provided with but one organic apex or beak. [B, 1; Mörkel, Gray (a, 35).]

**MONOCHASMIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^2\text{z}(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{/i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\chi\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a chasm. Fr., *monochase*. See **UNIPAROUS CYME**.

**MONOCHLAMYDEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-kl}^2\text{a}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{d}^1\text{/e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-s}$ . Lat., *monochlamydeus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\chi\lambda\alpha\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a short mantle). Fr., *monochlamidé*, *monochlamydé*. Ger., *einblüthdeckig*. Having but one kind of perianth (the floral envelope wanting being usually the inner or corolla). The *Monochlamydeæ* (Fr., *monochlamydées*) are a series or subclass of dicotyledons in which the perianth is simple or absent, corresponding nearly to the *Apetalæ* of Jussieu. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONOCHLORACETAL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{-l}$ . A colorless and aromatic liquid,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}(\text{O}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ , of the sp. gr. of 1.0418 at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ., and boiling at  $156.8^\circ\text{C}$ ., formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol. [B, 2.]

**MONOCHLORACETAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . The substance  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClONH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClONH}_2$ . [B, 2.]

**MONOCHLORACETIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{-k}$ . Acetic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [a, 38].—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide monochloracétique*. Ger., *Monochloressigsäure*. See **CHLORACETIC ACID**.—**M. chloride**. A colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{OCl}_2 = (\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CO}, \text{Cl})$ . [B, 2, 4].—**M. phosphide**. A white powder,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CO}, \text{PH}_3$ . [B, 2.]

**MONOCHLORACETONE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-on}$ . See **CHLORACETONE**.—**M'cyanhydrin**. See under **ACETONCYANHYDRINS**.

**MONOCHLORACETONITRIL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-o-ni}^1\text{-tril}$ . The substance  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl.CN}$ . [B, 2.]



**MONOCHLORACETYL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . Chloroacetyl: a 1-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClO}$ . [ $\alpha$ , 38.]—**M. urea**. A crystalline body,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl.CO—NH.CO.NH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl.N}_2\text{O}_2$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOCHLORACETYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-en}$ . Fr., *monochloracétylène*. Ger., *Monochloracetylen*. A spontaneously explosive gas,  $\text{C}_2\text{HCl}$ . [B, 3.]

**MONOCHLORALANTIPYRINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{r-en}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{ClO}_2$ , obtained in large crystals by heating 47 parts of chloral hydrate and 53 of antipyrine with 50 of water. It is soluble in about 12 times its weight of water, and melts at  $67^\circ$  to  $68^\circ\text{C}$ . [ $^1$  Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxviii (a, 46).]

**MONOCHLORALDEHYDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{l-de}^2\text{hid}$ . Ethenyl oxychloride, a 1-atom chlorine substitution product of acetic aldehyde,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClO} = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl.CHO}$ . [B, 4.]—**M. alcoholate**. Ethenyl chloride ethylate hydrate, a liquid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{Cl} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClO.C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$  [or  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{OH}).(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})$ ]. [B, 4.]

**MONOCHLORALDOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{l-do}^2\text{l}$ . The compound  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2 = \text{CH}_3 - \text{CHCl} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CHO}$ . [B, 2.]

**MONOCHLORAMYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-en}$ . Fr., *monochloramylène*. Ger., *Monochloramplen*. Chloramylene; a liquid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ , boiling at  $90^\circ$  to  $95^\circ\text{C}$ , and having a sp. gr. of 0.999 at the temperature  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . M. dichloride,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$ , occurs in whitish crystals. [B, 2.]

**MONOCHLORANILINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-en}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl.NH}_2$ , known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho-chloraniline*, a liquid boiling at  $207^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *meta-chloraniline*, a liquid boiling at  $230^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *para-chloraniline*, crystallizing from alcohol in diamond-like crystals melting at about  $71^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORATED**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-at}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$ . Fr., *monochloré*. Ger., *monochlorirt*. Containing or combined with 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOCHLORBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-be}^2\text{nz-en}$ . Fr., *benzine monochlorée*. Ger., *Monochlorbenzol*. Phenyl chloride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ ; a liquid boiling at  $132^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOCHLORBENZOIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Benzoic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [ $\alpha$ , 38.]—**M. acid**. An acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{ClO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl.CO.OH}$ , known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho-chlorobenzoic* or *chloroacrylic acid*, crystallizing in long silky needles, soluble in water, especially hot water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at  $137^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *meta-chlorobenzoic*, *chlormicmic*, or *chlornicetic acid*, crystallizing in symmetrically grouped needles slightly soluble in cold water, more readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melting at  $153^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *para-chlorobenzoic* or *chloroacrylic acid*, crystallizing from alcohol in long shining needles slightly soluble in water and melting at  $236^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]—**M. aldehyde**. A substance,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{ClO} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl.CHO}$ , known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho-chlorobenzoic aldehyde*, a liquid of sharp taste and odor, boiling at  $210^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *meta-chlorobenzoic aldehyde*, a liquid boiling at about  $213^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *para-chlorobenzoic aldehyde*, crystallizing in white tablets slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at  $475^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORBUTYRIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-bu}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Butyric and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [ $\alpha$ , 38.]—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide monochlorobutyrique*. Ger., *Monochlorbuttersäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2$ , formed by the action of chlorine upon butyric acid, and occurring as acicular crystals, soluble in hot water. [B, 93.]—**M. aldehyde**. See *CHLOROBUTYRIC aldehyde*.

**MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-kro-to}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide monochlorocrotonique*. Ger., *Monochlorcrotonsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{ClO}_2$ , known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *a-m. a.*,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}:\text{C}(\text{Cl})\text{CO.OH}$ , crystallizing in long needles somewhat soluble in water, melting at  $97.5^\circ\text{C}$ , and boiling at  $212^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2)  *$\beta$ -m. a.*, or *chlorotetracrylic acid*,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}:\text{CH.CO.OH}$ , crystallizing in monoclinic prisms or needles somewhat soluble in water, melting at about  $94.5^\circ\text{C}$ , and boiling at about  $211^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *chlorisocrotonic acid*,  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{Cl})\text{CH}_2\text{CO.OH}$ , crystallizing from water in four-sided prisms melting at  $59.5^\circ\text{C}$ , boiling at  $194.8^\circ\text{C}$ , and volatilizing at the ordinary temperature. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORETHANE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-e}^2\text{th-an}$ . Fr., *monochlor-éthane*. Ger., *Monochloräthan*. See *ETHYL chloride*.

**MONOCHLORETHYL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-eth-u}^2\text{r}$ . Ger., *Monochloräther*. See *MONOCHLOROXETHYL*.

**MONOCHLORETHYL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . A 1-atom chlorine substitution compound of ethyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ . [ $\alpha$ , 38.]—**M<sup>benzene</sup>**. A substitution product of ethylbenzene,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$ , isomeric with phenethyl chloride. Three isomeric varieties are possible: *ortho-chlorethylbenzene*,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$ ; *meta-chlorethylbenzene*,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$ ; and *para-chlorethylbenzene*,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$ . [B, 1.]

**MONOCHLORETHYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-en}$ . Fr., *chloréthéroïde*, *chloraléthylène*. Ger., *Monochloräthylen*. Vinyl chloride, a colorless gas,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl} = \text{CH}_2 - \text{CHCl}$ , of garlicky odor, insoluble in alcohol and in ether; formed by treating ethylene with alcoholic potash. [B, 4, 93.]—**M. chloride**, **M. dichloride**. See *CHLORETHYLENE chloride*.

**MONOCHLORETHYLIC ETHER**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *chloréthéroïde*, *chloraléthylène*. Ger., *Monochloräthylen*. Vinyl chloride, a colorless gas,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl} = \text{CH}_2 - \text{CHCl}$ , of garlicky odor, insoluble in alcohol and in ether; formed by treating ethylene with alcoholic potash. [B, 4, 93.]—**M. chloride**, **M. dichloride**. See *CHLORETHYLENE chloride*.

**MONOCHLORETHYLIDENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l-d-en}$ . Ethylidene in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

**MONOCHLORHYDRIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-hid}^2\text{ri}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *monochlorhydrine*. Ger., *M.* A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol,

$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}$ . Two isomeric bodies of this formula exist, one of which is a thick liquid, boiling above  $230^\circ\text{C}$ , having an ethereal odor and a taste at first sweet then stinging. [B, 4; B, 46 (a, 46).]

**MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-hid-rokwi}^2\text{n-on}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$ , readily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and melting at  $158^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOCHLORIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *monochlorure*. A chlorine compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

**MONOCHLORINATED**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-i}^2\text{n-at-e}^2\text{d}$ . Ger., *monochlorirt*. See *MONOCHLORATED*.

**MONOCHLORLACTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-la}^2\text{k-ti}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide monochlorolactique*. Chlorolactic acid,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH}).\text{CO.OH}$ , forming prismatic crystals soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and melting at  $71^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3.]

**MONOCHLORMETHANE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-me}^2\text{th-an}$ . See *METHYL chloride*.

**MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-na}^2\text{f-tha}^2\text{l-en}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$ , known in two isomeric varieties: *a-m.*, a colorless oil boiling at  $263^\circ\text{C}$ , and  *$\beta$ -m.*, colorless crystals melting at  $61^\circ\text{C}$ , and boiling at about  $268^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**M. tetrachloride**. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_4$ , melting at  $128^\circ$  to  $130^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4.]

**MONOCHLORNITRANILINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-nit-ra}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l-en}$ . Chloronitriline; a substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2$ , five varieties of which are known, all crystalline solids. [B, 3.]

**MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-nit-ro-be}^2\text{nz-en}$ . Chloronitrobenzene: a substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_2$ , having three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho-chloronitrobenzene*, forming acicular crystals which melt at  $32.5^\circ\text{C}$ , and boil at  $243^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *meta-chloronitrobenzene*, forming rhombic crystals melting at about  $48^\circ\text{C}$ , and boiling at about  $235.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *para-chloronitrobenzene*, occurring in rhombic plates melting at  $83^\circ\text{C}$ , and boiling at  $242^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORNITROPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-nit-ro-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *monochloro-nitrophénol*. Ger., *M.* A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OH})$ , of which 4 isomeric varieties, all crystalline solids, are known. [B, 3.]

**MONOCHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-o-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl.NH.C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} = \text{CH}_3$ , obtained by the action of chlorine on a cold saturated solution of acetanilide. [B, 2.]

**MONOCHLORORCIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-o}^2\text{r-si}^2\text{n}$ . A substitution compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$ , of orcin. [ $\alpha$ , 38.]

**MONOCHLOROXETHYL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-o}^2\text{x-e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . A substitution compound,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClO} = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl.C}_2\text{H}_5$ , of ethyl ether; a liquid which boils at about  $98^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{OH})$ , occurring in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho-chlorophenol*, a colorless oily liquid of unpleasant odor, boiling at about  $176^\circ\text{C}$ , and solidifying at  $-12^\circ\text{C}$  to needles melting at  $7^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *meta-chlorophenol*, crystallizing in white needles melting at  $48^\circ\text{C}$ , and boiling at  $214^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *para-chlorophenol*, occurring as crystals melting at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  and boiling at  $217^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORPROPYLENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-pro}^2\text{pi}^2\text{l-en}$ . Ger., *Monochlorpropylen*. A liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ , boiling at  $23^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4.]—**M. dibromide**. Ger., *Monochlorpropylen dibromür*. A liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{Br}_2$ . [B, 4.]—**M. dichloride**. Ger., *Monochlorpropylen dichlorür*. A liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2 = \text{CH}_2 - \text{CCl}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ , isomeric with propenyl trichloride. [B, 4.]

**MONOCHLORQUINOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-kwi}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *monochloroquinol*. Ger., *Monochlorchinol*. See *MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE*.

**MONOCHLORQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-kwi}^2\text{n-on}$ . Ger., *Monochlorchinon*. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{ClO}_2$ , forming yellowish rhombic crystals, easily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and melting at  $57^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORRESORCIN**, **MONOCHLORRESORCINOL**, n's.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-re}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{r-si}^2\text{n}$ ,  $-\text{si}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$ , occurring as indistinct crystals melting at  $89^\circ\text{C}$  and boiling at  $256^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORSALICIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *monochlorosalicine*. Ger., *M.* A substance,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2$ , forming crystals insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 93.]

**MONOCHLORSALICYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Ger., *Monochlorosalicylsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{OH})\text{CO.OH} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO.OH}(\text{OH})\text{H}(\text{H})\text{Cl}(\text{H})$ , crystallizing in small needles somewhat soluble in water and melting at  $172^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOCHLORSALIGENIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{g-e}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n}$ . Chlorsaligenin; a compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2$ , produced along with glucose by decomposing monochlorsalicin with synaptase. [B, 93, 158.]

**MONOCHLORTOLUENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-klor-to}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{en}$ . Ger., *Monochloräthol*. A substitution compound,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_3)$ , of toluene, isomeric with benzyl chloride. Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *ortho-chlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at  $157^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *meta-chlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at  $156^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *para-chlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at  $160.5^\circ\text{C}$ , and solidifying at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to a leafy mass melting at  $6.5^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**MONOCHORDON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{rd}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{rd})\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . From *mōvos*, alone, and *χορδή*, a string. Fr., *monochorde*. An instrument with a single string. [L., 49, 50 (a, 14).]—**M. symbolium biomantium**. A representation of the beats of the pulse in accordance with the principles of musical harmony. [A, 301, 322 (a, 48).]



**MONOCHOREA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kor(cho<sup>2r</sup>)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>. Chorea involving a single part or locality. [A, 34.]

**MONOCHORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2r</sup>(ch<sup>2o</sup>o<sup>2r</sup>)-i(e)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of the *Pontederiaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. vaginalis**. An aquatic herb growing in the East Indies, where it is used in hepatic and gastric affections, asthma, and as a febrifuge. It is also chewed in toothache. [B, 19, 197 (a, 35).]

**MONOCHROITIC, MONOCHROMATIC, MONOCHROMOUS, MONOCHROOUS**, adj's. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-kro-i<sup>2r</sup>i<sup>2k</sup>, -krom-a<sup>2t</sup>i<sup>2k</sup>, -krom'u<sup>2s</sup>, -ok'ro-u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *χρῶσις* or *χρῶμα*, a color. Fr., *monochrome*, *monochrome*, *monochromatique*. Having or composed of but one color. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

**MONOCLE**, n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-k'l. Lat., *monoculus* (from *μῶνος*, alone, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *m. Ger., einfaches Auge, einäugige Binde*. A figure-of-eight bandage so applied to the head as to cross over one eye. [A, 532.]

**MONOCLINIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-klīn'i<sup>2k</sup>. Lat., *monoclinicus* (from *μῶνος*, alone, and *κλίνας*, to bend). Having an inclination or obliquity in a single direction. [B.]

**MONOCLINOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-klīn'u<sup>2s</sup>. Lat., *monoclinus* (from *μῶνος*, alone, and *κλίση*, a bed). Fr., *monocline*. Ger., *monoclinisch, einbettig*. Hermaphrodite, having both sets of sexual organs (stamens and pistils) in the same flower. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2k</sup>'ku<sup>2s</sup>(ku<sup>2s</sup>). From *μῶνος*, alone, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A micrococcus consisting of a single granule. [A, 15.] Cf. *Diplococcus*.

**MONOCÆLIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-sel'i<sup>2k</sup>. Lat., *monocælicus* (from *μῶνος*, alone, and *κοίλος*, hollow). Having a single cavity (said of the ventricles). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOCOLON** (Lat.), **MONOCOLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kol'o<sup>2n</sup>, -u<sup>2m</sup>(u<sup>2m</sup>). From *μῶνος*, alone, and *κόλον* (also *κόλον*), the colon. Fr., *monoclon*. Of Paracelsus, the cæcum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOCOTYLEDON**, n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ko<sup>2t</sup>-i<sup>2l</sup>-e'do<sup>2n</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *κοτυλήδων*, hollow. A plant of the *Monocotyledonæ* (Fr., *monocotylédones*; Ger., *Monokotyledonen, Spitzkeimler*), which are a subclass of the *Angiospermae*. The *Monocotyledonæ* of Bartling, the *Monocotyledonia* (Fr., *monocotylédones*) of Jussieu, and the *Monocotyleæ* (Fr., *monocotyles*) of Link are the same. They are characterized by an embryo in which there is only one embryonic leaf on the first node, instead of an opposite pair of cotyledons, as in dicotyledons; or, if there are others, they alternate with it and are infolded by it. The m's include the *Helobiae*, *Glumifloræ*, *Spadicifloræ* or *Nudifloræ*, *Euanthioblastæ*, *Scitamineæ*, *Gynandree*, and *Liliifloræ*. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. *Endogen* and *Endogæne*.

**MONOCOTYLEDONOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ko<sup>2t</sup>-i<sup>2l</sup>-e'd'o<sup>2n</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. Lat., *monocotyledonus, monocotyledoneus, monocotyleus*. Fr., *monocotylédone, monocotylaire*. Ger., *seitenkeimig, monocotylisch, einsamenlappig, einkeimblättrig, monocotyledonisch*. Possessing but one cotyledon; belonging to the *Monocotyledonæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONOCRANUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2k</sup>'ra<sup>2n</sup>(ra<sup>2n</sup>)-u<sup>2s</sup>(u<sup>2s</sup>). From *μῶνος*, alone, and *κρανός*, a helmet. Of E. N. Gurlt, a double monster having a single cranium. [a, 34.]

**MONOCULAR, MONOCULOUS**, adj's. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2k</sup>'ra<sup>2n</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>a<sup>2r</sup>, -u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *oculus*, an eye. See *UNIOCLAR*.

**MONOCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2k</sup>'u<sup>2l</sup>(u<sup>2l</sup>)-u<sup>2s</sup>(u<sup>2s</sup>). Fr., *monocle*. Ger., *M., einäugige Binde*. A bandage for one eye only. [F.]

**MONOCYCLIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-si<sup>2k</sup>-li<sup>2k</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *κύκλος*, a circle. Lat., *monocyclus*. Fr., *monocyclé*. Ger., *einzyklisch*. 1. Of flowers, having the members in one verticil. 2. Making but one turn around an axis, as in the pod of *Medicago lupulina*. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**MONOCYST**, n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-si<sup>2st</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *κύστις*, a cyst. See *UNIOCLAR* cyst.

**MONODACTYLOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-da<sup>2k</sup>'ti<sup>2l</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *monodactyle*. Ger., *einfingerig*. Having but one finger or toe. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONODÉLIRE** (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-ler. See *MONOMANIA*.

**MONODELPHIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2l</sup>'fi<sup>2a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *δέλφος*, the womb. Of De Blainville, a class of the *Mammalia* in which the uterus is single, and the vagina single and distinct from the rectum. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 46).]

**MONODÉMENTE** (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-ma<sup>2n</sup>a<sup>2s</sup>. See *Partial DEMENTIA*.

**MONODÉMONADÉLIRE** (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-mo-no-da-ler. See *DEMOMONADIA* and cf. *Délire démonomaniaque*.

**MONODICHLAMYDEOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-di-klā<sup>2m</sup>-i<sup>2d</sup>'e<sup>2a</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, *dis*, twice, and *χλαμύς*, a short mantle. Having either one or both floral envelopes. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**MONODIDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2d</sup>'i<sup>2m</sup>(u<sup>2m</sup>)-u<sup>2s</sup>(u<sup>2s</sup>). From *μῶνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, twin. One of twins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONODIPLOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2p</sup>-lop(lo<sup>2p</sup>)'i<sup>2a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *diplopia* (q. v.). Fr., *m. Ger., M.* See *UNIOCLAR* DIPLOPIA.

**MONODONT**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-do<sup>2nt</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Fr., *monodonte*. Having only one tooth. [a, 48.]

**MONODORA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-do<sup>2ra</sup>. From *μῶνος* alone, and *δωρον*, a gift. Fr., *monodore*. Ger., *Gewürzbeere*. A genus of trees of the *Mitrepheoreæ*. The *Monodorea* of Reichenbach are a

subdivision of the *Anonaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. myristica**. Fr., *fauz muscadier*. Ger., *musatnussartige Gewürzbeere*. American (or calabash, or Jamaica, or Mexican) nutmeg; a tree about 15 ft. high, probably introduced into Jamaica from western Africa. The fruit-seeds contain an aromatic oil having the odor and flavor of nutmegs. They are used like nutmegs in Jamaica. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**MONODYNAMOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-di<sup>2n</sup>'a<sup>2m</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *monodynamie*. Having one of the stamens longer than the others. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MONŒCIOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-e-si<sup>2u</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. Lat., *monœcius, monœcus, monoicus* (from *μῶνος*, alone, and *οἶκία*, a house). Fr., *monoïque*. Ger., *monöisch, einhäusig*. 1. Belonging to one household (said of plants having separate staminate and pistillate flowers, but both borne on the same plant). The *Monœcia* (Fr., *monœcie*; Ger., *Einhäusige*) of Linnæus are a class so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See *Normal HERMAPHRODITISM*.

**MONO-ELEUTHEROGYNOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-e<sup>2l</sup>-u<sup>2e</sup>-the<sup>2o</sup>-ro<sup>2j</sup>'i<sup>2n</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, *ἐλευθερος*, free, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *mono-éléuthérogyne*. Of monocy<sup>2</sup>ledons, having a free ovary. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID, MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID**, n's. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-flu<sup>2o</sup>-be<sup>2nz</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>'i<sup>2k</sup>, -flu<sup>2o</sup>-be<sup>2nz</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>'i<sup>2k</sup>. Fluobenzoic acid; an acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·F·CO<sub>2</sub>H, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho*fluorobenzoic acid, crystallizing in fine needles easily soluble in alcohol or water and melting at about 118° C.; (2) *meta*fluorobenzoic acid, crystallizing from hot water in broad, shining plates or needles melting at about 124° C.; (3) *para*fluorobenzoic acid, melting at about 181° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOFORMIN**, n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-fo<sup>2rm</sup>'i<sup>2n</sup>. Fr., *monoformine*. Ger., *M.* Glyceril dihydrate formate, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CHO<sub>2</sub>; a derivative of glycerin in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by a molecule of the radicle of formic acid; a colorless oily liquid obtained by heating glycerin to 100° C. with oxalic acid and treating with ether. [B, 3 (a, 38), 4, 93 (a, 14).]

**MONOGAMIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2m</sup>(ga<sup>2m</sup>)'i<sup>2a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Einheige*. Of Linnæus, an order of the *Syngænia* in which the flowers are solitary (not united into a capitulum) and have united anthers. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**MONOGAMOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ga<sup>2m</sup>'a<sup>2m</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. Lat., *monogamus, monogamicus*. Fr., *monogame, monogamique*. Ger., *einheilig* (1st def.). 1. Practising monogamy, pairing. 2. Belonging to the *Monogamia*. 3. Of Cassini, composed of flowers of one sort or of the same sex (said of the capitulum). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**MONOGAMY**, n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ga<sup>2m</sup>'a<sup>2m</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *γάμος*, to marry. Fr., *monogamie*. Ger., *Monogamie, Einzelehe, Einzeibigkeit*. A mating with a single individual of the opposite sex. [L, 343.]—**Double m.** Of birds, the incubation of eggs and the care of the young by both the male and the female. [L, 221, 343.]

**MONOGASTRIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ga<sup>2st</sup>'ri<sup>2k</sup>. Lat., *monogastri-cus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach or belly). Fr., *monogastrique*. Ger., *monogastisch*. 1. Having but one stomach (said of man, as distinguished from some of the lower animals, especially the ruminants). [K.] 2. Having a single belly (said of muscles). [L, 142.]

**MONOGENEA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-jen(ge<sup>2n</sup>)'e<sup>2a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Of Van Beneden, a class of *Trematoda* in which the development is direct, without the mediation of a nurse form (scolex). [L, 121 (a, 39).]

**MONOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2n</sup>(ge<sup>2n</sup>)'e<sup>2s</sup>-i<sup>2s</sup>. Gen., *-es'eos* (-gen'esis). From *μῶνος*, solitary, and *γένεσις*, an origin. Fr., *monogénèse*. Ger., *M.* 1. Oneness of origin; the origin of different races from one pair. [L, 58, 107 (a, 46; a, 48).] 2. Of Haeckel, reproduction by buds or by fission, never by ova; asexual reproduction. [J, 9.]

**MONOGENEUS** (Lat.), adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je(ge<sup>2</sup>)'ne<sup>2u</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>(u<sup>2s</sup>). Fr., *monogène* (1st def.), *monogéné* (2d def.). Ger., *unpaarig* (2d def.), *geschlechtslos* (2d def.). 1. Of a single race or family. 2. Of only one sex (i. e., without sex differentiation). [L, 50 (a, 14); L, 46 (a, 17).]

**MONOGENY**, n. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-jē<sup>2n</sup>'e<sup>2n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. See *MONOGENESIS*.

**MONOGLENOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-glen'u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *γλήνη*, the eyeball. See *MONOPHTHALMUS*.

**MONOGONEUTIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-go<sup>2n</sup>-u<sup>2t</sup>-i<sup>2k</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *γονεύειν*, to beget. Having only one brood in a year. [a, 48.]

**MONOGONOPOROUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-go<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2p</sup>'o<sup>2r</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, *γόνος*, offspring, and *πόρος*, a passage. Having one genital opening. [a, 48.]

**MONOGYNIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2n</sup>(gu<sup>2n</sup>)'i<sup>2a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Einstempelige, Einweibige*. Of Linnæus, a genus of each of the first thirteen classes, characterized by monogynous flowers. [B, 1, 34 (a, 35).]

**MONOGYNÆCIAL**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ji<sup>2n</sup>-e<sup>2i</sup>'a<sup>2l</sup>. Of fruits, formed by the gynœcium of one flower. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**MONOGYNOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-ji<sup>2n</sup>-u<sup>2s</sup>. Lat., *monogynus* (from *μῶνος*, alone, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *monogyme, monogynique*. Ger., *monogynisch, einstempelig*. Of flowers, having but one style or sessile stigma; of plants, belonging to the *Monogynia*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**MONOHEMERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-he<sup>2m</sup>(ham)'e<sup>2r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μῶνος*, alone, and *ἡμέρα*, a day. Diseases that continue for but a day. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

**MONOHYDRATED**, adj. Mo<sup>2n</sup>-o-hid'rat-e<sup>2d</sup>. Fr., *monohydraté*. 1. Existing in combination with 1 molecule of water. 2. Containing 1 molecule of hydroxyl in the molecule. [B.]



**MONOHYDRIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-hid}'\text{r}^2\text{ik}$ . Fr., *monohydrique*. Ger., *monohydrisch*. 1. Containing in the molecule a single atom of replaceable hydrogen (said especially of acid salts). 2. Of alcohols, monobasic. 3. Derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen by hydroxyl. [B.]

**MONOHYDROBROMIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-hid-ro-brom}'\text{r}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A compound of a base with a single atom each of bromine and hydrogen. [A, 38.]

**MONOHYPOGYNEUS** (Lat.), **MONOHYPOGYNUS** (Lat.), adj's.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-hip}(\text{hu}^2\text{p})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ji}^2\text{n}(\text{gu}^2\text{n})\text{'e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ ,  $\text{-o}^2\text{ji}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *monos*, solitary, *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *monohypogyne*. Of monocotyledons, having the stamens below the pistil. The *Monohypogynæ* (Fr., *monohypogynies*), or *Monohypogynia*, of Jussieu are the second class of the *Monocotyledones*, so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

**MONOICIOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ik}'\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . See **MONÆCIOUS**.

**MONOIDEISM**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-i-de}'\text{r}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$ . From *monos*, single, and *idéa*, an idea. 1. A mild variety of monomania in which there is concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea. 2. Of Braid, hypnotic suggestion. [A, 34.]

**MONIODIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-i-od}'\text{r}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *monoiodure*. An iodine compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

**MONO LAKE**, n. *Mon'o lak*. A lake in Mono County, California, with remarkably strong saline waters, containing calcium, sodium, magnesium, and potassium chlorides, magnesium and calcium sulphates, calcium and sodium carbonates, and free carbonic-acid gas; it contains several islands with hot springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**MONOLEATE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-le-at}$ . A compound of a base with one molecule of oleic acid. [B.]

**MONOLEIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-le}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *monoléine*. Ger., *M. Syn.*: *glyceryl monoleate*. An oily liquid,  $(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 = \text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{58}\text{O}_4$ , which when cooled forms a crystalline solid. [B, 3.]

**MONOLEPIDOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-le-p}'\text{r}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monolepidus* (from *monos*, single, and *λεπίς*, a scale). Fr., *monolépidé*. Having but a single scale. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MONOLOCLAR**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-lo}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{-la}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *monoloculāris* (from *monos*, only, and *loculus*, a little place). Fr., *monoloculaire*. See **UNILOCLAR**.

**MONOMACHUM** (Lat.), **MONOMACAM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ ,  $\text{-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See **ΜΑΧΕΜ** (2d def.).

**MONOMAGNETIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ma}^2\text{g-nez}'\text{r}^2\text{ik}$ . Containing 1 atom of magnesium in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ma}(\text{ma}^2)\text{'n}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, single, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *monomanie*. Ger., *Monomanie*. A form of chronic insanity manifested by peculiarities or anomalies in conceptions without serious impairment of the faculties. [D, 36.] See also **OLIGOMANIA**.—**Affective m.** See **MANIA sine delirio**.—**Delusional m.** M. of an exalted character with delusion. [A, 539.]—**Genesial m.** **Genetic m.** See **EROTOMANIA**.—**Intellectual m.** Of Hammond, m. in which the patient can reason well on all subjects except those regarding which he has fixed delusions. [A, 34.]—**Incendary m.** See **PYROMANIA**.—**M. syphilitica**. See **SYPHILOPHOBIA**.—**Original m.** Ger., *originäre Verrücktheit*. Of Sander, a form of m. which develops early in life and is evidently dependent upon structural defect. Its subjects are peculiarly egotistical, hallucinatory, etc.; they show asymmetry of development (especially as to the skull), club-foot, etc. [D, 36.]—**Querulous m.** Delusional m. in which there is a constant tendency to seek the protection of courts for fancied ills. [D, 36.]—**Religious m.** Fr., *monodélire religieux*. Expansive m. in which the subject tends to religious speculation and exaltation. It may alternate with depressive m. [D, 36.] Cf. **DÉLIRE religieux**.

**MONOMANLACHOLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2$  ( $\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ )- $\text{ko}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2)\text{'r}^2\text{a}^2$ . Of Jessor, a passive partial insanity, as opposed to *monomania*, an active partial insanity. [L, 135 (a, 34).]

**MONOMELON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}(\text{ma})\text{'lo}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *μονόμῆλον*. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium said to cure eye diseases by a single application. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOMERCURIUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-mu}^2\text{r}'\text{ku}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{s}$ . Containing 1 atom of mercury in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOMERIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-me}^2\text{r}'\text{r}^2\text{ik}$ . From *monos*, single, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *monomère*, *monomérosome*. Of an insect, having the body a single piece (i. e., without segment or suture). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MONOMEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m}^2\text{e}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monomerus* (from *monos*, single, and *μέρος*, a part). 1. Formed of a single member; of an ovary, consisting of but one carpel; of flowers, constructed on the numerical plan of one. [B, 279, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See **MONOMERIC**.

**MONOMETALLIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-me}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{'r}^2\text{ik}$ . From *monos*, single, and *metallum*, a metal. Fr., *monométallique*. 1. Consisting of a single metal. 2. Of salts, containing in the molecule 1 atom of a metallic element; or replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in an acid. [B.]

**MONOMMATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m}^2\text{ma}^2\text{t}(\text{ma}^2\text{t})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *monos*, single, and *ὄμμα*, the eye. See **CYCLOPS**.

**MONOMORPHIC**, **MONOMORPHOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-mo}^2\text{r}'\text{r}^2\text{ik}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *monos*, single in its kind, and *μορφή*, form. Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure. [L, 343.] Cf. **POLYMORPHIC**.

**MONOMPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m-fa}^2\text{l}(\text{fa}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, single, and *μφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *monomphalie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are conjoined at the umbilicus. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MONOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m}^2\text{f-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *monomphale*. A monster of the variety described under **MONOMPHALIA**. [L, 41 (a, 17).] See also **ISCHIOPAGUS**, **XIPHOPAGUS**, **STERNOPAGUS**, **ECTOPAGUS**, and **HEMIPAGUS**.

**MONOMYARY**, **MONOMYOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-mi}^2\text{a}^2\text{r-i}^2$ ,  $\text{-mi}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monomyarius*, *monomyus* (from *monos*, single, and *μῦς*, a muscle). Having only one muscle; of bivalves, having the shell closed by a single adductor muscle. [B, 26 (a, 27).]

**MONONEURUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{r}'\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})$ . From *monos*, single, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *mononeure*. Having but one nervous system. The *Mononeura* of Rudolphi are those animals which have only a ganglionic nervous system. [A, 515 (a, 48); L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**MONONITRATED**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit}'\text{rat-e}^2\text{d}$ . Fr., *mononitré*. Containing one molecule of nitryl. [B.]

**MONONITROPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit-ro-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{OH}$ , having the constitution of benzene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and hydroxyl, and known in four isomeric forms: (1) *orthonitrophenol*, crystallizing in yellow needles or prisms of aromatic odor, easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and hot water, melting at  $45^\circ\text{C}$ . and boiling at  $214^\circ\text{C}$ .; (2) an apparently dimorphic form of *orthonitrophenol*, melting at  $31^\circ\text{C}$ . and boiling at about  $207^\circ\text{C}$ .; (3) *metanitrophenol*, crystallizing from ether in thick yellow crystals melting at  $96^\circ\text{C}$ .; (4) *paranitrophenol*, crystallizing from boiling water in colorless needles or monoclinic prisms which melt at  $114^\circ\text{C}$ . and when cooled again become dimorphic with their original form. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONONITRORESORCIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit-ro-re}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{r}'\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *mononitrorésorcine*. Ger., *M.* A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OH})_2$ , melting at  $115^\circ\text{C}$ . It has two isomeric forms—one,  $\text{C}_6(\text{OH})(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OH})_2\text{H}_2$ , volatile and crystallizing from dilute alcohol in orange-red prisms melting at  $85^\circ\text{C}$ . the other,  $\text{C}_6(\text{OH})(\text{H})(\text{OH})(\text{NO}_2)(\text{H})(\text{H})_2$ , non-volatile and crystallizing in lemon-yellow needles melting at  $115^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONONUCLEAR**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nu}^2\text{kle-a}^2\text{r}$ . From *monos*, alone, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Having a single nucleus. [J.]

**MONONYCHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-n}'\text{ik-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *mononychus* (from *monos*, alone, and *ὄνυξ*, a hoof). Ger., *einhufig*. Having the hoof entire. [A, 48.]

**MONOPAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pa}(\text{pa}^2)\text{'ji}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . See **MONOPEGIA**.

**MONOPATHOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. From *monos*, single, *πάθος*, a disease, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Guislain, hypochondriasis. [A, 34.]

**MONOPATHY**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-p}^2\text{a}^2\text{th-i}^2$ . Lat., *monopathia* (from *monos*, single, and *πάθος*, a disease). A disease confined to a single individual or to a single part of the organism. [L, 50.]

**MONOPEGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pe}(\text{pa}^2)\text{'ji}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, single, and *πεννίνα*, to make fast. Fr., *monopégie*. A pain seated in a single point or part. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MONOPERIANTHEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2$  ( $\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ )- $\text{the}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *monos*, single, *πέπλ*, around, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *monopérianthée*. See **MONOCHLAMYDEOUS**.

**MONOPERIGYNÆ** (Lat.), **MONOPERIGYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{ji}^2(\text{ig}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})\text{-e}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)$ ,  $\text{-i}^2\text{ji}^2(\text{u}^2\text{g}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, single, *πέπλ*, around, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *monopérigynie*. Of Jussieu, a class comprising monocotyledonous plants with perigynous stamens. [B, 38, 78 (a, 14); B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

**MONOPETALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-pe}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monopetalus* (from *monos*, single, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *monopétale*. Ger., *einblättrig*, *eiblumenblättrig*. Lit., one-petaled. Having the petals united at their edges; a term more fittingly replaced by *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*. The *Monopetalæ* (Fr., *monopétales*) are: Of Hill, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Trapa*, *Primula*; of Batsch, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Trapa*, *Polysperma*, *Polysperma*, *Nudæ*, *Cyathina*, etc.; of Lindley, (a) a division of the *Angiospermae*; and (b) a subclass of the *Eco-genæ*, comprising the cohorts *Polycarpæ*, *Epigynæ*, *Dicarpæ*, *Perispermæ*, and *Aggregatæ*. The *Monopetalæ incompletæ* of Hill are a class of plants having as type the genus *Gladiolus*. The *Monopetalæ irregulares* of Hill are a class of plants having as type the genus *Antirrhinum*. The *Monopetalæ* (Fr., *monopétales*) of Lamarck are a class of plants consisting of the divisions *Fructifloræ*, *Calcifloræ*, *Thalamifloræ angiospermae*, and *Thalamifloræ gymnospermae*. [B, 1, 34, 77, 121, 123, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. **GAMOPETALÆ**.

**MONOPHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fa}(\text{fa}^2)\text{'ji}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, single, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *monophagie*. 1. An appetite for a single kind of food. 2. The custom of eating only one meal a day. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOPHASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fa}(\text{fa}^2)\text{'zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, single, and *φάσις*, to speak. Ger., *Monophasie*. Dys-lalia in which only a single syllable, word, or sentence can be uttered when consecutive speech is attempted. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**MONOPHENYLBORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{-bo}^2\text{r}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Ger., *Monophenylborsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{BO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$ . [B.]

**MONOPHENYLOSANILINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{-roz-a}^2\text{n-i}^2$  ( $\text{i}^2\text{-en}$ ). Fr., *monophénylosaniline*. Ger., *Monophenylrosanilin*. A 1-molecule phenyl substitution compound of rosaniline,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3$  ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ )<sub>3</sub>, mixed with diphenylrosaniline, it makes up the aniline dye called *violet imperial*. [B, 2.]—**M. hydrochloride**. A coloring matter,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{N}_3\text{HCl}$ . [B, 4, 49.] See **AMARANTH** (2d def.).

**MONOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fob}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *monos*, alone, and *φόβος*, panic, fear. Ger., *Monophobie*. A morbid dread of being alone. [D.]



**MONOPHOCENIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^{2n}\text{-i}^{2n}$ . See **MONOVALERIN**.

**MONOPHOSPHATE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{s}^2\text{fat}$ . A phosphate containing but 1 atom of phosphorus in the molecule. [a, 38.]

**MONOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{t}^2(\text{tha}^2)/\text{mi}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Ger., *Monophthalmie*. See **CYCLOPIA** (1st def.).

**MONOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{t}^2(\text{tha}^2)/\text{mu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{mu}^4\text{s})$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *monophtalmie* (1st def.), *monocle* (2d def.). 1. See **CYCLOPS**. 2. A bandage for one eye. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**MONOPHYLETIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *φυλετικός*, belonging to a tribe. Pertaining to a single tribe or family. [a, 48.]

**MONOPHYLLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{t}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Lat., *monophyllus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *monophylle*. Ger., *einblättrig*, *verwachsenblättrig*. Of foliaceous organs, composed of but one leaf or of coalescent (gamophyllous) leaves. The *Monophyllo* of Hill are a class of plants having as the type the genus *Parietaria*. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14); B, 1, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**MONOPHYDONT**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2\text{o}^2\text{nt}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, *φύειν*, to grow, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Having but one set of teeth. The *Monophydonta* are mammals so characterized, such as the *Cetacea*. [B, 28 (a, 27).] Cf. **DIPHYDONT** (1st def.).

**MONOPHYTANTHUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-fi}^2\text{t}^2(\text{fu}^4\text{t})\text{-a}^{2n}\text{-}(\text{a}^{2n})/\text{thu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{thu}^4\text{s})$ . From *μῶνος*, alone, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *monophytanthe*. Having distinct male and female flowers on the same stalk. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MONOPHYTOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *monophyte*. Comprising but a single species (said of a genus of plants). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MONOPLASMATIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{z}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *πλασματικός*, imitative. Of Kölliker, having the cell-body apparently composed of a single substance in contradistinction to those composed of two or more, as when fat or glycogen is present in the protoplasm. [J, 140, 175.]

**MONOPLAST**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}$ . A structural element or cell. The m's of a young tissue are distinguished by combining the name of the tissue with *-blast* (e. g., *chondroblast*, a cartilage cell, etc.). [J, 67.]

**MONOPLASTIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *monoplasticus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *monoplastique*. Ger., *monoplastisch*. 1. Having but one form. 2. Consisting of a single piece. [J, 16; L, 41 (a, 17).]

**MONOPLASTID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2\text{d}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *πλαστός*, molded. Ger., *M*. A unicellular animal (i. e., a protozoön) as distinguished from a multicellular animal. The *Monoplastiden* of Goette are the *Protozoa*. [J.] Cf. **HETEROPLASTID**.

**MONOPLÉGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ple}(\text{pla})/\text{j}^2\text{i}^2(\text{g}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *monoplégie*. Ger., *Monoplegie*. Paralysis of one extremity or of one side of a limb, especially when due to a cortical lesion. [D.]—**BRACHIAL m.** M. limited to the arm and caused by a lesion of the arm centre in the Rolandic area. [Bastian (a, 34).]—**BRACHIO-CRURAL m.** M. limited to the arm and leg, resulting from a cortical lesion around the upper two thirds of the fissure of Rolando. [Bastian (a, 34).]—**BRACHIO-FACIAL m.** M. affecting an arm and one side of the face produced by a lesion of the middle or lower third of the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. [a, 34.]—**CEREBRAL m.** M. caused by a lesion of the cerebrum. [a, 34.]—**CRURAL m.** M. limited to the lower extremity in consequence of a circumscribed lesion in the ascending frontal or parietal convolutions. [a, 34.]—**FACIAL m.** M. of the face. Aphasia is usually present when the left hemisphere is the seat of the lesion, and brachial or crural m. is a frequent complication. [D, 35.]—**M. anæsthetica**. Of Adamkiewicz, anæsthesia of a single extremity caused by a rheumatic neuritis or a pachymeningitis at the origin of the spinal nerves. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Dec. 10, 1887, p. 672 (a, 34).]—**PERIPHERAL m.** M. resulting from neuritis. [a, 34.]—**SPINAL m.** M. resulting from a lesion of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**UNILATERAL OCULOMOTOR m.** Cortical disease associated with conjugate deviation of the eyes and rotation of the head and neck to the side opposite that in which the lesion is situated. [D, 35.] Cf. **OCULOMOTOR MONOSPASM**.

**MONOPLEUROBRANCHIATE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-plu}^2\text{-ro-bran}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-at}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, *πλευρά*, the side, and *βράγχια*, gills. Having branchiæ on one side of the body only. The *Monopleurobranchiata* of De Blainville are a group of *Mollusca* so characterized. [L, 41, 80 (a, 14).]

**MONOPLUMBIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-plu}^2\text{mb}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 1 atom of lead in the molecule. [B, 2.]

**MONOPNOOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-p}^2\text{no-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *πνοή*, breath. Fr., *monopnoé*. Preserving the same respiratory apparatus throughout life. The *Monopnoa* of Owen are a subclass of *Reptilia*. [L, 41 (a, 14); a, 48.]

**MONOPODACEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-po}^2\text{d-a}^3\text{-se}^2(\text{f}^2\text{ke}^2\text{f}/\text{a}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *μῶνος*, single, *πούς*, the foot, a priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *einfüssiger Ohnkopf*. An acephalous monster having but one foot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOPODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Fr., *monopodie*. Ger., *Sirenenmissbildung*, *Monopodie*. A form of monstrosity in which there is but one foot, or in which the lower extremities are united. [L, 135 (a, 36).]

**MONOPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *monopode*. An axis elongating at the apex and producing branches in acropetal succession. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. **DICHOTOMY**.—**Cymose m.** A m. in which the lateral branches develop more strongly than the main

axis, and overlap it. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. **FALSE DICHOTOMY**, *Helicoid m.*, and *Scorpioid m.*—**Helicoid m.** A cymose m. in which a false axis is formed by the suppression of the lateral branches on one side of the main axis and the development of the branches on the opposite side. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Racemose m.** A m. in which the primary axis continues to develop more strongly than the lateral axes. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Scorpioid m.** A cymose m. in which the branches on opposite sides of the main axis are alternately suppressed. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONOPOTASSIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-po}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Containing 1 atom of potassium in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOPROTOPHYLLATE**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pro-to-f}^2\text{t}/\text{at}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, *πρῶτος*, first, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *monoprotophyllé*. Of plants, presenting originally in the embryo but one lateral leaf in a sheath. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MONOPS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}^2\text{ps}(\text{ops})$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *ὦψ*, the eye. Fr., *monopse*. See **CYCLOPS**.

**MONOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}^2\text{ps}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Fr., *monopsie*. Ger., *Monopsie*. 1. See **CYCLOPIA** (1st def.). 2. See **CYCLOPS**.

**MONOPTEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}^2\text{pt-e}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Lat., *monopterus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *πτερόν*, a wing or fin). Fr., *monoptère*. Ger., *einflügelig*, *einflügelig*. Having but one wing or fin. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35); L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MONOPTERYGIUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}^2\text{pt-e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{j}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *πτερυγία*, a wing. Fr., *monoptérygien*. Ger., *monopterygisch*. See **MONOPTEROUS**.

**MONOPYRENOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pi}^2\text{r-en-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Lat., *monopyrenus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit). Fr., *monopyrène*. Ger., *einkernig*, *einsteinig*. Having but one kernel. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**MONORCHIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}^2\text{r-ki}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-orchios* (*-orch/eos*). From *μῶνος*, single, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *monorchide*. An individual having only one testicle. [E.]

**MONORGANIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-r-ga}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Pertaining to or affecting a single organ or set of organs. [L, 56 (a, 17).]

**MONOSCELUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-s}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *σκέλος*, the leg. Ger., *einbeinig*, *einschenkelig*. Having but one leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOSEPALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-se}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Lat., *monosepalus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *sepalum*, a sepal). Fr., *monosépale*. Ger., *einkelblättrig*. See **GAMOSEPALOUS**.

**MONOSILICATE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-si}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k-at}$ . A compound of one of the silicic acids containing 1 atom of silicon in the molecule. The m's include the orthosilicates, metasilicates, and parasilicates. [B, 3.]

**MONOSIPHONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-sif-o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *σίφων*, a reed. Consisting of single rows of cells, like the filaments in most *Ectocarpeæ*. [Vines (a, 35).]

**MONOSITIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-si}^2(\text{se})/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *σίτιον*, food. Fr., *monositie*. See **MONOPHAGIA**.

**MONOSODIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-sod}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Containing 1 atom of sodium in the molecule. [B.]

**MONOSOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-som}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *monosomie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals have one body, but two heads. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MONOSOMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-som}/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Fr., *monosome*. Ger., *Monosome*. A monster of the variety described under *Monosomia*. [L, 41 (a, 17).] Cf. **ATLODYMUS**, **INDODYMUS**, and **OPODYMUS**.

**MONOSPASM**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spa}^2\text{z}^2\text{-m}$ . Lat., *monospasmus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Ger., *Einzelkrampf*. Spasm limited to one limb or to one side of the head. [D, 35.]—**Facial m.** M. of the muscles of the face. [D, 35.]—**Masticatory m.** Persistent spasm of the muscles of the lower jaw, due to cerebral disease. [D, 35.]—**Oculomotor m.** M. in which the eyeballs are conjugately deviated toward that side on which there is a causative cerebral lesion. [D, 35.]

**MONOSPERM**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spu}^2\text{-rm}$ . Lat., *monospermus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). A plant producing but one seed. The *Monospermes* are: Of Link, an order of the *Personati*; of Tausch, a tribe of the *Monocarpeæ*. [B, 1, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**MONOSPERMAL**, **MONOSPERMATOUS**, **MONOSPERMIC**, **MONOSPERMIUS**, adj's.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spu}^2\text{-rm-a}^2\text{l-}^2\text{-a}^3\text{-t-u}^2\text{s}^2$ ,  $\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Lat., *monospermalis*, *monospermatus*, *monospermicus*, *monospermus*. Fr., *monosperme*, *monospermique*. Ger., *einsamig*, *einkörnig*. One-seeded. [a, 35.]

**MONOSPORE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spor}$ . From *μῶνος*, single, and *σπόρος*, a seed. An unfertilized ovum, egg, or spore. [B.] Cf. **MONOSPOROGONY**.

**MONOSPOROGONY**, n.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spor-o}^2\text{g-o}^2\text{n-i}^2$ . From *μῶνος*, single, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *γενεσθαι*, to come into being. Of Haeckel, development of an organism from a single unfertilized spore. According to Haeckel, pathogenesis is a kind of reversion to this mode of development. In bees the unfertilized eggs which develop into workers are monospores, while the fertilized eggs, forming drones, are ova. [J, 9.]

**MONOSPOROUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-sp-o}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Lat., *monosporus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σπόρος*, seed). Fr., *monosporé*. Of conceptions, sporidia, etc., in cryptogams, containing but one spore, also, in phanerogams, having but one ovule in each cell of the fruit. The *Monosporæ* of Schneider are an order of the *Coccidiæ* in which the cyst forms but one spore. The *Monosporæ* of Zöllinger are a suborder of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *Monosporidei* of Klotzsch are an order of the *Erosoporeæ*. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35); L, 121.]



**MONOSTACHYOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-s-ta}^2\text{k}^1\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , an ear of corn. Fr., *monostachyé*. Having flowers in a single spike. [L, 41 (a, 17).]

**MONOSTICHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-st}^1\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , a row. Fr., *monostique*. Arranged in a single row. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MONOSTIGMATOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-sti}^2\text{g-ma}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monostigmatus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\alpha$ , a spot). Fr., *monostigmaté*. Having but one stigma. The *Monostigmatis* (Fr., *monostigmatie*) are an order of the *Synantheria* so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

**MONOSTOMATOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monostomus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha$ , the mouth). Fr., *monostome*. Ger., *einnäulig*. Having but one mouth. [B, 46 (a, 46).] The *Monostomata* (Ger., *Einmünder*) of Huxley are those *Metazoa* in which the gastrula develops only one ingestive aperture. ["Am. Nat.," ix, p. 66.]

**MONOSTYLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-stil}^1\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monostylus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a pillar). Fr., *monostylé*. Of an ovary, having but one style. [B, 1, 291 (a, 35).]

**MONOSUBSTITUTED**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-su}^2\text{b}^1\text{t}^1\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Having only one of its elements replaced. [B.]

**MONOSULPHIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-su}^2\text{lf}^1\text{i}^2\text{d}^1\text{id}$ . Fr., *monosulfure*. A sulphur compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

**MONOSULPHOBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-su}^2\text{lf-o-be}^2\text{z-i}^2\text{o}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ , known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthosulphobenzoic acid*, crystallizing from water in monoclinic tablets melting and decomposing at  $240^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *metasulphobenzoic acid*, a colorless crystalline mass; (3) *parasulphobenzoic acid*, crystallizing in needles melting and decomposing at about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOSULPHURET**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-su}^2\text{lf-u}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{t}$ . See MONOSULPHIDE.

**MONOSYMMETRIC, MONOSYMMETRICAL**, adj's.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-si}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-ri}^2\text{-k}^1$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\sigma\upsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\tau\text{r}\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , of moderate size. Symmetrical in one direction; of a flower, "simply symmetrical" (i. e., capable of being bisected into similar halves in only one plane). [B; Gray, Sachs (a, 35).]

**MONOTHALAMOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-tha}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monothalamus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , a chamber). Fr., *monothalamé*. Possessing a single chamber or cavity (said of the shells of *Foraminifera* and *Mollusca*). [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**MONOTHECAL**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-the}^1\text{k}^1$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\theta\eta\kappa\eta$ , a case. Of an anther, unilocular. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**MONOTHELEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-the}^1\text{le}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monothelus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\theta\eta\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ , female). Fr., *monothèle*. Containing but one ovary. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**MONOTHIONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-thi-o}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide monothionique*. 1. Sulphuric acid. 2. A very unstable yellow liquid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_2$ . [A, 259; B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MONOTHYROUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-th}^1\text{i}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monothyurus* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\theta\upsilon\pi\alpha$ , a door). Fr., *monothyre*. Having but one valve (said of molluscs). [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**MONOTOCOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-t}^1\text{o}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\tau\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a bringing forth. Uniparous; laying a single egg.

**MONOTREMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{(o)}^2\text{-tre}^1\text{(tra)}^2\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-trematos* (-atis). From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ , a hole. A single orifice. The *Monotremata* (Fr., *monotrèmes*), or cloacal animals, are an order of mammals comprising the duck-mole and the *Echidna*, in which the intestinal canal opens into a cloaca common to the ducts of the urinary and generative organs. [L, 50 (a, 14); B, 28 (a, 27).]

**MONOTRIDYMUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-tri}^2\text{d}^1\text{i}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\tau\text{p}\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , threefold. A monster having three bodies, or having some of the members triplicate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MONOTROCHUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-t}^1\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{k}^1\text{(ro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{)}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\tau\text{p}\acute{o}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , a wheel. Fr., *monotroque*. Of rotifers, having the cilia in a single wheel. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MONOTROPA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-t}^1\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{p-a}^2$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\tau\text{p}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\omega$ , to turn. Fr., *monotrope*, *sucepin*. Ger., *Ohnblatt*. Indian pipe, pine-sap; a genus typical of the *Monotropaceae* (Fr., *monotropacées*), also called *Monotropeae* or *Monotropiceae* (Fr., *monotropées*), which are the fir-rapes, leafless, verdureless herbs with scale-like bracts, chiefly parasitic on firs, pines, etc., made by Lindley and others an order of the *Ericales*, but by others considered a suborder of the *Ericaceae*, and by some an order of the *Pyrolaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*M. glabra*, *M. hypophega*. A species resembling *M. hypopitys*, and having the same properties. It grows especially on the roots of beech-trees. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. hypopitys*. Fr., *sucepin*. Ger., *Fichtenspargel*, *Fichten-Ohnblatt*, *Waldwurz*. Pine-sap, (yellow) bird's-nest, false beech-drops; a species of a tawny white or reddish color, growing in shaded woods on the roots of pines, firs, etc.; used for coughs of sheep and cattle. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. uniflora*. Corpse- (or fit-, or American ice-) plant. Indian pipe, one-flowered wax-plant, ova-ova; a small dirty-colored species found in North America, near the bases of trees. The root is anodyne, and has been substituted for opium. The poisonous principle is andromedotoxin. The plant is said to contain over 4 per cent. of a soft dark-brown resin. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, xxix, xxxviii (a, 46).]

**MONOTYPES**, n. pl.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ti}^2\text{p-s}$ . Lat., *monotypi* (from  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , single, and  $\tau\text{y}\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , a type). Fr., m. 1. Of *Mirbel* genera, such as *Eosa*, *Dianthus*, etc., in which the essential organs in the different species show so little modification that any one species may be con-

sidered as typical of the group. 2. Of De Candolle, genera containing but one species. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MONOVALENT**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-v}^2\text{a}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{nt}$ . See UNIVALENT.

**MONOVALERIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-va}^2\text{l'e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . A neutral oily odorless substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2$ , of the sp. gr. of 1.1 at  $16^\circ\text{C}$ , and soluble in half its bulk of water, but precipitated on addition of the other half; obtained by heating monohydrated valeric acid with an excess of glycerin for 3 hours at  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MONOXIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-x}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^1\text{id}$ . Fr., *monoxyde*. Ger., *Monoxyd*. An oxygen compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

**MONOZOIC**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-zo}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , alone, and  $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , to live. Fr., *monozoïque*. Solitary, as opposed to gregarious. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MONREPOS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-r}^1\text{-po}$ . A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 46).]

**MONS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-s}$  ( $\text{mo}^2\text{n}s$ ). Gen., *mont'is*. Fr., *mont*. A mountain; a prominence or protuberance. [a, 48.]—*M. cerebelli*. See *FOLIUM cacuminis* and *MONTICULUS*.—*M. pubis*, *M. Veneris*. Fr., *mont de Vénus*, *pénil*, *éminence sus-pubienne*. Ger., *Schamberg*, *Schamkhügel*, *Venusberg*. Syn.: *monticulus Veneris*. A rounded prominence of the soft parts situated in front of and above the cleft of the vulva, consisting of subcutaneous fat.

**MONSÃO** (Port.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-so}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the province of Minho, Portugal, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONSTER**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-stu}^2\text{r}$ . Fr., *monstre*. Ger., *Ungeheuer*, *Missgeburt*, *Missbildung*. It., *mostro*. Sp., *monstruo*. 1. An individual congenitally so malformed or defective in certain parts as to be unfitted for the course of life proper to its species. 2. In botany, an abnormally developed part or organ. [a, 35.]—*Autositic m.* See AUTOSITE.—*Compound m.* Fr., *monstre composé*. A double or triple m. that is autostitic or parasitic.—*Dicephalodisomatous m.* A m. that has two bodies each having a separate head. [a, 34.]—*Double m.* A m. made up of the whole or parts of two individuals.—*Double parasitic m.* Fr., *monstre double parasitaire*. A double m. in which one is almost complete, analogous to an autostite; the other rudimentary, analogous to a parasite. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—*Parasitic m.* Fr., *monstre parasite*. A double m. in which an imperfect or deformed body is attached to a more perfect body. [a, 34.]—*Simple m.* Fr., *monstre simple* (ou *unitaire*). A m. in which are found only the complete or incomplete elements of a single individual. [a, 34.]—*Triple m.* Fr., *monstre triple*. A m. made up of the whole or parts of three individuals.

**MONSTERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{nst'e}^2\text{r-a}^2$ . Fr., *monstère*. A genus of araceous climbing herbs of the tribe *Calleeae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. Adansonii*. See *M. pertusa*.—*M. deliciosa*. A Mexican species having an edible fruit. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—*M. fenestrata*, *M. Gaudichaudii*, *M. holtoniana*, *M. imrayana*, *M. Jacquinii*, *M. klotzschiana*, *M. lanceifolia*, *M. macrophylla*, *M. mileriana*, *M. modesta*, *M. oblongifolia*, *M. ovata*. Varieties of *M. pertusa*. [B, 216 (a, 35).]—*M. pertusa*. A species found in tropical America. The leaves are used for poultices in oedema. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. surinamensis*, *M. velloziana*. Varieties of *M. pertusa*. [a, 35.]

**MONSTROSITY**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-stro}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{t-i}^2$ . Lat., *monstrositas*, *monstruositas*. Fr., *monstruosité*. Ger., *Monstrosität*. The state or condition of being monstrous; also a monster. [a, 48.]—*Atresic m.* A m. in which a natural opening is occluded from disease, injury, or operation. [J. M. Gouley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1891, p. 622 (a, 34).]—*Ceasnic m.* A m. in which a cleft results from disease, injury, or operation. [Gouley, l. c.]—*Double m.* See *DOUBLE MONSTER*.—*Ectopic m.* A m. in which a part is displaced by disease or injury. [Gouley, l. c.]—*Ectrogenic m.* A m. caused by the loss of some part from disease, injury, or operation. [Gouley, l. c.]—*Emmenic monstrosities*. Of Raeborski, children having precocious menstruation. [a, 34.]—*Hypergenetic m.* A m. in which certain parts are disproportionately large. [Gouley, l. c.]—*M. by defect*. M. caused by agenesis. [a, 34.]—*M. by excess*. M. caused by hypergenesis. [a, 34.]—*M. by inclusion*. See *Fœtal inclusion*.—*M. by perversion*. A m. in which there is displacement of the thoracic or abdominal viscera or malformation of the genitals. [a, 34.]—*Parasitic m.* Fr., *monstruosité par inclusion* (ou *parasitaire*). See *Fœtal inclusion*.—*Symphysic m.* A m. produced by the fusion or coalition of organs or parts. [Gouley, l. c.]

**MONSTROUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{nst'ru}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *monstruosus*. Ger., *monströs*, *missgestaltet*. Having the characteristics of a monster.

**MONSTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{nst'ru}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{ru}^2\text{m}$ ). Ger., *M.* See *MONSTER*.—*M. aberrantium*. See *MONSTROSITY by perversion*.—*M. abundans*. See *MONSTROSITY by excess*.—*M. alientium*. A compound monster. [a, 34.]—*M. anacatadidymum*. A thoracopagus. [a, 34.]—*M. bigeminum*. See *DOUBLE MONSTER*.—*M. deficiens*. See *MONSTROSITY by defect*.—*M. duplex*. See *DOUBLE MONSTER*.—*M. duplex anadidymum*. A double monster in which fusion begins at the head, as in a craniopagus or cephalothoracopagus. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—*M. duplex catadidymum*. A double monster in which fusion begins at the lower part of the body and extends to the head, as in a pygopagus, ischiopagus, or diprosopus. [Marchand [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**MONSTROSITAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-stru}^2\text{(stru}^2\text{)}^2\text{-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{ta}^2\text{s}$ ). Gen., *-tat'is*. See *MONSTROSITY*.

**MONSUMMANO** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-sum-ma}^2\text{no}$ . A place in the province of Lucca, Italy, where there are a warm gaseous and alkaline spring and natural vapor baths. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]



**MONTAFIA** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-ta}^3\text{'fe-a}^3$ . A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONTAGNÆA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-ta}^3\text{'ye}^3(\text{ya}^3\text{'e}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . From *Montagne*, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Fr., *montagne*. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants of the *Helianthoidæ*. [a, 35].—**M. floribunda**, **M. tomentosa**. Mexican species furnishing the *zapatle* of the Mex. Ph.; containing albumin, gum, fat, extractive resins, a neutral brown-yellow bitter principle, and a peculiar acid. The juice and the decoction are popularly used in Mexico to produce uterine contraction. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

**MONTAIGUT-EN-COMBRAILLES** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-te}^2\text{-gu}^6\text{-a}^3\text{n}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{n}^2\text{-bra}^3\text{-el-y}^7$ . See GRANDEYROL.

**MONTANINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta}^3\text{-nen}$ . A white, pseudo-crystalline, bitter, nauseous substance, nearly insoluble in water, extracted from the bark of *Ekostema floribundum*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MONTBARRY-LE-PAQUIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ba}^3\text{'r-re}^1\text{-pa}^2\text{-ke-a}$ . A place in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONTBRISON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-bre-zo}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTBRUN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-bru}^3\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 41, 49, 57, 105 (a, 43); B, 46 (a, 46).]

**MONTCEL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-se}^2$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

**MONTCHANSON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-sha}^3\text{n}^2\text{-so}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

**MONT-DAUPHIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-do-fa}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 41, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONT-DE-MAISAU** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-d-ma}^3\text{'r-so}$ . A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONT-DORE-DES-BAINS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-dor-da-ba}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are saline, ferruginous, and alkaline springs. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTE-ALCETO** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'ta-a}^3\text{-l-cha}^3\text{'to}$ . A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are warm, gaseous, sulphurous, and alkaline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTE-CATINI** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'ta-ka}^3\text{'te-ne}$ . A place in the province of Lucca, Italy, where there are warm, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. [L, 88 (a, 46).]

**MONTE-CERBOLI** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'ta-che}^3\text{'r-bo-le}$ . A place in the province of Pisa, Italy, where there are a warm sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**MONTESIASCONE** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta-fe-a}^3\text{'s-ko-na}$ . A place in the province of Viterbo, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and mud-baths. [L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTÉGUT-SÈGLA** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta-gu}^6\text{-sa-gla}^3$ . A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and bathing establishments. ["Nouv. rem.," Nov. 24, 1887, p. 497; L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**MONTMAYOR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ma-yor}$ . See BEJAR.

**MONTENDRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta}^3\text{n}^2\text{-dr}^1$ . A place in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTÉREY** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta-ra}^3\text{'e}$ . The capital of the state of Nuevo León, Mexico, near which there are warm sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [a, 14].

**MONTESANO SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta-sa}^3\text{'no}$ . A place in Jefferson County, Missouri, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gu}^6\text{'n-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-h}^2\text{wit su}^3\text{'l-f-u}^6\text{'r}$ . Sulphurous springs situated at White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**MONTHLY**, adj.  $\text{Mu}^3\text{'nth-li}^2$ . Happening or recurring once a month; as a n., in the pl., *monthlies*, the menses. [a, 48].

**MONTICULE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'t-k-l}$ . Lat., *monticulus* (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). See *MONTICULUS cerebelli*.

**MONTICOLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'t-k-o}^2\text{-l-u}^6\text{'s}$ . Lat., *monticolus* (from *mons*, a mountain, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *monticole*. Inhabiting or growing on mountains. [L, 43, 107, 180 (a, 43).]

**MONTICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'t-k-u}^6\text{'l-u}^6\text{'s}$  (u<sup>6</sup>s) (u<sup>6</sup>s). Dim. of *mons*, a mountain. Fr., *monticule*. A small prominence. [a, 48].—**M. carnosus urethrae**. See *CAPT gallinaginis*.—**M. cerebelli**. Fr., *monticule du cervelet (cérébelle)*. Ger., *Berg des Kleinhirns*. The prominent central portion of the superior vermiciform process; more rarely, the entire process. [A, 478 (a, 17); L, 3 (K); a, 48].—**M. Veneris**. See *Mons Veneris*.

**MONTINIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'t-in}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *Montin*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *montin*, *montinie*. A genus of the *Montinieae* of Lindley, which are a division of the *Onagraceae*. The *Montinieae* are: Of De Candolle, the *Montinieae*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Circæeae*. [B, 19, 12, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acris**. An acrid species with peppery fruits, found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is used medicinally. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]

**MONTIONE DI PIOMBINO** (It.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-te-o-na}$  de pe-om-be'no. A place in the province of Arezzo, Italy, where there is a gaseous, saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTIGNON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-len-yo}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONT-LOUIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-lu-e}$ . A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

**MONTMIRAIL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-me-ra}^3\text{'y}$ . A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there are sulphurous springs, bathing establishments, and pine-needle baths. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MONTMOROT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-mo-ro}$ . See LONS-LE-SAULNIER.

**MONTNER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-na}$ . A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

**MONTPELLIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-l-le-a}$ . A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Hérault, France. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MONTPEISIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-pa}^3\text{'n-se-a}$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

**MONTREUX** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-tru}^3$ . A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the borders of Lake Lemman, where there is a grape-and-why-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

**MONTRICHARDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-re-sha}^3\text{'rd-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . A genus of tropical American plants, of the *Montrichardiæ*, which are a tribe of the *Aroideæ*, suborder *Lasioidæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. aculeata**, **M. arborea**, **M. arborescens**. Fr., *gouet en arbre*. Ger., *Aronsbäum*. A South American species (said to be the *arringa-iba* of Pison) having an amylaceous root the pulp of which is drastic, and, with the leaves, is applied in arthritis. The juice is acrid and caustic. The seeds, called *moucou-moucou*, are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 35); B, 216; L, 105.]

**MONTVALE SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-val}^1$ . A place in Blount County, Tennessee, where there is an alkaline, saline, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 14).]

**MONUREIDE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-re-i}^2\text{'d-id}$ . A compound structurally derived from a single molecule of urea. [B, 11.]

**MOON-CALF**, n.  $\text{Mun}^3\text{'ka}^3\text{'f}$ . Ger., *Mondkalb*, *Mohnkalb*. 1. A foetal monstrosity. [L, 56 (a, 43).] 2. The translation of an old term for a fleshy mole.

**MOON-FLOWER**, n.  $\text{Mun}^3\text{'flu}^6\text{'-u}^6\text{'-u}^6\text{'r}$ . The *Anemone nemorosa*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Ipomœa bona nox*, and *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOONSEED**, n.  $\text{Mun}^3\text{'sed}$ . The genus *Menispermum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—Canadian m. See *MENISPERMUM canadense*.

**MOONSTRUCK**, adj.  $\text{Mun}^3\text{'stru}^3\text{'k}$ . Lunatic. [a, 48.]

**MOONWORT**, n.  $\text{Mun}^3\text{'wu}^6\text{'rt}$ . 1. The genus *Botrychium*, especially *Botrychium lunaria*. 2. The *Rumex lunaria*. [B, 19, 71, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOORHEAD**, n.  $\text{Mur}^3\text{'he}^2\text{'d}$ . See ALEMBOIC.

**MOORHIRSE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mor}^3\text{'herz-e}^2$ . The genus *Sorghum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MOOS** (Ger.), n. *Mos*. See *MOSS*.—*Corsikanisches M*. See HELMINTHOCORTON.—*Fieberm*. See *CLADONIA pyxidata*.—*Flussum*, *Gemeines Hülm*, *Gemeines Quellm*. See *FONTINALIS antipyrnetica*.—*Haarm*. 1. The genus *Polytrichum*. 2. The *Usnea barbata*. [B, 48, 181 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Hautm*. See *LICHEN* (2d def.).—*Isländisches M*, *Isländisch-M*. See *CETRARIA islandica*.—*M-blume*. The *Callia palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MOOSBAD** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mos}^3\text{'ba}^3\text{'d}$ . 1. A place in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring, also a bathing establishment. 2. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**MOOSBEERE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mos}^3\text{'bar-e}^2$ . The genus *Oryzococcus*; in the pl., *M'n*, the fruits of *Oryzococcus palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 35); L, 80 (a, 43).]

**MOOSEWOOD**, n.  $\text{Mus}^3\text{'wu}^6\text{'d}$ . The genus *Dirca*, also the *Acer pennsylvanicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOQUILEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{-ki}^2\text{'e-a}^3$ . A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs of the *Chrysobalanæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. couepia**. Fr., *moquillier couépi*. A Guiana species having bitter and astringent fruit-kernels. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

**MORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{-ra}^3$ . Sp. m. 1. The *Morus nigra* or its fruit. 2. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. excelsa**. A large timber tree forming forests in British Guiana and in Trinidad. The bark is astringent; the seeds are sometimes eaten. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

**MORADEINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'d-e}^2\text{'en}$ . A substance obtained from various species of the *Rubiaceæ*, forming colorless opaque prisms. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, and melts at 199° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

**MORADIN**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'a}^3\text{'d-i}^2\text{-n}$ . An acid substance, probably an oxyhydroquinone,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_8$  or  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8$ , extracted from the bark of *Cassipouira morada* and forming slender acicular crystals or large prisms melting at 201° C. without volatilization. Fehling's solution is reduced when heated with it. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, xxxviii (a, 46).]



**MORÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Mor-e'(a²/e²)-a³. From *Moræus*, father-in-law of Linnaeus. Fr., *m. morée*. A genus of the *Morææ* (or *Moracææ*, or *Moracææ*), which are a tribe of the *Irdeæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. chinensis**. Fr., *m. de Chine*. A species the root and leaves of which are used for poisoned wounds, snake-bites, etc. [B, 173 (a, 35); L, 105 (a, 46).]—**M. collina**. A poisonous species found at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**M. edulis**. Fr., *m. alimentaire*. A South African species having edible roots. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. silyriuchium**. Spanish-nut iris, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. The mucilaginous tuberous roots contain a starch which is edible and is used in pectoral and abdominal affections. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MORBA** (It.), n. Mo²r'ba². A place in Tuscany where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 43, 135 (a, 43).]

**MORBID**, adj. Mo²rb'²d. Lat., *morbidus* (from *morbus*, a disease). Fr., *morbid*. Ger., *krank, krankhaft*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with disease. [B, 117; D.]

**MORBIDITY**, n. Mo²rb-i²d'²-ti². Fr., *morbidity*. Ger., *Morbidität, Mürbheit*. 1. The state of being morbid. 2. The prevalence of disease in proportion to population, as shown by statistics; the sick-rate. [a, 48.]

**MORBIFEROUS**, adj. Mo²rb-i²f'e²r-u²s. From *morbus*, disease, and *ferre*, to carry. Conveying or propagating disease. [a, 48.]

**MORBIFIC**, adj. Mo²rb-i²f'²k. Lat., *morbificus* (from *morbificare*, to produce disease). Fr., *morbifique*. Ger., *krankmachend*. Causing disease. [D.]

**MORBIGENOUS**, n. Mo²rb-i²j'e²n-u²s. From *morbus*, a disease, and *gervān*, to produce. Originating or producing disease. [a, 48.]

**MORBILITY**, n. Mo²rb-i²l'²-ti². Fr., *morbilité*. Ger., *Morbidität*. The probability of becoming sick. [D, 3.] Cf. MORBIDITY (2d def.).

**MORBILLI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mo²rb-i²l'²(ide). Dim. of *morbus*, a disease. See MEASLES (1st def.).—**M. apyretic**. Measles unattended by noticeable fever. [G.]—**M. asthenic**. M. with asthenia. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**M. benign**. Ordinary m. [a, 34].—**M. confert**. Measles in which the efflorescences are confluent. [G.]—**M. confluentes**. 1. See *M. confert*. 2. Of Watson, see RÖTHLEN.—**M. erythric**. *M. graviores*. See *M. maligni*.—**M. hæmorrhagici**. Measles associated with hæmorrhagic efflorescences in the form of either petechiæ, vibices, or ecchymoses. In common measles (*m. vulgares*) petechiæ may appear at the beginning of the eruption, and are said to be of slight importance, while in malignant measles the hæmorrhages occur at a later stage (see *BLACK MEASLES*), and proceed not only from the skin, but also from the mucous membranes, showing a condition of grave import. [G.] Cf. *M. maligni*.—**M. ignei**. See SCARLATINA.—**M. incocti**. M. in which the eruption is not well developed. [a, 34].—**M. inflammatorii**. See *Inflammatory MEASLES*.—**M. læves**. Measles in which the efflorescences have no perceptible elevation above the surface. [G.]—**M. maligni**. Malignant or synochal measles; measles attended with grave febrile or inflammatory symptoms or with systemic disturbances indicative of severe blood-poisoning and sometimes with hæmorrhages. [G.] Cf. *M. hæmorrhagici*.—**M. miliares**. See *M. vesiculosi*.—**M. mitiores**. See *M. vulgares*.—**M. nervosi**. Malignant measles. [a, 34].—**M. nigri**. See *BLACK MEASLES*.—**M. papulosi**. Measles in which the efflorescences are distinctly papular in character. [G.]—**M. petechiales**. See *M. hæmorrhagici*.—**M. putridi**. See *M. maligni*.—**M. regulares**. See *M. vulgares*.—**M. septici**. Malignant measles. [a, 34].—**M. scarlatina**. Measles complicated with scarlatina. [G.]—**M. sine catarrho**. Measles unaccompanied by catarrhal symptoms. [G.]—**M. sine exanthemate**. *M. sine morbillis*. Measles without a rash or with only a slight one. [D, 1].—**M. synochales**. See *Inflammatory MEASLES*.—**M. typhosi**. Typhoid measles; measles associated with typhoid symptoms; a variety of m. maligni (q. v.). [G.]—**M. vesiculosi**. Ger., *Frieselmässern*. Measles associated with vesicular efflorescences of the character of miliaria. [G.]—**M. vulgares**. Fr., *rougeole bénigne*. Common measles; measles of a mild type, unattended by serious complications. [G.]

**MORBILLIFORM**, adj. Mo²rb-i²l'²-i²o²rm. From *morbilli*, measles, and *forma*, form. Resembling measles. [D, 74.]

**MORBILLOUS**, adj. Mo²rb-i²l'²-u²s. Lat., *morbillus*. Fr., *morbilloux*. Ger., *morbillös*. Pertaining to measles. [D, 1.]

**MORBOSE**, adj. Mo²rb'²os. Lat., *morbosus* (from *morbus*, a disease). Pertaining to or resulting from disease; diseased. [a, 48.]

**MORBOSITY**, n. Mo²rb-o²s'²-i²-ti². Lat., *morbositas* (from *morbus*, sickly). A diseased condition.

**MORBUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo²rb'u²s(u²s). See DISEASE.—**Eligii m.** See *FISTULA*.—**Lescoli m.** Jaundice.—**M. atatis**. A disease peculiar to a certain age. [a, 34].—**M. ampullaceus**. Pemphigus. [G.]—**M. amyloides**. See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION*.—**M. anglicus**. 1. See *RHACHITIS*. 2. See *SOURVY*.—**M. animatus**. A parasitic disease. [a, 34].—**M. anserinus**. Pellagra. [a, 34].—**M. aphrodisiacus**. *M. aphrodisius*. See *SYPHILIS*.—**M. aphthosus**. See *APHTHE*.—**M. apoplectiformis** [Ménière]. Ménière's disease. [a, 34].—**M. archigenus**. An acute or primary disease.—**M. arcuatus**. See *M. arcuatus*.—**M. ardentum**. Fr., *mal des ardents*. It., *male (o malattia) degli ardenti*. See *ERGOTISM*.—**M. arietis**. Influenza. [a, 34].—**M. arquatus**. A form of jaundice in which the skin turns to various shades of color.—**M. articularis**. See *GOUT*.—**M. astralis**. *M. attonitus*. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. attonitus. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. Basedowii**. See *EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE*.—**M. Brightii**. See *NEPHRITIS*.—**M. brunogallicus**. Ger., *Seuche von Brünn*. An epidemic of syphilis that occurred at Brünn, in Moravia, in 1577, the infection having been spread through the use of cupping-glasses. [Jeittees (G);**

G, 82].—**M. bullosus**. Pemphigus. [G.]—**M. cachecticus**. See *CACHEXIA*.—**M. caducus**. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. caruleus**. See *CYANOSIS*.—**M. canadensis**. See *RADESYGE*.—**M. caneriformis**. Epithelioma. [a, 34].—**M. cardiacus**. See *CARDIALGIA* and *FEBRIS NERVOSA*.—**M. carinus**. See *INSOLATION*.—**M. catarhalis**. Influenza. [a, 34].—**M. catoxys**. An acute disease. [a, 34].—**M. Celsi**. Cataplexy. [a, 34].—**M. cerealis**. See *ERGOTISM*.—**M. cerebialis** Whyttii. See *Acute internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**M. cereus**. See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION* and *CATELEPSY*.—**M. cirrorum**. See *PLICA*.—**M. coliacus**. See *Coliac FLUX*.—**M. coitus**. See *MAL DE COIT*.—**M. colloides**. See *Colloid DEGENERATION*.—**M. comitialis**. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. congenitus**. A congenital disease. [a, 34].—**M. conjunctus**. An associated disease. [a, 34].—**M. connatus**. A congenital disease. [a, 34].—**M. connexus**. See *M. conjunctus*.—**M. constrictorius**. A spasmodic disease. [a, 34].—**M. contagiosus**. A contagious disease. [a, 34].—**M. costalis**. See *PLEURISY*.—**M. coxae**. *M. coxarius*. Tubercular disease of the hip joint. [a, 34].—**M. coxæ senilis**. See *MALUM COXÆ SENILE*.—**M. crimensis**. See *LEPRA TAURICA*.—**M. croatus**. See *SCHERLIEVO*.—**M. cucullaris**. Whooping-cough. [a, 34].—**M. cystophlegmaticus**. Vesical catarrh. [a, 34].—**M. demoniacus**. Fr., *mal démoniaque*. See *DEMONIA*.—**M. deficus**. Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. Deliorum**. See *MACULA LEPROSY*.—**M. dermatodes**. A skin disease. [a, 34].—**M. dispersus**. A sporadic disease. [a, 34].—**M. dissimulatus**. A feigned disease. [a, 34].—**M. dissolutus**. See *CHOLERA* and *DYSENTERY*.—**M. ditmarsicus**. *M. ditmarsicus*. See *DITMARSCH DISEASE*.—**M. divinus**. *M. divus*. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. dolorosus**. See *DOLOR*.—**M. dominorum**. See *GOUT*.—**M. endemicus**. An endemic disease. [a, 34].—**M. epidemicus**. An epidemic disease. —**M. epidemicus gutturis Foresti**. Scarlet fever. [a, 34].—**M. epidemicus Leidenis**. Of Fanois, see *Intermittent FEVER*.—**M. ex abusu alcoholicorum chronicus**. See *CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM*.—**M. extrinsecus**. An external disease. [a, 34].—**M. farcininosus**. Farcy. [a, 34].—**M. fellifluus**. Cholera. [a, 34].—**M. flatulentus**. Hypochondriasis. [a, 34].—**M. fluminiensis**. See *SCHERLIEVO*.—**M. fœdus**. Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. frigidus**. Atrophy with trophic cutaneous disturbances. [a, 34].—**M. gallicus**. Fr., *mal français (ou gaulois)*. Ger., *französische Krankheit, Frazosenkrankheit*. An old term for syphilis. [G.]—**M. gesticularius**. Chorea. [a, 34].—**M. granulatus renum**. See *Granular KIDNEY*.—**M. hæmatus**. Hæmophilia. [a, 34].—**M. hæmorrhagicus Werlhofii**. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*.—**M. heracleus**. *M. heracleus*. *M. herculeus*. 1. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*. 2. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. heterochronicus**. See *HERETROCHRONISM*.—**M. hispanicus**. Fr., *mal castillan (ou espagnol)*. Ger., *castilianische (oder spanische) Krankheit*. An old name for syphilis. [G.]—**M. hungaricus**. See *AMPEMERINA hungarica*.—**M. hypnoticus**. Narcolepsy. [a, 34].—**M. Ilyricus**. See *SCHERLIEVO*.—**M. implicatus**. A skin disease involving other organs besides those primarily affected. [a, 34].—**M. incurvus**. Kyphosis. [a, 34].—**M. indicus**. An old term for syphilis (q. v.). [G.]—**M. infantilis**. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. initiatus**. A feigned disease. [a, 34].—**M. insputatus**. Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. instrumentarius**. See *Surgical DISEASE*.—**M. interlunius**. *M. interlunius*. An old name for epilepsy; so called because those born at the change of the moon were supposed to be especially liable to it. [Hartmann (A, 325).]—**M. interpolatus**. Of Paracelsus, a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms. [L, 84].—**M. ischiadicus**. See *ISCHIAS* and *SCIATICA*.—**M. italicus**. See *SYPHILIS*.—**M. jecnoris**. Hepatitis. [a, 34].—**M. lardaceus**. See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION*.—**M. laryngeus conclamationum**. Chronic laryngitis of public speakers. [F. H. Hamilton, "Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxiii, p. 41 (a, 34).]—**M. lateralis**. *M. laterum*. See *PLEURISY*.—**M. lienosus**. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**M. lunaticus**. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. luteolus**. Literally, a yellowish disease; jaundice.—**M. maculosus**. Purpura hæmorrhagica. [a, 34].—**M. maculosus Dieckerhoff**. A disease in horses resembling purpura hæmorrhagica. ["Fortschr. d. Med.," Apr. 1, 1888, p. 281 (a, 34).]—**M. maculosus Werlhofii**. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*.—**M. magnus**. *M. major*. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. malabarius**. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*.—**M. maritimus**. Seasickness. [a, 34].—**M. medicorum**. A form of hypochondriasis in which there is constant consultation with physicians for a supposed disease. [a, 34].—**M. mercurialis**. See *MERCURIALISM*.—**M. mesalis**. Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. metallicus**. See *METALLIC COLIC*.—**M. miliaris**. See *MILIARIA*.—**M. mirachialis**. Hypochondriasis. [a, 34].—**M. miserie**. Plague. [a, 34].—**M. mucosus**. See *DIARRHŒA*.—**M. nauticus**. Seasickness. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**M. neapolitanus**. Fr., *mal de Naples*. See *SYPHILIS*.—**M. occultus**. A latent disease. [a, 34].—**M. originalis**. A primary disease. [a, 34].—**M. oryzeus**. See *ASIATIC CHOLERA*.—**M. pallidus**. *M. parthenius*. See *CHLOROSIS*.—**M. pauperum**. Relapsing fever. [a, 34].—**M. Paxtonii**. Of Paxton, a parasitic disease of the axillary hair. [a, 34].—**M. pedicularis**. *M. pedicularis*. Fr., *maladie pédiculaire*. Ger., *Läusekrankheit*. See *PTHEIRIASIS*.—**M. pedis entophyticus**. Madura-foot. [a, 34].—**M. pestichialis**. *M. petechialis*. See *TYPHUS FEVER*.—**M. phœnicus**. *M. phœnicus*. Fr., *maladie phénicienne*. See *LEPROSY*.—**M. pilaris**. See *TRICHIASIS*.—**M. polyrhizos et polymorphus**. Of Maynwaring, scurvy. [a, 34].—**M. popularis**. 1. An epidemic. [D, 2.] Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. porcinus**. Urticaria resembling lichen tropicus. [L, 135 (a, 34).]—**M. potatorum chronicus**. See *CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM*.—**M. psodicus**. Psos abscess. [a, 34].—**M. puerilis**. See *RHACHITIS*.—**M. puerperii**. A puerperal disease.—**M. pulicarius**. Typhus fever. [a, 34].—**M. pustularum**. *M. pustulosus*. See *SYPHILIS*.—**M. pustulosus finnius**. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**M. recidivus**. A relapsing disease. [a, 34].—**M. regius**. Ger., *Königskrankheit*. Jaundice (lit. the royal disease); so called because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc. [G, 13].—**M. sacer**. See *EPILEPSY*.—**M. saltatorius**. Chorea. [a, 34].—**M. Sancti Lazari** (seu Mevii). Fr., *mal de Saint-Lazare*. See *LEPROSY*.—**M. Sancti Valentini**.



Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. scythicus**. Impaired virility and loss of hair attributed to horseback riding. [a, 34].—**M. sideratus**. Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. soloniensis**. Chronic ergotism. [a, 34].—**M. solstitialis**. See INSOLATION.—**M. soticus**. See EPILEPSY.—**M. spasmodicus**. See *spasmodicus* (see *popularis*). Raphania. [a, 34].—**M. strangulatus**. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**M. sudatorius**. See *Sweating sickness*.—**M. suffocans**. **M. suffocatus**. See *Malignant angina*.—**M. syphiliticus**. See *Syphilitic orchitis*.—**M. syriacus**. See *Malignant angina*.—**M. testiculi syphiliticus**. Syphilitic orchitis. [a, 34].—**M. testiculi tuberculosus**. Tubercular orchitis. [a, 34].—**M. totius substantiæ**. See *Internal disease*.—**M. trulentus**. See *Infantum*. Croup. [a, 34].—**M. tuberculosus pedis**. See MYCOTOMA and PODELCOMA.—**M. tyrius**. Fr. *maladie tyrienne*. 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. See LEPROSY.—**M. verni**. See EROSNOSUS.—**M. vesicularis**. Pemphigus. [a, 34].—**M. virginicus**. **M. virginum**. See CHLOROSIS.—**M. viridellus**. **M. vitriolatus**. Epilepsy. [a, 34].—**M. Weilli**. See *Weill's disease*.—**Vini m.** See ALCOHOLISM.—**Vulpis m.** See ALOPECIA.

**MORCEAU** (Fr.). n. Mo<sup>r</sup>-so. A piece, a morsel. [a, 21].—**M. du diable**. **M. frangé**. See *Morus diabolus*.

**MORCELEMENT** (Fr.). n. Mo<sup>r</sup>-se<sup>l</sup>-l'ma<sup>n</sup>2. Ger. *Parcellierung*. The removal of a tumor or of a foetus piecemeal. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**MORCHELLA** (Lat.). n. f. Mo<sup>r</sup>-ke<sup>2</sup>l(ch<sup>e</sup>2<sup>l</sup>)la<sup>3</sup>. Fr. *morille*, *morchelle*. Ger. *Morchel*. A genus of discomycetous Fungi. Most of the species are esculent. The *Morchelle* (Fr., *morchelles*) are a section of the *Mitratii*. The *Morchellini* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Hymenogymetes*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. bohemica**. An edible Bohemian species. [B, 61, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. caroliniana**. Fr. *morille de Caroline*. An edible species found in the southern United States. [B, 61; B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. conica**, **M. contigua**, **M. continua**. Fr. *morille conique*. Ger. *Spitzmorchel*. A variety of *M. esculenta*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. crassipes**. A large edible species. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. deliciosa**. Fr. *morille délicate*. A species found in Europe, Java, and Cashmere. [B, 61, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. esculenta**. Fr. *morille alimentaire* (ou comestible, ou rousse), *mourille*, *morchelen*, *morchelon*, *spongiole*. Ger. *gemeine Morchel*, *Morille*. The morel; a fleshy species growing in woods and pastures, especially where wood has been burned. It is readily dried, and is much used for flavoring dishes and in place of mushrooms for making catsup. It was formerly sold, along with some other species, under the names of *Boletus esculentus* and *Fungus faviginosus* (seu *vescus*). It is said that Böhm and Kuhn have succeeded in isolating a poisonous principle from this fungus, to which they have given the name *helvellic acid*. [B, 19, 177, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvi (a, 46).]—**M. esculenta cinerea**. See *M. rotunda*.—**M. esculenta conica**. See *M. conica*.—**M. fulva**. Fr. *morille fauve*. A variety of *M. esculenta*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. gigas**. Fr. *morille géante*. A species largely consumed in Florence. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. mitra**. Ger. *Käppchenmorchel*, *Morille*. An edible species formerly official. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. patula**. Ger. *Glockenmorchel*, *Morille*. An edible species growing in mountainous woods. Like *M. esculenta*, it was formerly sold as *Fungus vescus*, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. rotunda**. Fr. *morille ronde*. A variety of *M. esculenta*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. semi-libera**. Fr. *morille à moitié libre*. An edible species. [B, 19, 177, 173 (a, 35).]

**MORDACIOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>r</sup>-d'a-shu<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *mordax*. Biting; pungent; acrid.

**MORDANT**, adj. Mo<sup>r</sup>-d'ant. From *mordere*, to bite. Fr. *m. Corrosive*; as a n., a substance used for fixing colors in dyeing. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MORDÉCHIL**, **MORDEHI**, **MORDENSI**, n's. In the East Indies, a disease resembling cholera. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MORDEX** (Lat.). n. m. Mo<sup>r</sup>-d'e<sup>x</sup>. Gen., *mord'icis*. From *mordere*, to bite. A tooth. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**M. senilis**. See *Greisengrass*.

**MORDICANT**, adj. Mo<sup>r</sup>-d'ic<sup>2</sup>-k'nt. Lat., *mordicans* (from *mordicare*, to bite). Biting, pungent. [L, 43, 49 (a, 43).]

**MORDICATION**, n. Mo<sup>r</sup>-d'ic<sup>2</sup>-ka'shu<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *mordication* (from *mordicare*, to bite). A burning pricking sensation. [a, 34].

**MORÉNE** (Fr.). n. Mo-ra-en. See MORIN.

**MOREL**, **MORELL**, n's. Mo<sup>r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l, Mo<sup>r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l'. 1. See MORCHELLA *esculenta*. 2. The *Periza coccinea*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Great m.** See *ATROPA belladonna*.—**Petty m.** See *SOLANUM nigrum*.

**MORELLE** (Fr.). n. Mo-re<sup>2</sup>. 1. The genus *Solanum*; in the Fr. Cod., the *Solanum nigrum*. 2. The *Melampyrum arvense*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Huile de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of SOLANUM nigrum*.—**Lotion de m.** A mixture of 32 grammes of the dried plant in a litre of water. [B, 93 (a, 39).]—**M. parmentière**, **M. tubéreuse**. The *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**MORELOSIA** (Lat.). n. f. Mo<sup>r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>zi<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Of La Llave and Lagarza, a genus of boraginaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Borveria*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. huanita**. Sp. *huanita* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Michoacan. The bark is used as an antiperidic and astringent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]

**MORÈNE** (Fr.). n. Mo-re<sup>n</sup>. 1. The genus *Hydrocharis*. 2. An old term for hemorrhoids. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35); L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MORETUM** (Lat.). **MORETUS** (Lat.). n's n. and m. Mo<sup>r</sup>-m(or)-et(at)<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>su<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s. From *morum*, a mulberry. In ancient pharmacy, a potion containing mulberry-juice; considered a tonic in pregnancy. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**MORFÉE** (Fr.). n. Mo-r-fa. See FUMAGINE.

**MORFONDURE** (Fr.). n. Mo<sup>r</sup>2 fo<sup>n</sup>2 du<sup>6</sup>r. 1. Phlegmatorrhagia. [a, 34]. 2. Of the veterinarians, intense nasal and bronchial catarrh. [L, 55 (a, 34).]

**MORGAGNIAN**, adj. Mo<sup>r</sup>-ga<sup>n</sup>'yi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *morgagnianus*. Investigated by or named from Morgagni. [a, 17.]

**MORGINS**, n. A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**MORGUE** (Fr.). n. Mo<sup>r</sup>g. A mortuary; a dead-house.

**MORIBUND**, adj. Mo<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-bu<sup>2</sup>nd. Lat., *moribundus* (from *moriri*, to die). Fr., *moribond*. Ger., *sterbend*. At the point of death, dying. [D.]

**MORIA** (Lat.). n. f. Mo<sup>r</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *μωρία* (from *μωρός*, foolish). Ger., *Stumpfheit*, *Blödsinn*. A variety of delirium, characterized by imbecility, unreasonableness, or shallowness. [D, 36.]—**M. demens**. Dementia. [a, 34.]—**M. demens**. General paresis of the insane. [a, 34.]—**M. imbecillis**. Of Good, defect or hebetude confined to particular faculties of the understanding. It is divided into *stupiditas*, in which there is dullness; *amnesia* (q. v.); *credulitas*, in which there is great credulity; and *inconstancia*, in which there is great irresolution. [a, 34.]—**Postepileptic maniacal m.** A rare form of acute methepileptic insanity like acute mania. [D, 36.]

**MORIC ACID**, n. Mor<sup>i</sup>2k. Fr., *acide morique*. 1. A crystalline acid found in the stipes and exudations of *Morus alba*. [B, 93 (a, 14).] 2. See MORIN.

**MORIFORM**, adj. Mo<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *moriformis* (from *morus*, a mulberry, and *forma*, form). Fr., *moriforme*, *muriforme*. Ger., *maulbeerförmig*. Having the form of a mulberry. The *Moriformes* of Link are an order of the *Amentaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**MORILLE** (Fr.). n. Mo-re<sup>l</sup>-y'. 1. The genus *Morchella*, especially *Morchella esculenta*. 2. Of Lamarck, the genus *Phallus*. [B, 105, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**MORILLE** (Ger.). n. Mo-r-e<sup>l</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See MORCHELLA *esculenta*, *Morchella mitra*, and *Morchella patula*.

**MORIN**, n. Mor<sup>i</sup>2n. Fr., *morine*. A coloring substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, extracted from *Morus tinctoria*. It forms small colorless needles, often grouped in tufts, of slightly bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water and in ether, freely soluble in alcohol and in alkalies and alkaline salts. An *isom* is also known as a substance separating out in red crystals when an alcoholic solution of m. is treated with hydrochloric acid and sodium amalgam and evaporated. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MORINDA** (Lat.). n. f. Mor-i<sup>2</sup>nd'a<sup>3</sup>. From *morus*, the mulberry, and *indicus*, Indian. Fr., *morin*, *morinde*. A genus of the *Morindeæ* (Fr., *morindées*), which are a tribe (of Baillon, a series) of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35); B, 38, 48, 71, 91 (a, 14).]—**M. bracteata**. An East Indian species. The bitter aromatic fruits are used as a vermifuge, and the roots as a dye. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. citrifolia**. Fr., *morin à feuilles de citrouille*. Hind., *atchy*. Mal., *cada-pilava*. (East) Indian mulberry, awl-tree; a species found in India, containing morindin. The edible fruits are used as a deobstruent and emmenagogue and in asthma and phthisis; the leaves as a tonic astringent, febrifuge, and vulnerary. A kind of salt extracted from them is applied to old ulcers. The expressed juice of the leaves is used as an external anodyne in gout, etc. The root-bark yields a scarlet dye. [B, 5, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); B, 48, 71 (a, 14).]—**M. doun-daké**. See *SARCOCEPHALUS esculentus*.—**M. longifolia**. See *SARCOCEPHALUS esculentus*.—**M. multiflora**. A species cultivated in the East for the red dye obtained from its roots. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. muscosa**. The *Cephalis muscosa*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. royoc**. Fr., *morin de royoc*, *fausse rubarbe des Caraïbes*. A species growing in the West Indies and Mexico, having edible fruits and emetic and cathartic roots, which also yield a dye. [B, 48, 71 (a, 14); B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tetrandra**. A species growing in Malabar and the Malayan Islands, where the expressed juice is used as an anodyne in colic, etc. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tinctoria**. The *tagaro* of the Telooogs, ach-root, dyers' Indian mulberry; a species growing wild in India. The fruits are eaten green in curry. The root yields a red dye. [B, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. umbellata**. Fr., *morin à ombelles*. The *mooloooghooloo* of the Telooogs; a species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as a vermifuge and the leaves are employed in dysentery. The root yields a yellow dye. [B, 172, 173, 185 (a, 35).]

**MORINDIN**, n. Mo<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>nd'i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *morindine*, *jaune de morinde*. Ger., *M. Morindagelb*. A substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, derived from *Morinda citrifolia*, and forming fine yellow needles, freely soluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Decomposed, it is said to give rise to alizarin. [B, 2.]

**MORINDON**, n. Mo<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>nd'o<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *morindone*. Ger., *M. A* brilliant red substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, produced by the decomposition of morindin. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, producing an indigo-color, which changes to purple and finally to reddish-yellow. [B, 38, 93, 98 (a, 14).]

**MORINGA** (Lat.). n. f. Mo<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>nd'ga<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *m.*, *moringe*. Ger., *Moringe*. The only genus of the *Moringaceæ* (or *Moringeæ* [Fr., *moringées*] of Lindley, an anomalous order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants) placed by him in the *Fiales*. They are pungent and aromatic. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. aptera**, **M. aux ben**. Fr., *m. aptère*, *noix de ben*. A species indigenous to India, Syria, Arabia, etc. According to McFadyen, it, as well as *M. pterygosperma*, yields the commercial oil of ben which is used in perfumery and as an emetic and purgative. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 24, 1888, p. 460.]—**M. oleifera**. See *M. pterygosperma*.—**M. polygona**. An East Indian species, in properties like *M. pterygosperma*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pterygosperma**, **M. zeylanica**. Fr., *m. à fruit ailé*. Ger., *flügelartige Moringe*, *Beheunussbaum*. Horse-radish (or drumstick) tree; an Eastern



species introduced into the West Indies. The three-angled seeds, called *ben* (or *behen*) nuts (the *βάλανος μυρεψική* of Dioscorides), yield a clear, bland, odorless oil (see *BEHEN-nut oil*), used to obtain essential oils by enfleurage, as an ointment and hair-oil, as a salad oil, and as a lubricant. The pungent root is used in paralysis, intermittent fevers, hepatic and splenic diseases, dropsy, hysteria, and epilepsy, and as a rubefacient and vesicant. The leaves are applied warm in hydrocele, and are used in ulcers and the guinea-worm disease. The juice of the leaves is used to promote suppuration in abscesses, is applied with pepper over the eyes in vertigo, and, mixed with salt, is used in flatulence. The bark, rubbed up in rice-water mixed with cumin-seed, is used in alveolar abscess and toothache. An astringent gum obtained from the bark, resembling tragacanth, is mixed with milk and rubbed on the temples in headache, and applied locally in venereal diseases. The unripe legumes are eaten in curries. The sap is given with milk as a diuretic, stomachic, and antasthmatic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 24, 1888, p. 461; May 24, 1890, p. 243.]—**RADIX MORINGÆ**. A yellowish aromatic root (perhaps that of *M. pterygosperma*), breaking with a resinous fracture, formerly used in medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MORINGIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{j}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide moringique*. Ger., *Moringensäure*. A fatty acid,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_6$ , occurring in the oil of *Moringa aptera*; now thought to be an impure form of oleic acid. [B, 3, 14.]

**MORINTANNIC ACID**,  $\text{Mor}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{ta}^2\text{n}^2\text{j}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide morintannique*, *machromin*, *machurin*. Ger., *Moringersäure*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , thought by some to be isomeric with morin. It is found in *Morus tinctoria*, occurring in small bright needles or a light-yellow powder, of a sweetish, puckering taste, soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It loses its water of crystallization at  $140^\circ\text{C}$ ., and melts at  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**MORIO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. Fr., m. 1. Of Fries, a section of the genus *Orchis*. 2. The *Orchis morio*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 121 (a, 35).]—**RADIX MORI**. Salep. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MORION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *μώριον* (from *μωρός*, silly). 1. Of Dioscorides and others, the *Mandragora officinalis* or its vinous extract. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. Of Pliny, the *Atropa belladonna*. 3. The *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MORIOPLASTY**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$ -*plā'stē*. Lat., *morioplastia*, *morioplastice* (from *μώριον*, a little piece, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *morioplastie*. Ger., *Morioplastie*. See *AUTOPLASTY*, *ANAPLASTY*, and *PLASTIC SURGERY*.

**MORISONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ -*on'is*. From *R. Morison*. Fr., m., *morisonie*. A genus of the *Capparidæ*, referred by Bailton to the genus *Capparia*. The *Morisoniea* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Capparæ*. [B, 38, 48, 71 (a, 14); B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. americana**. See *CAPPARIS* m.

**MORING-GLOXY**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{glo}^2\text{ri}^2$ . 1. The genus *Pharbitis*. 2. The genus *Ipomœa*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOROCHEUTH** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{k}$ (*o*<sup>2</sup>*ch*<sup>2</sup>)(*thu*<sup>2</sup>s(*thu*<sup>2</sup>s)). Gr., *μώροχθος*. See *MINERAL AGARIC*.

**MOROCOMIUM** (Lat.), **MORODOCHOMIUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2(\text{ko}^2)/\text{mi}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*), *-dok*(*do*<sup>2</sup>*ch*<sup>2</sup>)-(i-e)<sup>2</sup>*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*(*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*). From *μωρός*, silly, and *κομειν*, to take care of, or *δέχσθαι*, to receive. A lunatic asylum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MORON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{ro}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., m. 1. The *Rubus idæus*. 2. The *Stellaria media*. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MORONOBÆA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$ -*ob'e*<sup>2</sup>-*æ*<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *moronobée*, *mani*. A genus of the *Moronobææ* (Fr., *moronobées*), which are a tribe of the *Clusiaceæ* [Endlicher] or of the *Guttiferæ* [Bentham and Hooker]. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. coccinea**. Fr., *maniecarlate*. Hog-gum plant (or tree); a species found in the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a juice which hardens by exposure into a yellow inflammable resin resembling Burgundy pitch, and is used externally and in pills as a substitute for copal-ba. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ (*i*<sup>2</sup>). Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *μώροσις* (from *μωρός*, dull). See *MORIA*.

**MOROSITATES** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ -*i*<sup>2</sup>-*t*<sup>2</sup>(*a*<sup>2</sup>*t*<sup>2</sup>)(*e*<sup>2</sup>*z*<sup>2</sup>)(*as*). Fr., *morosités*. Of Sauvages, an order of mental disease including pica, bulimia, polydipsia, nostalgia, pantophobia, nymphomania, satyriasis, and rabies. [a, 34.]

**MOROTROPHIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-trof}$ (*tro*<sup>2</sup>*f*)(*i*<sup>2</sup>*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*)(*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*). From *μωρός*, silly, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. See *MOROCOMIUM*.

**MOROXILIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{x}$ -*i*<sup>2</sup>-*l*<sup>2</sup>*i*<sup>2</sup>*c*. Fr., *acide moroxilique* (ou *moroxalique*). See *MORIC ACID* (1st def.).

**MORPHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*s*<sup>2</sup>)-*æ*<sup>2</sup>. See *MORPHEÆ*.

**MORPHEÆ** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*(*a*<sup>2</sup>)/*æ*<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *morphee*. An ancient name for an ill-determined disease of the skin, characterized, according to Paracelsus, by its attacking the face and by the formation of groups of macule, at first red, then blue or black, also by swelling, bullæ, protuberances, vesicles, and suppuration. [H; a, 18.] Cf. *MORPHEÆ*.

**MORPHETINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*<sup>2</sup>-*n*. Fr., *morphétine*. A brown, amorphous, slightly acid and bitter substance, obtained by boiling morphine sulphate with lead peroxide in the presence of diluted sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and sparingly soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MORPHEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*<sup>2</sup>-*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*(*u*<sup>2</sup>*m*). See *MORPHINE*.

**MORPHEW**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*u*<sup>2</sup>. A term loosely applied to several skin diseases of the face. [a, 48.]

**MORPHIA** [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*i*<sup>2</sup>-*a*<sup>2</sup>. See *MORPHINE*.

**MORPHICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*i*<sup>2</sup>*k*-*u*<sup>2</sup>*s*(*u*<sup>2</sup>*s*). Fr., *morphique*. Containing morphine.

**MORPHIMETRY**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*i*<sup>2</sup>*m*-*e*<sup>2</sup>*t*-*ri*<sup>2</sup>. See *MORPHOMETRY*.

**MORPHIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*<sup>2</sup>*n*. See *MORPHINE*.—**Bromwasserstoffsäures M.** See *MORPHINE hydrobromide*.—**Chlorwasserstoffsäures M.** See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**Essigsäures M.** See *MORPHINE acetate*.—**Jodwasserstoffsäures M.** See *MORPHINE iodide*.—**M'äthylschwefelsäure** (Ger.). Morphinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**M'klystier**. See *ENEMA morphinatum*.—**M'schwefelsäure**. Morphinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**Salzsäures M.** See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**Weinsäures M.** See *MORPHINE tartrate*.

**MORPHINA** (Lat. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -(*e*<sup>2</sup>)/*na*<sup>2</sup>. See *MORPHINE*.—**Acetas morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE acetate*.—**Chlorhydras morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**Injectio morphinæ hypodermica** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 92 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 oz. of water, precipitating the morphine with enough ammonia to produce a slightly alkaline reaction, washing the precipitate, adding about 1 oz. of water, and enough acetic acid to dissolve the morphine and produce a very slight acid reaction, reducing to 2 fl. oz., and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Injectio MORPHINI hydrochlorici*.—**Liquor morphinæ acetatis** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor morphinæ acetatis* [Br. Ph., 1867]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in a mixture of 73 parts of water with 2 fluid parts of acetic acid and 24 of rectified spirit; or by dissolving 90 minims of hypodermic injection of morphine in dilute alcohol, and reducing to 2 fluidrachms. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

—**Liquor morphinæ bimeconatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by precipitating a solution of 9 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 or 3 drachms of water with ammonia, adding to the precipitate water up to 15 oz., and redissolving by the addition of 0.5 fl. oz. of alcohol and 6 grains of meconic acid. Each fluidounce contains 5.5 grains (or 1.25 per cent.) of morphine bimeconate. [B, 95.]—**Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté de chlorhydrate de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis*, *liquor chloreti morphici* [Finn. Ph.]. A solution of morphine hydrochloride in water with [Br. Ph.] or without the aid of hydrochloric acid. The Br. Ph. orders 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 2 parts by vol. (or 2.1 by weight) of hydrochloric acid, 27 by vol. (or 20.1 by weight) of alcohol, and 3 of water; and its preparation contains a little more than 1 per cent. of the salt. The Finn. preparation contains a little more than 3 per cent. (with 10 per cent. of alcohol), and the Fr. preparation 4 per cent. of the salt. [B, 95.]—**Morphinæ acetas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE acetate*.—**Morphinæ hydriodas**. See *MORPHINE hydriodide*.—**Morphinæ hydrobromas**. See *MORPHINE hydrobromide*.—**Morphinæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**Morphinæ lactas**. See *MORPHINE lactate*.—**Morphinæ meconas**. See *MORPHINE meconate*.—**Morphinæ murias**. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**Morphinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE sulphate*.—**Morphinæ tartras**. See *MORPHINE tartrate*.—**Pulvis morphinæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 20 parts of camphor, moistened with a little alcohol, adding 20 each of licorice in No. 60 powder and precipitated calcium carbonate, and triturating the mixture little by little with 1 part of morphine sulphate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sulphas morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE sulphate*.—**Suppositoria morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 6 grains of morphine hydrochloride in a gently heated mortar with 24 of oil of cacao, adding 150 of melted oil of cacao, and forming into suppositories of 15 grains each, or cooling and dividing into 12 suppositories. Each suppository contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of the morphine salt. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Suppositoria morphinæ cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Suppositories consisting of 6 parts of morphine hydrochloride ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grain in each), 30 of glycerite of starch, 100 of powdered animal soap, and enough additional glycerite of starch to give them the proper consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de chlorhydrate de morphine*, *sirop de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jara-be de cloruro morfino* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 1,980 of syrup and 20 of water [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with 2,400 of syrup and a sufficient quantity of water [Sp. Ph.]. Twenty grammes of the Fr. and Belg. preparation contain 1 centigr. of the morphine salt. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of water, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, and a finely powdered mixture of 1 oz. of gum arabic and 24 of sugar, and, if necessary, more mucilage; formed into 720 lozenges containing each  $\frac{1}{36}$  grain of morphine hydrochloride. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 20 grains of morphine sulphate, 64 of finely powdered ipecac, 8,000 of powdered sugar, 8 of oil of gaultheria, and tragacanth mucilage enough to make 800 lozenges, each containing  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain of the morphine salt. The Br. preparation contains 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride, 60 of ipecac,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of water, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 24 oz. of powdered sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 2 fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, with as much more as is necessary to make 720 lozenges, each containing  $\frac{1}{36}$  grain of morphine hydrochloride. [B, 95 (a, 35).]

**MORPHINATED**, adj.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*<sup>2</sup>*n*-*a*<sup>2</sup>-*e*<sup>2</sup>*d*. Lat., *morphinatus*. Containing morphine. [B.]

**MORPHINE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}$ -*e*<sup>2</sup>*n*. From *Morpheus*, the god of sleep. Lat., *morphina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *morphinum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *morphia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphium* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *morpheum*. Fr., m. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphin*. It. Sp., *morfina*. A natural alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , discovered in opium by Sertürner in 1816, and occurring as a crys-



talline powder or in shining white or colorless prisms of bitter taste and no odor, almost insoluble in ether, very slightly soluble in chloroform and in cold water, somewhat soluble in boiling water, and more soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, becoming anhydrous and opaque at about 100° C., and melting at about 228° C. The symbol *Mr* is sometimes given to it. For its medicinal properties, see under *OPIMUM*. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38); B. 118.]—**Bromhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. hydrobromide*.—**Chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. hydrochloride*.—**Compound powder of m.** See *Pulvis MORPHINÆ compositus*.—**Huile de m.** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of *m.* hydrochloride in 1,000 parts of sweet-almond oil. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Hypodermic injection of m.** See *Infectio MORPHINÆ hypodermica*.—**Hypodermic injection of m. hydrochloride.** See *Infectio MORPHINI hydrochlorici*.—**M. acetate.** Lat., *morphinæ acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *morphinum aceticum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.], *acetas morphicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *morphinæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *morphini* [Netherl. Ph.]), *morphice acetas* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphium aceticum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *Fr., acétate de m.* Ger., *Morphinacetat, eisigsäures Morphin*. Sp., *acetato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white or yellowish-white crystalline or amorphous powder,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 3H_2O$ , having a bitter taste and a smell like acetic acid. It is insoluble in ether and in benzene, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more so in water, especially boiling water. It loses acetic acid with time, and becomes brown on the surface. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. bimeconate.** Acid *m.* meconate. [a, 38.]—**M. bromide.** See *M. hydrobromide*.—**M. hydriodate, M. hydriodide.** Lat., *morphinæ hydriodas, morphium hydriodatum*. Fr., *iodhydrate de m.* Ger., *jodwasserstoffsäures Morphin*. A crystalline substance,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HI + 2H_2O$ , occurring in silky white needles, slightly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water. A tetriodide is also known, crystallizing in almost black prisms. [L. 49, 87, p. 492; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrobromate, M. hydrobromide.** Lat., *morphinum hydrobromicum, bromhydras morphicus*. Fr., *bromhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bromwasserstoffsäures Morphin, Morphinhydrobromat*. A crystalline salt,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HBr + 2H_2O$ , occurring in long colorless needles, very soluble in boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B. 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrochlorate, M. hydrochloride.** Lat., *morphinæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *morphice murias* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *chloræum morphicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chlorhydras morphicus* (seu *morphinæ*) [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras morphini* [Netherl. Ph.], *morphinum hydrochloricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.]), *morphium hydrochloratum* [Russ. Ph.], *Fr., chlorhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphinhydrochlorat, Morphinhydrochlorid, salzsaures (oder chlorwasserstoffsäures) Morphin*. Sp., *cloruro mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A crystalline salt,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 3H_2O$ , occurring in feathery white flexible needles, of bitter taste and no odor, insoluble in ether, somewhat soluble in alcohol, more so in glycerin and in water, especially boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B. 5, 95, 275 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrocyanate.** Lat., *morphinum hydrocyanatum*. A crystalline salt formed when a soluble salt of *m.* is added to a soluble cyanide in solution. It is slightly soluble in pure water, easily soluble in acidulated water. F. A. Flückinger ("Neues Jahrb. f. Pharm.", 38, 1872, p. 138) denies the existence of this salt. [B. 5; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. lactate.** Lat., *morphinæ* (seu *morphice*) *lactas*. A crystalline salt,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$ , soluble in 8 parts of water at 60° F., and in 93 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol. [D. B. Dott., "Phar. Jour. and Trans.", May 15, 1886, p. 958; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.", July, 1886, p. 353.]—**M. lozenges.** See *Trochisci MORPHINÆ*.—**M. meconate.** Lat., *morphinæ meconas, morphium meconicum*. Ger., *Morphinmeconat, meconsäures Morphin*. A crystalline substance,  $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_8H_7O_4 + 5H_2O$ , occurring in star-shaped groups of colorless needles, easily soluble in alcohol and in hot water. An acid *m.* meconate is also known as a tough amorphous mass, exceedingly soluble in water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. nitrate.** Fr., *nitrate de m.* A crystalline substance occurring as needles grouped in stars, very soluble in water. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**M. phthalate.** A salt of *m.*  $C_8H_7O_4(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$ , soluble in 5 parts of water; recommended for subcutaneous injections. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.", Oct. 22, 1887, p. 478.]—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *morphinæ* (seu *morphice*) [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulphas morphicus* [Norw. Ph.] (seu *morphinæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *morphini* [Netherl. Ph.]), *morphinum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *Fr., sulfate de m. (neutre)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphinsulfat, schwefelsäures Morphin*. Sp., *sulfato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A crystalline salt,  $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2 \cdot SH_2O_4 + 5H_2O$ , occurring in colorless needles somewhat soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water, less soluble in alcohol, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B. 5, 95, 275 (a, 38).]—**M. sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide m'ulfonique*. An acid,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot (HSO_3)$ , forming white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. ["Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.", in "Rev. dessci. méd.", Jan., 1885, p. 39 (B).]—**M' sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Morphinschwefelsäure, Morphinätherschwefelsäure*. A derivative of *m.*,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot SO_3 + 2H_2O$ , forming acicular crystals slightly soluble in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether, more soluble in hot water. [Stolnikow, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.", viii, 236 (B).]—**M. suppositories.** See *Suppositoria MORPHINÆ*.—**M. tannate.** Fr., *tannate de m.* A white powder insoluble in water, but easily soluble in dilute acids. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**M. tartrate.** Lat., *morphinæ tartaras*. Ger., *Morphintartrat, weinsäures Morphin*. A salt,  $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_4O_6 + 3H_2O$ , occurring in wart-like groups of acicular crystals very soluble in water and in alcohol. Acid *m.* tartrate crystallizes in small rectangular prisms soluble with difficulty. [B. 5, 270 (a, 28).]—**M. valerianate.** Fr., *valériante de m.* Ger., *Morphinvalerianat*. A substance forming large rhombic oily-looking crystals. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Sirop d'acétate de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of *m.* acetate in a very little water and acetic acid, and adding 1 oz. or 4 oz. of cold syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Sirop de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus MORPHINÆ*.—**Sirop de sulfate**

**de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of *m.* sulphate in a little water, and adding 1 oz. of cold syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Soluté de chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Liquor MORPHINÆ hydrochloratis*.—**Sulfate de m. (neutre)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. sulphate*.—**Troches de m. and ipecac.** See *Trochisci MORPHINÆ et ipecacuanhæ*.

**MORPHINISM**, n. *Mo'rf-en-i'z-m.* Lat., *morphinismus, morphinia* (from *morphina*, morphine). Fr., *morphinisme*. Ger., *Morphinismus*. A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of preparations of opium.

**MORPHINOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'rf-en-o(o)-ma(ma')-ni-a*. Fr., *morphinomanie*. 1. An uncontrollable desire for opium or its derivatives. 2. Mania produced by opium, or by abstinence from it in a person addicted to its habitual use. [a, 34.]

**MORPHINUM** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. *Mo'rf-in(en)-u'm(u'm)*. See *MORPHINE*.—**Acetas morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE acetate*.—**Hydrochloras morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**Infectio morphini hydrochlorici**. Sp., *inyección hipodérmica de cloruro mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride in 4 grammes of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Infectio MORPHINÆ hypodermica*.—**M. aceticum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. See *MORPHINE acetate*.—**M. hydrochloricum** [Ger. Ph.], **M. hydrochlorium** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**M. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Sulphas morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE sulphate*.—**Syrupus morphini** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de acetato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in water [Sp. Ph.] (water of orange-flowers [Swiss Ph.]), and adding 2,400 [Sp. Ph.], (1,000 [Swiss Ph.]) of syrup. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus morphini sulfurici**. Sp., *jarabe de sulfato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of morphine sulphate in 2,400 of syrup and a little water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci morphini acetici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. One-grain lozenges containing each 5 milligrammes of morphine acetate mixed with powdered sugar and dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**MORPHIOMANIA** (Lat.), n. m. *Mo'rf-i-o(o)-ma(ma')-ni-a*. Fr., *morphiomanie*. See *MORPHINOMANIA*.

**MORPHIOMETRY**, n. *Mo'rf-i-o-o'm'e't-ri-2*. From *morphia* (q. v.), and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the quantity or proportion of morphine in opium or any other substance. [a, 48.]

**MORPHIOPHAGY**, n. *Mo'rf-i-o-o'f-a'j-i-2*. From *morphia* (q. v.), and *φάγειν*, to eat. Opium-eating. [a, 48.]

**MORPHIUM** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. *Mo'rf-i'u-m(u'm)*. Ger., *M.* See *MORPHINE*.—**M. aceticum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE acetate*.—**M. bimeconicum**. Acid morphine meconate. [a, 38.]—**M'entziehung** (Ger.). The cure of the morphine habit by the withdrawal of the drug.—**M. hydrobromicum**. See *MORPHINE hydrobromide*.—**M. hydrochloratum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**M. hydrocyanatum**. See *MORPHINE hydrocyanate*.—**M. hydriodicum**. See *MORPHINE hydriodide*.—**M. meconicum**. See *MORPHINE meconate*.—**M. muriaticum**. See *MORPHINE hydrochloride*.—**M'sucht** (Ger.). The opium habit.

**MORPHO-BIOLOGICAL**, adj. *Mo'rf-o-bi-o'l-o'j-i-2-k'l*. From *μορφή*, form, *βίος*, life, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of or pertaining to the shape of an organism and its biology. [B. 290.]

**MORPHEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'rf-e(o)-a*. From *μορφή*, form. Fr., *morphie*. 1. In the middle ages, macular leprosy. 2. A form of scleroderma in which the disease occurs in circumscribed, well-defined patches, usually surrounded by a bluish, rose-colored, or lilac border. The patches may be either discolored from deposit of pigment (*m. nigra*) or white (*m. alba*). Their shape sometimes corresponds to the distribution of cutaneous nerves. [G. 62.]—**M. alba**. Ger., *weissgefleckter (oder weisshaariger) Aussatz*. 1. See *White LEPROSY* (1st def.). 2. See under *M. (2d def.)*.—**M. alba atrophica**. *M.* in which the surface is white and atrophic. [G.]—**M. alba lardacea**. *M.* having a lardaceous appearance or being like lard to the touch. [G.]—**M. atrophica**. *M.* in which the skin has become shrunken, wrinkled, and usually white, with slight induration. [G.]—**M. flammea**. See *Nævus vascularis*.—**M. lardacea**. See *M. alba lardacea*.—**M. nigra**. See under *Macular LEPROSY* and *M. (2d def.)*.—**M. nigra alopeciata**. See *MELASMA* (1st def.).—**M. rubra**. *M.* in which the surface of the patches appears red from underlying vessels being seen through the thinned skin. [G.]—**Wilson's m.** See *M. (2d def.)*.

**MORPHOGENY**, n. *Mo'rf-o'j-e'n-i-2*. From *μορφή*, form, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. The evolution of form. [L. 41, 46.]

**MORPHOGRAPHY**, n. *Mo'rf-o'j-e'ra'f-i-2*. Lat., *morphographia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *γράφειν*, to write). See *MORPHOLOGY*.

**MORPHOLECITHUS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'rf-o(o)-le's(e)k(i)-2-th-u's(u'ts)*. From *μορφή*, form, and *λέκθος*, the yolk of an egg. See *Formative VITELLUS*.

**MORPHOLOGY**, n. *Mo'rf-o'l-o'j-i-2*. Lat., *morphologia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *morphologie, morphologie végétale* (2d def.). Ger., *Morphologie*. The science of biological forms, including their relations, changes, and analogies; the science of the shape and modifications of organs or parts considered under the idea of unity of plan. [K. : a, 35.]

**MORPHOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'rf-o'l-i'2(u'-si)-2s*. Gen., *-lysis* (-o'l'ysis). From *μορφή*, form, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Destruction of form or of organization.

**MORPHOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'rf-o(o)-ma(ma')-ni-a*. A mania for external appearances, forms, and ceremonies. [a, 34.]

**MORPHOMETRY**, n. *Mo'rf-o'm'e't-ri-2*. From *μορφή*, form, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Morphometrie, Formmessung*. The art of determining the forms of organisms. [L. 50 (a, 14).]



**MORPHONOMY**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *morphonomia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *νόμος*, a law). The science of the laws of form-structure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MORPHONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *μορφή*, form, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Morphonose*. An anomaly consisting in morphological change of parts or organs. The *Morphonosis* of Fuchs are an order of *Dermatonosis*, including *Teratosis*, *Hypertrophica*, *Atrophica*, and *Traumatosis*. [G, 5.]

**MORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*phos'eos* (-is). From *μορφή*, form (see also -*osis*\*). Fr., *morphose*. Ger., *M.* 1. The mode of development of organs. [B, 19 (a, 35).] 2. Of Eisenmann, organic disease. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MORPHOSTECHIOMETRY**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o-ste<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *morphostechiometria* (from *μορφή*, form, *στοιχείον*, an element, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Ger., *Gestaltreihenmessung*. Of Ritten, a classification of crystals, plants, etc., based on their external characters. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MORPHOTHEBAINE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-pho-theb'a<sup>2</sup>-en. A substance, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, obtained by the action of concentrated hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid on thebaine. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxv (a, 46).]—**M. methylodide**. A substance, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>I, forming tetragonal crystals; obtained by heating m. on a water-bath with methyl iodide dissolved in methyl alcohol. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxv (a, 46).]

**MORPHOTHEORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the(the<sup>2</sup>)-or'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μορφή*, form, and *θεωρία*, philosophic reasoning. See *MORPHONOMY*.

**MORPHOTIC**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *μορφή*, form. Pertaining to organic form. [a, 48.]

**MORPHOTOMY**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf-o<sup>2</sup>t'o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *morphotomia* (from *μορφή*, form, and *τομή*, a cutting). General anatomy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MORPION**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rp'i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *morpion*. Fr., *m.* See *PHTRYGON pubis*.

**MORRHUA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf'ru<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *M.* See *GADUS*.—**M. minuta**. See *GADUS minutus*.—**M. vulgaris**. See *GADUS*.—**Oleum hepaticum morrhue**, **Oleum morrhue** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *COD-LIVER OIL*.—**Oleum morrhue vesicans**. Fr., *feu belge*. A preparation made by digesting 200 parts of cod-liver oil with 3 to 6 each of cantharides and euphorbium. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a, 14).]

**MORRHUIC ACID**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf'u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Morrhuasäure*, *Morrhüinsäure*. The gaduine of De Jongh; a weak acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, having also basic properties, of slightly bitter and disagreeable taste, and an aromatic odor between that of cod-liver oil and that of sea-weed. Chemically it belongs to the pyridine derivatives. When recently precipitated it is oleaginous and viscous, but is crystallizable, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol, less soluble in ether. It acts as a diuretic and appetizer. It occurs in cod-liver oil to the extent of a gramme or more to the litre. [Gautier and Morgues, "Jour. de pharm.," Mar. 1, p. 253; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1889, p. 137; July, 1890, p. 371 (a, 17).]

**MORRHUINE**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf'u<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., *m.* An alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, found in cod-liver oil; a very thick, oily, amber liquid, of lilac-like odor. It produces convulsions with excessive defecation, diuresis, and diaphoresis. [A. Gautier and L. Morgues, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," May 17, 1890, p. 373 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

**MORRHUOL**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rf'u<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* The active principle of cod-liver oil, an acrid, bitter, aromatic, crystalline substance obtained by shaking cod-liver oil with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate to remove the fatty acid, and then treating with alcohol, which is afterward distilled off. *M.* contains from 10 to 12 times as much phosphorus, iodine, and bromine as cod-liver oil, and is used in tuberculosis, scrofula, and rachitis. [J. Lafage, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," 1885, p. 417; "Ctbl. f. d. m. Wissensch.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 300; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 5, 1886 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 46).]

**MORS** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rz(mo<sup>2</sup>rs). Gen., *mort'is*. Death.—**M. apparens**. See *ASPHYXIA*.—**M. nigra**. See *Black DEATH*.—**M. putativa**. See *ASPHYXIA pallida*.

**MORSAL**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rs's'l. From *mordere*, to chew or bite. Of E. C. Kirk, pertaining to the grinding surface or incisive edge of a tooth.

**MORSELLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2</sup>rs-e<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). See *MORSULUS*.

**MÖRSER** (Ger.), n. Mu<sup>2</sup>rz'e<sup>2</sup>r. See *MORTAR*.—**M'keule**. A pestle. [a, 48.]

**MORSICANT** (Fr.), adj. Mor-se-ka<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Causing a sensation of continued or repeated biting or pricking. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**MORSULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2</sup>rs'u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *morsus*, a bite. Fr., *morselle*. Ger., *Morselle*. A lozenge, tablet, or troche. [a, 38.]—**Morsuli antimonialia** (Kunkelii). See *TROCHISCI stibiat*.—**Morsuli aromatici** (seu *aromatico-stomachici*). Syn.: *morsuli stomachici*. Lozenges consisting of 540 parts of sugar boiled with 240 of water, and mixed with 60 of sweet almonds and 15 each of lemon-peel and galangal; or boiled with 120 parts of water and mixed with 60 of sweet almonds and 15 of lemon-peel and also with 4 parts each of galangal, cloves, cardamom, ginger, nutmeg, and cinnamon, all in powder; or consisting of 30 parts each of sweet almonds and lemon- or orange-peel, 15 to 30 of powdered cinnamon, 1½ part to 7 parts of powdered ginger, and 360 of sugar boiled in water or in 180 parts of rose-water; or of the same ingredients in slightly different proportions. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Morsuli chinati** [Fr. Cod., 1837, Frankf. Disp., 1791, Turin Ph., 1833]. Fr., *tablettes antipériodiques* (ou de quinquina).

A preparation consisting of 16-grain tablets made of 16 parts of cinchona, 2 of cinnamon, 107 of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]—**Morsuli imperatoris**. Ger., *Kaisermorsellen*. Lozenges consisting of 7 parts of cinnamon, 22 of species imperatoris, 30 each of preserved lemon-peel, orange-peel, and lemon-pulp, 45 of peeled sweet almonds, and 540 of boiled rose sugar; or of 15 parts each of purging nut, pistache, and sweet almonds, 11 of species imperatoris, 4 of cinnamon, 15 of conserve of red roses, and 240 of sugar dissolved in rose-water; or of 120 parts of sweet almonds, 80 of pistache, 45 of lemon, 7 each of nutmeg, cinnamon, and ginger, 4 of cloves, and 240 of boiled syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Morsuli imperiales**. See *Morsuli aromatici*.—**Morsuli purgantes rosati** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 166 parts of crushed white sugar in 50 of rose-water, boiling to a proper consistence for lozenges, and adding quickly a mixture of 25 parts of jalap-bulbs, 3 of scammony, and 6 of red saunders-wood, and forming 4-gramme lozenges, containing each 6 centigrammes of scammony and 50 of jalap. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Morsuli restaurants Kunkelii** (seu *stibiat*). See *TROCHISCI stibiat*.—**Morsuli stomachici**. See *Morsuli aromatici*.

**MORSURE** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rs-su<sup>2</sup>r. See *MORSUS*.

**MORSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2</sup>rs'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *mors'sus*. From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *morsure*. A bite. [a, 30.]—**M. Adami**. See *HYOID BONE*.—**M. Diaboli**. Lit., the devil's bite. 1. An old term for the fimbriae of the oviduct; according to Hyrtl, from their fancied resemblance to the root of *Scabiosa succisa*, the peculiar appearance of which was ascribed to a bite the devil gave it in a fit of anger at its beneficent action in the maladies that affect the human race. Applied also to the alleged part played by the fimbriae in seizing upon the ovary at the time of the escape of an ovule. [A, 22.] 2. See *SCABIOSA succisa*.—**M. galline**. The *Stellaria media*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. ranæ**. 1. The genus *Hydrocharis*. 2. Of Baubia, the genus *Lemna*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. stomachi**, **M. ventriculi**. Cardialgia. [a, 34.]

**MORT** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>r. See *DEATH*.—**M. à poissons**. See *GALLEGIA litoralis*.—**M. aux mouches**. See *Black ARSENIC*.—**M. aux panthères**. See *DORONICUM pardalianches*.—**M. aux poules**. See *HYOSCYNUS niger*.—**M. aux rats**. See *HAMELLIA cocinea*.—**M. aux serpents**. The *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B, 173 (a, 25).]—**M. aux vaches**. The *Ranunculus scleratus*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. de chien**. See *COLCHICUM autumnale*.

**MORTA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt'a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *Μορτή* (one of the Fates). Pempigus. [G.]

**MORTAGNE-SUR-SÈVRE** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-a<sup>2</sup>n-y-su<sup>2</sup>r-se<sup>2</sup>v'r'. A place in the department of the Vendée, France, where there is an alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MORTAJONE** (It.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-a<sup>2</sup>-yo<sup>2</sup>-na. A place in Tuscany where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MORTAL**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt'i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *mortalis* (from *mors*, death). 1. Liable or subject to death. 2. Deadly, causing death, fatal. [a, 48.] 3. Portending death. [B, 117.]

**MORTALITY**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-a<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *mortalitas* (from *mortalis*, subject to death). Fr., *mortalité*. Ger., *Mortalität*, *Storlichkeit*. 1. The state of being mortal. 2. The death-rate. [D.]

**MORTAR**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt'a<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *δαμος*. Lat., *mortarium*. Fr., *mortier*. Ger., *Mörser*. A cup-shaped vessel in which substances, especially drugs, are pounded or triturated by means of a pestle. [a, 48.]

**MORTARIOLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>)-i(i<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Dim. of *mortarium*, a mortar. 1. A small mortar. 2. See *ALVEOLUS* (ist def.).

**MORTARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *δαμος*. 1. See *MORTAR*. 2. The trunk of the body. [L, 43 (a, 43).]

**MORTEFONTAINE** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-fon<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**MORTIFEROUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Causing death; fatal. [a, 48.]

**MORTIFICATION**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>-f'i<sup>2</sup>-ka'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *mortificatio* (from *mortificare*, to kill). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mortifikation*. Death of a part. Cf. *GANGRENE* and *SPHACELUS*.—**Cold m.** See *SPHACELUS*.—**Ergot m.** See *ERGOTISM*.—**Hot m.** See *GANGRENE*.—**Syphilitic m.** See *Syphilitic GANGRENE*.

**MORTIFIED**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>-f'id. Dead (said of a part).

**MORTILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>. Of Feuille, a plant (perhaps a species of *Vaccinium*) found in Chile, where the berry is used to make a refreshing beverage. [B, 88 (a, 46); B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MORTINATALITÉ** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-te-na<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-le-ta. From *mors*, death, and *natalis*, natal. 1. The state of being still-born. 2. The proportion of still-born infants to the whole number of births. [<sup>1</sup>Sem. méd., Jan., 1889, p. 264 (a, 18).]

**MORTISECTION**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>k'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *mors*, death, and *sectio*, a cutting. Post-mortem examination or dissection. [W. Hickman, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1889, p. 400.]

**MORT-NÉ** (Fr.), adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-na. Still-born; as a n., a still-born child.

**MORTTOOTH**, n. Mor'tuth. See *COPPER sulphate*.

**MORTS-FLATS** (Fr.), n. pl. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt-fla<sup>2</sup>. See under *FLACHERIE*.

**MORTUARY**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>rt'u<sup>2</sup>-a-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *mortuarius* (from *mortuus*, dead). Pertaining to death or burial; as a n., a dead-house.

**MORUE** (Fr.), n. Mo-ru<sup>2</sup>. See *GADUS morrhua*.—**Huile (de foie** [Fr. Cod.]) **de m.** See *COD-LIVER OIL*.



**MORULA** (Lat.), n. f. Mor'u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-la<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of *morus*, a mulberry-tree. Fr., *m. corpus muriform*. Ger., *M. Maulbeerkugel*, *Maulbeerkorn*, *Maulbeerkern*. The mass of rather coarse cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum. The surface appearance is something like that of a mulberry, whence the name. By some authors this term is restricted to the solid spherical mass of cells formed by the segmentation of holoblastic ova, by others (such as Haeckel) it is made to include the mass of moderately coarse segmentation spheres in the developing ova of all kinds. [J, 30, 69]. See plate I, vol. I.

**MORULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mor'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>). Dim. of *morus*, a mulberry. See SIBBENS.

**MORUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mor'u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., μῶρον, μόρον. Fr., *mûre*. Ger., *Maulbeere*. 1. The mulberry (fruit of *Morus niger*); also the fruit of various kinds of blackberry. [B, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).] 2. See CONDYLOMA. 3. See NÆVUS.—**Mel mororum**. Sp., *miel de moras* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of fermented juice of ripe black mulberries boiled to the consistence of honey with 2 parts of honey, skimmed and strained. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. palpebræ internæ**. See *TRACHOMA carunculolum*.—**Succus mororum**. See *MORI succus*.—**Syrupus mororum**. See *Syrupus MORI*.

**MORUS** (Lat.), n. f. Mor'u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., μῶρα, μωρία. Fr., *mûrier*. Ger., *Maulbeerbaum* (1st def.). The mulberry-tree, the typical genus of the *Moraceæ* (Fr., *morées*), which are: Of Lindley, the morads, an order of the *Urticales*; of some authors, a suborder of the *Artocarpacæ*; of others, a division (tribe) of the *Urticacæ*. The *Moracæ* are the same. The *Moroideæ* of Engler are a suborder of the *Moraceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**Mori succus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *rob de mûres, suc de mûres* [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the ripe fruit of *M. nigra* [Br. Ph.] (clarified by fermentation and put up according to Appert's method [Sp. Ph.], prepared by squeezing the fruit through a hair sieve, pressing out the residue, mixing the juices, clarifying, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. alba**. Fr., *mûrier blanc* (ou du ver-à-soie). Ger., *weisser Maulbeerbaum*. White mulberry-tree, white-fruited mulberry; a species introduced from China, and extensively cultivated for feeding silkworms. Its acid fruit has been used in throat and chest complaints, catarrh, etc. In China the diuretic and laxative root-bark is employed as a vermifuge, especially as a tæniacide. The juice of the leaves is prescribed in intermittent fevers. Various other species resemble *M. alba* in properties. [B, 5, 16, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. alba bullata** (seu *caucullata*, seu *multicaulis*). Fr., *mûrier multicaule* (ou *perrotet*, ou des *Philippines*). Chinese (or Philippine, or many-stemmed) mulberry; a variety of the white mulberry the most highly esteemed in sericulture. [B, 19, 34, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. canadensis**. Fr., *mûrier du Canada*. Rough-leaved mulberry; a Canadian species resembling *M. alba* in properties. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. indica**. Fr., *mûrier des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Maulbeerbaum*. (East) Indian mulberry (not to be confounded with the *Morinda citrifolia*). The edible fruits are used in India as a refrigerant; and the young leaves, eaten as a vegetable, are considered galactagogue. [B, 77, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. nigra**. Fr., *mûrier noir*. Ger., *schwarzer Maulbeerbaum*. Black mulberry; a species indigenous to central Asia. It is cultivated in southern Europe for feeding the silkworm. The subacid laxative and refrigerant fruits are chiefly used to flavor or color other medicines. In Greece an intoxicating drink is prepared from them. The acrid root-bark is used as a vermifuge, especially as a tæniacide. [B, 5, 19, 29, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. papyrifera**. Fr., *mûrier à papier*. See *BROUSSENETIA papyrifera*.—**M. rubra**. Fr., *mûrier rouge*. Ger., *rother Maulbeerbaum*. Red mulberry; a North American species resembling *M. nigra* in properties. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. rubus**. Fr., *mûrier de haies*.



MORUS NIGRA. [A, 327.]

The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tartarica**. Fr., *mûrier de Tartarie*. Ger., *tatarischer Maulbeerbaum*. A Tartary species. From the fruit a sweetmeat and also a kind of brandy are prepared. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tinctoria**. Fr., *mûrier de Jara*. See *BROUSSENETIA tinctoria*.—**M. xanthoxylum**. Fr., *mûrier xanthoxylum*. A Jamaica species having properties like *M. tinctoria*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus mori** [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de mûre* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jirabe de moras* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus mororum* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 20 fl. oz. of prepared mulberry-juice, cooling and filtering, dissolving in it 36 oz. of sugar, and adding 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. The Dan., Sp., Fr., and Gr. Ph's also order the prepared juice of mulberry. The Belg. Ph. orders 16 parts of not quite ripe black mulberries to be boiled with 19 of crushed sugar; the other Ph's order the berries to be bruised and the juice to be fermented by letting it stand some days, and then about 160 parts of sugar to be dissolved in 100 of the filtered or clarified juice. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**MORVE** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>rv. See GLANDERS.—**M. farcineuse**. See FARCY.

**MOSA** (Ger.), n. Moz'a<sup>3</sup>. Of old writers, a farinaceous posset much used in Germany by the peasantry and, injuriously, as a food for infants. [A, 375 (a, 46).]

**MOSAIC**, n. Mo-za'i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., μουσαϊον (from *Μοῦσα*, a muse). Lat., *opus musivum*. Work, especially in stone or glass, so inlaid as to form a pattern. [a, 48].—**M. of the muscle compartments**. Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelkästchen*. Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in a cross-section of a fresh striated muscular fibre treated with acetic acid. [J, 67].—**M. of the muscle prisms**. Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelprismen*. Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in the cross-section of a fresh striated muscular fibre when treated with water. [J, 67].—**M. of the pigment cells**. The m. appearance seen when viewing the pigment cells of the retina endwise. [J.] See figure under *Pigment CELLS*.

**MOSCH** (Fr.), n. Mo<sup>2</sup>sk. 1. See ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus*. 2. See MUSK-bag.

**MOSCHARDINA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-ka<sup>2</sup>rd(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>rd)-i(e)<sup>2</sup>/na<sup>3</sup>. Catechu. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MOSCHATA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-ka(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)/ta<sup>3</sup>. From *μόςχος*, a young shoot. 1. See *ERODIUM moschatum*. 2. See MYRISTIC *m.*

**MOSCHATE**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>sk/at. Having the odor of musk.

**MOSCHATEL**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-ka<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *moschatelle*. See *ADOXA moschatellina*.

**MOSCHATELLINA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-ka<sup>2</sup>t(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l-li(e)<sup>2</sup>/na<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *moschatelline*. Of Tournefort, the genus *Adoxa* and the *Adoxa m.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOSCHATIN**, n. Mo<sup>2</sup>sk'a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *moschatine*. Ger., *M.* A bitter, aromatic, brownish-red substance, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>, obtained from *Achillea moschata*. It is almost insoluble in hot water, but soluble in ether and freely soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 46).]

**MOSCHATOUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>sk/a<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *moschatus* (from *μόςχος*, musk). Fr., *musqué*. Ger., *moschusartig*. Having a musk-like odor. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 36).]

**MOSCHELÆUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-ke<sup>2</sup>l(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *μόςχος*, musk, and *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil. Fr., *moschéléon*. An aromatic oil containing musk. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MOSCHIFEROUS**, adj. Mo<sup>2</sup>sk-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *moschiferus* (from *μόςχος*, musk, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *moschifère*. Bearing or yielding musk. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**MOSCHOCARYON** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-ko(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r(ka<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>3</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *μόςχος*, musk, and *κάρυον*, a nut. The nutmeg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOSCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mo<sup>2</sup>sch(mo<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *μόςχος*. Fr., *musc* (2d def.). Ger., *M* (2d def.), *M'thier* (1st def.). It., *muschio* (2d def.). Sp., *almizcle* (2d def.). 1. A genus of mammals of the *Pecora*, found in central Asia, having no horns, eight fore-teeth in the lower jaw and two tusks in the upper jaw, one on each side. It differs from all true deer in having a gall-bladder. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See MUSK.—**Emulso moschi** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *mixture almizclada* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixture moschata*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered musk with 3 parts each of sugar and gum arabic and with rose-water enough to make 100 parts [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 gramme each of orange-flowers and chopped saffron in 345 of water, straining, and adding a finely triturated mixture of 30 centigrammes of musk, 15 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleum, and 42 grammes of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia moschi**. See *Tinctura moschi*.—**Essentia moschi artificialis**. See *Tinctura moschi artificialis*.—**M. Arabum**. Musk-seed; the seed of the *Abelmoschus moschatus*. [a, 35].—**M. artificialis**. See *Artificial musk*.—**M'-baum** (Ger.). See GUAREA *Swartzii*.—**M. cabardinus**, **M. cabarginus**. See *Siberian musk*.—**M. facitius**. See *Artificial musk*.—**M'-kraut** (Ger.). The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. moschiferus**. Fr., *chevroin porte-musc*. Ger., *bisamtragendes M'thier*, *Bisambock*, *Bisamveh*, *Bisamhirschen*. The musk-deer. It is about three feet in length, with the limbs, especially the hinder ones, long and slender, the ears large, and the tail rudimentary. The long, coarse hair covering its body is extremely brittle. The male animal is the source of musk. This is contained in an oval, hairy, projecting sac about as large as a small orange, situated between the umbilicus and the prepuce, and lined internally by a smooth, irregularly folded membrane which secretes the musk. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. moscoviticus**. See *Siberian musk*.—**M. orientalis**. See *Thibet musk*.—**M. pulveratus**. Musk dried at 25° C., triturated in an iron mortar, and powdered, the sac and membrane with any hairs present with the musk being thrown away. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. tibetanus**, **M. tunquensis**. See *Thibet musk*.—**M'-wurz** (Ger.). See *SMELL*.—**Tinctura moschi** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de musc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'essenz*, *M'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de almizcle* [Sp. Ph.]. Tincture of musk; made by macerating 1 part of musk with 41 parts each of alcohol and water, adding more alcohol if necessary [U. S. Ph.], with 25 each of water and concentrated alcohol [Swiss Ph.] (water and dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 24 each of water and dilute alcohol [Gr. Ph.], 10 [Fr. Cod.], or a sufficient amount [Belg. Ph.]) of alcohol, 25 of dilute alcohol [Sp. Ph.]. Several of the older pharmacopœias order a similar tincture. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi athera**. Fr., *éthérole de musc*. A solution of 1 part of musk in 4 or 8 of ether, decanted at the end of two days. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi artificialis**. A solution of artificial musk in eight times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi vinoso**. A solution of 1 part of musk in 6 of sherry, strained after 24 hours. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MOSQUITÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mo<sup>2</sup>s-kwi<sup>2</sup>t(kwet)<sup>2</sup>/e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). A skin affection of the East Indies. [Bontius (A, 325).]



**MOSQUITO**, n. Mu's-ke'to. Fr., *mosquite*. Ger., *Moskite*, *Mücke*. Any one of various gnats that bite the skin and draw blood, especially the *Culex* m. For its supposed pathogenic agency in transmitting disease, see under *FILARIA sanguinis*. [a, 48.]

**MOSQUITO YUYO** (Sp.), n. Mos-ke'to yu'yü. A vulnery plant found in Argentina. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

**MOSS**, n. Mo's. A.-S., *meos*. Lat., *muscus*. Fr., *mousse*. Ger., *Moos*. It., *musco*. Sp., *musgo*. 1. Any plant of the *Musci*. The name is also popularly applied to some lichens and to many low, tufted phanerogams. 2. A collection or mass of such plants growing together. [B, 19, 185, 275, 291 (a, 35); a, 48.]—**Bitter decoction of Iceland m.** See *Decoctum CETRARIE*.—**Black m.** The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bog-m.** The genus *Sphagnum*. In the pl., *bog m'es*, the *Sphagnaceæ*. [B, 19, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**Bladder-m.** The genus *Gymnostomum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Carrageen m.** See *Irish m.*—**Ceylon m., Chinese m.** See *AGAR-AGAR*.—**Club-m., Clubfoot-m.** The *Lycopodium clavatum*. In the pl., *club m'es*, the *Lycopodiaceæ*. [B, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**Coriscan m.** Fr., *mousse de Corse* [Fr. Cod.]. See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**Cup-m.** See *LECANORA tartarea* and *CLADONIA pyxidata*.—**Feather-m.** The genus *Hypnum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Firm-m.** See *LYCOPODIUM selago*.—**Haircap-m., Hair-m.** The *Polytrichum juniperinum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Iceland m.** See *CETRARIA islandica*.—**Iceland-m. jelly.** See *Gelatina LICHENIS islandici*.—**Indian m.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Irish m.** Lat., *chondrus* [U. S. Ph.], *carrageen* [Ger., Ph., Swiss Ph.], *fucus hibernicus*, *alga maritima*. Fr., *mousse perlée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou d'Irlande). Ger., *Knorpellang*, *irländisches Moos*, *Perlimoos*. The *Chondrus crispus*, *Chondrus mollisculus*, and *Gigartina acicularis*, mucilaginous species used to emulsify oils, to thicken the colors employed in calico-printing, as size for paper and cotton goods, etc. They are nutrient and demulcent, and are used in decoction and as a jelly in pulmonary and other complaints. [B, 5, 18, 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Irish-m. jelly.** See *Gelatina CARRAGEEN*.—**Jaffna m.** Ger., *Jaffnamoos*. See *AGAR-AGAR*.—**Long m.** See *Black m.*—**Lung-m.** See *STICTIA pulmonacea*.—**M-plants.** The *Bryophyta*. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Pearl-m.** See *Irish m.*—**Pectoral m.** See *STICTIA pulmonacea*.—**Reindeer-m.** See *CLADONIA rangiferina*.—**Rock-m.** The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scale-m.** The genus *Jungermannia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Screw-m.** The genus *Tortula*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-m.** The *Ulva latissima*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spanish m.** See *Black m.*—**Split m.** The genus *Andreaea*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tree-m.** 1. See *LYCOPODIUM selago*. 2. A name for various lichens of the genera *Usnea*, *Ramalina*, *Cornicularia*, etc. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Urn-m.** The *Polytrichum urnigerum*. In the pl., *urn m'es*, the *Bryaceæ*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wall-m.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 235 (a, 35).]—**Water-m.** The genus *Fontinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wing-m.** The genus *Pterygium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wood-m.** The *Bryum cuspidatum* and various species of *Hypnum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Worm m.** See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**Worm-m. clyster.** Ger., *Wurmmoosklystier*. An anthelmintic enema consisting of 1 part of decoctum helminthochorti and 1 or 2 parts of castor-oil. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

**MOST** (Ger.), n. Mo'st. See *MUST*.—**M'gas.** See *CARBON dioxide*.

**MOSUL**, n. At Smyrna, a gum of undetermined origin mixed sometimes with tragacanth. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOSYLLON** (Lat.), n. Mo's-i-lon (u'l) (o'n). Gr., *μόσυλον*. An old name for superior cinnamon. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOTARION** (Lat.), n. Mo't-a(a)'ri'2-o'n. Gr., *μοτάριον* (from *μότης*, charpie). Fine charpie. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MOTE** (Lat.), n. f. Mot(mo't)-e(a). Gr., *μότης*. See *CHARPIE*.

**MOTHER**, n. Mu'th'2-u'r. A.-S., *moder*. Gr., *μήτηρ*. Lat., *mater*. Fr., *mère*. Ger., *Mutter*. It., *madre*. The female parent.—**Glass m.** See *COQUEUSE*.—**M-of-pearl.** Lat., *mater perlarum* (seu *margaritarum*). Fr., *mère de perle*, *mère-perle*, *nacre de perles* (1st def.). Ger., *Perlmutter*. 1. The pearly substance lining the shell of *Meleagrina margaritifera* and other shells; dried and powdered, and used as an alterative, absorbent, and tonic. 2. A cosmetic preparation or "enamel" composed of French chalk, magnesium carbonate, and siliceous matter. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]—**M-of-thousands.** The *Linaria cymbalaria* and the *Saxifraga armentosa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M-of-thyme.** See *THYMUS serpyllum* and *CALAMINTHA acinos*.—**M'wort.** 1. The genus *Leonurus* and the *Leonurus cardiaca*. 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOTHER**, n. Mu'th'2-u'r. Mud; lees. [a, 48.]—**M-of-vinegar.** Fr., *mère du vinaigre*. Ger., *Essigmutter*. Aropy gelatinous deposit formed, during the acetic-acid fermentation, by the growth of *Penicillium glaucum*. [B, 46 (a, 39); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOTIFIC**, adj. Mot-i'f'i'k. Causing motion. [a, 48.]

**MOTILE**, adj. Mot-i'l. From *move*, to move. Capable of motion, especially of voluntary or spontaneous motion. [a, 48.]

**MOTION**, n. Mo'shu'n. Gr., *κίνησις*. Lat., *motio*, *motus* (from *move*, to move). Fr., *mouvement*. Ger., *Bewegung*. 1. The act of moving. 2. Continuous change of place or position. 3. The evacuation of feces; also the feces evacuated. [a, 48.]

**MOTOR** (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Mot'o'r. Gen., -o'ris. From *move*, to move. Fr., *moteur*. Ger., *motorisch* (adj.), *bewegend* (adj.), *M. (n.)*. Pertaining to, causing, or subserving motion; as a n., a m. organ or apparatus. [a, 17.]—**M-germinative.** Ger., *motorisch-germinativ*. Constituting the source of the m. organs (said by Remak of the mesoblast). [L, 146.]—**M-linguæ.** See *HYPGLOSSAL NERVE*.—**M. oculi communis.** See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—**M. oculi externus.** See *ABDUCENS NERVE*.

**MOTORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mot-or'i'2-u'm(u'm). A structure that moves or is concerned in motion. [A, 312 (a, 21); K.]

**MOTORIUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Mot-or'i'2-u's(u's). See *MOTOR*.—**M. oculi communis.** See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—**M-linguæ.** See *HYPGLOSSAL NERVE*.

**MOTORPATHY**, n. Mot-o'rp/a'th-i'2. From *move*, to move, and *πάθος*, a disease. See *CINESITHERAPY* and *MEDICAL GYMNASTICS*.

**MOTORY**, adj. Mot'o-ri'2. See *MOTOR*.

**MOTOS** (Lat.), n. m. Mot(mo't)'o's. Gr., *μότης*. 1. See *CHARPIE*. 2. See *TENT*.

**MOTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Mo't-os'i'2s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *μότησις* (from *μότης*, charpie). A dressing with lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOTRICITY**, n. Mot-ri'2s'i'2t-i'2. Fr., *motricité*. The faculty of producing or conveying the impulse which determines a muscular contraction. [B, 46 (a, 46).]

**MOTUM**. Mot(mo't)'u'm(u'm). See *CHARPIE*.

**MOTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mot'u's(u's). Gen., *mot'us*. See *MOTION* and *MOVEMENT*.—**M. assimilationis.** See *ASSIMILATION* and *PLASTIC FORCE*.—**M. intestinalis.** *M. intestinorum*. See *BORBORYGMI*.

**MOUCHE** (Fr.), n. Mush. 1. See *FLY*. 2. In the pl., *m's*, a popular term for the first trifling pains of labor. [A, 38.]—**M. de Milan.** *M. d'Espagne*. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**M. hominivore.** See *LUCILIA hominivorax*.—**M's nuisibles.** The *Est-trideæ*. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**M's volantes.** See *MUSCÆ volitantes*.

**MOUCHETURE** (Fr.), n. Mush-tu'r. The superficial wound made in scarification. [E, 21.]

**MOUCHOIR** (Fr.), n. Mu-shwa'r. A handkerchief. [a, 21.]—**M. en triangle.** See *CAPITUM minus*.

**MOUCHU**, n. Of Feuille, an undetermined plant found in Chile, having an aniseed-like odor, and said to be carminative and masticatory. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 46).]

**MOUDANG** (Fr.), n. Mu-da'n'2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 46).]

**MOUFFETTE** (Fr.), n. Muf-fe't. See *MEPHITIS* (2d def.), *MEPHITIS mephitica*, and *CAPELLA bursa pastoris*.

**MOUFLE** (Fr.), n. Muf'l. 1. A pulley-block for making extension in the reduction of luxations. [a, 18.] 2. See *MUFLE*.

**MOUILLA**, n. Mu-i'l'a'2. A Russian liquid potash soap containing glycerin. ["Lancet," April 30, 1887, p. 886.]

**MOULD**, n. Mold. See *MOLD*.

**MOULE** (Fr.), n. Mul. See *MOLD* and *CAST* (1st def.).—**Théorie des m's intérieurs** (de Buffon). A fanciful theory by which Buffon accounted for the resemblance of the fœtus to its parents. Each parent was considered as a mold for the reception of moving organic molecules, the product of digestion and assimilation. These molecules went to add to the growth of the body until it had attained its full development, after which, being still constantly produced, they went to form the seminal liquor in the two sexes. When impregnation occurred, they congregated in the uterus or in the egg, and, as was natural to them, arranged themselves in the same order that they would have taken in the parental organism if they had not been so diverted. [A, 4.]

**MOULT**, **MOULTING**, n's. Mo'lt, mo'lt'i'2n'2. Written also *molt*, *molting*. Fr., *mue*. Ger., *Mauern*. The act or process of shedding the feathers, hair, skin, shell, etc. (said especially of the periodical casting of their feathers by birds). [a, 48.] Cf. *ECYDYSIS* and *EXUVIATION*.

**MOUNTAIN GLEN HOT SPRINGS**, n. Mu'-unt'n gle'n'2. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**MOUNTING**, n. Mu'-unt'n-i'2n'2. The process of preparing an object for observation in a laboratory or museum. In microscopy, the arrangement of an object, usually on a glass slide, so that it may be studied with a microscope. [J, 100, 200.]

**MOUREILLER** (Fr.), n. Mu-re'l'-ya. See *MALPIGHI*.

**MOURIRI** (Lat.), **MOURIRIA** (Lat.), n'sf. Mu-re're, re're'i'2a'2. Also spelled *Mouriri* (Aublet) and *Muiria*. Silver wood; a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or small trees of the *Mouririaceæ* (or *Mouririaceæ* [Fr., *mouririées*]), formerly considered a new family intermediate between the *Myrtaceæ* and *Melastomaceæ*, and by A. Richard a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*. The genus is placed by Bentham and Hooker in the *Melastomaceæ*. [B, 32, 48, 93 (a, 14); B, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. guianensis.** An astringent species growing in Guiana. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MOURON** (Fr.), n. Mu-ro'n'2. 1. The genus *Anagallis*, especially the *Anagallis arvensis* and *Anagallis cærulea*. 2. The *Veronica anagallis*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]—**Huile de m. rouge.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of red pimpernel and olive-oil boiled till the moisture is consumed, and strained. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. d'eau.** 1. The *Samolus aquaticus*. 2. The *Veronica anagallis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. des champs.** *M. mâle*, *M. rouge*. See *ANAGALLIS arvensis*.

**MOURIDE** (Fr.), n. Mur-red. See *ARUM maculatum*.

**MOUSE**, n. Mu's'u's. A.-S., *mus*. Gr., *μῦς*. Lat., *mus*. An animal of the genus *Mus*. Mice dried and fried in butter were formerly a domestic remedy in incontinence of urine. [B, 117.]—**Joint m.** See *FLLOATING CARTILAGE*.—**M'ear.** The genus *Hieracium*, especially *Hieracium pilosella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M'tail.** 1. The genus *Mygale*. 2. The genus *Myosurus*, especially *Myosurus minimus*. [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOUSSACHE** (Fr.), n. Mu-sa'sh. 1. Manioc, cassava. 2. The arrowroot of *Maranta arundinacea*. [B, 38, 46, 53 (a, 46); B, 173 (a, 35).] 3. See *TAPIOCA meal*.



**MOUSSE** (Fr.), n. Mus. See Moss; in the pl., m's, the *Musci* (q. v.).—**M. de Corse** [Fr. Cod.], **M. de mer**, **M. d'Islande**. See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**Sirap de m. chêne**. See *Syrupus de musco quercino*.

**MOUSSEINE**, n. Mus<sup>se</sup>n-en. An alkaloid isolated from the bark of *Albizia anthelmintica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

**MOUSSERON** (Fr.), n. Mus<sup>s</sup>-ro<sup>n</sup>2. Ger., *M. The Agaricus albellus*, *Agaricus amethystinus*, *Agaricus graveolens*, *Agaricus prunulus*, *Hyphophorus virgineus*, and other edible agarics, especially of the subgenus *Tricholoma* and the series *Hyporrhodii*. [B, 105, 121, 173, 275 (a, 35).]

**MOUTARDE** (Fr.), n. Mu-ta<sup>rd</sup>. See *SINAPIS* and *MUSTARD*.—**Poudre de m. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. Black mustard dried at a temperature of about 40° C., powdered or ground, and sifted through a No. 25 sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Vin de m.** A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of mustard with 360 of wine for 6 hours, and decanting; used internally in dropsy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MOUTH**, n. Mu<sup>u</sup>th. A-S., *mūth*. Gr., *στόμα*. Lat., *os*. Fr., *bouche*. Ger., *Mund*. 1. The ingestive aperture of the alimentary canal, including, in the higher animals, the oral cavity, extending from the lips to the pharynx. 2. The terminal opening of any channel. Cf. *OS* and *OSTIUM*.—**Primitive m.** See *BLASTOPORE*.—**Tapir m.** Of Landouzy, the form of m. (1st def.) that is produced by the wasting of the facial muscles in myopathic atrophy. [a, 34.]

**MOUTIERS (EN TARANTAISE)** (Fr.), n. Mu-te-a<sup>n</sup>2 ta<sup>2</sup>. ra<sup>n</sup>2-te<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Savoy, France, where there are thermal baths, in which the mother liquor of the neighboring saline springs is used. [L, 30, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**MOUZAIA-LES-MINES** (Fr.), n. Mu-ze-a<sup>2</sup>-la-men. A place in Algeria where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 46).]

**MOVEMENT**, n. Mu<sup>v</sup>m't. Lat., *motus* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *mouvement*. Ger., *Bewegung*. 1. The act or process of moving or being moved. [a, 48.] For various m's not here given (e. g., *antiperistaltic m.*, *geotropic m.*, etc.), see under the adjectives or the cognate nouns. 2. In botany, motion, change in the position of a part or organ. [B, 77, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Allasotonic m's.** Of De Vries, in contradistinction to *auxotonic m's*, the m's of the mature organs of plants, or m's of variations; so-called because, when the action of the stimulus that induced the m. has ceased, such organs resume their normal position. [Vines (a, 35).]—**Amœboid m.** Lat., *motus* (seu *mutatio*) *amœbiformis*. Fr., *mouvement amiboïde* (ou *amibiforme*). Ger., *amöboïde Bewegung*. The m. of cells or of unicellular organisms (e. g., white blood-corpuscles) resembling that of the amœba (i. e., a change in form by the rapid projection or withdrawal from any part of the surface of processes [see *PSEUDOPODIA*], or the change in position as well as in form by the flowing of all the protoplasm into one of the processes); one of the fundamental characteristics of undifferentiated protoplasm. [J.,—**Angular m.** A m. by which the angle between two bones is increased or diminished. [C, 3.]—**Autonomic m.** A spontaneous m.; a m. made, apparently, independently of external stimulation. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Auxotonic m's.** Of De Vries, the m's of the growing organs of plants; so-called because the position which such organs assume under the influence of stimulation is permanent. [Vines (a, 35).] Cf. *Allasotonic m's*.—**Brownian m.** Fr., *mouvement Brownien*. Ger., *Brown'sche Bewegung*, *Molekularbewegung*. A peculiar rapid whirling and oscillating m. of minute particles seen under the microscope (e. g., of the granular particles within the salivary corpuscles or of particles of vegetable or mineral origin suspended in a liquid); probably mechanical, but, according to some, entirely independent of appreciable external influences. [B, 19, 104, 229 (a, 35).]—**Cataclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *kataklytische Bewegung*. Of Künke, the first m. of the foetal head after its emergence from the vagina, being its mere dropping by its own weight. [A, 91.]—**Ciliary m.** Lat., *motus ciliaris*. Fr., *mouvement ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliärbewegung*, *Flimmerbewegung*, *Wimperbewegung*. The m. of the cilia of a ciliated cell or epithelium; specifically, (1) a rapid m. in the direction toward which the current of a circumambient fluid is made to flow and a less rapid m. in the opposite direction, quite well represented by a rapid closing and a slower opening of the hand, the fingers representing the cilia; or (2) a very rapid bending to and fro by which a free ciliated cell is propelled through a fluid, such as may be observed in the lower plants, especially those that live in water, and in the reproductive spores of most flowerless plants. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35); J, 28, 30, 46.]—**Circus m.** Fr., *mouvement de cirque* (ou de *manège*). Ger., *Circus* (oder *Reitbahn*)-*Bewegung*. A phenomenon observed in an animal after injury to one corpus striatum, optic thalamus, or crus cerebri, consisting in its moving about in a circle or performing a series of somersaults. [K, 3.]—**Complementary respiratory m's.** M's in which different groups of respiratory muscles act simultaneously, one group acting as if for inspiration and the other as if for expiration (e. g., contraction of the diaphragm and projection of the abdomen at the same time that the ribs fall, as in mixing the air in the lungs when the air-passages are closed; also marked in singing, speaking, etc.). ["Jour. of Physiol.," ii, 1890 (J).]—**Correlative m.** Fr., *mouvement corrélatif*. Ger., *correlative Bewegung*. An involuntary muscular m. such as sometimes accompanies an intentional m. [L, 35.]—**Enclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *enklitische Bewegung*. The reverse of the synclitic m., being a descent of that part of the head that is situated anteriorly before it clears the outlet of the pelvis. [A, 91.]—**Febrile m.** Fr., *mouvement fébrile*. See *FEVER*.—**Fœtal m's.** Ger., *Kindsbewegungen*, *Bewegungen des Fœtus*, *Fruchtbewegungen*. Muscular m's performed by the fetus in utero. —**Forced m.** Fr., *mouvement forcé*. Ger., *gezwungene* (oder *Zwangs*)-*Bewegung*. An involuntary m. performed by an animal after injury to a portion of its brain. [K.] Cf. *Circus m.* and *Index m.*—**Hygroscopic m's.** M's dependent

on the property possessed by dry vegetable tissue of swelling when moistened; e. g., in some geraniaceous fruits there is a spiral curvature which gradually screws the tip of the fruit into the soil. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Imperative m.** A m. without special object, and often grotesque, which an insane person seems impelled to make without the exercise of volition. [D.]—**Index m.** Ger., *Zeigebewegung*. A peculiar rotatory m. executed by an animal after unilateral injury to the corpora quadrigemina, the anterior extremity of the body being rotated about the posterior extremity as an axis. [Landois (K).]—**Manège m.** See *Circus m.*—**Molecular m.** See *Brownian m.*—**M. of restitution.** Fr., *rotation extérieure*. Ger., *Ueberdrehung der Schultern*. Syn.: *external rotation*. A partial rotation of the foetal head, in cases of head presentation, whereby after its expulsion it resumes the attitude occupied by it before the turn that immediately preceded its expulsion.—**Nyctitropic m's.** See *Sleep m's*.—**Periodic regulatory muscular m.** Ger., *periodisch regierende Muskelbewegung*. Of Schiff, the rhythmical contraction of the arteries, as observed in the web of the frog's foot, etc. [Landois (K).]—**Peristrophic m. of the foetal head.** Pivotal m. [Ritchie]. Ger., *peristrophische* (oder *Turbinal*)-*Bewegung*. Syn.: *rotation*, *κατ' ἄκρον*. Of Künke, the ordinary rotation of the foetal head when it has reached the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]—**Proclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *proklitische Bewegung*. Of Künke, the m. of extension (in occipito-anterior positions) by which the foetal head clears the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]—**Respiratory m's.** All the m's causing or consequent upon the ventilation of the respiratory membrane, lungs, gills, etc. [J.] See *INSPIRATION*, *EXPIRATION*, and *RESPIRATION*.—**Sarcodic m.** See *Amœboid m.*—**Sleep m's.** M's induced in the foliar organs of plants at nightfall by changes in illumination and temperature (e. g., the drooping of leaflets which were expanded during the day, the elevation of the tips of cotyledons by which the upper faces are brought into proximity, or the closing or opening of flowers which were open or closed by day). [B, 77, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Synclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *synklitische Bewegung*. Syn.: *synclitism*. A lateral flexion of the head posteriorly after it has entered the pelvic cavity. [A, 91.]—**Vermicular m.** See *PERISTALSIS*.—**Vibratile m.** Fr., *mouvement vibratil*. See *Ciliary m.*

**MOVENS** (Lat.), adj. Mo(mo<sup>2</sup>/ve<sup>2</sup>nz(wans). From *movere*, to move. Moving; as a n., the muscle that moves a particular part (see the subheads). [a, 17.]—**Femur movensium septimus.** Of Vesalius, the iliacus internus muscle. [L, 33 (a, 29).]—**Femur movensium sextus.** Of Vesalius, the psoas magnus muscle. [L, 33 (a, 29).]

**MOXA**, n. Lat., *moziborium*. Fr., m. Ger., *Brennkegel*, *Brenncylinder*. *Moxe*. 1. The *kieru* of the Chinese; a roll of some combustible material (cotton, lint, agaric, or the pith of the sunflower) designed to be burned against the skin for the purpose of producing an eschar. 2. A bit of some plant (and, by extension, such a plant itself, such as *Polyporus fomentarius* or *Artemisia chinensis*) used as a m. (1st def.). [B, 5, 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); E.]—**Artificial m.** A m. made from cotton impregnated with nitre, etc. Bretonneau's m. is a mixture of 40 parts of charcoal, 3 of potassium nitrate, and 10 of gum tragacanth with 48 of water. The mass is rolled into little sticks, which burn readily without scintillation. Another preparation contains 30 parts of charcoal, 4 of potassium nitrate, 5 of powdered iron, and 1 of benzoin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, xxxi (a, 46).]—**Chinese m.** A m. occurring in small cones, prepared from the leaves of *Artemisia chinensis* and *Artemisia indica*, or (Lindley) *Artemisia* m. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. chinois de Larrey** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 2 parts of leycopodium with 1 part of powdered nitre, adding alcohol enough to make a paste, shaping into cones, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MOXIBURIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mo<sup>x</sup>-i<sup>b</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>(u)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *moxa* (q. v.), and *urere*, to burn. See *Moxa*.

**MOXIBUSTION**, n. Mo<sup>x</sup>-i<sup>b</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>st/yn<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *mozibustio* (from *moxa* [q. v.], and *urere*, to burn), *mozacustia* (from *moxa* [q. v.], and *caustis*, a burning). A burning with a moxa. [E.]

**MOXOPHYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Mo<sup>x</sup>-o-sfi(sfu<sup>2</sup>)/ra<sup>2</sup>. From *moxa* (q. v.), and *σφρα*, a hammer. Of Breschet, a hot iron hammer applied as a cautery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MOZAMBRON, MOZAMBRUNS**, n's. A kind of aloes, sold in the bazaars of India, and occurring in different blackish colors, with a dim surface when broken. [B, 38, 46 (a, 46).]

**MSCHENO**, n. The name of two places in Bohemia where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 40, 105 (a, 43).]

**MUCAGO** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)-ka(ka<sup>2</sup>)/go. Gen., -ag<sup>2</sup>inis. From *mucus*, mucus. 1. A coating of mold or mucus. 2. Mucus. 3. Mucilage. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MUCAMIDE**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., m. Ger., *Mucamid*, *Schleimsäureamid*. A crystalline body, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, isomeric with saccharamide, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 13, 46 (a, 46).]

**MUCATE**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'at. A salt of mucic acid. [B.]

**MUCEDIN**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>se<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *mucidine*. Ger., *M.* A neutral mucoid and uncrySTALLIZABLE substance obtained by treating gluten with hot alcohol; a yellowish-white brilliant mass, brittle when dried, slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in cold 60- to 70-per-cent. alcohol, precipitated in 70- to 95-per-cent. alcohol, soluble in dilute acids and alkalis. It contains 54.1 per cent. of carbon, 6.9 of hydrogen, 16.6 of nitrogen, 21.5 of oxygen, and 0.9 of sulphur. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**MUCEDINEUS** (Lat.), adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)-se(ka)-di<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(n<sup>2</sup>s). From *mucido*, mucus of the nose. Belonging to the *Mucedineæ* (Fr., *mucedinées*) (or *Mucedinei*, or *Mucedines* [Fr., *mucedinées*]),



which are an order of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, consisting of naked-spored molds in which the filaments are white or colored, and without a distinct membrane. The *Mucedineae liberae* of Fries are a section of the *Mucedines*. The *Mucedinia* of Dumortier is a division of the *Gravulinia*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**MUCEDO** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)-se(ka)'do. Gen., -ced'inis. See **MUCUS**.

**MUCHARUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)-ka(ch'a<sup>2</sup>)/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). In ancient pharmacy, an aqueous infusion of roses, sweetened and evaporated to a syrup. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MUCHERUS**, n. In India, an astringent gum obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

**MUCHUCUNDA**, n. A species of *Pentapetes*, the flowers of which are used in India for gonorrhoea. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MUCIC**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>k. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Derived from *mucus* or *mucilage*. [B.]—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide mucique*. Ger., *Mucinsäure*, *Schleimsäure*. A dibasic acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub><<sup>COOH</sup>/<sub>COOH</sub> = C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, isomeric with dibasic saccharic acid, and obtained by the oxidation of dulcitol, arabin, and vegetable mucilages, galactose, lactose, and melitose; a sandy-white crystalline powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water. [B, 3, 4.]—**M. ether**. Fr., *ether mucique*. Ethyl mucate; a substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by heating mucic acid with sulphuric acid and alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MUCIFIC**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *mucificus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*, and *facere*, to make). Producing or secreting mucus. [a, 48.]

**MUCIFLUUS** (Lat.), adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>s(muk)-i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>(lu<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Attended with a mucus-like discharge.

**MUCIFLUXUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mu<sup>2</sup>s(muk)-i<sup>2</sup>-flu<sup>2</sup>x(fl<sup>2</sup>x)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -flu<sup>2</sup>x/us. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *fluere*, to flow. See **BLENNORRAGIA** (1st def.).

**MUCIGEN**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>j-e<sup>2</sup>n. From *mucus* (q. v.), and γεννᾶν, to engender. The mucin-producing substance in a muciparous cell. [C.]

**MUCIGENOUS**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>j-e<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Mucus-forming. [Mills (J).]

**MUCILAGE**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>j. Lat., *mucilago* (1st def.) (from *mucere*, to be moldy, *mucago* (1st def.) (from *mucus*, *mucus*). Fr., *m.* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Schleim* (1st def.). 1. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of a gum or of vegetable principles containing gums. [B.] 2. Of the Fr. Ph., see *Mucilago AMYL*. 3. See *Vegetable m.*—**Huile de m's** (Fr.). See *OLEUM mucilaginum*.—**M. arabique** (Fr.). See *Mucilago ACACIE*.—**M. mercuriel** (Fr.). See *ÆTHIOPS gummosus*.—**M.-plaster**. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**Vegetable m.** Ger., *pflanzlicher Schleim*. Of Berzelius and others, a concrete exudation analogous in origin and structure to a gum, but distinguished from the latter by its property of swelling up in water into a glutinous mass without dissolving; also the active principle of such an exudation which possesses the same property. M. occurs in numerous plants, notably in various orchids, and in marsh-mallow, quince-seeds, flaxseed, Iceland moss, cerasin, Bassora gum, and bassorin. [B, 4, 5, 75.]

**MUCILAGINOUS**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>j-i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *mucilaginosus* (from *mucilago*, musty juice, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *mucilagineux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Having the consistence of, containing, or yielding mucilage. [a, 35.]

**MUCILAGO** [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>s(muk)-i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/go. Gen., -ag'inis. See **MUCI AGE** (1st def.).—**Emplastrum de mucilaginis**. See *Emplastrum de RENO græco*.—**Emplastrum e mucilaginis**. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**M. articulatorum**. See **SYNOVA**.—**M. mercurialis** Plenki. See *ÆTHIOPS gummosus*.—**M. oleosa**. See *LOOCH album* (2d def.).

**MUCIN**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Fr., *mucine*. Ger., *M.*, *Schleimstoff*. A yellowish-white tenacious material which forms an important part of the cement-substance of connective tissue, and is secreted largely by the epithelial cells lining mucous membranes. It is decomposed on boiling, forming leucine and tyrosine. Mucin obtained from bile contains, according to Landwehr ["Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chemie," v. p. 371], 53.09 per cent. of carbon, 7.6 per cent. of hydrogen, 13.8 per cent. of nitrogen, 1.1 per cent. of sulphur, and 24.41 per cent. of oxygen. [K.]—**M'hülle** (Ger.). Of Giacomini, a soft, mucous layer that surrounds the yolk of the frog's egg, found by him to consist of pure m. ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chemie," vii, p. 40; "Contrib. f. Gynäk.," March 17, 1883, p. 174.]

**MUCINOGEN**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>n-o'-je<sup>2</sup>n. From *mucus* (q. v.), and γεννᾶν, to engender. A principle from which mucin is formed. [T. W. Mills (A, 473).]

**MUCINURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)-si<sup>2</sup>n(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. A state characterized by mucin in the urine. The latter is usually greenish and clouded, and there is a dirty white, viscid, ropy deposit. The mucin may come from the bladder, prostate, or vagina; it is not coagulated by boiling, but is precipitated by alcohol. [a, 34.]

**MUCIPAROUS**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *parere*, to beget. Producing or secreting mucus.

**MUCITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>s(muk)-i<sup>2</sup>(e)(ti<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>s (-idis). See **BLENNOPHLOGOSIS**.

**MUCIVOROUS**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>v-o<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *mucivore*. Feeding on mucus or gum (said of insects). [a, 48.]

**MÜCKE** (Ger.), n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>. A gnat.—**M'ngift**. Arsenic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'ngreifen**. See **CARPHOLOGY**.—**M'nsehen**. See **MYODESOPSIA**.—**Spanische M.** See **CANTHARIS vesicatoria**.

**MÜCKENKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>n-kra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Grosses m.** The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MUCOBROMIC ACID**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k-o-brom'ik. Fr., *acide mucobromique*. Ger., *Mucobromsäure*. A crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained by acting on pyromucic acid with bromine. [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MUCO-CARNEOUS**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o-ka<sup>2</sup>rn'e<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *mucocarnosus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*, and *caro*, flesh). An old term for myxosarcomatous. [A, 42.]

**MUCOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>k(muk)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., mu<sup>2</sup>k'o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and κυσλή, a tumor. Fr., *mucocèle*. It., m. 1. A tumor consisting largely of mucus. [L, 44, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See **DACRYOCYSTITIS catarrhalis**.

**MUCOCHLORIC ACID**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k-o-klor'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide mucochlorique*. A substance, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained by the action of chlorine on pyromucic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MUCODERM**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o-du<sup>2</sup>rm. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *mucoderme*. See **CORIUM** (2d def.).

**MUCOID**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o'id. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and εἶδος, resemblance. Gr., μυξώδης. Fr., *myxéus*. Ger., *schleimartig*. Resembling mucus.

**MUCOL** (Fr.), n. Mu<sup>2</sup>-kol. A mucilage considered as an excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MUCOLITE** (Fr.), n. Mu<sup>2</sup>-ko-le<sup>2</sup>t. A medicinal mucilage. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MUCOLITIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>-ko-le<sup>2</sup>-tek. Of medicines, having mucilage for an excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MUCONIC ACID**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide muconique*. Ger., *Muconsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, derived from mucic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MUCO-PURULENT**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o-pu<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>l'nt. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *purulentus*, festering. Partaking of the characters of both mucus and pus.

**MUCO-PUS**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o-pu<sup>2</sup>s'. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *pus*, pus. Mucus having the appearance of pus from the presence of leucocytes and particles of necrosed mucous membrane. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 46).]

**MUCOR** (Lat.), n. m. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)/ko<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or'is. From *mucere*, to be moldy. Fr., *m.*, *moisissure*. Ger., *Schimmel*. The typical genus of the mucorineous molds. The *Mucoraceae* of Lindley are an order of the *Fungales*, corresponding to the *Mucorini*. The *Mucoreae* (Fr., *mucorées*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Tectigrania*, consisting of *Ascophora*, *Eurotium*, etc.; of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Mucedineae*, consisting of *M.* and other genera distinguished by the transparent, fugacious filaments, swollen at their ends into a membranous vesicle inclosing the sporules. The *Mucorei* of Fries are a tribe of the *Mucorini*. The *Mucorees* of Nees, the *Mucorideae* of Gray, the *Mucorineae* (Fr., *mucorinées*; Ger., *Kopfschimmel*) of Schulz, the *Mucorineae* of Fries are the *Mucorini*, which are a suborder of the *Phycomycetes* (suborder *Zygomycetes* [Vines]), distinguished especially by the mode in which in many species the sexual reproduction is effected, namely, by means of the conjugation of two apparently similar sexual cells, which unite and form a zygospore. The *Mucorini* are found on excrement, decaying substances, etc., but are not known to be the cause of any important disease in plants or animals. The *Mucoroidae* of Corda and the *Mucoridei* of Fries are essentially the same as the *Mucorini*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See **MUCUS**.—**M. corymbifer**. A species obtained from wheat-bread kept at the body temperature, and also found in the auditory meatus. The mycelium is grayish-white. According to Flügge, it is pathogenic. The spores, injected into the blood of rabbits, produce death. [B, 238 (a, 35).]—**M. fusiger**. A species with elongated spindle-shaped spores and brownish threads, occurring on decaying agarics. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. mucedo**. A species containing trehalose, found on horse-dung, rotten fruits, etc. The hyphae branch profusely through the substratum, deriving nourishment from it. Apples and pears are rendered bitter and unfit to eat by this fungus if the surface or the skin of the fruit is broken. [B, 19, 291 (a, 35).]—**M. narium**. The mucous secretion of the nostrils. [a, 48.]—**M. phycomyces**. Grease-mold; a species with dark-green shining threads, formerly referred to the *Algae*; found in tallow stores, where it covers the wall with a filamentous web, and attacks the grease in casks, destroying fatty matter. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. racemosus**. Ger., *Kugelfung*. A species found on beer-yeast. [L, 87 (a, 46).]—**M. rhizopodiformis**. The *Rhizopus Cohnii*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. stolonifer**. The *Rhizopus nigricans*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris**. See **M. mucedo**.

**MUCORIFEROUS**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>f-e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *mucoriferus* (from *mucor*, mold, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mucorifère*. Ger., *schimmeltragend*. Bearing mold or a mold-like covering. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**MUCORIN**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *M.* An albuminoid substance discovered by Van Tieghem in many species of the *Mucorini*. [B, 54.]

**MUCOSA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>k(muk)-os'a<sup>2</sup>. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Fr., *mucueuse*. Ger., *Mukosa*. 1. See **MUCOUS MEMBRANE**. 2. See **CORIUM** (2d def.).

**MUCOSE**, adj. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o<sup>2</sup>s. See **MUCOUS**.

**MUCOSIN**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k'o-si<sup>2</sup>n. The special sort of mucin supposed to be present in the uterine, nasal, and bronchitic mucus, and to give them their viscosity. It swells in water, is precipitated by alcohol, and, dried at 110° C., forms a tenacious mass, analogous to gelatin. [B, 38, 93, 125 (a, 14).]

**MUCOSITY**, n. Mu<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>. From *mucosus*, *mucous*. Fr., *mucosité*. Ger., *Schleim*. A mucus-like fluid, especially a fluid



formed on the surface of a mucous membrane, consisting mainly of mucus. [L, 56, 87 (a, 46).]

**MUCOSO-SACCHARINE**, n.  $Mu^2k-os'o-sa^2k'a^2r-en$ . From *mucosus*, mucous, and *saccharon*, a kind of sugar. Fr., *m.-s.*, *mucoso-sucre*. Uncrystallizable sugar. [L, 41, 105, 180 (a, 43).]

**MUCOUS**, adj.  $Mu^2k'u^3s$ . Lat., *mucosus* (from *mucus*, mucus). Fr., *muqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. 1. Having the qualities of, consisting of, or containing mucus. 2. Covered with a slimy secretion or with matter which becomes slimy with water. 3. Mucilaginous. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 4. Secreting mucus. [B.]

**MUCRO** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mu^2(mu)kro$ . Gen., *-ron'is*. Fr., *mucron*. Ger., *Stachelspitze*. A short point abruptly terminating an organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**M. baseos cartilagineus arytanoides**. The rounded external angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**M. cordis**. The apex of the heart. [L.]—**M. sterni**. The body of the sternum. [L, 332.]

**MUCRONATE, MUCRONATED**, adj's.  $Mu^2k-ro^2n-at$ , *-at-e'd*. Lat., *mucronatus* (from *mucro*, a sharp point). Fr., *mucroné*. Ger., *weichspitzig, borstenstachelig, stachelspitzig*. Spine-tipped; furnished with a mucro. [a, 35.]

**MUCRONATO-SERRATE**, adj.  $Mu^2k-ro^2n-a'to-se^2r'rat$ . Of a leaf, having mucronate serratures. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MUCRONIFOLIATE**, adj.  $Mu^2k-ro^2n-i^2-fol'i^2-at$ . Lat., *mucronifolius* (from *mucro*, a sharp point, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *mucronifolié*. Having mucronate leaves. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MUCRONIFORM**, adj.  $Mu^2k-ro^2n-i^2-f'o^2rm$ . Lat., *mucroniformis* (from *mucro*, a sharp point, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mucroniforme*. Having the shape of a mucro. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MUCRONULATE**, adj.  $Mu^2k-ro^2n-u^2l-at$ . Lat., *mucronulatus*. Fr., *mucronulé*. Minutely mucronate, provided with a mucronulus. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MUCRONULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mu^2k(mu)k-ro^2n(ron)u^2l(u^4l)-u^2s$  (u<sup>4</sup>s). Dim. of *mucro*, a sharp point. Ger., *Weichspitzchen, Stachelspitzchen*. A small mucro. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**MUCULENT**, adj.  $Mu^2k'u^2l-e^2nt$ . Abounding in mucus. [a, 48.]

**MUCUNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^2(mu)-ku^2(ku)'na^2$ . Ger., *Juckbohne* (1st def.). 1. A genus of leguminous plants of the *Phaseoleae*, having the seed-pods covered with stinging hairs. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *M. pruriens*.—**M. albida**. A white-flowered variety of *Canavalia ensiformis*. [B, 214.]—**M. altissima**. A species the stinging hairs of which are used like those of *M. urens*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. capitata**. A species 8 seeds of which are taken as the standard for the Indian weight "massa." ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 46).]—**M. gigantea**. The *kakavalli* of the Malays; a species with legumes armed with stiff stinging hairs and deeply furrowed along the sutures. The bark, pulverized and combined with ginger, etc., is recommended as an application in rheumatism. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. inflexa**. A



MUCUNA PRURIENS. [A, 327.]

species indigenous to Peru and Colombia. The stinging hairs of the pods have the same properties and uses as those of *M. urens*, and the seeds are used like those of *M. mitis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. mitis**. Sp., *garbanzo de filipinas*. A species indigenous to Peru and Colombia, where the pulverized seeds are applied to insect stings. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. monosperma**. Negro bean; a species having edible seeds. The pod-hairs are like those of *M. pruriens*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. nivea**. A species cultivated in the East Indies for its fleshy and edible pods, and also found in the West Indies. The seed is applied to scorpion stings, and is said to absorb the poison. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**M. pruriens**, *M. prurita*. Fr., *pois punitiveux* (ou *vetus*, ou *à gratter*, ou *à démanger*). Ger., *ächte Juckbohne, juckende Fasel, Kratzbohne, Kuckkrätze*. Sp., *ojo de venado* [Mex. Ph.]. Hind., *kivanch*. Hairy kidney-bean, cowhage, cow-itch; a species common throughout the tropics. The hairs, or spicula, of the pods (Lat., *m.* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) are a powerful anthelmintic, acting mechanically by penetrating the worms. In the East Indies the root is used in cholera, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. It is also made into an ointment for leprosy. A vinous infusion of the pods is employed in dropsy. The leaves are

applied to ulcers, and the beans, which, when young and tender, are eaten cooked, are considered aphrodisiac. *M. prurita* is by some considered distinct from *M. pruriens*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. urens**. Ger., *brennende Juckbohne*. Cowhage, cow-itch, horse-eye (or ox-eye) bean; a shrub found in the West Indies and South America. The pod-hairs have the properties and uses of those of *M. pruriens*. In the West Indies the seeds are employed in dysuria. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**MUCURA**, n. In Brazil, the *Petiveria alliacea*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M.-ca-ha**. A species of *Petiveria* used as an ingredient of cure-rare. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MUCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mu^2k(mu)k'u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *mungere*, to blow the nose. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Schleim*. The clear viscid secretion that lubricates the mucous membranes, consisting of a limpid liquid containing suspended epithelial cells, a few leucocytes, and granular debris. Chemically it consists of water containing mucin (which gives it its viscosity) and a small amount of salts. [B.]—**M. articulorum**. Ger., *Gelenkschleim*. See SYNOVIA.—**M. carphodes**. Stringy m. [a, 34.]—**M. malpighianus**, *M. Malpighii*. See RETE MUCOSUM.—**Vegetable m.** Tragacanthin. [B, 118.]

**MUDARIN**, n.  $Mu^2d'a^2r-i^2n$ . Fr., *mudarine*. A principle extracted from the root-bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; a powerful emetic. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MUE** (Fr.), n.  $Mu^2$ . 1. Moulting. 2. The change of voice at puberty. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MUFFLE**, n.  $Mu^2f'l$ . 1. A furnace containing compartments outside of the fire in which cupellation is performed. 2. The portion of the nose of ruminants that is free from hair. [L.]

**MUFLIER** (Fr.), n.  $Mu^2fle-a$ . The genus *Antirrhinum*, especially *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**MUGGETT**, n.  $Mu^2g'e^2t$ . See *ASPERULA odorata* and *CONVALLARIA maialis*.

**MUGUET** (Fr.), n.  $Mu^2ga$ . 1. The genus *Convallaria*; of the Fr. Cod., *Convallaria maialis*. [B.] 2. See APHTHE.—**Alcoolat de m.**, *Esprit de m.* See *Spiritus LILIORUM convallium*.—**Extrait de m. (aqueux)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *extractum convallariae maialis (aqua paratum)* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of freshly dried stems and flowers of *Convallaria maialis* and 1 part each of its leaves and root with 80 parts of boiling water, straining, repeating the process with the residue, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in cold water, filtering, and evaporating to a stiff extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de m. (avec le suc)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing 3 parts of the fresh stems and flowers and 1 part each of the leaves and root of *Convallaria maialis*, squeezing out the juice, heating, straining, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating to a stiff extract. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**M. buccal**. See APHTHE.—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *Convallaria maialis* powdered in a covered iron mortar and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Vinaigre de m.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the flowers of *Convallaria maialis* with 8 parts of distilled vinegar, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MUGWORT**, n.  $Mu^2g'wu^2r$ . See *ARTEMISIA vulgaris*.

**MUH-HIANG** (Chin.), n. A drug obtained from the root of *Haploxis auricula*; it is applied to ulcers, and used as a vermifuge and antirheumatic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 46).]

**MÜHLDOERF** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^2l'do^2rf$ . A place in Upper Bavaria where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 135 (a, 46).]

**MULA** (Sp.), n.  $Mu^2la^2$ . A place in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there are warm gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MULÆ**.  $Mu^2(mu)'le(la^2e^2)$ . Of old writers, pustules caused either by heat or by cold. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MULBERRY**, n.  $Mu^2l'be^2r-ri^2$ . Any species (or its fruit) of the genus *Morus*, especially *M. nigra*. For the *m.-body*, or *m.-mass*, see under MORULA. [a, 35.]—**Black m.**, **Common m.** See *Morus nigra*.—**Dye's m.** See *MORINDA tinctoria*.—**Indian m.** 1. See *Morus indica*. 2. See *MORINDA citrifolia*.—**M.-juice**. See *MORI succus*.—**Paper m.** See *BROUSSONETIA papyrifera*.—**Red (-fruited) m.** See *Morus rubra*.—**Syrup of mulberries**. See *Syrupus MORI*.—**White m.** See *Morus alba*.

**MULGEDIUM** (Lat.), n.  $Mu^2l(mu^4l)-je(ga)'di^2-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *mulgere*, to milk. Wild lettuce; a genus of composite plants, having a milky juice, separated from *Sonchus*, and by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Lactuca*. The *Mulgediæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Hieraciceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acuminatum**. Blue lettuce; a smooth plant growing in thickets from New York to the Mississippi and in the Southern United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 46); B, 34 (a, 35).]—**M. alpinum**. The *Sonchus alpinus*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Lactuca*. [B, 42, 214 (a, 35).]—**M. floridanum**, *M. lyratum*. See *Sonchus floridanus*.—**M. Plumieri**. The *Sonchus Plumieri*; by De Candolle made distinct from the *M. alpinum*. [B, 214, 311 (a, 35).]

**MULIEBRIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mu^2l(mu^4l)-i^2(je^2b-ri^2s)$ . From *mulier*, a woman. Fr., *female*. Ger., *weiblich*. Pertaining to a woman; as a n., in the n. pl., *muliebris*; (1) the female genitals; (2) the menses. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MULIEBRITY**, n.  $Mu^2l'i^2e^2b-ri^2-ti^2$ . Womanhood; the period of puberty in a woman. [a, 48.]

**MU-LIEN** (Chin.), n. A Chinese bitter tonic referred by Smith to a species of *Justicia*; by others identified with *hucangien* (coptis-root). [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]



**MULL**, n. *Mu*<sup>1</sup>. From Hind., *mal-mal*. Ger. *M*. A thin, soft kind of muslin, used in medicine for surgical dressings. [G; a, 48.] —**Plasterm'** (Ger.). A muslin plaster. [G.] —**Salbenm'** (Ger.). A salve prepared for use by being spread on m. or thin muslin. [G.] —**Salbenm'verband** (Ger.). Salbenmull (*q. v.*) rolled like a bandage. —**Salicylsäureplasterm'** (Ger.). Thin muslin spread with a salicylic plaster. [G.] —**Zinkoxyd-Theerplasterm'** (Ger.). Thin muslin spread with plaster composed of equal parts of zinc and tar. [G.]

**MULLE** (Fr.). n. *Mu*<sup>1</sup>. 1. See **MULLUS**. 2. Madder of inferior quality. 3. An old term for the abomasum. [B, 46, 88 (a, 46), 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**MULDED**, adj. *Mu*<sup>1</sup>ld. A corruption of the O. E. noun *molde*, mold—*molde-ale* being a funeral banquet. Heated (occasionally also sweetened and spiced) for drinking. [a, 48.]

**MULEIN**, n. *Mu*<sup>1</sup>li<sup>2</sup>n. The genus *Verbascum*, especially the *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).] —**Black-rooted m.** The *Verbascum nigrum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).] —**Common m.** See *Verbascum thapsus*. —**Compound decoction of great n.** See *Decoctio verbasco anodynum*. —**Great (woolly) m.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 185 (a, 35).] —**Moth m.** The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 275 (a, 35).] —**M. flowers.** Lat., *flores verbasco* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fleurs de bouillon-blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wollblumen*. The flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*. [a, 35.]

**MÜLLERIAN**, adj. *Mu*<sup>1</sup>e<sup>r</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n. Investigated by or named from a person named Müller. [a, 48.]

**MULLUS** (Lat.). n. *Mu*<sup>1</sup>(*mu*<sup>4</sup>)l<sup>u</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *mulle*. Ger., *Seebarbe*, *Meerbarbe*. A genus of acanthopterous fishes of the family *Mulloidei*. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MULOMEDICINA** (Lat.). n. f. *Mu*<sup>2</sup>(mul)-o(<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-si(ke)-na<sup>2</sup>. From *mulus*, a mule, and *medicina*, medicine. Veterinary medicine. [a, 48.]

**MULSUM** (Lat.). n. n. *Mu*<sup>2</sup>ls(*mu*<sup>4</sup>ls)u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *mulcere*, to soothe. Fr., *m*. See **HYDROMEL** (1st def.) and **MEAD**.

**MULTANGULAR**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>ul-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *multangulus* (from *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle). Fr., *multangulaire*. Ger., *vieleckig*. Many-angled. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**MULTANGULUM** (Lat.). n. n. of adj. *multangulus* (*os* understood). *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt(*mu*<sup>4</sup>lt)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/g<sup>2</sup>ul<sup>2</sup>(g<sup>2</sup>ul)-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). A multangular bone. [L.] —**M. majus**. See **TRAPEZIUM**. —**M. minus**. See **TRAPEZOID BONE**.

**MULTARTICULATE, MULTI-ARTICULATE**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-a<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>kl<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>l-at, *mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>kl<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>l-at. From *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint. Fr., *multiarticulé*. Ger., *vieliglenig*. Provided with many articulations. [B, 100 (a, 35).]

**MULTIBULBOSE, MULTIBULBOUS**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-bu<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-bos, -bu<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multibulbosus* (from *multus*, many, and *bulbus*, a bulb). Fr., *multibulbeux*. Ger., *vielzweibelig*. Having numerous bulbs. [a, 35.]

**MULTICAPSULAR**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>su<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *multicapsularis* (from *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a small box). Fr., *multicapsulaire*. Ger., *vieltäpelig*. Of a fruit, composed (or apparently composed) of numerous capsules. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTICAULINE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *multicaulus* (from *multus*, many, and *caulis*, the stalk of a plant). Fr., *multicaule*. Ger., *vieltängelig*. Having many stems. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTICELLULAR**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *multus*, many, and *cellula*, a cellule. 1. Composed of many cells (said of the higher in contradistinction to the lower or unicellular organisms). [B, 77, 291 (a, 35); G. Pim., "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," Apr., 1885, p. 420.] 2. See **MULTILOCCULAR** and cf. **PLURICELLULAR**.

**MULTICEPITAL**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *multiceps* (from *multus*, many, and *caput*, the head). Ger., *vieltöpfig*. Many-headed, having many shoots or stems from the crown of one root. [Gray (a, 35).]

**MULTICOCCOUS**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multicoccus* (from *multus*, many, and *κόκκος*, a kernel). Fr., *multicoque*. Ger., *vieltknotig*. Of a lobed or partite fruit (schizocarp), composed of numerous cocci. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTICOSTATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-at. Lat., *multicostatus* (from *multus*, many, and *costa*, a rib). Ger., *vieltrippig*. Many-ribbed; of a leaf, having several large veins (in place of a single midrib) diverging from the point of junction of petiole and blade. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**MULTIDIGITATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>at. Lat., *multidigitatus* (from *multus*, many, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *multidigité*. Ger., *vieltgefigert*. Of a leaf, palmate with the leaflets numerous. [a, 35.]

**MULTIDIGITATO-PINNATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>at<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-at. Lat., *multidigitato-pinnatus*. Fr., *multidigité-pinné*. Of a digitipinnate leaf, having numerous divisions at the top of the common petiole. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTIEMBRYONATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>bri<sup>2</sup>-o-nat. Lat., *multiembryonatus* (from *multus*, many, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo). Fr., *multiembryonné*. Ger., *vielkeimhaltig*. Having several embryos. [a, 35.] See **POLYEMBRYONY**.

**MULTIFARIOUS**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multifarius* (from *multus*, many). Fr., *multifarié*. Ger., *vieltreihig*. Having many varieties; of great diversity; in botany, multiserial. [L, 41 (a, 43); a, 35.]

**MULTIFEROUS**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-fe<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multiferus* (from *multus*, many, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *multifère*. Ger., *vielttrachtig*. Producing fruit several times in one season. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**MULTIFID, MULTIFIDOUS**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>d, -*mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-

i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multifidus* (from *multus*, many, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *multifide*. Ger., *vieltspaltig*. Many-parted; in botany, cut into many lobes or segments. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**MULTIFIDUS** (Lat.), adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt(*mu*<sup>4</sup>lt)-i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Multifid; as a n., a multifid muscle. [L.] —**M. spinæ**. Fr., *multifide du rachis*. Ger., *M. (oder vielfacher Muskel) des Rückgrats, vieltheiliger (oder vielgespaltener) Rückgratsmuskel*. A large muscular mass made up of a number of fasciculi deeply seated in the back, extending between the sacrum and the axis, lying on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae. It arises from the posterior surface of the sacrum as low as the fourth sacral foramen, from the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, from the posterior sacro-iliac ligaments and the aponeurosis of the erector spinæ, from the articular processes of the lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae. Each fasciculus is inserted into the lamina and spinous process of the vertebra above it, the most superficial going to the third or fourth above, the deeper to the second or third above, and the deepest to the next above. It assists in maintaining the erect attitude of the body and rotating the spine. [L, 31, 142, 172.]

**MULTIFLOROUS**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-flo<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multiflorus* (from *multus*, many, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *multiflore*. Ger., *vielblüthig, reichblüthig*. Many-flowered, composed of or carrying numerous flowers (said of the stem or branch of a plant, of the flower-stalk, calathidium, scape, glume, involucre, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**MULTIFOLIATE, MULTIFOLIATED**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>-at, -at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *multifolius, multifolius* (from *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *multifolié*. Ger., *vielblättrig, reichblättrig*. 1. Covered by or carrying many leaves. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. Divided into many leaf-like segments (said by Beatty of the carunculae myrtiformes). [A, 76.]

**MULTIFORM**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *multiformis* (from *multus*, many, and *forma*, form). Fr., *multiforme*. Ger., *vieltgestaltig*. See **POLYMORPHOUS**.

**MULTIGRAVIDA** (Lat.). n. f. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt(*mu*<sup>4</sup>lt)-i<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>(gra<sup>3</sup>)/vi<sup>2</sup>d-(wi<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *multus*, many, and *gravidus*, pregnant. A female pregnant for more than the first time.

**MULTIJUGATE, MULTIJUGOUS**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>ug<sup>2</sup>-at, -u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multijugatus, multijugus* (from *multus*, many, and *jugare*, to bind). Fr., *multijugué*. Ger., *vielpaarig*. Bearing many pairs (juga) of leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**MULTILATERAL**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>l. From *multus*, many, and *latus*, a side. Fr., *multilatère*. Ger., *vielseitig*. Many-sided.

**MULTILOBATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-lob<sup>2</sup>-at. Lat., *multilobatus* (from *multus*, many, and *lobus*, a lobe). Fr., *multilobé*. Ger., *vieltlappig*. Divided into many lobes. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTILOCCULAR**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>ck<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *multilocularis* (from *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a little place). Fr., *multiloculaire*. Ger., *vieltfächerig*. Divided into many chambers; of the ovary or fruit of a plant, divided into several or many cells or loculi. The *Multiloculares* are a division of dicotyledons so characterized. [B, 1, 77, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35); B, 28 (a, 27).]

**MULTINERVATE, MULTINERVOUS**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>3</sup>rv<sup>2</sup>-at, -u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multinervatus, multinervis, multinervus* (from *multus*, many, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multinervé*. Ger., *vieltnervig*. See **MULTICOSTATE**.

**MULTINERVULATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>3</sup>rv<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>-lat. Lat., *multinervulatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multinervulé*. Of Mirbel, having an indefinite number of nervules (said of the placenta). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTINODATE, MULTINODOUS**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-nod<sup>2</sup>-at, -u<sup>3</sup>s. From *multus*, many, and *nodus*, a knot. Fr., *multinoureux*. Having many knots or nodes.

**MULTINUCLEAR**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>3</sup>kle<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *multinucleatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nucleus*, a kernel). Fr., *multinucléé*. Ger., *multinucleär, vielkernig, mehrkernig*. Of a cell, containing several nuclei.

**MULTINUCLEOLATE, MULTINUCLEOLATED**, adj's. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>3</sup>kle<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-lat, -lat-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *multinucleolatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nucleolus*, a little kernel). Fr., *multinucléolé*. Ger., *multinucleolär, vielkernig*. Of a cell or nucleus, containing many nucleoli. [J.]

**MULTI-OVULATE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-ov<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>-lat. Lat., *multiovulatus* (from *multus*, many, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *multiovéulé*. Ger., *vielt Eierig*. Containing (in each cell of the ovary of a flower or on the placenta) numerous ovules. The *Multiovulate aquatics* and *Multiovulate terrestres* of Bentham and Hooker are their second and third series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons. [B, 1, 42, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**MULTIPARA** (Lat.). n. f. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt(*mu*<sup>4</sup>lt)-i<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *multus*, many, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *multipare*. It., *pluripara*. Sp., *multipara*. A female who has undergone parturition more than once.

**MULTIPARIENT**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt. Bringing forth a plurality of young at a birth. [A, 45.]

**MULTIPARITY**, n. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *multiparité*. The state of being multiparous.

**MULTIPAROUS**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *multiparus*. Fr., *multipare*. 1. Having gone through with gestation more than once. 2. See **MULTIPARIENT**. 3. Of Bravais, having three or more lateral axes (said of a cyme). [Gray (a, 35).] Cf. **PLEIOCHASMIUM**.

**MULTIPARTITE**, adj. *Mu*<sup>3</sup>lt-i<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>rt<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>(it). Lat., *multipartitus* (from *multus*, many, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *m. multi-parti*. Ger., *vielttheilig*. Of leaves, having numerous divisions extending nearly to the midrib or base. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]



**MULTEPEDE**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}ped$ . Lat., *multipes* (from *multus*, many, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *multipède*. Ger., *vielfüssig*. Having many feet or foot-like appendages. The *Multipedæ* are the *Milpepedæ*. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

**MULTIPETALOUS**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}pe^{2}t^{1/2}a^{1/2}u^{2}s$ . See POLYPETALOUS.

**MULTIPLINERVATE**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}pli^{2}nu^{2}rv^{1}at$ . Lat., *multiplinervatus* (from *multipler*, manifold, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multiplinervé*. Ger., *vielspannadrig*. Having the ribs or veins multiplied (said of leaves in which the midrib is divided at the base into numerous lateral veins). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**MULTIPOLAR**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}p^{2}o^{1/2}a^{2}r$ . Lat., *multipolaris* (from *multus*, many, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *multipolaire*. Of a cell, especially a nerve-cell, having more than two processes extending from it. [J.].

**MULTISECT**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}se^{2}kt$ . Lat., *multisectus* (from *multus*, many, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *multiséqué*. Ger., *vielschnitten*. Divided into numerous segments (said of insects).

**MULTISEPTATE**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}se^{2}pt^{1}at$ . Lat., *multiseptatus* (from *multus*, many, and *sepire*, to fence in). Ger., *vielkammerig*. Having numerous partitions, multilocular. [B, 19, 61 (a, 35).]

**MULTISERIAL**, **MULTISERIAL**, adj's.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}se^{2}ri^{2}a^{1/2}l$ . -at. Lat., *multiserialis*, *multiserialis* (from *multus*, many, and *series*, a row). Fr., *multisérié*. Ger., *vieltreihig*. Arranged in many rows. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MULTISILIQUEOUS**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}si^{2}l^{1/2}kwu^{2}s$ . Lat., *multisiliquosus* (from *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod). Fr., *multisiliquueux*. Ger., *vieltüsig*, *vielschotig*. Having many pods or seed-vessels. The *Multisiliquosæ* and *Multisiliquæ* (Fr., *Multisiliquosæ*) are the *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

**MULTIVALENT**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}v^{2}a^{1/2}e^{2}nt$ . From *multus*, many, and *valere*, to be worth. Also, improperly, written *polyvalent*. Capable of combining with more than two atoms of a univalent element or radicle. [B.].

**MULTIVALVATE**, **MULTIVALVE**, **MULTIVALVULAR**, adj's.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}v^{2}a^{1/2}v^{1}at$ ,  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}v^{2}a^{1/2}v$ ,  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}v^{2}a^{1/2}v^{1}u^{2}l^{1/2}a^{2}r$ . Lat., *multivalvis*, *multivalvularis* (from *multus*, many, and *valva* (q. v.)). Fr., *multivalve*. Ger., *vielklappig*. 1. Of a capsule, having numerous valves. 2. Of shells, composed of many pieces. [B, 1, 77 (a, 35); B, 28 (a, 27).]

**MULTOCULAR**, adj.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}o^{2}k^{1/2}u^{2}ja^{2}r$ . From *multus*, many, and *oculus*, an eye. Ger., *vieltüdig*. Having numerous eyes.

**MULTUNGULATE**, **MULTUNGULOUS**, adj's.  $Mu^{3}lt^{1/2}u^{2}n^{2}g^{1/2}u^{2}l^{1/2}at$ , -u's. Lat., *multungulus* (from *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof). Fr., *multongulé*. Ger., *vieltüfig*. Having more than two hoofs, or a hoof divided into more than two parts. The *Multungula* (Fr., *multongulæ*) are a division of the perissodactyl ungulates, in which each foot has more than a single hoof. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**MUMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^{2}(mu)^{1}mi^{2}a^{2}$ . 1. See MUMMY. 2. See BITUMEN.—M. de medullis. See AXUNGIA de m.—M. græcorum. Asphalt. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—M. medullæ. See AXUNGIA de m.—M. mineralis. Fr., *munie minérale*. Asphalt. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—M. mineralis Poterii. Lead amalgam. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—M. transmarina. Of Van Helmont, manna. [B, 88 (a, 46).]

**MUMMIFICATION**, n.  $Mu^{2}m^{1/2}fi^{2}ka^{1/2}shu^{2}n$ . Lat., *mumification* (from *mumia*, a mummy, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *mumification*. Ger., *Mummifikation*. 1. The act of mummifying. 2. The state of being mummified. 3. The drying of the parts in dry gangrene. [E.].—M. of the fœtus. Fr., *mumification du fœtus*. Ger., *Mummifikation der Frucht*. A condition in which the fœtus, having dried from innutrition, becomes soft, reduced in size, and sometimes flattened from compression, and loses its subcutaneous cellular tissue. Cf. *Fœtus compressus*.

**MUMMY**, n.  $Mu^{2}m^{1/2}i^{2}$ . Fr., *momie*. Ger., *Mumie*. It., *mumia*. Sp., *momia*. A corpse preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction; especially one embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. [L, 30, 37, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

**MUMPS, n.  $Mu^{2}mps$ . Lat., *parotiditis*, *parotitis*. Fr., *oreillon*. Ger., *M. Ziegenpeter*, *Ohrendrüsenschwell*. An infectious and contagious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland, initiated by fever and by pain just below the ear. The swelling of the gland usually decreases in from seven to ten days, and occasionally there is metastasis to the testicle, the ovary, or the mamma, with atrophy of the affected organ sometimes following. [a, 34].—M. of the lacrymal glands. Non-suppurative, acute dacryoadenitis occurring in scrofulous subjects. [a, 34].]**

**MUND** (Ger.), n. Mund. See MOUTH.—**Aeusserer Mutterm'**. See *Os uteri externum*.—**Gebärmutterm'**. See *Os uteri*.—**Innerer Mutterm'**. See *Os uteri internum*.—**Keimm'**. See MICROPYLE.—**M'faul**. 1. See APHTHOUS. 2. See TONGUE-TIE.—**M'fülle**. See BUCCAL DIPHThERIA and STOMACHACE.—**M'flüssigkeit**. The oral fluid; mixed saliva. [K, 16].—**M'geschwür**. See STOMATELITIS.—**M'närbehen**. See MICROPYLE.—**M'holz**. See LIGSTRUM VULGARE.—**M'klemme**. See TRISMUS.—**M'krampf**. See RISUS SARDONICUS.—**M'krankheit**. See STOMACHACE.—**M'krebs**. See STOMACHACE GANGRENOUS.—**M'müßlein**. The muscles of the mouth. [L, 80].—**M'öffner**. See CATAGLOSSUM, GAG, and STOMATOSCOPE.—**M'säften**. See LINCTUS.—**M'soor**. See APHTHE.—**M'sperre**. See TRISMUS.—**M'sperrer**. See GAG.—**M'verdauung**. See ORAL DIGESTION.—**M'wasser**. A gargle.—**M'zehrung**. See APHTHE.—**Mutterm'**. See *Os uteri*.—**Urm'**. See BLASTOPORE.

**MUNDIFICANT**, **MUNDIFICATIVE**, adj's.  $Mu^{2}nd^{1/2}f^{1/2}i^{2}$ . K't.  $i^{2}k^{1/2}a^{2}t^{1/2}v$ . Lat., *mundificans*, *mundificatus* (from *mundicare*, to make clean). Fr., *mundificatif*. Detergent.

**MUNDUBI** (Port.), n. In Brazil, the *Arachis hypogæa*, or its fruit. [B, 18, 92, 121 (a, 14, 35).]

**MÜNDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^{2}nd^{1/2}un^{2}$ . See OS, OSTIOLUM, and STOMA.—**Gebärmutterm'**. See *Os uteri*.—**M'sbesatz**. See PERISTOME.—**M'slos**. See ASTOMOUS.—**Urethralm'**. The meatus urinarius.—**M. des Aqueducus Sylvii**. See ANUS (3d def.).

**MUNGOS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^{2}n^{2}(mu^{2}n^{2})^{2}go^{2}s$ . Of Adanson, the genus *Mitreola*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Lignum m.** The root of *Strychnos colubrina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radix m.** The root of *Ophiorrhiza m.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MUNIMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mu^{2}(mu)^{1}ni^{2}me^{2}nt^{1/2}u^{2}m(u^{2}m)$ . From *munire*, to fortify. A fortification or bulwark. [a, 48].—**M. castitatis**. See HYMEN (2d def.).

**MUNJEET**, n.  $Mu^{2}n^{2}jet^{1}$ . Beng., *munjeeth*, *munjith*. Hind., *munjitee*. The *Rubia cordifolia*, or its root. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**MUNJISTIN**, n.  $Mu^{2}n^{2}ji^{2}st^{1/2}i^{2}n$ . Syn.: *purpuroxanthin-carbonic acid*. Fr., *munjistine*. A coloring matter,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_{10} = C_{14}H_8O_9(OH)_2CO.OH$ , found in *Rubia munjista*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MÜNSTER AM STEIN** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^{2}nst^{1/2}e^{2}r^{1/2}a^{1/2}m^{1/2}stin^{1/2}$ . A place in the Rhine province, Prussia, where there are a saline spring and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**MÜNSTERBERG** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^{2}nst^{1/2}e^{2}r^{1/2}be^{1/2}rg$ . A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MUNTINGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^{2}nt^{1/2}i^{2}n^{2}i^{2}a^{2}$ . From *Munting*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *calabure*. A genus of the *Tiliæe*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. calabura**, **M. glabra**. Fr., *calabure soyeuse*, *bois ramier* (ou de soie). Calabar (or silk-wood) tree; an emollient mucilaginous species having edible fruit. In the West Indies, where it is known as *guacem*, the bark is used as a parturient. The flowers are said to be antispasmodic. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]

**MÜNZE** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^{2}nt^{1/2}e^{2}$ . See MINT.

**MUQUEUSE** (Fr.), n.  $Mu^{2}ku^{2}z$ . See *Mucous MEMBRANE*.—**M. accidentelle**. The so-called pyogenic membrane of an abscess. [L, 87 (a, 46).]—**M. de remplacement**. The newly formed mucous membrane of the uterus, to take the place of that which has become the decidua. [A, 15].—**M. inter-utéro-placentaire**. The decidua serotina.—**M. musculaire**. See MUSCULARIS MUCOSA.

**MUQUEUX** (Fr.), adj.  $Mu^{2}ku^{2}$ . Written also, by Alibert, *mucueux*. See MUCOUS.

**MURAL**, adj.  $Mu^{2}r^{1/2}l$ . Lat., *muralis* (from *murus*, a wall). Fr., m. Ger., *mauerbewohnend*. 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or growing on a wall. 2. Of birds, climbing on rocks. 3. Having a rough, spiny surface like that of an old wall (said of certain vesical calculi composed of calcium oxalate). [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 180 (a, 43).]

**MURALI-DIVIDED**, adj.  $Mu^{2}r^{1/2}al^{1/2}i^{2}di^{2}v^{1/2}id^{1/2}e^{2}d$ . Separated like stones in a wall (said of septate spores of lichens in which the transverse partitions are further divided by longitudinal partitions). [J. M. Crombie (a, 35).]

**MURANY**, n. A place in Témes County, Hungary, where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**MURARIUM**.  $Mu^{2}r(mur)^{1/2}a(a^{2})^{1/2}ri^{1/2}u^{2}m(u^{2}m)$ . Of old writers, nitre. [A, 325].

**MÜRBE** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^{2}rb^{1/2}e^{2}$ . See CARRIES.

**MÜRBIGKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^{2}rb^{1/2}ig^{1/2}kit$ . See MALACIS.

**MÛRE** (Fr.), n.  $Mu^{2}r$ . 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the mulberry fruit. 2. A fleshy, fungous excrescence appearing between the eyelid and the eyeball. [B; L, 41 (a, 43).]—**Mellite de m's**. See DIAMORON.—**M. à poux**, **M. de hale**, **M. de renard**, **M. sauvage**. The blackberry, especially the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Rob de m's**. See MORI SUCCUS.—**Sirap de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See SYRUPUS MORI.—**Suc de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See MORI SUCCUS.

**MUREX** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $Mu^{2}(mu)^{1}re^{2}x$ . Gen., *muricis*. Fr., *rocher*. A genus of molluscs, of the *Muricidæ*, which are a family of reptant *Azygobranchia*. Their adreotal gland secretes a colorless liquid, turning purple on exposure to air, used by the ancients as a dye. The powdered shell was formerly used as an absorbent and dentifrice. [B, 77 (a, 35); B, 88 (a, 46).]—**M. inflatus**, **M. ramosus**. Ger., *aufgeblasene Stachelnschnecke* (oder *Zackenschnecke*). A species found in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The operculum, *blatta byzantina*, was formerly used as a sedative fumigatory, internally as a cholagogue, etc. It is still used in India for fumigation under the name of *onyx marina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. trapezium**, **M. tribulus**. Species the operculum of which is used by the Malays for fumigation and in fragrant ointments. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MUREXAN**, n.  $Mu^{2}r^{1/2}e^{2}x^{1/2}a^{2}n$ . Fr., *murexane*. Ger., *M. Uramil*. Of Liebig and Wöhler, a decomposition product,  $C_6H_4N_2O_8$ , of murexide, now known to be identical with dialuramide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MUREXIDE**, n.  $Mu^{2}r^{1/2}e^{2}x^{1/2}id^{1/2}$ . Lat., *murexia*. Fr., m. Ger., *Murexid*, *purpuraures Ammonium*. Acid ammonium purpurate, a salt,  $C_6H_4N_2O_8(NH_4) + H_2O$ , insoluble in alcohol and in ether, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in lead nitrate, prepared synthetically in various ways and on a large scale from guano. It forms four-sided prisms or plates, of a brilliant metallic-green by reflected light, garnet-red by transmitted light, and dark-red when powdered. M. was extensively used as a dye before the introduction of the aniline colors. The formation of m. is the basis of the so-called m. test for the presence of uric acid. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MUREXOIN**, n.  $Mu^{2}r^{1/2}e^{2}x^{1/2}o^{1/2}i^{2}n$ . Fr., *murexoïne*. A body,  $C_6(CH_3)_4N_2O_8(NH_4) = C_6H_4N_2O_8$ , derived from anilic acid by treatment with water and ammonia. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MURI**, n. A place in the canton of Arggau, Switzerland, where there are a slightly alkaline spring and an establishment for salt baths. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]



**MURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^2(mu^4)ri^2a^3$ . Fr., *saumure*. Sodium chloride. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MURIACITE**, n.  $Mu^2ri^2a^3s$ -it. See ANHYDRITE.

**MURIAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mu^2(mu^4)ri^2a^3s(a^3s)$ . Gen., -at'is. See MURIATE.—**Liquor muriatis deutoxydohydrargyro-calcarei**. See *Lotio hydrargyri lutea*.—**Liquor muriatis hydrargyro-ammoniacalis**. See *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.—**M. aurico-natriacus**. See Gold and sodium chloride.—**M. bariticus**, **M. baryi**, **M. barytes**. See BARIUM chloride.—**M. calcicus**, **M. calcis**. See CALCIUM chloride.—**M. ferrius**. Ferric chloride (*q. v.*, under Iron chloride). [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**M. hydrargyri** (seu *hydrargyrius*) **corrosivus**. See MERCURY bichloride.—**M. hydrargyro-ammoniacalis** (*acerimus*). See ALEMBROTH.—**M. hydrargyro-ammoniacalis solutus**. See *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.—**M. hydrargyrosus mitis**. See MERCURY chloride.—**M. montana**, **M. sodicus**, **M. sodæ**. Sodium chloride. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. stibii**, **M. stibiosus**. See ANTIMONY trichloride.—**Pulvis muriatis hydrargyrosi thebaicus**. See *Pulvis hydrargyri cum opio*.—**Solutio muriatis ferri spirituosæ** (seu *spirituoso-æthereæ*). See *Tinctura ferri chlorati æthereæ*.

**MURIATE**, n.  $Mu^2ri^2$ -at. Lat., *murias*. Fr., m. A salt of muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. See CHLORIDE, HYDROCHLORATE, and HYDROCHLORIDE.—**M. ammoniaco-mercurei insoluble** (Fr.). See *Ammoniated mercury*.—**M. ammoniaco-mercurei soluble** (Fr.). See *AL EMBROTH soluble*.—**M's sees** (Fr.). An old name for the metallic chlorides. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—**M's sur-oxygénés** (Fr.). The chlorates. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—**Onguent de m. ammoniaco-mercurei** (Fr.). See *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniaci*.

**MURIATED**, adj.  $Mu^2ri^2$ -at-e'd. 1. See CHLORINATED. 2. Containing a chloride (*e. g.*, m. tincture of iron).

**MURIATIC**, adj.  $Mu^2ri^2a^3t$ /'ik. Lat., *muriaticus*. Fr., *muriatique*. Ger., *salzsauer*. Prepared from brine; hydrochloric. [B.]

**MURIATIC ACID**, n.  $Mu^2ri^2a^3t$ /'ik. Lat., *acidum muriaticum*. Fr., *acide muriatique*. Ger., *Salzsäure*. Sp., *ácido muriático*. Hydrochloric acid; so called because derived from sea-salt. [B.]—**Commercial m. a.** See *Crude hydrochloric acid*.—**Dephlogisticated m. a.** An old name for chlorine. [B, 3.]—**Dilute m. a.** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Lat., *acidum muriaticum dilutum*. See *Dilute hydrochloric acid*.—**Oxygenated m. a.** Of Lavoisier, chlorine. [B, 91.]—**Super-oxygenated m. a.** Chloric acid. [B.]

**MURIATIC ETHER**, n. Lat., *æther muriaticus*. See *ETHYL chloride*.—**Alcoholic m. e.** A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ethyl chloride. [B, 5.]

**MURIATICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mu^2(mu^4)ri^2a^3t(a^3t)$ /'ik- $u^3s(u^4s)$ . 1. Muriatic. 2. With the name of a base, the chloride of that base. [B.]

**MURIATIFEROUS**, adj.  $Mu^2ri^2a^3t$ -i $f$ /'e $r$ - $u^3s$ . Lat., *muriatiferus*. Fr., *muriatifère*. Producing or containing chlorine or one of its compounds. [L, 56, 180 (a, 43).]

**MURIATIQUE** (Fr.), adj.  $Mu^2re$ - $u^3$ - $tek$ . Muriatic; as a n., a muriatiferous substance. [B.]—**M. déphlogistiqué** [Scheele], **M. oxygéné**. See CHLORINE.—**M. suroxygéné**. See CHLORIC acid.

**MURIATOUS ACID**, n.  $Mu^2ri^2a^3t$ - $u^3s$ . Fr., *acide muriateux*. An old name for hydrochloric acid, on the supposition that it was an oxyacid containing less oxygen than oxygenated muriatic acid. [B.]

**MURICATE, MURICATED**, adj's.  $Mu^2ri^2$ -kat, -kat-e'd. Lat., *muricatus*. From *murex*, a pointed stone. Covered with prickles or with rough blunt points. [a, 48.]

**MURICIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^2(mu^4)ri^2s(ri^2k)/i^2a^3$ . Fr., *muricie*, *muricier*. Of Loureiro, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants, classed by some with *Momordica*. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]—**M. cochinchinensis**. Fr., m. de *Cochinchine*. A species found in China and Cochinchina. The leaves and fruit are aperient. [B, 180, 496 (a, 35).]

**MURICULATE**, adj.  $Mu^2ri^2k$ - $u^3$ - $at$ . Lat., *muriculatus* (from *murex*, a pointed rock). Fr., *muricule*. Minutely muricate. [B, 38 (a, 14, 35).]

**MURIDE**, n.  $Mu^2r$ -i'd(id). See BROMINE.

**MURIER**, (Fr.), n.  $Mu^2$ -re-a. See MORUS.

**MURIFORM**, adj.  $Mu^2r$ -i $2$ -fo $2$ rm. Lat., *muriformis* (from *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form). Fr., *muriforme*. Ger., *mauerförmig*. 1. Arranged like stones in a wall (said of cells). [B, 34, 104, 123 (a, 35).] 2. Of spores, see MURALI-DIVIDED.

**MURIGÈNE** (Fr.), n.  $Mu^2$ -re-zhe $2$ n. See CHLORINE.

**MURINUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mu^2r(mur)$ -in(en)/ $u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *mus*, a mouse. Ger., *mäusegrau*, *mausgrau*. Mouse-colored, reddish-gray. [B, 119, 123 (a, 35).]

**MURIOGEN**, n.  $Mu^2r$ -i $2$ -o-je $2$ n. A name proposed by Kerr for the then undiscovered base of muriatic acid; hydrogen. [B.]

**MURIOXIC ACID**, n.  $Mu^2r$ -i $2$ -o $2$ x/'ik. Of Kerr, chlorine (supposed to be the "oxygenated muriatic acid" of Lavoisier). [B, 91.]

**MURISENGO** (It.), n.  $Mu$ -re-se $2$ n $2$ -go. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring containing iodine. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**MURIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mu^2(mu^4)ri^2$ - $u^3$ m( $u^4$ m). An old name for the hypothetical radicle of muriatic acid. [B, 38, 270 (a, 38).]

**MURMUR**, n.  $Mu^2r$ - $u^3$ . Lat., m. (from *μῦρμῦρ*, to roar and boil), *susurrus*. Fr., *murmure*, *bruit*. Ger., *Murmeln*, *Gemurmel*, *Murren*, *Geräusch*. It., *mormorio*. Sp., *murmurio*, *murmulo*. Any sound heard on auscultation. See also subheads under

BRUIT.—**Abdominal m's**. See BORBORYGMUS.—**Accidental m.** A hæmic m. [a, 34].—**Amphoric m.** Fr., *bruit (ou râle) amphorique*. 1. A m. produced in respiration, especially in expiration, of an amphoric character. Cf. *Amphoric rum*. 2. See *Metallic m.*—**Anæmic m.** A hæmic m. arising from oligæmia. [a, 34].—**Aneurysmal m.** A whizzing or whirring systolic sound heard over the course of a blood-vessel affected with aneurysm. [a, 34].—**Aortic constrictive (or direct) m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Aortic m.** A systolic, diastolic, or intersistol m. heard over the aortic valve. [a, 34].—**Aortic obstructive m.** An organic m. heard with and after the first sound of the heart. It is loudest at the base, and may be limited to that region. It is usually transmitted into the carotids. [D, 26].—**Aortic reflex (or regurgitant) m.** A blowing, hissing, or rough m. which accompanies and follows the second sound of the heart. It is loudest just below the base of the heart. [D, 26].—**Aortic systolic m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Apex m.** An inorganic m. heard near the apex of the heart. See also *Mitral regurgitant m.*—**Arterial m.** Fr., *murmure (ou bruit) artériel*. Ger., *Druckgeräusch*. A soft, blowing m., synchronous with the pulse, heard when a stethoscope is lightly pressed upon a large artery. It may be an aortic m. that is propagated into the arteries, or it may originate in the artery in consequence of anæmia or a vascular tumor. [a, 34].—**Arterial anæmic m.** A rare form of anæmic m., heard only in the largest arteries, usually after profuse hemorrhages or in connection with chlorosis; an intermittent, blowing, soft or sharp sound, synchronous with the pulse (which is accompanied by a thrill). [D, 1.]—**Arterial diastolic m.** Of Finlayson, a compression m. [a, 34].—**Arterio-venous m.** Fr., *frémissement artérioveineux*. A m. heard over an artery and vein that communicate. [a, 34].—**Attrition m.** A pericardial m. [a, 34].—**Auricular-systolic m.** Of Gairdner, a presystolic m. indicating constriction of the mitral or tricuspid orifice. [a, 34].—**Backward m.** An indirect m. [a, 34].—**Bellows m.** See *BRUIT de soufflé*.—**Blood m.** See *Hæmic m.*—**Brain m.** Of Fisher, a systolic m. heard over the anterior fontanelle or in the temporal region, usually in children under five years of age, especially in rickets. [a, 34].—**Bronchial m.** Of Skoda, a m. resembling a respiratory laryngeal m., heard over the large bronchi. [a, 34].—**Buzzing m.** Fr., *bruit de bourdonnement*. Ger., *Brummen*. A m. heard over the heart in pericarditis, or over an aneurysm. [a, 34].—**Cachectic m's.** A hæmic m. caused by some cachexia. [a, 34].—**Cardiac m.** See *Heart m.*—**Cardio-pulmonary m.**, **Cardio-respiratory m.** A systolic m. that is caused by structural changes in the substance of the lung, and is excited by the ordinary movements of the heart. It is independent of cardiac disease and is most frequently systolic. [Guttmann (a, 34).]—**Cephalic m.** Of Tripiet, a vascular m. heard in anæmia over the mastoid process, the occiput, and the eyeball; he regarded it as of arterial origin, but Gibson and Brown consider it as of venous origin. [a, 34].—**Cerebral m.** See *Brain m.*—**Clicking m.** Of Walsh, a pericardial m. caused by the separation, without attrition, of surfaces glued together by fibro-serous exudate. [a, 34].—**Coagulation m.** A rough, irregular m. produced by the formation of coagula on the valves of the heart. [a, 34].—**Composite m.** A m. that has more than one element (*i. e.*, may be heard with the systole and also with the diastole). [D, 1.]—**Compression m.** Of Hope, a m. produced by pressure of a sphygmograph over any large artery or vein. [a, 34].—**Constrictive m.** A valvular m. due to narrowing of a cardiac orifice. [D, 1.]—**Diastolic aortic m.** A diastolic m. heard in the aortic area in consequence of aortic valvular incompetence. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Diastolic m.** A m. occurring during the diastole, the current being from either the auricles or the aorta. Harvey divides the diastolic into mitral direct and aortic reflex m's. Another and rare diastolic m. is that caused by insufficiency of the pulmonary valves. [D, 1.]—**Direct m.** A rough m. arising from obstruction in the blood-current as it is flowing in its normal direction. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Disappearing m.** A cardiac m. that disappears after persisting for a variable period. It may follow endocarditis, muscular atony, or alteration of the orifices with subsequent compensation. [a, 34].—**Double arterial m.** A double m., one being caused by the pulse wave, the other by a returning backward wave due to arterial collapse; occasionally heard in anæmia, typhoid fever, etc. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Duroziez's double m.** A double m. observed in the arteries in aortic insufficiency where there is good compensation. [a, 34].—**Dynamic (cardiac) m.** A blowing m. caused by misdirection of the blood-current (as in case of great nervous excitement) and interference with the closure or alteration in the tension of the valves. [D, 25].—**Encephalic m.** See *Brain m.*—**Endocardiac m.**, **Endocardial m.** A m., usually valvular, produced within the ventricles of the heart. [D.] See also *Organic m.*—**Epigastric venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux épigastrique*. Of Sappey, a continuous musical m. heard in the right epigastric region in cirrhosis of the liver. It is produced by the portal vein. [L, 88, (a, 34).]—**Exocardiac m.**, **Exocardial m.** See *Pericardial m.*—**Expiratory m.** A soft whizzing, buzzing, or indefinite sound produced by the outward current of air through the bronchi. [Guttmann (a, 34).]—**Filing cardiac m.** See *BRUIT de lime*.—**Flint's m.** A rumbling m., limited in area, sometimes presystolic, heard at the apex of the heart in some cases of aortic insufficiency; supposed to be caused by extreme dilatation of the ventricles in which the mitral segments remain in the blood-current because during diastole they can not be forced back against the wall. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Fœtal m.** See *Fœtal soufflé* and *Fœtal heart sounds*.—**Forward m.** A direct m. [a, 34].—**Friction m.** See *FRICTION-SOUND*.—**Functional m.** See *Inorganic m.*—**Funic m.** See *Funicular soufflé*.—**Gastric m.** Borborygmus of gastric origin. [a, 34].—**Hæmic m.** A vascular or cardiac m. [a, 34].—**Heart m.** Ger., *Herzgeräusch*. An abnormal heart sound, either added to a normal heart sound or accompanying or replacing it; it is either organic or inorganic. [D, 1.] Cf. *Cardiac soufflé*. [a, 34].—**Humming m.** Ger., *Brummen*. A m. such



as the venous anæmic m. [a, 17.] See also *HUM.*—**Indeterminate respiratory m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. that has neither the character of vesicular nor that of bronchial respiration, and is not attended by amphoric echo or metallic tinkling, or by whistling, hissing, sonorous, or friction sounds. [a, 34.]—**Indirect m.** A soft m. arising in blood flowing in a direction contrary to that of the normal current. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Inorganic m.** An endocardial m. caused by functional disturbance of the heart or by anæmia. [a, 34.]—**Inspiratory m.** The m. heard over the lungs during inspiration. [D.]—**Intersomal m.** Of Walshe, a m. occurring between the systole and diastole. [a, 34.]—**Intestinal m.** See *BORBORYGMUS*.—**Intracardiac organic m.** See *Organic m.*—**Jugular m.** A venous anæmic m. heard at the junction of the external and internal jugular veins, usually on the right side. [D, 1.]—**Metadiastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the diastole. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Oct. 27, 1888, p. 470.]—**Metallic m.** A metallic and musical sound like that produced by blowing gently into a narrow-necked glass bottle, usually circumscribed, and most commonly heard in inspiration. It is present in pneumothorax and where there are large pulmonary cavities. A metallic cardiac m. is heard in pneumopericardium. [D, 1 (a, 34).]—**Metamorphic m.** **Metamorphosing m.** Ger., *metamorphosirendes Athmungsgeräusch*. Of Seitz, an inspiratory m. characterized by unusual harshness that lasts one third of the respiratory period, when it suddenly ceases, giving place to bronchial breathing accompanied by a metallic echo or to ordinary râles. It is only heard in cavities in the lungs. [Guttmann (a, 34).]—**Metastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the systole. [D.]—**Mitral m.** A m. that is systolic, diastolic, or presystolic in rhythm, according as it occurs during or immediately before the ventricular systole or during diastole, heard over the mitral valve. [Brown (a, 34).] See also *BRUIT de rappel*.—**Mitral constrictive m.** An intracardiac m. preceding the first sound of the heart; loudest above and around the apex and due to obstruction of the mitral orifice. [D, 1.]—**Mitral diastolic m.** A rough m. due to the venous flow through a narrow and roughened mitral orifice, beginning immediately after the systole, and occupying the whole of the diastole. To be distinguished from the postdiastolic m. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Oct. 27, 1888, p. 470 (a, 17).]—**Mitral direct m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Mitral obstructive m.** **Mitral presystolic m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Mitral reflex (or regurgitant) m.** A mitral systolic m. arising from an incomplete closure of the mitral valve and a regurgitation of blood into the auricle. This may be due to an alteration in the shape of the valve or of the orifice, the former condition being caused by subacute and chronic endocarditis, the latter by disease of the myocardium. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Mitral systolic m.** A m. originating in the mitral valve during the ventricular systole. It accompanies and follows the first sound of the heart, and is loudest at and often limited to the apex. It may be transmitted around the chest as far as the lower angle of the scapula. It is not heard in the carotid arteries. It is due either to incomplete closure of the mitral valve (mitral regurgitant m.) or to roughening of the ventricular endocardium (mitral systolic non-regurgitant m.). [Flint (B); D, 26.]—**M. aurium.** See *TINNITUS aurium*.—**M. intestinalis.** See *BORBORYGMUS*.—**M. of expansion of the lungs.** See *Respiratory m.*—**M. of high pressure.** Of Steele, a regurgitation m. occurring independently of disease or deformity of the valves, and as a result of long-continued excess of blood-pressure in the pulmonary artery. [“Med. Chron.,” Dec., 1888, p. 182 (a, 34).]—**M. of the cells.** See *Respiratory m.*—**M. ventris.** See *BORBORYGMUS*.—**Musical m.** Fr., *bruit musical*. A m. like the cooing of a dove, heard at the mitral or aortic valve, sometimes at the end of a bellows m., but disappearing and reappearing at intervals, and usually indicating rigid valves. [D, 47.] Cf. *Metallic m.* and *BRUIT de souffle continu*.—**Nervous m.** Of Hope, an inorganic cardiac m. of nervous origin. [a, 34.]—**New-leather m.** See *BRUIT de cuir neuf*.—**Normal vesicular m.** See *Respiratory m.*—**Obstructive m.** See *Constrictive m.*—**Organic m.** A cardiac m. due to structural disease of the heart. [D, 1.]—**Pericardial friction m.** Fr., *murmure d'attrition péricardique*. A friction-sound (q. v.) produced by opposed surfaces of the pericardium. [D, 1.]—**Pericardial m.** A heart m. produced by a disturbance exterior to the heart itself; usually a friction m. [D, 1.]—**Peridiastolic m.** A metadiastolic m. [a, 34.]—**Perisystolic m.** A metasytolic m. [a, 34.]—**Peritoneal m.** Fr., *murmure péritonéal*. A bruit de frottement produced by the peritoneum. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Placental m.** See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.—**Postdiastolic m.** See *Metadiastolic m.*—**Postsystolic m.** See *Metasytolic m.*—**Predialstolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the diastole. [D.]—**Pressure m.** See *Compression m.*—**Presystolic mitral m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Presystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the systole. [D.]—**Pseudo-organic m.** Of Hayden, a sound simulating a cardiac m., arising from either pericarditis or pleurisy in the vicinity of the heart. [a, 34.]—**Puerile m.** See *Puerile RESPIRATION*.—**Pulmonary constrictive m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard at the base of the heart in the second intercostal space on the left side. [D, 1, 26.]—**Pulmonary m.** A cardiac m. heard over and arising from the pulmonary valve. [a, 34.]—**Pulmonary obstructive m.** See *Pulmonary constrictive m.*—**Pulmonary regurgitant m.** A m. due to insufficiency of the pulmonary valves. [D.]—**Rasping m.** See *Rasping SOUND*.—**Reduplication m.** A condition in which the mitral and tricuspid first sounds or the aortic and pulmonary second sounds are heard separately. [Brannwell (a, 34).]—**Regurgitant m.** A cardiac m. due to a backward flow of blood into the ventricle. [D, 1.]—**Respiratory laryngeal m.** Of Skoda, a m. of high or low pitch resembling a guttural *ch* with the vowel *e* or *u*, that is heard over the larynx in respiration. It may be imitated by forcing air against the hard palate. [a, 34.]—**Respiratory m's.** Fr., *bruits (ou souffles) respiratoires*. Ger., *Athmungsgeräusche*. *Respirationsgeräusche*. Sounds produced by the passage of a current of air in the bronchi during respiration. They are vesicular or bronchial, and are

more distinct during inspiration. In disease of the lungs they become râles or whistling or sonorous sounds. [a, 34.]—**Roughm.** See *Friction SOUND*.—**Sawing m.** See *Sawing SOUND*.—**Scapular m.** A m. often heard at the angle of the left scapula and in the left interscapular space; systolic and indicative of mitral regurgitation. [Hayden (a, 34).]—**Sibilant m.** See *BRUIT de souffle sibilant*.—**Somal m.** Of Hayden, a systolic or diastolic m. [a, 34.]—**Spasmodic m.** Of Hayden, a hæmic m. arising from diminution of the corpuscular elements of the blood. [a, 34.]—**Stenosal m.** See *Arterial m.*—**Subclavian m.** A m. heard over the subclavian arteries. [a, 34.]—**Systolic aortic m.** An aortic obstructive m. which is systolic. [Sanders, “Edinb. Med. Jour.,” July, 1869 (D).]—**Systolic mitral m.** A mitral regurgitant m., which is systolic. [Sanders, l. c. (D).]—**Systolic m.** A cardiac m. occurring during the systole. [D, 1.]—**Temporary m.** See *Disappearing m.*—**To-and-fro m.** Of Stokes, the cardiac regurgitant m. heard in aortic insufficiency. [a, 34.]—**Tracheal m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. heard over the trachea. [a, 34.]—**Tricuspid constrictive m.** A ventricular diastolic m. heard most distinctly near the ensiform cartilage. [D, 1.]—**Tricuspid m.** A systolic or presystolic m. heard over the tricuspid valve. [a, 34.]—**Tricuspid regurgitant m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard over a small area at the lower part of the sternum. It may be associated with pulsation in the jugular veins. [D, 26.]—**Tubal m.** **Tubular m.** See *Tracheal RESPIRATION* (1st def.).—**Umbilical m.** See *Funicular SOUFFLE*.—**Uterine m.** **Uteroplacental m.** See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.—**Valve m.** **Valvular m.** An endocardiac m. due to an abnormal condition of the valves. [D, 1.]—**Vascular m.** Ger., *Gefässgeräusch*. A hæmic m. produced by vibration in the walls of the blood-vessels. [a, 34.]—**Venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux*. Ger., *Nonnengeräusch*. A bruit de diable heard over a vein, especially in anæmia. [a, 34.]—**Ventricular diastolic m.** See *Diastolic m.*—**Ventricular systolic m.** See *Systolic m.*—**Vesicular m.** Of Laennec, the normal m. heard during inspiration and expiration over the entire lung. [a, 34.]—**Whistling m.** See *BRUIT de souffle sibilant*.

**MURR, n.** Mu<sup>r</sup>. Sheep-pox; murrain. [G.]

**MURRAIN, n.** Mu<sup>r</sup>ri<sup>n</sup>. A term loosely applied to various epizootic diseases of domestic animals, especially cattle (e. g., aphthæ epizooticæ, liver-rot, sheep-pox, etc.). [H.]—**Potato m.** See *POTATO GANGRENE*.

**MURRAYA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>r</sup>a-a<sup>3</sup>. From *Murray*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *m., murraye*. A genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs, of the *Aurantiacæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. exotica**. Fr., *m. (ou murraye) exotique, buis de Chine*. Ger., *Chinabuchholz*. Chinese box, the marsan of India, where the roots and leaves are used as a tonic, stimulant, and antidiarrhetic. The plant contains murrayin. [B, 88, 93 (a, 46); B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. Koenigii**. Curry-leaf (or limblee-oil) tree; a species found in the East Indies. The bark, which is stimulant, and the root, which is both stimulant and laxative, are used externally in eruptions, and as an antemetic in cholera. The aromatic leaves are used to flavor curries, and are eaten raw in dysentery. The fruit-juice blackens the skin like that of walnuts. The seeds yield a clear yellow oil known as *limblee-oil*. [B, 42, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35); B, 93 (a, 14); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxv (a, 46).]—**M. paniculata**. Cosmetic-bark; a small tree indigenous to Burmah, where the bark is used as a cosmetic. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. sumatrana**. Sumatra orange; a species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The bark and the leaves are used in asthma, and the latter externally in local paralyses. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**MURRAYETIN, n.** Mu<sup>r</sup>a-a-et<sup>i</sup>n. Fr., *murrayétine, murrayétine*. A glucoside, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by treating murrayin with diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MURRAYIN, n.** Mu<sup>r</sup>a-a-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *murrayine, murrayine*. A glucoside, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, extracted from *Murraya exotica*. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MURRH, n.** Mu<sup>r</sup>. An old term for coryza. [B, 117.]

**MURTON** (Lat.).—**MURTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mu<sup>r</sup>t<sup>o</sup>n<sup>o</sup>—u<sup>3</sup>m<sup>o</sup> (u<sup>3</sup>m). Gr., *μύρτον*. The female genitals, especially the clitoris. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

**MURVILINGA** (Tam.), n. A tree found in Ceylon, reputed a febrifuge. [B, 496 (a, 35).]

**MUS** (Lat.), n. com. Mu<sup>s</sup>(mus). Gen., *mur'is*. Gr., *μῦς*. 1. A genus of rodent mammals of the family *Muridæ*, including the rats and mice. 2. Any formation of the size or appearance of a mouse. [a, 48.]—**M. alpinus**. Ger., *Murmeltier*. The marmot. Its fat, *adeps muris alpinus*, was formerly used as an emollient, as an application to stiff joints, and in nervous affections. [L, 105 (a, 40).]—**M. articularis**. **M. articulatorum**. See *Floating CARTILAGE*.

**MUSA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>2</sup>(mu)<sup>3</sup>sa<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *bananier*. Ger., *Pisang*. The typical genus of the musads, or *Musacæ* (Fr., *musacées*; Ger., *Bananengewächse*)—the *Musa* of Jussieu, the *Musæa* (Fr., *musées*) of Sprengel—an order of monocotyledons, made by Benthams and Hooker a tribe of the *Scitamineæ*. They grow in warm countries, and furnish nutritious fruits. [B, 19, 42, 104, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. Cavendishii**. **M. chinensis**. The Chinese (a dwarf) banana. It has been introduced into the Fiji and other Pacific islands. It is highly productive. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. coccinea**. Sp., *plátano rojo de China*. Scarlet-bracted banana; a dwarf species found in Mexico. The juice of the stem is used as an astringent, and the fruit is regarded as pectoral. The green as well as the ripe fruit is alimentary. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, “Am. Jour. of Pharm.,” Feb., 1886, p. 72 (a, 50).]—**M. ensete**. Fr., *bananier enseté*. Bruce's banana, the *ensete* or Abyssinian banana; a species with leaves over 17 ft. in length. The small dry fruit is not edible, but the base of the flower-stalk is used as food. The juice of the plant is considered a powerful diu-



retic. [B, 19, 168, 173, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*M. mensaria*. See *M. paradisiaca*.—*M. nana*. See *M. Cavendishii*.—*M. paradisiaca*. Fr., *bananier à grand fruit*, *figuier d'Adam* (ou des Indes), *plantanier*, *plantain en urbre*, *pomme d'Adam* (ou du Paradis). Ger., *gemeiner Pisang*. Sp., *plátano largo*. Pisang, Adam's fig, plantain-tree, the *pala* of Pliny, the *vala* of the Malays; a species indigenous to the East Indies, and extensively cultivated for its highly nutritious fruits, which are eaten raw or cooked, or when dry are powdered. Preserved, they are considered an antiscorbutic article of diet. The fermented juice is used as a beverage. The juice of the unripe fruit is astringent, and is used in diarrhoea, etc. The astringent sap is used as an internal hæmæsthetic. The lymph of the stamens is also somewhat astringent, and in the West Indies is used as a marking ink. [B, 19, 177, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. regia*. See *M. Cavendishii*.—*M. rosacea*. Fr., *petit bananier*. An Indian species having properties similar to those of *M. paradisiaca*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—*M. sapientum*. Fr., *bananier à petit fruit*, *bacove*, *figue bacove* (ou *banane*). The common banana-tree, now considered specifically identical with *M. paradisiaca*, and hardly differing from it except that its stem is marked with purple spots and its fruits are not so long. [B, 19, 177, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. textilis*. Fr., *bananier textile*. The Manila hemp-tree.—*M. troglodytarum*, *M. uranoscopus*. Fr., *bananier à grappe droite*. A species found in India and the Pacific islands. The small reddish or orange-colored mawkish fruits are eaten. Its sap is astringent. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]

**MUSADA**, n. Tel., *musadi*. In India, the *Strychnos nuxvomica*. [B, 19, 172, 496 (a, 35).]

**MUSADI**, n. See *AMMONIUM chloride*.

**MUSAMBRA**, **MUSAMBRUN**, n's. An impure aloes sold in the Indian bazaars, probably derived from *Aloe vulgaris*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxviii (a, 46).]

**MUSANA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²(mu)-sa(sa³)/na²*. Written also *bisenna*, *mesenna*, *misenna*, and *musena*. Lat., *cortex musana* (Buchner). An Abyssinian bark of a grayish, somewhat fissured appearance externally and of a fibrous texture and yellowish color internally, obtained from a leguminous tree generally identified with the *Albizia anthelmintica*. It contains an acid, acrid, resinous body, and in Abyssinia is employed, in the form of powder mixed with honey, etc., or suspended in water or other liquid, as a tæniifuge. It is said to be effective without causing pain, and on this account is sometimes used as an adjuvant to brayera. [B, 5, 180, 267 (a, 35).]

**MUSANGA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²(mu)-sa²n²(sa²n²)/ga²*. Fr., m. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Ulmaceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—*M. cecropioides*, *M. Smithii*. A species growing on the Congo coast. The leaves are said to be a powerful emmenagogue. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 197, 214 (a, 35).]

**MUSC** (Fr.), n. *Mu²sk*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *MUSK*. 2. The *Olearia argophylla*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*Alcoolé de m.* See *Tinctura moschi*.—*Éthérolé de m.* See *Tinctura moschi ætherea*.—*Poudre de m. composée*. A powder containing 85 parts of musk, 127 of valerian, and 40 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Teinture de m.* [Fr. Cod.] See *Tinctura moschi*.

**MUSCA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²s(mu)s²/ka²*. Gr., *μῦς*. A genus of the *Muscida*, which are a family of dipterous insects; the flies. Some of them deposit their eggs in mucous orifices or on wounded surfaces, while others wound the skin and insert their eggs beneath the skin, giving rise to swellings with central apertures from which a sanious discharge escapes, or to severe and sometimes extensive gangrene. [G; L.]—*Ento-hyaloid muscæ*. *Muscæ volitantes* due to opacities in the vitreous. [B; a, 29].—*Fixed muscæ*. Small dark spots on the field of vision which do not change their relative positions to the eye, and are caused by fixed minute opacities in some portion of the dioptric apparatus. [a, 29].—*M. cadaverina*. Ger., *Aasfliege*. A bluish-green species with a white head, slightly grayish wings, and black legs. Common on decaying animal matter. [Walker (a, 39).]—*M. Cæsar*. A bright bluish-green or golden-green species tinged here and there with a purplish color. The larvae are found in putrefying animal matter. [Walker (a, 39).]—*M. carnaria*. See *SARCOPHILA carnosa*.—*M. domestica*. Fr., *mouche domestique*, *mouche ordinaire*. The common house-fly.—*M. hispanica*, *M. hispaniola*. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—*M. nigra*. A black species with a pale head and slightly gray wings. [Walker (a, 39).]—*M. pluvialis*. Fr., *anthomyie des pluies*. A fly which in rainy weather attaches itself to the eyes of men and animals. [L, 72].—*M. stabulans*. A black species with a silvery head, gray tomentum, and gray wings. [Walker (a, 39).]—*M. vesicatoria*. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—*Muscæ volitantes*. Small faint shadows of various shapes which float before the eye, but do not interfere with vision. See *MYODESOPSIA*. [F, 25, 27].—*M. vomitoria*. Meat-fly; a bluish species with a whitish tomentum and the head clothed beneath with reddish tawny hairs. They deposit their eggs (fly-blows) upon meat and decaying animal substances. [Walker (a, 39).]

**MUSCADE** (Fr.), n. *Mu²s-ka²d*. See *nutmeg*.—*Alcoolé de m.* See *Spiritūs nucis moschate*.—*Beurre de m.* [Fr. Cod.] Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—*Esprit de m.* See *Spiritūs nucis moschate*.—*Esprit de m. composé*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of nutmeg, cardamom, orange-peel, ginger, and potassium carbonate with 72 parts of brandy and 24 of water, and distilling 48 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Acqua di Bonferme*.—*Essence de m.*, *Huile (essentielle, ou volatile) de m.* See *Oil of nutmeg*.—*M. des Moluques*, *M. femelle*. The nutmeg. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—*M. mâle*, *M. oblongue*. The seed of *Myristica malabarica* (tomentosa). [B, 173 (a, 35).]—*Poudre de m.* [Fr. Cod.] See *Pulvis nucis moschate*.

**MUSCADINE**, n. *Mu²sk-a²-di²n*. See *MUSK*.

**MUSCETOXICUS** (Lat.), adj. *Mu²s(mu)s²-se²(ka²-e²)-to²x²/ik-u²s(u²s)*. From *musca*, a fly, and *toxicum*, poison. Fly-killing.

**MUSCALE BUTTONS**, n. *Mu²sk'al bu²t'nz*. See under *MAMILLARIA Lewini*.

**MUSCARDINE**, n. *Mu²sk-a²-rd-en*. Fr., m. See *PEBRINE*.

**MUSCARI** (Lat.), n. n. *Mu²s(mu)s²-ka²(ka²)/ri²(re)*. From *muscus*, musk. Fr., m. Ger., *Muskthyzinthe*. The grape-hyacinth; a genus of lilaceous plants, of the *Scilleæ*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. ambrosiacum*. See *M. moschatum*.—*M. botryoides*. Grape-flower, sky-blue grape-hyacinth; a European species. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. comosum*. Ger., *schoepfbliithige Muskthyzinthe*. Fair-haired (or tassel) hyacinth, purse-tassels; a species growing on hills and mountains in central and southern Europe and northern Africa. The mucilaginous bitter bulb is by some identified with the *Bołłóg* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, which was used as a diuretic and in cutaneous affections. It is expectorant. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Therap. Gaz.," Apr., 1889, p. 283.]—*M. moschatum*. Fr., m. (ou *ognon*) *musqué*, *jacinthe musquée*. Ger., *moschusduftende Muskthyzinthe*. The musk grape-hyacinth; an Asiatic species with flowers of a musk-like odor, considered cordial and antispasmodic. The bulb, *radix m.*, formerly used in medicine, is nauseous and emetic. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. racemosum*. Grape-flower, common grape-hyacinth, starch-hyacinth; a European species with fragrant flowers. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

**MUSCARIFORM**, adj. *Mu²sk-a²-r²/fo²rm*. Lat., *muscariformis* (from *muscarium*, a fly-brush, and *forma*, form). Fr., *muscariforme*. Brush- (or broom-) shaped; having the style and stigmas with long hairs at their ends. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MUSCARINE**, n. *Mu²sk-a²-r-en*. Lat., *muscarinum*. Ger., *Muscarin*. A highly poisonous crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{15}NO_2 = CH(OH)_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot N(CH_3)_2 \cdot OH$ , a derivative of glycecol, discovered in putrefying cod-fish, constituting the poisonous principle of *Agaricus muscarius*, and formed by the oxidation of choline. It occurs as a colorless, tasteless, and odorless liquid, and acts like poisonous *Fungi* or Calabar bean, causing a loss of muscular contractility, with salivation, vomiting, and purging. [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38); Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

**MUSCARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mu²s(mu)s²-ka²(ka²)/ri²-u²m(u²m)*. A collection of corymbose branches. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MUSCATEL**, n. *Mu²sk-a²-te²l*. From *musculus*, musk. 1. A superior variety of raisin-grape. 2. A class of fragrant sweet wines. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

**MUSCERDA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²s(mus)-su²r(ke²r)/da²*. From *mus*, a mouse. See *ALBUM nigrum*.

**MUSCHEL** (Ger.), n. *Mush'e²l*. See *CONCHA*.—*Mittlere M.* See *Middle turbinated bone*.—*M'förmig*. See *CONCHIFORM* and *COCHLEATE*.—*M'lehre*. See *CONCHOLOGY*.—*Obere M.* (oder *Siebeln'm*). See *Superior turbinated bone*.—*Santorini'sche M.* See *CONCHA santoriniana*.—*Untere M.* See *Inferior turbinated bone*.

**MUSCI** (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *muscus* (q. v.). *Mu²s(mu)s²/si²(ke)*. In some of the older classifications, the *Muscineæ*; in modern systems, the mosses proper, an order of the *Muscales*. They are leafy-stemmed plants, with alternate or distichous leaves; antheridia with delicate open sacs containing an antherozoid, and flask-shaped archegonia inclosing a vesicle which develops after fertilization a stalked urn-shaped sporangium full of spores. Their medicinal properties are slight. The *M. frondosi*, or leaf mosses, are the *M. proper*. The *M. hepatici* are the *Hepaticæ*. The *Muscineæ* (or *Muscineæ*) are a division of the *Bryophyta*, including the *M.* and the *Hepaticæ*. The *Muscoidea* of Batsch are the *M. proper*. The *Muscoidea* of Lindley and the *Muscoideæ* of Gleditsch are the *Muscineæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*M. acrocarpi*. A division in which the stems are erect and the fruit is borne at the apex. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—*M. pleurocarpi*. A division of the mosses proper in which the fruit is borne laterally in the leaf-axils. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**MUSCICOLE**, adj. *Mu²s²/ikol*. Lat., *musculicolus* (from *muscus*, moss, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., m. Ger., *moosbewohnend*. Of lichens, occurring on decayed mosses or jungermannias. The *Muscololæ* of Fries are a subdivision of the genus *Cyphella* so characterized. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

**MUSCLE**, n. *Mu²s'l*. Gr., *μῦς*. Lat., *musculus*. Fr., m. Ger., *Muskel*, *Muskelgewebe*. An aggregation of muscular (sarcoous) tissue, which is the tissue in the animal body characterized physiologically by its power of contracting in one direction and thus giving rise to definite movements. The structural elements are usually much greater in length than in breadth, and hence are mostly designated as muscular fibres. These may be apparently homogeneous and in spindle-shaped cells or fibres (unstriated, smooth, or involuntary m.), or the substance composing the elements may appear to be composed of alternating segments of light and dark material (striated m.). The striated elements of the vascular system (cardiac m.) are usually quite short, branched, and in *Mammalia* anastomosing. The skeletal m's are composed of elements much greater in length than in breadth. Only in a few cases do the fibres branch or anastomose. The fibres rarely exceed 40 to 60 mm. in length, and in m's of considerable length the fibres continually terminate and originate, but in short m's they extend from tendon to tendon. Smooth or unstriated m. is mostly in sheets or isolated bundles, and in connection with the organs of vegetative life. It is mostly involuntary, the m. of accommodation forming an apparent exception. Cardiac m. is wholly involuntary, while the ordinary skeletal striated m. is voluntary. That in the cesophagus is an exception, and the m's of respiration are only partially voluntary. [J, 30, 55, 175; S. P. Gage, "Microscope," viii, pp. 225, 257.] For m's with special generic names, such as *abductor*, *adductor*, etc., see under those names.—*Accessory m's*. See under *ACCESSORIES*.—*Alar m's*, *Alary m's*. In some insects, m's at-



tached in pairs to the walls of the pericardial chamber, inserted into the hypodermis. [L. 66.]—**Antagonistic m.** See **ANTAGONIST** (1st def.).—**Anterior papillary m.** One of the columnar corners of the right ventricle of the heart, attached near the apex and terminating in *chordæ tendineæ* attached to the larger cusp of the

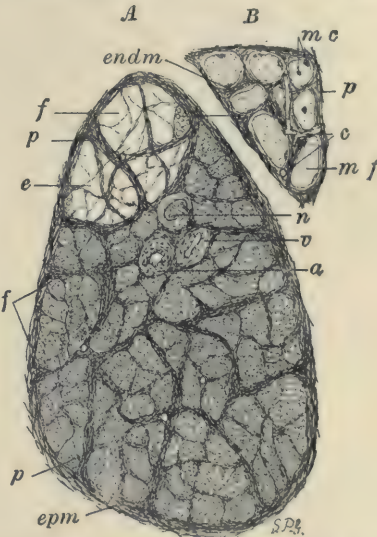


THE ELEMENTS OF MUSCULAR TISSUE. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. P. GAGE FROM NATURE AND FROM STANDARD WORKS ON HISTOLOGY.)

1 to 8, unstriated or involuntary muscle—1, the general form and relation of the unstriated muscle-cells as seen in their length; 2, transverse section of a bundle of unstriated muscular fibres or fibre-cells, showing the appearance of the fibres cut at different levels, and consequently only a part showing a nucleus (the cell cement and connective tissue are left white); 3, a muscular fibre-cell from the uterus at the fifth month of gestation; 4 to 6, developing muscular fibre-cells from the uterus; 7, a single muscular fibre-cell from the intestine, showing the spindle form, central nucleus, and longitudinal fibrillation; 8, muscular fibre-cells from an artery. 9 to 13, cardiac muscle—9, a group of mammalian cardiac muscle-cells showing the form of the component cells, their branches, and their anastomoses (the dark continuous lines indicate cell-cement); 10, a transverse section of 5 cardiac muscle-cells (only 3 of them were at the level of a nucleus); 11, cardiac muscle-cells from the left ventricle of a child at birth; 12, cardiac muscle-cells of young and of cold-blooded animals (a, the alligator; b, the toad; c, a young kitten; d, a recently hatched chicken; e, a fish). 14 to 24, the elements of striated or skeletal muscle—13, striated muscular fibres showing the form and relation of the fibres in muscles of considerable length, the tendinous ends being blunt or with finger-like processes, while the intramuscular endings are tapering (where both ends terminate in the muscle the entire fibre is spindle-shaped, as seen at the right; the dark spots indicate muscle corpuscles); at s, near the top of the left fibre, the sarcous substance is retracted, showing the sarcotendons as a transparent tube connecting the two parts of the muscle-fibre; 14, striated muscular fibres of a short muscle where the fibres extend from tendon to tendon (t); 15, a tapering intramuscular end greatly enlarged to show the projecting muscle corpuscles and the gradual merging of the fibre at the tip into an unstriated filament, this simple unbranched form of termination being the most common; 16, a branched intramuscular end; 17, two fibres showing anastomoses, a condition not uncommon in the mouse and in many invertebrates—at a the anastomosis seems incomplete, at b the large fibre is dividing into fibrillae; 18, a branched and irregular tendinous end of a muscular fibre; 19, tree-like branching seen at the end of a fibre terminating in skin or mucosa (lip of rat, tongue of frog); 20, a transverse section of a muscle with intramuscular endings, showing the variation in size dependent in part on the level at which the section is made (cf. 13), the muscle nuclei and Cohnheim's areas being also shown; 21, a transverse section of two fibres from a frog, showing nuclei, muscle corpuscles, Cohnheim's areas, and the difference in the size of fibres. 22 to 24, developing striated muscular fibres—22, a spindle-cell beginning to show striation on the right side; 23, an optical section of a developing fibre from a human fetus, showing the striated matter and the granular, nucleated interior (on the entire mass becomes striated the nuclei or muscle corpuscles extend mostly to the surface in mammals, but in cold-blooded animals are either at the surface or in the interior [cf. 21]); 24, a transverse section of developing muscular fibres in a larval lamprey.

tricuspid valve. [L. 142, 332.]—**Autre m. du clitoris** (Fr.). See **CONSTRUCTOR CUNNI**.—**Auxiliary respiratory m's.** Fr. *m's expirateurs et inspirateurs accessoires*. The m's that assist and make more efficient the ordinary m's of respiration whenever they are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently (see under *M's of expiration* and *M's of inspiration*). [J. 18, 28.]—**Bicaudate**

*m's.* Lat., *musculi bicaudati*. Ger., *zweischwänzige Muskeln*. M's inserted by two distinct portions. [L. 31, 332.] See also **BICAUDAL**.—**Bicipital m's.** Lat., *musculi bicipites*. Ger., *zweiköpfige Muskeln*. M's having their origins each from two separate points. [L. 31, 332.]—**Bipenniform m's.** See **Penniform m's.**—**Broad m.** A m. having its longest diameter at right angles to the course of its fibres. [L.]—**Brücke's m.** See **Ciliary m.**—**Cardiac m.** See **MYOCARDIUM**.—**Chorioid m., Ciliary m.** Lat., *musculus ciliaris, musculus Horneri*. Fr., *m. chorioide, m. ciliaire, m. de Horner*. Ger., *Aderhautmuskel, Ciliarmuskel*. Syn.: *tensor chorioideæ*. The portion of the ciliary body lying between the ciliary processes and the ciliary ligament, and including the latter. It is the m. of accommodation. It consists of two portions, a longitudinal portion (Brücke's portion), arising from the junction of the cornea and sclera, running straight backward, and merging in the outer layers of the chorioid; and a circular portion (Müller's portion), consisting of fibres forming a transversely disposed circle. It is the latter which are mainly concerned in accommodation. [B. F.]—**Circular m.** See **SPHINCTER**.—**Common intercostal m.** See **TRACHELO-COSTALIS**.—**Complex m., Compound m.** Ger., *zusammengesetzter Muskel*. A m. having more than one point of origin and insertion, or of both. [L. 31.]—**Concave m's.** M's having the same action. [L.]—**Converging m's of the eye.** The recti oculi interni. [L.]—**Crampton's m.** See **Ciliary m.**—**Cranio-visceral m's.** The m's connected with the head and visceral skeleton. [L. 294.]—**Curvilinear m.** A m. the principal axis of which forms a curve. [L. 13.]—**Cutaneous m's.** Lat., *musculi cutanei*. Ger., *Hautmuskeln*. In a restricted sense, m's having cutaneous origins and insertions; in a broad sense, m's having cutaneous insertions. [L.]—**Demipenniform m's.** Lat., *musculi semipennati*. Ger., *halbgefiederte* (oder *einfachgefiederte*) *Muskeln*. M's having a tendinous portion along their free margins, into or from which the muscular fibres are inserted or arise. [L. 31, 332.]—**Dermal m's.** Ger., *Hautmuskeln, Cutismuskulatur*. See **Cutaneous m's.**—**Diagonal m.** A m. whose fibres run obliquely. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat. (a. 29).]—**Digastric m.** Lat., *musculus digastricus* (seu *biventer*). Ger.,



A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF A SKELETAL OR VOLUNTARY MUSCLE. (DRAWN FROM NATURE BY MRS. GAGE.)

A, a section of the occipito-capularis of the cat, showing the components of an ordinary skeletal muscle, and the grouping of the fibres into bundles or fascicles by connective tissue; B, a section of a bundle with 8 fibres, greatly enlarged to show the individual fibres, the endomyrium, blood capillaries, and muscle corpuscles. a, an artery; c, blood capillaries, the lower one in section; endm, endomyrium, fine connective tissue between the individual muscular fibres; epm, epimysium, or perimysium externum, the general connective-tissue envelope of the whole muscle; f, a primary fascicle or bundle; f', f', two fascicles in the upper part of the figure with the muscular fibres removed to show the septa of perimysium serving to group the muscular fibres into primary, secondary, and tertiary bundles or fascicles; m, muscle corpuscles or nuclei (in mammalian muscle they are mostly at the surface of the fibres, while in the cold-blooded vertebrates they are more frequent in the interior of the fibres); mf, a bundle of 8 muscular fibres of different sizes; n, a nerve; p, perimysium, or perimysium internum, the connective tissue extending from the epimysium, and serving to group the muscular fibres into bundles; v, a vein.

**zweibauchiger Muskel.** A long m. in which the muscular fibres are divided into two portions by a tendinous transverse septum. [L. 31.] See **DIGASTRICUS**.—**Dorso-lateral m's.** That group of the m's of the trunk, in the embryo, situated above a horizontal splanchnum extending outward from the transverse processes of the vertebrae. [A. 5.]—**Ectodermal m.** A m. developed from the ectoderm. [J. 31, 89.]—**Endodermal m.** A m. developed from the endoderm. [J. 89.]—**Epaxial m's, Episkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are derived from the provertebrae and lie dorsally (in man posterior) to the endoskeleton and the ventral (anterior) branches of the spinal nerves. [L. 12.]—**External m's.** See **Striated m's.**—**Extrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs that have an origin distinct from the limb or its appropriate arch. See also **EXTRINSIC**. 2. M's that have their origin independent of the organ or part into which they are inserted. [L. 12.]—**Extrinsic m's of the ear.** Fr., *m's de l'oreille extrinsèques*. The m's that move the outer ear upon the head. [L.]—**Extrinsic m's of the eye.**



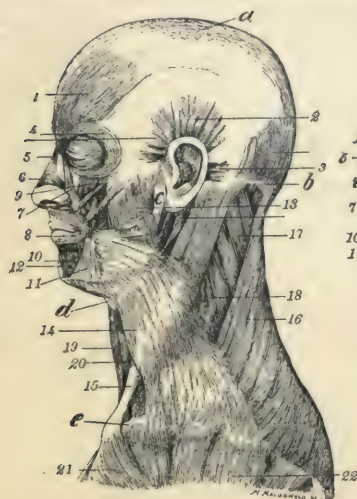


FIG. 1.

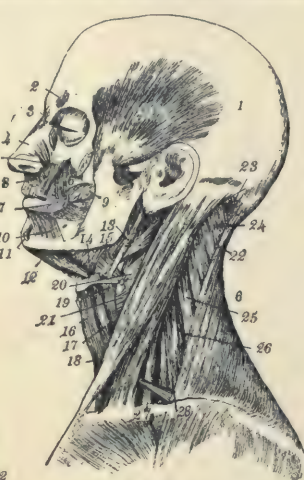


FIG. 2.

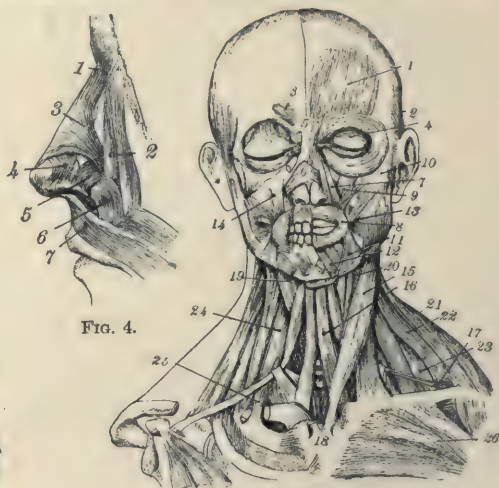


FIG. 3.

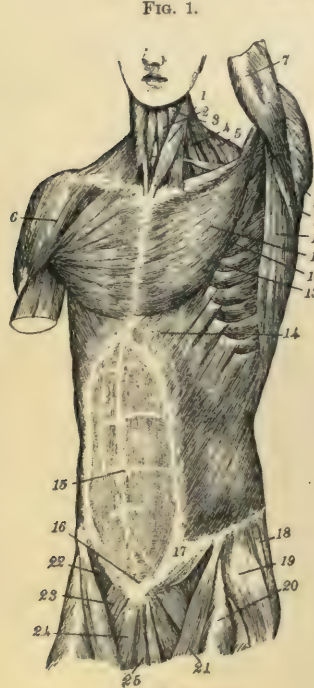


FIG. 5.

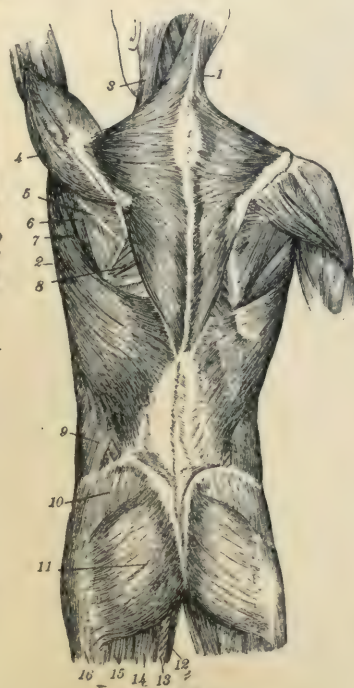


FIG. 6.

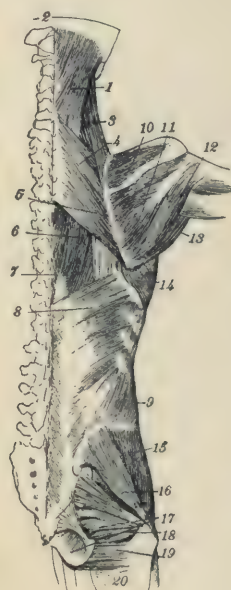


FIG. 7.

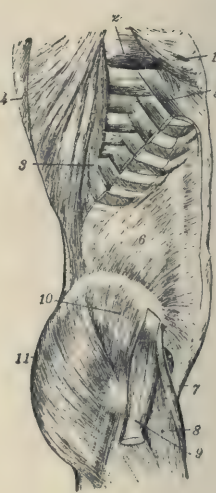


FIG. 8.

FIG. 1.—Superficial muscles on the left side of the head and neck.

1, the frontalis; 2, the superior auricular; 3, the posterior auricular; 4, the orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, the pyramidalis nasi; 6, the compressor naris; 7, the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 8, the orbicularis oris; 9, the levator labii superioris; 10, the depressor labii inferioris; 11, the depressor anguli oris; 12, the levator menti; 13, the masseter; 14, the platysma myoides; 15, the digastric; 16, the trapezius; 17, the splenius capitis; 18, the levator scapulae; 19, the sterno-hyoid; 20, the omo-hyoid; 21, the pectoralis major; 22, the deltoid.

FIG. 2.—Deep muscles of the left side of the head and neck.

1, the temporal muscle; 2, the corrugator supercilii; 3, the pyramidalis nasi; 4, the compressor naris; 5, the levator labii superioris; 6, the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 7, the orbicularis oris; 8, the depressor labii inferioris; 9, the levator menti; 10, the digastric; 11, the stylo-hyoid; 12, the mylo-hyoid; 13, the thyro-hyoid; 14, the sterno-hyoid; 15, the thyro-hyoid; 16, the constrictors of the pharynx; 17, the sterno-thyroid; 18, the thyro-hyoid; 19, the thyro-hyoid; 20, the constrictors of the pharynx; 21, the sterno-thyroid; 22, the complexus; 23, the splenius; 24, the levator scapulae; 25, 27, 28, the scaleni.

FIG. 3.—Superficial and deep muscles of the head and neck, from before.

1, the frontalis; 2, the superior auricular; 3, the corrugator supercilii; 4, the orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, the pyramidalis nasi; 6, the compressor naris; 7, the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 8, the orbicularis oris; 9, the levator labii superioris; 10, the zygomaticus major; 11, the depressor anguli oris; 12, the depressor labii inferioris; 13, the buccinator; 14, the levator anguli oris; 15, the sterno-mastoid; 16, the sterno-hyoid; 17, the omo-hyoid; 18, the sterno-thyroid; 19, the thyro-hyoid; 20, the constrictors of the pharynx; 21, the trapezius; 22, the levator scapulae; 23, the scalenus posticus; 24, the scalenus medius; 25, the scalenus anticus; 26, the pectoralis major; 27, the pectoralis minor.

FIG. 4.—Muscles of the side of the nose and upper lip.

1, the pyramidalis nasi; 2, the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; 3, the compressor naris; 4, the levator proprius alae nasi anterior; 5, the levator proprius alae nasi posterior; 6, the depressor alae nasi; 7, the orbicularis oris.

FIG. 5.—Superficial view of the muscles of the trunk, from before.

1, the sterno-mastoid; 2, the sterno-hyoid; 3, the omo-hyoid; 4, the levator anguli scapulae; 5, the trapezius; 6, the deltoid; 7, the triceps; 8, the teres minor; 9, the teres major; 10, the latissimus dorsi; 11, the pectoralis major; 12, the pectoralis minor; 13, the serratus magnus; 14, the external oblique; 15, the linea alba; 16, the symphysis pubis; 17, the linea semilunaris; 18, the gluteus medius; 19, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 20, the rectus femoris; 21, the sartorius; 22, the ilio-psoas; 23, the pectineus; 24, the adductor longus; 25, the gracilis.

FIG. 6.—Superficial muscles of the trunk, shoulder, and hip, viewed from behind.

1, the trapezius; 2, the latissimus dorsi; 3, the sterno-mastoid; 4, the deltoid; 5, the infraspinatus; 6, the teres minor; 7, the teres major; 8, the rhomboides major; 9, the external oblique; 10, the gluteus medius; 11, the gluteus maximus; 12, the gracilis; 13, the adductor magnus; 14, the semitendinosus; 15, the biceps; 16, the fascia lata.

FIG. 7.—Deeper view of the muscles of the trunk, shoulder, and hip.

1, the splenius capitis; 2, the complexus; 3, the levator anguli scapulae; 4, the rhomboides major; 5, the rhomboides minor; 6, the longissimus dorsi; 7, the spinalis dorsi; 8, the serratus posterior inferior; 9, the internal oblique; 10, the supraspinatus; 11, the infraspinatus; 12, the teres minor; 13, the teres major; 14, the serratus magnus; 15, the gluteus medius; 16, the pyriformis; 17, the obturator internus; 18, the obturator externus; 19, the quadratus femoris; 20, the adductor magnus.

FIG. 8.—Lateral view of the muscles of the abdomen, the internal oblique muscle having been exposed by the removal of the external oblique.

1, the pectoralis major; 2, the serratus magnus; 3, the latissimus dorsi; 4, the trapezius; 5, the external oblique; 6, the internal oblique; 7, the sartorius; 8, the rectus femoris; 9, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 10, the gluteus medius; 11, the gluteus maximus.



The recti and obliqui oculi, levator palpebræ, and orbicularis palpebrarum. [L.]—**Extrinsic m's of the larynx.** The omohyoideus, sterno-hyoideus, sterno-thyroideus, the inferior and middle constrictors of the pharynx, the m's of the suprahyoid region, and any anomalous m's connected with them. [L. 142.]—**Extrinsic m's of the tongue.** The hyo-glossus, chondro-glossus, genio-hyo-glossus, palato-glossus, stylo-glossus, and part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. [C.]—**Fusiform m's.** Lat., *musculi fusiformes*. Ger., *einfache spindelförmige Muskeln*. M's with small origins and insertions, usually tendinous, and a long, somewhat spindle-shaped intermediate mass of muscular tissue. [L.]—

made up of non-striated fibres. [C.]—**Large m. of the helix.** See *HELICIS major* (under *HELIX*).—**Long m's.** Lat., *musculi longi*. M's that lie upon two or more segments of a limb, or pass over two or more joints. [E. Coues, "Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]—**Long serrated m.** Of Bourgelat, the dorso-costalis and lombo-costalis regarded as a single m. [L.]—**Lumbrical m's.** See *LUMBRICALES*.—**Merkel's m.** See *CERATO-CRICOID*.—**Midriff m.** See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).—**Monomere m's, Monomeric m's.** Ger., *monomere Muskeln*. M's that extend between adjacent monomers. [L. 332.]—**Müller's m.** 1. See *PALPEBRALIS superior* and *PALPEBRALIS inferior*. 2. The circular portion of the cili-

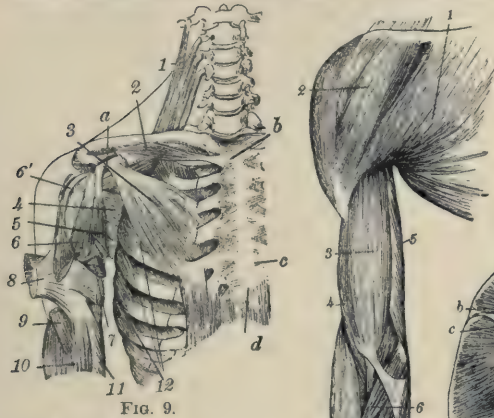


FIG. 9.

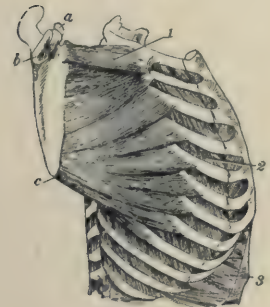


FIG. 10.

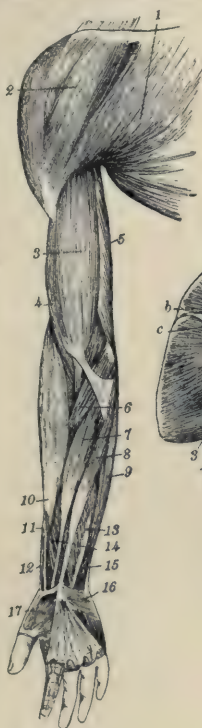


FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

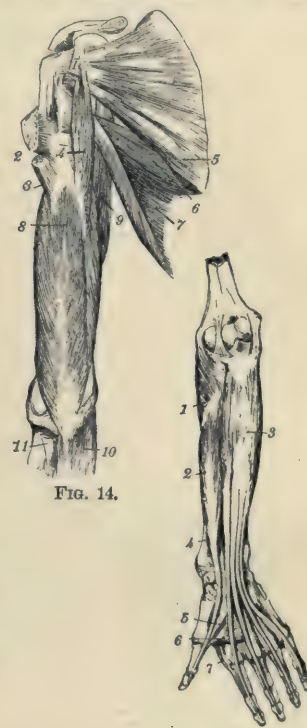


FIG. 13.

FIG. 9.—View of some of the deeper muscles of the shoulder and trunk, from before.

1, the levator anguli scapulae; 2, the subclavius; 3, the pectoralis minor; 4, the subscapularis; 5, the coraco-brachialis; 6, the biceps; 7, the teres major; 8, the pectoralis major; 9, the deltoid; 10, the brachialis anticus; 11, the triceps; 12, the serratus magnus.

FIG. 10.—Lateral view of the trunk, showing the serratus magnus muscle.

1, 2, 3, the serratus magnus; 4, the external intercostal; a, the coracoid process of the scapula; b, the glenoid cavity; c, lower angle of 1st, 6th, and 12th ribs.

FIG. 11.—Muscles of the right shoulder and arm, seen from behind.

1, the supraspinatus; 2, the infraspinatus; 3, the teres minor; 4, the teres major; 5, the latissimus dorsi; 6, the triceps; 7, the anconeus.

FIG. 12.—Superficial muscles of the shoulder and upper limb, from before.

1, the pectoralis major; 2, the deltoid; 3, the biceps brachii; 4, the brachialis anticus; 5, the triceps; 6, the pronator radii teres; 7, the flexor carpi radialis; 8, the palmaris longus; 9, the flexor carpi ulnaris; 10, the supinator longus; 11, the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 12, the extensor primi internodii; 13, the flexor sublimis digitorum; 14, the

flexor longus pollicis; 15, the flexor profundus digitorum; 16, the palmaris brevis; 17, the abductor pollicis.

FIG. 13.—Superficial muscles of the shoulder and upper limb, seen from behind.

1, the trapezius; 2, the deltoid; 3, the rhomboideus major; 4, the infraspinatus; 5, the teres minor; 6, the teres major; 7, the latissimus dorsi; 8, the triceps; 9, the anconeus; 10, the brachialis anticus; 11, the supinator longus; 12, the extensor carpi radialis longior; 13, the extensor carpi radialis brevis; 14, the extensor communis digitorum; 15, the extensor carpi ulnaris; 16, the flexor carpi ulnaris; 17, the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 18, the extensor primi internodii pollicis; 19, the extensor secundi internodii; 20, the radial extensors of the carpus.

FIG. 14.—Deep view of the muscles of the right shoulder and arm, from before.

1, the biceps; 2, the pectoralis major; 3, the deltoid; 4, the coraco-brachialis; 5, the subscapularis; 6, the teres major; 7, the latissimus dorsi; 8, the brachialis anticus; 9, the triceps; 10, the flexor profundus digitorum; 11, the biceps.

FIG. 15.—Deep anterior muscles of the forearm.

1, the supinator brevis; 2, the flexor longus pollicis; 3, the flexor profundus digitorum; 4, the pronator quadratus; 5, the flexor brevis pollicis; 6, the adductor pollicis; 7, the first dorsal interosseous.

**Great anterior straight m. of the head.** See *TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS*.—**Great complex m.** See *COMPLEXUS major*.—**Great dorsal m.** See *LATISSIMUS dorsi*.—**Great rectus m. of the abdomen.** See *STERNO-PUBIALIS*.—**Great serrate m.** See *SERRATUS magnus*.—**Guthrie's m.** Ger., *Guthrie'scher Muskel*. The anterior portion of the transversus perinei profundus or the entire m. [L. 332.]—**Hamstring m's.** The biceps flexor cruris, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus m's. [L.]—**Heart m.** Fr., *m. cardiaque*. See *MYOCARDIUM*.—**Hollow m.** A m. inclosing a cavity (e.g., the heart). [L.]—**Horner's m.** 1. See *Ciliary m.* 2. See *Tensor tarsi*.—**Houston's m.** See *Compressor venae dorsalis*.—**Hypaxial m's, Hyposkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are situated ventrally (anteriorly in man) to the endoskeleton. [L. 12.]—**Inferior palpebral m.** See *LACRIMO-LABIALIS*.—**Inflexed m.** A m. that turns around an osseous or cartilaginous pulley, thus changing the direction of its axis. [L. 13.]—**Internal m's.** See *Involuntary m's*.—**Interspinal m's.** See *INTERSPINALES*.—**Intrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs in the higher vertebrates which arise within the limb itself or from the arch to which the limb is attached. 2. M's which have their origins and insertions wholly within the organ or part they move. [L. 12.]—**Involuntary m's.** Fr., *m's involontaires*. Ger., *unwillkürliche Muskeln*. M's that are not under the direct control of the will. All these, except the muscles of the heart and of the oesophagus, are

ary m. [B.]—**Multicaudate m's.** Lat., *musculi multicaudati*. Ger., *vielschwänzige Muskeln*. M's terminating in more than two divisions. [L.]—**Multicipital m's.** Ger., *mehrköpfige Muskeln*. M's having more than one distinct origin. [L. 31, 332.]—**M-beater.** An instrument used for m-beating, consisting of elastic tubes fastened together near a handle to which they are attached. The circumference of each tube is about that of the finger; the length and the thickness of the material vary according to the purpose intended. ["Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xix, p. 578 (E).]—**M-beating.** A form of massage consisting in gentle beating of a part with a m-beater. [C. Klemm, "Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xix, p. 578 (E).]—**M. blanc** (Fr.). See *Pale m.* and cf. *White m.*—**M. cardiaque** (Fr.). See *MYOCARDIUM*.—**M. de fermeture** (Fr.). See *ADDUCTOR* (2d def.).—**M. de l'hélix grand** (Fr.). See *HELICIS major* (under *HELIX*).—**M. de l'hélix petit** (Fr.). See *HELICIS minor* (under *HELIX*).—**M. de l'étrier** (Fr.). See *STAPEDIUS*.—**M. de l'incisure de Santorini** (Fr.). See *MUSCULUS incisurae Santorini*.—**M. du nez inférieur** (Fr.). See *COMPRESSOR naris*.—**M. du pharynx impair** (Fr.). See *ARYGOS pharyngis*.—**M. du sac lacrymal** (Fr.). See *Tensor tarsi*.—**M. du tragus** (Fr.). See *TRAGUS*.—**M. honteux** (Fr.). See *ISCHIO-CLITORIANUS*.—**M's lisses** (Fr.). See *Unstriated m's*.—**M. interne du marteau** (Fr.). See *LAXATOR aëris internus*.—**M. of accommodation.** See *Ciliary m.*—**M's of animal life.** Muscular tissue especially



connected with the organs of animal life, as in the organs of speech and locomotion. Such m's are almost invariably striated. [J. 55.]—M's of expiration. Ger. *Expirationsmuskeln*. M's producing expiratory movements. Expiration is

ordinarily mostly due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, abdominal walls, and viscera, but the osseous portions of the internal intercostals, the infracostales, and the triangular sterni are thought to be often if not al-



FIG. 16.



FIG. 18.

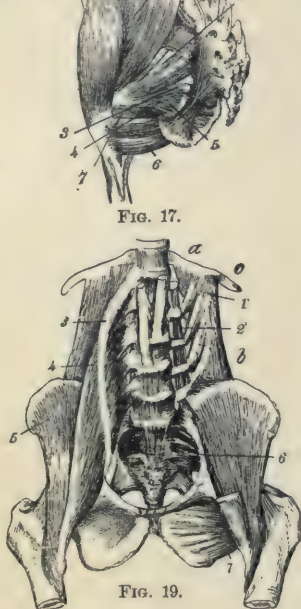


FIG. 19.



FIG. 20.

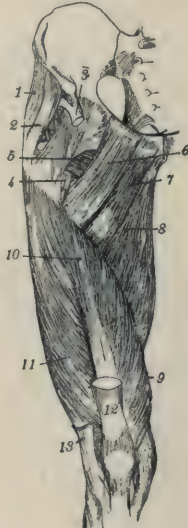


FIG. 21.

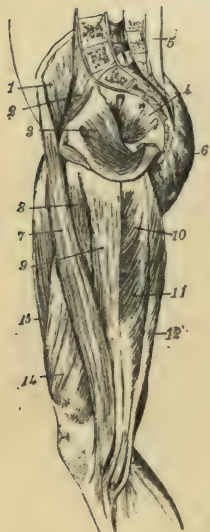


FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.



FIG. 24.

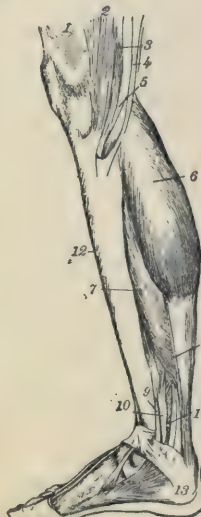


FIG. 25.



FIG. 26.

FIG. 16.—Superficial muscles of the hip and thigh, seen from behind.

1, the gluteus medius; 2, the gluteus maximus; 3, the vastus externus; 4, the biceps flexor cruris; 5, the semitendinosus; 6, the semimembranosus; 7, the gracilis; 8, the sartorius; 9, the adductor magnus; 10, the gastrocnemius; 11, the plantaris.

FIG. 17.—Deep muscles of the hip on the left side, from behind.

1, the gluteus medius; 2, the pyriformis; 3, the gemellus superior; 4, the gemellus inferior; 5, the obturator internus; 6, the quadratus femoris; 7, the obturator externus.

FIG. 18.—Deep muscles of the right hip and thigh, from behind.

1, the gluteus minimus; 2, the obturator internus; 3, the obturator externus; 4, the pectineus; 5, the adductor brevis; 6, the adductor magnus; 7, the vastus externus; 8, the biceps; 9, the plantaris; 10, the popliteus; 11, the semimembranosus; 12, the soleus.

FIG. 19.—Deep muscles of the abdomen and pelvis.

1, the quadratus lumborum; 2, the intertransversales; 3, the psoas parvus; 4, the psoas magnus; 5, the iliacus; 6, the pyriformis; 7, the obturator externus.

FIG. 20.—Superficial muscles of the front of the thigh.

1, the external oblique; 2, the aponeurosis; 3, the external abdominal ring; 4, the gluteus medius; 5, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 6, the sartorius; 7, the ilio-psoas; 8, the pectineus; 9, the adductor longus; 10, the gracilis; 11, the adductor magnus; 12, the vastus externus; 13, the rectus femoris; 14, the vastus internus; 15, the biceps flexor cruris.

FIG. 21.—Deep muscles of the front of the thigh.

1, the gluteus medius; 2, the gluteus minimus; 3, the rectus; 4, the ilio-psoas; 5, the obturator externus and quadratus femoris; 6, the pectineus; 7, the adductor brevis; 8, the adductor magnus; 9, the vastus internus; 10, the crureus; 11, the vastus externus; 12, the rectus; 13, the ilio-tibial.

FIG. 22.—Muscles of the inner side of the thigh and interior of the pelvis.

1, the iliacus; 2, the psoas magnus; 3, the obturator internus; 4, the pyriformis; 5, the lumbar aponeurosis; 6, the gluteus maximus; 7, the sartorius; 8, the adductor longus; 9, the gracilis; 10, the adductor magnus; 11, the semimembranosus; 12, the semitendinosus.

FIG. 23.—Muscles of the leg and foot from before.

1, the rectus femoris; 2, the vastus internus; 3, the vastus externus; 4, the sartorius; 5, the ilio-tibial; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis anticus; 9, the extensor proprius hallucis; 10, the extensor longus digitorum; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis; 13, the peroneus tertius; 14, the extensor brevis digitorum.

FIG. 24.—Superficial muscles of the leg, seen from behind.

1, the vastus externus; 2, the biceps flexor cruris; 3, the semitendinosus; 4, the semimembranosus; 5, the gracilis; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the plantaris; 9, the tibialis posticus; 10, the flexor longus digitorum; 11, the flexor longus hallucis; 12, the flexor longus digitorum; 13, the flexor longus hallucis; 14, the flexor longus digitorum.

FIG. 25.—Superficial muscles of the leg, seen from the inner side.

1, the vastus internus; 2, the sartorius; 3, the gracilis; 4, the semitendinosus; 5, the semimembranosus; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the plantaris; 9, the tibialis anticus; 10, the flexor longus digitorum; 11, the flexor longus hallucis; 12, the tibialis anticus; 13, the abductor hallucis.

FIG. 26.—Deep posterior muscles of the leg.

1, 2, the gastrocnemius; 3, the plantaris; 4, the semimembranosus; 5, the biceps; 6, the popliteus; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis posticus; 9, the flexor longus digitorum; 10, the flexor longus hallucis; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis.



ways used as well. In labored respiration the m's are aided by the so-called auxiliary or accessory m's of expiration (the obliquus externus, obliquus internus, transversalis, and sacro-lumbalis). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every m. in the body that can directly lessen the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly lessen it by giving fixed support to other m's. [J, 18, 19, 53.]—**M's of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsmuskeln*. M's producing the movements of inspiration. Ordinarily these are the diaphragm, scalenus anticus, scalenus medius, scalenus posticus, the external intercostals, the sternal portion of the internal intercostals, and the twelve levatores costarum. In labored respiration these m's are aided by the so-called accessory or auxiliary inspiratory m's (the serratus posticus superior, sterno-mastoideus, levator anguli scapuli, trapezius [superior portion], pectoralis minor, pectoralis major [inferior portion], and serratus magnus). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every m. in the body that can directly increase the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly increase it by furnishing fixed support to other m's. [J, 18, 19, 53.]—**M's of mastication.** Ger., *Beissmuskeln*. The masseter, temporalis, and pterygoidei externus and internus. [C.]—**M's of organic life.** See *M's of vegetative life*.—**M's of respiration.** Ger., *Athmungsmuskeln*, *Athemsmuskeln*, *Respirationsmuskeln*. See *M's of inspiration* and *M's of expiration*.—**M's of the ureters.** Lat., *musculi ureterum*. A band of thin, condensed muscular fibres of the urinary bladder extending between the openings of the ureters. [L, 31.]—**M's of vegetable (or vegetative) life.** Muscular tissue forming a part of the organs of vegetative life, such as that in the vascular, digestive, and respiratory systems. Sometimes applied especially to unstriated m's. [J, 55.]—**M. rouge** (Fr.). See *Red m.*—**M. strié** (Fr.). See *Striated m.*—**M. substance.** 1. Muscular tissue. [L] 2. See *Myosoma*.—**M. supérieur du marteau** (Fr.). See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.—**M. transverse de l'oreille externe** (Fr.). See *TRANSVERSUS auriculæ*.—**Naso-palpebral m.** See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.—**Nictating m.** Ger., *Nickhautmuskeln*. The m. of a nictating membrane found in some fishes. ["Arch. f. Anat. und Phys.," 1852 (a, 29).]—**Non-striated m's.** Unstriated m's. See under *M.*—**Orbicular m.** Lat., *musculus orbicularis*. Fr., *m. orbiculaire*. Ger., *ringförmiger Muskel*. A m. whose fibres form a more or less complete ring around a bone, aperture, etc. (e. g., the sphincter ani). [L, 332.]—**Organic m's.** See *Involuntary m's.*—**Pale m.** Fr., *m. blanc*. Of Ranvier, a voluntary m. (see *Voluntary muscular fibre*) in which the contraction and relaxation are rapid. [J, 30, 31.] Cf. *Red m.*—**Palmar m's.** In the foot, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the external plantar nerve; in the hand, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. [Ruge, Brooks (a, 32).]—**Papillary m's of the heart.** See *Anterior papillary m's* and *Posterior papillary m's*.—**Pectinate m's.** Ger., *gezackte Muskeln*. See *Serrated m's.*—**Pectoral m's.** Ger., *Brustmuskeln*. See under *PECTORALIS*.—**Pedal m.** See *TARSO-PRÆPHALANGÆUS*.—**Pennate m's.** **Pennated m's.** **Penniform m's.** Lat., *musculi pennati*. Ger., *gefiederte Muskeln*. M's having a central tendinous portion in their long axes toward which the muscular fibres on each side converge. [L, 31, 332.]—**Perforated m. of Caserius.** See *CORACO-BRACHIALIS*.—**Peripenial m.** Fr., *m. péripénien*. Of Sappey, a layer of unstriated muscular fibres situated beneath the skin of the penis, analogous to the dartos and furnishing fibres that form the substance of the frenum. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Petit-m. diaphragme** (Fr.). See *MUSCULUS diaphragmatis minor*.—**Phillips's m.** A head of the epicondylæ præphalangæus arising from the external superior tuberosity of the radius and the external lateral ligament of the ulnar articulation, regarded as a separate m. [L.]—**Polycaudate m's.** See *Multicaudate m's.*—**Polycephalic m's.** See *Multipapillary m's.*—**Polygastric m's.** Lat., *musculi polygastrici*. Ger., *vielbauchige Muskeln*. Long m's divided into two or more parts by transverse tendinous septa. [L, 81.]—**Polymere m's.** Ger., *Polymere-Muskeln*. M's in which one or more monomers are interposed between their origins and insertions. [L, 332.]—**Postaxial m's.** M's on the posterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine. [L, 12.]—**Posterior great straight m. of the head.** Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête*. An analogue in lower animals of the recti capitis posticus major and medius of man, divided by Gerard into the long and short axoideo-occipitales, and by Percival into the complex minor and rectus capitis posticus. [L.]—**Posterior papillary m.** A columna carnea of the right ventricle of the heart, sometimes absent, occasionally double, arising from the wall of the ventricle and terminating in chordæ tendineæ inserted into the posterior surface of the long posterior cusp of the tricuspid valve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior serrated m.** See *LUMBO-COSTALIS*.—**Pre-axial m's.** M's on the anterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine. [L, 12.]—**Premier m. du triceps** (Fr.). See *ADDUCTOR femoris longus*.—**Red m.** Fr., *m. rouge*. Of Ranvier, voluntary m. of a deep-red color, such as the semitendinosus of the rabbit, in which the contraction and relaxation are slow and the fibres show a more marked longitudinal and a faint and more irregular transverse striation than the fibres of pale m. The m. corpuscles are more numerous and are situated within the substance as well as on the surface of the fibres. [J, 30, 31.]—**Respiratory m's.** See *M's of inspiration* and *M's of expiration*.—**Riolan's m.** The ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum. [L.]—**Santorini's m.** See *RISORIUS*.—**Second m. du triceps** (Fr.). See *ADDUCTOR femoris brevis*.—**Semipennate m's.** See *Demi-penniform m's.*—**Serrated m's.** Lat., *musculi serrati*. Ger., *sägeförmige (oder gezackte, oder gezahnte) Muskeln*. Broad m's having a toothed margin by means of which they have their origins or insertions. [L, 31.]—**Short m's.** Lat., *musculi breves*. M's lying upon one segment only of a limb, and passing over only one joint. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1888 (L).]—**Short spinous m.** See *DORSO-SPINALIS*.—**Simple m's.** Ger., *einfache Muskeln*. M's which have a single insertion and origin. [L, 31.]—**Skeletal m.** Ger., *Skelettmuskeln*. A m. attached to or

acting on the skeleton. [a, 29.]—**Skew m.** A m. placed obliquely. [Haughton (a, 29).]—**Small m. of the helix.** See *HELICIS minor* (under *HELIX*).—**Smooth m's.** Fr., *m's lisses*. Ger., *Glattmuskeln*. See under *M.*—**Square m. of the loins.** See *COSTO-LUMBALIS*.—**Striated m's.** **Striped m's.** Fr., *m's striés*. Ger., *quergestreifte Muskeln*. See under *M.*—**Subcutaneous m. of the neck.** Of Chauveau, the cuticularis colli and the musculus cutaneus faciei considered as a single structure. [L, 18.]—**Subvertebral m's.** See *HYPOSPINALIS*.—**Tailor's m.** See *SARTORIUS*.—**Temporal m.** See *TEMPORALIS*.—**Thiernesse's m.** In solipeds, a head of the epicondylæ præphalangæus arising from the transverse ligament of the ulna, regarded as a separate m. [L.]—**Transverse spinous m. of the back and loins.** See *TRANSVERSO-SPINUS*.—**Tricipital m's.** Lat., *musculi tricipites*. Ger., *dreiköpfige Muskeln*. M's having their origins from three distinct points. [L, 31, 332.]—**Troisième m. du triceps** (Fr.). See *ADDUCTOR femoris magnus*.—**Unstriated m's.** **Unstriated m's.** See under *M.*—**Uterine m.** The muscular fibres of the uterus.—**Ventro-lateral m's.** That group of m's of the trunk situated below a horizontal septum which, in the embryo, extends outward from the transverse processes of the vertebrae. [A, 5.]—**Visceral m's.** The m's connected with the visceral skeleton. [L, 294.]—**Voluntary m's.** Fr., *m's volontaires*. Ger., *willkührliche (oder irritabile) Muskeln*, *Bewegungsmuskeln*. M's that are under the direct control of the will. Most m's composed of striated muscular tissue are voluntary, while only a few of the unstriated m's are voluntary. [J, 19, 55; a, 48.] See under *M.*—**White m's.** See *Involuntary m's* and cf. *Pale m.*—**Wilson's m.** Lat., *musculus Wilsonii*, *levator urethrae*. Ger., *Wilson'scher Muskel*. A fasciculus of the constrictor urethrae descending vertically from the body of the pubes, near the symphysis, to unite with the superior fasciculus of the constrictor urethrae. It is much more developed in the lower animals than in man, in whom its existence has been doubted. [Bell, Wilson (H); L.]

**MUSCOLD**, adj. Mu'sk'oid. From *musculus*, moss, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling moss. For the *Muscoidea*, or *Muscoidea*, see under *MUSCI*.

**MUSCOLOGY**, n. Mu's-ko'l'o-jî. Lat., *muscologia* (from *musculus*, moss, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *muscologie*. The botany of mosses.

**MUSCULAR**, adj. Mu'sk'u'l-a'r. Lat., *muscularis*. Fr., *musculaire*. Ger., *muskulös, muskulär*. 1. Pertaining to, distributed to, or resembling a muscle. 2. Characterized by well-developed muscles. [C.]

**MUSCULARIS** (Lat.), adj. Mu'sk(mu'sk)-u'l(u)-a(a)'ri's. See *MUSCULAR*; as a n. (*membrana* understood), the muscular coat or layer of an organ, as of the intestines or the uterus.—**M. mucosæ.** Fr., *muqueuse musculaire* (ou *musculeuse*). A thin layer of muscular-fibre cells situated between the mucosa and submucosa of some mucous membranes. [C; J, 30, 32.]

**MUSCULARITY**, n. Mu's-ku'l-a'r'i'z-tî. 1. The condition of being muscular. [a, 48.] 2. The contractile power or tone of a muscle. [K.]

**MUSCULATION** (Fr.), n. Mu's-ku'l-a'se-o-nî. From *musculus*, a muscle. Muscular action; the function of the muscles. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. irresistible.** Chorea. [a, 48.]

**MUSCULATURE**, n. Mu's'ku'l-a'tu'r. Fr., *m. Ger., Muskulatur*. 1. The muscular system in general. [K.] 2. The muscular tissue of some special part, such as the œsophagus. [J, 67, 84.]

**MUSCULEUSE** (Fr.), n. Mu's-ku'l-u'z. 1. See *MUSCULARIA mucosa*. 2. See *MUSCULOSA*.

**MUSCULINE**, n. Mu's'ku'l-en. From *musculus*, a muscle. The special characteristic substance of muscular tissue. [J.] Cf. *Muscle PLASMA*.

**MUSCULINTEGER** (Lat.), n. m. Mu'sk(mu'sk)-u'l(u)-i'n'te-tê-jû'te(r)'gî. Gen., *-int'egri*. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *integer*, whole. Of Coues, a combination of two or more muscles previously regarded as distinct, but better considered as a single muscle. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

**MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS, MUSCULO-DERMIC**, adj's. Mu's'ku'l-o-ku'ta-ne'î-tî's, -du'mî'îk. Lat., *musculo-cutaneus* (from *musculus*, a muscle, and *cutis*, or *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *musculo-cutané*. Pertaining to or connected with muscles and the integument. [L.]

**MUSCULO-ELASTIC**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-e-la's'tî'îk. 1. At once muscular and elastic. [a, 48.] 2. Composed in part of muscular and in part of elastic tissue. [J, 123.]

**MUSCULO-INTESTINAL**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-i'n-tê'stî'î'î-nî. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *intestinus*, inward. Pertaining to muscles and to the intestine. [a, 48.]

**MUSCULO-MEMBRANOUS**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-me'm'bra'n-u's. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *membrana*, a membrane. Partaking of the nature of muscle and of membrane. [a, 48.]

**MUSCULO-PHRENIC**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-frê'nî'î'îk. Lat., *musculo-phrenicus* (from *musculus*, a muscle, and *φρήν*, the mind). Fr., *musculo-phrénique*. Ger., *muskular-phrenisch*. Distributed to muscles and to the diaphragm (e. g., the m. p. artery). [C.]

**MUSCULO-RHACHIDEAN**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-ra'kî'd'e-a'n. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *ρᾶχς*, the spine. See *MUSCULO-SPINAL*.

**MUSCULOSA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu'sk(mu'sk)-u'l(u)-o's-a'nî. From *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *musculeuse*. Ger., *Muskelhaut*. See *MUSCULARIS*.

**MUSCULO-SPINAL**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-spî'nî. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *spina*, the backbone. Distributed to or connected with muscles and the spine.

**MUSCULO-TEGUMENTARY**, adj. Mu's'ku'l-o-te'g'u'-u'mê'n'tî'a-rî'î. Involving the integument and muscles. [L.]



**MUSCULOUS**, adj. Mu'sk'u-l-u's. Lat., *musculosus* (from *musculus*, a muscle). Consisting of or containing muscular fibres.

**MUSCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mu'sk(mu'sk'u-l(u)-u's(u's)). See **MUSCLE**.—**Alius m. transversus**. See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**M. abdoninis oblique ascendens**. See **OBLIQUUS abdominis internus**.—**M. abdoninis oblique descendens**. See **OBLIQUUS abdominis externus**.—**M. accessorius ad rectum**. An anomalous prolongation of the rectus abdominis muscle upward on the chest for a varying distance. [L. 332.] Cf. **RECTUS sternalis**.—**M. admirator**. See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**M. accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem**. See **ACCESSORIUS sacro-lumbalis**.—**Musculi alopeces**. The psosas muscles. [L. 349.]—**M. amatori**. See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.—**M. anomalus maxillæ superioris**. See **RHOMBOIDEUS**.—**M. anomalus menti**. An anomalous muscular slip arising near the insertion of the levator menti, and inserted near the mental foramen. [L. 31.]—**M. anomalus transversus**. See **TRANSVERSUS orbitæ**.—**M. apicis nasi**. See **DILATOR naris anterior**.—**M. aponeuroticus**. See **TENSOR vaginæ femoris**.—**Musculi arcuum transversales**. See **ROTATORES breves**.—**M. articulationis mandibulæ**. See **TEMPORALIS minor**.—**M. arycorniculatus obliquus**. See **ARTENOIDEUS obliquus**.—**M. attentionis**. See **ATTOLLENS auriculam**.—**Musculi bicaudati**. See **Bicaudate muscles**.—**M. bicornis**. The extensor carpi radialis. [L. 94.]—**M. biverter**. See **Digastric muscle**.—**Musculi breves**. See **Short muscles**.—**M. broncho-oesophageus**. A triangular bundle of fibres which arises from the posterior wall of the left bronchus and blends with the longitudinal fibres of the oesophagus. [L. 332.]—**M. buccalis**. **M. buccinatorius**. See **BUC-CINATOR**.—**M. bursalis**. See **OBTURATOR internus** and **MARSUPIA-LIS**.—**M. calanticæ**. See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**M. cannelatus**. See **OBTURATOR internus**.—**M. carthophorus**. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**M. Casserli**. See **CORACO-BRACHIALIS**.—**M. catenæ**. See **TIBI-ALIS anticus**.—**M. choanoides**. See **CHOANOIDEUS**.—**M. ciliaris**. 1. See **Ciliary muscle**. 2. See **CILIARIS Riolani**.—**M. ciliaris chorioidalis**. See **Ciliary muscle**.—**M. ciliaris inferior**. See **ORBICULARIS oculi palpebralis inferior**.—**M. ciliaris superior**. See **ORBICULARIS oculi palpebralis superior**.—**M. cleido-occipitalis**. See **CLEIDO-Occipital**.—**M. clitoridis inferior latus et planus**. See **CONSTRUCTOR cunni**.—**M. coccygis**. See **COC-CYGIS** (n.).—**M. Coiterii**. See **CORRUGATOR supercili**.—**Musculi columnæ recti**. See **DILATOR ani internus**.—**M. complexus et biverter cervicis**. See **COMPLEXUS major**.—**M. conchæ pro-prior**. See **ATTRAHENS aurem**.—**M. consiliarius**. See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS**.—**M. constrictorius**. See **SPHINCTER**.—**Musculi cordis papillares**. See **Anterior papillary muscle** and **Pos-terior papillary muscle**.—**M. Cramptonianus**. See **Ciliary mus-cle**.—**M. cranii cutaneus**. See **Occipito-frontalis**.—**Musculi cruris gemelli (seu gemini)**. The two heads of the gastroc-nemius. [L. 7.]—**M. crystallinus**. An old name for the crystal-line lens, which was supposed to consist of muscular fibres. [F.]—**M. cutaneus**. See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**M. cutaneus manus**. See **PALMARIS brevis**.—**M. deltois**. See **DELTOID**.—**Musculi den-tati**. See **Serrated muscles**.—**M. diaphragmaticus**. See **DIAPHRAGM**.—**M. diaphragmatis inferior**. See **M. diaphragmatis minor**.—**M. diaphragmatis major**. Fr., *grand (muscle) dia-phragme, diaphragme supérieur*. The horizontal portion of the diaphragm. [L. 7.]—**M. diaphragmatis minor**. Fr., *petit (muscle) diaphragme, diaphragme inférieur*. The vertical portion of the diaphragm. [L. 7.]—**M. diaphragmatis superior**. See **M. diaphragmatis major**.—**M. digastricus**. See **Digastric mus-cle**.—**M. dormitator**. See **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**.—**M. epi-cranii**. See **Occipito-frontalis**.—**M. episternalis**. See **STERNA-LIS**.—**M. fascialis**. See **TENSOR fasciæ latæ**.—**M. femoris mem-branosus**. See **TENSOR vaginæ femoris**.—**Musculi fidicinales**. See **FIDICINALES**.—**M. frontalis verus**. See **CORRUGATOR supercili**.—**M. frontis**. See **FRONTALIS** (2d def.).—**M. Gasserii**. See **LAXATOR tympani minor**.—**M. glosso-epiglotticus**. See **GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS**.—**M. hellicis major**. See **HELICIS major** (under **HE-LIX**).—**M. hellicis minor**. See **HELICIS minor** (under **HE-LIX**).—**M. hellicis tragicus**. See **TRAGICUS**.—**M. hippocis**. See **TIBIALIS anticus**.—**M. Horneri**. 1. See **Ciliary muscle**. 2. See **TENSOR tarsi**.—**M. humilis**. See **RECTUS oculi inferior**.—**M. immersus**. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**M. incisuræ majoris auriculæ**. See **IN-TERTRAGICUS**.—**M. incisuræ Santorini**. Fr., *muscle de l'incisure de Santorini*. Ger., *Muskel der Santorini'schen Spalte*. A very small muscle found rarely in the auditory canal, below and farther in than the tragus. [F.]—**M. indignandus**. See **RECTUS oculi externus**.—**Musculi intercartilaginei**. See **INTEROS-SEL**.—**M. iracundiæ**. See **RECTUS oculi externus**.—**M. Krausii**. See **CORACO-CERVICALIS**.—**M. labii proprius**. See **COMPRESSOR labii**.—**M. lacrimalis posterior**. See **TENSOR tarsi**.—**M. letitia**. See **RECTUS oculi internus**.—**M. lividus**. See **PECTINEUS**.—**Musculi longi**. See **Long muscles**.—**M. longissimi tendinis**. See **PLANTARIS**.—**M. mallei externus**. See **LAXATOR tympani minor**.—**M. mallei internus**. See **TENSOR tympani**.—**M. maxillæ inferioris biverter**. See **Digastricus**.—**M. maxillæ superioris anomalus**. See **LATERALIS nasi**.—**M. membranosus**. See **TENSOR vaginæ femoris**.—**M. mendicantium**. See **SUPINATOR longus**.—**M. mentalis**. See **LEVATOR menti**.—**M. menti anoma-lus**. A small triangular bundle of fibres occasionally found at-tached to the mental eminence, and forming a part of the levator labii inferioris. [L. 7 (a, 29).]—**M. Müllerii**. See **Müller's muscle**.—**Musculi multicaudati**. See **Multicaudate muscles**.—**M. nauticus**. See **TIBIALIS posticus**.—**M. ossis metacarpi digiti quinti**. See **OPPONENS minimi digiti**.—**Musculi papillares (cordis)**. Ger., *warzenförmige Muskel des Herzens, Capillar-muskeln*. See **Anterior papillary muscle** and **Posterior papillary muscle**.—**M. patientiæ**. See **LEVATOR anguli scapulae**.—**M. pau-perum**. See **RECTUS oculi inferior**.—**Musculi pectinati**. Ger., *Kamm-muskeln (im Herzen)*. Muscular ridges on the interior sur-face of the auricles of the heart, which serve to prevent over-dis-tension of the auricles. [L.] Cf. **COLUMNÆ carneæ** (1st def.) and **Moderator bands**.—**Musculi pennati**. See **Penniform muscles**.

—**M. perforatus Casseri**. See **CORACO-BRACHIALIS**.—**M. phreni-cus**. See **DIAPHRAGM**.—**Musculi polycipites**. See **Multicipital muscles**.—**Musculi polygastrici**. See **Polygastric muscles**.—**M. processus majoris mallei**. See **TENSOR tympani**.—**M. pro-cessus minimi mallei**. See **LAXATOR auris internus**.—**M. pro-cessus minoris mallei**. See **LAXATOR tympani minor**.—**M. reli-giosus**. See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**Musculi respiratorii**. See **MUSCLES of expiration and MUSCLES of inspiration**.—**M. sacci lacrimalis**. See **TENSOR tarsi**.—**M. sedem attollens**. See **LE-VATOR ani**.—**Musculi semipennati**. See **Demipectiniform mus-cles**.—**Musculi semispinales**. The semispinales dorsi et colli. [L.]—**M. superbus**. See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**M. supercilli**. See **CORRUGATOR supercili**.—**M. suræ**. See **TRICES suræ**.—**M. testicondus**. **M. testiculi**. **M. testis**. See **CREMASTER**.—**M. thoracis**. See **STERNALIS**.—**M. tragicus**. See **TRAGICUS**.—**Mus-culi tricipites**. See **Tricipital muscles**.—**M. tubæ novus**. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**M. uretrum**. See **URE-THRALIS**.—**M. uvulæ**. See **AZYGOS uvulæ**.—**M. Varolii**. See **STAPEDEUS**.—**M. Wilsoni**. See **Wilson's muscle**.—**Nonius hu-meri m. placentini**. See **TERES minor**.—**Novus tubæ eusta-chianæ m.** See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**Palpebra-rum duo musculi**. See **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**.—**(Viriilis) testis m.** See **CREMASTER**.

**MUSCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mu'sk(mu'sk'u-l(u)-u's(u's)). 1. A moss (see **MUSCI**). 2. Any one of various lichens. [a, 35.] 3. See **MUSK**.—**Lacea musci**. Litmus. [B, 95.]—**M. albus quernus**. The *Ure-na barbata* and other hairy lichens. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. ar-boreus**. The *Parmelia prunastri*, *Urenea barbata*, and other hairy lichens. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. cabardinus**. See **Siberian musk**.—**M. caninus**. The *Peltigera canina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. capillaceus major**. The *Polytrichum commune* and other species of *Polytrichum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. catharticus**. See **LYCO-PODIUM selago** and *Cetraria islandica*.—**M. clavatus**. See **LYCO-PODIUM annotinum** and *Lycopodium clavatum*.—**M. corallinus**. See **HELMINTHOCORTON** and *Corallina officinalis*.—**M. cumatilis**. The *Peltigera aphthosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. erectus**. See **LYCO-PODIUM selago**.—**M. helminthochorton**. See **HELMINTHOCORTON**.—**M. islandicus**. See *Cetraria islandica*.—**M. marinus**, **M. maritimus**. See **HELMINTHOCORTON**.—**M. polytrichus**. The *Polytrichum commune*, and other species of *Polytrichum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pulmonarius**. See *Sticta pulmonacea* and *Cetraria islandica*.—**M. pyxidatus**. See *Bæomyces cocciferus*.—**M. quercinus**. See *M. albus quernus*.—**M. quercus albus**. The *Usnea plicata*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. repens**. See *Lycopodium clavatum*.—**M. saxatilis**. The *Parmelia omphalodes* and lichens found in similar habitats. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. squamosus**, **M. terrestris**. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tunquiniensis**. See *Thibet musk*.—**M. ursinus**. The *Poly-trichum commune*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris**. The *Hypnum lo-reum* and other large-sized species of *Hypnum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus de musco quercino**. A preparation made by infusing 6 parts of oak-tree moss, 1 part each of Mexican goosefoot, Corin-thian grapes, and licorice, and 2 parts of comfrey-root in 12 of boil-ing water, and adding 32 of sugar for each 20 of colature. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MUSEAU** (Fr.), n. Mu's-zo. A muzzle, a snout. [a, 21.]—**M. de tanche**. See **Os uteri**.—**M. interne du col utérin**. See **Os uteri internum**.

**MUSENA, MUSENNA** (Lat.), n's f. Mu'2(mu)-se(sa)/na's, -se'n'a-na's. Fr., *moussena, boussena* [Fr. Cod.]. See **MUSANA**.

**MUSENNIN**, n. Mu'2-se'n'i'n. An acid, bitter, resinous sub-stance found in the musana. [B, 5 (a, 38).] See **MOUSENINE**.

**MUSHROOM**, n. Mu'sh'rum. Gr., *μύκης*. Lat., *fungus*. Fr., *champignon*. Ger., *Schwamm*, *Pilz*. Any large-sized fungus; the genus *Agaricus*, especially *Agaricus campestris*, known as the com-mon m. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cup-m.** The genus *Peziza*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Edible m.** See *Agaricus campestris*.—**Fly m.** See *Agaricus muscarius*.—**Hedge-hog m.** See *Spiny m.*—**Hedge m.** A large-sized variety of *Agaricus arvensis*. It is said to pro-duce violent sickness when eaten in substance, though it is recom-mended for catsup. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Meadow m.** The *Agari-cus campestris*; so called erroneously. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Ox m.** A wholesome fine-flavored variety of *Agaricus campestris* of large size. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scarlet m. of Malta**. See *CYNOMORIUM coccineum*.—**Spiny m.** See *HYDNUM repandum*.

**MUSK**, n. Mu'sk. Lat., *moschus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *musc* [Fr. Cod.] (*animal* [1st def.]). Ger., *Moschus*. It., *muschio*. Sp., *almizcle* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A substance secreted from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. The best variety is known as *moschus tun-quiniensis* (seu *tunquiniensis*, seu *tibetanus*, seu *chinesis*), is of a dark-purplish or reddish-brown color, and has a bitter taste and a peculiar, penetrating, diffusive odor. It contains ammonia, cho-lesterin, fat, a bitter resinous principle, and various animal prin-ciples. As a medicine it is a stimulant and antispasmodic and is given in the form of pill or emulsion in hicough and other nervous complaints, and in nervous exhaustion. [B, 5 (a, 35).] 2. See **M. PLANT.**—**American m.** The sacs of the m.-rat (*Fiber zibethicus*); used as a substitute for true m. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Artificial m.** A preparation made by treating 1 part of oil of amber with 2 parts of nitric acid for twenty-four hours, and washing with cold water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Assam m.** An inferior variety of m. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Bucharian m.** Lat., *moschus bucharicus*. An inferior variety of m. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Cabardine m.** See *Siberian m.*—**Chi-nese m.** The best variety of m., imported from China. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**M. bag.** The small oval pouch or pod, on the abdomen of the m.-deer, containing the secretion known as m. It is smooth and flat on the upper surface but hairy and convex on the under side. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**M. clyster**. Ger., *Moschusklystier*. A pre-paration made of from 0.5 to 10 grammes of m., the yolk of one egg,



and 200 grammes of decoction of althaea-root. [A. 319 (a, 21).]—**M-deer**. See *Moschus moschiferus*.—**M. grains**. Fr., *graines de musc*. The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**M-plant**. See the major list.—**M-tree**. See the major list.—**Russian m.**, *Siberian m.* Lat., *moschus moscoviticus* (seu *russicus*, seu *sibiricus*), *musculus cabardinus*. A small-grained variety of m. of a light yellowish-brown color, imported from central Asia by way of Russia. It is inferior to Chinese m., and has a faint, sickening odor. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Thibet m.** Lat., *moschus orientalis* (seu *tibetanus*), *musculus tunguensis*. See M. (1st def.).—**Tincture of m.** See *Tinctura moschi*.—**Tong-King m.** See *Chinese m.*—**Vegetable m.** Fr., *mus végétal*. The seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*; used like animal m. in scenting powders and pomatums. [B. 77, 172, 185 (a, 35).]

**MUSKAT** (Ger.), n. Mus-ka't. See NUTMEG and MYRISTICA (2d def.).—**Aetherisches Öl**. See OIL of NUTMEG.—**M'balsam**. See *Expressed oil of nutmeg*.—**M. blumen**, *M. blüthe*. See *MACE*.—**M'butter**, *M'nussöl*. See *Expressed oil of nutmeg*.

**MUSKATNÜSSE** (Ger.), n. Mus-ka't nu's-se. Nutmegs (fruit of *Myristica fragrans*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Amerikanische M.** The fruits of *Monodora myristica*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Männliche M.** The seed of *Myristica tomentosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**MUSKAU** (Ger.), n. Mus-ka'au. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs, and bathing establishments. [L. 30, 37, 105 (a, 43).]

**MUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Musk-el. See MUSCLE. For numerous phrases and forms not here given, see the qualifying words and the compounds in which M. occurs.—**Abwärtsziehender M.** See **ADDUCTOR**.—**Abzieherin** der eustachischen Röhre. See **ADDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**Abziehm** des Auges. See **ABDUCTUS oculi** (1st def.).—**Abziehm** des Oberschenkels. See **ABDUCTORS of the thigh**.—**Abziehm** des Ohres. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Abziehm** des Zeigefingers. See **ABDUCTOR indicis**.—**Abziehungs m'n.** The abductors. [L.]—**Accelerirender M.** See **ACCELERATOR** (2d def.).—**Aeusserer Armbinnenbogen m'n.** See **HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus**.—**Aeusserer Flügel m'n.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Aeusserer Hammer m'n.** See **LAXATOR tympani major**.—**Aeusserer Hüftbeinloch m'n.** See **OBTURATOR externus**.—**Aeusserer kleiner flügelartiger M.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Aeusserer querer Damm m'n.** See **TRANSVERSUS perinaei superficialis**.—**Aeusserer zweiköpfiger Waden m'n.** See **GASTROCNEMIUS**.—**Aeusserer Zwischenrippen m'n.** See **INTERCOSTALES externi**.—**Anziehender M. der grossen Zehe**. See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**Aryepiglottischer M.** See **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS**.—**Aufzieherin** des Ohres. See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.—**Ausgehülter M.** See **FLEXOR digitorum manus sublimis**.—**Auswärtsziehender M.** See **SUPINATOR**.—**Auswärtsziehender M. des kleinen Fingers**. See **ADDUCTOR minimi digiti manus**.—**Bewegungs m'n.** See **VOLUNTARY MUSCLES**.—**Birnähnlicher M.**, **Birnförmiger M.** See **PYRIFORMIS**.—**Blasen m'n.** Muscles connected with the urinary bladder. [L.]—**Blendungs m'n.** The muscles of the iris. [a, 23.]—**Breiter** (oder **Breitester**) **Rücken m'n.** 1. See **LATISSIMUS dorsi**. 2. See **DORSO-HUMERALIS**.—**Breitm** des Abdomens. See **TRANSVERSUS abdominis**.—**Brustbeinschildknorpel m'n.** See **STERNO-THYROIDÆUS**.—**Ciliarm**. See **Ciliary MUSCLE**.—**Comprimirender M.** See **COMPRESSOR** (2d def.).—**Corrigirender M. der Augenbrauen**. See **CORRUGATOR supercilii**.—**Darmbein m'n.** See **ILIACUS internus**.—**Darmbeinundherm m'n.** See **ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS medius**.—**Darm m'n.** See **DARMSMUSKULATUR**.—**Demüthiger M.**, **Demuth m'n.**, **Deprimirender Augem'**. See **RECTUS oculi inferior**.—**Deprimirender M. der Nasenscheidwand**. See **DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium**.—**Dorn m' des Halses**. See **SPINALIS cervicis**.—**Dreieckiger Arm m'n.** See **DELTOID (n.)**.—**Dreieckiger Brustbein m'n.** (oder **Brust m'n.**) See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**Dreieckiger Kinn m'n.** (oder **Lippen m'n.**) See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**Dreieckiger M. der oberen Rippen**. See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**Dreiköpfiger Arm m'n.** See **TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti**.—**Dreiköpfiger M. des Schenkels**. See **TRICEPS suæ**.—**Dreischwänziger M.** A three-tailed muscle. [L.]—**Dünner M. des Schenkeins**. See **PLANTARIS**.—**Durchbohrender M.** A muscle which perforates another, especially the flexor digitorum manus profundus. [L. 80.]—**Durchbohrter M.** A muscle perforated by another, especially the flexor digitorum manus sublimis. [L. 80.]—**Eigenthümlicher M. des Tragus**. See **TRAGICUS**.—**Einfache M'n.** See **SIMPLE MUSCLES**.—**Einfachgefederte M'n.** See **DEIMPENNIFORM MUSCLES**.—**Eingelenkige M'n.** Muscles between whose origin and insertion a single articulation is interposed. [L. 332.]—**Eingesenkter M. des Schulterblatts**. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**Eingeweiden m'n.** The muscles of the internal organs. [a, 29.]—**Entgegenwirkender M.** See **ANTAGONIST (1st def.)**.—**Erweiterender M. der Röhre**. See **TENSOR palati molli**.—**Extendirender M.** See **EXTENSOR**.—**Extremitäten m'n.** The muscles of the limbs. [L.]—**Felsenschlund m'n.** See **PTEROPHYRANGIUS**.—**Felsentrompeten m'n.** See **LEVATOR veli palati**.—**Flacher M. der Hand**. See **PALMARIS brevis**.—**Flächent m'n.** See **COMPLEXUS**.—**Flügelgaumen m'n.** See **PTERYGO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Flügel m'n.** The pterygoid muscles. [L.] Cf. **PTERYGOIDEUS**.—**Flügel-schlundkopf m'n.** See **PTERYGO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Flug m'n.** In birds and the *Chiroptera*, the muscles concerned in flight. [L.]—**Follant'scher M.** See **LAXATOR tympani major**.—**Frontalm**. See **FRONTALIS** (2d def.).—**Fusssohlen m'n.** See **PLANTARIS**.—**Gaumenn m'n.** The muscles connected with the palate. [L.]—**Gaumenschlundkopf m'n.** See **PALATO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Gaumen-segeln m'n.** Muscles connected with the velum palati. [L.]—**Gaumenzungen m'n.** See **GLOSSOPALATINUS**.—**Geduld m'n.** See **LEVATOR scapulae**.—**Gefäss m'n.** The muscular fibres of blood-vessels.—**Gefiederter M.** See **PENNATE MUSCLE**.—**Gehm m'n.** Muscles concerned in locomotion. [L.]—**Gehörgang m'n.** See **TRAGICUS**.—**Genick m'n.** See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS**.—**Gerader M.** A rectus muscle. [L.] Cf. **RECTUS**.—**Gessissbein m'n.** See **ISCHIO-COC-**

**CYGEUS**.—**Gessiss m'n.** The gluteal muscles. [L.] Cf. **GLUTÆUS**.—**Giessbeckenkehldackel m'n.** See **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS**.—**Giessbecken m'n.**, **Giesskannen förmiger M.** See **ARYTENOIDEUS**.—**Glatt m'n.** See **INVOLUNTARY MUSCLES**.—**Gleichwirkende M'n.** Muscles having similar actions. [L.]—**Griffelhornzungenbein m'n.** See **STYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Griffelm' des Gaumensegels**. See **PERISTAPHYLEUS internus**.—**Griffelschlundkopf m'n.**, **Griffelschlund m'n.** See **STYLO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Griffelzungenbein m'n.** See **STYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Griffelzungen m'n.** See **STYLO-GLOSSUS**.—**Grosser Darmbein m'n.** See **ILIACUS magnus**.—**Grosser M. der Leiste**. See **HELICIS major** (under **HELIX**).—**Grosser Flügel m'n.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**Grosser Gessiss m'n.** See **GLUTÆUS maximus** and **ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS magnus**.—**Grosser Hüften m'n.** See **ILIACUS major**.—**Grosser Rauten m'n.** See **RHOMBOIDEUS major**.—**Grosser runder Arm m'n.** (oder **M.**) See **TERES major**.—**Grosser Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS magnus**.—**Grosser schiefer M. des Augapfels**. See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.—**Grosser Schulterumherher m'n.** See **ABDUCTOR longus brachii**.—**Grosser vorderer gesägender m'n.** See **sägeförmiger M.**, oder **Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS anticus major**.—**Grosser zymomat-scher M.** See **ZYGOMATICUS major**.—**Grundzungen m'n.** See **BASIOGLOSSUS**.—**Haarbalg m'n.** See **ARRECTOR pili**.—**Hakenarm m'n.**, **Haken m'n.** See **CORACOBRACHIALIS**.—**Halbdorn m'n.** The semispinales dorsi et colli. [L.]—**Halbdorn m' des Nackens**. See **SEMI-SPINALIS cervicis**.—**Halbdorn m' des Rückens**. See **SEMI-SPINALIS dorsi**.—**Halsbauch m'n.** See **SPLENIS colli**.—**Halshaut m'n.** See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**Hals m'n.** See the major list.—**Hammer m'n.** See **TENSOR tympani**.—**Haupt m'n.** See **OCCIPITALIS**.—**Hautfeder m'n.** The subcutaneous muscles of birds, by which the feathers are moved. [L. 332.]—**Hauthaalm m'n.** See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**Haut m'n.** See **CUTANEOUS MUSCLES**.—**Hebender M. des Gaumenvorhanges**. See **LEVATOR veli palati**.—**Herabziehende M'n der Rippen**. See **INTERCOSTALES interni**.—**Hinterbacken m'n.** A glutæus muscle. [L. 80.]—**Hinterer crico-arytanoideischer M.** See **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS posticus**.—**Hinterer M. des äusseren Ohrs**, **Hinterer M. des Warzenfortsatzes**. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Hinterer oberer Kaum'**. See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Hinterer oberer Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS posticus superior**.—**Hinterer Ohrblatt m'n.** See **ANTITRAGICUS**.—**Hinterer Ohr m'n.** See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Hinterer Ring-giesskannen m'n.** See **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS posticus**.—**Hinterer Schambackbein m'n.** See **GREAT ADDUCTOR of the thigh** (2d def.).—**Hinterer Schienbein m'n.** See **TIBIALIS posticus**.—**Hinterer unterer Kaum'**. See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**Hinterer unterer Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS posticus superior**.—**Hinterer Unterschenkel m'n.** See **TIBIO-PALANGIUS**.—**Hinterhaupt m'n.** See **OCCIPITALIS**.—**Hirnschädel m'n.** See **OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS**.—**Hodensack m'n.** See **CREMASTER**.—**Hohler M., Hohl m'n.** A hollow muscular organ (e.g., the heart). [L. 332.]—**Hornzungen-grund m'n.** See **BASIOGLOSSUS**.—**Hornzungen m'n.** See **CERATOGLOSSUS**.—**Hüftbein m'n.** See **ILIACUS internus**.—**Hüft m'n.** See **ACCESSORY MUSCLE**.—**Innere Arm m'n.** See **BRACHIALIS anticus**.—**Innere Brust m'n.** See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**Innere dicker Schenkel m'n.** See **VASTUS internus**.—**Innere grosser flügelartiger M.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**Innere Hammer m'n.** See **TENSOR tympani**.—**Innere Hüftbeinloch m'n.** See **OBTURATOR internus**.—**Innere Hüftbein m'n.** (oder **Hüft m'n.**) See **ILIACUS internus**.—**Innere M. des Hammers**. See **TENSOR tympani**.—**Innere Zwischenrippen m'n.** See **INTERCOSTALES interni**.—**Inspirations m'n.** See **MUSCLES of inspiration**.—**Irritable M'n.** See **VOLUNTARY MUSCLES**.—**Kamm förmiger M.** See **PECTINEUS**.—**Kamm m'n.** (im Herzen). See **MUSCULUS pectinati**.—**Kappen förmiger M.** See **TRAPEZIUS**.—**Kappen m'n.** See **TRAPEZIUS** and under **DORSO-ACROMIALIS**.—**Kapselband m'n.** See **GRACILIS anterior**.—**Kaum'**. See **MASSETER**.—**Kieferschlundkopf m'n.**, **Kieferschlund m'n.** See **MYLO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Kieferzungenbein m'n.** See **MYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Kieferzungen m'n.** See **MYLO-GLOSSUS**.—**Kleinen m'n.** The muscles of the gills. [a, 29.]—**Kinnheben m'n.** See **LEVATOR menti**.—**Kinnkehldackel m'n.** See **LEVATOR epiglottidis**.—**Kinn m' der Zunge**. See **GENIO-GLOSSUS**.—**Kinn m' des Zungenbeins**. See **GENIO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Kinnzungenbein m'n.** See **GENIO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Kinnzungen m'n.** See **GENIO-GLOSSUS**.—**Klappen m'n.** See **TRAPEZIUS**.—**Kleiner Armbinnenbogen m'n.** See **HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor**.—**Kleiner Brustarmbein m'n.**, **Kleiner Brustbein m'n.** See **PECTORALIS superficialis**.—**Kleiner Darmbackbein m'n.** See **GRACILIS anterior**.—**Kleiner Flügel m'n.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Kleiner Gessissbackbein m'n.** See **GRACILIS ischio-femoralis**.—**Kleiner Rauten m'n.** See **RHOMBOIDEUS minor**.—**Kleiner runder Arm m'n.** See **TERES minor**.—**Kleiner schiefer Kopf m'n.** See **OBLIQUUS capitis superior**.—**Kleiner zymomat-scher M.** See **ZYGOMATICUS minor**.—**Kniebeugen m'n.** The ham-string m's. [a, 29.]—**Knie m'n.** See **EPIGONIS** (1st def.).—**Knorpelzungen m'n.** See **CHONDRO-GLOSSUS**.—**Kopfnick m'n.**, **Kopfnickern m'n.** See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS**.—**Kriehenschlaube m'n.** See **CORACO-BRACHIALIS**.—**Kreis-förmiger Schliess m'n.** See **OBLIQUUS oculi**.—**Kurze Dorn m'n.** See **INTERSPINALIS**.—**Kurzer Abziehm' des Daumens**. See **ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis**.—**Kurzer Wadenbein m'n.** See **PERONEUS brevis**.—**Lach m'n.** See **RISORIUS**.—**Langer Hals m'n.** See **LONGUS colli**.—**Langer Nacken m'n.** See **LONGISSIMUS cervicis** and **TRANSVERSALIS cervicis**.—**Langer Schien m'n.** See **PLANTARIS**.—**Langer Wadenbein m'n.** See **PERONEUS longus**.—**Langer Waden m'n.** See **PLANTARIS**.—**Längs m'n.** Muscles having their long axis parallel with the long axis of the body. [L.]—**Längster Rücken m'n.** See **LONGISSIMUS dorsi**.—**Längster Schenkel m'n.** See **SARTORIUS**.—**Lendenbackbein m'n.** See **PSOAS magnus**.—**Lendendarmbein m'n.** 1. See **ILIACO-PSOAS**. 2. See **QUADRATUS lumborum**.—**Lendenheftbein m'n.** See **QUADRATUS lumborum** and **SACRO-LUMBALIS**.—**Lendenrippen m'n.** See **LAMBO-COSTALES**.—**Lidrand m'n.** See **CILIARIS Riolani**.—**Matrosen m'n.** See **TIBIALIS**



*posticus*.—Mehrgelenkige M'n. See *Long muscles*.—Mehrköpfige M'n. See *Multicapital muscles*.—Mehrschwänzige M'n. See *Multicaudate muscles*.—Mittelfusszwischenm'n. See *Interossei plantares*.—Mittelhandzwischenm'n. See *Interossei palmares*.—Mittlerer Gesässm'. See *Gluteus medius* und *Ilio-trochanterius parvus*.—Mönchskappenförmiger M'. *Mönchskappenm'*. See *Trapezius*.—Monoplastische M'n. Muscles that consist of single, nearly parallel, groups of muscular fibres. [L. 332.]—Morgagni'scher unpaarter M. See *Azygos uvula*.—Müller'scher M. See *Müller's muscle*.—Mundm'. See *Orbicularis oris*.—M'ähnlich. See *Myoid*.—M'anstrengung. See *Myentasis*.—M'artig. See *Myoid*.—M'ast. A branch of a nerve, blood-vessel, or lymphatic (usually unnamed) distributed to a muscle. [L.]—M'bauch. See *Myogaster*.—M'beschreiber. See *Myograph*.—M'binder. A muscular fascia. [a. 14.]—M'dehnungen. See *Myotases*.—M. der Ecke. See *Tragicus*.—M'elemente. Of Merkel, the essential parts of a muscular fibre, including the muscular compartments, etc. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.", 1872, p. 244, and 1881, p. 649 (J.).]—M'entwicklung. The histogenesis of muscle. [J.]—M'entzündung. See *Myositis*.—M'erregbarkeit. Muscular irritability. [a. 14.]—M'erweichung. See *Myomalacia*.—M'fache. See *Muscular compartment*.—M'faserniederzuckigkeit. See *Muscular irritability*.—M'faserniederzuckung. See *Inanagenesis*.—M'förmig. See *Myoid*.—M. der Gegenecke. See *Antitragicus*.—M'gerinnung. The coagulation of muscle (or muscle-plasma). [Gruenhagen (K.).]—M'geschwulst. See *Myoma*.—M'haut. See *Perimyrium*.—M'hülle. See *Perimyrium*.—M'ketten. Chains or trabeculae of muscle cells, as seen in cardiac muscle. [J. 35.]—M'knacken. See *Myocricismus*.—M'knospen. See *M'spindeln* und cf. *Muscle-rods* (2d def.).—M'körperchenkette. A connected series or chain of muscle-corpuscles seen on the surface of some muscular fibres, such as those of the diaphragm. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.", 1883, p. 318 (J. 32).]—M'kraft. See *Myenergia*.—M'krankheit. See *Myopathy*.—M'lager. A muscular layer. [L. 304.]—M'lähmung. See *Myoparalysis*.—M'lehre. See *Myology*.—M'leib. See *Myogaster*.—M'leiden. See *Myopathy*.—M'lücke. The place where the ilio-psoas muscle passes beneath Poupard's ligament. [L. 115 (a. 29).]—M'neubildung. A neoplasm in muscular tissue. [J.]—M'primitivbündel. See *Muscular fibre*.—M'prismen. See *Sarcous elements*.—M'reich. Full of muscles; highly muscular. [L.]—M'reiz. Excitation of muscular action. [a. 14.]—M'saft. See *Muscle plasma*.—M'säulchen. See *Muscle-columns*.—M'scheide. See *Perimyrium*.—M'schmerz. See *Myalgia*.—M'schnitt. See *Myotomy*.—M'schwanz. The tail or insertion of a muscle. [L. 31.]—M'sehne. See *Tendon*.—M'serum. Muscle serum. [L.]—M'stäbchen. See *Muscle-rods*.—M'starre, M'steifigkeit. See *Thomsen's disease*.—M'strecke. A portion of a muscle used in electro-physiological experiments. [Gruenhagen (K.).]—M'strom. See *Muscular current*.—M'substanz. 1. Muscular tissue. [L.] 2. See *Myosome*.—M'unruhe. Muscular inquietude; chorea minor. [D.]—M'verarbeitung. See *Myosynizesis*.—M'vorlagerung. M'vornähung. See *Advancement of the ocular muscles*.—M'wogen. Muscular tremor caused by a galvanic current. [a. 46.]—M'zacke. A muscular digitation or point. [L. 31.]—M'zellbalken, M'zellketten. See *M'ketten*.—M'ziergliederung, M'zierlegung. See *Myotomy*.—M'zerreissung. See *Myorrhexia*.—M'zusammenziehung. See *Muscular contraction*.—M'zweig. See *M'ast*.—Myrtenförmiger M. (der Nase). See *Depressor alae nasi*.—Nackenbandm'. See *Cervico-acromialis*.—Nasenrückenm'. See *Pyramidalis nasi*.—Nackenwarzenm'. 1. See *Trachelo-mastoides*. 2. See *Dorso-mastoides*.—Nebenm'. An accessory muscle. [L. 80.]—Nickhautm'. See *Nictating muscle*.—Niederdrückender M., Niederziehender M., Niederziehm'. See *Depressor* (1st def.).—Oberer Darmbeinumdreherm'. See *Ilio-trochanterius medius*.—Oberer hinterer Sägem'. See *Serratus posticus superior*.—Oberer schiefer Kopfm'. See *Obliquus capitis superior*.—Oberer Schildgessbeckenm'. See *Thyreio-arytеноideus superior*.—Oberer Zwillingsm'. See *Gemellus superior*.—Obergrätenm'. See *Supraspinatus*.—Oberschädelm'. See *Occipito-frontalis*.—Oberstachelm'. See *Supraspinatus*.—Obervorsteherm'. See *Compressor prostatae*.—Occipitalm'. See *Occipitalis* (n.).—Ohrdrüsenm'. See *Parotido-auricularis*.—Ohrschneckengegenwindungsm'. See *Antitragicus*.—Papillarm'n. See *Anterior papillary muscle* und *Posterior papillary muscle*.—Physiognomische M'n. The muscles of expression. [L.]—Polyneurale M'n. Muscles innervated by more than one nerve. [L.]—Polyplastische M'n. Muscles made up of several groups of differently disposed muscular fibres. [L. 332.]—Pyramidenförmiger Kieferm' der Nase. See *Supermaxillo-nasalis*.—Pyramidenm' der Nase. See *Pyramidalis nasi*.—Pyramidenm' des Kehlkopfs. See *Artytenoideus*.—Querer Damm'm'. See *Transversus perineai*.—Querer Glessbeckenm'. See *Artytenoideus transversus*.—Querer Harnröhrenm'. See *Constrictor urethrae*.—Querer oberflächlicher M. des Perinaums. See *Transversus perineai superficialis*.—Querer tiefliegender M. des Perinaums. See *Transversus perineai profundus*.—Quergerstreifter M. See *Striated muscle*.—Querliegender M. des Ohrenschnittes. See *Transversus auriculae*.—Querm' der Rippen. See *Costo-sternalis*.—Querm' des Nackens. See *Transversalis cervicis*.—Querm' des Ohres. See *Transversus auriculae*.—Querm'n der Rippen. See *Transversocostales*.—Quernackenm'. See *Transversalis cervicis*.—Querverlaufender M. des äusseren Ohres. See *Transversus auriculae*.—Rabenarm'm'. See *Coracobrachialis*.—Rabenschabelbeckenm'. See *Omoxyoid*.—Rathsherrenm'. See *Sterno-cleido-mastoides*.—Rautenförmiger M. A rhomboid muscle. [L.] Cf. *Rhomboideus*.—Regenwurmförmige M'n. See *Lumbrales*.—Rhomboidischer M. See *Rhomboideus*.—Riemenförmiger M. des Kopfes. See *Splenius capitis*.—Riemenm' des Halses. See *Splenius colli*.—Ring-

förmiger M. See *Orbicular muscle*.—Ringförmiger M. der Augenlider. See *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.—Ringknorpelschildknorpelm'. See *Cricothyreoideus*.—Ringknorpelschlundm'. See *Cricopharyngeus*.—Ringm'n. Annular muscles; in the *Distoma*, muscles forming rings around the body. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.", (a. 29).]—Ringm' der Augenlider. See *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.—Ringm' des Mundes. See *Orbicularis oris*.—Ringschildm'. See *Cricothyreoideus*.—Rippenhalter'm'n. The scaleni muscles. [L.]—Rückenoberhauptm'. See *Dorso-occipitalis*.—Rückenwarzenm'. See *Dorso-spinalis*.—Runder grösserer M. See *Teres major*.—Runder kleinerer M. See *Teres minor*.—Runder (oder Ründlicher) M. der Augenlider. See *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.—Runzelnder M. der Augenbrauen. See *Corrugator supercilii*.—Sägeförmige M'n. See *Serrated muscles*.—Saugem' der Lippe. See *Compressor labii*.—Schädelm'. See *Occipito-frontalis*.—Schambeinm'. See *Pectineus*.—Schenkelm'. See *Crureus*.—Schiefabsteigender M. des Bauches. See *Obliquus abdominis profundus*.—Schifferm'. See *Tibialis posticus*.—Schildgessbeckenkehldackelm'. See *Thyreio-arytено-epiglotticus*.—Schildkehldackelm'. See *Thyreio-epiglotticus*.—Schildknorpelzungengebeinm', Schildzungenbeinm', Schildzungenm'. See *Thyreohyoideus*.—Schläfenkaum'. See *Masseter*.—Schläfenm', Schlafm'. See *Temporalis*.—Schlanker Schenkelm'. See *Gracilis* (3d def.).—Schliessm'. 1. See *Constrictor*. 2. See *Abductor* (2d def.).—Schliessm' der Augenlider. See *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.—Schliessm' des Mundes. See *Orbicularis oris*.—Schliessm' des Scheidenvorhofs. See *Anterior constrictor of the vulva*.—Schlingm'n. The muscles of deglutition. [a. 14.]—Schlundgaumenbogenm', Schlundkopfgaumenm'. See *Palato-pharyngeus*.—Schlüsselbeinm'. See *Subclavius*.—Schneiderm'. See *Sartorius*.—Schollenm'. See *Soleus*.—Schräge Augenm'n. The oblique muscles of the eye. [L.] Cf. *Obliquus*.—Schräger M. der Nase. See *Compressor naris*.—Schräglaufernder M. An oblique muscle. [L.] Cf. *Obliquus*.—Schulterarmbeinm'. See *Abductor of the arm*.—Schulterblattzungenbeinm', Schulterzungenbeinm'. See *Omoxyoides*.—Schienennm'. See *Tibialis posticus*.—Seitlicher Ringgesskannennm'. See *Crico-arytеноideus lateralis*.—Sitzbeinschwellkörperm', Sitzknorpelschwellkörperm'. See *Ischio-cavernosus*.—Skeletm'. See *Skeletal muscle*.—Sohlenm'. See *Soleus*.—Spaltender M. A muscle having the function of separating parts. [L. 80.]—Spannender M. des Gaumenvorhanges. See *Abductor of the Eustachian tube*.—Spannm'. See *Tensor*.—Spannm' der Hohlhandsehne. See *Palmaris brevis*.—Spulförmige M'n, Spulm'n. See *Lumbrales*.—Spulm'n (oder Spulwurmförmige M'n, oder Spulwurmm'n) des Fusses. See *Lumbrales pedis*.—Stamm'm'. The muscles of the trunk. [L.]—Steigbügelm'. See *Stapedius*.—Steissbeinm'. See *Coccygeus* (n.).—Stimmbandm'. See *Thyreio-arytеноideus internus*.—Stirnm'. See *Frontalis* (2d def.).—Streckm'. See *Extensor*.—Taschenbandm'. See *Thyreio-arytеноideus superior medialis*.—Tiefer Kopfknochenm'. See *Humero-olecrani minor*.—Tiefer querer Damm'm'. See *Transversus perineai profundus*.—Trägergriffelm'. See *Atloido-styloideus*.—Treibm'. See *Accelerator* (2d def.).—Triangulärer M. des Sternums. See *Triangularis sterni*.—Trompeterm'. See *Buccinator*.—Umschliessender M. des Kopfes. See *Occipito-frontalis*.—Ungleichdreiseitiger M. des Halses. See *Digastricus*.—Unterer hinterer Sägem'. See *Serratus posticus inferior*.—Unterer Nackenbandschulterm'. See *Angularis scapulae*.—Unterer Querm' des Halses. See *Intertransversalis*.—Unterer Schenkelm'. See *Subcrureus*.—Unterer schiefer Augem'm'. See *Obliquus oculi inferior*.—Unterer schiefer Kopfm'. See *Obliquus capitis inferior*.—Unterer Schildgessbeckenm'. See *Thyreio-arytеноideus inferior*.—Unterschräger Kopfm'. See *Obliquus capitis major*.—Unterer Zwillingsm'. See *Gemellus inferior*.—Untergrätenm'. See *Infraspinatus*.—Unterrippenm'. See *Infrasternalis*.—Unterschüsselbeinm'. See *Subclavius*.—Unterschulterblattm'. See *Subscapularis*.—Unterstachelm'. See *Infraspinatus*.—Unterstützender M. des Mastdarms. See *Sphincter ani internus*.—Unterwerfelfellm'n. Anomalous muscular bundles in or upon the tendinous centre of the diaphragm. [L. 332.]—Unwillkührliche M'n. See *Involuntary muscles*.—Verschliessender M., Verstopfender M. See *Obturator*.—Vielbauchige M'n. See *Polygastric muscles*.—Viefacher M. des Rückgrats, Vielgespaltener (oder Vieltheiliger) Rückgratsm'. See *Multiplex spinae*.—Viereckiger einwärtsdrehender M. See *Pronator radii teres*.—Viereckiger Hüftennm'. See *Quadratus femoris*.—Viereckiger Kinnm'. See *Quadratus menti*.—Viereckiger Sohlenm'. See *Accessorius flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—Vierköpfiger M. des Schenkels. See *Extensor cruris quadriceps*.—Vierköpfiger Unterschenkelm'. See *Extensor cruris quadriceps*.—Vorderer gerader M. des Schienbeins. See *Rectus femoris*.—Vorderer grosser gerader Kopfm'. See *Rectus capitis anticus major*.—Vorderer kleiner gerader Kopfm'. See *Rectus capitis anticus minor*.—Vorderer Ringgessbeckenm'. See *Crico-arytеноideus anticus*.—Vorderer Schienbeinm' (oder Schienennm'). See *Tibialis anticus*.—Vorderer langer Bauchm'. See *Rectus abdominis*.—Vorderer Unterschenkelm'. See *Tibio-praemetaresus*.—Vorderer Ohrm'. See *Attrahens aures*.—Vorderhauptm' der Muschel. See *Temporo-auricularis internus*.—Vorderschüsselbeinm'. See *Sternoclavicularis anticus*.—Vorderschulterblattm'. See *Subscapularis*.—Vorhofschnürm'. See *Constrictor cunni*.—Wadenm'. 1. See *Gastrocnemius*. 2. See *Triceps surae*.—Warzenförmige M'n (oder Warzenm'n) des Herzens. The muscular papillares. [L.]—Willkührliche M'n. See *Voluntary muscles*.—Wilson'scher M. See *Wilson's muscle*.—Wimper'm'. See *Ciliaris Riolani*.—Winkelm' (des Schulterblatts). See *Angularis scapulae* und



**LEVATOR anguli scapulae.**—Wurmförmige M'n der Hand. See *LUMBRICALES manus*.—**Zäpfchenm', Zapfenm'.** See *AZYGOUS uvula*.—**Zorniger M.** See *CORREGATOR supercilii*.—**Zungenbeinschildknorpelm'.** See *THYREO-HYOIDEUS*.—**Zungenbeinzungenm'.** See *HYOGLOSSUS*.—**Zungengäumenn'.** See *GLOSSOPALATINUS* (2d def.).—**Zungengrundm'.** See *HYOGLOSSUS*.—**Zungenzäpfchenm'.** See *GLOSSOPALATINUS*.—**Zusammen-drückender M. der Prostata.** See *COMPRESSOR prostaticae*.—**Zusammenziehende M'n.** The adductors. [L.]—**Zustopfen-der M.** See *OBTURATOR*.—**Zweibäuchige M'n.** See *DIGASTRIC MUSCLES*.—**Zweibäuchiger Geniekm'.** See *BIVENTER cervicis*.—**Zweibäuchiger Kieferm'.** See *DIGASTRICUS* (1st def.).—**Zweibäuchiger Nackenn'.** See *BIVENTER cervicis*.—**Zweigelenkige M'n.** Muscles which pass over two articulations in their course. [L. 332.]—**Zweiköpfiger Armm'.** See *BICEPS FLEXOR brachii*.—**Zweiköpfiger Schenkelm'.** See *BICEPS FLEXOR cruris*.—**Zweischwanzige M'n.** See *BICAUDATE MUSCLES*.—**Zwerchm'.** See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).—**Zwiebelschwellkörperm'.** See *BULBO-CAVERNOSUS*.—**Zwillingswadenm'n.** See *GASTRONEMUS*.—**Zwischendornm'n.** See *INTERSPINALES*.—**Zwischendornm'n des Nackens.** See *INTERSPINALES colli*.—**Zwischenknochenm'.** An interosseous muscle. [L. 304.]—**Zwischenknochenm'n der Hohlhand.** See *INTEROSSEI palmaris*.—**Zwischenknochenm'n des Fusses.** See *INTEROSSEI plantares*.—**Zwischenknochenm'n des Fussrückens.** See *INTEROSSEI pedis bicipites*.—**Zwischenknochenm'n der Fusssohle.** See *INTEROSSEI plantares*.—**Zwischenknochenm'n des Handrückens.** See *INTEROSSEI manus dorsales*.—**Zwischenm'n der Rippen.** See *INTERCOSTALES*.—**Zwischenquersfortsatzm', Zwischenquerm'.** See *INTERTRANSVERSARIUS* (n.).—**Zwischenquerm'n des Nackens.** See *INTERTRANSVERSARIUS colli antici et postici*.—**Zwischenrippenknorpelm'n.** See *INTEROSSEI*.

**MUSKELPLATTE** (Ger.), n. Musk'el-plat'te. See *MUSCULAR PLATE*.—**Animalische M.** Of His, the upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A. 8.]—**Organische M.** Of His, the lower muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A. 8.]—**Vereinigte M.** Of His, the structure formed by the coalescence of the two muscular plates in a portion of their extent. [A. 8.]

**MUSK-PLANT,** n. Mu'sk'pl'ant. The *Mimulus moschatus* and *Erodium moschatum*. [B. 185, 275 (a. 35).]—**Wild m.-p.** The *Erodium cicutarium*. [B. 275 (a. 35).]

**MUSKROOT,** n. Mu'sk'ru't. 1. The *Adora moschatellina*. 2. The root of *Ferula siumbul*. 3. The *Nardostachys jatamansi*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a. 35).]

**MUSK-TREE,** n. Mu'sk'tre. See *OLEARIA argophylla*.

**MUSKWOOD,** n. Mu'sk'wu'd. The *Trichilia moschata*. [A. 511 (a. 35).]—**Australian m.** See *OLEARIA argophylla*.—**Jamaica m.** The *Guarea Swartzii* and the *Trichilia moschata*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]

**MUSQUASH-ROOT,** n. Mu's'kwo'sh-rut. See *CICUTA maculata*.

**MUSQUÉ** (Fr.), adj. Mu's-ka. See *MOSCHATOUS*.

**MUSSÄNDA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu'ss(mu's)-sē'n(sa'sē'n)-da. Fr., m., *musseende*. Ger., *Mussände*. A genus of rubiaceous plants, of the *Musseende*, which are a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**M. ægyptica.** See *MANETTIA lanceolata*.—**M. frondosa.** Ger., *belaubte Mussände*. A small East Indian tree. The bark is used in diarrhoea, especially in cases attended with colic; the root as a discentient; and the juice of the leaves as an eye-wash in caligo corneæ. In Cochinchina the flowers are used as a laxative, diuretic, and pectoral. [B. 121, 180 (a. 35).]—**Glasgow Med. Jour.**, Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a. 50).]—**M. glabra.** Ger., *kahle Mussände*. An East Indian species having the properties of *M. frondosa*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 35).]—**M. landia.** Fr., *m. à larges feuilles* (1st def.). Ger., *gottliche Mussände* (1st def.). 1. Of Poirét, a species growing in Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands, said to be the source of *belo-aye* (2d def.). In the Mauritius, where it is known as *quinquina indigène*, the flowers are employed as a pectoral. [B. 121, 173, 180, 270 (a. 35).] 2. Of Smith, see *DANAIIS fragrans*.—**M. luteola.** See *LECULIA gratissima*.—**M. luteola.** Ger., *gelbliche Mussände*. A species found in Arabia and Nubia, where the root is used in snake-bites. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

**MUSSEL,** n. Mu's's'l. See *MYTILUS*.—**Common m., Edible m.** See *MYTILUS edulis*.

**MUSSITATION,** n. Mu's-i²-ta'shu'n. Lat., *muscitatio* (from *musitare*, to be silent). Fr., m. Ger., M. Noiseless movement of the lips as a manifestation of disease. [L. 41, 87 (a. 43).]

**MUST,** n. Mu'st. Lat., *mustum* (from *mustus*, new). Fr., *moût*. Ger., *Most*. Unfermented grape-juice. [A. 35.]

**MUSTARD,** n. Mu'st'rd. Gr., *σινάπιν, σινάπιν*. Lat., *sinapis*. Fr., *moutarde*. Ger., *Senf, Mostbrich*. It., *senapa*. Sp., *mostaza*. See *SINAPIS*.—**Allyl m. oil.** Ger., *Ällysenöl*. See *ALLYL pseudothioacrylate*.—**Amyl m. oil.** See *AMYL pseudothioacrylate*.—**Bastard m.** The genus *Cleome*. [B. 19 (a. 35).]—**Black m., Black m.-seed.** See under *SINAPIS nigra*.—**Booyer's m.** See *LEPIDIUM ruderale*.—**Buckler m.** 1. The genus *Biscutella*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).] 2. See *CYPRICOLA fontinalis*.—**Clown's m.** See *IBERIS amara*.—**Compound liniment of m.** See *LINIMENTUM SINAPIS compositum*.—**Compound syrup of wild m.** See *Syrup d'erysimum compositum*.—**Conserve of wild m.** See *Conserve ERYSIMI*.—**Corn m.** The *Sinapis arvensis*. [B. 275 (a. 35).]—**Cultivated m.** The *Sinapis alba* and *Sinapis nigra*. [B. 275 (a. 35).]—**Ethyl m. oil.** Ger., *Äthylsenöl*. See *ETHYL thioacrylate*.—**False m.** The *Polanisia graveolens*. [B. 293 (a. 35).]—**Flour of m.** See *SINAPIS* (2d def.).—**Garlic m.** See *SISYMBRIUM alliaria*.—**Green m.** See *LEPIDIUM latifolium*.—**Hedge m.** 1. The *Sisymbrium officinale*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B. 34, 275 (a. 35).]—**Indian m.** See *BRASSICA juncea*.—**Mithridate m.** See *LEPIDIUM campestre*.—**M. flour.** See *SINAPIS* (2d def.).—**M.**

leaves. See *Charta SINAPIS*.—**M. oil.** Lat., *oleum sinapis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*æthereum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *volatile* [U. S. Ph.]), *æther-oleum sinapis* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essentia sinapis* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum æthereum sinapis nigra* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *essence de moutarde (noire), huile (ou oléule) de moutarde, huile essentielle (ou volatile) de moutarde*. Ger., *ätherisches Senföl*. Sp., *esencia de mostaza* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). Roum., *oleu de sinapis ethereu* [Roum. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An oil distilled from black mustard which has been previously freed from fixed oil by expression or which has been macerated with water. It is colorless or light-yellow, soluble in water, and very soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. A pseudothio-cyanate. The m. oils are so called because m. oil (1st def.) contains a body of this class and because the other members of the class possess a pungent odor resembling that of m. [B. 3; B. 95 (a. 38).]—**M. paper.** See *Charta SINAPIS*.—**M. plaster, M. poultice.** See *Cataplasma SINAPIS*.—**M. sponge.** Fr., *sinapisme éponge*. Of B. W. Richardson, a sponge saturated with m. paste, to be used like a m. plaster. ["Asclepiad"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 16, 1885, p. 568.]—**M. tree.** 1. Of the Scriptures, a plant supposed to be *Sinapis nigra* or *Sinapis alba*. 2. Of Royle, the *Salvadora persica*. [B. 19, 172, 185, 275 (a. 35).]—**Powder of m. Lat., pulvis sinapis.** Sp., *harina de mostaza* [Mex. Ph.]. M. freed from extraneous substances, dried, ground in a mortar or mill, and sifted through a medium sieve. [a. 38.]—**Russian m., Sarcpta m.** See *BRASSICA juncea*.—**Stinking hedge m.** See *SISYMBRIUM alliaria*.—**Syrup of wild m.** See *Syrupus ERYSIMI*.—**Tansy m.** The *Sisymbrium canescens*. [B. 275 (a. 35).]—**Tower m., Tower's m.** 1. The genus *Turritis*. 2. The *Arabis turrita*. [B. 19 (a. 35).]—**Treacle m.** See *LEPIDIUM campestre* and *ERYSIMUM cheiranthoides*.—**Volatile oil of m.** See *M. oil* (1st def.).—**White m.** See *SINAPIS alba*.—**Wild m.** See *SINAPIS arvensis* and *RHAPHANUS raphanistrum*, and cf. *ERYSIMUM*.

**MUSTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mu'st(mu'st)'u'm(u'm). See *MUST*.

**MUSTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mu'st(mu'st)'u's(u's). Of old writers, a sediment in urine. [A. 325.]

**MUTACISM,** n. Mu't'a-si²-z'm. See *METACISM*.

**MUTATION,** n. Mu't'a'shu'n. Lat., *mutatio* (from *mutare*, to change). Fr., m. Ger., *Wechsel*. 1. Transformation, change. 2. A radical artificial change of the presentation in cases of labor, as in the operation of version.

**MUTE,** adj. Mu't. Lat., *mutus*. Fr., *muet*. Ger., *stumm*. It., *muto*. Sp., *mudo*. Dumb; as a n. (Ger., *Stumme*), a dumb person. [D.] Cf. *DEAF-mute*.

**MUTELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu't(mut)-e'l'la. A genus of insects. [a. 48.]—**M. occidentalis.** A species found in India, powder or ashes from which are used in paralysis and in colic. [A. 47 (a. 48).]

**MUTIC, MUTICOUS,** adj's. Mu't'ik, -u's. Lat., *muticus*. Fr., *mutique*. Ger., *unbespitzt, unbegrann't, grannenlos*. 1. Of plants, pointless. [B. 19, 121 (a. 35).] Cf. *ARISTATE, CUSPIDATE*, and *MUCRONATE*. 2. Of a bird's toe, without a claw. [L. 343.]

**MUTILATION,** n. Mu't-i²-a'shu'n. Lat., *mutilatio* (from *mutilare*, to mutilate). Fr., m. Ger., *M. Verstümmelung*. The act of maiming or disfiguring; specifically, the unnecessary removal or section of an important part or organ. [a. 48.]

**MUTINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Mu't(mut)-in(en)'u's(u's). Of old writers, the penis. [A. 312.]

**MUTISIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mu't-es'i²-a's. From *Mutis*, a South American botanist. Fr., *mutisie*. A genus of composite plants, of the *Mutisiaceae* (Fr., *mutisiacées*), which are, of Lessing, a division of the *Labiatiflorae*. [B. 1, 19, 34, 42, 168, 170 (a. 35).]—**M. castan-ho.** The castaño; a species having edible seeds. [B. 121.]—**M. vicifolia.** A species growing in the Andes. The seeds contain a bitter extractive which acts as a cardiac stimulant and anty-steric. The herb is used as a tonic and expectorant, especially in pulmonary tuberculosis. ["Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1889, p. 438 (a. 50).]

**MUTISM,** n. Mu't'i²-z'm. Lat., *mutitas* (from *mutus*, dumb). Fr., *mutisme, mutité*. Ger., *Stummheit*. See *DUMBNESS*.

**MUTITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Mu't(mut)'i²-t-a's(a's). Gen., -tat'is. Dumbness.—**M. atonica.** Of Cullen, m. from atony of the vocal organs. [a. 34.]—**M. congenita.** Congenital m. [a. 34.]—**M. elingulum.** Of Sauvages, m. from loss of the tongue. [a. 34.]—**M. oblesia.** M. from lesion of the nerves of the tongue. [a. 34.]—**M. organica.** Of Cullen, m. caused by disease or injury of the tongue. [a. 34.]—**M. pathemtica.** Of Good, m. from sudden and overwhelming terror, or other violent passion. [a. 34.]—**M. spasmodica.** Spasmodic m. [a. 34.]—**M. surdorum.** Deaf-mutism. [a. 34.]—**M. traumatica.** M. caused by traumatism. [a. 34.]—**M. voluntaria.** Feigned m. [a. 34.]—**M. vulneris.** See *M. traumatica*.

**MUTO** (Lat.), n. m. Mu't(mut)'o. Gen., *muton'is*. The penis. [A. 312 (a. 48).]

**MUTONIATUS** (Lat.), adj. Mu't(mut)-o'n-i²-a(a')/tu's(tu's). Having the penis large. [A. 312 (a. 48).]

**MUTTER** (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r. 1. See *MOTHER*. 2. See *UTERUS*.—**Aufsteigende M.** See *HYSTERIA*.—**Fromme M.** See *PIA-Kindern'*. See *MIDWIFE*.—**M'bung.** See *UTERUS*.—**M'beschwerung.** An old term for hysteria.—**M'beugung.** Uterine flexion. [L. 80 (a. 43).]—**M'boden.** See *MATRIX* and *FUNDUS uteri*.—**M'decken.** See *NEXUS*.—**M'geschwulst.** 1. Enlargement of the uterus. [L. 80 (a. 43).] 2. See *False PREGNANCY*.—**M'grund.** See *FUNDUS uteri*.—**M'harz.** See *GALBANUM*.—**M'kuchen.** See the major list.—**M'kümmel.** See the major list.—**M'höhle.** See *UTERINE CAVITY*.—**M'kern.** See *MOTHER NUCLEUS*.—**M'kraut.** 1. See *ARTEMISIA vulgaris*. 2. See *MELISSA officinalis*. 3. The *Pyrethrum parthenium*, or its herb. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M'leib.** See



UTERUS.—**M'mahl**, **M'mal**. See *Nævus pigmentosus*.—**M'masse**. See *MATRIX*.—**M'mund**. See the major list.—**M'näglein**, **M'nelke**. See *ANTHOPHYLLUS*.—**M'rose**. See *Os uteri*.—**M'scheide**. See the major list.—**M'stern**. See *ASTER* (1st def.).—**M'wasser**. See the major list.—**M'zeichen**. See *Nævus*.—**M'zimmt**. See *CASSIA lignea*.

**MUTTERKORN** (Ger.), n. *Mut'te'r-ko'r'n*. See *ERGOT* of *rye*.—**M'aufluss**. See *Infusum ergotæ*.—**M'extract**. See *Extractum ergotæ*.—**M'klystier**. See *Clyster of ergot*.—**M'krankheit**. See *ERGOTISM*.—**M'wein**. See *Vinum ergotæ*.

**MUTTERKUCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Mut'te'r-kuch-e'n*. The placenta, especially the maternal placenta.—**Knorpeliger M.** See *CHONDROPLACENTA*.—**Vorliegender M.** See *PLACENTA prævia*.

**MUTTERKÜMME** (Ger.), n. *Mut'te'r-ku'm-me'n*. See *CUMIN* and *CUMIN-fruit*.—**Italienischer M.**, **Venetianischer M.**, **Welscher M.** The fruits of *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MUTTERMUND** (Ger.), n. *Mut'te'r-mund*. See *Os uteri*.—**Aeusserer (unterer) M.** See *Os uteri externum*.—**Innere M.** See *Os internum uteri*.—**M'verschluss**. Occlusion of the os uteri.

**MUTTERSCHIED** (Ger.), n. *Mut'te'r-shid-e'n*. See *VAGINA*.—**M'ndammbruch**. A vagino-perineal hernia.—**M'ndruss**. See *ELLYTROPHICA*.—**M'ngelicht**. See *PLEXUS vaginalis*.—**M'naht**. See *COLPORRHAPHY*.—**M'ring**. See *COLPORRHOICUS*.—**Verwachsung der M.** See *ANKYLOLUPUS*.

**MUTTERWASSER** (Ger.), n. *Mut'te'r-wa's-se'r*. See *Liquor AMNI*.—**Falsches M.** See *ALLANTOIC fluid*.

**MUTTON**, n. *Mu't'n*. Sheep's flesh. [a, 48].—**Essence of m.** A preparation made by filling a long-necked bottle with m. deprived of fatty matter and chopped fine, corking so tightly as to prevent escape of the vapor, placing the bottle in boiling water for an hour, and cooling. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**M. suet**. See *ADEPS ovillus*.

**MUTUALISM**, n. *Mu't'u-a'l-i-z'm*. Lat., *mutualismus*. Of De Bary, the state in which two forms of animals or plants live together and aid each other. [J.] Cf. *SYMBIOSIS*.

**MUTUALIST**, n. *Mu't'u-a'l-i'st*. An organism living in mutualism with another. [B.]

**MÜTZE** (Ger.), n. *Mu't'tse*. A cap. [A, 315].—**Köhler's M.** A strong neck bandage used to prevent would be suicides from inflicting wounds on themselves. [L, 135 (a, 46).]—**Kopfm'**. See the major list.—**M'nförmig**. See *MITREFORM*.

**MYAGRUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)⁹/a²g(a²g)-ru³m(ru⁴m)*. Gr., *μῡαγρος*. Fr., *myagre*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Camelina sativa*. 2. Of Lianus, a genus of the *Isatideæ*. The *Myagroidæ* (Fr., *myagroides*) are a section of the *Cruciferae*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Baulini**, **M. dentatum**. See *CAMELINA dentata*.—**M. perfoliatum**. Fr., *myagre perfoliæ*. A species found in southern Europe. The seeds contain a little oil. [B, 38, 48, 71 (a, 14); B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. sativum**. See *CAMELINA sativa*.

**MYALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-a¹l(a¹l)/ji²[gi²]-a³*. From *μῡς*, a muscle, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *myalgie*, *myosalgie*. Ger., *Myalgie*, *Muskelschmerz*. Tenderness or pain in one or more muscles, generally neuralgic in nature, but sometimes inflammatory or due to strain. It is attended with cutaneous hyperæsthesia. [D, 25; E.]—**M. of embrioidereses**. M. of the scapular muscles occurring in embrioidereses. [a, 34].—**Puerperal m.** Fr., *myalgie puerpérale*. 1. Pain and cramps in the calves of the legs felt on getting up after a lying-in. [A, 385.] 2. Muscular pain in the abdomen, with fever, simulating puerperal peritonitis. [A, 538.]

**MYASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-as(a²s)/i²s*, *mi(mu)⁹/a²s(a²s)-i²s*. See *MYIASIS*.

**MYASTHENIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-a²s(a²s)-the'n-i(e)/a²*. From *μῡς*, a muscle, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Fr., *myasthénie*. Ger., *Muskelschwäche*. Muscular debility. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCELIAL**, adj. *Mi-se'/li²-a¹l*. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of a mycelium. [B.]

**MYCÉLIOMYCETES** (Fr.), n., **MYCELIOPHORI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Me-sa-le-o-me-se't*, *mi(mu)⁹-sel(kal)-i²-o²f/o²r-i(e)*. From *mycelium* (q. v.), and *μύκης*, a fungus, or *φορεῖν*, to bear. The true *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYCELIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)⁹-se(ka)/li²-u³m(u⁴m)*. Fr., *mycelium*. Ger., *Schwammgewebe*. The spawn or vegetative portion of a fungus, as distinguished from the reproductive portion; usually consisting of more or less distinct threads or hyphæ. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Concrete m.** A m. in which the hyphæ are bound up with each other in a body of more or less definite form (e. g., a sclerotium). [a, 35].—**Filamentous m.**, **Floccose m.**, **Flocculent m.** Fr., *mycelium filamenteux*. A nematoid m., a m. in which the threads are distinct, sometimes anastomosing (e. g., that of the *Basidiomycetes*). [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Hymenoid m.** Of Lévillé, a m. in which the filaments apparently unite to form a membrane. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Malacoid m.** Fr., *mycelium malacoides*. A pulpy m. (e. g., that of the *Myxomycetes*). [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Membranous m.** See *Hymenoid m.*—**Monocarpic m.**, **Monocarpous m.** A m. which produces reproductive receptacles but once. [Sachs (a, 35).]—**Nematoid m.** Fr., *mycelium nematoides*. See *Filamentous m.*—**Polycarpic m.**, **Polycarpous m.** A m. which produces reproductive receptacles repeatedly. [Sachs (a, 35).]—**Pulpy m.** See *Malacoid m.*—**Scleroid m.** Fr., *mycelium scléroide*. A tubercular m.; a m. in which the threads are densely interwoven and form bodies of a fleshy or hard or suberose structure. [B, 104 (a, 35).] See *SCLEROTICUM*.—**Secondary m.** Any mycelial form produced from an ordinary m. (e. g., the haustoria of the m. in the *Ustilaginæ* or the sclerotia which develop from the m. in the *Tuberaceæ*). [B, 298 (a, 35).]—**Tubercular m.** Fr., *mycelium tuberculeux*. See *Scleroid m.*

**MYCES** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)⁹/sez(kas)*. Gen., *-et'os (-et'is)*. Gr., *μύκης*. See *FUNGUS*.

**MYCETENCANTHIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-se²t(kat)-o²n(ka²n)- (ka²n)/thi²s*. Gen., *-canti'h'idōs (-id'is)*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ἐγκανθίς*, encanthis. Fr., *mycetencanthis*. Ger., *Myketenkanthis*. See *ENCANTHIS fungosa*.

**MYCETES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Mi(mu)⁹-set(kat)/ez(e²s)*. Gen., *-et'on*. Fr., *mycètes*. Ger., *Pilze*. 1. The *Fungi*. 2. Of Link, a suborder of the *Fungi*, consisting of the *Agaricini*, *Phalloidei*, *Sphæriacei*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**MYCÉTIDE** (Fr.), n. *Me-sa-ted*. A gummy substance extracted, along with viscosin, from several species of *Fungi*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYCETOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-se²t(kat)-o(²)-je²n-(ge²n)/e²s-i²s*. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis)*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *mycétogénèse*. The production and development of *Fungi*. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**MYCETOGRAPHY**, n. *Mi-se²t-o²g/ra²f-i²*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *MYCOLOGY*.

**MYCETOID**, adj. *Mi-set'oid*. Lat., *mycetoides*, *mycetodeus* (from *μύκης*, a fungus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *mycétode*. Ger., *schwammig*. Resembling a mushroom or fungus. [a, 35.] The *Mycetoidæ* (Fr., *mycétoides*) are a group of *Fungi*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**MYCETOLOGY**, n. *Mi-se²t-o²l-o-j'i²*. Lat., *mycetologia*. Fr., *mycétologie*. See *MYCOLOGY*.

**MYCETOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)⁹-se²t(kat)-o'ma³*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, see *-oma³*. Fr., *mycétome*. Ger., *Mycetom*. A tumor formed by the action of a fungus. [a, 18.] Cf. *Madura foot*.

**MYCETOPHAGOUS**, n. *Mi-se²t-o²f/a²g-u³s*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Living on fungi. [a, 48.]

**MYCETOPHILOUS**, adj. *Mi-se²t-o²f/i²l-u³s*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. See *MYCOPHILOUS*.

**MYCETOZOA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Mi(mu)⁹-se²t(kat)-o(²)-zo'a²*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ζῷον*, a living being. Fr., *mycétozoaires*. Ger., *Mycétozoen*. A class of the *Gymnomyxa* inhabiting damp surfaces exposed to the air, characterized by non-parasitism, by the formation usually of fusion (rarely of aggregation) plasmodia, by spores provided with a coat (chlamydospores) and formed either in naked groups of definite shape (sori), or on the surface of androphores, or in large fruit-like cysts which inclose parts or the whole of the spores, and develop a capillitium. They include the *Sorophora*, *Endosporea*, and *Exosporea*. By most botanists these organisms are regarded as plants (see *MYXOMYCETES*); by De Bary and others as a class of the *Protozoa*. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 121.]

**MYCHMUS** (Lat.), **MYCHTHISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Mi²k-(mu²ch²)/mu³s(mu⁴s)*, *mi²k(mu²ch²)-thi²z(thi²s)/mu³s(mu⁴s)*. Gr., *μυχμός* (from *μύζω*, to moan), *μυχθισμός*. See *SIGHING* (n.).

**MYCINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-si(ke)/na³*. From *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *mycine*. An apothecium like that in the genus *Bæomyces*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**MYCINULIN**, n. *Mi-si²n'u¹l-i²n*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ινουλιν* (q. v.). Fr., *mycinuline*. A neutral dextrogyrous substance, *C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + H₂O*, resembling inulin, contained in *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYCOAMOEBA**, n. *Mi(mu)⁹-ko(ko³)-a²m(a³m)-e'(o²/e²)-ba³*. Fr., *myxamibe*, *myxoamibe*. In the *Myxomycetes*, one of the amoeboid protoplasmic particles which unite and form a colony or plasmodium. [B, 104, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYCOCELLULOSE**, n. *Mi-ko-se²l/u¹l-o²s*. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *cellula*, a cell. Fr., m. See *FUNGIN*.

**MYCOCEIDIA** (Lat.), n. *Mi(mu)⁹-ko(ko³)-se²s(kak)-i²d(ed)/-i²-a²*. Galls erroneously considered cryptogamic in structure (e. g., certain mite-galls). [a, 35.]

**MYCOCTONINE**, n. *Mi-ko²kt'on-en*. An alkaloid, *C₃₇H₃₀N₄O₃ + 5H₂O*, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*. [G. Dragendorff and H. Spohn, "Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl." xxiii, in "Annal. di chim. medicofarm. e di farmacol." Jan., 1885, p. 85 (B).]

**MYCODERMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)⁹-ko(ko³)-du²r(de²r)/ma³*. Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis)*. From *μύκος*, mucus, and *δέρμα*, skin. 1. An old term for a mucous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A genus (by some considered spurious) placed by Persoon among the *Algae* (by others among the *Fungi*). It occurs in the form of a membrane (also called a m.) on the surface of fermented liquids exposed to the atmosphere. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. aceti**. Fr., *mycoderme du vinaigre*. Ger., *Essigpilz*, *Essigmutter*. See *BACTERIUM aceti*. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. albicans**. See *SACCHAROMYCES albicans*.—**M. cerevisiæ**. A species occurring as a pellicle composed of branching tubes on the surface of masses of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* when the latter is exposed to the air. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**M. cyaneum**. See *MICROCOCOCCUS cyaneus*.—**M. mesentericum**. See *SACCHAROMYCES mesentericus*.—**M. of beer**. Fr., *mycoderme de la bière*. Acetic skin; a smooth or finely wrinkled slimy thin membrane or scum composed of bacteria, forming on alcoholic liquids which contain few fruit acids, such as beer, or on vinegar to which wine has been added (Nägell). According to Hansen, the membrane occurring on beer is composed chiefly or entirely of *Saccharomyces m.* if it is of a dull gray color, and of microbacteria if glistening and slimy. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. plæce (polonice)**. The *Trichophyton* of *plica polonica*. [B, 93 (a, 35).]—**M. saccharina**. See *SACCHAROMYCES m.*—**M. vini**. Fr., *mycoderme du vin*. Ger., *Essighdulchen*. See *SACCHAROMYCES m.*

**MYCODERMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁹-ko(ko³)-du²r(de²r)-mi-i²(e'ti²s)*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-id'is)*. From *μύκος*, mucus, and *δέρμα*, skin (see also *-itis*). Catarrh.



**MYCODES** (Lat.), adj. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-kod<sup>2</sup>ez(as). See MYCOD.

**MYCODESMOID**, n. *Mi*-ko-de<sup>2</sup>s'moid. Of John, a fibrous degeneration, especially pronounced in the lungs in the horse, caused by the *Micrococcus ascoformans*. [a, 34.]

**MYCODEXTRIN**, n. *Mi*-ko-de<sup>2</sup>x'tri<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *mycodextrine*. See MYCINULIN.

**MYCODIARRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>r-(a<sup>2</sup>r)-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκος*, mucus, and *diarrhœa* (q. v.). Fr., *mycodiarrhée*. Ger., *Schleimdurchfall*. See CATARRHAL DIARRHŒA.

**MYCODYSENTERIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mitmu*<sup>6</sup>-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>s(du<sup>6</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n-te(te<sup>2</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκος*, mucus, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Fr., *mycodyssenterie*. Ger., *Schleimruhr*. See CATARRHAL DYSENTERY.

**MYCODYSPNŒA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>s(du<sup>6</sup>)-pne<sup>2</sup>(pno<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκος*, mucus, and *dyspnœa* (q. v.). Fr., *mycodyspnée*. Dyspnœa due to accumulation of mucus in the respiratory passages. [a, 34.]

**MYCOFIBROMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-fi(fe)-bro<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -rom<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). See MYCODESMOID.

**MYCOGASTRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)-ri(re)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tritidos (-idis). From *μύκος*, mucus, and *gastritis* (q. v.). Catarrhal gastritis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCOGRAPHY**, n. *Mi*-ko<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γράφειν*, to write. See MYCOLOGY.

**MYCOHŒMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-hem<sup>2</sup>(ha<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See MICROHŒMIA.

**MYCOID**, adj. *Mi*<sup>6</sup>koid. Lat., *mycoides* (from *μύκης*, a fungus, and *eidos*, resemblance. Fr., *mycoïde*. Ger., *pilzig, pilzartig*. Fungus-like. The *Mycoidei* (Fr., *mycoïdes*) are the *Fungi* (such as the ferments, etc.) that have no filamentous mycelium. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYCO-INULIN**, n. *Mi*-ko-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. See MYCINULIN.

**MYCOLOGY**, n. *Mi*-ko<sup>2</sup>l'o-j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *mycologie*. Ger., *Mykologie, Pilzlehre*. The botany of the *Fungi*. [L, 41 (a, 48).]

**MYCOMELIC ACID, MYCOMELINIC ACID**, n's. *Mi*-co-me<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k, -me<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. 1. An acid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring as a yellowish powder, derivable from alloxan and from uric acid. [B, 3.] 2. See ALLOXAMIDE.

**MYCOMYCETES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)-set(kat)<sup>2</sup>ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *mycomycètes*. Ger., *Mycomyceten, Schleimpilze*. *Fungi* in which the reproduction is only by oospores or zygospores. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYCONOSTOC**, n. *Mi*-ko-no<sup>2</sup>s/to<sup>2</sup>k. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, rejected by most mycologists. [a, 35].—*M. gregarium*. A species found among decomposing *Algae* in stagnant water, described by Cohn and Lankester as consisting of thin colorless threads knotted and looped and inclosed by a gelatinous sheath 10 μ to 17 μ in diameter. According to Zopf, it is made up of portions of the filaments of the *Cladotrich dichotoma*. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]

**MYCOPHILOUS**, adj. *Mi*-ko<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *mycophile*. Growing especially on fungi. [a, 48.]

**MYCOPHYLIZACIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-fi(flu<sup>6</sup>)-za(zā)<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *μύκος*, mucus, and *φλυζάκιον*, a little blister. Fr., *mycophylizacium*. Ger., *Schleimpustel*. A pustule of a mucous surface. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-mi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fungous ophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>t(ko<sup>2</sup>f)<sup>2</sup>is(thi<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thi<sup>2</sup>s(eos (-oph<sup>2</sup>thi<sup>2</sup>s)). From *μύκης*, mucus, and *φθίσις*, consumption. Fr., *mycophthisie*. Ger., *Schleimschwinducht*. See MUCOS PHTHISIS.

**MYCOPHYCÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-fi(flu<sup>6</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>). From *μύκος*, mucus, and *φύκος*, sea-weed. Of Kützing, a suborder of *Algae*, consisting of mucus-like forms, usually colorless, rarely yellowish or red, growing on organic substances or in solutions. [B, 83; B, 170 (a, 35).]

**MYCOPNEUMONYPOSTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>3</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>(pnu<sup>2</sup>)-mu<sup>2</sup>n-i(pu<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>eos (-ost<sup>2</sup>as<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s). From *μύκος*, mucus, *πνεῦμα*, the lung, and *ὀψοτασις*, a setting under. Fr., *mycopneumonypostase*. Ger., *Lungenschleimsenkung*. Mucous hypostasis of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCOPROTEIN**, n. *Mi*-ko-pro<sup>2</sup>to<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *mycoprotéine*. Ger., *Mykoprotein*. Of Nencke, a peculiar albuminous matter, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, due to the action of micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of putrefaction. [L, 88 (a, 46); "Ctbl. f. Bakt. und Parasit," Sept., 1890, p. 324.]

**MYCORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>r-ri<sup>2</sup>(ri<sup>2</sup>)za<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *mycorrhize*. Of Franck, a brownish subterranean mycelium, regarded as fungal, occurring on the roots of plants, especially of cupuliferous trees. It sometimes penetrates the cells of the endoderm of the root, and causes the death of the tree. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYCORTHOPNŒA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>r-tho<sup>2</sup>p-ne<sup>2</sup>(n<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μύκος*, mucus, and *orthopnœa* (q. v.). Fr., *mycorthopnée*. Ger., *schleimiges Schwerkathmen*. Orthopnœa due to profuse mucous secretion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCOS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)/ko<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *μύκος*. See MUCUS.

**MYCOSE**, n. *Mi*kos. Fr., m. Ger., *M*. See TRICHALOSE.

**MYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *μύκης*, a fungus (see also -osis<sup>2</sup>). Ger., *M*. 1. An affection of the

skin characterized by fungous excrescences and tumors. 2. Disease due to the presence and growth of a fungus. [B; L, 49, 50, 87 (a, 46).]—**Acute m. of the blood**. Of Neilson, septic poisoning caused by mycohemía. [a, 34].—**Broncho-pulmonary m.** Bronchorrhœa caused by micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**Catalytic m.** Of Horsley, microbiohemía. [a, 34].—**Mechanical m.** Of Horsley, a morbid condition caused by obstruction of the capillaries by micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**M. cerebri**. *M.* of the brain. [a, 34].—**M. circinata**. See *TRICHOPODYSIS capitis*.—**M. cutis**. *M.* of the skin caused by various fungi. [a, 34].—**M. endocardii**. Of Winge and Herberg, infectious endocarditis. [a, 34].—**M. favosa**. See *FAVUS*.—**M. frambœsioides**. Fr., *m. framboisè*. 1. See *DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii*. 2. See *FRAMBŒSIA* (2d def.).—**M. fungoides**. Fr., *lymphadénie cutanée*. Ger., *entzündliche fungöse Geschwulst*. Syn.: *fibroma fungoides, papilloma areo-elevatum, pessema*. A chronic, inflammatory neoplastic disease of the skin, probably of parasitic origin, characterized by slowly developing growths disseminated over various parts of the surface in the form either of flat deposits, slightly elevated above or level with the surrounding skin, or of raised mushroom-like tumors of various sizes. The growths vary in color from a pinkish to a deep red or violaceous hue; they may be smooth, like urticaria, desquamating, or excoriated and exuding, and are sometimes covered with brownish crusts. They are often accompanied with intense itching, and gradually a profound cachexia is induced which usually ends fatally. The lymphatic system is not involved, and leucocytosis is absent. [G, 4, 61; Ledermann, "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1889, xxi, p. 683; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 727 (G.).] Cf. *ECZEMA hypertrophicum tuberosum*.—**M. furfuracea**. See *PITYRIASIS versicolor*.—**M. intestinalis**. 1. See *ANTHRAX intestinalis*. 2. Enteritis produced by the presence of a micro-organism. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**M. leptothrix**. Disease due to a *Leptothrix*.—**M. lupinosa**. See *M. favosa*.—**M. microsporia**. See *DERMATOMYCOSIS furfuracea*.—**M. oris**. A thick grayish-white or black discoloration of the tongue or mucous membrane of the mouth, sometimes associated with constitutional disturbance, caused by *Oidium albicans* or *Leptothrix buccalis*. [Eichhorst (a, 34).]—**M. pharyngis leptothrix**. See *Pharyngeal m.*—**M. pulmonum**. See *PNEUMONOMYCOSIS*.—**M. pustulosa**.—**M. sarcinica**. *M.* produced by septic micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**M. sarcinica**. *M.* produced by sarcinæ. [a, 34].—**M. scutiformis** (see *scutellata*). *Favus* in which there are yellow crusts containing *Achorion Schönleini*. [a, 34].—**M. syphiloides**. See *SIBBENS* and *SCHERLIEVO*.—**M. tonsillar benigna**. Of Fränkel, pharyngeal *m.* [a, 34].—**M. tracheæ**. Of Herterich, *m.* affecting the respiratory passages, and especially the trachea, caused by *Eurotium aspergillus*. [a, 34].—**M. trichophytina**. *M.* of the skin caused by *Trichophyton sporuloides* or *Trichophyton ulcerum*. [a, 34].—**M. vaginalis**. *M.* of the vagina. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Pharyngeal m.** *M.* of the pharynx produced by a leptothrix. [S. O. Vanderpoel, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 9, 1889 (a, 34).]—**Renal m.** Nephritis produced by the presence of a micro-organism. [a, 34].—**Surgical m.** A *m.* that produces a lesion requiring surgical interference or occurring in connection with injuries. [a, 34; B.]

**MYCOTIC**, adj. *Mi*-ko<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to or affected with mycosis. [a, 48.]

**MYCTER** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*<sup>2</sup>k(mu<sup>6</sup>k)/tu<sup>2</sup>r(tar). Gen., -ter<sup>2</sup>os (-ter<sup>2</sup>is). Gr., *μυκτήρ* (from *μύσσωμαι*, to blow the nose). Of old writers, a nostril; also the nose. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**MYCTEROPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*<sup>2</sup>k(mu<sup>6</sup>k)-te<sup>2</sup>r(tar)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fon<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *μυκτήρ*, the nose, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *myctérophonie*. Ger., *Nasenstimme*. Imperfection of the voice characterized by a nasal twang. [a, 48.]

**MYCTEROXEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*<sup>2</sup>k(mu<sup>6</sup>k)-te<sup>2</sup>r(tar)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ze<sup>2</sup>r(xe<sup>2</sup>r)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *μυκτήρ*, the nose, and *ξηρός*, dry (see also -osis<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *myctéroxérose*. Dryness of the nostrils. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)/ku<sup>2</sup>s(ku<sup>2</sup>s). See MUCUS.

**MYDALEINE**, n. *Mi*d<sup>2</sup>a-le<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-en. From *μυδάειν*, to mold. Fr., *mydaleïne*. Ger., *Mydalein*. A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found in human corpses. It excites profuse diarrhœa, vomiting, enteritis, and death with the heart in diastole. Its effects on the pupil and the circulation are similar to those of atropine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

**MYDATOXINE**, n. *Mi*d<sup>2</sup>a-t<sup>2</sup>o-x<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-en. From *μυδάειν*, to mold, and *τοξικόν*, poison. A poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, found in putrefying meat and human corpses. It produces symptoms like those caused by neurine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

**MYDESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*d<sup>2</sup>d(mu<sup>6</sup>d)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Gr., *μύδεσις* (from *μυδάειν*, to damp). Fr., *mydèse*. 1. Putrefaction. 2. A purulent discharge from the eyelids. [L, 41, 50, 135 (a, 14, 48).]

**MYDINE**, n. *Mi*d<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. From *μύδος*, decay. A non-poisonous ptomaine, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO, discovered by Brieger (1886) in human corpses and cultures made from typhoid material in peptonized serum-albumin. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

**MYDON** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*d(mu<sup>6</sup>d)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>os (-is). Gr., *μυδών*. Fr., *m*. Of old writers, a fungus-like growth of flesh in a fistula. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MYDRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*d<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>6</sup>d)-ri<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>eos (-iasis). Gr., *μυδρίασις*. Fr., *mydriase*. Ger., *Pupillenerweiterung*. Persistent dilatation of the pupil due to paralysis of the sphincter iridis. [F.]—**Dyspnœic m.** Ger., *dyspnoëtische M.*



**M.** which occurs in dyspnoea as a result perhaps of irritation of the sympathetic. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**M. paralytica.** M. from paralysis of the sphincter pupillae. [B.]—**M. paralytico-spastica.** A supposititious form of m. said to result from a paralysis of the sphincter pupillae associated with an abnormal degree of contraction of the so-called dilator pupillae. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**M. spasmodica, M. spastica.** A supposititious form of contraction of the so-called dilator pupillae. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**Psychic m.** Ger., *psychische M.* M. from fright or other violent emotion. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spinalis.* M. caused by irritation of the centre for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical part of the cord. [Eichhorst (a, 34).]

**MYDRIATIC**, adj.  $Mi^2d-ri^2-a^2t^2ik$ . Lat., *mydriaticus, mydrioticus*. Producing mydriasis; as a n., any substance so acting. [F.]

**MYDRUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mid(mu^d)'ru^s(ru^4s)$ . Gr., *μύδρος*. Of Hippocrates, a small ball or mass of iron which was heated and used as an actual cautery. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**MYECTOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2k-top(to^3p)^{12}a^2$ . From *mys*, a muscle, and *ectopia* (q. v.). Fr., *myectopie*. Ger., *Myektomie*. See *Muscular ectopia*.

**MYEL**, n.  $Mi^e^2l$ . From *μυελός*, marrow. Of B. G. Wilder, the spinal cord.

**MYELEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-em^2(a^2e^2m)-i^2a^2$ . Of Eichhorst, myelogenous leucocythemia. [a, 34.]

**MYELALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2l(a^2l)^{12}ji^2(gi^2)-a^2$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, and *άλγος*, pain. Ger., *Rückenmarkschmerz*. Pain in the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELANALOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2n(a^2n)-a^2s-lo^2s^{12}s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἀνάλωσις*, destruction. See *Locomotor ataxia*.

**MYElaPOPLESIA** (Lat.), **MYElaPOPLEXIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2p(a^2p)-o(o^2)-ple(pla)^2zi^2(sis)^2a^2$ ,  $-ple^2x^2(plax)^{12}a^2$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. Spinal apoplexy. [G.]

**MYELASTHENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2s(a^2s)-the^2n(i)^2e(a^2)$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Ger., *Myelasthenie*. See *NEURASTHENIA spinalis*.

**MYELATELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2t(a^2t)-e^2l(i)^2e(a^2)$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, a, priv., and *τέλος*, completion. Imperfect formation of marrow or of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2t(a^2t)-ro(ro^2)-fi^2a^2$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Fr., *myélatrophie*. 1. Atrophy of the spinal cord. 2. Atrophy from spinal paralysis.

**MYELAUXE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-a^2x^2(a^2u^4x)-e(a)$ . Gen., *-aux'es*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *αὔξη*, growth. Hypertrophy of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYÉLAXE** (Fr.), n.  $Me-a-la^3x$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, and *axis*, an axis. Of Milne Edwards, the gray matter around the central canal of the spinal cord. [I, 43 (K).]

**MYELENCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-e^2n(e^2n^2)-se^2f-(ke^2f/a^2l(a^2l)-o^2n$ . From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *myélecephale*. Ger., *Nachgehirn* (1st def.). 1. Of Huxley, the medulla oblongata. 2. The cerebro-spinal axis. The *Myelencephala* of Owen are the *Vertebrata*. [K; I, 343.]

**MYELETOROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l-e^2t-e^2r-os^{12}s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *έτέρωσις*, alteration. Ger., *Rückenmarksveränderung*. Any morbid affection of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELIN**, n.  $Mi^e^2l-i^2n$ . From *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *myéline*. Ger., *M.* A substance discovered by Virchow in egg yolk, in the nerve substance, and in other animal tissues, characterized by its forms and its peculiar dull lustre. It is round, oval, filamentous, knot- (or club-) like, but for the most part with double contour, sometimes concentrically striated. It swells in water, and dissolves in hot alcohol, ether, chloroform, or oil of turpentine. A myelinic degeneration of the epithelium of the lungs occurs in the desquamative pneumonia of Buhl. ("Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," 1884, vi, p. 562, viii, p. 114 (D, 3).)

**MYELINE**, n.  $Mi^e^2l-i^2n$ . See *NEURILEMMA* (1st def.).

**MYELINIC**, adj.  $Mi-e^2l-i^2n^{12}ik$ . 1. Medullated. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of myelin. [D; J.]

**MYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^s)-e^2l(i)^2e(t)^2is$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *μυελός*, marrow (see also *-itis*). Fr., *myélite*. Ger., *M. Rückenmarksentzündung* (1st def.). 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [D; I, 41 (a, 14).] 2. See *OSTEOMYELITIS*.—**Acute bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi acuta*. A form of m. characterized by its sudden onset, and by vomiting, hiccough, dysphagia, dysphonia, etc., soon followed by acute bulbar paralysis and death from asphyxia. [D, 35].—**Acute central m.** A form of m. with symptoms like those of acute ascending paralysis. It begins suddenly with disturbances of sensation, soon followed by anaesthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, bladder, and rectum, loss of reflex excitability, atrophy of the paralyzed muscles, with loss of faradaic contractility and with the reaction of degeneration. It rapidly advances upward until the muscles of deglutition and finally those of respiration are paralyzed, and death results from asphyxia. [D, 35].—**Acute cervical transverse m.** A form of m. which begins with pain and muscular spasm in the back of the neck, and paralysis of the upper and sometimes of the lower extremities. The inflammatory process usually ascends to the medulla, death resulting from asphyxia. [D, 35].—**Acute diffused m.** Acute m. affecting the entire spinal cord. [D, 34].—**Acute dorsal transverse m.** A form of m. attended by symptoms less severe

than in the other forms of acute transverse m. [D, 35].—**Acute dorso-lumbar transverse m.** A form of m. in which the severer symptoms of paralysis in the lower extremities supervene, sometimes very quickly, and death results from marasmus. [D, 35].—**Acute general m.** See *Acute diffused m.*—**Acute hemilateral m.** A form of m. characterized by hemiplegia and hyperaesthesia, and with elevated temperature on the side corresponding to the lesion and anaesthesia on the opposite side. [D, 35].—**Acute partial m.** M. affecting a restricted area. [D, 34].—**Acute transverse m.** A form of m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord developed after severe injuries of the spinal cord and vertebral column. [D, 35]. See *Acute cervical transverse m.*, *Acute dorsal transverse m.*, and *Acute dorso-lumbar transverse m.*—**Apoplectic m.** M. in which paralysis is developed with unusual rapidity, as in haemorrhagic m. [D, 35].—**Ascending m.** Lat., *m. ascendens*. M. in which the degenerations ascend from the foci of inflammation along the tracts of long fibres in the posterior median columns, the direct cerebellar tracts, and the antero-lateral ascending tracts. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi rhachitici*. A disease commencing with violent headache, giddiness, vomiting, distressing hiccough, various paresthesia, dysphagia, and respiratory disturbances. Afterward there are symptoms of bulbar paralysis. It is caused by uncircumscribed centres of softening in the medulla oblongata. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Cavitary m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire*. Of Joffroy, myelocystitis. [a, 34].—**Central haemorrhagic m.** See *Hæmato-m.*—**Central m.** 1. See *Peripendymal m.* 2. See *Acute central m.* and *Chronic central m.*—**Chronic annular m.** See *Annular sclerosis*.—**Chronic bulbar m.** A form of m. usually identical with chronic progressive bulbar paralysis, but sometimes without the distinctly progressive character. [D, 35].—**Chronic central m.** Chronic m. in the central gray column and anterior horns of the spinal cord. [D, 35]. Cf. *Acute central m.*—**Chronic diffused m.** Of Hallopeau, the spinal paralysis of adults of Hammond. [D, 35].—**Chronic interstitial m.** An interstitial m. in which the involvement of the neuroglia progresses slowly. The symptoms are the same as those of chronic m. [a, 34].—**Chronic m.** Lat., *m. chronica*. A transverse, disseminated, focal or diffuse m. in which the inflammation develops slowly, and there is absence of the vascular disturbance seen in acute m., but the pathological features are the same as those of the latter form. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Chronic peripheral m.** A peripheral m. in which the pathological changes progress slowly. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Chronic transverse m.** A chronic m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord. [D, 35].—**Compression m.** Fr., *paralégie par compression lente de la moelle*. Ger., *Kompressionsm.* A progressive form of m. which may occur with any disease of the vertebral column or spinal membranes (e. g., angular curvatures in Pott's disease, exostoses, blood-clots, and tumors) that causes pressure on the spinal cord. Symptoms of local disease (i. e., softening) are usually present for some time before the development of definite paraplegia, corresponding to the zone of affected nerve-tissue and the part cut off below it. [D, 35].—**Cornual m.** M. in which the inflammation is limited to the anterior or posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 34].—**Cortical m.** Chronic spinal meningitis. [D].—**Descending m.** Lat., *m. descendens*. M. in which the degenerations descend from the foci of inflammation along the pyramidal tracts. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Diffuse m.** An interstitial m. in which there is an extension of the pathological changes throughout the neuroglia of the cord. [Grasset (a, 34).]—**Disseminated m.** Lat., *m. disseminata*. M. in which there is an increase in the interstitial tissue, which becomes dense and rich in nuclei, in small spots scattered through the substance of the cord; the consistence of the latter is often increased. The symptoms are paraplegia associated with spastic symptoms, cystic paralysis, impairment of sensibility, and usually a diminution of the reflex and electric excitability. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Disseminated chronic m.** See *Multiple sclerosis*.—**Dorso-lumbar m.** A form of m. commencing with fever, formation, numbness and pain in the lower extremities, and spasmodic movements in the limbs. This latter is soon followed by spastic paralysis and exaggeration of the cutaneous and deep reflexes. Death usually results from marasmus. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Excavating m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire*. Of Joffroy and Achard, the inflammation of the ependyma of the spinal cord, with obstruction of the vessels supplying the surrounding gray matter and consequent softening that proceeds to excavation; it is found in myelohydrosis and myelocystitis. [a, 34].—**Focal m.** M. due to an involvement of a small area of the cord. [a, 34].—**Hæmato-m., Haemorrhagic (central) m.** M. associated with hæmatomyelia. It is usually central, is rapidly followed by paraplegia, and is distinguished from uncomplicated hæmorrhage into the cord by the presence of fever and other symptoms of an acute inflammatory process. [D, 47].—**Hemilateral m.** M. in which the lesion is limited to one half the cord; the symptoms are those of Brown-Séquard's paralysis. [a, 34].—**Hyperplastic m.** Lat., *m. hyperplastica*. Of Dujardin-Beaumez, an acute interstitial m. without softening. [a, 34].—**Idiopathic m.** Fr., *myélite idiopathique*. Ger., *spontane M.* M. that originates independently of any infectious disease and of traumatism. [a, 34].—**Interstitial m.** M. caused by pathological changes in the connective tissue of the cord. [a, 34].—**Meningo-m.** See *Spinal meningitis*.—**M. apostematosa.** See *Suppurative m.*—**M. chronica.** See *Transverse m.*—**M. chronica disseminata.** See *Multiple sclerosis*.—**M. circumscripta.** See *Focal m.*—**M. convulsoria.** Of A. Hötel, electric chorea. [a, 34].—**M. cribrosa.** Of Eichhorst, a form of myelocystitis in which the cavities give the spinal cord a sieve-like appearance. [a, 34].—**M. dorsalis.** M. limited to the dorsal region of the cord.—**M. exsudativa.** See *Hydro-rhachis*.—**M. generalis.** See *Diffuse m.*—**M. hyperplastica granulosa.** See *Osteitis fungosa*.—**M. insularis, M. multiplex.** Of Eichhorst, disseminated m. [a, 34].—**M. of the anterior horns** [Seguin]. See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**M. peripherica chronica.** See *Chronic peripheral m.*—**M. petechialis.** See *Cerebro-spinal meningitis*.—**M. segmentalis.**



See *Transverse m.*—**M. sine myelomalacia.** *M.* in which the degenerative process does not cause myelomalacia. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**M. spinalis.** See *Acute m.*—**M. spontanea.** See *Idiopathic m.*—**Parenchymatous m.** A *m.* caused by pathological changes in the nervous elements of the cord. [Grasset (a, 34).]—**Peri-ependymal m.** 1. *M.* attended with a proliferation of the connective tissue which surrounds the central spinal cord. [D, 35.] 2. See *Excavating m.*—**Perim<sup>3</sup>.** Acute spinal leptomeningitis. [D.]—**Peripheric m.** Chronic myelomeningitis, so called because in hardened carmin preparations made from an affected spinal cord there is a highly stained border extending inward according to the extent of the disease. [D, 35.]—**Pressure m.** See *Compression m.*—**Primitive m.** See *Idiopathic m.*—**Recurrent m.** Lat., *m. recurrens*. Of Pierret, *m.* in which the symptoms abate to recur with intensity in a month or so. [a, 34.]—**Sclerotic m.** A form of chronic *m.* in which there are shrinkage and induration of the affected region of the cord and an increase in the interstitial tissue. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Secondary m.** Fr., *myélite secondaire*. A form of *m.*, usually secondary to chronic affections of the urinary passages, attended by the symptoms of subacute transverse *m.* at the superior part of the lumbar enlargement. [D, 35.]—**Suppurative m.** Lat., *m. apostematosa*. *M.* with suppuration in the cord. [a, 34.]—**Systematic m.** A parenchymatous *m.* in which there is a propagation of the degenerative process along systematized nervous tracts. [Grasset (a, 34).]—**Transverse m.** *M.* of all or a considerable portion of the thickness of the cord. [D, 35.]—**Transverse spasmodic m.** A transverse *m.* in which there are spasmodic movements of the extremities. [a, 34.]—**Traumatic m.** An interstitial or parenchymatous *m.* produced by direct injury to the cord or by concussion. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Tubercular m.** An interstitial or parenchymatous *m.* produced by tuberculous deposit. [a, 34.]—**Unilateral m.** A focal or transverse *m.* in which the symptoms are present on one side of the body only. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Universal progressive m.** A form of *m.* which gradually extends until the entire breadth of the spinal cord is involved. In the lumbar and lower dorsal regions this is especially manifest; in the upper dorsal and cervical regions the disease may be limited to the columns of Goll and the direct cerebellar tracts, with more or less associated chronic central *m.* [D, 35.]

**MYELOCELE** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi'e<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See *MYELOMENINGOCELE*.

**MYELOCEREBELLAR**, adj. Mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-se<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-be<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>r. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *cerebellum* (q. v.). Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the cerebellum. [a, 48.]

**MYELOCELE**, *n.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-sel. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Of B. G. Wilder, the cavity or canal of the spinal cord. [J, 100.]

**MYELOCYSTIC**, adj. Mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-si<sup>2</sup>'t<sup>2</sup>ik. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *κύστις*, a cyst. Pertaining to or having the character of marrow and a cyst. [a, 48.]

**MYELOCYSTOCELE** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>6</sup>)st-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-si<sup>2</sup>st-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. Of Marchand, a hydromyelocele. [a, 34.]

**MYELOCYSTOMENINGOCELE** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>6</sup>)st-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-si<sup>2</sup>st-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. Of von Recklinghausen, a variety of spina bifida in which the cyst contains a portion of the spinal cord and its meninges as well as fluid. [a, 34.]

**MYELOCYTE**, *n.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-sit. Lat., *myelocytus* (from *μυελός*, marrow, and *κύτος*, a cell). Fr., *myélocyte*, *granule de cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirnmarskstrab*. One of the minute granular bodies found in the brain and nervous system, appearing like free nuclei. They are cells with a comparatively large nucleus and small cell-body. [J, 16, 33.] See *GRANULE* and *Free NUCLEI*.

**MYELODIASTASIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* MYELODIASTEMA (Lat.), *n. f.* and *n.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)'a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)'i<sup>2</sup>s, -a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)'e(a)'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -as'eos (-ast'asis), -em'atos (-atis). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *διάστασις*, separation, or *διάστημα*, an interval. Disintegration of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELOGANGLIITIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(ga<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-gli<sup>2</sup>-i(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *gangliitis* (q. v.). See *GANGLIITIS medullaris*.

**MYELOGENIC**, adj. Mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-je<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>ik. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *γεννάν*, to generate. Fr., *myélogène*. 1. Producing marrow. 2. Originating in marrow or in the spinal cord. [a, 48.]

**MYELOID**, adj. Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-oid. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling medullary tissue; as a *n.*, a *m.* tumor or growth; of Gray and Paget, a new formation made up of the medullary tissue of the bones. [a, 17; L, 87 (a, 46).]

**MYELOIDIC ACID**, *n.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-id'i<sup>2</sup>ik. Fr., *acide myéloïdique* (ou *myéloïdine*). A substance obtained, along with myeloidin, from an alcohol-etheral solution of brain-substance. [B, 93, 125 (a, 14).]

**MYELOIDIN**, *n.* Mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o'id-i<sup>2</sup>an. Fr., *myéloïdine*. A colorless and viscous substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, entirely soluble in water, obtained from the brain. [B, 93, 125 (a, 14).]

**MYELOMA** (Lat.), *n. n.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *μυελός*, marrow (see also -oma<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *myélocome*. Ger., *Myelom*. 1. See *ENCEPHALOID*. 2. A tumor containing tissue of the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34.]

**MYELOMALACIA** (Lat.), **MYELOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **MYELOMALAXIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l-ma<sup>2</sup>'si<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>ik'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -a<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>'k'o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>, -a<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>'k'o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ae'ia, -os'eos (-is), -ae'ios (-is). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μαλάω*, to soften. Fr., *myélomalacie*. Ger., *Myelomalacie*, *Rückenmarkserweichung*. Ischaemic softening of the spinal cord. [Ziegler (a, 34).]

**MYELOMARGARIN**, *n.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-ma<sup>2</sup>rg'a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>an. Fr., *myélo-margarine*. The compound C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>5</sub>; one of the elements, according to Köhler, constituting impure cerebrin; a colorless powder, fatty to the touch and soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYELOMENIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-men(man)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *myéleménie*. A supposed metastasis of the menstrual discharge to the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELOMENINGITIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-(man)-i<sup>2</sup>n(i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji(ge)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -gi't'idōs (-idis). Fr., *myéloménin-gite*. See *SPINAL MENINGITIS*.

**MYELOMENINGOCELE** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-(man)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go(gō<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-me<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *μυελός*, marrow, *μήνιγξ*, a membrane, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *myélo-méningocèle*. Hernia of the spinal cord and its meninges. [“Rev. des sci. méd.,” Apr., 1889, p. 614 (a, 18).]

**MYELOMENINX** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-(man)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -ing'os (-ing'is). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μήνιγξ*, a membrane. A spinal meninx. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELOMYCA** (Lat.), **MYELOMYCES** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>, -sez(kas). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μύκης*, a fungus. See *ENCEPHALOID*.

**MYELOMYCETES** (Lat.), *n. m. pl.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-set(kat)'ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *myélocytes*. An order of *Fungi*, including the *Sphaeriacei* and *Sphaeronemei*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**MYELON** (Lat.), *n. n.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *μυελόν*. The spinal cord. [K.]

**MYELOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys'eos (-al'ysis). Spinal paralysis.

**MYELOPATHIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-i(e)'a<sup>2</sup>. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *πάθος*, a disease. Any affection of the spinal cord. [D.]—**M. tropica.** Of De Meijer, beriberi. [D, 74.]

**MYELOPHILOUS**, adj. Mi-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>f'i<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *myélophile*. Of insects, living in the medulla of plants. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**MYELOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>f)'i<sup>2</sup>s(thi<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phth'iseos (-ophth'isis). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *φθίσις*, consumption. Fr., *myélophthisie*. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.

**MYELOPLASTS**, *n. pl.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-pla<sup>2</sup>sts. See *Marrow-CELLS*.

**MYELOPLAXES**, *n. pl.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-pla<sup>2</sup>x-e<sup>2</sup>z. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *πλάξ*, a tablet. Fr., *myéloplaxes*, *myéloplagues*. Ger., *Myeloplaxen*. Of Robin, osteoclasts. [J.]

**MYELOPLAXOMA** (Lat.), *n. n.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pla<sup>2</sup>x(pla<sup>2</sup>x)-o'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Fr., *myéloplaxome*. A tumor in a region where osteoclasts predominate. [L, 87 (a, 46).]

**MYELOPLEGIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ple(pla)'ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Paralysis caused by disease of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]

**MYELOORRHAGIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(r'a<sup>2</sup>g)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *myélorrhagie*. Ger., *Rückenmarkshemblutung*. Spinal apoplexy. [G.]

**MYELOS** (Lat.), *n. m.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *μυελός*. See *MARROW*.

**MYELOSARCOMA** (Lat.), *n. n.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *sarcoma* (q. v.). Fr., *myélosarcome*. See *OSTEOSARCOMA*.

**MYELOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-skle<sup>2</sup>r(skla)-ros'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *σκληρός*, hard (see also -osis<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *myélosclérose*. 1. A disseminated or confluent sclerosis of the spinal cord caused by chronic inflammation. [a, 34.]

**MYELOSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *μυελός*, marrow (see also -osis<sup>2</sup>). The formation or growth of a myeloma. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**MYELOSASM**, *n.* Mi'e<sup>2</sup>-l-o-spa<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *myelospasmus* (from *μυελός*, marrow, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Fr., *myélospasme*. Ger., *Rückenmarkskrampf*. Spasm of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYELOSPONGIUM** (Lat.), *n. n.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-spo<sup>2</sup>n-(spo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>m. See *NEUROSPONGIUM*.

**MYELOSPONGUS** (Lat.), *n. m.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-spo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>gu<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>-(gu<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>). From *μυελός*, marrow, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. See *ENCEPHALOID*.

**MYELOSYPHROSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r(su<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>go'si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -gos'eos (-is). A more correct form of *syringomyelia* (q. v.).

**MYELOZOA** (Lat.), *n. n. pl.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-zo'a<sup>2</sup>. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *ζῶον*, an animal. A class of *Vertebrata* that have a spinal cord but no brain; the *Pharyngobranchii*. [a, 48.]

**MYELUS** (Lat.), *n. m.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-n<sup>2</sup>s(n<sup>2</sup>s). See *MARROW*.—**M. dilauchenicus**, **M. dorsitis**, **M. notianus**, **M. opsolites**, **M. rachites**. See *SPINAL CORD*.

**MYELYPYRETMIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l-p<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>6</sup>p<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-em'(a<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *μυελός*, marrow, and *hyperaemia* (q. v.). Hyperemia of the spinal cord.

**MYENERGIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-n-u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-ji(ge)'a. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἐνέργεια*, energy. Ger., *Muskelkraft*. Muscular energy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**MYENTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>4</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>nt/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*nt/eos* (-*ent/asis*). From *mys*, a muscle, and *ēntasis*, a stretching. Fr., *myentase*. Ger., *Muskelanstrengung*. A straining of muscles. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MYGALE** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi<sup>2</sup>g(mu<sup>6</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)e(a)*. Gen., *myg'ales*. Gr., *μυγάλη*, the field-mouse. Fr., m. Ger., *Vogelspinne*, *Minirspinne*. 1. A genus of the *Mygalidae*, which are a family of the *Araneidae*; suborder *Teraphosidae*, including the largest spiders known. Some species are said to be venomous. [L, 30, 41, 49, 116 (a, 14).] 2. See *MYOGALE*.—**M. avicularia**. A species found in Brazil, inflicting painful but not dangerous bites. [L, 87 (a, 46).]

**MYGINDA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi<sup>2</sup>j(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>nd/a<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *myginde*. A genus of shrubs, of the *Celastrineae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. gongonha**. A Brazilian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The leaves are said to furnish a superior sort of Paraguay tea (see *HERRA MANSA*) alleged to be diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. rhaconoma**. A West Indian species the root of which is a powerful diuretic. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. uragoga**. Fr., *mygindie uragoga*, a species growing in the West Indies and Colombia. The root is strongly diuretic. The leaves are applied to sores and ulcers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35); L, 87, 105 (a, 46).]

**MYIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. Gr., *μύια*. See *MUSCA*.

**MYIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*a/seos* (-*i/asis*). From *myia*, a fly. Of Hope, the state of being infested with the larvæ of dipterous insects. [L, 49 (a, 14); "London Med. Gazette," xx, 287 (a, 48).]—**Cutaneous m.** M. produced by the deposition of the eggs of the *Musca vomitoria*, *Musca dermatobia*, or other species of flies in the skin. [a, 34].—**M. aurium**. M. affecting the external meatus auditorius. [a, 34].—**M. conjunctivæ**. M. affecting the conjunctivæ. [a, 34].—**M. externa dermatosa**. See *Cutaneous m.*—**M. interna**. M. caused by swallowing the larvæ of the *Musca domestica*, the *Techomyza fusca*, or a species of the genus *Anthomyia*; they have been discharged in the vomit and more rarely in the feces. [Osler (a, 34).]—**M. muscosa**. A disease caused by flies' eggs (those of the *Sarcophila Wohlfarti* or the *Sarcophila carnaria*) being deposited upon a mucous or mucocutaneous surface. [G. Joseph, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 14, 1885, p. 117.]—**M. narium**. M. affecting the nasal passages. [a, 34].—**M. vulnerum**. The infection of wounds by the larvæ of the blue bottle or the common house-fly. They may be killed by applying chloroform. [a, 34.]

**MYIOCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n*. From *myia*, a fly, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Fliegenkopf*. The protrusion of a minute portion of iris through a perforation of the cornea. So called on account of its resemblance to a fly's head. [a, 29.]

**MYIODEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>od-e<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>p/si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *myiodopsie*. See *MYIODEOPSIA*.

**MYIODES** (Lat.), adj. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>od'ez(as)*. From *myia*, a fly, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *myieux*. Ger., *fliegenartig, fliegenähnlich*. Resembling a fly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYIODESOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>od'ez(as)o<sup>2</sup>p/si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. From *μυῖδες*, like flies, and *ὥψ*, vision. Fr., *myodesopsie*. Ger., *Myodesopsie*, *Myodesopie*, *Mückensehen*. That condition of the eye in which muscæ volitantes are perceived. [a, 29.]

**MYISTOS** (Lat.), **MYISTUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>st'o<sup>2</sup>s, -u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *ιστός*, a tissue. Muscular tissue. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>e/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*it'idos* (-*idis*). Fr., *myite*. See *MYOSITIS*.

**MYKOS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)ko<sup>2</sup>s*. See *MYCUS*.

**MYLABRIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi<sup>2</sup>l(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b(a<sup>2</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>s*. Gr., *μυλαβρίς* (from *μύλη*, a mill). Fr., *mylabre*. Ger., *Rieskäfer*, *Cantharide*. 1. Of Diptorides, the *Cantharis vesicatoria*. 2. A genus of the *Cantharidie*. [L, 49, 87 (a, 46).]—**M. bifasciata**. A species found in South Africa and used as a vesicant. It yields cantharidin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]—**M. cichorei**, **M. cichoril**. Ger., *Cichorien-Rieskäfer*, *chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly, Telini fly; an Eastern species, yielding cantharidin; used as a vesicatory. [B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. duodecimpunctata**. Twelve-spot m.; a hairy black species with brick-red elytra marked with six pairs of black points. Native of Hungary, Russia, France, etc. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. fasciatus**, **M. floralis**. Floral m.; a hairy black species with blue-black wings marked with two yellow bands and two spots, indigenous to Germany, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, where it is employed as a vesicant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. melanura**. Four-spotted m.; a black species, with four spots on the elytra, indigenous to Spain, Russia, and India. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 39) (a, 46).]—**M. octopunctata**. A species sometimes employed as a vesicant in conjunction with cantharides. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. oleæ**. Olive-tree m.; a black species with brick-red elytra, common in Algeria, Tangiers, and Morocco. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. proxima**. A species enumerated in the Pharmacopœia of India as indigenous to that country. It is used as a vesicant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. phalerata**. Ger., *chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly; a species found at the Cape of Good Hope, in China, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 46).]—**M. pustulata**. A villous black species with black elytra marked with two spots and two narrow bands of a dark blood-red color. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. sidiæ**. A species sometimes used as a vesicant. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. terebrata**. A strongly vesicatory species used in Arabia in rabies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).] See also *DERMONA*.

**MYLACRI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Mi<sup>2</sup>l(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>)k-ri(re)*. Gr., *μυλακρίς* (from *μύλακρίς*, a millstone). The molar teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYLACRIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi<sup>2</sup>l(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>)k-ri<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*ac'ris*. Gr., *μυλακρίς*. See *PATELLA*.

**MYLE** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)le(la)*. Gen., *myl'es*. 1. See *MOLY*. 2. See *PATELLA*. 3. A uterine mole. 4. See *MAXILLA*.

**MYLIC**, adj. *Mi<sup>2</sup>ik*. Gr., *μυλικός* (from *μύλη*, a mill). Lat., *mylicus*. Fr., *mylëon*, *mylien*. 1. Pertaining to the molar teeth. 2. Pertaining to a uterine mole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYLLOS** (Lat.), **MYLLUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Mi<sup>2</sup>l(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s, -lu<sup>2</sup>s* (-*lu<sup>2</sup>s*). Gr., *μυλλός*. 1. The lip. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYLODUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi<sup>2</sup>l(mu<sup>6</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>s(us)*. Gr., *μυλόδους* (from *μύλη*, a mill, and *ὀδός*, a tooth). A molar tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYLOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)lo(la<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)/su<sup>2</sup>s* (-*su<sup>2</sup>s*). From *μύλη*, a grinder, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *myloglosse*. Ger., *Kieferzungennmuskel*. 1. Of Riolan, a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the mylohyoid ridge. [L.] 2. Of Wood, an anomalous muscular slip arising from the angle of the lower jaw and blending with the styloglossus. [L, 332.]

**MYLO-HYOID, MYLO-HYOIDEAN**, adj's. *Mi-lo-hi<sup>2</sup>oid, -hi-o-i<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *mylohyoideus* (from *μύλη*, a grinder, and *ὕδης* [see *HYOID*]). Fr., *mylohyoïdien*. Pertaining to or connected with the region of the inferior molar teeth and the hyoid bone or the mylo-hyoideus muscle. [L.]

**MYLO-HYOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)lo(la<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d* (-*ed*)e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *Kieferzungennmuskel* (2d def.). 1. See *MYLO-HYOID*. 2. As a n., a muscle which with its fellow of the opposite side forms the floor of the anterior portion of the mouth and fills in the space between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone. It arises from the mylo-hyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone, its anterior portion uniting in the middle, between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone, with that of the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**MYLOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)lo(la<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>)r-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *μύλη*, a grinder, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *mylopharyngien*. Ger., *Kieferschlundkopf-muskel*. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which is attached to the mylo-hyoideus. [Douglas (L).]

**MYLOSARQUE** (Fr.), n. *Me-lo-sa<sup>2</sup>rk*. From *μύλη*, a millstone, and *σάρξ*, flesh. A uterine mole. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**MYO-ATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t'a<sup>2</sup>t-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)ñ<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of muscle. [a, 34.]

**MYOBLAST**, n. *Mi'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. 1. An embryonic muscle cell. 2. A striated muscular fibre. [J, 61, 67.] 3. A neuro-muscular cell; also its body or epithelial part. [J, 11; L, 206 (a, 27).]

**MYOBROMA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bro'ma<sup>2</sup>*. The genus *Vanilla*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. fragrans**. The *Vanilla planifolia*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]

**MYOCARDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rd-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*it'idos* (-*idis*). From *mys*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart (see also *-itis*). Fr., *myocardite*. Ger., *M. Herzmuskelerzündung*. Inflammation of the myocardium.—**Segmenting m.** M. in which the cement substance is softened so that the muscle cells separate. [Osler (a, 34).]

**MYOCARDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rd-i<sup>2</sup>a-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *myocarde*. Ger., *Herzsubstanz*. The muscular tissue of the heart.

**MYOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(kla)/le(la)*; in Eng., *mi'o-sel*. Gen., -*cel'es*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *myocèle*. Ger., *Muskelbruch*. 1. A muscular tumor (see *MYOMA*). 2. An enlargement produced by the dislocation or lateral displacement of a muscle from its normal position, or by muscular hernia. [E; L, 50 (a, 14); a, 17.]

**MYOCEPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*it'idos* (-*idis*). From *mys*, a muscle, and *κεφαλή*, the head (see also *-itis*). Ger., *Kopf-muskelerzündung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o-o-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n*. See *MYOCEPHALON*.

**MYOCHORDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>rd(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)rd-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*it'idos* (-*idis*). Inflammation of the laryngeal muscles and the vocal bands. [a, 34.]

**MYOCHROME**, n. *Mi'o-krom*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *χρῶμα*, color. See *MYOHEMATIN*.

**MYOCHRONOSCOPE**, n. *Mi-o-kro<sup>2</sup>n'o-skop*. From *mys*, a muscle, *χρόνος*, time, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Czernak, an instrument for measuring the speed of the transmission of a motor nervous impulse. [L, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. *Spring MYOGRAPH*.

**MYOCLONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)o(o<sup>2</sup>)-klon(klo<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *κλόνος*, a tumult. Fr., *myoclonie*. Ger., *Myoklonie*. A disease in which myoclonus is a prominent symptom, such as paramyoclonus multiplex, electric chorea, Gilles de la Tourette's disease, etc. ["Arch. f. Psych.," 1888, xix, 465 (a, 34).]—**Astasic m.** Fr., *myoclonie astasique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which the myoclonus produces a displacement of the affected member. [a, 34].—**M. congenita**. Of Seeligmüller, paramyoclonus multiplex. [a, 34].—**Rhythmic m.** Fr., *myoclonie rythmique*. M. in which the contractions are rhythmic. [Vanlair, "Rev. de méd.," Jan. 10, 1889 (a, 34).]—**Stasic m.** Fr., *myoclonie stasique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which there is a muscular tumefaction appreciable to sight, touch, and auscultation. [a, 34.]



**MYOCLONUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. A clonic spasm or convulsive movement of a muscle or group of muscles. [a, 34.]—Disseminated m. [Vanlair]. **M. multiplex** [Reinecke]. **M. spinalis multiplex** [Lewenfeld]. **Paramyoclonus multiplex**. [a, 34.]—Rhythmic m. See *Rhythmic myoclonia*.

**MYOCELIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sel(ko<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *κοιλία*, the belly, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *myocelalgie*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the abdominal muscles. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOCELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sel(ko<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>-i(e)-ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κοιλία*, the belly (see also -itis\*). Fr., *myocelite*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelenentzündung*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles. [L, 44, 50.]

**MYOCELOME**, n. *Mi-o-sel-om'*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Ger., *Myocölom*. Of Van Wyhe, the cavity of a myotome or protovertebra. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxxiii, p. 465 (J).]

**MYOCOLPITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>l-p(i-e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Ger., *Mutterscheidenmuskelenentzündung*. Inflammation of the muscular wall of the vagina. [a, 34.]

**MYOCRISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)/kri<sup>2</sup>z(kri<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>3</sup>s(mu<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κρίειν*, to creak. Fr., *myocrisme*. Ger., *Muskelknacken*. A peculiar cracking sound produced by the motion of a muscle. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MYOCTONIC ACID**, n. *Mi-o<sup>2</sup>k-to<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>qk*. Fr., *acide myoctonique*. A substance obtained from *Palicourea Marcaffii*; a yellowish acid oil, of agreeable odor, producing intoxication if inhaled, and actively poisonous internally. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYOCTONINE**, n. *Mi-o<sup>2</sup>k-to<sup>2</sup>n-en*. From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *κτείνειν*, to kill. A highly poisonous alkaloid, *C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*, obtained from *Aconitum lycocotinum*; a yellowish bitter amorphous powder, melting at about 144° C., soluble with difficulty in water or ether, easily soluble in alcohol or chloroform. It resembles curare in its action, and acts most energetically when introduced directly into the circulation. [“Lancet,” June 6, 1885, p. 1051 (a, 50); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxiii (a, 46); [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MYOCTONINIC ACID**, n. *Mi-o<sup>2</sup>k-to<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>qk*. See *MYOCTONIC ACID*.

**MYOCTONON** (Lat.), **MYOCTONOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>n, -o<sup>2</sup>s*. Gr., *μυκτόνος* (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *κτείνειν*, to kill). Aconite; the *Aconitum napellus*. According to Pliny, its odor killed mice. [B, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>st)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -cyst'eos, -cyst'ios. A cystic tumor of a muscle. [a, 34.]

**MYOCYTE**, n. *Mi'o-sit*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κύτος*, a cell. See *Muscle-cell*.

**MYODEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-de(da)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. Fatty degeneration of muscle. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**MYODES** (Lat.), adj. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-od'ez(as)*. See *MYOID*.

**MYODESOPHIA**, **MYODESOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-od-e<sup>2</sup>s(as)-op(o<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>p/si<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. See *MYODESOPSIA*.

**MYODIASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)/-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -as'eos (-ast'asis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *διάστασις*, separation. Fr., *myodiastase*. A separation of the ends of muscles which normally lie together, or of the surfaces of section of a divided muscle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYODOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-od-o<sup>2</sup>p/si<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. See *MYODESOPSIA*.

**MYODYNAMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *δύναμις*, force. Fr., *myodynamie*. Ger., *Muskelkraft*. See *Muscular force*.

**MYODYNAMOMETER**, n. *Mi-o-di<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r*. Lat., *myodynamometrum* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, *δύναμις*, force, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *myodynamomètre*. Ger., *Muskelkraftmesser*. See *DYNAMOMETER* (1st def.).

**MYODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *myodynie*. Ger., *Myodynie*. See *MYALGIA*.—**M. inflammatoria**. See *MYOSITIS*.—**Puerperal m.** See *Puerperal myalgia*.

**MYO-ENDOCARDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>nd-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rd-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Myocarditis and endocarditis occurring together. [a, 34.]

**MYO-EPITHELIAL**, adj. *Mi-o-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>thel'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l*. Pertaining to muscle epithelium, or to the cells composing it. [J, 1.]

**MYO-EPITHELIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>thel'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *epithelium* (q. v.). See *Muscle epithelium*.

**MYOFIBROMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fi(fe)-bro'ma<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also -oma\*). 1. See *MYOMA* (2d def.). 2. Fibrous degeneration of muscular tissue. [L, 44.]

**MYOGASTER** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar)*. Gen., -gast'eros (-is), -gast'ri. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Ger., *Muskelbauch*, *Muskelleib*. The belly of a muscle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γένεσις*, generation. Production or development of muscular tissue. [a, 48.]

**MYOGENIC**, adj. *Mi-o-je<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>qk*. Fr., *myogénique*. 1. Of muscular origin. [a, 17.] 2. Producing muscle. [J.]

**MYOGNATHUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>g-na<sup>2</sup>th(na<sup>2</sup>th)-u<sup>2</sup>s*. (u<sup>4</sup>s). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γόναθος*, the jaw. Fr., *myognathe*. A double polygnathous monster in which the accessory cephalic

portions are united to the lower jaw of the principal head by muscles and integument. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**MYOGONIC**, adj. *Mi-o-go<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>qk*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to come into being. Inherent in muscular tissue (said of contraction of a muscle). [L.]

**MYOGRAM**, n. *Mi'o-gra<sup>2</sup>m*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A graphic curve traced by a myograph. [Landois (K).]

**MYOGRAMMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-gra<sup>2</sup>m(gra<sup>2</sup>m)/ma<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., -gram'matos (-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A mark or line upon or in a muscle; in the pl., *m'ta*, see *INSCRIPTIONES tendineae*.

**MYOGRAPH**, n. *Mi'o-gra<sup>2</sup>l*. Lat., *myographion*, *myographium* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *myographe*. Ger., *Muskelbeschreiber*. An apparatus for recording graphically the curve of a muscular contraction. [K.]—**Cardiac m.** Fr., *myographe du cœur*. See *CARDIOGRAPH*.—**Comparative m.** Double m. A m. to be used with two different muscles simultaneously. [L, 87 (a, 46).]—**Fall-m.** A m. devised by Harless in which the contraction is registered upon a falling plate. [Landois (K).]—**Palate m.** A m. for recording the movements of the uvula during deglutition, phonation, etc. It consists essentially of a delicate rod one end of which is introduced through the nose and placed against the soft palate, while the other rests upon a revolving drum. [H. Allen, “Trans. of the Coll. of Surgeons of Phila.” vi, 1884 (K).]—**Pendulum m.** Ger., *Pendel-Myographium*. A m. having a seconds pendulum so arranged that at each half-revolution it discharges an electric current through the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation. [K, 3.]—**Spring m.** [Du Bois-Reymond]. Ger., *Feder-M.* An instrument for recording graphically the time which elapses between the irritation of the nerve supplying a muscle and the contraction of that muscle.—**Thickness m.** A m. that records graphically the variations of the thickness of a muscle as it contracts or relaxes. [a, 48.]

**MYOGRAPHY**, n. *Mi-o<sup>2</sup>g-ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>*. Lat., *myographia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *myographie*. Ger., *Muskelbeschreibung*, *Myographie*. 1. The use of the myograph. [a, 17.] 2. See *MYOLOGY*.

**MYOHEMATIN**, n. *Mi-o-he<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *αἷμα*, blood. A yellow or reddish-yellow pigment found in the striated muscles. [“Trans. of the Roy. Soc.” civii (1886), p. 280; “Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.” Sept., 1866, p. 245.]

**MYOID**, adj. *Mi'oid*. Lat., *myoides* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *myoïde*, *myode*. Ger., *muskelähnlich*, *muskelartig*, *muskelähnlich*. Resembling muscle; as a n., a tumor consisting of smooth muscular fibres. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43, 46).]

**MYOLEMMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>m'ma<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., -lem'matos (-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λέμμα*, a rind. Fr., *myollemme*. See *SARCOLEMMMA*.

**MYOLINE**, n. *Mi'o-len*. From *μῦς*, a muscle. Of Erasmus Wilson, a transparent substance filling the particles which by their juxtaposition end to end were supposed to form the ultimate fibrils of striated muscular fibres. [“Proc. of the Roy. Soc.” v, p. 514 (J).]

**MYOLIOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>p-o'ma<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). A tumor made up of muscular and fatty tissue. [a, 34.]

**MYOLOGY**, n. *Mi-o<sup>2</sup>l-o-ji<sup>2</sup>*. Lat., *myologia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *myologie*. Ger., *Muskellehre*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of muscles. [C.]

**MYOM** (Ger.), n. *Mu<sup>2</sup>-om'*. See *MYOMA*.—**Aderhautm'**. See *MYOMA of the chorioid*.—**Columnm'**. A myoma of the cervix uteri.

**MYOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-om'a<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle (see also -oma\*). Fr., *myome*. Ger., *Myom*, *Muskelgeschwulst*. 1. A tumor consisting of or containing muscular tissue. 2. Of Virchow, a fibro-muscular tumor. [E.]—**Dartole m.** See *M. of the skin*.—**Eccentric m.** Fr., *myome excentrique*. A m. developing in the muscular wall of a hollow organ and projecting externally from the organ. [a, 34.]—**Endotheliolom'**. Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma. [a, 34.]—**Endotheliorrhombom'**. Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma. [a, 34.]—**Inoleiom'**. Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are smooth. [a, 34.]—**Inorrhombom'**. Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are striated. [a, 34.]—**Levicellular m.** Of Ziegler, a leiomyoma. [a, 34.]—**M. cysticum**. Of Billroth, a sarcoma in which there are nests of muscular tissue. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**M. levicellulare**. See *LEIOMYOMA*.—**M. lymphangeiectodes**. A m. containing dilated lymphatic vessels. [a, 34.]—**M. of the chorioid**. Fr., *myome de la chorioid*. Ger., *Aderhautmyom*. A very rare tumor consisting entirely of hypertrophied or proliferated unstriated muscular fibres in the chorioid. [F.]—**M. of the skin**. A subcutaneous tumor in which smooth muscle-fibres are mixed with the fasciculi of fibrous tissue. The tumor is sometimes multiple. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 34).]—**M. striocellular**. See *RHABDOMYOMA*.—**Non-striated m.** A leiomyoma. [A, 510 (a, 34).]

**MYOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/-si<sup>2</sup>k(ki<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *myomalacie*. Ger., *Muskelerweichung*. Of Lobstein, morbid softening of muscle. [Ziegler (a, 34).]

**MYOMECTOMY**, n. *Mi-o<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>k'to'm-i<sup>2</sup>*. A more correct form of *myomotomy* (q. v.).

**MYOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)<sup>6</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μέλας*, black (see also -osis\*). Fr., *myomélânose*. Ger., *Muskelmelânose*. Of Warren, the formation of a blackish mass within a muscle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOMERE**, n. *Mi'o-mer*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μέρος*, a part. See *MYOTOME* (2d def.).



**MYOMETRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)me^2t(mat)-ri(re)^{-}ti^2s$ . Gen., *-rit'idōs (-itis)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\mu\eta\tau\rho\alpha$ , the uterus (see also *-itis*\*). See *Parenchymatous METRITIS*.

**MYOMOTOMY**, n.  $Mi-o^2m-o^2t'o-mi^2$ . From *myoma* (q. v.), and  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ , a cutting. Fr., *myotomie*. Ger., *Myotomie*, *Myomohysterotomie* (2d def.), *Laparmyohysterotomie* (3d def.). 1. The excision of a myoma. 2. The excision of a uterine myoma or fibroma. [a, 18.]

**MYON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2n(on)$ . Gr.,  $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\nu$ . A cluster of muscles, a unit of musculature. [Cooes (A, 515 [a, 48].)]

**MYONARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)na^3rk-os'^{12}s$ . Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\alpha\rho\kappa\omega\varsigma$ , a benumbing. Fr., *myonarcose*. Ger., *Muskeldruck*. Numbness of the muscles. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MYONEOPLASMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)pla^2z(pla^3)s'ma^2$ . Gen., *-plas'matos (-atis)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle,  $\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , new, and  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$ , anything formed. A neoplasm containing muscular tissue. [a, 34.]

**MYONEURALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)nu^2-ra^2l(ra^2l)^{-}ji^2(gi^2)-a^3$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle,  $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ , a nerve, and  $\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , pain. Muscular neuralgia. [D.]

**MYONICITY**, n.  $Mi-o^2n-i^2s'i^2t-i^2$ . The power of contraction or relaxation which is characteristic of living muscular tissue. [a, 48.]

**MYONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2n-i(e)^{12}ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Fr., *myonite*. See *MYOSITIS*.

**MYONOSUS** (Lat.), **MYONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2n'-o^2s-o^2s$ , *-u^2s(u^2s)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ , disease. See *MYOPATHY*.

**MYO-CEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)e^2d(o^2e^2d)-e(a)^{12}ma^3$ . Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\alpha\iota\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , edema. 1. Muscular edema. 2. Idio-muscular contraction—a phenomenon produced in a muscle when a sudden local stimulus, such as a tap with the finger, is applied to it, causing a nodule to form which soon disappears. ["Canadian Jour. of Med. Sci.," Feb., 1882.]

**MYOPACHYNSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)pa^2k(pa^3ch^2)-i^2n(u^2n)^{12}si^2s$ . Gen., *-yns'eos (-is)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a thickening. Ger., *Muskelverdickung*. Muscular thickening, especially in a pathological sense. [D.]—**M. lipomatosa** (Uhde). The muscular hypertrophy with fatty degeneration that occurs in pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [D, 49.]

**MYOPALMUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)pa^2l(pa^2l)^{12}mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\pi\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a quivering. Fr., *myopalme*. Ger., *Sehnenhüpfen*. Twitching of the muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)pa^2r(pa^3r)-a^2l(a^2l)^{12}i^2(u^2u)-si^2s$ . Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , paralysis. Fr., *myoparalyse*. Ger., *Muskellähmung*. Paralysis of a muscle or muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)pa^2th(pa^3th)-i(e)^{12}a^3$ . See *MYOPATHY*.—**M. propagata**. Of Friedberg, the progressive muscular atrophy which follows a local injury to some of the muscles. [D, 35.]

**MYOPATHY** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi-o^2p-a^2th-i^2$ . Lat., *myopathia* (from  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , disease). Fr., *myopathie*. Ger., *Muskelleiden*, *Muskelkrankheit*, *Myopathie*. A disease or morbid condition of the muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]—**Atrophic m.** A disease in which there is a primary idiopathic atrophy of the muscles. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Atrophic progressive m.** Fr., *myopathie atrophique progressive*. See *Progressive muscular atrophy*.—**Primitive progressive m.** Fr., *myopathie progressive primitive*. Simple atrophy of the muscular substance without alteration of the myosin, progressively involving different groups of muscles. [a, 34.]—**Spinal m.** M. due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]

**MYOPE**, n.  $Mi'o^2p$ . A person affected with myopia.

**MYOPERICARDITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)pe^2r-i^2-ka^3rd-i(e)^{12}ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-itis)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ , around, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , the heart. Myocarditis and pericarditis occurring together. [a, 34.]

**MYOPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)pe^2r-i^2-to^2n-i(e)^{12}ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-itis)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$ , the peritonæum (see also *-itis*\*). Fr., *myopéritonite*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles and of the peritonæum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOPHONE**, n.  $Mi'o^2fon$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\phi\omega\upsilon\eta$ , a sound. Ger., *Myophon*. An instrument for rendering audible the sounds accompanying muscular contraction. Boudet's m. consists of an exploring button that traverses a parchment tightly drawn over the opening of a telephone, and of two carbons, one of which rests on the superior end of the exploring button, while the other, which is mobile, is suspended on a yard that can be raised or lowered on a vertical rod. The distance between the two carbons is regulated by a paper spring. The receiving telephone emits a sound for the normal tonus, the acuteness and intensity of which increase at the moment of a voluntary contraction and diminish in paralysis. When contracture exists, the sound is weaker than normal, and is characterized by alternate augmentations and diminutions. [Boudet, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 29, 1884, p. 152 (B); L, 88 (a, 27).]

**MYOPHONE**, n.  $Mi'o^2fon$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a mouse, and  $\phi\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ , murder. See *MYOTONOS*.

**MYOPHONIA**, n.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)fon-i^2a^3$ . Ger., *Myophonie*. See *Muscle-sound*.

**MYOPHYSICS** (Lat.), n. sing.  $Mi'o^2fi^2s-i^2ks$ . The science of the physical properties of muscle. [a, 48.]

**MYOPIA** (Lat.), **MYOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Mi(mu^6)op(o^2p)^{-}i^2-a^3-o^2p-i^2-as(a^3s)^{12}s$ . Gen., *-op'ice, -as'eos (-ias)^{12}s*. From  $\mu\upsilon\omega\psi$ , short-sighted. Fr., *myopie, courte vue*. Ger., *Myopie, Kurzsichtigkeit*. Short-sightedness; that condition of the eyeball in which, owing either to the antero-posterior axis of the eye being too long or to the refracting power of the dioptric media being too high, parallel rays are not brought to a focus on the retina, but at a point in front of it. Circles of dispersion are thus produced on the retina, and all objects are seen indistinctly unless they are near enough to produce sufficiently divergent rays to unite in a focus on the retina. [F.]—**Apparent m.** Ger., *scheinbare Kurzsichtigkeit*. M. produced by a tonic contraction of the ciliary muscle in an eye which is anatomically emmetropic or hypermetropic. [F.]—**Axial m.**, **Axile m.** M. due to an antero-posterior elongation of the eyeball. [a, 29.]—**Benign m.** M. not accompanied by disease. ["Arch. of Ophthal.," Oct., 1891, p. 559 (a, 29).]—**Curvature m.** M. due to too great curvature of the cornea and lens. [a, 29.]—**High m.** M. above 6.5 dioptries. [Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 29).]—**Index-m.** Fr., *indice-myopie*. Ger., *Anzeiger-Kurzsichtigkeit*. M. from too high an index of refraction of the media of the eye. [a, 29.]—**Low m.** M. below 2 dioptries. [Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 29).]—**Malignant m.** See *Progressive m.*—**Moderate m.** M. from 2 to 6.5 dioptries. [Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 29).]—**Progressive m.** Axial m. in which the elongation of the eye increases and this increase is accompanied by a series of morbid phenomena which invade the ocular membranes and sometimes involve the ciliary muscle and the motor apparatus of the eye. [Landolt (a, 29).]—**Spasmodic m.** See *Apparent m.*

**MYOPIC**, adj.  $Mi-o^2p-i^2k$ . Lat., *myopicus*. Fr., *myopique*. Ger., *myopisch, kurzsichtig*. Pertaining to or affected with myopia; as a n. (Fr., *myope*; Ger., *Kurzsichtiger*), a myope.

**MYOPIESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2p-i(i)^2e^2s-i^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-pi'esie)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a squeezing. Fr., *myopésie*. Ger., *Muskelpressung*. Massage of the muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOPIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2p-i^2-os-i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. See *MYOPIA*.

**MYOPLAST**, n.  $Mi'o^2pla^2st$ . A corpuscle or cell producing muscle. [J.]

**MYOPLASTIC**, adj.  $Mi-o^2pla^2st-i^2k$ . Fr., *myoplastique*. Of a corpuscle or cell, producing or serving to produce muscle. [J, 33.]

**MYOPODIORTHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)po^2d-i^2-o^2rth-os'^{12}s$ . See *MYOPOORTHOSIS*.

**MYOPODIORTHOTER** (Lat.), **MYOPODIORTHOTICON** (Lat.), n's m. and n.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)po^2d-i^2-o^2rth-o^2t-u^2r(ar)^{-}o^2rth-o^2t-i^2k-o^2n$ . Gen., *-er'os (-is), -thotic*. From  $\mu\upsilon\omega\psi$ , short-sighted, and  $\delta\omicron\rho\theta\epsilon\rho\eta\varsigma$ , straightness. Old terms for an apparatus invented by Berthold for the correction of myopia. [F.]

**MYOPOLYPLASIASMUS** (Lat.), **MYOPOLYPLASMIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)po^2l-i^2(u^2u)-pla(pla^3)-zi^2(s)^{12}a^2z(a^2z)^{12}mu^2s(mu^4s)$ ,  $pla^2z(pla^3)s'mi^2-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ , many, and  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$ , to mold. A representation of a composite muscular structure in drawings arranged one above the other, so as to represent the different muscular layers. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOPORTHON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2p-o^2rth-o^2n$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\omega\psi$ , short-sighted, and  $\delta\omicron\rho\theta\epsilon\varsigma$ , straight. See *MYOPODIORTHOTICON*.

**MYOPORTHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2p-o^2rth-os'^{12}s$ . Gen., *-thos'eos (-is)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\omega\psi$ , short-sighted, and  $\delta\omicron\rho\theta\epsilon\varsigma$ , straight. The correction of myopia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOPORUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2p-o^2r-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\nu$ , to close, and  $\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a pore. A genus of the *Myoporaceæ* [Fr., *myoporacées*] or *Myoporineæ*, or *Myoporineæ* [Fr., *myoporinées*], which are an order of the *Bicarpellatæ*, cohort *Lamiales*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. platycarpum**. Australian sugartree, sandalwood or dogwood tree of Australia; a species that exudes a sweet manna used as food. [B, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 46).]—**M. tenuifolium**. False sandalwood; indigenous to Tahiti. The heart-wood contains a fragrant essential oil, inferior to sandalwood-oil. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**MYOPRESBYTE** (Fr.), adj.  $Me-o^2pre^2s-bet$ . Both short-sighted and presbyopic. [a, 48.]

**MYOPS** (Lat.), adj. and n.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2ps(ops)$ . Gen., *-op'os (-is)*. Gr.,  $\mu\upsilon\omega\psi$  (from  $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\nu$ , to close, and  $\omega\psi$ , the eye). See *MYOPIC* and *MYOPE*.

**MYOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2p-si^2a^3$ . See *MYODESOPSIA*.

**MYOPSIN**, n.  $Mi-o^2ps-i^2n$ . Fr., *myopsine*. Ger., *M*. A principle found by Defresne in pancreatic juice, said to be capable of digesting 104 times its weight of albumin. It forms shining garnet-colored scales, soluble in water. ["Rép. de phar.," June, 1878; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1878, p. 386; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 595 (B).]

**MYOPY**, n.  $Mi'o^2pi^2$ . See *MYOPIA*.

**MYORHUMATISME** (Fr.), n.  $Me-o^2ru^2ma^3-tez-m'$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\rho\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a rheum. Muscular rheumatism. [D, 74.]

**MYORRHEXIA** (Lat.), **MYORRHEXIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2r-re^2x(rax)^{12}-i^2s$ . Gen., *-rhex'ice, -rhex'eos (-is)*. From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\eta\nu\alpha\iota$ , to break. Fr., *myorrhexie*. Ger., *Myorrhexie*. Rupture of a muscle. [L, 41, 43, 44, 50 (a, 43).]

**MYOSEPTUM** (Lat.), n.  $Mi(mu^6)o(o^3)se^2pt(sa^3e^2pt)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\sigma\epsilon\pi\tau\mu$  (q. v.). One of the septa between the metamerically arranged muscles, as in fishes, etc. ["Amer. Nat.," 1880, p. 481 (J).]

**MYOSALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)o^2s-a^2l(a^2l)^{12}ji^2(gi^2)-a^3$ . See *MYALGIA*.



**MYOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om<sup>a3</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>a3</sup>-atos (-atis). From *mūs*, a muscle, and *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma. A sarcoma containing muscular tissue. [E.]—**M. strio-cellulare**. A m. in which spindle cells with more or less perfect striation are found associated with smooth muscle-fibres. [Ziegler (a, 34).]

**MYOSCENOGRAPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>n(skan)-o<sup>2</sup>g-ra<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>f)<sup>i2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *mūs*, a muscle, *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting. A portrayal of the muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOSCHILOS** (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-kil(ch<sup>2</sup>el)<sup>o2</sup>s. Fr., *m.*, *myoschile*. A genus of the *Santalaceae*, tribe *Ostrydeae*. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]—**M. oblonga**, **M. oblongum**, **M. oblongus**. Fr., *m.* (ou *myoschile*) *oblongue*. Chile senna; a shrub growing along the sea-coasts and on sandy hills in Chile, where the leaves are used as a purgative and the stems in amenorrhoea. [B, 42, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xxiv (a, 46).]

**MYOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-skle<sup>2</sup>(skla)-ros<sup>i2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>i2</sup>-eos (-is). From *mūs*, a muscle, and *σκληρός*, hard. Ger., *Myosclerose*. Sclerosis of a muscle or of its sheath.

**MYOSCLEROTIC**, adj. *Mi*-o-skle<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>k. Fr., *myosclérotique*. Pertaining to induration of muscular tissue. [R. Longuet, "Un. méd.," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 157.]

**MYOSIN**, n. *Mi*°o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *mūs*, a muscle. Fr., *myosine*. Ger., *M.* A gelatinous, semi-transparent albuminous substance distinct from syntonin, which forms the chief constituent of the muscle plasma inclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in dilute solutions of common salt, in acids, and in diluted caustic alkaline solutions, is precipitated by alcohol, and is converted by hydrochloric acid into syntonin. It curdles somewhat for a time when the muscle contracts, and completely soon after death. The curdling is not a true coagulation. It has also been obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus varius*. [B, 4 (a, 38), 93 (a, 14), 244 (a, 27), 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]—**M. peptone**. See **MYOSINOSE**.—**Vegetable m.** M. found in various vegetable substances, such as maize, peas, and almonds. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MYOSINOSE**, n. *Mi*-os<sup>i2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-os. Fr., m. Ger., *M.* The product of the peptic digestion of myosin. There are two varieties of m., protomyosinose and deuteromyosinose. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 446 (a, 18).]

**MYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-os<sup>i2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>i2</sup>-eos (-is). Fr., *m.*, *myose*, *myosie*. Ger., *Augensternverengerung*, *M.* 1. Continuous contraction of the pupil; caused by direct irritation of the motor filament supplying the sphincter, by reflex irritation from the fifth nerve, or by paralysis of the vasoconstrictor-nerve fibres of the iris from a lesion of the nerve-centres or of the cervical sympathetic. [F.] 2. Of Schultz, see **MYOPATHY**.—**Paralytic m.** M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so-called dilatator pupillæ. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**Paralytico-spastic m.** M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so-called dilatator pupillæ associated with contraction of the sphincter pupillæ. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**Sleep m.** M. which occurs during sleep. [a, 29.]—**Spastic m.** M. due to contraction of the sphincter pupillæ. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**Spinal m.** *m. spinalis*. M. associated with certain forms of spinal disease. [a, 29.]

**MYOSITIC**, adj. *Mi*-o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>k. 1. See **MYOTIC**. 2. Pertaining to myositis. [a, 17.]

**MYOSITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-i(e)<sup>i2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>i2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s (-idis). From *mūs*, a muscle (see also -itis<sup>a3</sup>). Fr., *myosite*. Ger., *Muskelenzündung*, *M.* Inflammation of muscular tissue. [D.]—**Fibrous m.**, **Interstitial m.** M. in which there is hyperplasia of the connective tissue, with atrophy of the muscular fibres. [a, 34.]—**M. interstitialis lipomatosa progressiva paralytica**. Muscular pseudo-hypertrophy. [a, 34.]—**M. ossificans (progressiva)**. Fr., *myosite ossifiante progressive*. A form of m. characterized by infiltration of the intermuscular tissue, then fibrous induration, and finally true ossification. [Kimell, "Arch. f. Kinderh.," xxi, 4, p. 451 (D).]—**M. ossificans progressiva lipomatosa**. A variety of m. ossificans progressiva in which there is fatty infiltration between the muscle-fibres. [a, 34.]—**M. parenchymatosa**. M. accompanied by molecular or waxy degeneration of primitive fibres. [A, 336 (a, 21).]—**M. trichinosa**. Interstitial m. caused by the migration of the *Trichina spiralis* into the muscle. [a, 34.]—**M. typhosa**. A variety of m. in which the muscles are softened, the muscular fibres are slightly granular and lose their striation, and there may be a multiplication of young cells in the sarcolemma. It has been observed in typhoid fever, but is not characteristic of that disease. [a, 34.]—**Proliferative m.** Fr., *myosite proliférative*. Of Lanceriaux, interstitial m. with a tendency to the formation of permanent tissue. [a, 34.]—**pyemic m.** M. caused by pyæmia. [a, 34.]—**Pyretic m.** Fr., *myosite pyretique*. Of Lanceriaux, a symptomatic m. due to fever. [a, 34.]—**Sclerous m.** An interstitial or osseous m. [a, 34.]—**Specific m.** Of Lange, syphilitic m. [a, 34.]—**Symptomatic m.** Of G. Hayem, a trophic lesion of the muscular fibres occurring in some constitutional diseases. ["Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1870, iii, pp. 81, 269, 422, 473, 569 (a, 34).]

**MYOSOME** (Fr.). n. *Me*-o-zom. From *mūs*, muscle, and *σῶμα*, a body. Of Milne-Edwards, the fundamental and contractile substance of muscle. [J, 28.]

**MYOSOTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-ot<sup>i2</sup>s. Gen., -ot<sup>i2</sup>-idos (-idis). Gr., *μυωσotis* (from *mūs*, a mouse, and *otē*, an ear. Fr., *m.*, *grémillet*, *scorpionne*. Ger., *Mäuseohr*, *Leuchte*, *Vergissmännicht*. Forget-me-not, scorpion-grass; a genus of herbs, of the *Boragaceae*. The name was applied by the ancients to various other plants resembling the ear of a mouse in shape or in their downy covering. [B, 19, 34, 42, 77, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. annua**. Fr., *myosote des champs*, *oreille de rat*, *herbe grasse*, *ne m'oubliez pas*. Ger., *Feldleuchte*. Common (or field) scorpion-grass; a mucilaginous species rarely if ever

used medicinally. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. arvensis**. See *M. annua* and *M. verna*.—**M. palustris**. Fr., *myosote des marais*. Ger., *Vergissmännicht*. Common (or true) forget-me-not, water myosote (or mouse-ear); a blue-flowered perennial plant, growing in marshes. It has mucilaginous properties, and the macerated leaves were formerly used as a cataplasm in ophthalmia. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. perennis**. Fr., *oreille de souris*. 1. See *M. palustris*. 2. A species said to be used in Siberia as an antisiphilitic. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. scorpioides**. 1. An old name for *M. arvensis* and *M. palustris*. [B, 34, 77, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See *M. perennis* (2d def.).—**M. strigulosa**. A smaller-flowered variety of *M. palustris*. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**M. verna**. The American forget-me-not; a roughly hirsute species growing in dry fields and on hills. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. versicolor**. Color-changing forget-me-not, a variety of the *M. palustris* with both blue and yellow flowers. [B, 77, 275 (a, 35).]



MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS.  
[A, 327.]

**MYOSPASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>sp<sup>a2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -spas<sup>a2</sup>-eos (-osp<sup>a2</sup>-asis). From *mūs*, a muscle, and *σπασμός*, a drawing in. Ger., *Muskelzusammenziehung* (1st def.), *Zuckung* (2d def.). 1. A muscular contraction. 2. Of Schultz, a convulsion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOSPASM**, n. *Mi*°o-spa<sup>2</sup>z<sup>m</sup>. Lat., *myospasmus* (from *mūs*, a muscle, and *σπασμός*, a drawing). Ger., *Myospasmus*, *Muskelkrampf*. See **CRAMP** (1st def.).

**MYOSPECTROSCOPE**, n. *Mi*-o-spe<sup>2</sup>k't-ro-skop. From *mūs*, a muscle (see also **SPECTROSCOPE**). Fr., *m.* A spectroscope devised by Ranvier in which suitably prepared transversely striated muscular fibres serve as a diffraction grating. [J, 31.]

**MYOSTYPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>p(stu<sup>6</sup>p)<sup>i2</sup>s. Gen., -styps<sup>i2</sup>-eos (-is). From *mūs*, a muscle, and *στυψίς*, a contracting. Fr., m. Ger., *Myostypse*, *Stückung*. Of Schultz, (1) a muscular contraction, and (2) obstruction of any functional movement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOSURANDRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-a<sup>2</sup>nd(a<sup>2</sup>nd)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *mūs*, a mouse, *ὄνρα*, a tail, and *ἀνρίπ*, a man. Of Baillon, a genus of the *Saxifragaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. moschata**. A resinous species found in Madagascar, where it is used as an aromatic and stimulant. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYOSURUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *mūs*, a mouse, and *ὄνρα*, a tail. Fr., *myosure*, *queue de souris*. Ger., *Mäusechwanz*. A genus of plants of the *Myosuroideae*, which are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. cauda muris**, **M. minimus**, **M. scapopus**. Fr., *queue de souris*. Mouse-tail, blood-strange; a small plant growing often in chalky or gravelly soil. It is astringent, and was formerly official as *cauda murina*, or *herba caudæ muris*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**MYOSUTURE**, n. *Mi*°o-su<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. Of Roberts, suture of a muscle. [a, 34.]

**MYOSYNIZESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>z-e(a<sup>i2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -es<sup>i2</sup>-eos (-is). From *mūs*, a muscle, and *συνίζωσις*, a falling together. Fr., *myosynizèse*. Ger., *Muskelverwachsung*. The adhesion of one or more layers of muscular tissue. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MYALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>i(a<sup>2</sup>i)/j<sup>i2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See **MYALGIA**.

**MYOTASES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-e<sup>2</sup>z(e<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -tase<sup>i2</sup>-on. From *mūs*, a muscle, and *τάσις*, a stretching. Fr., m. Ger., *Myotasen*, *Muskeldehnungen*. 1. Tensions of the muscles. 2. Of Schultz, involuntary tensions in general (e. g., in aneurysm, prolapsus, hernia, angeiectasis, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYOTATIC**, adj. *Mi*-o-ta<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>k. Pertaining to tensions, especially to involuntary tensions, of the muscles. [a, 48.]

**MYOTENOTOMY**, n. *Mi*-o-te<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *mūs*, a muscle, *τένον*, a tendon, and *τέμνω*, to cut. The operation of cutting muscles and tendons.

**MYOTHELIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-the<sup>i2</sup>(tha)<sup>i2</sup>/li<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(-u<sup>2</sup>m). From *mūs*, a muscle, and *θηλή*, the nipple. The cells composing the myotomes or protovertebræ. [J, 55.]

**MYOTHERMIC**, adj. *Mi*-o-the<sup>i2</sup>rmi<sup>i2</sup>k. From *mūs*, a muscle, and *θερμῆ*, heat. Producing heat, or pertaining to the production of heat, by muscular action. [a, 48.]

**MYOTIC**, adj. *Mi*-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>k. Producing myosis; as a n., a m. drug. [a, 17.]

**MYOTILITY**, n. *Mi*-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *myotilitas* (from *mūs*, a muscle, and *τιλῆ*). Fr., *myotilitéé*. Of Chaussier, muscular contractility. [K, 2.]

**MYOTOME**, n. *Mi*°o-tom. From *mūs*, a muscle, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *myotome*. Ger., *Myotom*. 1. See **TENOTOME**. 2. One of the metamerically arranged segments of a muscle, either in the adult or embryo, as in the lateral muscular masses in *Amphibia* and fishes. [L, 294.]

**MYOTOMY**, n. *Mi*-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *μυοτομία* (from *mūs*, a muscle, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Lat., *myotomia*. Fr., *myotomie*. Ger., *Myotomie*, *Muskelschnitt*, *Muskelzergliederung*, *Muskelzerlegung*. Sec-



tion of a muscle or of muscles.—**Intra-ocular m.** Lat., *myotomie intraocularis*. Fr., *myotomie intraoculaire*. Ger., *intraoculäre Myotomie*. Durchschneidung der Ciliarmuskel. An operation devised by Hancock in place of iridectomy, on the supposition that the chief factor in exciting glaucoma was contraction of the ciliary muscle. It consists in dividing this muscle with a Beer's cataract knife, which is introduced into the sclera between the rectus externus and rectus inferior muscles, and the sclera and ciliary muscle are divided in a line running from before and upward in a direction downward and backward. The wound should be about an eighth of an inch long. [F.]

**MYOTONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-to(to^2)/ni^2-a^3$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\tau\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , a stretching. Ger., *Myotonie*. Muscular spasm. [D.]—**Congenital m.** Lat., *m. congenita*. Of Strümpell, see *Thomson's Disease*.

**MYOTONUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi(mu^6)-o^2t(o^2n)-u^3s(u^4s)$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , a muscle, and *τείνειν*, to stretch. Tonic muscular spasm. [a, 34.]

**MYOTRICHODINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-tri^2k(tri^2ch^2)-o(o^3)-di^2de/na^3$ . From  $\mu\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , a muscle, and  $\theta\rho\iota\chi\acute{\alpha}$ , a hair. Fr., *myotrichodine*. Ger., *Muskelhaarwurm*. Of Owen, see *TRICHINA spiralis*.

**MYOTYRBE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-tu^6rb(tu^6rb)/e(a)$ . Gen., *-tyrb'es*. From  $\mu\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , a muscle, and *τυρβή*, disorder. 1. See *CHOREA*. 2. Of Lordat, noncoordination of voluntary muscular movements. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**MYRACOPON** (Lat.), **MYRACOPUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ra^2k(ra^2k)/o^2p-o^2n$ ,  $-u^3m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *μυράκονον* from *μύρον*, an unguent, a priv., and *κόρος*, weariness. Of old writers, a certain aromatic salve used to relieve fatigue. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**MYRCIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)/ri^2(re)/se^2ka^3$ . Fr., *myricie*. Ger., *Myricie*. A genus of the *Myrtaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. acris**. See *FIMENTA acris*.—**M. coriacea**. Ger., *lederige Myricie*. A shrub found in the Caribbean Islands and South America. The berries and the leaves, and sometimes the flowers, are used in diarrhoea and hemorrhage, and the seed in calculous affections. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pimentoides**. The *Pimenta citrifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oil of m.** Lat., *oleum myricie* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de bay* (ou de *myricie*). Ger., *Bayöl*, *Myricenöl*. Oil of bay; a brown oil distilled from the leaves of *M. acris*, of an aromatic, clove-like odor and a pungent taste. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus myricie** [U. S. Ph.]. Bay-rum; made by dissolving 16 parts of oil of m. and 1 part each of oil of orange-peel and oil of pimenta in 1,000 parts of alcohol, adding gradually 782 of water, setting aside in a closed bottle for 8 days, and filtering. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]

**MYRIADENUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi^2r(mu^6r)-i^2-a^2d(a^2d)/e^2n-u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *μυρία*, countless, and *ἄδην*, a gland. 1. Of Cassini, the genus *Jasania*. 2. Of Desvaux, the genus *Zornia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. tetraphyllus**. Sp., *yerba de la viora* (ó *vipérina* [Mex. Ph.]). A species found in Mexico, Jamaica, etc. It furnishes a gum that is used as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

**MYRIAGRAMME**, n.  $Mi^2r(i^2-a^3)-gra^2m$ . From *μυρία*, ten thousand, and *gramme* (q. v.). Fr., *m.* A weight of 10,000 grammes, equal to 22 1/4 lbs. av. [a, 48.]

**MYRIALITRE**, n.  $Mi^2r(i^2-a^3)-li^2tr'$ . From *μυρία*, ten thousand, and *litre* (q. v.). A measure of 10,000 litres, equal to 2,656 U. S. gallons. [a, 48.]

**MYRIAMETRE**, n.  $Mi^2r(i^2-a^3)-metr'$ . From *μυρία*, ten thousand, and *metre* (q. v.). Fr., *m.* A length of 10,000 metres, or 10 kilometres, equal to 6 1/2 English miles. [a, 48.]

**MYRIAPODA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Mi^2r(mu^6r)-i^2-a^2p(a^2p)/o^2d-a^2$ . From *μυρία*, countless, and *πός*, the foot. Fr., *myriapodes*. Ger., *Tausendfüsse*, *Tausendfüssler*. A class of the *Arthropoda*, comprising the centipedes and their allies, characterized by their numerous feet. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**MYRICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)-ri^2(re)/ka^3$ . Gr., *μυρίκη*. Fr., *cirier*, *m.* Ger., *Gagel*. Candleberry myrtle; a genus forming the galeworts. The *Myricaceae* (Fr., *myricacées*) of most authors are the galeworts or candleberry-myrtle family. They are undershrubs, shrubs, or sometimes small trees, natives of the temperate and warmer regions, and are tonic and astringent. Most of them yield aromatic secretions, and their fruits are often covered with wax. The *Myricaceae* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Incomplete*, consisting of the *Casuarineae*, *Myricaceae*, and *Styracifluæ*. The *Myricæ* and *Myricæ* (Fr., *myricées*; Ger., *Myricen*) are the *Myricaceae* as first defined. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. athiopica**. An Abyssinian species. The fruits yield a wax. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. asplenifolia**. See *COMPOTIA asplenifolia*.—**M. brasiliensis**. A species closely related to and used like *M. cerifera*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. caracasana**. A New Granada species. The bark is astringent. [B, 267, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. carolinensis**. A shrub growing in swamps from South Carolina to Florida. The fruit furnishes much wax. [B, 34, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. cerifera**. Fr., *cirier de la Louisiane*. Ger., *wachstragender Gagel*, *Lichtmyrte*. Wax myrtle, bayberry, candleberry myrtle, tallow-shrub; a North American shrub, abundant along the seacoasts, and also said to be indigenous to New Granada. Its fruit, a small spherical nut, yields much myrtle wax. The tonic, astringent bark of the stem and root is used in chronic catarrhs of the throat, and, powdered, as an external application to indolent ulcers. The eclectics use it in diarrhoea, jaundice, scrofula, etc. In large doses it is emetic. It contains a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resins, myristic acid, etc. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. cordifolia**. Fr., *m. (ou cirier) à feuilles en cœur*, *buisson de cire*. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, where a greenish wax, called *uxum beesie*, obtained by boiling the fruits and the branches, is used as food by the Hottentots. [B, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]—**M. faya**. Fr.,

*m. faya*. A species indigenous to the Azores. The berries yield a wax, and their pulp is edible. [B, 173, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. gale**. Fr., *myrte bâlard* (ou de Brabant, ou des marais), *piment royal*, *romarin du nord*, *thé de Simon-Pauli*. Ger., *gemeiner Gagel*, *brabanter Myrte*, *Heidelbeerenmyrte*, *Myrtenheide*. Common candleberry myrtle of Europe. Dutch (or Devonshire, or bog-, or moor-) myrtle, gale, sweet gale, sweet willow, golden osier; a shrub growing in Europe and North America. The entire plant has a strong aromatic odor and a bitter astringent taste. The leaves, *herba* (seu *folia*) *myrti brabantice* (seu *myricæ gale*), were formerly used in skin diseases. They are sometimes substituted for hops, and in Norway for tobacco. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. integrifolia**. The *sophee* of the mountain regions of India. The fruit is eaten by the natives. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. jalapensis**. Sp., *árbol de la cera*. A species found in Mexico, where a wax obtained from the fruit is used in diarrhoea and jaundice. [B, (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]—**M. laciniata**. The *M. quercifolia*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. nagi**. The *yangmae* of China, a bushy shrub or tree which bears a fine edible fruit. There is a species of the same name in western India, but its fruit is much inferior to that of the *yangmae*, and it may be a distinct species. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. palustris**. See *M. gale*.—**M. pennsylvanica**. Fr., *cirier de Pennsylvanie*. A species having the same properties and uses as *M. carolinensis*, to which it is closely related. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. quercifolia**. Fr., *m. à feuilles de chêne*. The oak-leaved candleberry myrtle; a Cape of Good Hope species yielding a green wax. [B, 267, 310, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. rubra**. A small tree or shrub found in China and Japan. The fruit is edible. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. sapida**. A species the bark of which, the *kuephul* of the Hindoos, is used in India as an aromatic stimulant and as a rubefacient and sternutatory. The fruits are eaten. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 46).]—**M. serrata**. A species growing in South Africa and yielding a brittle wax. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**M'talg** (Ger.), **M'wachs** (Ger.). See *Myrtle wax*.

**MYRICARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2r(mu^6r)-i^2k-a(a^3)/ri^2-a^3$ . From *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk. A genus of tamariscineous plants distinguished from *Tamarix* by its monadelphous stamens. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. dahurica**. A species having the same uses as *M. herbacea*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. germanica**. Fr., *petit tamarisc*. Ger., *deutsche Tamariske*. German tamarisk; a shrub growing in Europe and the Caucasus. The bark of the stem and root, *cortex tamarisci* (seu *tamarisci germanice*, seu *tamariscis*, seu *myricæ*, seu *myricæ*), as well as the leaves, *folia tamarisci*, etc., was formerly used as an aperient and deobstruent and in jaundice and skin diseases. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. herbacea**, **M. longifolia**. Species the woody lower part of the stem of which is used as a medicine by the priests in Thibet. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MYRICE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)-ri^2(re)/se^2ka^3$ . Gen., *myric'es*. Gr., *μυρίκη*. 1. The tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*). 2. The *Myricaria germanica*. [B, 114, 180 (a, 35).]—**Cortex myricæ**. 1. The bark of *Tamarix gallica*. 2. The bark of the stem and root of *Myricaria germanica*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**MYRICYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2s-i^2k$ . See *MYRICYL alcohol*.

**MYRICIN**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2s-i^2n$ . Lat., *myricina*. Fr., *myricine*. Ger., *M.* 1. A crystalline substance,  $(C_{30}H_{41})_2C_{14}H_{21}O_2$ , derived from beeswax. 2. An alcoholic extract of the bark of *Myrica cerifera*. 3. Myristicol. [B, 5; B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYRICYL**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2s-i^2l$ . Syn.: *melissyl*. A univalent hydrocarbon,  $C_{30}H_{41}$ , the radicle of m. alcohol. [B.]—**M. alcohol**. Hydrate or hydrated oxide of m., hydrogen myricylate; a monatomic alcohol,  $C_{30}H_{62}O$ , containing m., and obtained by decomposing beeswax. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]—**M. chloride**. A waxy substance,  $C_{30}H_{41}Cl$ . [B.]—**M. hydrate**. See *M. alcohol*.—**M. palmitate**. See *MYRICIN* (1st def.).

**MYRICYLATE**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2s-i^2l-at$ . A salt of myricyl.

**MYRICYLIC**, adj.  $Mi^2r-i^2s-i^2l-i^2k$ . Of or pertaining to myricyl. [B.]—**M. alcohol**. See *MYRICYL alcohol*.—**M. palmitate**. See *MYRICIN* (1st def.).

**MYRINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2r(mu^6r)-i^2n^2-ga^3$ . See *MEMBRANA tympani*.

**MYRINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2r(mu^6r)-i^2n(i^2n^2)-il(ge)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-git'idis* (*-idis*). Fr., *myringite*. Ger., *Trommelfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the membrana tympani. [L, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

**MYRINGODECTOMY**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2n^2-go-de^2k-to-mi^2$ . From *myrinæ*, the tympanic membrane, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *myringodectomie*. Ger., *Myringectomie*, *Myringodectomie*. The artificial perforation of the membrana tympani, with excision of a portion, done mainly to make a passage for the waves of sound to the labyrinth in cases where their propagation from the membrana tympani to the stapes is impeded. [F.]

**MYRINGOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2r(mu^6r)-i^2n^2-go-go^3$ .  $mi(mu^6)-kos'i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'es* (*-is*). From *myrinæ*, the tympanic membrane, and *μύκως*, a fungus. Ger., *Myringomykosis*. Disease of the membrana tympani resulting from the presence of a fungus. [B.]—**M. aspergillina**. Of Wreden, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory canal; produced by various species of *Aspergillus* (*Eurotium* and *Otomyces*). [B; F.] Cf. *ASPERGILLUS auricularis*.

**MYRINGOPLASTY**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2n^2-go-pla^2st-i^2$ . From *myrinæ*, the tympanic membrane, and *μύκως*, to mold. Fr., *myringoplastie*. Ger., *Myringoplastie*. A plastic operation for closing persistent perforations of the membrana tympani. In Berthold's operation the margins of a perforation are freshened, and then a skin graft is pushed in as far as the membrana tympani and lightly pressed on the surface of the wound at the edges of the perforation, and the meatus is then closed with antiseptic wadding, which is left undisturbed for several days and then removed, the canal being cleaned and the dressing reapplied. [F, 3.]



**MYRINGOTOME**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2n^2$ -go-tom. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *τομή*, a cutting. A small sharp knife with a long shank, used for incising the membrana tympani. [a, 29.]

**MYRINGOTOMY**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2n^2$ -go-t'ō-mi. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *myringotomie*. Ger., *Myringotomie*. Incision of the membrana tympani.

**MYRINX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2r(mu^2r)-i^2n^2$ x. Gen., -ing'os (-ing'is). See *Membrana tympani*.

**MYRIOCARPIN**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2o$ -ka<sup>2</sup>r'pi<sup>2</sup>n. The active principle of the caca<sup>2</sup> (q. v.). [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi (a, 46).]

**MYRIOFLE** (Fr.), n. Me-re-o-f'l. See *Myriophyllum*.

**MYRIOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi^2r(mu^2r)-i^2o(o^2)-fi^2l(fu^2l)-lu^2m(lu^2m)$ . Gr., *μυριοφύλλον* (from *μυρίος*, countless, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *miriofle* (*volant d'eau*). Ger., *Federball*. Water milfoil; a genus of onagraceous herbs of the *Myriophylleae*, which are, of Reichenbach, a division of the *Haloragaceae*. The name is sometimes applied to *Achillea millefolium*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. verticillatum**. A medicinal species found in Chile. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 46).]

**MYRIOPODA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Mi^2r(mu^2r)-i^2o^2p'o^2d-a^2$ . A more correct form of *Myriopoda* (q. v.).

**MYRISMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2r(mu^2r)-i^2z(i^2s)'ma^2$ . Gen., -is'ma-tos (-atis). Gr., *μύρισμα*. Fr., *myrisme*. An anointing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYRISTATE**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2st$ -at. A salt of myristic acid.

**MYRISTIC**, adj.  $Mi^2r-i^2st/i^2k$ . Belonging to or derived from the genus *Myristica*. [B.]—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide myristique*. Ger., *Myristinsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$ , found under the form of its salts in the fruit of *Myristica moschata*, in spermaceti, in cocoa-nut oil, etc. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool myristique*. A substance,  $C_{14}H_{30}O = C_{14}H_{29}.OH$ , present in spermaceti. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**M. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldehyde myristique*. Ger., *Myristaldehyd*. A solid body,  $C_{14}H_{28}O = C_{13}H_{27}.CHO$ , bearing the same relation to myristic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. [B, 5.]—**M. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride myristique*. Ger., *Myristinsäureanhydrid*. A body,  $(C_{14}H_{25}O)_2$ , obtained by treating potassium myristate with phosphoryl chloride. [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYRISTICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2r(mu^2r)-i^2st/i^2k-a^2$ . From *μυρίσιν*, to anoint. Fr., *muscadier* (1st def.), *muscade* (2d def.), *noix de muscade* (2d def.). Ger., *Muskatnussbaum* (1st def.), *Muskatnuss* (2d def.), *Muskate* (2d def.). It., *noce moscada*. Sp., *nuez moscada* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The genus composing the *Myristicaceae* (Fr., *myristicacées*) (or *Myristiceae* [Fr., *myristicées*; Ger., *Myristiceen*]), which are the nutmegs, an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the nutmeg; the kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans* divested of its testa. [B, 5, 19, 42, 104, 121, 168, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Adeps** (seu *Balsamum myristice*). See *Expressed oil of nutmeg*.—**Ceratum myristice** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Balsamum nucistae* (2d def.).—**M. acuminata**. A large tree of Madagascar yielding nutmegs the aromatic oil of which is used internally as a stomachic tonic and externally as an embrocation in gout. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. amygdalina**. A Tennessean tree. The fruit has none of the aroma of the nutmeg. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. aromatica**. See *M. fragrans*.—**M. bleuhyba**, **M. bicuiba**. A species indigenous to Brazil, where its nutmeg, which is black externally with broad furrows, and has a faint aroma and an aromatic bitter taste, is used as a digestive tonic. It yields a fatty substance, *bicuiba redonda* (*bicuiba balsam*), used as an embrocation in swelling of the joints, chronic rheumatism, and hemorrhoids. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 5, 168, 180 (a, 35).]—**"Am. Jour. of Pharm."**, Feb., 1886, p. 80.—**M. cumara**. See *M. oboea*.—**M. dactyloides**. See *M. fatua*.—**Myristice adeps** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**M. fatua**. A species found in the Antilles and Guiana, furnishing a nutmeg known as long (or wild, or male) nutmeg, which is longer than the true nutmeg, and lacks, unless fresh, the fragrance and aroma of the latter. The plant is by some identified with *M. malabarica*. [B, 5, 18, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. fragrans**. Fr., *muscadier musqué*. Ger., *ächter Muskatnussbaum*. The true nutmeg-tree, indigenous to the Banda and a few neighboring islands, and cultivated in Singapore, Penang, Bengal, Réunion, Brazil, French Guiana, and the West Indies. The fruit, a pendulous globose drupe, about 2 inches in diameter, splits when ripe into two halves, exposing a crimson fleshy foliaceous aril (mace), enveloping a bony seed, the fragrant kernel of which constitutes the nutmeg (see *Nutmeg* and *M.* [2d def.]). It contains a stimulant carminative volatile oil (see *Oil of nutmeg*), and over 34 per cent. of expressed oil of nutmeg, besides starch, albuminoids, water, etc. Nutmeg is aromatic and in large quantities a narcotic poison. It is chiefly used as an adjuvant and as a condiment. The aril (mace) possesses about the same properties, but is rarely employed medicinally. The pulpy exocarp of the fruit is preserved and eaten. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 168, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. insipida**. The Queensland nutmeg-tree. [B, 214, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. Iryghedli**. A species the fruits of which are aromatic, but are rarely found in commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. kombo**. Fr., *arbre à suif*. The *kombo* of the Gaboon country, where it is used in cutaneous diseases. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. laurifolia**. The commonest wild nutmeg-tree in the Madras Presidency. Its nutmeg and mace are of no value. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. longifolia**. A species with large oblong-lanceolate leaves, growing in the mountains of Khasia, eastern Bengal, and the Malay peninsula. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**M. madagascariensis**. A Madagascan species containing a white juice which becomes blood-red on exposure to air. The kernels of the fruits have the properties of the true nutmeg, and in Madagascar are used like it. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. malabarica**. The Malabar nutmeg, identified by some with *M. tomentosa*. Its nutmegs (wild or male nut-

megs), which are larger than the true nutmegs and have but little aroma or taste, are found sometimes mixed with the latter. A yellowish concrete oil obtained from them by boiling is used in India as an embrocation in rheumatism and as an application to indolent ulcers. [B, 172, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. microcarpa**. A species the mace of which is used in Amboyna to color the teeth red. [B, 180 (a, 35).]



MYRISTICA FRAGRANS. [A, 327.]

—**M. moschata**. 1. See *M. fragrans*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod. and the Austr., Belg., Gr., and Hung. Ph.s, see *M.* (2d def.).—**M. oboea**. A species found in northern Brazil. The fruit yields a soft waxy matter called *ocuba-wax*, melting at 36° C., used for candles. [B, 49 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. officinalis**. See *M. fragrans* and *M. bicuiba*.—**M. oboea**. *Otoba-wax* tree, Santa Fé nutmeg; a species growing in the mountains of Colombia, where an unguent (*otoba-butter*) prepared from the white aril of the fruits is used in itch and other skin diseases. The fruits have a penetrating, disagreeable odor. [B, 48, 49 (a, 14); B, 168, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. punctata**. A species growing in the province of Rio Negro, Brazil. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**M. salicifolia**. A species indigenous to Borneo, where the entire fruit is used as a spice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. sebifera**. Fr., *muscadier de Cayenne*, *porte-suif*. Tallow-nutmeg of Cayenne, yamadou-oil plant; found in the forests of Guiana, northern Brazil, and Panama. The seeds yield a grease (*virola tallow*) which is made into candles. A reddish, acrid juice obtained from the trunk is applied to ulcers and to decayed teeth. The aroma of the seed is fugacious. [B, 168, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. spuria**. The *dungan* or *gono-gogo* of the Philippines, where a red juice obtained from the trunk is substituted for dragon's blood. The seeds are covered with a mace of a yellow color, which eventually changes to a bright red. [B, 19, 121, 168 (a, 35).] Cf. *M. tingens*.—**M. surinamensis**. Doller-wood. The grayish seeds, about as large as cherries and having a ribbed and very fragile shell, have a faint aromatic odor and taste like cocoa-nut-oil. They contain myristic acid and free myristic acid. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35); C. L. Reimer and W. Will, "Ber. d. chem. Ges.," 1885, p. 201; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 88 (a, 50).]—**M. tingens**. An Amboyna species, perhaps identical with *M. spuria*. It contains a red coloring matter, which the natives chew mixed with lime. [B, 121, 168 (a, 35).]—**M. tomentosa**. Fr., *muscadier tomenteux*. Ger., *silziger Muskatnussbaum*. Male (or wild) nutmeg; found in the islands of the Indian Ocean, probably identical with *M. malabarica*. The seeds are used in abdominal complaints, diarrhoea, etc., and in Amboyna are considered aphrodisiacs. [B, 77, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Nuces myristice**. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Oleum myristice**. 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., see *Oil of nutmeg*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., see *Expressed oil of nutmeg*.—**Oleum myristice aetherium** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Oil of nutmeg*.—**Oleum myristice expressum** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**Semen myristice** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Semen myristice pulveratum**. Nutmeg crushed in a mortar, then ground in a mill, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 300-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Semina myristice** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Spiritus myristice** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts by weight of oil of nutmeg in 97 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part by volume of the oil in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum myristice compositum** [Swed. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting 10 parts of yellow wax and 50 of expressed oil of nutmeg over the water-bath, straining, and mixing intimately with 1 part of rectified oil of amber. 10 parts each of oil of cloves and oil of lavender, and 5 of balsam of Peru. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**MYRISTICATION**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2st-i^2k$ -a'shu'sn. From *μυρίσιν*, to anoint. Fr., *m.* The development of nutmeg-liver. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

**MYRISTICENE**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2st/i^2s$ -en. A hydrocarbon boiling at 167° C., obtained from oil of nutmeg; probably a mixture of two or more other hydrocarbons. [B, 2.]

**MYRISTICIN**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2st/i^2s-i^2n$ . Fr., *myristicine*. 1. See *Myristic acid*. 2. See *Myristicol*.

**MYRISTICOL**, n.  $Mi^2r-i^2st/i^2k-o^2l$ . Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* A phenol,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$  (or  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ ), probably hydroparacymene hydrate,  $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)(OH).H_2$ , isomeric with camphor; an oily body obtained from oil of nutmeg. [B, 2; B, 4 (a, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.,"



June, 1888, p. 307 (B).]—**M. chloride**. A substance,  $C_{10}H_{15}Cl$ , obtained by treating m. with phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYRISTIN**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}st^{12}n$ . Fr., *myristine*. Ger., *M. Glyceryl myristate*; a compound of glycerin in which the radicle of myristic acid replaces one or more molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'siare** (Ger.). See **MYRSIC ACID**.—**M'säureäthylester** (Ger.). See **ETHYL myristate**.

**MYRISTOLIC ACID**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}st^{12}o^{12}l^{12}k$ . An acid,  $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$ , melting at  $12^{\circ}C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MYRISTONE**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}st^{12}o^{12}n$ . A crystalline ketone,  $C_{27}H_{54}O$ , melting at  $75^{\circ}C$ , obtained by slow distillation of calcium myristate. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MYRISTYL HYDRIDE**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}st^{12}yl^{12}H$ . A colorless liquid,  $C_{14}H_{30}=C_{14}H_{29}$ , found in American petroleum, having a turpentine-like odor and boiling at about  $240^{\circ}C$ . [B, 93 (a, 38).]

**MYRMECIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^6r(mu^6r)-me(ma)^6si^6(ki^6)-a^3$ . Gr., *μυρμηκία* (from *μύρμηξ*, an ant). Fr., *myrmécie*. Ger., *Ameisenwäse* (1st def.), *Myrmecie*, *Myrmecismus* (2d def.). 1. See *VERUCA formicaria*. 2. A verrucous condition of the palms and soles resembling thymion, but with less prominent and harder manifestations, perhaps tylosa. [Celsus (G, 13).]

**MYRMECIASIS** (Lat.), **MYRMECIASMUS** (Lat.), **MYRMECISMUS** (Lat.), **MYRMECIUM** (Lat.), n's f., m., m., and n.  $Mu^6r(mu^6r)-me(ma)^6si^6(ki^6)-a^3s(a^3s)-i^3s$ ,  $-si^6(ki^6)-a^3z(a^3s)/mu^6s(mu^6s)$ ,  $-si^6z(ki^6s)/mu^6s(mu^6s)$ ,  $-me(ma)^6si^6(ki^6)-u^6m(u^6m)$ . Gen., *-as'eos (-i'asis)*, *-as'ne*, *-is'mi*, *-me'ci*. Gr., *μυρμηκισμός*, *μυρμηκισμός* (from *μύρμηξ*, an ant). Fr., *myrmécisme*. See **FORMATION** and **SPERMATIC** **ERGOTISM**.

**MYRMECOBIOUS**, adj.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}mek^{12}o^{12}b^{12}i^{12}u^6s$ . Lat., *myrmecobius* (from *μύρμηξ*, an ant, and *bios*, life). Living on or among ants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYRMECOLEON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mu^6r(mu^6r)-me^6k(mak)^6ol(o^2l)^6o^2n(on)$ . Gen., *-ont'os (-ont'ie)*. Gr., *μυρμηκολέων* (from *μύρμηξ*, an ant, and *λέων*, a lion). A more correct form of **MYRMELEON** (q. v.).

**MYRMECOPHAGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^6r(mu^6r)-me^6k(mak)^6o^2l^6a^3g(a^3g)-a^3$ . From *μύρμηξ*, an ant, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. The ant-eater or ant-eater; a genus of the *Myrmecophagidae*, which are a family of edentate mammals. [a, 48].—**M. tamandua**. A species found in South America. Its fat was formerly supposed to be nerve and resolvent. [L, 105 (a, 46).]

**MYRMECOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mu^6r(mu^6r)-me^6k(mak)^6os'i^3s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-ie)*. From *μύρμηξ*, an ant (see also *-osis*). See **MYRMECIASIS**.

**MYRMELEON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mu^6r(mu^6r)-me(ma)^6le^6o^2n$ . From *μύρμηξ*, an ant, and *λέων*, a lion. The ant-lion; a genus of neuropterous insects. [a, 48].—**M. formicarius**. A species used as an emollient. [L, 105 (a, 46).]

**MYROBALAN**, n.  $Mi^{12}ro^{12}b^{12}a^{12}n$ . Gr., *μυροβάλανος*. Lat., *myrobalanus*. Fr., m. Ger., *Myrobalane*. 1. The fruit of various East Indian plants, especially of species of *Terminalia*. The name was given by the ancients to the fruit of *Balanites aegyptiaca*, and in mediaeval times to a variety of plum. 2. A plant producing m's. The *Myrobalanaceae* (Fr., *myrobalanées*) are: Of Jussieu, a family of plants (the *Cambretaceae*); of Reichenbach, a division of the *Onagraceae*, consisting of the *Circæeae* and *Granatæe*. [B, 5, 19, 20, 121, 170, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**American m's**. See *HERNANDIA sonora*.—**Belleric m's**. Lat., *myrobalani bellerica*. Fr., m's *bellericæ*, m's *bellericæ*. Ger., *bellerische* (oder *runde*) *Myrobalanen*. The fruits of *Terminalia bellerica*. [a, 35].—**Black m's**. See *Indian m's*.—**Chebulic m's**. Lat., *myrobalani chebula*. Fr., m's *chebules*. Ger., *grosse M'en*. The fruits of *Terminalia chebula*, especially the ripe fruits. [a, 35].—**Citrine m's**. Lat., *myrobalani citrina* (seu *lutei*, seu *flavæ*). Fr., m's *citrines*. Ger., *gelbe* (oder *goldgelbe*) *Myrobalanen*. The fruits of *Terminalia citrina*. [a, 35].—**Egyptian m. Lat., fructus myrobalani**. Fr., m. d'Égypte. The fruit of *Balanites aegyptiaca*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Emblie m. Lat., myrobalani emblie** (2d def.). Fr., m's *emblies* (2d def.). Ger., *aschgrau* (oder *grau*) *Myrobalanen* (2d def.). 1. The *Emblia officinalis*. 2. In the pl., its fruits. [a, 35].—**Gelbe M'en** (Ger.), *Goldgelbe M'en* (Ger.). See *Citrine m's*.—**Grosse M'en** (Ger.). See *Chebulic m's*.—**Indian m's**. Lat., *myrobalani nigra*. Fr., m's *indiens*, m's *indiques*. Ger., *indische M'en*, *indianische M'en*, *schwarze M'en*. The fruits of *Terminalia chebula*, especially the unripe fruits. [a, 35].

**MYROBALANUS** (Lat.), n. f. and m.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ba^2l(ba^1l)^6a^3n(a^3n)-u^6s(u^6s)$ . 1. See **MYROBALAN**. 2. The genus *Terminalia*. [B, 5, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Myrobalani damascenæ**. See *Indian MYROBALANS*.—**Myrobalani luteæ**. See *Citrine MYROBALANS*.—**Myrobalani nigra**. See *Indian MYROBALANS*.—**Myrobalani rotundæ**. See *Belleric MYROBALANS*.

**MYROCARPUS** (Lat.), n. m. and n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ka^2rp(u^6s)$ . A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Sophoreæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. fastigiatus**, **M. frondosus**. The oleo-pardo, or *cabriuva preta* of Brazil; a species yielding a medicinal balsam like balsam of Tolu. [B, 18, 42 (a, 35).]

**MYROCOLLYRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ko^2l-li^2(lu^6)-ri^2u^6m(u^6m)$ . Gr., *μυροκολύριον*, *μυροκολύριον* (from *μύρον*, an unguent, and *κολύριον*, a collyrium). Syn.: *collyrium molle*. An ancient term for an ointment-like collyrium. [Albini, "Giorn. internaz. delle sci. med.," 1885, i, p. 1.]

**MYRODENDRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-de^2nd(ro^2n)$ . See **MYRODENDRON**.

**MYRODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi(mu^6)-rod^{12}i^2a^3$ . From *μύρον*, an unguent, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *myrodie*. M. A genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*, having an aromatic odor and mucilaginous roots; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Quararibea*. The *Myrodieæ* of Schott and Endlicher are a division of the *Helicterææ*. [B, 38, 48,

71 (a, 14); B, 19, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. angustifolia**. A species the root of which is used in decoction in Brazil for venereal diseases. It has, according to Martius, the mucilaginous properties of *Helicteres sacarotha*. [B, 197 (a, 35).]—**M. turbinata**. An odoriferous species found in South America and the West Indies, used as a fumigatory. [B, 48, 71 (a, 14).]

**MYROLÉ** (Fr.), n. *Me-ro-la*. 1. A mixture of volatile oils, pure or medicated. [B, 38, 88, 93 (a, 46).] 2. A medicinal preparation having an essential oil as an excipient. [A, 385; B, 38 (a, 38).]

**MYRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro^2n$ . Gr., *μύρον*. 1. A balm or soft resin. 2. An ointment. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYRONATE**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}o^2n-at$ . A salt of myronic acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 38).]

**MYRONIC ACID**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}o^2n^{12}k$ . Fr., *acide myronique*. Ger., *Myronsäure*. A substance,  $C_{10}H_{12}NS_2O_{10}$ , not yet obtained pure, derived from the seed of *Sinapis nigra*. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 46, 93, 105 (a, 46).]

**MYROPHORUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro^2f(o^2r)-u^6m(u^6m)$ . From *μύρον*, an unguent, and *φέρειν*, to bear. Fr., *myrophore*. Ger., *Salbenträger*. An apparatus for applying ointments to parts of the body that are difficult of access. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MYROPISSOCERON** (Lat.), **MYROPISSOCERUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro^2p-i^2s-so(so^2)-se(ka)^6ro^2n$ ,  $-ru^6m(ru^6m)$ . Gr., *μυροπίσσοκος* (from *μύρον*, an unguent, *πίσσα*, pitch, and *κόπος*, beeswax). Of Galen, a compound of perfumed oils, resin, wax, etc., used for baldness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYROSIN**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}o^2s-i^2n$ . Fr., *myrosine*. Ger., *M*. The ferment of mustard-seeds, by which potassium myronate is decomposed into grape-sugar, mustard-oil, and acid potassium sulphate. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**MYROSPERMIN**, n. *Mi-ro-spu^6rm-i^2n*. See **CINNAMEIN**.

**MYROSPERMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-spe^6rm$  (*spe^6rm*)/ $u^6m(u^6m)$ . From *μύρον*, sweet oil, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A genus of leguminous trees, of the *Sophoreæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).] Cf. **MYROXYLON**.—**M. emarginatum**. See *M. frutescens*.—**M. erythroxyllum**. See *MYROXYLON peruvianum*.—**M. frutescens**. A tropical American species (*guatamara*) yielding a balsam resembling balsam of Tolu. In Trinidad the pod is used as a carminative, and its tincture as a lotion in rheumatism. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35).]

**MYROXOCARPIN**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}o^2x-o-ka^2rp-i^2n$ . Fr., *myroxocarpine*. A crystalline substance,  $C_{24}H_{34}O_8$ , obtained from white balsam of Peru, occurring in long thin prisms without taste or smell, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**MYROXYLIC ACID**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}o^2x-i^2l^{12}k$ . Fr., *acide myroxyligue*. Ger., *Myroxylsäure*. An acid, probably impure benzoic acid, obtained by treating cinnamein with concentrated alcoholic solution of potash. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 38).]

**MYROXYLIN**, n.  $Mi^{12}r^{12}o^2x-i^2l^{12}n$ . A substance obtained from the wood and bark of *Myroxylon peruvianum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 46).]

**MYROXYLON** (Lat.), **MYROXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $Mi(mu^6)-ro^2x(i^2l)(u^6l)-o^2n$ ,  $-u^6m(u^6m)$ . From *μύρον*, an unguent, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., m. Ger., *Balsamholz*. A genus of leguminous trees of the *Sophoreæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**Balsamum myroxyl peruvieri**. See **BALSAM** of **Peru**.—**M. balsamiferum**. See *M. peruvianum*.—**M. cochinchinensis**. Fr., m. de *Cochinchine*. A plant (probably a species of some other genus) the root of which is used in Cochinchina as a stomachic. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. frutescens**. See **MYROSPERMUM frutescens**.—**M. hanburyanum**. See *M. toluifera*.—**M. pedicellatum**. See *M. peruvianum*.—**M. pereira**. Fine balsam-of-Peru plant; a tree of the Balsam Coast in Central America and cultivated in Ceylon. It is very closely related to *M. toluiferum*, with which Baillon considers it identical, the difference in the properties of balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu being largely due to the peculiar process by which the former is obtained, while Tolu balsam is a more natural resin. [B, 5, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. peruvianum**. Fr., *baumier du Pérou*. Ger., *peruanisches Balsamholz*, *Peru-Balsamholz*, *peruanischer Balsambaum*. Balsam-of-Peru plant, growing in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (where it is called *oleo vermelho*), and formerly supposed to be the source of balsam of Peru, and by some authors still considered identical with *M. pereira*. It contains myroxylin. Its dark-brown resin, known as oleo-balsam, resembles balsam of Tolu, but is harder and of a redder tint. Its odor is smoky and feebly fragrant, its after-taste disagreeable; its sp. gr. 0.915. Petroleum spirit dissolves 63.7 per cent., leaving a light-brown, pulverulent resin undissolved, and, on evaporation, an amber-colored, faintly aromatic residue, which gives a red-brown color with nitric acid. It is freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, is partially soluble in carbon disulphide, and, treated with sulphuric acid and cold water, yields a gray mass (Peru balsam striking a bright tint). The wood yields an ethereal oil of sassafras-like odor and burning, aromatic taste. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, xxxiii (a, 50).]—**M. pubescens**. Fr., m. *pubescent*. Myrrh-seed, quinquino-plant, white balsam-plant; a Paraguay species. The bark is applied to wounds and ulcers. It yields a variety of balsam of Peru (q. v., 2d def.). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. punctatum**. A species growing throughout the northern part of South America; according to Bentley and Trimen, *M. toluiferum*. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**M. toluiferum**. Fr., *baumier de Tolu*. Ger., *toluanisches Balsamholz*, *Tolubalsambaum*. The species yielding balsam of Tolu. [a, 35].

**MYRRH**, n.  $Mu^6r$ . Gr., *μύρρα*. Lat., *myrrha* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph., Roum. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (1st def.), *gummi resina myrrhæ* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Myrrhe* (1st def.), *Myrrhengummi* (1st def.). It., Sp., *mirra* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A gum resin obtained from *Bal-*



*samodendron myrrha* and probably from other species of *Balsamodendron*. It consists of resin, gum, and essential oil, and occurs in commerce in irregular roundish masses, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 2 or 3 inches in diameter. It breaks with a rough or waxy fracture, which presents white streaks. With water it forms a light-brown emulsion, the gum being dissolved, while alcohol dissolves the resin and leaves crystalline particles of gum and fragments of bark. The best quality is of a translucent reddish-brown color, and has a strong and fragrant smell and a bitter and aromatic taste. *M.* is a stimulant tonic, and appears to have a special action on the mucous membrane. It is usually combined with other medicines, and is used in pectoral complaints with difficult expectoration, and, with aloe, in amenorrhoea, etc. An infusion is applied to spongy gums in aphthae, etc. 2. The genus *Myrrhis*. [B, 95 (a, 38); B, 5, 18, 19, 77 (a, 35).]—**Alcoholic extract of m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ resinosum*.—**Aqueous extract of m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**Arabian m.** Fr., *myrrhe d'Arabie*. *M.* from Arabia. One sort, obtained near Shugra and Surena, is thought by Hanbury to be the product of a species distinct from *Balsamodendron myrrha*. It has the taste and odor of true *m.*, but is without whitish marks on its surface of fracture. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**British m.** See *MYRRHIS odorata*.—**Electuary of m.** A preparation forming an ingredient in Warburg's tincture, composed of 4 drachms each of powdered catechu and calamus, 2 drachms of *m.*, 48 drops of oil of cloves, and 2 oz. of honey of roses. ["Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 17 (B).]—**Extract of m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**False m.** 1. The *Balsamodendron Roxburghii* or its resin. 2. A product occurring in irregular translucent pieces of a dirty reddish-brown, often found in commerce mixed with *m.* It smells somewhat like *m.*, and has a bitter balsamic taste. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Garden m.** See *MYRRHIS odorata*.—**India m.** 1. An inferior kind of *m.*, darker, more opaque, and less fragrant than the best *m.*, and often mixed with impurities. [B, 5 (a, 38).] 2. See *BISSA BOL.*—**Lesser m.** See *CHEIROPHYLLUM aureum*.—**Liquid m.** Fr., *myrrhe liquide* (ou *stacée*). The *myrrha stacte* of classical writers; the spontaneous exudation from the tree. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Mixtura myrrhæ Griffithii**. See *Emulsio FERRI composita*.—**M. of the Bible.** 1. See *LADANUM* (1st def.). 2. True *m.* [B, 77, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. plaster.** A plaster made by triturating together  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. each of *m.*, camphor, and balsam of Peru, adding 32 oz. of melted lead plaster, stirring till cool, and dividing into rolls. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**M.-seed.** See *MYROXYLON pubescens*.—**M.-tree.** See *BALSAMODENDRON myrrha*.—**Oil of m.** See *Oleum MYRRHÆ*.—**Pills of aloe and m.**, **Pills of m. and aloe.** See *Pilule aloë et myrrhæ*.—**Tincture of m.** See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.—**Troglodyte m.**, **True m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**Turkey m.** A name formerly given to the best variety of *m.*, because it was brought from the Red Sea by way of Egypt and the Levant. [B, 5, 77 (a, 35).]

**MYRRHA** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.] (Lat.), n. f. *Mu<sup>8</sup>-(mu<sup>8</sup>)<sup>8</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>*. See *MYRRH* (1st def.).—**Acetum myrrhæ**. Fr., *vinagre de myrrhe*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of myrrh in 16 parts of vinegar, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua myrrhæ** (Würtemb. Ph., 1798). Fr., *eau (ou hydrolé) de myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of myrrh with 9 parts of water, and distilling 6 of the mixture. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Electuarium myrrhæ compositum**. Fr., *electuaire de myrrhe composé* (ou *gingival*). An electuary consisting of 6 parts each of tormentilla, cochlearia-seeds, columbine-seeds, and dragon's blood, 4 each of avens, sage, southernwood, rue, columbine, red rose, pomegranate flowers, Egyptian mummies, and myrrh, 2 each of iris and calcined alum, 7 each of mastic and lac, and the necessary amount of honey of roses. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emulsio myrrhæ ferrata** [Swed. Ph.]. An emulsion made by triturating 2 parts of potassium carbonate, 6 of powdered myrrh, 10 of syrup, and 200 of water of peppermint, adding a solution of 2 parts of iron sulphate in 50 of water, shaking well, and treating with 90 parts of aromatic tincture of lavender. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia alcoholica myrrhæ**. Ger., *Myrrhenessenz*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of myrrh with from 4 to 10 parts of alcohol, and filtering at the end of a fortnight. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum myrrhæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de myrrhe*. Ger., *wässriger Myrrhenextrakt*, *Myrrhentinktur*. A preparation made by macerating (digesting [Gr. Ph.], bringing to boil [Netherl. Ph.]) 1 part of myrrh in coarse powder with 4, 5, or 6 parts of water, filtering, and drying. Various older pharmacopœias have similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum myrrhæ alcoholicum**. See *Extractum myrrhæ resinosum*.—**Extractum myrrhæ aquosum** (seu *fluidum*, seu *gummosum*). See *Extractum myrrhæ*.—**Extractum myrrhæ resinosum**. A preparation made by treating myrrh with rectified alcohol, distilling off the spirit from the strained tincture, and evaporating. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Gummi (resina) Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] myrrhæ**. See *MYRRH*.—**Liquamen myrrhæ**. Fr., *solution de myrrhe*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of myrrh with 2 parts of hardened white of egg, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of myrrh in 4 parts of water or of hydromel, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Extractum myrrhæ*.—**Liquor myrrhæ cum melle**. Fr., *extrait miellé de myrrhe*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of myrrh with 8 of water, pressing out, adding water enough to make 8 parts, adding 5 of clarified honey, and evaporating to 8 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. alba**. Ger., *weisse Myrrhe*. An inferior odorless sort of myrrh, having a whitish or yellowish color and a bitter taste. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. cretensis**. The fruit of *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. electa**. Ger., *auserlesene Myrrhe*. The best myrrh. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. imperfecta**. See *IDELLUM* (3d def.).—**M. indica**. See *India MYRRH*.—**M. in sortis**. Fr., *myrrhe en sorte*. Ger., *ungereinigte Myrrhe*. The inferior variety of commercial myrrh, containing many impurities and often adulterated with bellium. [B, 93 (a, 38).] See also *MYRRH*.—**M. liquida**. See *Liquamen myrrhæ*.—**M. naturalis**. Ordinary myrrh, *m.* in sortis. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de myrrhe* [Fr.

Cod.]. Myrrh dried at a temperature of 25° C., triturated in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], and without residue [Swed. Ph.]).—**M. stacte**. See *Liquid MYRRH*.—**Oleosaccharum myrrhæ**. Fr., *oléosaccre de myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing intimately 1 part of aqueous extract of myrrh with 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum myrrhæ**. Fr., *huile de myrrhe*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of myrrh with 3 of washed sand, and purifying and rectifying the oil obtained. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum myrrhæ per deliquium**. See *Liquamen myrrhæ*.—**Pilule aloëticæ cum m.** See *Pilule RHEI compositæ*.—**Pilule myrrhæ ferratæ** [Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Pilule FERRI compositæ*.—**Tinctura alcoholica myrrhæ uterina**. See *ESSENTIA antihysterica*.—**Tinctura myrrhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de myrrhe*, *teinture de myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Myrrhentinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of *m.* (in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.], in coarse powder [Br. Ph.]) with about 5 parts of alcohol (boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura myrrhæ alcalisata**. Fr., *teinture de myrrhe alcalisée*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of myrrh and 4 of potassium carbonate with 9 of water, evaporating to the consistence of honey, adding 10 parts of alcohol, and filtering after the proper amount of reaction. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MYRRHE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Mer. See *MYRRH* (1st def.).—**Baume de m.** See *Balsam of MYRRH*.—**Electuaire de m. composé** (ou *gingival*). See *Electuarium MYRRHÆ compositum*.—**Élixir de m.** A mixture of 8 parts of tincture of myrrh with 16 of tinctura castorei and 1 part of extract of safin. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait alcoolique de m.** See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.—**Extrait aqueux de m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**Extrait miellé de m.** See *Liquor MYRRHÆ cum melle*.—**Huile de m.** See *Oleum MYRRHÆ*.—**Hydrolé de m.** See *Aqua MYRRHÆ*.—**M. d'Abysinie**. See *Bassora CUM.*—**M. en larmes**. Myrrh in tears. [a, 38].—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *MYRRHA pulverata*.—**Solution de m.** See *Liquamen MYRRHÆ*.—**Tablettes de m.** Lozenges containing 16 grains each of a mixture of half an ounce of myrrh, 1 lb. of sugar, and a sufficient amount of mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.

**MYRRHE** (Ger.), n. *Mu<sup>8</sup>rrhe<sup>2</sup>*. See *MYRRH* (1st def.).—**Auserlesene M.** See *MYRRHA electa*.—**M'nessenz**. See *Essentia alcoholica MYRRHÆ*.—**M'nliquer**. See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**M'nöl**. See *MYRRHOL*.—**M'ntinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.—**Ungereinigte M.** See *MYRRHA in sortis*.

**MYRRHENOL**, n. *Mi<sup>8</sup>r'e'n-ol*. See *MYRRHOL*.

**MYRRHIC ACID**, n. *Mi<sup>8</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>ik*. Fr., *acide myrrhique*. Of Ruickoldt, myrrhin made acid by being heated to 168° C. for a short time; a transparent liquid,  $C_{24}H_{32}O_4$ . [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYRRHIN**, n. *Mi<sup>8</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>n*. Fr., *myrrhine*. A resin,  $C_{24}H_{32}O_4$ , obtained from myrrh. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in ether, and melts at 89° to 94° C. [B, 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**MYRRHIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu<sup>8</sup>(mu<sup>8</sup>)<sup>8</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *myrrhidos* (-idis). Gr., *μυρρίς* (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhide*, *myride*. Ger., *Myrrhenkerbel*. 1. Of the ancients, the *M. odorata*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs, of the Amineæ. [B, 42, 115, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Herba myrrhidis**. The herb of *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [a, 35].—**M. annua**. See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*.—**M. aromatica**. See *CHEIROPHYLLUM aromaticum* (1st def.).—**M. aurea**. See *CHEIROPHYLLUM aureum*.—**M. bulbosa**, **M. fœtens**. See *CHEIROPHYLLUM bulbosum*.—**M. foliis trilobatis**, **M. major**, **M. odorata**. Fr., *cerfeuil musqué*, *myride odorante*. Ger., *wohlriechender Myrrhenkerbel*, *Süssdoldie*, *spanischer Kerbel*, *Aniskerbel*. Garden (or British) myrrh, (sweet) anise, great (or sweet) cherill, sweet cicely (or fern, or root), pargorie-root, the *πελοποννησιακόν* of Dioscorides; a hairy species often cultivated for its aroma. It is said to contain a substance identical with glycyrrhizin. The root, herb, and seed, *radix*, *herba*, et *semen cerefolii hispanici* (seu *myrrhidis majoris*, seu *cicutaria odorata*), were formerly used like *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 19, 121, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 46).]—**M. palustris**. See *CHEIROPHYLLUM hirsutum*.—**M. temula**. Fr., *myrrhide tachetée*. See *CHEIROPHYLLUM temulum*.

**MYRRHOIDE** (Fr.), n. Mer-ro-éd. 1. Of Hanchon, a resin used to adulterate true myrrh. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).] 2. See *MYRRHIN*.

**MYRRHOÏDINE** (Fr.), n. Mer-ro-e-den. A colorless bitter principle contained in myrrhoid (1st def.), soluble in alcohol, ether, and in turpentine oil, insoluble in fatty oils. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**MYRRHOL**, n. *Mi<sup>8</sup>r'o<sup>2</sup>l*. Fr., m. Ger., *Myrrhenöl*. A volatile oil,  $C_{16}H_{14}O$  [Ruickoldt] (or  $C_{22}H_{32}O_2$ ), obtained from myrrh; a bright-yellow liquid easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and fatty oils. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**MYRSINATON** (Lat.), **MYRSINATUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Mu<sup>8</sup>-(mu<sup>8</sup>)<sup>8</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>n-ata<sup>3</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m)(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *μυρσίνη*, myrtle. A kind of plaster containing oil of myrtle. [A, 325; L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MYRSINE** (Lat.), n. f. *Mu<sup>8</sup>(mu<sup>8</sup>)<sup>8</sup>rsi<sup>2</sup>n-ēa*. Gen., *myrsinæ*. Gr., *μυρσίνη*. A genus of tropical shrubs or trees, of the *Myrsinaceæ* [Fr., *myrsinacées*] (or *Myrsinaceæ* [Don] [Fr., *myrsinacées*], or *Myrsinææ* [R. Brown] [Fr., *myrsinées*]), which are an order of corolliferous dicotyledons, of Lindley's cortical alliance; of Benth. and Hooker, an order of the *Primulales*, including the *Mussaen*, *Eumyrsinææ*, and *Theophrastææ*. But little is known of their properties. The *Myrsinææ* of Bartling are a class of the *Gymnosblastæ*, consisting of the *Ardisiæææ* and *Primulæææ*. [B, 19, 42, 104, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. bifaria**. A species growing in Nepal, said to be cathartic. [B, 197, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. melanophleæa**. A species found in southern Africa, having astringent leaves. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Uvillæi**. The *napen* of New Zealand, a species having an astringent bark. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]



**MYRSINELÆON** (Lat.), n. n. Mu<sup>8</sup>(mu<sup>8</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>/e<sup>3</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *μύρτιν*, myrtle, and *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil. Fr., *myrsinélæon*. Of Dioscorides, oil of myrtle. [A, 325; L, 41 (a, 14).]

**MYRTACEOUS**, adj. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt-a'shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *myrtaceus* (from *μύρτος*, myrtle). Fr., *myrtacé*. Resembling or having the characters of the genus *Myrtus*, belonging to the *Myrtaceæ* (see under MYRTUS). [a, 35.]

**MYRTAL**, adj. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt'l. Lat., *myrtalis* (from *μύρτος*, myrtle). Resembling or having the characters of the myrtles or *Myrtales*, which are: Of Lindley, the m. alliance of the *Erogonæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calycifloræ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**MYRTE** (Fr.), n. Mert. See MYRTUS.—*Feuille de m. Lat.*, *folium myrtinum*. Ger., *Myrtenblatt*. A combination of probe and spatula, shaped like a myrtle leaf, used to clean the edges of a wound or ulcer. [L, 80, 41 (a, 43).]—**Sirop de m.** See *Syrupus de MYRTO*.

**MYRTE** (Ger.), n. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt'e<sup>2</sup>. See MYRTUS.—**Brabant m.**, **Brabantische m.**, **Heidelbeerenm.** See MYRICA *gale*.—**Lichtm.** See MYRICA *cerifera*.—**M'nblatt.** See *Feuille de MYRTE* (Fr.).—**M'nblätter.** The leaves of *MYRTUS communis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'ndorn.** The *Ruscus aculeatus* and *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 48, 124 (a, 14, 43).]

**MYRTIDANUM** (Lat.), n. n. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *μυρτιδανον* (from *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). 1. Of Hippocrates, (a) a myrtle-like plant, and (b) the seed of the Persian pepper-tree. 2. Of Dioscorides, a rough excrecence growing on the root and branches of *Myrtus communis*. 3. Wine made from the berries of *Myrtus communis*. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 325; B, 19, 114 (a, 35).]

**MYRTIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>-flor'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *flor*, a flower. Having an inflorescence like that of the myrtles. The *Myrtifloræ* are: Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Coccinæ*, consisting of the *Melaleuceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Amygdalaceæ*; of Endlicher, a class of the *Acramphibrya*, including the *Melastomaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Granatæ*; and of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Calycifloræ*, class *Choripetalæ*, comprising the *Onagraceæ*, *Trapaceæ*, *Haloragæ*, *Hippuridaceæ*, *Lythraceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Granatæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**MYRTIFORMIS**, adj. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm'i<sup>2</sup>s. From *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *myrtiforme*. Ger., *myrtenförmig*, *myrtenbeerenförmig* (1st def.), *myrtenblattförmig* (2d def.). 1. Formed like the fruit of *Myrtus communis*. 2. Having the shape of a myrtle-leaf. [a, 17]. 3. As a n., see *DEPRESSOR alæ nasi* and *COMPRESSOR nasi*.

**MYRTILLUS** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). From *μύρτος*, myrtle. Fr., *myrtille*. The *Vaccinium m.* and *Vaccinium vitis idææ*. The *Myrtillæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vaccinææ*. The *Myrtilli* of L. Jussieu are an order of plants including *Diospyros*, *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Styrax*, *Vaccinium*, etc., now referred to the *Ebenaceæ*, *Styracææ*, *Vacciniaceæ*, etc. The *Myrtilloideæ* of Link are a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*, including *Vaccinium* and *Oxycoccus*. [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ myrtillorum siccata** [Finn. Ph. (3d ed.)], **Fructus myrtilli** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Belg. Ph. (1st ed.), Swed. Ph.], **Grana myrtillorum**. Fr., *aville myrtille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *mirtilo arándano* [Sp. Ph. (5th ed.)]. The dried fruit of *Vaccinium m.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum myrtillorum**. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of blueberries and 2 of gum arabic in 48 of boiling water, and sweetening with sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Rob myrtillorum**. A preparation made by crushing 3 parts of blueberries in a mortar, pressing out the juice after some days, and boiling with one part of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus myrtilli** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing fresh blueberries, allowing them to ferment at a temperature of 20° to 25° C., pressing out and boiling the juice, decanting after some days, filtering, adding half as much again of sugar, dissolving over the water-bath, straining, and, when perfectly cooled, bottling in well-dried bottles. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus myrtillorum**. A preparation made by dissolving white sugar in an equal amount, or in about half the amount of fresh blueberry-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**MYRTLE**, n. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt'l. See MYRTUS.—**Aquatic m.** The *Myrica gale*. [a, 35].—**Azorean candleberry m.** See MYRICA *faya*.—**Bastard m.**, **Bog m.** See MYRICA *gale*.—**Candleberry m.** The genus *Myrica*. [a, 35].—**Dutch m.** 1. The *Myrica gale*. 2. A broad-leaved variety of *Myrtus communis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Fringe-m's.** See CHAMÆLAUCACEÆ.—**Fruiting m.** See MYRTUS *ugni*.—**M.-berry.** Lat., *myrtol*, *bacca myrti*. Ger., *Myrtenbeere*. The fruit of *Myrtus communis*. [a, 35].—**M.-tree.** 1. The *Myrtus communis*. 2. The *Fagus obliqua*. [B, 121, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. wax.** See M. WAX.—**M. wine.** See MYRTIDANUM (3d def.).—**Oil of m.** Lat., *oleum myrti*. Sp., *aceite de arayán* [Sp. Ph.]. A fixed oil made from the leaves and berries or the leaves and flowers of *Myrtus communis*, by bruising, heating with about three times as much olive-oil (sometimes with the addition of vinegar) until the moisture is expelled, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] For *essential oil of m.*, see under MYRTUS *communis*.—**Sea m.** See BACHARIS *halimifolia*.—**Water of m.** See AQUA MYRRHÆ.—**Wax-m.** The *Myrica cerifera* and other species of *Myrica*. [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**West Indian m.** The genus *Eugenia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild m.** See *Ruscus aculeatus*.

**MYRTOCHILIDES** (Lat.), **MYRTOCHILA** (Lat.), **MYRTOCHILIDES** (Lat.), n's f. n., and f. pl. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-kil-(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>d-ez(e<sup>2</sup>s), -kil(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>, -ki<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>d-ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *μυρτοχίλιδες*, *μυρτοχίλα* (from *μύρτος*, the vulva, and *χίλος*, a lip). Fr., *myrtochélides*. The labia pudendi minora. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYRTOL**, n. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt'o<sup>2</sup>l. The oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrtus communis* (or, according to others, the portion of the volatile oil of myrtle that boils between 160° and 170° C.). According to Jahne, it is a mixture of dextrorotatory pinene and of cineol, its medicinal action being due to the latter. It is powerfully

balsamic, acts as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is used internally as a stomachic and in small doses as a sedative, also in subacute catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, although here it is said to act as an irritant from the presence of terpene. Externally it is employed in rheumatism and psoriasis. [“Am. Jour. of Pharm.” June, 1886, p. 296 (a, 50); Linarix, “Brit. Med. Jour.” Apr. 10, 1886 (a, 50); “Nouv. rem.” May 24, 1889, p. 240 (a, 50); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxvii (a, 46).]

**MYKTON** (Lat.), **MYRTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)'o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *μύκτον*. 1. See MYRTLE-berry. 2. See CLITORIS. 3. The vulva. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**MYRTUS** (Lat.), n. f. Mu<sup>8</sup>rt(mu<sup>8</sup>rt)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *μύρτος*. Fr., *myrte*, *myrthe*. Ger., *Myrte*. Myrtle, a genus of the *Myrtaceæ* (Fr., *myrtacées*; Ger., *Myrtaceen*) of Lindley, the *Myrtaceæ* [Fr., *myrtacées*] of Nees, the *Myrtææ* [Fr., *myrtées*; Ger., *Myrteen*] of St.-Hilaire, the *Myrti* [Fr., *myrtæ*] of Jussieu, the *Myrtineæ* [Fr., *myrtinées*] of De Candolle, or the *Myrtoidææ* [Fr., *myrtoides*] of Ventenat, an order of calycifloral dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, distinguished among the *Myrtales* by the ovary being inferior, the stamens indefinite in number, the style single, the leaves punctate, rarely stipulate, the fruit capsular or baccate, many-celled and containing numerous exalbuminous seeds. The *Myrtææ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**Bacca myrti.** See MYRTLE-berry.—**Grana pseudo-myrti.** The berries of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. acris.** Of Swartz, the *Pimenta acris*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. arborea** (foliis laurinis, seu aromaticæ). The *Pimenta aromatica*. [B, 200.]—**M. arragan.** A Mexican species. The leaves are used as a tonic and astringent. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxiv (a, 46).]—**M. brabantica.** See MYRICA *gale*.—**M. camphorata.** A species yielding by distillation an ethereal essence which is used in Chile for the same purposes as oil of eajput. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. caryophyllata.** Fr., *myrte caryophyllée*. 1. Of Jacquin, the *Pimenta officinalis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the *Syzygium caryophyllæum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. caryophyllus.** The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. cauliflora.** Fr., *myrte cauliflore*. Ger., *stammbliühende Myrte*. A Brazilian species. The berries are used for making syrup, wine, etc. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. chekan**, **M. cheken.** The *chekan*, or *chequen*, of the Chilians; an evergreen shrub. The aromatic and astringent leaves are used in chronic bronchitis. They contain chekenine and an oil resembling that of eucalyptus. [B, 270; B, 5 (a, 35); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. communis.** Fr., *myrte commun*, *herbe du laqui*, *meurthe*. Ger., *gemeine Myrte*, *Gerbermyrte*. The common myrtle; a bushy evergreen shrub, with small dark-green fragrant leaves, studded with oil receptacles, indigenous to western Asia and naturalized in southern Europe. The leaves and fruits, *folia et bacce myrti* (the latter pulpy berries with numerous seeds), were formerly used as a tonic and astringent, and the berries are still used empirically in Greece for blennorrhœa. They contain a volatile oil, *oleum myrti essentielle*, or *myrteum*, on which their properties depend, now used in perfumery. In France a cosmetic and astringent water, *eau d'ange*, is distilled from the flowers and leaves. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxix (a, 46).]—**M. edulis.** Edible-fruited myrtle; a Uruguay species referred by some to the genus *Eugenia*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. jambos.** See *JAMBOSA vulgaris*.—**M. leucadendrum.** See *MELALEUCA leucadendron*.—**M. luma.** Fr., *myrte luma*. A species found in Chile, where the berries are used to make a kind of wine, and the astringent root is used in dysentery. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. mespiloides.** See under *M. orbiculata*.—**M. microphylla.** An aromatic stimulant species growing in Chile, where it is used like *M. ugni*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. nummularia.** Cranberry myrtle; a species indigenous to the Falkland Islands. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. orbiculata.** A large shrub which, with its allies *M. mespiloides*, etc., is referred by some to a section (*Jossinia*) of the genus *Eugenia*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. pimenta.** See *PIMENTA officinalis*.—**M. pimentoides.** The *Pimenta citrifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pseudo-caryophyllus.** Fr., *pinet du Mexique*, *myrte faux-caryophyllé*. A Mexican species. The fruits are used as a condiment and in preparing tonic and stomachic liqueurs; an essential oil is also obtained from them, and from the leaves a cosmetic water. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. salutaris.** A species growing on the banks of the Orinoco, where it is known as *guayavaráyan*. Its root-bark is used as a hemostatic. [B, 121, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris.** See *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**M. tabasco.** A species found in Mexico, where its fruit, Mexican pepper (Fr., *piment du Mexique*), is used as a spice. [B, 104 (a, 35).] Cf. *PIMENTA aromatica*.—**M. ugni.** Fr., *myrte ugni*. Fruiting myrtle; the *myrtilla* of Chile, where the astringent roots are used medicinally, the leaves as tea, and the fruits as a condiment and in the preparation of a stomachic wine. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Oleum myrti.** See *Oil of MYRTLE*.—**Oleum myrti essentielle.** See under *M. communis*.—**Syrupus de myrto.** Fr., *sirop de myrte*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of myrtle flowers in 100 of water of myrtle, and dissolving in the colature double its weight of sugar; or by infusing 220 parts of myrtle berries in 1,312 of boiling water, adding 1,312 of sugar, clarifying, and reducing to the consistence of syrup; or by mixing equal parts of juice of myrtle berries and syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum myrti compositum.** Sp., *unguento de arayán compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 30 parts of yellow wax and 345 of oil of myrtle, adding a powder composed of 8 parts each of root-bark of pomegranate, cypress berries, and myrtle berries, 15 of mastic, and 30 each of galls and sumach (*Rhus coriaria*), and stirring till cooled to the proper consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**MYSTIOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mi<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-lo(lo<sup>2</sup>)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, understanding. See MYOLOGY.

**MY SOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Mi<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>2</sup>)-so(so<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *μῦσος*, uncleanness, and *φοβέω*, to fear. Ger., *Mysophobie*. A morbid fear of being polluted by contact with objects or of being unclean. [a, 34.]



**MYSTAX** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi^2st(mu^2st/a^2x(a^2x))$ . Gen., *myst'acos* (-*acis*). Gr., *μυσταξ*. 1. The upper lip. 2. A mustache. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYTILOTOXINE**, n.  $Mi^2t-i^2l-o-to^2x'en$ . Fr., m. Ger., *Mytilotoxin*, *Miesmuscheltgift*. From *mytilos*, a mussel, and *τοξικός*, poisonous. A volatile alkaloid (not a ptomaine),  $C_{16}H_{15}NO_2$ , found, especially in the liver, in poisonous mussels; supposed to be the poisonous principle. It is like curare in its action, producing head-drop, dyspnoea, convulsions, and paralysis. In tetanus it has caused a relaxation of the clonic spasms. [L. Brieger, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1885, No. 53; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 54; E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17); "Nature," June 20, 1889, p. 179 (L).]

**MYTILUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi^2t(mu^2t/i^2l-u^2s(u^2s))$ . Gr., *μυτίλος*. Fr., *moûle*. Ger., *Miesmuschel*. A genus of the *Mytilidae*, the mussels, a family of lamellibranchiate molluscs. Many species are edible, but are supposed to cause urticaria. [L; a, 48.]—**M. edulis**. The common edible mussel, found in mud banks which are uncovered at low water. The color of the shell varies from dark-brown to bluish-black in exposed situations, to a light-green or olive-color in more sheltered locations. [L, 227 (a, 39).]

**MYUROUS**, adj.  $Mi-u^2r'u^2s$ . Gr., *μύρουρος* (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *οὐρά*, the tail). Lat., *myurus*. Fr., *myure*. Ger., *mäuseschwanzartig*. Tapering like a mouse's tail (said of the pulse when the second stroke is weaker than the first, the third weaker than the second, etc.). [L; L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYXA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x/a^2)$ . Gr., *μύξα* (from *μύσσειν*, to blow the nose). 1. Of the ancients, the *Cordia* m., or its fruit; also the genus *Cordia*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. In birds, the end of the mandible, as far as the symphysis, corresponding to the dextrum of the maxilla. [L, 343.] 3. Nasal mucus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**MYXADENITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-a^2d(a^2d)-e^2n-i^2e-ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-*idis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αδέν*, a gland (see also *-itis*\*). Of von Recklinghausen, inflammation of a mucous gland. [a, 34.]—**M. fibrosa**. Of von Recklinghausen, m. with hyperplasia of the connective tissue. [a, 34]

**MYXADENOM** (Ger.), n.  $Mu^2x-a^2-de^2n-om'$ . See **ADENOSARCOMA**.

**MYXEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-e'(a^2e')-mi^2-a^2$ . From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αίμα*, blood. Ger., *Myxämie*. A mucoid dyscrasia attended with accumulation of mucin in the blood, tissues, and secretions. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 26, 1887, p. 353 (a, 17).]

**MYXANGEITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-a^2n(a^2n)-ji^2(ge^2-i^2)-i^2e-ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-*idis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αγγείον*, a vessel (see also *-itis*\*). Of von Recklinghausen, inflammation of the ducts of a mucous gland. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. f. klin. Med.," 1881, p. 425 (a, 34).]—**M. fibrosa**. M. with fibrous hyperplasia. [a, 34.]—**M. hyallina**. M. with hyaline degeneration about the ducts. [a, 34.]

**MYXEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-u^2r-i^2z-i^2s(u^2s)/ma^2$ . Gen., *-rys/matos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *εὐρύων*, to make wide. Of Kluge, a lymphangiomata cavernosum. [a, 34.]

**MYXIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Mi^2x-i^2o-si^2s$ . From *μύξα*, nasal mucus. Gen., *-os'iosis* (-*osis*). A mucous secretion or discharge. [a, 48.]

**MYXO-ADENOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-a^2d(a^2d)-e^2n-o'ma^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αδέν*, a gland (see also *-oma*\*). Fr., *myxo-adenome*. Ger., *Myxadenom*. See **ADENOSARCOMA**.

**MYXOCHONDROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-ko^2n(ch^2o^2n)-dro'ma^2$ . Gen., *-drom'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage (see also *-oma*\*). An enchondromatous myxoma. [a, 34.]

**MYXOCHONDROSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-ko^2n(ch^2o^2n)-ro(ro^2)-sa^2rk-o'ma^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *σάρξ*, flesh (see also *-oma*\*). Of Waldeyer, a rare form of myxosarcoma containing cartilage cells. [a, 34.]

**MYXOCYLINDROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-si^2l(ku^2l)-i^2n-dro'ma^2$ . Gen., *-drom'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder (see also *-oma*\*). A myxosarcoma. [a, 34.]

**MYXODES** (Lat.), adj.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(e^2zias)$ . Gr., *μυξώδης* (from *μύξα*, mucus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *myxéur*. Ger., *schleimartig*. 1. Mucus-like. 2. Containing mucus, full of mucus. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

**MYXEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-e^2d(o^2-e^2d)-e(a^2)/ma^2$ . Gen., *-em'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *οἰδήμα*, edema. Fr., *myxédème*, *eczémie pachydermique*, *oedème crétinoïde*. Ger., *Myxödem*, *It. myxöedema*. Sp., *pachydermia cretinoïde*. A chronic disease or assemblage of phenomena first described by Sir W. Gull as "a cretinoid state supervening in adult life in women." The name m. was given to it by Ord. It almost always occurs in women, and is characterized by a general swelling, resiliency, and translucency of the integument. This has been thought to be owing to an overgrowth of connective tissue, chiefly of the mucus-yielding cement by which the fibrils of the white elements are held together. M. ultimately leads to grave implication of the nervous system and death. ["Trans. of the Clin. Soc. of London," vii, 1874; "Med. Chr. Trans.," lxi, 1878; "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Mar. 9, 1882; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 26, 1887, p. 353.]—**Artificial m.** [Horsley.] **Operative m.** See *CACHEXIA strumipriva*.

**MYXOFIBROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-fi^2f(e)-bro'ma^2$ . Gen., *-rom'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also *-oma*\*). A fibrous myxoma. [a, 34.]

**MYXOGASTEROUS**, **MYXOGASTROUS**, adj's.  $Mi^2x-o-ga^2st(o^2)-u^2s, -u^2s$ . From *μύξα*, mucus, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Belonging to the *Myxogasteres* (or *Myxogasteres*, or *Myxogastres*), which are a suborder (Fries) or a section (Endlicher) of the *Tricho-*

*spermeae*, a subdivision of the *Trichomycetes* (Reichenbach), or a suborder of the *Gasteromycetes* (Lindley); now classed with the *Mycomycetes* (q. v.). [B, 19, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**MYXOGLIOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-gli^2(ge)-o'ma^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *γλία*, glue (see also *-oma*\*). See **GLIOMYXOMA**.

**MYXOLIPOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-li^2p-o'ma^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *λίπος*, animal fat (see also *-oma*\*). A lipomatous myxoma. [a, 34.]

**MYXOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-om'a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus (see also *-oma*\*). Fr., *myxôme*. Ger., *Myxom*, *Gallertgeschwulst*. It., *missoma*. An embryonic-tissue tumor consisting of a homogeneous or finely fibrillated, soft, gelatinous basement substance in which are imbedded a variable number of spheroidal, fusiform, branching, and often anastomosing cells. They may contain few or many blood-vessels and nerves. [Prudden (a, 34).]—**Arborescent m.** Of Waldeyer, a m. having polypoid branches. [a, 34.]—**Cartilaginous m.** Lat., *m. cartilagineum*. A m. which either has a firmer consistence than usual or contains cells like those of cartilage. [E.]—**Cystic m.**, **Cystoid m.** A m. containing parts so fluid as to resemble cysts. [E.]

—**Diffuse m. of the membranes**. Fr., *myxôme diffus des membranes*. Of Breslau, Eberth, and Spiegelberg, a mucous thickening of the chorion, the mucous material containing round, acicular, or stellate cells, partly phagocytic, accompanied with thickening of the amnion and an absence of the intermediate layer in places. The outer surface of the chorion presents numerous prominences, varying from the size of a pea to that of a cherry flattened and obscurely fluctuating. [A, 15.]—**Diffuse m. of the placenta**. Fr., *myxôme (diffus) du placenta*. See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**Enchondromatous m.** A m. containing nodules of hyaline cartilage. [a, 34.]—**Erectile m.** See **Teleangiectatic m.**

—**Fibrous m.** Lat., *m. fibrosum*. A m. consisting largely of fibrous tissues. [E.]—**Hæmorrhagic m.** Of Cornil and Ranvier, m. in which there are distention and rupture of the blood-vessels. [a, 34.]—**Hyaline m.** Lat., *m. hyalinum*. A form of m. in which the tissue is translucent. [E.]—**Intra-canalicular m. of the mamma**. Ger., *intracanaliculäres Myxom*. A m. developing in the interstitial connective tissue of the mamma, and sending polypoid expansions into the dilated ducts of the gland. [Junget, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. f. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xcv, 2, p. 195 (a, 34).]

—**Lipo-m.**, **Lipomatous m.** Lat., *m. lipomatodes*. A m. containing much fat. [E.]—**Medullary m.** Lat., *m. medullare*. A m. containing a large number of cells; it may present the appearance of a sarcoma, and is white and opaque. [Prudden (a, 34).]

—**M. enchondromatodes arborescens**. See **Enchondromatous m.**—**M. gelatinosum**. A soft m. containing comparatively few cells and much translucent basement substance. [Prudden (a, 34).]—**M. intracanalicular arborescens mammae**. See **Intra-canalicular m.**—**M. lipomatodes**. See **Lipomatous m.**—**M. medullare**. See **Medullary m.**—**M. molle**. See **M. gelatinosum**.—**M. multiplex chorii**. Of Jarotzky and Waldeyer, myxomatous degeneration of the chorion tufts of a mole that have grown into the blood spaces of the uterine substance. [a, 34.]—**M. of the chorion**. Fr., *myxôme (ou hypertrophie [Ercolani] des villosités choriales*. Of Virchow, a vesicular mole. [A, 15.]—**M. of the serotina**. Fr., *myxôme de la séroline (ou de l'organe glandulaire)*. Of Ercolani, a form of degeneration of the placenta in which, while its gross appearance is unchanged, the parenchyma of the villi is atrophied and has undergone fibrous degeneration. [A, 15.]—**Placental m.** See **Vesicular MOLE**.—**Teleangiectatic m.**, **Vascular m.** Lat., *m. teleangiectodes*. A m. of highly vascular structure. [E.]

**MYXOMYCETOUS**, adj.  $Mi^2x-o-mi-set'u^2s$ . From *μύξα*, mucus, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of the *Mycomycetæ* (Saccardo) or *Mycomycetes* (Wallroth) [Fr., *mycomycètes*; Ger., *Schleimpilze*], which are the slime-molds, by De Bary placed among the *Mycozoa*, but now usually regarded as an order of *Fungi*. They are distinguished by forming in their first stages mobile masses (plasmodia) which consist of numerous net-like channels conducting a current of protoplasm which contains starch granules, diatoms, and other foreign bodies. As they proceed toward maturity they lose their gelatinous structure, and become a mass of spores mingled with threads. When the spores germinate, the contents escape either in the form of amoeboids or of zoospores with cilia, which come together and produce mobile plasmodia. The largest division of the group is the *Myxogastres*, distinguished by the plasmodium being formed of a union of plasmodies and by the spores being developed in the interior of an envelope or false peridium. [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

**MYXONEUROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-nu^2-ro'ma^2$ . Gen., *-rom'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *-oma*\*). A neuroma containing myxomatous tissue. [a, 34.]

**MYXOPOD**, n.  $Mi^2x'o-po^2d$ . From *μύξα*, mucus, and *πούς*, the foot. A protozoan possessing pseudopodia. [L, 11.]

**MYXORRHOOS** (Lat.), **MYXORRHŌUS** (Lat.), adj's.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2r(ro^2)-o^2s, -u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr., *μυξόρροος*, *μυξόρροος* (from *μύξα*, mucus, and *ῥέω*, to flow). Affected with blennorrhœa. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**MYXOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o(o^2)-sa^2rk-om'a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *σάρξ*, flesh (see also *-oma*\*). Fr., *myxosarcome*. Ger., *Myxosarcom*. It., *missosarcoma*. Sp., *myxosarcoma*. 1. A tumor that is partly myxomatous and partly sarcomatous. 2. A sarcocele. [E, 6, 24.] 3. Of Billroth, see **MYXOMA**.

**MYXOSPORES**, n. pl.  $Mi^2x'o-spor^2z$ . From *μύξα*, mucus, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Fr., m. Spores produced within a gelatinous mass. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. **ENOSPORES** and **EXOSPORES**.

**MYXOTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-ot'u^2r(ar)$ . Gen., *-er'os* (-*is*). Gr., *μυξωτήρ*. See **MYCETER**.



## N

**NABEL** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>b<sup>e</sup>2l. 1. The navel. See UMBILICUS. 2. See HILUM (1st def.).—**Fettn'**. See LIPAROMPHALUS.—**Frucht'n**. See HILUM carpicum.—**Körpern'**. See UMBILICUS.—**N'band (der Leber)**. See ROUND LIGAMENT of the liver.—**N'binde**. 1. A bandage for the navel; the belly-band of a new-born infant. 2. See RHAPHE.—**N'bläschen**, **N'blase**. See UMBILICAL VESICLE.—**N'blutbruch**. See HÆMATOMPHALOCLE.—**N'bluten**, **N'blutfluss**, **N'blutung**. See OMPHALORRHAGIA.—**N'darmbruch**. See ENTEROMPHALOCLE.—**N'darmwasserbruch**. See ENTERYDROMPHALUS.—**N'decke**. See STROPHIOLE.—**N'fleck**. See BASE (3d def.) and CHALAZA (3d def.).—**N'fleischbruch**. See SARCOMPHALON.—**N'fleischgewächs**. See SARCOMPHALOCLE.—**N'gerte**. See N'SCHNUR.—**N'geschwulst**. See OMPHALONCUS.—**N'geschwür**. See OMPHALELCOSIS.—**N'grube**. The depression of the navel.—**N'höckerchen**, **N'knopf**. See TUBERCULUM chazazinum.—**N'kraut**. See ANDROSACE (1st def.). COTYLEDON (3d def.), and COTYLEDON umbilicus. The name is also applied to various species of *Omphalodes* and other genera.—**N'mittel**. See EPOMPHALICUM.—**N'öffnung**. The umbilical ring.—**N'schnitt**. See OMPHALOTOMY (2d def.).—**N'schnur**. See the major list.—**N'steinbruch**. See POROMPHALON.—**N'strang**. See the major list.—**N'stück**. The umbilical or funicular portion, as of the umbilical vessels.—**N'vorfall**. See EXOMPHALIA.—**N'wasserbruch**, **N'wassergeschwulst**. See HYDROMPHALON.—**N'windbruch**. See PNEUMATOMPHALUS.—**Samenn'**. See HILUM (1st def.).—**Wassern'**. See HYDROCOTYLE.

**NABELSCHNUR** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>b<sup>e</sup>2l-schnur. 1. See UMBILICAL CORD. 2. See Podosperm.—**N'bruch**. See Abdominal FISSURE and UMBILICAL HERNIA.—**N'durchschnitt**. See OMPHALOTOMY.—**N'gallerte**. See GELATIN of Wharton.—**N'gefäße**. The umbilical vessels.—**N'geräusch**. See Funicular SOUFFLE.—**N'knoten**. See KNOTS of the umbilical cord.—**N'repositorium**. See FUNIS REPOSITOR.—**N'rest**. See NABEL (1st def.).—**N'scheide**. The amniotic sheath of the umbilical cord.—**N'spiral**. The twist of the umbilical cord.—**N'umschlingung**. That condition in which the umbilical cord is wound around the foetus.—**N'vorfall**. Pro-lapse of the umbilical cord.—**N'windung**. Torsion of the umbilical cord.

**NABELSTRANG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>b<sup>e</sup>2l-stran<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See UMBILICAL CORD.—**N'gewebe**. See GELATIN of Wharton.—**N'rest**. See NABEL (1st def.).—**N'scheide**. The investing sheath of the umbilical cord.

**NABIAS**, n. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 46).]

**NABIT**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>b<sup>i</sup>2t. Pulverized white sugar; formerly used in diseases of the eyes. [A, 325; L, 41 (a, 14).]

**NABOTHIAN**, adj. Na<sup>3</sup>b<sup>o</sup>h<sup>i</sup>2-a<sup>2</sup>n. Investigated by or named from Martin Naboth. [a, 48.]

**NACASOL**, n. In Guatemala, the *Cosalphinia coriaria*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**NACELLE** (Fr.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See CARINA. 2. See FOSSA navicularis (1st def.).

**NACHBEHANDLUNG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>be<sup>2</sup>-ha<sup>3</sup>nd-lun<sup>2</sup>. See AFTER-TREATMENT.

**NACHBILD** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>bi<sup>2</sup>ld. See AFTER-IMAGE.

**NACHBLUTUNG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>blut-un<sup>2</sup>. Secondary hemorrhage. [A, 521 (a, 17).]

**NACHEMPFÄNGNISS** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>mp-fē<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>s. See SUPERFETATION.

**NACHEMPFINDUNG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>mp-fi<sup>2</sup>nd-un<sup>2</sup>. See AFTER-PERCEPTION and AFTER-SENSATION.

**NACHFIEBER** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>feb-e<sup>2</sup>r. A febrile movement of brief duration occurring as a relapse or a recrudescence after convalescence from a fever has begun.

**NACHFÜLLE** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>fu<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>. See AFFUSION.

**NACHGEBOREN** (Ger.), adj. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>-bor-e<sup>2</sup>n. See POST-HUMOUS.

**NACHGEBURT** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>-burt. The after-birth. See SECUNDINES and PLACENTA.—**N'geschäft**. The management of the placental stage of labor.—**N'slösung**. The separation of the placenta from its attachment.—**N'stheile**. See SECUNDINES.—**N'vorfall**. Pro-lapse of the placenta.—**N'zeit**. The placental stage of labor.

**NACHHIEN** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>hern. See METENCEPHALON.

**NACHKRANKHEIT** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>kra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-k-hit. See DEUTEROPATHY and SEQUELA.

**NACHLASS** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>la<sup>3</sup>s. See INTERMISSION and REMISSION.

**NACHLASSEND** (Ger.), adj. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>la<sup>3</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>nd. See INTERMITTENT.

**NACHLASSER** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>la<sup>3</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r. See LAXATOR.

**NACHMILCH** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>mi<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See AFTERING.

**NACHSTAAR** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>sta<sup>2</sup>r. See Secondary CATARACT.

**NACHSTOFF** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>sto<sup>2</sup>f. See DEUTERYL.

**NACHTEIMER** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>tm-e<sup>2</sup>r. See COPRODOCHEUM.

**NACHTRIPPER** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>tri<sup>2</sup>p-pe<sup>2</sup>r. See GLEET.

**NACHTSCHATTEN** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>sha<sup>2</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>n. The genus *Solanum* and the genus *Phlox*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

**NACHTSEHEN** (Ger.), **NACHTSICHTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n's. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>za-he<sup>2</sup>n, na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>zi<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-l<sup>2</sup>g-kit. See NYCTALOPIA.

**NACHTVIOLE** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>ve-ol-e<sup>2</sup>. See HESPERIS.

**NACHWEHEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>va-he<sup>2</sup>n. See AFTER-PAINS.

**NACHWIRKUNG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>verk-un<sup>2</sup>. See AFTER-ACTION.

**NACKEN** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>n. See CERVIX (1st def.) and NAPE.—**N'thell**. The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [I, 8 (K).]

**NACKT** (Ger.), adj. Na<sup>3</sup>kt. See ACHLAMYDEOUS, NAKED, and NUDE.—**N'blumig**. See GYMNAETHOUS.—**N'drüse**. See GYMNA-DENIA.—**N'früchtig**. See GYMNOCARPOUS.—**N'keimend**. See ACOTYLEDONOUS.—**N'keimig**. See GYMNOBLASTOUS.—**N'samig**. GYMNOSPERMIOUS; as a n., in the pl., *N'e*, the *Gymnospermæ*.—**N'viersamig**. See GYMNOTETRASPERMIOUS.

**NACRE**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>kr'. Lat., *nacrum*, *nacra* (pl.). Fr., *n*. See MOTHER-of-pearl.

**NACTA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>3</sup>k(na<sup>3</sup>k)/ta<sup>2</sup>. Of Paracelsus, see MAMMARY ABSCESS.

**NADEL** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>l. See ACUS (1st def.), AIGUILLE, and NEEDLE (1st def.).—**Brennn'**. A cauterizing needle.—**Haarseln'**. See Seton NEEDLE.—**Heftn'**. See SUTURE NEEDLE.—**Impfn'**. See VACCINATOR (2d def.).—**Karlsbader N.** A hare-lip pin.—**Knochen'**. See SPICULUM (2d def.).—**N'druck**, **N'drückung**. See ACUPRESSURE.—**N'führer**. See ACUDUCTOR.—**N'halter**. See NEEDLE-HOLDER.—**N'hölzer**. The *Coniferae*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N'punk-türung**. See ACUPUNCTURE.—**N'räude**. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**N'stechen**, **N'stein**, **N'stich**. See ACUPUNCTURE.—**N'ñhn'**. See SUTURE NEEDLE.—**Staarn'**. See CATARACT NEEDLE.—**Unterbin-dungsn'**. See ANEURYSM NEEDLE.

**NADUCEM**, n. Of the Persians, a uterine mole. [Avicenna (A, 325).]

**NAEVOID**, adj. Nev'oid. From *nævus* (q. v.), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a *nævus*. [E.]

**NEVOLIPOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne(na<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-vo(wo<sup>3</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>p(lep)-o'-ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). See LIPOMA teleangiectodes.

**NEVUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne'(na<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-vu<sup>3</sup>s(wu<sup>3</sup>s). Gr., στίλος, στίλμα, Fr., *næve*, *couenne*, *envie*, *signe*, *tache congénitale* (ou pigmentaire, ou de naissance). Ger., *Mal*, *Maal*, *Muttermal*, *Muttermal*, *Muttermohl*, *Mutterflecken*. It., *neo* (*materno*), *nevo*, *Sp.*, *nevo*, *lunar*. Mother's mark, birth-mark, fancy mark; a congenital mark or growth in the skin due to a circumscribed excessive development either of pigment, hair, or fibrous tissue (see MOLE), or of blood-vessels, the latter forming a vascular tumor composed of a collection of capillaries and of tubes freely intercommunicating. [E; G.] See also ANGIOEMA.—**Capillary n.**, **Cutaneous n.** N. that involves only the superficial capillaries of the skin. [G.]—**N. araneus**. Spider n.; a form of n. vascularis in which dilated blood-vessels are seen radiating from the n. into the surrounding skin, like the legs of a spider. [G.]—**N. cavernosus**. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. cerasus**. Of Willan, n. vascularis when rounded and somewhat elevated; so called because of its fancied resemblance to a cherry. [G.]—**N. cuticularis**. See *Capillary n.—**N. fibromatosus**. N. characterized by excessive development of fibrous tissue. [G.] See *N. verrucosus* and *N. mollusciformis*.—**N. flammeus**. Fr., *tache de feu*, *tache vineuse*. Ger., *Feuermal*. Port-wine mark, claret stain, strawberry mark; n. vascularis forming smooth, flat, irregular patches, of a red, bluish, or purplish color, either vaguely or sharply defined in outline, and with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.] Cf. *Plexiform ANGIOEMA*.—**N. foliaceus**. Of Willan, a form of n. in which the middle portion is fibrous and striated like a leaf, while its border is red and vascular. [Bateman (G).]—**N. fragarius**. A variety of n. vascularis so called because of its resemblance to a strawberry. [Bateman (G).]—**N. increescens**. A n. that continues to grow after birth. [G.]—**Nævi iridis**. See *MELANOMA iridis*.—**N. lenticularis**. N. pigmentosus occurring in patches of about the size of lentils. [G.]—**N. lipomatodes**. Congenital lipoma; more commonly, a form of n. fibromatosus attended with a local increase of adipose tissue. [G.]—**N. malignus**. Sarcomatous or cancerous degeneration affecting a n. [G.]—**N. maternus**. See *N. mollusciformis*. A protuberant, pedunculated form of n. fibromatosus. It differs from n. verrucosus only in its greater projection above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**N. morus***. N. vascularis of a dark-red color and elevated uneven surface, somewhat like the mulberry. [G.]—**N. natus**. A birth-mark. [G.]—**N. pigmentosus**. Fr., *n.* (ou *tache*) *pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigment-mal*. N. characterized by an excessive deposit of pigment, producing dark-colored spots on the skin, especially of the face, neck, or hands, with or without elevation of the surface (see *N. verrucosus*). It is often accompanied with hypertrichosis (see *N. pilosus*). [G.]—**N. pilaris**, **N. pilosus**. Hypertrichosis localis occurring in situations where commonly only lanugo hairs are present; usually a variety of n. pigmentosus or n. verrucosus. [G.]—**N. planus**. N. pigmentosus without elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.]—**N. rubeus**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. sanguineus**. See *N. vascularis*.—**N. sarcomatodes**. Congenital sar-



coma or a n. fibromatosus undergoing sarcomatous degeneration. [G.]—**N. sigillum**. See *N. pigmentosus*.—**N. simplex**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. spilus**. See *N. pigmentosus*.—**N. spilus figuratus**. See *N. verrucosus*.—**N. spilus simplex**. See *N. lenticularis*.—**N. tuberculosus**. See *N. verrucosus*.—**N. tuberosus**. See *N. vascularius tuberosus*.—**N. unius lateris**. 1. See *PAPILLOMA neuropathicum*. 2. In the pl. (Ger. *Nerven-Naevi*) of von Bärensprung, pigmentary naevi when affecting only one side of the body, as when occurring along the course of a nerve. [G.]—**N. vasularis**. Fr., *n. vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässmal*. Vascular b.; n. due to enlargement and dilatation of the blood-vessels of the skin over a greater or less area, attended with alterations of the contour of the part affected and sometimes with alterations of the colour of the cutaneous surface. [G.] See *N. flammeus* and *N. vascularius tuberosus*.—**N. vasularis flammeus**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. vasularis fungosus**. See *N. vascularius tuberosus*.—**N. vasularis simplex**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. vasularis tuberosus**. Fr., *tumeur érectile*. Ger., *Schwammmaul*. A cavernous angioma characterized by the formation of reddish or bluish erectile, sometimes pulsating, tumors, which under pressure may be made to disappear, but return as soon as the pressure is relaxed. [G.]—**N. vasculosus**. See *N. vasularis*.—**N. verrucosus**. Ger., *warziges Pigmental, Linsenmal*. A protuberant, wart-like n., more or less deeply pigmented, frequently a n. pilosus, and often tending to increase in size with advancing years. [G.]—**N. vineaceus**. *N. vinosus*. See *N. flammeus*.—**Nervenn'** (Ger.). See *PAPILLOMA neuropathicum*.—**Non-hypertrophic n.** See *N. pigmentosus*.—**Pulsating n.** See under *N. vascularius tuberosus* and *Cavernous ANGIOEMA*.—**Spider n.** See *N. araneus*.—**Subcutaneous n.** *N. vasularis* involving the subcutaneous blood-vessels. [G.]—**Varicose n.**, **Venous n.** A n. vasularis in which the venous element predominates over the arterial. [E.]

**NAFDA**, n. Na<sup>2</sup>/da<sup>2</sup>. Of old writers, asphalt. [A, 325.]

**NAGEL** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See **NAIL**. 2. In botany, the claw of a petal. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**N'beere**. The genus *Gomphia*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**N'blüte**, **N'leck**. See *LUNULA* (1st def.).—**N'füngung**. See *GOMPHOSIS* (1st def.).—**N'geschwür**. See *PARONYCHIA*.—**N'glied**. A distal phalanx. [L.]—**N'grind**. *Onychomycosis*. [a, 34.]—**N'krümmung**. See *ONYCHOGYPSIS*.—**N'leischchen**. The trabecule of the nail. [G.]—**N'möndchen** (Ger.). See *LUNULA*.—**N'mutter**. See *MATRIX*.—**N'räude**. See *PARONYCHIA*.—**N'schwüde**. See *ONYCHOTROPHIA*.—**N'wang**, **N'wurm**. See *PARONYCHIA*.—**N'zwang**. See *Ingrowing NAIL*.—**Neidin'**, **Nietn'**. See *HANGNAIL*.

**NÄGELFEIN** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>l-in. The buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 48 (a, 14).] See *CLOVE* and *CARYOPHYLLUS*.

**NÄGELKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>l-kra<sup>2</sup>t. 1. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. 2. The *Hieracium pilosella*. 3. The *Lysimachia nummularia*. 4. The genus *Polycarpon*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 35).]

**NAGEOIRE** (Fr.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>-zhwa<sup>2</sup>r. See **FIN** (1st def.).

**NAHREND** (Ger.), **NAHRHAFT** (Ger.), adj's. Na<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>nd, na<sup>2</sup>r'ha<sup>2</sup>ft. Nutritious, alimentary. [L.]

**NÄHRLÖSUNG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>r'lu<sup>2</sup>-z-un<sup>2</sup>. A liquid containing certain salts and organic substances suitable for the development of micro-organisms. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Pasteur'sche N.** A solution of 1 part of ammonium tartrate, the ashes of 1 part of yeast, and 10 parts of sugar candy in 100 of water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NÄHRSTOFF** (Ger.), **NÄHRSTANZ** (Ger.), n's. Na<sup>2</sup>r'-sto<sup>2</sup>f, -zub-sta<sup>2</sup>nts. See **NUTRIMENT**.

**NAHRUNG** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>r'nu<sup>2</sup>. Aliment, food, nutriment.—**N'shreil**. See **CHYME** (1st def.).—**N'smaterial**, **N'smittel**. Nutriment.—**N'ssaft**. A nutrient fluid. [D, 50.] See **CAMBIUM**, **CHYLE**, and **Nutrient JUICE**.

**NAHT** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>t. See **SUTURE** (2d def.) and **RHAPHE**.—**Blutige N.** See *SUTURA cruenta*.—**Dammn'**. See *Perineal RHAPHE*.—**Doppelreihige N.** A double row of interrupted sutures. [a, 34.]—**Dreieckige N.** See *Lambdoid SUTURE*.—**Entspannungsn'**. See *Relief SUTURE*.—**Falsche N.** See *False SUTURE*.—**Federkieln'**. See *Quill SUTURE*.—**Flockenn'**. See *Clavate SUTURE*.—**Fortlaufende N.** The continuous suture.—**Gaumenn'**. 1. See *Palatine SUTURE*. [L, 80.] 2. See *STAPHYLORRHAPHY*.—**Gezähnte N.** See *Serrated SUTURE*.—**Hinterhauptsn'**. See *Lambdoid SUTURE*.—**Hodensackn'**. See *RHAPHE of the scrotum*.—**Keillügeln'**. See *Quill SUTURE*.—**Kinnn'**. See *SYMPHYSIS MENTL*.—**Klammern'**. See *Clamp SUTURE*.—**Knopfn'**. 1. See *Interrupted SUTURE*. 2. See *Button-SUTURE*.—**Knopfzapfenn'**. See *Quill SUTURE*.—**Kopfn'**. A cranial suture.—**Kranzn'**, **Kronenn'**, **Kronn'**. The coronal suture.—**Kürschnern'**. See *Glover's SUTURE*.—**Lambdan'**. The lambdoid suture.—**Matratzenn'**. A mattress suture. [a, 34.]—**Mittelleischn'**. See *Perineal RHAPHE*.—**N'knochen**. See *Wormian BONES*.—**N'schleife**. The line formed by a number of sutures. [A, 32.]—**N'ständig**. See *SERIAL*.—**Perln'**. A suture which is passed through small glass or metal beads and tied. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Pfeiln'**. See *Sagittal SUTURE*.—**Plattenn'**. A metallic plate suture. [a, 34.]—**Quern'**. See *Transverse SUTURE*.—**Sigen'**. See *Serrated SUTURE*.—**Saumn'**. See *SUTURA limboza*.—**Scheiteln'**. See *Parietal SUTURE*.—**Schlafenschuppenn'**. See *Squamosal SUTURE*.—**Schlingenn'**. See *SUTURE à anse*.—**Schuppenn'**. See *True suture*.—**Stirnbeltwangenbeinn'**. See *Fronto-malar SUTURE*.—**Stirnn'**. See *Frontal SUTURE*.—**Stirnasenn'**. See *Fronto-nasal SUTURE*.—**Symperitoneale N.** See *Sero-serous SUTURE*.—**Trockene N.**, **Trockenn'**. See *Dry SUTURE*.—**Unlichte N.** See *HARMONY* (1st def.).—**Unblutige N.** See *Dry SUTURE*.—**Unterbrochene N.** 1. See *Interrupted SUTURE*. 2. See *Button-SUTURE*.—**Uterusn'**. See *HYSTERORRHAPHY*.—**Verenkte Nähte**. See *Buried suture*.—**Warzenn'**. See *Occipito-mastoid SUTURE*.—**Wellenförmige N.** See *Continuous SUTURE*.—**Zahnn'**. See *Dentate SUTURE*.—**Zapfenn'**. A quill suture. [a, 34.]

**NAIL**, n. Nal. A-S., *nagel*. Gr., *ὄνυξ* (1st def.), *ῥῆος* (2d def.). Lat., *unguis* (1st def.), *clavus* (2d def.). Fr., *ongle* (1st def.), *clou* (2d def.). Ger., *Nagel*. 1. The flat, scale-like corneous growth situated in a fold of the skin on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes in man, homologous with the hoof, claw, or talons of lower animals. [G.] 2. A small pointed metal rod, usually provided with an enlargement or head at one end, used to fasten structures together by being driven through them. [a, 17.] 3. See *PROCESSUS clavatus*.—**Ingrowing n.**, **Ingrown n.** Lat., *incarnatio unguis*, *unguis incarnatus*, *onychosis arctura*, *paronychia lateralis*, *onychocryptosis*. Fr., *ongle incarné* (ou *entré dans les chairs*), *onygiose incarnée*, *onglade*. Ger., *eingewachsener Nagel*, *Einwachsen des Nagels*, *Nagelzwang*. A condition in which the cutaneous fold of the n. on one or both sides projects over the n., while the borders of the latter press into the flesh, causing ulcerations, fungous granulation, discharge, and pain. It occurs usually on the great toe. [G.] See also **ONYXIS**.—**Keedy n.**, **Striated n.** A condition of the n. in which it becomes furrowed longitudinally; said to constitute, together with hardness and brittleness of the n., a sign of gout. [J. M. Fothergill, "Lancet," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 846.]—**Surgical n.** See **ONCLE chirurgical**.

**NAIN** (Fr.), adj. and n. Na<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **NANUS**.

**NAKED**, adj. Nak'e<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *γυμνός*. Lat., *nudus*. Fr., *nu*. Ger., *nackt*. 1. Of animals, without a protecting envelope (shell or integument). 2. Of plant organs, uncovered, wanting some usual covering or appendage (e. g., of a seed, without a true pericarp; of flowers, without a perianth; of ovules, without a primine or secundine; of leaves, without stipules; of stems, without leaves, bracts, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

**NAKRA**, n. A disease epidemic in Bengal, similar to influenza, occurring usually in the rainy season, and mostly affecting natives. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

**NALARDOFI**, n. Neuritis affecting the forearms, observed in Iceland. It begins with pricking or shooting pains in the fingers and hands, often extending up the forearm and even to the shoulder; there is sensory obtuseness that may go on to complete anæsthesia. [Hirsch (a, 34).]

**NAMANGEITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nam(na<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji(ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-(e)<sup>2</sup>itis. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *vāma*, a stream, and *γγειον*, a vessel (see also -itis\*). Lymphangitis. [L, 135 (a, 34).]

**NAMMEN** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

**NANCE BARK**, n. A highly astringent Mexican bark, of undetermined botanical origin, considered by Maish as a product of *Malpighia glabra*, by others of *Byrsonima crassifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 46).]

**NANCEIC ACID**, n. Fr., *acide nancéique*. Ger., *Nancyäure*. Of Bracconot, the acid (lactic acid) found in the tanneries at Nancy. [B, 3, 38, 93.]

**NANCY** (Fr.), n. Na<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-se. A place in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, where there are mineral springs. The principal one, called *Saint-Thibault*, contains calcium carbonate and sulphate, and traces of iron and sodium. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**NANDINA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>2</sup>n(na<sup>2</sup>n)-di<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *nandine*. Of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of the *Berberaceæ*; of other botanists, a genus of the *Nandineæ* (Fr., *nandinées*), which are a tribe of the *Berberidaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**N. domestica**. Fr., *nandine domestique*. The *nandin* or *nanten* of the Japanese, the sacred bamboo of the Chinese; a species used medicinally in China and Japan. The berries are employed as a refrigerant. ["Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 140 (B); B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**NANDININE**, n. Na<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/di<sup>2</sup>n-en. An amorphous white alkaloid, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, extracted from the root-bark of *Nandina domestica*; homologous with hydroberberine. ["Ann. di med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 140 (B).]

**NANGOUÉ**, n. See **KOLA**.

**NANISM**, n. Nan'<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *nanismus* (from *nanus*, a dwarf). Fr., *nanisme*. Ger., *Kleinheit*. The condition of being dwarfed. [a, 17.]

**NANNARI**, **NANNARY**, n's. In southern India, country sarsaparilla; the root of *Hemidesmus indicus*. A root found in the English market under the name of n., is probably either this root or mudar. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]

**NANOCEPHALISM**, n. Na<sup>2</sup>n-o-ce<sup>2</sup>f'a<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *nanocephalia* (from *vānos*, a dwarf, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *nanocephalie*. Ger., *Nanocephalie*. Microcephalia. [a, 18.]

**NANOCORMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Na(na<sup>2</sup>)-no(no<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>rm'u<sup>2</sup>s(u)s. From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree. Fr., *nanocorme*. Ger., *Zwergtrumpf*. A dwarfed trunk of the body. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**NANOID**, adj. Nan'oid. Gr., *νανώδης* (from *vānos*, a dwarf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nanodes*, *nanoides*. Fr., *nanode*. Ger., *zweegähnlich*. Dwarf-like. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**NANOMELUS** (Lat.), n. n. Na<sup>2</sup>n(na<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s(u)s. From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *μέλος*, a limb. A person affected with congenital shortness of the extremities. [a, 34.]

**NANOPHYTES** (Lat.), adj. Na<sup>2</sup>n(na<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>f'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-ez(as). Gr., *νανοφύται* (from *vānos*, a dwarf, and *φύειν*, to grow). Fr., *nanophytes*. Ger., *zweegartig*. Stunted, dwarfish. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**NANORRHOPS** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>2</sup>n(na<sup>2</sup>n)/no<sup>2</sup>r-rops. Gen., -rhop'os (-is). From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *ῥῶψ*, a bush. A genus of palms of the *Coryphææ*; the dwarf-palm. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**N. ritcheiana**. Tiger-grass, maryarri; an Asiatic dwarf fan-palm. The young leaves are astringent. [B, 245; B, 42, 185 (a, 35).]



**NANOSOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^2\text{n}(\text{na}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-som}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *σῶμα*, the body. Ger., *Nanosomie*. The condition of having a dwarfed body. [a, 48.]

**NANOSOMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Na}^2\text{n}(\text{na}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-som}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Ger., *Zwergeleib*. A person dwarfed in the body.

**NANTASKET**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{n-ta}^2\text{sk}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}$ . A sea-bathing resort in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.

**NANTUCKET**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{n-tu}^2\text{k}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}$ . A sea-bathing resort in N. County, Massachusetts.

**NANTWICH**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{nt}^2\text{i}^2\text{ch}^2$ . A place in Cheshire, England, where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

**NANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nan}(\text{na}^2\text{n})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *vānos*. Fr., *nain*. Ger., *Zwerg*. 1. See DWARF. 2. As an adj., dwarfed or dwarfish. [a, 35.]

**NAPA SODA SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{sod}^2\text{a}^2$ . A place in Napa County, California, where there are alkaline chalybeate springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**NAPELLINE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{p-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{en}$  Fr., n. Ger., *Napellin*. An alkaloid obtained from crude aconitine; a white, very bitter substance,  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_{11} = \text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_2(\text{OH})_9$ , freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform, insoluble in ether. Its action is nearly identical with that of aconitine, but less powerful. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPELLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Na}^2\text{p}(\text{na}^2\text{p})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . 1. The *Aconitum* n. 2. A section of the genus *Aconitum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**NAPF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{pf}$ . 1. A bowl or cup; in botany, a cupule. [a, 35.] 2. See PATELLA.

**NAPHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}(\text{na}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2$ . Fr., *naphe*. An old official name for orange-blossoms. [B, 93 (a, 14).] See *CITRUS aurantium*. —**Aqua (florum) naphæ**. Fr., *eau de naphæ*. See *Aqua AURANTII florum* and *ORANGE-flower water*. —**Pomatum florum naphæ**. Fr., *pommade à la fleur d'orange*. Orange-flower pomatum; made with orange-flowers and lard, with or without the addition of a small quantity of suet and starch (or alum), or of wax. [B, 97, 119.] —**Syrupus naphæ**. See *Syrupus AURANTII florum*.

**NAPHTADIL**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{ta}^2\text{d-i}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *naphtheadile*. A mixture of paraffin and a resinous substance, found in the island of Tschelken, in the Caspian Sea. It melts at 75° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPHTALIN** (Ger.), **NAPHTALINE** (Fr.), n's.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{l-en}^2$ , - $\text{ta}^2\text{l-en}$ . See NAPHTHALENE.

**NAPHTASE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{z}$ . A fine yellow powder of uncertain composition, obtained by distilling a mixture of 1 part of nitronaphthaline with 6 parts of lime. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol and almost insoluble in ether, and melts above 350° C. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 46).]

**NAPHTE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{ft}$ . See NAPHTHA.

**NAPHTHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}(\text{na}^2\text{f})/\text{tha}^2$ . Gr., *νάφθα*. Ger., *N*. 1. Petroleum. [B.] 2. Any ethereal substance, especially ethyl ether. [B, 49.] —**Coal (-tar)** n. Light oil of tar, derived from the distillation of coal-tar; a complex substance containing benzene and other hydrocarbons. [B, 5 (a, 24).] —**Crude n.** That part of the oil which, in the manufacture of benzene, comes over at a temperature not higher than 210° C. or, according to some, not higher than 170° C., the oil coming over between 170° and 230° being then called *middle oil*. [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**Essign'** (Ger.), *N. aceti*. See *Æther aceticus*. —**N. ferrata**, *N. martiata*. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*. —**N. nitri**. See *ETHYL nitrite*. —**N. petræ**, *N. petrolei*. Bitumen, petroleum. [B, 180 (a, 35).] —**N. vitrioli**. Ordinary ether; so called because prepared by the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) on alcohol. [B.] —**N. vegetabilis**. See *Æther aceticus*. —**N. vitrioli aquosus**. See *Liquor anodynus mineralis aquosus*. —**N. vitrioli camphorata**. See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ æthereæ*. —**N. vitrioli diluta**. See *Liquor anodynus mineralis aquosus*. —**N. vitrioli martialis**. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*. —**Oleum naphthæ**. See *Oleum æthereum*. —**Salpetern'** (Ger.). See *ETHYL nitrate*. —**Schwefeln'** (Ger.). See *ETHYL ETHER*. —**Shale n.** See *LIGNIN*. —**Wood n.** A commercial name for impure methyl alcohol. [B, 9 (a, 38).]

**NAPHTHALENE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{l-en}$ . Lat., *naphthalinum*. Fr., *naphthaline*. Ger., *Naphthalen*, *Naphthalin*, *Naphtylwasserstoff*. A crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8 = \text{C}_6(\text{H})_2\text{H}_2\text{CH} : \text{CH} :$

$\text{CH} : \text{CH} :$ , discovered in coal-tar by Garden in 1820, and also obtained from oil of turpentine. It forms shining colorless leaflets of a penetrating coal-tar odor (masked by oil of bergamot) and a burning, aromatic taste; slightly soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in ether, chloroform, or hot alcohol, volatilizing at ordinary temperatures, melting at 79° C., and boiling at 218° C. It is antiseptic and anthelmintic, and is used in diarrhoea and catarrhal enteritis, and as an application in frost-bites and various skin diseases, to expel moths, etc. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxviii (a, 46).]

**NAPHTHALENECARBONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{l-en-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See NAPHTHOIC ACID.

**NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{l-en-di-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Syn.: *naphthalic acid*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ , obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene. It forms fine colorless needles, fusible at 266° C., and nearly insoluble in water. [B.]

**NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{l-en-di-su}^2\text{lfi-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A dibasic acid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_2\text{OH})_2$ . [B.]

**NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{l-en-su}^2\text{lfi-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{SO}_2\text{OH})$ . [B.]

**NAPHTHALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide naphthalique*. Ger., *Naphthalinsäure*. 1. See NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID. 2. Phthalic acid. [B, 3, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**NAPHTHALIDINE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{d-en}$ . Fr., *naphthalidine*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{N} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2$ , known in two isomeric forms: (1) *α-n.*, occurring as fine colorless prisms or needles of disagreeable odor, nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, fusible at 50° C., and boiling at 300° C.; (2) *β-n.*, crystallizing from hot water in odorless leaflets having a mother-of-pearl lustre, melting at 112° C., and boiling at 294° C. [B, 4, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**NAPHTHALIN**, **NAPHTHALINE**, n's.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{n}$ , -en. See NAPHTHALENE.

**NAPHTHALINIC ACID**, adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ . Of, pertaining to, or produced by naphthalene. [B.] See *N. CATARACT*.

**NAPHTHALOL**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{l}$ . The *β-naphthol* ether of salicylic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COO.C}_{10}\text{H}_7$ , a tasteless and odorless microcrystalline powder (see also BETOL). [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NAPHTHAZARIN**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{z}^2\text{a}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *naphthazarine*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$ , forming long red acicular crystals of a golden-green lustre, sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**NAPHTHENE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{then}$ . Fr., *naphthène*, *naphtylène*. A radicle,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8$ , found in the diamines derived from the reduction of binitronaphthalenes and in disulphonaphthalic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).] —**N' disulphurous acid**. Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]

**NAPHTHENIC ALCOHOL**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-the}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *alcool naphthénique*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9(\text{OH}) = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_8$ , obtained by treating naphthalene with hypochlorous acid; easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in water, and crystallizing in prisms fusible at a low temperature. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 46).]

**NAPHTHENIC ACID**, **NAPHTHESIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-the}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ , - $\text{théz}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Of Laurent, an acid found to be identical with phthalic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NAPHTHIONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-thi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide naphthionique* (ou *naphtyl-sulfamique*). Ger., *Naphthionsäure*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{NSO}_3$ , obtained by the action of ammonium sulphite on naphthylamine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPHTHOCYANIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho-si-a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide naphthocyanique*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ , forming very brilliant lumps of a coppery lustre, insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol and in water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPHTHOHYDROQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho-hi-dro-kwi}^2\text{n-on}$ . Fr., *naphthohydroquinone*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{OH})_2$ , crystallizing in needles and melting at 176° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**NAPHTHOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide naphthoïque* (ou *naphtyl-carbonique*). An acid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{COOH}$ , known in two isomeric forms: (1) *α-n. a.*, crystallizing in colorless needles hardly soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and melting at 160° C.; (2) *β-n. a.*, or *isonaphthoic acid*, melting at 182° C., and boiling at about 300° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**NAPHTHOIC ALDEHYDE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *aldéhyde naphthoïque*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{O}$ , known in two isomeric forms: (1) *α-n. a.*, a thickish liquid of peculiar odor; (2) *β-n. a.*, a body forming thin laminar crystals, melting at 59° C. [B, 2.]

**NAPHTHOL**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{tho-l}$ . Lat., *naphtholum*, *naphtholum*. Fr., *naphtol*. Ger., *N.*, *Naphtyloxyhydrat*. Sp., *naftol*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ , known in two isomeric forms: (1) *α-n.*, crystallizing in shining needles having a smell like that of phenol, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water, melting at about 95° C., and boiling at about 280° C.; (2) *β-n.*, or *ison*, forming colorless rhombic tables, or a white crystalline powder, melting at 122° C., boiling at about 290° C., having a faint odor of phenol and a burning acid taste, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and in 1,000 parts of cold and 75 parts of boiling water. The latter is used internally as an antifermentative and externally in various cutaneous diseases, also in solution as a nasal douche in ozena and purulent rhinitis. [B, 4, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxvii, xxxviii (a, 46); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 308 (a, 50).] —**N' sulphonic acid**. Fr., *acide sulfonaphthoïque*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{OH.SO}_2\text{H}$ , obtained by heating n. with 2 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two varieties are known, obtained from *α-n.* and *β-n.*, respectively. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPHTHOPHTHALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho}^2\text{f-ta}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid. [B, 2.]

**NAPHTHOQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho-kwi}^2\text{n-on}$ . Fr., *naphthoquinone*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ , known in two isomeric forms: (1) *α-n.*, forming large rhombic plates, of a sulphur-yellow color and of pungent odor, fusible at 125° C., sublimable below 100° C., and insoluble in cold water, but freely soluble in hot alcohol and ether; (2) *β-n.*, forming orange needles melting at 96° C. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**NAPHTHOXALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide naphthoxalique*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ , obtained by oxidation of naphthalic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPHTHOYL**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho-i}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *naphtoyle*. The univalent radicle,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_7\text{O}$  (or  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CO}$ ), of naphthoic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NAPHTHYL**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-thi}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *naphtyle*. The radicle,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7$ , of naphthalene. —**N' carbonic acid**. See NAPHTHOIC ACID. —**N' dithionic acid**. See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID. —**N' sulphamic acid**. See NAPHTHIONIC ACID. —**N' sulphurous acid**. See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.

**NAPHTHYLAMINE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-thi}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-en}$ . Fr., *naphtylamine*. See NAPHTHALIDINE.

**NAPHTHYLENE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-thi}^2\text{l-en}$ . Fr., *naphtylène*. See NAPHTHENE. —**N' sulphurous acid**. See NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONIC ACID.



**NAPIFORM**, adj. *Nap*<sup>12</sup>-*fo*<sup>2</sup>-*rm*. Lat., *napiiformis*, *napaceus* (from *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form). Fr., *napiiforme*, *napacé*. Ger., *rübenförmig*. Turnip-shaped. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**NAPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Nap*(*na*<sup>3</sup>)/*i*<sup>2</sup>-*u*<sup>2</sup>m(*u*<sup>4</sup>m). The genus *Sinapis*. [B. 78 (a, 14).]

**NAPOLEONA** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>3</sup>-*p*<sup>2</sup>-*ol*<sup>2</sup>-*ea*<sup>2</sup>-*n*<sup>2</sup>. From *Napoleon*, a proper name. Fr., *napoléone*. A genus of trees of the *Myrtaceae*. The *Napoleoneae* (Fr., *napoléonées*) are a subtribe of the *Lecythideae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**N. imperialis**. An African species having a highly astriginate fruit. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

**NAPUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Nap*(*na*<sup>3</sup>)/*u*<sup>2</sup>s(*u*<sup>4</sup>s). 1. The *Brassica* n. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Brassica* (in part). [B. 88 (a, 46); B. 121 (a, 35).]

**NAR**, n. Of the alchemists, fire. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**NARBASAPHAR** n. Of the alchemists, orichalcum. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**NARBCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Narb*<sup>2</sup>/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See *CICATRICULA*.

**NARBE** (Ger.), n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *CICATRICULA* (2d def.), *CICATRIX*, *DISCUS proligerus*, *HILUM* (1st def.), *STIGMA*, and *STIGMA folliculi*.—**Graviditätsn.** Linear atrophy of the skin due to pregnancy. [a, 48].—**Knochenn.** See *CALLUS* (3d def.).

**NARBEN** (Ger.), n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See *CICATRIZATION*.

**NARCEA** (Lat.), **NARCE** (Lat.), n's f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/ka<sup>2</sup>-se(*ka*). Gen., *narces*. Gr., *νάρκη*. Of Hippocrates, torpor, numbness.

**NARCEPHLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>k-floj(flo<sup>2</sup>g)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ἐκφλογισθαι*, to blaze up. Fr., *narcephlogie*. Small-pox accompanied by a typhoid state. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NARCEIA** (Lat.), **NARCEINA** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n's f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>, e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e)/na<sup>2</sup>. Sp., n. [Mex. Ph.]. See *NARCEINE*.—**Syrupus narceine** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 gramme of narceine in a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid, and mixing with 1,000 grammes of syrup. [B. 92 (a, 38).]

**NARCEINE**, n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>-en. Lat., *narceia*, *narceina* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *narceinum* (Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.). Fr., *narceïne* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Narcein*. An alkaloid, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, found in opium and occurring as white interlaced acicular crystals or rhombic prisms of bitter and afterward puckering taste, insoluble in ether, benzene, or petroleum ether, slightly soluble in cold water or in alcohol, more soluble in each when hot, and melting at about 145° C. According to the Fr. Cod., n. contains 2 molecules of water which are lost at 100° C. Subcutaneously, it is nearly as efficient an anodyne as morphine, without the unpleasant after-effects of the latter; its action is of longer duration also, and it causes relaxation of the bowels instead of constipation. [B. 4, 95, 270 (a, 38); B. 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxvi (a, 46).]—**N. hydrochloride**. Fr., *chlorhydrate de narceïne*. Ger., *salzsäures Narcein*. An acid substance, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>·HCl + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, forming acicular crystals freely soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 38 (a, 14); B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de narceïne*. Ger., *schwefelsäures Narcein*. A substance, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + 10H<sub>2</sub>O, forming colorless prisms. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**NARCEINIC ACID**, n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. A tribasic acid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by the oxidation of narceine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

**NARCEMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em/atos (-atis). Gr., *νάρκημα*. Fr., *narceïne*. See *NARCOSIS*.

**NARCEYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>p-(sep)<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -el/atos (-atis). From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ἐρύσιπελος*, erysipelas. Fr., *narceysipèle*. Erysipelas with general torpor. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NARCEERYTHROPIRYA** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-thro<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *νάρκη*, numbness, *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πύρα*, a fire. Fr., *narceérythropyre*. Inflammatory fever accompanied with torpor. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NARCESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ces/eos (-is). See *NARCOSIS*.

**NARCEIN**, n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *narceïne*. A very bitter substance obtained by boiling a sulphuric solution of narcotine with lead dioxide, and slowly adding sulphuric acid. [B. 38, 46, 40 (a, 14, 46).]

**NARCISSAL**, adj. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>s/s<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *narciissalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Narciissales*, of Lindley an alliance (in alliance); Lat., *nicius narciissalis* of the *Endogeneae*, *Amaryllidaceae*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**NARCISSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s(*na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>s/su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *νάρκισσος*. Fr., *narceisse*. Ger., *Narceisse*. It. Sp., *narciso*. 1. The daffodil; a genus of amaryllidaceous plants the most distinguishing feature of which is a cup or coronet springing from the base of the flower segments. 2. The species *N. pseudo-n.* The *Narceissae* (Fr., *narceissées*) are: (1) The genus *N.*; (2) of Salisbury and others, the *Amaryllidaceae*; (3) a tribe or division of the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narceissi* of Jussieu are the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narceissinae* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Narceissae* (*Amaryllidaceae*). The *Narceissinae* of Haworth are a sub-order of the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narceissidae* of Ventenat are essentially the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narceissinae* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Amaryllidaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Extractum narciissi alcoholicum**. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de narceisse*. A preparation made by expressing n. flowers with four times as much alcohol, distilling, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 34).]—**Hoop-petticoat** n. Any one of several species, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. tenuifolius*, *N. citrinus*, etc., sometimes made a distinct genus (*Corbularia*). [B. 77 (a, 35).]—**Mock n.** The genus *Queltia*, including *N. incomparabilis*, *N. montanus*, *N. odoratus*, etc. [B. 19, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. calathinus**. A species the flowers of which are used in perfumery. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. incomparabilis**. Ger., *unvergleichliche Narceisse*. A species of mock n. found in southern Europe. The bulb has the properties of *N. pseudo-n.* [B. 77, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. jonquilla**. Fr., *jonquille*. Ger., *Jonquillen-Narceisse*. The common jonquill, jonquils; a species of mock n. indigenous to eastern and southern Europe. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. The bulb was, according to Sprengel, the *βέλβος ἐμετικός* of Dioscorides. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. odoratus**. 1. See *N. trilobus*. 2. Of Willdenow, see *N. calathinus*. 3. Of Linnaeus, campaneul, large jonquill; used by the Arabians in the preparation of a medicinal oil. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. poeticus**. Fr., *narceisse des poètes* (ou des jardins), cou de chameau, jeannette. Ger., *weisse* (oder *rothrandige*) *Narceisse*. Poet's n., Whitsunlily. The bulb and flowers were formerly used in medicine. The bulb (the *ναρκισσος* of Dioscorides) is emetic, and was applied to burns, wounds, and sores. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. polyanthus**. A species found in southern Europe, allied to *N. tazetta*, and formerly used to prepare an oil. [B. 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. pratensis**, *N. pseudo-n.*, *N. silvestris*. Fr., *faux narceisse*, *narceisse jaune* (ou *sauvage*, ou *des prés*), *mar-teau*, *clochette des bois*, *chaudron*, *aiault*, *coucou*, *jeannette*, *godet*, *couquelourde*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *gelbe*) *Narceisse*, *Märzbecher*, *Hornungsblume*, *Sternblume*. Common daffodil, bell-rose, chaliceflower, Lent lily, yellow crow-bells. The bitter and mucilaginous bulb was formerly used as an emetic. According to Wood, it is diaphoretic. The bitter flowers are employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant. The bulb contains pseudo-narceine (*q. v.*). [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 495.]—**N. tazetta**. Fr., *narceisse à bouquets* (ou *de Constantinople*). French daffodil, polyanthus n.; considered by some authors to be the rose of Sharon of the Scriptures. The root, the *ναρκis* of India, is emetic. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. [B. 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. trilobus**. A European species used like *N. odoratus* (3d def.), of which it is probably a variety. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Pseudo-n.** The *N. pseudo-n.*, typifying a number of species (*N. bicolor*, *N. moschatus*, *N. maximus*, etc.); of some authors, the genus *Ajax*. [B. 19, 34, 77 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus narciissi**. Fr., *sirap de narceisse*. A preparation made by infusing fresh n. flowers with twice as much boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the colature twice its weight of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

etc. [B. 19, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. calathinus**. A species the flowers of which are used in perfumery. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. incomparabilis**. Ger., *unvergleichliche Narceisse*. A species of mock n. found in southern Europe. The bulb has the properties of *N. pseudo-n.* [B. 77, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. jonquilla**. Fr., *jonquille*. Ger., *Jonquillen-Narceisse*. The common jonquill, jonquils; a species of mock n. indigenous to eastern and southern Europe. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. The bulb was, according to Sprengel, the *βέλβος ἐμετικός* of Dioscorides. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. odoratus**. 1. See *N. trilobus*. 2. Of Willdenow, see *N. calathinus*. 3. Of Linnaeus, campaneul, large jonquill; used by the Arabians in the preparation of a medicinal oil. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. poeticus**. Fr., *narceisse des poètes* (ou des jardins), cou de chameau, jeannette. Ger., *weisse* (oder *rothrandige*) *Narceisse*.



**NARCISSUS POETICUS**. [A, 327.] The bitter and mucilaginous bulb was formerly used as an emetic. According to Wood, it is diaphoretic. The bitter flowers are employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant. The bulb contains pseudo-narceine (*q. v.*). [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 495.]—**N. tazetta**. Fr., *narceisse à bouquets* (ou *de Constantinople*). French daffodil, polyanthus n.; considered by some authors to be the rose of Sharon of the Scriptures. The root, the *ναρκis* of India, is emetic. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. [B. 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. trilobus**. A European species used like *N. odoratus* (3d def.), of which it is probably a variety. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Pseudo-n.** The *N. pseudo-n.*, typifying a number of species (*N. bicolor*, *N. moschatus*, *N. maximus*, etc.); of some authors, the genus *Ajax*. [B. 19, 34, 77 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus narciissi**. Fr., *sirap de narceisse*. A preparation made by infusing fresh n. flowers with twice as much boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the colature twice its weight of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**NARCITINE**, n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>t-en. Fr., n. See *PSEUDO-NARCISSINE*.

**NARCODES** (Lat.), adj. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-od<sup>2</sup>/ez(as). Gr., *ναρκώδης* (from *νάρκη*, numbness, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *narceur*. Narcotic.

**NARCODEPEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-od-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>/is-a<sup>2</sup>. See *NARCOPEPSIS*.

**NARCOGENINE**, n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>/j<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-n-en. Fr., *narcogénine*. Ger., *N.* Of Blyth, an alkaloid obtained as a platinochloride by boiling narcotine with platinum chloride; perhaps merely a double narcotine and cotarnine platinochloride. [B. 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**NARCOHYPNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>(hu<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ὑπνόν*, to awake. Ger., *Narcohypnie*, *Erwachenstarrheit*.—Of A. H. Smith, "waking numbness," a subjective condition in which there is numbness on awakening; it seems to be connected with lowering of the circulation, as it disappears by rubbing or spontaneously. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1887, p. 410 (a, 34).]

**NARCOLEPSY**, n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k/o-le<sup>2</sup>p-si<sup>2</sup>. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ἄψος*, a seizing. Fr., *narcolepsie*. Ger., *Narcolepsie*. Of Gélleau, a rare form of neurosis characterized by an overpowering desire to sleep, of short duration and recurring at intervals. It has been observed in dementia and epilepsy. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Dec., 1886 (a, 50); Rousseau, "Bull. de la soc. méd. de l'Yonne," 1883, xxiii, 17 (a, 34).] Cf. *INSOMNIA*.

**NARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-o/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). See *NARCOSIS*.

**NARCOPEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-o-pe<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -peps/e-or(-is). From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *πέψω*, digestion. Fr., *narcopepsie*. Torpid digestion. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NARCORTHOPNEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>rth-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pne<sup>2</sup>-(pno<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *ὀρθόπνοια*, orthopnea. Fr., *narvorthopnée*. Ger., *Stichfluss*. Orthopnea accompanied by stupefaction. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-os<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Gr., *ναρκωσις* (from *νάρκω*, to benumb). Fr., *narcose*. Ger., *Narkose*, *Betäubung*. The stupefaction or insensibility produced by the action of a narcotic. [D.]

**NARCOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Na*<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k-o-spa<sup>2</sup>z(spa<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *νάρκη*, numbness, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *narcospasme*. Cramp or spasm accompanied by stupor. [L. 50 (a, 14).]



**NARCOTIC**, adj. Na<sup>3</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>/k. Gr., *vapakotikos* (from *vapakōv*, to benumb). Lat., *narcoticus*. Fr., *narcotique*. Ger., *narcotisch*. Producing stupor; as a n. (Lat., *narcoticum*; Ger., *Narkotikum*), a n. substance.—**Delirious n's.** Fr., *narcotiques délirants*. Agents, sometimes used medicinally, which tend to produce delirium. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**N. acid.** See **NARCOTINIC ACID**.

**NARCOTICO-ÂCRE** (Fr.), adj. Na<sup>3</sup>r-ko-te-ko-a<sup>2</sup>-kr'. See **ACRO-NARCOTIC**.

**NARCOTICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Na<sup>3</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>/k-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m). A narcotic.—**N. minerale.** Of Rademacher, zinc acetate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Oilum de narcoticis** (seu *narcoticorum*). See **BALSAMUM TRANQUILLANS**.

**NARCOTINE**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>t-en. Lat., *narcotinum* [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (from *vapakotikos*, narcotic). Fr., n. Ger., *Narcotin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>, discovered in opium by Derosne in 1803, crystallizing in shining transparent prisms or needles without taste, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether, very soluble in chloroform, melting at 178° C., and decomposing at 230° C. It is narcotic, but not so poisonous as morphine. It is a spinal convulsant, produces contraction of striated muscle, like that produced by veratrine, and decreases the heart-beats. The symbol Nr is sometimes used for it. [B, 4, 95, 270 (a, 38); B, 118; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv, xxvi (a, 46).]—**N. sulphate.** A substance obtained by evaporating a solution of n. in diluted sulphuric acid, forming a viscous mass which slowly hardens. It is soluble in water without decomposition. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 46).]

**NARCOTINIC ACID**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/k. Fr., *acide narcotique* (ou *narcotique*). Ger., *Narcotinsäure*. An acid, the potassium salt of which is obtained by heating narcotine with a concentrated solution of potash. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NARCOTISM**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>z'm. Lat., *narcotismus*. Fr., *narcotisme*. Ger., *Narcotismus*. See **NARCOSIS**.—**Voltaic n.** Fr., *narcotisme voltaïque*. N. produced by the cataphoresis of a narcotic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 449 (a, 34).]

**NARCURETHRITIS** (Lat.), **NACURETHORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Na<sup>3</sup>rk-u<sup>3</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ri(re)/ti's, -ro<sup>2</sup>r-re(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -ri<sup>1</sup>idos (-idis), -rhe<sup>2</sup>œ. From *vápæç*, numbness, *ὀυρηθρα*, the urethra (see also -itis\*), and *ρῶια*, flowing. Fr., *narcuréthrite*, *narcurethorrhée*. See **GLEET**.

**NARD**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>rd. Gr., *vápðos*. Lat., *nardus*. Fr., n. Ger., *Narde*. 1. See **NARDUS**. 2. See **NARDOSTACHYS**. 3. Of the ancients, apparently any Indian essence, especially that of various aromatic plants (or their roots), mostly species of *Valeriana*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 180, 275, 490 (a, 35).] See **SPIKENARD**.—**Common n.** See **NARDUS STRICTA**.—**False Indian n.** Ger., *falsche indische Narde*. The aromatic root of *Andropogon nardus*, *Andropogon ivarancusa*, or some related species. [B, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**False n.** Fr., *fauz n.* Ger., *indische Narde*. The *Allium victorale* or its root-stock. [B, 77, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Indian n.** 1. See **NARDUS INDICA** (2d def.). 2. See *Falsch Indian n.*—**N. ointment**, **Ointment of pistie n.** The *unguentum nardinum* (seu *foliatum*) of the ancients, a combination of Indian n. (1st def.), juncus, costus, anemum, myrrh, balm, omphacium, and balanium. The leaf of *Cinnamomum pauciflorum* was sometimes added. [B, 77, 496 (a, 35).]—**Pistie n.** Syrian n. See **NARDUS INDICA**.—**Tointure de n.** See *Essentia spicie indicæ*.—**True n.** See **NARDUS INDICA** (2d def.).—**Wild n.** See **ASARUM EUROPÆUM**.

**NARDE** (Fr., Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>rd, na<sup>3</sup>rd'e<sup>2</sup>. 1. See **NARD**. 2. The genus *Nardostachys*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. de Crête** (Fr.). See **NARDUS CRETICUS**.—**N'nvurzel** (Ger.). 1. Spikenard, the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. 2. The root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NARDOSTACHYS** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>3</sup>rd-o<sup>2</sup>st/a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). Gen., -stach/yos (-stach/yis). Gr., *vápðostaxys* (from *vápðos*, spikenard, and *stáxys*, an ear of corn). Ger., *Nardenähre*, *Narde*. 1. Of the ancients, the *N. jatamansi*. 2. A genus of valerianaceous herbs. [B, 42, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. grandiflora**. Ger., *grossblumige Narde*. A species found in Nepal and Kamaon. The root resembles Indian nard and was probably used by the ancients for the same purposes. [B, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. jatamansi**. Fr., *nard indien*, n. *indique*. Ger., *dichte Narde*. A species indigenous to Nepal, Bhotan, and other parts of the Himalayas. Its bitter aromatic root, known as nard, or spikenard (the *vápðos iνδικῆς* of the ancients), formed one of the chief ingredients in nard ointment, and is used in India as a perfume for the hair. It was formerly used largely as a medicine, its properties resembling those of official valerian. A brown volatile oil contained in the rhizome is employed in epilepsy, hysteria, and convulsions. [B, 5, 18, 77, 121, 173, 180, 183 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 494 (a, 50).]

**NARDUS** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>3</sup>rd'u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). Gr., *vápðos*. 1. Of the ancients, see **NARD**. 2. A genus of the *Hordeæ*, constituting the *Nardeæ* of Reichenbach, which are a division (tribe) of the *Gramineæ*. The *Nardine* of Link and the *Nardoideæ* of Koch are the same. [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. agrestis**. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. americana**. See *ARALIA nudicaulis*.—**N. celtica**. Celtic nard, the *vápðos κελτικῆς* of Dioscorides; the root of *Valeriana celtica* and *Valeriana salicina*; formerly used in the preparation of baths. [B, 5, 77, 121, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 46).]—**N. creticus**. Fr., *narde de Crête*. The *Valeriana phu*. [a, 35].—**N. gangitis**. Gangetie nard, the *vápðos γανγίτης* of Dioscorides; a n. said to have been collected on mountains near the Ganges, and to have been blackish, with short spikes and an odor resembling that of cyperus. It is usually believed to be the true n., but is referred by some to *Valeriana Hardwickii*. [B, 5, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. indica**. 1. The *Andropogon n. 2. Indian nard, the *vápðos iνδικῆς* of Dioscorides; the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. italica**. See *LAVANDULA spica*.—**N. montana**. The *vápðos ὀρενῆς**

of Dioscorides; of Matthæus, the *Valeriana tuberosa*, or its root. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. rustica**, **N. rusticana**, **N. silvestris**. Fr., *nard silvestre*. See *ASARUM europæum*.—**N. stricta**. Common nard, mat-grass; a European species of *N.* (2d def.). It is not aromatic and has no medicinal value. [B, 19, 42 (a, 35).]—**Spica nardi**. See *N. indica* (2d def.).

**NAREGAMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>3</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>g-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. 1. A genus of the *Meliaceæ*. 2. The root of *N. alata*. [B, 5, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. alata**. Hind., *kapur bhendi*. Mal., *nela-naregam*. A small shrub growing wild in the Travancore forests, India. The root, n. (or Goa, or Goanese) *ipecaacuinha*, is used as an emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue. In India it is used as a febrifuge and as an embrocation in rheumatism. [B, 5, 172, 496 (a, 35); "Med. and Surg. Reporter," Aug., 1890 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]

**NAREGAMINE**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>g-a<sup>2</sup>m-en. An alkaloid isolated from the root of *Naregamia alata*; used as an emetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NARES** (Lat.), n. Na(na<sup>3</sup>)/rez(ras). Pl. of *naris* (q. v.).

**NARIAL**, adj. Nar'i<sup>2</sup>-l. See **NASAL**.

**NARIFORM**, adj. Na<sup>3</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. From *naris*, the nose, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a nostril.

**NARIFUSORIUS** (Lat.), adj. Na(na<sup>3</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>(fu)-sor'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *naris*, a nostril, and *fundere*, to pour. Of old writers, administered through the nostrils (said of medicines).

**NARINE** (Fr.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>-ren. See **NARIS** and **NOSTRIL**.

**NARINGENIC ACID**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>nj-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/k. Paracoumaric acid; so called from its being one of the decomposition products of naringenin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NARINGENIN**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>nj-e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, forming tasteless, shining, acicular crystals insoluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NARINGIN**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>nj-i<sup>2</sup>n. Written, also, *narangin*. From Sp. *naranja*, an orange. A crystalline substance, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + 4H<sub>2</sub>O or C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>12</sub> + 4H<sub>2</sub>O, found in *Citrus decumana*. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**NARIS** (Lat.), n. f. Na(na<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s. 1. A nostril. 2. The nose. 3. Any opening or vent. [L.]—**Anterior (or external) nares**. Lat., *nares externæ*. The two anterior orifices of the nasal cavities. [C.]—**Internal nares**. See *Posterior nares*.—**Nares coalite**. See *ANKYLORRHINIA*.—**Posterior nares**. Lat., *nares internæ*. Fr., *arrière-narines*. The openings by which the nasal fossæ connect with the cavity of the pharynx. [C, 3.]

**NARREHAUS** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s. An insane asylum. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

**NARTHECIC ACID**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-the<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide narthécique*. An acid found in *Narthecium ossifragum*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NARTHECIN**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>rth-e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *narthécine*. A very astringent, acid substance obtained from *Narthecium ossifragum*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NARTHECIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Na<sup>3</sup>rth-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m). Fr., *narthécie*. Ger., *Aehrenlilie*. A genus of the *Narthecieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. americanum**. American bog asphodel; similar to *N. ossifragum*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**N. anthericoides**, **N. ossifragum**. Fr., *brise-os*. Ger., *Sumpf-Aehrenlilie*, *Knochenbrecher*, *Beinbrechgras*. The common bog asphodel of Europe, Lancashire asphodel, maiden-hair, yellow grass; a purgative species growing in wet soils, formerly erroneously supposed to be the cause of rot in sheep (hence its specific name, "bone-breaker"). The herb, *herba graminis ossifragi*, was formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**NARTHEX** (Lat.), n. f. and m. Na<sup>3</sup>rth-e<sup>2</sup>x(ax). Gen., -the<sup>2</sup>cos (-the<sup>2</sup>cis). Gr., *vápθηξ*. 1. The genus *Ferula*. 2. An ointment-box (formerly made from a species of *Ferula*). 3. A leg-splint. Cf. *Glossocodium*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35); L, 50 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 46).]—**N. asfoetida**. See *FERULA* n.

**NARTINIC ACID**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>r-ti<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/k. Ger., *Nartinsäure*. An orange-red substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, derived from narcotine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NARU** (Pers.), n. See *FILARIA medinensis*.

**NASA** (Lat.), n. f. Na(na<sup>3</sup>)/sa<sup>3</sup>. See **NASTA**.

**NASAL**, adj. Na<sup>3</sup>s'l. Lat., *nasalis* (from *nasus*, the nose). Fr., n. Pertaining to the nose or the nostrils; as a n., a vowel, or consonant, such as m or n, pronounced mainly through the nose. [C.] See also **NASALIS** and **Nasal bone**.—**N. maxillaire** (Fr.). The n. bone (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14.]

**NASALE** (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na<sup>3</sup>s)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/le<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>). See **Nasal bone**.

**NASALIS** (Lat.), adj. Nas(na<sup>3</sup>s)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>s. From *nasus*, the nose. See **NASAL**; as a n., the compressor naris; of Henle, the compressor naris, depressor alæ nasi, depressor septi mobilis narium, lateralis nasi (of Santorini), and musculus anomalous, considered as a group; of Douglas, the pyramidalis nasi, a portion of the levator labii superioris, and a portion of the depressor alæ nasi; of the Ger. Anat. Soc., the outer part of the depressor alæ nasi. [A, 5; L.]—**N. brevis labii superioris**. Fr., *nasal de la lèvre supérieure*. See *SUPERMEXILLO-N. parvus*.—**N. labii superioris**. See *DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium*.—**N. longus labii superioris**. See *SUPERMEXILLO-LABIALIS*.—**N. orbitæ**. See *Nasal duct*.

**NASARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na<sup>3</sup>s)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m). From *nasus*, the nose. Nasal mucus.

**NASAPHTHON** (Lat.), n. n. Na<sup>3</sup>s(na<sup>3</sup>s)-ka<sup>2</sup>f(ka<sup>2</sup>f)/tho<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *νάσκαφθον*. See *LACAPHTHON*.

**NASCENT**, adj. Na<sup>3</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *nascens* (from *nasci*, to be born). In the act of being born (said especially of a body in the act of being set free from a compound and not yet having entered into a new combination); beginning to exist. [B.]



**NASE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{z}^2\text{e}^2$ . See **Nose**.

**NASEBERRY**, n.  $\text{Naz}^2\text{be}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2$ . See **ACHRAS sapota**.

**NASEN**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{n}$ . Pertaining to or connected with the nose or the nasal aspect. [L, 141.]

**NASICORNIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{rn}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *nasicorn*. Ger., *nasenhornig*. Having a horn on the nose; the *Nasicornia* are a group of ungulate mammals including the rhinoceros. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43; a, 48).]

**NASI-LABIALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-lab}^2(\text{a}^2\text{b})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-l}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. See **LEVATOR labii superioris alaeque nasi**.

**NASILLARD** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{-zel}^2\text{-ya}^2\text{r}$ . See **DEPRESSOR alae nasi**.

**NASION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . Ger., *N*. The point where the median antero-posterior plane cuts the naso-frontal suture. [L.]

**NASITAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^2\text{s}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-itat*<sup>is</sup>. From *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *nasité*. See **MYCTEROPHONIA**.

**NASITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Naz}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2(\text{e})\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-itidos* (-idis). See **RHINITIS**.

**NASITORINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{-ze-to-ren}$ . An alkaloid found in the seditore *Lepidium sativum*. Given internally, it causes contraction of the spleen and weakens the heart's action. It has been used in neuralgia. ["Nouv. rem.," Jan. 8, 1890, p. 23 (a, 50).]

**NASO-AURAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-a}^2\text{'ra}^2\text{l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the nose and an ear jointly. [a, 48.]

**NASO-BASILAR**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-ba}^2\text{'s}^2\text{'i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{'r}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *basis*, the base. Pertaining to or connecting the nasion and basion. [L.]

**NASO-BREGMATIC**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-bre}^2\text{'g-ma}^2\text{'t}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *bregma* (q. v.). Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma. [a, 48.]

**NASO-BUCCAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-bu}^2\text{'k-k}^2\text{'l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *bucca*, the cheek. Pertaining to the nose and a cheek. [a, 48.]

**NASO-BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-bu}^2\text{'k-ko-fa}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'nj}^2\text{-e}^2\text{'a}^2\text{l}$ . Pertaining to the nose, a cheek, and the pharynx. [a, 48.]

**NASO-CILIARY**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-si}^2\text{'l}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ri}^2$ . Lat., *nasociliaris* (from *nasus*, the nose, and *cilium*, an eyelash). Pertaining to or connected with the nose and the ciliary body (said of a nerve distributed to those parts). [L.]

**NASO-FRONTAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-fru}^2\text{'n-t}^2\text{'l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and frontal regions or bones. [L.]

**NASO-INIAC**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-i}^2\text{'n}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{'k}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *inion*, the inion. Pertaining to the nasion and the inion. [a, 48.]

**NASO-LABIAL**, adj. and n.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o(o}^2\text{)-lab}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Lat., *naso-labialis*. Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenschleimhaut* (2d def.). 1. A pertaining to or connected with the nose and the upper lip. 2. As to n., see **DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium**.

**NASO-LACRYMAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-la}^2\text{'k-r}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-m}^2\text{'l}$ . Lat., *naso-lacrimalis* (from *nasus*, the nose, and *lacrimal*, a tear). Pertaining to or connected with the lacrymal and nasal bones or regions. [L.]

**NASO-MALAR**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-ma}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'r}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *mala*, the cheek-bone. Pertaining to the nose and the malar bone. [a, 48.]

**NASO-MAXILLARY**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-ma}^2\text{'x}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-l-a}^2\text{'r}^2$ . Lat., *naso-maxillaris* (from *nasus*, the nose, and *maxilla*, the jaw bone). Fr., *naso-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]

**NASONNEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{-zo}^2\text{-n-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **MYCTEROPHONIA**.

**NASO-OCCIPITAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-o}^2\text{'k-si}^2\text{'p}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{'l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to the nose and the occiput jointly. [a, 48.]

**NASO-OCULAR**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-o}^2\text{'k-u}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'r}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *oculus*, the eye. Pertaining to the nose and an eye jointly. [a, 48.]

**NASO-OPISTHIAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-o}^2\text{'p-i}^2\text{'sth-i}^2\text{'a}^2\text{'k}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *opisthot*, hinder. Pertaining to or connected with the nasion and the opisthion. [L.]

**NASO-PALATINE**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-pa}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{'n}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *naso-palatin*. Pertaining to the nose and the palate.

**NASO-PALPEBRAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-pa}^2\text{'l-pe}^2\text{'br}^2\text{'l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *palpebra*, an eyelid. Fr., *naso-palpebral*. Pertaining to the nose and the eyelids. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**NASO-PHARYNGEAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-fa}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'nj-e}^2\text{'a}^2\text{l}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *pharynx*, the pharynx. Fr., *naso-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the nose and the pharynx. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**NASOPHARYNX** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{'f-a}^2\text{'r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{'nj-e}^2\text{'a}^2\text{l}$ . Gen., *-nyg'o-s* (-nyg'i-s). From *nasus*, the nose, and *pharynx*, the gullet. The upper portion of the pharynx above the level of the palatine arch. [L, 332.]

**NASO-SEPTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{'pt}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{'pt})\text{-l}^2(\text{e})\text{'t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-itidos* (-idis). From *nasus*, the nose, and *septum*, a fence (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the septum narium. [a, 17.]

**NASO-TRANSVERSALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-tra}^2\text{'ns}^2\text{-vers}^2\text{'al}^2\text{-is}$  (q. v.). See **TRANSVERSALIS nasi**.

**NASO-TURBINAL**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'o-tu}^2\text{'rb-i}^2\text{'n}$ . From *nasus*, the nose, and *turbo*, a spinning-top. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and turbinated bones. [L, 153.]

**NASTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^2\text{s}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{'ta}^2$ . A fleshy tumor formed on the neck or shoulders. [L, 41, 50.]

**NASTURTIIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{s}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-tu}^2\text{'r}^2(\text{tu}^2\text{'r})\text{'shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{'m}$  (u'm). Fr., n. (2d def.). Ger., *Brunnenkresse* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Lepidium sativum*. 2. The water-cress; a genus of aquatic plants of the *Arabiaceæ*. The *Nasturtia* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Arabiaceæ*. 3. A garden name for the genus *Tropæolum*. 4. Of the Ph's, *N. officinale*. [B, 10, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*Aqua florum nasturtii*. Fr., *eau de cresson*. A preparation made by distilling off one quarter of a mixture of equal parts of flowers of *N. officinale* and water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Common garden n.* The *Tropæolum majus*, *Tropæolum minus*, and *Tropæolum atro-sanguineum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—*Conserve nasturtii* (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *conservé de cresson*. A preparation made by pounding in a mortar 1 part of *N. officinale* leaves with 2 or 3 parts of sugar and sifting through a hair sieve. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Extractum nasturtii*. A preparation made by evaporating the juice of *N. officinale* over the water bath, or by boiling *N. officinale* with three times as much water, straining, evaporating, and adding a little distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. amphibium*. Ger., *verschiedenblättrige Brunnenkresse*. Yellow cress, great water-cress, water-radish (or chadlock); a species having the properties of *N. officinale* and growing in similar situations. The root and herb, *radix et herba raphani aquatici*, were formerly used as antiscorbutics. [B, 5, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. armoracia*. See **ARMORACIA rusticana**.—*N. bursa pastoris*. See **CAPELLA bursa pastoris**.—*N. hiemale*. See **BARBAREA vulgaris**.—*N. hispanicum*. See **TROPÆOLUM majus**.—*N. hortense*. See **LEPIDIUM sativum** and **TROPÆOLUM majus**.—*N. humifusum*. A Senegambian species having the properties of *N. officinale*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—*N. indicum*. Fr., *n. des Indes*. Ger., *indische Brunnenkresse*. 1. A species indigenous to India, Java, China, and the Mascarene Islands. It is antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See **TROPÆOLUM majus**.—*N. indicum minus*. The *Tropæolum minus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. lacustre*. See **ARMORACIA americana**.—*N. majus amarum*. See **CARDAMINE amara**.—*N. officinale*. Fr., *cresson officinale* (ou d'eau, ou de fontaine, ou de ruisseau), *cailli, la santé du corps*. Ger., *Wasserkresse, weisse Kresse, Quell-eranke, gebräuchliche Brunnenkresse*. Common (or English) water-cress, water-grass, brown cress, the *σισυμβριον έρερον* of the ancients; a floating perennial plant growing in rivers and brooks, cultivated for salad. It contains a volatile essential oil,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NS}$ , boiling at 120° C., also iodine, iron, and phosphates, and is used in scurvy and in visceral obstructions. [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 46).]—*N. palustre*. Ger., *Sumpfbrunnenkresse*. Annual water-radish, marsh- (or yellow-) cress (or water-cress); a species growing in Europe and America, like *N. officinale* in properties. Its root was formerly used like that of *N. amphibium*. [B, 5, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. petraeum*. See **CHRYSOSPLENIUM alternifolium**.—*N. pratense*. See **CARDAMINE pratensis**.—*N. ruderale*. See **LEPIDIUM ruderale**.—*N. sativum*. See **LEPIDIUM sativum**.—*N. silvestre*. Fr., *cresson de rivière*. Ger., *wilde Brunnenkresse*. 1. Water rocket, creeping water-cress, wood-cress; a species growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. The herb, *herba eruce palustris*, was formerly used as an antiscorbutic. 2. The *Senebiera coronopus* and *Sisymbrium sophia*. [B, 34, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. supinum*. See *N. officinale*.—*Succus nasturtii* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Suc de cresson*.—*Syrupus nasturtii*. See *Sirap de cresson*.

**NASUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nas}^2(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{'u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . See **Nose**.—*N. cartilagineus*. The cartilaginous basis of the nose. [L.]—*N. externus*. See **External nose**.—*N. internus*. See **Internal nose**.

**NASUTE**, adj.  $\text{Nas}^2\text{'u}^2\text{t}$ . From *nasutus*. 1. Large-nosed. 2. Keen of scent. [a, 48.]

**NATA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^2)\text{'ta}^2$ . See **NASTA**.

**NATALITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{-ta}^3\text{-le-ta}$ . From *natalis*, natal. The birth-rate.

**NATALOIN**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{-t-a}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *nataloine*. A crystalline body,  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$  (or  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_9$ ), obtained from Natal aloes. It is slightly laxative. [B, 5; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 46).]

**NATANT**, adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{'nt}$ . Lat., *natans* (from *natare*, to swim). Fr., *nageant*. Ger., *schwimmend*. Floating on or under the surface of water (said of plants or their parts). The *Natantes* and *Natantia* are various groups of swimming animals. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35); a, 48.]

**NATATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Nat}^2(\text{na}^2\text{t})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{'shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$ . Gen., *-on*<sup>is</sup>. From *natare*, to swim. See under **ROMAN BATH**.

**NATATORIAL**, adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{-t-a}^2\text{'t-or}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . From *natator*, a swimmer. Capable of swimming; belonging to the swimming birds. [L, 343.]

**NATIFORM**.  $\text{Nat}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{'rm}$ . Buttock-shaped. [a, 48.]

**NATES** (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *natis*.  $\text{Nat}^2(\text{na}^2)\text{'ez}^2(\text{as})$ . Fr., *siège*. Ger., *Hinterbacken* (1st def.). 1. The buttocks; the fleshy prominences formed by the glutei muscles and the overlying fat and skin. [L, 2.] The corpora quadrigenima, especially the anterior pair. [I, 6 (K).]—*N. cerebri*. See *N*. (2d def.).

**NATIVE**, adj.  $\text{Nat}^2\text{'iv}$ . Lat., *nativus* (from *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *natif*. Ger., *gezeugen* (2d def.), *eingeboren* (1st def.). 1. Indigenous. 2. In chemistry, found pure in nature; occurring as a natural product or organic constituent. [L, 180.]

**NATIVISTIC**, adj.  $\text{Nat}^2\text{'iv-i}^2\text{'st}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . From *nativus*, native. Pertaining to the doctrine that the mind has or forms innate ideas, and does not derive its knowledge exclusively from sensations or experience. [a, 48.]



**NATRICO-FERRICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{o}(\text{o}^3)-\text{fe}^2\text{r}'$ .  $\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Containing both sodium and iron. [B.]

**NATRICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Containing sodium; sodic. [B.]

**NATRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Ger., *N*. Sodium. [B.] For subheadings not given here or under the equivalent *natrum*, see the corresponding entries under **SODIUM** (e. g., for both *antimonis* *N.* and *N'antimonat* see **SODIUM antimonate**).—**Aetzendes N.** (Ger.). Sodium hydrate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM valerianate**.—**Balneum aerophorum cum natrio chlorato**. See under **BALNEUM**.—**Blausaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium ferrocyanide. [a, 38.]—**Bromn'** (Ger.). See **SODIUM bromide**.—**Buttersaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM butyrate**.—**Doppeltkohlensaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM bicarbonate**.—**Essigsäures N.** (Ger.). Sodium acetate. [a, 38.]—**Harnsaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM urate**.—**Kresolschwefelsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium sulphocresylate. [B.]—**Liquor natrii caustici**. See **Liquor sodæ**.—**Liquor natrii chlorati**. See **Liquor sodæ chlorate**.—**Liquor natrii chlorati volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 5.85 grammes of dry sodium chloride in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (a, 38).]—**Liquor natrii hydrici** [Swiss Ph.]. See **Liquor sodæ**.—**Liquor natrii hypochlorosi**. See **Liquor sodæ chlorate**.—**Liquor natrii nitrici**. See **Liquor natrii nitrici Rademacheri**.—**Liquor natrii pyrophosphorici ferrati**. See **Liquor PYROPHOSPHATIS natrio-ferrici**.—**Liquor natrii silicii** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See **Liquor sodii silicatis**.—**Liquor natrii sulfurati**. See **Lotion sulfurée avec le trisulfure de sodium solide**.—**Liquor natrii thio-sulfurici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 24.8 grammes of sodium thiosulphate in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (a, 38).]—**N. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. 1. Sodium acetate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium acetate in 4 parts of water. [B.]—**N. aethylosulfuricum**. See **SODIUM ethylsulphate**.—**N'aluminium sulphate**. See **SODA ALUM**.—**N. arsenicicum** [Swiss Ph.]. See **SODIUM arsenate**.—**N. benzoicum**. See **SODIUM benzoate**.—**N. bicarbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—**N. bisulfid** (Ger.). **N. bisulfurosum**. Acid sodium sulphite. [B.]—**N. boracicum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. **N'borat** (Ger.). **N. borium**. See **BORAX**.—**N. bromatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See **SODIUM bromide**.—**N'carbonat** (Ger.). **N. carbonicum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. 1. See **SODIUM carbonate**. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium carbonate in 4 parts of water. [B.]—**N. carbonicum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Commercial sodium carbonate. [B.]—**N. carbonicum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium carbonate. [B.]—**N. causticum (siccum)**. Caustic soda. [a, 38.]—**N. chloratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium chloride. [B.]—**N'cholol** (Ger.). **N. choleinicum**. **N. cholinicum**. See **SODIUM glycocholate**.—**N'dioxyd** (Ger.). See **SODIUM peroxide**.—**N'eisencyanür** (Ger.). Sodium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**N'ferripyrophosphat** (Ger.). See **FERRI et sodii pyrophosphas**.—**N'ferriaccharat** (Ger.). See **FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile**.—**N'goldchlorid** (Ger.). See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.—**N'goldhyposulfid** (Ger.). See **GOLD and sodium thiosulphate**.—**N. hydricum**. Sodium hydrate. [a, 38.]—**N. hydricum solum**. Ger., *Aetznatronflüssigkeit*. See **Liquor sodæ**.—**N. hydrocarbonicum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **SODIUM bicarbonate**.—**N. hydrojodicum**. See **SODIUM iodide**.—**N. hydro-sulfat** (Ger.). Sodium bisulphate. [a, 38.]—**N'hydrotartaricum**. **N. hydrotartarat** (Ger.). Sodium bitartrate. [a, 38.]—**N'hydroxalat** (Ger.). Acid sodium oxalate. [a, 38.]—**N'hydroxyd** (Ger.). See **SODIUM peroxide**.—**N'hypophosphit** (Ger.). **N. hypophosphorum**. Sodium hypophosphite. [a, 38.]—**N. hyposulfurosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See **SODIUM thiosulphate**.—**N. jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium iodide. [B.]—**N'kaliumboryltartrat** (Ger.). See **TARTARUS boracatus**.—**N. Kaliumtartrat** (Ger.). See **POTASSIUM et sodii tartras**.—**N'kupfertartrat** (Ger.). See **COPPER and sodium tartrate**.—**N'milchsäure-Aethylester** (Ger.). See **ETHYL sodiolactate**.—**N. muriaticum**. Sodium chloride. [a, 38.]—**N. muriaticum hyperoxygenatum**. Sodium chlorate. [B, 119.]—**N'nitrat** (Ger.). **N. nitricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **SODIUM nitrate**.—**N. nitroborissicum**. **N'nitroferrixyanid** (Ger.). **N'nitroprussid** (Ger.). See **SODIUM ferricyanide**.—**N. oxymuriaticum**. See **SODIUM chlorate**.—**N. phosphoricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. 1. Sodium phosphate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium phosphate in 19 parts of water. [B.]—**N. pyrophosphoricum ferratum**. See **FERRI et sodii pyrophosphas**.—**N'rhodanid** (Ger.). See **SODIUM thiocyanate**.—**N. salicylicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium salicylate. [B.]—**N'salpetar** (Ger.). See **SODIUM nitrate**.—**N. silicicum** [Austr. Ph.] (**liquidum** [Hung. Ph.]). See **Liquor sodii silicatis**.—**N. silvinicum**. See **SODIUM abietinate**.—**N'spirat** (Ger.). **N. spiricum**. Sodium salicylate. [B, 10.]—**N'subborat** (Ger.). **N. subboricum**. Borax. [B.]—**N. subsulfurosum**. See **SODIUM thiosulphate**.—**N. sulfoichthyolum**. See **ICHTHYOL**.—**N. sulfostibicum**. See **SODIUM thioantimonate**.—**N'sulfovinat** (Ger.). **N. sulfovinicum**. **N. sulfovinylum**. See **SODIUM ethylsulphate**.—**N. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium sulphate. [B.]—**N. sulfuricum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium sulphate. [B.]—**N. sulfurosum**. 1. Sodium sulphite. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium sulphite in 9 parts of water. [B.]—**N'tersulfuret** (Ger.). See **SODIUM sulphide**.—**N. thio-sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium thiosulphate. [B.]—**N. vitriolatum**. Sodium sulphate. [a, 38.]—**N'wasserglas** (Ger.). See **SODIUM silicate**.—**Neutrales N.** (Ger.). Sodium carbonate. [a, 38.]—**Oxybenzoesaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM salicylate**.—**Pastilli e natrio hydrocarbonico** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)]. **Pastilli natrii bicarbonici** [Swiss Ph.]. See **TROCHISCI sodii bicarbonatis**.—**Phenolsulfonsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium sulphocarbonate. [B.]—**Phenylschwefelsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium sulphocarbonate. [B.]—**Phenylsulfonsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium phenylsulphonate. [B.]—**Salpetersaures N.**

(Ger.). Sodium nitrate. [a, 38.]—**Salpetrigsaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM nitrite**.—**Salzsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium chloride. [a, 38.]—**Säuerliches N.** (Ger.). Sodium bicarbonate. [a, 38.]—**Sulfarsensaures Schwefeln'** (Ger.). Sodium thioarsenate. [B, 48.]—**Sulphuretum natrii et stibii**. Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Weinsaures N.** (Ger.). See **SODIUM tartrate**.—**Zinnsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium stannate. [B.]

**NATRO-EFFERVESCENS** [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}'$ .  $\text{ro}(\text{ro}^3)-\text{e}^2\text{f}-\text{fu}^2\text{r}(\text{fe}^2\text{r})-\text{ve}^2\text{s}(\text{we}^2\text{s})-\text{se}^2\text{nz}(\text{kans})$ . Effervescent and containing sodium (said of waters).

**NATRO-KALI** (Lat.), n. n. indecl.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})-\text{ro}(\text{ro}^3)-\text{ka}(\text{ka}^3)-\text{li}(\text{le})$ . A compound of sodium and potassium. [B.]

**NATROMÈTRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Na}^3-\text{tro}-\text{me}^2\text{tr}'$ . An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of pure soda contained in alkaline salts. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

**NATRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ro}^2\text{n}$ . Ger., *N*. 1. Native soda (sodium carbonate or sesquicarbonate,  $\text{CO}_3\text{Na}_2+10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), found on the surface of the ground or dissolved in lake-water. [B.] 2. See **SODA**. For subheadings not here given see under **NATRIUM**, **NATRUM**, and **SODIUM**.—**Aetzende N'flüssigkeit** (Ger.). See **Liquor sodæ**.—**Arsensaure N'lösung** (Ger.). See **Liquor sodii arsenialis**.—**Chlorn'lösung** (Ger.). See **Liquor sodæ chlorate**.—**N'lauge** (Ger.). See **Liquor sodæ**.—**N. vitriolatum**. See **SODIUM sulphate**.—**Weinsteinsaures N'kali** (Ger.). Potassium and sodium tartrate. [a, 38.]

**NATRONATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})-\text{ro}^2\text{n}-\text{at}(\text{a}^3\text{t})/\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Combined with or containing soda or sodium. [B.]

**NATRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ru}^2\text{m}(\text{ru}^4\text{m})$ . Soda or sodium. [B.] See note under **NATRIUM**.—**Liquor natrii arseniceus**. See **Liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii**.—**Liquor natrii carbonici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *phénol sodé dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *fenato sódico líquido* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of sodium carbonate obtained by dissolving 50 parts [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] [7 (Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.)] of carbonic acid, and 10 of solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1.33 to 1.384) [Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (3 parts of fused caustic soda [Sp. Ph.] in sufficient water to make 100 by weight [by volume [Fr. Cod.]]. [B, 95.])—**Liquor natrii caustici** [Ger. Ph.]. See **Liquor sodæ**.—**Liquor natrii nitrici Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of purified sodium nitrate in 2 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.]—**N. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See **SODIUM acetate**.—**N. bichloricum**. **N. biboricum**. See **BORAX**.—**N. bicarbonicum** [Russ. Ph.]. **N. carbonicum (acidulum** [Gr. Ph.]. Sodium bicarbonate. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. causticum**. See **SODIUM hydroxide**.—**N. causticum solum** [Russ. Ph.]. **N. chloratum liquidum**. See **Liquor sodæ**.—**N. glaciale**. See **SELENITE**.—**N. hypochlorosum solum** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Liquor sodæ chlorate**.—**N. hyposulfurosum** [Russ. Ph.]. See **SODIUM thiosulphate**.—**N. muriaticum** [Gr. Ph.]. **N. muriatum**. See **SODIUM chloride**.—**N. oxymuriaticum**. Sodium chlorate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. subboracicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **BORAX**.—**N. subsulfurosum**. See **SODIUM thiosulphate**.—**N. vitriolatum**. Sodium sulphate. [a, 38.]—**Pulvis natrii carbonici cum acido tartarico**. See **PULVIS aerophorus**.—**Trochisci natrii bicarbonici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See **TROCHISCI sodii bicarbonatis**.

**NATTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ta}^2$ . See **NASTA**.

**NATTERBLÜMCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{t}/\text{te}^2\text{r}-\text{blu}^4\text{m}-\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . The *Polygala vulgaris* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NATTERKOPF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{t}/\text{te}^2\text{r}-\text{ko}^3\text{pf}$ . See **ECHINUM**.

**NATTERWURZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{t}/\text{te}^2\text{r}-\text{vurts}$ . The *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NATTERZÜNGLEIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{t}/\text{te}^2\text{r}-\text{tsu}^4\text{n}^2-\text{lin}$ . The *Ophoglossum vulgatum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NATULÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^4\text{l})-\text{e}(\text{a}^3)-\text{e}^2$ . See **NATES** (2d def.).

**NATUR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{t}-\text{ur}'$ . Nature.—**N'heilung**. See **Vis medicatrix naturæ**.—**N'spiel**. See **LUSUS naturæ**.

**NATURALIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}(\text{na}^3\text{t})-\text{u}^2\text{r}(\text{ur})-\text{a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{li}^2\text{a}^2$ . The genitals.

**NATURALISM**, n.  $\text{Na}^3\text{t}/\text{u}^2-\text{r}^1-\text{i}^2\text{zm}$ . From *naturalis*, natural. The expectant treatment of disease. [a, 34.]

**NATURALIZED**, adj.  $\text{Na}^2\text{t}/\text{u}^2-\text{r}^1-\text{i}^2\text{d}$ . Of a plant, growing without cultivation in a country, but not indigenous. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

**NATURISM**, n.  $\text{Nat}/\text{u}^2-\text{r}^1-\text{i}^2\text{zm}$ . Fr., *naturisme*. See **NATURALISM**.

**NAUCIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Na}^4\text{s}-\text{i}^2\text{f}/\text{e}^2\text{r}-\text{u}^3\text{s}$ . Lat., *nauciferus* (from *naucum* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *naucifère*. Provided with a naucum. The *Naucifera* of Walroth are a division of the *Siliqueosæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**NAUCLEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Na}^4/(\text{na}^3\text{u}^4)-\text{kle}^2\text{a}^3$ . Fr., *naclée*. A genus of rubicaceous trees or shrubs. The *Naucleacea* of Meissner are a subtribe of the *Cinchonaceæ* (*Rubiaceæ*). The *Naucleæ* are: Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Cinchonaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**N. acida**. The *Uncaria acida*. [B, 180, 214 (a, 35).]—**N. cadamba**. A species common about Calcutta. In Malabar the juice of the capsules is used in colic, etc. [B, 172, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. gambir**. The *Uncaria gambir*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. inermis**. A Senegal species. The bark, known as *Koss*, is febrifuge. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. orientalis**, **N. parvifolia**, **N. purpurea**. Fr., *naclée d'Orient*. An astrigent species. The leaves are used as a refrigerant. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180, 496 (a, 35).]

**NAUCLEIC ACID**, **NAUCLEIN**, n's.  $\text{Na}^4-\text{kle}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{na}^4/\text{kle}^2-\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *acide naucleique*, *naucleïne*. See **CATECHIN**.

**NAUCUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Na}^4\text{k}/(\text{na}^3\text{u}^4\text{k})-\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Fr., *brou*. Ger., *Schlaue*, *Kotte*, *Leife*, *Leiffel*. Lit., a trifle. A coriaceous sarcocarp, such as that of the walnut. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]



**NAUHEIM** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>-him. A place in the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, where there are gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L. 87, 88, 135 (a, 46).]

**NAUMBURG AM BOBER** (Ger.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>m-burg a<sup>2</sup>m bob<sup>4</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r. A place in Silesia where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 37, 49 (a, 14); L. 135 (a, 46).]

**NAUPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>3</sup>th)-i(e)<sup>4</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *naus*, a ship, and *pathos*, a disease. Fr., *naupathie*. See SEASICKNESS.

**NAUSEA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ναυτία*, *navtia*, *navtiacis* (from *naus*, a boat). Fr., *nausée*, Ger., *Erbrechen*, See-krankheit, Ekel. 1. Of Hippocrates, seasickness. 2. Sickness at the stomach with desire to vomit. [D. 1.]—**CREATIC** n. Of Laycock, a loathing of animal food. [a, 34.]—**N. gravidarum**. N. due to pregnancy. [a, 34.]—**N. marina**, **N. navalis**. See SEASICKNESS.

**NAUSEABUNDUS** (Lat.), adj. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-bu<sup>2</sup>nd (bu<sup>4</sup>nd)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u)<sup>4</sup>s. Fr., *nauséabond*. See NAUSEOUS.

**NAUSEANT**, n. Na<sup>4</sup>se<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>nt. From *nauseare*, to be seasick. Fr., *nauséant*. A drug that causes nausea. [a, 48.]

**NAUSEATING, NAUSEOUS**, adj's. Na<sup>4</sup>se<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-at-i<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>,-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nauseosus*, *nauseus*. Causing nausea. [a, 30.]

**NAUSIA** (Lat.), **NAUSTIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-as(a<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>as. See NAUSEA.

**NAUSIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>os/i<sup>2</sup>as. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Fr., *nausiose*. Nausea; of Hippocrates, see ECCHYMOSIS.

**NAUTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See NAUSEA.

**NAUTICUS** (Lat.), adj. Na<sup>4</sup>t/(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u)<sup>4</sup>s. Pertaining to a ship or to navigation, nautical; as a n. (*musculus* understood), see **TIBIALIS posticus**.

**NAUTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>4</sup>t(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *naus*, a ship, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *navomanie*. Ger., *N. Matrosenwuth*. A form of destructive and homicidal mania, occurring especially among sailors. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NAVA** (Sp.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>v-a<sup>2</sup>. A gaseous and saline spring in the town of Almagro, province of Ciudad Real, Spain. [A. 255 (a, 14).]

**NAVAJAS** (Sp.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>s. A place in the province of Castellon, Spain, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**NAVALPINO** (Sp.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>v-a<sup>2</sup>l-pe<sup>2</sup>no. A place in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**NAVEL**, n. Nav<sup>4</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *ὀμφαλός*. Lat., *umbilicus*. Fr., *ombilic*, *nombil*. Ger., *Nabel*. It., *ombelico*, *bellico*. Sp., *ombigo*. 1. The umbilicus. 2. In botany, a cotyledon. [L.]—**MEMBRANOUS** n. Ger., *Hautnabel*. The borders of the incompletely united abdominal plates which in the fetus surround the umbilical vesicle. [D. 39.]—**N.-III.** Septic inflammation of the n. in infants, affecting the umbilical vessels and causing septicæmia. [Med. Times and Gaz., Nov. 5, 1881, p. 549 (a, 34).]—**N'wort**. The genera *Cotyledon* and *Omphalodes*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**VASCULAR** n. Ger., *Gefässnabel*. A white glistening cicatrix in the centre of the n., corresponding to the point of union of the three umbilical vessels after the cord has dropped off. [D. 39.]

**NAVET** (Fr.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>-va. See **BRASSICA napus**.

**NAVETTE** (Fr.), n. Na<sup>3</sup>-ve<sup>2</sup>t. 1. The *Brassica rapa oleifera*. 2. The *Eranthe crocata*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**HUILE de n.** The oil expressed from *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus*. [B. 46 (a, 39).]—**N. d'été**. See *BRASSICA præcox*.—**N. d'hiver**. See *BRASSICA napus oleifera*.

**NAVEW**, n. Na<sup>3</sup>-vu<sup>2</sup>. See *BRASSICA campestris*.

**NAVICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>4</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>k(wi<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>l(a)-la<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *navis*, a ship. Lat., a small vessel. The fourchette (of the vulva). [L. 332.]

**NAVICULAR**, adj. Na<sup>3</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>k(u)<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *navicularis* (from *navicula*, a small vessel). Fr., *naviculaire*. Ger., *nachenförmig*. See SCAPHOID.

**NAVICULARE** (Lat.), n. n. Na(na<sup>3</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>k(wi<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u)<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/-re(ra). See SCAPHOID BONE.

**NAVICULARTHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Na<sup>2</sup>(na<sup>3</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>k(wi<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>l-(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ritre/i<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -thrit'idos (-idis). From *navicula*, a little boat, and *arthron*, a joint (see also -itis<sup>2</sup>). See MALADIE NAVICULAIRE.

**NAVICULO-CUBOID**, adj. Na<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>k(u)<sup>2</sup>l-o-ku<sup>2</sup>b'oid. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the cuboid bones.

**NAVICULO-CUNEIFORM**, adj. Na<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>k(u)<sup>2</sup>l-o-kn<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to the scaphoid and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

**NAVIFORM**, adj. Na<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *naviformis* (from *navis*, a boat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *naviforme*. See SCAPHOID.

**NAVIS** (Lat.), n. f. Na(na<sup>3</sup>)/vi<sup>2</sup>s(wi<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ναῦς*. 1. A ship. 2. The vulva. [A. 312.]

**NÉ** (Fr.), adj. Na. 1. Born. 2. Arising from (said of muscles, etc.).

**NEAR-SIGHT**, n. Ner'sit. See MYOPIA.

**NEAR-SIGHTED**, adj. Ner-sit'e<sup>2</sup>d. Short-sighted; affected with myopia. [a, 48.]

**NEARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -thros'eos(-ia). From *neos*, new, and *arthron*, a joint (see also -osis<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *néarthrose*. Ger., *Aftergelenk*. See PSEUDARTHROSIS.

**NEBEL** (Ger.), n. Naby'e<sup>2</sup>l. See ACHLYS.

**NEBENADER** (Ger.), **NEBENBLUTADER** (Ger.), n's. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>r, -blut-a<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>r. An accessory vein.

**NEBENDRÜSE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-dru<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>. An accessory gland. [a, 17.]

**NEBENEIERSTOCK** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-i-e<sup>2</sup>r-sto<sup>2</sup>k. See EPOPHORON.

**NEBENFADEN** (Ger.), n. Na'be<sup>2</sup>n-fa<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n. An accessory filament.

**NEBENFLÖCKCHEN** (Ger.), **NEBENFLOCKE** (Ger.), n's. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-flu<sup>2</sup>k-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n, -flo<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>. See ASSOCIATED FLOCCULUS.

**NEBENFURCHEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-furch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. The lateral grooves on each side of the median sulcus of the fourth ventricle. [I, 16 (K).]

**NEBENHODEN** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-hod-e<sup>2</sup>n. See EPIDIDYMIS.—**Nebenn'**. See PAREPIDIDYMIS.

**NEBENHÖHLE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-hu<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>. An accessory cavity.

**NEBENHORN** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-ho<sup>2</sup>rn. 1. An accessory cornuate structure. 2. The rudimentary horn of a uterus unicornis.—**Laterales hinteres N.** See *Restiform NUCLEUS*.—**Mediales hinteres N.** See *Postpyramidal NUCLEUS*.

**NEBENKAMMER** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-ka<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>r. An accessory cavity, especially an auricle. [A. 521 (a, 48).]

**NEBENKEIM** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-kim. See PARABLAST.

**NEBENKERN** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-ke<sup>2</sup>rn. See ACCESSORY CORPUSCLE (1st def.), NUCLEOLUS, ACCESSORY NUCLEUS, and PARANUCLEUS (1st def.).—**Gezackter N.** Lit., accessory dentate nucleus: of Meynert, a term for certain central collections of gray matter in the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).] See *Emboliform NUCLEUS* (1st def.), and *NUCLEUS globosus*.—**Olivenn'**. See ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.

**NEBENKIEMEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-kem-e<sup>2</sup>n. See PSEUDO-BRANCHIÆ.

**NEBENKNOSPE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-kno<sup>2</sup>sp-e<sup>2</sup>. See ADVENTITIOUS BUD.

**NEBENKREMPE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-kre<sup>2</sup>mp-e<sup>2</sup>. See ANTHELIX.

**NEBENKRONE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-kron-e<sup>2</sup>. See PARACOROLLA.

**NEBENKUCHEN** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-kuch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See PLACENTA succenturiata.

**NEBENLAPPEN** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-la<sup>2</sup>p-pe<sup>2</sup>n. An outlying lobe (e. g., the detached lobe of a placenta succenturiata).

**NEBENLEIBESFRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-lib-e<sup>2</sup>s-fruch<sup>2</sup>t. See EPICYMA.

**NEBENMILZ** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-mil<sup>2</sup>ts. See ACCESSORY SPLEEN.

**NEBENNABELBRUCH** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-na<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>l-bruch<sup>2</sup>. See PAROMPHALOCLE.

**NEBENOLIVE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-ol-ev-e<sup>2</sup>. See ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.—**Aeusseres N.** See *External accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.—**Inneres N.** See *Internal accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.—**Obere N.** See *External accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.

**NEBENPLATTE** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-pla<sup>2</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>. See MUSCULAR PLATES.—**Obere n.** Of His, the upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A. 8].—**Untere N.** Of His, the lower muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A. 8].

**NEBENPRODUKT** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-pro-duk<sup>2</sup>t. A by-product. [B.]

**NEBENSTAUBGEFÄSS** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-sta<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>b-ge<sup>2</sup>s-fe<sup>2</sup>s. See PARASTEMON.

**NEBENSTEHEND** (Ger.), adj. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-sta-he<sup>2</sup>nd. See APPOSED.

**NEBENTHEIL** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-til. An accessory part. [a, 35.]

**NEBENWEIBIG** (Ger.), adj. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-vib-i<sup>2</sup>g. See PERIGYNOUS.

**NEBENWIRKUNG** (Ger.), n. Nab'en-verk-un<sup>2</sup>. A collateral action (as of drugs), a by-effect.

**NEBENWULST** (Ger.), n. Nab'e<sup>2</sup>n-wulst. A secondary convolution. [I (K).]

**NEB-NEB**, n. See BABLAH.

**NEBOUED**, n. See ACACIA *neboueb*.

**NEBOUZAT** (Fr.), n. Na-bu-za<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and saline spring. [L. 49, 87 (a, 46).]

**NEBULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>l(u)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *νεφέλη*. Fr., *bruit-lard* (1st def.), *nuage* (1st def.). Ger., *N.*, *Nebel* (1st def.), *Wolke* (1st def.). 1. See ACHLYS and LEUCOMA (4th def.). 2. See INHALATION (5d def.).—**N. cornæ**. Ger., *N. der Hornhaut*. See LEUCOMA (4th def.).

**NEBULIZATION**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>z-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. See ATOMIZATION.

**NEBULIZER**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>z-e<sup>2</sup>r. See ATOMIZER.—**Bishop's n.** Fr., *vapourisateur*. Ger., *Bishop'scher Verdunstapparat*. An instrument, resembling a Eustachian catheter, for spraying the mouth of the Eustachian tube. It connects with the air-bag by a flexible tube that joins the side of the barrel. [F. 9.]—**Hackley's Eustachian n.** An apparatus for spraying the Eustachian tube. It consists of an air-bag, a Eustachian catheter with a hard-rubber nozzle, a piece of rubber tubing, and a hypodermic syringe. [F.]

**NEBULOSE, NEBULOUS**, adj's. Ne<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>l-os, -u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nebulosus* (from *nebula*, a mist). Fr., *nuageux*. Ger., *nebelig*, *wolkig*. Misty, cloudy, having the colors blurred or hazy. [B. 10, 123 (a, 35); a, 48.]

**NECK**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>k. A.S., *hnece*, *hnecca*, *necca*. Gr., *αὐχὴν*. Lat., *cervix*, *collum*. Fr., *cou*, *col*. Ger., *Hals*. It., *collo*. Sp., *cuello*. A more or less constricted portion of a structure connect-



ing its parts, especially that part of the body of an animal which connects the head and the trunk.—**Derbyshire n.** See GOITRE.—**Anatomical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri anatomicum*. Fr., *col anatomic de l'humérus*. The slightly constricted margin of the articular surface to which the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint is attached. [L, 142, 172.]—**N. of a hair follicle.** Ger., *Hals der Haartaschen*. The narrowest portion, opposite the orifice of the sebaceous follicle. [G.]—**N. of a hernial sac.** That portion of a hernia that is constricted by the edge of the orifice in the abdominal wall. [a, 34.]—**N. of a rib.** Lat., *collum costae*. Fr., *col de (la) côte*. Ger., *Rippenhals*. The constricted portion between its head and tubercle. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of a tooth.** Fr., *col du dent*. The constricted part between the crown or body and the root. [C.]—**N. of a uriniferous tubule of the kidney.** A short constricted part at the point where the tubule leaves the capsule. [C.]—**N. of the astragalus.** Lat., *collum tali*. Ger., *Hals am Sprunggelenk*. The constricted portion behind the anterior extremity. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of the calcaneum.** The constriction in front of the tuberosity. [L, 142.]—**N. of the bladder.** See *N. of the urinary bladder*.—**N. of the femur.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) femoris*. Fr., *col fémoral (ou du fémur)*. Ger., *Hals des Oberschenkelbeins*. The obliquely directed process which supports the head or articular surface of the bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**N. of the fibula.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) fibulae*. Fr., *col du péroné*. The portion immediately below the head. [L, 332.]—**N. of the gall-bladder.** Lat., *cervix vesicae felleae*. The S-shaped part which carries the bile from the fundus to the cystic duct. [C.]—**N. of the humerus.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) humeri*. Fr., *col de l'humérus*. A short portion of bone which supports the head of the humerus. Inferiorly it passes into the shaft of the bone. [C, 3.]—**N. of the inferior maxilla.** **N. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *collum processus condyloidei*. Fr., *col de la mâchoire (ou l'os maxillaire inférieur)*. The constricted portion immediately beneath the condyle. [L, 332.]—**N. of the malleus.** Lat., *collum mallei*. Ger., *Hals des Hammers*. The constricted portion beneath its head. [L, 332.]—**N. of the os magnum.** Fr., *col du grand os*. A constriction below the head, formed by depressions upon the anterior and posterior surfaces. [L, 142.]—**N. of the radius.** Lat., *collum radii*. Fr., *col du radius*. The cylindrical constricted portion immediately beneath its head. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of the scapula.** Fr., *col de l'omoplate*. The part which supports its head. [C.]—**N. of the stapes.** Lat., *collum stapidis*. The constriction at the point of its division into the crura. [L, 332.]—**N. of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *collum (seu cervix) vesicae*. Fr., *col de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasen Hals*. The thickened portion just in front of the base, from which the urethra proceeds. As used by some writers, the term embraces also the prostatic urethra.—**N. of the uterus.** See *CERVIX uteri*.—**Nithsdale n.** See GOITRE.—**Surgical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri chirurgicum*. The constriction just below the tuberosities; so called on account of its being most commonly the seat of fractures when they occur in that neighborhood. [L, 172, 332.]—**Swelled n.** See GOITRE.—**Wry-n.** See TORTICOLLIS.

**NECKLACE, n.** Ne'k'las. A band, usually an ornamental band, worn round the neck. [a, 48.]—**Anodyne n.** Fr., *collier anodin*. A preparation of soothing substances spread on a strip of cloth and inclosed in a narrow muslin bag so as to be worn about the neck. The muslin has holes in it to allow the anodyne preparation to touch the skin. [a, 38.] Cf. also *COLLIER de Morand*.

**NECKWEED, n.** Ne'k'wed. 1. The *Cannabis sativa*. 2. The *Veronica peregrina*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**NECRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-re/(ra'æ²)-mi²-a². From νεκρός, a corpse, and αἷμα, blood. A condition of the blood in which the corpuscles have lost their vitality and do not tend to run together. [D, 1.]

**NECENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m.** Ne'k-re²n/(re²n²)-se²f/(ke²f/a²)/(a²¹)-u²s(u²s). From νεκρός, a corpse, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See SOFTENING of the brain.

**NECROBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-bi²(bi²)-os¹(is). Gen., -os¹(eos¹)-is). From νεκρός, a corpse, and βίος, life (see also -osis¹). Fr., *nécrobiose, mort vivante*. Ger., *Nekrobiose*. Of Virchow, a degenerative process in cells surrounded by living and healthy cells; seen in certain forms of atrophy, fatty degeneration, etc. [D, 4.]—**Putrid n.** A gradual molecular destruction of tissue by putrefactive forces. [D, 4.]

**NECROCMIUM (Lat.), n. n.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-kom/(ko²m)-i(e)²-u²m(u²m). Gr., νεκροκομῖον (from νεκροκομῖν, to take care of the dead. Fr., *nécrocome*. See MORQUE.

**NECRODES (Lat.), adj.** Ne'k-rod²/(ez²)-as). Gr., νεκρόδης (from νεκρός, a corpse, and εἶδος, resemblance. See CADAVERIC.

**NECRODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-do²k/(do²ch²)-i(e)²-u²m(u²m). Gr., νεκροδοχίον (from νεκρός, a corpse, and δοχίον, a receptacle. Fr., *nécrodoche*. See MORQUE.

**NECROGENIC, adj.** Ne'k-ro-je²n¹/ik. From νεκρός, a corpse, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Caused by or originating from dead material. [a, 34.]

**NECROLIUM (Lat.), n. n.** Ne'k-rol/(ro¹¹)/i²-u²m(u²m). Of old writers, a remedy effective for averting death. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**NECROMANIA (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-ma/(ma²)/ni²-a². From νεκρός, a corpse, and μανία, madness. Mania with a desire for death or a desire to violate a corpse. [a, 34.]

**NECROMETER, n.** Ne'k-ro²m²/e²t-u²r. From νεκρός, a corpse, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Oughton, an instrument for ascertaining the weight, volume, and specific gravity of organs in post-mortem examinations. It consists of metal cylinders of several sizes, provided with stopcocks for the escape of water, and a graduated glass measure for receiving the water displaced by immersing an organ. [4 Brit. Med. Jour., 11, 1891, p. 977 (a, 34).]

**NECROMIMESIS (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-mi²m-e(a)²/si²s. Gen., -es¹(eos¹)-is). From νεκρός, a corpse, and μίμησις, imitator. Of Mickle, a morbid mental state in which the patient believes himself to be dead. [a, 34.]

**NECRONARCEMA (Lat.), n. n.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-na²rs/(na²rk)-e(a)²/ma². Gen., -cem¹/atos¹(-atis). From νεκρός, a corpse, and νάρκημα, numbness. See RIGOR mortis.

**NECRONIUM (Lat.), n. n.** Ne'k-ron¹/(i²-u²m(u²m)). From νεκρός, a dead body. Ger., *Leichenstoff*. Of Ollivier and Chevalier, a substance developed in corpses as saponification begins. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**NECROPATHY, n.** Ne'k-ro²p²/a²th¹-i². From νεκρός, a corpse, and πάθος, a morbid condition. Fr., *nécropathie*. A tendency to necrosis in the bones. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**NECROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj.** Ne'k-ro²f²/a²g²(a²g²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., νεκροφάγος (from νεκρός, a corpse, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *nécrophage*. Subsisting on carrion. The *Necrophaga*, or *Necrophagi*, are the *Clavicornes*. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**NECROPHILIA (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-fi²¹/i²-a². From νεκρός, a corpse, and φιλεῖν, to love. 1. A desire for love. 2. A form of sexual perversion in which a corpse affords sexual gratification. [a, 34.]

**NECROPHILISM, n.** Ne'k-ro²f²/i²l-i²zm. Fr., *nécrophilie*. See NECROPHILIA (2d def.).

**NECROPHILOUS, adj.** Ne'k-ro²f²/i²l-u²s. Subsisting on dead matter (said especially of *Frugit*). [a, 48.]

**NECROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-foh²/(fo²b²)/i²-a². From νεκρός, a corpse, and φόβος, fear. Ger., *Leichenschau, Necrophobie*. A morbid fear of death or of dead bodies. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NECROPHYTIQUE (Fr.), adj.** Na-kro-fe²tek. From νεκρός, a corpse, and φυτόν, a plant. See GERMICIDAL.

**NECROPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro/(ro²)-nu²/(pnu²)-mon¹/(mo²n¹)/i²-a². From νεκρός, a corpse, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Gangrene of the lung. [a, 34.]

**NECROPSY, NECROSCOPY, n's.** Ne'k-ro²p²-si², ne'k-ro²s¹/-ko-pi². Lat., *neropsia, necropsis* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and ὄψις, a view), *neropsopia* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *nécropsie, nécropscopie*. Ger., *Necropsie, Nekropsocopie*. See Post-mortem EXAMINATION.

**NECROSEMEIOTIC, adj.** Ne'k-ro-se²m-i-o²t¹/ik. Lat., *ne-crosemeioticus* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and σημειον, a mark). Fr., *nécrosemeiotique*. Pertaining to the signs or indications of death. As a n. sing., n's (Lat., *ne-crosemeiotice*), the science of the signs of death. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NECROSIS (Lat.), n. f.** Ne'k-ro²s¹(is). Gen., -ros¹(eos¹)-is). Gr., νεκρωσις (from νεκρός, a corpse). Fr., *nécrose*. Ger., *Necrose, Nekrose, Nekrotisierung*. 1. Death, mortification, especially (Ger., *Beinbrand, Beinfaule*) of bone tissue en masse, as distinguished from caries. 2. Spotting; a disease of plants in which the leaves or other soft parts become marked with small black spots, beneath which decay takes place in the tissues. [B, 7; E.]—**Anæmic n.** Ger., *anämische Necrose*. N. due to interference with the circulation of the part. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Caseous n.** Of Coats, caseation. [a, 34.]—**Circulatory n.** See *Anæmic n.*—**Coagulation n.** **Coagulative n.** Fr., *nécrose de coagulation*. Ger., *Coagulations-necrose*. 1. Of Ziegler, fibrinous n. 2. Of Weigert, hyaline n. It occurs in embolic infarction, in waxy degeneration of muscles, and in caseation. [a, 34.]—**Colliquative n.** A pathological condition preceding or succeeding coagulative n. The latter form may be preceded by the solution of certain cells contained in the blood, or the coagulated masses may break down and liquefy. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Decubital n.** See *Bed-sore*.—**Embolic n.** Anæmic n. caused by an embolus. [a, 34.]—**Engorgement necroses of the skin.** Ger., *Stauungsnecrosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, a family of "engorgement dermatoses" characterized by vascular stasis with n. of the skin. It includes *decubitus traumaticus, gangrena idiopathica, asphyxia localis cum gangrena symmetrica, malum perforans pedum, and anihum*. [G, 4.]—**Exanthematous n.** N. of bone due to an exanthematous fever.—**Fibrinous n.** The formation of granular, fibrinous, or homogeneous coagula in extravasated blood, lymph, etc. The necessary fibrinoplastin and ferment are supplied by the white corpuscles as they dissolve in the plasma, and masses containing a large amount of fibrin are formed in the effusion. The masses may be made up of granules, of delicate fibres, of coarse-meshed trabeculae, or of homogeneous flakes. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Hyaline n.** The interfusion of lymph in the segment of an organ in which cellular death has occurred in consequence of arrested nutrition or of the action of chemical or thermal agencies. The fibrinogen in the lymph and fibrinoplastin in the cells produce fibrin, with destruction of the cells and disappearance of their nuclei. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Mercurial n.** N. of bones caused by mercurialism. [a, 34.]—**N. atrophicans.** Of Klebs, a partial cell n. resulting in the atrophy of a part. [a, 34.]—**N. disseminata.** Of Blasius, n. affecting the entire thickness of a bone. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**N. infantilis.** See *Gangrenous stomatitis*.—**N. mycotica typhosa.** Of Eppinger, catarrhal laryngitis occurring in typhoid fever, caused by micro-organisms supposed to be identical with Eberth's bacillus. [a, 34.]—**N. of the teeth.** See *Caries dentium*.

—**N. tubulata.** Of Blasius, n. of a long bone with the formation of a central sequestrum. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**N. ustilaginea.** See *ERGOTISM*.—**Neuritic necroses of the skin.** Ger., *neuritische Nekrosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses, including *decubitus acutus* and *phlegmone neuritica*. [G, 4.]—**Phosphorus n.** N. of a bone (especially of the inferior maxilla) due to contact with the fumes of phosphorus.—**Quiet n.** Of Paget, n. of a bone with exfoliation and formation of new bone without any symptom of inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Stomaton¹.** See *PEMPHIGUS gangrenosus*.—**Thrombotic n.** Anæmic n. caused by a thrombus. [a, 34.]



**NECROSOZOIC**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>k-ro-so-zo<sup>2</sup>ik. From νεκρός, a corpse, and ζῶειν, to preserve. Used for embalming. [L, 170 (a, 43).]

**NECROSTEON** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>k-ro<sup>2</sup>st/e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From νεκρός, a corpse, and ὀστέον, a bone. Necrosis of bone.

**NECROTOMY**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>k-ro<sup>2</sup>t/o-mi<sup>2</sup>. Lat., necrotomia (from νεκρός, a corpse, and τέμνω, to cut). Fr., nécratomie. Ger., Nekrotomie. See Post-mortem EXAMINATION.

**NECTANDRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/dra<sup>2</sup>. From νέκταρ, nectar, and ἀντήρ, a man. 1. A genus of the *Perseaceae* forming the *Nectandreae*, a division of lauraceous plants made by Nees. [B, 5, 18, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *Nectandra cortex*.—**N. cinnamomoides**. A doubtful South American species. It has a cinnamon-like bark and properties like those of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. The ripe calyx is used like cinnamon in Ecuador and Peru. [B, 18, 267 (a, 35).]—**N. cymbarum**. See *ALSEODAPHNE cymbarum*.—**Nectandra cortex** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., écorce de bôbéro. Ger., Beberurinde. Beberur-bark, the n. of the Br. Ph.; the dried bark of *N. Rodiei*. It contains beberine, and is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**N. leucantha**. Shingle-wood, white (or timber)-sweetwood; a species of which *N. Rodiei* is by some considered a variety. [B, 19, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. mollis**. A Brazilian species. Its bark is used as a diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**N. puchury**. Pichurim-bean tree, sassafras-nut tree; a doubtful South American species. The beans are used as nutmegs, and the bark is employed as a tonic and febrifuge. An oil obtained from the tree is used as a diuretic in rheumatism and gout. There are two varieties, *N. puchury major* and *N. puchury minor*, the former furnishing the large (or true) pichurim beans (see under PICHURIM). [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. Rodiei**, **N. Rodiei**. Beberur (or bibiru) tree, greenheart of Guiana, sipiri-tree; a Guiana species furnishing *nectandra cortex*. [B, 5, 18, 267 (a, 35).]—**N. sanguinea**. Lowland- (or pepper-, or white, or yellow) sweetwood; the maraguan cinnamon of the Antilles and Guiana, furnishing a stimulant and aromatic bark. [B, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

**NECTANDRINE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>n/dren. Lat., nectandrina. Fr., n. A white, amorphous, bitter alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, obtained from the wood of *Nectandra Rodiei*, slightly soluble in ether and melting at 90° to 95° C. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (a, 46).]

**NECTAR** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., nec'taris. Gr., νέκταρ. Fr., n. Ger., Nektar. Honigsaft. It., nettare. Sp., n. The honey of a flower; the sweetish matter secreted by specialized glands in the flower and on different portions of the leaves of various plants. [B, 19, 123, 201 (a, 35).]

**NECTAREOUS**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>re<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., nectareus (from νέκταρ, nectar). Fr., nectaré. Ger., nektarartig. Having a very pleasant taste. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NECTARIFEROUS**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>f/e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., nectarifer, nectariferus (from νέκταρ, nectar, and ferre, to bear). Fr., nectarifère. Ger., nektarführend, honigsaftführend. Nectar-bearing; of a flower or leaf, bearing glands containing honey; of a gland, secreting or containing nectar. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**NECTARIFLUUS** (Lat.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>f/lu<sup>2</sup>(lu<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s (u<sup>2</sup>s). From νέκταρ, nectar, and fluere, to flow. Ger., honigabsondernd. Secreting honey or nectar. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**NECTARIFORMIS** (Lat.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>rmis. From νέκταρ, nectar, and forma, form. Ger., honigbehälterförmig. Having the form of a nectary. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**NECTARILYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-li(lu<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ym'atos (-atis). From νέκταρ, nectar, and εἶλυμα, a covering. Fr., nectarilyme, nectarolyme. Ger., Honigdecke, Nektardecke. A part or organ covering the nectary or its honey. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**NECTARINE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. The *Amygdalus persica* laevis or its fruit. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

**NECTARITES** (Lat.), n. m. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-it(et)/ez(as). Gen., -it'u (-æ). Gr., νεκταρίτης (from νέκταρ, nectar). 1. See VINUM ENULÆ. 2. Any wine of very pleasant taste. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NECTARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>r)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). 1. See NECTARY. 2. Of Linnaeus, the perigynium of the *Caryceæ*. [B, 121.]

**NECTAROLYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-li(lu<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>. See NECTARILYMA.

**NECTAROSTIGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -st'ig'matos (-atis). From νέκταρ, nectar, and στίγμα, a mark. Fr., nectarostigmaté. Ger., Stigmahl, Honigmark. Of Sprengel, a nectar-mark (or guide); a conspicuous mark or spot on a flower, serving as a guide to the nectary. [B, 123, 229 (a, 35).]

**NECTAROTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the(th)a<sup>2</sup>/ka<sup>2</sup>. From νέκταρ, nectar, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., nectarothèque. Ger., Honigbehälter. A part, such as the spur of certain flowers, inclosing nectar. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**NECTARY**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>. (Gr., νεκτάριον (from νέκταρ, nectar). Lat., nectarium. Fr., nectaire. Ger., Honiggefäß, Honigwerkzeug, Nektarium. 1. The honey repository of a flower, a minute cavity, such as a shallow pit or a conspicuous special receptacle, in which the honey secreted by nectar glands collects. 2. An old name for a supplementary or anomalous (appendicular) organ, such as a spur or crown; so called from some spurs, etc., containing nectar. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 121, 123, 201 (a, 35).]

**NECTOCALYX** (Lat.), n. m. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt(nak)-to<sup>2</sup>kal<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>h)/i<sup>2</sup>x(u<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -cul'yca. From νεκτός, swimming, and κάλυξ, a cup. The bell-shaped swimming-disk of a medusa. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**NECUSINE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>-sen. From νέκυσ, a corpse. Of Farr, the specific poison of a dissecting-wound. [K.]

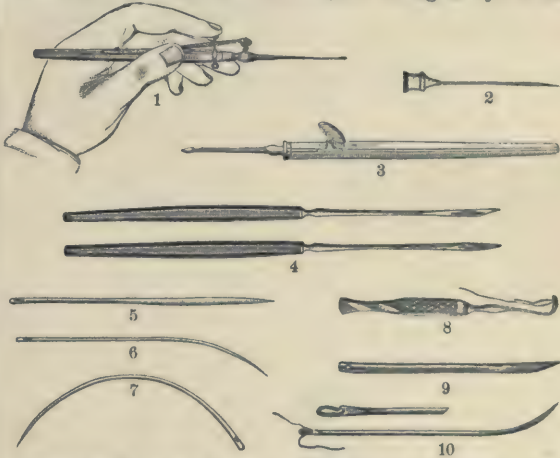
**NEDYIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>d(nad)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., νήδεια. The abdominal viscera. [L, 43, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

**NEDYS** (Lat.), n. f. Ned(nad)/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., ned'yos, -yis. Gr., νηδύς. 1. The stomach and intestines collectively. 2. The uterus. [L, 42, 50, 94 (a, 43).]

**NEDYUSA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>d(nad)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/sa<sup>2</sup>. Gr., νηδυσα (from νη priv., and δύνειν, to fill). Of Hippocrates, insatiable thirst. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEEDHAMEN** (Fr.), adj. Ned-ha<sup>2</sup>-me-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Described by Walter Needham (see CORPS needhamiens).

**NEEDLE**, n. Nedl. A.-S., nedl, needl. Gr., βελόνη. Lat., acus. Fr., aiguille. Ger., Nadel. A metallic instrument used for sewing or puncturing, usually having one end pointed and an opening in the other for a thread. [E.]—**Acupressure** n. Fr., aiguille d'acupressure. Any form of n. used for acupressure. [a, 34.]—**Acupuncture** n. Fr., aiguille d'acupuncture. A light, inflexible n. about 4 in. long, used in acupuncture. [E.]—**Adam's n.** 1. See ADAM'S N. 2. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Aneurysm n.**, **Artery n.** Lat., acus pro ligatura. Fr., aiguille à ligature. Ger., Unterbindungsnadel. A blunt curved n. for passing a ligature around a blood-vessel in its continuity. [E.]—**Aspirating n.** A long, hollow n. having a broad base to fit over the aperture of an aspirator or to be connected with a syringe. [a, 34.]—**Cannulated n.** A hollow n. [E.]—**Carlsbad insect-n.** Lat., acus carolinensis. Ger., Carlsbader Insectennadel. A long, slender n. having a broad lanciform point; used in hare-lip suture. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Cataract n.** Lat., acus ad cataractam (seu cataractaria, seu interpunctoria, seu ophthalmica). Fr., aiguille à cataracte. Ger., Staarnadel. A fine steel n., usually with a lance-head and two cutting edges; used in various operations on the crystalline lens, such as opening the capsule, discission, keratonyxis, depression, and reclinatio, also in tearing holes through secondary cataracts or through filmy membranes which block the pupil. [F.]—**Couching n.** A n. having a thin, lozenge-shaped point, used in couching. [a, 34.]—**Deschamps's n.** Fr., aiguille de Deschamps. A n. for counter-opening, fitted with a handle, and having an eye at the

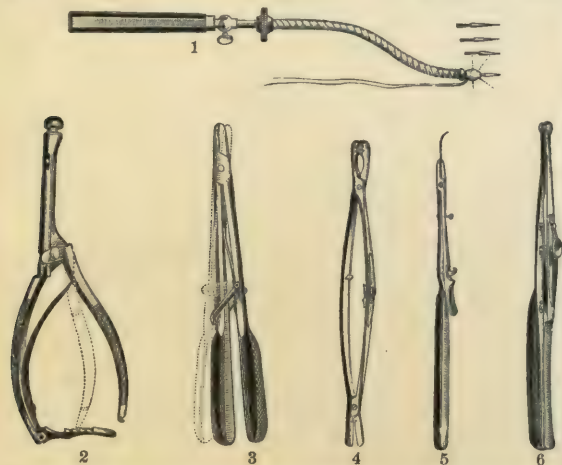


1, Fox's needle for removing superfluous hair by electrolysis; 2, hypodermic needle; 3, Wilde's cannulated needle; 4, Keyes's varicose needle; 5, straight suture needle; 6, half-curve suture needle; 7, full-curve suture needle; 8, aneurysm needle; 9, Hagedorn's suture needle; 10, open-eye suture needle.

point. [E.]—**Dowell's hernia n.** A sharp, spear-headed n. with a point and eye at each end. [E.]—**Electropuncture n.** Fr., aiguille à électropuncture (ou galvanopuncture). A long gold, gilded steel, or platinum n. that is insulated for two thirds of its length with hard rubber, collodion, or shellac. The head has a ring for connection with the rheophore of a battery. [a, 34.]—**Exploring n.** Lat., acus exploratoria. Fr., aiguille exploratrice. Ger., Nadelsonde. A grooved n. attached to a handle, to be introduced subcutaneously to determine the character of a swelling. [a, 34.]—**Fistula n.** Fr., aiguille à fistule. 1. A combined eyed probe and director for cutting open a fistulous tract or for passing a seton. 2. A trocar for opening a blind external fistula into the rectum. [E.]—**Gruber's curved paracentesis n.** Fr., aiguille courbée à paracentèse. Ger., gekrümmte Paracentesenadel. A n. for dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. It is introduced through the membrana tympani in front of the handle of the malleus, and the incision is made upward. [E.]—**Hagedorn's n.** A flat needle curved on the edge, the eye perforating the side and the cutting edge being on the convex side. [a, 34.]—**Hare-lip n.** Fr., aiguille à bec-de-lièvre. A long, delicate n., around which the suture is twisted in the operation for hare-lip. [E.]—**Hays's knife-n.** Fr., couteau aiguille. Ger., Nadelmesser. A small n. for performing the operation of scleronyxis. The back is truncated near the point, and the cutting edge is straight. [F.]—**Hutchinson's n.** A long n. with a handle and an eye at the point, for the subcutaneous ligation of external hemorrhoids. [E.]—**Hypodermic n.** Fr., aiguille à injection hypodermique. A hollow n. having a wide base to fit over the aperture of a hypodermic syringe. [a, 34.]—**Implantation n.** Of Burns, a n. for introducing a solid medicament into the body of a tumor; a medium-sized hypodermic n. attached to a handle. Through the n. slides a steel bar in the side of which is cut an eye or cup for holding the medicament. [a, 40.]—**Jacob's cataract n.** Fr., aiguille à cataracte de Jacob. Ger., Jacob'sche Staarnadel. A No. 7 cambric n. with the point slightly curved; used to lacerate the capsule of a cataract. [F.]—**Knife-n.**



**NEEDLE-HOLDER**, n. Nedl'hold-u<sup>s</sup>r. Lat., *acutenaculum*. Fr., *porte-aiguille*. Ger., *Nadelhalter*. 1. A forceps or other appa-



1, Bozeman's needle-carrier; 2, Hagedorn's needle-holder; 3, Russian needle-holder; 4, Skene's needle-holder; 5, Stevens's needle-holder, 6, Wyeth's needle-holder.

2. A handle for holding a dissecting needle. [J.]

**NEERADIMOOTOO** (Tam.), **NEERADIMUTOO** (Tam.).  
n's. The seeds of *Hydnocarpus inebrians* or their expressed  
oil. [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 260; B, 172  
(a, 35).]

**NEFFIACH, n.** A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 46).]

**NÉFLE** (Fr.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>fl'. The fruit of the genus *Mespilus*, especially of *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**NÉFLIER** (Fr.), n. Na-fle-a. The genus *Mespilus* (q. v. [3d def.]), especially the *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 173 (a. 35).]

**NEFRENS** (Lat.), adj. Ne(ne²)'fre²nz(frans). From *ne*, not, and *frendere*, to gnash the teeth. Toothless; edentate.

**NEGUNDO** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>3</sup>n(u<sup>4</sup>n)'do. A genus of sapindaceous trees of the *Acerineæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**N. aceroides**, N.

**fraxinifolium.** Ger., *Eschahorn*. Box-elder, ash-maple; a sugar-yielding tree found in low grounds from Canada to North Carolina and Tennessee. *N. fraxinifolium* is by some made distinct from *N. aceroides*. [B, 18, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**NEI/ERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ni(ne^2-i^2)-e'(a^2'e^2)-ra^3$ . Gr., νείαιρα. 1. The abdomen. 2. The colon. [L, 94 (α, 43).]

**NEIGUNG** (Ger.), n. Nig'un<sup>2</sup>. See INCLINATION.—**Beckenn'**. See INCLINATION of the pelvis.—**Seitenn'**. See LATEROVERSION.—**Vorwärtsn'**. See ANTEVERSION.

**NEILION** (Lat.), n. n. Nil'( $ne_2^{121}$ )-12-0<sup>2</sup>n. Gr.; νείλιον. Ger. Heilpfaster. An ancient plaster, probably containing copper acetate. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEISSERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nisse(se3)ri2-a<sup>2</sup>. Of Saccardo, a genus of the Schizomycetes. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. albicans**. Syn.: *Micrococcus albicans* amplus [Flügge]. A species occurring at times in vaginal secretions in the form of diplococci resembling the cocci of *N. gonorrhoeae*, but larger. On gelatin it forms grayish-white lines. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**N. Babesii**. A species found in bullocks affected with a disease (*haemoglobinuria bacterica*) prevalent in Roumania. It occurs as twin hyaline cocci having the biscuit form, about 0.5  $\mu$  in length. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. citrea**. Syn.: *Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus*. A species discovered by Bumm in pus from gonorrhoea, and occurring also in atmospheric dust. It occurs as twin cocci (diplococci) having the biscuit form, 1.5  $\mu$  in length, resembling the gonococcus and forming hyaline, irregularly agglomerated masses. On gelatin it forms citron-yellow colonies with raised margins. The surface, at first moist and slimy, becomes afterward cracked and scaly. Its inoculation on animals is innocuous. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**N. conglomerata**. Syn.: *Micrococcus conglomeratus*. A species occurring on the valvular vegetations in ulcerative and verrucose endocarditis. The cocci have the roll (biscuit) form, and are usually accumulated into dense, roundish, or irregular masses. On agar-agar plates it forms shining colonies which are sometimes single, but usually conglomerated. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. deolipiens**. Syn.: *Micrococcus deolipiens*. A non-pathogenic species occurring in the form of twin cocci, of the usual roll or biscuit shape, from 0.8 to 1  $\mu$  in length, in atmospheric air. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, small brown colonies form. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. Edingtonii**. Syn.: *Diplococcus scarlatinae sanguinis* [Edington]. A micro-organism observed in cultures from the epidermic scales and the blood of scarlet-fever patients. It occurs as hyaline diplococci of the usual biscuit form, from 1 to 1.2  $\mu$  in diameter. It develops whitish-yellow colonies on gelatin. It is not pathogenic. [J. L. Smith, B. 316 (a, 35).] Cf. *MONAS scarlatinus* and *PHLOX scindens*.—**N. Franklandiorum**. Syn.: *Micrococcus Franklandiorum* (seu *caudicans* [Frankland]). A species observed in Great Britain in atmospheric air. The cocci were coupled in the biscuit form and were 1.05  $\mu$  long. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. gonorrhoea**. Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Gonorrhoea*. Syn.: *Micrococcus gonococcus* (seu *gonorrhoea*). Neisser's gonococcus; a species occurring in small, irregular heaps in or on the pus-cells in gonorrhoea, and especially abundant in the later suppurative stage of the disease. The coccus is usually in the form of a diplococcus, about 1.25  $\mu$  in length, and shows in stained specimens under a high power of the microscope a distinct partition in its middle, which gives it the usual roll or biscuit form of members of the genus. It is from 0.8 to 1.6  $\mu$  in its long and 0.6 to 0.8 in its transverse diameter. Moderately firm blood-serum (the cocci do not develop on the ordinary nutritive substrata, nutrient jelly, etc.), inoculated with the secretions containing cocci, presents on its surface a very thin grayish-yellow layer with moist smooth surface, consisting of closely packed cocci. Inoculations of the cocci on animals produce no effect. The inoculations of the cultivations produce typical gonorrhoea in healthy persons. The cocci become decolorized after treatment with Gram's iodine solution. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**N. lactea**. Syn.: *Micrococcus lacteus faviformis*. A non-infective micro-organism occurring in vaginal secretions, in the secretion from the cervix uteri, in sputum, etc., in the form of diplococci about 1.25  $\mu$  long, each divided by a fissure into two hemispheres and presenting the usual biscuit or roll form of the genus. In preparations from cultivations the cocci lie side by side, presenting a faviform appearance. They develop readily on various soils, forming milk-white confluent colonies. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**N. lyssae**. Syn.: *Micrococcus lyssae* (seu *rabidus*). A micro-organism very common in the brain, spinal cord, spleen, etc., in rabies. The cocci (diplococci) have the roll form, are hyaline, and are from 0.8 to 1.05  $\mu$  in length. It liquefies gelatin readily. On agar-agar it forms whitish-yellow layers, and on potatoes hemispherical colonies of a dirty-white color. It has never been observed outside of the bodies of rabietic patients. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. Micheli**. The *Trachomococcus* of Michel; a micro-organism occurring in conjunctivitis aegyptiaca in the form of hyaline cocci resembling those of *N. gonorrhoeae*, from 0.6 to 0.8  $\mu$  in their long and from 0.4 to 0.6  $\mu$  in their transverse diameter. In gelatin cultivations they become larger, forming yellowish colonies. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. petechialis**. Syn.: *Micrococcus petechialis*. A diplococcus of the biscuit form, from 0.5 to 0.6  $\mu$  in length, occurring in the blood and eruptions of typhus-fever patients. It liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms very prominent whitish-gray colonies, changing in time to grayish-yellow. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. rebellii**. A micro-organism the cocci of which resemble those of the gonococcus. It occurs in persons with follicular trachoma. It readily liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies of white flocci. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. rosacea**. Syn.: *Micrococcus rosaceus* [Frankland]. A species observed in atmospheric air in Great Britain. The diplococci, of the usual biscuit form of the genus, vary in size, the largest being 2.5  $\mu$  long. It is apparently non-pathogenic. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—**N. rosea**. Syn.: *Micrococcus roseus*. A saprophytic micro-organism occurring in atmospheric dust on nutrient substrata. The diplococci, which are 1 to 1.5  $\mu$  in length, resemble those of *N. gonorrhoeae*, but the partition between the hemispheres is broader than in the latter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it grows luxuriantly, forming round colonies of a beautiful rosy hue, and on agar-agar and potatoes it forms a smooth, rosetate layer. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**N. subflava**. Syn.: *Micrococcus subflavus*. The yellowish-white diplococcus of Bumm; a species resembling *N. gonorrhoeae*, but differing from the latter in retaining the aniline dye after treatment by Gram's method. It has been observed in the lochia, in the urine in some cases of catarrh of the bladder, in the blebs in pemphigus neonatorum, in the pus from an abscess of a mammary gland, and (Fränkel) in the vaginal secretions in a number of children with inflammation of the vagina without gonorrhoea. The inoculations do not produce gonorrhoea. According to Bumm, a large abscess containing diplococci is formed if the cocci



are injected into the subcutaneous tissue in man. The cocci, which are 0.5 to 1.5  $\mu$  in diameter, form on gelatin, which they liquefy, whitish-gray points and, finally, ochre-colored confluent masses. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. tardissimus*. Syn.: *Diplococcus albicans tardissimus*. A non-pathogenic micro-organism occurring in pus from the urethra. The cocci are morphologically identical with those of *N. gonorrhoeae* (Flügge). On gelatin, which it scarcely liquefies, it develops very slowly, forming white colonies, and on blood-serum, at the body temperature, it eventually forms grayish-white spots with jagged edges and a somewhat moist surface. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Weichselbaumii*. Syn.: *Diplococcus* (see *Micrococcus*) *intracellularis meningitidis*. The micro-organism discovered by Weichselbaum in the effusion of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and occurring as diplococci with the usual biscuit or roll shape of the genus, sometimes forming minute glomerules. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Winkleri*. Ger.: *Micrococcus* (oder *Mikrokokkus*) *bei Beri-Beri*. Hyaline diplococci having the roll form of the genus, observed in persons suffering with beri-beri. It liquefies gelatin slowly, and on agar-agar forms milk-white colonies. [B, 316 (a, 35).]

**NELAVAN**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>v<sup>2</sup>n. See *Sleeping drops*.

**NELAPINA, NELIPINA**, n's. A place in the county of Beregh, Hungary, where there is a gaseous, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**NELKE** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *Dianthus* (2d def.), in the pl., *N. n.*, cloves. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Federn'*. See *Dianthus moschatus*.—*Gewürz'n*. See *Clove* (1st def.).—*Gewürz'nbaum*. See the major list.—*Grasn'*. See the major list.—*Königsn'*. See *Caryophyllus ramosus*.—*Kreidn'*. Cloves. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Lichtn'*. The genus *Lychnis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N'nblätterschwamm*. See *Marsium oreades*.—*N'braun*. Dark-red. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—*N'holz*. 1. Clove-stalks. [B, 48 (a, 14).] 2. See *Cassia caryophyllata*.—*N'nköpfe*. Allspice. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—*N'nöl*. See *Oil of cloves*.—*N'säure*. Eugenol. [A, 324.]—*N'nwasser*. See *Aqua caryophyllorum*.—*Sandn'*. 1. See *Armeria vulgaris*. 2. See *Dianthus arenarius*.—*Würzn'*. Cloves. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NELKENPFEFFER** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-pf<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-f<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. Allspice, pimenta. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—*N'öl*. See *Oil of pimenta*.

**NELUMBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>m<sup>2</sup>)/bi<sup>2</sup>.u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>m<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *nelumbo*, *nelumbo*. Ger., *Nelumbo*, *Nelumb*. Water-beans, nelumbo; a genus of nymphaeaceous herbs constituting the *Nelumbae* (Fr., *nelumbées*, *nelumbées*) of Reichenbach, a division of the *Nymphaeaceae*; the *Nelumbiaceae* of Lindley, an order of the *Nymphales*; or the *Nelumbonae* (Fr., *nelumbonées*, *nelumbonées*), a tribe (De Candolle) or suborder (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Nymphaeaceae*. The *Nelumbia* of Endlicher are the *Nymphaeaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. codophyllum*. Of Rafinesque, an American species (probably *N. luteum*); used like *N. speciosum*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. luteum*. Yellow nelumbo (or water-bean), water chinquapin; a North American species growing in stagnant waters, especially in the southern and western United States. It has the same properties and uses as *N. speciosum*. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. nuciferum*, *N. speciosum*. Fr., *fève d'Égypte*, *lis rose du Nil*, *népaphar de la Chine*, *nelumbo*. Ger., *prachtige Nelumbo*. The *κίρκος αἰγυπτίος*, or *fabae aegyptiacae* of the ancients, the *ambuj* of the Hindoos; Egyptian lotus, Chinese water-lily, Egyptian (or sacred, or Pythagorean) bean; a widely dispersed species, having an edible and refrigerant root and seed. The flowers have edible carpels. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**NEMATILMIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(nam)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/mi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *nēma*, a thread, and *ἐλμια*, a mag-worm. A division of the *Scolecida*, comprising round worms, thread-worms, etc. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**NEMATÉS** (Fr.), n. pl. From *nēma*, a thread. Of Bertillon, the *Hypomyces*. [B, 46.]

**NEMATHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(nam)-a<sup>2</sup>th-(a<sup>2</sup>th-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>/ez<sup>2</sup>as). See *NEMATILMIA*.

**NEMATOLAST**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *nēma*, a thread, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See *Seminal cell*.

**NEMATOCYST**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-o-si<sup>2</sup>st. From *nēma*, a thread, and *κύστις*, a bladder. The netting, stinging organ or thread (lasso) cell of the jelly-fish, polyp, etc. [L, 306 (a, 27).]

**NEMATODA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(nam)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-od<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See *NEMATODEA*.

**NEMATODES** (Lat.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(nam)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-od<sup>2</sup>/ez<sup>2</sup>as). See *NEMATOD*; as a n. m. pl., see *NEMATODEA*.

**NEMATOID**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-oid. Gr., *νηματώδης* (from *nēma*, a thread, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nematodes*. Filamentous, thread-like.

**NEMATODEA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(nam)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>d-(ed<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *nēma*, a thread, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *nématodes*. Ger., *Nematwürmer*. An order of *Entozoa* having a cylindrical elastic body, an alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus, and distinct sexes. The external skin is more or less abundantly furnished with muscular fibres, and is usually transversely striated. [L, 28.]

**NEMATODEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(nam)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>d-(ed<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>m<sup>2</sup>). See *PENTASTOMA*.

**NEMATOPODOUS**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *nēma*, a thread, and *πούς*, a foot. Having thread-like legs. The *Nematopoda* are the *Cirripedia*. [a, 48.]

**NEMEUS**, adj. Nem<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *nēma*, a thread. Filamentous, possessing threads. The *Nemeca* or *Nemeca* (Fr., *némées*) of Fries are the *Cryptogamia*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

**NEMIOGLOSSATUS** (Lat.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>(g<sup>2</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>4</sup>s)-u<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *némioGLOSSATE*. Having a filiform tongue. The *NemioGLOSSATA* are a tribe of insects so characterized. [a, 48.]

**NEMOMENA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νέμεσθαι*, to feed. Corroding ulcers. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEMOROSE**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-os. Lat., *nemorosus* (from *nemus*, a wood). Fr., *sylvatique*. Ger., *hainbewohnend*. Growing in groves or woods. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**NENNDORF** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/do<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>f. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**NENUPHAR** (Lat.), **NENUPHAR** (Lat.), n's n. Ne<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -u<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>ris, -u<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>ris. Fr., *nénuphar*. Any one of several species of *Nymphaea*, especially *Nymphaea alba*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**NENUPHAR** (Fr.), n. Na-nu<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>r. See *NENUPHAR*.—*Conserve de n.* See *Conserve Nymphaeae*.—*Eau (ou Hydrolat) de n.* See *Aqua Nymphaeae*.—*Infusion de n.* See *Infusum Nymphaeae*.—*N. blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ninfæa* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Nymphaea alba*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*N. jaune* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ninfæa amarilla*, *nénuphar (rizoma)* [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Nuphar lutea* [Fr. Cod.] (see *luteum* [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Sirap de n.* See *Syrupus Nymphaeae*.

**NEOARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ros<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thros<sup>2</sup>/eos<sup>2</sup> (-is). See *NEARTHROSIS*.

**NEOBLAST**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. See *PARABLAST*.

**NEOBLASTIC**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *νέος*, young, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Constituting or pertaining to a new growth.

**NEOCHOMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-mos<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -mos<sup>2</sup>/eos<sup>2</sup> (-is). Gr., *νεοχόμος* (from *νεοχός*, new). Fr., *néochomose*. Ger., *Erneuerung*, *Rückfall*. A renewal or fresh attack (of a disease). [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**NEODYMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(du<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>m<sup>2</sup>). From *νέος*, new, and *διδυμός*, twin. One of the elementary substances into which, according to C. A. Welsbach, didymium may be decomposed. It forms salts of a rose-red or amethyst-red color. ["Chem. Ztg.," in "Nature," June 10, 1885 (B).]

**NEOFIBRINE** (Fr.), n. Na-o-fe-bren. Of Magendie, the fibrin found in the blood of animals that have been severely and repeatedly bled. It gives a very imperfect clot. [J, 28.]

**NEOGALA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -lac<sup>2</sup>/tos<sup>2</sup> (-is). From *νέος*, new, and *γάλα*, milk. The first milk flowing after the colostrum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEOHYMEN**, n. m. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)/me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(man). Gen., -hym<sup>2</sup>/enos<sup>2</sup> (-is). From *νέος*, new, and *ὕμην*, a membrane. Fr., *néohymène*. Of Laboulbène, a neoplastic membrane. [a, 34.]

**NEOLEPRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *νέος*, new, and *λεπρά*, leprosy. Of Fuchs, a term for several diseases regarded as forms of leprosy peculiar to summer. It included rose of the Asturias (*N. asturiensis*), pellagra (*N. lombardica*), and acrodynia (*N. parisiensis*). [G.]

**NEO-MEMBRANE**, n. Ne-o-me<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/bran. From *νέος*, new, and *membrana*, a membrane. Fr., *néomembrane*. See *Falsc membrane*.

**NEOMORPHISM**, n. Ne-o-mo<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/f<sup>2</sup>iz<sup>2</sup>m. From *νέος*, new, and *μορφή*, form. A new development of form or structure. [a, 48.]

**NEOPARAFFIN**, n. Ne-o-pa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>iz<sup>2</sup>n. See *PARAFFIN*.

**NEOPHRENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fren(fre<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νέος*, new, and *φρήν*, the mind. Of Kahlbaum, primary psychical debility appearing in early youth. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**NEOPLASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pla(pla<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νέος*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *néoplasie*. Ger., *Neoplasie*. See *HETEROPLASIA*.

**NEOPLASM** [Burdach], n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o-pla<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *neoplasma* (from *νέος*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *néoplasme*. Ger., *Neubildung*. A new formation in an organism, the elements of which differ from those of the part in which it is developed.—*Histoid n.* Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests merely the tissues and elements of which it is composed. [D, 4.]—*Inflammatory fungoid n.* See *MYCOSIS fungoides*.—*Organoid n.* Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests some organ of the body (patterned, e. g. after certain glands). [D, 4.]

**NEOPLASTY**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o-pla<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *neoplastic* (from *νέος*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Any operation for the formation of a part anew. [E.]

**NEOSCYTECHOS** (Lat.), **NEOSCYTECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-syt(syt<sup>2</sup>)-ekt(ekt<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>, -u<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>)-s. From *νέος*, new, *σκύτος*, a skin, and *ἦχος*, an echo. See *Burr de cuir neuf*.

**NEOSOTE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o-sot. Of Allen, a phenoloid obtained from blast-furnace tar. When freshly made it is almost colorless, has marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties, and is only slightly caustic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]

**NEOSSINE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>-en. From *νεοσσός*, a young bird. Fr., *neossine*. A jelly-like substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, a salivary secretion of certain swifts or swallows used in the construction of their edible nests. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).] Cf. *Hirundo esculenta*.

**NEOTOCERYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>(-at<sup>2</sup>is). From *νεοτόκος*, new-born, and *ερυσίπελας*, erysipelas. Fr., *néotocérysiptèle*. Erysipelas in new-born infants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEOTOCERYTHRISIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>)-thr<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(thr<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s, -thros<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. (Gen., -u<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/eos<sup>2</sup> (-is), -u<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/eos<sup>2</sup> (-is). From *νεοτόκος*, new-born, and *ἐρυθράν*, to blush. Erythrosis in new-born infants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEOTOCICTERUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>r-)/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *νεοτόκος*, new-born, and *ίκτηρος*, jaundice. See *ICTERUS neonatorum*.



**NEOTOCOALACTOZEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne)<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t-k-o<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>l(ga<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>kt(a<sup>2</sup>kt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ze(za)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From νεότοκος, newborn, γάλα, milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *néotocogalactozémie*. The secretion of colostrum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEOTOCOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne)<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t-k-o<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l(thal<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From νεότοκος, newborn, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *néotocophthalmie*. Ophthalmia in infants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEOTTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne)<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/shi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From νεοττία, a nest. Fr., *néottie*. Ger., *Neottie*. A genus of leafless orchids. The *Neottiae* of Lindley (*Neottia* of A. Richard, *Neottiaceae* of Reichenbach, *Neottiae* of Bentham and Hooker) are a division (tribe) of orchids, including *N. Vanilla*, *Spiranthes*, etc. [B, 19, 38, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. nidus avis*. Ger., *gemeine Nestwurz*, *Vogelwurz*, *nachte Steudelwurz*, *Wurmwurz*. The bird's-nest orchid, crow's-nest, goose-nest; a species formerly considered vulnerary. The root, on account of its vermiform threads, was used as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**NEP**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>p. See *NEPETA cataria*.—**Wild n.** See *BRYONIA dioica*.

**NEPALINE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>l-en. Ger., *Nepalin*. Of Flückiger, pseudacanthine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NEPENTHE**, **NEPENTHES** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ne<sup>2</sup>p(nap)-e<sup>2</sup>nth(ea), -ez(eas). Gr., *νηπενθές* (from *νή* neg., and *πένθος*, grief). Fr., *népenthés*. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant which was mixed with wine and used as an exhilarant. Royle identifies it with *Cannabis sativa*; others suppose it to be the poppy. 2. Indian pitcher-plant; a genus of the *Nepenthaceae* (Fr., *népenthacées*), an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons of Lindley's euphorbal alliance. The *Nepenthes* (Fr., *népenthés*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Aroideae* containing *Peltosanthus*, *N.*, and *Sarracenia*. The *Nepenthidea* of Dumortier and the *Nepenthinae* of Link are the *Nepenthaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 114, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. destillatoria*. Fr., *népenthés des Moluques*. Ger., *Destillierschlauch*. Chinese pitcher-plant, monkey-cup; growing in China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, etc. The roots are astringent and the leaves refrigerant. [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. gracilis*. A species the irritated glands of which have properties like those of *N. phyllamphora*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 46).]—*N. phyllamphora*. Ventriscose pitcher-plant; a species the glands in the petioles of which, when irritated by the entrance of an insect, secrete, like those of other species of the genus, an acid fluid containing a true vegetable pepsin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 46).]

**NEPETA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>p/e<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *catiaire*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. 1. Catnep, ground ivy; a genus of labiate plants. The *Nepetariae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Leioschizocarpaceae*, including the *Menthae*, *Origanaceae*, and *Nepetaceae*. The *Nepetaceae* are: Of Sprengel, an order of the *Labiatae*; of Bentham and others, a tribe of the *Labiatae*; of Endlicher, a subtribe (in error for *Lavanduleae*) of the *Ocimoideae*. The *Nepetidae* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Ocimeae*. 2. The species *N. cataria*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. cataria*. Fr., *herbe au chat*, *menthe de*



NEPETA CATARIA. [A, 327.]

*chat*, *catiaire*. Ger., *gemeine Katzenminze*. Common catnep (or catnip, or catmint), nep, neps; an erect hoary-tomentous herb growing about old buildings, fences, etc., in Europe and in the United States, where it is perhaps naturalized. The herb, *herba nepetæ*, which has a strong odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitter, and slightly camphoraceous taste, was formerly used as an excitant, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It is now rarely used except empirically in amenorrhoea, chlorosis, hysteria, and the flatulent colic of infants. It contains a volatile essential oil. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. citriodora*. A species having a balmy, lemon-like odor; used externally in stimulating baths and internally as an emmenagogue. [B, 180 (a, 35); L, 105 (a, 46).]—*N. glechoma*. Fr., *couronne de terre*, *herbe terrestre*. Ger., *Gundermann*, *Grundgundelrebe*, *gemeine Gundelrebe*, *Hundkragenkraut*. Ground ivy, ale-

hoof, blue runner, devil's candlesticks, grill-go-by-ground; a small, creeping species growing about walls and along fences, hedges, etc. Its herb, *herba hederæ terrestris*, has a peculiar unpleasant odor and a bitterish, slightly aromatic taste. It is a mild stimulant and tonic, and was formerly used in chronic pulmonary and vesical affections and as a vulnerary. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. lavandulacea*. Ger., *lavendelartige Katzenminze*. A species growing in mountains in Siberia, where its leaves are used in leucorrhoea and externally in baths. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. nepetella*. Small (or lesser) catmint; a species growing in the Swiss Alps and in southern Europe. The herb is used in poultices for contusions. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. scordotis*. A species growing in Candia and northern Africa. The root smells like onions, and the entire plant has a bitterish, aromatic, and mildly astringent taste. In Candia the herb is employed in chronic cough and as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NEPHALISM**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Gr., *νηφαλισμός* (from *νήφειν*, to be sober). Abstemiousness. [a, 34.]

**NEPHELA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f/e<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *νεφέλη* (from *νέφος*, a cloud). 1. See *LEUCOMA*. 2. A cloudy appearance of the urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHELIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-el(e<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *νεφέλιον* (from *νεφέλη*, a cloud). Fr., *néphélie* (1st def.), *n.* (2d def.). Ger., *Wölken* (1st def.), *Zwillingsspfäume* (2d def.). 1. See *MACULA corneæ* and *LEUCOMA* (4th def.). 2. A genus of the *Sapindaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 46).]—*N. lappaceum*. Fr., *n.* *à bardane*, *rambutan*. Ger., *klettenartige Zwillingsspfäume*, *Rambutan*, *Ramposan*. Rambutan- (or ramposan-) tree; a species cultivated in southern China and tropical Asia for its fruits, which are eaten and used as a refrigerant in fevers. The seeds have a bitter, repugnant taste. [B, 19, 172, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. litchi*. Ger., *Litchibaum*. The litchi-tree; indigenous to China. The fruit, about 1½ in. in diameter with a dark-brown, brittle shell covered with rough wart-like protuberances, is filled with a jelly-like pulp which has a delicious subacid flavor, and is eaten fresh and dried, and used in fevers. [A, 496; B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*N. longanum*. Ger., *Longanbaum*. Longan-tree, dragon's-eye; a species growing in southern China and southern Asia. The fruit, smaller than litchi, quite globular, and nearly smooth, is used like litchi, but is of a less agreeable flavor. [A, 496; B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*N. pinnatum*. A lofty tree growing in islands of the southern Pacific. Its fruits, which are about as large as a walnut and contain a glutinous honey-like pulp, are eaten by the Fijians. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

**NEPHELOID**, adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>f/e<sup>2</sup>l-oid. Gr., *νεφελώδης* (from *νεφέλη*, a cloud, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nepheloides*, *nephelodes*. Fr., *népheloïde*. Turbid (said of urine).

**NEPHREMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-re<sup>2</sup>m(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>r-ra<sup>2</sup>(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Nierenblutung*. Haemorrhage from the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>l(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>(g)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *néphralgie*. Ger., *Nieren-schmerz*, *Nierenweh*, *Nephralgie*. See *Renal colic*.—*N. arenosa*. Of Bonet, n. caused by gravel. [a, 34.]—*N. arthritica*. Ger., *gichtischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago due to gout. [a, 34.]—*N. calculosa*. N. caused by a renal calculus. [a, 34.]—*N. febricosa*. See *FEBRIS quotidiana nephralgica*.—*N. hamaturia*. N. associated with hamaturia.—*N. hæmorrhoidalis*. Of Sauvages, n. caused by suppression of the menses. [a, 34.]—*N. hysterica*. Of Sauvages, lumbago of hysterical origin. [a, 34.]—*N. mesenterica*. Of Sauvages, n. caused by mesenteric abscess. [a, 34.]—*N. plethorica*. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.—*N. purulenta*. Of Sauvages, lumbar pain associated with pyuria. [a, 34.]—*N. rheumatica*. Ger., *rheumatischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago, [a, 34.]—*N. spuria*. Ger., *falscher Nierenschmerz*. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.

**NEPHRANURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>n(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, a priv., and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *néphranurie*. Suppression of urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRAPOSTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>p(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>st/a<sup>2</sup>s-(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*tas/eos* (-ost/asis). From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from. Renal suppuration. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRAPRAGMONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>p(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>p)-ra<sup>2</sup>g-(ra<sup>2</sup>g)-mon/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀπραγμω*, free from business. Fr., *néphrapragmonie*. Inaction of the kidneys. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRARCTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>rk/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *arcere*, to shut up. Fr., *néphrarcctie*. See *NEPHROSTEGNOSIS*.

**NEPHRATONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>t(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t)-on(o<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀτονία*, slackness. Fr., *néphratonie*. Ger., *Nierenlähmung*, *Nierenerschläpfung*, *Nierenschwäche*. Renal atony. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPRAUXE** (Lat.), **NEPRAUXESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-ra<sup>2</sup>x(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>x)-e(a), -ra<sup>2</sup>x(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>x)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*raux/es*, -*es/eos* (-is). From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *αὔξη* or *αὔξινσις*, growth. Morbid enlargement of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRECTASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-re<sup>2</sup>k-ta(t<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *néphrectasie*. Ger., *Nierenausdehnung*. Renal dilatation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRECTOMY**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-re<sup>2</sup>kt-o-mi<sup>2</sup>. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *néphrectomie*. Ger., *Nieren-schnitt*, *Nephrektomie*. Excision of the kidney. [E.]

**NEPHRELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>f-re<sup>2</sup>l-kos/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*cos/eos* (-is). From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *néphrelicose*, *néphrelosie*. Ger., *Nierenverschwärung*. Ulceration of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**NEPHREMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-re<sup>2m</sup>-fra<sup>2x</sup>(fra<sup>2x</sup>)<sup>12s</sup>. Gen., -phr<sup>2x</sup>e<sup>2s</sup> (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *néphremphraxie*. Obstruction of the renal vessels. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**NÉPHRÉSIE** (Fr.), n. Na-fra-ze. From νεφρός, the kidney. Any disease of the kidney. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

**NEPHRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2a</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *néphrie*. See NEPHRITIS.

**NEPHRIC**, adj. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2k</sup>. Of or pertaining to the kidney. [B.]

**NEPHRIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2d</sup>[i<sup>2u</sup>]<sup>2m</sup>(u<sup>4m</sup>). Ger., *Nephridie*. 1. See Segmental organ (1st def.). 2. In the pl., *nephridia*, the organs of Bojanus. [a, 39.] 3. See Suprarenal capsule.

**NEPHRINA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2e</sup>(re)<sup>2a</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *néphrine*. See CYSTINE.

**NEPHRISM**, n. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2m</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney. The condition produced by any disease of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHRITE**, n. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-rit. From νεφρός, the kidney. Lat., *lapis nephriticus*. Ger., *Nephrit*, *Nierenstein*, *Nierenstein*, *Zade*. Jade; a very tough compact variety of amphibole (hornblende), found in China, Egypt, New Zealand, and western America; formerly worn as an amulet against epilepsy and used internally in lithiasis. [a, 35.]

**NÉPHRITE** (Fr.), n. Na-fret. See NEPHRITIS.—**N. albumineuse primitive**. Of Rayer, albuminuria that is consequent upon a moderate inflammation of the renal parenchyma, occurring in conditions of systemic impoverishment, such as chlorosis, etc. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**N. albumineuse secondaire**. Nephritis secondary to cold or fever. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**N. thébaïque**. Nephritis caused by acute or chronic opium poisoning. [a, 34.]

**NEPHRITIC**, adj. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2t</sup>[i<sup>2k</sup>]. Gr., νεφριτικός (from νεφρός, the kidney). Lat., *nephriticus*. Fr., *néphrétique*. Ger., *nephritisch*. 1. Pertaining to or affecting the kidneys. 2. Due or pertaining to nephritis. 3. Efficacious in any kidney disorder. [D.]

**NEPHRITIDOCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2t</sup>(ret)-i<sup>2d</sup>-o<sup>2s</sup>(o<sup>2s</sup>)-kol[i<sup>2k</sup>]-a<sup>2</sup>. From νεφρίτις, nephritis, and κολικός (see COLIC). Fr., *néphritidocolique*. Renal colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ri<sup>2e</sup>(re)<sup>2t</sup>s. Gen., -rit<sup>2s</sup>-idos (-idis). Gr., νεφρίτις (from νεφρός, the kidney). Fr., *néphrite*. Ger., *Nierenentzündung*. Inflammation of the kidney. [D.]—**Acute desquamative n.** Lat., n., *desquamans acuta*. Fr., *néphrite aiguë desquamative*. Ger., *acute parenchymatöse N.* Of Johnson, acute n. characterized by desquamation of the epithelial lining of the tubuli uriniferi. [D.]—**Acute n.** Fr., *néphrite aiguë*. An inflammation affecting the epithelial, vascular, and intertubular tissues of the kidney; it is caused by exposure, the poisons of the specific fevers, tuberculosis, and some chemical toxic agents; it may complicate pregnancy. The kidneys are congested, swollen, and dark, pale, or mottled; the capsule strips off readily; the pyramids have an intense beefy-red tint and the glomeruli are sometimes pale, sometimes congested. The capillaries of the glomeruli become filled with cells and thrombi, or there is involvement of the epithelium of the tuft and of Bowman's capsule, the cavity of which contains leucocytes and red blood-corpuscles. The disease is initiated by chilliness or rigors; fever is often present; the urine is scanty, and contains blood, albumin, and tube-casts. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Acute productive n.** Of Delafield, n. characterized by proliferation of the connective-tissue stroma and of the cells of the Malpighian tufts. [a, 34.]—**Albuminous n.** Fr., *néphrite albumineuse*. Of Rayer, a term for several varieties of chronic n. His third, fourth, and fifth forms of albuminous n. correspond to the large white kidney. [D, 25.]—**Amyloid n.** Amyloid degeneration of the kidney. [a, 34.]—**Arterial n.** Fr., *néphrite artérielle*. N. caused by atheroma of the arteries. [Lancereux, "Union méd.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 589 (a, 34).]—**Ascending n.** N. secondary to disease of the lower urinary organs or to catarrhism or other operations upon the urethra or bladder. [Gouley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1891, p. 676 (a, 34).]—**Blennorrhagic n.** Suppurative ascending n. caused by the micro-organism of gonorrhea. [a, 34.]—**Calculus n.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**Catarrhal n.** A form of n. usually suppurative, affecting principally the straight tubules and the papillae. [D, 1.]—**Chronic desquamative n.** A form of n. associated with granular kidney.—**Chronic interstitial n.** Inflammation of the intertubular connective tissue of the kidney, producing the pale granular or contracted kidney. Arteriosclerosis is generally associated with it. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Chronic non-desquamative n.** Of Johnson, a form of n. corresponding to the large white kidney. [D.]—**Chronic parenchymatous n.** Chronic inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney following acute n. The pathological changes produce the large or small white kidney. The urinary symptoms are the same as those in acute n., and there are dropsy, uræmic symptoms, and vascular changes. [a, 34.]—**Chronic tubal (or tubular) n.** A form of n., often a sequel of acute tubal n., characterized by dropsy and uræmia, and by scanty urine containing albumin and hyaline and epithelial casts. The kidneys become enlarged, the cortex thickened, and the capsule non-adherent. [D, 30.]—**Circumscribed interstitial n.** N. in which the pyramids alone are affected. It is sometimes due to syphilis. [D, 1.]—**Clostridial n.** Of F. N. Hopkins, n. caused by a species of *Clostridium*. ["Pacific Med. Jour.," April, 1890, p. 133 (a, 34).]—**Consecutive n.** Pyelitis. [a, 34.]—**Croupous n.** See Parenchymatous n.—**Descending n.** N. secondary to disease of some organ foreign to the urinary apparatus, or to the ingestion of medicinal agents or of poisons. [Gouley (a, 34).]—**Desquamative n.** Of G. Johnson, parenchymatous n. in which there was supposed to be desquamation of the epithelial cells. Cornil and Ranvier state that there is cell proliferation instead. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse hemorrhagic n.** [Traube]. Lat., n. *hemorrhagica diffusa*. Acute parenchymatous

n. in which there are numerous blood-corpuscles in the urine. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse n.** Acute or chronic n. in which the kidneys are enlarged, the capsules are not adherent, and there may be an intense congestion of the entire organ or of the pyramids only. The epithelial cells of the tubes are swollen, granular, and detached, and the tubes contain casts. There is an increase in the cells lining the capsules of the Malpighian bodies, and the stroma of the kidney is infiltrated with leucocytes and blood-corpuscles. The urine is scanty, containing albumin, blood, epithelial cells, and hyaline, granular, epithelial, or blood casts. [Delafield (a, 34).]—**Diphtheritic n.** Glomerular or parenchymatous n. due to the micro-organism of diphtheria or its ptomaine. [a, 34.]—**Embollic n.** See Metastatic suppurative n.—**Epithelial n.** See Parenchymatous n.—**Glomerulo-n.** See the major list.—**Gouty n.** Interstitial or parenchymatous n. in which there are striated concretions of sodium urate at the lower part of the pyramids. The deposit is in the cells and fibres of the intertubular connective tissue as well as in the cells and interior of the tubes. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 34).]—**Hæmatogenous n.** Any n. in which the existing cause reaches the kidney by way of the circulation. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic n.** Of Traube, acute parenchymatous n. [L, 20 (a, 24).]—**Indurative n.** Of Ziegler, chronic interstitial n. [a, 34.]—**Infectious n.** See Metastatic suppurative n.—**Interstitial n.** See Chronic interstitial n.—**Intertubular n.** The form of n. associated with the small granular contracted kidney. [D, 42.]—**Lymphomatous n.** Of Wagner, infiltration of numerous small areas of the kidney with round cells having the appearance of lymphomata. It has been observed as a late change in typhoid fever. [a, 34.]—**Metastatic n.** A form of n. due to hæmorrhagic renal infarctions. [D, 70.]—**Metastatic suppurative n.** Suppurative n. involving the interstitial connective tissue after the lodgment of an embolus in an afferent renal arteriole. [D, 70.]—**N. acetonicæ.** Of Albertoni and Pisenti, albuminuria and degeneration of the epithelium of Henle's tubes produced experimentally by the administration of acetone. ["Ctbl. f. d. Med.," Aug. 8, 1885 (a, 34).]—**N. acido-urica, N. arthritica.** See Gouty n.—**N. bacillosa interstitialis primaria.** Acute n. caused by micro-organisms. ["Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 190 (a, 34).]—**N. calculosa.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**N. caseosa.** See Tubercular n.—**N. chirurgica.** N. caused by a surgical operation. [a, 34.]—**N. diphtherica primitiva.** Of Levi, acute n. possibly due to the diphtheria micro-organism in children who had been exposed to diphtheria, but who presented no other symptoms of that disease. ["Sperimentale," Nov., 1885, p. 485 (a, 34).]—**N. epithelioides.** N. in which there are many renal epithelial cells in the urine. [a, 34.]—**N. gravidarum.** See Puerperal n.—**N. papillaris mycotica.** Of Orth, n. affecting the renal papillae. [a, 34.]—**N. parotidica.** N. caused by the specific poison of mumps. [a, 34.]—**N. purulenta.** See Suppurative n.—**N. rheumatica.** N. due to rheumatism.—**N. saturnina.** A form of interstitial n. caused by chronic lead-poisoning. [a, 326 (a, 21).]—**N. uratica.** See Gouty kidney.—**Parasitic n.** N. caused by micro-organisms. [a, 34.]—**Parenchymatous n.** Acute n. in which the inflammation involves the parenchyma of the kidney primarily. It is usually of sudden onset and is attended by general dropsy. The kidneys may be of natural size or swollen; the urine is dense, high-colored and scanty, and contains albumin, tube-casts, and blood. [a, 336 (a, 34).]—**Paludal n.** Of Kiener and Kelsch, acute or chronic parenchymatous n. occurring in the course of malarial fever. [a, 34.]—**Puerperal n.** Acute parenchymatous n. developed during pregnancy. [a, 34.]—**Purulent n.** See Suppurative n.—**Scarlatinal n.** Acute diffuse or parenchymatous n. occurring during scarlet fever or after it as a sequela. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Septic n.** See Metastatic suppurative n.—**Suppurative n.** Lat., n. *suppurans*. Fr., *néphrite suppurée*. A form of n., catarrhal, parenchymatous, or interstitial, accompanied with the production of pus, which collects in the interstitial connective tissue between the vessels of the medullary substance or the veins of the cortical substance. [D, 1, 70.] See also Metastatic suppurative n.—**Systematic n.** Of Cornil, a n. in which the changes are systematically and regularly distributed from the renal tissue first affected. [a, 34.]—**Tubal n.** See Parenchymatous n.—**Tubercular n.** Renal tuberculosis.—**Typhoid n.** Lat., *nephrotiphoides*. Fr., *néphrite (ou albuminurie) typhoïde, néphrotiphoides*. Typhoid fever with marked renal lesions. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Nov. 3, 1885, p. 733.]

**NEPHRO-ABDOMINAL**, adj. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2a</sup>-ab<sup>2d</sup>-do<sup>2m</sup>[i<sup>2s</sup>]-n<sup>1</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney, and *abdomen*, the abdomen. Starting from the kidney and opening on the abdominal wall (said of a fistula). [E.]

**NEPHROBLASTS**, n. pl. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2a</sup>-bla<sup>2s</sup>ts. From νεφρός, the kidney, and βλαστός, a sprout. Cells which give rise to the nephridia of earth-worms, etc. ["Jour. of Morph.," iii, p. 423 (J).]

**NEPHROCATHARTICON** (Fr.), n. Na-ro<sup>2a</sup>-ka<sup>2t</sup>-a<sup>2r</sup>-te<sup>2s</sup>-ko<sup>2n</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney, and καθάρσις, fit for cleansing. An old name for a nephritic remedy. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**NEPHROCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2o</sup>(ro<sup>2s</sup>)-se(ha)<sup>2l</sup>(le)<sup>2a</sup>. In Eng., ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2o</sup>-sel. Gen., -cel<sup>2s</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *néphrocele*. Ger., *Nierenbruch*. Hernia of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROCHALAZOSIS** (Lat.), **NEPHROCCOSIS** (Lat.), n<sup>1</sup>s f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2o</sup>(ro<sup>2s</sup>)-ka<sup>2l</sup>(ch<sup>2a</sup>)<sup>2a</sup>2a<sup>2z</sup>-o<sup>2s</sup>[i<sup>2s</sup>]-ko<sup>2k</sup>-kos[i<sup>2s</sup>]. Gen., -os<sup>2s</sup>e<sup>2s</sup> (-is), -os<sup>2s</sup>e<sup>2s</sup> (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and χολάζωσις, turbidulousness, or κόκος, a grain (see also -osis). Fr., *néphrochälazose, néphroccose*. Ger., *körnige Nierenkrankheit*. See Granular kidney.

**NEPHROCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2o</sup>(ro<sup>2s</sup>)-kol[i<sup>2k</sup>]-a<sup>2</sup>. From νεφρός, the kidney, and κολικός (see COLIC). See COLIC.

**NEPHROCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2f</sup>-ro<sup>2o</sup>(ro<sup>2s</sup>)-si<sup>2s</sup>tis(ku<sup>2s</sup>st)<sup>2l</sup>(e)<sup>2s</sup>[i<sup>2s</sup>]. Gen., -it<sup>2s</sup>-idos (-idis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, a sack. Of Bourneville, inflammation of the bladder, ureters, and kidneys. [a, 34.]



**NEPHROCYSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-si2st(ku<sup>st</sup>)-os/-i2s. Gen., -*-tos/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, the bladder (see also -osis\*). The formation of a cystic condition of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHRODES** (Lat.), adj. Ne2f-rod/ez(as). Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, the kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Kidney-shaped.

**NEPHRODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)/i2-u3m(u4m). A genus of ferns. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. felix mas**. See **ASPIDIUM felix mas**.

**NEPHRODYSNEURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-di2s(du4s)-nu2'ri2-a3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and *dysneuria* (q. v.). Fr., *néphrodysnerie*. A morbid condition of the renal nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHROEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne2f-re2d(ro2-e2d)-e(a)/ma2. Gen., -*-em/atos* (-atis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and οἰδημα, edema. Edema of the kidneys. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHROGENOUS**, adj. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)/e2n-u2s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *néphrogène*. Due to a morbid state or action of the kidney. See **N. ALBUMINURIA**.

**NEPHROID**, adj. Ne2f/roid. Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, a kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nephroideus*. Kidney-shaped.

**NEPHROLITH**, n. Ne2f-ro-li2th. Lat., *nephrolithos*, *nephrolithus* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *néphrolithe*. See **Renal CALCULUS**.

**NEPHROLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-li2th-i2-a(a3)/-si2s. Gen., -*-as/eos* (-as-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *nephrolithiase*. Ger., *N., Nierensteinkrankheit*. Renal lithiasis.

**NEPHROLITHOCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-li2th-o(ro<sup>3</sup>)-kol/'k-a3. From νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and κωλικός (see **COLIC**). Renal colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEPHROLITHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne2f-ro-li2th-u2s(u4s). Fr., *néphrolithe*. Ger., *Nierenstein*. See **Renal CALCULUS**.

**NEPHROLITHOTOMY**, n. Ne2f-ro-li2th-o2't-o-mi2. Lat., *nephrolithotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *néphrolithotomie*. Ger., *Nephrolithotomie*, *Nierensteinschnitt*. Sp., *nephrolitotomia*. Nephrotomy for the removal of a renal calculus.

**NEPHROLOGY**, n. Ne2f-ro/li-o-i2. Lat., *nephrologia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *néphrologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the kidney. [L, 43 (a, 43).]

**NEPHROMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-ma2'l(ma3)-a(a3)/si2(ki2)-a2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROMÉGALIE** (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ma-ga-3-le. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέγας, large. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROMER**, n. Ne2f-ro-mu4r. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέρος, a part. The part of the mesoblast that gives rise to the kidney. [J.]

**NEPHROMETRÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-me2t(mat)/re(-ra2-e2). Gr., νεφρομέτρα. A classical term for the muscles of the loins. [L, 94.]

**NEPHROMIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-mi(me)-os/-i2s. Gen., -*-os/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and μίωσις, to make smaller (see also -osis\*). Atrophy of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHRONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne2f-ro2n2k(u3s(u4s)). From νεφρός, the kidney, and όγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Nierengeschwulst*. Enlargement or a tumor of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROPATHY**, n. Ne2f-ro2p/a2th-i2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the kidneys. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROPEXIE** (Fr.), n. Na-fro-pe3-x-e. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πηγνύω, to fix. Ger., *Nephropexie*. Fixation of the kidney by suture. [a, 18.]

**NEPHROPHLEGMASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-fle2g-ma(ma3)/zhi2(si2)-a2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. Fr., *néphrophlegmasie*. See **NEPHRITIS**.

**NEPHROPTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro2t(ro2f)/i2s(thi2s)-i2s. Gen., -*-pht/iseos* (-oph'thisis). Renal tuberculosis.

**NEPHROPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro2pt-os/-i2s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *néphroptose*. Prolapse of the kidney.

**NEPHROPYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-pi(pu4)-e2l(-ie)/-ti2s. Gen., -*-i/idos* (-idis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύεος, trough (see also -itis\*). See **PYELITIS**.

**NEPHROPYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-pi(pu4)-os/-i2s. Gen., -*-os/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύον, pus (see also -osis\*). Fr., *néphropie*, *néphropyosie*. Ger., *Niereneiterung*. Suppuration of the kidney. [E.]

**NEPHRORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro2r-raj(ra3g)/i2-a2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ρήγνυω, to burst forth. Fr., *néphrorrhagie*. Ger., *Nephrorrhagie*. See **NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA**.

**NEPHRORRHAPHY**, n. Ne2f-ro2r-ra2f-i2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ράφω, a seam. Fr., *néphrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Nephrorrhaphie*. The operation of fixing a floating kidney by stitching its capsule to the posterior wall of the abdomen. [E.]

**NEPHROS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne2f-ro2s. Gr., νεφρός. See **KIDNEY**.

**NEPHROSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-skle2(skla)-ros/-i2s. Gen., -*-os/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and σκληρός, hard (see also -osis\*). Sclerosis of the kidney. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROSTEGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-ste2g-nos/-i2s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and στεγνύω, to cover closely (see also

-osis\*). The condition of the kidney in which there is contraction and cirrhosis. [a, 34.]

**NEPHROTOMY**, n. Ne2f-ro2t/om-i2. Lat., *nephrotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and τέμνειν, to cut), *sectio renalis* (seu renis). Fr., *néphrotomie*, *taille du rein*. Ger., *Nierenschnitt*, *Nephrotomie*. The operation of cutting into the kidney. [E.]

**NEPHROTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne2f-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-tif(tu4f)/u2s(u4s). From νεφρός, the kidney, and τυφός, stupor. Fr., *néprotyphe*. See **TYPHOID NEPHRITIS**.

**NEPHROZYMASE** (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ze-ma3z. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ζύμα, leaven. Of Béchamps, an albuminoid substance acting as a diastatic ferment, obtained from urine by the addition of alcohol. ["Comp. rend. hebdom.," 1865, 1891 (K, a, 50).]

**NEPHRUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne2f/ru2s(ru4s). See **KIDNEY**.

**NEPHRYDROPS** (Lat.), **NEPHRYDROSIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ne2f/ri2d(ru2d)-ro2ps(rops), ne2f-ri2d(ru2d)-ros/-i2s. Gen., -*-rop/ie* (-rop'is), -*-ros/eos* (-is). More correct terms for *hydronephrosis* (q. v.).

**NEPHRYPERTROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne2f-rip(ru2p)-u4r(e2r)-tro(ro2)/fi2-a3. From νεφρός, the kidney, υπερ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [A, 322.]

**NEPONES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ne2p-on/ez(as). See **BARONES**.

**NEPTUNIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne2pt-u2(u)/ni2-u3m(u4m). From *Neptunus*, Neptune. Of Hermann, a supposed new metallic element belonging to the tantalum group, obtained in small quantities from columbite. Its atomic weight is 118. The symbol Np was assigned to it. Its existence is not, however, generally admitted. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 46).]

**NERF** (Fr.), n. Ne2rf. 1. See **NERVE**. 2. See **TENDON**.—**Cinquième n. zygomatique**. See **NERVUS jugalis quintus**.—**N's abdominaux antérieurs** (ou internes). See **Anterior abdominal NERVES**.—**N. abducteur**. See **Abducens (oculi) NERVE**.—**N. accessoire** (de Willis). See **Spinal accessory NERVE**.—**N. alvéolaire inférieur**. See **Inferior dental NERVE**.—**N's alvéolaires supérieurs** (postérieurs). See **Posterior dental NERVES**.—**N. antagoniste**, **N. arrestateur**. See **Inhibitory NERVE**.—**N. auriculaire d'Arnold**. See **Nerve of Arnold**.—**N. auriculaire postérieur** (ou profond). See **Posterior auricular NERVE**.—**N. auriculaire profond postérieur**. See **Deep posterior auricular NERVE**.—**N. auriculo-occipital**. See **Posterior auricular NERVE**.—**N. axillaire**. See **Circumflex NERVE**.—**N. brachial cutané externe**. See **Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm**.—**N. brachial cutané interne**. See **Nerve of Wrisberg and Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm**.—**N. brachial cutané moyen**. See **Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm**.—**N. brachial cutané postérieur**. See **Buccal NERVE** (1st def.).—**N. cardiaque épais** (ou inférieur). See **Inferior cardiac NERVE**.—**N. cardiaque moyen**. See **Middle cardiac NERVE**.—**N. cardiaque premier**. See **Superior cardiac NERVE**.—**N. cardiaque quadrème**. 1. See **NERVUS cardiacus crassus**. 2. See **NERVUS cardiacus quartus**.—**N. cardiaque second**. See **Middle cardiac NERVE**.—**N. cardiaque superficiel**. See **Superior cardiac NERVE**.—**N. cardiaque troisième**. See **Inferior cardiac NERVE**.—**N's catabans**. Efferent nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**N's céphaliques**. See **Cranial NERVES**.—**N. cervical superficiel**. See **Superficial cervical NERVE**.—**N's ciliaires courts**. See **Short ciliary NERVES**.—**N's ciliaires longs**. See **Long ciliary NERVES**.—**N. ciliotridien**. See **Dorsal NERVE of the ciliary**.—**N's coliques moyens**. See **NERVI colici medii**.—**N's constricteurs** (vasculaires). See **Vaso-constrictor NERVES**.—**N. crural (antérieur)**. See **Anterior crural NERVE**.—**N. cubital**. See **Ulnar NERVE**.—**N. cubito-cutané**. See **Nerve of Wrisberg**.—**N. cubito-dorsal de la main**. See **NERVUS dorsalis manus ulnaris**.—**N. cubito-dorsal du pouce**. See **NERVUS dorsalis ulnaris pollicis**.—**N. cutané long de la jambe et du pied**. See **Short saphenous NERVE**.—**N. cutané margino-radial**. See **Internal cutaneous NERVE of the forearm**.—**N. cutané postérieur** (ou supérieur) de l'humérus. See **NERVUS cutaneus brachii posterior**.—**N. d'arrêt**. See **Inhibitory NERVE**.—**N. de bœuf**. A whip or cane consisting of the dried penis of the bull. [H.]—**N's de la cloison des fosses nasales**. See **NERVI nasales mediales**.—**N. de la fenêtre ovale**. See **NERVUS ad foramen ovale**.—**N. dentaire grand**. See **Anterior dental NERVE**.—**N's dentaires supérieurs**. See **Posterior dental NERVES**.—**N's de relâchement**, **N's de resserrement**. See **Vaso-dilator NERVES**.—**N. descendant grand**. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve given off nearly on a level with the bifurcation of the carotid artery. It descends into the chest to aid in forming the cardiac plexuses. [L, 7.]—**N. descendant petit**. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve given off somewhat lower than the n. descendant grand, and having the same distributions. [L, 7.]—**N. de sensation**. See **Sensory NERVE**.—**N. diaphragmatique**. See **Phrenic NERVE**.—**N's dilatateurs**. See **Vaso-dilator NERVES**.—**N's du ligament coronaire du foie**. See **NERVI ligamenti rotundi hepatis**.—**N. du limaçon**. See **Cochlear NERVE**.—**N's entobans**. See **ENTOBANTONES**.—**N's érecteurs**. See **NERVI erigentes**.—**N. fémoral cutané interne**. See **Internal cutaneous NERVE of the thigh**.—**N. fémoral cutané postérieur commun**. See **NERVUS cutaneus femoris posterior**.—**N. fémur**. A contusion or wound on the posterior tendon of a horse's foreleg. [L, 41 (a, 48).]—**N. fessier inférieur**. See **Small sciatic NERVE**.—**N. fessier supérieur**. See **Superior gluteal NERVE** (1st def.).—**N. frénateur**. See **Vaso-motor NERVE and Inhibitory NERVE**.—**N. frontal externe**. See **Supra-orbital NERVE**.—**N. frontal interne**. See **Supratrochlear NERVE**.—**N. fronto-palpébral**. See **Frontal NERVE**.—**N. grand hypoglosse**. See **Hypoglossal NERVE**.—**N. grand sympathique**. See **Sympathetic NERVE**.—**N's gris**. See **NERVI molles**.—**N. honteux**. See **Pudic NERVE**.—**N. honteux commun**. See **NERVUS pudendus communis**.—**N. honteux externe**. See **Dorsal NERVE of the penis**.—**N. honteux interne**. See **Perineal NERVE**.—**N. honteux su-**



périeur. See Dorsal NERVE of the penis.—N. hypogastric ganglionnaire. See FASCICULUS gangliosis hypogastricus.—N. inframaxillaire. See Inferior maxillary NERVE.—N. inguinal externe. See External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—N. inguino-cutané. See Genito-crural NERVE.—N. intermédiaire de Wrisberg. See NERVE of Wrisberg.—N. interosseus brachial postérieur. See Posterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE.—N. interosseus externe. See Posterior interosseous NERVE of the arm.—N. interosseus interne. See Anterior interosseous NERVE of the arm.—N. interosseus profundus. See Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE.—N. lacrymo-palpébral. See Lacrymal NERVE.—N. laryngé inférieur (ou récurrent). See Recurrent laryngeal NERVE.—N. lumbacien. See Cochlear NERVE.—N. lombaires. See Lumbar NERVES.—N. longitudinaux de Lancisi. See STRIA longitudinalis medialis.—N. malaires. See Malar NERVES.—N. mammaires externes. See Posterior thoracic NERVES.—N. marginal de l'omoplate. See Long subscapular NERVE.—N. mêlé, N. mixte. See Mixed NERVE.—N. modérateurs. See Vaso-dilator NERVES.—N. moteur oculaire commun. See Oculo-motor NERVE.—N. moteur oculaire externe. See Abducens NERVE.—N. mous. See Nervi molles.—N. occipital petit. See Small occipital NERVE.—N. oculaire. See Optic NERVE.—N. oculo-musculaire commun. See Oculo-motor NERVE.—N. oculo-musculaire externe. See Abducens NERVE.—N. oculo-musculaire interne (ou supérieur). See Trochlear NERVE.—N. orbitaire. See Temporo-malar NERVE.—N. orbito-frontal. See Ophthalmic NERVE.—N. paralyseurs (des vaisseaux). See Vaso-dilator NERVES.—N. parotidiens postérieurs. See Nervi parotidæ posteriores.—N. pathétique. See Trochlear NERVE.—N. perforant de Casserius. See Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm.—N. péronier. See External popliteal NERVE and Middle-cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—N. péroniers cutanés. See Nervi cutanei cruris peronei.—N. petit hypoglosse. See Gustatory NERVE.—N. pétéreux superficiel externe. See NERVUS petrosus superficialis tertius.—N. pétéreux superficiel grand. See Great superficial petrosal NERVE.—N. pharyngien supérieur. See Superior laryngeal NERVE.—N. pharyngo-glossien. See Glossopharyngeal NERVE.—N. principal du corps. See Pneumogastric NERVE.—N. ptérygo-palatine. See Naso-palatine NERVE.—N. quatrième zygomatique. See NERVUS jugalis quartus.—N. radio-cutané. See Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm.—N. récurrent du trijumeau. See NERVUS sphenoidalis.—N. respiratoire supérieur. The portion of the spinal accessory nerve that has its origin in the spinal cord. [L.]—N. rhachiens. See Spinal NERVES.—N. rotation. See NERVUS patellaris.—N. sacculaire. See NERVUS sacularis major.—N. saphène interne. See Long saphenous NERVE.—N. scapulaire postérieur. See NERVUS dorsalis scapulae.—N. scapulo-huméral. See Circumflex NERVE.—N. sensibles spéciaux. The nerves of the special senses. [L.]—N. sensitifs. See Sensory NERVES.—N. sous-cutané malaire. See Temporo-malar NERVE.—N. sous-pubien. See Obturator NERVE.—N. sphéno-palatine. See Naso-palatine NERVE.—N. splanchnique inférieur. See Smallest splanchnic NERVE.—N. splanchnique moyen. See Small splanchnic NERVE.—N. stylien. See Stylohyoid NERVE.—N. sympathique grand. See Sympathetic NERVE.—N. tibial. See Internal popliteal NERVE.—N. trachéodorsal. See Spinal accessory NERVE.—N. trifacial. N. trijumeau. See Trigeminal NERVE.—N. trisplanchnique. See Sympathetic NERVE.—N. tympanique supérieur. See Jacobson's NERVE.—N. vague. See Pneumogastric NERVE.

**NERIANTIN**, n. Ne<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>12</sup>n. A substance resembling digitalin chemically, found in the leaves of *Nerium oleander*. It has no physiological action. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NERIIN**, n. Ne<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. A glucoside obtained from *Nerium oleander*. It produces cessation of the heart's action, and is probably identical with digitalin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NERINE** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>r</sup>(na)-ri(ne)na. A genus of plants of the *Amoryllidaceæ*. [a, 48.]—N. sarniensis. Fr., *amaryllis du Japon*, *lis de Guernsey* (ou du Japon). Ger., *Guernseyllie*. A species having cherry-red flowers and a poisonous bulb. [B, 173.]

**NÉRIS** (Fr.), n. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there are thermal saline springs. [A, 303 (a, 21).]

**NERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>r</sup>(na)-ri<sup>2</sup>-m(u)tu. Gr., *νέριον*. Fr., *nérium*. Ger., *Oleander*. *Oleander*; a genus of erect glabrous apocynaceous shrubs, of the *Echitidæ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—N. antidysentericum. See *HOLARRHENA antidysenterica*.—N. obesum. See *ADENIUM obesum*.—N. odoratum. N. odorum. Ger., *ostindischer Rosenlorbeer*, *wohlriechender Oleander*. The *kumaree* of the East Indies, sweet-scented oleander; closely allied to *N. oleander* (with which some identify it) and having the same poisonous properties. In India the root-bark is made into a paste and applied externally in ringworm, boils, eruptions, and leprosy. [B, 5, 172, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—N. *oleander*. Fr., *laurier rose*, *oléandier*, *laville*, *rosage*, *lavrose*, *fleur de Saint Joseph*. Ger., *gemeiner Oleander* (oder *Rosenlorbeer*), *Lorbeerrose*. Common oleander, rosebay, South-sea rose of Jamaica, the *νέριον* and *ποδωδύρεος* of the ancients, who used it against snake-bites; a fragrant-flowered evergreen shrub, with thick lanceolate leaves, which exude a milky juice when punctured, indigenous to the Levant and naturalized in southern Europe. The plant is a local irritant and an active general poison, resembling digitalis in its action. The root contains neriin, and a powerful cardiac poison, oleandrin. An extract of the root is said to be useful in the treatment of valvular cardiac disease; under its influence, according to Pouloux, the heart-beats become regular and the pulse grows full and hard, and in some cases the secretion of urine is increased and the oedema reduced. Its long-continued use is said to reduce the frequency of epileptic attacks. The leaves are used in decoction as an external application in various cutaneous complaints. [B, 5, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv.]

**NÉROLI** (Fr.), n. Na-ro-le. Oil of orange-flowers. [a, 48.] See under ORANGE.—*Esprit de n.* [Fr. Cod.] See *Spiritus AURANTII*.—*Essence de n.* See *N.*—N. *bigarade*. The second best quality of n., obtained from the flowers of *Citrus bigaradia*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—N. *petale*. The finest quality of n., obtained from the flowers of *Citrus aurantium* and imported from Nice. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—*Teinture de n.* [Fr. Cod.] See *Spiritus AURANTII*.

**NEROLIN**, n. Ne<sup>r</sup>-o<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. A white crystalline powder, prepared artificially to imitate neroli camphor. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**NERONIAN**, adj. Ne-ro<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *néronien*. Ger., *Neronisch*. Pertaining to Nero, a Roman emperor; cruel (said of the excessive practice of venesection). [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**NEROTHAL** (Ger.), n. Na-ro<sup>t</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l. A place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are bathing establishments. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**NERPRUN** (Fr.), n. Ne<sup>r</sup>-pru<sup>n</sup>2. The genus *Rhamnus*, especially *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*Rob de n.* See *Rob SPINÆ cervinae*.—*Sirap de n.* See *Syrupus SPINÆ cervinae*.—*Sirap de n. composé*. A preparation made by dissolving 960 grammes of sugar in 600 of the juice of *Rhamnus cathartica*, adding 11 each of anise and mastic, and 6 each of ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, boiling and straining; or by digesting 23 grammes each of ginger and allspice in 473 of the rhamnus-juice for four hours, filtering, and adding 1,572 grammes of sugar and 710 of rhamnus-juice boiled down one half. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Suc de n.* [Fr. Cod.] See *RHAMNI succus*.

**NERV** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>r</sup>ff. See NERVE.—*Abweichender N.* See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*Abziehender N. des Auges*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*Accessorischer N. des Willis*. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*Achseln*. See *Circumflex NERVE*.—*Aechte Hirnn'en*. See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Aeusserer Augenmuskel*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Flügelmuskel*. See *External pterygoid NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Fusssohlenn*. See *External plantar NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Gaumenn*. See *External palatine NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Hautn' des Armes*. See *NERVUS cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*Aeusserer Leistenn*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*Aeusserer Schammn*. See *External spermatic NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Sohlenn*. See *External plantar NERVE*.—*Antlitzn*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*Armhautn*. A cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L.]—*Augenbewegender N.* See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*Augenlidn'en*. See *Palpebral NERVES*.—*Augennasenn*. See *Naso-ciliary NERVE*.—*Augenn*. See *Optic NERVE* and *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—*Backenmuskeln*. See *Buccal NERVE* and *NERVUS buccinatorius*.—*Backenn*. See *Buccal NERVE*.—*Beinn*. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*Bewegungs*. See *Motor NERVE*.—*Blutleitern*. See *NERVUS tentorii*.—*Brustmuskeln'en*. See *Anterior thoracic NERVES*.—*Brustwirbeln'en*. See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*Cerebraln'en*. See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Cervicaln'en*. See *Halsn'en*.—*Dammn*. See *Perineal NERVE*.—*Dicker Herzn*. See *NERVUS cardiacus crassus*.—*Dreilästiger N.*, *Dreifacher N.*, *Dreigetheilter N.*, *Drillingsn*. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*Dritter N. des Schenkels*. See *Obturator NERVE*.—*Drüsenn'en*. Nerves supplying glands. [L.]—*Eigentlicher Unterkleffern*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE* and *Inferior dental NERVE*.—*Elftes Hirnn'enpaar*. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*Eingeweiden'en*. Nerves distributed to the viscera. [L.]—*Ellenbogenn*. See *Ulnar NERVE*.—*Empfindungs*. See *Sensory NERVE*.—*Erstes Paar Gehirnn'en*. See *Olfactory NERVE*.—*Felsenbeinn*. A petrosal nerve. [L.]—*Fingern'en*. The digital nerves of the hand. [L.]—*Flügelgaumenn*. See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*Flügeln*. See *Vidian NERVE*.—*Flünfter Gehirnn*. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*Fussröhrenn*. See *External popliteal NERVE*.—*Fusszehenn'en*. The digital nerves of the foot. [L.]—*Ganglienn*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*Gaumenkleffbeinn*. See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*Gefässhemmungsn'en*, *Gefässerschließende N'en*, *Gefässverleidernde N'en*. See *Vaso-dilator NERVES*.—*Gefässn'en*. See *NERVI vasorum*.—*Gefühln*. See *Sensory NERVE*.—*Gehirnhautn*. A nerve distributed to the cerebral dura. [L.]—*Gehirnmarksn'en*. Cerebro-spinal nerves. [L.]—*Gehirnn'en*. See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Gehirn-Rückenn'en*. See *Cerebro-spinal NERVES*.—*Gehörgangsn'en*. See *NERVI meatus auditorii externi*.—*Gehörn*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*Gelenkn'en*. See *Articular NERVES*.—*Gemischter N.* See *NERVUS mixtus*.—*Geruchn*. See *Olfactory NERVE*.—*Geschmacksn*. See *Gustatory NERVE*.—*Gesichtsn*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*Gichtn*. *Grosser Beinn*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*Grosser Eingeweiden*. See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—*Grosserer Hautn' des Armes*. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*Grosserer Hüftenn*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*Grosser Herzn*. See *Middle cardiac NERVE*.—*Grosser Hinterhauptn*. See *Great occipital NERVE*.—*Grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinn*. See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—*Grosser Ohrrn*. See *Great auricular NERVE*.—*Grosser Rosenn*. See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—*Grosser tiefer Felsenbeinn*. See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—*Grosser Körpern*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*Halsn'en*. The nerves of the neck. [B.]—*Harter Gehörn*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*Hauptn*. See *Median NERVE*. (2d def.).—*Hautmuskeln' des Armes*. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*Hautn*. A cutaneous nerve. [D, 31.]—*Hautn'en der Brust*. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—*Hautn'en des Bauches*. See *Abdominal cutaneous NERVES*.—*Hemmungsn*. See *Inhibitory NERVE*.—*Hernunckweichender N.* See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*Hintere Hautn'en des Gesässes*. See *NERVI cutanei cunium medii*.—*Hintere Hodensackn'en*. See *NERVI scrotales posteriores*.—*Hinterer Gaumenn*. See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—*Hinterer Hautn' des Obersehenkels*. See *NERVUS cutaneus femoris posterior*.—*Hinterer N. des Schenkels*. See *Obturator NERVE*.—*Hinterer tiefer Ohrrn*. See *Posterior auricular NERVE* (1st def.).—*Hinterer Zahn'n'en*. See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—*Hinzukommender N.* See *Afferent NERVE*.—*Hirnn'en*. See



keinn'. See *Anterior cranial nerve*.—**Schläffenn'**. See *Temporal nerve*.—**Schleimhautn'**. Nerves distributed to mucous membranes. [L.]—**Schlundkopfn'**. See *Pharyngeal nerve*.—**Schneckenn'**. See *Cochlear nerve*.—**Sechster Gehirnn'**. See *Abducens nerve*.—**Sehn'**. See *Optic nerve*.—**Seitenn'en der Nase**. See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—**Sensibler N.** See *Sensory nerve*.—**Siebent'n**. See *Facial nerve*.—**Sinnen'**. See *Sensory nerve*.—**Speichenn'**. See *Radial nerve*.—**Steissbeinn'**. See *Sensory nerve*.—**See Coccygeal nerve**.—**Stimmn'**. See *Pneumogastric nerve* and *Spinal accessory nerve*.—**Stirnn'**. See *Frontal nerve*.—**Tastn'**. See *Gustatory nerve*.—**Tränenn'**. See *Lacrimal nerve*.—**Tiefer hinterer N. des äusseren Ohres**. See *Posterior auricular nerve*.—**Tiefer Hohlhandn'**. See *Nervus ulnaris volaris profundus*.—**Tiefer Speichenn'**. See *Nervus radialis profundus*.—**Tiefer Wadenbeinn'**. See *Anterior tibial nerve*.—**Tiefe Schläffenn'en**. The anterior and posterior deep temporal nerves. [L.]—**Trisplanchischer N.** See *Sympathetic nerve*.—**Umherschweifender N.** Umschweifender N. See *Pneumogastric nerve*.—**Unteraughöhlenn'**. See *Infra-orbital nerve*.—**Untere Hautn'en des Gesäßes**. See *Nervi subcutanei glutei*.—**Untere Luftröhrenn'en**. See *Nervi tracheales inferiores*.—**Untere Gefässn'**. See *Small sciatic nerve*.—**Unterer Herzn'**. See *Inferior cardiac nerve*.—**Unterer Kehlkopfn'**. See *Recurrent laryngeal nerve*.—**Unterer Mastdarmn'**. See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve*.—**Unterer Ohrn'**. See *Inferior auricular nerve*.—**Unterer Schamn'**. See *Perineal nerve*.—**Unterer Zahn'**. See *Inferior dental nerve*.—**Unterhautn' des Halses**. See *Nervus subcutaneus colli superior*.—**Unterhautn'en des Unterkiefers**. See *Nervi subcutanei maxille inferioris*.—**Unterkiefern'**. See *Inferior maxillary nerve*.—**Unterrolln'**. See *Infratrochlear nerve*.—**Unterschüsselbeinn'**. See *Nervus subclavius*.—**Unterschulterblattn'en**. See *Subscapular nerves*.—**Vager N.** See *Pneumogastric nerve*.—**Verstopfender N.** See *Obturator nerve*.—**Vidianischer N.** Vids'scher (Flügel-) N. See *Vidian nerve*.—**Vierter Hirnn'**. See *Trochlear nerve*.—**Vordere Brustkastenn'en**. See *Anterior thoracic nerves*.—**Vordere Hodensackn'en**. See *Nervi scrotales anteriores*.—**Vordere Interostaln'en**. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous nerves*.—**Vordere Ohrn'n**. See *Anterior auricular nerves*.—**Vorderer äusserer Hautn' des Oberschenkels**. See *External cutaneous nerve of the thigh*.—**Vorderer (innerer) Hautn' des Oberschenkels**. See *Middle cutaneous nerve of the thigh*.—**Vorderer Nasenn'**. See *Nervus nasalis anterior*.—**Vorderer tiefer Schläffenn'**. See *Anterior deep temporal nerve*.—**Vorhofsn'**. See *Vestibular nerve*.—**Wadenbeinn'**. See *External popliteal nerve*.—**Wadenn'**. See *Short saphenous nerve*.—**Wangenhautn'**. See *Temporo-malar nerve*.—**Wangenn'en**. See *Malar nerves* and *Nervi zygomatici*.—**Wärmenn'en**. See *Caloric nerves*.—**Weicher Gehörn'**. See *Auditory nerve*.—**Zehenn'en**. See *Digital nerves*.—**Zehenrückenn'en**. The dorsal digital nerves of the foot. [L. 304.]—**Zungenbeinkiefern'**. See *Mylo-hyoid nerve*.—**Zungenfleischn'**. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.—**Zunggenn'**. See *Gustatory nerve* and *Lingual nerve*.—**Zungenschlundkopfn'**. **Zungenschlundn'**. See *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.—**Zurücklaufender Kehlkopfn'**. See *Recurrent laryngeal nerve*.—**Zweiter N.** **Zweites Hirnn'enpaar**. See *Optic nerve*.—**Zwerchfelln'**. See *Phrenic nerve*.—**Zwischenknochenbandn'**. **Zwischenknöchels**. See *Nervus ligamenti interossei cruris*.—**Zwischenrippenn'en**. See *Intercostal nerves*.—**Zwölfter (Gehirn-) N.** **Zwölftes Gehirnn'enpaar**. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.

**NERVE**, n. у́срв. Gr. νῆρῶν. Lat., *nervus*. Fr., *nerf*. *nerve* (2d def.). Ger., *Nerv*, *Rippe* (2d def.). Sp., *nerbio*. 1. A definite tract of living substance, usually in the form of a white cord, by which molecular changes in one part of an organism influence some other part. Ordinarily the n's are composed of bundles of n-fibres joined together by connective tissue. Such a bundle is called a funiculus. Several funiculi bound together by connective tissue constitute a n., or nervous cord. The whole is bound together by one or several outer sheaths. [A, 12; C.] For other and earlier uses of the word see **NERVUS** (2d def.). 2. In botany, a *nerve*; in general, any vein or thread of fibro-vascular tissue in a leaf or other phylline structure; in a special sense, an unbranched thread of a leaf as distinguished from those which divide (veins). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Abdominal cutaneous n's**. Lat., *nervi cutanei abdominis*. Ger., *Hautnerven des Bauches*. Branches of the lower five intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the umbar and lateral abdominal regions. [L, 332.]—**Abdominal intercostal n's**. Lat., *nervi intercostales abdominales*. The lower six of the intercostal n's. [C, 1, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Abducens (oculi) n**. Lat., *nervus abducens (oculi)*. Fr., *nerf abducteur*. Ger., *Abducens, äusserer Augenmuskelnerv*. The sixth cranial n., distributed to the external rectus of the eye. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the constricted part of the corpus pyramidale, close to the pons, or from the lower border of the pons itself. The deep origin has been traced between the fasciculi of the corpus pyramidale to the posterior part of the medulla. Stillinger has shown its connection with a nucleus common to the facial n. It passes forward by the side of the body of the sphenoid bone, through the cavernous sinus, lying on the outer side of the internal carotid artery. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, lying above the ophthalmic vein. It then passes between the two heads of the external rectus muscle, and is distributed to that



muscle on the ocular surface. [F; L.]—**Accelerator n's of the heart.** Lat., *nervi accelerantes cordis*. See *Augmentor fibres*.—**Accessispinal n.** [E. Coues]. **Accessory n. (of Willis).** See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Accessory obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius accessorius*. A small anomalous branch of the obturator n. or of the lumbar plexus which descends along the inner margin of the psoas to a point behind the pectineus, where it divides into branches distributed to the hip, the knee, and the adductors of the thigh. [L. 31, 142.]—**Acoustic n.** See *Auditory n.*—**Afferent n.** A n. which conveys impressions from the periphery toward the centre of the nervous system. [C.]—**Anococcygeal n's.** Lat., *nervi anococcygei*. Branches of the coccygeal plexus distributed to the coccygeus, the levator ani, and the integument over the coccyx and adjacent parts. [L. 332.]—**Anterior abdominal n's.** Fr., *nervs abdominaux antérieurs (ou internes)*. The anterior cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal n's. [L. 7.]—**Anterior auricular n's.** Lat., *nervi auriculares anteriores*. Fr., *nervs auriculaires antérieurs*. Ger., *vordere Ohrnerven*. Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the skin of the tragus and of the superior and anterior part of the pinna. In the sing., the auriculo-temporal n. [C; L.]—**Anterior crural n.** Lat., *nervus cruralis (anterior)*. Fr., *nerv crural antérieur*. Ger.,

*torales major and minor and the clavicular portion of the deltoid*. [L. 332.]—**Anterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis anterior*. Fr., *nerv tibial antérieur*. Ger., *tiefer Wadenbeinnerv*. One of the terminal divisions of the external popliteal n. which passes beneath the extensor digitorum pedis longus between the heads of the peroneus longus to the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, external to the anterior tibial artery. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Articular n's.** Lat., *nervi articulares*. Fr., *nervs articulaires*. Ger., *Gelenknerven*. Small n's distributed to the ligaments and interior structures of the articulations. [L.]—**Auditory n.** Lat., *nervus auditorius (seu acusticus)*. Fr., *nerv auditif (ou acoustique)*. Ger., *Hörnerv, Gehörnerv*. The eighth cranial n. of Sömmerring; of Willis, the portio mollis of the seventh n., the special n. of the sense of hearing. It arises from numerous white lines or striæ which come from the posterior median fissure in the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. It is also connected with the gray matter of the medulla. The roots are connected, on the lower surface of the middle peduncle, with the gray substance of the cerebellum, with the flocculus, and with the gray matter at the border of the calamus scriptorius. The n. winds around the restiform body, from which it receives fibres, and passes forward across the border of the crus cerebelli in company



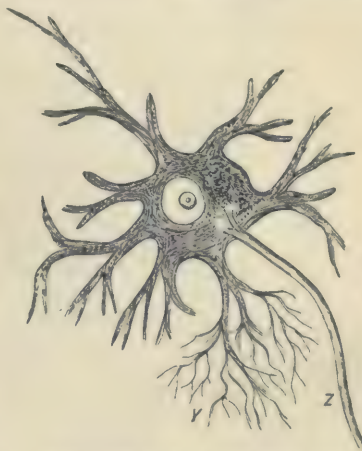
NERVE-FIBRES FROM THE HUMAN SUBJECT.  
MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (KÖLLIKER.)  
Four small fibres of which two are varicose, one medium-sized fibre with borders of single contour, and four large fibres. Of the latter, two have a double contour, and two contain granular matter.



UNIPOLAR NERVE-CELL  
WITH A SPIRAL FIBRE.  
(LANDOIS.)



BIPOLAR  
NERVE-CELL.  
(LANDOIS.)



MULTIPOLAR NERVE-CELL FROM THE  
SPINAL CORD. (LANDOIS.)  
Z, axis-cylinder prolongation; Y, protoplasmic  
branches.

*Schenkelnerv*. A large n. derived from the lumbar plexus, having its origin from the third and fourth lumbar n's and in part from the second. It passes downward between the iliacus and psoas magnus muscles, behind the external iliac artery and the iliac fascia, into the thigh, where it lies on the outer side of the femoral vessels, to a point below Poupart's ligament, where it divides into two portions, the cutaneous and muscular. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis anterior profundus*. Fr., *nerv temporal profond interne*. Ger., *vorderer tiefer Schläffennerv*. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n., which passes up close to the bone into the temporal fossa, and is distributed to the anterior portion of the temporal muscle. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis (superior) anterior*. Fr., *nerv dentaire grand*. Ger., *oberer vorderer Zahnerv*. A branch of the superior maxillary n. given off posterior to the infra-orbital foramen which divides into branches supplying the incisor, canine, and bicuspid teeth and the mucous membrane of the inferior meatus of the nose. [L. 31, 332.]—**Anterior ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis anterior*. Fr., *nerv ethmoidal antérieur*. Ger., *Riechbeinnerv*. A branch of the naso-ciliary n. which passes through the anterior ethmoidal foramen to the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which it passes into the cavity of the nose, to the mucous membrane of which it is distributed. [L. 332.]—**Anterior interosseous antibrachial n. (or n. of the forearm).** Lat., *nervus interosseus anterior (seu antibrachii internus)*. Fr., *nerv interosseux interne*. A branch of the median n. which supplies the deep muscles of the front of the forearm. It arises just below the elbow, and ends in the pronator quadratus. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, the outer half of the flexor profundus digitorum, the interosseous membrane, and the bones of the forearm. [C.]—**Anterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus anterior (seu major)*. Fr., *nerv palatin antérieur*. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion which passes through the palato-maxillary canal and divides into branches to supply the inner side of the gums, the glands and mucous membrane of the hard palate, the middle and lower turbinated bones, and the mucous membrane of the lower turbinated bone. [C.]—**Anterior pulmonary n's.** Branches of the pneumogastric n. which assist in forming the anterior pulmonary plexus. [L.]—**Anterior superior dental n.** See *Anterior dental n.*—**Anterior temporal n.** See *Auriculo-temporal n.*—**Anterior thoracic cutaneous n's.** The terminal branches of the intercostal n's which end in the integument of the breast over the pectoralis major. [L. 31, 142.]—**Anterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici anteriores*. Ger., *vordere Brustkastennerven*. Branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the pec-

with the facial n. It then enters the meatus auditorius internus, and at its bottom divides into two branches (a cochlear and a vestibular), which supply the cochlea, the vestibule, and the semicircular canals. The root-fibres consist of the striæ medullares, the intermediate n. of Wrisberg, and the proper auditory fibres, making up the large root of the n., which is divided into three bundles, one from the restiform body, one from the external nucleus of the n., and one which belongs to the so-called inner nucleus of the n., which pass into the external nucleus of the auditory n. of the other side. [F. 3.]—**Augmentor n's** [Gaskell]. See *Accelerator fibres*.—**Auriculo-occipital n.** Fr., *nerv auriculo-occipital*. See *Posterior auricular n.*—**Auriculo-temporal n.** Lat., *nervus auriculotemporalis*. Fr., *nerv auriculo-temporal*. Ger., *Ohrschlächfennerv, oberflächlicher Schläffennerv*. A branch of the lower portion of the inferior maxillary n. given off close to the foramen ovale, and sometimes having two roots, between which the middle meningeal artery may pass. It passes beneath the pterygoideus externus to the temporo-maxillary articulation, where it turns upward beneath the parotid gland, between the external and internal carotid arteries, to the base of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. Here it divides into the anterior auricular and superficial temporal n's, the nervi meatus auditorii externi, and the nervus membranae tympani. It is connected with the facial n. and otic ganglion by small branches. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Axillary n.** Lat., *nervus axillaris*. Fr., *nerv axillaire*. Ger., *Achselnerv*. See *Circumflex n.*—**Buccal n.** Lat., *nervus buccalis*. Fr., *nerv buccal (ou bucco-labial)*. Ger., *Backenmuskelnerv, Backennerv*. 1. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n. which passes forward, upward, and outward between the temporals and pterygoideus externus muscles, often perforating the latter, to divide it into two branches which are distributed to the buccinator muscle and the adjacent skin and mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the pterygoideus externus, depressor anguli oris, levator anguli oris, orbicularis oris, and temporals, and communicates with the facial n. 2. In the pl., branches of the cervico-facial n. distributed to the muscles of the lateral surface of the face between the lower margin of the orbit and the angle of the mouth. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Calcaneo-plantar cutaneous n.** A branch of the posterior tibial n. distributed to the integument of the inner side of the sole of the foot and lower surface of the heel. [L. 142.]—**Calorific n's.** Ger., *Wärmennerven*. Of Bernard, a designation sometimes applied to the vaso-dilator n's because a part is warmed by the larger blood-supply; it is also applied to the n's increasing the functional activity of a part, as the consequent chemical changes increase the temperature. [J. 17, 28, 54.]—**Carotid n.** Lat., *nervus caroticus (ascendens [1st def.])*. Fr., *nerv carotidien*. Ger., *Kopfschlagader*.



**nerf.** 1. A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which ascends behind the internal carotid artery to the carotid canal, where it divides into two portions, the outer of which aids in forming the carotid plexus, and the inner the cavernous plexus. It furnishes filaments to the internal carotid artery and some of its branches. 2. A branch of the Vidian n. which unites with the carotid n. (1st def.) on the outer side of the carotid artery. 3. In the pl., branches of the glosso-pharyngeal n. which unite on the internal carotid ar-

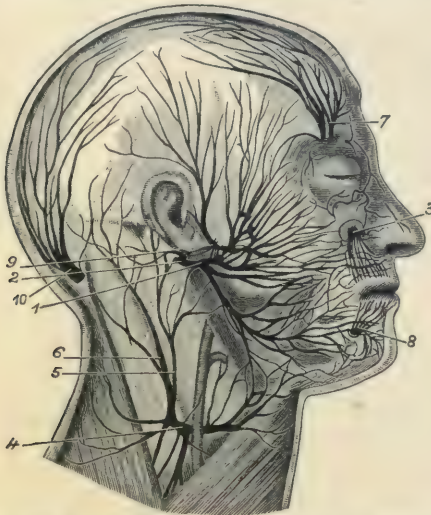


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SUPERFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FACIAL, TRIGEMINAL, AND OTHER NERVES OF THE HEAD.

1, the facial nerve; 2, its posterior auricular branch; 3, the infra-orbital; 4, the superficial cervical; 5, the small occipital; 6, the great auricular; 7, the supra-orbital; 8, the mental; 9, the auriculo-temporal; 10, the great occipital.

tery in the neck with branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic n's. [L. 37, 142, 332.]—**Catabolic n's.** N's whose influence increases the functional activity of a part or organ. [J.]—**Centrifugal n.** See *Efferent n.*—**Centripetal n.** See *Afferent n.* and cf. *Centripetal fibres* (2d def.).—**Cerebral n's.** See *Cranial n's.*—**Cerebro-spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebro-spinales*. Ger., *Gehirnrückenmarksnerven*, *Hirnrückenmarksnerven*. N's which spring from the cerebro-spinal centres; the cranial and spinal n's. [C.]—**Cervico-facial n.** Lat., *nervus cervico-facialis*. The lower and smaller of the two primary divisions of the facial n. It passes obliquely through the parotid gland, and gives off the buccal, infra-maxillary, and supra-maxillary n's. [L. 142.]—**Ciliary n's.** Fr., *nerfs ciliaires*. Ger., *Ciliarnerven*. The sensitive and motor n's of the uveal tract and of the whole eyeball. They are composite n's, coming from the third, fifth, and sympathetic n's, and include the long and short ciliary n's. They all perforate the sclera near the optic-n. entrance and run forward between the sclera and choroid. They supply sensation to the whole eyeball and motion to the ciliary muscle and the sphincter muscles of the iris. [F.]—**Circumflex n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus brachii circumflexus*. Fr., *nerf circonflex*. Ger., *Kranznerv des Armes*. A sensori-motor n. which springs from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, occasionally connected with or springing from the three lower cervical n's. It lies at first behind the axillary artery, then turns backward, at the lower border of the subscapularis in the interval between the teres major and the long head of the triceps, to divide into three diverging branches distributed to the deltoid, the teres minor, the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint, and the integument in the vicinity of the shoulder. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Nervus cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**Coccygeal n.** Lat., *nervus coccygeus*. Ger., *Steissnerv*, *Steissbeinnerv*. The lowermost of the spinal n's, which emerges from the spinal canal between the second and third coccygeal vertebrae. Its anterior portion unites with the lower sacral n., and the posterior is distributed to the integument over the coccyx. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Cochlear n.** Lat., *nervus cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *nerf cochléaire* (ou *cochléen*, ou *du limaçon*). Ger., *Schneckenerv*. A branch of the auditory n. which runs along the internal auditory meatus to the base of the modiolus, where it divides into numerous filaments that ascend along the canals of the modiolus, and then, bending outward, pass between the plates of the lamina spiralis ossea close to its tympanic surface. Between the plates of the spiral lamina the n's form a plexus which contains ganglion cells; and from the margin of the osseous zone branches from this plexus are distributed to the membranous part of the septum, where they are arranged in parallel conical bundles. [F. 2.]—**Common motor n. of the eye.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Cranial n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebrales*. Fr., *nerfs céphaliques* (seu *crâniens*). Ger., *Hirnnerven*. The n's which have their origins in different portions of the cerebrum, the medulla oblongata, or the upper end of the spinal cord, and emerge through fissures and foramina in the base of the skull. By Sömmering they were divided into twelve pairs, and by Willis into nine, the latter regarding the facial and auditory n's as the seventh, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's as the eighth, and the hypoglossal n. as the ninth. Both authors make the olfactory n. the first, the optic n. the second, the oculo-motor n. the third,

the trochlear n. the fourth, the trigeminal n. the fifth, and the abducens n. the sixth. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Crural n.** See *Anterior crural n.*—**Cubital n.** See *Ulnar n.*—**Cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei*. Ger., *Hautnerven*. N's distributed to the integument. [L.]—**Deep petrosal n.** See *Great deep petrosal n.*—**Deep posterior auricular n.** Fr., *nerf auriculaire profond postérieur*. Ger., *tiefer hinterer Nerv des äusseren Ohres*. See *Posterior auricular n.* (1st def.).—**Deep temporal n's.** Lat., *nervi temporales profundi*. Ger., *tiefe Schläfenerven*. The anterior and posterior deep temporal n's.—**Depressor n.** See *Inhibitory n.*—**Descendens noni n.** See *DESCENDENS noni*.—**Diaphragmatic n.** See *Phrenic n.*—**Digastric n.** Lat., *nervus digastricus* (seu *biventricus*). Fr., *nerf digastrique*. Ger., *zweibäuchiger Nerv*. A branch of the posterior auricular n. distributed to the posterior belly of the digastricus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Digital n's.** Lat., *nervi digitales*. Ger., *Fingernerven*, *Zehennerven*. The n's of the fingers and toes. In the hand they consist of branches of the median n. on the palmar lateral margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the palmar radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. on the palmar ulnar margin of the ring finger and both palmar lateral margins of the little finger. On the dorsal surfaces branches of the radial n. are distributed to both margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. to the ulnar side of the ring finger, and both sides of the little finger. The palmar n. to the contiguous sides of the ring and middle fingers unites with the corresponding n. of the dorsal surface. The plantar n's of the toes are derived from the external and internal plantar n's, the former supplying the contiguous margins of the fourth and fifth toes and the outer margin of the latter, while the branches to the inner margin of the fourth and both margins of the other toes are branches of the internal plantar n. The internal branch of the musculo-cutaneous n. is distributed to the inner side of the great toe and the contiguous sides of the second and third toes; the external saphenous n. supplies the outer side of the little toe; the external branch of the musculo-cutaneous n. supplies the contiguous borders of the third, fourth, and fifth toes, and the internal branch of the anterior tibial n. supplies contiguous sides of the great and second toes. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsal n. of the clitoris.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis clitoridis*. Fr., *nerf clitoridien*. Ger., *Kitzlernerv*. A branch of the pudic n. distributed to the glans and prepuce of the clitoris and adjacent portions of the labia minora. It is similar to the dorsal n. of the penis, but smaller. [L. 175.]—**Dorsal n. of the penis.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis penis*. Fr., *nerf dorsal de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthennerv*, *oberer Schammernerv*. The smaller of the two divisions of the pudic n., which passes through the suspensory ligament of the penis to its dorsal surface as far as the glans, where it divides into branches distributed to the prepuce, the glans, and the surrounding tissues. It also furnishes branches to the upper and lateral surfaces of the penis and the corpora cavernosa. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsi-lumbar n.** Lat., *nervus dorsolumbalis*. A small, inconstant n. connecting the lumbar plexus and the last dorsal n. [L. 142.]—**Dorsodigital n's of the foot.** Ger., *Zehenrückennerven*. The digital n's on the dorsum of the foot (see under *Digital n's*).

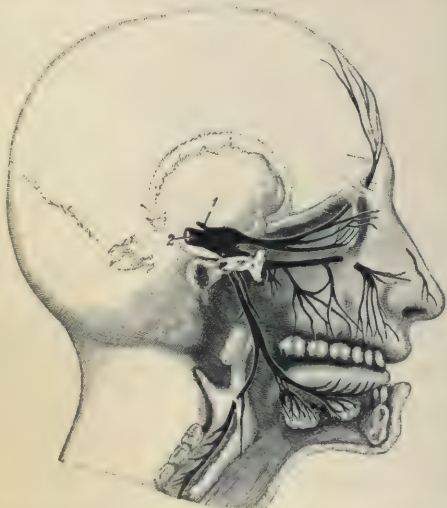


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIFTH CRANIAL NERVE.

1, the small root of the fifth nerve; 2, its large root.

[L.]—**Efferent n.** A n. which conveys impression from the centre toward the periphery of the nervous system. [C.]—**Eighth cranial n., Eighth pair of n's.** Of Sömmering, the auditory n. or n's; of Willis, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's combined. [C.]—**Ejaculatory n's.** Fr., *nerfs éjaculateurs*. Ger., *ejakulatorische Nerven*. Nervous branches from a ganglion observed by Remy in the guinea-pig, lying upon the vena cava at the level of the renal veins, irritation of which causes a rapid vermicular contraction of the seminal vesicle, followed by an emission of semen without erection of the penis.



[Remy, "Comptes rend. hebd. des séances de la soc. de biol.," No. 30, 1884; "Cribl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 825.]—**Eleventh cranial n.**, **Eleventh pair of n's** [Sömmering]. See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis*. Fr., *nerf ethmoïdal*. See *Naso-ciliary n.* and *Anterior ethmoidal n.*—**External cutaneous n. of the arm.** See *Musculo-cutaneous n. of the arm.*—**External cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris externus* (seu *lateralis*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur externe*. Ger., *lateral Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, äusserer Leistenerv*. A n. arising from the loop between the second and third or first and second sacral n's, which pierces the psoas magnus, and, crossing over the iliacus, passes beneath Poupart's ligament close to the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and divides into a posterior branch, which is distributed to the skin of the outer surface of the thigh nearly half way to the knee, and an anterior branch to the outer part of the front of the thigh nearly to the knee. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External frontal n.** See *Supra-orbital n.*—**External haemorrhoidal n.** See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.*—**External inguinal n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**External interosseous antibrachial n.** See *Posterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**External laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior externus*. The external branch of the superior laryngeal n., which passes backward to the lower part of the pharynx and upper part of the larynx, furnishing branches to the constrictor pharyngis inferior and crico-thyroideus, and unites with the pharyngeal plexus and the superior cardiac n. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External motor n. of the eye.** See *Abducens n.*—**External nasal n.** Lat., *nervus concharius* (seu *nasalis anterior externus*). Fr., *nerf nasal externe*. A branch of the anterior ethmoidal n. which passes between the lower edge of the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage of the nose, to be distributed to the lower lateral portions of the nose. [L. 142, 332.]—**External oculomotor n.** See *Abducens n.*—**External palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus externus*. Fr., *nerf palatin externe*. Ger., *äusserer Gaumen-nerv*. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion which passes through the external palatine canal to be distributed to the tonsil and the outer portion of the soft palate. [C.]—**External plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris externus*. Fr., *nerf plantaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer Sohlen-nerv*. The smaller of the two terminal divisions of the internal popliteal n. It passes forward from the point of division in company with the external plantar artery to the interval between the flexor digitorum pedis brevis and abductor minimi digiti, where it divides into a superficial branch, distributed to the outer and inner sides of the little toe and the outer side of the fourth toe, and a deep branch supplying the interossei, lumbricales, and other muscles of the sole of the foot. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus externus*. Fr., *nerf poplité externe*. Ger., *Wadenbein-nerv, Fussröhren-nerv*. The outermost of the two terminal divisions of the sciatic n. It passes down obliquely along the outer side of the popliteal space, close to the biceps, then between it and the outer part of the gastrocnemius, to a point below the head of the fibula, where it turns around the bone, between it and the peroneus longus, to divide into the anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous n's. During its course it furnishes cutaneous offshoots and branches to the knee joint. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus externus*. Fr., *nerf pterygoïdien externe*. Ger., *äusserer Flügel-muskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which arises with the buccal n. (or a branch of it) and extends to and supplies the inner surface of the external pterygoid muscle. [C; L.]—**External pudendal n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**External respiratory n. (of Bell).** See *Posterior thoracic n's.*—**External saphenous n.** See *Short saphenous n.*—**External spermatic n.** Lat., *nervus spermaticus externus*. Ger., *äusserer Schamernerv*. The inner division of the genito-crural n., which, after giving off branches along the external iliac artery, descends in the inguinal canal to be distributed to the cremaster and dartos in the male and the labium majus in the female, and to the integument over the external abdominal ring. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis externus*. A small twig from the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery, which unites with the facial n. just beyond the geniculate ganglion. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Facial motor n.** See *Facial n.* (2d def.).—**Facial n.** Lat., *nervus facialis*. Fr., *nerf facial*. Ger., *Antlitz-nerv*. 1. Of Willis, the motor n. of the muscles of the face and the auditory n. regarded as one. 2. Of Sömmering, and as most commonly used, the motor n. of the muscles of the face. It has its origin in a nucleus situated deep in the pons Varolii, at about the same level as the nucleus of the abducens oculi n., with its upper end close to the motor nucleus of the trigeminal n. Some of its fibres cross to the opposite side of the medulla, but most of them pass backward, inward, and upward to the depression between the olivary body and the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, having on their outer side the auditory n., with which they are often connected by a separate fasciculus, the pars intermedia. It then courses outward to the internal auditory meatus, to enter the aqueduct of Fallopius, through which it passes to emerge through the stylo-mastoid foramen. At the point where it turns in the canal it enlarges, forming the geniculate ganglion. After leaving the canal, it passes forward into the substance of the parotid gland. Behind the ramus of the inferior maxilla it separates into its two terminal branches, the cervico-facial and temporo-facial n's. In the aqueduct of Fallopius it gives off the chorda tympani, a branch to the stapedius, and twigs which unite with the auditory and small superficial n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Femoro-cutaneous n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**Femoro-genital n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Fibular communicating n.** See *Peroneal communicating n.*—**Fibular n.** See *External popliteal n.*—**Fifth n.** 1. See *Trigeminal n.* 2. Of some of the older authors, the facial and acoustic n's regarded as one. [L. 7.]—**First cranial n.** See *Ophthalmic tract.*—**First dorsal n.** The spinal n. which passes out between the first and second dorsal vertebrae. Its anterior division runs for-

ward to aid in forming the brachial plexus, and furnishes the first thoracic intercostal n. [L. 31, 142, 172.]—**Fourth cranial n.** See *Trochlear n.*—**Frenator n.** Fr., *nerf frénateur*. See *Vaso-motor n's* and *Inhibitory n.*—**Frigoric n.** Fr., *nerf frigorisque*. Ger., *Kältenerv*. 1. Of Claude Bernard, the sympathetic n.; so called because its stimulation results in a fall of temperature, and its section or paralysis to an increase of body heat. 2. In the pl., the vaso-constrictor n's, so called because their stimulation leads to contraction of the arterioles and local diminution of temperature. [a. 18; K. 31.]—**Frontal n.** Lat., *nervus frontalis*. Fr., *nerf frontal*. Ger., *Stirn-nerv*. The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It runs along the roof of the orbit, and about midway divides into the supra-orbital and supratrochlear n's. [F; L.]—**Fronto-nasal n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Ganglionic n.** See *Sympathetic n.* and cf. *Ganglionic fibres.*—**Gastric n's.** Lat., *nervi gastrici*. Fr., *nerfs gastriques*. Ger., *Magen-nerven*. Branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the stomach. [L.]—**Genital n.** See *External spermatic n.*—**Genito-crural n.** Lat., *nervus genito-cruralis*. Fr., *nerf génito-crural*. Ger., *Schamliedennerv*. A n. derived from the second lumbar n. and the loop between it and the first. It passes through the psoas major to its anterior surface at a point near Poupart's ligament, where it divides into the external spermatic and lumbosacral n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Glossopharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus glossopharyngeus*. Fr., *nerf glosso-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenschlundkopf-nerv*. The ninth cranial n. of Sömmering and one of the divisions of the eighth of Willis. It arises from a collection of n.-cells between the highest portion of the pneumogastric nucleus and the lower portion of the internal auditory nucleus, and

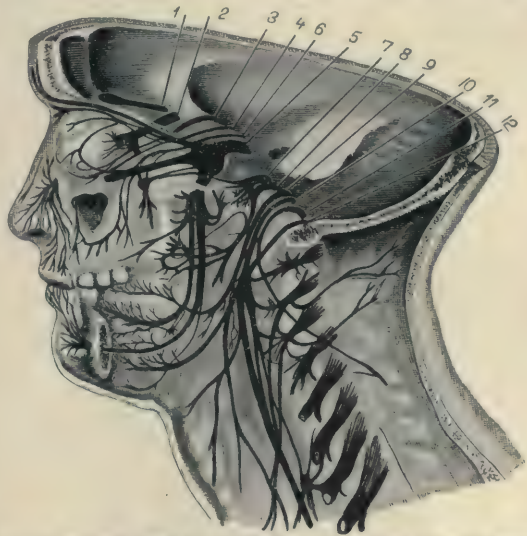


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES AS THEY EMERGE THROUGH THEIR FORAMINA.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the optic; 3, oculomotor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trigeminal; 6, the abducens; 7 and 8, the facial and auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the hypoglossal.

emerges from the restiform body by a vertical row of fasciculi to pass outward to the jugular foramen, through which it passes. At the upper part of the foramen it is connected with the jugular ganglion, which is situated on the outer side of the n., a small fasciculus of which passes over the ganglion, to unite with the main portion of the n. below. After emerging from the skull it passes downward over the internal carotid artery, beneath the styloid process of the temporal bone and the structures attached to it, to the lower border of the stylo-pharyngeus, on which and the constrictor pharyngis inferior it passes inward beneath the hyoglossus to break up into its terminal branches. On the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone it enlarges to form the petrous ganglion, into which all the fibres of the n. enter. From the petrous ganglion are given off the tympanic n. and filaments, which unite with the pneumogastric n. and the superior ganglion of the sympathetic n., and in the neck branches to the carotid artery, the pharyngeal plexus, the constrictor muscles, the tonsil, and the mucous membrane of the dorsum and lateral surfaces of the tongue. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Great auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis magnus*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire grand*. Ger., *grosser Ohr-nerv*. A n. arising from the superficial ascending branches of the second and third cervical n's, which passes round the outer border of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, and runs up beneath the platysma myoides toward the lobe of the ear, where it divides into the inferior auricular and mastoid n's and small branches to the integument of the side of the face. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Great deep petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus profundus major*. Fr., *nerf pétroux profond grand*. Ger., *grosser tiefer Felsenbein-nerv*. A branch of the carotid plexus which enters the tympanum by a small canal between the carotid canal and the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube, to unite with the tympanic plexus. [L. 332.]—**Great occipital n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Great occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis magnus* (seu *major*). Fr., *nerf occipital grand*. Ger., *grosser Hinterhaupt-nerv*. The internal branch of the second cervical spi-



nal n. It gives branches to the complexus, and, ascending in company with the occipital artery, supplies the back of the head, communicating with the small occipital n. [C].—**Great sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus (major)*. Fr., *nerf sciatique grand*. Ger., *größerer Hüftner*. The continuation downward of the sacral plexus through the great sacro-sciatic foramen. It passes down between the great trochanter of the femur and the tuberosity of the ischium beneath the gluteus maximus, lying above upon the gemelli, obturator internus, and quadratus femoris, and below upon the adductor magnus. At a varying point in the thigh it divides into two terminal branches, the external and internal popliteal n's. In its course it gives off small branches to the hip joint and the adjacent muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Great splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus major*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique grand*. Ger., *grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A n. resulting from the union of branches from a varying number of the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. (usually six or seven, between the fifth and tenth), which passes inward over the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebrae to pierce the crus of the diaphragm and unite with the semilunar ganglion. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Great superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis major*. Fr., *nerf pétreux superficiel grand*. Ger., *grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A branch of the Vidian n. running through the fibrous cartilaginous tissue of the foramen lacerum anticum into the cerebral cavity, and thence through a furrow of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the hiatus canalis Fallopii, where it unites with the geniculate ganglion. [L, 115 (a, 50)].—**Great sympathetic n.** See *Sympathetic n.*—**Gustatory n.** Lat., *nervus gustatorius*. Fr., *nerf petit hypoglosse*. Ger., *Geschmacksnerv, Tastnerv*. A branch of the inferior division of the inferior maxillary n. which passes along the inner side of the internal maxillary artery between the pterygoideus internus and the inferior maxilla (being joined by the chorda tympani at an acute angle), and above the submaxillary gland to the side of the tongue to near its apex. It gives off branches to the submaxillary ganglion, to the hypoglossal n., to the mucous membrane of the mouth, and to the conical and fungiform papillae and mucous membrane of the anterior two thirds of the tongue. It communicates tactile sensibility and the sense of taste to the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Hu-**

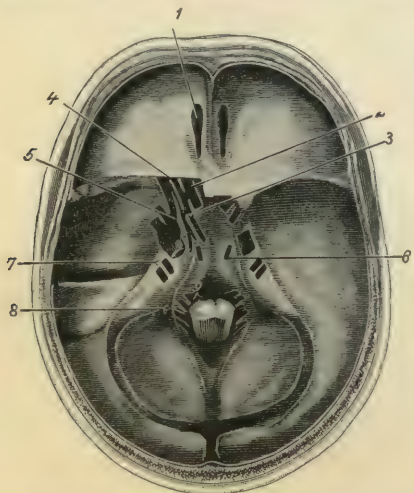


DIAGRAM OF THE BASE OF THE SKULL SHOWING THE RELATIVE PLACES OF EXIT OF THE CRANIAL NERVES.

1, the olfactory; 2, the optic; 3, the oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent ocular; 7, the facial and auditory; 8, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; 9, the hypoglossal.

meral n. See *Circumflex n.*—**Hyoglossian n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Hypaxial n's.** N's which pass above the vertebral axis. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L)].—**Hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus hypogastricus*. Fr., *nerf hypogastrique*. One of the terminal branches of the ilio-hypogastric n. which passes forward between the transversus and obliquus abdominis externus muscles to a point above the inguinal canal, where it reaches the integument, to be distributed above the pubes. [L, 142, 332].—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *nervus hypoglossus*. Fr., *nerf (grand) hypoglosse*. Ger., *Zungenfleischnerv*. The ninth cranial n. of Willis and the twelfth of Sömmering; a motor n. distributed to the muscles of the tongue and to some of the muscles of the neck. Its nucleus is situated in front of and close to the central canal of the medulla oblongata, just above the decussation of the pyramids, from which its fibres pass through the olivary body. The fibres are condensed into two bundles, which pass through the anterior condylar foramen of the occipital bone, and unite just outside of it to form the n. It descends on the internal and posterior sides of the pneumogastric n. and the internal jugular vein, between the latter and the internal carotid artery, to the lower border of the digastric muscle, close to which it crosses the external carotid artery and curves forward and upward, beneath the digastricus and above the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, to the anterior border of the hyoglossus muscle, from which point it extends to the apex of the tongue. It communicates with the gustatory, pneumogastric, sympathetic, and upper one or two cervical n's, and gives off the descendens noni and branches

to the hyoglossus, the thyreo-hyoideus, and the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Ilio-hypogastric abdominal n.** See *Hypogastric n.*—**Ilio-hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus ilio-hypogastricus*. Fr., *nerf ilio-hypogastrique*. Ger., *Hüftbeckenerv*. A branch of the first lumbar n. which pierces the psoas major muscle and passes outward and downward upon the quadratus lumborum, and thence between the transversus and obliquus abdominis internus to the crest of the ilium, where it divides into the iliac and hypogastric n's. [L, 142, 332].—**Ilio-inguinal n., Ilio-scrotal n.** Lat., *nervus ilio-inguinalis*. Fr., *nerf ilio-inguinal*. Ger., *Hüftleisteinnerv*. A n. arising from the first lumbar n. or the loop between the first and second, which pierces the psoas major muscle, descends across the quadratus lumborum, passes through the transversalis abdominis (internal to the anterior superior spine of the ilium), between which muscle and the obliquus abdominis internus it runs to and through the inguinal canal, to make its exit at the external abdominal ring. It is distributed to the integument of the groin, penis, and scrotum, and that of the labium majus in the female. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Incident n.** An afferent n.—**Inclisive n., Incisor n.** Lat., *nervus incisivus*. Fr., *nerf incisif*. A branch of the inferior dental n. furnishing branches to the incisor and canine teeth. [L, 142].—**Inferior auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis inferior*. Ger., *unterer Ohrenerv*. A branch of the great auricular n. which passes up toward the back of the ear, and is distributed to the muscles of the helix, the skin behind and on the posterior surface of the ear, the lobe of the ear, and the lower part of the concha. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Inferior cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus inferior (seu parvus)*. Fr., *nerf cardiaque épais (ou inférieur)*. Ger., *unterer Herzner*. A branch of the inferior thoracic or upper dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down behind the subclavian artery (on the right side sometimes behind the innominate artery) to the deep cardiac plexus. On the left side it often unites with the middle cardiac n. [L, 142, 172, 332].—**Inferior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis inferior*. Fr., *nerf dentaire inférieur*. Ger., *eigentlicher Unterkieferner*. The largest of the branches of the inferior maxillary n. It passes between the ramus of the inferior maxilla and the internal lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulations to the inferior dental canal, through which it runs to the mental foramen, where it bifurcates into the mental n. and the nervus alveolaris maxillae inferioris. It also furnishes branches to the mylo-hyoideus and to the molar teeth. [L, 31, 332].—**Inferior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus gluteus inferior (1st def.)*, *nerf clunium inferiores (2d def.)*. 1. See *Small sciatic n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the small sciatic n. to the lower part of the gluteus maximus. [L, 142, 332].—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.** Lat., *nervus hæmorrhoidalis inferior (seu imus)*. Fr., *nerf hémorrhoidal inférieur*. Ger., *unterer Mastdarmnerv*. A branch of the pudic n. or of the sacral plexus which passes through the small sacro-sciatic notch to be distributed to the lower portion of the rectum. [L, 142, 172, 332].—**Inferior laryngeal n.** See *Recurrent laryngeal n.*—**Inferior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris inferior*. Fr., *nerf maxillaire inférieur*. Ger., *Unterkieferner*. The lower and larger of the divisions of the trigeminal n. formed by the union of the motor root and a branch from the Gasserian ganglion at their exit from the foramen ovale. Beneath the pterygoideus externus it divides into two branches, upper and lower. From the upper are given off the anterior and posterior deep temporal n's and the masseteric, buccal, and external and internal pterygoid n's. From the lower branch spring the auriculo-temporal, gustatory, and inferior dental n's. [L, 142, 332].—**Inferior nasal n's.** Branches of the anterior palatine n. distributed to the mucous membrane covering the inferior turbinated bones. [L, 142].—**Inferior palpebral n's.** Lat., *nervi palpebrales inferiores*. Fr., *nerfs palpébraux inférieurs*. Ger., *untere Augenlidnerven*. A number of small branches of the infra-orbital n. distributed to the lower eyelid and the portions of the nasal integument near the inner canthus of the eye. [L, 332].—**Inferior pudendal n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus inferior*. Fr., *nerf pudendal inférieur*. 1. A branch of the small sciatic n. which passes beneath the tuberosity of the ischium to the perineum, to be distributed to the front and outer part of the scrotum in the male and to the labium majus in the female. 2. The pudic n. [L, 142, 332].—**Inferior vesical n's.** Lat., *nervi vesicales inferiores*. Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the fundus of the bladder. [L, 332].—**Infragluteal n.** See *Inferior gluteal n.*—**Inframaxillary n.** Lat., *nervus inframaxillaris (1st def.)*. Fr., *nerf inframaxillaire (1st def.)*. 1. See *Inferior maxillary n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the cervico-facial n. situated below the inferior maxilla. [L, 142].—**Infra-occipital n.** See *Suboccipital n.*—**Infra-orbital n.** Lat., *nervus infra-orbitalis*. Fr., *nerf sous-orbitaire*. Ger., *Unter-Augenhöhlennerv*. 1. See *Temporo-malar n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the superior maxillary n. situated beneath the levator labii superioris, distributed to the lower eyelid, the integument of the side of the nose, and the integument, mucous membrane, labial glands, and muscles of the upper lip. [L, 142].—**Infratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus infratrochlearis*. Fr., *nerf sous-trochléaire*. Ger., *Unterrollnerv*. A branch of the naso-ciliary n. which passes along the inner surface of the orbit, beneath the obliquus oculi to the inner angle of the eye, where it divides into branches distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, the lacrymal sac, and the integument of the side of the nose. [L, 142, 332].—**Inguinal n., Inguino-cutaneous n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Inhibitory n.** Fr., *nerf d'arrêt (ou arrestateur, ou freinateur)*. Ger., *Hemmungsnerv*. A n. which lessens or stops the action of the part which it innervates. [J, 19]. Cf. *Inhibitory fibres.*—**Innominate n's.** The fifth pair of cranial n's. [L, 1 (a, 29)].—**Intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi intercostales*. Fr., *nerfs intercostaux*. Ger., *Interkostalnerven, Zwischenrippennerven*. The anterior branches of the dorsal spinal n's, eleven in number, which emerge from the intervertebral foramina, and pass forward in the intercostal spaces (except the lowest, which runs along the lower border of the last rib). They are divided according to their distribution into abdomi-



nal and thoracic intercostal n's. [L. 142, 172.]—**Intercosto-humeral n.** Lat., *nervus intercosto-humeralis*. Fr., *nerf intercosto-huméral*. Ger., *kleiner Hautnerv des Armes*. The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal n., which crosses the axilla to be distributed to the integument of the inner and posterior surface

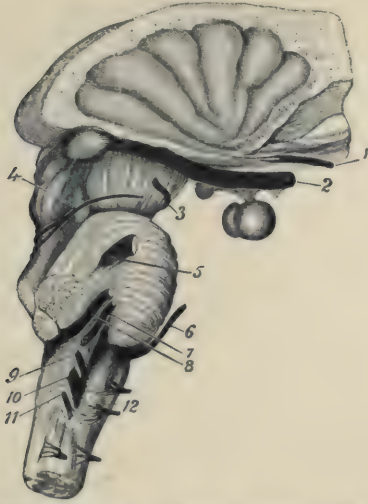


DIAGRAM SHOWING IN LATERAL VIEW THE CONNECTION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the optic; 3, the oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent; 7 and 8, the facial and auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the hypoglossal.

of the arm and communicates with the musculo-spiral n. and the n. of Wrisberg. [L. 31, 142.]—**Intermediate n. of Wrisberg.** See *N. of Wrisberg*.—**Internal abdominal n's.** See *Anterior abdominal n's*.—**Internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus brachii internus*. Fr., *nerf brachial cutané interne* (ou moyen). Ger., *grosserer Hautnerv des Armes*. A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, situated on the inner side of the axillary artery. It passes down to about the middle of the arm, where it becomes cutaneous and divides into two portions, the anterior of which descends to the anterior aspect of the arm as far as the wrist, and the posterior to about the middle of the posterior surface of the forearm. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris internus*. Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané interne*. Ger., *innerer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which passes beneath the fascia lata over the upper part of the femoral artery, where it divides into an anterior and an inner branch. The anterior branch pierces the fascia lata in the lower portion of the thigh and is distributed to the skin over the anterior and outer surface of the patella; the inner branch passes down behind the posterior border of the sartorius, pierces the fascia lata, and is distributed to the integument of the lower inner thigh and the inner portion of the leg. [L. 31, 142.]—**Internal frontal n.** Ger., *innerer Stirnnerv*. See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal inguinal n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Internal interosseous antibrachial n. (of the forearm).** Lat., *nervus interosseus antibrachii anterior*. Fr., *nerf interosseus profundus*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**Internal laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior internus*. The internal branch of the superior laryngeal n., which pierces the thyreo-hyoid membrane, and divides into branches distributed to the frenulum epiglottidis and the mucous membrane of the epiglottis and of the lateral and posterior surfaces of the larynx. [L. 142, 332.]—**Internal orbital n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris internus* (seu medialis). Fr., *nerf plantaire interne*. Ger., *innerer Sohlenerv*. The internal and larger of the two terminal branches of the posterior tibial n. It passes along the outer side of the internal plantar artery, between the adductor hallucis and flexor digitorum pedis brevis, and divides at about the middle of the foot into branches distributed to both sides of the three inner toes and to the inner side of the fourth toe. [L. 31, 84, 142, 332.]—**Internal popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus internus*. Fr., *nerf poplitée interne*, *nerf tibial*. Ger., *Schienbeinnerv*. 1. The larger of the two terminal divisions of the great sciatic n., which passes down the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus, below which point it is known as the posterior tibial n. It gives off the short saphenous n. and branches distributed to the knee joint and the muscles in its vicinity. 2. The same, together with the posterior tibial n., regarded as one. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus internus*. Fr., *nerf pterygoïdien interne*. Ger., *innerer Flügelmuskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary n., closely connected with the otic ganglion, which is distributed to the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus, the tensor palati, and the musculus mallei. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal saphenous n.** See *Long saphenous n.*—**Interosseous n's of the foot.** Lat., *nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales*. Branches of the anterior tibial n. which are situated in the second, third, and fourth intermetatarsal spaces, and are distributed to the

tarso-metatarsal ligaments and the interossei muscles. [L. 332.]—**Interosseous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus interosseus cruris*. A branch of the internal popliteal n. situated on the posterior surface of the tibio-fibular interosseous membrane, to which and to the fibula and tibia it is distributed. [L. 332.]—**Intervertebral n's.** The spinal n's. [L.]—**Ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Jacobson's n.** The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal n. It arises from the petrous ganglion and enters a small bony canal at the base of the petrous bone. It ascends to the tympanum, enters this cavity by an aperture in its floor close to the inner wall, and divides into three branches which are distributed to the fenestra rotunda, the fenestra ovalis, and the lining membrane of the tympanum and Eustachian tube. It anastomoses with the carotid plexus, the great superficial petrosal n., and the otic ganglion. [F. 2.]—**Labial n.** See *Mental n.*—**Labial n's of the infraorbital.** See the different *NERVI labiales*.—**Labio-mental n.** See *Mental n.*—**Labyrinthine n's.** Lat., *nervi labyrinthici*. The external branches of the olfactory n. [L. 7.]—**Lacrimal n.** Lat., *nervus lacrimalis*. Fr., *nerf lacrymal*. Ger., *Thrännerv*. The smallest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It enters the orbit through the narrowest part of the sphenoidal fissure and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle. Within the lacrimal gland it gives off several filaments which supply the gland and the conjunctiva. It finally pierces the palpebral ligament and terminates in the integument of the upper eyelid. [F.]—**Large cavernous n.** See *NERVUS cavernosus major*.—**Large hypoglossal n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Large palatine n.** See *Anterior palatine n.*—**Large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Lateral thoracic cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei pectorales*. Ger., *Hautnerven der Brust*. Branches of the intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the lateral thoracic region. [L. 142, 332.]—**Leaf n's.** See under *N* (2d def.).—**Lesser inferior dental n.** A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which unites with the inferior dental n. [L. 142.]—**Lesser internal cutaneous n.** See *N. of Wrisberg*.—**Lesser petrosal n.** See *Small superficial petrosal n.*—**Lesser sciatic n.** See *Small sciatic n.*—**Lesser splanchnic n.** See *Small splanchnic n.*—**Lingual median (or motor) n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Lingual n.** Lat., *nervus lingualis*. Fr., *nerf lingual*. Ger., *Zungen-nerv*. 1. See *Gustatory n.* 2. The branches of the glossopharyngeal n. distributed to the tongue. 3. The branches of the hypoglossal n. distributed to the tongue. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Lingual n. of the eighth pair.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Lingual n. of the fifth pair (or of the trifacial n.).** See *Gustatory n.*—**Long ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares longi*. Fr., *nerfs ciliaires longs*. Branches of the naso-ciliary n. which perforate the sclerotic and are distributed to the ciliary muscle, the cornea, and the iris. [L. 31, 142.]—**Long saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus internus* (seu major). Ger., *grosser Rosenerv*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which accompanies the femoral vessels through Hunter's canal, passes thence beneath the sartorius to the inner side of the knee, and below this accompanies the saphenous vein to the ankle, where it gives off branches to the inner side of the foot. It communicates with branches of the internal cutaneous and obturator n's at about the middle of the thigh, beneath the fascia lata, and assists in supplying the integument in front of the patella. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Long scrotal n's.** The superficial branches of the peri-

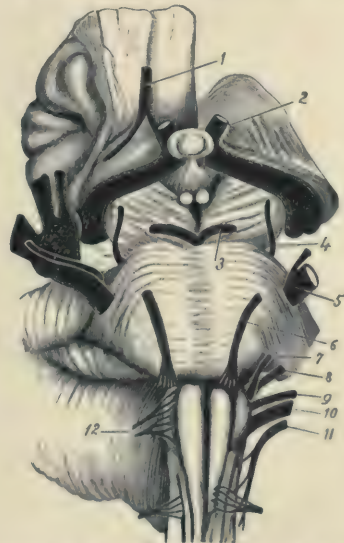


DIAGRAM SHOWING FROM BELOW THE CONNECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the left optic nerve; 3, the oculomotor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent; 7, the facial; 8, the auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the right hypoglossal.

neal n. and the inferior pudendal n. (1st def.). [L. 142.]—**Long subscapular n.** A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes along the lower border of the subscapularis to be distributed to the latissimus dorsi. [L. 142.]—**Lower intercostal n's.** See *Abdominal intercostal n's*.—**Lumbar n's.** Lat.,



*nervi lumbales* (seu *lumbares*). Fr., *nerfs lombaires*. Ger., *Lendennerven*. The spinal n's which pass out beneath the lumbar vertebrae. [L. 304.]—**Lumbo-inguinal n.** Lat., *nervus lumbo-inguinalis*. Fr., *nerf lombo-inguinal*. Ger., *Lendenleistenerv*. A branch of the genito-crural n. which passes beneath Poupart's liga-



DIAGRAM SHOWING SOME OF THE MORE SUPERFICIAL NERVES OF THE NECK.

1, the superficial cervical nerve; 2, the great auricular; 3, the small occipital; 4, the supraclavicular; 5, the spinal accessory; 6, the facial; 7, the great occipital.

ment to supply the integument of the upper part of the thigh. [L. 142, 332.]—**Lumbo-sacral n.** Lat., *nervus lumbo-sacralis*. Ger., *Lendenkreuznerv*. The portion of the sacral plexus formed by the fifth lumbar n. and a portion of the fourth. [L. 142, 332.]—**Magnisciatric n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Malar n's.** Lat., *nervi malaris*. Fr., *nerfs malaris*. Ger., *Wangennerven*, *Jochbein-nerven*. Branches of the facial and temporo-malar n's distributed to the outer portions of the eyelids and the tissues over the malar bone. [L. 142, 332.]—**Marginal n. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *nervus marginalis maxillae inferioris*. Fr., *nerf labio-mental*. A branch of the facial n. running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla. [L. 142, 332.]—**Marginal n. of the scapula.** See *Long subscapular n.*—**Masseteric n.** Lat., *nervus massetericus*. Fr., *nerf massétérin*. Ger., *Kaumuskelnerv*, *Kiefermuskelnerv*. A branch of the anterior division of the inferior maxillary n. which extends through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to supply the masseter muscle and also the temporo-maxillary articulation. [C.]—**Masticatory n.** Lat., *nervus masticatorius*. Fr., *nerf masticateur*. Ger., *Kauernerv*, *Kaumuskelnerv*. The anterior or superior (and chiefly motor) division of the inferior maxillary n. [L. 332.]—**Mastoid n.** Lat., *nervus mastoideus* (seu *auricularis posterior superficialis*). Ger., *oberflächlicher hinterer Ohrnerv*. A branch of the great auricular n. which ascends over the mastoid process of the temporal bone to be distributed to the integument behind the ear. [L. 142, 332.]—**Maxillo-mandibular n.** See *Inferior maxillary n.*—**Median n.** Lat., *nervus medianus* (2d def.). Fr., *nerf médian*, *nerve médiale* (ou *médiane*) (2d def.). Ger., *Mittelarmnerv* (1st def.), *Mittelnerv* (2d def.), *Hauptnerv* (2d def.). 1. A n. formed by the union of two branches, the one from the outer and the other from the inner end of the brachial plexus. It passes down the arm, at first on the outer side of the brachial artery, crossing it near the lower part of the arm, to lie on its inner side. Below the bend of the arm it lies beneath the pronator radii teres, and descends between the flexores digitorum manus profundus and sublimis to the palm of the hand, where it divides into an external and an internal branch. The external branch is distributed to the abductor and opponens pollicis and the outer head of the flexor brevis pollicis, and divides into the digital n's of the thumb and of the index finger. The internal branch supplies in part the digital n's of the middle, index, and ring fingers (cf. *Digital n's*). In the forearm it gives off the anterior interosseous n. of the arm and branches to all of the muscles of the anterior surface of the forearm, except the flexor carpi ulnaris, and it supplies cutaneous branches to the palm of the hand. [L. 142, 332.] 2. The principal vein of a leaf; the midrib. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]—**Meningeal n's.** Lat., *nervi meningei*. Unimportant branches of the trigeminal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic n's distributed to the meninges of the brain. [L.]—**Mental n.** Lat., *nervus mentalis*. Fr., *nerf mental* (ou *mentonnier*). Ger., *Kinnernerv*. A branch of the inferior dental n. which makes its exit by the mental foramen, to be distributed to the skin, mucous membrane, and muscles of the lower lip. [L. 142, 332.]—**Middle cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus magnus* (seu *medius*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque moyen* (ou *second*). Ger., *mittlerer* (oder *größerer*) *Herznerv*. A branch of the middle cervical ganglion which on the left side passes down into the chest between the left carotid and subclavian arteries and

on the right side behind the common carotid artery, to join the deep cardiac plexus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Middle cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris medialis* (seu *anterior*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur moyen interne*. Ger., *vorderer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, kleiner Rosenerv*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which perforates the sartorius and fascia lata a little below Poupart's ligament to supply the integument of the forepart of the thigh. [L. 142, 332.]—**Middle hæmorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hæmorrhoidales medii*. Ger., *mittlere Mastdarm-nerven*. Branches of the sacral plexus distributed to the rectum, the levator ani, the posterior portion of the bladder, and the vagina in the female. [L. 332.]—**Middle superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior medius*. Ger., *mittlerer oberer Zahnernerv*. The most anterior of the posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary n. It is distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and the buccinator muscle, and unites with the anterior dental n. [L. 142, 332.]—**Mixed n.** Lat., *nervus mixtus*. Fr., *nerf mêlé* (ou *mixte*). Ger., *gemischter Nerv*. A n. containing both motor and sensory fibres. [K.]—**Motor n.** Lat., *nervus motorius*. Fr., *nerf moteur*. Ger., *Bewegungsnerv*. A n. containing motor fibres only. [L.]—**Musculo-cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus musculo-cutaneus brachii*. Fr., *nerf musculo-cutané du bras*. Ger., *Muskelhautnerv des Armes*. A branch of the external cord of the brachial plexus which perforates the coraco-brachialis to pass between the biceps brachii and the brachialis anticus. Piercing the fascia of the arm a little above the elbow, it takes its course between the supinator longus and the tendon of the biceps, and beneath the median cephalic vein divides into two branches, the one distributed to the anterior and the other to the posterior surface of the forearm. It furnishes branches to the brachialis anticus, coraco-brachialis, and biceps brachii and to the anterior and posterior radial aspects of the forearm as far as the wrist. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Musculo-cutaneous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus peroneus superficialis*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Wadenbeinnerv*. One of the two terminal branches of the external popliteal n., given off behind the head of the fibula. It winds around the fibula, descends between the peronei muscles and the extensor digitorum pedis longus to the lower anterior part of the leg, where it divides into two branches, internal and external, the nervi cutanei dorsi pedis medius and medialis, respectively. It also supplies branches to the peronei muscles and cutaneous twigs to the lower part of the leg. [L. 142, 332.]—**Musculo-spiral n.** Lat., *nervus musculo-spiralis*. Fr., *nerf musculo-spiral*. 1. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes down the musculo-spiral groove of the humerus, beneath the triceps, to the external intermuscular septum, which it pierces, and descends between the supinator longus and the brachialis anticus to about the level of the external condyle of the humerus, where it divides into the posterior interosseous and the radial n's. It furnishes branches to the triceps and a cutaneous branch to the inner side of the arm. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Radial n.*—**Mylo-hyoid n.** Lat., *mylo-hyoideus*. Fr., *nerf mylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Zungenbeinkiefernnerv, Kieferzungenerv*. A branch of the inferior dental n. which lies in the mylo-hyoid groove of the inferior maxilla and is distributed to the mylo-hyoides and the anterior belly of the digastricus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Nasal n.** Lat., *nervus nasalis*. Fr., *nerf nasal*. Ger., *Nasennerv*. 1. See *Naso-ciliary n.* 2. In the pl., branches (a) of the superior maxillary n. distributed to the

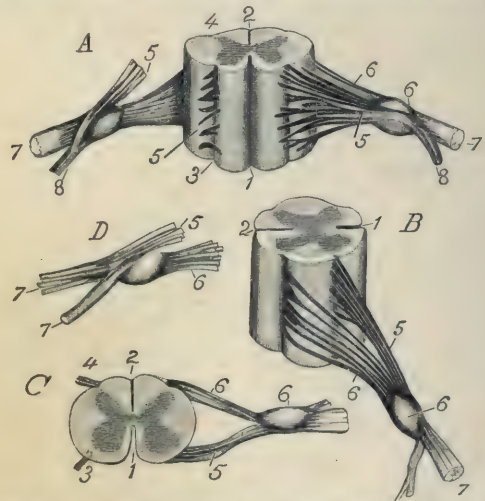


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ROOTS OF THE SPINAL NERVES IN THE CERVICAL REGION.

A, the anterior surface of the cord with the anterior nerve-roots divided; B, view of right side; C, view of the upper surface; 1, the anterior median fissure; 2, the posterior median fissure; 3, origin of the anterior nerve-roots; 4, the postero-lateral groove; 5, the anterior roots passing over the ganglion; 6, the anterior root divided; 7, the posterior root; 7', the posterior primary division of the nerve.

side of the nose; (b) of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose; and (c) of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Naso-ciliary n.** Lat., *nervus naso-ciliaris*. Fr., *nerf naso-ciliaire* (ou *oculaire*). Ger., *Nasenaugennerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic n., given off in the wall of the cavernous



sinus, which passes into the orbit between the heads of the rectus oculi externus, extends forward beneath the levator palpebrae to the anterior internal orbital canal, which it traverses, and runs along the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone to enter the nose, alongside of the crista galli, where it divides into an internal and an external branch. The internal branch is distributed to the lower part of the nasal septum, and the external branch passes out between the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage and descends to the apex of the nose. In the orbit it gives off a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion (radix longa ganglii ciliaris), the infratrochlear n., and the long ciliary n. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Naso-palatine n.** Lat., *nervus nasopalatinus*. Fr., *nerf naso-palatin*. Ger., *Nasengaumennerv*. Flügelgaumennerv. A branch of Meckel's ganglion which passes into the nasal fossa through the sphenopalatine foramen, and descends on the nasal septum to the anterior palatine foramen, through which it passes to be distributed to the mucous membrane behind the upper incisor teeth. Near its terminal division it unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form a small plexus, communicates with the anterior palatine n., and gives branches to the mucous membrane of the nasal septum. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**N-axis.** See **AXIS-cylinder**.—**N-bulb.** See the major list.—**N-cement.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**N-current.** See the major list.—**N-cyclone.** A fanciful term for a nervous crisis, as in locomotor ataxia.—**N-fibre.**—**N-fibril.** See the major list.—**N-hill.**—**N-hillock.** See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**.—**N. of Arnold.** Lat., *ramus auricularis nervi vagi*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire d'Arnold*. Ger., *Ohrast des Lungenmagennervens*. A branch of the jugular ganglion of the pneumogastric n. which, after receiving a branch from the glosso-pharyngeal n., enters the temporal bone near its styloid process, which it traverses, and emerges between its mastoid process and the external auditory meatus, to be distributed to the integument of the back of the ear. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**N. of Book.** See **PHARYNGEAL n.**—**N. of Cottunius.** See **NASO-PALATINE n.**—**N. of expression.** See **Facial n.**—**N's of Lancisi.** See **SERIAL LONGITUDINALIS MEDIALIS**.—**N. of Wrisberg.** A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus which runs down along the inner side of the axillary vein and the brachial vessels to the middle of the arm, where it is distributed to the integument of the posterior and inner aspects of the lower half of the arm. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**N-storm.** See **CRISIS** (2d def.).—**N-stretching.** Fr., *elongation des nerfs, distension nerveuse*. Ger., *Nervendehnung*. It., *stiramento dei nervi, nervo-distasi, nervectenia*. Sp., *elongación de los nervios*. The stretching of a n. as a therapeutic measure.—**Ninth cranial n.** Of Willis, the hypoglossal n.; of Sömmerring, the glosso-pharyngeal n. [L.]—**Non-medullated n.** A n. made up of non-medullated fibres. [J.]—**Obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius*. Fr., *nerf obturateur*. Ger., *Hüftlochnerv, verstopfender Nerv*. A n. arising from the third and fourth lumbar n's and descending through the inner border of the psoas magnus to a point near the brim of the pelvis, along which it runs above the obturator vessels to the upper portion of the obturator foramen, through which it passes into the thigh to divide into an anterior and a posterior branch, between which the adductor brevis is situated. The anterior branch is distributed to the hip joint, the adductor longus, and the gracilis, and terminates in small filaments surrounding and distributed to the femoral artery. The posterior branch divides into a number of branches upon the adductor magnus, distributed to that muscle and the obturator externus and to the posterior portion of the knee joint. The adductor brevis is supplied by one or the other of the two main divisions of this n., and the pectineus occasionally by the anterior division. [L, 7, 142, 172, 332.]—**Occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis*. The posterior branch of the posterior auricular n., distributed to the posterior portion of the occipito-frontalis and the superjacent skin. [L, 142, 332.]—**Ocular n.** See **Optic n.**—**Oculo-motor n.** Lat., *nervus oculo-motorius*. Fr., *nerf oculo-moteur*. Ger., *Augenbeweger Nerv, gemeinschaftlicher Augenmuskelnerv*. The third cranial n.; the motor n. of all the extrinsic muscles of the eye, except the obliquus superior and the rectus externus. It has its deep origin in a mass of multipolar n.-cells situated below the corpora quadrigemina, close to the middle line, beneath the gray matter of the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius, and emerges from the crus cerebri in the space between the peduncles and in front of the pons Varolii. It pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone, and runs forward in the external wall of the cavernous sinus to the sphenoidal fissure, near which it divides into a superior and an inferior portion, both of which enter the orbit between the two heads of the rectus externus. The upper and smaller portion passes over the optic n. to be distributed to the rectus superior and the levator palpebrae. The lower division is distributed to the recti inferior and internus and the obliquus inferior. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Oculo-nasal n.** See **Naso-ciliary n.**—**Olfactory n.** Lat., *nervus olfactorius*. Fr., *nerf olfactif*. Ger., *Geruchsnerv, Riechnerv*. 1. See **Olfactory TRACT**. 2. In the pl. the branches of the olfactory bulb, which descend through foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, surrounded by prolongations of the meninges, into the nose. They are divided into three sets: the inner, distributed to the pituitary membrane of the nasal septum; the middle, to the roof of the nose; and the outer, to the superior and middle turbinated bones and the ethmoid bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Ophthalmic n. (of Willis).** Lat., *nervus ophthalmicus*. Fr., *nerf ophthalmique*. Ger., *Augennerv*. The first division of the fifth n., arising from the upper part of the Gasserian ganglion; a short flattened band, about an inch long, which passes forward along the outer wall of the cavernous sinus, and just before entering the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, divides into the frontal, lacrymal, and nasociliary n's. [F.]—**Optic n.** Lat., *nervus opticus*. Fr., *nerf optique*. Ger., *Schnerv*. The second cranial n. of Willis and Sömmerring, the special n. of the sense of sight. It passes forward and outward, rounded in form and covered with a sheath, from the arachnoid to the optic foramen. As it passes through the foramen it receives a sheath from the dura, which sheath divides in the orbit into two layers, one continuous with the periosteum of the orbit, the other

continued as a sheath for the n. as far as the sclerotic. The n. pierces the sclerotic and the choroid at the back of the eye, a little to the nasal side of its centre, and expands into the retina. [F; L.] See cut under **EYE**.—**Orbital n.** See **Temporo-malar n.**—**Orbito-frontal n.** See **Ophthalmic n.**—**Palmar n's.** Lat., *nervi palmares*. Fr., *nerfs palmaires*. Ger., *Hohlhandnerven*. Branches of the median and ulnar n's to the palm of the hand. [L, 142, 332.]—**Palpebral n's.** Fr., *nerfs palpebraux*. Ger., *Augenlidnerven*. Motor and sensory n's which arise from the frontal and lacrymal n's, and indirectly from the ophthalmic division of the fifth n., divide minutely, and supply the eyelids. [F.]—**Palpebro-frontal n.** See **Frontal n.**—**Parotid n's.** Lat., *nervi parotidei*. Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the parotid gland. [L, 142.]—**Pathetic n.** See **Trochlear n.**—**Pectoral intercostal n's.** The upper six intercostal n's. [L.]—**Perineal n.** Lat., *nervus perineus*. Fr., *nerf périnéal*. Ger., *Dammnerv, Mittelfleischnerv*. The inferior and larger of the two terminal branches of the pudic n. It divides into superficial branches, distributed to the skin of the perineum and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the scrotum and penis (to the skin of the labia majora in the female), and muscular branches, distributed to the transversus perineus, the accelerator urinae, the compressor urethrae, and the erector penis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Peroneal communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans fibularis cutaneus*. Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur*. A branch of the external popliteal n. which usually unites with the short saphenous n., but occasionally passes down the back of the leg as far as the heel. [L, 142.]—**Pharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus pharyngeus*. Fr., *nerf pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundkopfnerv*. 1. A branch either of Meckel's ganglion or of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the pharynx. 2. In the pl. branches from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric, the glosso-pharyngeal n., and the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic which unite to form the pharyngeal plexus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Phrenic**

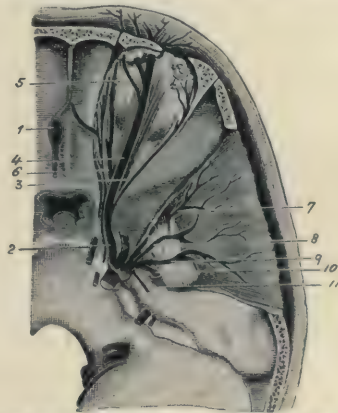


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE UPPER NERVES OF THE ORBIT.

1, the olfactory bulb; 2, the ophthalmic nerve; 3, the lacrymal; 4, the frontal; 5, the supra-orbital; 6, the nasal; 7, the anterior deep temporal; 8, the middle deep temporal; 9, the posterior deep temporal; 10, the auriculo-temporal; 11, the great superficial palmar.

**n. Lat., nervus phrenicus.** Fr., *nerf phrénique*. Ger., *Zwerchfellnerv*. A n. arising by a large root from the fourth cervical n. and by a small root from the third or fifth and occasionally by branches from the sixth. It passes across the scalenus anticus, receiving small twigs from the middle or inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n., and enters the thorax between the subclavian artery and vein. It then passes in front of the root of the lung, alongside the pericardium, to the upper surface of the diaphragm, which, after dividing into numerous branches, it pierces, to be distributed to its lower surface. It also furnishes small branches to the pleurae and the pericardium. The n. of the left side, the most superficial, passes in front of the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Plantar cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei plantares*. Branches of the internal plantar n. distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pneumogastric n.** Lat., *nervus pneumogastricus*. Fr., *nerf pneumogastrique*. Ger., *Lungenmagennerv*. The tenth cranial n. of Sömmerring, or the par vagum of the eighth cranial n. of Willis. It arises from a nucleus (the vagus nucleus) beneath the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the restiform body by a number of small roots which unite into a single trunk in their passage through the jugular foramen. In the foramen it enlarges, forming the superior ganglion, and a short distance below that a portion of its fibres enlarge to form the inferior ganglion. It then descends between the internal jugular vein and the internal carotid artery to the bifurcation of the common carotid artery, below which it passes down between the latter vessel and the internal jugular vein, included in the sheath of these vessels, to the thorax. On the left side it enters the thorax between the common carotid and subclavian arteries, and behind the innominate vein, to cross the arch of the aorta, below which it lies behind the root of the left lung, and finally passes down on the anterior aspect of the oesophagus to the anterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into numerous branches. On the right side it crosses the right subclavian artery and passes behind the right innominate vein and the root of the right lung, where it forms the posterior pulmonary plexus, from which it is continued in two parts, which, after unit-



ing with fibres from the left n. to form the oesophageal plexus, unite into a single cord which passes down behind the oesophagus to the posterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into a number of branches. It gives off the superior and recurrent laryngeal n's and branches to the integument of the posterior portion of the outer ear, to the pharyngeal plexus, and to the lungs, heart, stomach, and trachea. It communicates with the facial, the hypoglossal, the glossopharyngeal, and a varying number of the cervical n's, and

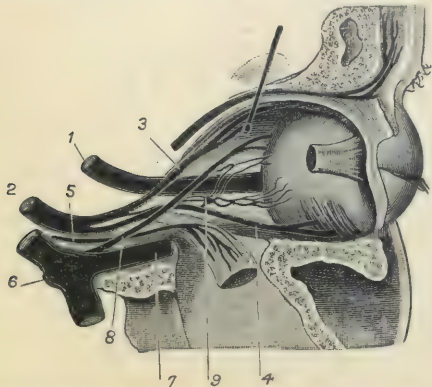


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NERVES OF THE ORBIT FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, the optic nerve; 2, the third nerve; 3, its upper division; 4, its long lower branch; 5, the sixth nerve; 6, the ciliary ganglion; 7, the ophthalmic nerve; 8, its nasal branch; 9, the ophthalmic ganglion.

with the sympathetic n. and several of its ganglia, and assists in forming the oesophageal, pulmonary, gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses. [L, 7, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**Posterior auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis posterior*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer (tiefer) Ohrnerv* (1st def.). 1. A branch of the facial n. situated close to the stylomastoid foramen, which is distributed to the structures behind the ear and to the posterior occipital region. 2. A branch of the pneumogastric n. distributed to the integument of the back of the ear. 3. A branch of the great occipital n. distributed to the back of the ear. 4. A branch of the small occipital n. distributed to the upper posterior portion of the external ear. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332].—**Posterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis profundus externus*. Fr., *nerf temporal profond externe*. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n., occasionally of the buccal or masseteric n's, distributed to the posterior portion of the temporal muscle, beneath which it lies. [L, 31, 332].—**Posterior dental n's.** Lat., *nervi dentales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs dentaires supérieurs*. Ger., *obere Zahnerven*. Branches of the superior maxillary n. which are distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and to the buccinator muscle, and unite with the anterior dental n. [L, 142, 332].—**Posterior interosseous antibrachial n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus antibrachii interosseus posterior*. Fr., *nerf interosseus brachial postérieur*. The larger of the terminal divisions of the musculo-spiral n., which pierces the supinator brevis muscle, descends on the posterior surface of the interosseous membrane of the forearm, and terminates in an enlargement on the posterior surface of the carpus. It gives off branches to the surrounding muscles and to the carpal structures. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Posterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus posterior*. Fr., *nerf palatin postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Gaumennerv*. A branch of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the uvula, the zygus and levator uvulae muscles, and the tonsils. [L, 142, 332].—**Posterior superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior posterior*. Ger., *oberer hinterer Zahnerv*. The posterior of the dental branches of the superior maxillary n., distributed to the upper molar teeth and the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus. [L, 142, 332].—**Posterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici posteriores*. A n. formed by the union of branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the serratus magnus. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Posterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis posticus*. Fr., *nerf tibial postérieur*. The continuation of the internal popliteal n. below the lower margin of the popliteus. It descends on the deep muscles of the leg, at first on the inner side of the posterior tibial artery and afterward on the outer, to a point between the heel and the internal malleolus, where it divides into the external and internal plantar n's. It furnishes branches to the tibialis posticus, the flexor digitorum pedis longus, and the hallucis longus, and also the calcaneo-plantar cutaneous n. [L, 7, 142, 332].—**Pressor n.** A n. conveying impulses to a vaso-motor centre which increase its activity. [J, 19, 57].—**Primary n.** Lat., *nervus primarius*. Fr., *nerveur primaire*. See Median n. (2d def.). [B, 121, 123 (a, 35)].—**Pterygo-palatine n.** See Naso-palatine n.—**Pudic n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus*. Fr., *nerf pudique (ou honteux)*. Ger., *Schamnnerv*. The largest branch of the sacral plexus. It passes out through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and enters the pelvis through the small sacral-sciatic foramen, just inside of which or in which it divides into the perineal n. and the dorsal n. of the penis. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Pulmonary n's.** Lat., *nervi pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungenerven*. The branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the lungs. [L, 142].—**Radial n.** Lat., *nervus radialis*. Fr., *nerf radial*. Ger., *Speichennerv*. 1. The direct continuation of the musculo-spiral n. below the level of the external condyle of the humerus. It lies beneath the supinator longus, a little external to the radial artery, and near the lower end of the

radius runs back beneath the tendon of that muscle to the dorsum of the hand, where it divides into the digital n's. 2. The musculo-spiral n. and the radial n. (1st def.) regarded as one. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Recurrent laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus recurrens*. Fr., *nerf laryngé récurrent*. Ger., *zurückklaffer (oder unterer) Kehlkopfnerf*. A branch of the pneumogastric n., which curves around the subclavian artery on the right side (the arch of the aorta on the left), and passes up between the trachea and oesophagus to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it divides into branches distributed to the muscles of the larynx (except the crico-thyroid) and to its mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the trachea and oesophagus and to the deep cardiac plexus. [L, 31, 142, 332; "N. Y. Med. Jour." July 9, 1887, p. 29].—**Renal n's.** Lat., *nervi renales*. Fr., *nerfs rénaux*. Ger., *Nierenerven*. Branches of the renal plexus which follow the distribution of the renal artery. [L, 142].—**Secondary n.** Lat., *nervus secundarius*. Fr., *nerveur secondaire*. Ger., *Nebennerv*. A n. or vein branching from the midrib of a leaf. [B, 123 (a, 35)].—**Second cranial n.** See Optic n.—**Secretory n.** Lat., *nervus secretorius*. Fr., *nerf sécrétoire*. Ger., *Absonderungsnerv*. A n. consisting of or containing secretory fibres. [K].—**Sensory motor n.** A n. that is both sensory and motor.—**Sensory n.** Lat., *nervus sensorius*. Fr., *nerf de sensation*. Ger., *Sinnesnerv*, *Empfindungsnerv*, *Gefühlnerf*. A n. which conveys sensory impressions only. [L].—**Seventh cranial n.** See Facial n.—**Short ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares breves*. Fr., *nerfs ciliaires courts*. Ger., *kurze Blendungsnerven*. Branches of the ophthalmic ganglion which pierce the posterior portion of the sclerotic, pass forward between the sclerotic and choroid, and pierce the ciliary muscle, to be distributed to the iris. Some fibres pass to the cornea and to the ciliary muscle. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Short saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus brevis*. Fr., *nerf saphène court*. Ger., *Waden-nerv*. A n. composed of branches of the external and internal popliteal n's. The branch of the internal popliteal n. descends upon the groove on the posterior surface of the gastrocnemius, about half-way between the knee and the foot, where it unites with the branch from the external popliteal n. The n. then passes down close to the outer side of the tendo Achillis to the external malleolus, beneath which it turns and divides into branches distributed to the outer side of the foot and little toe. [L, 142, 332].—**Sixth cranial n.** See Abducens n.—**Small cavernous n's.** Lat., *nervi cavernosi minores*. Small branches of the cavernous plexus of the penis (or of the clitoris) distributed to the crura and corpora cavernosa. [L, 332].—**Smallest splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minimus (seu tertius)*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique inférieur*. Ger., *kleinster Eingeweidenerv*. A n. which arises from the lower thoracic ganglion or the lower two ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, to end in the celiac and renal plexuses. [L, 7, 142, 332].—**Small internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** See N. of Wrisberg.—**Small ischiadic n.** See Small sciatic n.—**Small occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis parvus*. Fr., *petit nerf occipital*. Ger., *kleiner Hinterhauptsnerv*. A branch of the second cervical n. or of the loop between the second and third cervical n's, which passes up along the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoideus, and after crossing the mastoid process of the temporal bone, ends in branches distributed to the skin of the anterior occipital region. [L, 142, 332].—**Small palatine n.** See Posterior palatine n.—**Small sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus minor (seu parvus)*. Fr., *petit nerf sciatique*. Ger., *unterer Gesässnerv*.



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUBLINGUAL NERVES.

1, the fifth nerve; 2, the Gasserian ganglion; 3 to 11, branches and anastomoses of the fifth nerve.

A n. derived from the lower lateral portion of the sacral plexus which passes out below the pyriformis through the greater sacro-sciatic notch to the lower surface of the gluteus maximus, which it supplies. It also furnishes cutaneous branches to the buttock, the posterior surface of the thigh, and the upper part of the calf of the leg. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Small splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minor*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique moyen*. Ger., *kleiner Eingeweidenerv*. A n. made up of branches from the lower four or five



thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, sometimes in company with the great splanchnic n., and blends with the coeliac plexus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Small superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis minor*. Fr., *petit nerf pétreux superficiel*. Ger., *kleiner oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A small n. which unites the otic and petrosal ganglia. It passes through the sphenoid and temporal bones, and communicates by small twigs with the tympanic and middle meningeal plexuses and the geniculate ganglion. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spheno-palatine n.** See *Naso-palatine n.*—**Spinal accessory n.** Lat., *nervus accessorius spinalis*. Fr., *nerf spinal accessoire*. Ger., *Rückenmarkbeinerv*. The eleventh cranial n. of Sömmerring. It arises by a number of roots, the upper from a nucleus in the medulla oblongata close to the central canal, and the others from the gray matter of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord as low as the sixth or seventh cervical n. The lower roots ascend between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal n's, and unite with those from the medulla into one trunk, which enters the skull through the foramen magnum, and emerges, in company with the pneumogastric n., through the jugular foramen. At or a little after its exit from the foramen it divides into the accessory portion, which unites with the pneumogastric n. just below its inferior ganglion, and a branch which pierces the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it furnishes branches, and passes across the suboccipital triangle to the lower surface of the trapezius, which it supplies. [L. 7, 142, 172, 332.]—**Spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi spinales*. Fr., *nerfs spinaux* (ou *rachidiens*). Ger., *Rückenmarksnerven*. The n's which have their origin in the spinal cord and emerge between the vertebrae. They are 31 in number on each side (8 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 1 coccygeal), and, with the exception of the cervical and coccygeal n's, are numbered according to the vertebra next above. In the cervical region the first n. is above the atlas, and the eighth n. below the seventh cervical vertebra. The coccygeal n. passes out through the lower end of the sacral canal. Each n. is formed by the union of an anterior and a posterior root, which have their respective origins from the spinal cord opposite its anterior and posterior cornua. The posterior and larger root is connected with a ganglion placed in the intervertebral foramen, except in the case of the first and second cervical n's, where the ganglia are situated opposite the laminae of the vertebrae, and the sacral and coccygeal n's, where they lie within the vertebral canal. The two roots unite within the foramina and divide immediately on their exit into an anterior and posterior branch. The posterior branches of each n., except the first cervical, the fourth and fifth sacral, and the coccygeal, divide into an external and an internal branch, which are distributed to the muscles and skin in the immediate vicinity of the spinal column. The internal division of the second cervical n. is known as the great occipital n., and the fourth and fifth sacral n's do not divide into the internal and external branches. The anterior divisions of the spinal n's form the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral plexuses, and in the dorsal region constitute the intercostal n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Stapedial n.** Lat., *nervus stapedius*. A

See *NERVUS subcapularis medius*. **NERVUS subcapularis superior**, and *Long subcapular n.*—**Superficial cardiac n.** See *Superior cardiac n.*—**Superficial cervical n.** Lat., *nervus cervicalis superficialis*. Fr., *nerf cervical superficiel*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Halsnerv*. A superficial branch of the cervical plexus derived from the second and third cervical n's, which passes over the outer surface of the middle of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and divides between it and the platysma myoides into two branches, ascending and descending, which supply the last-named muscle and the skin between the lower jaw and the clavicle on the lateral and anterior aspects of the neck. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Superficial large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Superficial nasal n.** See *External nasal n.*—**Superficial petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Superficial temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis superficialis*. Fr., *nerf temporal superficiel*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Schläfennerv*. The terminal branch of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the skin of the temporal region. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior car-**

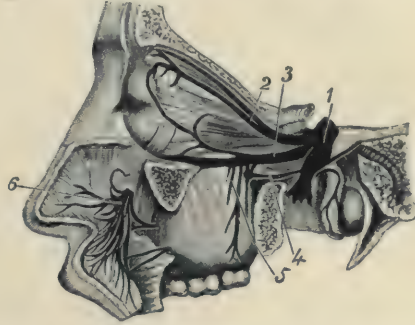


DIAGRAM OF THE SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE AND SOME OF THE ORBITAL NERVES.

1, the Gasserian ganglion; 2, the lacrymal nerve; 3, the superior maxillary; 4, the Vidian; 5, the posterior dental; 6, the infra-orbital.

**diac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus superior* (seu *primus*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque supérieur* (ou *premier*). Ger., *oberer Herznerv*. A branch of the lower end of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down upon the longus colli to the upper part of the thorax, where the n's of the two sides differ in their course, the n. of the right side passing behind or in front of the subclavian artery and the aorta, while the n. of the left side accompanies the left carotid artery to the arch of the aorta, where it terminates in the deep or superficial cardiac plexus. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Superior dental n's.** See *Posterior dental n's.*—**Superior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus gluteus superior*. Fr., *nerf fessier supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Gesässnerv*. 1. A branch of the lombo-sacral cord which passes out of the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen and divides into branches distributed to the glutei medii and minimi and the tensor fasciae latae. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Small sciatic n.*—**Superior hæmorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs hémorrhoidiens supérieurs*. Ger., *obere Mastdarmnerven*. Small branches of the inferior hypogastric plexuses which are distributed to the upper half of the rectum. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superior labial n's.** Lat., *nervi labiales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs labiaux supérieurs*. Ger., *Oberlippennerven*. Branches of the infra-orbital n. which pass behind the levator labii superioris to the skin and mucous membrane of the upper lip and the lower margin of the ala of the nose. [L. 332.]—**Superior laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior*. Fr., *nerf laryngien supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Kehlkopfnerf*. A branch from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric n. which descends toward the larynx, to divide, beneath the internal carotid artery into the nervi laryngei superiores externus et internus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris superior*. Fr., *nerf maxillaire supérieur*. Ger., *Oberkiefernerv*. The second division of the trigeminal n., which passes out from about the middle of the Gasserian ganglion and runs forward through the foramen rotundum into the sphenomaxillary fossa, after crossing which it passes through the infra-orbital canal and out upon the face. In the sphenomaxillary fossa it gives off the temporo-malar, sphenopalatine, and posterior dental n's; in the infra-orbital canal the anterior dental n.; and upon the face the labial, nasal, and palpebral n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior nasal n's.** Lat., *nervi nasales superiores posteriores Micklei*. Branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion which pass through the sphenopalatine foramen into the nasal fossae, to be distributed to the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the nasal septum, and of the superior and middle turbinated bones. [L. 142.]—**Superior pharyngeal n.** See *Superior laryngeal n.*—**Superior vesical n.** Lat., *nervi vesicales superiores*. Branches of the vesical plexus to the upper portion of the bladder. [L. 332.]—**Supra-acromial n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the clavicular portion of the trapezius and to the integument of the outer and back part of the shoulder. [L. 142.]—**Supraclavicular n's.** Lat., *nervi supraclaviculares*. Fr., *nerfs supra-claviculaires*. Ger., *Oberschlüsselbeinnerven*. 1. Superficial branches of the cervical plexus which pass down between the sterno-cleido-mastoid and the trapezius to be distributed in the region above the clavicle and to the shoulder. See also the various *NERVI supraclaviculares*. 2. In the sing., one of the above-defined n's distributed to the deltoid and upper portion of the pectoralis major. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Supra-acromial n.* and *Suprasternal n.*—**Supragluteal n.** See

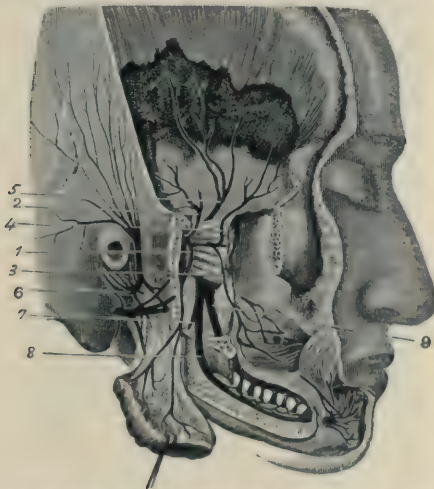


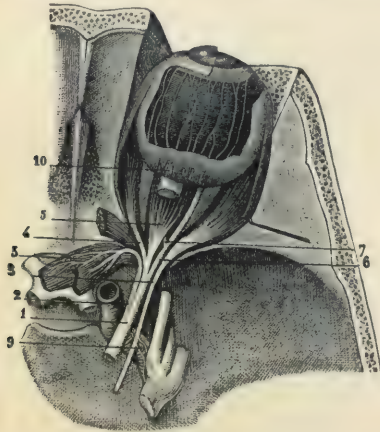
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BRANCHES OF THE INFERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, the masseteric nerve; 2, the posterior deep temporal; 3, the buccal; 4, the anterior deep temporal; 5, middle deep temporal; 6, branches of the auriculo-temporal; 7, mylohyoid; 8, the inferior dental; 9, the lingual.

branch of the facial n. situated within the aqueduct of Fallopius, distributed to the belly of the stapedius. [L. 142, 332.]—**Stylohyoid n.** Lat., *nervus stylohyoideus*. Fr., *nerf stylo-hyoïdien*. A branch of the facial n. distributed to the stylohyoid muscle. [L. 7.]—**Subcostal n's.** See *Intercostal n's.*—**Sublingual n.** Lat., *nervus sublingualis*. Fr., *nerf sous-lingual*. A branch of the lingual n. distributed to the sublingual gland. [L. 31.]—**Suboccipital n.** Lat., *nervus suboccipitalis*. Fr., *nerf sous-occipital*. Ger., *unterer Nerv des Hinterhauptes*. The anterior division of the first cervical n. It passes forward in a groove in the atlas, and unites with the second cervical n. to assist in forming the cervical plexus. [L. 31, 142.]—**Subscapular n's.** Lat., *nervi subscapulares*. Fr., *nerfs sous-scapulaires*. Ger., *Unterschulterblattnerven*.



**Superior gluteal n.—Supra-orbital n.** Lat., *nervus supra-orbitalis*. Fr., *nerf sus-orbitaire*. Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlennerv, äusserer Stirnnerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic n. which passes out through the supra-orbital foramen or notch on to the forehead, where it furnishes branches to the integument, the occipito-frontalis, the corrugator supercillii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the

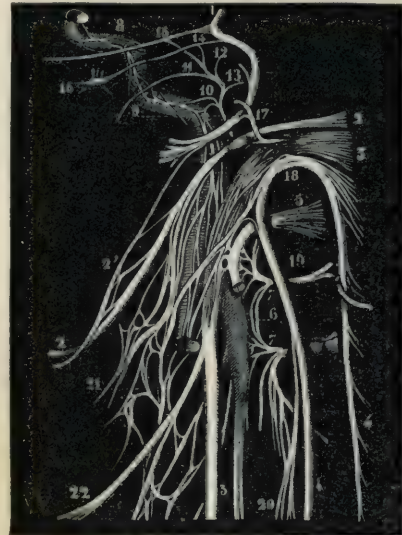


DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTOR OCULI EXTERNUS. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, trunk of the motor oculi communis, with its branches (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7); 8, motor oculi externus, passing to the external rectus muscle; 9, filaments of the motor oculi externus, anastomosing with the sympathetic; 10, ciliary nerves.

pericranium, and the upper eyelid. [L. 31, 141.]—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *nervus suprascapularis*. Fr., *nerf sus-scapulaire*. Ger., *Oberschulterblattnerf*. A n., arising from the fifth and sixth cervical n's, which passes down beneath the trapezius to enter the supraspinous fossa through the suprascapular notch, where it divides into two branches, distributed respectively to the supraspinatus and the infraspinatus. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Suprasternal n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the integument over the inner half of the clavicle. [L. 142.]—**Supratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus supratrochlearis*. Fr., *nerf sus-trochléaire*. Ger., *Oberrollnerv*. One of the two terminal branches of the frontal n. which passes forward in the orbit above the obliquus oculi superior to the supra-orbital notch, through which it passes out on to the forehead, where it sends sensory filaments to the frontalis, the corrugator supercillii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, and the skin and pericranium of the frontal and anterior parietal regions. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Sympathetic n.** Lat., *nervus sympathicus*. Fr., *nerf grand sympathique*. Ger., *sympathischer Nerv*. A system of ganglia and intercommunicating fibres so called on account of the belief that it established a sympathy between remote organs, especially in cases of disease. It consists of a series of ganglia on each side of the spinal column, those of one side intimately connected with each other by ascending and descending branches, and less intimately with those of the opposite side, also the ophthalmic, otic, Meckel's, and the submaxillary ganglia and the various offshoots from all the ganglia and their branches to the nervous plexuses, spinal and cerebral n's, blood-vessels, and viscera. The two chains of ganglia are united in front of the coccyx by the ganglion impar, and upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain by the ganglion of Ribes. The intercommunicating n's are both gray and white, those running from the ganglia to the n's are gray, those from the n's to the ganglia are white, and those to the viscera, plexuses, ganglia, and blood-vessels are both gray and white. In the cervical region there are 3 pairs of ganglia, in the dorsal 12, in the lumbar 4, in the sacral 5, and in the coccygeal 1. In the cervical region the chain or cord is situated behind the carotid sheath and contains the superior, middle, and inferior cervical ganglia. In the thorax it lies beneath the pleura, about on a line following the heads of the ribs, and from its ganglia are given off branches to the vertebrae, the thoracic aorta, and the splanchnic n's. In the lumbar region it is placed along the inner margin of the psoas magnus and furnishes branches principally to the spinal n's and the abdominal, aortic, and hypogastric plexuses. In front of the sacrum it is diminished in size and converges toward its fellow to unite in the ganglion impar. From the sacral ganglia branches are furnished to the sacral n's and the hypogastric plexus. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis*. Fr., *nerf temporal*. Ger., *Schläfennerv*. 1. A branch of the temporo-malar n. which passes into the temporal fossa between the bone and the temporalis muscle, which it pierces, to be distributed in the skin of the temple and of the lateral portion of the head. 2. See *Superficial temporal n.* 3. Branches of the temporo-facial n. distributed to the atrahens aurem, the skin of the temple, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the corrugator supercillii, and the occipito-frontalis. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporo-facial n.** Lat., *nervus temporo-facialis*. The upper and larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial n. It and its connections form a network on the side of the face. It gives rise to the malar, temporal, and infra-orbital n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporo-malar n.** Lat., *nervus temporo-malaris*. Fr., *nerf orbitaire*. Ger., *Wangenhautnerv, Jochwangennerv*. A branch of the superior maxillary n. which enters the orbit through the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into the malar and temporal n's, which pass through the

malar bone to be distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum and the adjacent parts of the face. [F. L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Tenth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the pneumogastric n. [L.]—**Thermic n's.** See *Calorific n's.*—**Third cranial n.** The oculo-motor n. [L.]—**Thoracic intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi costales (seu thoracici intercostales)*. Fr., *nerfs intercostaux thoraciques*. The six upper intercostal n's, which are situated posteriorly between the pleura and the intercostalis externus and laterally between the intercostales externus and internus, and at the outer extremities of the costal cartilages lie between the pleura and the intercostalis internus. Near the sternum they pass to the integument and terminate in the anterior cutaneous thoracic n's. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Thyroid n's.** Branches of the middle cervical ganglion distributed to the thyroid gland. [L. 142.]—**Tibial communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans tibialis*. 1. The cutaneous branch of the short saphenous n. which descends between the heads of the gastrocnemius to the middle of the leg. 2. A branch of the internal tibial n. which assists in forming the short saphenous n. [L. 142, 332.]—**Tonsillar n's.** Lat., *nervi tonsillares*. Fr., *nerf tonsillaires*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal n. which form a plexus on the tonsil. [L. 142.]—**Trifacial n., Trigeminal n.** Lat., *nervus trifacialis (seu trigeminus, seu consorsorius)*. Fr., *nerf trifacial (ou trijumeau)*. Ger., *Drillingnerv, dreigetheiliger (oder dreiästiger, oder dreifacher) Nerv*. The fifth and largest of the cranial n's, resembling a spinal n. in having a motor and a sensory root. The motor and smaller root arises from a collection of large n.-cells near the antero-lateral margin of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the side of the pons Varolii at the point where the middle crus of the cerebellum begins. The sensory root arises from the superior, middle, and inferior sensory nuclei of the fifth nerve, and emerges from the pons a little below and behind the motor root. The two portions pass forward together through an oval opening in the dura, near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the fasciculi of the sensory root diverge to form the Gasserian ganglion. The smaller root runs below and to the inner side of the ganglion, and unites with fibres from it to form the inferior maxillary n. From the ganglion are also given off the ophthalmic and inferior maxillary n's. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *nervus trochlearis*. Fr., *nerf trochléateur*. Ger., *Rollmuskelnerv, Rollnerv, Patheticusnerv*. The fourth cranial n. It arises from the upper part of the valve of Viessens, and divides beneath the corpora quadrigemina into two fasciculi, the anterior one arising from a nucleus of gray matter close to the middle line of the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, and the posterior one from a gray nucleus at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, close to the origin of the fifth n. The two fasciculi are connected by a transverse band of white fibres. The n. winds round the outer side of the crus cerebri, above the pons, pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process, and passes for-



ANASTOMOSES OF THE PNEUMOGASTRIC. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, facial nerve; 2, glossopharyngeal nerve; 3, anastomoses of the glossopharyngeal with the facial; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, various branches and anastomoses of the pneumogastric nerve.

ward through the outer wall of the cavernous sinus. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, passes inward, and enters the orbital surface of the superior oblique muscle. It receives filaments from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic n. [F.]—**Trophic n.** Lat., *nervus trophicus*. Fr., *nerf trophique*. Ger., *trophischer Nerv*. A n. the function of which is to promote or modify the nu-



trition of the part to which it is distributed.—**Twelfth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the hypoglossal n. [L.]—**Tympani-chordal n.** See *CHORDA tympani*.—**Tympanic n.** See *Jacobson's n.*—**Ulnar collateral n.** Lat., *nervus collateralis ulnaris*. A branch of the musculo-spiral n. given off at the lower border of the axilla, which descends in the sheath of the ulnar n. to the lower fibres of the triceps brachii. [L. 142, 332.]—**Ulnar n.** Lat., *nervus ulnaris*. Fr., *nerf ulnaire*. Ger., *Ellenbogennerv*. A branch of the inner division of the brachial plexus which passes down on the inner side of the axillary and brachial arteries to about the middle of the arm, where it turns backward to the space between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus. It then passes between the two heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris, behind which it passes to the middle of the forearm, descending thence on the inner side of the ulnar artery to the level of the pisiform bone, where it divides into a deep and a superficial palmar branch. The superficial palmar branch is distributed to the palmaris brevis, to the outer side of the little finger, and to the adjacent sides of the ring and little fingers; the deep branch follows the course of the deep palmar arch and is distributed to the muscles of the little finger, the dorsal and palmar interossei, the two inner lumbricals, the adductor pollicis, and the inner head of the flexor pollicis brevis. From the n. branches are given off above the wrist to the elbow joint, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum profundus, the integument of the forearm, the wrist joint, and the dorsal surfaces of the outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of little and ring fingers. [L. 7, 31, 172, 332.]—**Upper cardiac n's.** See *Superior cardiac n's.*—**Upper intercostal n's.** See *Pectoral intercostal n's.*—**Vaginal n's.** Lat., *nervi vaginales*. Ger., *Mutterscheidennerven*. Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the vagina. [L. 332.]—**Vagus n.** See *Pneumogastric n.*—**Vaso-constrictor n's.** Fr., *nerfs constricteurs (vasculaires), nerfs de resserrement*. Ger., *Gefäßhemmungsnerven*. N's derived from the vaso-motor nervous centres which induce contraction of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vaso-dilator n's.** Fr., *nerfs dilateurs (ou de relâchement)*. Ger., *Gefäßerschließende (oder gefäßweiternde) Nerven*. Branches of the vaso-motor nervous centres which induce dilatation of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vaso-hypertonic n's** [Landols]. See *Vaso-constrictor n's.*—**Vaso-inhibitory n's.** See *Vaso-dilator n's.*—**Vaso-motor n's.** Fr., *nerfs vaso-moteurs*. Branches of the vaso-motor centres which control the contraction and dilatation of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vestibular n.** Lat., *nervus vestibularis* (seu vestibuli). Fr., *nerf vestibulaire*. Ger., *Vorhofsnerv*. The smallest branch of the auditory n.; distributed to the ampullæ and the sacculus ellipticus. [L. 332.]—**Vidian n.** Lat., *nervus vidianus*. Fr., *nerf vidien*. Ger., *vidianischer (oder Vidi'scher) Nerv, Flügelnerve*. A branch of the posterior portion of Meckel's ganglion which passes through the Vidian canal, in which it gives off nasal branches to the back part of the nose, and divides into the large superficial petrosal and carotid n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

**NERVE** (Fr.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>r-va. See *NERVED*.

**NERVE-BULB**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'bu<sup>2</sup>lb. See *END-BULB* and *Motorial nerve END-PLATE*.—**Terminal n-b's of Krause**. Ger., *Krause'sche Nerven-Endköben*. Small nodular endings of cutaneous nerves found in the papillæ of the lip, glans penis, and clitoris. According to Thün, they represent simple forms of the tactile corpuscles. [G.]

**NERVE-CURRENT**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv-ku<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>nt. Fr., *courant du nerf*. Ger., *Nervenstrom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, an electric current believed to be constantly present in normal living muscles and nerve. [K.]—**Natural n-c.** The current which passes through a nerve or muscle when in a state of rest. [K.]

**NERVED**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>rvd. Lat., *nervatus*. Fr., *nervé*. Ger., *benervt, nervig, nerventragend*. Having nerves, nerve, nervose, nervigerous (usually said of leaves with prominent nerves [ribs] as distinguished from those with reticulated threads [veins]). [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**NERVE-ENDINGS**, n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'e<sup>2</sup>nd'iz<sup>2</sup>nz. Fr., *terminaisons nerveuses*. Ger., *Nervenendigungen*. The terminations of nerve-fibres. They are: (a) the central termination or origin, in the axis-cylinder process of nerve-cells, in the central nervous system (brain and myelon), and perhaps also in the peripheral ganglia; and (b) the peripheral terminations in the various tissues and organs, in which the fibres either divide into axis-fibrillæ and form an anastomosing network or terminal plexus, or form specialized bulbs or swellings, or end in terminal modified epithelial cells (neuro-epithelia), as in the organs of sense. [J.]

**NERVE-FIBRES**, n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'f'bz. Lat., *fibrae nervæ, fila nervæ, tubuli nervei*. Fr., *fibres nerveuses*. Ger., *Nervenfasern, Nervenaden, Primitivfasern, Primitivröhren*. The elongated thread-like elements of the nervous system. Each n-f. consists of an axis-cylinder, and in most cases of a neurilemma and a medullary sheath. According to the presence or absence of the latter, the fibres are divided into two groups—the white, or medullated, and the pale, or non-medullated, n-f. The peripheral n-f., except near their termination, are combined into bundles of various sizes by means of connective tissue. [J. 10, 30, 31, 35.]—**Medullated n-f.** Lat., *Myelinic n-f.* Fr., *fibres nerveuses médullaires (ou à myéline), tubes nerveux à myéline (ou à double contour, ou de la vie animale, ou blancs)*. Ger., *doppelconturirte Nervenfasern, Markfasern*. N-f. with a sheath of myelin inclosing the axis-cylinder. They are found only in the vertebrates, with the possible exception of some *Crustacea*. In the peripheral medullated n-f. there is present also a neurilemma, so that they consist of at least three parts, a central axis-cylinder, inclosed by the medullary sheath, which in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma. In these nerves the medullary sheath is partly or completely interrupted at regular intervals, with a corresponding constriction of the neurilemma, forming the nodes of Ranvier. In the medullated nerves of the central nervous system and of the optic nerve the pres-

ence of a distinct neurilemma is denied by most authors, although affirmed by others. Nodes of Ranvier have not, however, been demonstrated in the medullated nerves of the central nervous system. The medullated n-f. lose their medullary sheath before terminating centrally in a nerve-cell or peripherally in any form of nerve-ending. They rarely divide except near their peripheral terminations, and a division is always at a node of Ranvier. [J. 26, 30, 31, 35.]—**Non-medullated n-f.** Fr., *fibres de Remak, fibres nerveuses grises (ou gélatineuses, ou nutritives, ou sympathiques, ou végétatives, ou sans moëlle, ou sans myéline), tubes nerveux à simple contour (ou sans myéline)*. Ger., *Gallertnerfasern, Knötchenfibrillen, gangliöse (oder gelatinöse, oder rauhe, oder marklose, oder organische, oder Remak'sche) Nervenfasern*. N-f. in which the axis-cylinder is not inclosed in a sheath of myelin. They form the larger part of the sympathetic nerves, and are found in small numbers associated with the medullated n-f. Except in some *Crustacea*, only non-medullated n-f. are found in the invertebrates. A non-medullated nerve-fibre in its highly developed form consists of a fibrillated axis-cylinder, or essential part, inclosed in a sheath corresponding to the neurilemma, on the ental surface of which are irregularly placed nerve-corpuscles. Non-medullated nerves frequently divide and anastomose throughout their entire course, thus differing from medullated fibres, which divide only at their termination. In their embryonic condition all nerves are non-medullated; and even in the adult all n-f., whether medullated or non-medullated, are non-medullated at their origin in the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell and at their peripheral termination. [J. 10, 30, 31, 35.]—**Opaque optic n-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses optiques à double contour*. Ger., *markhaltige Sehnervenfasern*. N-f. which, instead of losing their medullary sheaths as they pass through the openings in the lamina cribrosa, retain them as they debouch into the eye, and spread out on the retina, and hence appear under the ophthalmoscope as an opaque white patch on the red background. [F.]—**Organic n-f.** Pale n-f. See *Non-medullated n-f.*—**Primitive n-f.** See *N-f.*—**Remak's n-f.** See *Non-medullated n-f.*—**Secretory n-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses glandulaires*. Ger., *secreatorische Nervenfasern*. N-f. distributed to a gland and determining the amount or quality of the secretion. [J. 57, 124.]—**T-form n-f.** Fr., *tubes nerveux en T*. Ger., *T-förmige Nervenfasern*. 1. Two n-f. arising by a division of the nerve-fibre of a unipolar spinal ganglion-cell at the first or sometimes at a more distant node of Ranvier. The two fibres usually extend approximately at right angles with the original fibre, like the top of the letter T. [J. 10, 30.] 2. A single nerve-fibre formed at a node of Ranvier by the union of two n-f. each of which originates from a distinct nerve-cell; also called T-formed n-f. [Ranvier, "Compt. rend." 1875; J. 31.]—**Trophic n-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses trophiques*. Ger., *trophische Nervenfasern*. Special n-f. distributed to the tissues and controlling their growth and nutrition. The end-organ is unknown, and the existence of special trophic fibres apart from the vaso-motor nerves is denied by many physiologists. [J. 19, 57, 67.]—**Tubular n-f.** See *Medullated n-f.*—**Varicose n-f.** 1. N-f. destitute of a neurilemma, with varicosities due to the accumulation of fluid between the medullary sheath and axis cylinder. [L. 351.] 2. See *Varicose NERVE-FIBRILS*.—**White n-f.** See *Medullated n-f.*

**NERVE-FIBRILS**, n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'f'bz'iz<sup>2</sup>z. See *Primitive FIBRILS*.—**Varicose n-f.** Ger., *varicöse Nervenfibrillen*. The beaded, naked axis cylinders at their peripheral termination, as in the cornea. [J. 83, 56.]

**NERVEUX** (Fr.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>rv-u<sup>2</sup>s. See *NERVOUS*.

**NERVIDUCT**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv-du<sup>2</sup>kt. An opening in a bone for the passage of a nerve. [A. 515 (a, 48).]—**Fallopian n.** See *AQUEDUCT of Falloppius*.

**NERVIG** (Ger.), adj. Ne<sup>2</sup>rv'izg. See *NERVATE*.

**NERVIGEROUS**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'izg'er-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nervigerus*. See *NERVED*.

**NERVIMOTION**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'iz-mo'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *nervimotio*. Fr., n. Ger., N. Of Dutrochet, reflex movement in the nervous centres due to external impulses. [K.]

**NERVIMOTOR**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'iz-mot-o<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *nervimoteur*. An excitant of nervimotion. [K. 3.]

**NERVINE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'en. Lat., *nervinum*. Fr., n. 1. Nerve-substance. 2. A remedy which mainly affects the nervous system. [L. 343 (a, 17).] 3. The *Cypripedium pubescens* and other species of *Cypripedium*. [B. 293 (a, 35).]—**Antithermic n.** A medicine which acts as a nervous sedative, and at the same time reduces the temperature. [a. 18.]

**NERVO-SANGUINE**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'o-sa<sup>2</sup>n'gwiz<sup>2</sup>n. At once excitable and hopeful (said of temperament). [Bartholow, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Jan. 26, 1884, p. 109 (D).]

**NERVOSE**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'os. Lat., *nervosus*. See *NERVED*.

**NERVOSISM**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'os'iz-m' n. Fr., *nervosisme*. A theory which refers all diseases to variations in the nerve-force. [K.]

**NERVOSISME** (Fr.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>rv-vo-zet-m'. 1. See *NERVOSISM*. 2. See *NERVOUSNESS*.

**NERVOSISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv(ne<sup>2</sup>r):vos(wos)-iz<sup>2</sup>iz'is-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *nervosisme*. Of Bouchut, neurasthenia. [A. 319 (a, 34).]

**NERVOUS**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nervosus*. Fr., *nerveux*. Ger., *nervös*. 1. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system. 2. Affected with nervousness.

**NERVOUSNESS**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'u<sup>2</sup>s-ne<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *nervosisme*. Ger., *Nervosität*. Excessive excitability of the nervous system, especially as manifested by a proneness to mental excitement and oversensitiveness to sensory impressions. The condition sometimes borders on hysteria or insanity.

**NERVULE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rv'u<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *nerculus* (from *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., n. A small nerve or nervule. [a. 48.]



**NERVURE**, n. Nu<sup>r</sup>v'u<sup>r</sup>. Fr., n. 1. See NERVE (2d def.). 2. In the pl., of Vaillant, the lamellæ or gills of the agarics. 3. A vein of an insect's wing. [B. 28 (a. 27).]—N's fausses (Fr.). Of Cassini, the median nerves or central threads observed in the corollas of some composite plants. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

**NERVUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>r</sup>(ne<sup>r</sup>)v'u<sup>s</sup>(wu<sup>s</sup>). 1. See NERVE. 2. Of old writers, a tendon or ligament, or other cord-like structure in the body. Cf. *Nervus de bovis*.—**Nervi abdominales musculo-cutanei externi**. The lateral cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal nerves. [L. 7.]—**N. abducens (oculi)**. See *Abducens NERVE*.—**Nervi accelerantes cordis**. See *Augmented FIBRES*.—**N. accessorius spinalis** (seu *vagi*, seu *Willisii*). See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—**N. acusticus**. See *Auditory NERVE*.—**N. ad divisionem arteriæ carotidis**. Fr., *nerf pour la division de l'artère carotide*. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve which, after uniting with twigs from the sympathetic nerve, is distributed to the bifurcation of the carotid artery. [L. 7.]—**N. ad foramen ovale**. Fr., *nerf de la fenêtre ovale*. A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the membrane covering the fenestra ovalis. [L. 7.]—**Nervi ad tentorium cerebelli missi**. Fr., *nerfs de la tente du cervelet*. Branches of the deep petrosal, the trigeminal, or the trochlear nerves or of the superior cervical ganglion which pass back between the folds of the dura to the tentorium. [L. 7.]—**Nervi alveolares postici**. See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—**N. alveolaris anterior major**. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—**N. alveolaris anterior minor**. See *Middle superior dental NERVE*.—**N. alveolaris inferior**. See *Inferior dental NERVE*.—**N. alveolaris maxillæ inferioris**. Ger., *unterer Zahnerv*. The branch of the inferior dental nerve which supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth of the lower jaw. [L. 332.]—**N. alveolaris superior anterior**. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—**N. alveolaris superior medius**. See *Middle superior dental NERVE*.—**N. alveolaris superior posterior**. See *Posterior superior dental NERVE*.—**N. ambulatorius**. See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**Nervi ampullares**. Fr., *nerfs ampullaires*. Ger., *Ampullarnerven*. Branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to the ampullæ of the semicircular canals. [L. 332.]—**Nervi anococcygei**. See *Anococcygeal NERVES*.—**N. anterior septi nasi**. A branch of the anterior ethmoidal nerve to the mucous membrane of the anterior portion of the nasal septum. [L. 332.]—**N. antibrachii interosseus posterior**. See *Posterior interosseous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. apicis nasi**. A branch of the external nasal nerve distributed to the integument of the apex of the nose. [L. 332.]—**Nervi arteriam subclaviam circumnectentes**. Branches of the inferior cervical ganglion which embrace the subclavian artery. [L. 7.]—**Nervi articulares**. See *Articular NERVES*.—**Nervi articulares genu inferiores et superiores**. Branches of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the capsular ligament of the knee joint. [L. 332.]—**N. aschianus**. The first cervical nerve. [L.]—**N. auditorius**. See *Auditory NERVE*.—**Nervi auriculares anteriores**. See *Anterior auricular NERVES*.—**N. auricularis inferior**. See *Inferior auricular NERVE*.—**N. auricularis magnus**. See *Great auricular NERVE*.—**N. auricularis posterior**. See *Posterior auricular NERVE*.—**N. auricularis posterior profundus**. See *Posterior auricular NERVE (1st def.)*.—**N. auricularis posterior superficialis**. See *Mastoid NERVE*.—**N. auricularis profundus inferior**. See *Posterior auricular NERVE*.—**N. auriculo-temporalis**. See *Auriculo-temporal NERVE*.—**N. axillaris**. See *Circumflex NERVE*.—**N. bigeminus**. **N. bi-radiatus**. The second sacral nerve. [L. 332.]—**N. biventriculus**. See *Digastric NERVE*.—**Nervi brachiales**. Ger., *Armenerven*. The nerves of the arm. [L. 332.]—**N. brachii circumflexus**. See *Circumflex NERVE (of the arm)*.—**N. buccalis**. See *Buccal NERVE*.—**N. buccinatorio-labialis**. See *N. buccinatorius*.—**Nervi buccinatorio-pharyngei**. Fr., *nerfs bucco-pharyngiens*. Branches of the n. buccinatorius distributed to the upper part of the pharynx. [L. 7.]—**N. buccinatorius**. Fr., *nerf buccinateur*. Ger., *Backenmuskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve going to the buccinator muscle. [L. 332.]—**Nervi bucco-labiales superiores**. Fr., *nerfs bucco-labiaux supérieurs*. Terminal branches of the temporo-facial nerve distributed to the region of the cheek and upper lip. [L. 31.]—**N. bucco-labialis inferior**. See *Buccal NERVE (2d def.)*.—**N. cardiacus crassus**. Fr., *nerf cardiaque quadruple*. Ger., *dicker Herzerv*. A nerve formed by the union of the left inferior and middle cardiac nerves which terminates in the deep cardiac plexus. [L. 142, 332.]—**N. cardiacus imus** (seu *inferior*, seu *imus*). See *Inferior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus longus**. See *Superior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus magnus** (seu *medius*). See *Middle cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus parvus**. See *Superior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus profundus**. See *Superior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus quartus**. Fr., *nerf quatrième cardiaque*. A branch of the superior thoracic ganglion which is connected with the plexus situated below the arch of the aorta. [L. 7.]—**N. cardiacus secundus**. See *Middle cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus superficialis** (seu *superior*, seu *superficus*). See *Superior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. cardiacus tertius**. See *Inferior cardiac NERVE*.—**N. carnalis**. Ger., *Kielnerv*. In botany, a nerve running along or forming a carina. [B. 123 (a. 35).]—**Nervi carotici externi**. See *Nervi molles*.—**N. carotico-tympanicus (inferior)**. Fr., *nerf carotico-tympanique inférieur*. A branch of the carotid plexus uniting in the tympanum with the tympanic plexus. [L. 332.]—**N. carotico-tympanicus superior**. See *N. petrosus profundus minor*.—**N. caroticus**. See *Carotid NERVE*.—**N. caroticus ascendens**. **N. caroticus cerebialis** (seu *internus*). See *Carotid NERVE (1st def.)*.—**N. catabans**. An efferent nerve. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—**Nervi cavernosi clitoridis**. Branches of the cavernous plexus of the clitoris. [L. 7.]—**Nervi cavernosi minores**. Branches of the cavernous plexus distributed to the crura and corpus cavernosum of the penis or clitoris. [L. 7, 332.]—**N. cavernosus major**. A branch of the cavernous plexus of the penis or clitoris which runs between the dorsal artery and vein. [L. 332.]—**Nervi cere-**

**brales**. See *Cranial NERVES*.—**Nervi cerebro-spinales**. See *Cerebro-spinal NERVES*.—**N. cervicalis descendens**. See *DESCENDENS noni*.—**N. cervicalis superficialis**. See *Superficial cervical NERVE*.—**N. cervico-facialis**. See *Cervico-facial NERVE*.—**Nervi ciliares breves**. See *Short ciliary NERVES*.—**Nervi ciliares longi**. See *Long ciliary NERVES*.—**N. ciliaris longus externus**. An occasional branch of the lacrymal nerve, distributed with the long ciliary nerves. [L. 332.]—**N. circumflexus (brachii, seu humeri)**. See *Circumflex NERVE*.—**N. clitoridis**. See *Dorsal NERVE of the clitoris*.—**Nervi clunium inferiores**. See *Inferior gluteal NERVE (2d def.)*.—**N. coccygeus**. See *Coccygeal NERVE*.—**N. cochleæ**, **N. cochlearis**. See *Cochlear NERVE*.—**Nervi colici dextri inferiores**. Fr., *nerfs coliques inférieurs droits*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the ileum, the cæcum, the vermiform appendix, and the lower portion of the ascending colon. [L. 7.]—**Nervi colici dextri superiores**. Fr., *nerfs coliques supérieurs droits*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the upper portion of the ascending and the right portion of the transverse colon. [L. 7.]—**Nervi colici medii**. Fr., *nerfs coliques moyens*. Branches of the right mesocolic plexus distributed to the transverse colon. [L. 7.]—**N. collateralis ulnaris (nervi radialis)**. See *Ulnar collateral NERVE*.—**N. communicans cum nervo auriculo-temporali**. A branch connecting the auriculo-temporal nerve and the otic ganglion. [L. 332.]—**N. communicans facialis**. A branch uniting the auriculo-temporal and facial nerves. [L. 332.]—**N. communicans faciei**. 1. A branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve which passes across the parotid gland to unite with the temporo-facial nerve. [L. 31.] 2. See *Facial NERVE*.—**N. communicans fibularis cutaneus**. See *Peroneal communicating NERVE*.—**N. communicans tibialis**. See *Tibial communicating NERVE*.—**Nervi communicantes cum nervo glosso-pharyngeo**. One or more branches (irregularly disposed) uniting the petrosal ganglion and the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. [L. 31.]—**Nervi communicantes cum nervo hypoglosso** (seu *cum ramo linguæ nervi trigemini*). One or more branches uniting the gustatory and hypoglossal nerves. [L. 31, 332.]—**N. concharum**. See *External nasal NERVE*.—**N. consensorius** [Andersch]. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. coraco-brachialis**. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. coronarius curvaturæ minoris**. Fr., *nerf coronaire de la petite courbure*. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve running along the lesser curvature of the stomach. [L. 7.]—**N. coronarius pancreatis**. Fr., *nerf coronaire du pancréas*. A branch of the hepatic plexus which runs along the right half of the upper border of the pancreas. [L. 7.]—**Nervi costales**. See *Thoracic intercostal NERVES*.—**N. crotaphitico-buccinatorius**. See *Masticatory NERVE*.—**N. cruralis (anterior)**. See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—**N. cruralis internus** (seu *posterior*). See *Obturator NERVE*.—**N. cubitalis**. See *Ulnar NERVE*.—**Nervi cutanei**. See *Cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi cutanei abdominis** (seu *abdominales*). See *Abdominal cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi cutanei clunium inferiores**. See *Nervi subcutanei glutei*.—**Nervi cutanei clunium medii**. Ger., *hintere Hautnerven des Gesäßes*. Two or three branches of the posterior divisions of sacral nerves distributed to the skin of the buttocks. [L. 332.]—**Nervi cutanei clunium posteriores**. The nervi cutanei clunium medii and superiores.—**Nervi cutanei clunium superiores**. Ger., *obere Hautnerven des Gesäßes*. Branches of the posterior divisions of the sacral nerves distributed to the upper portion of the buttocks. [L. 332.]—**N. cutanei cruris anteriores**. Branches of the long saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the internal and anterior aspects of the thigh. [L. 332.]—**Nervi cutanei cruris peronei**. Fr., *nerfs péroniers cutanés*. The cutaneous branches of the external popliteal nerve. [L. 7.]—**Nervi cutanei pectorales**. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi cutanei plantares**. See *Plantar cutaneous NERVES*.—**N. cutaneus antibrachii externus**. See *Musculo-spiral NERVE* and *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—**N. cutaneus antibrachii externus superior**, **N. cutaneus antibrachii medius**. Ger., *mittlerer Hautnerv des Vorderarmes*. A branch of the musculo-spiral nerve which passes down between the olecranon and the external condyle of the humerus, and is distributed to the integument of the posterior surface of the forearm. [L. 332.]—**N. cutaneus brachii externus**. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii internus (major, seu medius)**. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii internus minor**. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—**N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior**. A branch of the nerve of Wrisberg running to the posterior and inner side of the arm. [L. 332.]—**N. cutaneus brachii lateralis**. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**N. cutaneus brachii major**. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii medialis** (seu *medius*). 1. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*. 2. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—**N. cutaneus brachii minor**. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—**N. cutaneus brachii posterior (lateralis)**. Fr., *nerf brachial cutané postérieur*. A branch of the circumflex nerve distributed to the integument of the upper dorsal surface of the arm. [L. 31, 332.]—**N. cutaneus brachii posterior medialis**. See *N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior*.—**N. cutaneus brachii superior**. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**N. cutaneus brachii Wrisbergii**. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—**N. cutaneus cruris**. See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. cutaneus cruris et pedis longus**. See *External saphenous NERVE*.—**N. cutaneus cruris externus** (seu *lateralis*). **N. cutaneus cruris posterior**. See *Peroneal communicating NERVE*.—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior externus**. Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur externe*. A branch of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the integument of the upper external portion of the posterior surface of the leg. [L. 175.]—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior medialis**. A branch of the long saphenous nerve in the lower third of the leg, supplying the integument over the internal malleolus and the parts below it. [L. 332.]—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior medius internus**. Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur moyen interne*. A branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve distributed to the integu-



ment of the internal and posterior surface of the leg. [L. 175.]—*N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis internus*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis medius*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis communis*. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*. The external branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the outer side and dorsum of the foot. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*. The internal branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the inner side and dorsum of the foot. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis lateralis*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medius*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—*N. cutaneus externus superior*. See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*N. cutaneus femoris anterior*. See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris anterior externus*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris anterior internus* (seu medius). See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris externus*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris internus*. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris lateralis*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris medialis*. See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris posterior*. Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané postérieur commun*. Ger., *hinterer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the sacral plexus which passes beneath the piriformis muscle through the great sciatic notch and, after giving off a branch to the gluteus maximus, the nervi subcutanei glutei inferiores, and the n. pudendus longus inferior, terminates in the integument of the inner and upper portion of the thigh. [L. 7, 332.]—*N. cutaneus humeri posterior superior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*N. cutaneus longus cruris et pedis*. See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—*N. cutaneus marginalis ulnaris*. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. cutaneus palmaris longus*. Fr., *nerf cutané palmaire long*. A branch of the median nerve given off near the wrist and distributed to the integument of the palm of the hand. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus perineal*. A branch of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior running forward in the middle of the perineum. [L. 115 (a, 50).]—*N. cutaneus plantaris proprius*. Fr., *nerf cutané plantaire propre*. A branch of the external saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus posterior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*N. cutaneus posterior inferior*. See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*N. cutaneus posterior superior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*Nervi dentales superiores*. See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—*N. dentalis anterior*. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis inferior*. See *Inferior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis major*. *N. dentalis superior anterior*. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis superior medius*. See *Middle superior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis superior posterior*. See *Posterior superior dental NERVE*.—*N. depressor*. A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve in dogs, uniting with the cardiac plexuses. It is believed to control the action of the heart. [L. 37.]—*N. descendens colli*. A branch from the second or third cervical nerve which unites with a branch from the hypoglossal nerve to form the ansa hypoglossi. [L. 31.]—*Nervi diaphragmatici superiores*. Fr., *nerfs diaphragmatiques supérieurs*. Branches of the coeliac ganglion distributed to the lower surface of the diaphragm. [L. 7.]—*N. diaphragmaticus*. See *Phrenic NERVE*.—*N. diaphragmaticus secundarius*. Fr., *nerf diaphragmatique secondaire*. 1. The descendens noni or one of its terminal branches which descends into the thorax. 2. See *N. phrenicus secundarius*.—*N. digastricus*. See *Digastric NERVE*.—*Nervi digitales*. See *Digital NERVES*.—*Nervi digitales manus dorsales*. The dorsal digital nerves of the hand. [L.]—*Nervi digitales manus volares*. The palmar digital nerves. [L.]—*Nervi digitales pedis dorsales*. The dorsal digital nerves of the foot. [L.]—*Nervi digitales pedis plantares*. The plantar digital nerves. [L.]—*N. digiti annularis et digiti medii*. A terminal branch of the ulnar nerve distributed to the adjacent margins of the ring and middle fingers. [L. 37, 332.]—*N. divinus* (Rosenmüller). See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. dorsalis clitoridis*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the clitoris*.—*N. dorsalis manus ulnaris*. Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal de la main*. Ger., *Rückenellennerv*. The branch of the ulnar nerve given off on the dorsal aspect of the forearm a little above the wrist, to be distributed to the ulnar side of the dorsum of the wrist and hand and outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of the ring and middle fingers. [L. 332.]—*N. dorsalis penis*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—*N. dorsalis scapulae*. Fr., *nerf scapulaire postérieur*. A branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the rhomboid major and minor, levator scapulae, and serratus posticus superior. [L. 332.]—*N. dorsalis ulnaris pollicis*. Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal du pouce*. A branch of the radial nerve running to the dorsal surface of the thumb. [L. 7.]—*N. dorso-lumbalis*. See *Dorso-lumbar NERVE*.—*Nervi encephali*. See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Nervi encephalo-spinales*. See *Cerebro-spinal NERVES*.—*Nervi erigentes*. Fr., *nerfs érecteurs*. Branches of the first and second (sometimes also of the third) sacral nerves which pass downward to the base of the bladder and the sides of the prostate gland, where they lose themselves in the hypogastric plexus. Their stimulation gives rise to erection of the penis. [K. a, 18.]—*N. ethmoidalis anterior*. See *Anterior ethmoidal NERVE*.—*N. ethmoidalis posterior* (seu superior). See *N. sphenio-ethmoidalis*.—*Nervi faciales inferiores*. See *Nervi subcutanei maxillaris inferioris*.—*Nervi faciales medii*. See *Buccal NERVE* (2d def.).—*Nervi faciales superiores*. 1. The malar nerves derived from the facial nerve. [L. 332.] 2. See *Temporal NERVE* (1st def.).—*N. facialis*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*N. facialis inferior*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. facialis magnus* (seu secundus). See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. facialis superior*. See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—*N. fa-*

*cialis tertius*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. femoralis*. See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—*N. femoro-cutaneus* (Sappey). See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. fibularis*. See *External popliteal NERVE*.—*N. frontalis*. See *Frontal NERVE*.—*N. frontalis major*. See *Supra-orbital NERVE*.—*N. frontalis minor*. See *Supratrochlear NERVE*.—*N. furcalis*. The fourth lumbar nerve. [L.]—*Nervi gangliosi uteri*. The uterine ganglia. [L.]—*N. gangliosis*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*Nervi gastrici*. See *Gastric NERVES*.—*N. genio-hyoideus*. Fr., *nerf génio-hyoïdien*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve going to the genio-hyoideus muscle. [L. 7.]—*N. genito-cruralis*. See *Genito-crural NERVE*.—*N. glossopharyngeus*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. glutæus inferior*. See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—*N. glutæus superior*. See *Superior gluteal NERVE*.—*Nervi gustatorii radialis linguæ*. Fr., *nerfs gustatifs de la base de la langue*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue. [L. 7.]—*N. gustatorius*. See *Gustatory NERVE* and *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. gustatorius linguæ*. See *Gustatory NERVE*.—*Nervi hæmorrhoidales medii*. See *Middle hæmorrhoidal NERVES*.—*Nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores*. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal NERVES*.—*N. hæmorrhoidalis imus* (seu inferior). See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal NERVE*.—*N. harmonicus magnus*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*Nervi hepatici*. Fr., *nerfs hépatiques*. Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the liver. [L. 7.]—*Nervi hepatici posteriores*. Fr., *nerfs hépatiques postérieurs*. Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the vena cava. [L. 332.]—*Nervi hepatico-duodenales superficiales*. Fr., *nerfs hépato-duodénaux superficiels*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the duodenum and pancreatic duct. [L. 7.]—*N. hyothyreoideus*. Fr., *nerf hyothyroïdien*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the thyreo-hyoideus. [L. 7.]—*N. hypogastricus*. See *Hypogastric NERVE*.—*N. hypoglossus*. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—*N. ilio-hypogastricus*. See *Ilio-hypogastric NERVE*.—*N. ilio-inguinalis*. See *Ilio-inguinal NERVE*.—*N. indignatorius*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. infra-maxillaris*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. infra-occipitalis*. See *Suboccipital NERVE*.—*N. infra-orbitalis*. See *Infra-orbital NERVE*.—*Nervi infratonsillares*. Fr., *nerfs sous-tongillaires*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the tonsil. [L. 7.]—*N. infratrochlearis*. See *Infratrochlear NERVE*.—*N. inguinalis*. See *Genito-crural NERVE*.—*N. inguinalis externus* (Cruveilhier). See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. inguino-cutaneus*. See *Genito-crural NERVE*.—*Nervi intercostales*. See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi intercostales abdominales*. See *Abdominal intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi intercostales anteriores*. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—*N. intercostalis maximus*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*N. intercostalis primus*. The first intercostal nerve. [L.]—*N. intercosto-brachialis*. *N. intercosto-humeralis*. See *Intercosto-humeral NERVE*.—*N. intermedius Wrisbergii*. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—*Nervi intermesenterici superficiales*. Fr., *nerfs intermésentériques superficiels*. Branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus. [L. 7.]—*Nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales*. See *Interosseous NERVES of the foot*.—*N. interosseus anterior*. See *Anterior interosseous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. interosseus antibrachii anterior*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*N. interosseus antibrachii dorsalis* (seu externus). The lower portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the forearm. [L. 332.]—*N. interosseus antibrachii internus* (seu volaris). See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*N. interosseus cruris*. 1. See *N. ligamenti interossei cruris*. 2. See *Interosseous NERVE of the leg*.—*N. interosseus externus*. See *Posterior interosseous NERVE of the forearm*.—*N. interosseus internus*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*Nervi intervertebrales colli*. The cervical nerves. [L. 7.]—*Nervi intestinales*. Fr., *nerfs intestinaux*. Branches of the sympathetic nerve or its ganglia which pass between the layers of the mesentery to the intestines. [L. 7.]—*N. ischiadicus (major)*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*N. ischiadicus minor* (seu parvus). See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—*N. Jacobsonii*. See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—*N. jugalis quartus*. Fr., *nerf quatrième zygomatique*. The fourth (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L. 7.]—*N. jugalis quintus*. Fr., *cinquième nerf zygomatique*. The fifth (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L. 7.]—*N. jugalis secundus*. The second (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L.]—*N. jugalis tertius*. See *Auriculo-temporal NERVE*.—*N. jugularis*. A filament uniting the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the jugular ganglion of the hypoglossal nerve. [L. 332.]—*Nervi labiales anteriores*. Branches of the ilio-inguinal nerve distributed to the labia majora. [L. 332.]—*Nervi labiales inferiores*. Branches of the mental nerve distributed to the mucous membrane, integument, and muscles of the lower lip. [L. 332.]—*Nervi labiales posteriores*. Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the labia majora and minora, the vestibule, and the urethra. [L. 332.]—*Nervi labiales superiores*. See *Superior labial NERVES*.—*N. labialis*. See *Mental NERVE*.—*N. labii inferioris externus*. Fr., *nerf labial externe*. The most external of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L. 7.]—*N. labii inferioris internus*. Fr., *nerf labial interne*. The internal of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L. 7.]—*N. labio-mentalis*. See *Marginal NERVE of the lower jaw*.—*Nervi labyrinthici*. See *Labyrinthic NERVE*.—*N. lacrimalis*. See *Lacrimal NERVE*.—*Nervi lanciai*. See *STRIA longitudinalis medialis*.—*N. laryngeus inferior* (seu recurrens). See *Recurrent laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. laryngeus superior*. See *Superior laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. laryngeus superior externus*. See *External laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. laryngeus superior internus*. See *Internal laryngeal NERVE*.—*Nervi laterales narium*. See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—*N. lateralis aortæ abdominalis exterior* (seu major). Fr., *nerf latéral externe de l'aorte abdominale*. A nerve



uniting the aortic and inferior mesenteric plexuses. [L. 7.]—*N. ligamenti interossei cruris*. Ger. *Zwischenknochenbandnerv des Unterschenkels*. A branch of the posterior tibial nerve which passes down between the two layers of the interosseous ligament of the leg and terminates on the anterior surface of the ligament in branches to the inferior tibio-fibular articulation. [L. 332.]—*N. ligamenti rotundi hepatis*. Fr. *nerf du ligament coronaire du foie*. Nervous filaments which surround and pierce the round ligament of the liver, into which they enter. [L. 7.]—*N. linguae sensuales*. See *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.—*N. linguae papillares*. Fr. *nerfs linguaux papillaires*. The branches of the gustatory nerve which terminate in the papillae of the tongue. [L. 7.]—*N. lingualis*. See *Lingual nerve*.—*N. lingualis medius*. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.—*N. lingualis parisi octavi* (seu noni, seu pneumogastrici). See *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.—*N. lingualis trigemini*. See *Gustatory nerve*.—*N. loquens*. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.—*N. lumbales* (seu *lumbares*). See *Lumbar nerves*.—*N. lumbo-inguinalis*. See *Lumbo-inguinal nerve*.—*N. lumbo-sacralis*. See *Lumbo-sacral nerve*.—*N. major anastomoseos Jacobsonii*. See *Jacobson's nerve*.—*N. mali*. See *Malar nerves*.—*N. malaris inferior*. See *N. jugalis quintus*.—*N. mandibularis*. The inferior dental nerve. In the pl. *nervi mandibulares*, branches of the gustatory nerve distributed to the floor of the mouth near the frons linguae. [L. 332.]—*N. marginalis mandibulae* (seu *maxillae inferioris*). See *Marginal nerve of the lower jaw*.—*N. marginalis scapulae*. See *Long subscapular nerve*.—*N. massetericus*. See *Masseteric nerve*.—*N. masticatorius*. See *Masticatory nerve*.—*N. maxillaris inferior*. See *Inferior maxillary nerve*.—*N. maxillaris superior*. See *Superior maxillary nerve*.—*N. meatus auditorii externi*. Ger. *Gehörgangsnerven*. Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the integument of the external auditory meatus. [L. 332.]—*N. medianus*. See *Median nerve*.—*N. membranae tympani*. A branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve running to the upper margin of the membrana tympani. [L. 332.]—*N. meningel*. See *Meningeal nerves*.—*N. meningeus posterior*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the occipital sinus and its vicinity. [L. 332.]—*N. mentalis*. See *Mental nerve*.—*N. mixtus*. 1. A mixed nerve. 2. See *Trigeminal nerve*.—*N. molles*. Fr. *nerfs gris* (ou *mous*). Branches from the cervical ganglia which supply the walls of the external carotid artery and most of its branches. [C.]—*N. motorius*. See *Motor nerve*.—*N. motorius linguae*. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.—*N. motorius opticus*. See *Oculo-motor nerve*.—*N. multivagus*. See *Facial nerve*.—*N. musculares abdominales*. Ger. *Muskelnerven des Bauches*. Branches of the abdominal intercostal nerves to the muscles of the abdomen. [L. 332.]—*N. musculi mallei externi*. A branch of the otic ganglion running to the tensor tympani. [L. 7.]—*N. musculi mallei interni*. A branch of the otic ganglion running to the internal malleus. [L. 332.]—*N. musculi tensoris veli palatini*. A branch of the otic ganglion running to the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]—*N. musculo-auricularis posterior*. Fr. *nerf musculo-auriculaire*. A branch of the posterior auricular nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the external ear and the adjoining portions of the integument. [L. 7.]—*N. musculo-cutaneus brachii*. See *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of the arm*.—*N. musculo-cutaneus femoris*. See *Anterior crural nerve*.—*N. musculo-spiralis*. See *Musculo-spiral nerve*.—*N. mylo-hyoideus*. See *Mylo-hyoid nerve*.—*N. myoglossus*. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.—*N. nervi nasales anteriores interni*. Branches of the anterior ethmoidal nerve distributed to the anterior portions of the mucous membrane covering the nasal septum. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales laterales*. Ger. *Seitenerven der Nase*. Two or three branches of the infra-orbital nerve distributed to the integument of the lateral aspects of the lower portion of the nose. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales laterales inferiores*. Ger. *untere laterale Nasennerven*. Branches of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus and of the middle and lower portions of the nose. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales mediales*. Ger. *Nasenscheidendendnerven*. Branches from the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nasal septum. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales posteriores*. See *Nervi nasales laterales inferiores*.—*N. nervi nasales septi narium* (seu *superiores anteriores*). See *Nervi nasales mediales*.—*N. nervi nasales superiores posteriores*. Ger. *obere hintere Nasennerven*. Several small branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the turbinated bones and the adjacent parts. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales superiores posteriores*. See *Superior nasal nerves*.—*N. nasalis*. See *Nasal nerve*.—*N. nasalis anterior*. See *Anterior ethmoidal nerve* and *N. apicis nasi*.—*N. nasalis anterior externus*. See *External nasal nerve*.—*N. nasarius*, *N. naso-ciliaris*. See *Naso-ciliary nerve*.—*N. naso-dentalis*. See *Anterior dental nerve*.—*N. naso-ocularis*. See *Naso-ciliary nerve*.—*N. naso-palatini* (Scarpæ). See *Naso-palatine nerve*.—*N. nervi nervorum periphericorum*. Of Prus. a network of nervous filaments in the perineurium and endoneurium of nerve-trunks. Their irritation is said to give rise to the painful points found in neuralgia. ["Lancet," Jan. 8, 1887, p. 87.]—*N. oaricus externus*. See *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.—*N. oaricus inferior* (seu *internus*). See *Perineal nerve*.—*N. oaricus superior*. See *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.—*N. obturatorius*. See *Obturator nerve*.—*N. obturatorius accessorius*. See *Accessory obturator nerve*.—*N. occipitalis*. See *Occipital nerve*.—*N. occipitalis anterior* (seu *externus*). See *Small occipital nerve*.—*N. occipitalis magnus* (seu *major*). See *Great occipital nerve*.—*N. occipitalis minor* (seu *parvus*). See *Small occipital nerve*.—*N. occipitalis profundus*. Fr. *nerf occipital profond*. A branch of the posterior auricular nerve (of the facial nerve) distributed to the posterior portion of the occipito-frontalis and the overlying integument. [L. 7.]—*N. oculus externus*. See *Abducens nerve*.—*N. oculi-motorius*, *N. oculo-motorius*. See *Oculo-motor nerve*.—*N. oculo-muscularis communis*. See *Oculo-motor nerve*.—*N. oculo-muscularis exter-*

*nus*. See *Abducens nerve*.—*N. oculo-muscularis minimus*. See *Trochlear nerve*.—*N. oculo-muscularis posterior*. See *Abducens nerve*.—*N. oculo-muscularis superior*. See *Trochlear nerve*.—*N. oculo-nasalis*. See *Naso-ciliary nerve*.—*N. nervi olfactorii externi*. The external branches of the olfactory bulb (see under *Olfactory nerve* [2d def.]).—*N. nervi olfactorii interni*. The internal branches of the olfactory bulb. [L. 7.]—*N. olfactorius*. See *Olfactory nerve*.—*N. ophthalmicus*. See *Ophthalmic nerve*.—*N. opticus*. See *Optic nerve*.—*N. orbitalis*, *N. orbitalis*. See *Temporo-malar nerve*.—*N. palatinus anterior*. See *Anterior palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus externus*. See *External palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus internus*. See *Posterior palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus lateralis*. See *External palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus major* (seu *maximus*). See *Anterior palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus medialis* (seu *medius*). See *Posterior palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus minimus*. See *External palatine nerve*.—*N. palatinus parvus*, *N. palatinus posterior* (minor). See *Posterior palatine nerve*.—*N. nervi palpebrales inferiores*. See *Inferior palpebral nerves*.—*N. nervi palpebrales superiores*. Branches of the supra-orbital nerve distributed to the upper eyelid and eyebrow. [L. 332.]—*N. parotid*. See *Parotid nerves*.—*N. parotidis posteriores*. Fr. *nerfs parotidiens postérieurs*. Branches of the facial nerve distributed to the substance of the parotid gland. [L. 7.]—*N. patellaris*. Fr. *nerf rotulien*. A branch of the anterior crural nerve distributed to the lower anterior portion of the thigh and the region of the patella. [L. 7.]—*N. patheticus*. See *Trochlear nerve*.—*N. pectorales anteriores*. See *Nervi thoracici anteriores*.—*N. pectorales interni*. See *Anterior thoracic nerves*.—*N. pectorales posteriores*. See *Posterior thoracic nerves*.—*N. penis dorsalis*. See *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.—*N. perforans brachii* (seu *Casserii*). See *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of the arm*.—*N. perinaei* (seu *perineus*). See *Perineal nerve*.—*N. peroneus*. See *External popliteal nerve* and *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of the thigh*.—*N. peroneus muscularis* (seu *profundus*). See *Anterior tibial nerve*.—*N. peroneus profundus externus*. The external division of the anterior tibial nerve. [L.]—*N. peroneus profundus internus*. The internal division of the anterior tibial nerve. [L.]—*N. peroneus superficialis*. See *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg*.—*N. petrosus profundus major*. See *Great deep petrosal nerve*.—*N. petrosus profundus minor*. Fr. *petit nerf petreus profond*. A branch of the carotid plexus or of the tympanic n. which enters the tympanum and unites with the tympanic plexus. [L. 7.]—*N. petrosus superficialis externus*. 1. See *External superficial petrosal nerve*. 2. See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius*.—*N. petrosus superficialis infimus*. See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius*.—*N. petrosus superficialis major*. See *Great superficial petrosal nerve*.—*N. petrosus superficialis medius* (seu *minor*). See *Small superficial petrosal nerve*.—*N. petrosus superficialis tertius* (seu *vascularis*). A branch of the superficial petrosal nerve which occasionally unites it with the middle meningeal plexus. [L. 7, 332.]—*N. pharyngeus*. See *Pharyngeal nerve*.—*N. pharyngeus superior* (seu *supremus*). See *Superior laryngeal nerve*.—*N. phrenici superiores*. 1. Microscopic branches of the lower intercostal nerves distributed to the outer margin of the diaphragm. [L. 332.] 2. See *Nervi diaphragmatici superiores*.—*N. phrenico-abdominales*. Branches of the phrenic nerve which pierce the diaphragm and unite with the phrenic plexus. [L. 332.]—*N. phrenicus*. See *Phrenic nerve*.—*N. phrenicus secundarius*. Fr. *nerf diaphragmatique secondaire*. A filament proceeding from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves or from either. It unites with the phrenic nerve near the thorax. [L. 31.]—*N. plantaris externus*. See *External plantar nerve*.—*N. plantaris internus*. See *Internal plantar nerve*.—*N. plantaris lateralis*. See *External plantar nerve*.—*N. plantaris medialis*. See *Internal plantar nerve*.—*N. pneumogastricus*. See *Pneumogastric nerve*.—*N. popliteus*. The upper portion of the internal popliteal nerve. [L. 332.]—*N. popliteus externus*. See *External popliteal nerve*.—*N. popliteus internus*. See *Internal popliteal nerve*.—*N. post cariem*. A syphilitic chancre. [G. 84.]—*N. primarius*. See *Median nerve* (2d def.).—*N. prostatici*. Branches of the prostatic plexus distributed to the prostate. [L. 7.]—*N. pterygoideus*. See *Vidian nerve*.—*N. pterygoideus externus*. See *External pterygoid nerve*.—*N. pterygoideus internus*. See *Internal pterygoid nerve*.—*N. pterygoideus internus inferior*. Fr. *nerf pterygoïdien interne inférieur*. An inconstant branch of the lingual nerve running to the internal pterygoid muscle. [L. 7.]—*N. pterygopalatinus*. See *Naso-palatine nerve*.—*N. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis*. The inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve when it is a branch of the pudic nerve. [L. 332.]—*N. pudendus*. See *Pudic nerve*.—*N. pudendus communis*. The pudic nerve when the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve arises from it. [L. 332.]—*N. pudendus externus*. See *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.—*N. pudendus inferior*. 1. See *Perineal nerve*. 2. See *Inferior pudendal nerve*.—*N. pudendus internus*. See *Perineal nerve*.—*N. pudendus longus inferior*. A twig of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior joining the perineal nerve. [L. 7, 332.]—*N. pudendus superior*. See *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.—*N. pulmonales*. See *Pulmonary nerves*.—*N. quintus*. See *Trigeminal nerve*.—*N. radialis*. See *Radial nerve*.—*N. radialis profundus*. Ger. *tiefer Speichennerv*. The superior portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the arm. [L. 332.]—*N. radialis superficialis*. See *Radial nerve* (1st def.).—*N. recurrens*. See *Recurrent laryngeal nerve*.—*N. recurrens inframaxillaris*. A branch of the lower division of the inferior maxillary nerve given off in the foramen ovale. It aids in forming the middle meningeal plexus. [L. 332.]—*N. recurrens ophthalmici*. See *N. tentorii*.—*N. recurrens rami secundi nervi trigemini*. See *N. recurrens supramaxillaris*.—*N. recurrens rami tertii nervi trigemini*. See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*.—*N. recurrens secundus rami tertii nervi trigemini*. A branch of the gustatory nerve



which enters the skull through the anterior condylar foramen and is distributed to the posterior occipital region. [L. 332.]—**N. recurrens supramaxillaris.** A branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the dura of the middle fossa of the skull. [L. 332.]—**Nervi renales.** See *Renal NERVES*.—**N. renalis posterior (superior).** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. respiratorius Bellii.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. respiratorius colli.** A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which unites with the hypoglossal nerve. [L. 7.]—**Nervi respiratorii externi (inferiores).** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. respiratorius externus superior.** See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—**N. respiratorius internus (Bellii).** See *Phrenic NERVE*.—**N. sacularis major.** A branch of the vestibular nerve distributed to the sacculus ellipticus and to the macula acustica. [L. 332.]—**N. sacularis minor.** A branch of the cochlear nerve distributed to the macula acustica. [L. 332.]—**Nervi sacrales.** See *Sacral NERVES*.—**Nervi septi narium.** See *Nervi nasales mediales*.—**N. septi transversi.** See *Phrenic NERVE*.—**N. saphenus.** See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus brevis (seu externus, seu inferior).** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus internus (magnus, seu major).** See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus minor.** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. saphenus superior.** See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—**N. scapularis (superior).** See *Suprascapular NERVE*.—**Nervi scrotales anteriores.** Ger., *vordere Hodensacknerven*. Branches of the ilio-inguinal nerve distributed to the integument of the root of the penis and of the anterior surface of the scrotum. [L. 333.]—**Nervi scrotales posteriores.** Ger., *hintere Hodensacknerven*. Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the scrotum. [L. 332.]—**N. secretorius.** See *Secretory NERVE*.—**N. secundarius.** See *Secondary NERVE*.—**N. sensorius.** See *Sensory NERVE*.—**N. sensorius (seu sensualls) linguae.** See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—**N. sinualls.** See *N. tentorii*.—**N. sinuvertebralis.** A branch of a spinal nerve distributed to a vertebra, its venous sinuses, and the adjacent spinal dura and pia. [L. 332.]—**N. spermaticus communis.** See *Pudic NERVE*.—**N. spermaticus externus.** See *External spermatic NERVE*.—**N. spermaticus inferior (seu internus).** See *Perineal NERVE*.—**N. spermaticus superior.** See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—**N. spheno-ethmoidalis.** **N. sphenoidalis.** Fr., *nerf sphenoidal*. A branch of the naso-ciliary nerve which unites with a branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion and is distributed upon the posterior ethmoidal artery. [L. 332.]—**N. sphenopalatinus.** See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—**Nervi spinales.** See *Spinal NERVES*.—**Nervi spinales costales.** **Nervi spinales dorsales.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi spinales lumbales (seu lumbares).** See *Lumbar NERVES*.—**Nervi spinales thoracici.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**N. spinalis accessorius.** See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—**N. spinosus.** See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*.—**N. spiralis.** See *Radial NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus imus.** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus inferior.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE* and *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus major.** See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus medius.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus minimus.** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus minor.** See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus primus (seu superior).** See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. splanchnicus tertius.** See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—**N. stapediis.** See *Stapedial NERVE*.—**N. stylo-glossus.** Fr., *nerf stylo-glosse*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve distributed to the stylo-glossus muscle. [L. 7.]—**N. stylo-hyoideus.** See *Stylo-hyoid NERVE*.—**N. stylo-pharyngeus.** Fr., *nerf stylo-pharyngien*. A branch of the lingual or of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. [L. 7, 31.]—**N. subclavius.** Ger., *Unterschulterbeinern*. A branch of the fifth cervical nerve distributed to the subclavius muscle. [L.]—**Nervi subcostales.** See *Intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi subcutanei glutei (inferiores).** Fr., *nerfs cutanés inférieurs de la fesse*. Ger., *untere Hautnerven des Gesässes*. Branches of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior distributed to the integument of the anterior and external upper surface of the gluteal region. [L. 7, 332.]—**Nervi subcutanei maxillae inferioris.** Ger., *Unterhautnerven des Unterkiefers*. Terminal branches of the facial nerve distributed to the region along the lower margin of the inferior maxilla. [L. 31.]—**Nervi subcutanei nasi.** See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—**N. subcutaneus colli.** See *Superficial cervical NERVE*.—**N. subcutaneus colli inferior (seu inferius).** 1. The superficial cervical nerve. 2. Its inferior or descending division. [L. 332.]—**N. subcutaneus colli medius.** The ascending branch of the superficial cervical nerve. [L. 332.]—**N. subcutaneus colli superficialis (seu superior).** Fr., *nerf sous-cutané supérieur du cou*. Ger., *Unterhautnerv des Halses*. A terminal branch of the facial nerve distributed to the vicinity of the sterno-cleido-mastoid and subcutaneous colli. [L. 31.]—**N. subcutaneus malae.** See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—**N. sublingualis.** See *Sublingual NERVE*.—**N. suboccipitalis.** See *Suboccipital NERVE*.—**N. subscapularis inferior (seu longus).** See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—**N. subscapularis medius.** Ger., *mittlerer Unterschulterblattnerve*. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the inner portion of the subscapularis and the teres major. [L. 142, 332.]—**N. subscapularis superior.** Ger., *oberer Unterschulterblattnerve*. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the upper portion of the subscapularis. [L. 142, 332.]—**Nervi supraclaviculares.** See *Supraclavicular NERVES*.—**Nervi supraclaviculares anteriores.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires antérieurs*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin of the sternal and mammary regions. [L. 332.]—**Nervi supraclaviculares medii.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires moyens*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the infraclavicular fossa and the axilla. [L. 332.]—**Nervi supraclaviculares posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires postérieurs*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin over the anterior margin of the latissimus dorsi and the upper portion of the scapula. [L.

332.]—**N. supra-orbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital NERVE*.—**N. supratrochlearis.** See *Supratrochlear NERVE*.—**N. suralis (magnus).** See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—**N. sympathicus cervicalis.** The cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**N. sympathicus magnus (seu maximus).** See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—**N. sympathicus medius.** See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. sympathicus minor (seu parvus).** See *Facial NERVE*.—**N. temporalis.** See *Temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis anterior.** See *Auriculo-temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis anterior profundus.** See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis cutaneus.** See *Superficial temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis profundus externus.** See *Posterior deep temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis profundus internus.** See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporalis subcutaneus (seu superficialis).** See *Superficial temporal NERVE*.—**N. temporo-facialis.** See *Temporo-facial NERVE*.—**N. temporo-malaris.** See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—**N. tentorii (cerebelli).** Ger., *Blutleiternerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed between the folds of the tentorium. [L. 332.]—**Nervi thoracici anteriores.** See *Anterior thoracic NERVES* and *Anterior thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**Nervi thoracici intercostales.** See *Thoracic intercostal NERVES*.—**Nervi thoracici posteriores.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—**N. thoracico-brachialis.** A nerve uniting the nerve of Wrisberg and the intercosto-humeral nerve. [L. 332.]—**N. thoracico-dorsalis.** See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—**N. thoracicus lateralis.** The most external of the anterior thoracic nerves. [L. 332.]—**N. thoracicus longus.** See *Posterior thoracic NERVE*.—**N. tibialis musculocutaneus.** See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—**N. tibialis posticus.** See *Posterior tibial NERVE*.—**N. timidus.** See *Abducent NERVE*.—**Nervi tonsillares.** See *Tonsillar NERVES*.—**Nervi tracheales inferiores.** Ger., *untere Luftröhrennerven*. Branches of the pneumogastric nerve distributed to the lower portion of the trachea and the anterior surface of the bronchi. [L. 332.]—**Nervi tracheales superiores.** Ger., *obere Luftröhrennerven*. Branches of the inferior laryngeal nerve distributed to the cervical portion of the trachea. [L. 332.]—**N. trifacialis.** **N. trigeminus.** See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—**N. triradiatus.** See *N. furcatus*.—**N. trochlearis.** See *Trochlear NERVE*.—**N. trophicus.** See *Trophic NERVE*.—**N. tubae (eustachianae).** A branch of the tympanic plexus distributed to the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]—**N. tympani (seu tympanicus) (superior).** See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—**N. ulnaris.** See *Ulnar NERVE*.—**N. ulnaris dorsalis.** See *N. dorsalis manus ulnaris*.—**N. ulnaris volaris.** Ger., *Hohlhandellenbogensnerv*. The ulnar nerve just before its division into its deep and superficial palmar branches. [L. 332.]—**N. ulnaris volaris profundus.** Ger., *tiefer Hohlhandnerv*. The deep palmar branch of the ulnar nerve. [L. 332.]—**N. ulnaris volaris superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächlicher Hohlhandnerv*. The superficial palmar branch of the ulnar nerve. [L. 332.]—**N. vagus.** See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**Nervi vasorum.** Ger., *Gefässnerven*. The nerves distributed to the coats of blood-vessels. [L.]—**Nervi vesicales inferiores (seu infimi).** See *Inferior vesical NERVES*.—**Nervi vesicales superiores.** See *Superior vesical NERVES*.—**N. vestibularis.** **N. vestibuli (auris).** See *Vestibular NERVE*.—**N. vidianus.** See *Vidian NERVE*.—**N. vidianus superficialis.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**Nervi zygomatici.** Fr., *nerfs zygomatiques*. Ger., *Wangen-nerven*. Branches of the facial nerve distributed over the malar bone. [L. 332.] See also *Malar NERVES*.

**NESSEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>(nas)-e-(a<sup>3</sup>/e<sup>3</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *Nῆσεία*, the name of a Nereid. Fr., *nésee, nésée*. 1. A genus of the *Lythraceae*. 2. An old name for *Lythrum salicaria*. [B. 34, 38, 93 (a, 35); L. 87 (a, 43).]—**N. salicifolia.** 1. See *HELMIA salicifolia*. 2. A Mexican species used as a laxative, diuretic, and sudorific. [a. 14.]—**N. syphilitica.** See *HELMIA salicifolia*.—**N. verticillata.** Swamp loosestrife; a North American species growing in swamps; said to be injurious to cows about to calve. [B. 19, 34 (a, 35).]

**NESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ne(na)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *nes'eos, nes'is*. Gr., *νήσις* (from *νήσι*, to spin). A suture. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

**NESPEL** (Ger.), **NESPELN** (Ger.), **NESPLIER** (Fr.), **NESPOULIER** (Fr.), n's. Ne<sup>2</sup>sp'e<sup>1</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>ln, ne<sup>2</sup>s-ple-a, ne<sup>2</sup>s-pu-le-a. See *MESPLUS germanica*.

**NESSEL** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>s/se<sup>2</sup>l. See *URTICA*.—**N'ausschlag.** **N'brand.** See *URTICARIA*.—**N'fieber.** See *URTICARIA* and *URTICARIA acuta*.—**N'friesel.** See *URTICARIA* and *URTICARIA tuberosa*.—**N'staude.** The genus *Prasium*. [B. 48 (a, 14).]—**N'sucht.** See *URTICARIA* and *URTICARIA chronica*.—**Todte N.** See *LAMUM album*.

**NEST**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>st. A.-S., n. Gr., *νεστίς*. Lat., *nidus*. Fr., *nid*. Ger., *N*. 1. A place in which eggs (especially of birds) are laid and hatched and young are reared. 2. Any structure resembling a bird's n., or serving a like purpose. 3. A set or cluster of boxes, weights, etc., constructed so that each fits into the one outside it. [a. 48.] 4. Of M. Duncan, see *CONVERSE*.—**Edible N.** Lat., *nidus esculentus*. A certain bird's nest used as food, especially that of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, which is eaten in China. [a. 48.]—**Swallows' n's.** See *NIDI hirundinum*, under *HIRUNDO*.

**NEST** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>st. 1. See *N* (Eng.) and *NIDUS*. 2. The decidua. [A. 70.]—**Brutn'.** See *GONOTROPHUM*.—**N'e des motorischen Feldes.** Of Meynert, groups of motor nerve cells, especially those in the stratum lemnisci. [1, 11 (K).]—**N'sack.** The decidua. [A. 46.]—**N'sackwasser.** The hypodermione. [A. 46.]—**Zelln'.** See *CELL-nest*.

**NESTEIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>st(nast)-i-(a<sup>3</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *νῆστεία* (from *νῆστέω*, to fast). 1. The act of fasting. 2. The jejunum. 3. Of Empedocles, water. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NESTERN** (Ger.), n. pl. Ne<sup>2</sup>st'e<sup>2</sup>rn. See *Lateral RECESS*.

**NESTIATRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>st(nast)-i-(a<sup>3</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>/ra<sup>3</sup>. From *νήστις*, fasting, and *ιατρός*, a physician. Treatment by fasting. [L. 50 (a, 14).]



**NESTIS** (Lat.), n. m and f. Ne<sup>2</sup>st(nast)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., nest'ios, nest'idios (-idis). Gr., νῆστις. Fasting. [A, 311, 322 (a, 21).]

**NESTOPOSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>st(nast)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-po(po<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., νηστωσία (from νῆστις, fasting, and πῶσις, a drinking). Fr., nestoposie. Drinking with the stomach empty of food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NESTOTHERAPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne<sup>2</sup>st(nast)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-pi(pe)/a<sup>2</sup>. From νῆστις, fasting, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., nestothérapie. Treatment by fasting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NETRANEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ne<sup>2</sup>t(nat)-ra<sup>2</sup>n(ra<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>z-(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -rys/matos (-atis). From νήρπον, a spindle, and ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm. Fr., nétraneurysme. A fusiform aneurysm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NETTLE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>tl. A.S., nell, netele. Gr., κνίδη. Fr., ortie. Ger., Nessel. Sp., ortiga [Mex. Ph.]. The genus *Urtica* and its allies; also any one of various other plants, species of *Lamium*, etc. [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Blind n.** Any one of various labiate plants (*Lamium album*, etc.) with leaves resembling those of the genus *Urtica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chile n.** The genus *Loasa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dead n., Deaf n., Dee n.** 1. The genus *Galeobdolon*. 2. The genus *Lamium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).] See also **DEAD-N.**—**Deyo n.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit* and *Stachys silvatica*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dog-n.** The genus *Lamium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dumb n.** See *Lamium album*.—**Dwarf n.** The *Urtica urens*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Extract of n.** See *Extractum Urticæ*.—**False n.** The genus *Boehmeria*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Hedge n.** The genus *Stachys*, especially *Stachys silvatica*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hemp n.** The genus *Galeopsis*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Small n.** See *Urtica urens*.—**Spurge n.** The genus *Cnidioscolus*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Stinging n.** The genera *Urtica* and *Laportea*; also other *Urticaceæ*. [a, 35].—**Stingless n.** The genus *Pilea*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).] See also **BOEHMERIA**.—**Tree n.** The *Laportea gigas*; also other arborescent species. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

**NETTLE-TREE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>tl-tree. 1. See **CELTIS**. 3. See *Tree NETTLE*.—**American n.-t.** See *Celtis occidentalis*.—**Australian n.-t.** See *Tree NETTLE*.—**European n.-t.** See *Celtis australis*.—**Jamaica n.-t.** See *Celtis micrantha*.

**NETTORHYNCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne<sup>2</sup>t(nat)-to<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(ru<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ku<sup>2</sup>s(chu<sup>2</sup>s). From νήρτα, a duck, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Of De Blainville, a pseudoparasite ascertained to be the decomposed remains of *Bothriocephalus claviceps* of the salmon, found in human faeces. [L, 16].

**NETWORK**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>t/wu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., réseau. Ger., Netzwerk. A net-like substance or texture; a structure or surface marked by intersecting lines. [a, 48].—**Extranuclear n.** See *Intracellular n.*—**Gerlach's n.** Syn.: nerve-fibre n. Fr., réseau de Gerlach. The n. of fibres in the gray substance of the spinal cord; believed by Gerlach to be formed largely by the processes of the nerve cells, especially in the posterior horn. [J].—**Haller's n.** See *Rete testis*.—**Intracellular n.** Fr., réseau protoplasmique, réticulum chromatique (ou plasmatique). Ger., intracelluläres Netz, Plasmanetz, Protoplasmanetz, Zellnetz. Of Klein, the n. formed by the fibrils of the cell body. [¶ Quart. Jour. of Micr. Soc., 1873, p. 315; ¶ Jena. Zeit., 1884, p. 1 (J); J, 26, 32.] See also **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**Intranuclear n., Nuclear n.** Fr., réseau nucléaire. Ger., intranucleäres Netz. Of Klein, the n. formed by the nuclear fibrils. [¶ Quart. Jour. of Micr. Soc., 1873, p. 315 (J).]—**Peripheral n.** Any n., as of vessels or nerves, at their peripheral extremities. [J].

**NETZ** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>ts. See **OMENTUM**, **PLEXUS**, and **RETICULUM**.—**Fasern.** A network of fibres.—**Gastro-hepatisches N.** See *Gastro-hepatic OMENTUM*.—**Gefässn.** Cf. *Rete vasculosum*.—**Glian.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Grosses N.** See *GREATER OMENTUM*.—**Haarn.** See **CAPILLITUM** (3d and 4th def.).—**Kleinn.** See *Germ RETICULUM*.—**Kernn.** See **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**Kleines N.** See *LESSER OMENTUM*.—**Kleines N. der Leber.** See *Gastro-hepatic OMENTUM*.—**Kniegelenkn.** See *Rete articulare genui*.—**Knochen.** Osseous tissue. [L].—**Leberzellenn.** The network formed by the liver cells. [L, 115].—**Lymphgefässn.** See *Lymphatic PLEXUS*.—**Lymphn.** See *Adenoid TISSUE*.—**Magen- und Dickdarmn.** See *GREAT OMENTUM*.—**Magen- und Lebern.** See *Gastro-hepatic OMENTUM*.—**N'entzündung.** See **EPILOTTIS**.—**N'-flügelig.** See **NEUROPTEROUS**.—**N'haut.** See the major list.—**N'scheide.** See **RETICULUM**.—**N'vorfall.** See **EPIPOLOCE**.—**Plasman', Protoplasman'.** See *Intracellular NETWORK*.—**Schwel'n.** See *Cavernous TISSUE*.—**Wundern.** See *CHORIOID PLEXUS*.—**Zelln.** See *Intracellular NETWORK*.

**NETZHEN** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>ts/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See **RETICULUM**.—**Klebn.** See **RETICULUM glutinosum**.

**NETZHAUT** (Ger.), n. Ne<sup>2</sup>ts/ha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t. See **RETINA**.—**Getigte n.** See *Tiger RETINA*.—**N'abhebung, N'ablösung.** Detachment of the retina.—**N'bild.** See *Retinal IMAGE*.—**N'bütung.** See *Retinal APOPLEXY*.—**N'entzündung.** See **RETINITIS**.—**N'erschütterung.** See **COMOTIO retinae**.—**N'ervweichung.** Softening of the retina. [a, 20].—**N'fältchen.** See **PLICA centrales**.—**N'gliom.** See **GLIOMA retinae**.—**N'grübechen.** See *FOVEA centralis retinae*.—**N'incongruenz.** See **INCONGRUENCE of the retina**.

**NEUBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>bi<sup>2</sup>ld-un<sup>2</sup>. 1. See **NEOPLASM**. 2. Regeneration of tissue. 3. The restoration of a part by a plastic operation. [a, 17].

**NEUDORF** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>do<sup>2</sup>rf. A climatic resort in Bohemia, Austria, where there are alkaline and saline springs containing iron, manganese, etc. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**NEUENAUH** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>r. A place in the district of Coblenz, Prussia, where there are hot alkaline and gaseous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**NEUENHEIM** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n-him. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**NEUGEWÜRZ** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>-vu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>ts. See **PIMENTA** and **CALYCANTHUS**.

**NEUGLIEDERUNG** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>gled-e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. In embryology, the segmentation of the mesoblast around the notochord to form the permanent vertebrae. It is subsequent to the muscular segmentation (i. e., the formation of protovertebrae, hence the designation of secondary segmentation). [J, 23, 30.]

**NEUGRÜN** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>gru<sup>2</sup>n. 1. See **IMPERIAL GREEN**. 2. See **Chrome GREEN**.

**NEUHAUS** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. 1. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are gaseous and saline springs. 2. A place in Lower Styria, Austria, where there is a hot alkaline and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**NEUHOF** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>ho<sup>2</sup>f. A place in Temes County, Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

**NEUMARKT** (Ger.), n. Noi<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>rkt. 1. A place in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. 2. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, and another in Styria, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**NEURAD**, adv. Nu<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>d. From νευρον, a nerve. Toward the neuraxis. [L (J); L, 14.] Cf. **HEMAD**.

**NEURADYNAMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>m-(a<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From νευρον, a nerve, and ἀδυναμία, debility. Fr., neuradynamie. See **NEURASTHENIA**.

**NEURAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'l. From νευρον, a nerve. Pertaining to a nerve or to nervous matter; connected with or affecting the nervous system. [L, 343.]

**NEURALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From νευρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., névralgie. Ger., N., Neuralgie, Nervenschmerz. A nervous disorder characterized solely by pain, due either to functional disturbance of the central or peripheral extremities or to inflammation in some portion of its course. The pain for each particular form of n. is usually confined to a particular nerve, and is generally spasmodic and lancinating. [D, 25; a, 34].—**Arthro-n., Articular n.** See **ARTHRALGIA**.—**Cardiac n.** Lat., n. cordis, n. cardiaca. See **ANGINA pectoris**.—**Cerebral n.** Lat., n. cerebialis. Of Romberg, hemicrania; so called because thought to be due to hyperaesthesia of the brain. [D, 35, 70.]—**Epileptiform n., Epileptoid n.** Of Trousseau, n. affecting the fifth nerve, in which the pain paroxysms are violent and lightning-like, succeeding each other with great rapidity for a few seconds or minutes, and attended by mimetic reflex convulsions. The paroxysms vanish suddenly for hours, days, or weeks. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**General n.** Of Valleix, a variety of nervous exhaustion in which there are vague pains in the head, viscera, and limbs, as well as facial, intercostal, crural, lumbal-abdominal, or sciatic n., either associated or succeeding each other. [a, 34].—**Hysterical n.** 1. N. associated with hysteria; often developed in the left hypochondrium. 2. A simulation of n. by an hysterical person. It is less intense than true n., is diffused in area, and is without painful spots. [D, 35].—**Lead n.** N. caused by saturnism; it is a toxic neuritis. [a, 34].—**Lumbo-abdominal n.** Lat., n. lumbal-abdominalis. Fr., névralgie lombo-abdominale. Of Valleix, abdominal n. seated in the hypogastrium a little to one side of the median line. Other tender points are outside the first or second lumbar vertebra and immediately above the middle of the crest of the ilium. It is most common among women, and with them there may also be a painful point in the middle of the cervix uteri. [D, 25].—**N. cordis.** See **ANGINA pectoris**.—**N. tympanica.** See **OTALGIA tympanica**.—**N. urethralis.** Pain in the urethra independent of inflammation. [a, 34].—**N. uteri.** See **HYSTERALGIA** (2d def.).—**N. ventriculi.** See **CARDIALGIA**.—**Obturator n.** Lat., n. obturatoria. Fr., névralgie obturatrice. A form of femoral n. seated along the inner side of the thigh as far as the knee joint; associated by Romberg with obturator hernia. [D, 35].—**Solar n.** Fr., névralgie solaire. N. which prevails during the day-time, but is absent at night. [D, 72.]

**NEURALWARD**, adv. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'l-w'd. See **NEURAD**.

**NEURAMIE** (Ger.), n. Noir-a-me'. See **NEURASTHENIA**.

**NEURAGENENNEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>n-(ge<sup>2</sup>n)-ne(u<sup>2</sup>a)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -nem/atos (-atis). From νευρον, a nerve, ἀνά, again, and γέννημα, that which is produced. Fr., neuragenennème. Ger., Nervennarbe. A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEURANGENNESIS** (Lat.), **NEURANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>n-(ge<sup>2</sup>n)-ne(u<sup>2</sup>a)/si<sup>2</sup>s, -a<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nes/eos (-gen/nesia), -physis/eos (-aph/ysis). From νευρον, a nerve, ἀνά, again, and γέννωσις, an engendering. Fr., neurangennèse. The regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEURAPOPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>pf/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -physis/eos (-oph/ysis). From νευρον, a nerve, and ἀρόφωσις, an offshoot. Ger., Neurapophyse. The lateral portion of the neural arch; represented in all except the cranial vertebrae by the laminae, in the occipital bone by the lateral piece on each side of the foramen magnum, in the parietal bone by the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, in the frontal bone by the lesser wing of the presphenoid bone, and in the nasal bone by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L].

**NEURARTERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>rt-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From νευρον, a nerve, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Of A. Dugès, a blending of the minutest nerves with the minutest arteries. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**NEURASTHENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-the<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)/a<sup>2</sup>. From νευρον, a nerve, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., neurasthénie, névrasthénie. Ger., Neurasthenie, Nervenschwäche. It., neurastenia. Nervous exhaustion (or prostration, or debility); a condition appearing in the early and middle periods of adult life, presenting objective symptoms of deranged function of the nervous



system, slight in degree but definite in character, and persisting for months, for years, or for life. There are inability to walk more than a short distance without fatigue; a variable increase of myotatic irritability; headache, aching, or pain in the back and legs; and spontaneous sensations of tingling, formication, heat, and cold. Dyspepsia, constipation, and other derangements of the functions may result in anaemia. There is a mental phase in the condition, the patient being irritable, unable to pursue a consecutive train of thought; or there may be a cheerful, egotistical resignation to the invalidism. It may be caused by emotional or mental strain, worry, fright, etc. [a. 34.]—**Cerebral n.** Lat., *n. cerebialis*. A functional disease with well-marked but variable symptoms, which supervene simultaneously and successively when the nervous system is subjected to severe strain from overexertion. Beard declared that it was especially common among Americans. [D. 35.]—**Cerebro-cardiac n.** Of Krisaber, n. with a predominance of cerebral and cardiac symptoms. [a. 34.]—**Cerebro-gastric n.** Of Leven, n. with a predominance of cerebral and gastric symptoms. [a. 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal n.** Lat., *n. cerebro-spinalis*. N. of cerebro-spinal origin. [D. 18.]—**Gastric n.** Lat., *n. gastrica*. See **NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA**.—**Genito-urinary n.** See **N. sexualis**.—**Neuralgic n.** Of Huchard, general neuralgia. [a. 34.]—**N. cerebri, N. cordis**. See **Cerebro-cardiac n.**—**N. retinae**. See **ASTHENOPA**.—**N. sexualis**. N. caused by masturbation or excessive venery and associated with an absence of sexual desire, or of the power of erection or ejaculation, or of ability to experience pleasure during copulation, and sometimes with the various forms of sexual perversion. [a. 34.]—**N. spinalis**. See **Spinal n.**—**Spasmodic n.** Of Huchard, n. in which oesophageal, pharyngeal, gastric, intestinal, anal, bronchial, or other local or general spasm is a prominent symptom. [a. 34.]—**Spinal n.** N. referable to depression of the functions of the spinal cord. [D. 35.]—**Vaso-motor n.** A vaso-motor paresis associated with irritable heart in n. [a. 34.]

**NEURATAXIE** (Fr.), n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>x-e. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τάξις*, derangement. Of Huchard, neurasthenia. ["Union méd.," June 15, 1882, p. 978 (a. 34).]

**NEURATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t(ro)<sup>2</sup>-ro(ro)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τροφία*, atrophy. See **NEURASTHENIA**.

**NEURATROPHIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t-ro<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to defective nutrition of the nervous system. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885 (a. 34).]

**NEURAXIS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -a<sup>2</sup>x'is. See **Cerebro-spinal axis**.

**NEURECTASY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *έκτασις*, a stretching. The operation of nerve-stretching. [a. 34.]

**NEURECTOMY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>kt/om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *έκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *névrectomie*. Ger., *Neurectomie*, *Nervenauscheidung*. Excision of a portion of a nerve. [a. 34.]—**Optico-ciliary n.** Fr., *névrectomie optico-ciliaire*. Ger., *Resektion der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven*. An operation in which portions of the optic nerve and of the ciliary nerve are excised, the other steps being identical with those in optico-ciliary neurotomy. In Meyer's operation the tendons of the external and internal recti are divided, also the two oblique muscles. The fibrous capsule of the globe is then completely detached, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided and excised. [F.]

**NEURECTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>kt-op(o<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *εκ*, forth from, and *τέμνω*, a place. Fr., *névrectomie*. Ger., *abnorme Nervenlage*. Displacement or abnormal situation of a nerve. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEUREMPODISM**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m/po<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εμποδισμός*, an impeding. Fr., *névrempodisme*. Obstruction of nervous action. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEURETHERIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n-te<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Pertaining to the medullary tube and the intestine. [a. 48.]

**NEURÉPINE** (Fr.), n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-ra-pen. See **NEURAPOPHYSIS** (2d def.).

**NEURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A fine nervous tissue, such as that of the retina. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEURIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a(n<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -a<sup>2</sup>s'eos (-i<sup>2</sup>s). Of Radcliffe, hysteria associated with hypochondriasis. ["Lancet," 1873, i, p. 474 (a. 34).]

**NEURICITY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Nerve-force. [L. 14 (a. 48).]

**NEURIDINE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d-en. Ger., *Neuridin*. A non-poisonous base, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, isomeric with saprine, found in brain substance, putrefying egg-albumin, and human cadavers. [Briegleb, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B.).]

**NEURILEMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>m-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -l'e<sup>2</sup>m-atos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λέμμα*, a husk. Fr., *névrilemme*, *névritème*. Ger., *N. Neurilemma*. Syn.: *sheath of Schwann*. 1. The elastic, hyaline, apparently structureless sheath inclosing a nerve-fibre; composed (in the medullated nerve-fibre) of segments conjoined at the nodes of Ranvier, and each containing on the ental surface a cell-like body (nerve-corpuscle). See also **ISTHMOPE of Ranvier**. By some authors the term n. is restricted to the peripheral medullated nerves, whereas others describe non-medullated nerves as possessing a n. but without nodes of Ranvier. A n. is also ascribed to the medullated nerve-fibres of the central nervous system by Gerlach and Heltzmann. [J. 10, 26, 30, 32, 35.] 2. See **PERINEURIIUM**.

**NEURILEMMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>m-mi(me)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -mi<sup>2</sup>l'id-os (-idis). Fr., *névrité*. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

**NEURILITY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *neurilité*, *névrité*. The faculty by which the nerves transmit impulses or impressions. [L. 41, 49, 88 (a. 14).]

**NEURILYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>el)-i(u<sup>2</sup>)ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ym'a<sup>2</sup>tos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *έλυμα*, a wrapper. See **NEURILEMMA**.

**NEURIN**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *neurine*, *névrine*, *albumine cérébrale*. Ger., *N. 1*. See **NEURINE**. 2. A proprietary effervescent beverage containing various alkaline bromides the taste of which is almost entirely masked. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888 (a. 50).]—**Gray n.** Of Owen, the gray matter of the central nervous system. [L. 14 (K).]—**Vesicular n.** Of Owen, the embryonic gray nerve substance, so called because it contains numbers of multipolar vesicles, or primitive ganglion-cells. [L. 14 (K).]—**White n.** The embryonic white substance of the central nervous system. [L. 14 (K).]

**NEURINE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-en. Syn.: *trimethylvinylammonium hydrate*. A highly poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO = (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N:CH:CH<sub>2</sub>(OH), produced by the chemical decomposition of protagon, and occurring in putrefying meat and in the putrefaction of which certain esculent fungi are rendered poisonous. Its action is physiologically intermediate between that of muscarine and curare, producing dilated pupils, profuse secretions, acceleration followed by paralysis of respiration, and general convulsions preceding death. Atropine antagonizes its effect on the heart and the glandular system only. The n. of commerce consists of a mixture, in various proportions, of choline and n., and the term n. is sometimes applied to the former base. [Briegleb, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 983 (B); "Lancet," Aug. 29, 1885 (a. 50).]

**NEURIORRHADIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>b(rab<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a little nerve, and *ραδίων*, a little rod. Fr., *neuriorrhadiions*. The rod-like bodies of the retina. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEURISCHIAS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s/ki<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -i'ados (-adis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ischias*, pain in the loins. Ger., *nervöses Hüftweh*. Lumbar neuralgia. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEURISM**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *névrisme*, *neurisme*. See **NERVOSISM**.

**NEURISTOS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>st'o<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ιστός*, a tissue. Nervous tissue. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**NEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rit'i<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also -itis\*). Fr., *névrite*. Ger., *Nervenentzündung*. Inflammation of a nerve or group of nerves. [D.]—**Acute n.** Lat., *n. acuta*. Fr., *névrite aiguë*. An affection marked by hardness of the inflamed tissue, pain on pressure, spasm or paralysis, and in some cases an erythematous or bullous eruption in the overlying skin. [a. 34.]—**Acute progressive n.** [Eichhorst]. See **Progressive multiple n.**—**Adventitial n.** N. in which the inflammation affects the adventitial connective tissue of a nerve. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Alcoholic n.** Multiple n. caused by free indulgence in alcoholic beverages. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Ascending n.** Lat., *n. ascendens*. Fr., *névrite ascendante*. N. which appears to spread along the affected nerve to the spinal cord or the brain. [D. 66.]—**Cachectic n.** N. in which the degeneration of the nerve begins at the periphery, where the vitality is lowered in consequence of some cachexia. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Cancerous n.** N. caused by the infiltration of the nerve by cancerous tissue. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Chronic n.** Sclerosis with atrophy of the nerve-tubes; an idiopathic disorder, a sequela of acute n. or a result of a cerebral or spinal affection. [a. 34.]—**Degenerative n.** Lat., *n. degenerativa*. Of Leyden, parenchymatous n. [a. 34.]—**Descending n.** Lat., *n. descendens*. Fr., *névrite descendante*. N. propagated from a cerebro-spinal centre to the periphery. [a. 34.]—**Diabetic n.** Lat., *n. diabetica*. A symmetrical parenchymatous multiple n. apparently caused by some toxic product formed in the perverted metabolism of diabetes. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Diffuse n.** N. in which there is an infiltration of the fasciculi between the nerve-fibres along a considerable tract of the nerve. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Disseminated n.** Lat., *n. disseminata*. N. in which the inflammation is marked at foci, the intervening portions of the nerve appearing normal to the naked eye. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Interstitial n.** Lat., *n. interstitialis*. Fr., *névrite interstitielle*. N. involving the connective tissue between the bundles of nerve-fibres. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Leptous n.** A perineuritis due to the direct action of *Bacillus leproe* on the affected tissue. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Lipomatous n.** Of Leyden, a formation of fat in the new connective tissue in the chronic form of interstitial n. [a. 34.]—**Malarial n.** A peripheral or multiple n. caused by *Hematozoon malarie* or its products. [a. 34.]—**Migrating n.** Lat., *n. migrans*. See **Ascending n.**—**Mixed n.** N. affecting a mixed nerve. [a. 34.]—**Multiple (degenerative) n.** Lat., *n. multiplex*. N. affecting many nerves, either simultaneously or in rapid succession, and especially intense at the peripheral distribution. It is due to a morbid state of the blood, directly influencing the nerve tissue, produced by a metallic or non-metallic substance, a micro-organism or rheumatism, a cachexia or senility. There are motor weakness, sensory disturbance, and incoordination. The onset may be acute or subchronic. There are disturbances of the reflexes and trophic changes. Death may occur from palsy of the respiratory muscles or of the heart or from the cause of the n. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Multiple peripheral n.** Fr., *névrite multiple périphérique*. Ger., *multiple N.* An affection of the peripheral nerves in which paralytic phenomena occur as the result of a true n. which, if it becomes chronic, leads to an excessive formation of connective tissue in the substance of the nerves, with atrophy of their fibres. Baelz imputes the disease to malarial poisoning, and traces its connection with beri-beri. [Baelz, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," iv, 4; "Gazz. d. gli ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 405.]—**N. axialis**. Of Förster, a form of optic n. in which those fibres of the optic nerve are diseased which supply the central part of the



retina. The result of this is a central scotoma. [A, 326 (a, 29).]—**N. fascians**, **N. interstitialis prolifera**. See *Interstitial n.*—**N. migrans**. See *Ascending n.*—**N. nodosa**. **N.** in which the thickening of the nerve takes place in the form of swellings at regular or irregular intervals. Pressure upon one of the swollen portions produces eccentric pains and formication. [D, 35.]—**N. optica acuta**. Acute optic n.; usually of the choked-disc type, though it may be due to injury. [F.]—**N. optica ascendens**. A rather rare form of optic n. in which the inflammatory process does not stop at the lamina cribrosa, but continues upward along the nerve-trunk. [F.]—**N. optica chronica**. A chronic form of optic n., slow in onset and gradually progressive; usually due to some blood dyscrasia or of sympathetic origin. [F.]—**N. optica descendens**. An optic n. which begins somewhere in the trunk of the nerve, usually within the orbit, involves the sheath especially, and extends downward toward the intra-ocular end of the nerve. [F.]—**N. optica fulminans**. A form of optic n. in which loss of vision comes on with great rapidity. [F.]—**N. optica interstitialis**. Optic n. characterized by cellular infiltration and hypertrophy of the fibres of the connective-tissue framework of the optic-nerve trunk. These swell enormously, while the nerve-fibres themselves are but little or not at all affected. It is usually accompanied by perineuritis. [F.]—**N. optica intra-ocularis**. Optic n. within the eyeball; choked disc. [F.]—**N. optica medullaris**. Optic n. characterized by marked hyperemia of the medullary fibres, with small hemorrhages, degeneration of these fibres, and subsequently hypertrophy of the connective-tissue fibres of the framework. [F.]—**N. optica retrobulbaris**. Fr., *névrite optique rétrobulbaire*. Ger., *retrobulbäre Sehnervenzündung*. An inflammation of the trunk of the optic nerve behind the eyeball; characterized by a sudden loss of sight in one or both eyes, without at first any ophthalmoscopic evidence of disease, but followed later by either a marked ischaemia of the disc and retina or by all the signs of "choked disc." [F.]—**N. optica syphilitica**. 1. Simple papillitis due to the presence of a gumma in the cranial cavity. 2. A syphilitic optic n. affecting the trunk of the nerve. [F.]—**Optic n.** Lat., *n. optica*. Fr., *névrite optique*. Ger., *Sehnervenzündung*. Inflammation of the optic nerve, either of the optic disc alone or of the trunk of the nerve; characterized by an infiltration of the connective-tissue framework with the products of inflammation and by the proliferation of the connective-tissue cells. Vision is almost always seriously affected, owing to the presence of a scotoma. [F.]—**Paraneurmatous n.** Lat., *n. paraneurmatosa*. **N.** involving the nervous parenchyma. [D.]—**Peri-axillary segmental n.** See *Segmental n.*—**Peripheral n.** **N.** affecting a peripheral nerve.—**Primary multiple n.** **N.** in which many nerve-trunks are primarily affected. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Progressive multiple n.** **N.** beginning as an acute affection involving several nerve-trunks and their areas of distribution, and associated with decided sensory and motor disturbances. It becomes chronic, and before recovery occurs some of the affected muscles may become paralyzed and permanently disabled. It may prove fatal by involving the intercostal and bulbar nerves. It is especially apt to attack the ulnar nerve. [D, 35.]—**Puerperal n.** A localized n. accompanying or following a puerperal disease, with or without prodromal pains, especially apt to involve the sensory and motor fibres of the median or the ulnar nerve or both, and usually in the right arm alone. It generally issues in recovery. [P. J. Möbius, "Münchener med. Wehnschr.," "Ctrbl. f. klin. Med.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 10, 1887, p. 664 (a, 17).]—**Radicular n.** A variety of brachial n. in which the nerve-roots are the seat of the inflammation, and there is pain about the spine. [a, 34.]—**Retrobulbar n.** See *N. optica retrobulbaris*.—**Secondary n.** **N.** arising from inflammation in the neighborhood of the nerves or caused by changes in the nervous centres. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Segmental n.** Fr., *névrite segmentaire*. A variety of paraneurmatous n. in which a segment lying between two of the nodes of Ranvier is diseased, while those on each side of it remain healthy. Several segments may be affected in the course of one fibre. It has been induced experimentally by chronic lead poisoning. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Segmental peri-axillary n.** A rare form of n. involving segments of nerve-fibres bounded by Ranvier's nodes, contiguous segments being healthy. The axis-cylinder may not be involved for a long time, if at all, the disease affecting the medullary sheath and the protoplasm. [Gombault, "Arch. de neurol.," 1, 1880, 1881, pp. 11, 178 (D, 35).]—**Subacute multiple n.** See *BERL-BERL*.—**Sympathetic n.** A variety of ascending n. in which the nerves of the opposite sides of the spinal cord are affected, without any indication of an affection of that centre. [Gowers (a, 34).]

**NEURO-ANATOMY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>/ro-a<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. The anatomy of the nervous system.

**NEUROBLACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bla(bla<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *βλάξ*, stupid. Fr., *névroblacie*. Nervous insensibility. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROBLASTS**, n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-bla<sup>2</sup>sts. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *Neuroblasten*. The elements forming the nervous system. [Haeckel, "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]

**NEUROCANAL**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-ka<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *canalis*, a canal. See *Central canal of the spinal cord*.

**NEUROCARPUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A section of the genus *Clitoria*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**N. ellipticum**. See *CLITORIA rubiginosa*.

**NEUROCHONDROUS**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-ko<sup>2</sup>n'dru<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *neurochondros* (from *νεῦρον*, a cord, and *χονδρώδης*, cartilaginous). Fr., *névrochondreux*. Ger., *festknorpelig*. Fibro-cartilaginous.

**NEUROCELE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-sel. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κοίλον*, a cavity. Of Wilder, the cavity of the central nervous system (central canal and brain ventricles). [J, 55.]

**NEURODEALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-d-e-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦροδής* (see *NEURODES*), and *άλγος*, pain. Excessive sensibility of the retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEURODEATROPHY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-d-e-a<sup>2</sup>t/ro-fi<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *neurodeatrophia* (from *νεῦροδής* [see *NEURODES*], and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Fr., *névrodeatrophie*. Atrophy of the retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEURODERMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A neurosis of the skin.

**NEURODERMATOPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)/fi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. A white, linear, atrophic and anæsthetic streak or spot in the skin caused by disturbed nerve influence. [a, 34.]

**NEURODERMTHEIL** (Ger.), n. Noir'o-de<sup>2</sup>rm-til. The epiblast. [L.]

**NEURODES** (Lat.), adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-d'ez(as). Gr., *νεῦροδής* (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Neuroid; as a n., the retina. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**NEURODIASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -stas/eos (-ast/asis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *διάστασις*, separation. Fr., *névrodiastase*. 1. Separation of nerves. [L, 50.] 2. Nerve-stretching. [Bianchi, "Gazz. d. ospit.," May 21, 1882, p. 321.]

**NEURODICTYITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>k-ti<sup>2</sup>(tu<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δίκτυον*, a net. See *NEURORETINITIS*.

**NEURODYNAMIA** (Lat.), **NEURODYNAMIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -am'iae, -am'eos, -dym'amis. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *névrodynamie*. Ger., *Nerventhätigkeit*. Nervous energy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEURODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δύσιν*, pain. Ger., *anhaltender Nervenschmerz*. Continuous neuralgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEURODYSENTERY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-di<sup>2</sup>z'e<sup>2</sup>n-te<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Fr., *névrodysentérie*. Ger., *nervöse Ruhr, typhöse Ruhr*. See *TYPHOID DYSENTERY*.

**NEURO-EPIBLASTIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-e-pi<sup>2</sup>-bla<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *EPIBLAST*). Of an embryonic structure, originating from the epiblast and taking part in the development of the nervous system.

**NEURO-EPITHELIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-e-pi<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-the-(th)/li<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *EPITHELIUM*). 1. See *Nerve EPITHELIUM and Sensory cell* (2d def.). 2. Of Beard, the ectodermic cells of the embryo which form the proper cellular elements of the central nervous system. ["Nature," Jan. 10, 1889, p. 260 (J).]

**NEUROFIBROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi(fe)-bro'ma<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rom'atos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *FIBROMA*). Fr., *névrofibre*. A hyperplasia of the connective tissue of a nerve, unassociated with any multiplication of its nerve-fibres. This condition may occur in a single tumor, or in fibroma. [Ziegler (a, 34).]

**NEURO-FRONTAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-fru<sup>2</sup>n't'l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *névro-frontal*. Pertaining to the brain and the frontal bone. [a, 48.]

**NEUROGAMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>(ga<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γαμέiv*, to marry. Fr., *névrogamie*. See *ANIMAL MAGNETISM*.

**NEUROGANGLIITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>n(ga<sup>2</sup>n)-gli<sup>2</sup>(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γάγγλιον*, a tumor. Fr., *névrogangliite*. Ger., *Nervenknotenentzündung*. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROGLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-gli<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γλία*, glue. Fr., *névroglie*. Ger., *Glianzet, Hornspongiosa, Nervenkitt, poröse Bindegewebe, spongiöse Bindesubstanz*. Syn.: *nerve-cement, gelatinous (molecular, or fused) ganglion-cell substance, spongy connective substance of the nerve centres*. Of Virchow, the horny framework (q. v.). It consists of a dense network of fine fibres, agreeing in general character with elastic fibres, of n. cells (q. v., under *CELL*), and of a homogeneous or granular ground-substance agreeing in chemical reaction with cell-cement. [J, 10, 30, 32, 35.]—**N.-matrix**. 1. The ground-substance of the n. 2. The n.; so called because it forms a matrix for the nervous elements. [J, 30.]

**NEUROGLIOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-gli(gli<sup>2</sup>)-o'ma<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γλία*, glue. Of Klebs, a tumor composed of nervous and gliomatous tissue. [a, 34.]

**NEUROGRAPHY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-g'ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *névrographie, névrographie*. See *NEUROLOGY*.

**NEURO-HUMORAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-hu<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-r'l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *humor* (q. v.). Fr., *névro-humoral*. Of a combined neurotic and humoral origin.

**NEURO-HYPNOLOGY**, **NEURO-HYPNOTISM**, n's. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o-hi<sup>2</sup>p-no<sup>2</sup>l(o<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>, -hi<sup>2</sup>p-no<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ύπνος*, sleep, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *névro-hypnologie, névro-hypnotisme*. See *HYPNOTISM*.

**NEUROID**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-oid. Gr., *νεῦροειδής* (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *neuroides*. Fr., *névroïde* (1st def.). 1. Abounding in nerves or nervous substance. 2. Resembling a nerve or a nervous system. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROKERATIN**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r'o-ke<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κέρως*, a horn. Fr., *névrokératine*. Ger., *N*. A substance analogous to keratin, forming one of the principles of the gray matter of the brain. It is a hard, yellowish, pulverulent mass, not attacked by reagents, containing 2.98 per cent. of sulphur, also



nitrogen. When heated it gives out an odor of burnt horn, and burns with a bright flame. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**NEUROKINESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ki<sup>2</sup>n(ken)-es(as)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κίνησις*, movement. See *Nerve-stretching*.

**NEUROLÆNA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>(la<sup>2</sup>e)-na<sup>3</sup>. Halbert-weed; a genus of composite plants, of the *Senecionideæ*. [B. 42, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. lobata*. West Indian halbert-weed (or golden-rod); a West Indian species called in Cuba *salvia cimarrona*, on account of its bitter taste. The leaves and flowers are stomachic and tonic, and are sometimes used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**NEUROLEMMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>m-ma<sup>2</sup>t-(ma<sup>2</sup>t)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λεῖμα*, a husk (see also -itis<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *névrolémmatite*. Retinitis. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROLIC ACID**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>qk. Fr., *acide névroligue*. A reddish pitch-like substance, C<sub>50</sub>H<sub>90</sub>PO<sub>17</sub>, of rancid odor, analogous to oleophosphoric acid and to cerumen, obtained by decomposing myeloidin. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**NEUROLOGIST**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>st. Fr., *névrologue*. Ger., *Neurolog*, *Nervenarzt*. One who is versed in neurology.

**NEUROLOGY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *neurologia* (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *névrologie*. Ger., *Nervenlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the nervous system.

**NEUROLYMPH**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/li<sup>2</sup>mf. See *Cerebro-spinal fluid*.

**NEUROLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>q<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>eos, -ol<sup>2</sup>ysis. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λύσις*, a losing. Fr., *névrolysie*. Ger., *Neurolyse*. Exhaustion of a nerve by prolonged over-stimulation. [K.]

**NEUROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *névrome*. Ger., *N.*, *Neurom*, *Nervenschwamm*. A tumor of or connected with a nerve. [E.]—**Amputative n.** A club-shaped enlargement of a severed nerve-end occasionally met with in amputation stumps. It contains new nerve-fibres as well as connective tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Amyelinic n.** A n. containing non-medullated fibres. [E. 4.]—**Cellular n.** Lat., n. *cellulare*. Ger., *ganglionäres Neurom*. A n. made up of nerve-cells. [A. 319 (a, 21).]—**Central n.** 1. A n. situated in the brain. 2. A n. situated in the centre of a nerve. [Virchow (a, 34).]—**Cicatricial n.** See *Amputation n.*—**Cystic n.** A cystic tumor formed in connection with a nerve. [a, 34].—**Diffuse n.** A general formation of neuromata unattended by pain, in which there are paralysis and asthenic symptoms that result fatally. [L. 88 (a, 34).]—**False n.** A myxoma fibroma, or myxo-sarcoma of the nerve-sheaths or intrafascicular connective tissue, but containing no nervous tissue. [a, 34].—**Fasciculated n.**, **Fibrillar n.**, **Fibron**, **Fibrous n.** General terms for myelinic and amyelinic neuromata. [a, 34].—**Ganglionated n.**, **Ganglionic n.** See *Cellular n.*—**Gliomatous n.** See *Neuroglioma*.—**Hyperplastic n.** A n. in which there is hyperplasia of the various elements of nerve tissue. [L. 88 (a, 34).]—**Lateral n.** See *Peripheric n.*—**Medullated n.** Of Virchow, a myelinic n. [a, 34].—**Medullated n.**, **Myelinic n.** A n. composed of medullated fibres. [E. 4.]—**Myxomatous n.** A tumor composed of myxomatous and nervous tissue. [a, 34].—**N. cutis**. A tumor of the skin due to hyperplasia of tissue pertaining to a cutaneous nerve. The term has often been loosely applied to various nerve growths, such as fibromata, sarcomata, myxomata, etc., in which cutaneous nerves are secondarily involved, or which, by their arrangement upon the skin, show their dependence upon nerve influence. [G.]—**N. papillare**. A n. having a papilliform structure. [G.]—**N. periphericum**. See *Peripheric n.*—**N. teleangiectodes**. A n. in which there is a considerable development of the vascular portion of the interstitial tissue. [Virchow (a, 34).]—**Peripheric n.**, **Peripheric n.** N. situated about the circumference of a nerve. [a, 34].—**Plexiform n.** The pachydermatocele of V. Mott. [Verneuil, "Bull. gén. de therap.", Mar. 15, 1882, p. 215; Gowers (a, 34).]—**Sarcomatous n.** A sarcoma developing in the course of a nerve. [a, 34].—**White n.** A myelinic n. [a, 34].

**NEUROMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>li-ma<sup>2</sup>li(-a)-ti<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>ie, -ac<sup>2</sup>ies (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μαλακία*, softness, or *μάλας*, softening. Fr., *névromalacie*. Ger., *Nervenerweichung*. Softening of the nerves. [L. 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROMAST**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>st. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μαστός*, a breast. Ger., *Nervenkügel*, *Nervenknapf*, *Nervenleiste*. 1. Of Wright, one of the sensory hill-like masses especially abundant in the lateral line of fishes and amphibia, consisting partly of ordinary and partly of neuro-epithelial cells. N's are generally similar to taste-buds, but tend to withdraw from a free surface or to be inclosed by a projecting cuticular tube. [J. 11, 12.] 2. See *Motorial nerve end-plate*.

**NEUROMATOID** (Lat.), n. n. dim. of *neuroma*. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>t-(ma<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n. Of Cragie, a small neuroma. [Scheutbauer (A, 319).]

**NEUROMATOID**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>t-oid. Lat., *neuromatoides* (from *neuroma* [q. v.], and *είδος*, resemblance). Resembling neuroma. [E.]

**NEUROMERE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/mer. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μέρος*, a part. A segment of the cerebro-spinal axis. [a, 48.]

**NEUROMETABOLIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-bo<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>qk. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μεταβολικός*, changeable. Pertaining to the metabolism of the nervous system. [T. W. Mills, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1898, p. 673.]

**NEUROMETADRAMA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-dra-(dra<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>q<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -dra<sup>2</sup>s'eos (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μέτρα*, between, and *δρᾶμα*, to do. Ger., *Nervenüberwinkung*. See *Animal magnetism*.

**NEUROMETASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -stas<sup>2</sup>eos (-ast<sup>2</sup>asis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μετά*, to place, and *στάσις*, to place. Fr., *névrométastase*. Metastasis to the nervous system. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

**NEUROMETORES** (Lat.), **NEUROMETRÆ** (Lat.), n's m. and f. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t(mat<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>r-ez(e)s), -me<sup>2</sup>t(mat<sup>2</sup>/re(r)a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). The psoas muscles. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROMIMESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi<sup>2</sup>(me)-me(ma)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μιμείσθαι*, to mimic. Fr., *névromimésie*. A neurosis characterized by simulation of organic diseases. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**NEUROMUSCULAR**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/mu<sup>2</sup>sk(u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *névromusculaire*. 1. Of a medicament, affecting at once nervous and muscular action. [B. 38 (a, 14).] 2. See *Myo-epithelial*.

**NEUROMYALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *névromyalgie*. Of Dupuy, articular rheumatism. [a, 34.]

**NEUROMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μυελίς*, marrow. Fr., *névromyélie*. Ger., *Nervenmarkentzündung*. See *MYELITIS*.

**NEUROMYOPATHIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/mi-o<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>qk. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πάθος*, a disease. Pertaining to a morbid condition both of the nerves and of the muscular system. [D.]

**NEUROMYXOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi<sup>2</sup>x(mu<sup>2</sup>x)-o-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μύξα*, mucus. See *MYXONEUROMA*.

**NEURON** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/n. Gr., *νεῦρον*. 1. See *Cerebro-spinal axis*. 2. In arthropods, the nervous part of the eye. [J.]

**NEURO-NASAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/na<sup>2</sup>s'l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., n. n. Pertaining to a neural arch and to the nose. [a, 48.]

**NEURONEOPLASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ne(ne<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pla<sup>2</sup>z(pla<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -plas<sup>2</sup>motos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *νεός*, young, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. A neuroma. [a, 34.]

**NEURONEPHRIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/ne<sup>2</sup>f(r)i<sup>2</sup>qk. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Relating to the nervous and renal systems. [J.]

**NEURONEPHRIOBLASTS**, n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/ne<sup>2</sup>f(r)i<sup>2</sup>-o-bla<sup>2</sup>sts. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Of Whitman, cells (in some worms) giving rise to the renal organs and to the central nervous system. ["Jour. of Morph.," 1, p. 155 (J.).]

**NEURONOSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/n<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s-n<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *νέσος*, disease. Fr., *néuronose*. Ger., *Neuronose*, *Nervenkrankheit*. A neurosis. [G.]—**Neuronosis of the skin**. Ger., *Neuronosen der Haut*. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the third order of the *Dermatosis*, comprising *Dermatopsosis*, *Dermatolgia*, and *Anæsthesia*. [G. 5.] Cf. *Neuropathic dermatosis*.

**NEURONYGMA** (Lat.), **NEURONYGME** (Lat.), **NEURONYGMUS** (Lat.), **NEURONYXIS** (Lat.), n's n., f. m., and f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ni<sup>2</sup>g(nu<sup>2</sup>g)/ma<sup>2</sup>, -me(ma), -mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>is), -ni<sup>2</sup>x(nu<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nyg<sup>2</sup>motos (-atis), -nyg<sup>2</sup>mes, -nyg<sup>2</sup>mi, -nyg<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *νύσσειν*, to prick. Fr., *névronygie*. Ger., *Nervenstichwunde*. A punctured wound of a nerve. [E.]

**NEURO-OCCIPITAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>qk. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to a neural arch and to the occiput. [a, 48.]

**NEUROPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>2s(u<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Paralysis of a nerve, as in a trophoneurosis. [a, 34.]

**NEUROPARIETAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/pa<sup>2</sup>r-i(e<sup>2</sup>l). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *paries*, a wall. Fr., *neuropariétal*. Pertaining to a neural arch and to the parietal bone (applied to the mesencephalic arch) on account of the parietal bone forming the larger portion of it. [L. 4; a, 48.]

**NEUROPATH**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/pa<sup>2</sup>th. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πάθος*, a disease. One who regards nervous affections as the chief or sole cause of disease. [a, 48.]

**NEUROPATHOLOGY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πάθος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *névropathologie*. Ger., *Neuropathologie*. The pathology of the nervous system. [D.]

**NEUROPATHY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/pa<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *névropathie*. Ger., *Neuropathie*, *Nerveneiden*. Any disease of the nervous system. [D.]—**Cerebro-cardiac n.** A nervous affection of the heart dependent on disorder in the cardiac centres in the medulla oblongata and cortex cerebri, especially the disordered action of the heart observed at the menopause. [D.]

**NEUROPHLEGMONE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>g(mo<sup>2</sup>n-eia). Gen., -phleg<sup>2</sup>mones. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φλεγμονή*, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlegmon*. See *NEURITIS*.

**NEUROPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-flo<sup>2</sup>g-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φλόγωσις*, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlogose*. Ger., *Neurophlogose*. Of Schönlein, septic inflammation of the skin.

**NEUROPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fon/i<sup>2</sup>qk. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *φωνή*, to produce a sound. Fr., *névrophonie*. See *DÉLIRE des aliénés*.

**NEUROPHYSIOLOGY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/fi<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/ji<sup>2</sup>. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, understanding. The physiology of the nervous system. [a, 17.]

**NEUROPLASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/plaz(pla<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>qk. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. Of Virchow, a neuromatous diathesis. [a, 34.]



**NEUROPLASTY**, n. Nu²r'o-pla²st-i². From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *Neuroplastik*. The plastic surgery of the nerves. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**NEUPOLOCA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o²p'lo²k-a². From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πολός, a twisting. A nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUPOLOCONARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-plok(plo²k)-o(³)-na²rk-os'is. Gen., -cos'eos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, πολός, a twisting, and νάρκωσις, a numbing. Fr., *névroploconarçose*. Insensibility of a nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(³)-pod(po²d)'i²-u²m-(u²m). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πούς, a foot. The ventral division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**NEUROPROSOPALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-pro²s-op-a²l-(a²l)'ji²(gi²)-a². From νεῦρον, a nerve, πρόσωπον, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *névroprosopalgie*. Trigeminal neuralgia.

**NEUROPTEROUS**, adj. Nu²r-o²pt'e²r-u²s. Lat., *neuropterus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *névroptère*. Ger., *nervenflügelig*, *netzflügelig*. Nerve-winged. The *Neuroptera* are an order of insects in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); "Am. Nat.," 1, p. 270; v, p. 708.]

**NEURORÉTINITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r'o(³)-re²t(rat)-i²n-i(e)'t²s. Gen., -i'tidos (-idis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and rete, a net. Fr., *névro-rétinite*. Optic neuritis with retinitis. [a, 18].—**N. descendens**. N. due to retro-bulbar inflammation of the optic nerve. [L, 20 (a, 29)].—**N. duplex**. N. of both eyes. [a, 29.]

**NEURORRHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o²r-ru²m'a². From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ῥεύμα, a flow. Gen., -rheum'atos (-atis). Of White, nervous energy. [a, 34.]

**NEURORRHAPHY**, n. Nu²r-o²r'a²f-i². From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ῥάφῃ, a suture. Fr., *névrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Nervennaht*. Suture of a divided nerve. [a, 34.]

**NEUROSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu²r-o(³)-si²r(ski²r)'ru²s-(ru²s). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκίρρως, an induration. Fr., *névroscirrhe*. Ger., *Nervenkrebs*. A neuroma. [a, 34.]

**NEUROCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-skle²(skla)-ros'i²s. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκληρός, hard. Sclerosis of nervous tissue. [a, 34.]

**NEUROSE** (Ger.), n. Noir'o²z'e². See NEUROSIS.—*Gefässn'*. See ANGIONEUROSIS.

**NEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *névrose*. Ger., *Neurose*. A functional affection, such as neuralgia, of the nervous system unattended by inflammation or any ascertainable structural lesion. [D, 5].—**Acron'**. A n. of an extremity. [C. L. Dana, "Med. Record," July 18, 25, 1885].—**Alcoholic n.** A n. due to alcoholic excesses. [D, 1].—**Epileptic n.** A n. due to or associated with epilepsy. [D, 1].—**Hysterical n.** A n. due to or associated with hysteria. [a, 17].—**Milk n.** Ger., *Milchneurose*. An old term for a n. attributed to milk metastasis.—**N. optica sympathetica**. See AMAUROSIS *sympathetica*.—**N. substantiva**. See IDIONEUROSIS.—**N. traumatica**. See RAILWAY SPINE.—**Psychon'**. Of Krafft-Ebing, one of the ordinary forms of insanity developed in individuals without a degenerative taint. [D, 36].—**Reflex n.** A n. due to reflex action.—**Secretory n.** Fr., *névrose sécratoire*. A n. causing supersecretion by glands. [a, 18].—**Thyreo-exophthalmic n.** Fr., *névrose thyroïd-exophtalmique*. Of Corlieu, exophthalmic goitre. [G].—**Vascular n.** See ANGIONEUROSIS.

**NEUROSITY**, n. Nu²r-o²s'i²-ti². From νεῦρον, a nerve. Nerve-force. [Crisse (A, 84).]

**NEUROSKELETON**, n. Nu²r-o-ske²l'e²-t'n. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκελετός, dried. See ENDOSELETON.

**NEUROSO-LYMPHATIC**, adj. Nu²r-os'o-li²mf-a²t'i²k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and lymph, water. Fr., *névroso-lymphatique*. Nervous and lymphatic (said of a temperament). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**NEUROSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu²r-o(³)-spa²z(spa²s)'mu²s-(mu²s). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σπᾶν, to draw. Fr., *névros spasme*. Nervous twitching. [a, 34.]

**NEUROSPONGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(³)-spo²n(spo²n)'ji²-(gi²)-u²m(u²m). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σπῆγγία, a sponge. Ger., *Punktsubstanz*. Of Hickson, the network of fine anastomosing nerve-fibrils in the interior of nerve ganglia in insects. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

**NEUROSTEARIC ACID**, n. Nu²r-o-ste-a²r'i²k. Fr., *acide névro-stéarique*. Ger., *Neurostearinsäure*. A fatty acid formed by the decomposition of phrenosin, found in cerebral tissue, isomeric with stearic acid, but melting at 84° C. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 534 (B).]

**NEUROTREMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(³)-stre²m'm'a². Gen., -strem'matos (-atis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρέμμα, a thread. A nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROTABES** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-tab(ta²b)'ez(as). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and tabes (q. v.). An assemblage of sensory and motor troubles, resembling those caused by posterior spinal sclerosis, that is due to peripheral neuritis. [a, 34].—**Peripheral n.** The peripheral neuritis connected with tabes and causing the localized areas of anesthesia and hyperesthesia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 547 (D).]

**NEUROTHELE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-the(thay)'le(la). Gen., -the'les. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θηλή, the breast. Fr., *névrothèle*. Ger., *Nervenzwarze*. A nerve papilla. [J.]

**NEUROTHELEITIS** (Lat.), **NEUROTHELITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu²r-o(³)-the(thay)-e²-le(e)'ti²s, -the(thay)-e²-li(e)'ti²s. Gen., -eiti²dos (-idis), -i'tidos (-idis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θηλή, the breast. Fr., *névrothélite*. Ger., *Nervenzwarzenentzündung*. Inflammation of the neurothelae. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROTHELIC**, adj. Nu²r-o-the²l'i²k. Lat., *neurothelicus*. Fr., *névrothèle*. Nervous and papillary (said of the entire skin considered as the organ of touch). [K.] Cf. N. APPARATUS.

**NEUROTHELION** (Lat.), **NEUROTHELIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Nu²r-o(³)-the(thay)'li²-o²n, -u²m(u²m). Dim. of *neurothèle*. Fr., *névrothélium*. Ger., *kleine Nervenzwarze*. A small nerve papilla. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROTHÉRAPIE** (Fr.), n. Nu²-ro-ta-ra²-pe. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Therapeutics of the nervous system. [V. Laschkévitch, "Rev. de méd.," Oct., 1885, p. 865.]

**NEUROTHLIPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-thli²p'si²s. Gen., -thlip'seos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θλίβειν, to press. Fr., *névrothlipse*. Ger., *Nervendruck*. Pressure on or irritation of a nerve. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NEUROTIC**, adj. Nu²r-o²t'i²k. Lat., *neuroticus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *névrosique*, *névrotique*. Ger., *neurotisch*. 1. Pertaining to or dependent on a neurosis. [D.] 2. Having a tendency to nervous disease.

**NEUROTISATION** (Fr.), n. Nu²-ro-te-za²-se-o²n². From νεῦρον, a nerve. Infiltration of a tissue with neoplastic nerve fibrillae. [Vanlair (a, 34).]

**NEUROTOME**, n. Nu²r'o-tom. Lat., *neurotomy* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *névrotome*. Ger., *Neurotom*. A knife for dividing nerves, specially a small knife for the subcutaneous division of a nerve. [E.]

**NEUROTOMY**, n. Nu²r-o²t'o²m-i². Lat., *neurotome*, *neurotomy*. Fr., *névrotomie*. Ger., *Neurotomie*. Nervenschchnitt. The operation of cutting through a nerve.—**Optico-ciliary n.** Lat., *neurotomy optico-ciliaris*. Fr., *névrotomie optico-ciliaire*. Ger., *Durchschneidung der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven*. The operation of cutting all the ciliary nerve-trunks and the trunks of the optic nerve immediately behind the eyeball. The conjunctiva oculi is divided over the course of the external or internal rectus muscle, and this muscle is then divided as in strabotomus. A pair of enucleation scissors is then introduced as far back as the apex of the orbit, and the optic nerve is divided. The globe is turned decidedly in or out until the posterior aspect is visible, and the ciliary nerves are carefully divided. The divided muscle is then re-attached, and the conjunctival wound closed. In Abadie's operation the conjunctiva is opened on the temporal side of the cornea, the tendon of the external rectus is divided, the eye is rotated inward, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided with great care. The eye is then replaced, and the divided muscle re-attached. In Dancoux's operation the conjunctiva and the capsule of Tenon are divided between the internal and inferior recti muscles. The little finger is then introduced through the wound until it touches the optic nerve, and this nerve and the ciliary nerves are divided on the finger as a guide. The posterior part of the eye is then denuded with scissors, and a simple dressing applied. [F.]

**NEUROTIPSIS**, n. Nu²r'o²t'i²p-si². From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τριβειν, to rub. Crushing of a nerve. [a, 34.]

**NEUROTROMA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-tro²ma². Gen., -trom'atos (-atis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρώμα, a festering wound. Ger., *Nervennarbe*. A wound of a nerve. [E.]

**NEUROTROPHASTHENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(³)-trof-(tro²f)-a²s(a²s)-the²n-i(e)'a². From νεῦρον, a nerve, τροφή, nourishment, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Of Hughes, defective nutrition of the nervous system. [D.]

**NEUROTROPHIC**, adj. Nu²r-o-trof'i²k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τροφειν, to nourish. Pertaining to the nutrition of the nervous system. [T. W. Mills, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 673.]

**NEUROTROSIS** (Lat.), **NEUROTROSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Nu²r-o(³)-tros'i²s, -tro²z(tros)'mu²s(mu²s). Gen., -tros'eos (-is), -tros'mi. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρώσις, a wounding. Ger., *Nervenverwundung*. The wounding of a nerve. [E.]

**NEUROTROTOUS**, adj. Nu²r-o-trot'u²s. Gr., *νευρότροτος* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρώωσκειν, to wound). Lat., *neurotrotos*. Fr., *névrotrote*. Suffering from a wounded nerve. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

**NEURYMEN** (Lat.), n. m. Nu²r-i(u²)'me²n(man). Gen., -ym'e-nos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. See NEURILEMMA.

**NEURYMENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-i(u²)-me²n-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., -i'tidos (-idis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. See NEURILEMMATITIS.

**NEURYPNOLOGY** [Braid], n. Nu²r-i²p-no²l'o²ji². From νεῦρον, a nerve, ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *neurypnologie*. See HYPNOTISM.

**NEUSALZWERK** (Ger.), n. Noi²za²l'st-ve²rk. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there are a gaseous and saline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**NEUSILBER** (Ger.), n. Noi²zi²l'b-e²r. Argentan. [B.]

**NEUSOHL**, n. A place in Sohl County, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

**NEUSTADT AN DER DONAU** (Ger.), n. Noi²sta²dt a²n de²r don'a²-u². See GÖGGING.

**NEUSTADT BEI STOLPEN** (Ger.), n. Noi²sta²dt bi² sto²lp'e²n. A place in the district of Dresden, Saxony, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE** (Ger.), n. Noi²sta²dt-ab'e²r-z-va²l'd-e². A place in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

**NEUSTADT-HARZBURG** (Ger.), n. Noi²sta²dt-ha²rts'burg. See JULIUSHALE.



**NEUSTADT IN HOLSTEIN** (Ger.), n. *Noi'sta'dt i'n ho'st'i-*stin. A sea-bathing resort in the province of Holstein, Prussia. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**NEUTER**, adj. *Nu't'u'r*. Gr. *οὐδέτερος*. Lat., n. Fr., *neutre*. Ger., *geschlechtslos* (1st def.). Not fully developed sexually; of a flower, neutral, without sex; having both androecium and gynoecium suppressed; as a n., a person who lacks some part of the organs of generation (cf. *HERMAPHRODITE*), also an animal of undeveloped sex. [A, 100; B, 28 (a, 27); a, 35.]

**NEUTRAL**, adj. *Nu't'r'l*. Gr. *οὐδέτερος*. Lat., *neuter*. Fr., *neutre*. Ger., n. 1. Possessing neither of two opposite qualities. [B.] See *N. REACTION*, *NEUTER*, and *N. ZONE*.

**NEUTRALIZATION**, n. *Nu't-ra'z'i-z'a'shu'n*. The act or process of rendering neutral (i. e., of annulling a positive quality in such a manner that neither it nor the quality opposed to it shall exist). Thus, acidity is neutralized by reducing it to a condition in which neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction is present, and the combining capacity of an atom is neutralized by uniting it with other atoms until a saturated compound is formed. [B, 6.]—**Partial n.** Ger., *theilweise Sättigung*. A method of separating a mixture of two acids by partially neutralizing the mixture with an alkali, which combines with a large part of the less volatile acid and a small part of the more volatile acid. All the free acid being distilled off, the remaining saline compound is again decomposed into a mixture of free acids by the addition of sulphuric acid; the mixture so resulting evidently contains a much larger proportion of the less volatile acid. By a continued repetition of the process a liquid may at last be procured which will contain only the less volatile acid. By a similar treatment of the distillate the latter may be at last brought to contain only the more volatile acid. [B, 3, 4.]

**NEUTRIFLOUS**, adj. *Nu't'r'i-flor'u's*. Lat., *neutriflorus* (from *neuter* [q. v.], and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *neutriflore*. Ger., *neutrblüthig*. Composed of neuter flowers (said of the calathidium or of the crown). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**NEUTROPHILE** [Ehrlich], adj. *Nu't'r'o-fl'i-l*. From *neuter* (q. v.), and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Staining readily by means of neutral dyes (said of anatomical elements, such as leucocytes). [K, 16.]

**NEUVICTORIAGRÜN** (Ger.), n. *Noi'vi'k-tor-i'a'-gru'n*. See *Ethyl GREEN*.

**NEUVILLE-LEZ-LA-CHARITÉ** (Fr.), n. *Nu'-vel-la-la'-sha'-re-ta*. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a saline and gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**NEUVILLE-SUR-SAÔNE** (Fr.), n. *Nu'-vel-su'r-sa'-on*. A place in the department of the Rhone, France, where there is a warm gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**NEUVIOLETT** (Ger.), n. *Noi'fe-ol-e't'*. Hofmann's violet. [B.]

**NEVR-**. For words so beginning, not here given, see the corresponding words in *neur-*. [a, 48.]

**NEVRAGMIE** (Fr.), n. *Na-vra'-g-me*. Experimental ligation or division of certain nerves. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**NEVRAXE** (Fr.), n. *Na-vra'-x*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *axis*, an axis. The cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**N. blanc**. The white peripheral substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**N. gris**. The gray central substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**NÉVREUX** (Fr.), adj. *Na-vru's*. See *NEUROID* (1st def.).

**NÉVRITE** (Fr.), n. *Na-vret*. See *NEURITIS*.

**NÉVROSE** (Fr.), n. *Na-vroz*. See *NEUROSIS*.

**NÉVROSINE** (Fr.), n. *Na-vro-zen*. See *NERVINE*.

**NÉVROSIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *Na-vro-zek*. Neurotic.

**NEW ALMADEN VICHY SPRINGS**. *Nu'a'l-ma'-dan' vesh'i'*. A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**NEWBOLDIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Nu'-bold'i'a*. A genus of bignoniaceous trees, of the *Tecomae*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. laevis**. A species found in eastern Africa; a febrifuge, astringent, tonic, and oxytocic. [Nouv. rem., July 8, 1890, p. 316 (a, 50).]

**NEWBURY SPRING**, n. *Nu'b'r'i'*. A place in Orange County, Vermont, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**NEW-FORMATION**, n. *Nu'-fo'r-m-a'shu'n*. Ger., *Neubildung*. See *NEOBlast*.

**NEW LONDON ALUM SPRING**, n. *Nu' lu'n'd'n a'l'u'm*. A place in Campbell County, Virginia, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**NEWPORT**, n. *Nu'p'ort*. A sea-bathing resort in N. County, Rhode Island. [L, 30, 37.]

**NEWSOM'S ARROYO GRANDE SPRINGS**, n. *Nu's'm'z a'r-ro-yo gra'n'd'a*. A place in San Luis Obispo County, California, where there are gaseous, alkaline, ferruginous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**NEXUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Nex'u's* (nō's). Gen., *nex'us*. From *necesse*, to bind. A tying, a binding together. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**N. nervorum optico-rum**. See *CHIASM*.—**N. stamineus oculi**. See *Ciliary body*.

**NEYRAC** (Fr.), n. *Ne'-ra-k*. A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there is a hot gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**NEZ** (Fr.), n. *Na*. See *NOSE*.

**NICANDRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni'k-a'n'dra*. 1. Of Adanson, a genus of the *Salicaceae*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Podalia*. [B, 24, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. physaloides**. Ger., *schluchtentwarte N*. Apple-of-Peru; a species the fruit of which is used as a diuretic. [B, 19, 34, 180 (a, 35).]

**NICARION** (Lat.), n. n. *Ni'k-a(n's)'ri'o-n*. Gr., *νικάριον*. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**NICCOLIC**, adj. *Ni'k-o'l'i'k*. Lat., *niccolicus*. Fr., *niccolique*. Containing nickel. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**NICCOLUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ni'k'ko'l-u'm* (u'm). See *NICKEL*.

**NICE** (Fr.), n. *Nes*. A climatic winter resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [L, 30, 87 (a, 14).]

**NICKAR-NUTS**, n. pl. *Ni'k'a'r-nu'ts*. See *BONDUCELLE semina*.

**NICKED**, adj. *Ni'kt*. See *EMARGINATE*.

**NICKEL**, n. *Ni'k'e'l*. Lat., *niccolum*. Fr., n. Ger., *N*. A metallic element discovered by Cronstedt in 1757. It occurs in nature, usually associated with cobalt, in various minerals and also in meteorites. It is a hard, tough metal, of silvery whiteness and susceptible of a high polish, and can readily be rolled, welded, and drawn into wire. It is slightly magnetic. It is not readily oxidized, and is hence used for plating iron and steel. In composition, n. acts as a bivalent, and sometimes as a quadrivalent, element. Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.6. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniated n. chloride**. A compound of ammonia and n. chloride,  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$ , forming a white powder or blue octahedral crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniated n. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate den ammoniac*. A compound of n. sulphate and ammonia. Two such compounds occur: (1) a violet-tinted white powder,  $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$ ; and (2) a body,  $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming transparent blue prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**Fleur den n.** (Fr.). See *N. oxide*.—**Kupfern** (Ger.). False copper ore. [B.] See under *N. arsenide*.—**N. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de n.* Ger., *essigsäures N-oxydul*. A salt of n. and acetic acid. It has been used medicinally. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 22, 1883 (B).]—**N. ammoniosulphate**. Ger., *schwefelsäures N-oxydul-ammoniak*. A substance,  $\text{NiSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , formed by dissolving n. in dilute sulphuric acid and precipitating with ammonium sulphate. It forms short prismatic crystals soluble in about 20 parts of water. [B, 3.]—**N. and ammonium chloride**. Fr., *chlorure double de n. et d'ammonium*. A double salt,  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$ , of a white color tending toward violet. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. and ammonium sulphate**. See *N. ammonio-sulphate*.—**N. and potassium cyanide**. Ger., *Kalium-nickeln-cyanid*, *Kaliumcyanid*. A substance,  $\text{K}_2\text{Ni(CN)}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ni(CN)}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as prismatic crystals, obtained by evaporating a solution of n. cyanide in a solution of potassium cyanide. [B.]—**N. and potassium nitrite**. Ger., *salpetersäures N-oxydulkali*. A substance,  $4\text{KNO}_2 \cdot \text{Ni(NO}_2)_2$ , forming dark-red octahedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. antimonate**. Fr., *antimonure de n.* Ger., *antimonisches N-oxydul*. The compound  $\text{Ni(SbO}_2)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 2.]—**N. arsenate**. Fr., *arséniate de n.* Ger., *arsensäures N-oxydul*. Nickelous arsenate,  $\text{Ni}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$ , an apple-green crystalline powder. [B, 2.]—**N. arsenide**. Fr., *arsénure de n.* A compound of arsenic and n. Several n. arsenides exist, the most important of which is the ore  $\text{AsNi}$  (Ger., *Kupfern*), which forms copper-colored crystalline masses. [B, 3.]—**N. bisulphide**. See *N. disulphide*.—**N. bromide**. Lat., *niccoli bromidum*. Fr., *bromure de n.* Ger., *N-bromür*. Nickelous bromide,  $\text{NiBr}_2$ . The anhydrous salt forms golden-yellow scales which readily deliquesce. The hydrated salt,  $\text{NiBr}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forms deliquescent green acicular crystals. This salt has been employed in epilepsy. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 23, 1883; B, 8.]—**N. calcium and potassium nitrite**. A yellow crystalline substance,  $2\text{KNO}_2 + \text{Ca(NO}_2)_2 + \text{Ni(NO}_2)_2$ , formed by adding potassium nitrite to a solution containing salts of n. and calcium. [B, 3.]—**N. carbonate**. Fr., *carbonate de n.* Ger., *kohlensäures N-oxydul*. Nickelous carbonate,  $\text{NiCO}_3$  or  $\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 3.]—**N. chlorate**. Lat., *niccolum chloratum*. A substance,  $\text{Ni(ClO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as dark-green hygroscopic octahedral crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de n.* Ger., *N-chlorid*, *N-chlorür*. A substance,  $\text{NiCl}_2$ , occurring in the anhydrous state as a yellow earthy mass or as golden-yellow scales, turning green on exposure to the air. In a 1-to-1,000 solution it is an energetic antiseptic. [Schultz, "Dtsch. med. Wchnscr.," 1882, No. 52 (B); Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 29, 1883 (B); B, 3.]—**N. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de n.* Ger., *Cyanid*. A substance,  $\text{Ni(CN)}_2$ , obtained by the addition of hydrocyanic acid or potassium cyanide to a n. salt. [B.]—**N. disulphide**. An iron-gray powder,  $\text{NiS}_2$ . [B, 3.]—**N. ferri-cyanide**. Fr., *cyanoferrure de n.* Ger., *Ferridcyanid*. A yellow powder,  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**N. ferrocyanide**. Ger., *Ferrocyanid*. A greenish-white powder,  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B.]—**N. fluoride**. Fr., *fluorure de n.* Nickelous fluoride; a substance,  $\text{NiF}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming bluish-green crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. gallate**. Fr., *gallate de n.* A green basic salt, obtained by neutralizing gallic acid with n. hydroxide or n. carbonate. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**N. hemisulphide**. A pale-yellow, somewhat magnetic mass of the composition  $\text{Ni}_2\text{S}$ . [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. hydrate**. **N. hydroxide**. Ger., *N-oxydulhydrat*. Nickelous hydroxide,  $\text{Ni(OH)}_2$ ; an apple-green crystalline substance. It forms a blue solution in aqueous ammonia. [B, 3.] See also *N. sesquihydroxide*.—**N. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de n.* Ger., *N-jodür*. Nickelous iodide,  $\text{NiI}_2$ ; iron-black scales which, when combined with water of crystallization, appear as deliquescent bluish-green prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. kuppfer** (Ger.). See *ARGENTAN*.—**N. monosulphide**. Fr., *monosulfure de n.* A body,  $\text{NiS}$ , occurring as bronze-yellow crystals and masses or as a black amorphous substance. [B, 3.]—**N. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde de n.* Ger., *N-oxydul*. Nickelous oxide; a substance,  $\text{NiO}$ , forming olive-green crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de n.* Ger., *salpetersäures N-oxydul*. A substance,  $\text{Ni(NO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming green tabular efflorescent crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. nitrite**. Fr., *azotate (on nitrite) de n.* Ger., *salpetersäures N-oxydul*. The substance  $\text{NiNO}_2$ . [B, 3.]—**N. oxide**. Fr., *fleur (ou oxyde) de n.* See *N. monoxide* and *N. sesquioxide*.—**N-oxydul** (Ger.). See *N. sesquioxide*.—**N-oxydul** (Ger.). See *N. monoxide*.—**N. perhydroxide**, **N. peroxide**. Fr., *peroxyde de n.* Ger., *N-*



oxyd. See *N. sesquioxide*.—**N. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate de n.* Ger., *phosphorsaures N. (oder N'oxydul)*. Nickelous phosphate; a green precipitate obtained by the action of boiling phosphoric acid on n. and in other ways. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the mineral acids, and has been used in medicine. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 29, 1883 (B).]—**N. phosphide**. A compound of n. and phosphorus. Three occur: (1)  $P_2Ni_3$ , a black precipitate; (2)  $P_2Ni_5$ , a gray crystalline mass; and (3)  $PNi_3$ , a brittle silvery crystalline substance. [B. 3.]—**N. sesquihydroxide**. Ger., *N'oxydhydrat*. A black substance,  $Ni_2(OH)_6$ . [B. 3.]—**N. sesquioxide**. Fr., *sesqui-oxyde de n.* Ger., *N'oxyd*. A black powder,  $Ni_2O_3$ . [B. 3.]—**N. silicate**. Fr., *silicate de n.* A salt of n. and silicic acid. Various such salts occur in nature, of which the chief are rewdanskite, an earthy mineral consisting principally of  $(NiFeMg)_2Si_2O_7 + 2H_2O$ ; and noumaeite, having the composition  $2(NiMg)_2SiO_3 + 2H_2O$ , and containing 24 per cent. of n. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**N. sulphate**. Lat., *niccoli sulphas*. Fr., *sulfate de n.* Ger., *schwefelsaures N'oxydul*. Nickelous sulphate; a substance,  $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$ , occurring ordinarily in green prismatic crystals. This form has been recommended as a hypnotic when opiates are contra-indicated. It also occurs in the form of bluish-green pyramidal crystals,  $NiSO_4 + 6H_2O$ , which, when heated to  $100^\circ C$ , are deprived of all but one of their molecules of water and are reduced to a white powder. When heated above  $280^\circ C$ , it becomes completely anhydrous. It is soluble in about 3 times its weight of water. [B. 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, 225 (a, 50).]—**N. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de n.* See *N. monosulphide* and *N. disulphide*.—**N. thiocyanide**. A yellowish crystalline powder,  $Ni(SCN)_2$ , soluble in alcohol and ammonia. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. vitriol**. Native n. sulphate,  $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$ . [B.]

**NICKELÉ** (Fr.), adj. Nek-e'-la. Nickel-plated. [B.]

**NICKELIC**, adj.  $Ni^{2+}e^{-2}/i^{2k}$ . Fr., *nickélique*. Containing nickel as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

**NICKELIFEROUS**, adj.  $Ni^{2+}e^{-1}i^{2f}e^{-2}r-u^2s$ . Fr., *nickélifère*. Producing or containing nickel. [B. 3.]

**NICKÉLINE** (Fr.), n. Nek-a-len. A compound of nickel and arsenic. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**NICKELOUS**, adj.  $Ni^{2+}k'e^{-1}u^2s$ . Containing nickel as a bivalent radicle. [a. 48.]

**NICKER-NUTS**, n. pl.  $Ni^{2+}k'u^2r-nu^2is$ . See *BONDUCELLE* semina.

**NICKHAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Ni^{2+}k'ha^3-u^4t$ . See *MEMBRANA nictans*.

**NICOLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ni^{2+}k'o^2l-u^2m(u^4n)$ . See *NICKEL*.

**NICOTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. See *NICOTINE*.

**NICOTIANOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/'no(no<sup>3</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>3</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. A mania for tobacco. [a. 34.]

**NICOTIANA** (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/na<sup>3</sup>. From *J. Nicot*, who is said to have sent the plant from Portugal to France. Fr., *nicotiane, tabac*. Ger., *Tabak*. It., *tabacco*. Sp., *tabaco*. The tobacco-plant; a genus of herbs (rarely shrubs) belonging (Bentham and Hooker) to the *Cestreeae*, or (Don and others) to the *Nicotianee* (Fr., *nicotianées*), which are a subdivision of the *Solanee*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Acetum nicotianae**. A preparation made by treating 30 grammes of tobacco and 6 cloves with 360 grammes of vinegar for 4 days and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Enema nicotianae**. See *ENEMA TABACI*.—**Extractum nicotianae** [Pr. Ph., 6th ed., Finn. Ph.] (*Rademacheri* [Swiss Ph.]). A thick alcoholic [Pr. Ph., Finn. Ph.] or aqueous [Swiss Ph.] extract made from the leaves of *N. tabacum* and, according to the Pr. Ph., of *N. rustica*. The Swiss preparation is much weaker than the others. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia nicotianae** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. *Herba nicotianae tabaci*. See *TABACUM*.—**Infusum nicotianae** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing dry tobacco in boiling water and straining. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. americana**. See *N. tabacum*.—**N. angustifolia**. Fr., *nicotiane à feuilles étroites*. A variety of *N. frutescens*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. attenuata**, **N. Bigelowii**. Species which, with *N. trigonophylla*, are used as tobacco by the Indians of the southwestern United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 50).]—**N. chinensis**. A variety of *N. tabacum*, by some authors considered a distinct species. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Nicotianae folia** [Gr. Ph.]. See *TABACUM*.—**N. frutescens**, **N. fruticosa**. Fr., *nicotiane arborescens*. Shrubby tobacco-plant; indigenous to China, by some considered a variety of *N. tabacum*. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. glauca**. A species abundant in the temperate regions, said to have the same properties as *N. tabacum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, 772 (a, 50).]—**N. latissima**. A cultivated species, used in the manufacture of tobacco. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**N. macrophylla**. Ger., *grossblättriger Tabak*. A species having the same habitat and uses as *N. tabacum*. One variety, *N. macrophylla gigantea*, is known as the giant tobacco-plant. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. paniculata**. Fr., *nicotiane paniculée, tabac turc (ou d'Asie, ou de Vérine, ou de Brésil)*. Ger., *Rispentabak, Jungferntabak*. A cultivated species, less narcotic than *N. tabacum*. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. persica**. Persian (or Shiraz) tobacco-plant; one of the sources of a commercial tobacco known as Tumbeki, or Shiraz tobacco. [B. 5, 18, 104, 275 (a, 35); E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 251.]—**N. pusilla**. Fr., *petite nicotiane*. A low-growing Chilean species resembling *N. tabacum*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. quadrivalvis**. Fr., *nicotiane à quatre valves*. A species used as tobacco by the Indians about the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. [B. 5, 18, 19 (a, 35).]—**N. repanda**. Havana tobacco-plant; a species said to be used in Cuba in the manufacture of a cigar of fine quality. Some, however, say that *N. tabacum* is the source of all Cuban tobacco. [B. 5, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. rustica**. Fr., *nicotiane rustique, petit tabac, tabac du Mexique (ou femelle, ou sauvage, ou à feuilles rondes), priapée*.

Ger., *Bauerntabak, türkischer (oder kleiner) Tabak*. Wild (or Syrian, or Latakia) tobacco-plant; a species said to have been the first introduced into Europe, where it is now cultivated. It is found naturalized on the borders of some of the lakes in the northern United States, and is thought to be the species cultivated by the aborigines of America. In the United States it yields a tobacco inferior in quality to that of *N. tabacum*, though it is regarded, as some of its popular names imply, as the source of the very superior tobacco known as Turkish and Latakia. As a medicine, it has the properties of *N. tabacum*. In Greece its empyreumatic liquid, separated in the pipes, is popularly employed in exanthematous diseases. [B. 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 116 (a, 50).]—**N. tabacum**. Fr., *tabac (mâle,*



NICOTIANA TABACUM. [A, 327.]

*ou vrai, ou à larges feuilles, ou de la Floride, grand tabac, herbe à l'ambassadeur (ou à la reine, ou à tous maux, ou de Sainte-Croix, ou du grand prieur), jusquiame du Pérou*. Ger., *gemeiner (oder virginischer) Tabak*. Virginian tobacco-plant; a species indigenous to tropical America, now widely cultivated in both hemispheres. It has a simple unbranched stem, sometimes 6 feet high, bearing at the top a panicle of pink flowers. The leaves are alternate, simple, oblong, lanceolate, and at the lower part of the stem somewhat stalked and of larger size, sometimes 2 feet long. The herbaceous parts of the plant are covered with soft hairs exuding a glutinous fluid. When fresh, the leaves have a very narcotic odor and a bitter, nauseous taste. The dried leaves, the *tabacum* of the U. S. Ph., have a peculiar penetrating odor wanting in the fresh plant. They contain nicotine, nicotianine, a very small percentage of essential oil, malic, citric, acetic, oxalic, and pectic acids, and a small proportion of sugar, cellulose, albuminoids, and of fats and other bodies extractable by ether. Tobacco-smoke is very complex in composition, but, if nicotine (which does not occur, according to Vohl and Eulenber) is excepted, the only constituents found in appreciable quantities are numerous basic substances of the picolinic series. A dark-brown, acrid, highly poisonous empyreumatic oil is obtained from tobacco by distillation. Tobacco used in moderation causes in those accustomed to its use a gentle exhilaration or a state of quietude and repose. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia, general anemia, amblyopia from neuritis, and cardiac distress. Its active principle, nicotine, is a powerful sedative poison which has a depressant action on the motor-nerve trunks. Tobacco was formerly much used as a relaxant, but its use is attended with danger, as its poisonous principle is easily absorbed by the skin. [B. 5, 18, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. trigonophylla**. See under *N. attenuata*.—**N. viridiflora**. See *N. paniculata*.—**Oleum nicotianae**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of tobacco in 2 parts of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering; recommended for scabies, chilblain, paralysis, and indolent tumors. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Oxymel nicotianae**. A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 1 part of vinegar of tobacco and 2 parts of honey to the consistence of syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus nicotianae**. A preparation made by digesting for 2 or 3 days a mixture of 720 grammes of tobacco-juice, 540 of hydromel, and 120 of oxymel, adding 1,080 of sugar, and bringing to the consistence of a syrup; or by boiling 1 part of tobacco in 12 parts of water, and either adding 2 of licorice and 24 of water to the residue after rejecting the liquid, boiling for a short time, straining, and adding 16 parts of honey, or adding 6 of sugar to the colature, reduced to somewhat less than one third, and in either case bringing to the consistence of a syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura nicotianae aetherea**. A preparation made by treating 1 part of tobacco in a percolator with 4 parts of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura nicotianae** [Pr. Ph., 6th ed.] (*Rademacheri*). A preparation made by macerating for 4 days a mixture of equal parts of the fresh leaves of *N. rustica*, bruised in a stone mortar, and alcohol [Pr. Ph.]; or by macerating 5 parts of the leaves with 6 of alcohol for 8 days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinum nicotianae**. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of tobacco in 12 parts of white wine for 8 days, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**NICOTIANE** (Fr.), n. Ne-ko-she-a<sup>3</sup>n. Of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*. [a. 38.]—**Cigarettes de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tobacco cigarettes, each containing one gramme of the



dried leaf. [B.]—**Poudre de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by exposing tobacco-leaves for a few minutes to a temperature of 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and straining through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B., 113 (a, 38).]

**NICOTIANIC ACID**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-o-shi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nicotique*. See NICOTINIC ACID.

**NICOTIANIN**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-o-shi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *nicotianine*. A volatile crystalline substance, not yet well investigated, resembling camphor; obtained by distilling tobacco with water. It is soluble in liquor potassæ, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B., 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**NICOTIANISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ne-kosh(kot)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z. (i<sup>2</sup>z)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *Tabakvergiftung*. See NICOTINISM.

**NICOTIANUS** (Lat.), adj. Ne-kosh(kot)-i<sup>2</sup>-an(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Due to the action of tobacco.

**NICOTIC ACID**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nicotique*. See MALONIC ACID.

**NICOTINE**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-en. Lat., *nicotina*, *nicotinum* [Russ. Ph., *nicotin*. Fr., n. Ger., *Nicotin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (or C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N), found in tobacco. It is highly poisonous. [B., 2.]—**N. hydrochloride**. A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>·2HCl. [B., 4 (a, 38).]

**NICOTINIC ACID**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-o-ti<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nicotinique* (ou *nicotique*). Ger., *Nicotinsäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO.OH)N, isomeric with pyridinecarbonic and picolinic acids, prepared by the action of various oxidizing agents on nicotine, etc. [B., 79; B., 93 (a, 14).]

**NICOTINISM, NICOTISM**, n's. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-en-i<sup>2</sup>zm, ni<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Tobacco poisonings.

**NICTATING**, adj. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt/at-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *clignotant*. Winking. [a, 30.]

**NICTATION, NICTITATION**, n's. Ni<sup>2</sup>k-ta<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>, -ti<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *nictatio* (from *nictare*, to move the eyelids). Fr., *nictation*, *clignotement*. Ger., *Blinzeln*. Winking; a rapid and repeated opening and closing of the eyelids. [F.]

**NID** (Fr.), n. Ne. 1. See NEST and NIDUS. 2. Of Velpeau, that variety of nidamentum constituted by open cavities or cellulæ. [A., 45.]—**N. de lièvre**. See *LAGECIA cuminoides*.—**N. de pigeon**, **N. d'hirondelle**. See *EDIBLE NEST*.

**NIDAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ni<sup>2</sup>d(ned)-a<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *nidus*, a nest. 1. Of Burdach, the decidua. 2. Of Velpeau, the protective envelope in which an ovum undergoes development, whether within the mother's body or elsewhere. [A., 45.] See NID, MASSE à nid, and MEMBRANE à nid.

**NIDAMENTAL**, adj. Ni<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt'l. Pertaining to a nest or egg-sac. [L., 206 (a, 27).]

**NIDATION**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. From *nidus*, a nest. The formation of a nest. [a, 34.]—**Uterine n.** Of Aveling, the periodical development of the uterine mucosa in the form of a decidual membrane that would serve to receive the ovule detached from the ovary. [L., 88 (a, 34).] Cf. DENIDATION.

**NIDIFICATION**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. From *nidus*, a nest, and *facere*, to make. Fr., n. Nest-building. [B., 28 (a, 27).]

**NIDOR** (Lat.), n. m. Ni<sup>2</sup>d(ned)/o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>r/s. 1. Vapor, steam; the odor of roasted or burned meat. 2. The putrid substance into which food is converted in some varieties of dyspepsia. [B., 114 (a, 30); B., 117.]

**NIDULANT**, adj. Ni<sup>2</sup>d/u<sup>2</sup>-l'nt. Lat., *nidulans* (from *nidulari*, to make a nest). Fr., n. Ger., *nistend* (1st def.), *eingebettet* (2d def.). 1. Nestling, lying together like eggs in a nest. 2. Imbedded; sunk into a mass, usually without order (said of seeds in a fruit pulp). [B., 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**NIDULARIOR (Lat.), NIDULARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ni<sup>2</sup>d(ned)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/r/s-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *nidulus*, a little nest. Of Noullet and Dasser, the mycelium of *Fungi*. [B., 121 (a, 35).]

**NIDUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ni<sup>2</sup>d(ned)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *nid*, *nid de pigeon* (ou *d'hirondelle* [4th def.]). 1. See NEST. 2. A focus of development or growth; the seat of a germ. [a, 48.] 3. The nucleus of a nerve. 4. A fossa in the cerebellum situated between the uvula and nodules posteriorly and the posterior medullary velum anteriorly. [I, 6 (K).]—**N. esculentus**. See *EDIBLE NEST*.—**N. facialis**. See *FACIAL NUCLEUS*.—**N. of Westphal**. See *Westphal's NUCLEUS*.

**NIDELBAD** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>l-ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L., 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**NIEDERBRONN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-brö<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are saline, ferruginous, and gaseous springs. [L., 30, 37, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**NIEDERDRÜCK** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-dru<sup>2</sup>k-un<sup>2</sup>. See DEPRESSION and EMPYEMA.

**NIEDERFALLEN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-fa<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>n. See CATAPTONIS.

**NIEDERFÜHREND** (Ger.), adj. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-fu<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See DEFERENT.

**NIEDERGEBOGT** (Ger.), adj. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-boigt. See REGILANTE.

**NIEDERGEBOGEN** (Ger.), adj. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-bog-e<sup>2</sup>n. See DECLINAL.

**NIEDERGEDRÜCKT** (Ger.), adj. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-dru<sup>2</sup>kt. See DEPRESSION.

**NIEDERGESCHLAGENHEIT** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-shla<sup>2</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>n-hit. See DEJECTION (1st def.).

**NIEDERHÄNGEND** (Ger.), adj. See INVERTENS (1st def.).

**NIEDERKUNFT** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-kunft. 1. Parturition. 2. Difficult labor. 3. Natural labor.—**Schnelle N.** Precipitate labor. [L., 80 (a, 43).]

**NIEDERLANGENAU** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in the province of Breslau, Prussian Silesia, where there are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and mud-bath and whey-cure establishments. [L., 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**NIEDERLEGEN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-lag-e<sup>2</sup>n. See DEPOSITION.

**NIEDERLIEGEND** (Ger.), adj. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-leg-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See PRO-CUMBENT.

**NIEDERNAU** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-na<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in the Black Forest, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L., 30, 37 (a, 14); L., 135 (a, 50).]

**NIEDERSCHLAG** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-shla<sup>2</sup>g. See DEPOSIT and PRECIPITATE, n.

**NIEDERSCHLAGEND** (Ger.), adj. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-shla<sup>2</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>nd. Depressant; sedative.

**NIEDERSCHLUCKEN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-shluk-e<sup>2</sup>n. See DEGLUTITION.

**NIEDER-SELTERS** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-ze<sup>2</sup>lt-e<sup>2</sup>rz. See SELECTERS.

**NIEDERSINKEN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-zi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-k-e<sup>2</sup>n. See PRO-LAPSE.

**NIEDERURNEN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-urn-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L., 30 (a, 14).]

**NIEDERWILDUNGEN** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-vi<sup>2</sup>ld-un<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are saline and alkaline springs. [L., 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**NIEDERWYL**, n. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L., 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**NIEDERZIEHER** (Ger.), n. Ned'e<sup>2</sup>r-tse-he<sup>2</sup>r. See DEPRESSOR (1st def.).—**Langer N. des Schweißs**. See *SACRO-COCYGEUS inferior*.—**N. der Nase**. See *DEPRESSOR alæ nasi*.—**N. der Nasenscheidewand**. See *DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium*.—**N. des Arms**. See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—**N. des Mundwinkels**. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**N. des Oberarms**. See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—**N. des Penis**. See *ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS*.

**NIERATZ** (Ger.), n. Ner'a<sup>2</sup>ts. A place in Württemberg, Germany, where there is an alkaline spring. [L., 49 (a, 14).]

**NIERCHEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Ner'ch'e<sup>2</sup>n. The pyramids of Malpighi. [L., 80 (a, 43).]

**NIERE** (Ger.), n. Ner'e<sup>2</sup>. See KIDNEY.—**Amyloidn.** See *Lardaceous KIDNEY*.—**Beckenn.** See *Intrapelvic KIDNEY*.—**Bright'sche N'krankheit**. See NEPHRITIS.—**Fettn.** See *Fatty KIDNEY*.—**Geburtsn.** Puerperal kidney.—**Gichtn.** See *Gouty KIDNEY*.—**Hufeisenn.** See *Horseshoe KIDNEY*.—**Kopfn.** See *PRO-NEPHROS*.—**Nebenn.** See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**N'nausschnitt**. 1. See *HILUM of the kidney*. 2. See *NEPHRECTOMY*.—**N'nentzündung**. See *NEPHRITIS*.—**N'ngeschwulst**. See *NEPHRONCUS*.—**N'nknd**. The equivalent of an ancient term for the fleshy or sanguineous mole. See under *MOLE*.—**N'knäuel**. A glomerulus of the kidney. [B.]—**N'mittel**. A renal remedy. [A., 521.]—**N'schmerz**. See *Renal COLIC*.—**N'schnitt**. See *NEPHROSTOMY*.—**N'schrumpfung**. Contraction of the kidney.—**N'stücke**. See *PYRAMIDS of Malpighi*.—**N'süchtig**. Nephritic. [L., 46 (a, 21).]—**N'verreiterung**. See *NEPHROCOISIS*.—**N'vergrösserung**. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [a, 48.]—**N'verhärtung**. Induration of the kidney. [A., 521.]—**N'verstopfung**. Obstruction of the kidneys. [a, 48.]—**N'weil**. See *Renal COLIC*.—**Obern.** See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**Primordialn.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Sackn.** See *CYSTONEPHROSIS*.—**Schrumpfn.** See *Contracted KIDNEY*.—**Stauungen.** Passive congestion of the kidney. [a, 18.]—**Urn.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Wandern.** See *Floating KIDNEY*.—**Wassern.** See *HYDRONEPHROS* (1st def.).

**NIESEMITE** (Ger.), n. Nez'e<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>l. See ERRHINE.

**NIESEN** (Ger.), n. Nez'e<sup>2</sup>n. The act of sneezing. [I, 3 (K).]

**NIESWURZ** (Ger.), n. Nes'vurts. 1. See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*. 2. See *HELLEBORUS* and *HELLEBORUS viridis*. 3. The *Veratrum nigrum*. 4. The *Actaea spicata*. 5. The *Sedum acre*. [B., 48 (a, 14).]

—**N'extrakt**. See *Extractum HELLEBORI* (1st def.).

**NIESWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Nes'vurts-e<sup>2</sup>l. Hellebore, especially black hellebore-root. [a, 35.]—**N'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Extractum HELLEBORI viridis*.—**Weisse N.** [Ger. Ph.]. White hellebore (the root of *Veratrum album*). [B., 18 (a, 35).]

**NIETNAGEL** (Ger.), n. Net'na<sup>2</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>l. See PARONYCHIA.

**NIGELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(e<sup>2</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>. From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigelle*. Ger., *Schwarzkeimmel*. Fennel-flower; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs. The *Nigellarie* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Isopyrea*; his *Nigelleae* are a subdivision of the *Heliboreae*, and the *Nigellineae* of Spach are a section of the *Heliboreae*. [B., 34, 43, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. arvensis**. Fr., *nigelle des champs*, *boutet*, *fleur de Sainte Catherine*, *gith ou nielle sauvage*, *gith bâtard*, *nielle bitarde*, *poivre commune*. Ger., *Ackerschwarzkeimmel*, *Feldschwarzkeimmel*, *wilder Schwarzkeimmel*. Wild fennel flower; a species growing in central and southern Europe. The seeds have similar properties to those of *N. sativa*, though the taste and smell are milder. [B., 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. damascena**. Fr., *nigelle de Damas* (ou *des jardins*), *barbena*, *barbe* (ou *herbe*) *de capucin*, *cheveux de Vénus*, *herbe toute épicée*, *patte d'araignée*. Ger., *damascener* (oder *türkischer*, oder *französischer*) *Schwarzkeimmel*, *Gretchen im Busch*, *Braut in den Haaren*, *Junfer im Grünen*, *Kapuzinerkraut*. Devil-in-a-bush, Jack-in-prison, Katharine's (or St. Katharine's) flower, lady-in-the-bower,



love-in-a-mist, ragged lady; a species indigenous to the Mediterranean regions. The seeds, which have a strawberry-like odor when bruised, are used like those of *N. sativa*, though of a much weaker taste, and yield a fluorescent body called *damarescine*. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 50).]—*N. divaricata*. A species, by Winkler considered a variety, of *N. arvensis*, found in Egypt and the East. The seeds are used as an emmenagogue, febrifuge, and laxative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. sativa*. Fr., *nigelle aromatique* (ou *cultivée*), *nielle de Crète*, *cumin noir*, *gith*, *nielle romaine*, *toute épice*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *düchter*) *Schwarzkümmel*, *schwarzer Kümmel* (oder *Kümmich*), *römischer* (oder *schwarzer*) *Coriander*, *Nardensamen*, *Nonnendäglein*, *Nigelle*, *Garten-Nigelle*. Common fennel-flower, nutmeg-flower, black cumin, the *melasthion* of the ancients; a species growing wild in Syria, Egypt, and southern Europe, and cultivated for its aromatic pungent seeds, which have a nutmeg-like odor. In India they are used to protect woollens from insects; in Palestine and Egypt they serve for flavoring curries, etc., and are eaten by the women to produce stoutness. They contain a volatile oil, a fixed oil, and melanin (*q. v.*). They are considered stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*Semen nigellae*. Ger., *Nardensamen*, *römischer Coriander*. Black coriander (the seed of *N. sativa*). [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NIGELLIN**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{e}^{2-}\text{I}^{2-}$ . A bitterish extract obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*. [B, 2.]

**NIGER** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g}^{2-}\text{u}^{2+}\text{r}^{2+}(\text{e}^{2-})$ . 1. See BLACK. 2. Grayish-black. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).] Cf. **NIGRUM**.—**N. seeds**. The seeds of *Guizotia oleifera*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**NIGHTMARE**, n.  $\text{Nit}^{2+}\text{ma}^{2-}$ . See **INCUBUS** (2d def.).

**NIGHTSHADE**, n.  $\text{Nit}^{2+}\text{shad}^{2-}$ . 1. The genus *Solanum*. 2. The genus *Atropa*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bittersweet** n. See *SOLANUM dulcamara*.—**Deadly** n. See *ATROPA belladonna*.—**Three-leaved** n. The genus *Trillium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Woody** n. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 18 (a, 35).]

**NIGHT-SIGHT**, n.  $\text{Nit}^{2+}\text{sit}^{2-}$ . See **NYCTALOPIA**.

**NIGHT-SWEAT**, n.  $\text{Nit}^{2+}\text{swet}^{2-}$ . A profuse, uncomfortable, and exhausting sweat occurring during sleep, and accompanying certain depressed conditions of the system (e. g., pulmonary tuberculosis or the prostration following severe illness). [D.] See also **COLLIQUATIVE**.

**NIGHT-TERRORS**, n.  $\text{Nit}^{2+}\text{te}^{2-}\text{r-ro}^{2+}\text{rz}$ . Fr., *terreurs nocturnes*. See **PAVOR nocturnus**.

**NIGRANILINE**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g-ra}^{2-}\text{n}^{2+}\text{I}^{2-}\text{en}$ . From *niger*, black (see also **ANILINE**). Of Rheineck, aniline black. [B, 2.]

**NIGREDO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g-re}^{2-}(\text{ra})^{2+}\text{do}$ . Gen., *-red/inis*. From *niger*, black. A black color, blackness.—**N. ab ictero nigro**. Black jaundice.—**N. acquisita universalis**. See *MELASMA universalis*.—**N. a sole**. See *CHLOASMA caloricum*.—**N. cutis**. N. of the skin. See *MELASMA*.—**N. menstrualis**. Melasma attributed to suppression of the menses.—**N. nativa**. A natural dark pigmentation of the skin, either of the whole body, as in the black races, or, as sometimes seen in the white races, of certain parts, such as the genitals and the areola of the nipple.—**N. necrotica**. The blackness of the skin which precedes gangrene.—**N. scorbutica**. Melasma due to scurvy.—**N. sordida**. N. due to dirt. (According to Plenck, in acute diseases dirt is apt to insinuate itself into the skin so that it can not be washed off). [G, 11.]

**NIGRESCENT**, adj.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g-re}^{2-}\text{s-e}^{2-}\text{nt}$ . Lat., *nigrescens* (from *nigrescere*, to become black). Fr., *noirâtre*, *noircissant*. Ger., *schwärzlich*. Becoming black; blackish. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**NIGRIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g}^{2-}\text{ri}^{2+}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide nigrique*. Ger., *Nigrinsäure*. A black powder,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$ , insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in diluted alcohol; obtained by the action of potassium on ethyl oxalate. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**NIGRICANS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g}^{2-}\text{ri}^{2+}\text{k-a}^{2-}\text{nz}(\text{a}^{2-})\text{ns}$ . See **NIGRESCENT**.

**NIGRISMUS** (Lat.), **NIGRITIA** (Lat.), **NIGRITIES** (Lat.), n's m., f., and f.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g}^{2-}\text{ri}^{2+}\text{z}(\text{ri}^{2+})/\text{mu}^{2+}\text{s}(\text{mu}^{2+})$ ,  $\text{-ri}^{2+}\text{shi}^{2-}(\text{ti}^{2-})\text{-a}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{-ri}^{2+}\text{shi}^{2-}(\text{ti}^{2-})\text{-e}^{2-}(\text{as})$ . Gen., *-is/mi*, *-it/ia*, *-ei*. From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigritie*. A black color. See *MELASMA*, *MELANOSIS*, and *NIGREDO*.—**N. cutis**. See *MELASMA*.—**N. lingue**. Fr., *nigritie de la langue* (ou *linguale*). 1. A disease of the tongue described by Bertrand de Saint-Germain, characterized by a black discoloration like that seen on the tongues of parrots. It was not apparently associated with any other morbid condition. The affection, which usually lasted for a month or two, is said to be due to a deposit of pigment surrounding the epithelial cells. [G.] 2. See **BLACK TONGUE**.—**N. ossium**. See **CARIES** (1st def.).—**N. partialis**. See **MACULÆ nigrae**.

**NIGRITUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g-rit}(\text{ret})/\text{u}^{2+}\text{s}(\text{u}^{2+})$ . From *niger*, black. Blackened, having a part black. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**NIGROSINE**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g-ros-en}$ . See **ANILINE black**.

**NIGRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{g}^{2-}\text{ru}^{2+}\text{m}(\text{ru}^{2+})$ . 1. A black substance. [a, 35.] 2. The pupil of the eye. [L, 349].—**N. hispanicum**. See **CARBO suberis**.—**N. oculi**. See **PUPIL**.

**NIHIL** (Lat.), n. n. indecl., **NIHILUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{ni}^{2+})/\text{hi}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{-u}^{2+}\text{m}(\text{u}^{2+})$ . From *ni*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing. Nothing; of the alchemists, see *Nix alba*. [a, 35].—**Collyrium nihili**. See *Unguentum zinci oxidati*.—**N. album**. 1. *Nix alba*; so called because *nix* was confused with the German *Nichts*, and *nix alba* became *weisses Nichts*, which was again rendered into Latin as *nihilum album*. [B, 3.] 2. See **ALBUM græcum**.—**N. griseum**. Impure zinc oxide. [L, 105.]

**NITIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{ik}$ . A volatile acid of pungent odor produced by the saponification of niin. [B, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 312 (a, 50).]

**NIIN**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{in}$ . A fatty substance probably identical with axin. [B, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 312 (a, 50).]

**NINIC ACID** [Blöde], n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{in-ik}$ . See **NITIC ACID**.

**NILGUE**, n. A Chilean plant used in infusion as a febrifuge. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**NIM** (Hind.), n. See *AZADIRACHTA indica*.—**N. oil**. See *Oil of AZADIRACHTA* and under *AZADIRACHTA indica*.

**NINSI** (Jap.), **NINSIN** (Jap.), **NINSING** (Jap.), **NINZI** (Jap.), **NINZIN** (Jap.), n's: Lat., *ninzinus*. 1. The *Sium* n. or its root. 2. Ginseng (*q. v.*). [B, 7, 19, 77, 121, 173 (a, 35); B, 46, 88 (a, 50).]

**NIObATE**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{ob-at}$ . A salt of niobic acid. [B.]

**NIObESSENZ** (Ger.), **NIObÖL** (Ger.), n's. Ne-ob/e<sup>2</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>nts, -u<sup>2</sup>l. Commercial methyl benzoate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NIObIC**, adj.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{ob}^{2+}\text{ik}$ . Containing niobium as a pentad radicle. [B.]—**Ni. acid**. Fr., *acide niobique*. A white powder,  $\text{HfNbO}_5$  (or  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HfNbO}_5$  [niobium hydroxide]).

**NIObIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{ni}^{2+})\text{-ob}(\text{ob}^{2+})/\text{u}^{2+}\text{m}(\text{u}^{2+})$ . Fr., n. Ger., N. A metallic element discovered by Hatchett and Rose in columbite. It occurs in various minerals, usually associated with tantalum (whence the name, Niobe having been the daughter of Tantalus in Greek mythology). It has been isolated in the form of a grayish mass, which oxidizes with combustion on being gently heated in air, and is attacked by concentrated sulphuric acid. In combination it acts generally as a pentad or triad, but in its combination with oxygen alone as a dyad and tetrad. Symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 94. [B, 3; a, 48.]

**NIObYL**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{ob}^{2+}\text{il}$ . A trivalent radicle,  $(\text{NbO})^{2+}$ . [B.]

**NIOTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{ot-a}^{2-}$ . A genus of the *Simarubææ*, now referred to *Samadera*. [B, 42, 172 (a, 35).]—**N. tetrapetala**. See *SAMADERA indica*.

**NIPABLEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{f-a}^{2-}\text{ble}^{2+}\text{ps}^{2+}\text{I}^{2-}\text{a}^{2-}$ . From *νίψειν*, to snow, and *ἀλεψία*, blindness. See **SNOW-BLINDNESS**.

**NIPHOBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{f-o}^{2+}\text{b}^{2+}/\text{o}^{2+}\text{u}^{2+}\text{s}(\text{u}^{2+})$ . A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**N. carnosus**. An East Indian species, used in otagia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NIPHOTYPHLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{f-o}^{2+}(\text{o}^{2+})\text{-ti}^{2+}\text{f}(\text{tu}^{2+}\text{f})\text{-los}^{2+}\text{I}^{2-}\text{a}^{2-}$ . Gen., *-los/eos* (-is). From *νίψειν*, to snow, and *τύφλωσις*, a making blind. See **SNOW-BLINDNESS**.

**NIPPERS**, n. pl.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{p}^{2+}\text{u}^{2+}\text{rz}$ . 1. An instrument for pinching or gripping small bodies. 2. A little mechanism, resembling a spring forceps and attached to the end of an artificial forearm, which can be made to open or close by a motion imparted from the arm. [Agnew (E).]—**Bone n.** N. with blades obliquely set for the removal of bone piecemeal. [J.]

**NIPPLE**, n.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{pl}$ . Gr., *θηλή*. Lat., *papilla mamma*, *mamilla*. Fr., *manelon*. Ger., *Brustwarze*, *Warze*. It., *capezzola*, *Sp. pezón*. The organ for delivering the mammary secretion; a conical or half-spherical erectile body projecting slightly from the centre of the mamma, unless subjected to stimulation, when it becomes firm and prominent. It is usually pinkish in the virgin and somewhat dark-colored in those who have borne children, also during pregnancy wrinkled on its surface, covered with numerous papillæ, and perforated on its summit by the openings of the lactiferous ducts and of small sebaceous and sudoriparous glands. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Counter-sunk** n. A retracted or inverted n. [A, 102.]—**Cracked** n. See **FISSURE of the n.**

**NIRLES**, n.  $\text{Nu}^{2+}\text{rlz}$ . Fr., *nirle*. A popular name for a variety of herpes; according to Bateman, a variety of herpes phlyctenodes in which the vesicles are arranged in circles. [G, 12, 60.] Cf. **NIRLUS**.

**NIRLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nu}^{2+}\text{rl}(\text{ni}^{2+}\text{rl})/\text{u}^{2+}\text{s}(\text{u}^{2+})$ . Fr., *nirle*. A lenticular papular exanthem, lasting for a day or two, which sometimes follows measles. [G, 7.] Cf. **NIRLES**.—**N. idiopathicus**. A cutaneous febrile eruption, of twenty-four hours' duration, which consists of papules of the size of a lentil and of dull-red or liver-color, occurring on the face or elsewhere, and appearing on the third day of the fever. [G, 7.]—**N. symptomaticus**. A papular exanthem often observed in schools, preceded by some catarrhal affection. Sometimes it follows measles, sometimes scarlet fever. [G, 7.]

**NISUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nis}(\text{nes})/\text{u}^{2+}\text{s}(\text{u}^{2+})$ . Gen., *nis/us*. From *niti*, to strive. Fr., n., *impulsion*. Ger., *Trieb*, *Streben*. Force, tendency, impulse; the vernal sexual impulse in animals. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).] Cf. **MOLIMEN**.—**N. formativus**. See **PLASTIC FORCE**.

**NITOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{ni}^{2+})/\text{to}^{2+}\text{r}$ . Gen., *-or/is*. From *nitere*, to shine. See **ENAMEL**.

**NITRANILINE**, n.  $\text{Nit-ra}^{2-}\text{n}^{2+}\text{I}^{2-}\text{en}$ . Fr., n. A 1-atom nitril substitution compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ , of aniline. It is known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon*,  $\text{C}_6[\text{H}(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2, \text{H}(\text{H}), \text{H}(\text{H})]$ , crystallizing in orange-yellow needles, soluble in hot water and melting at  $71.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; (2) *metan*,  $\text{C}_6[\text{H}(\text{NO}_2), \text{H}(\text{NH}_2), \text{H}(\text{H})]$ , crystallizing in long yellow needles of sweet but fiery taste, melting at  $114^\circ\text{C}$  and boiling at  $285^\circ\text{C}$ ; (3) *paran*,  $\text{C}_6[\text{H}(\text{NO}_2), \text{H}(\text{H}), \text{H}(\text{NH}_2)]$ , crystallizing from hot water in long monoclinic yellow needles of little taste and melting at  $147^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

**NITRANISATE**, n.  $\text{Nit-ra}^{2-}\text{n}^{2+}\text{I}^{2-}\text{s-at}$ . Fr., n. A salt of nitranisic acid. [B, 2.]

**NITRANISIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Nit-ra}^{2-}\text{n}^{2+}\text{I}^{2-}\text{s-ik}$ . Ger., *Nitranisäure*. A crystalline substitution-derivative,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CO.OH}$ , of anisic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).] See also **DINITRANISIC ACID**.

**NITRAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Nit}^{2+}(\text{ni}^{2+})/\text{ra}^{2+}\text{s}(\text{ra}^{2+})$ . Gen., *-trat/is*. A nitrate. [B.]—**Liquor nitratis hydrargyrosi** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI nitrici oxydulati*.—**N. amido-hydrargyrosus**. See **MERCURY and ammonium nitrate**.—**N. ammonicus**.



See AMMONIUM nitrate.—**N. argenticus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Fused silver nitrate*.—**N. argenticus bis mitigatus** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *ARGENTI nitras dilutus*.—**N. argenticus crystallisatus** [Fr. Cod.] (seu *fusus*) [Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Fused silver nitrate*.—**N. argenticus mitigatus** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *ARGENTI nitras dilutus*.—**N. baryticus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *BARIIUM nitrate*.—**N. bihydrargyrosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury subnitrate. [B.]—**N. bismuthicus basicus**. Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**N. cupricus**. See *Copper nitrate*.—**N. hydrargyricus acido nitrico solutus** [Fr. Cod.], **N. hydrargyri liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis*.—**N. hydrargyroso-ammoniacus basicus**. See *MERCURY and ammonium nitrate*.—**N. hydrargyrosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury protonitrate. [a, 38.]—**N. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Potassium nitrate. [B, 95.]—**N. natricus**. Sodium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. pilocarpinus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *PILOCARPINE nitrate*.—**N. plumbicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *LEAD nitrate*.—**N. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTASSIUM nitrate*.—**N. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**N. stibicus**. Antimony nitrate. [Booth (B).]—**N. strychninus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *STRYCHNINE nitrate*.—**N. subbismuthicus**. Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 97.]—*Solutio nitratis hydrargyrosi* [Dan. Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati*.—*Unguentum nitratis hydrargyrici* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

**NITRATE**, n. Nitr'at. Lat., nitr'as. Fr., *azotate*, n. Ger., *Nitrat*, *salpetersaures Salz*. A salt of nitric acid. [B.]—**Ferrie n.**, **Ferrous n.**. See under IRON n.—**N. ammoniaco-mercuricus** (Fr.). See *MERCURY and ammonium n.*—**N. de Chili** (Fr.). Chile saltpetre, sodium n. [B.]

**NITRATED**, adj. Nitr'at-e'd. Lat., nitratus. Fr., nitré. United with nitric acid or with nitre. [a, 38.]

**NITRATION**, n. Nit-ra'shu'n. Ger., *Nitrierung*. The act or process of treating with nitric acid. [B, 4.]

**NITRE**, n. Nitr. Gr., *virgop.* Lat., *nitrum*. Fr., n. Potassium nitrate. [B.] Cf. *NITRUM*.—**Alcali de n.** (Fr.). See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**Ammoniacal n.** Ammonium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Antimoniated n.** See *NITRUM anodynum*.—**Argillaceous n.** Aluminium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Cubic n.** Lat., *nitrum cubicum*. Fr., n. *cubique*. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**Eau de n.** Of Valentin, nitric acid. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**Esprit de n.** (Fr.). See *Spirit of n.*—**Esprit de n. dulcifié** (Fr.). See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi* and *Acide azotique alcoolisé*.—**Esprit de n. fumant** (Fr.). See *Fuming nitric acid*.—**Martial n.** Iron nitrate. [B, 91.]—**N. alcalisé** (Fr.). See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**N. ammoniacal** (Fr.). Ammonium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. antimonié de Stahl** (Fr.). Nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 92.]—**N. barotique** (Fr.). Barium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. cubique** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. de Saturne**. See *LEAD nitrate*.—**N. des mers du Sud** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. de terre pesante** (Fr.). Barium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. du Chili** (Fr.). **N. du Pérou** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. fixe** (Fr.). See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**N. fixe de Schraeder** (Fr.). Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. fixé par les charbons** (Fr.). Potassium carbonate prepared by means of charcoal. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. fixé par le tartre** (Fr.). Potassium carbonate prepared by means of cream of tartar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. fixé par lui même** (Fr.). See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**N. inflammable** (Fr.). See *AMMONIUM nitrate*.—**N. lunaire**. See *SILVER nitrate*.—**N. magnésien** (Fr.). Magnesium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. of Venus**. Copper nitrate. [B, 91.]—**N. perlé** (Fr.). See *NITRUM perlatum*.—**N. plombique** (Fr.). Lead nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. quadrangulaire** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [a, 38.]—**N. régénéré** (Fr.). See *NITRUM regenerationis*.—**N. rhomboidal** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. saturnin** (Fr.). 1. Lead nitrate. [B, 93.] 2. See *NITRUM saturninum*.—**N. with base of mineral alkali**. Sodium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**N. with base of potash**. Potassium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Prismatic n.** See *POTASSIUM nitrate*.—**Quadrangular n.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Saturine n.** Lead nitrate. [B, 91.] Cf. *NITRUM saturninum*.—**Sel de n.** (Fr.). Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**Spirit of n.** Lat., *spiritus nitri acidis*. Fr., *esprit de n.* A commercial term for a variety of nitric acid much stronger than double aqua fortis. (To be distinguished from *sweet spirit of n.*) [B, 2.]—**Sweet spirit of n.** See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.—**Wall-n.** The saline efflorescences formed on walls. [B, 2.]

**NITREUX** (Fr.), adj. Nê-tré'x. Nitrous. [B.]

**NITRIC**, adj. Nitr'ic. Lat., *nitricus*. Fr., *azotique, nitrique*. Containing nitrogen as a pentad radicle. [B.]—**N. anhydride**. Ger., *Salpetersäure-Anhydrid*. Nitrogen pentoxide. [B.]—**N. monohydrate**. N. acid. [B, 2.]—**N. oxide**. See *NITROGEN dioxide*.

**NITRIC ACID**, n. Nitr'ic. Lat., *acidum nitricum* (seu *azoticum*, seu *septicum*, *aqua fortis*. Fr., *acide nitrique* (on *azotique*, on *nitreux blanc*). Ger., *Salpetersäure*. Syn.: *spirit of nitre*, *hydrogen nitrate*. A monobasic acid, HNO<sub>3</sub>; a colorless liquid of peculiar odor and fuming on contact with the air. It has a strong affinity for moisture, and is a powerfully corrosive agent, attacking organic tissues with great energy and leaving a yellow indelible stain. It also attacks most of the metals, dissolving them with the formation of nitrates. Gold, platinum, cerium, chromium, and some others of the rare metals are not affected by it. The sp. gr. of the concentrated acid, containing not more than 0.5 per cent. of water, is 1.53 at 15° C. The strongest acid obtainable contains 99.80 per cent. of the pure acid, and is decomposed at ordinary temperature. N. a. has been used internally in intermittent fever, in diarrhoeal diseases, in whooping-cough, and as a tonic, especially in syphilis, and topically as a caustic. [B.] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." vii, p. 76, x, p. 140 (a, 50).]—**Alcoholic n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum alcoholicum* (seu *alcoholisatum*) [Fr. Cod.] (q. v.). A distillate of 1 part of n. a. with 3 parts of alcohol. [B.] See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi* and *Acide azotique alcoolisé*.

**Anhydrous n. a.** Fr., *acide azotique anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Salpetersäure*. Nitrogen pentoxide; so called because, combined with water, it forms nitric acid. [B.]—**Chloride of n. a.** Nitroxyl chloride. [B.]—**Commercial n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum crudum* (seu *venale*). Syn.: *aqua fortis*. An impure kind of n. a., colorless or of a pale-yellow color. It is found in two varieties, the stronger (double aqua fortis) having a sp. gr. of 1.37, the weaker (single aqua fortis) being half as strong with a sp. gr. of 1.21. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Dilute n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique dilué*. Ger., *verdünnte Salpetersäure*. N. a. diluted with 6 times as much water [U. S. Ph.], or with water enough to make an imperial pint when added to 2,400 grains of the acid. The U. S. preparation contains 10 per cent. of the pure acid (14 per cent. of the official acidum nitricum), and has a sp. gr. of 1.059. The Br. preparation contains 17.5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 25 per cent. of the official acidum nitricum), and has a sp. gr. of 1.105. The dilute acid of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 13 per cent. of the pure acid. [B; B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Fuming n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum fumans* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rauchende Salpetersäure*. N. a. containing nitrous acid and emitting copious brownish vapors of nitrogen tetroxide. [B.]—**Monohydrated n. a.** Fr., *acide azotique monohydraté*. Pure n. a.; so called because it is regarded as anhydrous n. a. (nitrogen pentoxide) united with 1 molecule of water, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O = 2HNO<sub>3</sub>. [B.]—**Official n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. A liquid containing 70 per cent. of the pure acid [Br. Ph.] (69.4 per cent. [U. S. Ph.]), and having a sp. gr. of 1.42. The Fr. preparation contains 63.6 per cent. of the pure acid, and has a sp. gr. of 1.39. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 30 per cent. of the pure acid, and has a sp. gr. of 1.185. An acid containing over 90 per cent. of the pure acid and having a sp. gr. of 1.5 was formerly official in the Br. Ph. [B.]

**NITRICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ni'tr'i'k-k-u'm(u'm). Of Berzelius, a supposed element of which he assumed nitrogen to be the oxide. [B, 3.] Cf. *NITRIUM*.

**NITRICUS** (Lat.), adj. Ni'tr'i'k-k-u's(u's). 1. Nitric; containing nitric acid. 2. Used with the name of a base, the nitrate of that base.

**NITRIDE**, n. Ni'tri'd(trid). Ger., *Nitrür*. A compound of an element or a radicle directly with nitrogen. [B.]

**NITRIFICATION**, n. Nit-r'i'f-i'ka'shu'n. From *nitrum*, native soda, and *facere*, to make. Fr., n. The process, constantly going on in nature, of the conversion of ammonia into nitric acid, thought to be due to the presence of certain bacteria. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NITRIGENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ni't(ni't)-ri'2-jen(ge'n)/i'2-u'm(u'm). Nitrogen monoxide. [a, 38.]

**NITRILE**, n. Ni'tr'i'l. A compound of cyanogen with an alcoholic radicle in which the nitrogen is trivalent. Similar compounds in which the nitrogen is univalent are called *ison's* or *carbylamines*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Acidyl n.** See *ACIDYL n.*

**NITRILBASE** (Ger.), n. Net-rel'ba'z-e's. A tertiary amine or amide. [Brockhaus (B).]

**NITRITE**, n. Nitr'it. Lat., *nitris*. Fr., n., *azotite*. Ger., *Nitrit*. A salt of nitrous acid.

**NITRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ni'tr'i'2-u'm(u'm). The hypothetical radicle of nitrogen, which would thus be an oxide. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

**NITROACETIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-a's-et(e't)/i'2k. Fr., *acide nitroacétique*. Ger., *Nitroëssigsäure*. A 1-molecule nitric substitution product, CH<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>).CO.OH, of acetic acid. [B, 3.]

**NITROACETONITRILE**, n. Nit'ro-a's'et'e't-o-ni'tri'l. Ger., *Nitroacetonitril*. A substitution derivative, C(NO<sub>2</sub>)H<sub>3</sub>CN = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of acetonitrile. It has not yet been isolated, but various substitution compounds of mercury and silver have been formed, which constitute the so-called *fulminates*, n. being regarded as the dibasic fulminic acid. [B, 4.]

**NITROACRIDINE**, n. Nit'ro-a'k'r'i'd-en. A substitution product formed by the action of acridine on nitric acid. α-n., C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)N, β-n., a form isomeric with α-n., and *din'*, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N, are known. [B, 2.]

**NITROALIZARIN**, n. Nit-ro-a'2-l-i'z'a'r-i'2n. Ger., N. Alizarin orange, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, prepared by the action of nitrous acid or nitrobenzene on alizarin. [B, 49.]

**NITROAMIDOBENZENE**, n. Nit-ro-a'm'/'i'd-o-be'nz'en. Ger., *Nitroamidobenzol*. Nitraniline. [B.]

**NITROAMYLENE**, n. Nit-ro-a'm'/'i'l-en. An oily substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>). [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NITROAMYLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ni't(ni't)-ro(ro'2)-a'mua'm)/i'2-(u'e'2-u'm(u'm)). Xylodine. [a, 38.]

**NITROANTHRAQUINONE**, n. Nit-ro-a'n-thra'k-wi'2'n. Ger., *Nitroanthrachinon*. The compound C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**NITROBENZENE**, n. Nit-ro-be'nz'en. Fr., *nitrobenzine*. Ger., *Nitrobenzin*. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, a derivative of nitric acid and benzene; a light-yellowish oily liquid, which crystallizes at a low temperature to large needles melting at 30° C. and boiling at 208° C. It is slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in benzene, and in strong nitric acid, is poisonous, especially when its vapor is inhaled, and is used in the preparation of the aniline colors. As prepared from pure benzene it is known as *light n.* or *n. for blue or black*; as prepared from a mixture of benzene and toluene it is known as *heavy n.* or *n. for red*. A very heavy n., consisting chiefly of orthonitrotoluene and paranitrotoluene, is also used. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**N'sulphonie acid**. Fr., *acide nitrobenzène sulfonique*. An acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>).SO<sub>3</sub>OH, or benzene in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and the sulphuric acid residue (-SO<sub>3</sub>OH). Only one of the three pos-



sible isomeric varieties has been obtained pure—*metan'sulphonic acid*,  $C_6H_4(NO_2)H.SO_3.OH.H.H$ , which crystallizes in large flat deliquescent tables. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROBENZOIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-be'nz-o-i'2k. Fr., *acide nitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Nitrobenzoesäure*, *Nitrobenzinsäure*. An acid,  $C_6H_4(NO_2)CO.OH$ , known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon*  $\alpha$ , crystallizing from hot water in large colorless needles, from a spontaneously evaporated alcoholic solution in asymmetric tablets or prisms, and melting at  $147^\circ C$ ; (2) *metan*  $\alpha$ , crystallizing from water in small plates, from dilute alcohol in monoclinic tablets melting at about  $141^\circ C$ ; (3) *paran*  $\alpha$ , crystallizing in shining, yellow-white plates, somewhat soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at  $238^\circ C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROBENZOL**, n. Nit-ro-be'nz-o'i. Lat., *nitrobenzolum*. Fr., *nitro-benzol*. Ger., *N*. See *NITROBENZENE*.

**NITROBENZONITRIL**, n. Nit'-ro-be'nz-o-ni'tri'i. A substance,  $C_6H_4(NO_2)CN$ , known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon*, forming needles easily soluble in alcohol and in hot water and melting at  $109^\circ C$ ; (2) *metan*, forming needles melting at about  $118^\circ C$ ; (3) *paran*, crystallizing in plates subliming when heated. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROBENZOYL**, n. Nit-ro-be'nz-o-i'2l. A crystalline powder,  $C_6H_5N$ , a decomposition product of oil of bitter almonds. [B, 93.]—**N'acetic acid**. A nitryl substitution product of benzoylacetic acid. *Metan'acetic acid*,  $C_6H_4(NO_2)H.CO-CH_2-CO.OH.H.H$  is  $C_6H_7NO_5$ , is a crystalline substance readily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. [B, 2.]

**NITROBENZYL**, n. Nit-ro-be'nz-i'2l. Fr., *nitrobenzyle*. Ger., *N*. A univalent radicle,  $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2$ , a nitryl substitution derivative of benzyl. Two isomeric varieties are known: (1) *metan*,  $C_6H_4(H.H.NO_2)H.CH_2$ ; (2) *paran*,  $C_6H_4(H.H.NO_2)H.H.CH_2$ . [a, 38.]—**N'alcohol**. Fr., *alcool nitrobenzyle*. Ger., *Nitrobenzylalkohol*. A substance,  $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2.OH$ , known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon*  $\alpha$  alcohol, crystallizing in long, fine needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at  $74^\circ C$ ; (2) *metan*  $\alpha$  alcohol, a thick, oily liquid decomposing when heated; (3) *paran*  $\alpha$  alcohol, crystallizing from boiling water in fine shining needles melting at  $93^\circ C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N'chloride**. A substance,  $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2.Cl$ . *Orthon*  $\alpha$  chloride,  $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2.Cl.H.H.H$ , used in the preparation of orexine, crystallizes from petroleum ether in large rhomboedra, melting at about  $49^\circ C$ ; *metan*  $\alpha$  chloride crystallizes from hot petroleum ether in long light-yellow needles melting at about  $47^\circ C$ ; and *paran*  $\alpha$  chloride crystallizes from boiling alcohol in fine white needles, or nacreous plates, melting at  $76^\circ C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N'formanilide**. A substance,  $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2-N(CO.H).C_6H_5$ . *Orthon*  $\alpha$  formanilide,  $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2-N(CO.H).C_6H_5.H.H.H$ , derived from *orthon*  $\alpha$  chloride, is a yellow crystalline body which by reduction forms phenyl-dihydroquinazoline. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 41 (B).]

**NITROBROMOCAMPHOR**, n. Nit-ro-brom-o-ka'2m'fo'2r. A substance,  $C_{10}H_{17}Br(NO_2)_2$ , occurring in large rhombic prisms, insoluble in alkalies, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, and melting at about  $105^\circ C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROBROMOFORM**, n. Nit-ro-brom-o'fo'2rm. Ger., *N*. An oily liquid,  $CBr_3(NO_2)$ , solidifying at  $10^\circ C$ . [B, 4.]

**NITROCAMPHOR**, n. Nit-ro-ka'2m'fo'2r. A substance,  $C_9H_{14}(NO_2)$ , obtained by R. Schiff from camphor. It crystallizes from alcohol in rhombic prisms, melting at about  $101^\circ C$ . ["Jahresb. der rein. Chem.," 1880, p. 400 (B); B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROCARBOL**, n. Nit-ro-ka'2rb'o'i. Fr., n. Ger., *N*. Of Kolbe, nitromethane. [B, 2.]

**NITROCARBOLSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Ne-tro-ka'2rb-o'l'zoi'r-e'2. Nitrophenol. [a, 38.]

**NITROCELLULIN**, **NITROCELLULOSE**, n's. Nit-ro-se'2l'-u'i'i'2n.-os. Ger., *N*. A substitution compound of cellulose, *Monon*,  $C_6H_5(NO_2)_5$ , *din* (pyroxylin),  $C_6H_5(NO_2)_6$ , and *trin* (gun-cotton),  $C_6H_7(NO_2)_8$ , are known. [B.]

**NITROCHLOROCAMPHOR**, n. Nit-ro-klor-o-ka'2m'fo'2r. A substance,  $C_{10}H_{17}Cl(NO_2)_2$ , crystallizing from alcohol in long needles melting at about  $94^\circ C$ . An isomeric variety is known, a camphor-like mass, of bitter aromatic taste, melting at  $83^\circ C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROCHLOROFORM**, n. Nit-ro-klor-o'fo'2rm. See *CHLOROPICRIN*.

**NITROCODEINE**, n. Nit-ro-kod-e'en. Fr., *nitrocodéine*. A substance,  $C_{18}H_{20}(NO_2)_2NO_2$ , forming silvery foliate crystals, or fine light-yellow and silky needles, sparingly soluble in boiling water and in ether, freely soluble in alcohol, fusible at  $212^\circ$  to  $214^\circ C$ , and decomposing with deflagration at a higher temperature. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NITRODIMETHYLANILINE**, n. Nit-ro-di-me'2th-i'2l-a'2n'i'2l-en. Fr., *nitrodiméthylaniline*. Ger., *Nitrodimethylanilin*. The substance  $C_6H_4(NO_2)N(CH_3)_2 = C_8H_{10}N_2O_2$ . [B, 4.]

**NITROETHANE**, n. Nit-ro-e'th'an. Fr., *nitroéthane*. Ger., *Nitroäthan*. A colorless inflammable liquid,  $C_2H_5NO_2 = C_2H_5.N.O$ , isomeric with ethyl nitrite ( $C_2H_5.O.N$ ); of fragrant odor, boiling at about  $113^\circ C$ , and giving off explosive vapors. It acts internally like nitromethane. [B.]—**Sodium N**. A white amorphous inflammable and explosive powder,  $C_2H_5.NaNO_2$ . [B.]

**NITROFORM**, n. Nit'-ro'fo'2rm. Ger., *N*. An acid body,  $CH(NO_2)_3$ , analogous in composition to chloroform and iodoform. It occurs in colorless cubical crystals, which form at  $15^\circ C$ , a strong-smelling oily liquid. *N* is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the biliary acids and in other ways. [B, 4.]

**NITROGEN**, n. Nit'-ro-je'n. From *nitrov*, nitre (see *nitrum*), and *yevav*, to produce. Fr., *azote*. Ger., *Stickstoff*. Syn.: *azote*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1772. It was then called "mephitic air" and "phlogisticated air." Lavoisier pointed out its elementary character and called it *azote*; and Chaptal gave it its present name. It occurs in the free state in the atmosphere. Combined with carbon, it gives rise to the group of cyanogen compounds, and united with hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, it forms a constituent of the alkaloids, of nearly all the organic compounds found in the animal body (including the proteids, albumins, and coloring principles), and of many inorganic substances. It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas, liquefiable under very great pressure and at a low temperature. Sp. gr., 0.9718. *N* combines directly with only a few elements, the chief compounds of this class (called *nitrides*) being ammonia and the oxides of *n*, and does not enter into combination energetically; hence it does not give rise to the phenomena of combustion, as oxygen does, and it is not inflammable itself. The compounds formed by its indirect union with many elements are very numerous and important. Associated with hydrogen, it forms ammonia, and this is the starting-point of a vast number of derivatives called *amides* and *amines*. Associated with oxygen, it forms *nitrous acid* and *nitric acid*, and enters into the composition of the salts of these acids. The fact that in an atmosphere of *n*, the violet rays of the spectrum disappear before the blue and green has led to the supposition that *n* is a compound body, and indications have been discovered of an active allotropic *n*, analogous to ozone. In composition, *n* acts usually as a trivalent radicle, replacing 3 atoms of hydrogen. Often, however, it is quivalent and replaces 5 atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, *N*; atomic weight, 14.01. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, p. 168, xxx, p. 262 (a, 50).]—**Ethylated n. chloride**. See *DICHLORETHYLAMINE*.—**N. benzoide**. Of Mitscherlich, azobenzene. [B, 3.]—**N. binoxide**. See *N. dioxide*.—**N. bromide**. Fr., *bromure d'azote*. A compound of *n* and bromine, of uncertain composition; a dark-red oily liquid, very volatile, highly explosive, and having a powerful odor. [B, 3.]—**N. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffchlorür*. Syn.: *azotan*. A compound of *n* and chlorine whose exact constitution is not known. It is a thin yellowish oily liquid, very volatile, and emitting acid vapors of a peculiar pungent odor. It explodes very readily, and with great violence. [B, 3.]—**N. dioxide**. Fr., *dioxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffoxyd*. Nitric oxide; a colorless gas,  $NO$ , so called because in proportion to the amount of *n* it contains twice as much oxygen as *n*, monoxide. In contact with air it exhales reddish vapors of *n*, tetroxide. It has been used in cholera. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 481 (a, 50).]—**N. iodide**. Fr., *iodure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffjodür*. A black powder formed by the action of iodine on a solution of ammonia in water or alcohol. It decomposes readily, frequently (especially if exposed to bright light or when heated gradually to  $58^\circ C$ ) with explosive violence. Its composition appears to vary according to the method of its preparation, being either  $NI_3$  or  $NH_3.NI_3$  and  $NH_3.4NI_3$ . [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 509, xxi, 206 (a, 50).]—**N. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffmonoxyd*. Nitrous oxide, laughing-gas; a colorless gas,  $N_2O$ , of agreeable odor and sweetish taste. By the application of cold or of suitable pressure it may be reduced to a liquid boiling at  $87.9^\circ C$ , and by still further reduction of temperature to a crystalline solid. When inhaled together with oxygen it produces an exhilarant and intoxicating effect; when inhaled by itself it produces complete anaesthesia, lasting, however, for a brief period only, and not always associated with loss of consciousness. It has been used in pulmonary affections, for general debility, etc., and is often used as an anesthetic, especially in minor surgical operations. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii, 194 (a, 50).]—**N. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*, *N. dioxide*, *N. trioxide*, *N. tetroxide*, and *N. pentoxide*.—**N. pentoxide**. Nitric anhydride, anhydrous nitric acid; a white crystalline substance,  $N_2O_5$ . It is volatile and deliquescent, and is a powerful oxidizing agent. United with water, it forms nitric acid. [B, 2.]—**N. peroxide**. See *N. tetroxide*.—**N. protoxide**. Fr., *protoxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*.—**N. selenide**. An orange-colored substance,  $N_2Se_3$ . [B, 3.]—**N. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffsulfid*. A substance,  $N_2S_2$ , occurring as a yellow powder, in yellowish-red crystals, which emit acid vapors when heated, and melt at  $158^\circ C$ . It forms various double compounds with sulphur dichloride. [B, 3.]—**N. terhyduret**. Ammonia. [B, 98, 199.]—**N. tetroxide**. A liquid which at temperatures below  $0^\circ C$  is colorless, but which above this point becomes yellow and gradually deepens in color till it attains a dark-orange hue. It boils at  $23^\circ C$ , giving off vapors of disagreeable odor and of reddish-brown color, but almost black when the temperature is raised still higher. The composition of liquid *n*, tetroxide is probably  $N_2O_4$ , while the gas consists of a mixture of this substance with another having the composition  $NO$ , the proportion of the latter constituent increasing as the temperature is elevated. It is a powerful antiseptic. [B, 3.]—**N. trioxide**. Fr., *trioxyde d'azote*. A dark-blue liquid,  $N_2O_3$ , readily decomposing at ordinary temperatures and combining with water to form nitrous acid. [B, 3.]

**NITROGENOUS**, adj. Nit-ro'2j'e'n-u'2s. Fr., *nitrogéné*. Ger., *stickstoffhaltig*. Containing nitrogen. [K.]

**NITROGLYCERIN**, n. Nit-ro-gli'2s'e'r-i'2n. Lat., *nitroglycerinum* (from *nitrov*, nitre, and *yavvis*, sweet), *nitrooleum*. Fr., *nitroglycérine*. Ger., *N*. Syn.: *trinitrin*, *glonoin*. A colorless, oily, explosive liquid,  $C_3H_5(O.NO_2)_3$ , prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin and subsequent precipitation with water. It is insoluble in water and in glycerin, sparingly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, in chloroform, in glacial acetic acid, and in carbolic acid. It is odorless when cold, has a sweet but burning taste, is poisonous, and crystallizes in long



needles at 20° C. In minute doses it causes acceleration of the heart's action through dilatation of the arterioles, with violent headache and subsequent prostration. Medicinally, it is used in solution for lowering the blood-pressure, and in uremia, asthma, migraine, albuminuria, etc. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 20, 1886, p. 219.]

**NITROGLYCERIN** (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni<sup>2</sup>t)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-gli<sup>2</sup>g-(gli<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>r-in(en<sup>1</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). See **NITROGLYCERIN**.—**Tabellae nitroglycerini** [Br. Ph.]. Two-and-a-half-grain chocolate lozenges containing each 1/10 of a grain of pure nitroglycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-hid-ro-klor<sup>1</sup>ik. Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum* (seu *nitromuriaticum*, seu *chloronitrosus*, seu *reg. linum*), *aqua regia* (seu *regis*). Fr., *acide nitrohydrochlorique*, *eau régale*. Ger., *Salpetersalzsäure*, *Königswasser*. A mixture of 1 part of nitric acid and 3 or 4 parts of hydrochloric acid; a liquid having a strong odor of chlorine and fuming on contact with air. It is a powerful corrosive, dissolving gold and platinum. It contains free chlorine (whence its solvent powers) and nitrosyl chloride, produced by the interaction of the two acids. The n. a. (Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum*) of the U. S. Ph. is made by adding 4 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. The Fr. preparation, *eau régale* [Fr. Cod.], is the same, but, before mixing, the nitric acid is diluted with 1 part of distilled water. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 9 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. N. a. is used internally and externally as an hepatic stimulant and in dyspepsia with deficiency of acid secretion. [B.]—**Dilute n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. N. a. diluted with water. The U. S. preparation contains 20 per cent. by weight of the combined nitric and hydrochloric acids; the Br. preparation has over 28 per cent. of the combined acids and an amount of nitric acid (15 per cent.) largely in excess of the quantity necessary to produce the peculiar reaction which takes place between the two acids. [B.]—**N. a. bath.** A bath containing n. a., usually in the proportion of 1 to 2 oz. of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Is used as a sponge-bath and pediluvium in hepatic disorders. [B, 254.]

**NITROLACTIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-la<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nitrolactique*. Ger., *Nitrolactsäure*, *Nitralactsäure*. A thick oily liquid, CH<sub>3</sub>—CH(NO<sub>2</sub>)—CO.OH = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, formed by the substitution of nitryl for hydrogen in lactic acid. It has a sweet pungent taste, is unstable, is sparingly soluble in water and freely soluble in diluted acids, in alcohol, and in ether, boils at 178° C., and has a sp. gr. of 1.35 at 13° C. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NITROLEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni<sup>2</sup>t)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **NITROGLYCERIN**.

**NITROLIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>ik. Fr., *acide nitrolique*. Ger., *Nitrolsäure*. An acid of the general formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>a—1<sup>1</sup>NO<sub>2</sub>.OH, derived from the corresponding primary nitroparaffin, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>a + 1<sup>1</sup>NO<sub>2</sub>, by the action of nascent nitrous acid. [B.]

**NITROLINE**, n. Nit-ro<sup>1</sup>l-en. An explosive consisting of nitrosaccharose, nitre, and cellulose. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NITROMALONYL UREA**, n. Nit-ro-ma<sup>1</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. Ger., *Nitromalonyltharnstoff*. Dilutic acid. [B.]

**NITROMANNITAN**, n. Nit-ro-ma<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>t-n. A substance prepared by adding mannitan to a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and fuming nitric acids. It is insoluble in water, is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and detonates violently on percussion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 39).]

**NITROMANNITE**, n. Nit-ro-ma<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>t. Syn.: *α-hexone hexanitate*, *mannite nitrate*. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>, forming shining acicular crystals insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether, and exploding violently upon rubbing or percussion. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**NITROMETHANE**, n. Nit-ro-me<sup>2</sup>th'an. Ger., *Nitromethan*. A nitryl substitution compound of methane, CH<sub>3</sub>.NO<sub>2</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>—N<sup>1</sup>O<sub>2</sub>; a liquid of agreeable odor, boiling at about 100° C. In small doses it acts as an analgesic. [B.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, 488 (a, 50).]—**Mercuric n.** A highly explosive body, probably NO<sub>2</sub>—CH—Hg.CH<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the action of mercuric chloride on sodium n. [B.]—**Sodium n.** Ger., *Natriumnitromethan*. A crystalline body, CH<sub>3</sub>.NaNO<sub>2</sub> + 1 molecule of alcohol of crystallization, formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of caustic soda on n. [B.]

**NITROMURIATIC ACID**, n. Nit<sup>1</sup>'ro-mu<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l'ik. Lat., *acidum nitromuriaticum*. Fr., *acide nitromuriatique*. See **NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID**.

**NITRONAPHTHALENE**, n. Nit-ro-na<sup>2</sup>f'tha<sup>2</sup>l-en. Fr., *nitronaphtalène*, *nitronaphtalide*. The substance C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; *α-n.* occurs in long, yellow shining needles, easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 58° C., and boiling at about 300° C. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]—**N-sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide nitronaphtylsulfureux*. A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>.SO<sub>2</sub>H, obtained by the action of hot sulphuric acid on n., and forming microscopic rhomboidal spangles. *Din'sulphonic acid*, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>.SO<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, is also known. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NITRONAPHTHOL**, n. Nit-ro-na<sup>2</sup>f'th<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *nitronaphtol*. A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>.OH, known in two isomeric forms, one forming bright-yellow prisms, soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, and acetone, and melting at 164° C., the other forming greenish-yellow plates melting at 128° C. A *nitronaphtal* is known, melting at 96° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).] See also *Din's*.

**NITROPAPAYERINE**, n. Nit-ro-pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v'e<sup>2</sup>r-en. Fr., *nitropapaverine*. Ger., *Nitropapaverin*. A crystalline reddish yellow base, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O = C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, prepared by the action of nitric acid on papaverine. It is insoluble in cold alcohol and in ether, and fuses at 163° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NITROPARAFFIN**, n. Nit-ro-pa<sup>2</sup>r'a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *N.* A paraffin in which nitryl replaces hydrogen. [B, 2.]

**NITROPHENIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-fe<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nitrophenique*. Nitrophenol, especially trinitrophenol (picric acid). [B.]

**NITROPHENOL**, n. Nit-ro-fe<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *nitrophénol*. Ger., *N.*, *Nitrocarbolsäure*. A nitryl substitution compound of phenol. Monon', din', and trin' (picric acid) are known. [B.]—**N'sulphonic acid.** A nitryl substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)(OH).SO<sub>2</sub>.OH = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Two isomeric bodies, C<sub>6</sub>(OH).SO<sub>2</sub>.OH.H.NO<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>H. and C<sub>6</sub>(OH).NO<sub>2</sub>.H.SO<sub>2</sub>.OH.H<sub>2</sub>H., are known. [B, 2.]

**NITROPHENYL**, n. Nit-ro-fe<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *nitrophényle*. Ger., *N.* A radicle, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>), a nitryl substitution compound of phenyl. [a, 38].—**N'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide nitrophénylacétique*. Ger., *Nitrophénylessigsäure*. An acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>.CO.OH, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'acetic acid*, forming bundles of needles melting at about 117° C.; (2) *metan'acetic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in long, thin needles melting at 120° C.; (3) *paran'acetic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in long, brittle yellowish needles melting at about 152° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N'acetonitril.** A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>.CN, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon'acetonitril*, crystallizing from glacial acetic acid in large rhombic prisms melting at 84° C.; (2) *metan'acetonitril*, large monosymmetric crystals melting at 61° C.; (3) *paran'acetonitril*, crystallizing from boiling alcohol in compact colorless needles melting at 116° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N'propionic acid.** Fr., *acide nitrophénylpropionique*. Ger., *Nitrophénylpropionsäure*. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>.CO.OH, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'propionic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in nearly colorless needles decomposing at about 156° C., and poisonous if injected subcutaneously; (2) *paran'propionic acid*, forming yellow needles, or a silky yellow mass, melting at 198° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROPHOSPHENYLIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-fo<sup>2</sup>s-fe<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l'ik. A dibasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)PO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, crystallizing from ether in white needles, from evaporated aqueous solution in white cauliflower-like masses, melting at 132° C., and exploding at 300° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROPICRIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-pi<sup>2</sup>k'ri<sup>2</sup>k. Picric acid. [B.]

**NITROPYROMUCIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-pi<sup>2</sup>ro-mu<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nitro-pyromucique*. Ger., *Nitrobrenzscheimsäure*. A crystalline acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>).O.CO.OH, occurring in transparent yellow rectangular prisms or tables, little soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 183° C. [B, 3; a, 38.]

**NITRORESORCIN**, n. Nit<sup>1</sup>'ro-re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>r'si<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *nitrorésorcine*. Ger., *N.* A compound of resorcin and nitryl. Monon' and dibromn' are known. [B.]

**NITROSACCHARIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-sa<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nitrosaccharique*. Ger., *Leimssäure*, *Leimssälsalpetersäure*. A substance formed by the action of nitric acid on gelatin sugar. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**NITROSACCHAROSE**, n. Nit-ro-sa<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>r-os. An explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on saccharose; a white transparent resin, insoluble in water, and melting at about 30° C. [B, 9; B, 38 (a, 14).]

**NITROSALICYLIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-sa<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>l'ik. Fr., *acide nitrosalicylique*. Ger., *Nitrosalicylsäure*. A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)(OH).CO.OH, known in two isomeric varieties: (1) *α-n. a.*, C<sub>6</sub>(CO.OH).OH.H<sub>2</sub>H.NO<sub>2</sub>.H., crystallizing in long needles somewhat soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, and melting at 228° C.; (2) *β-n. a.*, or *anilotic acid*, C<sub>6</sub>(CO.OH).OH.NO<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>H.H., crystallizing in long needles containing a molecule of water, somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 144° C. after becoming anhydrous. Indogotic acid is a mixture of the two forms of n. a. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROSAURE** (Ger.), n. Nit-ro-zoi<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>. See **NITRO-ACID**.

**NITROSINAPIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide nitro-sinapisique*. A yellow amorphous, resinous mass, readily fusible, and soluble in water; obtained by the action of nitric acid on mustard oil. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NITROSONINE**, n. Nit-ro-s-o-kon-i<sup>2</sup>n. See **AZOCONYDRINE**.

**NITROSO-NITRIC**, adj. Nit-ro-s'o-nit'ri<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *nitroso-nitricus*. Containing nitrogen both as a triad and as a pentad. [B.]—**N-n. acid.** Lat., *acidum nitroso-nitrique*. Fuming nitric acid. [B.]

**NITROSTYROL**, n. Nit-ro-si<sup>2</sup>t'r'o<sup>2</sup>l. Syn.: *α-phenylnitroethylene*. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH = CHNO<sub>2</sub>, crystallizing from alcohol in yellow rhombic prisms having a strong cinnamon-like smell and taste and melting at 58° C. N. blisters the skin and its vapor attacks the eyes and nose violently. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**NITROSULPHONIC**, adj. Nit-ro-su<sup>2</sup>l'f-o<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Sulphonic (sulphuric) and containing nitrosyl. [B.]—**N. acid.** Fr., *acide azotosulfurique*. Ger., *Nitroschwefelsäure*, *Salpeterschwefelsäure*. Nitrosyl sulphate, a crystalline acid, SO<sub>2</sub>(OH).NO<sub>2</sub> = HSN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, a nitrosyl substitution derivative of sulphuric acid, formed in the process of manufacture of sulphuric acid, and constituting the crystals of the lead-chambers; recommended as a disinfectant. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, 244 (a, 50).]—**N. chloride.** A white crystalline substance, SO<sub>2</sub>(Cl).NO<sub>2</sub> = SNO<sub>2</sub>Cl. [B, 3.]

**NITROSULPHURIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-su<sup>2</sup>l'f-u<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k. See **NITROSULPHONIC ACID**.

**NITROSYL**, n. Nit<sup>1</sup>'ro-si<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *nitrosyle*. Ger., *N.* A univalent (or trivalent) radicle, NO<sup>+</sup> (or NO<sup>3+</sup>), found in nitrous acid. [B.]—**N. bromide.** Ger., *N'bromür*. An unstable brownish or black liquid, NO.Br. On warming, it is converted into n. tribromide. [B.]—**N. chloride.** Fr., *acide chloronitreuse*. Ger., *N'chlorür*. An



orange-yellow gas,  $\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}$ , readily condensed to an orange-colored liquid, boiling at  $-8^\circ\text{C}$ . It occurs in nitrohydrochloric acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. dichloride**. Fr., *dichlorure de nitrosyle, gas chloro-azotique*. A transparent red fuming liquid,  $\text{NOCl}_2$ , boiling at  $-7^\circ\text{C}$ . to form a lemon-colored gas; formed in the preparation of nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 38, 81.]—**N. hydroxide**. Nitrous acid. [B.]—**N. schwefelsäure** (Ger.), **N. sulphate**. See NITROsulphuric acid.—**N. tribromide**. A dark reddish-brown liquid,  $\text{NO}_2\text{Br}_3$ . [B.]

**NITROTHEINE**, n. Nit-ro-the'en. Fr., *nitrothéine*. Ger., *Nitrotheïn*. Cholestrophane; formerly so called because first prepared by the action of nitric acid on theine (caffeine). [B, 3.]

**NITROUS**, adj. Nit'ru's. Lat., *nitrosus* (from *νίτρος*, sodium chloride). Fr., *nitreux, azoteux*. Ger., *salpêtrig*. Containing nitrogen as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**N. acid**. Lat., *acidum nitri imperfectum, acidum nitrosum*. Fr., *acide azoteux (ou nitreux)*. Ger., *Salpêtrigsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{HNO}_2$ , known only in an unstable aqueous solution, prepared by dissolving nitrogen trioxide in water. Its salts are the nitrites. [B, 3.] For *bromide and chloride of n. acid*, see NITROsyl bromide and NITROsyl chloride.—**N. ether**. See ETHYL nitrite.—**N. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde nitreux (ou azoteux)*. Ger., *Stickstoffoxydul*. Nitrogen monoxide. [B.]

**NITROXANTHIC ACID**, n. Nit-ro-za'nth'ik. Fr., *acide nitroxanthique*. Picric acid. [B.]

**NITROXIDE**, n. Nit-ro'x'id. A nitrate. [a, 38.]

**NITROXYL**, n. Nit-ro'x'yl. Ger., **N**. A univalent radicle,  $(\text{NO})^{\cdot}$ , occurring in nitric acid. [B, 3.]—**N. chloride**. Fr., *acide chloronitrique*. Ger., *Nitroxylchlorür, Nitrylchlorür*. The acid chloride of nitric acid,  $\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}$ , an unstable yellow liquid, boiling at  $5^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. hydroxide**. Nitric acid. [B.]

**NITRUM** (Lat.), n. Nit(ni't)ru'm(ru'm). Gr., *νίτρον*. Nitre; a name applied originally to natural sodium carbonate (afterward called natron), potassium nitrate being called at first *sal petre*, subsequently *sal nitri*, and finally **N**. [B, 3.]—**Acidum nitri**. Nitric acid. [B.]—**Alkali nitri**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Naphtha nitri**. Nitrous ether. [B.]—**N. alcalisatum**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**N. ammoniacale**. See AMMONIUM nitrate.—**N. anodynum**, **N. antimoniatum**. Ger., *Antimonsalpetzer*. Syn.: *anodynum minerale*. A mixture of potassium sulphate, nitrate, and nitrite, obtained by crystallization from the mother liquor from which antimony trioxide (diaphoretic antimony) has been prepared; used as an aperient and in the treatment of various febrile disorders. [B, 48, 200.]—**N. commune**. Potassium nitrate. [B, 88 (a, 50).]—**N. cubicum**. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**N. depuratum**. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—**N. fixatum**, **N. fixum**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**N. flammans**. See AMMONIUM nitrate.—**N. lunæ**, **N. lunare**. Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. papaveratum**. Potassium nitrate dissolved in decoction of poppy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. perlatum**. Fr., *nitre perlé*. A preparation made by mixing 8 parts of nitre with 1 part of mother-of-pearl. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. prismaticum**, **N. purificatum**. Potassium nitrate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. quadrangulare**. Sodium nitrate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. regeneratum**. Fr., *nitre régénéré*. Potassium nitrate prepared by dissolving potassium carbonate with nitric acid, filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. rhomboidale**. Sodium nitrate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. rosatum**. Potassium nitrate dissolved in a saturated infusion of red roses. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. saturninum**. Fr., *nitre saturnin*. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of nitre and 2 of lead acetate in rose-water, evaporating to the consistency of a thick broth, drying, and powdering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. semivolatilis**. Ammonium nitrate. [B, 98.]—**N. stibiatum**. See *N. anodynum*.—**N. tabulatum**. See *Sel de PRUNELLE*.—**N. vitriolatum**. Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. vulgare**. Potassium nitrate. [B, 88 (a, 50).]—**Pulvis nitri compositus**. Of H. V. Knaggs, gunpowder. [Therap. Gaz., Nov., 1888, p. 745.]—**Pulvis nitri tartaricus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A powder consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate and purified tartar with 3 parts of sugar [Finn. Ph.], or of 2 parts of tartaric acid, 1 part of magnesium carbonate, 10 parts of potassium nitrate, and 30 of sugar [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sal nitri**. Potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Spiritus nitri acidus**. See *Spirit of NITRE*.—**Spiritus nitri bezoaricus**. A variety of aqua regia made by distilling antimony trichloride with nitric acid. [B, 200.]—**Spiritus nitri fumans**. Fuming nitric acid. [B.]—**Spiritus nitri tenuis** (seu *tenuior*). Dilute nitric acid. [B.]

**NITRÜR** (Ger.), **NITRURE** (Fr.), n's. Ne-tru'r', -tru'r. A nitride. [B.]

**NITRYL**, n. Nit'ri'l. A univalent radicle,  $\text{NO}_2 = (\text{N} : [\text{O}-\text{O})^{\cdot}$ , existing in the free state as nitric peroxide. [B.]—**Allyl n**. Ger., *Allylnitriol*. An oily liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$ . [B, 4.]—**N. benzol**. Nitrobenzene. [B.]—**N. chloride**. See NITROXYL chloride.

**NITRYLIDE**, n. Nit'ri'l-i'd'id. A compound of a radicle with nitryl. [B, 2.]

**NIVALIS** (Lat.), **NIVEALIS** (Lat.), adj's. Ni'2-va(wa'3)li'2s, -ve'2(wa'3)-a'2)li'2s. From *nix*, snow. Fr., *neigeux*. 1. Growing in or near snow. 2. Appearing at a season when snow is on the ground. [Gray B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**NIVELÉ** (Fr.), adj. Ne-v'e'-la. Terminating at the same level (said of the branches of the peduncle of a flower-head). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**NIVÉOLE** (Fr.), n. Ne-va-ol. 1. See LÆUCOCUM (2d def.). 2. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 88 (a, 50).]

**NIX** (Lat.), n. f. Ni'x. Gen., *niv'is*. Gr., *νίφα*. Snow.—**N. alba**. Lit., white snow. Of the alchemists, the snow-like zinc oxide obtained by calcination. [B, 3.]—**N. fumans**. Quick-lime. [B, 200.]

**NIXDORF** (Ger.), n. Nex'do'r'f. A place in Bohemia where there are a chalybeate spring and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**NIXUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ni'x(nex)'u's(u's). Gen., *nix'us*. From *niti*, to strive. A tendency; in botany, of Lindley, an alliance. For *N. campanalis*, etc., see under *Campanales*, *Coriales*, etc. [a, 35; a, 8.]

**NJIMO**, **NJIMO-WOOD**, n's. A yellow, bitter stem wood, of musk-like odor, from Central Africa; said to have digestive properties. It yields a resinous extract. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 471 (a, 50).]

**NOASTHENIA** (Lat.), n. f. No-a's(a's)-the'n-i(e)'a's. From *noûs*, the mind, and *asthēna*, weakness. Fr., *noasthénie*. Ger., *Gemüthschwäche, Geistesschwäche*. Mental debility. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOCARODES** (Lat.), adj. Nok-a'r(a'r)-od'ez(as). Gr., *νωκαρώδης* (from *νωκαρ*, lethargy, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Affected with lethargy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOCERA** (It.), n. No-cha'ra's. A place in Italy where there are a warm alkaline spring and a ferruginous spring with bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14); L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

**NOCTAMBULATION**, n. No'kt-a'm-bu'l'a'shu's. Lat., *noctambulatio, noctambulismus* (from *nox*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk). Fr., *noctergie, noctambulisme*. See SOMNAMBULISM.

**NOCTIDIAL**, adj. No'kt-i'd'i'2-l. Lat., *noctidialis* (from *nox*, night, and *dies*, day). Fr., *n*. Lasting for a night and a day (*i. e.*, for twenty-four hours). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**NOCTILUCA** (Lat.), n. f. No'kt-i'2-lu'2(lu)'ka's. From *nox*, night, and *lux*, light. 1. An old name for phosphorus. [B, 7.] 2. A genus of *Protozoa* giving rise to the phosphorescent light in sea water. [L.]

**NOCTISURGIIUM** (Lat.), n. n. No'kt-i'2-su'r'j(su'r'g)'i'2-u'm(u'm). From *nox*, night, and *urgere*, to rise. See SOMNAMBULISM.

**NOCTIVAGANT**, **NOCTIVAGOUS**, adj's. No'kt-i'2-v'a'g-a'nt, -u's. Lat., *noctivagus* (from *nox*, night, and *vagare*, to wander). Fr., *noctivague*. Ger., *nachtirrend*. Of animals, nocturnal. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**NOCTURNAL**, adj. No'kt-u'r'n'l. Gr., *νυκτερινός* (from *νύξ*, night). Lat., *nocturnus* (from *nox*, night). Fr., *nocturne*. Ger., *nächtlich*. Pertaining to or occurring in the night, as opposed to day; of animals, active by night and torpid by day; of flowers, opening during the night and closed during the day. [B, 1 (a, 35); B, 28 (a, 27); a, 30.]

**NODE**, n. Nod. Lat., *nodus*. Fr., *nœud*. Ger., *Knoten*. Lit., a knot. 1. A knot-like swelling. 2. In botany, a ring-shaped swelling of an articulation. 3. The portion of a plant-axis from which a leaf or branch springs, whether such portion is swollen or not. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Fruit n**. Ger., *Fruchtknoten*. The ovary. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**Lymphatic n**, **Lymph n**. See *Lymphatic GLAND*.—**N's of Ranvier**. Fr., *étranglements annulaires*. Ger., *Ranvier'sche Einschnürungen (oder Schnürringe)*. Ring-like constrictions in peripheral medullated nerve-fibres. At these n's the medullary sheath is absent or nearly so, and the neurilemma of the neighboring internodes comes nearly in contact with the axis cylinder. According to some authors, the neurilemma is in tubular segments, the ends of the segments being at the n's. According to others, the neurilemma is continuous, and is simply constricted at the n's. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**N's of the corpora cavernosa**. See *SCLEROSIS of the corpora cavernosa*.—**Syphilitic n**. Lat., *nodus (seu tophus) syphiliticus*. A circumscribed bony elevation due to syphilitic periostitis, usually on the crest of the tibia, on the cranium, or on the sternum. During its inflammatory stage it is attended with extreme sensitiveness and severe pain, especially at night. [G.] Cf. *DOLORES osteocopi*.—**Vital n**. Lat., *nodus vitalis*. Fr., *nœud vital*. The point of junction of the plumule and the root of a plant. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**NODIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj. Nod-i'flor'u's(u's). From *nodus*, a knot, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *nodiflore*. Bearing flowers at the nodes. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**NODOSE**, adj. Nod'os. Lat., *nodosus* (from *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *noueux*. Ger., *knotig*. Knotty, knobby; of roots, swollen at intervals; of the culms of grasses, jointed; of the surface of tumors, bosselated. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**NODOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nod-os'is. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *nodus*, a knot. The formation of nodes in rheumatic, rheumatoid, and gouty arthritis. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**NODOSITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Nod-os'it-a's(a's). Gen., *-tat'is*. See *NODOSITY*.—**N. pilorum**. Fr., *cheveux moniliformes*. Ger., *Ringelhaare*. A morbid condition of the hair in which nodular enlargements of the shaft occur; sometimes associated with grayness of the hair in intermittent segments, producing the condition known as ringed hair. [G.; Lesser, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," Jan., 1886, p. 36.] Cf. *NODULI laqueati pilorum*.

**NODOSITÉ** (Fr.), n. No-do-se-ta. See *NODOSITY*.—**N. rhumatismale souscutanée**. A subcutaneous nodosity attached to the tendons and fascia, not necessarily associated with arthritis but showing an arthritic tendency. [Troisier, "Prog. méd.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 966 (D); a, 34.]

**NODOSITY**, n. Nod-os'is-i'2-ti'2. Lat., *nodositas* (from *nodosus*, knotty). Fr., *nodosité*. 1. A knot, a node (see also *Nodus*), a nodule (*q. v.*, 2d def.). 2. In botany, a woody swelling of any sort. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]—**Heberdeen's nodosities**. Hard nodules that develop gradually at the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers in middle age. The nodules may be associated with gout, neuralgia, or digestive troubles, or they may occur in perfect health, may increase in size, and be associated with changes in the articular cartilages and the bone. [a, 34.]

**NODOUS**, adj. Nod'u's. Lat., *nodosus*. See *NODOSE*.



**NODOUS**, adj. *Nod'us*. Gr., *νόδος* (from *νῆ- neg.*, and *δός*, a tooth). Lat., *nodos*. See **EDENTATE**.

**NODULAR**, adj. *No'd'u-lar*. From *nodulus*, a little knot. Fr., *nodulaire*. See **NODOSE**.

**NODULE**, n. *No'd'u-l*. Lat., *nodulus* (dim. of *nodus*, a knot). Fr., n. 1. A small node or knot. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a small projection on the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum at its anterior extremity, in front of the uvula. It encroaches slightly on the fourth ventricle. [L, 47 (K); a, 17.]—**Lymphangeal n's**, **Lymphatic n's**, **Lymphoid n's**, *Fr., taches laticues*. Syn.: *lymphangeal tracts*. Small masses of adenoid tissue composed of branched, interconnected, nucleated corpuscles, the spaces between which are filled by lymphoid cells. They are situated in various parts of the body, and are developed either around lymphatic vessels (perilymphangeal n's) or within them (endolymphangeal n's). [J.]

**NODULOSE**, **NODULOUS**, adj's. *No'd'u-l'os*, *-u's*. Fr., *noduleux*. Irregularly moniliform (said of roots in which the fibrils enlarge only at certain points). [B, 19, 34, 77 (a, 35).]

**NODULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *No'd'us* (n'od'u-l'us) *-u's* (u's). 1. See **NODULE**. 2. In the pl., *noduli*, of Hoboken, see **GEMMULE Hobokenii**.—**Noduli Albini**. Small fibrous nodules occurring normally in infants, occasionally in adults, on the free margins of the auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart. [L, 332.]—**Noduli Arantii**. See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**N. cerebelli**. See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**Noduli corporum quadrigemorum**. Fr., *nodules des tubercles quadrigemorum*. Small elevations upon the sides of the cerebral nates (cf. *CORPORA quadrigemina*). [L.]—**Noduli laqueati pilorum**. Ger., *Schürzknoten des Haars*. Knot-like anomalous formations in the hairs, either of the head or of the beard, especially when very long, sometimes capable of inclosing foreign bodies, feathers, etc. [A, 319 (a, 50).]—**N. Malacarni**. An anterior portion of the vermis inferior adjoining the fourth ventricle of the brain and joining the velum medullare inferius. [L, 115 (a, 50).]—**Noduli Morgagnii**. See **CORPORA Arantii**.

**NODUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Nod'us* (u's). -1. See **KNOT**, **NODE**, and **NODULE**. 2. A band or bond. 3. Of Hoboken, a valve of the umbilical vessels. 4. Of Haller, an enlargement of the umbilical vessels in the vicinity of one of their valves. 5. A knot in the umbilical cord. [A, 19.] 6. A joint (lit., a knot-like swelling of or on a joint).—**Digitum nodi**. Of Heberden, enlargements of the digital joints due to chronic inflammation, rheumatic or gouty.—**N. arthriticus**. A tophus formed in arthritis uratica. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**N. articularis**. A swelling of a joint.—**N. atrio-ventricularis**. See *Nodi valvulae mitralis*.—**N. cerebelli centralis**. See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**N. cerebri**. See **PONS Varolii**.—**N. chirurgicus**. See *Surgeon's knot*.—**N. cursorius**. Of Nothnagel, a certain part of the corpus striatum injury of which in rabbits causes them to run in a straight line. [K, 3.]—**N. encephali**. See **PONS Varolii**.—**N. extensorius (humeri)**. *N. externus (humeri)*, *N. flexorius*. See *External condyle of the humerus*.—**Nodi gelatinosi**. See *False knots of the umbilical cord*.—**N. gutturalis (seu gutturi)**. See *POMUM Adami*.—**N. hemorrhoidalis**. A node produced by the coagulation of blood in one of the hemorrhoidal veins. [a, 34.]—**N. hysterici**. See *GLOBUS hysterici*.—**N. internus (humeri)**. See *Internal condyle of the humerus*.—**N. linguae**. See *FRENUM of the tongue*.—**N. ossis**. A node developing from a bone. [a, 34.]—**N. pugionis**. See *MANUBRIUM sterni*.—**Nodi spurii**. See *False knots of the umbilical cord*.—**N. syphiliticus**. 1. See *Syphilitic node*. 2. See *Tubercular syphiloderm*.—**N. thalami internus**. See *Median centre of Luyse*.—**N. thalami superior**. See *Anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus*.—**Nodi umbilici**. See *KNOTS of the umbilical cord*.—**Nodi valvulae mitralis**. Small nodules upon the fibrous ring surrounding the mitral opening of the heart. [L, 332.]—**N. varicosus**. A varicosity occurring in a vascular loop. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**Nodi venae umbilicalis**. Ger., *Aderkröpfe* [Osander]. Of Harvey, varicosities of the umbilical vein. [A, 19.]—**Nodi veri**. See *True knots of the umbilical cord*.—**N. vitalis**. 1. See *Respiratory centre*. 2. See *Vital node*.

**NOEMATACHOGRAPH**, n. *No-e'm-a't'ach'o-gra'f*. From *νόημα*, a perception, *ταχύς*, swift, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument devised by Donders for determining and registering the duration of a mental act. It consists essentially of a revolving cylinder, attached to which is a tuning-fork which acts as the time-keeper. [G. F. Barker, "Pop. Sci. Monthly," Oct., 1880, p. 758 (B); K.]

**NOEMATACHOMETER**, n. *No-e'm-a't'ach'o-m'e't'r*. Lat., *noematachometrum* (from *νόημα*, a perception, *ταχύς*, swift, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *noematachomètre*. An apparatus invented by Donders for estimating the time taken in recording a simple sensation. [K.]

**NOERA**, n. The cover of an alembic. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**NEUD** (Fr.), n. *Nu'*. See **KNOT** and **NODE**.—**N. de l'encéphale**. See **PONS Varolii**. *N. d'emballer*. A bandage used chiefly for compressing the temporal artery after taking blood from it. [E.]—**N's du cordon (ombilical)**. See **KNOTS of the umbilical cord**.—**N. vital**. 1. See *Respiratory centre*. 2. See *Vital node*.

**NOÛÈDES** (Fr.), n. *No-e'd*. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

**NOINTOT** (Fr.), n. *Nwa'n'ot*. A place in the department of the Seine Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**NOIR** (Fr.), adj. and n. *Nwa'ir*. See **BLACK**.—**N. animal (pulvérisé)**. See *Animal charcoal*.—**N. de fumée**. See **LAMP-BLACK**. *N. d'os*. See *Animal charcoal*.

**NOISETIER** (Fr.), n. *Nwa'z'-te-a*. See **CORYLUS** and **CORYLUS avellana**.

**NOISETTE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Nwa'z'-te*. See **HAZEL-nut**.—**Huile de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum AVELLANE*.—**N. d'Inde**. The nut of *Areca catechu*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. purgative**. The seed of *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**NOISETTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Nwa'z'-te'i'a*. A genus of violaceous plants. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. longifolia**. A tropical American species. The roots are used in Cayenne as an emetic. [B, 94 (a, 14).]—**N. pyrifolia**. The *Anchieta salutaris*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**NOIX** (Fr.), n. *Nwa'*. See **NUT**.—**Alcoolé de brou de n.** See *Teinture de brou de n.*—**Décoction de brou de n. composée**. See *Decoctum JUGLANDIS*.—**Huile de n.** See *Oleum JUGLANDIS*.—**Infusion de brou de n.** A preparation made by infusing green walnut-bark in 10 times as much boiling water and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. américaine**. See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**N. d'eau**. The *Trapa natans* or its fruit. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. de Bancoul**. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. de Banda**. The nutmeg. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. de Bengale**. See *Citrine MYROBALANS*.—**N. de gorra**, *N. de gourou*. See *KOLA*.—**N. de marais**. The nut of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. de médecine** (ou *médiciner*). See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**N. de Para**. The Pichurim bean. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. des Moluques**. See under *ALEURITES moluccana*.—**Teinture de brou de n.** A preparation made by digesting green walnut-bark in 4 times its weight of brandy for 4 days and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**NOIX VOMIQUE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Nwa'z'-to-mek*. See **NUX VOMICA**. For the *extraît de n. v.*, *poudre de n. v.*, and *teinture de n. v.* of the Fr. Cod., and other compounds, see the subheadings under *Nux vomica*.

**NOLA** (Lat.), n. f. *No(n'o's)'la*. See under *ANEMONE pulsatilla*.

**NOLI-ME-TANGERE** (Lat.), n. n. *Nol'i'e-me(ma)-ta'n* (*ta'n* *no* *je* *re* *ge* *re* *e*). 1. See *IMPATIENS noli-me-tangere*. 2. An old term for a malignant ulcer, especially when occurring on the face. [G.] 3. See *ANAPHNE*.

**NOMA** (Lat.), n. f. *No(n'o's)'ma*. Gr., *νόμα* (from *νέμειν*, to feed). See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**N. pudendi**, *N. vulvæ*. A gangrenous inflammation of the vulva, called also *cancer aquaticus*, occurring mostly in young children, leading to foul ulceration, accompanied by great constitutional depression, and prone to end early in death unless promptly checked; considered by some to be a specific disease. [Purefoy, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 3, 1882, p. 821.]

**NOMBRIL** (Fr.), n. *No'n'bril*. See **UMBILICUS**.

**NOME** (Lat.), n. f. *No(n'o's)'me(ma)*. See **NOMA**.

**NOMOCACOSTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Nom(n'o'm)-o(-o's)-ka'sk* (*ka'sk* *o* *st* *o* *o* *mi* *a*). From *νόμα*, a corroding ulcer, *κακός*, evil, and *στόμα*, the mouth. See *CANCER aquaticus*.

**NOMOLOGY**, n. *Nom-o'l'o-j'i*. Lat., *nomologia* (from *νόμος*, a law, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *nomologie*. Ger., *Nomologie*, *Naturgesetzkunde*. That part of botany which treats of the laws regulating the organization and functions of plants and variations in their parts. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**NONA**, n. *No'na*. An alleged new form of disease reported in 1890 from northern Italy, Bavaria, and Russia. It appears, however, that there is no foundation for the supposition that there is any such new disease, and that the reports are founded on cases of comatose typhoid fever, somnolence following influenza, and smallpox of an irregular and severe development. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 17, 1890, p. 551 (a, 48).]

**NONAN**, adj. *No'n'an*. From *nonus*, the ninth. Fr., *nonane*. Of a fever, having an exacerbation every ninth day. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**NONANE**, n. *Non'an*. Ger., *Nonan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series,  $C_9H_{20}$ . Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *isobutylisocamyl*,  $(CH_3)_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot (CH_3)_2$ , a liquid boiling at  $132^\circ C$ ; (2) *propyleneisopropyl*,  $(CH_3)_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot (CH_3)_2$ , a liquid boiling at  $130^\circ C$ ; and (3) *normal n.*,  $CH_3 \cdot (CH_2)_7 \cdot CH_3$ , a liquid boiling at  $148^\circ C$ , is supposed to exist in petroleum. [B.]

**NONATELIA** (Lat.), n. f. *No'n-a-te'l'i'a*. Fr., *azier*. A genus of rubicaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Fallicourea*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**N. officinalis**. Fr., *azier d'asthme*. Asthma-plant; a Cayenne species. The leaves are used in asthma. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**NONDECATOIC ACID**, n. *No'n-de'k-a't'oi'k*. From *nonus*, ninth, and *δέκατος*, tenth. Syn.: *nondecylic acid*. A monobasic acid,  $C_{19}H_{39}O_2$ , of the series of fatty acids; so-called as containing 19 atoms of carbon in the molecule. [B, 3.]

**NON-DECIDUATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *No'n(non)-de'z'(da)-si'd* (*ki'd* *u's* *a* *a* *ta*). From *non*, not, and *deciduus*, falling off. Of Huxley, a division of the *Mammalia*, comprising those in which the placental tufts are only loosely adherent to the uterine mucous membrane, so that the latter is not shed at the time of birth. [B, 20.]

**NONDECYLIC ACID**, n. *No'n-de's-i'l'i'k*. See **NONDECATOIC ACID**.

**NONETTE** (Fr.), n. *No-ne't*. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

**NONYL**, n. *No'n'i'l*. Fr., *nonyle*. The hypothetical radicle,  $C_9H_{19}$ , of the nonylic compounds. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NONYLIC**, adj. *No'n-i'l'i'k*. Of or pertaining to nonyl. [B.]—**N. acid**. Ger., *Nonylsäure*. See **PELARGONIC ACID**.

**NOOSPHALES** (Lat.), adj. *No'o(s)'fa'l'ez* (*a* *ta* *ez* *as*). Gr., *νοοσφαλής* (from *νοός*, the mind, and *σφάλλειν*, to overthrow). De-mented. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**NOOSTÉNIQUE** (Fr.), adj. No-o-sta-nek. From νοῦς the mind, and σθένος, strength. Pertaining to intellectual activity. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**NOOSTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. No(nō)-o(o)-ste-r-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es/eos (-ia). From νοῦς, the mind, and στήρισις, deprivation. Fr., *noostérèse*. See DEMENTIA.

**NOPAL**, n. No'p'l. The *Opuntia cochinellifera* and *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 185 (a, 35).]

**NORA**, n. Ar., al-nūrah. Of the alchemists, quick-lime. [B, 52.]

**NORDERNEY** (Ger.), n. No<sup>2</sup>rd'e<sup>2</sup>r-ni. A sea-bathing resort in Hanover, Prussia. [L, 49, 135 (a, 43).]

**NÖRDLINGEN** (Ger.), n. Nu<sup>2</sup>rd/li<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Suabia, Bavaria, where there is a saline and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**NORM**, n. No<sup>2</sup>rm. Gr., κανών, γνῶμων. Lat., *norma*. A model or standard. [a, 43.]

**NORMA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>rm'a<sup>3</sup>. See NORM.—N. *frontalis*. The contour of the face viewed from in front. [L, 150.]—N. *inferior*. The contour of the base of the skull. [L, 149, 150.]—N. *lateralis*. The contour of the skull in profile. [L, 150 (a, 50).]

—N. *occipitalis*. 1. The profile of the skull from behind, the skull being on a level with the eye. [L, 332.] 2. A line tangent to the occipital bone and parallel to the facial line. [L, 150 (a, 50).]—N. *parietalis*. See N. *verticalis*.—N. *posterior*. See N. *occipitalis*.—N. *sagittalis*. The contour of an antero-posterior section of the skull in the median line. [L.]—N. *temporalis*. See N. *lateralis*.—N. *verticalis*. The contour of a horizontal plane through the glabella. [L, 149.]

**NORMAL**, adj. No<sup>2</sup>rm'l. Gr., κανονικός. Lat., *normalis* (from *norma*, a rule). Fr., n. Ger., n. 1. Corresponding to the perfect type in all respects. 2. Conforming to the ordinary standard. 3. Of the salts of polybasic acids, having all the hydrogen of the latter replaced by a metal; of hydrocarbons and their derivatives (alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, acids, etc.), having no carbon atom directly connected in their structural formulæ with more than two other carbon atoms. [B; B, 28 (a, 27); D.]

**NORMALSICHTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. No<sup>2</sup>r-ma<sup>2</sup>/zi<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>g-kit. See EMMETROPIA.

**NORMOBLAST**, n. No<sup>2</sup>rm'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. Of Ehrlich, a nucleated red blood-corpuscle having a small deeply stained nucleus. [Osler (a, 34).]

**NOROPICNIC ACID**, n. No<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>qk. See OPIANIC ACID.

**NORWEGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. No<sup>2</sup>r-wej(we<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). A new element said by Dahl to exist in certain Norwegian minerals. Its atomic weight is 218.9, and its symbol Ng. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**NOSACERUS** (Lat.), adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>k)/e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., νοσακέρους (from νόσος, disease). Sickly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSÆTIOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-lo(lo<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding. See ÆTIOLOGY (1st def.).

**NOSANTHROPOCHEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>3</sup>n)-throp-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ke<sup>2</sup>m(ch<sup>2</sup>am)-i(e)/a<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, άνθρωπος, a man, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *nosanthropochémie*. Ger., *nosologische* (oder pathologische) *Anthropochémie*. The application of chemistry to human pathology. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**NOSAZONTOLOGY**, n. No<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-o-j<sup>2</sup>. From νοσάζεσθαι, to fall ill, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *nosazontologie*. See ÆTIOLOGY (1st def.).

**NOSE**, n. Noz. Gr., ρίς. Lat., *nasus*. Fr., *nez*. Ger., *Nase*, *Geruchsorgan*. It., *naso*. Sp., *nariz*. An organ serving for the passage of air in the functions of respiration and phonation, for the distribution of the olfactory nerves, and for conveying away superfluous secretions from the eyes; in man, a prominent median feature of the face made up of a bony and cartilaginous framework covered externally with skin, and lodging the nasal passages, which open externally by the nostrils and posteriorly into the pharynx.—External n. Lat., *nasus externus*. Ger., *äussere Nase*. The osseous, cartilaginous, muscular, and cutaneous tissues constituting the visible portion of the n. [L.]—Internal n. Lat., *nasus internus*. Ger., *innere Nase*. The nasal cavities and those accessory to them. [L, 332.]—N<sup>2</sup>bleed. 1. Nasal hemorrhage. [a, 48.] 2. See *ACHILLEA millefolium*.—N<sup>2</sup>-piece. In a microscope, an arrangement for connecting an objective to the tube in the proper position for observation; most frequently some apparatus for rapidly changing objectives. In the swinging or revolving forms (revolvers) successive objectives are brought into position by revolving the apparatus, and it is designated from the number of objectives. [J, 200, 210.]—Tench's n. See *Os uteri externum*.

**NOSEGAY**, n. Noz'ga. A bunch of flowers, especially of sweet-smelling flowers. [a, 48.]—*Riolan's n.* The group of muscles arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone. [Winslow (L).]

**NOSELEIA** (Lat.), **NOSELIA** (Lat.), n's f. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>(al)-i<sup>2</sup>-(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>, -i(e)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., νοσῆλεια (from νοσῆλύνειν, to tend the sick). Fr., *nosélie*. Attendance on and nursing of the sick. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSEMA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-e(a)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -em/atos (-atis). Gr., νῶσημα (from νοσέειν, to be sick). 1. Disease, sickness. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A genus of *Schizomycetes*. [a, 35.]—N. *bombycils*. See CORPUSCLES of *Cornalia*.

**NOSENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>ff(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From νόσος, disease, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster in which the brain is represented only by a vascular tumor, the cranium being open in the region of the frontal sinus and the occipital opening distinct. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**NOSEPHOROUS**, adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>f'o<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *nosephorus* (from νόσος, disease, and φέρω, bearing). Fr., *nosephore*. Causing disease or pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSEÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>r(ar)-e<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s)-the-(tha)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From νοσῆρος, diseased, and αἴσθησις, a perception. Perverted sensation. [D, 52.]

**NOSEROCHEMA** (Lat.), **NOSEROPHETERON** (Lat.), **NOSEROPHETERUM** (Lat.), n's n. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>r(ar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ke-(ch<sup>2</sup>a)/ma<sup>3</sup>, -fe<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>t-ro<sup>2</sup>n, -ru<sup>3</sup>m(ru<sup>4</sup>m). Gen., -chem/atos (-atis). From νοσῆρος, diseased, and ὄχημα, a carriage, or φέρετρον, a litter. Fr., *nosérochème*. A litter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSEROUS**, adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>3</sup>s. Gr., νοσῆρός (from νόσος, disease). Lat., *noserus*. Unhealthy, diseased. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. No<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -eum/atos (-atis). Gr., νῶσηυμα. See NOSEMA.

**NOSEUX** (Fr.), adj. No-zu<sup>6</sup>. See NOSODES.

**NOSISTORIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>st-o(o<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, and ἱστορία, history. Fr., *nosistore*. Ger., *Krankheitsgeschichte*. The history of disease in general or of a particular disease. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**NOSOCARYA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r(ka<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. Of Fée, ergot of rye. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**NOSOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>ff(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From νόσος, disease, and κεφαλή, the head. See NOSENCEPHALUS.

**NOSOCHOLOGIA** (Lat.), **NOSOCHTHONOGRAPHIA** (Lat.), **NOSOCHTHONOLOGIA** (Lat.), n's f. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-kor-(ch<sup>2</sup>or)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-lo(lo<sup>2</sup>)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-tho<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-gra<sup>2</sup>ff(gra<sup>2</sup>ff)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, -loj(lo<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, χώρος, a piece of ground, and λόγος, understanding, or χῶρον, the earth, and γράφειν, to describe, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *nosochthonographie*, *nosochthologie*. Ger., *Nosochthonographie*, *geographische Medicin*. Medicine in its geographical aspects or relations. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**NOSOCOMESIS** (Lat.), **NOSOCOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>m-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s, -ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -es/eos (-is), -co<sup>2</sup>/mia. Gr., νοσοκομῆσις, νοσοκομία (from νόσος, disease, and κομῆν, to take care of). Fr., *nosocomèse*. Nursing of the sick. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSOCOMIAL**, adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-o-kom'/i<sup>2</sup>-l. Pertaining to a hospital; of a disease, caused or aggravated by residence in a hospital. [a, 48.]

**NOSOCOMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>m-i(e)/u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., νοσοκομῖον. See HOSPITAL.—N. *leprosum*. See LEPROSEY.

**NOSOCRATIC**, adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-o-kra<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From νόσος, disease, and κρατεῖν, to be strong. Fr., *nosocratique*. Specific (said of disease). [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**NOSODES** (Lat.), adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>/ez(as). Gr., νοσῶδεις (from νόσος, disease, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *nosœux*. Affected with disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOSODOCHIMIA** (Lat.), n. n. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-do<sup>2</sup>k(do<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., νοσοδοχίον (from νόσος, disease, and δέχεσθαι, to receive). See HOSPITAL.

**NOSOGENESIS** (Lat.), **NOSOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s, -je(ge<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -es/eos (-gen/esis), -gen/ia. From νόσος, disease, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born. Fr., *nosogenie*. Ger., *Krankheitsentstehung*, *Nosogenie*, *Krankheitslehre*. The origin of diseases; their etiology and development. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**NOSOGRAPHY**, n. No<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>g'ra<sup>2</sup>ff-i<sup>2</sup>. From νόσος, disease, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *Nosographie*. 1. See NOSOLOGY. 2. The description of disease. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**NOSOLOGISME** (Fr.), n. No-zo-lo-zhe<sup>2</sup>-m'. A system of medicine in which diseases are regarded as forming species like those of animals and plants. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

**NOSOLOGY**, n. No<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>/o-j<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *nosologia* (from νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *nosologie*. Ger., *Nosologie*, *Krankheitskunde*. The definition, nomenclature, and classification of diseases. [D, 1.]

**NOSOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>3</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, and μανία, madness. Fr., *nosomanie*. Ger., *Nosomanie*. 1. Of Guislain, an insane fear of disease, considered by Spitzka a symptom of hypochondriacal insanity. 2. A delusion that one is ill. [D; a, 18.]

**NOSOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. No(nō<sup>2</sup>)-so(so<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cos/eos (-is). From νόσος, disease, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *nosomycose*. A mycotic disease. [a, 34.]

**NOSONOMY**, n. No<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>n'o-mi<sup>2</sup>. From νόσος, disease, and νόμος, a law. Lat., *nosonomia*. Fr., *nosonomie*. See NOSOLOGY.

**NOSOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fob(fob<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, and φόβος, panic fear. Fr., *nosophobie*. Ger., *Nosophobie*. A morbid fear of disease. [a, 18.]

**NOSOPHYTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. No<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>ff'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-ta<sup>3</sup>. From νόσος, disease, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *nosophytes*. Properly, the morbid vegetable parasites; as commonly used, diseases of the skin caused by vegetable parasites. [G.]

**NOSOPOETIC**, **NOSOPOIETIC**, adj's. No<sup>2</sup>s-o-po-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k, -poi-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., νοσοποιητικός, νοσοποιός (from νόσος, disease, and ποιεῖν, to make). Lat., *nosopoieticus*, *nosopœus*. Fr., *nosopoiétique*. Pathogenic. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**NOSOS** (Lat.), n. f. Nos(no<sup>2</sup>s)/o<sup>3</sup>s. Gr., νόσος. See DISEASE.

**NOSOTROPIC**, **NOSOTROPHOUS**, adj's. No<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>t-ro<sup>2</sup>ff-i<sup>2</sup>k, -o<sup>2</sup>t-ro<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>s. Gr., νοσοτρόφος (from νόσος, disease, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Lat., *nosotrophos*. Fr., *nosotrophe*. Promoting disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**NOSTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>st-a<sup>1</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr. *νόστος* (from *νόστος*, a return home, and *ἄλγος*, pain). Fr., *nostalgie*, *mal du pays*. Ger., *Nostalgie*, *Heimweh*. Homesickness; melancholy caused by absence from one's home or country. [D.]—**N. complicata**. Of Sauvages, n. complicated by paludal fever. [a, 34.]—**N. simplex** (Sauvages). See *N.*

**NOSTOC** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. No<sup>2</sup>st-o<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., n. Ger., *Zitteralge*. A genus of plants usually classed with the *Algae*, belonging to the *Nostocaceae* (Fr., *nostocacées*; Ger., *Nostocaceen*, *Gallertalgen*), which are (1) an order of the *Cyanophyceae*, consisting of the n's proper (*Nostocaceae*), common in ponds and sluggish streams and occurring as greenish or brownish masses in which are imbedded rows of moniliform serpentine threads; and (2) an order of the *Cyanophyceae*, including the *Nostocaceae* (1st def.), the *Oscillatorieae*, the *Scytonemae*, and the *Rivularieae*. The *Nostocaceae* of Nägeli correspond nearly to the *Nostocaceae* (2d def.). The *Nostochineae* and *Nostochineae* (Fr., *nostochinées*) are the *Nostocaceae* in either sense. The *Nostochinoideae* of Trevisan are a suborder of the *Ulvaceae*. The *Nostocoidae* of Meneghini are a subtribe of the *Nostochineae*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (a, 35).]—**N. commune**. Fr., n. *commun* (ou de *Paracelse*), *beurre magique* (ou de terre), *crachat de lune* (ou de mai), *fleur de soleil* (ou de ciel, ou de terre), *purgation des étoiles*, *réalgar de l'air*, *vitriol végétal*. Ger., *gemeine Zitteralge*, *Sternschnuppe*, *Kukuksspeichel*. Star-jelly; falling (or fallen) stars, fairies' butter, will-o'-the-wisp; an olive-green species often observed as round patches on gravel walks after rain. It was formerly held in esteem by the alchemists, and was used medicinally in gangrenous sores, cancer, etc., and in gout. In Siberia it is applied in ophthalmia and in oedema of the feet. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. edule**. A Chinese species rich in bassorin. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

**NOSTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>st-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νόστος*, a return home, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *nostomanie*. Nostalgia bordering on mania. [B, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**NOSTOSITE**, n. No<sup>2</sup>st'o-sit. From *νόστος*, a return home, and *σῖτος*, nourishment. A parasite located in or on its permanent host or part. [L.]

**NOSTRATE** (Fr.), adj. No<sup>2</sup>s-tra<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *nostras* (lit., of our country, from *noster*, our). See *ENDEMIC* (1st def.).

**NOSTRIL**, n. No<sup>2</sup>st'ri<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *ῥίς*. Lat., *nares*. Fr., *narine*. Ger., *Nasenöffnung*, *Nuster*. One of the two external apertures of the nose. [C.]

**NOSTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. No<sup>2</sup>st'ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). From *noster*, our. An empirical or proprietary medicine. [a, 17.]

**NOTA** (Lat.), n. f. No<sup>2</sup>(no<sup>2</sup>)/ta<sup>2</sup>. From *noscere*, to know. A mark. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**N. congenita**, **N. infantum**, **N. materna**. See *NAEVUS*, *Mother's MARK*, and *BIRTH-MARK*.—**N. primitiva**. See *PRIMITIVE STREAK*.

**NOTÆUM** (Lat.), n. n. Not-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *νωταῖον* (from *νωτός*, the back). The upper part of the body proper of a bird, extending from the neck to the beginning of the tail-feathers. [L, 221.]

**NOTAL**, adj. No<sup>2</sup>t'l. From *νωτός*, the back. See *DORSAL*.

**NOTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Not-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νωτός*, the back, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *notalgie*. Ger., *Rückenschmerz*, *Notalgie*. Pain in the back. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 43).]

**NOTANENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Not-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νωτός*, the back, a priv., and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Rückenmeningencephalie*. A variety of encephalia in which the brain forms a tumor in the posterior cervical or dorsal region. [a, 34.]

**NOTCH**, n. No<sup>2</sup>ch. O. E., *nocke*. Ger., *ήγκη*. Lat., *incisura*. Fr., *échancreure*. Ger., *Ausschnitt*. A rather deep and narrow gap in a border.—**Acetabular n.** Lat., *incisura acetabuli*. The gap in the margin of the acetabulum close to the obturator foramen. [L, 332.]—**Acromio-scapular n.** See *Great scapular n.*—**Anterior n. of the cerebellum.** See *INCISURA CEREBELLI ANTERIOR*.—**Clavicular n.** See *INCISURA CLAVICULARIS*.—**Caraco-scapular n.** See *Suprascapular n.*—**Cotyloid n.** See *Acetabular n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *incisura ethmoidalis*. Fr., *échancreure ethmoïdale*. Ger., *Siebbeinausschnitt*. The space upon the lower surface of the frontal bone between the orbital plates. [L, 332.]—**Frontal n.** See *Supra-orbital n.*—**Greater iliac n.**—**Greater ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Greater scapular n.** A n. in the scapula between the acromion and the neck of the bone. [C, 3.]—**Great sciatic n.**—**Ilio-sciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* Lat., *incisura ischiadica major* (seu *iliaca superior*). Fr., *grande échancreure ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). The n. in the lower margin of the pelvis, between the spine of the ischium and the sacro-iliac articulation. [L, 332.]—**Interclavicular n.** Lat., *fossa interclavicularis*, *incisura semihumeralis* (seu *sternalis*). A rounded n. at the top of the manubrium of the sternum, between the surfaces with which the clavicles articulate. [C, L.]—**Intercondylar n.** See *Intercondylar fossa*.—**Interlobar n. of the liver.** Lat., *incisura interlobaria* (seu *umbilicalis hepatis*). The n. in the anterior margin of the liver, separating the left and right lobes. [L, 142.]—**Intervertebral n'es.** Lat., *incisura vertebrales*. The concavities on the upper and lower borders of the pedicles of the vertebrae. By their apposition in contiguous vertebrae they constitute the intervertebral foramina. [C.] Cf. *INCISURA VERTEBRALIS INFERIOR* and *INCISURA VERTEBRALIS SUPERIOR*.—**Jugular n.** Lat., *incisura jugularis*. Ger., *Brasselausschnitt*. A n. on the margin of the jugular process of the occipital bone which forms the posterior and middle portions of the jugular foramen. [C.] See also *INCISURA JUGULARIS ANTERIOR* and *INCISURA JUGULARIS POSTERIOR*.—**Lacrimal n.** See *SACUS LACRIMALIS*.—**Lesser ischiadic (or sciatic) n.** Lat., *incisura iliaca inferior* (seu *ischiadica minor*). Fr., *petite échancreure ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). A n. below the spine of the ischium, lodging the tendon of the ob-

turator internus muscle. [C, 3.]—**Nasal n.** Fr., *échancreure nasale*. A deep excavation at the inner margin of the facial surface of the superior maxilla. Its sharp edge is prolonged below into the anterior nasal spine. [C.]—**Nasal n. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *incisura nasalis*. Ger., *Naseneinschnitt*. The serrated crescentic n. on the lower border of the frontal bone in the centre of which is the nasal spine. [L.]—**N. of Rivinus.** Lat., *incisura tympanica*. The n. in the upper and anterior portion of the osseous ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of the cerebellum.** Fr., *échancreure perpendiculaire moyenne*. The interval between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. [L, 142.]—**N'es of the vertebrae.** See *INTERVERTEBRAL N'ES*.—**Popliteal n.** A shallow depression which separates the tuberosities of the head of the tibia posteriorly. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Posterior n. of the cerebellum.** Fr., *échancreure postérieure*. Ger., *beutelörmiger* (oder *hinterer*) *Ausschnitt des Cerebellums*. See *INCISURA CEREBELLI POSTERIOR*.—**Pterygoid n.** The interval between the lower ends of the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Pterygo-palatine n.** Fr., *échancreure pterygopalatine*. See *FISSURA PTERYGOPALATINA*.—**Sacro-sciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* and *Lesser ischiadic n.*—**Scapular n.** Lat., *incisura scapularis*. The grooved surface upon the scapula, behind its neck, which connects the infraspinous and supraspinous fossae. [L.]—**Semilunar n.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris*. Fr., *échancreure semilunaire* (1st def.), *échancreure inter-épineuse postérieure* (2d def.). See *INCISURA SEMILUNARIS*.—**Sigmoid n.** Lat., *incisura mandibulae*. A n. between the condyle and the coronoid process of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. [C.]—**Sphenopalatine n. of the palate bone.** Lat., *incisura palatina*. A n. which separates the two sphenoidal processes. It is closed above by the body of the sphenoid, and thus converted into the canal of the same name. [C.]—**Supra-orbital n.** See *Supra-orbital FORAMEN*.—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *incisura lunata* (seu *semilunaris*) *scapulae*. Fr., *échancreure coracoïdienne*. A n., sometimes converted into a foramen by a ligament or bony process, in the upper border of the scapula just behind the coracoid process, through which the suprascapular nerve passes. [L, 142.]—**Suprasternal n.** See *Interclavicular n.*

**NOTE**, n. Not. Lat., *nota* (from *noscere*, to know). Fr., n. A musical sound; a sound of definite pitch. [B.]—**Head-n.** In singing, a n. produced by the contemporaneous vibration of the cavities of the nose and head. [a, 34.]—**Metallic percussion n.** A variety of tympanitic sound in which a high overtone produces a sound of a metallic character. It may be obtained with a rod-pesimeter or in percussion-auscultation over a moderately small, smooth-walled, regular open or closed cavity; as in the normal stomach or intestines, pneumothorax, etc. [Vierordt (a, 34).]—**Second-register n.**—**Supralaryngeal n.** A n. supposed to be formed in the pharynx instead of in the larynx. [K.]

**NOTELEA** (Lat.), n. f. Not(no<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νότος*, the south or southwest, and *ελαία*, the olive-tree. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs. The *Noteleae* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Oleaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**N. ligustrina**. New South Wales (or Tasmanian) ironwood; a species the wood of which has been used in medicine. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

**NOTENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Not-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *νωτός*, the back, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *notencephalie*. Ger., *Rückenhirnbruch*, *Notencephalie*. Of Larger, encephalia affecting the occipital region. [A, 15.]

**NOTENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), adj. Not-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *νωτός*, the back, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *notencephale*. Affected with notencephalia; as a n., a foetal monster so characterized. [a, 34.]

**NOTH** (Ger.), n. Not. Need; trouble, difficulty. [a, 14.]—**Athem'n**, **Athmungs'n**. See *BESOIN DE RESPIRER*.—**Kindes'n**. Labor pains.—**N'wendigkeit**. See *ANANCE*.

**NOTHOCHLÆNA** (Lat.), n. f. Not-tho<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-kle<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-na<sup>2</sup>. From *νόθος*, spurious, and *χλαίνα*, a cloak. A genus of ferns closely allied to *Polypodium*. The *Notochlænae* of Klotzsch are a tribe of the *Polypodiaceae*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]—**N. pilosoides**. An East Indian species, used in syphilis and measles. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NOTHOUS**, adj. Noth'ru<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *νωθρός*. Lat., *nothros*. Slow, languid, torpid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOTHUS** (Lat.), adj. Noth(no<sup>2</sup>th)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *νόθος*. Fr., *bâtard*. Ger., *falsch*, *unächt*. Spurious, abnormal. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**NOTHZUCHT** (Ger.), n. Not'tsuch<sup>2</sup>t. See *RAPE*.

**NOTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Not(no<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *not'idus* (-idia). Gr., *νοῖς*. 1. Humidity. 2. Rust. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NOTOCHORD**, n. Not'o-ko<sup>2</sup>rd. From *νωτός*, the back, and *χορδή*, a cord. Lat., *chorda dorsalis* (seu *vertebralis*). Fr., *noto-corde*, *corde dorsale*. Ger., *Rückensaite*. The primary axis of the fœtus; the rudimentary spinal column; a cellular column formed between the cerebro-spinal and visceral tubes of vertebrates and below the medullary tube at an early stage of embryonic development, occupying the place of the centres of the succeeding bodies of the vertebrae and the base of the cranium. In some of the lower vertebrates it becomes jointed and cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous, and remains as a permanent substitute for the true vertebral column. [A, 5; L, 12 (a, 27).]

**NOTOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Not-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glo<sup>2</sup>s)/su<sup>2</sup>se<sup>2</sup>su<sup>2</sup>. From *νωτός*, the back, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See *LINGUALIS SUPERFICIALIS*.

**NOTOMELUS** (Lat.), n. m. Not-o<sup>2</sup>m(e<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *νωτός*, the back, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *notomèle*. A monster having one or two accessory members on the back. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

**NOTOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Not-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi<sup>2</sup>nu<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idus (-idia). From *νωτός*, the back, and *μυελός*, the spinal marrow. Fr., *notomyélite*. Ger., *Rückenmarksentzündung*. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [L, 41 (a, 43).]



**NOTONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Not-on'i-a<sup>3</sup>. A genus of composite undershrubs, of the *Senecionideae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**N. corymbosa**, **N. grandiflora**. Species (by some considered distinct) growing in southern India. The juice of the fresh stems is recommended by Gibson in rabies. [A. 496; B. 172 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 119, xxiv, p. 141 (a, 50).]

**NOTOPHORUS** (Lat.), n. m. Not-of'o-r-u-s(u's). From *νωτοφόρος*, carrying on the back. Fr., *notophore*. Ger., *Rücken-träger*. A monster having a dorsal pouch. [L. 41, 49 (a, 43).]

**NOTOPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Not-o(o)-pod(po'd)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u'm). From *νωτορ*, the back, and *πούς*, the foot. The dorsal "oar" or division of one of the foot tubercles of an annelid. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

**NOTOPS** (Lat.), adj. Not'o'ps(ops). Gen., -op'os (-op'is). From *νωτορ*, the back, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *n.* Having spots resembling eyes on the back. [L. 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**NOTORRHIZAL**, adj. Not-o'r'i-z'l. Lat., *notorrhizus* (from *νωτορ*, the back, and *ρίζα*, a root). Of the embryo of the *Cruciferae*, incumbent. The *Notorrhizeae* (Fr., *notorhizées*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Cruciferae*. [B. 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

**NOUAGE** (Fr.), n. Nu-a<sup>3</sup>zh. See RHACHITIS.

**NOUÉ** (Fr.), adj. Nu-a. 1. Knotted; as a n., a knotted blade. 2. Of an ovule, fecundated. 3. Rhachitic. [A. 301 (a, 48); L. 41 (a, 14).]

**NOURISHMENT**, n. Nu'r'i<sup>2</sup>sh-m'nt. See ALIMENT.

**NOURE** (Fr.), n. Nu-u<sup>4</sup>r. 1. A knotting. 2. Rhachitis. [A. 537 (a, 21).]

**NOUVEAU-NÉ** (Fr.), adj. Nu-vo-na. See NEONATUS.

**NOVACULA** (Lat.), n. f. No(n)o<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>k(wa<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>(u')-la<sup>3</sup>. From *novare*, to make new. A sharp knife, razor, surgeon's knife. [A. 325; L. 50, 94 (a, 43).]

**NOVELDA**, n. A place in the province of Alicante, Spain, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**NOVOSELJA**, n. A place in the district of Tver, Russia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium and iron bicarbonates. [L. 49, 135 (a, 14).]

**NOYAU** (Fr.), n. Nwa<sup>3</sup>-yo. 1. See NUCLEUS. 2. Of Pander, the cumulus of the cicatrula. [A. 4.] 3. A liqueur flavored with bitter almonds, or, according to some, with the kernels of *Prunus occidentalis*, *Convolvulus dissectus*, and probably also *Prunus cerasus*; used chiefly to flavor confectionery. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).] Cf. *IPOMEA sinuata*.—**Eau de n'x**. A water distilled from bitter apricot kernels. It contains hydrocyanic acid. [B.]—**Essence de n.** A compound used for flavoring liquors. A pint contains 75 grains of a mixture of benzonitrile and benzoic aldehyde. The latter is said to produce, even when only inhaled, headache, vertigo, nausea, profuse perspiration, precordial distress, and tremor. [Laborde, "Union méd.," Oct. 18, 1888, p. 549.]—**Grand N. pyramidal**. See *NUCLEUS pyramidalis*.—**N. accessoire de l'olive**. See *Accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.—**N. amygdalien**. See *NUCLEUS amygdalæ*.—**N. antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse**. See *Accessory hypoglossal NUCLEUS*.—**N. antérieur du nerf auditif**. See *Anterior auditory NUCLEUS*.—**N. blanc**. See *White NUCLEUS*.—**N. cellulaire**. See *NUCLEUS* (1st def.).—**N. central des couches optiques**. Of Gratiolet, the optic thalamus. [I. 35 (K).]—**N. commun de l'oculo-moteur commun**. The nucleus common to the third and fourth cranial nerves. [I. 28 (K).]—**N. commun du moteur oculaire externe**. See *Common NUCLEUS of the motor oculi*.—**N. commun du nerf pathétique**. See *Common NUCLEUS of the third and fourth cranial nerves*.—**N. cunéiforme**. See *ALA cinerea*.—**N. de la calotte**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**N. de l'accessoire**. See *NUCLEUS of the spinal accessory nerve*.—**N. de l'acoustique**. See *Auditory NUCLEUS*.—**N'x de l'arborisation [Ranvier]**. See *GEÄSTKERNE*.—**N. de l'hypoglosse**. See *Hypoglossal NUCLEUS*.—**N. de l'oculo-moteur et du pathétique**. See *Common NUCLEUS of the third and fourth cranial nerves*.—**N. de l'œuf**. See *Egg-nucleus*.—**N. de névrogile [Huguenin]**. A mass or collection of neuroglia in the central nervous system. [I. 28 (K).]—**N. dentelé**. See *CORPUS denticulatum*.—**N. dentelé de l'olive**. See *CORPUS dentatum* (2d def.).—**N'x dentelés accessoires**. See *Accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.—**N. denticulé**. See *CORPUS dentatum* (2d def.).—**N. des cellules**. See *NUCLEUS* (1st def.).—**N. des cordons grâles**. See *Postpyramidal NUCLEUS*.—**N. des poils**. The medulla of the hair. [G.]—**N. des pyramides postérieures**. The gray matter of the posterior pyramids. [I. 64 (K).]—**N'x des racines antérieures**. See *NUCLEI of the anterior roots*.—**N. de Stilling**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**N. d'origine de l'acoustique**. See *Auditory NUCLEUS*.—**N. d'origine du trijumeau**. See *Trigeminal NUCLEUS*.—**N. du cervelet**. See *CORPUS denticulatum*.—**N. du corps restiforme**. See *Restiform NUCLEUS*.—**N. du cristallin**. See *NUCLEUS of the crystalline lens*.—**N. du nerf acoustique**. See *Auditory NUCLEUS*.—**N. du nerf glosso-pharyngien**. See *Glossopharyngeal NUCLEUS*.—**N. du nerf hypoglosse**. See *Hypoglossal NUCLEUS*.—**N. du nerf oculo-moteur externe**. See *External NUCLEUS of the motor oculi*.—**N. du nerf vague**. **N. du pneumogastrique**. See *Vagus NUCLEUS*.—**N. du toit (de Stilling)**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**N. du trijumeau**. See *Trigeminal NUCLEUS*.—**N. extra-ventriculaire du corps strié**. See *Lenticular NUCLEUS* (2d def.).—**N. femelle**. See *NUCLEUS of the ovum*.—**N'x filles**. See *Daughter NUCLEI*.—**N'x fondamentaux**. Of Ranvier, see *Sohlenkerne*.—**N. gris**. See *Gray NUCLEUS*.—**N. gris d'enroulement du cornet pédonculaire**. Of Gratiolet, the tuber cinereum. [I. 35 (K).]—**N. gris de l'olive**. See *CORPUS dentatum olive*.—**N. interne de la couche optique**. See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**N. interne de l'acoustique**. See *Internal acoustic NUCLEUS*.—**N. mâle**. See *Male PRONUCLEUS*.—**N. mère**. See *Mother NUCLEUS*.—**N. moteur antérieur de l'accessoire**. See *Anterior NUCLEUS of the spinal accessory nerve*.—**N. moteur latéral du glosso-**

**pharyngien**, **N. moteur latéral pneumogastrique**. See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal NUCLEUS*.—**N'x musculaires**. See *Muscle CORPUSCLES*, *GEÄSTKERNE*, and *Sohlenkerne*.—**N'x olivaires**. See *CORPUS dentatum olive*.—**N. opto-strié de Luys**. See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**N. restiforme**. See *Restiform BODY and Restiform NUCLEUS*.—**N. rouge (de la calotte, ou de Stilling)**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**N. spermatique**. See *Male PRONUCLEUS*.—**N'x vaginaux [Ranvier]**. See *GEÄSTKERNE*.—**Petit n. du lobe centrale du cerveau**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.

**NOYEMENT** (Fr.), n. Nwa<sup>3</sup>-y'-ma<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See DROWNING.

**NOYER** (Fr.), n. Nwa<sup>3</sup>-ya. The genus *Juglans*, especially *Juglans regia*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Écorce de n. gris**. See *JUGLANS* (2d def.).—**Extrait d'écorce de n. gris**. See *Extractum JUGLANDIS*.—**Feuilles de n. commun [Fr. Cod.]**. See *Folia JUGLANDIS*.—**N. blanc**. See *CARYA alba*.—**N. écailloux**. See *CARYA porcina*.—**N. vénéneux**. See *HIPPOMANE mancinella*.—**Suc de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. Walnut-juice, prepared by bruising the leaves in a marble mortar till reduced to a pulp, adding one fifth of their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B. 118 (a, 38).]

**NUBECULA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>b(nub)-e<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of *nubes*, a cloud. Fr., *nubécule*. A cloudy deposit; an opacity. [B.] See under *ENXOREMA*.

**NUBES** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>b(nub)/ez(as). See *ALBUGO* (1st def.) and *LEUCOMA* (4th def.).

**NUBILE**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>b'i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *nubilis* (from *nubere*, to wed). Fr., n. Ger., *mannbar*. Marriageable; capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized. [B. 198; B. 123 (a, 35).]

**NUCACEOUS, NUCAMENTACEOUS**, adj's. Nu<sup>2</sup>k-a'shu<sup>2</sup>s, -a<sup>3</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt-a'shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nucaceus, nucamentaceus* (from *nux*, a nut). Fr., *nucamentacé, nucamenteux*. Ger., *nussartig*. Nut-like in hardness, etc. The *Nucamentaceae* (Fr., *nucamentacées*) are: Of Linnæus, a natural order of plants (a division of the *Compositæ*) comprising *Artemisia*, *Ambrosia*, *Filago*, etc.; a division (suborder) of cruciferous plants in which the fruit is a one-celled silicle often containing a single seed; a suborder (Lindley) or a series (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Proteaceæ* in which the fruit is a nut or indehiscent drupe. [B. 19, 42, 104, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**NUCAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>k(nu<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>3</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt-u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). From *nux*, a nut. Ger., *Nussküle* (2d def.). 1. An nut or catkin. 2. The nut-like fruit of the division (suborder) *Nucamentaceæ* (2d def.); a silicle in which the valves are indistinct or indehiscent. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**NUCELLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>s(nu<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *nux*, a nut. Fr., *nucelle*. In botany, the nucleus or essential part of the ovule (the body included within the coats), in which the embryo is engendered. [B. 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**NUCES** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>s(nu<sup>2</sup>k)/ez(as). Pl. of *nux* (q. v.).

**NUCHA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>(nu)/ka<sup>3</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>). 1. In the middle ages, the thorax. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.] 2. See NAPE.

**NUCHAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>k'k'l. Lat., *nuchalis*. Fr., *n.* Pertaining to the nucha. [L. 341 (a, 27).]

**NUCHALALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>k(nu<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>4</sup>. More properly written *nucha*gia. Pain in the back of the head and neck radiating over a region corresponding to the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ; a symptom of incipient melancholia. [S. G. Burnett, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 2, 1891, p. 498 (a, 17).]

**NUCIFEROUS**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nuciferus* (from *nux*, a nut, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *nucifère*. Ger., *nusstragend*. Bearing nuts. The *Nuciferae* of Batsch are an order of the *Incompleteæ*, consisting of the *Thymelææ*, *Elæagnæ*, and *Protearæ*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**NUCIN**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>n. See JUGLONE.

**NUCISTA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>s(nu<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>st'a<sup>3</sup>. From *nux*, a nut. See *NUCME*.—**Adeps nucistæ**. See *Expressed oil of NUCB.*—**Balsamum nucistæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum myristicæ* [Russ. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See *Expressed oil of NUCME*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., a mixture of 1 part of yellow wax, 2 parts of olive-oil, and 6 of expressed oil of nutmeg, straining and turning into paper capsules. [B. 95.]—**Nucistæ oleum** [Gr. Ph.], **Oleum nucistæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Expressed oil of NUCME*.—**Oleum nucistæ æthereum**. See *Oil of nutmeg*.—**Oleum nucistæ expressum**. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**Syrupus nucistæ**. Fr., *sirop de muscade*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of nutmeg in 6 parts of wine, expressing, and adding 8 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**NUCITE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>s'it. Ger., *Nucit*. A sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> + 4H<sub>2</sub>O, resembling inositol, obtained from the leaves of *Juglans regia*. [1<sup>st</sup> Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, 530 (a, 50).]

**NUCITANNIC ACID, NUCITANNIN**, n's. Nu<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>z'k, -i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *acide nucitannique*. A glucoside occurring in the sperm of walnuts. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

**NUCLEAR**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>k-le<sup>2</sup>a-r. Lat., *nuclearius*. Fr., *nucéaire*, *nucéal*. Ger., *kernähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to a nucleus. 2. Nucleiform. [J.]

**NUCLEARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>(nu<sup>2</sup>)-kle<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). From *nucleus* (q. v.). Of Tittenham, in plants the analogue of the blastoderm (Fr., *membrane interne de la graine*). [A. 45.]

**NUCLEATE, NUCLEATED**, adj's. Nu<sup>2</sup>k-le<sup>2</sup>a-at, -e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *nucleatus, nucleiferus*. Fr., *nuculé, nucléifère*. Ger., *mandelig, kerntragend*. Containing a nucleus. [J.]

**NUCLEIFORM**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>-kle<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *nucleiformis*. Fr., *nucéiforme*. Ger., *kernförmig, kernähnlich, kernartig*. Like a nucleus (said especially of cells with a large nucleus and a com-



paratively small cell-body); shaped like a rounded tubercle (said of the apothecia of lichens). [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**NUCLEIN**, n.  $Nu^2/kle^2-i^n$ . Fr., *nucéine*. Ger., *N.* 1. A complex body found in yolk of egg and in the nuclei of pus-corpuscles, and probably present in all cell nuclei. It is soluble in water and in alkalies, and has a xanthoproteic reaction. [K.] 2. Of Strasburger, chromatin. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**NUCLEOCHYLEMA** (Lat.), n.  $Nu^2(nu^4)/kle^2-o(o^3)-kil(ch^2u^1)-e(a)/ma^2$ . Ger., *-entatos (-atis)*. From *nucleus* (q. v.), and *χυλός*, juice. Ger., *Kernsaft*. Of Strasburger, the nuclear juice filling the space in the nucleio-hyaloplasm. [a, 32.] See also **NUCLEOCHYME**, **ACHROMATIN**, **CARYOPLASM**, and **NUCLEOPLASM**.

**NUCLEOCHYME**, n.  $Nu^2/kle^2-o-kim$ . Lat., *nucleochyma* (from *nucleus* [q. v.], and *χυμα*, a liquid). Fr., *caryenchyme*. Ger., *Nucleochym*, *Kernsaft*. The more fluid, hyaline substance of a cell-nucleus. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” 1884, p. 246 (J).] See **ENCHYME** and **CYTOCHYLEMA**.

**NUCLEO-HYALOPLASM**, n.  $Nu^2/kle^2-o-hi^2a^1-o-pla^2zm$ . Lat., *nucleo-hyaloplasm* (from *nucleus* [q. v.], *υαλος*, a transparent substance, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Ger., *Nukleo-hyaloplasma*. 1. The hyaline ground-substance forming the fibrils of a nuclear network. In it are imbedded the chromatic granules. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” 1884; “Biol. Ctrbl.” v (J).] 2. The hyaline ground-substance of the nucleus inclosing the nuclear fibrils. [“Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.” 1886 (J).]

**NUCLEO-IDIOPLASMA** (Lat.), n.  $Nu^2(nu^4)/kle^2-o(o^3)-i^2d-i^2-o(o^3)-pla^2z(pla^2s)/ma^2$ . Gen., *-plas/matos (-atis)*. From *nucleus* (q. v.), *ιδίος*, special, and *πλάσμα*, plasma. Ger., *Kern-idioplasma*, *Nukleo-idioplasma*. The idioplasm of the nucleus in contradistinction to that in the cell-body. [J.]

**NUCLEOLAR**, adj.  $Nu^2-kle^2-o-la^2r$ . Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nucleolus. [B.]

**NUCLEOLE-NOYAU** (Fr.), n.  $Nu^2-kla-ol-nwa^2-yo$ . Of Carnoy, a nucleolus formed by a concentration of the nuclear fibrils in a central mass which is surrounded by a membrane. [J, 15.]

**NUCLEOLID**, n.  $Nu^2-kle^2-o-li^2d$ . Ger., *N.*, *Kernfleck*. A nucleolus-like body. The n's are found in the nucleus, like true nucleoli, but their outline is rather indefinite. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” 1885 (J).]

**NUCLEOLINUS** (Lat.), **NUCLEOLULUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $Nu^2(nu^4)-kle^2-o^2l-in(en)/u^2s(u^4)s$ ,  $-o^2l(u^2l)/u^2s(u^4)s$ . Dim. of *nucleolus* (q. v.). Fr., *nucéolule*. A small, highly refracting portion of the nucleolus of a cell, sometimes regarded as a distinct body, related to the nucleolus as that is to the nucleus. [B, 106.]

**NUCLEOLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Nu^2(nu^4)-kle^2-o^2l-u^2s(u^4)s$ . Dim. of *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., *nucéole* (1st def.), *corpus nucléolaire* (1st def.), *nucéolule* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernfleck* (1st def.), *Kernkörperchen* (1st def.), *Kernchen des Cytoblasten* (1st def.), *Nebenkern* (3d def.), *Kernchen* (3d def.). 1. The small body or group of bodies situated within a nucleus. Its nature and function are still uncertain, but in certain *Infusoria* believed to give rise to bodies resembling spermatozooids. The name was given, apparently independently, by Valentin and Schleiden. [C; J, 30, 32, 15, 87; “Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.” 1878-79, pp. 125, 315 (J).] 2. In botany, an opaque body in the nucleus of a cell (see under **NUCLEUS**). [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Prickles**.—A n. connected to the nucleus in which it is contained by fine protoplasmic or nucleoplasmic fibrils. [“Quart. Jour. f. Micr. Sci.” 1879, p. 125 (J).]

**NUCLEOMIKROSOMES**, n. pl.  $Nu^2/kle^2-o-mi^2k-ro-somz$ . Lat., *nucleomikrosoma*, *nucleomikrosmata* (from *nucleus*, a little nut, *μικρός*, small, and *σώμα*, a body). Ger., *Nucleomikrosomen*. The chromatic granules of the nucleio-hyaloplasm. [J, 15.]

**NUCLEOPETAL**, adj.  $Nu^2-kle^2-o-p^2e^2-tl$ . From *nucleus* (q. v.), and *petere*, to seek. Seeking or moving toward a nucleus (said of a male pronucleus). [“Jour. of Morph.” i, p. 236 (J).]

**NUCLEOPLASM**, n.  $Nu^2/kle^2-o-pla^2zm$ . Lat., *nucleoplasma* (from *nucleus*, a little nut, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *nucloplasma*, *protoplasme nucléaire*. Ger., *Kernprotoplasma*, *Kernplasma*, *Kerngerüst* (3d def.), *Kernsaft* (4th def.), *Kernsubstanz*. 1. Of Van Beneden, the substance forming the fibrils of the germinal vesicle (nucleus) of an ovum. [“Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.” 1876, p. 153.] 2. See **IDIOPLASMA**. 3. The more solid substance forming the reticulum and membrane of a cell nucleus. [J, 30.] 4. See **CARYOPLASM**. 5. See **ENCHYLEMA**.—**Germinal n.** See **GERM PLASMA** (1st def.).—**Histogenetic n.** See **HISTOGENETIC PLASMA**.—**Ovogenous n.** Histogenetic n. in the ovum which controls the formation of egg-membranes, yolk, etc., in contradistinction to the germ plasma. [J, 62; “Nature,” xxx (J).]—**Somatic n.** See **HISTOGENETIC PLASMA**.—**Spermogenous n.** N. in the spermatozoid which controls the development of the tail, etc., in contradistinction to the proper generative or germ plasma. [J, 62; “Nature,” xxx (J).]

**NUCLEOPLASMATIC**, **NUCLEOPLASMIC**, adj's.  $Nu^2-kle^2-o-pla^2z-ma^2t^1/1^2k$ ,  $-pla^2z-mi^2k$ . Pertaining to or containing nucleoplasm. [J.]

**NUCLEOPLAST**, n.  $Nu^2/kle^2-o-pla^2st$ . See **Nucleoplasmic body**.

**NUCLEOPLASTIC**, adj.  $Nu^2-kle^2-o-pla^2st^1/1^2k$ . See **NUCLEOPLASMIC**.

**NUCLEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Nu^2(nu^4)/kle^2-u^2s(u^4)s$ . Gr., *κάρυον*, *καρύνη*. From *νύξ*, a nut. Fr., *nucleus*, *noyau* (*cellulaire* (1st def.)). Ger., *Kern*, *Kernbläschen* (1st def.), *Zellenkern* (1st def.), *Zellkern* (1st def.). 1. The comparatively large body within and usually near the centre of any typical cell and forming an integral part of it. Its significance as an integral part of the cell was first recognized by R. Brown, who gave the name in 1831 (‘‘Ann. Soc. Trans.” 1833, p. 710). The latest researches into the nature and

functions of the n. confirm, but enlarge and modify, the ideas originally promulgated by Schleiden, Schwann, and especially Martin Berry (‘‘Philos. Trans.” 1841, p. 207), that the n. is a special agent in cell-multiplication. According to Hofer, the n. is a regulating centre for protoplasmic movement and has a direct influence on digestion. [J, 30, 32, 36, 37; “Jour. of the Royal Micr. Soc.” 1890, p. 310 (a, 32).] See also **CELL**, **NUCLEOPLASM**, **Intranuclear network**, and **Free nuclei**. 2. In chemistry, the elements of a radicle which give the latter its characteristic form and about which all the other elements of the radicle are considered to be grouped (e. g., the nitrogen in nitril, —N=O, or the oxygen in hydroxyl, —O—H); specifically, in the chemistry of the hydrocarbons, the carbon skeleton apart from the hydrogen atoms united to it. [B, 3, 4.] 3. In botany: (a) of an ovule, see **NUCELLUS**; (b) of a seed (Ger., *Samenkern*, *Fruchtkern*), the kernel, consisting of the albumen (if this substance is present) and the embryo; (c) in pyrenomycetous *Fungi* (Ger., *Kernpilze*), the mass of asci or spores in the perithecia; (d) in lichens, the contents, or inner portion, of the conceptacles (spermogones), consisting of sterigmata, spermatia, and a gelatinous matter (spermatic gelatin) which aids, by imbibing water and swelling, in the expulsion of the spermatia; (e) in the vegetable cell, a rounded, granular, refractive body in which the process of cell-division begins, imbedded in the protoplasm, and in a fully formed and active cell connected by threads or bands of protoplasm with the primordial utricle. This n. is denser than the rest of the protoplasm, and is supposed to contain a substance rich in phosphorus. It contains a single nucleolus or several nucleolar granules differing much in shape and size. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 104, 121, 223, 229, 291 (a, 35).] 4. The modulus of the ear. [L, 349.] 5. Any one of the separate masses of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, the floor of the fourth ventricle, and the aqueduct of Sylvius that represent the gray cornua of the spinal cord in its intracranial portion (see also under **GANGLION** (2d def.)). 6. As applied to the central nervous system, a more or less clearly defined mass of cinerea, or gray or ganglionic matter. Instead of n., the terms nidus, nidulus, nest corpus, locus, ganglion, and centre are sometimes used; and, unless otherwise stated, these are usually symmetrical or paired, appearing on the two sides. 7. Formerly, any circumscribed mass or bundle of medullary substance or alba, when seen in sections, was called a white or medullary n. This use is not so common at present. [J, 19, 140, 198.]—**Abducens (-facialis) n.** **Abducent n.** Lat., *n. abducentia*. Ger., *Abducens-Facialiskern*. A gray n. in the fasciculus teres, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, behind the trigeminal n., and extending close up to the anterior stria medullaris. [F.]—**Accessorylo-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** See **Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** and **Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.**—**Accessory auditory n.** Lat., *n. cochlearis*, *nidus cochlearis*, *n. acusticus inferior*. A ganglionic mass on the latero-ventral aspect of the restiform body at the convergence of the two roots or divisions of the auditory nerve. This n. resembles the ganglion of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in some animals is on the dorsal or cochlear part of the auditory and separated from the oblongata. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Accessory hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi accessorius*. Fr., *noyau antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse*. A group of nerve-cells on the ventral aspect of the proper n. which re-enforce the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 142.]—**Accessory n.** Ger., *Anhangkern*, *Nebenkern*. Fr., *noyau accessoire*. 1. The n. of the spinal accessory nerve. See **Secondary n.**—**Accessory n. of the medulla oblongata.** The ganglionic mass in the postoblongata at the deep origin of the spinal accessory nerve. It is directly continuous with nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus. [J, 19, 198.] See **Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** and **Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.**, and cf. also the **Accessory olivary nuclei**.—**Accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris accessorius*, *n. fuxta-olivaris*. Fr., *noyau olivaire (ou dentelé) accessoire*, *noyau accessoire des olives*. Ger., *Nebenolive*, *gezackter Nebenkern*, *Olivennebenkern*. A n. made up of two small masses of gray matter, an outer and an inner, in the medulla oblongata, situated just above and to the inner side of the corpus dentatum (2d def.). [L, 34.]—**Amygdaloid n.** A mass of gray matter forming the anterior extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle and connected with the claustrum. [L, 1 (K).]—**Anterior accessory n. of the hypoglossal nerve.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi antero-externus*. See **Accessory hypoglossal n.**—**Anterior auditory n.** See **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Anterior hypoglossal n.** Ger., *vorderer Kern des Hypoglossus*. See **Accessory hypoglossal n.**—**Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. anterior thalami optici*, *n. thalami anterior*, *nodus thalami superior*. Fr., *centre (ou noyau) antérieur de la couche optique*. Ger., *oberer Kern des Thalamus*. The dorsal and cephalic n. of the three divisions of the thalamus, the part which appears to project into the paracoele or lateral ventricle. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Anterior n. of the spinal accessory nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur antérieur (ou latéral) de l'accessoire*. The accessorius part of the motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n. [J.]—**Arciform n.** Lat., *n. arciformis*. Ger., *Kern der Gärtschichte*. Of Henle, the collections of ganglion cells in the medulla oblongata included between the fibres of the pyramidal tracts and the arciform fibres. [L, 29 (K).]—**Arcuate n.** Lat., *n. arcuatus triangularis*, *n. pyramidalis anterior*. Ger., *vorderer Pyramidenkern*. The largest of the masses of cinerea in the arciform fibres of the pyramids on the ventral side. It is well shown in sections of the oblongata at the level of the exit of the twelfth nerve. [J, 198.]—**Auditory nuclei.** Fr., *noyau du nerf acoustique*. Ger., *Acusticuskerne*, *Gehörkerne*. Nests of nerve-cells in the oblongata from which the auditory nerve arises. [J.] Cf. **Chief auditory n.**, **Accessory auditory n.**, and **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Bony n.** Lat., *n. osseus*. Ger., *Knochenkern*. See **CENTRE OF OSSIFICATION** and **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Burdach's n.** See **Cuneate n.**—**Caudal n.** See **Orulo-motor n.**—**Caudate n.** Lat., *n. caudatus*. Fr., *noyau caudé*, *corps strié supérieur*. Ger., *geschwänzter Kern*, *geschwänzter Kern*, *Schwanzkern*. The intraventricular portion (or ganglion) of the corpus striatum, a pyramidal body on the floor of the an-



terior cornu of the third ventricle, composed mainly of gray matter traversed by white fibres from the internal capsule. Microscopically it is made up of multipolar nerve-cells, which are probably connected with the surrounding fibres. According to Meynert, this n. is connected with the cerebral cortex and peduncles. [I, 15 (K).]—**Caudo-ventral n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Cellar-form nuclei.** The red blood-corpuscles of mammals, from their being supposed to be modified nuclei of the white ones. [Bosk and Huxley (J, 24).]—**Cell-n., Cellular n.** See **NUCLEUS** (1st def.).—**Central gray n. of the optic thalamus.** Fr., *noyau gris central de la couche optique*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a large mass of gray matter in the central part of the optic thalamus. [I, 38 (K).]—**Central gray n. of the spinal marrow.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**.—**Central n.** Of Henle, see **CORPUS denticulatum**.—**Central n. of Roller.** Lat., *n. centralis inferior*. A ganglionic mass in the oblongata near the raphe and between the lemniscus on the ventral side and the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior on the dorsal side. [J, 198].—**Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum.** Ger., *mittleres Mark des vorderen Vierhügels*. The ganglionic mass in the anterior corpus quadrigeminum. [J, 19, 198].—**Central n. of the peduncle.** Fr., *noyau central des pédoncules*. See **SUBSTANTIA nigra**.—**Cervical n.** Ger., *Cervicalkern*. Of Stilling, a collection of nerve-cells at a point in the spinal cord opposite the third and fourth cervical nerves and occupying a position corresponding with Clarke's column. [I, 15 (K).]—**Chief auditory n.** Ger., *innerer Acusticus-kern*. A ganglionic mass in the oblongata giving rise to part of the fibres of the auditory nerve. It appears entad of the striæ medullares acusticæ, near the dorsal part of the oblongata in the floor of the metacoele or fourth ventricle. At first it is lateral to the chief nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves, but farther cephalad reaches the raphe, and finally disappears in the region of the abducens n. [J, 19, 55, 198].—**Chief hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Chromatic n.** The principal n. of a cell as distinguished from the accessory n. or corpuscle. [J.]—**Clarke's glossopharyngeal n.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Cleavage n.** See *Segmentation n.*—**Common n. of the third and fourth cranial nerves.** **Common oculo-motor n.** Fr., *noyau de l'oculomoteur et du pathétique*, *noyau oculomoteur commun*. A collection of ganglion-cells in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 28 (K).]—**Cuneate n.** Lat., *n. cuneatus*. Ger., *laterales Nebenhorn*. Syn.: *Burdach's n.* The elongated mass of ganglionic substance appearing in the external posterior column of the postoblongata at the level of the established pyramids and extending nearly to the pons. [J, 19, 198].—**Cuneiform n.** See *ALA cinerea*.—**Daughter nuclei.** Fr., *noyaux filles*. Ger., *Tochterkerne*. The nuclei (usually two) produced by the division of a mother nucleus. [J.]—**Dental n.** Lat., *n. dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern*. See *Dental PAPILLA*.—**Dentate n.** See **CORPUS denticulatum**.—**Dentated n. of the olive.** Ger., *gezählter Kern der Olive*. See **CORPUS denticulatum olive**.—**Dorso-cephalic thalamic n.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—**Ectoblastic n.** A n. in one of the cells of the epiblast. ["*Jour. of Morph.*," iii, p. 452 (J).]—**Egg n.** See *Egg n.*—**Emboliform n.** Lat., *n. emboliformis*, *embolus*. Fr., *noyau emboliforme*. Ger., *Propfkern*. A small mass of gray matter lying to the inner side of the corpus denticulatum. [I, 1 (K).]—**Endothelial n.** Fr., *noyau endothélial*. Ger., *Endothelkern*. One of the nuclei of connective-tissue corpuscles in serous membranes. [J, 31].—**Entoblastic n.** A n. in a hypoblast cell. ["*Jour. of Morph.*," iii, p. 452 (J).]—**External accessory olivary n.** Fr., *noyau juxta-olivaire postéro-externe*, *seconde noyau juxta-olivaire externe*. Ger., *äussere (oder obere) Nebenhöle, äusserer Olivenkern*. A small collection of gray nerve matter on the dorsal aspect of the olivary n. [I, 31, 142].—**External acoustic (or auditory) n.** Lat., *n. auditorius externus*, *n. acusticus lateralis*. Fr., *noyau auditif externe*. Ger., *äusserer Acusticus-kern*. See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**External n.** See *Extraventricular n.*—**External n. of the motor oculi.** Fr., *noyau externe du nerf oculomoteur*. One of the lateral cell groups of the n. of the motor oculi. [J.] See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Extramedullary n.** See *Accessory auditory n.*—**Extraventricular n.** Of Sappey, the lenticular n. [a, 34].—**Facial n.** Lat., *n. facialis*. Fr., *noyau du facial*. Ger., *Facialkern*. The ganglionic mass forming the origin of the seventh cranial nerve. It is in the formatio reticularis on the mesal side of the ascending root of the trigeminus, almost exactly on the level of the point of exit of the seventh. It is in relation cephalad with the motor n. of the fifth, and caudad with the motor glossopharyngeal and vagus n., all these nuclei being supposed to be continuations of the anterior horn of the myelic cinerea. This single n. of the seventh on each side is sometimes designated as the inferior facial n., as it was supposed by some that the abducens n. also gave rise to facial nerves. [J, 19, 55, 198]. [I, 29 (K).]—**Free nuclei.** Ger., *freie (oder nackte) Kerne, rudimentäre Zellen*. Cell nuclei without a cell-body, so called in accordance with the original conception of cell-genesis advanced by Schwann and Schleiden, in which it was supposed that the n. was developed before the cell-body, and in many cases independently of it, and that it might exist for a time before the cell-body was developed around it. It is now believed that what appear to be free or naked nuclei are cells, the cell-body being very small in proportion to the n., and, from its delicacy, difficult of detection. [J, 24, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38].—**Fronto-ventral n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Gelatinous n.** Lat., *n. gelatinosus*. Ger., *Gallertkern*. A n. in the substantia gelatinosa of the oblongata. [J, 214].—**Germinal n., Germ-n.** Ger., *Keimkern, Furchungskern*. The n. resulting from the fusion of the male and female pronuclei. [B, 77, 279 (a, 35).]—**Gingival n.** Fr., *noyau gingival*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a process on the cerebellum of the human foetus (at three months and a half) which resembles the gums. [I, 35 (K).]—**Glossopharyngeal n.** The n. of the glossopharyngeal nerve; continuous with the nuclei for the pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves. [B.] See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*—**Gracile n.** Lat., *n. postpyramidalis*. Ger., *mediales Nebenhorn*. A slender elongated gan-

glionic mass appearing in the median posterior column of the postoblongata and extending cephalad nearly to the pons. [J, 19, 198].—**Gray central n.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**.—**Gray n.** Lat., *n. cinereus* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau gris*. Ger., *grauer Kern*. 1. The central gray matter of the spinal cord. [I, 304.] 2. See **LAMINA cinerea**. 3. See *Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando*. 4. The gray n. of the optic thalamus, a group of masses of gray matter scattered about at irregular intervals, distinguished as the external and internal nuclei. [I, 17 (K).]—**Great auditory n.** Ger., *Hauptkern des Acusticus*. See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Great intramedullary n.** Of Spitzka, the combined internal and external auditory nuclei. ["*Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Gustatory n.** The sensory glosso-pharyngeal n. [J.]—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi*, *fasciculus leres*. Fr., *noyau de l'hypoglosse*. Ger., *Hypoglossuskern*. Either of two nuclei, one of which, the large-celled n., chief or main hypoglossal n., is situated in the postoblongata somewhat ventrad of the central canal and very close to the meson. It extends as far caudad as the olive and cephalad to the auditory n. After the opening of the central canal in the metacoele it is in the floor of the metacoele and alongside the sulcus longitudinalis. This main n. is composed of large cells and is the only part of the central gray matter left in union with the anterior horn by the decussation of the pyramids. The second n. is the small-celled n. of Roller. This is an indistinctly circumscribed, round clump of small nerve-cells lying close against the ventral side of the main n. [J, 19, 55, 198].—**Inferior facial n.** See *Facial n.*—**Inferior trigeminus n.** Ger., *unterer Trigemuskern*. A group of nerve-cells in the gelatinous substance of Rolando from which arises the ascending root of the fifth nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Insular n.** Of Spitzka, a n. completely separated from adjoining masses of gray matter (e. g., the facial and trigeminal nuclei). [K.]—**Internal accessory olivary n.** See *Median internal accessory olivary n.*—**Internal acoustic (or auditory) n.** Fr., *noyau interne de l'acoustique*. Ger., *innerer Kern des Auditorius (oder des Gehörnervs)*. See *Chief auditory n.*—**Internal geniculate n.** The gray matter of the internal geniculate body, continuous with that of the optic thalamus. [I, 29].—**Internal n. (of the corpus striatum).** Of Sappey, the caudate n. [a, 34].—**Internal n. of the optic thalamus.** See *Median CENTRE of Luys*.—**Intramedullary auditory n.** [Spitzka]. See *Great intramedullary n.*—**Intraventricular n.** See *Caudate n.*—**Large-celled auditory n.** A mass of large nerve-cells situated mesad of the restiform body. They are supposed by most later authors to be connected with the auditory nerve, especially the ventral root or vestibular part. [J, 19, 55, 198].—**Large-celled hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Laryngeal n.** Lat., *n. laryngeus*. Of Spitzka, the inner and lower part of the accessory division of the combined accessory-vagoglossopharyngeal n., as it is supposed to give origin to fibres connected with the larynx. ["*Jour. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*," 1880, p. 62 (J).]—**Lateral accessory olivary n.** An extended ganglionic mass in the formatio reticularis on the dorsal side of the olive. [J, 19, 198].—**Lateral auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Lateral motor n. of the glossopharyngeal (or pneumogastric) nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur latéral du glossopharyngien*. See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*—**Lateral nuclei.** Ger., *laterale Kerne*. The nuclei of the lateral column. [J.]—**Lateral n. of the lemniscus.** The ganglionic mass in the lateral bundles of the lemniscus or fillet. [J, 19, 65, 198].—**Lateral n. of the thalamus.** The lateral or ectal of the three divisions of the thalamus. It is separated from the striatum by the internal capsule. [J, 19, 55, 198].—**Lauras's n.** See *External auditory n.*—**Lenticular n.** Lat., *n. lenticularis*, *corpus lenticulatum* (2d def.), *discus lentiformis* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau lenticulaire (ou extra-ventriculaire du corps strié)* (2d def.). 1. See *N. lentis*. 2. In the corpus striatum, the gray matter of its extraventricular portion. [I, 6 (K).]—**Lentiform n.** See *Lenticular n.* (2d def.).—**Main n.** [Spitzka]. The larger or principal of the ganglionic oculo-motor nuclei. [J.]—**Median internal accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. pyramidalis*. Fr., *noyau accessoire interne de l'olive*. Syn.: *anterior olive*. A ganglionic mass situated at the mesal or inner side of the olive, and dorsad of the anterior pyramid. [J, 19, 198].—**Median n.** A n. where two nuclei are present the median of the two. [J.]—**Median nuclei of the lemniscus.** Small clumps of nerve-cells in the mesal or median part of the lemniscus. [J, 19, 198].—**Medullary n.** Lat., *n. medullaris*. Fr., *noyau médullaire*. A more or less clearly outlined mass of nerve-fibres (white or medullary substance) in the central nervous system. [J, 140, 198].—**Mesencephalic n. of the trigeminal nerve.** Of Spitzka, a group of large nerve-cells in the gray matter which surrounds the aqueduct of Sylvius. The nerve-fibres which arise from them join the motor root of the fifth nerve. [K.]—**Mesoblastic n.** A n. belonging to a cell of the mesoblast. ["*Jour. of Morph.*," iii, p. 452 (J).]—**Mother n.** Fr., *noyau mère*. Ger., *Mutterkern*. A cell that is in course of division into two or more parts called *daughter nuclei*. [J.]—**Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** A large-celled n. of origin for motor fibres of the accessorius, vagus, and glossopharyngeus nerves. It is in the substantia reticularis grisea of the postoblongata, and extends from a point just before the opening of the central canal into the metacoele nearly to the striæ acusticæ. It is situated ventro-laterad of the sensory n. about midway between the lateral surface and the central canal; it extends nearly as far cephalad, but not so far caudad. It is also laterad of the hypoglossus n. [J, 19, 55, 198].—**Motor n.** A ganglionic mass in the central nervous system from which motor nerve-fibres arise. [J, 19, 198].—**Motor n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *motorischer Kern des Trigemini*. A group of nerve-cells situated in front of the facial n. and to the inner side of the sensory n. of the fifth nerve, beneath the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. [I, 31 (K).]—**Motor trigeminal n.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**Muscle nuclei.** See *Muscle CORPUSCLES, GEISTKERNE, and SOHLENKERNE*.—**Naked nuclei.** See *Free nuclei*.—**N. abducens.** See *Abducent n.*—**N. accessorius.** See *N. of the spinal accessory nerve*.—**N. acusticus.** See *Auditory n.*—**N. acusticus**



inferior (seu internus). See *Chief auditory n.*—*N. acusticus lateralis* (seu superior). See *Large-celled auditory n.*—*N. ambiguus*. The motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.—*N. amygdalae*. *N. amygdaliformis*. *N. amygdalus*. Fr., *noyau amygdalien*. Ger., *Mandelkern*. A small projection of gray matter at the lower extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. It is connected with the extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 6 (K).]—*N. angularis*. Illy-defined ganglionic masses in the lateral wall of the metacoele or fourth ventricle which, according to Bechterew, are connected with the vestibular part of the auditory nerve. [J, 198.]—*N. anterior superior thalami optici*. See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—*N. antero-lateralis*. See *Nuclei of the lateral column*.—*Nuclei aqueductus Sylvii*. Ger., *Kerne des Aquäduktus*. The ganglionic masses in the gray aqueduct. [J.] See *Oculo-motor n.* and *Trochlear n.*—*Nuclei arciformes*. *N. arcuatus triangularis*. See *Arcuate n.*—*N. auditorius externus*. See *Large-celled auditory n.*—*N. basalis*. One of the basal ganglia of the brain. [J.]—*N. bulbi fornicis*. A collection of gray cells in the bulb of the fornix. [L, 332.]—*N. caudatus*. See *Caudate n.*—*N. cellulae* [R. Brown]. The n. of a vegetable cell. [a, 35.]—*N. centralis*. See *Corpus dentatum*.—*N. centralis inferior*. See *Central n. of Roller*.—*N. centralis superior*. A ganglionic mass in the tegmentum opposite the level of the optic lobes; the cephalic continuation of the n. reticularis. It is near the meson and bounded on the ventral side by the commencing decussation of the brachia conjunctiva and on the dorsal side by the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior. [J, 198.]—*N. cerebelli*. See *Corpus dentatum cerebelli*.—*Nuclei cerebelli secundarii*. The secondary nuclei of the cerebellum. [J.]—*N. ciliaris*. The germinal disc. [J, 145.]—*N. cinereus*. See *Gray n.*—*N. cinereus* (seu *dentatus*) *cerebelli*. See *Corpus dentatum cerebelli*.—*N. cochlearis*. The n. or nuclei of the cochlear division of the auditory nerve. [J.]—*N. colliculi antici*. See *Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum*.—*N. colliculi postici*. Gray cells in the interior of the testis of the brain. [L, 332.]—*N. dentatus corporis olivaris*. *N. dentatus olive*. See *Corpus dentatum olive*.—*N. dentatus partis commissuralis*. See *Superior olivary n.*—*N. denticulatus*. *N. denticiformis*. See *Corpus dentatum*.—*N. dentis*. See *Dental papilla*.—*N. fasciæ dentatæ*. The layer or mass of pyramidal nerve-cells of the fascia dentata; they are continuous with the layer of pyramidal cells of the hippocampus. [J.]—*N. fasciculi gracilis*. See *Gracile n.*—*N. fastigii*. A mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the white n. of the vermiciform process, near the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—*N. fibres*. 1. An old name for the finest elastic fibres of elastic tissue, on the supposition that they were developed from nuclei. [J, 24, 25.] 2. See *Nuclear fibrillæ*.—*N. fibrosus lingue*. See *CARTILAGO lingualis*.—*N. fimbriatus*. See *Corpus dentatum*.—*N. for the nerve of Wrisberg*. A small collection of ganglion-cells in the nuclear column. [I, 1 (K).]—*N. funiculi anteriores*. An elongated, large-celled ganglionic mass in the postoblongata in the ground bundle of the anterior column. [J, 198.]—*N. funiculi gracilis*. See *Cuneate n.*—*N. funiculi lateralis*. See *N. of the lateral column*.—*N. furunculi*. See *CORE* (1st def.).—*N. gelatinoso-cartilagineus*. *N. gelatinosus*. See *Gelatinous n.*—*N. germinativus*. See *Germinal spot*.—*N. globosus*. *N. glomi*. A small line of gray matter on the inner side of the emboliform n. [I, 1 (K).]—*N. juxta-olivaris*. See *Accessory olivary n.*—*N. lentis*. Fr., *noyau du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsekern*. The n. or central portion of the crystalline lens, as distinct from its periphery or cortex. It is composed of the denticulated fibres. [F.]—*N. lateralis*. See *N. of the lateral column*.—*N. medullaris*. See *Medullary n.*—*N. medullaris cerebelli*. The alba or medullary substance in the central part of the cerebellum. [J, 19, 55, 67, 140, 180.]—*N. medullaris corporis dentati*. The mass of medullary substance surrounded by the ganglionic substance of the corpus dentatum. [J, 140, 198.]—*N. nervi facialis*. See *Facial n.*—*N. nervi oculomotorii*. See *Oculo-motor n.*—*N. of Balbani*. See *Yolk n.*—*N. of Burdach*. Ger., *Burdach's innerer Kern*, *Kern des Zartenstrangs*. See *Cuneate n.*—*N. of Deiters*. See *Auditory n.* and *External auditory n.*—*N. of Goll* [Spitzka]. See *Cuneate n.*—*Nuclei of origin of a nerve*. The gray matter of the nervous centre representing the deep origin of a nerve. [C.]—*N. of respiration*. See *Clarke's column*.—*N. of the albicans*. See *N. bulbi fornicis*.—*Nuclei of the anterior roots*. Fr., *noyau des racines antérieures*. Groups of large ganglion cells in the anterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [I, 28 (K).]—*Nuclei of the arciform fibres*. See *Arcuate nuclei*.—*Nuclei of the brain*. Ger., *Gehirnkern*, *Hirnkern*. The great cerebral centres; the ganglionic masses of the brain. [L.] Cf. *N.* (5th def.).—*N. of the cerebellum*. See *Corpus dentatum*.—*Nuclei of the corpus striatum*. See *Caudate n.* and *Lenticular n.*—*N. of the crystalline lens*. The interior and more dense part of the crystalline lens. [J, 206.]—*N. of the fifth nerve*. See *Trigeminal n.*—*N. of the fourth nerve*. See *Trochlear n.*—*N. of the funiculi gracilis*. See *Cuneate n.*—*N. of the germinal cell*. See *Germ n.*—*N. of the glossopharyngeal nerve*. See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—*N. of the lateral column*. Ger., *Seitenstrangkern*. The region in the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the lateral column in the spinal cord. It lies behind the olivary body and is quite superficial. [I, 31 (K).]—*N. of the lower quadrigeminal body*. The central ganglionic mass of the postgeminum or posterior part of the corpora quadrigemina. [J, 19.]—*N. of the mamillary body*. See *N. of the albicans*.—*N. of the olivary body*. See *Corpus dentatum olive*.—*N. of the oosphere*. See *Female pronucleus*.—*N. of the optic thalamus*. One of the nuclei of the thalamus. [J.] See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—*N. of the ovum*. Fr., *noyau femelle*. Ger., *Eikern*. The female pronucleus, supposed by Hertwig and Van Beneden to be the germinal spot. [Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., 1876, p. 153 (f, 23).]—*N. of the posterior columns*. The masses of ganglionic substance in the dorsal columns of the ob-

longata (n. gracilis, n. cuneatus, etc.). [J, 198.]—*N. of the seventh cranial nerve*. See *Facial n.*—*N. of the sixth nerve*. See *Abducent n.*—*N. of the spinal accessory nerve*. Lat., *n. accessorii*. Fr., *noyau de l'accessoire*. Ger., *Accessoriuskern*. A group of nerve-cells at the lower part of the medulla oblongata, below the vagus n., which becomes superficial to the side of the median groove of the fourth ventricle (the medullary or vagal portion of the n.). It is below and continuous with the vagus n. (see *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*). The spinal portion of the nerve arises from the cervical division of the spinal cord, from the reticular formation, and from the base of the posterior cornu above and of the anterior cornu below. [I, 29 (K).]—*N. of the tegmentum*. Lat., *n. tegmenti*. Fr., *noyau rouge* (ou *de la calotte*, ou *du toit* (*de Stilling*)). Ger., (*rother*) *Hauberkern*, *Dachskern*. A collection of gray matter, including numbers of large ganglion-cells of a reddish color, situated in the tegmental portion of the crus cerebri, near the optic thalamus, and included between the decussating fibres of the superior cerebellar peduncles. Forel denies the existence of any direct relation between these cells and the surrounding nerve-fibres. [I, 1 (K).] See also *Clarke's column*.—*N. of the testicle*. See *Corpus Highmori*.—*N. of the third nerve*. See *Oculo-motor n.*—*N. of the trapezium*. See *Superior olivary n.*—*Nuclei of voluntary muscle tissue*. See *Muscle corpuscles*.—*N. olivæ*. *N. olivaris*. See *Corpus dentatum olive*.—*N. olivaris accessorius*. See *Accessory olivary n.*—*N. olivaris superior*. See *Superior olivary n.*—*N. osseus*. See *Bony n.*—*N. pedunculi conarii*. See *Ganglion of the habenula*.—*N. pharyngeus*. See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—*Nuclei pontis* (Varolii). Ger., *Brückenkern*. A number of multipolar nerve-cells lying between the bundles of nerve-fibres near the lower or anterior portion of the pons Varolii, principally distributed along the lower and inner borders of the pyramidal tracts and between the deep transverse fibres. [I, 17, 27 (K).]—*N. posterior*. See *Large-celled auditory n.*—*N. proligerus*. A cartilaginous body in the apotheca of some lichens, containing spores. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]—*N. pulposus*. The remnant of the notochord in the adult in man and other mammalia; it appears as a pulpy mass at the centre of the intervertebral fibrocartilages. [J, 30, 45.]—*N. pyramidalis*. Fr., (*grand*) *noyau pyramidal*. Ger., (*grosser*) *Pyramidenkern*. Of Henle, the inner accessory olivary n. [I, 17 (K).]—*N. quadrigeminus*. The central ganglionic portion of the corpora quadrigemina. [J.]—*N. ruber*. See *N. of the tegmentum*.—*N. sæpti pellucidii*. The gray matter of the septum lucidum, a thin layer next to the cavity of the fifth ventricle. [I, 11 (K).]—*N. subdentati*. Of Meynert, the emboliform n. and n. globosus. [J.]—*N. subthalamicus*. See *Subthalamien*.—*N. tæniiformis*. See *CLAUSTRUM*.—*N. thalami anterior*. See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus*.—*N. thalami externus*. See *External n. of the optic thalamus*.—*N. thalami internus*. See *Median centre of Luys*.—*N. vestibularis*. The n. or nuclei of the vestibular division of the auditory nerve. [J.] See *Auditory nuclei*.—*Oculo-motor n.* Lat., *n. nervi oculomotorii*. Ger., *Kern des Oculomotorius*, *Kern der Augenmuskelnerven*. The n. of origin of the third or oculo-motor nerve. In general it is in the central gray of the mesencephalon on the ventral side of the aqueduct and the dorsal side of the posterior longitudinal bundles, and extends from the level of the postcommissure to the junction of the proegeminum and postgeminum. It is composed of several more or less separate groups of nerve-cells. Two lateral masses or wings of considerable size with large nerve-cells are known as the chief or main nuclei, and between these in part the mesal unpaired n. Still farther cephalad and somewhat dorsad, commencing at about the level of the postcommissure, is the cephalic or Westphal's oculo-motor n. or nidus. This is something of the form of an inverted L, the lateral wings being sometimes separated from the lateral cell-group of Westphal. Taken as a whole, the oculo-motor n. is the most cephalic in situation of any of the nuclei of the proper cranial nerves; caudally it is continued as the trochlear n. [J, 19, 55, 198; "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1888, p. 413 (J).]—*Olivary n.* Fr., *noyau olivaire*. Ger., *Olivenkern*. See *Corpus dentatum olive*.—*Orbito-sphenoid nuclei of the sphenoid bone*. The first pair of nuclei of ossification in the presphenoid part of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—*Ossific n.* See *Bony n.*—*Ovarian n.* See *Egg n.*—*Passive n.* [Leclercq]. See *Chromatic n.*—*Peripheral nuclei*. See *Insular n.*—*Posterior superior n. of the facial nerve*. See *Abducens-facialis n.*—*Posterior trochlear n.* A mass of minute nerve-cells in the postgeminum caudad of the main or proper trochlear n.; it is supposed to give origin to a part of the fibres of the trochlear nerve. [J, 198.]—*Postpyramidal n.* Fr., *noyau postpyramidal* (ou *des cordons grêles*). Ger., *mediales hinteres Nebenhorn*. A small gray n. in the medulla oblongata representing the n. of the posterior pyramid. [I, 14 (K).]—*Quintus n.* [Spitzka]. The trigeminal n. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1884, p. 208 (K).]—*Red n.* Lat., *n. ruber*. Fr., *noyau rouge*. Ger., *rother Kern*. See *N. of the tegmentum*.—*Restiform n.* Fr., *noyau restiforme*. Ger., *laterales hinteres Nebenhorn*. The central gray matter of the restiform body. [I, 14 (K).]—*Roof n.* Ger., *Dachkern*. See *N. of the tegmentum*.—*Sagittal n.* [Spitzka]. The mesal or unpaired part of the oculo-motor n. (q. v.). [J.]—*Secondary n.* See *PARANUCLEUS*.—*Segmentation n.* Ger., *Furchungskern*. See *CYSTOCOELE*, *Germ n.*, *Male pronucleus*, and *Germinal spot*.—*Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeus n.* The small-celled sensory n. giving rise to the sensory part of the vagus, glossopharyngeus, and accessorius nerves. It begins as a slender mass in the postoblongata opposite the calamus scriptorius, and, increasing in size, extends cephalad to about the level of the stria acustica. While the n. is a continuous mass, as the caudal part gives rise to a preponderating number of accessorius fibres, the middle part to vagus fibres, and the cephalic part to glossopharyngeus fibres, the caudal part may be named the accessorius, the middle part the vagal, and the cephalic part the glossopharyngeus sensory n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—*Sensory glossopharyngeal n.* The glosso-



pharyngeal part of the sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeus n. [J.]—**Sensory n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *Gefühlkern des Facialis*. A group of small nerve-cells lying to the outer side of the motor n. of the nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Spermatic n.** Fr., *noyau mâle*. Ger., *Spermakern, Samenker*. A spermatozoid after it has given off the counterpart of the extrusion-globule in the ovum. [J.] Cf. *Male PRONUCLEUS*.—**Spheroidal n.** Ger., *Kugelkern*. 1. A cell-n. of rounded form. 2. A rounded ganglionic mass or nidus in the central or peripheral nervous system. [J.]—**Stilling's diffused nuclei pyramidales.** Ger., *gestreute Pyramidaliskerne von Stilling*. Groups of ganglion cells lying on the inner side of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. They are connected with fibres of the stratum zonale and also with the longitudinal fibres rectæ of the raphe. [I, 31 (K).]—**Stilling's n. (tegmeniti).** See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**Styloid n.** A small bony nodule found in the cartilages uniting the lesser (styloid) cornua and the body of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Subependymal n.** The internal n. of the auditory nerve; so called because it lies just beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle. [I, 27 (K).]—**Subthalamic n.** Lat., *corpus subthalamicum*. Ger., *unterer Kern des Thalamus*. A lenticular mass of gray substance in the subthalamic region, containing many pigmented ganglion cells and surrounded by a layer of white matter. [I, 29 (K).]—**Superior n. of the auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Superior n. of the fifth nerve.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**Superior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. thalami anterior*. Ger., *oberer Kern (des Thalamus)*. See *Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus*.—**Superior olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris superior*. Fr., *corps de Stilling*. Ger., *Anhang des unteren Trigeminskerns*. A body imbedded in the pons Varolii similar to the lower olivary body of the medulla oblongata, but smaller and extending from the lower border of the pons to the level of the point of exit of the facial nerve. [Henle (a, 18).]—**Tectorial cerebellar n.** [Spitzka], *Tegmental n.* See *N. of the tegmentum*.—**Three-grouped n., Trifacial n., Trigeminal n.** Lat., *n. trigemini*. Fr., *noyau du trijumeau (ou du nerf trigeminal)*. Ger., *Trigeminskern, Vagusker*. A n. made up of two or three groups of nerve-cells, situated in front of the facial n., below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle. [I, 29 (K).]—**Triple n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *n. trochlearis*. Ger., *Trochleariskern*. The ganglionic mass of the gray aqueduct, giving origin to the fibres of the fourth nerve. It is caudad of and directly continuous with the n. of the motor oculi, and its caudal end extends as far as the postgeminum. It is in part on the dorsal side and in part in a groove of the posterior longitudinal bundle. A second, or posterior, trochlear n. is sometimes described. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Upper n. of the thalamus.** See *Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus*.—**Vagal n.** See *Vagus n.*—**Vago-accessory n.** [Spitzka]. A small group of nerve-cells on the inner side of the nuclear column (q. v.). [I, 1 (K).]—**Vagus n.** The portion of the accessorio-glossopharyngeal nuclei giving origin to the pneumogastric nerve.—**Vesicular n.** A n. having a membrane and one or more nucleoli. [Lang (a, 34).]—**Vitelline n.** Fr., *noyau vitellin (ou de Balbiani), vésicule embryogène*. Ger., *Dotterkern*. 1. A body formed by the union of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. 2. See *Yolk n.*—**Westphal's n.** See *Posterior trochlear n.*—**White n.** Fr., *noyau blanc*. 1. See under *N.* (7th def.). 2. The central white substance of the corpus dentatum of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]—**Yellow n. of the corpus striatum.** Of Luys, the terminal expansion of the superior cerebellar peduncle in the corpus striatum, which gives the latter a yellowish color. [I, 56 (K).]—**Yolk n.** Fr., *noyau de Balbiani, vésicule embryogène*. Ger., *Dotterconcrement, Dotterkern*. A peculiar body, often composed of concentric layers, found beside the germinal vesicle in the ova of arachnoids, amphibians, and some other animals. [J, 1, 23, 35.]

**NUCULANA** (Lat.), **NUCULANUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Nu<sup>2</sup>k(nu<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/na<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *nucula*, a little nut. Fr., *nuculaine*. Ger., *Nusspflanze, Steinbeere*. 1. Of Richard, a drupaceous or baccate fruit containing several stony seeds. 2. Of Lindley, a pulpy thin-skinned and stony-seeded berry, such as the grape. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

**NUCLE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *nucula* (dim. of *nux*, a nut). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nüsschen* (1st and 2d defs.). 1. A nutlet, a small nut or seed. 2. See *GLANS*. 3. The female organ in the *Characeæ*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**NUDE**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *γυμνός*. Lat., *nudus*. Fr., *découvert, nu*. Ger., *nackt*. Naked, without hairs or wanting some usual covering. The *Nudæ* of Batsch are on order of the *Monopetaleæ*, comprising the *Jasminæ*, *Gentianeæ*, *Contortæ*, *Colubrinae*, and *Sapotæ*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**NUDIFLOUS**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-flor'u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nudiflorus* (from *nudus*, naked, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *nudiflore*. Ger., *nacktblumig*. Naked-flowered, gymnanthous. The *Nudifloræ* are: Of Fries, a class of the *Incompleteæ*, consisting of the *Callitrichineæ*, *Cerato-phylleæ*, and *Characeæ*; of Bailon and of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones* including the *Pandaneæ*, *Cy-clanthaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, *Aroideæ*, and *Lemnaceæ*; of Vines, a class, including the *Spadicifloræ* and the *Gluiniifloræ* (restricted by Bastin to the *Spadicifloræ*). [B, 42, 77, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

**NUDISEXE** (Fr.), adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>-de-se<sup>2</sup>x. From *nudus*, naked, and *sexis*, sex. Of flowers, gymnanthous. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**NUDIUSCULUS** (Lat.), adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>d(nud)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>sk(u<sup>2</sup>sk)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *nudiuseule*. Ger., *fast nackt*. With but few hairs, nearly naked. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**NUHAR**, n. N. Of the alchemists, brass or copper. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**NULLIPARA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-li<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>-ra. Fr., *nullipare*. Sp., *nullipara*. A nulliparous female.

**NULLIPAROUS**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>-r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *nulliparus* (from *nullus*, none, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *nullipare*. Having

never brought forth young (sometimes restricted to one that has not been pregnant).

**NUMB**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m. Fr., *engourdi*. Ger., *erstarrt*. Affected with impairment of sensation, torpid. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**NUMBNESS**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-ne<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *engourdissement*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. The condition of being numb. [a, 48.]

**NUMMULAR**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *nummus*, money. 1. Coin-like (said of sputa). [a, 48.] 2. Pertaining to nummulation. [J.]

**NUMMULATION**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *nummus*, money. The aggregation of red blood-corpuscles into rolls, like coins placed face to face. [J.]

**NUOLEN** (Ger.), n. Nu-ol'e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, where there is a saline and feebly ferruginous spring. [L, 80, 87 (a, 14).]

**NUPHAR** (Lat.), n. f. and n. Nu<sup>2</sup>(nu)/fa<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., *nuph'aris*. Gr., *νύμφα*. Fr., *nénuphar*. Ger., *Seekandel, Nixblume*. The pond-lily; a genus of the *Nymphaeaceæ*. The *Nupharæ* (Fr., *nupharées*), or *Nupharidæ*, or *Nupharineæ*, are a tribe of the *Nymphaeaceæ* (see under *NYMPHÆA*). [B, 34, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. advena.** Yellow pond-lily, frog-lily; a North American species. The pods are used as food by the Indians. [B, 34, 185 (a, 35).]—**N. lutea, N. luteum.** Fr., *nénuphar jaune, petit nénuphar, jaumet d'eau, ribar*. Ger., *gelbe Seerose, Teichrose, Nixblume*. Yellow water-lily, can-dock, bobbins, brandy-bottle, clot, cambie-leaf, the *νύμφαία ἑρέπα* of the ancients. The root-flower and seed were formerly used like those of *Nymphaea alba*. The leaves and leaf-stalks are slightly bitter and astringent. The flowers, which emit the perfume of brandy, are made into cooling drinks in Turkey. The roots, infused in milk, are said to be destructive to cock-roaches, and are used medicinally in Japan. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**NUPTIALITY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>p-shi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. From *nuptiæ*, nuptials. Fr., *nuptialité*. The ratio of the number of marriages to population in a community. ["Rev. d'hyg.", 1888, p. 61 (a, 18).]

**NUPTIOMANIE** (Ger.), n. Nup-tse-o-ma<sup>2</sup>-n'e. Of Morselli, a variety of delusional insanity in which the predominant idea is the expectation of marriage with some one of higher social station. [a, 34.]

**NUQUE** (Fr.), n. Nu<sup>2</sup>k. See *NAPE*.

**NURSE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r's. Gr., *τροφός* (1st def.). Lat., *nutrix* (1st def.). Fr., *nourrice* (1st def.), *bonne* (1st def.), *garde-malade* (2d def.). Ger., *Amme* (1st def.), *Wärter* (2d def.), *Wärterin* (2d def.), *Pfleger* (2d def.), *Pflegerin* (2d def.). 1. A person (especially a woman) that has the care of children. 2. One that attends the sick or persons under medical treatment. [a, 48.]—**Dry-n.** Fr., *nourrice sèche*. A woman that has charge of an infant but does not suckle it. [a, 48.]—**Mechanical n.** See *COUVEUSE*.—**Monthly n.** Fr., *garde-couches*. Ger., *Hebamme*. A n. that waits on a lying-in woman. [a, 48.]—**Wet-n.** Fr., *mère nourrice*. A n. that has charge of an infant and suckles it. [a, 48.]

**NURSING**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>r's-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *télex* (2d def.). 1. Lactation (q. v.). 2. The act of giving suck. 3. The act of taking the breast. 4. Attention to the sick.

**NUSS** (Ger.), n. Nus. See *NUT* (1st def.).—**Amerikanische Nüsse.** See *Brazil nuts*.—**Aromatischer N.** See *NUTMEG*.—**Indischer N.** See *COCOA-NUT*.—**N'baum.** 1. See *JUGLANS* (1st def.). 2. See *CARYA*.—**N'öl.** See *Oleum JUGLANDIS*.

**NUSTUM** (Lat.), n. Nu<sup>2</sup>st(nu<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). 1. Cream. 2. A creamy scum on urine. [Paracelsus (A, 325 [a, 48]).]

**NUT**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t. Gr., *κάρον*. Lat., *nux*. Fr., *noix*. Ger., *Nuss*. It., *noce*. Sp., *nuez*. In botany, a glans (q. v., 1st def.), the putamen of the drupe, the kernel of the seed of various plants, and the tuber of certain plants. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).] For varieties not here given, see the major list, or under the qualifying words.—**Bag-n.** See *BLADDER-n.*—**Barbadoes n's.** Lat., *noces barbadenses (seu cathartice)*. Fr., *noix de Barbadoes (ou américaine, ou de médecine, ou de médicinier), pignons d'Inde*. Ger., *Purgir-nisse, Pulguernisse*. The seeds of *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Bedda n's.** Bastard myrobalans. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bezoar n.** The fruit of *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bitter-n.** See *CARYA amara*.—**Bonduc n.** The seed of *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Brazil n.** Ger., *amerikanische (oder brasilianische) Nüsse*. The seed of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**French n.** The walnut. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lambert's n's, Large bond-n's.** Lat., *noces Lambertianæ*. Ger., *Lambertennisse*. The n's of *Corylus tubulosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Levant n.** See *COCCULUS indicus*.—**Marking n., Marany n., Marsh n.** The seed of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Monkey-n.** 1. The *Arachis hypogæa*. 2. The seeds of various species of *Anacardium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**N-tree.** See *CORYLUS avellana*.—**Oil n.** 1. The *Pyralia oleifera* or its fruit. 2. The seed of *Ricinus communis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pean'**. See the major list.—**Physic n's.** See *Barbadoes n's*.—**Poison n.** The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its seed. [B, 19, 172 (a, 35).]—**Purg-ing n's.** See *Barbadoes n's*.—**Quandang n.** The *Fusinus acuminatus* or its fruit. [B, 19, 27 (a, 35).]—**Snake n.** The *Ophio-caryon paradoxum* or its seed. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Suwarrow n.** The *Caryocar nuciferum* and *Caryocar butyrospermum* or their seed. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Vomit-n.** The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its seed.—**Water-n.** The fruit of various species of *Trapa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Welsh n.** See *JUGLANS regia*.

**NUTATION**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *nutatio* (from *nutare*, to nod). Fr., n. 1. A nodding or oscillating movement. [a, 48.] 2. See *CIRCUMN'*.—**N. of the sacrum.** A partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis, whereby either its upper or its lower extremity recedes from the anterior wall of the pelvis, so as to give greater space for the passage of the fœtus. [A, 90.]



**NUATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>t(nut)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)to<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or<sup>is</sup>. Fr., *nutateur*. A muscle acting to flex the head forward.—**N. capitis**. See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis anterior** (seu *nutateur externe de la tête*). See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis internus**. Fr., *nutateur interne de la tête*. See STERNO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis posterior**. See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleido-mastoideus anterior**. See STERNO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleido-mastoideus posterior**. See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.

**NUATORY**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>. Of the nature of nutation. [A, 99.]

**NUT-GALL**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t/ga<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *κηρίς*. Lat., *galla* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gallæ* [Ger. Ph.], *gallæ aleppenses* (seu *turcicæ*). Fr., *galle de chêne* (ou *noir de galle*) d'Alep [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gal-läpfel*, *levantische* (oder *aleppische*) *Gallen*. Galls, oak (or Aleppo, or Turkey) galls, n.-g's; the hard, brittle, spherical excrescences, from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, produced on *Quercus lusitanica infectoria* and allied oaks by the punctures of *Cynips gallæ tinctoria* (q. v. under *GALLS*) and other insects. They have a smooth surface, marked on the upper half with small pointed knobs or tuberosities. Before the escape of the insect they are of a dark olive-color, but afterward become yellowish-brown and much lighter in weight (see *White GALLS*). They contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of tannic or gallo-tannic acid, and 3 per cent. of gallic acid, sugar, resin, and protein substances. They have an astringent and acidulous taste and little odor. They are used chiefly in dyeing and in making inks. In modern medicine they are seldom used internally, though in India they are employed as an astringent. Their infusion is sometimes used as an antidote to tartar emetic. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. ointment**. See *Unguentum GALLÆ*.—**Tincture of n.** See *Tinctura GALLÆ*.

**NUTMEG**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t/me<sup>2</sup>g. Lat., *myristica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *muscade* [Fr. Cod.], *noix muscade*. Ger., *Muskatnuss*, *aromatische Nuss*. The kernel or nucleus of the seed of various species of *Myristica*, especially *Myristica fragrans* (*officinalis*).—**American n.** The *Monodora myristica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Balsam of n.** See *Expressed oil of n.*—**Brazilian n.** The aromatic fruit of *Cryptocarya moschata*; used like pichurin beans. [B, 185, 267 (a, 35).]—**Cultivated n.** The nut of *Myristica officinalis*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Ethereal oil of n.** See *Oil of n.*—**Expressed oil of n.** Lat., *oleum myristicæ expressum* [Br. Ph.], *oleum nucistæ* [Ger. Ph.], *oleum concretum e semine myristicæ moschate* [Fr. Cod.], *butyrum* (seu *adepts*) *nucistæ*, *adepts* (seu *balsamum*) *myristicæ*. Fr., *beurre de muscade* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Muskatbutter*, *Muskatenbutter*, *Muskatöl*, *Muskatenwachs*, *Muskatbalsam*. N. butter; a concrete oil obtained by heat and expression from n's. It is a solid, unctuous, orange-brown substance, more or less mottled, of an agreeable n.-like odor and a fatty and aromatic taste. It contains the volatile oil of n. (over 4 per cent.), myristicin (70 per cent.), and other fatty bodies. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Female n.** The nut of *Myristica officinalis*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Long n.** See under *MYRISTICA fatua*.—**Madagascar (clover) n.** The kernel of the fruit of the *Agathophyllum aromaticum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Male n.** See under *MYRISTICA fatua*, *MYRISTICA malabarica*, and *MYRISTICA tomentosa*.—**N. butter**. See *Expressed oil of n.*—**N. flower**. The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 5, 34 (a, 35).]—**N.-tree**. The genus *Myristica*, especially *Myristica officinalis*. [a, 35].—**N. wood**. The wood of *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Oil of n.** Lat., *oleum myristicæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum nucistæ æthereum*. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile*, ou *huile volatile*) *de muscade*. Ger., *ätherisches Muskatöl* (oder *Muskatnussöl*). A pale straw-colored or colorless oil distilled from powdered n. It consists chiefly of myristicin. The crude oil contains myristicol. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Peruvian n.** The *Laurelia sempervirens* or its fruit. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Spirit of n.** See *Spiritus MYRISTICÆ*.—**Stinking n.** The *Torreya californica* (*myristica*). [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**True n.** The n. of *Myristica officinalis*. [a, 35].—**Wild n.** See under *MYRISTICA fatua*, *MYRISTICA malabarica*, and *MYRISTICA tomentosa*.

**NUTRIENT**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>t/ri<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt. From *nutrire*, to nourish. See *NUTRIMENT*.

**NUTRIMENT**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t/ri<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *nutrimentum*, *nutrimentum* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., n. Ger., *Nahrung*, *Nahrungsmittel*. See *ALIMENT* and *NOURISHMENT*.

**NUTRITION**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *τροφή*. Lat., *nutritio*, *nutritus* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., n. Ger., *Ernährung*. 1. The function possessed by living organisms of repairing tissue waste by the absorption and assimilation of new alimentary materials; also the state of general well-being kept up by that function. 2. See *NUTRIMENT*. [K.]

**NUTRITIOUS**, **NUTRITIVE**, adj's. Nu<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s, nu<sup>2</sup>t/ri<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *nutritivus* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Ger., *nährhaft*, *nährend*. Furnishing nourishment, subserving the function of nutrition. [a, 48.]

**NUTROLACTIS**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>t-ro-la<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>s. From *nutrire*, to nourish, and *lac*, milk. A proprietary galactagogue preparation, containing *Gallega officinalis*, *Gallega tephrosia*, and *Tephrosia apollinea*. [° Therap. Gaz., Oct. 15, 1890.]

**NUX** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>x(nu<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., *nucis*. Gr., *καπνός*. 1. See *NUT*. 2. The walnut. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Arillus nucis moschate** [Gr. Ph.]. See *MACE*.—**Balsamum nucis moschate**. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—**Extractum nucum**. Fr., *extrait de noix*. A preparation made by boiling the green bark of walnut-shells in water, straining, and evaporating; or by evaporating the juice of the green bark to a pilular consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. amara**. See *CARYA amara*. N. *aquatica*. See *Water NUT*.—**N. cathartica**. See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**Nuces cathartice americanæ**. 1. See *Barbadoes NUTS*. 2. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. cocos**. *Coccol-nut*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. indica**. 1. An old term for the cocoa nut. 2. See *NUX VOMICA*. 3. See *ARECA NUT*.—**N. insana**. See *DATURA stramonium*.—**N. juglans**. The fruit of *Juglans regia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. medica**. See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**N. metel**. Of *Clusius* and others, a species of *Datura*, perhaps *Datura metel*. [B, 18, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. metella**. 1. See *N. metel*. 2. Of *Fuchs* and others, see *N. vomica*.—**N. moschata**. The fruit of *Myristica officinalis*. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. myristica**. See *MYRISTICA fragrans*.—**Nuces ponticæ**. The unripe fruit of *Juglans regia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. purgans**. 1. See *Barbadoes NUTS*. 2. The seed of *Croton tiglium* and of *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Nuces regie**. See *Nuces ponticæ*.—**N. St. Ignatii**. See *Saint Ignatii's BEAN*.—**Nuces unguentarie**. See *BEHEN nut*.—**N. vesicaria**. The *Staphylea pinnata*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Oleum nucis moschate** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—**Oleum nucum coryli**. See *Oleum AVELLANÆ*.—**Pulvis nucis moschate** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de muscade* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Semen MYRISTICÆ pulveratum*.—**Rob nucum**. Fr., *rob de noix*. Rob of nuts, official in many of the older pharmacopœias; made by boiling together equal parts of the juice of green walnuts and despumated honey. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Spiritus nucis moschate**. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de muscade*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of nutmeg with 8 parts of alcohol and distilling. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Viride nucis putamen**. Fr., *brou de noix*. Ger., *Nusschale*. The green hull of the nut of *Juglans regia serotina*, from which a liquor is made. [L, 49.]

**NUX VOMICA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>x(nu<sup>2</sup>x)-vo<sup>2</sup>m(wo<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brechnuss*, *Krähenauge*. Sp., *nuez vomica* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *nuca vomica* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *nucis vomica* [Gr. Ph.], *semen* (seu *semina*) [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *nucis vomica* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *semen* (seu *semina*) [Russ. Ph.], *strychni* [Ger. Ph.]. Of the U. S., Br., Austr., Belg., Swiss, Hung. (3d ed.), and Netherl. Ph's, the seed of *Strychnos n. v.* It is a light grayish, irregularly orbicular seed, less than 1 inch in diameter, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, slightly depressed toward the centre, and in the superior varieties having a carinate margin. Its surface has a glistening aspect, due to a covering of appressed radiating hairs. The seed has a bitter taste, but is without odor, though its powder has a faint sweetish smell. It shows on section a mass of translucent horny albumin, divided into 2 parts by a fissure containing the embryo, which is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, and has a clavate radicle and a pair of delicate heart-shaped cotyledons. N. v. contains, besides a yellow coloring matter, a concrete oil, gum, starch, bassorin, and several earthy phosphates, and two poisonous alkaloids (strychnine and brucine) combined with igasuric acid. According to Desnoix, it also contains a crystallizable base, igasurine, separated by Schutzenberger into nine alkaloids; but this is doubted by most investigators. The properties and uses of n. v. are those of its chief alkaloid, strychnine. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (a, 50).]—**Abstractum nucis vomica** [U. S. Ph.]. An abstract made by moistening 200 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, macerating for 48 hours, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving the first 170 parts, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, mixing the two portions, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, drying at or below 50° C., bringing up to 100 parts with sugar of milk, and reducing to a fine uniform powder. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoholic extract of n.** See *Extractum nucis vomica*.—**Aqua nucum vomicarum** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua strychni Rademacheri* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1,000 parts of n. v. in coarse powder with 51 [Belg. Ph.] (100 [Swiss Ph.], 187½ [Russ. Ph.]) of alcohol, and the necessary amount of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of n. v.** See *Extractum STRYCHNI aquosum*.—**Essentia nucis vomica**. See *Tinctura nucis vomica*.—**Extractum nucis vomica** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *alcoholicum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychnosamenextrakt*, *Krähenaugenextrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de nuez vomica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nucis vomica spirituosum* [Swiss Ph.], *extractum strychni* [Ger. Ph.] (*spirituosum* [Russ. Ph.]), *extractum nucum vomicarum spirituosum* (seu *alcoholicum*). 1. A preparation made by macerating or digesting n. v. with from 1½ to 6 times as much alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder be moistened with 100 parts of a mixture of 8 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerated for 48 hours, and treated in a percolator with more alcohol and water, the alcohol being distilled off and the residue evaporated to a pilular consistence. The Br. Ph. directs that 1 lb. of n. v. be softened with steam, dried quickly, powdered, boiled several times with rectified spirit, and strained, the spirit distilled, and the residue evaporated to a soft extract. Several of the older pharmacopœias ordered the extract to be prepared by distilling off most of the alcohol from tincture of n. v. and evaporating. 2. Of the Hung. Ph., see *Extractum nucis vomica spirituosum pulveratum*.—**Extractum nucis vomica aquosum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum STRYCHNI aquosum*.—**Extractum nucis vomica fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de noix vomique*. Ger., *flüssiges Strychnosamenextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, digesting for 48 hours, treating in a percolator with more alcohol and water, reserving the first 90 c. c. of percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in the reserved portion, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum nucis vomica spirituosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum nucis vomica*.—**Extractum nucis vomica spirituosum pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nucis vomica* [Hung. Ph.], *extractum strychni spirituosum cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing with extract of n. v. twice as much dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or three times as much of a mixture of licorice and sugar of milk [Finn. Ph.], and powdering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fluid extract of n. v.** See *Extractum nucis vomica fluidum*.—**Nuces vomica legitima**.



See *Saint Ignatius's* BEAN.—*N. v. tree*. See *STRYCHNOS n. v.*—*Pulvis nucis vomice* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. *N. v.* washed, softened by steam, ground in a steel mill, powdered in a covered iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura nucis vomice* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture)* [Fr. Cod.] *de noix vomique*. Sp., *tinutura alcohólica de nuez vómica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura strychni* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting or macerating powdered *n. v.* in 5, 6, or 10 times as much diluted alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 20 parts of *n. v.* in fine powder be macerated 1 day, and then exhausted in a percolator with a mixture of 8 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, the first 90 parts of percolate reserved, the rest evaporated to 10 parts and mixed with the 90, a portion weighed and dried, the rest weighed and the amount of dry extract contained in the whole thus calculated, the dried portion dissolved again in the rest, and alcohol added till 100 parts of tincture contain 2 of dry extract. The Br. Ph. directs that 133 grains of extract of *n. v.*, containing 20 of the alkaloids of *n. v.*, be dissolved in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol so diluted that 1 fl. oz. of the tincture shall contain 1 grain of the alkaloids. The *tinctura nucum vomicarum* (see *strychni*) *Rademacheri* of the Swiss and Russian Ph's is essentially this preparation. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura nucum vomicarum Rademacheri* [Swiss Ph.]. See under *Tinctura nucis vomice*.

**NYADELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni(nu<sup>6</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-el(e<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. A genus of trees referred by Baillon to *Milnea*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*N. racemosa*. A Malabar tree of undetermined botanical position. The flesh of the fruit is used as food. A syrup is prepared from the juice of the unripe fruit, and employed in Malabar in coughs, asthma, etc. The seeds are purgative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**NYCHTHEMERUS** (Lat.), adj. Ni<sup>2</sup>k(nu<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>m(tham)/y<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., νυχθημερος (from νύξ, night, and ἡμέρα, day). Fr., *nycthemère*. Ger., *nachttaglich*. 1. Pertaining to night and day; lasting a night and a day; ephemeral; as a *n.* in the neut., *nycthemeron*, the space of a night and a day. 2. Being of white and black colors in vivid contrast. [a, 48.]

**NYCTAGO** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)go. Gen., -ag'inis. From νύξ, night. The genus *Mirabilis*. The *Nyctaginaceæ* (Fr., *nyctaginaceæ*), or *Nyctagineæ* (Fr., *nyctaginées*; Ger., *Nyctagineen*), or *Nyctagines*, are the marvelworts, an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, chiefly tropical, having purgative properties. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. hortensis*. See *MIRABILIS jalapa*.

**NYCTALOPIA** (Lat.), **NYCTALOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-op(o<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, -op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -op'ioe, -as'eos (-is). From νύξ, night, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *nyctalopie*, *vue nocturne*, *aveuglement du jour*. Ger., *Nyktalopie*, *Nachtsehen*, *Tagblindheit*. Day-blindness; a form of retinal hyperæsthesia in which there is distinct vision only at night or by a feeble illumination; said to be caused by long exposure to glistening surfaces. It also occurs in tobacco amblyopia and in central opacities of the cornea or lens, because vision is then better when the pupil is dilated. [B; F.]

**NYCTAMBLYOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-bl<sup>2</sup>2. (blu<sup>2</sup>)-op(o<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νύξ, night, and ἀμβλυνωπία, dim-sightedness. See *HEMERALOPIA* (1st def.).

**NYCTANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. and n. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/ez(as). From νύξ, night, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *n.* A genus of oleaceous plants, of the *Jasminaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*N. arbor tristis*. Fr., *arbre triste*. Ger., *Trauerbaum*, *indische Nachtblume*. Indian mourner, night jasmine, sad-tree, night-scented tree-of-sadness, the *singhar* of the Bengalese, the *hursinghar* of the Hindoos; a species the bitter flowers of which, together with the seed, are used in India as a cardiac tonic. The root is said to be used in asthma, cough, and phthisis, and the leaves in fevers, rheumatism, and sciatica. The flowers furnish a dye, and a distilled water is used as an eye-wash. [A, 493; B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 126 (a, 50).]

**NYCTEUSOMA** (Lat.), **NYCTEUTERPE** (Lat.), n's f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-u<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>z(o<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>, -tu<sup>2</sup>rpte<sup>2</sup>rp(e)a. From νύξ, night, and εὐσμεῖν, to be fragrant, or εὐτερπής, charming. Fr., *nycteuosme*. See *MIRABILIS jalapa*.

**NYCTIPOLUS** (Lat.), **NYCTIPORUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-i<sup>2</sup>p(o<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), -o<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., νυκτιπόλος (from νύξ, night, and πολεῖν, to go about), and νυκτιπόρος (from νυκτοπορεῖν, to travel by night). See *SOMNAMBULIST*.

**NYCTOBADIA** (Lat.), **NYCTOBASIS** (Lat.), **NYCTOBATESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ba(ba<sup>2</sup>)di<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>b'a<sup>2</sup>2s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s, -o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>t(ba<sup>2</sup>t)-e(a)/y<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -bad'ie (-bas'eos), (-ob'as)-as'eos (-is). Gr., νυκτοβασία (from νύξ, night, and βαίνειν, to walk). See *SOMNAMBULISM*.

**NYCTOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-to(to<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νύξ, night, and φόβος, fear. A morbid dread of night. [a, 34.]

**NYCTOPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fon'f<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From νύξ, night, and φωνεῖν, to produce a sound. Fr., *nyctophonie*. Ger., *Tagstimmlosigkeit*. Of Knaf, loss of voice during the day-time. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NYCTOTYPHLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>kt(nu<sup>6</sup>kt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ti(tu<sup>2</sup>)-flo'is<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -los'eos (-is). From νύξ, night, and τυφλόν, to make blind. Fr., *nyctotyphlose*. *Hemeralopia*. [F.]

**NYDELBAD** (Ger.), n. Nu<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>l-ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there are a sulphurous spring and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 49, 135 (a, 14, 50).]

**NYGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(nu<sup>6</sup>g)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *nyg'matos* (-atis). Gr., νύγμα, νύγμα (from νύσσειν, to prick). A punctured wound. [E.]

**NYGMATICUS** (Lat.), adj. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(nu<sup>6</sup>g)-ma<sup>2</sup>t(ma<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Of a plaster, used for punctured wounds. [L, 50.]

**NYMPH**, n. Ni<sup>2</sup>mf. Gr., νύμφα, νύμφη. Lat., *nympha*. Fr., *nymphe*. See *CHRYSALIS*.

**NYMPHA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>m(nu<sup>6</sup>m)/fa<sup>2</sup>. Gr., νύμφα, νύμφη (lit., a bride). Fr., *nymphe*. Ger., *Nymphe*. 1. See *CHRYSALIS*. 2. A fanciful name for the labium pudendi minus. Various reasons for the term have been suggested.—*Nymphæ pendulæ*. Elongated, pendulous labia minora.

**NYMPHÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>m(nu<sup>6</sup>m)-fe'(fa<sup>2</sup>'e<sup>2</sup>).a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., νυμφαία (from νύμφη, a nymph). Fr., *nympheæ*. Ger., *Seerose*. The typical genus of the *Nymphæaceæ* (Fr., *nympheacées*; Ger., *Nympheaceen*), which are the water-lilies, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons including (for most authors) the genera of the *Nymphæaceæ* (see below). In this sense they are aquatic herbs with petlate or cordate fleshy leaves growing from a prostrate root-stock. The stems are bitter and astringent and contain a fecula which, when properly prepared, may be used as food. Some of the species are said to be sedative. In some classifications the *Nymphæaceæ* include the *Cabombeæ* and *Nelumboneæ* as well as the *Nymphææ* (genera *Nuphar*, *N. Barclaya*, *Euryale*, and *Victoria*). The *Nymphæacineæ* of Planchon are the *Nymphæaceæ* in this latter sense. The *Nymphæoideæ* of Meissner are a class of the *Diploclamydeæ* comprising the *Nelumboneæ*, *Hydrophiltideæ*, *Nymphæaceæ* (*Nymphææ*), and *Saraceniceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 175, 180 (a, 35).]—*Aqua nymphæa* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de nénuphar*. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *N. advena* with 4 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Conserva nymphææ*. Fr., *conserva de nénuphar*. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of the flowers of *N. advena* and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 35).]—*Infusum nymphææ*. A preparation made by infusing flowers of *N. advena* in four times as much boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. advena*. See *NUPHAR advena*.—*N. alba*. Fr., *nympheæ blanc*, *baratte*, *lis d'eau*, *lunette d'eau*. Ger., *weisse Seerose*, *Wasserlilie*, *Keulwurz*, *Wasserrose*, *weisse Nympheblume*. White water-lily, can-dock,



NYMPHÆA ODORATA. [A, 327.]

bobbins. The flowers, root, and seed were formerly used as refrigerants and astringents, and by the ancients were considered antaphrodisiac. In France the root-stock is used in the preparation of a beer. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. cœrulea*. Fr., *nympheæ bleu*. Blue lotus of the Nile; a species having similar properties to those of *N. alba*. In Senegal the roots and the farina of the seed are used as food. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]—*N. candida*. Ger., *böhmische Seerose*. A Bohemian species resembling in appearance and properties *N. alba*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. citrina*. See *NUPHAR luteum*.—*N. cyanea*. 1. Blue Indian water-lily. The flowers are used in Bengal as an astringent and refrigerant. 2. The *N. cœrulea*. [A, 496; B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. dentata*. Tooth-leaved water-lily, considered by some a variety of *N. lotus*. [A, 496; B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. edulis*. *N. esculenta*. Edible water-lily, the *chota soondhi* of the Hindoos; an East Indian species. The starchy roots are used as food and medicinally. The capsule and seed are ground and mixed with flour to make cakes, or are pickled. [A, 496; B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. gigantea*. Australian water-lily; a species having an edible root-stock. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. lotus*. Fr., *lotier d'Egypte* (ou *aquatique*). Ger., *ägyptische Seerose*. Egyptian lotus (or water-lily), the *λωτός αἰγυπτιακός* of Dioscorides. The seeds, roots, leaves, and leaf-stalks are eaten. It was a sacred plant with the ancient Egyptians, and is still a fetich in the Gaboon country, where it is known as *harouaro*. The Arabs employ it in jaundice. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*N. lutea*. See *NUPHAR lutea*.—*N. malabarica*. Fr., *nympheæ du Malabar*. A species found in Malabar, where the flowers are used in coughs and in gastrorrhagia. [B, 173 (a, 35).]



—*N. nelumbo*. See *NELUMBUM SPECIOSUM*.—*N. odorata*. Fr., *nympha odorata*. Sp., *nifia*. American sweet-scented water-lily, a highly fragrant North American species, resembling and used like *N. alba*. The rhizome, containing much tannin and gallic acid, is applied in poultices as a discutient. [B. 5, 19, 180 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—*N. officinalis*. See *N. alba*.—*N. pubescens*. East Indian lotus, indigenous to Africa, the East Indies, and Java, resembling *N. lotus*. In the East Indies a decoction of the root, which is edible, is employed in dysuria and hemorrhoids, and the leaves, in the form of a salve, are used in eye diseases. [A, 496; B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. rubra*. Red-flowered water-lily; an East Indian species by some considered a variety of *N. lotus*. The root and leaves are used like those of *N. pubescens*. The roots, seeds, and capsules are used as food, and the starch obtained from the roots and underground stems is employed both as an aliment and as medicine. [A, 496; B, 19, 172, 180 (a, 35) (a, 50).]—*N. stellata*. Blue lotus; a species growing in India. In Malabar the flowers are used as an antemetic and in coughs and dysuria, and the seeds in diabetes. [A, 496; B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. thermalis*. Hungarian lotus (or water-lily); a white-flowered species growing in a warm spring in Hungary, very closely related to *N. lotus*, if not identical with it. [B, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*Nyropus nymphaea*. A sweetened infusion of the flowers of *N. alba*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**NYMPHAL**, adj. *Ni²m'f'l*. Lat., *nymphalis*. Resembling the genus *Nymphaea*, of or pertaining to the *Nymphales*, or Lindley's alliance, which corresponds to the *Nymphaeaceae* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**NYMPHAR** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²m(nu²m)'fa³r*. Gen., *nym'pharis*. See *NYMPHÆA alba*.

**NYMPHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²mf(nu²mf)'i(e)'ti²s*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Ger., *Nymphenentzündung*, *Schamlefezentzündung*. Inflammation of the nymphae. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**NYMPHOIDES** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²mf(nu²mf)-o(o³)-id(ed)'ez(as)*. The genus *Mentha*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**NYMPHOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²mf(nu²mf)-o(o³)-ma(ma³)'ni²-a³*. From *νύμφη*, a bride, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *nymphomanie*, *fureur utérine*. Ger., *Nymphomanie*, *Monstroltheit*. A form of insanity in a woman characterized by excessive venereal desire. [a, 34.]

**NYMPHONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ni²mf(nu²mf)-o²n²k'u²s(iu²s)*. From *νύμφη*, a nympha, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. A morbid tumor of the nympha. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NYMPHOTOMY**, n. *Ni²mf-o²t'om-i²*. From *νύμφη*, a bride, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *nymphotomie*. Ger., *Nymphenverschneidung*, *Lebenschnitt*. 1. Excision of a portion of the nymphae. 2. Clitoridectomy (from *νύμφη*, the ancient term for the clitoris). 3. A religious rite, analogous to circumcision, practised on females among certain Oriental peoples. [L, 88, vol. 24, p. 217 (a, 34).]

**NYSSA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²s(nu²s)'sa³*. Fr., *tupélo*. Tupelo, gum-tree; a genus of trees of the *Nyssaceae* (the *Nyseeae* of Jussieu), which are an order now included in the *Cornaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—*N. canadensis*, *N. candelaris*, *N. capitata*. Fr., *tupélo blanchâtre*. Ogeechee lime; a lofty tree growing on river banks in the southern United States. The fruit has an agreeable acidulous taste. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. grandidentata*. Fr., *n. à grandes dents*. A species the root of which (tupelo-

root) is used for making surgical tents. [B, 5, 173 (a, 35).]—*N. integrifolia*, *N. multiflora*, *N. silvatica*. Fr., *tupélo velu*, *tupélo de montagne*. Black (or sour) gum, pepperidge, common tupelo-tree; a species growing in the United States. Its root and wood are soft, and are used for making surgical tents. [B, 19, 34, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. uniflora*. Fr., *tupélo uniflore*. Swamp (or large) tupelo, cotton gum-tree; a species common in swamps in the southern United States. Its wood is used like that of *N. multiflora*. [B, 34, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**NYSTAGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ni²st(nu²st)-a²g(a²g)'mu²s(mu²s)*. Gr., *νυστάγμα*, *νυστάγμος*, *νυστάγμις* (from *νυστάζειν*, to nod in sleep). Fr., *nystagme*. Ger., *N.*, *Einschlafen im Sitzen* (1st def.), *Augenzittern* (3d def.), *Augenliderzucken* (2d def.), *Augenkrampf* (3d def.), *Augapfelkrampf* (3d def.). 1. Extreme drowsiness, with occasional relaxation of the cervical muscles and dropping of the head forward. 2. Spasmodic twitching of the eyelids. 3. A rapid lateral or rotatory oscillation of the eyeball, either continuous or intermittent and involuntary or nearly so. [A, 320 (a, 50); F, L, 41 (a, 14).]—*Brit. Med. Jour.*, "Nov. 28, 1891, Suppl., p. 176 (a, 50).]—**CONGENITAL** n. See *N. adnatus*.—**LARYNGEAL** n. Of Spencer, rapid rhythmic contractions of the laryngeal muscles synchronous with ocular n. ["*Lancet*," Oct. 9, 16, 1886, pp. 702, 736 (a, 29).]—**MINERS' n.** An acquired form of n. prevalent in certain coal mines; characterized by a rotary oscillation of the eyes associated with corresponding apparent oscillations of objects in the field of vision, with giddiness, and with headache. The ocular movements are stopped and a sense of comfort is experienced by looking below the horizontal line, while the symptoms are increased by raising the eyes above that line. The prime cause seems to lie in the kind of work performed, in which the gaze is directed upward in a more or less oblique manner, whereby fatigue is induced in the superior rectus and inferior oblique, and also in the internal and external recti muscles, which finally occasions their spasmodic action when brought into employment. [F, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1890, p. 187 (a, 29).]—**N. adnatus**. Fr., *nystagme congenital*. Ger., *angeborenes Augenzittern*. A form of n. occurring at or before birth. Its existence is doubtful. [F, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 446 (a, 29).]—**N. lateralis**. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 446 (a, 29).] N. in which the oscillations are in the horizontal meridian.—**N. mixtus**. A combination of n. oscillatorius and n. rotatorius in which the direction of the oscillations is diagonal. [F, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 446 (a, 29).]—**N. oscillatorius**. Fr., *nystagme oscillant* (ou horizontal). Ger., *horizontalis* (var. *ocillitrendes*) *Augenzittern*. A vibrating or oscillatory trembling motion of the eyes in a horizontal direction in which the positive and negative oscillations occur around the axis of the first pair of extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. [F, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 446 (a, 29).]—**N. rotatorius**. A circular or rolling motion of the eyes around the visual axis. It is, however, not always or not entirely due to alternate action of the third pair of extrinsic eye muscles, for the rotatory movements may be of the purest kind or they may be united with a lateral or diagonal movement. [F, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 446 (a, 29).]—**PHARYNGEAL** n. Of Spencer, rapid rhythmic contractions of the pharyngeal muscles synchronous with ocular n. ["*Lancet*," Oct. 9, 16, 1886, pp. 702, 736 (a, 29).]—**VERTICAL** n. N. in which the oscillations are in the vertical meridian. [a, 29.]

**NYSTAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²st(nu²st)-a²x(a²x)'i²s*. Gen., *-tax'eos (-is)*. See *NYSTAGMUS*.

**NYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ni²x(nu²x)'i²s*. Gen., *nyx'eos (-is)*. Gr., *νύξις*. See *NYGMA*.



**OAK**, n. Ok. A.-S., *ac*, *œc*. Gr., *ὀξύς*. Lat., *quercus*. Fr., *chêne*. Ger., *Eiche*, *Eichbaum*. The genus *Quercus*; also, in Australia, the genus *Casuarina*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**African** o. See *OLDFIELDIA africana*.—**Barren** o. The *Quercus nigra*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Beard** o. The *Quercus ilicifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Belote** o. The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bitter** o. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Black** o. The *Quercus robur*, *Quercus tinctoria*, and *Quercus nigra*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Blue Jack-o.** The *Quercus cinerea*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**British** o. The *Quercus robur*, also its varieties, *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Burr-o.** The *Quercus macrocarpa*. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**California o.-balls.** Nutgalls derived from *Quercus lobata*. [B, 81.]—**Champion o.** The *Quercus rubra*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Chaparral o.** The *Quercus brevieri*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chestnut o.** The *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Quercus prinus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common o.** The *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Compound powder of o.-bark.** Fr., *poudre de chêne composée*. A powder consisting of 1 scruple each of o. bark and sweet-flag root and 5 grains of gentian-root. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Cork-o.** The *Quercus suber* and *Quercus occidentalis*. [B, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Decoction of o.-bark.** See *Decoctum quercus*.—**Decoction of o.-bark with alum.** See *Decoctum corticis quercus cum alumine*.—**Decoction of o.-bark with vinegar.** See *Decoctum corticis quercus cum aceto*.—**Durmast o.** The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dwarf o.** The *Quercus nana*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Dyers' o.** The *Quercus tinctoria* and *Quercus tinctoria*. [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**European o.** The *Quercus robur*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Evergreen o.** The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Extract of o.-bark.** See *Extractum corticis quercus*.—**False cork-o.** The *Quercus pseudo-suber*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Female o.** The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Forest-o.** In Australia, the genus *Casuarina*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**French o.** See *CATALPA longissima* and *BUCIDA lucida*.—**Green o.** A wood colored green by the presence of the mycelium of *Peziza ceruginosa*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**He-o.** See *CASUARINA distyla*.—

**Himalayan o.** The *Quercus lanata*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Holly-o.**, **Holm-o.** The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hungarian o.** The *Quercus conferta*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Indian o.** The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Iron o.** The *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus obtusiloba*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Italian o.** The *Quercus avelana*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Jerusalem o.** See *CHESOPODIUM aceroides* and *CHESOPODIUM botrys*.—**Kermes o.** The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Laurel-o.** The *Quercus laurifolia* and *Quercus imbricaria*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Live o.** The *Quercus virens*. [B, 5, 185 (a, 35).]—**Mongolian o.** The *Quercus mongolica* and *Quercus dentata*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mossy cup-o.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**New Zealand o.** The *Alectryon excelsum* and *Knightia excelsa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Nutgall-o.** The *Quercus lusitanica*, var. *infectaria*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**O.-bark.** Lat., *quercus alba* [U. S. Ph.], *quercus cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex quercus* [Ger. Ph.], Fr., *écorce du chêne blanc* [Fr. Cod.], et du chêne verte [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eichenrinde*. Sp., *corteza de roble*. The bark of *Quercus alba* [U. S. Ph.] (of the smaller branches and young stems of *Quercus pedunculata* [Br. Ph.], of *Quercus robur* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], and of *Quercus ilex* [Fr. Cod.]). [B, "O.-leather." Fr., *Eichleder*. The mycelium of a *Fungus* (the *Xylstroma giganteum* of Sowerby) found in the fissures of old o.-wood, and somewhat like white kid-leather; used, on account of its pliability, as a base for plasters. The o.-leather of ships undergoing dry rot is said to be the *Polyporus hybridus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**O.-nuts.** Acorns. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. of Bashan.** The *Quercus agrifolia*. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Overcup-o.** The *Quercus lyrata* and *Quercus macrocarpa*. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Pin-o.** The *Quercus palustris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Poison o.** The *Rhus toxicodendron*; on the Pacific slope, the *Rhus diversiloba*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Post-o.** The *Quercus obtusiloba*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Quercitron-o.** The *Quercus tinctoria*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red o.** The *Quercus rubra*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scarlet o.** The *Quercus coccinea*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sen-o.** 1. The *Quercus maritima*. [B, 71 (a, 14).] 2. The *Fucus vesiculosus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**She-o.** In Australia, the genus



*Casuarina*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Shingle-o.** The *Quercus imbricaria*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Swamp-o.** 1. The *Quercus prinus*. 2. In Australia, the genus *Casuarina*. 3. The *Viminaria denudata*. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**Tincture of o-bark.** See *Tinctura corticis quercus*.—**Truffle-o.** The *Quercus pubescens*, *Quercus robur*, and *Quercus lanuginosa*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Turkey o.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Water-o.** The *Quercus aquatica*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**White o.** The *Quercus alba* and *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Willow-o.** The *Quercus phellos* and *Quercus salicina*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Yellow o.** The *Quercus castanea* and *Quercus lutea*. [B. 19, 71 (a, 14, 35).]

**OAK ORCHARD SPRINGS**, n. Ok o'rch/a'srd. A place in Genesee County, New York, where there are chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**OAKUM**, n. Ok'u'm. Shreds of tarred rope; used as a substitute for lint. [E.]

**OAMMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-a'm(a'sm)/ma's. Gen., -am'matos (-atis). Gr., ὠμμα (from oōs, the ear). 1. Audition. 2. The ear. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OARIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-a(a's)-ri-2-a'l(a's)/ji²(gi²)-a's. Ovarian neuralgia. For other words in *Oari-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Ovari-* or *Oophor-*.

**OARIULE** [Robin] (Fr.), n. O-a's-re-u'l. See *Corpus luteum*.

**OAT**, n. Ot. Fr., *avoine*. Ger., *Hafer*. The genus *Avena*, especially *Avena sativa*. In the pl., o's, the seeds of *Avena sativa*. [B. 5, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Animal o.** Animated o. See *AVENA sterilis*.—**False o.** See *ARRHENATHERUM avenaceum*.—**Husked o's.** See *AVENA exaristata*.—**O-flour.** A flour made from pearled o's. See *AVENA exaristata*. [a, 21.]—**O'-meal.** See *AVENÆ farina*.—**Pearled o's.** See *AVENA exaristata*.—**Skinless o.** See *AVENA nuda*.—**Water-o.** The *Zizania aquatica*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild o.** See *AVENA fatua* and *Bromus secalinus*.

**OBAUDITIO** (Lat.), **OBAUDITUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ob'a-a'd(a-u'd)-i²(e)/shi²(t)²-o, -i²(e)t(u's)/u's. Gen., -ion'is, -it'us. From ob, against, and *audire*, to hear. An old term for partial deafness. [F.]

**OBCLAVATE**, adj. O'b-klav'at. Lat., *obclavatus*, *obclavus* (from ob, against, and *clava*, a club). Fr., *obclavé*. Ger., *verkehrt-kolbig*. In botany, inversely clavate, like a club reversed. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**OBCOMPRESSED**, adj. O'b-kō-2m-pre'st'. Lat., *obcompressus* (from ob, against, and *comprimere*, to compress). Fr., *obcomprimé*. Flattened antero-posteriorly; of a fruit, compressed so that the two sutures are brought into contact. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBCONICAL**, adj. O'b-kō-2n'i²-k'l. Lat., *obconicus* (from ob, against, and *κωνικός*, cone-shaped). Fr., *obconique*. Ger., *verkehrt-kegelförmig*, *umgekehrt-kegelig*. Conical, but with the point of attachment at the apex. [B. 1, 19, 291 (a, 35).]

**OBCORDATE**, adj. O'b-kō-2r'd'at. Lat., *obcordatus* (from ob, against, and *cor*, the heart), *obcordiformis*. Fr., *obcordé*, *obcordiforme*. Ger., *umgekehrt-herzförmig*. Inversely heart-shaped; of a leaf, cordate with the narrow end toward the base instead of at the apex. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBDORMITION**, n. O'b-dō-rm-i²sh'u'n. Lat., *obdormitio* (from *obdormire*, to fall asleep). Fr., o. Ger., *Einschlafen*. The tingling numbness known as "sleeping" produced in a limb by pressure on the nerve trunk supplying it. [a, 48.]

**OBDUCTION** (Fr., Ger.), n. Ob-du'k-se-o-2n², ob-duk-tse-on'. A post-mortem examination.—**O'sbefeunde** (Ger.). Post-mortem appearances.

**OBEIN** (Ger.), n. O'bin. See *GENU varum*.

**OBELEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ob(o'b)-e-2l-e'-(a's²)-a's. From *ὀβελός*, a spit. The sagittal suture of the cranium. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OBELION** (Lat.), n. n. O'b-e-2l'i²-o-2n. From *ὀβελός*, a spit. Fr., *obéliion*. The point in the median line where a line running between the two parietal foramina intersects the sagittal suture. [L. 149.]

**OBERBAUCH** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-ba's-u'ch². See *EPIGASTRIUM*. For other words in *Ober-*, not here given, see under the other constituents of the compounds.

**OBERBEIN** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-bin. See *EXOSTOSIS*.

**OBERBINDE** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-bi²nd-e². See *FILET*.

**OBERGESICHT** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-go-2zi²ch²t. The upper part of the face. [a, 14.]

**OBERHAND** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-ha²nd. See *CARPUS*.

**OBERHAUT** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-ha²-ut. See *EPIDERMIS*.

**OBERHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n. See *ENDOTHELIUM*.

**OBERHODEN** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-hō²d-e²n. See *EPIDIDYMIS*.

**OBERIRDISCH** (Ger.), adj. Ob'e'r-erd-i²sh. See *EPIGÆAL*.

**OBERKEIM** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-kim. See *EPIBLAST* (1st def.).

**OBERKIEFER** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-kef-e²r. See *Superior MAXILLA*.

**OBERLAPPEN** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-la²p-pe²n. A superior lobe, a parietal lobe of the brain. [L. 3 (K).]

**OBERLEIB** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-lib. The upper portion of the body, the thorax. [L. 80.]

**OBERLIPPE** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-li²p-pe². See *LABIUM superius*.

**OBERSALZBRUNN** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-za²lts-brun. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous mineral springs and bathing, milk-cure, and whey-cure establishments. [L. 30, 37, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

**OBERSCHENKEL** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-she²n²k-e²l. See *THIGH* and *FEMUR*.

**OBERTIEFENBACH** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-tef-e²n-ba²ch². A place in Bavaria where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**OBERWINKELSTÄNDIG** (Ger.), adj. Ob'e'r-vi²n²k-e²l-stand-i²g. See *SUPRA-AXILLARY*.

**OBERWURM** (Ger.), n. Ob'e'r-vurm. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.

**OBESE**, adj. O'b-es'. Lat., *obesus* (from *obedere*, to eat up). Fr., *obèse*. Ger., *fettleibig*. Affected with obesity. [D.]

**OBSITAS** (Lat.), n. f. O'b-e²s(as)/i²t-a²s(a's). Gen., -i²t'is. See *OBESITY*.—**O. cordis**. See *Fatty HEART* (1st def.).

**OBESITY**, n. Ob-e²s/i²t-i². Fr., *obésité*. Ger., *Fettsucht*. A condition in which there is a superabundance of adipose tissue in different parts of the body.

**OBEY** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ob'e²x. Gen., -ob'icis. From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *barre*, *barrière*. Ger., *Riegel*. Lit., a bar; of Quain, a slight thickening at the lower part of the endothelial membrane covering the fourth ventricle. [L. 15 (K).]

**OBUSCATIO** (Lat.), n. f. O'b-fu²s(fu's)-ka(ka²)/shi²(t)²-o. Gen., -on'is. From *obuscare*, to darken. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

**OBIMBRICATE**, adj. O'b-i²m'bri²-kat. Lat., *obimbricatus* (from ob, against, and *imbricare*, to cover with tiles). Fr., *obimbriqué*. Reversely imbricate; successively overlapping downward. [Gray (a, 35).]

**OBITOIRE** (Fr.), **OBITUAIRE** (Fr.), n's. O-be-twa²r, -tu²-a²r. See *MORQUE*.

**OBJECTIVE**, adj. O'b-je²kt/i²v. Of symptoms, revealed by physical examination, as opposed to those that are subjective (q. v.).

**OBJECTIVE**, n. O'b-je²kt/i²v. From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *objectif*. Ger., *Objectiv*. A lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is next the object and serves to form a real image of it. With the microscope and telescope this real image is then observed with an ocular (q. v.). [J. 200.]—**Dry o.** An o. in which the space between the front lens and the object is filled with air. [J. 200.]—**Homogeneous immersion o.** An o. in which the immersion fluid has the same refractive index as crown glass; frequently designated as oil-immersion o., as thickened cedar-oil is the most common homogeneous immersion fluid. [J. 200.]—**Immersion o.** A microscopic o. in which the space between the front lens and the object or the cover-glass is filled with some liquid. [J. 200.]

**OBLESIO** (Lat.), n. f. O'b-le²(la²/e²)-zhi²(s)²-o. Gen., -on'is. See *OBLESION*.

**OBANCEOLATE**, adj. O'b-la²ns-e²o²l-at. Lat., *obanceolatus* (from ob, against, and *lanceola*, a small lance). Fr., *obanceolé*. Ger., *verkehrt-lanzettlich*. Inversely lance-shaped; lanceolate but tapering more toward the base than toward the apex. [B. 291 (a, 35).]

**OBESION**, n. O'b-le²zhu²n. Lat., *oblesio* (from ob, toward, and *ledere*, to injure). Fr., *oblésion*. Ger., *Verstümmelung*. Of Galen, loss or impairment of some natural function. [L. 84 (a, 43).]

**OBLIGATIO** (Lat.), n. f. O'b-li²g-a(a's²)/shi²(t)²-o. Gen., -on'is. From *obligare*, to tie around. See *DRESSING*.

**OBLIGULATE**, adj. O'b-li²g-u²l-at. Lat., *obligulatus* (from ob, against, and *ligula*, a little tongue). Fr., *obligulé*. Inversely ligulate; of the corolla of a composite plant, having the limb extending in the form of a tongue from the interior to the anterior side. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**OBLINATION**, n. O'b-li²n-i²/shu²n. From *oblínere*, to besmear. See *INUNCTION*.

**OBLIQUE**, adj. O'b-lek'. Lat., *obliquus* (from *oblignare*, to bend). Fr., o. Ger., *schief* (1st and 3d def's), *schräg* (2d def.), *schieflich* (2d def.), *ungleichhälftig* (3d def.). 1. Slanting, directed between the horizontal and vertical; as a n., an o. muscle. 2. Of a leaf or other expanded portion, so twisted as to bring one border above and the other below the horizontal. 3. Of a leaf, unequal (i. e., having the parenchyma developed asymmetrically on either side of the midrib). [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35); L. 343.]—**External o. of the abdomen.** See *OBLIQUUS abdominis externus*.—**Great o.** Fr., *grand o.* See *OBLIQUUS abdominis externus*.—**Inferior o.** See *OBLIQUUS oculi inferior*.—**Internal o. of the abdomen.** See *OBLIQUUS abdominis internus*.—**O. de la tête petit** (ou *supérieur*) (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS capitis superior*.—**O. de l'œil grand** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**O. de l'œil inférieur** (ou *petit*) (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi inferior*.—**O. de l'œil supérieur** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**O. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS auricula*.—**O. inférieur de la tête** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS capitis inferior*.—**O. inférieur de l'œil** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi inferior*.—**O. supérieur de l'œil** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**O. supérieur de la tête** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS capitis superior*.—**Small o.** See *ILIO-ABDOMINALIS*.—**Superior o.** See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

**OBLIQUITAS** (Lat.), n. f. O'b-li²(la²/e²)/kwi²t-a²s(a's). Gen., -i²t'is. See *OBLIQUITY*.—**O. uteri quoad figuram**. Ger., *Schiefheit der Gebärmutter*. Obliquity of the uterus associated with a deviation from its normal shape, including the retort shape and saciform dilatation. [A. 88.]—**O. uteri quoad situm**. Ger., *Schieflage* (oder *Schiefstellung*) der Gebärmutter. Anterior or lateral obliquity of the uterus without change of shape. [A. 88.]

**OBLIQUITY**, n. O'b-li²k'/wi²t-i². Lat., *obliquitas* (from *obliquus*, slanting). Fr., *obliquité*. Ger., *Schiefstellung*, *Schiefage*. The condition of being oblique. [a, 48.]—**Biparietal o. of the**



**fetal head, Lateral o. of Nägele.** See *Nägele's o. of the fetal head*.—**Lateral o. of the fetal head.** Ger., *laterale Obliquität*. The entrance of the head into the pelvic inlet with its antero-posterior diameter coincident with an oblique diameter of the pelvis. [A, 91].—**Lateral o. of the pelvis.** Ger., *seitliche Schiefstellung des Beckens*. That condition of the pelvis in which its antero-posterior median plane deviates from the general antero-posterior median plane of the trunk.—**Nägele's o. of the fetal head.** Fr., *obliquité de Nägele*. Ger., *Neigung des Kopfes gegen die Schulter*. That o. by which, in vertex presentations, the head undergoes a lateral turn toward the back of the mother, so that it enters the brim of the pelvis with the anterior parietal bone somewhat in advance of the posterior.—**O. of the fetal head.** Fr., *présentation inclinée du sommet* (2d def.). Ger., *Seitenlage (oder Schiefslage) des Kopfes* (2d def.). 1. A position of the head in which its long diameter coincides more or less with one of the oblique diameters of the pelvis; the o. of Saxtorph and Solayrès. [A, 60.] 2. Flexion of the fetal head to one side when it presents at the brim of the pelvis. 3. Nägele's o. (q. v.).—**O. of the uterus.** Lat., *obliquitas uteri*. Fr., *obliquité utérine*. Ger., *Schiefheit (oder Schiefslage) der Gebärmutter*. The state in which its antero-posterior median plane is not coincident with that of the trunk.—**Occipito-frontal (or Röderer's) o. of the fetal head.** Ger., *occipito-frontale Obliquität*. Exaggerated flexion of the head. [A, 91].—**Solayrès's o. of the fetal head.** See *Lat-eral o. of the fetal head*.

**OBLIQUUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m. O<sup>2</sup>b-lid<sup>2</sup>/kwu<sup>2</sup>s(ckwu<sup>2</sup>s). See **OBLIQUE**.—**O. abdominis ascendens.** See *O. abdominis internus*.—**O. abdominis descendens (seu externus).** Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre externe descendant (ou grand)*. Ger., *absteigender Bauchmuskel*. The most external of the muscles covering the lateral surface of the abdomen by its muscular portion and the anterior surface by its aponeurosis. It arises from the outer surfaces of the eight lower ribs by muscular slips which interdigitate with the origins of the serratus magnus and latissimus dorsi. The fibres from the lower ribs descend almost vertically to be inserted into the anterior half of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium. The remaining fibres pass downward and forward and terminate in a broad aponeurosis which, when it reaches the outer border of the rectus abdominis, fuses with its aponeurosis and the united structures to blend in the middle line with those of the opposite side, extending from the os pubis to the xiphoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**O. abdominis externus accessorius.** An occasional rudimentary muscle arising from the posterior third of the cartilage of the tenth rib, passing obliquely downward and inward, to be inserted into the sheath of the rectus abdominis 7 cm. below a horizontal line drawn through the umbilicus and 13 cm. above the pubic bone. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” June 2, 1888, p. 612.]—**O. abdominis externus minor (seu secundus).** An anomalous muscle between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, arising from the outer side of the tenth or eleventh rib, and inserted into the fascia of the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, or the crest of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**O. abdominis internus (seu profundus).** Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre interne ascendant (ou petit)*. Ger., *aufsteigender Bauchmuskel*. A broad, irregularly quadrilateral muscle having its fibres directed obliquely upward from behind forward and situated beneath the o. abdominis externus. It arises from the posterior surface of Poupart's ligament, the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the lumbar fascia. The portion arising from Poupart's ligament arches over the spermatic cord (over the round ligament in the female) to be inserted through the conjoined tendon into the crest of the pubes and the pectineal line. Those fibres arising from the anterior portion of the crest of the ilium run upward and inward, and terminate on the anterior surface of the abdomen in a broad aponeurosis which unites in the middle line with that of the opposite side, while those arising from the posterior portion of the crest of the ilium and the lumbar fascia pass nearly vertically upward to be inserted into the inferior borders of the cartilages of the lower three or four ribs. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] See also **ILIO-ABDOMINALIS**.—**O. abdominis superficialis.** See *O. abdominis externus*.—**O. auricle.** **O. auris.** Fr., *oblique de l'oreille*. Ger., *Schräger Muskel des äusseren Ohres*. A muscle consisting of a few fibres on the convex surface of the auricle and extending from the upper and back part of the concha to the convexity immediately above it. [F, 2.]—**O. capitis anticus.** See **ATLOIDOSTYLIOIDES**.—**O. capitis inferior (seu major).** Fr., *oblique de la tête grand (ou inférieur)*. Ger., *unterer (oder grosser) schiefer Kopfmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the apex of the spinous process of the axis and is inserted into the apex of the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**O. capitis minor (seu superior).** Fr., *oblique de la tête petit (ou supérieur)*. Ger., *oberer (oder kleiner) schiefer Kopfmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the apex of the transverse process of the atlas and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone, near the foramen nuchatum. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**O. colli inferior.** The portion of the longus colli which arises from the three lower cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**O. colli superior.** The portion of the longus colli arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**O. externus (abdominis).** See *O. abdominis externus*.—**O. inferior longissimus.** **O. inferior (oculi).** See *O. oculi inferior*.—**O. internus (abdominis).** Fr., *oblique interne*. See *O. abdominis internus*.—**O. mallei.** See **LAXATOR tympani major**.—**O. oculi accessorius.** See **COMES obliqui superioris**.—**O. oculi inferior (seu minor).** Fr., *oblique inférieur (ou petit) de l'œil*. Ger., *unterer schiefer Augenmuskel*. A short muscle which arises from the orbital plate of the superior maxilla, close to the outer border of the lacrimal groove, and passes outward and backward beneath the rectus oculi inferior to be inserted into the posterior and external surface of the eyeball. [F, L, 31, 142, 332.]—**O. oculi major (seu superior).** Fr., *oblique supérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *oberer schiefer Augenmuskel*. A long, narrow muscle

which arises close to the inner margin of the optic foramen and passes forward to terminate in a tendon which is reflected around the trochlea of the frontal bone to be inserted into the sclerotic about half way between the cornea and optic nerve between the recti oculi superior and inferior. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. *O. oculi inferior*.—**O. superior (longissimus, seu oculi).** See *O. oculi superior*.

**OBOLOBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>b-lob(lōb)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **ANTI-TRAGUS** (1st def.).

**OBMUTESCENCE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-mu<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s/e<sup>2</sup>ns. From *obmutescere*, to become dumb. See **APHONIA**.

**OBNUBILATIO** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>b-nu<sup>2</sup>b(nub)-i<sup>2</sup>l-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. From *obnubilare*, to cover with clouds. Fr., *obnubilation*. Ger., *O. Cloudiness of the intellect*.

**OBOVARIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀβολός*, a small coin. Ger., *Hellerkraut*. A genus of the *Gentianeae*, tribe *Suetteae*. The *Obovariae* of D. Don are a section of the *Orobanchae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. virginica.** Pennywort; a North American herb common in the woods about Lake Erie. It probably has the bitter and tonic properties of the gentianworts. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 35).]

**OBOVAL, OBOVATE**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>-v'l, -vat. Lat., *obovolis, obovatus* (from *ob*, against, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *oboval, obové*. Ger., *verkehrt-eirund*. Inversely ovate; ovate with the broader end toward the apex of the organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBPYRAMIDAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-pi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>-d'l. From *ob*, against, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. Having the form of a reversed pyramid. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**OBRRANG**, n. A plant found in Guinea, said to resemble licorice; used in decoction to bathe swollen testicles. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 105 (a, 43).]

**OBRRINGENT**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-ri<sup>2</sup>n/jē<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *obringens* (from *ob*, against, and *ringi*, to gape). Fr., *o*. Of a corolla, inversely ringent; personate, but with the upper lip prominent and pressed against the lower and the latter arched. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**OBRRITUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>b-ri<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). An old name for copper. [A, 325.]

**OBRRIZUM** (Lat.), **OBRRYZUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ob-ri<sup>2</sup>(rez)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -ri<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ὀβρυζον*. Pure gold. [A, 311, 325.]

**OBSESSION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-se<sup>2</sup>sh/u<sup>2</sup>n. From *obsidere*, to sit. Fr., *o*. In psychiatry, the delusion of being possessed by demons. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**O. anxieuse** (Fr.). **O. émotive** (Fr.). See **DÉLIRIE émotif**.

**OBSESCENCE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-so-le<sup>2</sup>s/sc<sup>2</sup>ns. From *obolescere*, to fall into disuse. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Obsolescenz*. The condition of passing into disuse; simple atrophy. [D, 3.]

**OBSELETE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-so-le<sup>2</sup>t. From *obolescere*, to fall into disuse. 1. Disused. 2. Imperfectly marked or imperfectly developed. [a, 48.]

**OBSTETRIC, OBSTETRICAL**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>k, -ri<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Lat., *obstetricus*. Fr., *obstétrical*. Ger., *geburtshülftlich, geburts-hilflich*. Pertaining to obstetrics.

**OBSTETRICAL** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>k(rek)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. Obstetrics. [A, 88.]

**OBSTETRICIAN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *obstetricans*. Fr., *accoucheur*. Ger., *Geburtshelfer*. A practitioner of obstetrics.

**OBSTETRICIUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>s(rek)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Obstetrical; as a n., in the sing., *obstetricium*, and in the n. pl., *obstetricia* (officia understood), obstetrics. [A, 88, 312 (a, 21).]

**OBSTETRICES**, n. sing. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>k's. Gr., *μαευτική*. Lat., *ars obstetricia* (seu *obstetricaria*), *obstetricia, obstetricium*. Fr., *obstétrique, accouchemens*. Ger., *Geburtshilfe, Geburtshilfe, Geburtshunde, Accouchieren*. It, *obstetricia, arte obstetrica*. Sp., *arte de partear, obstetricia*. The medical and surgical management of pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium.

**OBSTETRICY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *obstétricie*. Of Blundell, obstetrics.

**OBSTETRIX** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>b-ste<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>x(rex). Gen., -ric'is. From *obstare*, to stand before. A midwife.

**OBSTIPATION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-sti<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *obstipatio* (from *ob*, toward, and *stipare*, to crowd). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Leibesverstopfung, Hartleibigkeit*. Intestinal obstruction, especially obstruction of a severe type than constipation. [B, 5; a, 48.]

**OBSTIPITAS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>b-sti<sup>2</sup>p(step)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -tat'is. From *obstipare*, bent. Fr., *obstipité*. Ger., *Obstipität*. Curvature of any form; more particularly, torticollis. [E.]—**O. colli.** **O. spasmodica.** See **TORTICOLLIS**.

**OBSTRUCTIO** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>b-stru<sup>2</sup>k(stru<sup>2</sup>k)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *obstruere*, to build before. See **OBSTRUCTION**.—**Fellis o.** See **ICTERUS**.—**O. alvi.** See **OBSTIPATION**.—**O. recti spastica.** Spasmodic stricture of the rectum. [E.]

**OBSTRUCTION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-stru<sup>2</sup>k/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *obstructio* (from *obstruere*, to build before). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Verstopfung*. A stopping or blocking up, especially the blocking up of any organ or any tubular tract so as to prevent the normal free flow of its contents. [a, 48.]—**Albuminous o.** Ger., *albuminöse Verstopfung*. An old term for amyloid degeneration. [D, 3.]—**Systemic o.** *O.* to or interference with the free flow of the systemic circulation; a result of aortic o. [D.]

**OBSTRUCTUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-stru<sup>2</sup>k(stru<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *obstruere*, to obstruct. Fr., *obstrué*. Ger., *verstopft*. Obstructed; of the throat of the corolla, furnished with hairs, scales, or other appendages closing the entrance to it. [B, 1 (a, 35).]



**OBSTRUENS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>b'stru<sup>4</sup>(stru<sup>4</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(ans). From *obstruere*, to obstruct. Obstructing, retarding; as a n., an astrigent. [a, 48.]

**OBSTUPEFACIENT**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-stu<sup>2</sup>p-e<sup>2</sup>-fa'sh'nt. Lat., *obstupefaciens* (from *obstupefacere*, to astonish). Fr., *obstupefacient*. See NARCOTIC.

**OBSTUPESCENCE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-stu<sup>2</sup>p-e<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>ns. Lat., *obstupescencia* (from *obstupescere*, to become senseless). Fr., o. Ger., *Bestürzung*. See ECLEPSIS.

**OBSTURAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-su<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>-r'l. Lat., *obsturalis* (from *ob*, against, and *sutura*, a seam). Fr., o. Of the placentalium (trophosperm), applied against the sutures of the pericarp; of dissepiments, having the border simply applied against the sutures instead of engaged between the margins of the contiguous valves. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**OBTECTED**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-te<sup>2</sup>kt'e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *obtectus* (from *obtegere*, to cover over). Fr., *obtecté*. Ger., *bedeckt*, *überdeckt*. Covered, concealed. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

**OBTECTO-VEBOSE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-te<sup>2</sup>kt'o-ven'os. Lat., *obtectovenosus*. Ger., *bedeckt-geadert*. Of a leaf, having the longitudinal veins bound together by cross-veins. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBTEXTUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-te<sup>2</sup>xt'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *obtexere*, to weave over anything. Ger., *überwebt*. Covered with numerous interlaced fibres. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBTUNDENT**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-tu<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>nt. From *obtundere*, to strike against. Fr., *obtundant*. Ger., *abstumpfend*. Serving to deaden the sensibility of a part or to reduce irritability. [L, 50, 56, 94 (a, 14, 43).]

**OBTURATION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>b-tu<sup>2</sup>r-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *obturatio* (from *obturare*, to stop up). Fr., o. Ger., o. *Verschliessung*, *Verstopfung*. The closure or stoppage of an opening or passage. [a, 17.] —**O. of the teeth**. The filling of cavities produced by caries in teeth with a substance capable of resisting the destructive action of fluids or the force of mastication. [a, 51.] —**Progressive o.** The gradual dilatation of a canal or cavity by the successive introduction of tampons of increasing sizes. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 8, 1888, p. 23 (a, 17).]

**OBTURATOR** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>b-tu<sup>2</sup>r(tur)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)'o<sup>2</sup>r; in Eng., ob'tu<sup>2</sup>r-at-o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -tor'is. From *obturare*, to stop up. Fr., *obturateur*. 1. That which closes an opening or cavity or which pertains to a structure that effects such closure (see O. CANAL, O. FORAMEN, O. MEMBRANE, O. NERVE, etc.); specifically, in anatomy, a muscle (Ger., *verschiessender* [oder *verstopfender*] *Muskel*) which closes an opening (see O. externus and O. internus). [a, 17; a, 48.] 2. See Artificial PALATE. 3. In botany, an organ of variable form, well developed in the *Euphorbiaceae*, arising from the wall of the ovary and eventually covering more or less completely the micropyle and penetrating its interior. Its tissue is parenchymatous and it disappears almost entirely in the fruit. [B, 121 (a, 35).] —**External o.** See SUBPUBIO-TROCHANTERUS externus. —**Internal o.** See SUBPUBIO-TROCHANTERUS internus. —**O. externus**. Fr., *obturateur externe*. Ger., *äusserer Hüftlochmuskel*. 1. A muscle which arises from the anterior portion of the outer surface of the o. membrane, the anterior portion of the outer border of the o. foramen, and the outer surfaces of the body and ramus of the os pubis and the ramus of the ischium, and converges to a tendon which passes between the acetabulum and the tuberosity of the ischium, to be inserted into the trochanteric fossa of the femur. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See MARSUPIALIS. —**O. internus**. Fr., *obturateur interne*. Ger., *innerer Hüftlochmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the internal borders of the o. foramen, the o. membrane, the fibrous arch over the o. vessels and nerves, and the o. fascia, and converges to issue from the pelvis through the lesser sacro-sciatic notch and to be inserted into the great trochanter. As it is reflected over the superior ramus of the ischium, it is separated from the bone by a synovial bursa. [L, 142, 332.] —**O. internus cum gemellis**. See MARSUPIALIS.

**OBTURATOR-COCYGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>b-tu<sup>2</sup>r(tur)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)'o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>(ku<sup>2</sup>g)'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). The posterior portion of the levator ani. [L, 31.]

**OBTUSANGULUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-tu<sup>2</sup>s(tus)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/gu<sup>2</sup>2l-(gu<sup>4</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Ger., *stumpfkanlig*. Obtusely angled. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBVALLATE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-va<sup>2</sup>l'at. Lat., *obvallatus* (from *obvallare*, to wall round). Fr., *obvallé*. Ger., *umschantzt*. Surrounded as if by a wall, protected on every side as if from attack. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**OBVERSE**, adv. O<sup>2</sup>b-vu<sup>2</sup>rs'. From *obvertere*, to turn against. Ger., *verkehrt*, *umgekehrt*. In compounds, inversely (e. g., o. cordate is inversely cordate or obcordate). For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding words beginning with Ob-. [a, 35.] —**O. lunate**. Lat., o. *lunatus*. Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped with the horns of the crescent projecting forward. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**OBVOLUTE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>b-vo-lu<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *obvolutus* (from *obvolvere*, to wrap round). Ger., *zwischenengerollt*. 1. Of aestivation, convolute. 2. Of veneration, having half of one leaf covering half of another. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OCA**, n. In Peru, the *Oxalis crenata* and *Oxalis tuberosa* or their farinaceous tubers. [B, 19, 185, 275.]

**OCAB**, n. Sal ammoniac. [B.]

**OCCECATIO** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k-se<sup>2</sup>k(ka<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>k)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *occecare*, to make blind. Blindness. [F.]

**OCCIDENS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k'si<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>ns(ans). Vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**OCCIPITAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t'l. Lat., *occipitalis*. Fr., o. Ger., o. Pertaining to the occiput.

**OCCIPITALIS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>t-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>a. See OCCIPITAL; as a n. m. (Fr., *occipital*), the occipital portion of the occipito-frontalis; as a n. n., *occipitale*, see Os occipitale. [L.] —**O. minor**, **O. teres**. Fr., *peauciers sous-occipitaux*. Anomalous transverse subcutaneous muscular fibres stretching across from the tendons of the trapezius and sterno-cleido-mastoides to the fascia of the occiput, having their insertions and origins in the region of that region. [L, 31, 332.]

**OCCIPITI-DORSO-CLAVI-SUS-ACROMIEN** (Fr.), n. Ok-se-pe-te-do<sup>2</sup>r-so-klia<sup>2</sup>-ve-su<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-kro-me-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See TRAPEZIUS.

**OCCIPITO-ATLANTAL**, **OCCIPITO-ATLANTOID**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>n't'l, -toid. Lat., *occipito-atloideus* (from *occiput* [q. v.], *ἀτλας*, the atlas, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *occipito-atloïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. [C.]

**OCCIPITO-AXIAL**, **OCCIPITO-AXOID**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-a<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>l, -oid. Lat., *occipito-axoideus* (from *occiput* [q. v.], and *axis*, an axis). Fr., *occipito-axoïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the axis. [C.]

**OCCIPITO-BREGMATIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-bre<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *occiput* [q. v.], and *bregma*, the bregma. Fr., *occipito-bregmatique*. Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma. [a, 48.]

**OCCIPITO-CERVICAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-su<sup>2</sup>rv'i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. From *occiput* [q. v.], and *cervix*, the neck. Pertaining to the occiput and the neck. [a, 48.]

**OCCIPITO-COTYLOID**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-ko<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>-oid. From *occiput* [q. v.], *κότυλη*, a cup, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *occipito-cotyloïdien*. Of a foetal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's acetabulum.

**OCCIPITO-FRONTAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-fru<sup>2</sup>n't'l. From *occiput* [q. v.], and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to or extending between the occiput and the forehead. [a, 17.]

**OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fro<sup>2</sup>nt-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>a. Fr., *occipito-frontal*, *épicranien*, *peaucier du crâne*. Ger., *Schädelmuskel*, *grosser Augenbrauenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. Passing forward, it becomes tendinous on the vertex of the skull, and, after becoming muscular again in the frontal region, blends with the fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and pyramidalis, and muscles of the ear. It is an elevator of the skin in the frontal portion of the head, and moves the scalp backward and forward. By some anatomists this muscle is divided into the frontalis and the occipitalis. [L.]

**OCCIPITO-HYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *occiput* [q. v.], and *hyoideus* [q. v.]. The posterior belly of the digastricus. [L, 332.]

**OCCIPITO-LATERAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-la<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>-r'l. Lat., *occipito-lateralis* (from *occiput* [q. v.], and *latus*, the side). Fr., *occipito-latéral*. Ger., o.-l. See OCCIPITO-COTYLOID.

**OCCIPITO-MASTOID**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-ma<sup>2</sup>st'oïd. From *occiput* [q. v.], *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process. [a, 48.]

**OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-me<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n'je<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *occipito-meningeus* (from *occiput* [q. v.], and *μνίνη*, membrane). Fr., *occipito-méningien*. Ger., *occipito-meningisch*. Pertaining to the occiput and to the meninges of the brain. [C, 4.]

**OCCIPITO-MENTAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-me<sup>2</sup>n't'l. From *occiput* [q. v.], and *mentum*, the chin. Fr., *occipito-mentonnier*. Extending from the occiput to the chin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**OCCIPITO-ODONTOID**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt'oïd. From *occiput* [q. v.], *ὀδών*, a tooth, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the occipital bone and the odontoid process of the atlas. [a, 17.]

**OCCIPITO-PARIETAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-pa<sup>2</sup>r-i'e<sup>2</sup>-t'l. Lat., *occipito-parietalis* (from *occiput* [q. v.], and *paries*, a wall). Fr., *occipito-pariétal*. Ger., o.-p. Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. [C.]

**OCCIPITO-PETROSAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-pe<sup>2</sup>tr-o's'l. Lat., *occipito-petrosus* (from *occiput* [q. v.], and *petra*, a rock). Fr., *occipito-pétréux*. Ger., o.-p. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [C, 4.]

**OCCIPITO-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>4</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *occiput* [q. v.], and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. Fr., *occipito-pharyngien*. An anomalous portion of the stylo-pharyngeus arising from the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]

**OCCIPITO-POSTERIOR**, **OCCIPITO-SACRAL**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-post-e<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r, -sa<sup>2</sup>k'r'l. Fr., *occipito-sacré*. Of a foetal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's sacrum.

**OCCIPITO-SCAPULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>a. From *occiput* [q. v.], and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. See RHOMBOIDEUS occipitalis.

**OCCIPITO-STYLOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stil(stu<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *occiput* [q. v.], *στυλός*, a pillar, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. In the lower mammals, a muscle extending between the hyoid process of the occipital bone and the posterior borders of the hyoid bone. It carries the inferior extremity of the hyoid bone backward and downward. [L, 13.]

**OCCIPITO-TEMPORAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-te<sup>2</sup>mp'o<sup>2</sup>-r'l. From *occiput* [q. v.], and *tempora*, the temples. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions. [a, 48.]

**OCCIPUT** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>4</sup>t). Gen., -cip'itis. From *ob*, against, and *caput*, the head. Fr., o. Ger., *Hinterkopf*. The posterior inferior portion of the head. [L.]



**OCCUSION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>k-klu'zhu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *occlusio* (from *occludere*, to close). Fr., o. Ger., *Verklebung*, *Verschluss*. 1. The act of stopping up or the state of being stopped up (said of a passage or opening). 2. The passage of a gas (especially of hydrogen) into the pores of a metal in very large quantities so as to form a mechanical combination. [B; D; a, 48.]

**OCCULTANS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-ku<sup>2</sup>l't(ku<sup>2</sup>l't/a<sup>2</sup>nz(a<sup>2</sup>ns). From *occultare*, to hide. Fr., *occultant*. Ger., *verborgend*. Hiding something from view; of leaves, disposed around the stem so as entirely to conceal the latter. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**OCEANIC**, adj. O-shē-a<sup>2</sup>n'f<sup>2</sup>k. From *Ὠκεανός*, the ocean. Of animals, inhabiting the open ocean; pelagic. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**OCEAN SPRINGS**, n. O'shu<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Jackson County, Mississippi, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**OCELLATE, OCELLATED**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>l'at.-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *ocellatus* (from *ocellus*, a little eye). Fr., *ocellé*, *cellé*. Ger., *äugig*, *gefleugt*, *augenfleckig*, *augenformig*. Having eye-like, roundish spots, each with another spot of different color within it. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OCELLUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>s(o<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>l'lu<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *oculus*, an eye. Fr., *ocelle*. Ger., *Augenflecken* (1st def.), *Hof* (2d def.), *kleines Auge*. 1. An eye-like spot, a roundish patch or ring of color. 2. The place at the top of a pomaceous fruit inclosed by the persisting calyx lobes. 3. A heap of pigment cells (sometimes accompanied by a refracting body), forming a colored spot on definite points of the umbrella-margin in certain planoblasts. 4. The simple eye of many echinoderms, spiders, crustaceans molluscs, etc.; a visual organ in which the sensory nerve-end cells are segregated into definite groups called retinulae, a group of retinulae being again characterized by possessing a single dioptric apparatus in common. [B, 28 (a, 27); B, 123 (a, 35); L, 193; Watase, "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 449 (a, 35).]

**OCHEMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em'atos (-atis). Gr., *ὄχημα* (from *ὄχειν*, to uphold). 1. A conveyance; specifically, the vehicle of a medicine. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. Of Galen, lymph. [A, 325.]

**OCHETEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -eum'atos (-atis). Gr., *ὄχητευμα* (from *ὄχεύειν*, to conduct water by a conduit). Of Gorræus, a meatus; in the pl., *ocheteumata*, the nasal passages. [A, 325.]

**OCHETOS** (Lat.), **OCHETUS** (Lat.), n's m. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>s, -u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ὄχετος* (from *ὄχειν*, to carry). A conduit or channel, a canal. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

**OCHETS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>ts. Gen., *och'es*. Gr., *ὄχης* (from *ὄχειν*, to carry). The scrotum. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**OCHLESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-le(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -les'eos (-is). Gr., *ὄχλησις* (from *ὄχλος*, a crowd). Fr., *ochlèse*. A morbid condition resulting from the crowding together of sick persons. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**OCHLODES** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-lod'ez(as). From *ὄχλος*, a crowd, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Taylor (1766), see *Cornical CORNEA*.

**OCHRA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(och<sup>2</sup>)-ra<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ὄχρα*. 1. See **OCHRE**. 2. The *Abelmoschus esculentus* or its pods. [B, 282 (a, 35).]—**O. ferri rubrica**. See **Red CHALK**.—**O. lutea**. See **IRON YELLOW**.—**O. rubra**. See **Red OCHRE**.—**O. rubra cratacea** (seu *naturalis*). See **Red CHALK**.—**O. Veneris**. See **BERRABLA**.

**OCHRACEOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>k-ra'shu<sup>2</sup>a. Lat., *ochraceus* (from *ὄχρα*, ochre). Fr., *ochracé*. Ger., *ochergelb*, *ochtergelb*. Ochre-colored, brownish-yellow. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OCHRE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>k'r<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ὄχρα*. Lat., *ochra*. Fr., *ocre*. Ger., *Ocker*. A native mixture of argillaceous or calcareous earths with iron and manganese oxides. It varies in color with the proportion of iron contained in it and with the degree of oxidation of the iron, also sometimes through the application of heat. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**French o.** A yellow o. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Oxford o.** A brownish-yellow color but lighter than that of the Roman o. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Red o.** Lat., *ferrum hæmatites*. Fr., *ocre rouge*. Bloodstone, a native variety of red iron oxide. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Roman o.** A commercial o. of a brownish-yellow color which becomes of a purple-red under the influence of heat. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Stone o.** Commercial o. in hard masses. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Yellow o.** Lat., *ochra lutea*. Fr., *ocre jaune*. See **IRON YELLOW**.

**OCHRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(och<sup>2</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>-as(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *ὄχρα*, ochre. Fr., *ochriase*. A sallow complexion. [L, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

**OCHROMA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k-rom'a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of malvaceous plants, of the *Bombacæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. lagopus**. Fr., o. *pyramidal*, *patte de lièvre*, *bois de lièvre*, *quattier*. Corkwood, down-tree of Jamaica; a tropical American tree. The wood is used like cork. The fruits contain a mass of silk-cotton which is used as moxa. It the West Indies the root, leaves, and flowers are employed as a mucilaginous emollient, and the bark is used in syphilis. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

**OCHRONOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(och<sup>2</sup>)-ro<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>s(is). Gen., -os'eos (-on'osis). From *ὄχρος*, pale, and *ὥσος*, dense. Ger., *Ochranose*. Of Virchow, a dark-colored diffuse pigmentation, supposed to be due to the inhibition of altered hæmatin, affecting the cartilages, the tendons, the periosteum, the intima of the arteries, and sometimes the intercellular substance. [D, 4.]

**OCHROPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(och<sup>2</sup>)-ro<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄχρα*, ochre, and *πύρ*, fever. Fr., *ochropyre*. See **YELLOW FEVER**.

**OCHROSIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(och<sup>2</sup>)-ro<sup>2</sup>zhi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄχρος*, pale-yellow. Fr., *ochrosie*. A genus of the *Vinææ*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. borbonica**. Isle-of-Bourbon yellow-wood; a tree found in Bourbon and Ceylon. The wood is very bitter. The bark

(which resembles mongumbo-bark) and leaves are tonic and febrifuge. [A, 496; "Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 242; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 50); B, 275 (a, 35).]

**OCHSE** (Ger.), n. O<sup>2</sup>ch's'e<sup>2</sup>. See **Bos**.—**O'klauenfett**. See **Neat's-foot OIL**.—**O'nzungenwurzel**. The root of various alkaloids. [a, 35.]

**OCHTHE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-the(tha). Gen., *och'thes*. Gr., *ὄχθη*. The border of an ulcer. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OCHTHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-thi<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *ὄχθος*, a hill. See *Nævus mollusciformis*.

**OCHTHODES** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-thod'ez(as). Gr., *ὄχθωδης* (from *ὄχθος*, a hill, and *είδος*, resemblance). See **CALLOUS**.

**OCIMUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>s(ok)'i<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ὄκκισμον*. Fr., *basilic*. Ger., *Basilie*. 1. Of old writers, the *O. basilicum*. 2. A genus of the *Ocimoideæ*, or *Ocimeæ*, which are a tribe of the *Labiatæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. album**. The *cunja-koray* of the Tamils. The juice of the leaves is used in catarrh. [B, 88, 172 (a, 35, 50).]—**O. americanum**. Fr., *basilic d'Amérique*. A species having the properties and uses of *O. basilicum*. [a, 35].

—**O. basilicum**. Fr., *basilic cultivé* (ou *aux saucés*, ou *des cuisiniers*), *grand basilic*, *herbe royale*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *grosse*) *Basilie*, *Basilienkraut*, *Basilikum*. Sweet (or common) basil, the *ὄκκισμον* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, the *albochaca* of Buenos Ayres; a widely cultivated, aromatic, edible species, of cooling and saline taste, said to be native to India and Persia. There are several varieties (*bullatum*, *fimbriatum*, and *lignosum*). The leaves and leafy tops, which have a clove-like odor, are used as a seasoning. The juice of the plant is antelmintic, and is used in otalgia. A volatile oil is distilled from the plant, which, if kept, crystallizes into a camphor isomeric with turpentine camphor. The seeds are used in India in catarrh, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, and nephritis, and also to relieve the after-pains of parturition. [A, 496 (a, 35); B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, 128 (a, 50).]—**O. canum**. A species closely related to *O. basilicum*. The aromatic leaves, which have a pleasant taste, are used for catarrh. [A, 496; B, 19, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. crispum**. Fr., *basilic crépu*. A Japan species. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and diuretic. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. febrifugum**. A thyme-scented species found in Guinea, where it is used as an antiperiodic. According to Roberts, it is as effectual as quinine. [B, 5, 180, 311 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

—**O. frutescens**, *O. gratissimum*. Fr., *basilic de Ceylan*. An odoriferous species found in India, the South Sea Islands, and Brazil. The aromatic roots are used like balm (*Melissa*), and the demulcent infusion of the seed is employed in gonorrhoea. [A, 496; B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. guineense**. Fr., *basilic de Guinée*. A Guinea species, used in bilious fever, etc. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35); B, 88 (a, 50).]—**O. hirsutum**. Fr., *basilic velu*. 1. Of Rottler, a species found in the East Indies, where it is used in cholera infantum. 2. Of Benthams, the *O. sanctum*. [B, 88 (a, 50); B, 172, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. incanescens**. Fr., *basilic blanchâtre*. A Brazilian species, used under the name of *remedis di vequeiro*, as a diuretic and sudorific. [B, 88, 173 (a, 35, 50).]—**O. minimum**. Fr., *basilic nain*, *petite basilic*. Bush- (or lesser) basil; an Indian species. The leaves are used as a seasoning. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. pilosum**. Fr., *basilic couvert de poils*. 1. A species found in India, where the mucilaginous seed is used to relieve the pains of parturition. 2. Of Drury, the *O. basilicum*. [B, 88 (a, 50); B, 172, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. salinum**. A Chilean species exuding a saline liquid which is used in place of salt. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. sanctum**. Fr., *basilic saint*. Holy (or Monk's, or purple-stalked) basil; growing in Arabia, India, and tropical Australia. The root is febrifuge, and the dried leaves are used as snuff in peenash (*g. v.*). Mixed with lime-juice, the leaves are used in ringworm, etc. The plant, in decoction, is used in diarrhoea. The seeds are mucilaginous and demulcent. According to von Müller, a variety found in northern Australia has an anise-like odor, while a variety in eastern Australia smells like cloves. [A, 496; B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. tenuiflorum**. Fr., *basilic à fleurs tendres*. An aromatic and stimulant species growing in Java and Ceylon; perhaps a variety of *O. sanctum*. [B, 88 (a, 50); B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. villosum**. An East Indian species. The aromatic leaves are used as a condiment; their juice, mixed with black pepper and ginger, is used in the cold stage of intermittent fever; and a diaphoretic and demulcent jelly is prepared from the seeds. [A, 496; B, 172 (a, 35).]—**O. viride**. See *O. febrifugum*.

**OCOB** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>k'o<sup>2</sup>b. See **OcAB**.

**OCOTEA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *ocotée*. A genus of Lauraceæ plants, of the *Pernaceæ*. The *Ocottea* of Nees are a division of the *Laurææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. bulbata**. Hope-laurel, the stinkwood of Cape Colony; a small branching tree with a very fetid wood. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. cymbarum**. Fr., *ocotée des canots*. A species partly defined under *Alseodaphne cymbarum*. According to Baillon, it is identical with *Alseodaphne amara*. Its wood constitutes the anise or snssar-wood of the Orinoco, which differs from the official *sassafras* chiefly in the bitterness mingled with the aroma. At Pará it is known as *pas sassafras*, and is used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue; and a syrup (the *siruba* of the Indians, the *acete de sassafras* of the Spaniards) is extracted from it. [B, 173, 180, 367 (a, 35).]—**O. fetens**. A species found in Madeira and the Canary Islands. Its wood is intolerably fetid. It is known in the Canaries as *til*. [B, 142, 185 (a, 35).]—**O. guianensis**. Fr., *ocotée de la Guinée*. A Guiana species, used for abscesses, buboes, etc. [B, 173, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. opifera**. Fr., *ocotée secourable*. The *Alseodaphne opifera* (*g. v.*); the *canel-la de cheiro* of the Rio Negro. Its fruit yields a limpid, yellowish volatile oil, used like the balsam distilled from the bark. [B, 173, 180, 367 (a, 35).]—**O. sunveolens**. The *laural blanco* of Paraguay, where the leaves are employed as a carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 50).]



**OCREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2k're^2a^8$ . From  $\delta\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$ , a prominence. Fr., o. Ger., *Tute* (1st def.). 1. A sheath formed by the coalescence of the stipules around the stem of a plant. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 33); L, 84 (a, 43).] 2. Of Günther, see *HIPPOCAMPUS minor*.

**OCREOUS**, adj.  $O_2k're^2u^8$ . Fr., *ocreux*. Resembling ochre. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**OCTAGONAL**, adj.  $O_2k'ta^2g'o^2n^1$ . From  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight, and  $\gamma\omega\nu\iota\alpha$ , an angle. Fr., *octogone*. Ger., *achteckig*. Having eight sides and eight angles. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**OCTAMEROUS**, adj.  $O_2k'ta^2m'e^2r^u^8$ . Lat., *octamerus* (from  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight, and  $\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$ , a part). Fr., *octaëre*. Having eight parts in each whorl (said of plant-organs). [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**OCTAN**, adj.  $O_2k't^n$ . Lat., *octanus* (from  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight). Fr., *octane*. Recurring every eighth day. [a, 48.]

**OCTANDRIAN**, **OCTANDRIC**, **OCTANDROUS**, adj's.  $O_2k'ta^2nd'i^2a^2n^1$ ,  $ri^2k^1$ ,  $ru^2s$ . Lat., *octander*, *octandrus*, *octandricus* (from  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight, and  $\alpha\nu\iota\rho$ , a man). Fr., *octandre*, *octandrique*. Ger., *achtmännig*, *oktandrisch*. Having eight stamens. The *Octandria* (Fr., *octandrie*) are a Linnæan class of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**OCTANE**, n.  $O_2k'tan$ . From  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight. Ger., *Octan*. A hydrocarbon,  $C_8H_{18}$ , of the paraffin series. [B.]

**OCTAPOTETRAMORPHINE**, n.  $O_2k'ta^2p-o-te^2t-ra^2-mo^2rf^n$ . Fr., *octapotetramorphine*. Ger., *Octapotetramorphin*. A base,  $C_{13}H_{13}N_{13}O_{11}$ , polymeric with apomorphine, having the constitution of 4 molecules of morphine less 8 molecules of water. [B, 2.]

**OCTARIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O_2k'ta(a^2)/ri^2u^2s(u^4s)$ . A pint. Symbol, O. [B.]

**OCTAVUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2k'ta(a^2)/vu^2s(wu^4s)$ . From  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight. Eighth; as a n., the eighth of a series of muscles. [a, 48.]—**O. humeri** (Placentin). See *TERES minor*.

**OCTOACETATE**, n.  $O_2k'to-a^2s'e^2t$ . A compound of a base with 8 molecules of the radicle of acetic acid. [B.]

**OCTOFERRIC**, adj.  $O_2k'to-fe^2r^i^2k$ . Containing eight atoms of iron in the molecule. [B.]

**OCTOFIDUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2k'to-f^2i^2d-u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *octo*, eight, and *findere*, to split. Fr., *octofide*. Eight-parted. [a, 35.]

**OCTOGYNOUS**, adj.  $O_2k'to-g^2y^n-u^2s$ . Lat., *octogynus* (from  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight, and  $\gamma\gamma\upsilon\eta$ , a woman). Fr., *octogyne*. Eight-styled. The *Octogynia* (Fr., *octogynie*) is the eighth order in certain Linnæan classes, characterized by flowers with eight styles. [B, 1, 34, 291 (a, 35).]

**OCTOIC ACID**, n.  $O_2k'to-i^2k$ . See *CAPRYLIC acid*.

**OCTOMOLYBDATE**, n.  $O_2k'to-mo^2l-i^2b^2dat$ . A molybdate containing eight atoms of molybdenum in the molecule. [B.]

**OCTONUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2k'ton-u^2s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight. Fr., *octoné*. Ger., *achtstündig*. In eights; of leaves, forming around the stem a whorl of eight rays. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**OCTOPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O_2k'to-p^2u^2s(u^4s)$ . Gr.,  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}\nu\tau\upsilon\varsigma$  (from  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight, and  $\nu\upsilon\varsigma$ , the foot). A monster having eight lower extremities; one of the eight-armed *Cephalopoda*. [a, 34.]

**OCTOSPOROUS**, adj.  $O_2k'to-s^2p^2o^2r^u^8$ . From  $\delta\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{o}$ , eight, and  $\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a seed. Provided with eight spores. The *Octosporidei* are the *Discomycetes*. [B, 61, 121 (a, 35).]

**OCTYL**, n.  $O_2k'ti^2l$ . Fr., *octyle*. Ger., *O*. A univalent radicle,  $C_8H_{17}$ ; also called *capryl*. [a, 48.]—**Hydrated o. oxide**. See *O. alcohol*.—**O. acetate**. Fr., *acétate d'octyle*. Ger., *Essigsäure-Oester*. An oily body,  $C_8H_{17}.OC_2H_5O = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ , isomeric with capric acid and with hexyl butyrate. It occurs in conjunction with the latter in the oil of *Heracleum giganteum*, and alone in the oil of *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 4.]—**O. alcohol**. A monatomic alcohol,  $C_8H_{17}O$ . Seven isomeric modifications are known, three of which (1, 2, and 3) are normal, while two (1 and 4) are primary, three (2, 3, and 5) secondary, and two (6 and 7) tertiary: (1) *primary normal o. alcohol*, *heptylcarbinol*,  $CH_3-(CH_2)_6-CH_2-OH$ , a liquid having a peculiar pungent odor and boiling at  $190^\circ$  to  $192^\circ$  C., occurring under the form of its acetate in the oil of *Heracleum sphondylium* and *Heracleum giganteum*; (2) *secondary normal o. alcohol*, *methylheptylcarbinol*,  $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH(OH).CH_3$ , an oily liquid obtained in the distillation of castor-oil with caustic potash, boiling at  $180^\circ$  C.; (3) *second secondary normal o. alcohol*, *ethylpentylcarbinol*,  $CH_3-CH_2-CH(OH)-(CH_2)_4-CH_3$ , a liquid boiling at  $180^\circ$  C.; (4) *primary isoctylalcohol*,  $(CH_3)_2CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH(OH)-(CH_2)_4$ , a liquid having an odor of oranges and boiling at about  $180^\circ$  C.; (5) *secondary isoctylalcohol*, *ethylisocamylcarbinol*,  $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$ , a liquid boiling at about  $185^\circ$  C.; (6) *tertiary isoctylalcohol*, *diethylpropylcarbinol*,  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C(OH)-(CH_2)_3-CH_3$ , a tertiary alcohol, occurring as a liquid boiling at about  $150^\circ$  C.; (7) *isodibutyl trimethyl carbindimethylcarbinol*,  $(CH_3)_3C-CH_2-C(OH)-(CH_2)_3$ , a thick liquid, having an odor of camphor, and boiling at about  $147^\circ$  C. [B.]—**O. amine**. Ger., *Octylamin*. Primary o. amine,  $N(C_8H_{17})_2H_2$ . Two varieties are known: (1) *normal o. amine*, a liquid derived from normal o., boiling at  $185^\circ$  C.; (2) *isocetylamine*, or *caprylamine*, a liquid derived from isocetyl, and boiling at  $165^\circ$  C. [B.]—**O. benzene**. A liquid,  $C_8H_7.C_6H_5$ , of pleasant odor and sweetish, burning taste, boiling at about  $264^\circ$  C., and solidifying at  $-7^\circ$  C. to a crystalline mass. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**O. benzoic acid**. An acid,  $C_8H_7.C_6H_4.CO.OH$ , crystallizing from alcohol in small plates or needles slightly soluble in hot water and melting at  $139^\circ$  C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**O. bromide**. Fr., *bromure d'o*. Ger., *O. bromür*. A substance,  $C_8H_{17}Br$ , known in isomeric forms: (1) *primary o. bromide*, a liquid boiling at  $200^\circ$  C.; (2) *isocetyl bromide*, *capryl bromide*, a liquid boiling at  $190^\circ$  C. [B, 3.]—**O. butyric ether**. Ger., *O. buttersäureester*. A substance,  $C_8H_{17}.CO.O.C_4H_9$ , forming the chief constituent of the ethereal oil obtained from *Heracleum gigan-*

*teum*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. chlorhydrate**. A mobile liquid,  $C_8H_{16}.Cl(OH)$ , of camphor-like odor and burning taste, insoluble in water. Sp. gr., 1.008. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**O. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure d'octyle*. Ger., *O. chlorür*. A substance,  $C_8H_{17}Cl$ , known in two isomeric forms: (1) *primary normal o. chloride*, a liquid boiling at  $180^\circ$  C.; (2) *capryl chloride*, *isocetylchloride*, a liquid boiling at  $175^\circ$  C. [B.]—**O. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate d'octyle*. See *O. alcohol*.—**O. hydride**. Fr., *hydrure d'octyle*. See *OCTANE*.—**O. iodide**. Ger., *O. jodür*. A substance,  $C_8H_{17}I$ , known in two varieties: (1) *normal o. iodide*; (2) *capryl iodide*, *isocetyl iodide*. Both are liquids boiling at about  $120^\circ$  C. Sp. grs., 1.188 and 1.33. [B.]—**O. isosulphocyanate**, **O. isothiocyanate**, **O. mustard oil**. Ger., *O. isothiocyant*, *O. senföhl*. The substance  $C_8H_{17}N : C : S$ . The compound derived from secondary o. (capryl) is known as a liquid boiling at  $234^\circ$  C. [a, 30.]—**O. nitrite**. Ger., *O. nitrit*. A liquid,  $C_8H_{17}.O.NO$ , boiling at about  $175^\circ$  C. [B.]—**O. saure**. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.—**O. sulphate**. See *CAPRYLSULPHURIC acid*.—**O. sulphocyanate**. See *O. thiocyanate*.—**O. thiocarbimide**. See *O. isosulphocyanate*.—**O. thiocyanate**. Ger., *O. thiocyant*, *thiocyansaures O*. The compound  $C_8H_{17}.S-C\equiv N$ . The thiocyanate of secondary o. (capryl) is known. [B.]

**OCTYLENE**, n.  $O_2k'ti^2l-en$ . Fr., *octylène*. A colorless liquid,  $C_8H_{16}$ . [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**O. alcohol**, **o. glycol**. Ger., *Octylenglycol*. A diatomic alcohol (glycol),  $C_8H_{16}.(OH)_2$ , derived from octylene by the addition of 2 molecules of hydroxy and occurring as a colorless oily liquid of burning taste, and boiling at about  $240^\circ$  C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**O. oxide**. A mobile liquid,  $C_8H_{16}O$ , of agreeable aromatic odor, boiling at  $145^\circ$  C. [B, 3 (a, 27, 38).]

**OCTYLIC**, adj. Fr., *octylique*. Containing octyl.—**O. acid**. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.

**OCULAR**, adj.  $O_2k'u^2l-a^2r$ . Lat., *ocularis* (from *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *oculaire*. Ger., o. Of or belonging to the eye; conducted by means of the sense of sight (said of an examination); as a n., an eye-piece; the part of a compound optical apparatus, such as a telescope or microscope, into which the observer looks. It is usually composed of two or more lenses or systems of lenses, and its general function is to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image formed by the objective. [J, 2, 55, 94, 113, 156, 185.]—**Achromatic o.** Fr., *oculaire achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisches O*. An o. in which the chromatic aberration is wholly or nearly eliminated. [J, 200.]—**Aplanatic o.** Fr., *oculaire aplanatique*. Ger., *aplanatisches O*. An o. corrected for spherical aberration, with the chromatic aberration usually eliminated. [J, 200, 210.]—**Binocular stereoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire binoculaire stéréoscopique*. Ger., *stereoskopisches Doppel-O*. An o. composed of two o's about as far apart as the two eyes and connected with a single tube which is put in place of the o. of a unocular microscope. By an arrangement of prisms the image-forming rays are divided, half being sent to each eye through the corresponding part of the double ocular. That of Tolles is also erecting. [J, 200, 210.]—**Compensating o.** Fr., *oculaire de compensation*. Ger., *Compensations-o*. An o. especially constructed for use with apochromatic objectives and serving to correct or compensate for aberrations in the objectives outside the axis. [J, 210.]—**Erecting o.** Fr., *oculaire redresseur*. Ger., *Bildumkehrendes o*. An o. with which an erecting prism is connected so that the image in the compound microscope appears erect as with a simple microscope; it is mostly used for dissecting microscopes. [J, 200.]—**Goniometer o.** Fr., *oculaire à goniomètre*. Ger., *Goniometer-O*. An o. with a goniometer for measuring the angles of microscopic crystals. [J, 156, 200.]—**High o.** An o. that magnifies the real image from ten to twenty times. [J, 200, 210.]—**Huygenian o.**, **Huygens's o.** Fr., *oculaire d'Huygens*. Ger., *Huygens'sches O*. A negative o. designed by Huygens for the telescope, now very largely used for the compound microscope. It consists of two plano-convex lenses with the convex surface of each looking toward the objective. The lower and larger is the field lens, or collective; it serves to make the image formed by the objective somewhat smaller, while the upper, smaller, or eye lens magnifies the real image. The two lenses of this o. serve to compensate for each other's defects and thus give a final very satisfactory image. [J, 200, 205, 210.]—**Low o.** An o. magnifying the real image from two to eight times. [J, 200.]—**Micrometer o.**, **Micrometric o.** Fr., *oculaire micrométrique*. Ger., *Micrometer-O*, *Mess-o*. An o. with which is connected a micrometer for the purpose of measuring the real image of objects, their actual size being found by multiplying the spaces of the o. micrometer required to measure the real image by the valuation of the o. micrometer determined with a stage micrometer. [J, 200, 205.]—**Microscopic o.**, **Microscopical o.** Fr., *oculaire microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopisches O*. An o. consisting of one or more converging lenses or lens systems, the combined action of which is like that of a simple microscope, magnifying the real image formed by the objective. [J, 200, 210.]—**Negative o.** An o. in which the real image is formed somewhere between the two lenses or lens systems of the o. The lower (or field) lens is in this case called a collective, as it serves to make the real image smaller than it would otherwise be. As the field lens acts in the formation of the real image, it is sometimes considered a part of the objective. The upper (or eye) lens of a negative o. magnifies the real image. A negative o. may readily be distinguished from a positive one, as it can not be used as a simple microscope if the field lens is turned toward an object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Orthoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire orthoscopique*. Ger., *orthoskopisches O*. An o. with an eye lens like one of the combinations of an objective, and a double convex field lens in the focus of the eye lens. It gives a large, flat field. [J, 205, 206, 210.]—**Par-focal o's.** Of Penock, o's so mounted or so constructed that they may be interchanged without the microscopic image getting out of focus. With high powers, it is usually necessary to focus for the greatest clearness, but even with these the image remains nearly in focus on changing o's. [J, 200; "Micr. Bull.", iii, 1886, pp. 9, 31 (J).]—**Periscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire periscopique*. Ger., *periskopisches O*. A positive o.



devised by Gundlach. It has a double convex field lens and a triplet eye lens. [J, 200.]—**Positive o.** An o. in which the real image formed by the objective is below the o.; in this case the entire o. acts like a simple microscope to magnify the real image. A positive o. may be readily distinguished, as it may be used as a simple microscope when the lower end is turned toward the object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Projection o.** Fr., *oculaire de projection*. Ger., *Projektions-o.* An o. especially designed for projecting the image formed by a microscopic objective on a screen for class demonstration or for photography. [J, 200, 210.]—**Ramsden's o.** A positive o. formerly much used for micrometry, consisting of two plano-convex lenses with the convex surfaces facing and very close together. [J, 200, 210.]—**Searching o., Seeker o.** Fr., *oculaire d'orientation*. Ger., *Sucher-O.* A low o., used especially with high objectives, for the purpose of finding or locating minute objects or parts for study with the working o's. [J, 200.]—**Solid o.** Fr., *oculaire holostère*. Ger., *holostisches O.*, *Vollglass-O.* A negative o. devised by Tolles, consisting of a solid piece of glass with a moderate curvature at one end for a field lens and a much greater curvature at the other for an eye lens. Opposite the level of the real image a groove is cut and filled with some dark material to serve as a diaphragm. It is especially adapted for use when a high o. is desired. [J, 200.]—**Spitzeno' (Ger.).** A micrometer o., now little used, in which two needle-points connected with projecting screws serve to indicate by their separation the size of the real image of an object. The actual size is then obtained by means of a stage micrometer. [J, 156.]—**Working o.** Fr., *oculaire de travail*. Ger., *Arbeits-o.* An o. used for ordinary microscopical observation, in contradistinction to a searching o. (q. v.). [J, 200.]

**OCULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2k-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)/r^2s$ . See **OCULAR**; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the eye. [L.]—**O. communis.** See **MOTOR OCULI COMMUNIS**.

**OCULIST**, n.  $O^2k-u^2(u^4)-i^2st$ . Lat., *oculista* (from *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *oculiste*. Ger., *Augenarzt*. A person occupied chiefly with the study and treatment of diseases of the eye. [F.]

**OCULO-FRONTAL**, adj.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-o-fru^n't'l$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the region of the eyes and the forehead. [a, 48.]

**OCULO-MOTOR**, adj.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-o-mot/o^2r$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *moveo*, to move. Moving the eye; as a n., the oculo-motor nerve.

**OCULOMOTORIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2k-u^2(u^4)-o(o^3)-mot-o^2r/i^2u^2s(u^4)s$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *moveo*, to move. Fr., *oculomoteur*. Ger., *O.* See **MOTOR OCULI COMMUNIS**.

**OCULOMUSCULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-o(o^3)-mu^2sk-(mu^4sk)-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)/r^2s$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *oculo-musculaire*. Connected with the muscles of the eye; as a n. m., a nerve so connected.—**O. communis.** See **OCULO-MOTOR NERVE**.—**O. externus.** Fr., *oculo-musculaire externe*. See **ABDUCTOR NERVE**.—**O. internus.** Fr., *oculo-musculaire interne*. See **TROCHLEAR NERVE**.

**OCULO-NASAL**, adj.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-o-na^2s/l$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *nasus*, the nose. Distributed or pertaining to the eye and the nose. [L.]

**OCULOPUPILLARY**, adj.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-o-pu^2p^2i^2l-a-r^2i^2$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *pupilla*, the pupil. Fr., *oculo-pupillaire*. Ger., *oculopupillär*. Pertaining to the pupil of the eye. [L, 57.]

**OCULOZYGOMATIC**, adj.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-o-zig-o^2m-a^2t^2i^2k$ . From *oculus*, the eye, and *zygoma*, the zygoma. Pertaining to the region of the eye and to the zygomatic arch. [a, 48.]

**OCULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2k''u^2(u^4)-u^2s(u^4)s$ . See **EYE**.—**O. bovinus.** **O. bovis.** **O. bubulus.** See **HYDROPHALMIA**.—**O. caecus.** See **GLAUCOMA**.—**O. Christi.** See **ASTER AMELLUS**. **HERACIUM pilosella**, and **INULA o. Christi**. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. duplex.** See **BINOCULUS**.—**O. elephantinus.** See **HYDROPHALMIA**.—**O. genu.** See **PATELLA**.—**O. lacrimans.** See **EPIPHORA**.—**O. leoninus.** See **ÆTHOMA** (1st def.).—**O. leporinus.** See **LAGOPHTHALMIA**.—**Oculi marmarogodes.** See **METAMORPHOSIA**.—**Oculi nocturni.** Owl's eyes, gray or blue eyes. [F.]—**O. ovi.** See **CICATRICLEA** (2d def.).—**O. purulentus.** See **HYPOPHYON**.—**O. scapulae.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 349.]—**O. simplex.** See **MONOCULUS**.

**OCYUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2s(ok)/i^2m(u^4m)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *ὀκυνον*. See **OCIMUM**.

**OCYODINIC**, adj.  $O^2s-i^2-o^2d-i^2n/i^2k$ . Lat., *ocyodinicus* (from *ὀκῡς*, swift, and *δῶς*, pain). Fr., *ocyodinique*. See **OXYTOCIC**.

**OCYPHONIC**, **OCYPHONOUS**, adj.'s.  $O^2s-i^2-to^2n/i^2k$ ,  $-i^2f'$ ,  $-o^2n-u^2s$ . Lat., *ocypthonus* (from *ὀκῡς*, swift, and *φόνος*, slaughter). Killing speedily. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OCYTOTOXIC**, **OCYTOTOXIC**, adj.'s.  $O^2s-i^2t-os^2e^2-u^2s$ ,  $-o^2s/i^2k$ . Gr., *ὀκυτοτοξικός*, *ὀκυτοτοξικός* (from *ὀκῡς*, swift, and *τοξέω*, to bring forth). Lat., *ocytotoxicus*, *ocytotoxicus*. Fr., *ocytotique*. A preferable form of *ocytotoxic* (q. v.).

**OD**, n.  $O^2d$ . Of Reichenbach, a force supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**ODAXESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2d a^2x(a^3x)-e^2z(as)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . Gr., *ὀδαξέσμος* (from *ὀδᾶξεν*, to feel a stinging pain). Fr., *odaxisme*. Ger., *Zahnfleischbrennen*. The pain of difficult dentition. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODERMENNIG** (Ger.), n.  $Od^2e^2r-me^2n-ni^2g$ . See **AGRIMONIA**.

**ODESSA**, n.  $Od^2e^2s^2u^2s$ . A sea-bathing resort in the government of Kherson, Russia. [B, 88 (a, 50).]

**ODINA** (Lat.), n. f. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. wodlier.** Goompany (or woderie) tree, the *woodian* of the Tamils, the *jeval* of the Bengales; a large tree much cultivated in India. It yields a gum, known locally as *mooi cha goud* or *shimpee*, which occurs partly in yellowish tears and

partly in colorless angular fragments like gum arabic. It has a disagreeable taste, is said not to be astringent, and is used in asthma, etc., and as an application to sprains and bruises. The very astringent bark, pulverized and mixed or boiled with oil, is applied to wounds and ulcers, and its decoction is used as a lotion in impetiginous eruptions and chronic ulcerations. The leaves are also boiled in oil and applied to bruises. [A, 496; B, 19, 172 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 50).]

**ODINAGOGUE**, adj.  $O^2d-i^2n-a^2g-g^2o^2g$ . Lat., *odinagogus* (from *ὀδῖς*, pain, and *ἀγειν*, to lead). Fr., *o.* See **OXYTOCIC**.

**ODINOLYTOUS**, adj.  $O^2d-i^2n-o^2l-i^2-o^2n^2t/u^2s$ . Lat., *odinolyontus* (from *ὀδῖς*, pain, and *λυειν*, to loose). Fr., *odinolyonte*. Anodyne. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODINOPEAN**, adj.  $O^2d-i^2n-o-pe^2a^2n$ . Lat., *odinopeus* (from *ὀδῖς*, pain, and *ποιεῖν*, to make). Of remedies inducing pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODMYL**, n.  $O^2d/mi^2l$ . Fr., *odmyle*. Ger., *O.* A hypothetical body,  $C_{10}H_{10}$ , a decomposition product of the fatty oils, known only in the sulphide. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**ODONTAGANACTESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2g(a^2g)-a^2n-(a^2n)-a^2kt(a^2kt)-e(a^3)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-tes/eos (-is)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἀγανάκτησις*, physical pain and irritation. Fr., *odontaganactese*. See **ODONTOCNESIS**.

**ODONTAGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2g(a^2g)/ma^2$ . Gen., *-ag/matos (-atis)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἀγναιε*, to break. Fr., *odontagme*. See **ODONTOCLASIS**.

**ODONTAGOGUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2g(a^2g)-og^2u^2m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *ὀδονταγωγόν* (from *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἀγειν*, to lead). Fr., *odontagogue*. A preferable form of *dentagogum* (q. v.).

**ODONTAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2g(a^2g)-ra^2$ . Gr., *ὀδοντάγρα* (from *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *άγρα*, a seizure). Fr., *odontagre*. Toothache.

**ODONTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2l(a^2l)/i^2j^2(gi^2)-u^2$ . Gr., *ὀδονταλγία* (from *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *άλγος*, pain). Fr., *odontalgie*, *mal de dent* (ou d'amour, ou de Saint-Médard). Ger., *Odontalgie*, *Zahnschmerz*, *Zahnweh*. Neuralgia of a tooth, toothache. [D, 70; E.]—**O. cariosa.** O. due to caries of the teeth. [E.]

**ODONTAPOTRIPE** (Lat.), **ODONTAPOTRIPSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2p(a^2p)-o^2t^2ri^2p(-e(a))$ ,  $-o^2(a^3)-tri^2p(trep^2)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-ot^2ripes*, *-trip^2seos (-is)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, *ἀπο*, from, and *τριβειν*, to crush. Fr., *usure des dents*. Of Lobstein, the wearing away of the surface of the teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTATROPHY**, n.  $O^2d-o^2nt-a^2t^2ro^2fi^2$ . Lat., *odontatrophia* (from *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Fr., *odontatrophie*. Ger., *Zahnschwinden*. Atrophy of the teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTELEPHAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2d-o^2nt-e^2l^2e^2f-a^2s(a^2s)$ . Gen., *-phan^2os (-is)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἰλέφας*, ivory. Fr., *odontéléphas*. See **DENTIN**.

**ODONTERISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2d-o^2nt-e^2r-i^2z(i^2s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἔρις*, strife. See **ODONTOSYNERISMUS**.

**ODONTEUROS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2d-o^2nt-u^2r/o^2s(os)$ . Gen., *-ot^2os (-is)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *εἰρώς*, decay. See **CARIES dentis**.

**ODONTHEMODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2n-the^2m(th^2e^2m)-od^2i^2a^2$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *αἰμοδία*, a scorbutic affection of the gums. Fr., *odonthémodie*. See **HÆMODIA**.

**ODONTARPAGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2n-tha^2rp(a^2g)/a^2g$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἀρπάγειν*, to snatch away. See **DENTAGRA**.

**ODONTERCOS** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2d-o^2n-thu^2r(th^2e^2r^2)/ko^2s$ . Gen., *-her^2cos*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ἔρκος*, a fence. A set of teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTYALOPHTHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2n-thi^2(thu^4)-a^2l(a^2l)-o^2t^2tho^2r-a^2$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, *βάλος*, glass, and *φθεῖρειν*, to destroy. Ger., *Zahnschmelzerstörung*. Destruction of the enamel of the teeth. [E.]

**ODONTYALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2d-o^2n-thi^2(thu^4)/a^2l(a^2l)-u^2s$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *βάλος*, glass. See **ENAMEL**.

**ODONTYPERÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2n-thip(thu^4p)-u^2r(o^2r)-e^2s(a^3)-e^2s$ -the^2tha^2/si^2s. Gen., *-thes^2eos (-is)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, *ὑπερ*, excessive, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. See **HÆMODIA**.

**ODONTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2n-shi^2(t^2i^2)-a^2$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth. See **ODONTALGIA**.—**O. excrecens.** See **EPULIS**.

**ODONTIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2nt-i^2-as(a^2s)/i^2s$ . Gen., *-as^2eos (-is)*. Gr., *ὀδοντίασις* (from *ὀδοντιάω*, to cut teeth). Fr., *odontiasis*. See **DENTITION** (2d def.).

**ODONTIATER** (Lat.), **ODONTIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $O^2d-o^2nt-i^2-ata^2t^2(u^4r(a^3))$ ,  $-a^2t^2(a^2t^2)/ru^2s(ru^4s)$ . Gen., *-er^2os (-is)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *ιατρία*, a surgeon. See **DENTIST**.

**ODONTIC**, adj.  $O^2d-o^2nt/i^2k$ . Lat., *odonticus*. See **DENTAL**.

**ODONTINOID**, n.  $O^2d-o^2nt/i^2n-oid$ . A preferable form of *dentinoid* (q. v.).

**ODONTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2d-o^2nt-i^2(o^2t^2i^2)s$ . Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. From *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Fr., *odontite*. Ger., *Zahnentzündung*. Inflammation of a tooth. [E.]

**ODONTO-ATLANTAL**, adj.  $Od-o^2nt^2/o-a^2t-la^2n^2t^2l$ . See **ARTALANTO-AXIAL**.

**ODONTOBLAST**, n.  $Od-o^2nt^2/o-bla^2st$ . From *ὀδούς*, a tooth, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *odontoblaste*. Ger., *O.*, *Elfenbeinzelle*. Of Boll, one of the cylindrical cells supposed to give rise to dentin. They form a layer between the dentin and the tooth pulp, and send prolongations into the dentinal canals. [J, 32, 35; "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1868, p. 70 (J).]—**O'enschicht** (Ger.). See **MENBRANA choris**.



**ODONTOBOTHRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bo<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *bothrios*, a small trench. Fr., *odontobothrie*. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

**ODONTOBOTHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bo<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*rit'idios* (-idis). Ger., *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*. Inflammation of the dental alveoli. [E.]

**ODONTOCHALIX** (Lat.), n. m. and f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -*chal'icos* (-icis). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *χάλιξ*, gravel. Fr., *odontochalice*. Ger., *Zahncement*, *Zahnkitt*. Dental cement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOCHIRURGICAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/'o-ki<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>r/ji<sup>2</sup>-k'l. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *χειρουργία*, surgery. Pertaining to dental surgery.

**ODONTOCLASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>k'la<sup>2</sup>s(la<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*clas'eos* (-oc'lasis). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *κλάν*, to break. Ger., *Zahnbruch*. The breaking of a tooth. [E.]

**ODONTONECROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>k)-ne(na)'si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*nces'eos* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *κνάν*, to scrape. Fr., *odontonécrose*. The itching sensation in the gums accompanying dentition.

**ODONTOCOMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kom(ko'm)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *κομίζω*, to take care of. Fr., *odontocome*. Ger., *Zahnheilungsanstalt*. A dental hospital. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTODERMEOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o-du<sup>2</sup>rm'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *odontoderme*. Ger., *zahnhäutig*. Having a toothed skin (hymenium). The *Odontodermei* of Person are a division of *Fungi* corresponding to the *Hydnei*. [L, 41 (a, 43); B, 121 (a, 35).]

**ODONTODES** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-od'ez(as). 1. See ODONTOD. 2. See DENTATE.

**ODONTODESMION** (Lat.), **ODONTODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>s'mi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Fr., *ligament de dent*. Ger., *Zahnband*. A term apparently coined by Kraus for the ligamentum dentis of P. B. Goddard, said to consist of ligamentous fibres holding a tooth attached to its alveolus and to be the chief seat of the pain in the extraction of a tooth. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Nov., 1888, p. 253.]

**ODONTODIARRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>r-(a<sup>2</sup>r)-re(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *διάρρην*, to flow through. Fr., *odontodiarrhée*. Ger., *Zahndurchfall*, *Zahnruhr*. Diarrhœa due to dentition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du'n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *δύνη*, pain. See ODONTALGIA.

**ODONTOGENY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>j'e'n-i<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *odontogénie*. Ger., *Zahnzeugung*. The embryology of the teeth.

**ODONTOGLYPHANON** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHIS** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHON** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., n., and n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-gli<sup>2</sup>ph(glu'f)/a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>n, -o<sup>2</sup>g'li<sup>2</sup>ph(lu'f)-i<sup>2</sup>s, -o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). Gen., -*lyph'ani*, -*glyph'idios* (-idis), -*og'lyphi*. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *γλύφω*, a chisel. See DENTISCALPIUM.

**ODONTOGRAPHY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>g'ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *odontographie*. See ODONTOLOGY.

**ODONTOID**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt'oid. Lat., *odontodes* (from *odontos*, a tooth, and *είδος*, resemblance). Tooth-like. [C.]

**ODONTOLITHUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>th-u<sup>2</sup>s(u's). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *odontolithe*. See SORDES (1st def.).

**ODONTOLOGY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *odontologie*. Ger., *Odontologie*, *Zahnlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the teeth.

**ODONTOLOXIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lo<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *λόξος*, slanting. Ger., *Zahnschiefstand*. Obliquity of the teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). From *odontos*, a tooth. Fr., *odontome*. Ger., *Odontom*. A tumor composed of tooth-like tissue, occasionally growing from a tooth, consisting of dentin covered by enamel. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Cement o.** An o. due to the abnormal production of osseous tissue at the level of the dental roots. ["Union méd.," 1868, p. 629 (a, 34).]—**Coronary o.** Fr., *odontome coronaire*. An o. which arises while the crown is forming. [E, 1.]—**Embryoplastic o.** Fr., *odontome embryoplastique*. Syn.: *encysted fibroma*. A tumor arising before the dental pulp has developed odontoblastic cells and before the enamel organ has acquired special enamel-forming cells. [E. Lagrange].—**Fibrous o.** A tumor composed of fibro-cellular embryoplastic tissue arising from the alveolar portion of the inferior maxilla. ["Union méd.," 1868, p. 765 (a, 34).]—**Odontoplastic o.** A tumor which arises after the special dentin and enamel-forming cells have been developed, but prior to the formation of the coronal cap of dentin. [E, 1.]

**ODONTOMERION** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me(me<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *μέρος*, a part. The *Tenia dentata*. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOMYS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>s(u's). Gen., -*om'yos* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *μῦς*, a mouse. The pulp of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTONECROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>k-ros'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*ros'eos* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *νεκρός*, death. Fr., *odontonécrose*. Caries of the teeth. [E.]

**ODONTOPERIOSTEUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>st'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). From *odontos*, a tooth, *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See PERIODONTEUM.

**ODONTOPHATNE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>t(fa't)/ne(na). Gen., -*phat'nes*. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *φάτνη*, a feeding-trough. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

**ODONTOPHATNITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>t(fa't)-ni(ne)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*nit'idios* (-idis). See ODONTOBOTHRITIS.

**ODONTOPHLEGMONE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>g'-mo<sup>2</sup>n-e(a). Gen., -*phleg'mones*. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *φλεγμονή*, fiery heat. See ODONTITIS.

**ODONTOPHORE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/'o-for. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *φορέω*, to bear. The lingual ribbon of the higher molluscs, consisting of a band of teeth rolled up in the mouth. [L, 206 (a, 21).]

**ODONTOPHYIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi(fu'e)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *φύειν*, to grow. Fr., *odontophyie*. See DENTITION (2d def.).

**ODONTOPIESTER** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>st'u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -*ter'os* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *πιεστρον*, a squeezer. Fr., o. Ger., *Zahnklemmer*, *Zahnpresse*. An instrument for relieving odontalgia by pressure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOPRISIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>p'ri<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*pris'eos* (-op'risis). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *πρίω*, to saw. See BRYGOMOS.

**ODONTORRHAGE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r'ra<sup>2</sup>z'i<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>z'e)-e(a). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *ρῥῆναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *odontorrhagie*. Dental hemorrhage.

**ODONTORRHAMPHOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>m'fu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *odontorrhampus* (from *odontos*, a tooth, and *ράμφος*, the crooked beak of birds). Fr., *odontorrhamphe*. Ger., *zahnschnabelig*. Having a toothed beak. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**ODONTORRHEUMALGY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r-ru<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>lj'i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *odontorrhœumalgia* (from *odontos*, a tooth, *ρῆμα*, a flow, and *άλγος*, pain). Lat., *odontorrhœumalgia*. Rheumatic toothache. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTORRHINE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r-rin(ren)'e(a). Gen., -*rhin'es*. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *ρίνη*, a file. Fr., *odontorrhine*. See DENTISCALPIUM.

**ODONTORRHIZOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r-ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>pt(hi<sup>2</sup>z'i<sup>2</sup>s)(thi<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*phthis'eos* (-oph'thisis). From *odontos*, a tooth, *ρίζα*, a root, and *φθίσις*, decay. Fr., *odontorrhizophtisie*. Ger., *Zahnwurzelzschwinden*. Decay of the root of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTORRHOSIE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r-to<sup>2</sup>-ze. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *ὀρθωσις*, a straightening. The rectification of dental irregularities. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOSCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>s'ki<sup>2</sup>(ch'i<sup>2</sup>z)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*schis'eos* (-sch'isis). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *σχίζω*, to split. Fr., *odontoschisie*. The splitting of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOSCHISMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ski<sup>2</sup>z(ski<sup>2</sup>z)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*schis'matos* (-atis). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *σχίσμα*, a cleft. Fr., *odontoschisme*. Ger., *Zahnsplitt*. A fissure in a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOSEISIS** (Lat.), **ODONTOSEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sis('se<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s, -mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu's). Gen., -*seis'eos* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *σειειν*, to shake. Ger., *Zahnwackeln*. Looseness of the teeth. [E.]

**ODONTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth. Fr., *odontèse*, *odontose*. See DENTITION (2d def.).

**ODONTOSMEGMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sme<sup>2</sup>g(smag')-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*smeg'matos* (-atis). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *σμήγμα*, an unguent. Fr., *odontosmegma*. See DENTIFRICE.

**ODONTOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z(spa's)-i<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu's). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *odontospasme*. Ger., *Zahnkrampf*. Convulsions due to difficult dentition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOSPHACELIS** (Lat.), **ODONTOSPHACILISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sfa<sup>2</sup>s(sfa'ky'e<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>s, -sfa<sup>2</sup>s(sfa'ky'e<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>z)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu's). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *σφάκελιζω*, to mortify. Caries of the teeth. [E.]

**ODONTOSTEOPHYTON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>pf-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>z)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *odontos*, a tooth, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φύειν*, to grow. Fr., *odontosteophyte*. Ger., *Zahnosteophyt*. An osseous outgrowth on a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOSTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>r-e(a)'si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*es'eos* (-is). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *στερεώ*, to deprive. Fr., *odontostérèse*. Ger., *Zahnverlust*. Loss of teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODONTOSYNERISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n(su'n)-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>z)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu's). From *odontos*, a tooth, and *συνερίζω*, to contend together. Fr., *odontosynérisme*. 1. See BRYGOMOS. 2. See CLAQUEMENTS.

**ODONTOTECHNY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt'o-te<sup>2</sup>k-ni<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *τέχνη*, art. See DENTISTRY.

**ODONTOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the(thai)'ka<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *odontothèque*. See DENTAL FOLLICLE.

**ODONTOTHERAPIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>p-(a<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>e'y'a<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Ger., *Odontotherapies*. The therapeutics of dentistry. [a, 48.]

**ODONTOTHRYPsis** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thri<sup>2</sup>p(thru'p)-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *θρύψις*, comminution. Decay of the teeth by attrition. [a, 48.]

**ODONTOTRIMMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tri<sup>2</sup>m'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*trim'matos* (-atis). Gr., *δοντοτρίμμα* (from *odontos*, a tooth, and *τρίβω*, to rub). Fr., *odontotrimme*. See DENTIFRICE.

**ODONTOTRYPHY**, **ODONTOTRYPHY**, n's. O<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>t'-ri<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>z, o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/'ri<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. From *odontos*, a tooth, and *τρύπην*, to bore. The drilling of a tooth to reach pus in the cavity of the pulp. [E.]



**ODORAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Od(o²d)-or-a²(a²)-me²nt'u²m-(u²m). From *odorare*, to perfume. Fr., *odorament*. A medicament employed because of its odor. [L, 57 (a, 43).]

**ODORATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Od(o²d)-or-at(a²t)'u²s(u²s). Gen., -at'us. From *odorari*, to examine by smelling. See **OLFACTION**.

**ODORIFERANT, ODORIFEROUS**, adj's. Od-o²r-i²f'e²r-a²nt, -u²s. Lat., *odoriferus* (from *odor*, an odor, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *odorifère*. Ger., *riechend*. Emitting an odor, especially an agreeable one. [L, 41, 43, 50, 107 (a, 43).]

**ODORINE**, n. Od'o²r-en. From *odor*, an odor. Fr., o. Ger., *Odorin*. See **PICOLINE**.

**ODOROSCOPE**, n. Od'o²r-o-skop. From *odor*, an odor, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An apparatus for testing odors. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**ODYLE**, n. Od'i²l. See **Od**.

**ODYNEPHATOUS**, adj. O²d-i²n-e²f'a²t-u²s. Gr., *δύνηφαιος* (from *δύνη*, pain, and *φάινω*, to slay). Lat., *odynephatous*. See **ANODYNE**.

**ODYNEPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. O²d-i²n(u²n)-e²(a)-fob(fo²b)'i²-a². From *δύνη*, pain, and *φοβέω*, to fear. Fr., *odynéphobie*. Ger., *Schmerzschau*. Dread of pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ODYNEPHOROUS**, adj. O²d-i²n-e²f'o²r-u²s. Gr., *δύνηφόρος* (from *δύνη*, pain, and *φορέω*, to bear). Lat., *odynephorous*. Fr., *odynéphore*. Ger., *schmerzbringend*. Causing pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OECOND**, n. Ek'o²id. From *οἶκος*, a house, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *Oikoid*, *Leib*. 1. Of Brücke, the porous, non-contractile, transparent, colorless substance of a nucleated red blood-corpusele (see **ZOOID**). [J, 30, 35.] 2. Of Lankester, the membrane or envelope of nucleated red blood-corpuses. ["Quart. Jour. of Micro. Sci.," 1871, p. 361 (J).]

**OEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. E²d(o²-e²d)-e²(a)'ma². Gen., -em'atos (-atis). Fr., *oedème* (from *οἰδεῖν*, to swell). Fr., *oedème*. Ger., *Oedem*. It., *Sp.*, *edema*. An effusion of watery fluid into the tissue of a part. Subcutaneous *oe*, diffused over the body at large, is called *anasarca*.—**Acute circumscribed oe** (of the skin). A disease characterized by the occurrence of circumscribed, isolated or disseminated, nodular, edematous swellings, frequently upon the face, but sometimes in other parts of the body. The swellings may be slightly reddish or purplish, but usually show little or no difference in color from the surrounding surface. They appear rather suddenly, disappear in a few hours or after a day or two, are attended with but slight abnormal sensations, and tend to recur. It is generally regarded as a neuropathic affection and is sometimes associated with arthritis. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 268; Quinke, "Mitsch. f. p. Derm.," July, 1882, p. 129 (G).]—**Acute malignant oe**, **Acute purulent oe**. Ger., *akutes malignes Oedem*. See **Acute inflammatory gangrene**.—**Acute retrobulbar oe**. OE of the retrobulbar region of the eye; it causes exophthalmia, conjunctival and palpebral *oe*, protrusion of the papilla of the eye, cerebral vomiting, and diminution of the pulse. [a, 34.]—**Blue oe**. Of Charcot, an indurated *oe*, in which the affected region is of a blue color, there is local lowering of temperature, and there are sensory or motor disturbances of hysterical origin. It is a vaso-motor derangement. ["Progr. Méd.," Oct. 11, 1890 (a, 34).]—**Brown oe of the lung**. OE of the lung in which there are scattered hemorrhagic patches and brown spots. It occurs in mitral disease of long standing in which there is hypertrophy of the right ventricle with a permanent increase of pressure in the pulmonary vessels. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Cardiac oe of the kidney**. The alterations which the kidneys undergo in consequence of the passive congestion resulting from heart disease. [Hortoles, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1882, p. 157.]—**Cerebral oe**. 1. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**. 2. See **CEPHALOEDEMA**.—**Col-lateral oe**. OE caused by transudation of serum accompanying arterial hyperemia and due to increased lateral pressure in the capillaries. [D, 3.]—**Compact oe of infants**. See **SCLEDERMA edematosum**.—**Cretinoid oe**. See **MYXEDEMA**.—**Febrile purpuric oe**. A variety of purpura in which there are localized *oe*, a general eruption of purpura urticae about the joints, and rheumatic fever. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Hereditary angio-neurotic oe**. A condition in which there are local swellings in various parts of the body or extremities, associated with gastro-intestinal disturbance; it affects several generations in a family. It is a vaso-motor neurosis. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1888, p. 363 (a, 34).]—**Hydramic oe**. Of Cohnheim, *oe*, resulting from hydramia. ["Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," (a, 34).]—**Hypostatic oe**. OE caused by hypostasis. [Cohnheim (a, 34).]—**Infectious oe**. See **MALIGNANT oe**.—**Inflammatory oe**. A serous exudation into an inflamed tissue. [D, 3.]—**Laryngeal oe**. OE originating in the larynx or propagated from some inflammatory process in the laryngeal tract. The transudation of serum into the submucous tissue may produce such tumefaction that life is threatened. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 18, 1886, p. 673 (a, 34).]—**Malignant anthrax oe**. A variety of malignant pustule manifesting itself by firm gelatinous *oe*, in various parts, especially the eyelids, but without the presence of the typical pustule. [E, 25.]—**Malignant ae**. Lat., *a. malignum*, *oe. carbunculorum*. Fr., *oedème malin* (ou *carbunculeux*). Ger., *Milzbrandtumor*. A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, and characterized by great edematous infiltration. Cf. **MALIGNANT PUSTULE** and **CONTAGIOUS ANTHRAX**.—**Myo-ae**. See the major list.—**Neuritic edema of the skin**. Ger., *neuritische Oedeme der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses including *Urticaria neuritica*. [G, 4.]—**Neuro-paralytic oe**, **Neuropathic oe**. OE following neuro-paralytic congestion or due to paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves. [a, 18.]—**oe. acutum**. See **oe. calidum**.—**oe. algidum**. See **SCLEDERMA neonatorum**.—**oe. articulare**. See **HYDRAETHRO-RIS**.—**oe. calidum**. Ger., *heisse Oedem*. OE due to a serous exudation that appears suddenly and resembles acute inflamma-

tion. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**oe. capitis**. See **HYDATONCUS**.—**oe. carbunculorum**. See **Malignant ae**.—**oe. cruentum**. See **HÆMATOEDEMA**.—**oe. ex vacuo**. 1. A quick recollection of fluid in a serous cavity after a dropsical effusion has been removed. 2. Hydrocephalus secondary to atrophy of the brain, the exudation taking the place previously occupied by cerebral tissue. 3. Hydro-pericardium secondary to a diminution of the size of one or of both lungs. [D, 3.]—**oe. frigidum**. Fr., *oedème algide*. Ger., *kalttes Oedem*. A chronic, painless edematous swelling, cold to the touch. [L, 135 (a, 50).] Cf. **oe. calidum**.—**oe. frigidum palpebrarum**. An old term for an *oe* of the skin of the eyelid. [F.]—**oe. fugax**. OE that is readily provoked, as by sudden atmospheric changes, especially common in nephritic and chlorotic patients. [D, 3.]—**oe. gravidarum**. See **ANASARCA gravidarum** and **DROPSY of pregnancy**.—**oe. indurativum**. Of Sigmund, *oe*, with induration. [a, 34.]—**oe. neonatorum**. See **SCLEDERMA neonatorum**.—**oe. oculi**. See **HYDROPTHALMIA**.—**oe. edematodes**. See **oe. frigidum**.—**oe. of the glottis**. Lat., *a. glottidis*. Fr., *oedème de la glotte*. Ger., *Glottisödem*. A serous, sero-purulent, or sanguineous infiltration into the laryngeal submucosa, either unilateral or bilateral, that may extend to the epiglottis or the muscles and tissues of the neck. It is accompanied with alteration or loss of voice, dyspnoea, painful irritative or spasmodic cough, and a sense of suffocation. [a, 34.]—**oe. of the womb**. Of Whitehead, a condition of which he says: "The cellular structure of the cervix during pregnancy is often more or less loaded with serum, which may make its escape either slowly and constantly or by sudden gushes of considerable quantity at a time as if the animal membrane had been ruptured."—**oe. of trichiniasis**. A peculiar feature of the disease, marking the distinct beginning of its second stage. It appears in the eyelids first, extends over the face, and thence may involve the arms, legs, and back, and even the trunk and extremities. It is not associated with albuminuria, and is often followed by acne and ecchyma. It is caused by destruction of the capillaries of the muscles by trichinae. [D, 25.]—**oe. puerperarum**. See **PHLEGMASIA alba dolens**.—**oe. sanguinolentum**. A sero-sanguinolent *oe*, occurring in malignant pustule. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**oe. scleroticum**. Of Pick, *oe*, with induration. [a, 34.]—**oe. scroti aquosum**. See **OSCHYDREDEMA**.—**oe. scroti cruentum**. See **OSCHÆMATOEDEMA**.—**oe. scroti purulentum**. See **OSCHOPYGEDEMA**.—**oe. scroti urinale** (seu *urinorum*). See **URCELE**.—**oe. simplex durius**. See **PHLEGMASIA alba dolens**.—**oe. uvulae**. See **STAPHYLOEDEMA**.—**Paroxysmal pulmonary oe**. A rare form of acute *oe* of the lungs characterized by a sudden onset, excessive dyspnoea with threatened asphyxia, and abundant albuminous expectoration. The attacks last from a few minutes to several days and may terminate fatally or the symptoms may disappear. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1890, p. 520 (a, 34).]—**Pulmonary oe**. Lat., *hydrops pulmonis* (seu *pulmonum*) *cellulosus*. Fr., *oedème du poudmon*. Ger., *Lungenödem*. Transudation of serum into the pulmonary air-vesicles, accompanied by dyspnoea and expectoration of frothy serum, and giving rise to fine bubbling sounds and crepitation diffused over both lungs. It may be due to sudden congestion, as after injuries of the brain, or to irritation of the vagus nerve, or may be secondary to an acute disease of the lung. It also occurs, especially when associated with *oe* elsewhere, as a symptom of chronic disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys. [D, 25.]—**Purulent oe**. See **PURULENT INFILTRATION**.—**Retinal oe**. Fr., *oedème de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautödem*. A peculiar development, in advanced life, of irregular spaces, filled with clear fluid, at the periphery of the retina. It may cause marked thickening. [F.]—**Rheumatic oe**. Fr., *oedème rhumatismal*. 1. OE due to the rheumatic diathesis. 2. Of Potain, the supraclavicular pseudolipoma of Verneuil. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 20, 1882, p. 687.]

**OEDEMATISCHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-at(a²t)-i²s'ke²(ch²e²)-si²s. Gen., -es'cos (-isch'esis). From *oedema*, *oedema*, and *ίσχυν*, to check. Fr., *œ*. A checking of oedema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OEDEMATOSCHECHELE** (Lat.), n. f. E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-a²t(a²t)-o²s'ke²(ch²e²)-o²(s²)-seka²(²e²)la². In Eng., *e²d-e²m-a²t-o²s'ke²-o²-sel*. Gen., -cel'es. From *oedema*, *oedema*, *όσχη*, the scrotum, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Ger., *oedematischer Hodensacksbruch*. Oscheocele with oedema of the scrotum. [E.]

**OEDEMATOSTROPHE** (Lat.), n. f. E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-a²t(a²t)-o²st'ro²(ro²)-fe²(a). Gen., -roph'ea. From *oedema*, *oedema*, and *στρέφω*, to turn. Fr., *oedématostrophe*. Ger., *Zurücktreten eines Oedems*. The subsidence of oedema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OEDEMATOUS**, adj. E²d-e²m'a²t-u²s. Gr., *οἰδηματώδης*. Lat., *oedematous*, *oedematodes*. Fr., *oedémateux*. Ger., *oedemätös*, *oedematisch*. Affected with or pertaining to oedema. [D.]

**OEDEME** (Fr.), n. A-de²m. See **OEDEMA**.—**oe. blanc et douloureux**. See **PHLEGMASIA alba dolens**.—**oe. charbonneux**. See **Malignant OEDEMA**.

**OEDEMERYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n. E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-a²r-i²(a²)-si²p(sep'e²l)-a²sa²s. Gen., -el'atos (-atis). From *oedema*, *oedema*, and *εἰσρηγμας*, erysipelas. Fr., *oedémérysipele*. Ger., *oedematische Rose*. See **ERYSIPELAS oedematodes**.

**OEDEMOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-o²(s²)-sa²rk-om'a². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *oedema*, *oedema*, and *σάρκ*, flesh. Ger., *hartes* (oder *fleischiges*) *Oedem*. Of Severin, a tumor partly oedematous and partly sarcomatous. [E.]

**OEFFNEND** (Ger.), adj. U²f'ne²nd. Aperient, laxative. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**OEFFNUNG** (Ger.), n. U²f'ning². See **OPENING, ORIFICE, APERTURE, FORAMEN**, and **EUSTOMIUM**.—**Aderb²**. Bloodletting.—**Aen-sere Leistenb²**. See **External abdominal hernia**.—**Afferb²**, **Analb²**. See **ANUS**.—**Athemb²**. The outlet of a respiratory passage. [a, 17.]—**Geburtsb²**, **Genitalb²**. An opening for the discharge of genital products. [L.]—**Haarb²**. See **FISTULA**.—**Ingestionsb²**.



An opening for the ingestion of food. [L.]—**Innere Leistenö.** See *Internal abdominal ring*.—**Muttermundsö.** See *Os uteri externum*.—**Oberkieferö.** See *HIATUS maxillaris*.—**O'sreizung.** Lit., opening stimulus. The stimulus applied to a muscle by the sudden breaking of a constant current which has been passing through it. [Gruenhagen (K.).]—**Vorkammerö.** One of the openings into the auricles of the heart. [L.]

**OEHRCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $U^2/ch^2e^n$ . See **AURICLE**.

**OEIL** (Fr.), n.  $U^2-y'$ . 1. See **OCULUS**. 2. A name for numerous plants, or parts of plants. [B. 1, 121 (a, 35).]—**Ö. de bœuf**. 1. The *Anthemis tinctoria*, the *Adonis autumnalis*, and various species of *Buphthalmum*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See **OCULUS bovinus**.—**Ö. de bourrique**. The seed of *Mucuna pruriata* and *Mucuna urens*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Ö. de chat**. 1. See *Cat's-eye*. 2. The seed of *Cesalpinia bonduc*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Ö. de chien**. 1. The *Plantago psyllium*. 2. The *Gnaphalium dioicum*. 3. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 35, 50).]—**Ö. de corneille**. The *Agaricus umbratilis*, and many other poisonous agarics. [B. 106, 121 (a, 35).]—**Ö. de dragon**. The *Nephtelium longanum* or its fruit. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Ö. d'éléphant**. See **HYDROPHthalmia**.—**Ö. de lièvre**. See **LAGOPHTHALMIA**.—**Ö. de loup**. **Ö. de mauvais garçon**. See *Æthioma* (1st def.).—**Ö. de perdrix**. The *Scabiosa columbaria*, the *Adonis vernalis*, and the genus *Mysotis*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Ö. de pie**. See **CLAVUS** (2d def.).—**Ö. de vache**. See *MARUTA cotula* and *ANTHEMIS arvensis*.—**Ö. double**. See **BINOCLUS**.—**Ö. pinéal**. A single, medial eye, completely developed in certain lizards, of which the pineal gland of most animals is a relic. ["Sem. méd." Feb. 13, 1889, p. 53 (a, 18).]—**Ö. simple**. See **MONOCULUS**.

**OEILLET** (Fr.), n.  $U^2-ya$ . 1. The genus *Dianthus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See **EYELET**.—**Acétolé d'œ.** See **Acetum TUNICÆ**.—**Conserve d'œ.** See *Conserva forum TUNICÆ*.—**Sirop d'œ.** See *Syrupus CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—**Sirop d'œ. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of flowers of clove pink with 75 of boiling water, expressing, clarifying, adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinaigre d'œ.** See **Acetum TUNICÆ**.

**OEILLETTE** (Fr.), n.  $U^2-ye^2t$ . See *PAPAVER somniferum*.

**OEL** (Ger.), n.  $U^2l$ . See **OIL**.—**Aetherisches O.** A volatile oil. [B.]—**Akustisches O.** See **OLEUM acusticum**.—**Bergö.** Petroleum. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Fette O'e.** See **Fixed oils**.—**Flüchtige O'e.** See **Volatile oils**.—**Höllenö.** 1. An impure and malodorous oil obtained from the residue after olive-oil is expressed. [B. 270 (a, 38).] 2. See *JATROPHA oil*.—**O'artig**. See **OLEAGINOUS**.—**O'baum**. See the major list.—**O'bildend**. Olefant. [B.]—**O'drüse**. See **AMURCA**.—**O'fett**. See **ELAEERIN** and **OLEIN**.—**O'harz**. 1. An oleoresin. [B.] 2. See **ELEM.**—**O'milch**. See **EMULSION** (2d def.).—**O'nüsse**. See **BEHEN nuts** and cf. **OIL-NUT**.—**O'same**, **O'samen**. The seed of oleaceous plants (e. g., *Brassica napus* and various species of *Sesamum* and *Ciliaria*). [B. 48 (a, 14).]—**O'säure**. See **OLEIC ACID**.—**O'stoff**. See **OLEIN**.—**O'süss**. See **GLYCERIN**.—**O'weiss**. White lead rubbed with oil. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Oxydirte O'e.** See *Blown oils*.—**Salzö.** See **HALE-LEON**.—**Sauerstofffreie O'e.** Oils containing no oxygen. Such are a few of the volatile oils and all the mineral oils. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Sauerstoffhaltige O'e.** Oils which contain oxygen. Such are all the fixed oils and most of the volatile oils. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Schwefelhaltige O'e.** Volatile oils which contain sulphur. Such are the oils of allium, sinapis, nasturtium, etc. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Steinö.** Petroleum. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Trocknende O'e.** Drying oils. [a, 38.]

**OELBAUM** (Ger.), n.  $U^2l/ba^2-u^2m$ . 1. The genus *Olea*. 2. In the East Indies, the *Bassia butyrosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Aechter O.**, **Europäischer O.**, **Gemeiner O.** See *OLEA europæa*.—**O'frucht**. See **OLIVE** (1st def.).—**O'gummi**, **O'harz**. See **ELEM.**

**OELGLÄNZEND** (Ger.), adj.  $U^2l/gle^2nts-e^2nd$ . See **INUNC-TUS**.

**OELPALME** (Ger.), n.  $U^2l/pa^2l-me^2$ . The genus *Elæis*, the *Cocos butyrosa*, and other palms yielding fixed oils. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Afrikanische O.**, **Guineische O.** See **ELÆIS guineensis**.—**Südamerikanische O.** See *ALFONZIA oleifera*.—**Wahre O.** See **ELÆIS guineensis**.

**ÖENANTHAL**, **ÖENANTHALDEHYDE**, n's.  $E^2n-a^2nth^1$ ,  $-a^2nth-a^2l/de^2hid$ . See **ÖENANTHOL**.

**ÖENANTHAMIDE**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/a^2m-i^2d(id)$ . See **ÖENANTHYL-AMIDE**.

**ÖENANTHATE**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/at$ . A salt of cenanthylic acid. [B.]

**ÖENANTHE** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^2n(o^2-e^2n)-a^2nth(a^2nth)^1(e)a$ . Gen., *-anth/ea*. From *olivos*, wine, and *anthos*, the full bloom of a flower. Fr., *œnanthe* (3d def.). Ger., *Rebendölde* (3d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Carum bulbocastanum*. 2. The *Spirea filipendula*. 3. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the *Seselinæ*. The *œnanthe* of Benham and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Seselinæ*. [B. 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ö. apifolia**. Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles d'ache*. Parsley water-droptwort; a poisonous species growing in France. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Ö. approximata**. Fr., *œnanthe voisine*. A species found in France. The tuberous roots are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Ö. chærophyllo foliis**, **Ö. cicuta facie lobelli**, **Ö. crocata**. Fr., *œnanthe safranée*, *pain-pain*, *pin-pin*, *parsacre*, *persil laitueux*. Ger., *safransaftige* (oder *giftige*) *Rebendölde*, *Safrandölde*. Hemlock (or water) droptwort, dead tongue, belder-root, ben-dock; a European species growing in wet places. The parsnip-like roots act as a narcotic poison, producing irritation of the stomach, giddiness, convulsions, and coma. Externally they are irritant, and have been used in piles and certain skin diseases, and applied in the form of poultices to ulcers. They were formerly official under the name of *radix œnanthes cum succo croceo*, in allusion to their

saffron-colored and milky juice. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Ö. fistulosa**. Fr., *œnanthe fistuleuse*, *chervi des marais*, *gousse*, *jonc odorant*, *persil des marais*. Ger., *röhrichte Rebendölde*. Hemlock (or water) droptwort; a European species with very poisonous fibrous roots, containing œnanthin. Some identify this with the *œnanthe* of Dioscorides. It was formerly used as a diuretic. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ö. inebrians**. A species used by the Hottentots in the preparation of an intoxicating drink. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Ö. peucedanifolia**. Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles de peucedan*. A species said by some to be poisonous, though, according to Winkler, the roots are eaten in France. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ö. phellandrium**. Fr., *fenouil (ou ciguë) aquatique* (ou *d'eau*), *millefeuille à feuilles de coriandre*. Ger., *fenchelsamige Rebendölde*, *Wasserfenchel*, *Rosfenchel*, *Pferde-fenchel*, *Peersaat*. Water-fennel, edge-weed, horse-bane, five-leaved water-hemlock; a species growing in wet places in Europe and northern Asia. The yellowish-brown, ovate-oblong seeds, *semen phellandrii* (*aquatici*, *seu fœniculi aquatici*, *seu fœniculi caballini*), *fructus œnanthes phellandrii*, have a strong unpleasant smell and an acid aromatic taste, contain a volatile and aromatic oil and probably a volatile alkaloid analogous to conine, and have been used in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, etc., and also in intermittent fever, obstinate ulcers, etc., and dyspepsia. The fresh leaves are poisonous, producing a sort of paralysis in cattle, but lose their poisonous properties in drying. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Ö. pimpinelloides**. Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles de boucage*. Ger., *bibernellartige Rebendölde*. Parsley water-droptwort, meadow-parsley, the *œnanthe* of Dioscorides; a tuberous-rooted species formerly used as a diuretic under the name *radix et herba œnanthes* (*seu filipendula tenuifolia*). The roots are eaten. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**ÖENANTHENE**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/en$ . See **DIHEXYL ketone**.

**ÖENANTHIC**, adj.  $E^2n-a^2nth/ik$ . Pertaining to the genus *œnanthe* or to wine. [a, 48].—**Ö. acid**. Fr., *acide œnanthique*. Ger., *œnanthsiure*. A substance,  $C_7H_{12}O_3$ , much resembling pelargonic acid, with which it is isomeric. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 156 (a, 50).]—**Ö. aldehyde**. See **ÖENANTHOL**.—**Ö. ether**. Fr., *ether œnanthique*. Ger., *œnanth-äther*. A colorless liquid of strong disagreeable odor, consisting of a mixture of ethyl butyrate, caprate, and caprylate with isoamyl ether and free capric and caprylic acid. It is used in making artificial cognac, and to give wines an aromatic odor. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**ÖENANTHIN**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/in$ . Fr., *œnanthine*. Ger., *Öharz* (2d def.). 1. A light-colored viscous substance of doubtful composition, to which the "velvety" quality of Bordeaux wines is due. It is probably formed during fermentation. Half a grain produced in an adult long-continued irritation of the fauces and hoarseness; a grain produced occasional vomiting. [B. 5 (a, 38).] 2. A resinous substance of narcotic odor extracted from the herb of *œnanthe fistulosa*, soluble with difficulty in ether, easily soluble in warm alcohol, insoluble in water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**ÖENANTHOL**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/o^2l$ . Fr., *œnanthal*, *œ.*, *aldehyde œnanthylque*. Ger., *œnanthaldehyd*, *œnanthal*, *œ.* Heptaldehyde, heptylidene an oily colorless liquid,  $C_7H_{12}O$ , of aromatic pungent odor and of sweetish and afterward acid taste, obtained by the dry distillation of castor-oil. It is slightly soluble in water, but freely soluble in all proportions in alcohol and in ether, and boils at 154° C. It bears the same relation to œnanthic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. By heating *œ.* a crystalline body,  $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$ , is obtained. *Metœ* is an isomeric modification of *œ.* obtained by shaking the latter with nitric acid at a temperature of 0° C. and allowing it to settle. It forms inodorous crystals solidifying at 5° to 6° C., soluble in boiling alcohol, melting at ordinary temperatures, and boiling at 230° C. Other polymeric varieties have been obtained with solid potassium or potash, one of which melts at about 52° C., and boils at about 176° C. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14); B. 4; B. 3, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 501 (a, 50).]

**ÖENANTHON**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/on$ . Ger., *œnanthon*. See **DIHEXYL ketone**.

**ÖENANTHONITRIL**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/o-nit^1/i^2l$ . Heptonitril, hexyl cyanide; a liquid,  $C_7H_{13}N = C_6H_{13}CN$ , of slightly aromatic odor, and boiling at about 178° C. [B. 4; B. 3 (a, 38).]

**ÖENANTHOYL**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/o-i^2l$ . Syn.: *heptyl*. The radical,  $C_7H_{13}O$ , of œnanthoic compounds. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**ÖENANTHYL**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/i^2l$ . Fr., *œnanthyle*. Ger., *œnanthyl*. 1. See **HEPTYL**. 2. See **ÖENANTHOYL**.—**Hydrated œ. oxide**, **œ. alcohol**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—**œ. chloride**. The substance  $C_7H_{13}OCl$ . [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**œ. hydrate**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—**œ. wasserstoff** (Ger.). See **HEPTANE**.

**ÖENANTHYLAMIDE**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth-i^2l/a^2m-i^2d(id)$ . Syn.: *heptamide*. A 1-molecule œnanthyl substitution product,  $C_7H_{13}-ONH_2$ , of ammonia. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

**ÖENANTHYLENE**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth/i^2l-en$ . See **HEPTYLENE**.

**ÖENANTHYLIC**, adj.  $E^2n-a^2nth-i^2l/i^2k$ . Pertaining to œnanthyl. [B.]—**œ. acid**. Fr., *acide œnanthylque* (ou *azélique*, ou *abélique*). Ger., *œnanthsiure*, *œnanthsiure*. A monobasic acid,  $C_7H_{14}O_2$ , of which several isomeric varieties are known. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]—**œ. alcohol**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.

**ÖENANTHYLIDENE**, n.  $E^2n-a^2nth-i^2l/i^2d-en$ . See under **HEPTENE**.

**ÖENAREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^2n(o^2-e^2n)-a(a^2)^1re^2a^2$ . Gr., *oivapén*. Of Hippocrates, the ashes of vine-twigs. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**ÖENAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $En/(o^2-e^2n)-a^2s(a^2s)$ . Gen., *œnados* (*-adis*). A genus of coleopterous insects or oil-beetles. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**œ. afer**. A species found in Spain, recommended as a vesicant by Armengue, who states that it acts without appreciable pain, is as powerful as cantharis, is inodorous, and has not been found to



affect the genito-urinary system. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 20, 1882, p. 759; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Aug., 1882, p. 118.]

**ENELAEON** (Lat.), n. n.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-e^2l-e^2(e^2-e^2n)-o^2n$ . Gr.,  $\epsilon\nu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\nu$  (from  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\nu$ , olive-oil). Fr., *énélaeon*, *énélaum*. Ger., *Weinöl*. Of Galen, a medicament made of oil and wine. [L., 41 (a, 14).]

**ENICHLORIDE** (Fr.), n. A-ne-klo-red. See **CHLORMESITYL**.  
**ENICARPUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-o(o^2)-ka^3rp/u^3s(u^4s)$ . From  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , fruit. Fr., *enicarpe*. A genus of tropical American palms of the *Areceae*. [B., 42 (a, 35).]—**CE. bacaba**. The *bacaba*, growing about Santarem in the region of the Amazon. It yields a colorless sweetish oil which is used in Pará to adulterate olive-oil. From the fruits the Indians prepare an agreeable, somewhat aperient beverage. [B., 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**CE. batava**. The *patava*, or wine-palm of Guiana and Brazil. It furnishes an oil similar to that of *E. bacaba* and a fermented drink called *yukissé*. [B., 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**CE. catuna**. A species yielding an oil. The fruit is edible. [B., 121 (a, 35).]

**ENOCYANIN**, n.  $E^{2n}-o-si^2a^2n-i^2n$ . Fr., *enocyanine*. See **ENOLIN**.

**ENODES** (Lat.), adj.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-od^2ez(as)$ . Gr.,  $\epsilon\nu\omega\delta\epsilon\varsigma$  (from  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\epsilon\delta\omega\varsigma$ , resemblance). See **VINOUS**.

**ENOFILAVIN**, n.  $E^{2n}-o-flav/i^2n$ . The coloring matter of white wines. It exists also in red wines along with enolin, and varies their shade. [B., 270 (a, 38).]

**ENOGLA** (Lat.), n. n.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-o^2g/a^2l(a^3l)-a^3$ . Gen., *-actis* (Gr.,  $\epsilon\nu\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$  (from  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$ , milk). Fr., *enogale*. Ger., *Weinmilch*, *Weinmolken*. Of Hippocrates, milk mixed with wine. [A., 311 (a, 17).]

**ENOGARUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-og(o^2g)/a^2r(a^3r)-u^3m$  ( $u^4m$ ). Gr.,  $\epsilon\nu\gamma\alpha\rho\omega\nu$  (from  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\gamma\alpha\rho\omega\nu$ , garum made of brine and small fish). Of Aetius, a mixture of wine and garum. [A., 311 (a, 17).]

**ENOKRINE**, n.  $E^{2n}-o-krin$ . From  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\kappa\rho\iota\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to judge. A test paper prepared by saturation with lead acetate, used to distinguish genuine red wines from those colored by fuchsine, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 267 (a, 50).]

**ENOL** (Fr.), n. A-nol. See **MESITYLENE**.

**ENOLATURE**, n.  $E^{2n}-o-l^2a^2-tu^2r$ . Lat., *enolatura* (from  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and *latum*, supine of *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *œ*. Ger., *Weinansug*, *Arzneiwein*. A vinous extract or preparation, especially for medicinal use. [L., 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**ENOLÉ** [Fr. Cod.]. A-no-la. A medicated wine. [B.]—**CE. arsenical culvieux**. See **MIXTURE cathérétique**.—**CE. ferrugineux**. See **Vinum ferri citratis**.

**ENOLIN**, n.  $E^{2n}-o-l^2i^2n$ . Fr., *enoline*. Syn.: *enocyanin*. A substance,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{10}$ , forming the coloring matter of grapes and red wine. [B., 38, 93 (a, 14); B., 270 (a, 38).]

**ENOLOTIF** (Fr.), n. A-no-lo-tief. Of Bérall, a vinous lotion. [L., 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**ENOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-o(o^2)-man(ma^3n)/i^2a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$ , mania. Fr., *enomanie*. Ger., *Weintoltheit* (1st def.), *Sivferwahnsinn* (2d def.), *Enomanie* (2d def.). 1. The dipsomania of Hufeland. 2. Delirium tremens. [L., 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**ENOMEL** (Lat.), **ENOMELI** (Lat.), n's n.  $En(o^2-en^2)-o^2m-e^2l$ ,  $e^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-o^2m-e^2l-i^2i^2$ . Gen., *-mel'lis*, *-mel'itos* (-itis). From  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$ , honey. Fr., *enommellé*. Ger., *Weinmeth*, *Honigwein*. A mixture of wine and honey. [L., 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**ENOMETER**, n.  $E^{2n}-o^2m-e^2t-u^2r$ . From  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. Fr., *enomètre*. See **VINOMETER**.

**ENOPHYLGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-o(o^2)-fl^2ij(flu^2g)/i^2a^3$ . Gr.,  $\epsilon\nu\omega\phi\upsilon\lambda\gamma\iota\alpha$  (from  $\epsilon\nu\omega\phi\upsilon\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to be drunk). Fr., *enophytie*. Of Greek writers, drunkenness. [A., 311 (a, 17).]

**ENORGANIN**, n.  $E^{2n}-o^2rg/a^2n-i^2n$ . See **ENOLIN**.

**ENOSTAGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $E^{2n}(o^2-e^2n)-o(o^2)-sta^2g(sta^3g)/ma^3$ . Gen., *-stag'matos* (-itis). From  $\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , wine, and  $\sigma\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha$ , a drop. Fr., *enostagme*. Ger., *Weingeist*. Spirit of wine. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ENOTANNIN**, n.  $E^{2n}-o-ta^2n-i^2n$ . The tannin contained in red wine. [B., 270 (a, 38).]

**ENOTHERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $En(o^2-e^2n)-o(o^2)-the(th\alpha)/ra^3$ . Fr., *enothera*. Ger., *Nachtkerze*. Evening or tree-primrose; a genus of omagraceous herbs. The *Enothera* of Necker and the *Enothera* (Fr., *antherées*) of Endlicher are the *Onagracea* (*Onagraceae*). The *Enothera* of Reichenbach and others (the *Enotherinae* of Spach) are a division of the *Onagracea*. The *Enotherinae* of Bronckart are a class of pernicious *Dialypetalae*. [B., 19, 34, 42, 64, 170 (a, 35).]—**CE. berteriana**. A Chile species, applied to wounds, contusions, and felons. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 198 (a, 50).]—**CE. biennis**. Fr., *enothera commun*, *jambon*, *mayre*, *mayre rouge*, *magratre*. Ger., *gemeine Nacht-kerze*, *Gartenprimel*, *Rapontik*. Common evening primrose, large ranunculus; a species growing in Europe and America. The bark, which has a mucilaginous taste, but leaves a slight smarting sensation in the throat, is supposed to contain the medicinal principle of the plant. A decoction of the young branches and leaves, and especially of the cortex, has been used as an external application in eczema, etc. The root, *radix enothera* (see *primula*), was formerly used as a laxative and alternative. [B., 5, 34, 64, 170, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**CE. hirta**. See *Jussiaea hirta*.—**CE. latifolia**. Fr., *enothera à larges feuilles*. A North American species having an edible root. [B., 173 (a, 35).]—**CE. primuloides**. A medicinal species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 301 (a, 50).]—**CE. pumila**. Sp., *yerba del porriño* (ó del golpe) [Mex. Ph.]. Dwarf evening-primrose. The decoction

is used in Mexico as a resolvent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

**ENOTHIONIC**, adj.  $E^{2n}-o-thi-o^2n-i^2k$ . Fr., *œnothionique*. See **SULPHOVINIC**.

**ENYL IODIDE**, n.  $E^{2n}-i^2l-i^2od-i^2d(id)$ . See **METHYL iodide**.

**OESE** (Ger.), n.  $U^2e^2$ . The platinum loop with which micro-organisms are manipulated on culture media; a familiar term in the German laboratories. [Cruikshank (a, 53).]

**OESEL**, n. An island in the Baltic where there is sea-bathing, with saline mud-baths at the capital. [L., 30, 37, 40 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-a^2l-(a^3l)/j^2i^2(gi^2)-a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\omega\varsigma$ , pain. Fr., *œsophagalgie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschmerz*, *Schlundschmerz*. Pain in the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGEAL**, adj.  $E^{2s}-o^2f-a^2j-e^2a^2l$ . Lat., *œsophagæus*. Fr., *œsophagé*. Pertaining to the œsophagus. [C.]

**ESOPHAGECPIESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2j(a^3g)-e^2k-pi^2e^2z(e^2s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\epsilon\kappa\pi\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a squeezing out. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverchiebung*. Displacement of the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGECTOMY**, n.  $E^{2s}-o^2f-a^2j-e^2kt/om-i^3$ . Ger., *Oeso-phagektomie*. Resection of the œsophagus.

**ESOPHAGECTOPY**, n.  $E^{2s}-o^2f-a^2j-e^2kt/o-pi^2$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , away from a place. Fr., *œsophagectomie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung*. Displacement of the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGEMESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2j(a^3g)-e^2m/-e^2s-i^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos* (-em'esis). From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , vomiting. Fr., *œsophagémèse*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverbrechen*. Regurgitation of food from the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2j(a^3g)-u^2r-i^2z(u^4s)/ma^3$ . Gen., *-r'ys'matos* (-atis). From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to make broad. Fr., *œsophageurysme*. A morbid dilatation of the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2j(a^3g)-e^2-u^2s$  ( $u^4s$ ). From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet. Of the older anatomists, any one of the constrictors of the pharynx. [L.]

**ESOPHAGIEN** (Fr.), adj. A-zo-fa-zhe-a-n<sup>2</sup>. Œsophageal, pertaining to the œsophagus; as a n., the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. [L.]

**ESOPHAGISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2j(a^3g)-i^2z-(i^2s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet. See **DYSPHAGIA spasmodica**.—**CE. arthriticus**. Of Eichhorst, œ. caused by gouty œsophagitis. [a, 34.]

**ESOPHAGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2j(a^3g)-i^2e(i^2i^2s)$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-itis). From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet. Fr., *œsophagite*. Ger., *Entzündung der Speiseröhre*. Inflammation of the œsophagus. [D. 1.]—**Corrosive** œ., œ. resulting from the necrosis and destruction of tissues caused by swallowing a corrosive poison. [a, 34.]

**ESOPHAGOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-se(k\alpha)/le^2lu$ ; in Eng., *e's o'f-a'g'o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\epsilon\kappa\eta\lambda\alpha$ , a tumor. Fr., *œsophagocèle*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenbruch*. General or partial dilatation of the œsophagus forming a diverticulum. [a, 34.]

**ESOPHAGODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-di^2n(du^2n)/i^2a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\delta\acute{o}\delta\eta\eta$ , pain. See **ESOPHAGALGIA**.

**ESOPHAGOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-ma^2l(ma^3l)-a(a^3)/si^2l(ki^2i^2)-a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\mu\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\alpha$ , softness. Ger., *Speiseröhrenweichung*, *Œsophagomalacie*. Softening of the œsophagus. [L., 57.]

**ESOPHAGOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $E(o^2-e^2)-so^2f-a^2(a^3)-go-(go^2)-mi^2mu^2(kos)/i^2s$ . Gen., *-cos'eos*. From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\mu\upsilon\kappa\eta\varsigma$ , a fungus. Mycotic disease of the œsophagus. [a, 34.]

**ESOPHAGOPATHY**, n.  $E^{2s}-o^2f-a^2g-o^2p/a^2th-i^2$ . Lat., *œsophagopathia* (from  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , a disease). Fr., *œsophagopathie*. Ger., *Speiseröhreneiden*. Any disease of the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-ple^2pla(ji^2gi^2)-a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$ , a blow. Fr., *œsophagoplégie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenlähmung*. Paralysis of the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o^2r-ra^2j-ra^2(ji^2)-a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. Fr., *œsophagorrhagie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o^2r-re^2(o^2)-a^3$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\rho\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to flow. Fr., *œsophagorrhée*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschleimfluss*. A discharge from the œsophagus. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**ESOPHAGOSCOPE**, n.  $E^{2s}-o^2f-a^2g-o^2skop$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to examine. Ger., *Œsophagoskop*. An instrument, constructed on the plan of the endoscope, for inspecting the interior of the œsophagus by reflected light. [Baratoux, "Progr. méd.," May 27, 1882, p. 300.]

**ESOPHAGOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-spa^2s(spa^3s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\sigma\pi\alpha\upsilon$ , to draw. See **ESOPHAGISMUS**.

**ESOPHAGOSTENOMA** (Lat.), **ESOPHAGOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. f.  $E^{2s}(o^2-e^2s)-o^2f-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-sta^2n-o^2m(a^3n)$ , or  $i^2s$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis), *-os'eos* (-osis). From  $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , a constriction. Fr., *œsophagosténose*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverengering*. An œsophageal constriction. [L., 50 (a, 14).]



**ŒSOPHAGOSTOMY**, n.  $E^2s\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g\text{-}o^2st\text{-}om\text{-}i^2$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha$ , an aperture. The operation of making a permanent œsophageal fistula for the relief of stricture of the œsophagus. [*Brit. Med. Jour.*, July 15, 1882, p. 101.]

**ŒSOPHAGOTOME**, n.  $E^2s\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g\text{-}o\text{-}tom$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ ,



SANDS'S ŒSOPHAGOTOME.



MACKENZIE'S INTERNAL ŒSOPHAGOTOME.

the gullet, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture of the œsophagus. [a, 48.]

**ŒSOPHAGOTOMY**, n.  $E^2s\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g\text{-}o^2t\text{-}om\text{-}i^2$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , the gullet, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to cut. Fr., *œsophagotomie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschnitt*. The operation of cutting into the œsophagus. [E.]

**ŒSOPHAGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $E^2s(o^2\text{-}e^2s)\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g(a^2g)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr.,  $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ . Fr., *œsophage*. Ger., *Oesophagus*, *Speiseröhre*, *Schlund*. The gullet; the tube extending between the lower pharynx and the cardiac end of the stomach, lying on the anterior surface of the spinal column. It begins about opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, and curves antero-posteriorly to accommodate itself to the cervical and thoracic curvatures of the spinal column. Near the lower part of the neck it is inclined toward the left and, after returning to the middle line again, passes in the lower part of the thorax to the left. In the lower third of the thorax it is in front of the aorta, and pierces the diaphragm to blend with the tissues of the stomach. In the neck and upper part of the thorax it lies close behind the trachea, and, except near the diaphragm, is on the right side of the aorta. It consists of circular and longitudinal muscular fibres enveloping a coat of mucous membrane. [L.]—**Œ. sucenturiatus**. See PHARYNGOCELE.

**ŒSTRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}as(a^2s)/i^2s$ . Gen.,  $-as\text{-}eos(-as\text{'is})$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , a gad-fly. Myiasis caused by the larvæ of the *Œstrus*. [a, 34.]

**ŒSTRIDÆ** (Lat.), n. pl.  $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}d\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , a gad-fly. Fr., *mouches nuisibles*. A family of dipterous insects having the appearance of large flies, usually with hairy bodies ornamented with bands of various colors. There are many varieties (e. g., *Tabanus bovinus*, *Œstrus equi*, *Œstrus bovis*, *Œstrus ovis*, etc.). They deposit their eggs, the larvæ from which are known as "bots," on the surface of or beneath the skin. Their presence is sometimes attended with phlegmonous or gangrenous inflammation. [G.]

**ŒSTROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^2s(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ro(ro^2)\text{-}ma(ma^2)/ni^2\text{-}a^2$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , a sting, and  $\mu\alpha\eta\iota\alpha$ , madness. Fr., *œstromanie*. 1. See ŒSTRUATION. 2. See NYMPHOMANIA.

**ŒSTRO-MENSTRUATION**, n.  $E^2st/ro\text{-}me^2n\text{-}stru^2\text{-}a\text{'shu}^2n$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , frenzy, and *menstruare*, to menstruate. The function of menstruation together with whatever concomitant phenomena there may be analogous to the heat or rut (œstruation) of the lower animals. [A. Wiltshire, "*Brit. Med. Jour.*," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 395.]

**ŒSTRUAL**, adj.  $E^2st/ru^2\text{'l}$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , a gad-fly. Pertaining to or connected with œstruation.

**ŒSTRUATION**, n.  $E^2st\text{-}ru^2\text{-}a\text{'shu}^2n$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , to goad to madness. Fr., *chaleur*. Ger., *Brunst*. Syn.: *rutting*. A periodical congestion and heightened functional activity of the female generative organs, accompanied by more or less sexual desire (usually applied only to the lower animals). [a, 54.]

**ŒSTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)/ru^2m(ru^2m)$ . From  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ , a gad-fly. 1. See CLITORIS. 2. The sexual orgasm.—**Œ. venerium**, **Œ. Veneris**. See O. (2d def.).

**ŒSTRUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ru^2s(ru^2s)$ . Gr.,  $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ . Fr., *œstre*. Ger., *Dase*, *Dassel*, *Dasselfliege*. The gad- (or bot-) fly; a genus of dipterous insects typical of the *Œstridæ*. [G.]—**Œ. bovis**. A species which deposits eggs on the backs of cattle. The larvæ penetrate the skin and live there in open sores. [L, 28, 196 (a, 39).]—**Œ. equi**. See GASTROPHILUS *equi*.—**Œ. hominis**, **Œ. humanus**. See DERMATOBIA *noxialis*.—**Œ. ovis**. The sheep bot-fly; a species of a dirty ash-color with an ashen, banded, and obscurely spotted thorax. The abdomen is marked with yellowish and white flecks, and is hairy at its end. The larva lives during April, May, and June, in the frontal sinus of the sheep and also in the nasal cavity, whence it falls to the ground. It changes to a pupa in twenty-four hours and the fly appears during the summer. [L, 196 (a, 39).]

**ŒSYPUM** (Lat.), **ŒSYPUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m.  $E^2s(o^2\text{-}e^2s)\text{-}i^2p(u^2p)\text{-}u^2m(u^2m)$ ,  $-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr.,  $\alpha\iota\sigma\eta\pi\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\iota\sigma\eta\pi\omicron\varsigma$ . Fr., *œsype*, *suint*. Ger., *Wollfett*. The natural fat of wool; used anciently by the Greeks as an emollient and healing ointment, by the Romans as a cosmetic, and in the seventeenth century as a basis for emollient and resolvent plasters. According to Dioscorides, its ash was used in ocular affections. [A, 311; "*N. Y. Med. Jour.*," Dec. 24, 1887 (a, 50).] Cf. LANOLIN.

**ŒUF** (Fr.), n. U<sup>sf</sup>. See OVUM, OVULE, and OOSPHERE.—**Blanc d'œ**. See ALBUMEN.—**Blanc d'œ. alumineux**. See ALBUMEN *aluminosum*.—**Emulsion de Jaune d'œ**. See LAIT *de poule*.—**Huile d'œ's** (Fr. Cod.). See OIL *of EGGS*.—**Jaune d'œ**. See YOLK.—**Looch d'œ. mercuriel**. See EMULSION *de SUBLIMÉ cor-*

*rosif*.—**Œ's de Graaf**. The Graafian follicles.—**Œ's de Naboth**. See NABOTHIAN FOLLICLES.—**Œ's de poule** (Fr. Cod.). Hens' eggs. [B.]—**Œ. ovarien**, **Œ. ovarique**, **Œ. primitif**. See OVARIAN OVUM.—**Œ. végétal**. 1. The oosphere of a cryptogam. 2. The fruit of *Solanum esculentum*. 3. The fruit of *Achras mammosa*. 4. Any one of various agarics (*Amanita*) with an ovoid volva. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**OEYNHAUSEN**, n. A place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where there are hot saline springs and inhalation establishments. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**OFEN**, n. O<sup>sf</sup>/e<sup>2n</sup>. The capital of Hungary, also called *Buda*, where there are hot springs, the principal ones containing sodium sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates and free carbon dioxide. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**OFFA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2f</sup>/fa<sup>2</sup>. A morsel, a mass. [A, 312 (a, 48).]—**O. alba**, **O. Helmontii**. Of the old chemists, the precipitate obtained by adding alcohol to an aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. [B, 7.]

**OFFENAU** (Ger.), n. O<sup>2f</sup>/fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in Würtemberg where there is a gaseous saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

**OFFICIAL**, adj. O<sup>2f</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>/sh<sup>1</sup>. From *officium*, an office. 1. Pertaining to office or to an authorized officer. 2. Accredited by one holding office or from a recognized authoritative source, authorized. 3. Specifically, of medicines, authorized by holding a place in a pharmacopœia. (The word *official* in this sense is incorrect). [a, 48.]

**OFFICINA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2f</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>k)-i(e)/na<sup>2</sup>. From *opifex*, a worker. A workshop, a laboratory; an apothecary's shop. [a, 48.]

**OFFICIAL**, adj. O<sup>2f</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>k)-n<sup>1</sup>. Lat., *officialis* (from *officina*, a workshop). Fr., o. Ger., *officinell*. 1. Pertaining to a workshop, especially to an apothecary's shop; of medicines, kept ready for use (opposed to *magistral* [q. v.]). [a, 48.] 2. As sometimes improperly used, official (q. v., 3d def.).

**OFFIUM**, n. See AFFIUM.

**OFFSET**, n. O<sup>2f</sup>/se<sup>2t</sup>. See PROPAGULUM.

**OFFUSCATIO** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2f</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>sk(fu<sup>2</sup>sk)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-io<sup>2</sup>nis*. See AMBLYOPIA.

**OGMOMELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2g</sup>-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-me(ma)/le(la). Gen., *-mel'es*. From  $\omicron\gamma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , a furrow, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a probe. Fr., *sonde cannelée*. Ger., *Hohlsonde*. A grooved probe. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OGNON** (Fr.), n. On<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>. See OIGNON.—**O. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALLIUM *CEPA*.

**OHM**, **OHMAD**, n's. Om, om<sup>2</sup>d. From G. S. Ohm, a German professor of physics. In electro-physics, the unit of resistance. The legal ohm, as defined by the Congress of 1884, is the resistance at 0° C. of a column of mercury 106 cm. in length and 1 millimetre in cross-section. [a, 48.]

**OHNMACHT** (Ger.), n. On<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t. Syncope, swooning; great weakness. [D, 66.]

**OHR** (Ger.), n. O<sup>2</sup>. See EAR (1st def.).—**Aeusseres O**. See EXTERNAL EAR.—**Fischo'en**. See GILL-opening.—**Herzo'en**. The auricles of the heart. [L.]—**Inneres O**. See INTERNAL EAR.—**Judas'**. See EXIDIA *auricula Judæ*.—**Mittleres O**. See TYMPANUM.—**O'anzieher**. See AURICULARIS anterior.—**O'bad**. 1. An ear-bath. 2. An aurilave.—**O'blutfluss**. Hemorrhage from the ear. [L.]—**O'blutgeschwulst**. See HÆMATOMA *auris*.—**O'bock**. See TRAGUS.—**O'brausen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'enarzt**. An aurist.—**O'enbeulen**. See MUMPS.—**O'enbreite**. The bi-auricular diameter. [L.]—**O'endrüsengeschwulst**. See MUMPS.—**O'eneiterung**. Purulent otorrhea. [L, 57.]—**O'enentzündung**. See OTITIS.—**O'enfluss**. See OTORRHEA.—**O'enheilkunde**. See OTOTOLOGY.—**O'enklingen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'enlaufen**. See OTORRHEA.—**O'enläuten**. See BOMBUS.—**O'enrauschen**.—**O'ensausen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'enschmerz**. See OTALGIA.—**O'entönen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'enewh**. See OTALGIA.—**O'enzischen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'enzwang**. See OTALGIA.—**O'fluss**. See OTORRHEA.—**O'furche**. See INCISURA *trago-helicina*.—**O'heber**. See ATTOLLENS *aurum*.—**O'klingen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'krempe**. See HELIX (2d def.).—**O'lage**. An ear presentation.—**O'laufen**. See OTORRHEA.—**O'leiste**. See HELIX (2d def.).—**O'muschel**. 1. The external ear. 2. See CONCHA *auriculæ*. 3. See CARTILAGE *of the ear*.—**O'sand**. See OTOLITH.—**O'schmerz**. See OTALGIA.—**O'speicheldrüsenentzündung**. See MUMPS.—**O'stein**. See OTOLITH.—**O'tönen**. See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**O'trichter**. An ear-trumpet. [a, 48].—**O'trommel**. See TYMPANUM.—**O'trompete**. 1. See EUSTACHIAN TUBE. 2. See EAR-TRUMPET.—**O'wachs**. See CERUMEN.—**O'wasserucht**. See HYDROTIS.—**Verschlossenes O**. See ANKYLOTIA.

**OIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O(i<sup>2</sup>)/d<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi* the species of which are now considered transitional forms of other well-known *Fungi*. The *Oideæ* of Link are a family of the *Mucedines*. The *Oidiei* (Fr., *oidies*) of Léveillé are a tribe of arthrosporous *Fungi* of the *Hormiscineæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. abortificans**. See CLAVICES *purpureæ*.—**O. albi-cans**. Fr., *champignon du muguet*. Cotton fungus, fungus of thrush; a species the filaments and spores of which make up the flakes and patches characteristic of stomatitis parasitica (q. v.). According to Grawitz, it is a transitional form of *Mycodermia vini*. [Solis-Cohn (a, 35).]—**O. fructigenum**. A pale-spored species forming patches of small concentric tufts on apples, pears, etc. It is not determined whether it excites decomposition or is merely contingent to it. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**O. lactis**. A species of *Erysiphe* that forms a white film on milk, bread, manure, etc. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**O. pulmonaire** (Fr.). A species found in the sputa in pneumothorax. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**O. Tuckeri**. The conidial stage of *Erysiphe Tuckeri* (q. v.). [a, 35.]



**OIGNON** (Fr.), n.  $Wa^{2n2}yo^{n2}$ . 1. See **ALLIUM CEPA**. 2. See **CLAVUS** (1st def.). 3. See **BUNION**.—**O's de la voûte à trois piliers**. See **CORPUS albacans** (2d def.).—**O. de loup**. The *Boletus luridus*, also other *Fungi*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. d'hiver**. See **ALLIUM fistulosum**.—**Pulpe d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] Onions scraped to a pulp and strained through a hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 38).]

**OIKOID** (Ger.), n.  $O^{1}ik^{1}o^{1}ed^{1}$ . Of Brücke, the stroma of red blood-corpuscles, considered by him as the essential part. [K, 18.]

**OIKOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Oik^{1}(o^{1}2^{1}ik^{1}o^{1})-(o^{1}2^{1})-fob^{1}(fo^{1}b^{1})^{1}i^{1}2^{1}a^{1}$ . From *oikos*, a house, and *phobos*, to fear. Ger., *Oikophobie*. Of Salemi-Pace, monomania in which a hospital patient has an unconquerable aversion to his home, and if forcibly taken home becomes worse. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**OIKOSITE** [Van Beneden], n.  $Oik^{1}o^{1}sit^{1}$ . An animal parasite that is fixed to its host. [L, 121 (a, 48).] Cf. **COINOSITE**.

**OIL**, n. Oil. Gr., *ἐλαιον*. Lat., *oleum*. Fr., *huile*. Ger., *Oel*. It., *olio*. Sp., *oleo, aceite*. 1. A more or less greasy liquid or viscous substance, of animal or vegetable origin, composed of glyceryl combined chemically with an animal or vegetable acid. In a more comprehensive sense the term includes, besides the fluid fixed o's and the volatile o's, the waxes, solid fats, tallow, and mineral hydrocarbons, all of which, though differing widely in physical and chemical characters, possess the property of ready inflammability and are compounds chiefly of carbon and hydrogen. They are also mostly insoluble in water. 2. Any substance of an oily consistence, such as sulphuric acid (o. of vitriol). [B. 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).] For many o's not here given see under the distinctive words.—**Adul. o.** The o. of *Sarcostigma Kleinii*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Ajowan o.** See **OMUM o.**—**Animal o.** O. obtained by the destructive distillation of animal substances. [B.]—**Anthracene o.** The portion of heavy o. (q. v.) coming over between 270° and 400° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**Artists' o.** Kekune o. (q. v.); used as a drying o. by artists. [B. 19.]—**Bacaba o.** A fixed o. obtained from *Encocarpus bacaba*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**Ballinga-kai o.** A lemon-yellow o. sold in India, and making a grain soap. [B. 121.]—**Balm o.** A volatile o. distilled from *Melissa officinalis*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**Banks o.** Cod-liver o. obtained by allowing the livers to putrefy in barrels on the fishing vessels, and boiling with water after the vessels return to land. It has a darker color and more offensive taste and smell than other cod-liver o's. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Blown o's**. Ger., *oxydierte Oele*. Fixed o's oxidized by heating and blowing in air. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Blue o.** Fr., *huile grise*. A sort of liquid mercurial ointment made with o. instead of grease. [Therap. Gaz., Oct. 15, 1890 (a, 50).]—**Bone o.** A blackish-brown tar forming one of the volatile products of the dry distillation of bones. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Camphorated o.** Lat., *oleum camphoratum*. Fr., *huile camphrée*. See **LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ**.—**Canadian o.** O. of wintergreen. [B. 172 (a, 35).]—**Candle-fish o.** See **EULACHON o.**—**Carron o.** An emulsion made up of lime-water and linseed-o. in equal or nearly equal proportions; first employed at the iron-works at Carron, in Scotland, for the treatment of burns. It forms the model of the linimentum calcis [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**Chlorinated o.** See **HUILE chlorée**.—**Cresote o.** The portion of heavy o. coming over between 210° and 270° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**Dead o.** See **Heavy o.**—**Dippel's animal o.** Lat., *oleum animale Dippelii* [Gr. Ph.] (see *æthereum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], see *empyreumaticum depuratum* [Netherl. Ph.], see *empyreumaticum rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.], *pyroleum animale* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *rectificatum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Fr., *huile animale de Dippel*, *huile empyreumatique* (ou *pyrogénée*, ou *pyro-animalie dépurée*). Ger., *Dippels thierisches Oel*, *Hirschhornöl*. A very clear, light, inflammable o., of penetrating disagreeable smell and either colorless or of a light-yellow or brown color, obtained from crude animal o. by distillation with water, over the sand bath, and rectification. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Distilled o's**. See **Volatile o's**.—**Drying o's**. Linseed o. and other o's which, when drying, lose their unctuous feel and are converted into a transparent flexible solid. They are the bases of many paints and varnishes. [B. 5 (a, 35); L, 108.]—**Dutch o.** See **ETHYLENE dichloride**.—**Eel o.** See **ADEPS ANGUILLÆ**.—**Essential o.** Fr., *huile essentielle, oléole*. A volatile o.; so-called because it contains, in a concentrated state, the active properties of the plant or part of the plant from which it is obtained. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Ethereal o.** Lat., *oleum æthereum*. Fr., *huile douce du vin* (1st def.). 1. Heavy o. of wine; a product obtained by the action of an excess of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It consists of a mixture of ethyl sulphate and ethyl sulphide with ether and ethereal. According to others, it is the ethyl sulphate of a hydrocarbon radicle. It is a yellow oily liquid, heavier than water, having a pungent odor and a bitter, somewhat acid taste. [B.] 2. See **OLEUM æthereum** (2d def.). 3. A volatile o.—**Expressed o's**, **Fat o's**, **Fatty o's**. See **Fixed o's**.—**Ferment o's**. Lat., *fermentolea*. Ger., *Ferment-Oele*. Volatile o's (probably alcohols or compound ethers) produced in the fermentation of bruised vegetables or their expressed juice. [B. 81 (a, 21).] Cf. *HUILE fermentée*.—**Fixed o's**. Lat., *olea fixa*. Fr., *huiles fixes* (ou *grasses*). Ger., *Fette*. Also called simply o's. Non-volatile fats; peculiar compounds obtained by expression from various organic substances. They are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, easily soluble, as a rule, in ether and in chloroform. When pure they are often without color, taste, or smell. [B. 9, 81 (a, 38).]—**Grain o.** Amyl alcohol. [B.]—**Gray o.** See **OLEUM cinereum**.—**Harlem o.** See **OLEUM (typi) a'ALACI**.—**Hamlin's wizard o.** A proprietary medicine consisting of 1 part of o. of cloves, 2 parts each of chloroform, o. of turpentine, water of ammonia, and o. of sassafras, 3 of dilute alcohol, and 4 of spirit of camphor. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).]—**Heavy o.** The portion of o. coming over in the distillation of benzene between 210° and 400° C. It sinks in water. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**Heavy o. of wine**. See under **WINE**.—**Hoopay-o.** **Ilupal o.** See under **BASSIA longifolia**.—**Infernal o.** See **CARTOR o.** (1st def.).—**Iodized o.** See **HUILE iodée**.—**Joint o.** See

**SYNOVIA**.—**Light o.** Syn.: *crude naphtha*. The portion of o. coming over in the distillation of benzene between 110° and 210° C., or, according to others, between 110° and 170° C. It floats on water. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**Light o. of wine**. See under **WINE**.—**Linseed-o.** See **OLEUM LINI**.—**Medicinal o's**. See **HUILES médicinales**.—**Methylated explosive o.** A solution of nitroglycerin in methyl alcohol. It is non-explosive on percussion, and hence is used as a means of transporting nitroglycerin. [B. 3.]—**Middle o.** The o. coming over in the distillation of benzene between 170° and 230° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**Mineral o.** Refined petroleum. [B.]—**Neat's-foot o.** Lat., *oleum bubulum*. A yellowish odorless o. of mild taste, obtained by boiling the feet of an ox without the hoofs for some time in water, removing the fat and o. which rise to the top, heating with fresh water, drawing off when the impurities have settled, and sometimes purifying further with charcoal. It has been used as a laxative and as a substitute for cod-liver o. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Nobel's explosive o.** See **NITROGLYCERIN**.—**Non-drying o's**. O's which do not oxidize in the air, such as almond o., o. of ben, etc. [B. 138 (a, 38).]—**Non-oxygenated o.** An oil containing only carbon and hydrogen. [B. 5.]—**O. and harts-horn**. See **LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ**.—**O.-cake**. The residue left after expressing an oil. [B.] See **PLACENTA seminis LINI**.—**O.-nut**. The *Juglans regia* or its nut, the *Juglans cinerea* or its nut, and the *Pyrularia oleifera*. [B. 5, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. of wine**. See under **WINE**.—**O.-plant**. 1. The *Sesamum orientale*. 2. In the Mauritius, the *Telfaria pedata*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**O.-seed**. See **CAMELINA sativa**.—**O.-sugar**. See **ELÆOSACCHARUM**.—**Old o.** Olive-o. purified and rendered limpid for the use of watchmakers. [L, 56 (a, 43).]—**Oxygenated o.** An o. containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. [B. 5.]—**Ozonized o's**. Of Thompson, fixed oils charged with oxygen and ozonized by exposure to sunlight. They reduce the frequency of the pulse. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., viii, p. 60 (a, 50).]—**Phosphorated o.** See **OLEUM phosphoratum**.—**Provence o.** Lat., *oleum provinciale*. Ger., *Provenceröl*. Olive-o. of a superior quality, obtained from good and ripe fruits. [B. 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**Red o.** An o. prepared by macerating 4 oz. of the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in a pint of olive-o. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Rock o.** See **PETROLEUM**.—**Salad o.** See **OLIVE-o.**—**Shore o.** The finest variety of cod-liver o., prepared on shore, either by boiling the livers with water, drawing off from the top, and straining, or by steaming the livers in a wooden butt, drawing off from the bottom, freezing, and extracting by pressure. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Straits o.** The first o. that rises when cod-liver o. is prepared on board the fishing vessels by exposing the livers to the sun in casks. It is not quite so light or sweet as shore o. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Sulphureted o.** An o. containing sulphur (e. g., mustard o.). [B. 5.]—**Sweet o.** Olive-o. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Sweet o. of wine**. See **Light o. of wine**.—**Touloucoune o.** Fr., *huile de touloucoune*. Ger., *Tulicunöl*. See under **CARAPA guineensis**.—**Virgin o.** Fr., *huile vierge*. Ger., *Jungferföl*. The finest brand of olive-o. obtained from olives picked before they are quite ripe and gently pressed immediately. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Volatile o's**. Ger., *flüchtige Oele*. Various odorous oily products of compound distillation from vegetable substances, insoluble or but sparingly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and in ether. They are inflammable, tend to become resinous in the air, and are either colorless or yellowish. [B. 9 (a, 38).]—**Wedel's bezardic o.** See **OLEUM bezardicum Wedelii**.—**Wittneben's o.** See **O. of CAJUPUT**.—**Wood o.** 1. The o. of *Aleurites cordata*. [B. 5.] 2. See **Gurjun BALSAM**.

**OILY**, adj. Oil'y. Gr., *ἐλαίωδης* (from *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, and *αἶος*, resemblance). Lat., *elaioides, oleosus*. Fr., *huileux*. Ger., *Stäichlich, öligr, ölicht*. Having the properties of oil; containing oil or abounding in oil. [a, 48.]

**OINOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Oin^{1}o^{1}(o^{1}2^{1})-ma^{1}(ma^{1})^{1}ni^{1}2^{1}a^{1}$ . From *oinos*, wine, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *oinomanie*. A form of insanity associated with and excited by alcoholism. [Gowers (a, 18).]

**OINTMENT**, n. Oint'm't. Gr., *ὑπόπov*. Lat., *unguentum* (from *ungere*, to anoint). Fr., *onguent, pommade*. Ger., *Salbe, Schmiere*. It., *pomata, unguento*. Sp., *pomada, unguento*. Syn.: *unguent*. 1. A pharmaceutical preparation of the consistence of butter. See also **POMMADE**. [B.] 2. See **UNGUENTUM** (2d def.).—**Ague o.** An o. for preventing or relieving ague. In Norfolk, England, such an o. is made of elder-leaves. [D, 122.]—**Antimonial o.** [U. S. Ph., 1870].—**Autenrieth's o.** See **UNGUENTUM ANTIMONI tartarati**.—**Basilicon o.** The *ceratum* (or *unguentum*) *resinae* of the U. S. and Br. Ph.'s; also the *unguentum basilicum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *onguent basilicum* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]—**Blistar o.** See **CERATUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**Blue o.** See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**Cantharidal o.** See **UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**Cicatrizing o.** Fr., *pommade cicatrisant*. An o. made by evaporating, until the moisture is consumed, a mixture of 2 parts of catechu dissolved in white wine with 2 of olive-oil, and adding 1 part of yellow wax; or by boiling together 125 parts each of catechu and resin, 35 of alum, and 312 of olive-oil, with a sufficient amount of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Citrine o.** Lat., *unguentum* (see *pomatum*) *citrinum*. Fr., *onguent citrin, pommade citrine*. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI nitratis**.—**Compound mercurial o.** [Br. Ph.]. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI compositum** (2d def.).—**Cooling o.** See **UNGUENTUM refrigerans**.—**Goulard's o.** See **CERATUM PLUMBI compositum**.—**Gray o.** The *pommade mercurielle faible* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**Green epispastic o.** Fr., *onguent épispastique vert*. See under **UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**Green o.** A preparation made by melting together 2 lbs. each of Burgundy pitch, resin, yellow wax, and lard, adding 1 lb. of copper subacetate, and 4 oz. of spirit of turpentine, and stirring till cold. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—**Hebra's o.** See **UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON**.—**Helmerich's o.** See **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS alkalinum**.—**Holloway's o.** A mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax, 5 of the resin of *Pinus (abies) alba*, 10 of lard, and 15 of olive-oil. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvii, p. 164 (a, 50).]—**Juddkins's o.** An o. made by boiling 1 lb. of linseed-oil



in an earthen vessel, adding gradually  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of red lead, and finally stirring in  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm of oil of turpentine and 1 drachm of lead acetate. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xv (a, 39).]—**Kirkland's neutral o.** See **Kirkland's CERATE**.—**Mercurial o.** [U. S. Ph.] See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**Neapolitan o.** See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**Nutritive o.** Lat., *unguentum nutritivum*. A preparation, similar to the *unguentum nutritivum* of the Fr. Cod., containing 300 grains of litharge, 3 fluidrachms of vinegar, and 13 fluidrachms of olive-oil. For the olive-oil some authorities substitute lard. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, 1857, in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," May, 1882, p. 73 (B).] Cf. *Unguentum LITHARGYRI*.—**O. pencil.** See **STILUS unguens**.—**Ophthalmic o.** See **Unguentum ophthalmicum** and **Marshall's CERATE**.—**Pagenstecher's o.** See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidi flavi**.—**Scott's absorbing o.** See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI compositum** (2d def.).—**Simple o.** [Br. Ph.] See **Unguentum** (2d def.).—**Suppurative o.** See **Unguentum suppurans**.

**OJO CALIENTE** (Sp.), n. O'ho ka<sup>3</sup>-le-e<sup>2</sup>n'ta. A place in Taos County, New Mexico, where there are warm mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**OKRA, OKRO**, n's. O<sup>2</sup>k<sup>3</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>, o<sup>2</sup>k<sup>3</sup>ro. See under **ABELMOSCHUS esculentus**.

**OLANINE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n-en. A salifiable base obtained from bone-oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).] See **ANIMINE**.

**OLAX** (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., *ol'acis*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Stinkholz*. A genus of trees or shrubs, belonging to the olacads (the *Olacaceae* [Fr., *olacacées*] of Lindley, the *Olacineae* of R. Brown, the *Olacineae* [Fr., *olacinees*] of Ger., *Olacineen*) of Mirbel, which are an order of dicotyledonous plants, characterized (Cauvet) by the albuminous seed, and by the free one-celled ovary with one, two, or four pendulous anatropal ovules. Le Maout and De Caisne and others join this order to the *Santalaceae*, from which it differs, according to them, only in the ovary being free. In the system of Benth and Hooker, who make it an order of the *Olacales*, it is divided into the *Olacae* (distinguished by the ovules being pendulous from the apex of a central placenta), *Opiliaceae*, *Isocarpaceae*, and *Phytocrenaceae*. Their medicinal properties are but imperfectly known. [B, 19, 42, 104, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. zeylanica**. Fr., *o. de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonisches Stinkholz*, *Kothholz*. The *malla* or *mala-hola* of Ceylon, where the leaves are eaten as a salad, and the wood, which has a saltish taste and a foetid odor not unlike that of human feces, is used in putrid fevers. [B, 19, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**OLDENLANDIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>ld-e<sup>2</sup>n-la<sup>2</sup>nd'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Oldenland*, a Danish botanist. Fr., *oldenlandie*. Ger., *Oldenlandie*. A genus of rubiaceae tinctorial plants. The *Oldenlandieae* (Fr., *oldenlandiées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Rubiaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. alata**. Ger., *gefäßgelte Oldenlandie*. A species found in the East Indies, where the root is used in skin diseases and the leaves as an expectorant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. corimbosa**. Fr., *oldenlandie en corymbe*. A tropical American species of which the flowers, tops, and seeds are used in the West Indies as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. globosa**. Dysentery-plant, the *kacheis* of Liberia; a species said to have properties like those of ipecac. [B, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. herbacea**. A species growing in sandy places in the East and West Indies. In Malabar its decoction, combined with yellow sandalwood and honey, is used in putrid fevers and, combined with caraway, as an antispasmodic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. umbellata**. See *HEPYOTIS umbellata*.

**OLD POINT COMFORT**, n. Old point ku<sup>2</sup>m'fu<sup>2</sup>rt. A Virginian sea-side resort much frequented during the winter season. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**OLD SWEET SPRINGS**, n. Old sweet. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**OLEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>). From *elaia*, the olive-tree. Fr., *olivier*. Ger., *Olbaum*. A genus of oleaceae trees or shrubs distinguished by 4 subovate corolline segments and by the 1-seeded drupe. The *Oleaceae* (Fr., *oléacées*) are the oliveworts, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of the temperate regions, with bitter, tonic, and astringent properties. Some of them differ from other oil-plants in containing the oil in the sarcocarp of their fruits instead of in the seed or kernels. The *Oleaceae* of Benth and Hooker are an order of the *Gentianales*, and are characterized as follows: Stamens 2 (rarely 4), alternate with the corolline segments; corolla 4 to 5 or many-parted; style simple with a terminal stigma; ovary 2-celled with the ovules fixed to the septum; and stipules wanting. The order includes the *Jasminaceae*, *Syringaceae*, *Fraxinaceae*, and *Oleaceae*. The *Olea* (Fr., *oléa*) are a tribe of the *Oleaceae*, distinguished by the fruit being a fleshy drupe or berry, by the presence of the corolla, and by the simply leaves (as in *O. Osmanthus*, *Phillyrea*, etc.). The *Oleinae* and *Oleineae* (Fr., *oléinées*) are (1) the *Oleaceae* and (2) the *Olea*. [A, 496; B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Fructus oleae**. See **OLIVE** (1st def.).—**O. cuspidata**. A tree growing in Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Western Sind, by some regarded as a wild form of the *O. europaea*. Its fruit is capable of yielding a good oil. [A, 496; B, 18 (a, 35).]—**O. dioica**. Indian olive, the *karavetti* of Malabar; a tree growing in Chittagong, Silhet, and Malabar. The fruit resembles an English sloe in color and size. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**O. europaea**. Fr., *olivier d'Europe*, *olier*. Ger., *ächter* (oder *gemeiner*) *Olbaum*. It., Sp., *olivo*. 1. The (European) olive; an evergreen tree abundantly cultivated in the Mediterranean regions and to a less extent in California, southern Australia, and other warm countries. The ripe fruit, which is an oval deep-purplish drupe from half an inch to an inch or more long, contains in its sarcocarp nearly 70 per cent. of olive-oil. The immature fruits are hard and extremely acid, but after being soaked in an alkaline solution and pickled they form an esteemed article of diet. All parts of the plant (except the ripe fruits) con-

tain mannite, the unripe fruits especially, from which it disappears as they ripen, being apparently transformed into olive-oil. The leaves and bark are tonic, and are used as a febrifuge. In France a hydro-alcoholic extract of the leaves is used as an antiperiodic. [A, 496; B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, xi, xv, xvi, xxv, xxvi (a, 50).] See also **OLIVENIN** and **OLIVETREE GUM**. 2. Of Thunberg, see *O. verrucosa*.—**O. fragrans**. Fr., *olivier odorant*. Ger., *wohlriechender Olbaum*. See **OSMANTHUS fragrans**.—**O. latifolia**. Fr., *olivier à larges feuilles*. A broad-leaved variety of *O. europaea*, cultivated in Spain. The fruit is larger than that of *O. longifolia*, but its flesh is more bitter and the oil less esteemed. [B, 5, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. malabarica**. A Malabar species. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. microcarpa**. A Cochinchina species. The leaves are used as a diuretic and discutient. [B, 180 (a, 50).]—**O. oleaster**. Oleaster, wild olive; a small thorny tree or bush, having a smaller fruit and a harder and thinner pericarp than the cultivated olive. [B, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. sativa**. See *O. europaea*.—**O. undulata**. Iron-wood; a South African species. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. verrucosa**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The fruits are used in diarrhoea. [B, 180 (a, 35).]



OLEA EUROPÆA. [A, 327.]

**OLEACEOUS**, adj. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>s. Pertaining to the olive or to the *Oleaceae*. [a, 35.]

**OLEAGINOUS**, adj. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-j'i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *oleaginosus* (from *olea*, an olive). Fr., *oléagineux*. Ger., *ölig*, *ölartig*. Oily. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**OLEAL**, adj. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *olealis* (from *olea*, an olive). Pertaining to the *Oleales*, which are Lindley's o. alliance of the *Dicarpae*, consisting of the *Oleaceae* and *Jasminaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**OLEANARIUS** (Lat.), adj. Ol(o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *olea*, an olive. Fr., *oléanaire*. Of plants, emitting an oily odor. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**OLEANDER**, n. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>nd'u<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *oléandre* (2d def.). Ger., *O.* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Nerium*. 2. The *Nerium o.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

**OLEANDRINE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n'dren. Lat., *oleandrina*, *oleandria*. Fr., *oléandrine*. Ger., *Oleandrin*. Of Leukowsky, a poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*, forming a very bitter yellow amorphous or resinous mass, slightly soluble in water, more easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, softening at 56° C., and melting into a green oil at about 75° C. Schmiedeberg denies that it is an alkaloid. Taken internally, it causes vomiting, diarrhoea, and convulsions. It forms uncrystallizable salts. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 14, 35).]

**OLEASTER** (Lat.), n. m. Ol(o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r). Gen., *-asteros* (-is). 1. See *Olea o.* 2. The genus *Eleagnus*. In the pl., o's, the *Elæagnaceae*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bohemian o.** See *ELÆAGNUS angustifolia*.—**O. plum.** The fruit of *Eleagnus conferta*. [A, 496 (a, 35).]

**OLEATE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *oleatum* [U. S. Ph.] (2d def.). Fr., *oléate*. Ger., *Oléat*. 1. A salt of oleic acid. 2. A solution of an oxide in oleic acid. [B.]

**OLECRANAL**, adj. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>ek<sup>3</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>n'l. Pertaining to the olecranon. [L.]

**OLECRANARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>ek<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n(ras<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ris(ré/ti<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *-rit'idis* (-idis). From *ὀλκράνον*, the point of the elbow, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *Ellenbogenentzündung*. Inflammation of the elbow joint. [L, 50.]

**OLECRANARTHROCEAE** (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>ek<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n(ras<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>-se(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces*. From *ὀλκράνον*, the point of the elbow, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Ger., *Ellenbogenge-lenkverderbniss*. Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the elbow joint. [E.]

**OLECRANOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>ek<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n(ras<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>-se(ka). Gen., *-oc'aces*. From *ὀλκράνον*, the point of the elbow, and *κακός*, bad. See **ANCONAGRA**.

**OLECRANON** (Lat.), n. n. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>ek<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n(ras<sup>2</sup>n)/o<sup>2</sup>n; in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>ek<sup>3</sup>/ra<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ὀλκράνον* (from *ὀλκράν*, the elbow, and *κρανίον*, the skull). Fr., *olécrâne*. Ger., *Ellenbogenkopf*, *Ellenbogenfortsatz*. The thick hook-shaped process forming the upper extremity of the ulna. It is broad above, and terminates there in the process forming the upper portion of the great sigmoid cavity and behind in a quadrangular subcutaneous surface. [L, 31, 142].—**O. mobile**. See **PATELLA**.

**OLEDINSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Ol-ad-en'zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. Palmitic acid. [A, 324.]



**OLÉÈNE** (Fr.), n. O-la-e<sup>2</sup>n. See HEXYLENE.

**OLEFIANT**, adj. Ol-e<sup>2</sup>f<sup>1</sup>2-a<sup>2</sup>nt. From *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *oléifiant*. Ger., *ölbildend*. Lit., oil-making. [B.] See O. GAS.

**OLEFINES**, n. pl. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-f<sup>1</sup>2nz. The hydrocarbons of the ethylene series; general formula, C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n</sub>. The o. containing 4 carbon atoms or less are gaseous at ordinary temperatures, those containing from 5 to 16 atoms of carbon are liquids, and the others are crystalline solids. The o. are produced in the preparation of the paraffins, by dissolving cast-iron in dilute acids, and also in the destructive distillation of various organic compounds. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**OLEIC**, adj. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-f<sup>1</sup>2k. Lat., *oleicus* (from *oleum*, oil). Fr., *oléique, élaïque*. Pertaining to, derived from, or present in oil. [B.]—**O. acid**. Lat., *acidum oleicum* (seu *oleinicum*). Fr., *acide oléique*. Ger., *Oelsäure, Öleinsäure, Elainsäure*. 1. A monobasic acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by the saponification of glyceryl trioleate (olein). It is a colorless and tasteless oily liquid which solidifies at 0° C., and then does not melt again till heated up to 14° C. It is a constituent of nearly all volatile and fixed oils. *Metac<sup>1</sup> acid* (Fr., *acide métaloélique*) is an oily substance, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Oelsäuren*), the acrylic acids (q. v.). [B, 4; B, 46, 93, 125 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**OLEIDIC ACID**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>1</sup>2k. Fr., *acide oléidique*. See ELAIDIC acid.

**OLEIFEROUS**, adj. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>f<sup>1</sup>2e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *oleum*, oil, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *oléifère*. Ger., *öltragend*. Yielding oil. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

**OLEIN**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *oléine*. Ger., O. Glyceryl trioleate; a substance, C<sub>57</sub>H<sub>104</sub>(OC<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>57</sub>H<sub>104</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, forming a constituent of most of the natural liquid fats and oils. It occurs in commerce as a yellow liquid (at 20° C.), thickening at 15° C., and congealing at 5° C. It is soluble in 85-per-cent. alcohol and in benzene. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 642 (a, 50).]—**O. hypophosphite**. A compound proposed by C. G. Polk, said to be identical in chemical constituents with the protagon of the brain; made by mixing 24 oz. of olive-oil, 6 oz. of lard-oil, and 2 oz. of beef extract, heating, saturating with phosphorus, and then slowly introducing dry oxygen until the phosphorus is entirely oxidized. Two oz. of this preparation may be added to 14 oz. of cod-liver oil, and used in pulmonary tuberculosis. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 283 (a, 50).]—**O. siure** (Ger.). Oleic acid.—**O. sulphuric acid**. A substance obtained by Fremy in an impure state by dissolving oleic acid in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Triol<sup>2</sup>**. See O.

**OLENE** (Lat.), n. f. Ol<sup>2</sup>(ol)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n-e(a). Gen., *ol'enes*. Gr., *ὀλένη*. The ulna. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**OLEOCERATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ol<sup>2</sup>(ol)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>r(kar)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *oleum*, oil, and *ceratum*, a cerate. See CERATE.

**OLÉOLAT** (Fr.), n. O-la-o-la<sup>2</sup>. An essential oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**OLÉOLÉ** (Fr.), n. O-la-o-la. A pharmaceutical preparation for external use, consisting of one or more medicinal substances dissolved in oil.

**OLÉOLITE** (Fr.), n. O-la-o-let. A medicament having an oil as its excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**OLEOMARGARIN**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o-ma<sup>2</sup>rg'a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *olein* and *margarin* (q. v.). Artificial butter made from animal fat with the addition of some milk and other substances. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**OLÉOMÈTRE** (Fr.), n. O-la-o-me<sup>2</sup>tr<sup>1</sup>. See ELEOMETER.

**OLEONE**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-on. From *oleum*, oil. Fr., *oléone*. A neutral, non-saponifiable, oily liquid, obtained by distilling 2 parts of oleic acid with 3 of lime. It is probably the acetone corresponding to oleic acid. [B, 38, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**OLEOPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o-f<sup>1</sup>2s-f<sup>1</sup>2r<sup>1</sup>2k. Of Fremy, the phosphated fat found in the substance of the brain. [B, 3 (a, 38).] Cf. CEREBRIN.

**OLEOPTENE**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>1</sup>ten. See ELEOPTENE.

**OLEORESIN**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o-re<sup>2</sup>z'i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *oleoresina* (from *oleum*, oil, and *resina*, resin). Fr., *oléorésine, extrait éthéré (ou oléorésineux)*. Ger., *Oelharz*. A pharmaceutical compound of a volatile oil and a resin; usually prepared by extraction from the crude drug with ether. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

**OLÉO-RÉSINE** (Fr.), n. O-la-o-ra-zen. 1. A resinous substance containing more ethereal oil than resin. Planchon distinguishes as o.-r's turpentine, copaiba balsam, etc., from Peru balsam, Tolu balsam, etc., which contain cinnamic or benzoic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).] 2. See OLEORESIN.

**OLEORICINIC ACID**, adj. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o-r<sup>1</sup>2s'i<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k. See RICINOLEIC acid.

**OLEOSACCHAROSE**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o-sa<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>r-os. From *oleum*, oil, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. A compound of saccharose with a volatile oil. [B, 5.]

**OLEOSACCHARUM** (Lat.), **OLEOSACCHARURETUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ol<sup>2</sup>(ol)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-o-sa<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>r-ka<sup>2</sup>r(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *oleum*, oil, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. Fr., *oléosaccharure, oléo-sucre*. See OLEOSACCHARUM.

**OLEOSULPHURIC ACID**, n. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-o-su<sup>2</sup>l-f<sup>1</sup>2r<sup>1</sup>2k. Fr., *acide oléosulfurique*. An uncrystallizable bitter substance obtained by mixing cold olive-oil gradually with half its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a mixture of o. a., sulphopalmic acid, and sulphoglyceric acid is formed, the last remaining in solution, while a mixture of the others is precipitated. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OLEOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Ol<sup>2</sup>(ol)<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-os'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *oleum*, oil. Oily.

**OLERACEOUS**, adj. Ol'e<sup>2</sup>-r-a'shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *oleraceus* (from *olus*, an herb). Fr., *oléacé*. Of a plant, suitable for a potherb. The *Oleraceae* (Fr., *oléacées*) are: Of Batsh, a family of plants including the genera *Phytolacca*, *Beta*, *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, etc.; of Meissner, a class of the *Monochlamydeae*, consisting of the orders *Petiveriaceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Eriogonaceae*, *Nyctagineae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Amarantaceae*, and *Phytolacceae*. [B, 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. HOLERACEOUS.

**OLETTE** (Fr.), n. O-le<sup>2</sup>t. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 87 (a, 14).]

**OLÉULE** (Fr.), n. O-la-u<sup>2</sup>l. Of Bérall, a medicine produced by the solution or maceration of certain substances in essential oils. [A, 301 (a, 43).]

**OLEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ol<sup>2</sup>(ol)<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ἐλαιον* (from *elaia*, the olive-tree). 1. See OIL. 2. An old name for fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Cleium** o. See O. cicinum.—**O. aceticum**. Ger., *Brackelmann's Gehörol*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of oil of camphor with 8 parts of olive-oil, and adding 20 drops each of oil of cajuput, oil of sassafras, and ether for each 100 grammes of the mixture: used for deafness. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. agirinum**. See O. *populeum*.—**Olea atherea sine terpeno**. Of Schweisinger, concentrated volatile oils obtained by the removal of the non-fragrant hydrocarbon. They represent from two to thirty volumes of the ordinary essential oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 589 (a, 50).]—**O. atherum**. Fr., *huile éthérée*. 1. See *Ethereal oil*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 9 parts of sulphuric acid with 4 of alcohol, washing the distilled oil with water, and adding to the product an equal volume of stronger ether. It is a yellowish oily liquid, having an ethereal, aromatic odor and a pungent taste. It differs from the ethereal oil formerly official by the addition of ether. 3. A volatile oil. [B, 5, 95.]—**O. atherum animale empyreumaticum**. See O. *animale crudum*.—**O. Alchitri**. Oil of juniper. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. ammoniatum**. See *Linimentum ammoniac*.—**O. animale atherum**. See *Dippel's animal oil*.—**O. animale crudum** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Sp., *aceite pirogenado de cuerno de ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: o. *animale empyreumaticum* [Belg. Ph.]. (*crudum* [Russ. Ph.]), o. *animale foetidum* [Gr. Ph.], *pyroleum animale crudum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A thick, opaque, brown oil, of very disagreeable odor and taste, obtained by dry distillation of nitrogenous animal substance [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (hartshorn [Sp. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. orders the product to be distilled again with twice as much calcined bone, to obtain a purer oil. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. animale empyreumaticum depuratum** [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.]). See *Dippel's animal oil*.—**O. animale foetidum**. See O. *animale crudum*.—**O. balatum**. See *BEHEN-nut oil*.—**O. betulinum**. See under *BETULA alba*.—**O. bezoardicum Wedelii**. Fr., *huile bezoardique de Wedel*. A mixture of 4 parts of camphor, 2 of almond-oil, and 1 part of oil of bergamot, colored with a little alkanet; formerly used in inflammatory and malignant diseases. [B, 119.]—**O. bubulum**. See *Neat's-foot oil*.—**O. cadinum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Oil of CADE*.—**O. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Edin. Ph., 1826]. See *Linimentum CAMPHORAE*.—**O. cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See O. *CANTHARIDIS* (under *CANTHARIS*).—**O. carbolisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving with the aid of gentle heat 1 part of pure carbolic acid in 9 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. carminativum**. Fr., *huile carminative*. Of the Norw. Ph., a preparation containing 45 parts of o. chamomillae, 2 of oil of crisped mint, and 1 part each of the oils of caraway, cumin, and fennel. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Apr., 1882, p. 58 (B); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. carpathicum**. See *Hungarian TURPENTINE*.—**O. catharticum**. See *Oil of JUNIPER*.—**O. cetaceum**. Whale oil. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. Chaberti**. Ger., *Chabertsöl*. Syn.: o. *anthelminticum*. An old remedy for tapeworm; made by distilling 3 parts of a mixture of 1 part of Dippel's animal oil and 3 parts of oil of turpentine. [B, 48, 124, 270.]—**O. chamamelinum**. A preparation, official in many of the old pharmacopoeias, made by boiling or digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers with from 3 to 6 parts of olive-oil and expressing or filtering. It is stimulant, carminative, and anodyne, and was employed in enemas, embrocations, and frictions. [B, 97, 200 (a, 14).] See also *Huile de CAMOMILLE*.—**O. cheirnum**. An essential oil obtained from the flowers of *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [L, 94 (a, 17).]—**O. cicinum**. 1. See under *JATROPHA curcas*. 2. See *Castor-oil* (1st def.).—**O. cinereum**. An ointment made by triturating mercury to extinction with oil or liquid paraffin, varying in the amount of mercury from 1 to 33 per cent. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. cinereum benzoatum**. Of Neisser and Hasting, a preparation made by triturating 30 parts of mercury with 5 of a mixture of 40 parts of ether, 20 of benzoin, and 5 of oil of sweet almond, until the ether has evaporated, adding 40 parts of fluid paraffin, and triturating again. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. cinereum fortius**. A preparation made by shaking together 30 parts of linolin dissolved in from 100 to 200 of chloroform, with 60 of mercury, triturating until all the chloroform has evaporated and the mercury is completely divided, and adding an equal amount of olive-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 385 (a, 50).]—**O. contra tritium** (Chabert) [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Russ. Ph.]. See O. *Chaberti*.—**O. corylinum**. A very bitter empyreumatic oil distilled from the wood of *Corylus avellana*; formerly used as a vermifuge. [B, 119 (a, 38); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. de Senega**. See *CALAM-oil*.—**O. destillatum**. A volatile oil. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**O. Dippelii**. See *Dippel's animal oil*.—**O. empyreumaticum e ligno fossil**. A yellowish brown or reddish-brown substance, having a tar-like smell and the consistence



of butter, obtained by dry distillation from brown coal. It was formerly used in rheumatism. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. gabianum**. See **MALTRA**.—**O. glaciale lunare** [Lemery]. Antimony trichloride obtained with the aid of silver chloride (horn silver). [Parr (B).]—**O. heracleoticum**, **O. heracinum**, **O. hieracinum**. See **O. corylinum**.—**Olea infusa**. Ger., *infundirte Oele*. A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of a powdered drug with 8 of alcohol, and 50 each of lard-oil and cotton-seed oil. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxiv, p. 355 (a. 50).]—**O. irinum**. See **O. iridis** (under **Iris**).—**O. irritans anglicum**. A mixture of 1 part each of powdered euphorbium and powdered cantharides one day and filtered when cooled. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. kervinum**. See **CASTOR-OIL** (1st def.).—**O. lateritum**. A thick, brown, tarry oil, of unpleasant pungent odor, obtained by heating brick dust saturated with a fixed oil. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. laurium** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **LAUREL-OIL** (1st def.).—**O. lithanicum**, **O. lithavinicum**. Birch tar. [B. 180 (a. 35).] See under **BETULA alba**.—**O. lucii piscis**. See under **Esox lucius**.—**O. mastichinum**. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mastic in 4 parts of olive-oil over the water bath; formerly prescribed to stop vomiting and diarrhoea. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**O. morphinatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, till it is dissolved, with 1,000 parts of oil of sweet almonds. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**O. moscoviticum**. Birch tar. [B. 180 (a. 35).] See under **BETULA alba**.—**O. mucilaginum**. A preparation made by boiling together 28 parts each of marsh-mallow root, lily bulbs, and fenugreek seeds and 664 each of water, olive-oil, and oil of lilies, adding 332 each of chamomile flowers and lily flowers, macerating for 24 hours, and straining. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**O. myrtinum**. See **OIL OF MYRTLE**.—**O. nigrum**. A black empyreumatic oil obtained by putting into a perforated earthen pot the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, and distilling the oil into another pot below; used in India as a stimulant and diaphoretic. [A. 496; B. 172 (a. 35).]—**O. omphacinum**. See **OMOTRIBES**.—**O. paraffinosum**. Liquid paraffin. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. petrae**. See **PETROLEUM**.—**O. philosophorum**. See **O. lateritum**.—**O. phosphoratum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. *Fr., huile phosphorée* [Fr. Cod.]. *Sp., aceite fosforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Phosphorated oil; a clear, nearly colorless oil having the odor of phosphorus and becoming luminous in the dark. The U. S. preparation is made up of 1 part of phosphorus dissolved by the aid of heat in 90 parts of filtered almond-oil, with the addition of 9 parts of stronger ether. The Br. preparation contains 3 grains (1 of one part) of phosphorus dissolved in a fluidounce (99 parts) of almond-oil. The French preparation is like that of the U. S. Ph., except that 95 parts of the oil and 4 of ether are taken. The other preparations consist of 1 part of phosphorus dissolved in 100 [Belg. Ph.] 36 [Sp. Ph.] parts of olive-oil or in 80 [Ger. Ph.] 48 [Gr. Ph.] 80 [Swiss Ph.] 100 [Russ. Ph.] of almond-oil. [B. 7, B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *HUILE phosphorée aromatique* and *HUILE phosphorée au milieu*.—**Olea pingula**. See **FIXED OILS**.—**O. populeum**. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds cut fine with 3 parts of olive-oil, expressing, and straining. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. provinciale**. See **Provence OIL**.—**O. purgans**. *Fr., huile purgative*. A solution of 1-27 parts of scammony in 30 of olive-oil. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**O. pyro-animal**. *Fr., huile animale empyreumatique*. See **O. animale crudum**.—**O. pyro-animal depuratum**. See **Dippel's animal OIL**.—**O. pyro-carbonicum**. See **O. empyreumaticum et ligno fossil.**—**O. rosaceum**, **O. rosatum**. In the London Ph. of 1721, an infusion of roses in olive-oil. [B. 18 (a. 24).]—**O. russicum**. Birch tar. [B. 180 (a. 35).] See under **BETULA alba**.—**O. rutaecum**. See **O. RUTÆ**.—**O. salis**. See **CIRCULATUM minus**.—**O. septem florum**. *Fr., huile des sept fleurs*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part each of the fresh flowers of chamomile, violets, roses, lilies, elder, hollyhock, and great mullein in 12 of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, and expressing; applied by rubbing in muscular contraction. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**O. sulphuratum**, **terebinthinum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **O. TEREBINTHINÆ sulfuratum**.—**O. sulphuratum**. See **Balsamum sulphuris simplex**.—**O. templinum**. *Fr., essence de templine* (2d def.). 1. See **O. PINI pumilionis**. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., a variety of oil of turpentine distilled from the cones of *Abies pectinata*. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35); Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a. 50).]—**O. terreæ**. Petroleum. [B. 180 (a. 50).]—**O. vesicans** [Belg. Ph.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made by digesting 3 parts of powdered euphorbium and 6 of powdered cantharides with 100 of cod-liver oil, straining, treating the remainder again with 100 parts of cod-liver oil, and mixing the two. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**O. vesicans duplex** [Belg. Ph.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made like the preceding, but with 6 parts of euphorbium and 12 of cantharides. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**O. vulpium**. A mixture of olive-oil with 1 per cent. each of oil of thyme and oil of dill. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. vittnebianum**. See **OIL OF CAJUPUT**.—**Unguentum ex oleis volatilibus, balsamo peruviano et camphora compositum**. See **Balsamum nervinum** (2d def.).

**OLEYL**, n. Ol'e2-i2l. The radicle of oleic acid, C18H33O. [B.]—**O-säure** (Ger.). See **OLEIC acid**.

**OLFACTION**, n. Ol-fa2kt'shu'n. Gr., *ὀσφρησις*. Lat., *olfactio* (from *olfacere*, to smell at). Fr., o., *odorat*. Ger., *Riechen*, *Geruch*. The act or function of smelling. [K.]

**OLFACTIVE**, adj. Ol-fa2kt'iv. Fr., *olfactif*. See **OLFACTORY**.

**OLFACTOMETER**, n. Ol-fa2kt-o2m'e2t-ur. Fr., *olfactomètre*. From *olfactare*, to smell at, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for measuring the acuteness of smell. That of Zwaardemaker consists of two tubes—one of rubber covered on its inner surface with an odorous substance, and the other of glass sliding in the rubber tube. The glass tube fits into the nostril, and the outer tube is drawn out till so much of the rubber surface is exposed that the odor is perceived by inhalation through the inner

tube, the graduation on which at this position indicates the minimum of smell perception. [Brit. Med. Jour., 1888, ii, p. 1295 (a. 34, 48).]

**OLFACTOR**, n. Ol-fa2kt'o2r. From *olfacere*, to smell at. The unit of olfactory sensitiveness. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 7, 1889, p. 631 (a. 48).]

**OLFACTORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ol-fa2kt(fa2kt)-or'i2-u2m(u2n). From *olfacere*, to smell. A smelling-bottle.

**OLFACTORIUS** (Lat.), adj. Ol-fa2kt(fa2kt)-or'i2-u2s(u2s). See **OLFACTORY**; as a n., see **OLFACTORY NERVE**.—**O-knäuel** (Ger.). See **GLOMERULUS o.**

**OLFACTORY**, adj. Ol-fa2kt'or-i2. Lat., *olfactorius* (from *olfacere*, to smell). Fr., *olfactoire*. Ger., *olfactorisch*. Pertaining to the sense of smell. [C.]

**OLIBAN** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. O-le-ba2n2. See **OLIBANUM**.—**Poudre d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **OLIBANUM pulveratum**.

**OLIBANUM** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o2l)-i2b'a2n-(a2n)-u2m(u2m). Gr., *ἰβανός*. Fr., *oliban, encens*. Ger., *Weihrauch*. It., *olibano*. Sp., *olibano, incenso* [Mex. Ph.] Roum., o. [Roum. Ph.]. Ar., *luban*. Heb., *lebannah*. Syn.: *thus*. Frankincense; a gum-resin obtained by incision from the stem of *Boswellia Carterii* and other species of *Boswellia* which grow in eastern Africa, near Cape Gardafui, and on the southern coast of Arabia. It occurs in commerce in translucent tears or in irregular lumps, having a dull waxy fracture, and a yellowish or brownish color, though the purer varieties have a greenish tinge or are nearly colorless. It has a terebinthinous, bitterish, but agreeable taste, and a balsamic odor, especially when burnt. It contains a large proportion of gum (believed to be identical with gum arabic), from 56 to 72 per cent. of a resin soluble in alcohol but insoluble in alkalis, and from 5 to 8 per cent. of a colorless volatile oil containing olibene. O. is chiefly used as an incense, though it is probably equal to other balsamic medicines as a stimulant to the mucous membranes, and its use as a fumigatory in bronchitis and chronic laryngitis is recommended. The ancients used it in pectoral complaints, dysentery, fevers, etc., and in China it was employed internally in leprosy and scrofula. In the East it is still used for gangrenous sores, etc., and internally in gonorrhoea. [B. 5, 18, 19, 77, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a. 35).] See also **FRANKINCENSE** and **LUBAN**.—**American o.** Ger., *amerikanischer Weihrauch*. See **Brazilian ELEMI**.—**Arabian o.** Lat., o. *arabicum*. Ger., *arabischer Weihrauch*. The *luban* of the Arabs, an o., considered inferior to African o., collected in southern Arabia from a variety of *Boswellia Carterii*. The quantity produced is comparatively small, and some authorities assert that its collection in Arabia has ceased altogether, and that the term Arabian o. is applied to African o. [A. 496; B. 5, 18, 77, 180 (a. 35).] See **LUBAN maheri**.—**Female o.** Lat., o. *femineum*. Ger., *Weibleinweihrauch*. O. occurring in tears agglutinated in pairs so as to resemble the female breasts; considered by Pliny the purest in quality. [A. 496; B. 77, 180 (a. 35).]—**Gummi-resina o.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **O. Indian o.** Lat., o. *indicum*. Ger., *indischer Weihrauch*. The o. of commerce; so called because Bombay is the chief emporium for the drug. It was for a long time erroneously identified with the product of *Boswellia serrata* (see **Indian FRANKINCENSE**), and is still described by many authors as differing from Arabian or African o. especially in being more stalactitic in shape. It is probable that an inferior *luban mayeti* has been described under this name, which, according to Garcias da Horta, is often applied by the Arabs to a dark-colored variety of o. Birdwood asserts that no o. is produced in India. [A. 496; B. 5, 18, 19, 77, 180, 185 (a. 35).]—**Male o.** Lat., o. *masculum*. Ger., *Männleinweihrauch*. O. occurring in globular drops. The term is now applied in commerce to Arabian o. to distinguish it from East Indian o., which is said to occur in more stalactitic forms. [A. 496; B. 77, 180 (a. 35).]—**O. electum**, **O. in granis**. Ger., *auserlesener Weihrauch*, *Weihrauch in Körnern*. The purest kind of o.; in tears and roundish pieces of a clear, bright color. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. in sortis**. Ger., *ordinärer (oder gemeiner) Weihrauch*, *Weihrauch in Sorten*. O. as it often occurs in commerce, in pieces of various shapes mixed with fragments of bark. [B. 18, 180 (a. 35).]—**O. masculum**. See **Male o.**—**O. pulveratum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'oliban* [Fr. Cod.]. O. dried at a temperature of 25° C. pounded in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] or a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (without residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**O. silvestre**. Ger., *gemeine Weihrauch* (1st def.), *Waldrauch* (1st def.), *Ameisen-Weihrauch* (3d def.), *Waldweihrauch* (3d def.). 1. The resin of *Abies excelsa* when hardening into grains and lumps. 2. In America, common frankincense (q. v.). 3. The resinous parts of the nests of the wood-ant (*Formica rufa*). [B. 180 (a. 35, 50).]—**O. terrestre**. See **O. silvestre** (3d def.).

**OLIBENE**, n. Ol'i2b-en. A hydrocarbon, C10H18, found in oil of olibanum. [B. 5 (a. 38).]

**OLIDINIC ACID**, n. Ol-i2d-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide olidinique*. A crystalline acid, C22H31O5HO(C21H31O2), produced by the action of potassium hydrate on oleic acid. [B. 46 (a. 50); B. 93 (a. 14).]

**OLIGÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ol-i2j(i2g)-em'(a2'e2m)-i2-a2. From *ὀλιγος*, little, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Oligämie*. Poverty of the blood in the sense of diminution in the volume of the whole blood of the body. [A. 326 (a. 21).]—**O. serosa**. See **HYDRÆMIA**.—**O. sicca**. O. caused by thickening of the blood. [A. 326 (a. 21).]—**O. vera**. O. resulting from a sudden loss of blood. [A. 326 (a. 21).]

**OLIGÆMYDRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ol-i2j(i2g)-em'(a2'e2m)-i2d(u2d)-ri2-a2. From *ὀλιγος*, little, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὕδωρ*, water. Fr., *oligémurie*. See **HYDRÆMIA**.

**OLIGANTHOUS**, adj. Ol-i2g-a2nth'u2s. Lat., *oliganthus* (from *ὀλιγος*, few, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Fr., *oliganthe*. Of a capitulum



lum, few-flowered. The *Oligantheae* of Schultz are a subdivision of the *Eupernoniaceae*. [B. 36, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**OLIGIDRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}i^2d\text{-}e\text{-}d\text{-}r\text{-}i^2a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , sweat. Fr., *olidridie*. See ISCHIDROSIS.

**OLIGOBLENNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}ble^2n\text{-}i^2a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ , mucus. Fr., *oligoblennie*. Ger., *Schleim-mangel*. Defective secretion of mucus. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**OLIGOCARPOUS**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}ka^2rp\text{-}u^2s$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , few, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , fruit. Fr., *oligocarpe*. Having few seeds or fruits; of sori, having few spore-cases. [B. 19 (a, 35); L. 41, 107, 180 (a, 43).]

**OLIGOCHOLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}kol\text{-}(ch^2o^2l\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\eta$ , bile. Fr., *oligocholie*. See ACHOLIA (1st def.).

**OLIGOCROMEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}krom\text{-}(ch^2ro\text{-}si^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little,  $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , color, and  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$ , blood. Ger., *Oligochromämie*. Deficiency of hæmatin in the blood. [D.]

**OLIGOCROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}kro\text{-}(ch^2ro\text{-}si^2a^2)$ . Gen., *-chros-eos (-ia)*. From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\chi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a coloring. Diminution of hæmoglobin in the individual blood-corpuscles. [L. 20 (a, 34).]

**OLIGOCHYLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}kil\text{-}(ch^2u^2l\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\chi\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , chyle. Fr., *oligochylie*. See ACHYLIA (2d def.).

**OLIGOCHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}ki^2m\text{-}(ch^2u^2m\text{-}i\text{-}e\text{-}a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , small, and  $\chi\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , juice. Fr., *oligochymie*. See ACHYMOSIS.

**OLIGOCOPRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}ko^2p\text{-}ri^2a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\kappa\acute{o}\pi\rho\varsigma$ , excrement. Fr., *oligocoprie*. See ACOPROSIS.

**OLIGOCYTHEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}si^2th\text{-}(ku^2th\text{-}em\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , small,  $\kappa\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a cell, and  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$ , blood. Fr., *oligocythémie*, *oligocythémie*. Ger., *Oligocythämie*. Deficiency of red blood-corpuscles. [D. 3.]

**OLIGODACRYA** (Lat.), n. p.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}da^2k\text{-}(da^2k\text{-}ri^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\alpha$ , a tear. Fr., *oligodacrie*. See ADACRYA.

**OLIGOGALACTIA** (Lat.), **OLIGOGALIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}ga^2l\text{-}a\text{-}k\text{-}(a^2k\text{-}sh\text{-}i^2a^2)$ ,  $-ga\text{-}l(a^2l\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$ , milk. Fr., *oligogalie*. See AGALACTIA.

**OLIGOGLOBULIE** (Fr.), n. O-le-go-glo-bu-le. From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and *globulus*, a small globe. See OLIGOCYTHEMIA.

**OLIGOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}man\text{-}(ma^2n\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\mu\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , madness. Fr., *oligomanie*. A form of insanity which, although potentially affecting all the mental faculties and operations, apparently involves only a part, such as the emotions, the intellect, or the will, or certain manifestations only of a faculty of the mind. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” 1887, p. 701 (a, 34).] Cf. MONOMANIA.—**Abulic o.** See ABULOMANIA.—**Affective o.** See MANIA sine delirio.—**Agoraphobic o.** See AGORAPHOBIA.—**Claustrophobic o.** See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.—**Intellectual o.** See INTELLECTUAL MONOMANIA.—**Mysophobic o.** See MYSOPHOBIA.

**OLIGOMEROUS**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}e\text{-}r\text{-}u^2s$ . Lat., *oligomerus* (from  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , few, and  $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a part). Fr., *oligomère*. Ger., *arm-gliedrig*. Of a flower, having few members. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**OLIGOPEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}pe^2ps\text{-}i^2a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\psi\iota\varsigma$ , digestion. Enfeeblement of gastric digestion. [a, 34.]

**OLIGOPHORUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}p\text{-}h\text{-}o\text{-}r\text{-}u^2s$  (u<sup>2</sup>s). From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ , to bear. Fr., *oligophore*. Ger., *wenig-tragend*. Bearing but little fruit. [a, 14.]

**OLIGOPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}pi\text{-}(pe\text{-}on\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\psi\acute{\omega}\nu$ , lat. Fr., *oligophonie*. See EMACIATION.

**OLIGOPSYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}si^2t\text{-}(su^2g\text{-}ki^2ch\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$ , the soul. Fr., *oligopsychie*. 1. See IMBECILITY. 2. Of Hippocrates, syncope. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

**OLIGORIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}ri^2a^2$ . Gr., *ολιγωρία*. Of Snell, an apathetic condition observed in various forms of mental disease, in which there is defective susceptibility to external influences. [“Lond. Med. Rev. and Rec.” 1879, p. 244 (a, 34).]

**OLIGONALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}si\text{-}(si^2)\text{-}a\text{-}l\text{-}(a\text{-}l\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$ , saliva. Fr., *oligosalie*. See APTYALIA.

**OLIGOSPERMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}spu^2rm\text{-}(spe^2rm\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$ , seed. Fr., *oligospermie*. See ASPERMATISM.

**OLIGOSPONDYLOUS**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}spo^2nd\text{-}i^2l\text{-}u^2s$ . Lat., *oligospondylus* (from  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , few, and  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\alpha\upsilon\alpha$ , a vertebra). Fr., *oligospondyle*. Ger., *armwirbelig*. Having few vertebrae. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OLIGOSTEATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}ste\text{-}(ste^2)\text{-}a\text{-}t\text{-}(a\text{-}t\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . Gen., *-steos (-ia)*. From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , few, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$ , tallow. Of Eiehorst, a diminution of the sebaceous secretion. [a, 34.]

**OLIGOTRICHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}tri^2k\text{-}(tri^2ch\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , few, and  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$ , a hair. Fr., *oligotrichie*. Ger., *Oligotrichie*. See ALOPECIA and ALOPECIA congenita.

**OLIGOTROPHOUS**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}tro\text{-}p\text{-}h\text{-}u^2s$ . Lat., *oligotrophus* (from  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , slight, and  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to nourish). Fr., *oligotrophe*, *oligotrophique*. Innutritious. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**OLIGOZOOSPERMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}zo\text{-}o\text{-}spu^2rm\text{-}(i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , few,  $\zeta\omicron\omega\nu$ , an animal, and  $\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , resemblance. Of De Sinety, a variety of sterility in the male in which the spermatozooids are diminished in number and activity. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**OLIGURESIA** (Lat.), **OLIGURESIS** (Lat.), **OLIGURIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}u\text{-}r\text{-}(ur\text{-}e\text{-}a)\text{-}zi^2(s\text{-}i^2)\text{-}a^2$ ,  $-si^2s$ ,  $-u\text{-}r\text{-}(u\text{-}r\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . Gen., *-res-eos (-ia)*. From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\omicron\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ , urine. Fr., *oligurésie*. Ger., *Oligurie*. An abnormally diminished secretion or discharge of urine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**OLIGYDRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2j\text{-}(i^2g\text{-}i^2d\text{-}u\text{-}d\text{-}r\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . From  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ , little, and  $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , sweat. Fr., *oligydrrie*, *oligohydrie*. See ISCHIDROSIS.

**OLIM**, n. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.

**OLINIC ACID**, n. Ol-i-n'ik. Fr., *acide olinique*. An acid the glyceride of which is present in drying oils, as that of oleic acid is in non-drying oils. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

**OLISTHEMA** (Lat.), **OLISTHESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2s\text{-}the\text{-}(tha\text{-}ma^2)\text{-}si^2a^2$ . Gen., *-them'atos (-atis)*, *-es'eos (-ia)*. Gr., *ὀλισθημα*, *ὀλισθησις* (from *ὀλισθάνειν*, to slip). See DISLOCATION.

**OLIVA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i\text{-}e\text{-}o\text{-}va^2(wa^2)$ . Gr., *ἐλαία*. 1. The olive-tree or its fruit. [a, 35.] 2. See *Olivary body*.—**Fructus olivæ**. See *OLIVE* (1st def.).—**Oleum olivæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **O. olivarium** [Ger. Ph.]. See *OLIVE-oil*.—**Oleum olivarium commune**. Ger., *gemeines Baumöl*. See *HUILE fermentée*.—**Oleum olivarium virginicum**. See *Virgin-oil*.—**Oleum olivarium viride** [Ger. Ph.]. See *HUILE fermentée*.—**O. inferior**. See *Inferior olivary body*.—**O. superior**. See *Superior olive*.

**OLIVACEOUS**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2s$ . Lat., *olivaceus*. Ger., *olivengrün*. Olive-green, brownish-green. [B. 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OLIVARY**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}a\text{-}ri^2$ . Lat., *olivaris* (from *oliva*, an olive). Fr., *olivaire*. Pertaining to olives, olive-shaped; as a n., see *OLIVARY BODY*. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**OLIVE**, n.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2v$ . Gr., *ἐλαία*. Lat., *oliva*. Fr., *o. Ger.*, *O. Sp.*, *olivo* [Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. The fruit of *Olea europæa*; also an o-bearing tree. [B. 173 (a, 35).] 2. Any o-shaped body, especially the olivary body. [a, 17].—**California o.** The *Oreodaphne californica*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chinese o.** The oil-producing drupe of *Canarium commune*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common o.** See *Olea europæa*.—**Cultivated o.** See *Olea sativa*.—**External accessory o.** See *External accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Grosse o.** (Ger.). See *Corpus dentatum olivæ* and *Corpus dentatum cerebelli*.—**Huile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *O-oil*.—**Inferior o.** See *Inferior olivary body*.—**Inner (or internal) accessory o.** See *Internal accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Mesial accessory o.** See *Internal accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Obere o.** (Ger.). See *Superior olivary body*.—**O. accessoire externe** (Fr.). See *External accessory olivary nucleus*.—**O. accessoire interne** (Fr.). See *Internal accessory olivary nucleus*.—**O. cérébelleuse** (Fr.). See *Corpus dentatum olivæ*.—**O. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *Corpus dentatum olivæ*.—**O. lees bath**. A bath in the preparation of which the lees of olive-oil are used. [a, 48].—**O'ngrin** (Ger.). See *OLIVACEOUS*.—**O-oil**. Lat., *oleum olivæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (see *olivarum* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *huile d'o.* (ou *d'olivier*) [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *O'nöl*, *Baumöl*. Sweet-oil, salad-oil; a pale-yellow or greenish-yellow non-drying oil of feeble odor and bland taste, obtained by expression from the pulp of the ripe fruits of *Olea europæa*. Its sp. gr. at 17°5° C. is about 0.916. It consists chiefly of a liquid portion (olein) and a concrete portion composed mainly of tripalmitin, and separable by pressure at a temperature a few degrees above 0° C. It also contains an acid, regarded as arachic acid, and traces of cholesterol and chlorophyll. O-oil is used as a very mild laxative, as a vehicle for stronger drugs, and as an external protective application to irritated or denuded surfaces. It is chiefly used, however, as a nutritive article of diet, and in pharmacy as a constituent in cerates, ointments, liniments, etc. [B. 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O-tree**. The genus *Olea*, especially *Olea europæa*. [a, 35].—**O-tree gum**. Fr., *gomme d'olivier*. Lecca (or Lucca) gum; a substance resembling a gum-resin, exuding from the bark of o-trees, especially of old trees. It contains resin, a small proportion of benzoic acid, and olive. Anciently it was used medicinally. It is used in Italy as a perfume. [B. 5, 7, 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O-wood**. 1. The yellowish wood of *Olea europæa*. 2. In New South Wales, the *Elæodendron australe* and *Elæodendron integrifolium*. 3. In the East Indies, the *Elæodendron orientale*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Outer accessory o.** See *External accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Sand-o.** See *Dodonæa thumbergia*.—**Spurge-o.** 1. See *CNEORUM tricoecum*. 2. See *DAPHNE mezereum*.—**Superior accessory o.** (Ger., *obere Nebeno*). See *Superior accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Superior o.** 1. See *CORPUS DENTICULATUM*. 2. See *NUCLEUS OF THE TRAPEZIUM*.—**Superior o. of Luys**. See *NUCLEUS OF THE TEGMENTUM*.—**Sweet-scented o.** The *Osmanthus fragrans*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Untere o.** (Ger.). See *Inferior olivary body*.—**Upper o.** See *NUCLEUS OF THE TRAPEZIUM*.—**Wild o.** The *Olea oleaster*, *Elæagnus angustifolia*, *Daphne thymelæa*, *Rhus cotinus*, and other species of *Olea*, *Bucida*, etc. [B. 18, 19, 77, 275 (a, 35).]

**OLIVELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2(e\text{-}ve^2l\text{-}i^2a^2)$ . See *CNEORUM tricoecum*.

**OLIVERIN**, n.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}e\text{-}r\text{-}i^2n$ . A substance prepared from the bark of *Olea europæa*; used as a substitute for quinine. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxv, 138, 139 (a, 50).]

**OLIVETER** (Fr.), n. O-le-v-e-t-a. 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Elæodendron*. 2. The *Elæodendron indicum*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**OLIVIER** (Fr.), n. O-le-ve-a. See *OLEA*.—**Gomme d'o.** See *OLIVE-tree gum*.—**Huile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *OLIVE-oil*.—**O. de sable**. See *Dodonæa angustifolia*.—**O. main**. See *CNEORUM tricoecum*.—**Petit o.** The *Cneorum tricoecum*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**OLIVIFORM**, adj.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}i^2fo\text{-}rm$ . Lat., *oliviformis*, *olive-formis* (from *oliva*, an olive, and *forma*, form). Fr., *oliveforme*. Ger., *olivenförmig*. Olive-shaped. [L. 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**OLIVIL**, n.  $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}i\text{-}l$ . A crystalline substance,  $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$ , forming a constituent of the resin of wild olives and crystallizing



from alcohol as white needles having a sweetish and bitter taste but no odor, melting at 120° C. and solidifying to an amorphous mass which melts at 70° C. It crystallizes from hot water in star-shaped groups of prisms containing 1 molecule of water. Its vapor is used for fumigating sick-rooms in Italy. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**OLIVILE** (Fr.), n. O-le-vel. A substance (of the doubtful formula  $C_{14}H_{11}O_6$ ) extracted from olive-tree gum. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OLIVIN**, n. Ol'i-vin. From *oliva*, an olive. Fr., *olivine*. Ger., *O*. 1. A dark-green variety of chrysolite. 2. A resinoid substance (of the doubtful formula  $C_{14}H_{11}O_6$ ), probably an impure salicrhetin, obtained by heating salicin with sulphuric acid. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**OLIVITE**, n. Ol'i-vit. Fr., o. Ger., *Olivit*. A substance obtained by Landerer by treating the leaves or unripe fruit of the olive-tree with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and precipitating with water. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

**OLLAR**, adj. Ol'lär. Lat., *ollaris* (from *olla*, a jar). Fr., *ollaire*. Ger., *topfartig*. 1. Of plant-organs, kettle-shaped. 2. Plastic; easily molded into vessels.

**OLMÜTZ**, n. Ol'müt-z. A place in Moravia, Austria, where there is a sulphurous spring; also a bathing establishment. [L, 135 (a, 50).]

**OLOPHYCTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o)l(o)-o(o)-fl'ik(flu'k)'ti's. Gen., *-phyct'idios (-idis)*. Gr., *ὀλοφύκτις*. Fr., *olophyctide*. Of Olibert, a term for all forms of herpes (2d def.) except zoster, together with the strophulus voluticus of Willan and certain forms of miliaria. [G, 7.]—**O. hydroleca**. Fr., *olophyctide hydroleque*. Of Olibert, see *MILIARIA rubra* and *MILIARIA crystallina*.—**O. labialis**. Fr., *olophyctide labiale*. See *HERPES facialis*.—**O. miliaris**. Fr., *olophyctide miliaire*. Of Olibert, the herpes iris and herpes circinatus of Willan. [G, 7.]—**O. progenialis**. Fr., *olophyctide progeniale*. Of Olibert, see *HERPES genitalis*.—**O. prolabialis**. Fr., *olophyctide prolabiale*. Of Olibert, see *HERPES facialis*.—**O. volutica**. Fr., *olophyctide volutic*. Of Olibert, see *STROPHULUS voluticus*.

**OLOPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ol'o(o)-fon'i'a. From *ὄλος*, whole, and *φωνή*, the voice. Congenital malformation of the vocal organs. [E.]—**O. labii lobata**. See *HARELIP*.—**O. linguae frenata**. See *ANKYLOGLOSSUM* (1st def.).

**OLUS** (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o)l'u's(u's). Gen., *ol'eris*. Ger., *Küchengewächs*. Written also *holus*. A culinary plant, a pot-herb. [B, 116, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. album**. The *Valeriana olitoria*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. aureum**. The *Atriplex hortense*.

**OLVERA** (Sp.), n. Ol-va-ra. A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**OLY**, n. The oily scum on a melted metal. [Ruland (A, 325 [a, 48]).]

**OLYMPIAN SPRINGS**, n. Ol'i-mp'i'z-n. A place in Bath County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**OMACEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Om'a(om)-a'a(a')-se'f(ke'f)-a'l(a'l')/i'a-a'. Fr., *omacéphalie*. The condition of an omacephalus. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**OMACEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Om'a(om)-a'a(a')-se'f(ke'f)-a'l(a'l')-u's(u's). From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head. Fr., *omacéphale*. Ger., *Omacephale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having a large but badly shaped head and with only the face distinct, with rudimentary sensory organs and no thoracic members. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**OMAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Om'a(om)-a'a(a')-ra. From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *omagre*. Ger., *Schultergericht*. Gout in the shoulder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Om-a'l(a'l')/i'a-gi'a. From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *omalgie*. Ger., *Omalgie*. Pain in or about the shoulder. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**OMARTHRTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Om-a'rth-r'i(re)'ti's. Gen., *-thrit'idios (-idis)*. From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *omarthrite*. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the shoulder joint. [E.]

**OMARTHROACE** (Lat.), n. f. Om-a'rth-ro'k'a-se(ka). Gen., *-thro'aces*. From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., o. Ger., *Schultergelenkübel*. Disease of the articular surfaces of the shoulder joint. [E.]

**OMASSUM** (Lat.), **OMASUM** (Lat.), n's n. Om(o)m-a's(a's)/-su'm(su'm). -as(a's)/u'm(u'm). Ger., *Faltenmagen*. The manyplies, psalterium, or third stomach of ruminants; the pouch into which their food passes after having been masticated a second time. Its internal surface consists of many folds of the mucous membrane, studded on the edges with hard papillae. Between these folds the food is grasped and still further triturated before passing into the abomasum. [L.]

**OMATEAL**, adj. Om-a't'e-a'l. Pertaining to the omateum. [J.]

**OMATEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Om-a't(a't)/e-a-u'm(u'm). Of Lankester and Bourne, the soft structures of the eyes of arthropods, as distinguished from the cuticular lens. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxxiii, p. 177 (J).]

**OMBELE** (Fr.), n. n. Om'b'e-l. See *UMBEL*.

**OMBILIC** (Fr.), n. Om'b-le-lic. See *UMBILICUS*.—**O. abdominal**. The umbilicus.—**O. amniotique**. The line of union of the folds of the amnion on the dorsal aspect of the embryo.—**O. cutané**. The navel.—**O. de la caduque**. The point at which the fecundated ovum within the uterus still remains for a time uncovered by the uterine mucous membrane in which it is imbedded, and by which, until the latter closes over it, it communicates with the

general cavity of the uterus. [A, 18].—**O. intestinal**. The region of communication between the umbilical vesicle and the intestine at an early period of embryonic development; it afterward becomes narrowed to the form of a pedicle, and is then called the vitello-intestinal duct. [A, 18].—**O. postérieur**. See *O. amniotique*.—**O. ventral**. The umbilicus.

**OMBILICATION** (Fr.), n. Om'b-le-le-ka-se-o'm. From *umbilicus*, the navel. See *UMBILICATION*.

**OMBILIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Om'b-le-le-ka. See *UMBILICATE*.

**OMBRAGE** (Fr.), n. Om'b-bra'zh. See *ALBUGO* (1st def.).

**OMBREUX** (Fr.), adj. Om'b-bru'. See *UMBROSE*.

**OMELYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Om-el(al)'i's(u's)-si's. Gen., *-ys'eos (-elysis)*. Gr., *ὀμήλυσις*. Fr., *omélyse*. Bruised meal of raw grain, especially barley or wheat, used chiefly for poultices. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

**OMÈNE** (Fr.), n. Om-mè-n. A place in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**OMENTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Om-e'mt-i(e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Fr., *omentite*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**OMENTOCÉLE** (Lat.), n. f. Om-e'mt-o(o's)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., om-e'mt-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *omentum* (q. v.), and *κύημα*, a tumor. See *EPIPOCÉLE*.

**OMENTULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Om-e'mt'u'l(u'l')-u'm(u'm). Dim. of *omentum*. Fr., *omentule*. The lesser omentum. [L.]—**Omentula intestini crassi**. A number of short, irregularly rounded, fatty, tassel-like epiploic appendices of the *tænia coli lateralis* of the large intestine. [L, 115 (a, 50).]

**OMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Om-e'mt'u'm(u'm). Fr., o. Ger., *Netz*. A double fold of the peritonæum connecting one abdominal viscus with another. [L.] See *Great o.*—**Gastric o.**, **Gastrocolic o.** See *Great o.*—**Gastro-hepatic o.** See *Lesser o.*—**Gastro-splenic o.** See *Gastro-splenic LIGAMENT*.—**Greater o.**, **Great o.** Lat., o. *majus*. Ger., *grosses Netz*. A duplicature of the peritonæum which descends from the lower border of the stomach in front of the intestines to the level of the pelvis, where it turns and ascends to the colon, which, after separating, it includes between its two layers. Above the colon it consists of two layers, and below it of four. The layers are separable in the young, but not in the adult. It contains more or less adipose tissue, and on the left side is continuous with the gastro-splenic o. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Hepato-gastric o.**, **Lesser o.** Lat., o. *minus*. Ger., *kleines Netz*. A double layer of the peritonæum which extends between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. On the left side the two layers include the esophagus, but on the right they form a free margin, and inclose the hepatic vessels and nerves and the ductus choledochus communis. Its superior layer is continued on to the inferior surface of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach, and the inferior layer on to the posterior surface of the stomach and the lower posterior aspect of the liver. Posterior to it lies the foramen of Winslow. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**O. arietinum**. Sp., *redaño del carnero* [Sp. Ph.]. The o. of the sheep. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Omenta cerebri**. An old term for the cerebral meninges. [L.]—**O. colicum**. That portion of the great o. in fetal life which becomes in the adult the hepato-colic ligament. [L.]—**O. gastro-colicum**. See *Great o.*—**O. gastro-hepaticum**. See *Lesser o.*—**O. majus**. See *Great o.*—**O. minus**. See *Lesser o.*—**O. osseum**. See *PERIOSTEUM*.

**OMGUELER**, n. An undetermined root of Senegal, used as an antidiabetic. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**OMICESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Om(o)m-i'k(ech'2)-e(a)'si's. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *ὀμειν*, to urinate. Fr., *omichèse*. Ger., *Harnen*. Urination. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMICHA** (Lat.), n. n. Om'a(m)-i'k(ech'2)'ma's. Gen., *-ich/matos (-atis)*. Gr., *ὀμικχα*. See *URINE*.

**OMICHYL**, n. Om-i'k(mi'l). Fr., *omichmyle*. Ger., *O*. A radicle supposed to occur in urine. Its composition is not known. [L, 41 (a, 43).]—**O. oxide**. Of Scharling, a resinous substance contained in the ethereal extract of urine; easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OMICHOLIC ACID**, n. Om-i'k-o'l'i'k. A red resinous substance.  $C_8H_{22}NO_4$ . ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 715 (a, 50).]

**OMICHOLIN**, n. Om-i'k-o'l'i'k. A red resinous substance, having approximately the composition  $C_{24}H_{38}NO_5$ ; one of the substances which give decomposing urine its foetid odor. [B, 92 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 714 (a, 50).]

**OMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Om-i(e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *ὤμος*, the shoulder. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation in or about the shoulder joint. [E.]

**OMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Om'ma's. Gen., *om'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *ὀμμα*. See *EYE* (1st def.).

**OMMATIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Om-ma't(ma't)-i'd'i'2-u'm(u'm). Gr., *ὀμματίδιον* (dim. of *ὀμμα*, the eye). One of the numerous segments of which the compound eye of a crustacean is made up. [L.]

**OMNIVOROUS**, adj. Om-ni'v'o'r-u's. From *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *omnivore*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Feeding indiscriminately on all sorts of food. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**OMO-ATLANTICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Om'o(o's)-a't(a't)-la'n(la'n)/-i'k(u's)(u's). From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀτλας*, the atlas. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulae*.

**OMOBRACHIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o's)-bra'k(bra'ch'2)-i'a(a's)/li's. Fr., *omobrachial*. See *CORACO-BRACHIALIS*.

**OMOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o'k'a-se(ka). Gen., *-oc'aces*. From *ὤμος*, the shoulder, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *omocace*. Ger.,



*Schulterübel*. Of Lobstein, a disease affecting the shoulder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMO-CERVICALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>r(ke<sup>2</sup>r)-vi<sup>2</sup>k-(wek)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>s. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *cervix*, the neck. See *LEVATOR anguli scapuli*.

**OMOCLAVICULAR**, adj. Om'o-*kla*<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. Fr., *omo-claviculaire*. See *CORACO-CLAVICULAR*.

**OMOCLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-*kla*(*kla*<sup>2</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>k-(wi<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>l/u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>s. See *CORACOCLAVICULARIS*.

**OMOCLEIDOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-klid(kle<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ōmos*, the shoulder, *κλείς*, the clavicle, and *hypo*, hyoid. An anomalous portion of the omohyoid muscle arising from the clavicle. [L, 332.]

**OMOCOTYLE** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-e(a). Gen., -cotyles. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *κοτύλη*, a cup. Fr., *omocotyle*. Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne*. The glenoid cavity of the neck of the scapula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>2n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *δύνη*, pain. Ger., *Omodynie*. See *OMALGIA*.

**OMO-HYOID**, adj. Om'o-hi<sup>2</sup>o'id. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, *v*, upslon, and *είδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the scapula; as a n., the omohyoideus. [L]

**OMOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *hypo*, hyoid. Fr., *omo(-ou) omoplat*, *ou scapulo-* *hypo*idien. Ger., *Schulterblattzungenbeinmuskul*, *Schulterzungenbeinmuskul*, *Rabenschnebelfortsatz-zungenbeinmuskul*. 1. A digastric muscle attached to the upper border of the scapula, and inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. Behind the sterno-mastoideus it becomes tendinous, and passes through a reflection of the deep cervical fascia. It acts as a depressor and retractor of the hyoid bone. 2. The analogue of the o. of man found in most quadruped mammals, except the *Carnivora*. [L]

**OMOIDEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *omoiide*. The pterygoid bone of a bird's skull. [A, 515 (a, 48).]

**OMOLINON** (Lat.), n. n. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lin(len)/o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ωμόλινον*. Fr., *omolin*. Crude or raw flax. [A, 325.]

**OMOLITA** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o<sup>2</sup>l-i(e)/ta<sup>2</sup>. From *ōmos*, the shoulder. See *Suprascapular bone*.

**OMOPHAGOUS**, adj. Om-o<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *omophagus* (from *ōmos*, raw, and *φαγείν*, to eat. Fr., *omophage*. Subsisting on raw food. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**OMOPLATA** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o<sup>2</sup>p/la<sup>2</sup>(la<sup>2</sup>)-ta<sup>2</sup>. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *πλάτη*, a flat surface. See *SCAPULA*.

**OMOPLATE**, n. Om'o-plat. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *πλάτη*, a flat surface. Fr., o. 1. See *SCAPULA*. 2. See *Suprascapular bone*.—O. *allée* (Fr.). A "winged shoulder-blade," an indication in children of a predisposition to pulmonary phthisis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

**OMOPLATOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pla(pla<sup>2</sup>)-to(-to<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *omo-plat-hyoïdien*. See *OMOHYOIDEUS*.

**OMOSTERNAL**, adj. Om-o<sup>2</sup>stu<sup>2</sup>r-n'l. Pertaining to or connected with the omosternum or the sternum and the scapula. [L, 153.]

**OMOSTERNUM** (Lat.), n. n. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stu<sup>2</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *στέρνον*, the sternum. See *EPISTERNUM* (2d def.).

**OMOSTROPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stro<sup>2</sup>f-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *στρέφω*, to turn about. Fr., *omostrophose*. Ger., *Schulterverrenkung*. Dislocation of the shoulder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMOTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-to(-to<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ώμοτοκία* (from *ōmos*, untimely, and *τόκος*, childbirth). Fr., *omotocie*. Miscarriage, premature delivery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMO-TRACHÉLIEN** (Fr.), n. O-mo-tra<sup>2</sup>-ka-le-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. From *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *τράχηλος*, the throat. See *LEVATOR clavicular*. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**OMOTRAPEZIAL**, adj. Om'o-tra<sup>2</sup>p-e<sup>2</sup>zi<sup>2</sup>-l. Fr., *omo-trapezium*. Pertaining to or situated between the trapezium and the omohyoides. [L]

**OMOTRIBES** (Lat.), n. n. Om-o<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>zi<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *όμοτριβές*. Of Galen, a refrigerant and astringent oil expressed from unripe olives. [A, 325.]

**OMOYODES** (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i(u<sup>2</sup>l)-od/ez(as). See *OMOHYOIDEUS*.

**OMPHACIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ομφάκιον* (from *ομφαξ*, an unripe grape). Verjuice: an old preparation consisting of the expressed juice of unripe grapes made into a syrup with sugar. It was used in epilepsy, etc. [B, 45; B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**OMPHACOMEL**, n. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *ομφασκόμει* (from *ομφαξ*, an unripe grape, and *μέλι*, honey). Of old writers, a potion of verjuice and honey. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**OMPHALEA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/le<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ομφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *omphalee*. Ger., *Grübling*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the *Crotoneae*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—O. *cordata*, O. *diantra*. Fr., *omphaliat à feuilles ovales, liane porpae* (ou à l'urine). Ouabaïo plant: a species indigenous to Guiana and the West Indies. The seeds are edible after extracting the embryo, which is purgative. The leaves are used as a detergent for wounds and chronic ulcers. The plant yields caoutchouc. [B, 19, 173, 180,

275 (a, 35).]—O. *nucifera*, O. *triandra*. Fr., *noisetier de Saint Dominique*. Cob-nut of Jamaica, nut-tree of the Antilles; a caoutchouc-yielding tree growing in the West Indies and on the Magdalena River. The edible seeds contain a fatty oil which is used in thoracic and abdominal inflammations. The slightly astringent flowers are used as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**OMPHALECTOMY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>kt/om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the umbilicus. [A, 84.]

**OMPHALELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>lk-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cos/eos (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ger., *Nabelgeschwür*. Ulceration or an ulcer of the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALEXOCHE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>x'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ke(-ch<sup>2</sup>a). Gen., -ex'oche. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *ἐξοχή*, a prominence. See *EXOMPHALOS*.

**OMPHALIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>2k. Gr., *ομφαλικός* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel). Lat., *omphalique*. See *UMBILICAL*.

**OMPHALISTER** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>st/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -er/os (-is). Gr., *ομφαλιστήρι* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *omphalistère*. Ger., *Nabelschneurmesser*. A knife for cutting the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idios (-idis). From *ομφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *omphalite*. Ger., *Nabelentzündung*. Inflammation of the umbilicus. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14, 43).]—O. *neonatorum*. See *FUNCTUS umbilicalis*.

**OMPHALOBium** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ob(o<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A genus of trees and shrubs, of the *Connariaceae*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Connarus*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 35).]—O. *pinnatum*. An East Indian tree with a black bark of blood-red color on the inner side. The fruits, an oil prepared from them, and the leaves are used as discutients. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**OMPHALOCARPUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ομφαλόκαρπος* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *καρπός*, fruit). Of the ancients, the *Galium aparine*. [B, 88 (a, 50); B, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

**OMPHALOCLE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>l-o-sel. Gen., -cel/ea. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *κλήλη*, a tumor. See *UMBILICAL HERNIA*.

**OMPHALODES** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-od/ez(as). Gr., *ομφαλώδης* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *είδος*, resemblance). Navel-like.

**OMPHALODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-od/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ομφαλώδης*, navel-like. Fr., *omphalode*. Ger., *Nabelgrund*, *Grubengrund*. A protuberant mark (navel) on the hilum of a seed through which pass vessels to the chalazae or raphe. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OMPHALO-ENTERIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>l-o-e<sup>2</sup>nt-e<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>2k. Lat., *omphalo-entericus* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *έντερον*, the intestine). Pertaining to or connected with the umbilicus and the intestines. [L]

**OMPHALOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys/eos (-ol'ysis). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Fr., *omphalolyse*. Ger., O. See *OMPHALOTOMY* (2d def.).

**OMPHALO-MESARAIC**, **OMPHALO-MESENERIC**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>l-o-me<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>2k, -me<sup>2</sup>z-e<sup>2</sup>n-te<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>2k. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *μεσεντήριον*, the mesentery. Fr., *omphalo-mésaraique*, *omphalo-mésentérique*. Ger., *omphalo-mesenterisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the mesentery and the umbilical vesicle. [L]

**OMPHALOMONODIDYMI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mo<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>2m(u<sup>2</sup>m)/e. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, twin. Gr., *Nabelzwillinge*. Twins united at the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>2(u<sup>2</sup>l)-sez(-kas). Gen., -el'os (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Any one of various species of agarics having a navel-shaped pileus. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**OMPHALONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *γκύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *omphalonicie*. Ger., *Nabelgeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the navel. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALONEURON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-m<sup>2</sup>nr/o<sup>2</sup>n. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *νεύρον*, a cord. The umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALONEUROKRHEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-m<sup>2</sup>nr-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>2s. Gen., -rhe<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, *νεύρον*, a cord, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. Fr., *omphaloneurokrhexis*. Laceration of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALONEUROSTREPIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-m<sup>2</sup>nr-o<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>2s. Gen., -strep'eos (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, *νεύρον*, a cord, and *στρέψις*, a turning round. Ger., *Nabelschnurverdringung*. Torsion of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>2</sup>g)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *πηγνύναι*, to make fast. A double monstrosity the bodies of which are united at the umbilicus. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>mfa-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>ph-ite/i<sup>2</sup>2s. Gen., -it'idios (-idis). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *omphalophlébite*. Ger., *Nabelvenenentzündung*. Inflammation of the umbilical veins. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—O. *purulenta*. Of Bollinger, a purulent inflammation of the umbilical vein in new-born calves, followed by secondary abscesses in the liver. [U'freduzzi, "Arch. p. l. sci. med.," viii, 10; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 21, 1885, p. 201.]



**OMPHALOPHLEGMON** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2l)-fle^2g/mo^2n-e(a)$ . Gen., *-phlegmones*. From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\acute{o}\nu\eta$ , inflammation. See **OMPHALITIS**.

**OMPHALOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2l)-fi(fu^2l)-ma^2$ . Gen., *-phymatos (-atis)*. From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , a growth. See **OMPHALONCUS**.

**OMPHALOPROPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2l)-pro^2pt-os^2l^2s$ . Gen., *-ptos (-is)*. From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\tau\tau\omega\varsigma$ , prolapse. See **UMBILICAL HERNIA**.

**OMPHALORRHAGE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o^2r-ra^2l(ra^2g)-e(a)$ . Gen., *-orrhages*. From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Nabelbruch*. Rupture of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o^2r-ra^2l(ra^2g)-i^2a^2$ . From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. Fr., *omphalorrhagie*. Ger., *Nabelblutung*, *Omphalorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the umbilical cord or region. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALORRHEXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o^2r-re^2x-(ra^2x)^2s$ . Gen., *-rhexeos (-is)*. From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. See **OMPHALONEURORRHEXIS**.

**OMPHALORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o^2r-re^2(ro^2r)-e^2a^2$ . From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\upsilon$ , to flow. Fr., *omphalorrhée*. Ger., *Nabellymphefluss*. A watery discharge from the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o^2s$ . Gr.,  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ . Fr., *ombilic*. Ger., *Nabel*. See **UMBILICUS**.

**OMPHALOSITE** (Fr.), adj.  $O^2n^2-fa^2l-o-zet$ . From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\omega\varsigma$ , food. Receiving nourishment by the navel; the o's of G. St.-Hilaire are his second order of single monsters, characterized by the absence of the heart and other important organs, receiving nourishment by the umbilical cord alone, and therefore being incapable of extra-uterine life. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**OMPHALOSOTER**, n.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2l)-sot-u^2r(ar)$ . From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\omega\tau\eta\rho$ , a preserver. Schöller's term for a funis-repositor invented by him. [A, 18].]

**OMPHALOTACTERIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2l)-ta^2kt(ta^2kt)-e(a)^2ri^2z-m^2u(m)$ . From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$ , to arrange. Neugebauer's term for a funis-repositor invented by him. [A, 15].]

**OMPHALOTAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2mf-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2l)-ta^2x(ta^2x)^2l^2s$ . Gen., *-taxeos (-is)*. From  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$ , to arrange. The replacement of a prolapsed umbilical cord. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**OMPHALOTOMY**, n.  $O^2mf-a^2l-o^2t/om-i^2$ . Gr.,  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$  (from  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the navel, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\upsilon$ , to cut). Ger., *Omphalotomie*, *Nabelschnitt* (2d def.). *Nabelschnurdurchschnitt* (2d def.). 1. An old term for obstetrics. [A, 88]. 2. Section of the umbilical cord. [E].]

**OMUM** (Tam.), n. Also written *omim*. The *Carum ajowan* or the *Ptychotis coptica*. [B, 18, 121, 172.]—**O. oil**. A volatile aromatic oil obtained from the fruits of *Carum ajowan*. It smells like oil of thyme, and contains thymol. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**O. water**. Of the pharmacopoeia of India, a carminative water distilled from o. fruits; it is used as a vehicle. [B, 18, 172 (a, 35).]

**ONAGE**, n. In the Gaboon country, an arrow-poison obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus kombé* and *Strophanthus hispidus*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxi (a, 50); B, 5 (a, 35).]

**ONAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2n^2-a^2g(a^2g)-ra^2$ . From  $\delta\nu\alpha\gamma\rho\varsigma$ , a wild ass. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Epilobium angustifolium*. 2. Of Spach, the genus *Eriogonum*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] 3. See **LYSIMACHIA vulgaris**.

**ONAGRACEOUS**, adj.  $O^2n^2-a^2g-ra^2shu^2s$ . Lat., *onagraceus*. Fr., *onagracé*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the onagrad (the *Onagraceae* [Fr., *onagracées*] of Lindley, *Onagrace* [Ger., *Onagreen*] of Jussieu, *Onagraceae* [Fr., *onagariacées*] of Baillon, *Onagariace* of Jussieu, *Onagraceae* of Cambessy, *Onagrace* [Fr., *onagrées*] of Humboldt, Kunth, and Bonpland), which are an order of calcifloral dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, or trees, distinguished chiefly (Baillon) by the inferior ovary, and natives generally of temperate regions. Some yield edible fruits, roots, or seeds, and some are mild astringents. The *Onagrea* of De Candolle are a tribe of the onagrad. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**ONANISM**, n.  $On^2n^2-i^2zm$ . Lat., *onanismus* (from *Onan*, the son of Judah, who first practised masturbation). Fr., *onanisme*. Ger., *Onanie*. 1. See **MASTURBATION**. 2. The practice of incomplete sexual intercourse, the semen of the male being deposited elsewhere than within the genital passages of the female. [J. Friedrich, “Documenta ad illustrandum Concilium Vaticanum anni 1870,” Nördlingen, 1871.]—**Conjugal o.** Lat., *onanismus conjugalis*. Fr., *onanisme conjugal*. 1. See **O.** (2d def.). 2. Any deviation from natural and complete coitus in wedlock.

**ONCHIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2n^2-k^2id(ch^2i^2d)^2l^2-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Fr., *onchidion*. Of Henschel, the invisible potential portion of a bud; the central nascent mass from which the tissue elements are developed. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

**ONCOCARPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2n^2k-o(o^2l)-ka^2rp-u^2s(u^2s)$ . A genus of the *Anacardiaceae*, very closely related to *Semecarpus*, with which Baillon identifies it. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. vitensis**. The itch-tree, or itchwood-tree, of the Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant, especially the juice of the bark, are intensely irritating to the skin, and the juice of the peculiar corky fruit, which has been used by the natives in leprosy, acts like a caustic. In the case related of a man who sat upon the trunk and peeled off the bark, the whole body became inflamed, and broke out in pustules which discharged a foetid yellowish matter. [B, 42, 185, 275 (a, 35); Skottowe, “Glasgow Med. Jour.,” Jan. 18, 1889, p. 1 (a, 50).]

**ONCODES** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2n^2k-o^2d(e^2zas)$ . Gr.,  $\delta\omicron\gamma\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a tumor, and  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Fr., *oncoeur*. Swollen. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**ONCOGRAPH**, n.  $O^2n^2k-o^2gra^2f$ . From  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a tumor, and  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\upsilon$ , to write. A form of manometer used for registering the increase in volume of an organ (especially the kidney or spleen) resulting from its increased blood-supply. It consists of a chamber filled with oil, which communicates with the cavity of the oncometer. Any variation of pressure in the latter is at once indicated on the o., and registered by means of a writing lever. [K, 19; Landois (K).]

**ONCOLOGY**, n.  $O^2n^2k-o^2l-o^2ji^2$ . Lat., *oncologia* (from  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a tumor, and  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , understanding). Ger., *Onkologie*, *Geschwulstlehre*. The pathology of tumors. [a, 48].]

**ONCOMETER**, n.  $O^2n^2k-om^2e^2t-u^2r$ . From  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a tumor, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omega$ , a measure. An apparatus devised by Roy for measuring the increase in size of the kidney during secretion. Two closely fitting hemispheres inclose the kidney, and a delicate membrane that closes a tube transmits every variation of air-pressure to a manometer column. [“Jour. of Phys.,” 1882, iii, p. 203 (K).]

**ONCOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2n^2k-o^2s$ . Gr.,  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ . See **TUMOR**.

**ONCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2n^2k-os^2l^2s$ . Gen., *-os (-is)*. Gr.,  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$  (from  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\upsilon$ , to distend). Ger., *Geschwulstkrankheit* (3d def.). 1. Tumefaction. 2. A tumor. 3. A disease due to a tumor. [E].]

**ONCOTHLIPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2n^2k-o(o^2l)-thli^2p(thlep)^2si^2a$ . Gen., *-thlips (-is)*. From  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a tumor, and  $\theta\lambda\acute{\iota}\psi\iota\varsigma$ , pressure. Fr., *oncothlipse*. Ger., *Geschwulstdruck*. Pressure caused by a tumor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ONCOTOMY**, n.  $O^2n^2k-o^2t/om-i^2$ . Lat., *oncotomia* (from  $\delta\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a tumor, and  $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$ , a cutting). Ger., *Oncotomie*, *Geschwüröffnung*, *Geschwürschnitt*. The opening of an abscess or tumor. [E].]

**ONDE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2d$ . A wave. [a, 48].—**O. musculaire**. See **CONTRACTION WAVE**.—**O. pulsatile**. The pulse-wave. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

**ONEIRODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2n-i(e^2i^2)-ro(ro^2)-di^2n(du^2n)^2i^2a^2$ . From  $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a dream and  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\eta\gamma\alpha$ , a pain. Fr., *onirodyne*. Painful dreaming. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**O. activa**. Somnambulism.—**O. gravis**. See **INCUBUS** (2d def.).

**ONEIROGMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2n-i(e^2i^2)-ro^2g(rog)^2mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . Gr.,  $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\gamma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ . Fr., *onirogme*. 1. A vivid dream. 2. Exoneirosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ONEIROGONORRHEA** (Lat.), **ONEIROGONOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m.  $O^2n-i^2(e^2i^2)-ro(ro^2)-go^2n-o^2r-re^2(ro^2e^2)-a^2$ ,  $-ro^2g/o^2n-o^2s$ . From  $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a dream,  $\gamma\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , semen, and  $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\upsilon$ , to flow. Fr., *onirogone*. See **EXONEIROISIS**.

**ONEIRONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2n-ir(e^2i^2r)-o^2n-o^2s-u^2s(u^2s)$ . From  $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a dream, and  $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ , a disease. Fr., *oneironose*. Morbid dreaming. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ONGLADE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2-gla^2d$ . 1. See **PARONYCHIA**. 2. Of Astruc and others, a chronic inflammation of the matrix of the nails attributed by them to syphilis. [G.] Cf. **ONYCHIA syphilitica**. 3. See **INGROWING NAIL**.

**ONGLE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2-gl^2$ . 1. See **NAIL** (1st def.). 2. See **HOOF**.—**O. chirurgical**. A metallic contrivance to be worn on the finger, for increasing the power of the finger in enucleation, etc.—**O. incarné**, **O. rentré dans les chairs**. See **INGROWING NAIL**.

**ONGLÉE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2-gla$ . The painful tingling sensation, with numbness at the ends of the fingers, produced by exposure to intense cold. [G.]

**ONGLET** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2-gla$ . 1. See **PTERYGIUM**. 2. In botany, see **UNGUI**.

**ONGLON** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2-glo^2n^2$ . See **HOOF**.

**ONGUENT** (Fr.), n.  $O^2n^2-ga^2n^2$ . Lat., *unguentum*. An ointment. In the last edition of the Fr. Cod. the term has been generally replaced by *pommade*. [B.]—**O. âcre**. An ointment made by triturating together 1 part each of corrosive sublimate and antimony chloride and 4 parts of ointment of cantharides. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. adoucissant**. See **UNGUENTUM refrigerans Galeni**.—**O. égyptiac** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part each of vinegar and verdigris and 2 parts of honey, corresponding thus to linimentum æruginis. Nearly the same, but with somewhat less verdigris, is the *oximiel de cobre* of the Sp. Ph. [B, 95.]—**O. anodin**. 1. An ointment made by boiling together till the moisture is dissipated 30 parts each of the fresh leaves of hyoscyamus, chamomile, mallow, melilot, dill, and great mullein, 60 of marsh-mallow root, 11 each of fenugreek and linseed, and 720 of olive-oil, and melting in the colature 120 parts of yellow wax. 2. An ointment consisting of 30 grammes of unguentum populeum, about 1½ grammes each of opium and saffron, the yolk of an egg, and 30 grammes of either litharge ointment or cerate of lead acetate. Recommended especially for hæmorrhoids. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. antihæmorrhoidal**. 1. An ointment consisting of 140 parts of henbane-seeds, 440 of litharge ointment, 25 of camphor, and 15 of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See **UNGUENTUM hæmorrhoidale**. 3. See **UNGUENTUM ad hæmorrhoides**.—**O. antiprurique**. See **POMMADE de Cirillo**.—**O. antiprurique de Zeller**. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci**.—**O. A pion**. The *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 121 (a, 85).]—**O. aromatique ammoniacé**. An ointment made of 12 parts each of melted stag's suet and oil of laurel, 2 of oil of turpentine, and 1 part each of sal ammoniac and rectified oil of amber; or of 10 parts of lard, 5 of oil of laurel, and 2 each of oil of rosemary and aqua ammonia. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. aromatique camphré**. See **UNGUENTUM ad permoneas**.—**O. arsénical**. See **CERATUM ARSENICI**.—**O. basilicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM basilicum**.—**O. blanc**. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.—**O. blanc camphré**. See **UNGUENTUM al-**



*bum camphoratum*.—**O. blanc de Rhazès**. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**O. blanc mercuriel**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci*.—**O. brun**. 1. See *Unguentum fuscum*. 2. See *EMPLÂTRE brun*.—**O. canet**. An ointment made by melting together 3 parts each of simple plaster, compound litharge plaster, and yellow wax, and 2 of olive-oil, adding 3 of red iron oxide triturated with 1 part of olive-oil and stirring till cold. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. carminatif**. An ointment made by macerating together for some days 90 grammes of chamomile, 30 each of melilot, southernwood, rue, crisped mint, and tansy, and 360 each of olive-oil and lard, boiling till the moisture is dissipated, and adding 60 grammes of yellow wax, 4 each of the oils of anise, peppermint, and caraway, and 60 of laurel-oil; or by boiling, till the moisture is dissipated, a mixture of 15 grammes of laurel-berries, a handful each of melilot, southernwood, crisped mint, tansy, and ground ivy, 2 handfuls of chamomile, 7 grammes each of lovage-seeds and cumin, 360 of oil of chamomile, and 15 each of the oils of rue and dill, and adding 60 grammes of yellow wax, 23 of liquid styrax, and 4 each of the oils of anise, caraway, and peppermint; or by melting 4 grammes of yellow wax with 22 of lard, and adding 4 of oil of laurel, 15 drops of oil of anise, and 12 of oil of caraway. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. citrin**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis*.—**O. contre les brûlures**. 1. See *Unguentum ad ambusta*. 2. An ointment made by mixing 30 parts of cerate of lead acetate with 4 each of unguentum basilicum and unguentum eimi. [B. 110 (a, 38).]—**O. d'Arcens** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum ELEMII compositum*.—**O. de la mère**. See *Unguentum matris*.—**O. de la mère blanc** (ou Thicé). See *EMPLÂTRE brun*.—**O. de Canet**. See *EMPLÂTRE brun*.—**O. des douze apôtres**. See *DODECAPHARMACUM*.—**O. désopilatif**. An ointment made by boiling together, till the moisture is dissipated, 345 parts each of the leaves of water-hemlock, celery, dwarf elder, parsley, and savin, 172 each of the roots of caper-bush, bryony, and blue flag, and 2,070 of olive-oil, and adding 518 of yellow wax and 57 each of gum ammoniac and long birthwort-root. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. dessiccatif d'Acrel**. See *Unguentum exsiccans rubrum Acrel*.—**O. de Tomamira**. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**O. de Zeller**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci*.—**O. digestif**. See *Unguentum digestivum*.—**O. digestif animé**. See *Unguentum digestivum aloeticum*.—*Unguentum digestivum animatum*, and *Unguentum digestivum myrrhatum*.—**O. émollient**. 1. See *Unguentum ALTHÆÆ*. 2. See *Unguentum flavum de ALTHÆÆ*. 3. See *Unguentum lenitivum*.—**O. emplastique**. See *PLASTER*.—**O. épispastique**, **O. exutoire**. See *Unguentum ANTHARIDIS*.—**O. fondant** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made by mixing 1 part of powdered mercury bichloride with 12 parts of Bordeaux turpentine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**O. gris**. 1. Gray ointment. The pomade mercurielle faible of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI*. 2. See *Unguentum zinci oxid.*.—**O. martiatum**. An ointment made by boiling together, until the moisture is dissipated, 240 parts of laurel-leaves, 150 of rue-leaves, 120 of sweet-marijoram leaves, 90 of rosemary-leaves, 30 each of myrrh, dwarf-elder leaves, peppermint-leaves, and sweet-basil leaves, 120 of white wine, 360 of olive-oil, and 22 each of fresh butter, bear's grease, chicken fat, and stag's marrow, and adding 240 of yellow wax, 19 of powdered storax, 15 of powdered mastic, and 11 of powdered frankincense. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. mercuriel**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI*.—**O. mercuriel animé**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI fortius*.—**O. mercuriel double**. See *Unguentum fuscum* (2d def.).—**O. mercuriel simple**. See under *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI*.—**O. modificatef**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci*.—**O. napolitain**. See *O. mercuriel double*.—**O. narcotique**. See *Unguentum sedativo-narcoticum*.—**O. nitrrique**. See *ADEPS oxygenatus*.—**O. noir de Fricke**. An ointment consisting of 120 parts of lard, 16 each of zinc oxide and balsam of Peru, and 5 of melted silver nitrate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. nutritif**, **O. nutritif**. Cf. *NUTRITIVE OINTMENT*.—**O. ophthalmique**. 1. See *Unguentum zinci oxid.*. 2. See *Unguentum ophthalmicum*.—**O. ophthalmique vert**. See *Unguentum oculare Kiseri*.—**O. oxigéné**. See *ADEPS oxygenatus*.—**O. paralytique**. See *O. sulfurique*.—**O. pommadin**. See *Unguentum rosatum*.—**O. populeum**. See *POMATUM populeum*.—**O. résolutif** [Fr. Cod.]. See *O. vésicatoire mercuriel*.—**O. rosat**. See *Unguentum rosatum*.—**O. rosat composé**. An ointment made by digesting for three days 6 parts of rose-water ointment with 1 part each of mallow-leaves and black nightshade-leaves, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. simple**. See *CERATUM RESINÆ*.—**O. splénétique**. An ointment consisting of 1 part each of caper-bush-bark, French tamarisk-bark, common spleenwort, cumin-seeds, gum ammoniac, and bdellium, with 4 parts each of yellow wax and the oils of capers, chamomile, and dill. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. stomacal**. See *Unguentum stomachicum* (1st def.).—**O. stomachique**. See *Unguentum stomachicum* (2d def.).—**O. sulfurique**. A preparation made by adding slowly, with constant trituration, 5 parts of sulphuric acid to from 8 to 15 of olive-oil, and washing after 24 hours; or by mixing 62 parts of unguentum nervinum, 11 of sulphuric acid, and 4 of oil of mace. [B. 19 (a, 38).]—**O. suppuratif**. See *Unguentum basilicum*.—**O. vermifuge**. See *Unguentum anthelminticum*.—**O. vert**. 1. See *Unguentum viride potabile*. 2. See *Unguentum xeritidis*. 3. See *DODECAPHARMACUM*.—**O. vésicatoire**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Unguentum vesicatorium cum euphorbia*. 2. See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**O. vésicatoire mercuriel** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of pomade mercurielle faible and *o. vésicatoire*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**ONGULE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>gwel. See *HOOF*.

**ONGULE** (Fr.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>gu<sup>2</sup>la. 1. Hoof-shaped. 2. Ungulate. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**ONION**, n. U<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr. κρόνον. Lat., cepa. Fr., oignon commun [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., Zwiebel. It., cipolla. Sp., cebolla. The genus *Allium*, especially *Allium cepa*; also the bulb of *Allium cepa*. [B. 5, 19, 34, 77, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bog-o**. The *Onmunda*

*regalis*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Bulbless o**. See *ALLIUM fistulosum*.—**Pearl-o**. The *Allium ampeloprasum*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Potato-o**. See under *ALLIUM cepa*.—**Sea-o**. The *Scilla maritima* and *Scilla verna*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Stone-o**. See *ALLIUM fistulosum*.—**Top-o**, **Tree-o**. See under *ALLIUM cepa*.

**ONIS** (Lat.), n. f. On(o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)'is. Gen., on'idos (-idis). Gr., όνίς, (from όνός, the ass). Asses' dung; formerly used medicinally. [A. 325.]

**ONISCUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>n-i'sk'u's(u's). Gr., όνίσκος. Fr., cloporte. Ger., Assel, Kellerwurm. The wood-loose; a genus of the Oniscidae (Fr., oniscides; Ger., Landasseln), which are an order of isopod Crustacea, living in damp places under stones, decaying wood, etc. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. asellus**, **O. asellus**. Church louse; of Linnæus, see *ARMADILLO officinalis* (1st def.); of Schæffer, see *O. murarius*.—**O. murarius**. Ger., Mauerasel. A European species, brownish gray, glistering on the upper side. Dried, it formerly formed a part of the *millepedes gallica* (see under *MILLEPEDES*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. zonatus**. A European centipede (now referred to the genus *Glomeris*), so called because the posterior borders of the rings (terga) have a narrow orange-yellow edge. It formed an important part of *Millepedes* (q. v.). It loses its color on drying. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**ONOBRYCHUS** (Lat.), **ONOBRYCHIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. On(o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>)ru'k(ru'ch<sup>2</sup>)-u's(u's), -ri'k(ru'ch<sup>2</sup>)-i's. Gen., -bruch'i, -brych'idōs (-idis). Gr., όνοβρυχis. Fr., o., sainfoin. Ger., Esparsette. 1. Of Dioscorides, probably *O. sativa*. 2. Hen's-bill, medicivet; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs, of the *Hedysaraceæ*. The *Onobrycheæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Hedysaraceæ*. [B. 42, 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. sativa**, **O. spicata**, **O. viciifolia**, **O. vulgaris**. Fr., o. cultivé, bonvoigme, esparsette, herbe éternelle, sainfoin des prés, tête de coq. Ger., Esparsette, Süssklee. Sainfoin, sainfoin, esparsette, cock's-head, fodder-grass, French grass; a perennial deep-rooting herb of Europe and central Asia, growing especially in marshy soils. It is identified with the όνοβρυχis of Dioscorides, and was formerly official as *herba o.*, and used in retention of urine. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]

**ONOMATOLOGY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>-j'i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., onomatologia (from όνομα, a name, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., onomatologie. Ger., Namenlehre, Wortbildungslehre. The science of nomenclature; that branch of any science which relates to the methods and rules to be adopted for the formation of names. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**ONOMATOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-om(o<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(o<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)n'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., onomatomanie. 1. That condition of an insane person in which the mention of a particular word or the impression produced by a particular chance occurrence habitually awakens memories that lead to an exacerbation of the disease. (Charcot and Magnan. "Arch. de neurol." Sept., 1885, p. 157; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 675.) 2. A functional derangement of the speech centres occurring in certain nervous and mental diseases as a result of which the patient is possessed by an agonized effort to recall some particular word, by an irresistible impulse to repeat a given word continually, or by a dread of some commonplace word on account of some meaning attached to it or of its associations. ["Lancet," Jan. 9, 1892, p. 97 (a, 50); a, 34.]

**ONONIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>n-on'i<sup>2</sup>n. A glucoside, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**ONONIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-on'i's. Gen., -on'idōs (-idis). Gr., όνόνις (1st def.). Fr., ononide. Ger., Hauhechel. 1. Of the ancients, the *O. antiquiorum*. 2. Rest-harrow; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs of the *Trifoliaræ*. [B. 42, 64, 114, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Aqua ononidis**. Fr., eau de bugrane, hydrolat d'arrête-heuf. An old preparation made by distilling the fresh herb of *O. arvensis* with twice its weight of water. [B. 119.]—**O. antiquiorum**. Tall rest-harrow; a small-flowered, stiff-thorned species found in southern Europe. It is probably the όνόνις of the ancients, often identified with *O. spinosa*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. arvensis**, **O. fatens**, **O. hircina**. Fr., ononide des champs, Ger., stinkende Hauhechel. Common rest-harrow, land- (or petty) whin, cammock, wild licorice; a European species having a nauseous, goat-like odor, said to be imparted to cheese made from the milk of cows that have eaten the plant (whence the term *cammocky* applied to tainted cheese). The root is used like that of *O. spinosa*. [B. 19, 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. natrix**. Fr., ononide natrix, girod, mache blanche. Fram (or yellow-flowered shrubby) rest-harrow, goat-root; a European species. The root, *radix natrix Plinii*, is substituted for that of *O. spinosa*. [B. 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. procurrens**, **O. repens**. Fr., arrête-heuf. Ger., kriechende Hauhechel. Rooting-branched rest-harrow, cammock, petty whin; a species growing in sandy places throughout Europe, used like *O. spinosa*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. spinosa**. Fr., aguron, ononide épineuse, bugrane (épineuse), arrête-heuf, mache noir. Ger., dormige oder gemeine Hauhechel, Weiberkriech, Ochsenbruch, Stallkraut, Hechelkraut, Harnkraut, Aplerkraut. Thorny rest-harrow, cammock; a European species. The root, *radix ononidis (spinosa)*, *radix atopocentroides* (see *urinaria*, seu *vesta bovis*, seu *arrestata bovis*, seu *perstis orati*), is used as a diuretic. It has a mucilaginous taste at first, then a somewhat sweetish, and finally a salty and acrid-herbaceous taste. It contains extractive, starch, and, according to some, a resin. [B. 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**ONOPORDON** (Lat.), **ONOPORDUM** (Lat.), n's n. On(o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-po<sup>2</sup>rd'o<sup>2</sup>n, -u'm(u'm). Gr., όνoπόρδov (from όνός, an ass, and πορδία, a breaking of wind). Fr., onoporde. Ger., Eselsdistel, Krebsdistel. A genus of composite plants, of the *Cynaroidæ*. The *Onopordeæ* of Schultz are a subdivision of the *Serratulæ*. [B. 42, 64, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. acanthium**. Fr., onoporde à feuilles d'acanthé, artichaut sauvage, chardon bataré (ou velu), pédame. Ger., gemeine Krebsdistel, Wegdistel, Eselsdistel, Wolddistel,



**Krampfadist.** Cotton (or down, or Scotch) thistle, thistle-upon-thistle; a weed bearing cottony leaves and purplish flowers. The root and the fresh herb, *radix et herba recens acanthii* (seu *cardui tomentosi*, seu *cardui onopordi*, seu *spinæ albæ*, seu *onopordi*), were formerly official in Europe, the former being used as a laxative and diuretic, and also in gonorrhœa and abscesses of the breast, and the expressed juice of the latter in gangrenous sores and malignant skin diseases. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**O. elongatum**, **O. horridum**, **O. illyricum**. A white, downy species growing in southern Europe, the Grecian Archipelago, and Arabia. This and *O. acanthium* are probably the *ἀκανθίων* of Dioscorides. [B. 180, 268 (a. 35).]

**ONOSMA** (Lat.), n. n. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>z(o<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/matos (-atis). Gr., *ὄνοςμα*. Fr., *cérinthe*. Ger., *Lotwur.* A genus of boraginaceous herbs or undershrubs. [B. 42 (a. 35).]—**O. echinoides**. Fr., *cérinthe à feuilles de vipérine*. Ger., *natterkopfartige Lotwur.* A species found in Europe and the northwest provinces of India. Its root contains a coloring matter which is used as a substitute for alkanet. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**O. Emodi**. Marangra-dye-plant of India, rution-root; a species indigenous to Tibet. The root produces a dark purple or red dye. In Cashmere the flowers, stem, and root are used medicinally. [B. 185, 275, 314 (a. 35).]—**Radix onosmatis**. The root of *O. echinoides*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

**ONOSMODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>z(o<sup>2</sup>s)-mod/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). False growmwell; a genus of the *Boraginaceæ*. [B. 34, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. hispidum**, **O. virginianum**. A small rough plant growing in dry soils from New England to Florida and Louisiana. The tincture has been used for gonorrhœa, vesical irritation, etc. [Dungan, "St. Louis Clin. Record," June, 1882, p. 9; B. 34 (a. 35).]

**ONTAÑEDA** (Sp.), n. On-ta<sup>3</sup>n-ya<sup>4</sup>/da<sup>3</sup>. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**ONTOGENY**, n. On<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>j<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>. From *elva*, to be, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *ontogénie*. Ger., *Ontogenese*. 1. The history of the evolution of an individual. [L. 146.] Cf. **PHYLOGENY**. 2. The doctrine of the production of species by special creation only, as opposed to phylogeny (q. v.). [M. Duval, "Progr. med.," June 9, 1883, p. 457.]

**ONYCHA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See **BELLUM** (1st def.).

**ONYCHATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ro(-ro<sup>2</sup>)/fi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Fr., *onychatrophia*. Ger., *Nagelschwunde*. Atrophy of the nails. [G.]

**ONYCHAUXE** (Lat.), **ONYCHAUXIS** (Lat.), n's f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>x(u<sup>6</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)/x(u<sup>6</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-e(a), i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -aux<sup>2</sup>/es, -eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *αὐξη* or *αἰσῆσις*, growth. Ger., *Nagelverdickung*, *Nagelhypertrophie*. See **HYPERONYCHIA**.

**ONYCHEXALLAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-la<sup>2</sup>x(la<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -la<sup>2</sup>x/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ἐξάλλαξις*, a changing. Ger., *Nagelausartung*. Degeneration of the nails. [G.]

**ONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *onyxis*, *onychie*. Ger., *O*. Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, whereby the growth of the nail is impaired or the nail is undermined by suppurations and sometimes lost. [G.] Cf. **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).—**O. consecutiva**. *O.* consecutive to syphilis. [G.]—**O. maligna**. A malignant form of *o.* occurring most commonly in children and usually occasioned by some local injury, attended with ulceration, the growth of spongy granulations, and a fetid discharge. The nail is loosened, becomes brown or black, and is finally shed or peels off in strips. In healing, thick rough masses of epidermis are formed upon the bed of the nail. [E; G.]—**O. perlungualis**. *Perionychia*. [G.]—**O. scrofulosa**. *O.* due to scrofula. [G.]—**O. sicca**. *O.* unattended by ulceration. The nail loses its lustre and translucency, becomes furrowed and brittle, breaking off at the end, and may become separated from its bed. [G.]—**O. sicca syphilitica**. *O.* syphilitica unattended by ulceration.—**O. simplex**. *O.* attended usually with suppuration, without much ulceration, and followed by loss of the nail, which is replaced by a new nail that is more or less deformed. [G.]—**O. symptomatica**. *O.* due to some systemic disease or to some affection in the vicinity of the nail. [G.]—**O. syphilitica**. *O.* due to syphilis. It begins at the wall or fold of the nail or at the centre, and involves a portion or the whole of the nail, which becomes whitish or grayish. This is followed by roughness of the surface, by scaling and splitting of the nail substance, and sometimes by hypertrophy. It may be attended with ulceration. [G.] Cf. **PARONYCHIA syphilitica**.—**O. traumatica**. *O.* due to injury.

**ONYCHISTERION** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>st-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ὄνυχιστήριον* (from *ὄνυχιστήρ*, the hoof). Fr., *onychistérion*. Ger., *Nagelscheere*, *Nagelmesser*. An instrument for cutting the nails. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**ONYCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>/idos (-idis). See **ONYCHIA**.

**ONYCHOCAMPE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>mp(-ka<sup>2</sup>mp)/e(a). Gen., -camp<sup>2</sup>/es. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *καμπή*, a bending. See **ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS**.

**ONYCHOCLASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>k(la<sup>2</sup>2s(la<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -clas<sup>2</sup>/eos (-oc/lasis). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Ger., *Nagelbruch*. Fracture of the nail. [E.]

**ONYCHOCLINE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-klin(klen)/e(a). Gen., -clin<sup>2</sup>/es. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *κλίνη*, a couch. Fr., *o.* See **MATRIX** of the nail.

**ONYCHOCRYPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kri<sup>2</sup>pt(-kri<sup>2</sup>pt)/os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ptos<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, a nail, and *κρυπτός*, hidden. See **INGROWING NAIL**.

**ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS** (Lat.), **ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS** (Lat.), **ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-gri<sup>2</sup>pt(-gri<sup>2</sup>pt)/os/i<sup>2</sup>s, -gri<sup>2</sup>pt(gri<sup>2</sup>pt)/os/i<sup>2</sup>s, -gri<sup>2</sup>pt(gri<sup>2</sup>pt)/os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *γρυπτός*, a crooking. Fr., *onychogrypose*. Ger., *Nagelkrümme*, *Nagelkrümmung*, *Knollnagel*. A curvature or claw-like deformity of the nails, due to hyperplasia of the matrix and usually associated with irregularities of the surface. [E; G.] Cf. **CLUBBED FINGER**.—**O. idiopathica**. *O.* occurring as an independent affection. [G.]—**O. neuritica**. *O.* due to a neuropathy. [G.]

**ONYCHOHELICOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-he<sup>2</sup>lk(-os/i<sup>2</sup>s). More properly written *onychelcosis*. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ἑλκος*, an ulceration. Ulceration of the nail. [G.]

**ONYCHOLEPRA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *λέπρα*, leprosy. Fr., *onycholeprie*. Ger., *Nagellepra*, *Nagelaussatz*. Leprosy affecting the nails. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**ONYCHOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -lys<sup>2</sup>/eos (-ol'ysis). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *λύσις*, a loosening. See **ONYCHATROPHIA**.

**ONYCHOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)-kos/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Mycosis of the nails. [G.]—**O. circinata**. See **O. trichophytina**.—**O. favosa**. Favus of the nails; characterized by circumscribed yellowish deposits in the nail substance or by a uniform thickening, crumbling, or loosening of the nail. [G.]—**O. tonsurans**, **O. trichophytina**. Ringworm of the nails, due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*, which causes them to lose their lustre and split or break off at the ends, while upon the bed of the nail there forms a thick mass of friable matter due to crumbling of the nail substance. In its general features it resembles psoriasis or eczema of the nail. [G.]

**ONYCHONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *νόσος*, disease. See **ONYCHOSIS**.

**ONYCHOPATHIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k-o-pa<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *πάθος*, a disease. Pertaining to the onychoses. [L. 107 (a. 43).]

**ONYCHOPHTHORA** (Lat.), **ONYCHOPHTHORIA** (Lat.), n's f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>f(tho<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>f-tho(tho<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *φθορά* or *φθορία*, corruption. Fr., *onychophthorie*. See **ONYCHATROPHIA** and **ONYCHOSIS**.

**ONYCHOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi(fu<sup>6</sup>)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -phym<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *onychophyme*. Ger., *Nagelgeschwür*, *Nagelausschuss*. Tumefaction of the nails. See **HYPERONYCHIA** and **ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS**.

**ONYCHOPHYTON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>f'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-to<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *φυτόν*, a plant. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS**.

**ONYCHOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ptos<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ptos<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *onychoptose*. Ger., *Nagelausfall*. Falling off or shedding of the nails. [G.]

**ONYCHORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r-ri(ri<sup>2</sup>)/za<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *ρίζα*, a root. The root of the nail. [G.]

**ONYCHOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o'-ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *onychosarcome*. Ger., *Fleischauswuchs am Nagel*. A fleshy excrescence on a nail. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**ONYCHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *onychose*. Ger., *Onychose*. Any disease of the nails. The *Onychoses* of Auspitz are a suborder of the *Keratonoses*, including the *Hyperonychoses*, *Paronychoses*, and *Onycholyses*. [G. 4.]—**O. arcuata**. See **INGROWING NAIL** and cf. **ARCTURA**.—**O. gryposis**. See **ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS**.—**O. incrassata**. See **HYPERONYCHOSIS**.—**O. lapsus**. See **ONYCHOLYSIS**.—**O. molities**. Softening of the nails. [G.]—**O. pterygium**. See **PTERYGIUM unguis**.—**O. sepline**. Ger., *Nagelfleck*. The appearance of white spots on the surface of the nails. [G.]—**O. tinea**. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS**.

**ONYCHOSTROMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stro<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -strom<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *στρώμα*, a bed. Fr., *onychostrome*. See **MATRIX** of the nail.

**ONYCHOSTROMELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-strom-e<sup>2</sup>lk-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). Fr., *onychostromelcose*. See **ONYCHOHELICOSIS**.

**ONYCHOTHLASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>th'la<sup>2</sup>s(la<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thlas<sup>2</sup>/eos (-oth/lasis). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail, and *θλάσις*, a crushing. Fr., *onychothlase*. Ger., *Nagelzerquetschung*. Crushing of the nails. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**ONYGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>6</sup>g)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *onygose*. See **ONYCHOSIS**.

**ONYX** (Lat.), n. m. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>x(u<sup>6</sup>x). Gen., -on'ychos (-is). Gr., *ὄνυξ*. 1. See **NAIL** (1st def.). 2. A disease of the nail, usually non-ulcerative. [G. 71.] 3. A name applied to what was formerly regarded as a nail-shaped collection of pus between the layers of the cornea, but which is now known to be simply a form of hypopyon. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 4. A variety of quartz disposed in layers of different colors; a kind of it was formerly used in corneal ulceration, and, internally, as an astringent. [B. 88 (a. 50).]

**ONYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>x(u<sup>6</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -yz<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *o*. A general term for all inflammations of the matrix of the nail.—**Lateral o.** An *o.*, often syphilitic, which begins at one of the lateral borders of the nail. When it is attended with ulceration a fungous growth from the wall or groove often projects over the nail. [G.]—**Retro-ungueal o.** Fr., *o. rétro-unguéal*. Onychia beginning at the root of the nail. [G.]—**Scrofulous o.** See **ONYCHIA scrofulosa**.—**Syphilitic o.** Fr., *o. syphilitique*. See **ONYCHIA syphilitica**.



**ONYXITIS** (Lat.), n. f. On(o<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>x(u<sup>2</sup>x)-i(e)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). See ONYCHIA.

**OBLAST**, n. O'-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *φών*, an egg, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *oblaste*. A cell that develops into an ovum; a germinal epithelium giving rise to ova. [J.]

**OBOO-WAIOO**, n. Of the Gentoos of the coast of Bengal, beriberi. [N. Chevers, "Med. Times," April 5, 1884, p. 448.]

**OOCALYMA** (Lat.), **OOCALYPTON** (Lat.), n. s. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>l(kal<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)/ma<sup>2</sup>, -i<sup>2</sup>p(u<sup>2</sup>p)/tro<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., -ym<sup>2</sup>/matos, -atis. From *φών*, an egg, and *κάλυμμα*, a head-covering, or *καλύπτω*, a woman's veil. See OTOCALYMA.

**OOCYESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si(ku<sup>2</sup>)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos(-is). From *φών*, an egg, and *κύσις*, conception. See OVARIAN GESTATION.

**OOCYST**, n. O'-o-si<sup>2</sup>st. From *φών*, an egg, and *κύστις*, a cyst. A sac containing one or more ova or the egg receptacles of polyzoans. [J.]

**OODECELE** (Lat.), n. f. O-od-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)<sup>2</sup>le(la)<sup>2</sup>; in Eng., o-od'e<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *φωειδής*, like an egg, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *oodecèle*. See OBTURATOR HERNIA.

**OODES** (Lat.), **OODEIDES** (Lat.), adj's. O-od'ez(as), o-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-id'(-e)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d(-ez/as). Gr., *φωειδής* from *φών*, an egg, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See OVOID; as a n. m., see CORPUS VITREUM and AQUEOUS HUMOR.

**OOGALA** (Lat.), n. n. O-o<sup>2</sup>g'a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -galact'os (-act'is). Gr., *φώγαλα* (from *φών*, an egg, and *γάλα*, milk). Of old writers, a posset made of milk and eggs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OOGAMY**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>g'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, and *γαμειν*, to marry. The sexual process in which the gametes are dissimilar (e. g., when a large non-motile female cell [oosphere] is fertilized by a small motile male cell [antherozoid]). [B, 77, 279, 291 (a, 35).]

**OÖGEMME** (Fr.), n. O-o-zhe<sup>2</sup>m. The oblong or ellipsoidal oogonium (female organ) in the *Characeæ*. At first a single cell, it divides transversely in the course of its development, the apical cell becoming a germ-cell, which is soon inclosed by a layer of cells coiled spirally around it, and by a crown of cellules originating from the others by transverse division. At fertilization, an opening takes place between the cells at the apex, and the wall of the germ-cell is converted into mucilage at its apex, permitting the entrance of the antherozoids. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**OÖGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>seos (-gen'esis). From *φών*, an egg, and *γένεσις*, an origin. The origin and development of ova. [J, 30, 39.]

**OÖGONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-gon(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *φών*, an egg, and *γενή*, generation. Fr., *oögone*. The female reproductive organ in certain plants. In *Fungi* (see OöMYCETES) it is a globular, swollen cell attached to a thread of the mycelium; in *Algae* it is the female sporangium, containing usually one oosphere (sometimes, as in the *Eucaceæ*, many). It is larger than the antheridium (male organ), and is usually formed by the enlargement of one or more cells of the filament. The antherozoids penetrate the o. through an opening in its wall, and fertilize the oospheres. [B, 76, 77, 238, 291 (a, 35).]

**OÖID**, adj. O'-oid. Gr., *φωειδής*. Fr., *oöide*. Ger., *eiförmig*. Egg-shaped.

**OÖINE** (Fr.), n. O-o-en. See ALBUMIN.

**OÖKINESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ki<sup>2</sup>n(ken)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos(-is). From *φών*, an egg, and *κίνησις*, movement. The active phenomena occurring in an ovum during maturation, fertilization, and segmentation, especially the active changes of the vitellus. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, 228 (J).]

**OÖLECITHYMEN** (Lat.), n. m. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>s(le<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>th-i(u<sup>2</sup>)/-me<sup>2</sup>n(man). Gen., -y<sup>2</sup>menos(-is). From *φών*, an egg, *λέκος*, the yolk of an egg, and *κύμα*, a membrane. Fr., *oölecithymane*. See VITELLINE MEMBRANE.

**OÖLEMMMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>m'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -lem<sup>2</sup>/matos (-atis). From *φών*, an egg, and *λέμμα*, a husk. Fr., *oolème*. Ger., *Oolemm*. An egg membrane, such as the membrana vitellina. [J.] —O. pellucidum. See ZONA PELLUCIDA.

**OÖLEUCON** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lu<sup>2</sup>k'o<sup>2</sup>n. From *φών*, an egg, and *λευκός*, white. See ALBUMEN.

**OÖLOGY**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *oölogia* (from *φών*, an egg, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *oölogie*. Ger., *Eierlehre*. The science of birds' eggs. [L, 343 (a, 43).]

**OÖLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>eos (-ol'ysis). From *φών*, an egg, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Abnormal development of ova in plants. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**OOMETRA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t(mat<sup>2</sup>)/ra<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Fr., *oömatrice*. Ger., *Eihebärmutter*. The ovary of platanogams. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**OÖMYCETES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. O-o<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>-set(kat<sup>2</sup>/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s)). From *φών*, an egg, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A subdivision of *Fungi* (*Phycomycetes*) in which the sexual process is one of fertilization. [B, 76, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

**OÖN** (Lat.), n. n. O'-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *φών*. See OVUM.

**OÖNIN**, n. O'-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *oonina* (from *φών*, an egg). Fr., *oonine*. See ALBUMEN.

**OÖPHORALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph-o<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *oöphoralgie*. Ger., *Eierstockschmerz*. Neuralgia of the ovary. ["Sem. méd.," Dec. 26, 1888 (a, 18).]

**OÖPHORAUXE** (Lat.), n. f. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph-o<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>x(-e(a)). Gen., -aux'es. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *αὔξη*, growth. Ger., *Eierstockvergrößerung*. A morbid enlargement of the ovary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OOPHORE**, n. O'-o-for. From *φών*, an egg, and *φωρός*, bearing. In botany, the oophyte; the stage in the development of the moss-plants (*Bryophyta*) and vascular cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*) in which the sexual organs are borne. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. OOPHYTE.

**OOPHORECTOMY**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph-o<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>kt'om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *oophorectomie*, *ovaricetomie*. Ger., *Oophorectomie*, *Oophorektomie*, *Eierstockamputation*. Excision of the ovary, especially (as conventionally distinguished from *ovariotomy*) for any other reason than the existence of an ovarian tumor.

**OOPHORIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fo(fo<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, and *φωρός*, bearing. Of Barnes, see HYSTERIA.

**OOPHORIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fo<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *oophoride*. In some lycopods (e. g., *Selaginella* and *Isoetes*), the macrosporangium (q. v.). [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

**OOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fo<sup>2</sup>r-i(e)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Fr., *ovarite*. Inflammation of the capsule or of the tissues composing the stroma of the ovary. [a, 34].—**Follicular o.** Ger., *folliculäre O.* Inflammation of the Graafian follicles. [a, 34].—**Menstrual o.** O. secondary to the congestion, etc., of menstruation. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—O. lymphatica im puerperium (Ger.). O. due to puerperal infection. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Peritoneal o.** See PERIOÖPHORITIS.

**OOPHORO-EPILEPSY**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph'o<sup>2</sup>-r-o-e<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>p-si<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *ἐπιληψία*, epilepsy. Epilepsy of reflex origin caused by ovarian disease. [a, 34].

**OOPHOROMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph-o<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *oöphoromalacie*. Ger., *Eierstockerweichung*. Softening of the ovary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OOPHOROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph'o<sup>2</sup>-r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *μανία*, madness. Syn.: *utero-mania*. Of Skae, a form of insanity connected with the genital organs in women, commonly accompanied by delusions as to sexual intercourse. [Wiglesworth, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," Jan., 1885, p. 509.]

**OOPHORON** (Lat.), n. n. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph'o<sup>2</sup>-r-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *φών*, an egg, and *φωρός*, bearing. See OVARY.—O. masculinum. See TESTICLE.

**OOPHORPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph-o<sup>2</sup>-r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-i(e)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *oöphoropathie*. Any ovarian disease.

**OOPHORO-SALPINGECTOMY**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph'o<sup>2</sup>-r-o-sa<sup>2</sup>l'p-i<sup>2</sup>n-je<sup>2</sup>kt'om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. The excision of the ovary and the Fallopian tube of the same side. [a, 34.]

**OOPHORRHAPHY**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>ph'o<sup>2</sup>-r-a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *φών*, an egg, *φωρός*, bearing, and *ράφω*, a seam. An operation for prolapse of the ovary, consisting in stitching its hilum to the infundibulo-pelvic ligament near the brim of the pelvis. [Imlach, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 5, 1885; "Maryland Med. Jour.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 190.]

**OOPHYTE**, n. O'-o-ft. From *φών*, an egg, and *φύων*, a plant. 1. In the higher cryptogams (*Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*) the oophore. 2. Any plant characterized by direct fertilization, the female organ (oosphere) becoming an oospore by contact with antherozoids from another part of the same or from another plant. [B, 229, 279 (a, 35).]

**OÖPLASMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pla<sup>2</sup>z(pla<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -plas<sup>2</sup>/matos (-atis). From *φών*, an egg, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded. See VITELLUS.

**OÖSPERM**, n. O'-o-spu<sup>2</sup>rm. From *φών*, an egg, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. 1. Of T. J. Parker, a zygote formed by the union of ovum and sperm. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, 19 (a, 82).] 2. A fertilized ovum. [J.]

**OÖSPERMOSPORE**, n. O-o-spu<sup>2</sup>rm'o-spor. From *φών*, an egg, *σπέρμα*, a seed, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. See ZYGOSPORE.

**OÖSPHERE**, n. O'-o-sfer. From *φών*, an egg, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Fr., *oosphère*. An unfertilized germ-cell, especially the body constituting the female organ formed in the oogonium of certain *Algae* and *Fungi*. The term is also applied to the ova of higher plants (e. g., in angiosperms, to the naked nucleated protoplasmic mass situated at the upper extremity of the embryo-sac, which, under the influence of the pollen-tube, passes through a series of changes and becomes an oospore; in gymnosperms to the corpusculum; in the higher cryptogams to the central cell in the archegone). [B, 104, 121, 229, 279, 291 (a, 35).]

**OÖSPORANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spo<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/ji<sup>2</sup>-(ge<sup>2</sup>z'i<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *φών*, an egg, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *άγγειον*, a vessel. Fr., *oösporangie*. The sac containing the oospore. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**OÖSPORE**, n. O'-o-spor. From *φών*, an egg, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Fr., o. Ger., *Eispor*. In certain *Fungi*, a spore formed by the fusion of the originally distinct contents of two different cells, offering an example of elementary sexual reproduction. It may be a thousand times as large as the ordinary spore, and is formed only when the growth of the fungus is on the wane. The *Oosporea* (Fr., *oösporés*; Ger., *Eisporie*, *Oosporeen*), in Sachs's classification of the Thallophytes, are those cryptogams that are destitute of vascular structure and of any differentiation into leaves, axis, and root, and that multiply by the fructification of a female cell (*oogonium*) by numerous bodies analogous to spermatozooids, emitted from the antheridium. [B, 29, 35.] Cf. OöMYCETES.

**OÖSTEGITE**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>st'e<sup>2</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>t. From *φών*, an egg, and *στέγειν*, to cover. In certain female crustaceans, lamellar plates upon the thoracic appendages which form a pouch in which the mature ova are carried. [L, 353.]



**OOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-the(thai)'ka<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄον*, an egg, and *θήκη*, a box. The sporangium of a fern. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

**OOZOAN** (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-zo'a<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὄον*, an egg, and *ζῶον*, an animal. See under *Protozoa*.

**OPACITY**, n. Op-a<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *opacitas* (from *opacus*, darkened). Fr., *opacité*. Ger., *Undurchsichtigkeit*. 1. The property or condition of being opaque. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14, 43).] 2. An opaque area or spot. [B.]

**OPALINE**, adj. Lat., *opalinus*. Fr., *opalin*. Ger., *opalfarbig*. Having the iridescence or bluish-white tint of the opal. [a, 48.]

**OPAQUE**, adj. Op-ak'. Lat., *opacus*. Fr., *o*. Ger., *undurchsichtig* (1st def.), *matt* (2d def.), *glanzlos* (2d def.). 1. Impervious to light. 2. Of a dull color. [a, 48.]

**OPE** (Lat.), n. f. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p'e(a). Gen., *op'es*. Gr., *ὀπή*. See *FORAMEN*.

**OPENING**, n. Op'n/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orificium* (2d def.). Fr., *ouverture*. Ger., *Öffnung*. 1. The act of laying open (e. g., by making an incision or puncture); also the act of breaking an electrical current. 2. An orifice, a gap, a perforation. [a, 48.] Cf. *APERTURE*, *APERTURA*, *FORAMEN*, *OSTIUM*, and their subheadings.—**Abdominal o. of the oviduct**. Lat., *ostium abdominale tube Fallopii*. The fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube by which it communicates with the peritoneal cavity and applies itself to the surface of the ovary.—**Anodal o.** See under *ANODAL*.—**Aortic o.** Ger., *Aortenloch*. The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta. [L.]—**Cathodal o.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnung*. The opening of a galvanic circuit attended with some phenomenon (e. g., muscular contraction) taking place at the cathode. Symbol, *CaO* or *KaO*. [B.] Cf. *ANODAL opening*.—**Genito-urinary o.** See *Urogenital o.*—**Gill o's.** O's leading to or from the branchiæ. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Œsophageal o.** Ger., *Speiseröhrenloch*. The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the œsophagus. [L.]—**Saphenous o.** Lat., *foramen saphenæ*. An oval o. in the fascia lata, slightly below and external to the inner extremity of Poupert's ligament, which transmits the lateral internal saphenous vein. To the upper border are applied the terms femoral, Burns's, or Hey's ligament, falciform process or border, and superior cornu. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Urino-genital o.**—**Uro-genital o.** Ger., *Genitalhöhle*. Syn.: *genito-urinary* (or *urino-genital*, or *uro-genital*) *aperture*. The external o. of the genito-urinary tract.

**OPECELE** (Lat.), n. f. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p'-e-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., *op'e2-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. Gr., *ὀπή*, an opening, and *κέλη*, a tumor. See *HERNIA*.

**OPERABLE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>p'u<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-b'l. From *operari*, to work. Admitting of the performance of an operation (said of tumors, etc.). [a, 48.]

**OPERATION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *operatio* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opération*. Ger., *O. It., operazione*. Sp., *operación*. The performance of any act; in surgery, of a manual act upon the body, generally with instruments; also the act thus performed. [E; a, 48.] Cf. *METHOD* and its subheadings.—**Adams's o.** See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.—**Adams's o. for bony ankylosis of the hip.** Section of the neck of the femur with a key-hole saw through a very small external wound. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Adams's o. for Dupuytren's contracture.** Multiple subcutaneous incisions of the fibrous bands with a sharp-pointed tenotome. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Adams's (Sir W.) o. for ectropium.** The o. of excising a triangular piece of the lid through its entire thickness, and then bringing the edges of the gap together with fine hare-lip pins, to shorten a morbidly elongated lid. [F.]—**Agnew's o.** 1. An o. for chalazion, in which the lid is opened with a narrow knife along its ciliary margin, in the line of the openings of the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the knife being carried well up into the tumor. Then the contents can be squeezed out between the thumb and finger, or can be removed with a small spoon or curette. 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrymal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up into the sac, and the outer wall of the sac is opened through the conjunctival cul-de-sac by a vertical incision, either in front of the caruncle or behind it. The lips of the wound are then held wide apart by small elevators or sharp shields, and the wall of the sac is cauterized with nitric acid or by the galvanocautery. No external scar is left. 3. An o. for salivary fistula, in which a fine probe is inserted into the opening of the duct on the inside of the cheek, and one or two threads are passed by means of a needle between the external surface of the cheek and the duct at a distance above the orifice. This seton directs the flow of saliva into the mouth, and when this is accomplished the fistulous opening may be closed by caustics. 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a needle is thrust from the nasal side through the cornea, about a line from the sclerotic, into the middle of the opaque membrane. An incision is made in the outer side of the cornea, and a small sharp hook is thrust into the opening in the membrane made by the needle. The membrane is fixed by the needle. The hook is then rotated so as to tear and roll the membrane upon itself, which is then withdrawn on the hook through the opening in the cornea. [E; F.]—**Alexander's o.** See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.—**Allarton's o.** See *Median cystotomy*.—**Allingham's o. for hæmorrhoids.** The ligature of the tumors after partially dividing their bases with scissors, so as to leave as little to be tied off as possible, except the vessels supplying them. [E.]—**Amussat's o.** 1. See *Amussat's colotomy*. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineal region in cases of imperforate rectum, by drawing down the end of the rectum and stitching it to the skin. It sometimes involves excision of the coccyx for the sake of additional room. 3. A method of uniting a completely divided intestine by passing both the ends over a piece of cork till they are invaginated and tying them upon it, the cork having a groove or constriction. [E.]—**Anagnostaki's o.** 1. An o. for entropion in which a

horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid for its whole length, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 7 to 8 mm. above it. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions are made downward not quite to the lid margin, and the long quadrangular piece of skin thus inclosed is excised. The wound is then closed with sutures, and the ciliary margin is thus drawn upward. 2. An o. for trichiasis, in which the cilia that are to be excised are included between two vertical incisions which diverge somewhat above. The cilia having been excised, a portion of the flap of skin lying between the incisions is resected, drawn down until it reaches about half a line beyond the margin of the lid, and attached by a suture at each corner. Shortening of the external lip of the lid margin is thus avoided. ["Ann. d'ocul." 1887 (F).]—**Anaplastic o.** See *ANAPLASTY*.—**Anel's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery close to an aneurysm on the cardiac side. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in the introduction of a gold probe, as large as a pig's bristle, with a small olive-shaped end, through the upper canaliculus into the sac, and then downward through the nasal duct into the nose. The probe is then withdrawn, and by means of Anel's syringe, some astringent fluid is injected through the lower canaliculus into the sac. [E; F.]—**Anandale's o.** See *ANANDALE'S OSTECTOMY*.—**Antyllus's o.** An o. for aneurysm. [B.]—**Arlt's o.** 1. A modification of Gallard's o. for entropion, in which the lid is marked off into three equal parts, about 1 ctm. apart. In the middle the skin of the lid is raised into a horizontal fold, and a strong ligature is passed with a curved needle through the base of the fold, in the line of the innermost mark. The needle is then reversed, and brought out 3 to 4 mm. from the point of entrance. The same is next done in the line of the outermost mark. The respective ligatures are then brought over a small roll of charpie and tied. At the end of 48 hours the ligatures are cut and withdrawn. [F.] 2. An o. for ectropion following caries in the lower lid, in which an incision is made through skin and muscle from the inner canthus downward and outward to a point just below the middle line of the lid. A second incision is made from the end of this incision upward and outward to a point beyond the edge of the scar. From this point a short incision is made perpendicular to the lid margin, through the entire thickness of the margin. From this point to the outer canthus the lid is completely scalped. The skin is then dissected up around the scar, and the irregular triangle included in the first incision is separated from the fascia tarso-orbitalis as far as the orbital margin of the tarsus. The lid is then replaced in its proper position and held in place by sutures, and is shortened according to the amount of ciliary margin removed. The raw triangular surface left by the reposition of the skin may then be considerably lessened by dissecting up the skin on both sides and using suture pins and twisted sutures. ["Wiener med. Ztschr." 1858, No. 51, 1860, No. 27 (F).] 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is put on the stretch with a hard-rubber spatula, and the skin of the lid is pulled upward so as to evert the ciliary margin slightly. Then with a double-edged scalpel or a Beer's cataract knife the lid is split from the external canthus to the vicinity of the lacrymal punctum, into an anterior and a posterior layer. In the former lie skin, orbicular muscle, hair-bulbs, and in the latter are tarsus, Meibomian glands, and conjunctiva. This incision is about 3 mm. deep. The skin of the lid is then put transversely on the stretch, and a transverse incision is made from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 3 to 4 mm. from it, through the skin and down to the tarsus. Then the skin of the lid is again put vertically on the stretch, and a curved incision through the skin is made from one end of the transverse incision to the other, the convexity being upward, and varying in curvature according to the size of the piece of skin to be removed. This irregularly oval piece of skin is then removed with curved scissors, leaving the muscular fibres intact. This space is then closed by bringing the edges of the skin together by five or six sutures. The needles are first passed through the bridge of skin just over the cilia, and include some of the fibres of the orbicular muscle, but at the upper margin of the wound they pass through the skin only. The result is a horizontal cicatrix, the previously inverted cilia being turned outward and sometimes upward. The sutures are to be cut off short and left in for 3 to 4 days, and then carefully removed. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the internal canthus is put on the stretch by dragging the lids outward and upward, and a vertical incision is made in a plane that runs through the middle of the internal commissure and just beneath the canthal ligament. The point of a knife is introduced at right angles to the plane of the ligament for 4 to 5 mm., the handle is raised vertically, and an incision 5 to 7 mm. long is made downward. This opens the anterior wall of the sac, the pus is removed, and a sound is passed into the duct. 5. An o. for symblepharon, in which the pterygium-like process of thickened conjunctiva is seized with a forceps near its point, a cataract knife is introduced beneath it, and it is thus separated from the margin toward the centre of the cornea. The flap so formed is then dissected back from the sclera, a ligature armed with a needle at each end is passed through it near its apex, and in such a way that the outer surface of the flap covered with epithelium is applied to the globe. The needles are then passed through the eyelid at the bottom of the wound, and the ends of the ligature are knotted over a roll of sticking-plaster. 6. A form of blepharoplasty, in which the cantho-temporal incision inclines downward instead of running horizontally, and the temporo-gal incision is somewhat inclined to the inner side of the triangle instead of being parallel to it. The other steps of the o. are the same as in Dieffenbach's o. 7. An o. for enucleation of the eye, in which the conjunctiva is first seized with a strong Blömer's forceps between the margin of the cornea and the insertion of either the rectus externus or rectus internus, and divided vertically. The incision is then prolonged with straight probe-pointed scissors downward and upward close to the corneal margin for 3 to 4 mm., and the conjunctiva is pushed backward. The



muscle is next seized with the same forceps and divided a short distance back of its insertion, so as to leave a stump as fixation point for the forceps. This opens the sheath of the eyeball. The same scissors, introduced through this opening, are swept round close to the sclera, beneath the tendon of the inferior rectus muscle, and this is divided. The same is done with the rectus superior. Then the stump of the first muscle divided is grasped with the forceps, and the eyeball is turned inward or outward until the entrance of the optic nerve is brought forward almost in a plane with the canthi. The optic and ciliary nerves are then divided with the same scissors or a much stronger pair curved on the flat. Then by a strong pull forward the eyeball is brought into the palpebral aperture, so that it can be grasped by the fingers. The remaining muscles and conjunctiva are then divided close to the globe. [F.]

—**Assalini's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil, devised by Assalini in 1787, consisting in separating the iris from its peripheral attachment with a forceps passed through an incision in the cornea. [F.]

—**Atypical o.** An o. not performed after the usual method. [F.]

—**Ayers's o.** An o. for ectropion of the bladder, in which one flap obtained from the umbilical region is turned down, its raw surface outside, and two additional tegumentary flaps are dissected from the sides of the abdominal wall and drawn together over the first. [E.]

—**Badal's o.** Elongation and stretching of the infratrochlear nerve for the relief of glaucoma. [a. 34.]

—**Bader's o.** 1. An o. for keratoconus, in which a small elliptical piece of the cornea opposite the pupil is removed with a narrow knife. 2. A form of sclerotomy in which the incision is made and completed in the scleral margin with a narrow knife, but the overlying conjunctiva is left undivided. The iris prolapses under the conjunctiva, and remains as a small swelling. [F.]

—**Bartisch's o.** An old (1589) o. for entropion, in which the entire ciliary margin of the lid from one end to the other was removed throughout its whole thickness, from skin to mucous membrane, for a width of about 2 to 3 mm. [F.]

—**Barton's o.** 1. The removal of a V-shaped piece of bone, base forward, from just above the condyle of the femur, for ankylosis of the knee. 2. A form of resection of the hip, in which a crucial incision is made over the great trochanter, the soft parts are dissected from the neck of the bone, a retractor is passed beneath it, and it is divided almost completely with a saw, and finally fractured. [E.]

—**Barwell's o.** See **Barwell's osteotomy**.

—**Battery's o.** See **Oophorectomy**.

—**Baudens's o.** See **Baudens's amputation**.

—**Béclard's o.** See **Béclard's amputation**.

—**Beer's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision was made in the cornea with a narrow lance-knife, the iris was seized with a sharp hook, drawn out of the wound, and cut off close to the cornea with curved scissors. In cases of closed pupil Beer made a flap incision in the cornea, pulled out the iris with a hook, and cut off the apex of the pouch, thus leaving a round pupil. 2. Iridotomy by introducing a narrow lance-knife or Beer's cataract-knife through the margin of the cornea into the anterior chamber, and dividing the iris transversely for a distance of 3 or 4 mm. The divided radial fibres cause a gaping of the wound, and thus an elongated pupil is formed. [F.]

—**Berlinghieri's o.** An o. for entropion and trichiasis, in which the lid is placed on the stretch by a horn spatula, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicular muscle, 1 mm. above the anterior lid-margin, and from one end to the other. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions 3 to 4 mm. long are made through the skin and orbital muscle toward the orbital margin. Skin and muscle are then dissected up and drawn back toward the orbital margin. The individual hair bulbs are extirpated, and the flap is replaced and held in position by adhesive plaster. [Pisa (F.).]

—**Berlin's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a Desmarres's lid-forceps, and an incision is made through the entire thickness of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 to 5 mm. above it. Then the margin of the tarsal wound is seized with a forceps, the skin and muscular fibres are pushed aside, and a piece 2 to 3 mm. wide is cut from the entire length of the tarsus and conjunctiva. The wound is closed as in Streetfield's o. [Arch. f. Ophth., xviii, 2, p. 91 (F.).]

2. A revival of the o. of excision of the lacrymal sac originally proposed by Platner in 1724, in which the anterior wall was opened in the usual way for destruction of the sac, and then the sac-wall is itself dissected out entire and removed. [Ann. d'ocul., lxi, p. 63 (F.).]

—**Bignelow's o.** See **Bignelow's litholaxy**.

—**Bilateral lithotomy.** —**Bilroth's o.** 1. See **Bilroth's osteotomy**.

2. A form of blepharoplasty, in which a triangular piece of skin is excised as in Dieffenbach's o. and the horizontal incision is begun several mm. on the temporal side of the canthus instead of at the canthus. From the beginning of this incision another incision is made downward, which, after a distance of several mm., meets the outer incision of the triangular space. Another incision downward on the temporal side is then made, parallel to the second incision. The base of this spur may be a centimetre or more wide. The flap is then slid over this spur into the triangular space and fastened as in Dieffenbach's o. [F.]

—**Blandin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which the cicatricial adhesions are dissected from above downward, free from the cornea, and as far as the cul-de-sac. This dense cicatricial tissue is then turned inward so as to form a substitute for the palpebral conjunctiva, and doubled down to form a hem, which is then retained in position by the glovers's suture. The two extremities of the thread are carried horizontally to the right and left and fixed to the temples. [Gaz. méd., 1846 (F.).]

—**Blasius's o.** See **Blasius's cheiloplasty**.

—**Bloodless o.** Fr., *opération à blanc*. An o. performed with the use of Esmarch's bandage, ligatures, and hemostatic forceps so as to prevent the loss of blood. [a. 34.]

—**Bonzel's o.** An attempt to form an artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a hook passed through a small hole in the cornea. [Jour. der prakt. Heilk., Jan., 1815, p. 47 (F.).]

—**Borelli's o.** An o. for staphyloma in which two needles are passed crucially through the base, and a ligature is twisted behind the needles and firmly tied. The needles are then either withdrawn or cut off at the ends. [Giorn. d'oftalmologia ital., i, 1858 (F.).]

—**Bowman's o.** 1. See

**Von Ammon's o.** 2. An o. for fistula of the lacrymal gland, in which one of two curved needles with which a stout silk suture is provided at its ends is passed through the fistulous opening, and then above the tarsus through the wall of the fistula into the conjunctiva; the second needle is introduced in the same way, but brought out through the conjunctiva 4 to 5 mm. from the first needle; the threads are then tied, passed along the outer canthus, and allowed to remain (from 8 to 14 days) until the conjunctival opening of the fistula becomes permanent. Then an attempt is made to close the external fistula, by freshening the edges of the opening and introducing fine sutures. [Ophth. Hosp. Rep., i, p. 286 (F.).]

3. An o. for iridodesis, which consists in incising the iris radially from the pupillary margin toward the periphery with a very narrow flat knife having a blunt end and one cutting edge. This is introduced through the cornea and passed between the iris and lens; the edge is then turned forward and the iris incised. The slit so made in the iris is subsequently caused to gape by the action of the muscular tissue of the iris. [Carter (F.).]

4. An attempt, in cases of ptosis arising from insufficient action of the levator palpebrae superioris, to diminish the relatively excessive action of the orbicular muscle by passing a subcutaneous ligature beneath the tarsal portion and drawing it tight. [F.]

5. An o. for stillidium lacrimarum, which may be done on either one or both lids. If on the lower lid, the lid is drawn outward and slightly downward, so as to evert the punctum. A small probe is inserted into this, passed through the canaliculus into the sac, and then withdrawn, and with a Bowman's or Weber's knife, or with a pair of scissors, the canaliculus is slit up as far as the sac, so that the incision faces toward the eyeball. The next day a probe is to be run along the wound, in order to prevent the cut edges from reuniting. If the upper canal is to be slit, the upper lid is to be drawn outward and upward. [Med.-chir. Trans., 1851 (F.).]

6. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the lower canaliculus is slit up as in the o. for stillidium. A small Bowman's probe is passed horizontally through the canaliculus until its point strikes the inner wall of the sac. The probe is raised vertically, still keeping its point carefully against the wall of the sac, until in its vertical position it points in the direction of the duct. It is then to be pressed slowly but steadily downward and somewhat backward in the course of the duct, as far as possible through the stricture. If this succeeds, on the next day a larger probe is introduced, which after 15 to 20 minutes is carefully withdrawn. This probing is to be continued, each time with a larger probe, till No. 7 or No. 8 has been introduced. The probes are introduced at increasing intervals until the epiphora ceases. [Ophth. Hosp. Rep., Oct., 1857 (F.).]

—**Brainard's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion, in which the lid is dissected up from its adhesions and placed in its natural position. To fill the space, a flap is formed behind the external angle of the eye, of corresponding form but somewhat larger, with its base or pedicle over the anterior part of the zygoma. This is turned on its base, fitted into the space, and retained in place by interrupted sutures. The sides of the wound left by the removal of the flap are then brought together and retained by sutures. [Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci., Oct., 1845 (F.).]

2. The o. of drilling the fragments of a broken bone to cause irritation and union of the bone. —**Brown's o.** See **Clitoridectomy**.

—**Buchanan's o.** 1. An o. in which a neoplasm of the lip is removed by an elliptical incision from the centre of which two incisions are made downward, outward, and upward, forming flaps that are detached and form a new lip. [a. 34.]

2. Lithotomy with the rectangular staff, the incision being central except in cases of large stone, when the right side of the prostate is cut, as in Dupuytren's lithotomy. [E.]

—**Buck's o.** See **Buck's osteotomy**.

—**Burow's o.** 1. An o. for covering a loss of substance in the eyelids, by transplanting a more or less irregularly triangular piece of adjacent healthy skin. [F.]

2. See **Burow's cheiloplasty**.

—**Busch's o.** 1. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by making a V-shaped incision with its base at the fold of the affected finger and palm, and its apex reaching toward the wrist as far as the beginning of the contracting band. [A. 520 (a. 29).]

2. An o. for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is split and two incisions are made from the ends of the lower wound margin downward, as sides of an equilateral triangle. The piece of skin is then excised, and the lateral edges of the space united by sutures. [Arch. f. Ophth., iv, 2, p. 107 (F.).]

—**Buttonhole o.** Fr., *boutonnière*. Ger., *Knopflocheroperation*. External urethrotomy. [A. 319 (a. 34).]

—**Buzzi's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a needle pushed through the cornea. [F.]

—**Byrd's o.** 1. An o. for closure of an artificial anus, essentially the same as Dupuytren's. The forceps for destroying the spur is not so strong, and the opening is closed by dissecting up a circular flap of skin all around the artificial anus and turning it face downward into the opening to act as a plug. The skin adjacent to the incision is loosened and drawn together over the opening. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineum in cases of imperforate rectum, after previous colotomy. A guide is passed into the terminal extremity of the rectum through the artificial opening in the abdomen, and cut down upon from the perineum. The abdominal opening is closed after the perineal opening has been established. [E.]

—**Cesarean o.** Lat., *sectio cesaria* (sen *cesaria*), *laparohysterotomia*, *partus cesareus*. Fr., *enfantement césarien*, *opération césarienne*, *ovotomie abdominale* [Baudin]. Ger., *Kaiserschnitt*. It., *taglio cesareo*. Sp., *operación cesárea*. Syn.: *Cesarean section* (or *hysterotomy*), *laparo-hysterotomy*. The operation of cutting open the gravid uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall and removing its contents; so called from the tradition that Julius Caesar had the surname given him from his having been cut out from his mother's womb. [a. 34.]

—**Callisen's o.** See **Callisen's colotomy**.

—**Carden's o.** See **Carden's amputation**.

—**Carnochan's o.** Ligation of the main artery of a limb for elephantiasis. [E.]

—**Carron du Villard's o.** An o. for shortening the skin of the lid in a transverse direction for ectropion by excision of two elliptical



pieces with their long axes vertical and closing the wounds with sutures. [F.]—**Carter's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a small opening is made through the cornea in front of the plane of the iris, and Wecker's scissors are introduced with closed blades, which are permitted to expand as soon as their blunt extremities reach the pupillary area. As the blades expand an escape of aqueous humor lifts a fold of iris between their edges, and this fold is excised as they are closed, and then drawn out of the wound with the scissors. [F.]—**Cassel's o.** An o. for the removal of pedunculate exostoses situated near the external orifice of the ear by cutting away the base of the growths with a gouge and mallet. [F.]—**Celsian o.** See *Celsian CHIELOPLASTY*.—**Chassaignac's o.** 1. See *Écraseur linéaire*. 2. Excision of the rectum with scissors, knife, and écraseur. [a, 34].—**Cheselden's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in introducing a small single-edged knife or needle through the temporal side of the sclerotic and through the iris into the anterior chamber. Then the cutting edge is turned toward the iris, and, in withdrawing the knife, the iris is divided transversely, and the incision so made gapes and forms a pupil. [Philos. Trans., xxiv, p. 45 (F)].—**Chiene's o.** See *Chiene's OSTEOTOMY*.—**Chopart's o.** See *Chopart's AMPUTATION* and *Chopart's CHIELOPLASTY*.—**Civiale's o.** See *Civiale's LITHOTRITY* and *Civiale's LITHOTOMY*.—**Cock's o.** See *Cock's external URETHROTOMY*.—**Colles's o.** An o. for hare-lip in which all the parings are made use of to avoid loss of substance. [E.]—**Colley's o.** See *Davies-Colley's o.*—**Collis's o.** Excision of the tongue by a method like Paget's, except that the sublingual tissues are divided with the écraseur instead of the knife, and the cheek is laid open from below the angle of the mouth, for additional room. [E.]—**Cooper's o.** Excision of a portion of the membrana tympani for the relief of deafness and tinnitus in chronic aural catarrh. [B.]—**Crampton's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is divided with scissors vertically for a quarter or half an inch close to its temporal end. A similar incision is made at the nasal end of the lid, avoiding the canaliculus. The eyelid is kept on the stretch away from the eyeball by a broad spatula, and the incisions are allowed to heal by granulation, this tending to do away with the inversion. [F.]—**Cripps's o.** Dissection of the rectum from the neighboring tissues and excision of the diseased portion. The wound is allowed to heal by granulation. [a, 34].—**Critchett's o.** 1. Iridodesis in which a small incision is made through the cornea near its margin with a broad needle; the iris is then seized with the cannula-forceps between its ciliary and sphincter margins, and is drawn through a small loop of fine silk for a sufficient distance, then the loop is drawn tight, and the ends are cut off close. In a few days the ligatured piece of iris sloughs off, and the pupil remains dislocated in its new position. [Ophth. Hosp. Rep., i, p. 220 (F)]. 2. An o. for keratoconus, performed with a knife consisting of two Sichel's blades, the backs of which touch, the point of one being a little longer than that of the other, and both being set on one handle. They are hinged together, so that they can be set and fixed at any required angle. The blades being so fixed, the points are made to pierce the cornea at the point of the cone to which the excision is to reach, and, passed steadily on through the anterior chamber, are brought out at the opposite point of the cone, and pushed on until they have cut their way out. An elliptical piece will thus be excised. 3. An o. for staphyloma, in which the eyeball is transfixed behind the ciliary region by two or three semicircular threaded needles. The portion in front of these needles is cut off, the needles are drawn through, and the sutures are tied, so as to unite the gaping wound in a horizontal line. The sutures are passed through the retina, choroid, sclerotic, and conjunctiva. This o. has been almost entirely given up, on account of the danger of producing sympathetic ophthalmia. [F.] 4. An o. for skillicidium lacrimarum, which consists in cutting out a portion of the posterior wall of the canaliculus, thus drawing the canal farther inward toward the caruncle, forming a reservoir into which the tears may run to prevent reunion of the parts. [Lancet, 1863, ii, p. 697 (F)]. 5. A modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus, consisting in the subconjunctival division of the tendon of the muscle. A hook is introduced beneath the tendon, and the latter is divided by blunt-pointed scissors curved on the flat, one blade being introduced between muscle and conjunctiva and the other between muscle and sclera. [F.]—**Davies-Colley's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus for talipes, regardless of the articulations. [E.]—**Decé's o.** The dissection of a fold of skin from the base to the commissure of the web for syndactylism, the fingers being kept apart. The retraction of the tongue of skin by cicatrization forms a new commissure. [a, 34].—**Delore's o.** See *Redressement forcé*.—**Del Toro's o.** An o. for keratoconus, in which, about two weeks after a preliminary iridectomy, the vertex of the conical cornea is destroyed with a very fine knife heated to a white heat. [Crónica oftal., May 12, 1881 (F)].—**Denans's o.** A method of uniting the serous surfaces of a divided intestine by means of three metallic tubes, one of which is secured within each end, and the third inserted between them as a support. [E.]—**Desautel's o.** 1. An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in the introduction of a plug into the openings of the two segments of the injured intestine. The middle of the plug should rest upon the spur of hypertrophied mesentery between the two segments, a thread being carried around it and secured externally. By degrees the spur will be obliterated, and the openings of the two segments of intestine brought more and more into apposition. When this has been sufficiently accomplished, the plug is permanently removed, and an external obturator bandage applied. [Guyon (D, 92)]. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, which consists in introducing a thin probe through the sac to the bottom of the nasal duct, and over that a silver tube. The probe is then withdrawn, a long thread carried through this tube to the nose, and its lower end seized and drawn out. To this end are fastened a number of cotton threads, soaked in some astringent or cauterizing fluid, and these are then drawn up into the duct. [Chir. Nachlass., ii, 13 (F)].—**Desmarre's o.** A form of iridectomy in which the lids are

held open with elevators, the eyeball is fixed with a forceps, and a Beer's knife is inserted precisely at the junction of the sclerotic and cornea, and pressed forward into the anterior chamber in a direction parallel to the plane of the iris until an incision about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long is made. The knife is then withdrawn, and the cannula forceps introduced and the blades opened. The iris prolapses between them and is lacerated, and the prolapsed part is cut off with scissors. [F.]—**De Wecker's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by making a hole in the cornea opposite the point to be incised, introducing De Wecker's scissors, allowing them to expand when they reach the pupillary margin, and then pushing them forward so as to include the iris between their blades. The iris is then divided by closing the blades. 2. An o. for ptosis, in which an oval piece of skin is excised from the lid by an incision parallel to the ciliary margin, and 4 to 5 mm. above it. A needle armed with an antiseptic silk suture is then introduced at a point above the eyebrow, passed downward beneath the skin and orbicular muscle, and brought out at the upper border of the wound below the orbicular muscle. It is again introduced below the orbicular muscle, near the inferior wound, and brought out again in the middle of the bridge of skin. A bridge of 5 to 16 mm. being then formed, the needle is again introduced beneath the skin and muscle, is brought out in the wound, again passes beneath skin and muscle, and is finally brought out through the skin above the eyebrow, 0.5 cm. from the point of entrance. A second similar suture is placed alongside the first, and at a distance of 1 cm. from it. Gentle traction on the ligatures closes the wound, and then the ends of the ligatures are tied over a little roll of kid. [Ann. d'ocul., July-Aug., 1882 (F)]. 3. An o. for retinal detachment, by introducing a loop of very fine gold wire through the sclera and choroid and leaving it *in situ*, thus providing for a constant draining of the subretinal fluid. 4. See *Capsular ADVANCEMENT*. 5. Abscission of a corneal staphyloma, a modification of Knapp's o., consisting in dissecting up the conjunctiva from the corneal margin all round and as far back as the equator. Four sutures are then introduced, two on the nasal side and two on the temporal. The staphyloma is split horizontally, and the two halves are removed with scissors close to the corneal margin. The lens is then removed, and the sutures are drawn tight. [Ann. d'ocul., lxi, p. 61 (F)]. 6. Blepharoplasty by a modification of Reverdin's o., applicable in cases of burns of the eyelids or of loss of substance from disease, in which small pieces of true skin (instead of epidermis merely), 6 to 8 mm. in diameter, are employed, covered with gold-beater's skin. [Ann. d'ocul., lxxvii, p. 62 (F)]. 7. Iridotomy for small, central, stationary corneal or lenticular opacities. The eyeball is fixed with forceps close to the corneal margin in the prolongation of that meridian in which the division of the sphincter iridis is to be made. An incision 4 mm. long is made in the cornea midway between centre and periphery, and perpendicular to this meridian. Through this wound the closed forceps-scissors are introduced. At the pupillary margin they are opened, and one blade is passed behind the iris (the other in front), the blades are closed, and the sphincter is thus divided. The gaping of the wound makes a pear-shaped pupil. [F.] 8. Sclerotomy, in which a narrow cataract knife is used, the points of entrance and exit being exactly as in the o. for extraction of cataract. The knife is withdrawn without completing the incision, and the middle undivided portion of sclera prevents the prolapse of the iris. [Ann. d'ocul., lxxvii, p. 182 (F)]. 9. Corneal trephining for glaucoma, in which the ordinary corneal trephine is employed to remove a circular piece from 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter at the edge of the cornea. The cutting cylindrical blade is inclosed in a tube from which it is made to protrude by pressing a spring. [F.]—**Dianoux's o.** An o. for entropion, in which Snellen's or De Wecker's lid-clamp is applied, and an incision is made parallel to the free margin of the lid, about 4 mm. from it, extending the whole length of the lid, and penetrating to the tarsus. The ciliary portion of the lid thus marked off is detached from the tarsus by an incision on the intermarginal portion of the lid. An incision through the skin alone is then made about 3 mm. above the first incision, and parallel to it, but extending about 2 mm. beyond it at each extremity. The skin-flap is separated from the underlying muscle, except at the ends. The underlying portion of the muscle is then dissected up from the tarsus and allowed to retract upward. A pair of forceps is then passed beneath the ciliary flap, the skin-flap is seized and drawn down into the position of the former, and made fast by three sutures to the margin of the tarsus. The ciliary flap is drawn up and carefully stretched upon the cartilage bared of the orbicular muscle, the latter is drawn back with a strabismus hook, and the flap is secured in place with sutures to the tarsus. [F.]—**Didot's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which an incision is made along the middle of the palmar surface of one finger, reaching from the base to the top of the web, and is joined at each end by transverse incisions which reach to the middle of the opposite finger. The same process is repeated on the dorsum of each finger, except that the flap runs in the opposite direction. After these skin flaps are made, the remaining tissues of the web are divided and the flaps are made to cover the denuded surfaces. [A, 520 (a, 29)].—**Dieffenbach's o.** 1. See *Dieffenbach's CHIELOPLASTY*. 2. See *Dieffenbach's URANOPLASTY*. 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided horizontally by an incision from 6 to 8 mm. long. Two converging incisions are made downward, and the triangular piece of skin is excised; then for a distance of 8 to 8 mm. from the external canthus the edge of the lid is excised; the sides of the triangular space are united with sutures, which draws the everted lid outward, and the raw surface on the edge of the lid is united to the base of the triangle. 4. An o. for ectropion by excising all the cicatricial tissue by a triangular incision, its apex downward and its base parallel to the lid margin, and then bringing the edges of the adjacent skin together with pins. 5. An o. for ectropion in which any cicatricial tissue present is removed by a triangular incision, the base of which is directed toward the ciliary margin and the apex downward. The incision



which forms the base of the triangle is then extended on each side, and the skin forming the sides of the triangular space is dissected up from the subjacent parts for some distance. Then these two lateral edges are brought together into a vertical line and united by sutures, while by the lateral extensions of the incision above they can be fastened to the base of the triangular space formed by the removal of the cicatrix. 6. An o. for ectropion in which an incision is made through the skin and the orbicularis muscle nearly parallel to the edge of the lid, beginning two or three lines from one angle and ending at an equal distance from the other. The small flap of skin thus made is turned up, the lid is divided through to the conjunctiva, and the latter is divided to the extent of the external wound. The external edge of the divided conjunctiva is then drawn into the wound in the skin and united by sutures which pass through the conjunctiva as well as the skin. [Zeiss (F).] 7. An o. for symblepharon, by folding the lid inward and placing the cuticle against the eyeball. A vertical incision along the side of the nose is made from the internal angle of the eye, and another from the external angle to the corresponding border of the orbit. The lid is detached from the globe, the cilia are cut off, and the quadrilateral piece is then turned inside to rest against the margin of the orbit and is secured by sutures which are carried from within outward and *vice versa*, tied together, and bound by small strips of adhesive plaster. When the wound on the globe is sufficiently cicatrized, the temporary enucleation is removed. The lid is released and carried back to its original position, and there retained by the twisted suture. 8. A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which all defective or cicatricial tissue in and below the lower lid is removed by excising an equilateral triangle of skin, the base of which is the edge of the lid. The lateral incisions reach from the fossa canina region upward, and their ends are connected by a transverse incision through the palpebral conjunctiva from one canthus to the other. The cicatricial tissue thus circumscribed is to be excised, but only through the skin, so as to avoid dividing the orbicular muscle. An incision is then made from the external canthus outward 6 to 8 mm. longer than the base of the triangle. From the outer end of this incision a second is made downward upon the cheek and parallel to the outer side of the triangle, and of the same length or longer. This flap is carefully dissected free from fat and connective tissue. The surface of the triangular space is cleansed of all coagula, and the flap is laid in this space, so that its inner edge coincides with the inner edge of the triangular space and its base with the edge of the lid. It is fastened in place with sutures, beginning at the inner canthus and following down the nasal side. The conjunctiva is united with the skin. The raw surface from which the flap was taken is covered with vaseline and borated cotton, and allowed to heal by granulation. [Casper's "Wehnschr.," 1885: Zeiss (F).]—**Dolbeau's o.** See **Dolbeau's LITHOTOMY** and **Perineal LITHOTOMY**.—**Donogana's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a falciform needle is plunged through the sclerotic, and the iris separated at its periphery for a certain extent and then divided from its circumference toward its centre. [F.]—**Dowell's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia consisting in occlusion of the inguinal canal by passing several silver sutures and drawing its sides together. [E.]—**Drausart's o.** An o. for retinal detachment by making a large iridectomy upward, then keeping the patient in a horizontal posture with a compressive bandage for a number of days, and injecting small doses of pilocarpine subcutaneously. ["Ann. d'ocul.," May-June, 1883 (F).]—**Duplay's o.** An o. for hypospadias, in which the penis is first separated from the scrotum, and its arching destroyed to allow of erection and coition. A new urethra is then made from the abnormal perineal opening to the glans penis. [E.]—**Dupuytren's o.** 1. See **Dupuytren's AMPUTATION**. 2. See **Dupuytren's CHEILOPLASTY**. 3. See **Dupuytren's LITHOTOMY**. 4. An o. for closure of an artificial anus, consisting in the destruction of the spur by compression with a clamp, followed by closure of the opening in the skin by a plastic o. [E.] 5. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by a transverse incision or incisions through the skin and aponeurosis where the band is most prominent. [A. 520 (a, 29).] 6. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrimal sac is incised, and a thin tube of gold or silver introduced (and even hammered into the duct when the stricture is tight) as a means of dilating the canal and carrying off the tears. It has never proved very satisfactory. [Sabatier (F).]—**Elective o.** An o. which the patient chooses to have done, but which is not absolutely required; also one in which the procedure is a matter of choice with the operator. [a, 34.]—**Ely's o.** Fr., *greffe dermique dans l'oreille*. Ger., *Hautpfropfen im Trommelfell*. Skin-grafting for chronic suppurative otitis media, which consists in first thoroughly cleansing the auditory canal and tympanic cavity, and then covering the granulating surface with small bits of skin taken from the forearm. The canal is then packed with borated cotton, which is not changed until it is seen to be colored by the discharge. ["Arch. of Otol.," ix, 4, p. 343 (F).]—**Emmett's o.** 1. Uterine trachelorrhaphy. 2. The procedure of converting a sessile submucous tumor of the uterus into a pedunculated tumor by traction, in order to facilitate its removal. 3. An o. for the repair of lacerated perineum. (See under **PERINEORRHAPHY**.) 4. An o. for vaginal cystocele with urethrocele by the removal of a triangular band of mucous membrane from the anterior vaginal surface and coaptation and suture of the sides of the triangle. [A. 45 (a, 34).] 5. An o. for procidentia uteri, in which the uterus is anteverted, the neck kept out of the way by a sponge probang, and two points are located about half an inch from the cervix on either side and a little behind the anterior lip. The surfaces of these points are freshened, as well as that of the vaginal surface in front of the uterus, and the three surfaces are brought together with sutures. [A. 45 (a, 34).]—**English o.** See **English LITHOTOMY** and **English RHINOPLASTY**.—**Esmarch's o.** An o. for ankylosis of the jaw in which an incision about 2 in. long is made along the lower border of the jaw, in front of the masseter

muscle, and a wedge-shaped piece of bone removed with a narrow saw and a bone forceps. Passive movements are practised during healing. [a, 34.]—**Fergusson's o.** 1. See **Fergusson's AMPUTATION**. 2. See **Fergusson's LITHOTOMY**. 3. See **Fergusson's STAPHYLOTRACHY**. 4. See **Fergusson's URANOPLASTY**. 5. A form of excision of the jaw in which the external incision begins in the median line at the free border of the upper lip, extends into the nostril on the affected side, curves around the ala of the nose, runs upward to the inner canthus of the eye, and then follows the lower margin of the orbit out as far as is necessary on the cheek. [E.]—**Fischer's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct identical with Schmalz's, except that a loop of twilled silk is used on the end of a catgut string. [F.]—**Flap o.** 1. See **Flap AMPUTATION**. 2. Cataract extraction with a curved incision so as to form a corneal flap. 3. A plastic o., made by means of a sliding or twisted flap. [B.]—**Flarer's o.** An o. for entropion, in which a broad horn spatula is placed beneath the lower lid, and the lid is put on the stretch; the ciliary margin of the lid is pressed firmly against the spatula, and with a scalpel an incision is made in the intermarginal space between cilia and tarsus, 15 to 2 mm. deep, from the lacrimal punctum to the external canthus, the strip of tissue containing the cilia being thus separated from the tarsus; a transverse incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 2 mm. from it, from one end to the other; the strip of tissue thus marked out, containing all the cilia, is cut off with scissors, and the raw surface heals without sutures. [F.]—**French's o.** An o. for carbuncle the distinctive feature of which is the making of a subcutaneous incision. [E.]—**Freund's o.** Abdominal hysterectomy for uterine cancer in which the uterus is drawn out of the abdomen, the broad ligaments are tied in three portions, the lowest thread including the uterine artery, and then they and the remaining attachments are divided. The vaginal wound is closed by suturing its edges to the peritoneum above. [a, 34.]—**Fricke's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which an incision is made through the skin from the inner canthus to beyond the outer canthus, parallel to the lid-margin, and as far above it as the linear scar allows. A second similar incision is made above the scar, and the entire scar dissected out. Then the subcutaneous cicatricial bands are divided, and, if necessary, the fascia tarso-orbitalis along the orbital margin. The lid is then brought down into place, and the size of the space to be filled by transplantation is measured. The flap may be taken from the temple, cheek, or forehead, and is usually tongue-shaped or lance-shaped, and 5 to 7 mm. larger in all directions than the space to be filled. The flap is marked out and dissected free as far as its base. The bridge over which it is to be turned or twisted is then simply cut through, or else a narrow piece is excised, in order to make room for the flap. The latter is adapted to the vacant space in the lid, its edges being carefully trimmed. The space from which the flap was taken is then united by dissecting up the edges and uniting them by sutures. Then the apex of the flap is stitched in place, next the upper margin, and finally the lower. Both eyes are then to be bandaged and the patient is kept in bed for some days. [F.]—**Fritsch's o.** See under **PERINEORRHAPHY**.—**Furnari's o.** See **Furnari's PERITOMY**.—**Gaillard's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the two needles at either end of a stout ligature are introduced through the orbicularis near the inner canthus, and brought out 2 cm. lower down. The ligature is then tied, and shortens the skin of the lid. A similar ligature is introduced and tied near the outer canthus. A third ligature, between the two, has been added by Ran. These ligatures tend to turn the edge of the lid outward and upward. ["Bull. de la soc. méd. de Poitiers," 1844 (F).]—**Arch. of Ophth.," i, 1, p. 176 (F).**—**Galezowski's o.** 1. An o. for pterygium, in which the apex of the growth is seized with a forceps, separated from its corneal adhesions, and dissected up to its base. When the pterygium is entirely free a thread armed at each end with a curved needle is taken, and both needles are passed through the apex, so as to include it in a small loop. The needles are turned inward and brought out at the base of the growth. The two ends are then tied in a knot, and thus the apex of the pterygium is turned inward toward the base, is strangulated, and atrophies. 2. A crucial sclerotomy in which the sclera and cornea are divided with a narrow knife for the distance of 0.5 cm. [F.]—**Gant's o.** Osteotomy of the femur below the trochanter minor for bony ankylosis of the hip. [A. 520 (a, 29).]—**Garretson's o.** See **Garretson's STAPHYLOTRACHY**.—**Gély's o.** See **Gély's SUTURE**.—**Gensoul's o.** 1. See **Laforest's o.** 2. A form of excision of the lower jaw in which the incision begins at the angle of the mouth, extends vertically upward nearly to the margin of the orbit, and is joined about at its middle by a horizontal incision running from the condyle of the jaw to the ala of the nose. [E.]—**Gerdy's o.** 1. Scarping; an o. for entropion by removing the entire margin of the lid, carrying the excision beyond the bulbs of the eyelashes, and removing a strip 3 to 4 mm. wide. ["Jour. de chir.," 1854 (F).] 2. An o., now obsolete, for stricture or obliteration of the lacrimal duct by making two vertical parallel incisions by means of a bistoury introduced into the duct, and then cutting out a quadrilateral piece of bone from the inner wall. [Himly (F).] 3. An o. for the radical cure of hernia by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus and fixing the latter in place by means of two sutures. [E.]—**German o.** See **German RHINOPLASTY**.—**Gibson's o.** An o. for artificial pupil almost identical with Beer's, but modified according to the different states of the eye. [F.]—**Giraud's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the probe and silver tube are introduced as in Desault's o., and the probe is withdrawn; a very fine spiral spring, with a knob at one end and an eye at the other, is then introduced, and the knobbed end drawn out at the nose; a thread is fastened in the eye, and the spiral drawn out through the nose; by means of the thread, meshes of various thickness may then be drawn through the nasal duct. [Himly and Schmidt (F).]—**Goyrand's o.** for contracture of the palmar fascia. A longitudinal incision in the skin along the prominent band, and (after dissecting the latter free) transverse incisions enough to permit of extension of the



fingers. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Graefe's o's.** See *Von Graefe's o's.*—**Green's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted and held securely by the fingers, and an incision is made through conjunctiva and tarsus from one end of the lid to the other, in a line parallel to and generally about 2 mm. from the openings of the Meibomian ducts. A strip of skin, 1 to 2 mm. wide and tapering to a point at each end, is removed from the lid, its lower boundary being 1½ mm. above the line of the cilia. The orbicular fascia and muscle should be left intact. The suture needle employed is a No. 12 gloves' needle, bent to an arc of about a third of a circle, and is threaded with fine silk. The needle is first introduced a little to the conjunctival side of the row of eyelashes, and is brought out just within the wound made by the excision of the strip of skin; it is then drawn through, inserted again in the wound near its upper margin, and passed deeply backward and upward, so as to graze the front of the tarsus and emerge through the skin of the eyelid 1 cm. or more above its point of entrance. On tying the two ends of the thread together, the skin wound is closed, and the loosened lid margin is at the same time everted and brought into a correct position. [Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc., xvi, 1880 (F.).] 2. An o. for readjustment of the levator palpebrae, in which an incision an inch or more long is made through the skin along the upper border of the lid, and the dissection extended through the subcutaneous fatty tissue nearly backward, so as to avoid opening the conjunctival sac. The upper surface of the eyeball is thus reached, and the broad thin tendon of the superior rectus exposed. Between this and the roof of the orbit the tendon of the levator may be found, and three sutures are then passed through the aponeurosis, the muscle, and the tarsus of the lid, drawn tight, and tied. The wound is then closed by simple sutures, with the ends of the deep sutures hanging outside. [Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc., viii, 1871 (F.).]—**Griffith's o.** See *Griffith's amputation.*—**Grossmann's o.** An o. for retinal detachment, in which the effused subretinal fluid is aspirated with a very fine hypodermic syringe, and then the intra-ocular pressure is increased by a very slow injection of some indifferent fluid (e.g., a warm saline solution) into the vitreous. [Ophth. Rev., Oct., 1883 (F.).]—**Guérin and Brodthurs's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip in which the stronger muscles connecting the femur and pelvis are divided subcutaneously. Continuous extension is then maintained for some weeks. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Guérin's o.** See *French's o.*—**Guthrie's o.** See *Guthrie's amputation.*—**Hahn's o. of supracondylar osteotomy.** An o. in which a section is made above the condyles on both the inner and the outer side of the leg. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Halpin's o.** An o. for extirpation of the lacrimal gland in which a curved incision is made along the superior orbital margin, just beneath the eyebrow or exactly through its middle, as far as the external angle of the orbit. Both upper and lower glands with their aponeurotic covering are then dissected out, and free drainage is allowed. [Ann. d'ocul., xix, p. 159 (F.).]—**Hancock's o.** See *Hancock's amputation and intra-ocular myotomy.*—**Hay's o.** 1. An o. for strabismus in which a vertical incision is made with scissors in the conjunctiva, midway between the cornea and the caruncle. The conjunctiva is dissected from the sclerotic, and a strabismus hook passed into the wound and beneath the tendon, which is then stretched and divided close to the sclerotic. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct consisting of the introduction of a thin cylindrical sound, with a hook-shaped prominence on its upper end, through the undivided lower canaliculus. [Mackenzie (F.).]—**Heaton's o.** The injection of irritating and astringent fluids over the crural canal and the neck of the sac for the radical cure of hernia. [E.]—**Hegar's o.** Oophorectomy for restraining the growth of uterine fibroids. [a, 34.]—**Heinicke's o.** An o. for exostosis of the external meatus which consists in the careful but rapid removal of the exostosis by mallet and gouge. [F.]—**Herzenstein's o.** 1. An o. for inverted cilia, in which a spatula is introduced beneath the lid to protect the eyeball from injury, and a needle, armed at the point with a double silk thread, is introduced on the margin of the eyelid at a point on one side of the group of hairs to be destroyed, and carried vertically upward till it emerges through the skin about two lines above its entrance. It is re-introduced at this second puncture, carried horizontally for a sufficient distance, and again brought out at a third point. Re-introduced at this third puncture, it is carried vertically downward, and made to emerge at the tarsal margin, where the silk is seized and retained. The two ends of the silk are then knotted together, and a subcutaneous loop is formed, which includes the bulbs of the misdirected hairs, and soon destroys them by the inflammation excited. [Carter (F.).] 2. Forcible dilatation of a stricture of the lacrimal duct on the principle of Holt's dilatation of stricture of the urethra. [F.]—**Hey's o.** See *Hey's amputation.*—**High o.** 1. See *Suprapubic cystotomy.* 2. The use of the long obstetrical forceps.—**Himly's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by separation of the iris, through the cornea, from its peripheral attachments by means of a curved needle. 2. An o. for symblepharon, in which a suture or ligature was introduced behind a partial adhesion, which did not reach to the fornix. On the ends of this thread weights were fastened, which in the case of the lower lid passed over specially arranged rollers to the forehead. These pulled the adhesion continuously from behind forward and from below upward, and tended to cause its rupture. 3. Another o. for symblepharon, involving the use of simple ligatures and leaden wires. A bundle of silk threads is passed by means of a curved needle with a large eye through the entire thickness of the symblepharon. The needle is cut off, and the bundle of threads allowed to remain for several days. Then they are removed, and a leaden wire introduced in their place. After several weeks this is replaced by a larger wire, and this again by a still larger one, until it is thought that the canal is large enough, and is entirely lined by epithelium. The last wire is then withdrawn, and the tissue in front of the canal divided with the scissors. The lid is thus loosened from its adhesion to the eyeball. [F.] See *Cooper's o.*—**Horn's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid adapted to aggra-

vated cases of eversions from burns, in which an incision 2 inches long, down to the periosteum, is made parallel with the orbicularis muscle and at its inferior margin. The whole thickness of the lid is then dissected up from the subjacent bones. From the middle of this incision another is then made, 1 inch long, downward toward the angle of the jaw, and at the end of the latter another of the same length toward the root of the nose. These last two incisions define an angle of skin which is to be dissected up as far as its base, turned into the beginning of the first incision, and united by pins and sutures. [Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci., Nov. 1837 (F.).] 2. Excision of a round portion of the cheek, including the fistulous tract, with a shoemaker's punch, and suture of the external wound for salivary fistula. [a, 34.]—**Horn's o.** See *Horn's cheiloplasty.*—**Hotz's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the skin of the eyebrow is fixed firmly against the orbital margin by an assistant. The centre of the ciliary margin of the lid is then drawn tightly downward, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicularis muscle across the entire length of the lid, 2 mm. above the level of the canthi. A strip of muscular fibres is excised, 3 mm. wide, from end to end of the lid. Four sutures are then introduced through the skin of the lid, 2 mm. below the border of the incision, passed through the aponeurosis on the upper third of the tarsus and then through the upper cutaneous border, and tied firmly. [Arch. of Ophth., viii, 2 (F.).]—**Huguier's o.** Colotomy in the right loin. [a, 34.]—**Hulke's o.** An o. for fistula of the lacrimal gland, in which the two ends of a silk ligature, each armed with a needle, are passed through the external fistulous opening, so as to penetrate the conjunctiva of the upper lid one above the other. Both ends of the ligature are thus brought out in the cul-de-sac, and, being drawn tight, grasp a triangular piece of the upper lid, the apex of which is at the fistula and the base in the conjunctiva. The ends are then cut off, and the fistula soon heals. [F.]—**Hunter's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery on the cardiac side of an aneurysm, and at some distance from it. [E.] 2. An o. for trichiasis which consists in puncturing the hair bulbs of the inverted lashes with a lance or iris-knife to the depth of an eighth of an inch. When the bleeding has ceased, the dulled end of a darning needle, slightly moistened and dipped in some irritant, is inserted into the puncture, and held there for some moments. The cilia are then pulled out. [F.]—**Indian o.** See *Indian rhinoplasty.*—**Italian o.** See *Median cystotomy and Tagliacotian rhinoplasty.*—**Jacobs's o.** An o. for trichiasis which consists in scalping the edge of the lid together with the cilia and their hair bulbs. [F.]—**Jaeger's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion, which consists in detaching the everted lid from the cheek or superciliary ridge, leaving it connected at the angles only. A triangular portion of the lid is then removed, if deemed advisable. The detached lid is fixed accurately and firmly in contact with the eyeball, and the skin of the cheek drawn up, or the skin of the forehead drawn down toward the eye, and maintained in this position by adhesive plaster, compresses, and a bandage. [Juengken (F.).] 2. An o. for ectropion of the upper lid, in which an incision is made parallel to the edge of the lid and 5 to 7 mm. from it, through its entire thickness from skin to conjunctiva; a knife is introduced through that part of the wound nearest the orbital margin, and all adhesions of the skin to the bone are freely divided; then from the bridge of tissue between the natural and the artificial palpebral fissures a piece of tissue is excised, as long as the difference in length of the two lids; the inner portion of this bridge is united by sutures to the outer portion, which brings the bridge transversely across the globe, and the lid-margin into its normal position. The horizontal incision is then united by sutures. 3. An o. for entropion, in which a horn spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and a slightly curved incision is made through the skin down to the tarsus, beginning near the punctum at the lid-margin, curving slightly upward toward the middle, and then descending toward the external angle at the lid-margin. This piece, together with the cilia and hair bulbs, is then excised, and the raw surface allowed to heal. 4. An o. for trichiasis consisting of the paring away of the edge of the inverted lid, the hair bulbs of the lashes being thus removed as well as the apertures of the Meibomian glands. 5. An o. for trichiasis which consists in removing that portion of the skin under which lie the bulbs of the cilia. A spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and the skin put on the stretch. The skin and orbicular muscle are then divided by a transverse incision parallel to the cilia. The spatula is then withdrawn, the ciliary edge of the wound is seized at one end with forceps, and the outer margin of the lid with all the hair bulbs is dissected off in a narrow strip. [F.]—**Jaesche's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which the upper lid is pulled upward and slightly outward, and an incision is made in the conjunctival surface and parallel with it, exactly behind the position of the faultily directed lashes, and this is prolonged somewhat on both sides. Then a piece of skin 5 to 6 mm. wide is removed from the external surface of the lid, of the same length as the incision in the conjunctiva. A knife is then introduced through the conjunctival wound, and pushed along the whole length of the skin at one end, and then carried along the tarsus is connected with the lid at its two ends only. The upper cut surface of this quadrangular segment of the tarsal margin is then drawn upward on the anterior surface of the tarsus by uniting the edges of the space in the skin surface by sutures. [F.]—**Jarvis's o.** An o. for artificial pupil in which the lower half of the cornea is opened, as in a flap-extraction. The flap is raised, and a pair of curved scissors with one sharp point is introduced, the iris is punctured 1 line from its periphery, the instrument is carried directly upward and 1 line from the original pupil toward the external angle, and the iris is then divided by the scissors. [F.]—**Jobert's o.** A method of reuniting a divided intestine by invaginating the upper part within the lower in such a manner as to bring the serous surfaces into contact. See also *Jobert's suture.*—**Jones's o.** An o. for ectropion, in which the eyelid is loosened from its adhesions by incisions made in such a way that when the eyelid is brought back into its natural position the gap which is left may be closed by sutures. Two straight in-



cisions are made from the edge of the lid, converging toward each other, and including the cicatrix between them. The flap is then pressed upward, and the edges of the wound below the apex of the flap are to be united by two twisted sutures. The edges of the flap are then united in their new position by sutures. [F.]—**Kehrer's o.** An o. for depressed nipples consisting in the excision of a ring of skin, or of two crescentic pieces of skin, surrounding the nipple, so that, in the healing of the denuded surface, the approximation of the internal and external edges of the ring or crescent may so pull upon the skin immediately surrounding the nipple and forming the cup in which it lies as to obliterate this cup and render the nipple accessible to the child. [Lancet, July 6, 1889, p. 12 (a, 50).]

—**Key's o.** See *Key's LITHOTOMY*.—**Knapp's o.** 1. An o. for cleft lobule of the ear, in which the anterior and posterior parts of the cleft lobule are put on the stretch, and a von Graefe's cataract knife or narrow scalpel being thrust through the anterior part near the lower end of the slit, a thin slice of skin is severed along its edge. At the other end of the slit the slice is made a little broader, its end being left connected with the auricle. Then the knife is turned and an incision is made backward, and the detached slice there cut across, thus forming a small flap. The long portion of the slice is then seized with a pair of forceps, and its other end divided by a slightly curved incision. The edges of the wound are then united by three interrupted sutures. [Arch. of Otol., iii, 1 (F).] 2. A combination of simple union and blepharoplasty for coloboma palpebræ. The edges of the coloboma are first freshened and carefully united by sutures. The outer canthus is then divided, and the adjacent skin toward the temple, above or below the canthus, is detached from its base for half an inch or more. The outer portion of the lid is then drawn toward the nose so as to obviate any shortening of the palpebral fissure. A part of the wound in the outer corner may be covered by stitching the conjunctiva and skin together, as in canthoplasty. [Arch. of Ophthalm., v, 1, p. 18 (F).] 3. An o. for strabismus divergens, employed in high degrees of divergent squint for causing the eye to roll inward as far as possible. A suture with two needles is used, one needle being introduced through the conjunctiva, close to the cornea and 3 or 4 mm. above the horizontal meridian, from above downward, and brought out in the horizontal meridian, the other needle being introduced in a corresponding way from below upward. Both needles are then passed through the inner canthus. By drawing on the ligatures and uniting their ends in front of the canthus, the globe is rolled inward. The external rectus must previously be divided in the usual way. 4. Abscission of a corneal staphyloma by removing the entire base of the staphyloma by an elliptical incision in the scleral margin, and then closing the wound by sutures through the conjunctiva instead of through the sclera. Two needles and two long sutures are used. Three mm. above the sclero-corneal margin, and on the nasal side of the vertical meridian, a needle is passed through the conjunctiva, pushed forward close to the sclera for 4 or 5 mm. under the conjunctiva toward the nose, and then brought out. The same needle is then introduced below the cornea into the conjunctiva at a point corresponding to the point above, pushed forward 4 or 5 mm. toward the temple, and again brought out. The two ends of the suture are turned upward and downward, while the intervening free piece is turned toward the nose. In the same manner a suture is introduced through the ocular conjunctiva on the temporal side, and the ends turned back. The ends of the inner and afterward of the outer suture are drawn tight, closing the wound completely. 5. Blepharoplasty on the lower lid by a method adapted for cases of tumors or neoplasms, following the excision of these by rectangular incisions in healthy tissue. The horizontal incisions are extended toward the nose, and a quadrangular flap is dissected up. At the external canthus an incision is made outward, curving slightly upward on the temple. Then the lower margin of the wound is also prolonged outward, curving downward on the side of the cheek. This flap is also dissected up, and after hemorrhage has ceased its vertical margin is united by sutures with the vertical margin of the nasal flap, the two being slid toward each other. The upper and internal angle is then united by a suture to the inner edge of the upper lid. [Arch. f. Ophth., xlii, 1, p. 183 (F).]—**Knopflocho' (Ger.).** See *Buttonhole o.*—**Kocher's o.** An o. for excision of the ankle joint, in which the foot is held at a right angle, and an incision is made just below the external malleolus from the tendo Achillis to the extensor tendons; the peroneal tendons are dissected out, secured by sutures, and then divided; the capsule along the anterior and posterior surfaces of the tibia is cut, and the joint opened; the foot is dislocated inward, and the diseased parts removed. The foot is then replaced in the proper position, the peroneal tendons are united, and the wound is closed. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Koberlé's o.** The o. of securing adhesion of the fundus uteri to the anterior abdominal wall for the cure of retroflexion of the uterus. —**Kolomnin's o.** Ignipuncture or cauterization of the diseased tissues in hip-joint disease. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Klister-Dolbeau o.** Paraprostatic section of the urethra with subsequent dilatation of the incised urethra and neck of the bladder to allow of the introduction of the fingers. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Sept. 21, 1889, p. 323 (a, 34).]—**Labloplastic o.** See *CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Laforest's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, consisting in the introduction of an S-shaped hollow probe into the nasal opening of the duct and the injection of various astringent solutions. [F.]—**Landolt's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which the conjunctiva of the lid is freshened and detached as far as possible from the subjacent tissue up to the cul-de-sac; the upper lid is then divided into its external and internal leaves, and the conjunctiva of the lower lid is inserted between them and carefully united by sutures passing from within outward through the external leaf of the upper lid. At the end of several months the interpalpebral aperture may be re-established through the upper lid. [Arch. d'ophth., Nov.-Dec., 1880 (F).]—**Langenbeck's o.** 1. See *Langenbeck's OSTECTOMY*. 2. See *Langenbeck's RHINOPLASTY*. 3. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in opening the cornea, detaching the iris by means of a hook intro-

duced into the anterior chamber, drawing the detached portion through the corneal wound, and leaving it there as a prolapsus to become adherent to the wound. [F.] 4. A form of excision of the elbow, in which the forearm is slightly flexed, and a longitudinal incision about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long is made a little to the inner side of the median line of the triceps and ulna, and is carried down to the bone throughout its entire length; the inner edge of the divided periosteum is raised from the ulna with care to preserve the connection between the periosteum, the muscular attachments, and the internal lateral ligaments; the humerus is dislocated backward and sawed off where necessary; the heads of the radius and ulna are removed if necessary. The wound is then closed, and the joint fixed in a right-angled position. [A, 520 (a, 29).] 5. A form of excision of the wrist joint, in which an incision down to the bone is made from the centre of the ulnar border of the metacarpal bone of the index finger, upward to the middle of the dorsal surface of the epiphysis of the radius; the sheaths of the tendons are lifted with the periosteum, and carried to the radial side; the hand is flexed, and the articular surfaces of the upper row of carpal bones are exposed. The ends of the radius and ulna may be denuded, thrust through the wound, and sawed off. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Langenbuch's o.** See *CHELOECTOMY*.—**Langier's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, now long abandoned, recommended in cases where the duct had become obliterated, and where it was deemed necessary to make an artificial opening. It consisted in perforating the wall of the duct into the maxillary sinus, in order to drain off the tears into the antrum. [Arch. gén. de méd., 1834 (F).]—**Larrey's o.** See *Larrey's AMPUTATION*.—**Lateral o.** See *LATERAL EXSTOMY*.—**Lawrence's o.** 1. Dissection of the nose up from the lip and face as a preliminary step in the removal of growths from the nasal fossæ. [Med. Times and Gaz., Nov. 8, 1862 (E).] 2. An o. for extirpation of the lacrimal gland, in which an incision is made through skin, muscle, and fascia over the upper and outer third of the orbit, to the extent of an inch. The external commissure is divided horizontally, so as to meet the outer end of the first incision. A triangular flap is thus formed, with its apex outward. The gland is then seized with a strong hook, drawn out, and carefully excised. The wound is closed by sutures. [Ophth. Rev., No. 12, p. 361 (F).]—**Lawson's o.** A form of blepharoplasty, in which the cicatrix causing the entropion is detached from its adhesions on all sides, and then the edges of the wound dissected up until the lid is brought into its proper position. In order to avoid a recurrence of contraction two pieces of skin, each 1.5 cm. wide, are excised from the upper arm and placed on the raw surface as soon as it is covered with granulations. [Berl. klin. Wehnschr., Mar., 1871 (F).]—**Ledran's o.** See *Ledran's SUTURE*.—**Lee's o.** 1. See *Lee's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for varicocele consisting in the employment of two pins with figure-of-8 ligatures over each to arrest the flow of blood, and the subcutaneous division of the veins between them. [E.]—**Le Fort's o.** 1. See *Le Fort's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for prolapse of the vagina by denudation and coaptation of a tract on the anterior and posterior surfaces. [Pozzi (a, 34).]—**Liebreich's o.** An o. for strabismus, in which the conjunctiva is raised in a fold at the lower edge of the insertion of the muscle, and incised with scissors. The points of the scissors are then entered at the opening between the conjunctiva and capsule of Tenon, and these two tissues carefully separated from each other as far as the semilunar fold. The latter and the caruncle are also separated from the parts lying beneath. Then the insertion of the tendon is divided close to the sclerotic, and the vertical cut in the sheath is extended upward and downward so as to produce considerable effect. The conjunctival wound is then closed. [Arch. f. Ophth., xlii, 2, p. 295 (F).]—**Lisfranc's o.** See *Lisfranc's AMPUTATION*.—**Lister's o.** A form of excision of the wrist, in which an incision is made commencing at the middle of the dorsal aspect of the radius at the level of the styloid process, directed toward the inner side of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb, as far as the radial border of the second metacarpal bone, whence it is carried downward for half the length of the bone; the soft parts are detached from the bones, and the radial artery is thrust somewhat outward; the soft parts on the ulnar side are dissected up as far as practicable, while the extensor tendons are relaxed by bending the hand backward; another incision is then commenced two inches above the end of the ulna, and carried downward in a straight line to the middle of the fifth metacarpal bone on its palmar aspect; the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris is cut at its insertion into the fifth metacarpal bone, and dissected from its groove in the ulna; the anterior surface of the ulna is cleared, the anterior ligament of the wrist joint cut, and the junction between carpus and metacarpus divided. If the hand is everted the bones may be protruded, and what is necessary cut away, while the carpus is entirely removed. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Liston's o.** 1. See *Liston's CHEILOPLASTY*. 2. A form of excision of the jaw in which the incision is a curve with its convexity downward, extending from the malar process to the angle of the mouth. [E.]—**Littre's o.** 1. See *Littre's COLICOMY*. 2. Occlusion of the lower end of a divided intestine, and attachment of the upper end in the wound, so as to establish an artificial anus.—**Loreta's o.** Laparotomy, exposure and incision of the stomach, and dilatation of the pylorus with a finger or an instrument, for cancer of the pylorus. [a, 34.]—**Lubbock's o.** An o. for lacrimal fistula, which consists in using a grooved knife,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with a double-cutting edge, opening the lacrimal sac in front, passing the knife through the obstruction to the bottom of the nasal duct, and then using the groove as a guide for the introduction of a leaden style. [F.]—**Lucas's o.** An o. for strabismus, which consists in seizing the conjunctiva 2.5 lines from the cornea, and making a semicircular incision in the conjunctiva with a pair of scissors, from 4 to 6 lines long. After hemorrhage has stopped the blunt hook is introduced beneath the tendon, which is put on the stretch and divided close to the sclerotic. [F.]—**Lund's o.** Removal of the astragalus for talipes. [E.]—**MacCormac's o.** Division of the femur from the outer side in cases of genu valgum, making the section just above and parallel with the articular surface.—**Mac-**



**ewen's o.** 1. A modification of Chiene's o., the wedge being removed in the line of incision employed in Ogston's o. 2. Section of the shaft of the femur above the epiphyseal line for genu valgum.

—**Madelung's o.** A form of colotomy where the lower end of the rectum is involved, which consists in making the incision usual for sigmoid colotomy, pulling down a loop of intestine, dividing with scissors, tying bleeding points, folding in the edges of the lower segment, closing with a modified Lembert suture, and returning to the abdomen, and finally suturing the orifice of the upper segment into the edges of the abdominal wound by interrupted sutures passing through all the structures. [*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Apr. 20, 1889, p. 893 (a, 50).]—**Malgaigne's o.** See *Malgaigne's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Margary's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip, in which an acetabulum is made in the normal situation by chiseling the bone, the head of the femur is placed in it, and a capsule is formed of periosteum. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Mason's o.** See *Mason's URANOPLASTY*.—**Mathewson's o.** An o. for exostoses of the external auditory meatus which consists in the removal of the growths with the drill. Elliott's suspension dental engine is employed to propel the drills. The integument over the long prominence is removed by a scaler, and then the bone is perforated at several points near its centre with a drill about 1.5 mm. in diameter. Larger drills are used to enlarge the perforations and cause them to run together, and lateral pressure is employed to ream out the meatus. [F.]—**Mauclair's o.** A o. for artificial pupil, like Cheselden's, except that the iris is divided with scissors instead of a scalpel. [F.]—**Maury's o.** An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which a large convex flap of integument is dissected from the groin, perineum, and scrotum. A small slit is cut in it through which the penis is slipped, and it is turned up over the opening; a short flap is next raised from the margin and lateral portions of the opening, beneath which is slid the margin of the first, the two being connected by sutures. [E.]—**McBurney's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, in which the hernial sac is exposed, the anterior wall of the inguinal canal is incised, the sac is ligated and excised at the internal ring, and the edges of the skin are inverted and sutured to the ligamentous and tendinous tissue. The wound heals by cicatrization. [a, 34.]—**McCralk's o.** An o. for entropion, which consists in excising, from within the lid, a horizontal strip of the middle of the tarsus, leaving the skin and the upper and lower portions of the tarsus intact, and removing only the crown of the arch of incurvation. [F.]—**Méjean's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, which consisted in the introduction of a probe without a head, somewhat thicker than Anel's, with an eye armed with a thread, through the upper canaliculus into the nose. Its end was seized and drawn out through the nose. A tuft of cotton fibres was fastened to the thread, soaked in various medicaments, and drawn through the duct. [Louis (F).]—**Meloplastic o.** Fr., *méloplastie*. A plastic o. on the cheek. [E.]—**Mercier's o.** See *PROSTACTECTOMY*.—**Meyer's o.** 1. See *Meyer's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. An o. for sympathetic ophthalmia. The conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue are incised over the painful portion of the ciliary region, and a strabismus hook is inserted under the tendon of the nearest rectus muscle so that the eye may be steadied. The sclerotic is then divided at the painful point by an incision parallel to the edge of the cornea. This divides the ciliary nerves in this region. The hook is then withdrawn and the conjunctival wound closed by sutures. [*Ann. d'ocul.*, Sept., 1867, p. 129 (F).]—**Mikulicz's o.** See *Wladimiroff's o.*—**Mirault's o.** An o. for hare-lip in which one edge of the cleft is freshened in its whole extent and the other is slit down rather more than half the distance from the angle above to the border of the lip. By opening out this slip a small flap is made to apply itself to the lower part of the other side of the cleft, and the upper portions of both sides are brought together. [E.]—**Morgan's o.** See *Morgan's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Morton's o.** Excision of a portion of the nerve-trunk supplying the affected limb in elephantiasis. [E.]—**Mütter's o.** See *Mütter's CHEILOPLASTY*.—**Nélaton's o.** 1. See *Nélaton's PROCTOTOMY*. 2. An o. for hare-lip by an incision representing a reversed V made around the upper angle of the cleft, separating the red edge from the two halves of the lip, excepting at each corner. By bringing down the red edge the wound becomes diamond-shaped and the cut edges are sutured. [a, 34.]—**Nicoladoni's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in cases of paralysis of the calf muscles while the peronei are intact. The tendo Achillis is divided and the peroneal tendons are stitched to it. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Norton's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which small, rounded anterior and posterior flaps are made at the clefts between the fingers, with their bases opposite the heads of the metacarpal bones; the web is then divided and the flaps are joined. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Noyes's o.** 1. See *Cataract LACERATION*. 2. An o. for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided for about 3 mm., and the canthal ligaments of both lids are cut; the conjunctiva is loosened from its attachments; a narrow tongue of skin is then formed by making incisions upward toward the temple, just beyond the end of the eyebrow, constructing a small flap with its base below and its apex upward. This is loosened, turned downward, and inserted between the edges of the wound. The wound from which the flap was taken is closed by sutures, and the apex of the flap is stitched in its new position to the conjunctiva. The remaining sutures are then inserted. [*Trans. of the Fifth Intern. Congr. of Ophth.*, 1876 (F).] 3. An o. for staphylocoma corneae by incision of the limbus, as in iridectomy, followed by total avulsion of the iris by a blunt hook or by forceps. 4. Tenotomy on "the elongated tendon of the antagonistic muscle," instead of on the squinting muscle in strabismus. The shortening necessary to correct the squint is made by lapping the ends of the divided tendon, and maintaining them in position by two sutures passed through the conjunctiva and lapped ends of the tendon above and below and tied tightly. [*Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.*, 1874, p. 273 (F).] 5. Blepharoplasty by a bucco-temporal flap; a modification of the o. by sliding flaps, recommended for remedying defects about the inner portion of the lower lid, as in epithelioma. It consists in removing the diseased mass and then sliding the whole cheek, together with the remaining portion of the shortened

lid, inward and upward. One of the incisions runs perpendicularly downward in the furrow alongside the nose as far as the ala nasi, and the other is made horizontally outward across the temple toward the ear. [*Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.*, 1879 (F).] 6. Blepharoplasty by a naso-buccal flap, applicable only to the lower lid. The incisions are made down the side of the nose and cheek as far as the upper lip, the free end being below and the base above. When this flap is twisted on its base upward, and laid in position, there is left a large gap in the face, which is filled by sliding the cheek in toward the median line, and uniting the edges by pins and figure-of-8 sutures. [*Trans. of the Fifth Intern. Ophth. Congr.*, 1876 (F).] 7. An o. on dense secondary membranes, in which a narrow knife is entered at the centre of the outer margin of the cornea, passed across the anterior chamber, and brought out at a corresponding point on the opposite side. The knife is then partially withdrawn until its point is opposite the middle of the iris, when it is plunged backward through the false membrane into the vitreous, making the wound as large as possible. The knife is then withdrawn; a small blunt hook passed in through each corneal wound is caught in the wound made in the false membrane, and traction is made in opposite directions, so as to drag out a portion of tissue at each corneal wound, where it is to be snipped off. [*Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.*, vi, 3, p. 200 (F).]—**Nunneley's o.** A form of excision of the tongue in which a sharp-pointed curved knife is introduced between the base of the jaw and the hyoid bone, and brought out in the mouth at the frænum. Through this opening a wire écraseur is introduced, so as to surround the tongue. The écraseur is held in place by strong pins passed vertically through the tongue behind the diseased tissue. [E.]—**O'Dwyer's o.** See *INTUBATION of the larynx*.—**Ogston's o.** An o. for genu valgum, in which the internal condyle of the femur is separated from the shaft and slid up until the two condyles are upon the same plane. The tibia may then be swung forward. 2. An o. for talipes valgus, adapted to the most severe cases, in which the surfaces of the astragalo-scapoid articulation are refreshed, and the bones are nailed together in a corrected position. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Ollier's o.** 1. See *Ollier's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. A form of excision of the elbow joint, in which the incision is commenced two inches above the top of the olecranon at the outer side of the arm, involving the skin, is brought down to the epicondyle and then turned downward and inward to the olecranon, and, carrying the knife to the bone, is carried downward along the inner side of the posterior aspect of the ulna for one or two inches. In other respects this o. resembles Langenbeck's. [A, 520 (a, 29).] 3. A form of excision of the shoulder joint in which an incision is made from the anterior border of the acromion close to its articulation with the clavicle downward from 2 to 4 inches. A cross incision is thus made outward from the top of the longitudinal incision downward and outward. The periosteum is elevated, the head of the bone thrown out of the wound and sawed off, the wound closed, and the arm fixed in position. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Open o.** An o. in which the field of o. is freely exposed to the action of the air. [B.]—**O. of election.** See *Elective o.*—**Pagenstecher's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the external canthus is divided, the horizontal wound is stretched into a vertical one, the opposed surfaces of skin and conjunctiva are united by sutures, the lid is everted, and several ligatures are inserted as follows: the loose skin of the lid and the orbicular muscle are lifted up in a horizontal fold with forceps, and a curved needle armed with strong waxed thread is passed through the base of the fold close to the tarsus; the point of the needle is then brought out at the edge of the lid; the two other ligatures are then inserted, one on each side of the first. All three are tied and left to suppurate out. 2. A modification of Critchett's o. for iridodesis, consisting in making the incision through the sclera with a broad needle or a narrow lance-knife. [*Arch. f. Ophth.*, vi, p. 73; viii, p. 192 (F).] 3. An o. for obliteration of the lacrimal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up by incisions that meet in front of the crunicle. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a small bit of chloride-of-zinc paste is introduced into the sac and covered with a thick layer of charpie or cotton. This obliterates the sac by adhesive inflammation. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct employed in cases of closure of the canaliculi. A No. 3 Bowman's probe is introduced slowly and steadily through the obstruction in the canaliculus into the sac. The canaliculus and the anterior wall of sac are then cut through with scissors, and this wound is kept open as long as necessary by daily passage of a sound.—**Paget's o.** A form of excision of the tongue like Nunneley's, except that, instead of the submental puncture, the tongue is freed by dividing all the soft parts that hold it to the floor of the mouth, close to the bone, with a knife. [E.]—**Panas's o.** 1. See *Panas's PROCTOTOMY*. 2. An o. for ptosis by cutting a quadrangular pedicle out of the skin of the upper lid, carrying this up beneath the skin of the eyebrow and bringing it through an incision made above the latter, where it is attached by sutures. [B.]—**Pancoast's o.** 1. See *Pancoast's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from each inguinal region, and brought together in the median line and secured by sutures, the skin being inward. 3. An o. for facial neuralgia by dividing either the superior or inferior maxillary nerve through the zygomatic fossa. Two vertical incisions are made over the ramus of the jaw, the anterior extending from the malar bone, and the posterior from the zygoma almost to the angle of the jaw. These vertical cuts are joined below by a transverse one. The masseter is exposed and dissected up, the coronoid process is sawed off and cut away from the tendon of the temporal muscle, which is pushed up, the internal maxillary artery is tied, the superior origin of the external pterygoid is divided, and the nerve sought for is exposed by dissection. [E.]—**Parker's o.** 1. Cystotomy through the perineum for the relief of chronic cystitis in the male. [E.] 2. The o. of opening a perityphlitic abscess.—**Passavant's o.** An o. for corelipsis, which consists in detaching the adhesions by traction with forceps, made in a direction toward the ciliary region. A small incision is made in the sclero-corneal region, on the same side as the adhesion. An iris forceps without sharp



teeth is then introduced, and a fold of iris seized behind the adhesion and drawn toward the wound. As soon as the adhesion yields, traction is stopped, and atropine at once instilled. [F.]—**Petit's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal sac, consisting in laying open the anterior wall of the sac with a bistoury or scalpel by making an incision through the skin and wall of the sac just below the internal canthal ligament. At first the incision was semilunar, with the convexity toward the bony prominence; but subsequently Petit made a straight incision downward. This o. had previously been recommended by Stahl and Monro. [Mém. de l'Acad. des Sci., 1734, 1740 (F).]—**Pétriquin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which a double thread is passed at one spot through the adhesions, one strand is tied close to the sclerotic with great firmness, and the outer is tied less firmly at a point nearer the lid. The strangulation and sloughing occurring earlier at the constriction next the eyeball, that part heals before the other, and the cicatrization becomes too advanced to admit of a new adhesion with the outer part. [Ann. d'ocul., iii, p. 66 (F).]—**Phelp's o.** An o. for the relief of club-foot, in which the skin of the inner side of the foot is divided from the top of the malleolus to the inner edge of the first metacarpal bone; the other tissues are cut, including the insertion of the tibialis tendon. The plantar fascia is then divided, and the foot is brought into a normal position and placed in plaster of Paris. [a. 34.]—**Pirogoff's o.** See **Pirogoff's AMPUTATION**.—**Plastic o.** An o. that has for its object the construction of absent parts, or the replacement or removal of deformed parts. [a. 34.]—**Politzer's o.** 1. For artificial aperture of the membrana tympani; a crucial incision of the membrane, and the application of nitrate of silver to the edges of the flaps. The galvanic cautery is now used for the purpose. [a. 34.] 2. For atrophied membrana tympani and otitis media catarrhalis; an o. which consists in the repeated incision of the tissue of the membrana tympani by means of a double edged paracentesis needle, midway between the handle of the malleus and the periphery of the membrane. The o. should be performed four or five times, at intervals of two or three days. [F.] 3. Section of the anterior ligament of the malleus done with a small, narrow, slightly curved knife, cutting at its point and at its concave edge. This is inserted (after dividing the anterior fold of the membrana tympani to the depth of 2 mm. toward the tympanic cavity) close in front of the short process, and the ligament is divided by an incision made upward to the Rivinian segment. [F.]—**Pope's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in excising a portion of the iris without dividing the sphincter pupillae. An incision is made with a long, narrow lance-knife in the sclera or sclero-corneal margin, and the aqueous humor is gradually evacuated. The iris is then seized behind the most transparent part of the cornea with a fine forceps, drawn out of the small wound, and cut off, the sphincter being carefully avoided. [Arch. of Ophth., ii, p. 87 (F).] 2. An o. for entropion by extirpation of the tarsus, in which an incision is made in the posterior flap along its free margin between the tarsus and the conjunctiva, and the latter is carefully dissected up. The tarsus is then removed piecemeal. After completion of the dissection there remains only the upper rim of the tarsus, which is beveled off from above downward and backward. [Arch. of Ophth., i, p. 10 (F).]—**Porro-Müller o.** A modification of Porro's o. (see **Cæsarean HYSTERECTOMY**) in which the uterus is drawn out of the body through a long abdominal incision before it is opened. [F.]—**Porro's o.** See **Cæsarean HYSTERECTOMY**.—**Post's o.** See **Post's RHINOPLASTY**.—**Pouteau's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct; a modification of Petit's o. which consists in making the incision inside the internal canthus through the conjunctiva and the wall of the sac, between the caruncle and the lower lid. [F.]—**Power's o.** An o. for leucoma of the cornea which consists in removing a portion of the opaque cornea, with a sharp punch, obtaining by the same means an exactly corresponding portion of a healthy rabbit's cornea, and transferring it to the space in the human eye. The lids are then to be sutured together until union has occurred. [Med. Times and Gaz., Aug. 10, 1872 (F).]—**Prévôt's o.** Removal of the uterus and the ovaries by laparotomy on account of rupture of the uterus. [F.]—**Quaglin's o.** A form of sclerotomy, in which an incision is made in the scleral margin with a broad lance-knife, and prolapse of the iris. If it threatens to occur, is prevented with a small spatula. [Ann. d'otol., 1871, p. 200 (F).]—**Randohr's o.** An o. for uniting a divided intestine by inserting the proximal within the distal end and suturing. [a. 34.]—**Rau's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision is made at the margin of the cornea with a narrow knife, and at the same time the iris is perforated. A hook is introduced through the cornea and through the hole in the iris into the posterior chamber as far as the point where the artificial pupil is desired. The iris is then seized from behind, drawn out through the wound, and cut off. [Arch. f. Ophth., i, p. 189 (F).]—**Ravaton's o.** See **Ravaton's AMPUTATION**.—**Récamier's o.** Vaginal hysterectomy. [M. Nicoletis, Thèse de Paris (Bull. gén. de thérap., Sept. 30, 1887, p. 298).]—**Reeves's o.** See **Reeves's OSTOMY**.—**Regnoll's o.** A form of excision of the tongue, in which the external incision is made from the hyoid bone to the chin, and two lateral cuts are made from the anterior extremity of the first incision, along the lower border of the jaw, dividing through to the mouth all the tissues that connect the tongue with the lower jaw at the symphysis. [F.]—**Reverdin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, which consists in detaching the lid, and then covering the raw surface on the globe with small pieces of skin or buccal mucous membrane. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, which consists in removing all cicatricial tissue and bringing the lid into its proper position, where it is maintained by stitching it to the other lid. Then, as soon as granulations appear upon the raw surface, this surface is to be covered with small bits of epidermis, kept in place by strips of adhesive plaster. [Gaz. méd. de Paris, 1886, No. 25 (F).]—**Reybard's o.** A procedure for securing the union of a divided intestine by invaginating the upper end into the lower one with the aid of two sutures; the latter are first attached opposite each other above

the wound, and then passed through the lower portion, when, by traction, the invagination is accomplished and the sutures are tied. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Richards's o.** An o. for extrophy of the bladder, resembling Roux's o., except that the abdominal flap is turned down with the skin inward, and its raw surface covered with the serosal flap. [F.]—**Richet's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid from caries, in which the cicatrix is excised by three curved incisions, the first made beneath it along the orbital margin and the second above the scar, while the temporal ends of both these incisions are united by the third curved incision. The lid is then replaced in its normal position. The edges of the two lids are next united by a provisional tarsorrhaphy. The third incision is then extended toward the cheek in one direction and on the upper lid in the other direction, thus forming a flap with the first incision. From the point of union between its lower and middle thirds a slightly curved incision is made upward toward the temple. This forms a flap which is intended to be transplanted into the vacant space. By drawing upward the lower flap the defect in the temple is filled in. The parts are then united by numerous fine sutures. [Meyer (F).]—**Richter's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in opening the sac and introducing catgut bougies or strings of different sizes successively into the duct, and allowing them to swell by absorption of moisture, and thus dilate the canal. [F.]—**Robertson's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the entire thickness of the lid is perforated at a point 1 line from its ciliary margin and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the outer side of the centre of the lid, by a long curved needle, to which is attached a waxed silk ligature, 15 inches long. This ligature is armed with a similar needle at the other end. The first needle, having been drawn through the lid, is passed directly downward, over the conjunctival surface of the lid, till it meets the fold of transmission, through which it is thrust and pushed steadily downward under the skin of the cheek, until a point is reached about 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the edge of the lid, when the needle is caused to emerge and the ligature is pulled through. The other needle is in like manner thrust through the edge of the lid at a corresponding point  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch to the inner side of the middle of the lid, then passed over the conjunctival surface of the lid, through the fold of transmission, and downward under the skin till the point emerges at a spot  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch inward from the point of emergence of the first needle. The ligature is kept slack enough to permit of the introduction under the loops that pass over the conjunctival surface of a piece of sheet lead 1 inch long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, with rounded extremities and its cut margins smoothed. This piece of lead should be bent with the fingers to a curvature corresponding to that of the eyeball. Then a piece of fine india-rubber tubing is slipped under the loop at the edge of the lid. The free ends of the ligature are then drawn tight and tied over the lower part of the rubber tube, and the excess of the latter is cut off below the ligature. By this procedure the edge of the lid is turned inward over the upper edge of the piece of lead, while the tarsus is caused to mold itself to the curve of the lead. The apparatus need not be removed for 5 to 7 days. [Ophth. Rev., Feb., 1884 (F).]—**Roonhuysen's o.** See **Horn's CHEILOPLASTY**.—**Roux-Sédillot o.** A form of excision of the tongue, which consists in making a vertical incision in the median line and a transverse incision along the jaw. The lower jaw is divided in the median line with a saw, and the segments are drawn aside to expose the parts. [Verneuil, Gaz. des hôp., July 5, 1883 (E).]—**Roux's o.** 1. See **Roux's AMPUTATION**. 2. See **Roux's CHEILOPLASTY**. 3. An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from the scrotum and another from the abdominal wall above the opening. The scrotal flap is turned with its cutaneous surface inward, and attached above to the abdominal flap. [F.]—**Scarpa's o.** 1. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrymal sac is incised, the sac opened, and a leaden style or cylinder, somewhat curved and with a small knob or plate at the upper end, is introduced into the duct and pushed to the bottom. This is allowed to remain for some time. 2. A form of iridodialysis, which consisted in introducing Scarpa's slender, curved cataract needle into the eye, 2 lines behind the corneal margin on the temporal side, behind the iris, until its point had reached the upper and internal part of the ciliary margin, which was then perforated. The needle was then carried downward and outward, so as to detach a portion of the iris. [F.]—**Schede's o.** See **Schede's OSTOMY**.—**Schmalz's o.** An o. (soon abandoned) for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consisted in the introduction of stout double silk threads, twisted and waxed, into the sac, and as far down through the nasal duct as possible. [F.]—**Schmidt's o.** See **Scarpa's o.** (2d def.).—**Schmitz's o.** Ogston's o. for genu valgum performed through a larger wound. [A. 520 (a. 29).]—**Schücking's o.** Hysteropelexia in which a retroverted uterus is sewed to the tissues between the bladder and the vagina. [N. Y. Med. Jour., May 19, 1888, p. 551 (a. 34).]—**Sédillot's o.** 1. See **Sédillot's AMPUTATION**. 2. A form of excision of the tongue, like Syme's, except that the jaw is divided irregularly to facilitate subsequent union. [F.]—**Semiramidian o.** A term proposed for castration, on the ground that Semiramis was the first to perform the operation. [Med. News, Jan. 31, 1885, p. 131.]—**Serres's o.** 1. See **Serres's CHEILOPLASTY**. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, like the earlier o. of Knapp. [Duval (F).]—**Sexton's o.** Removal of the membrana tympani and ossicles for the relief of chronic catarrhal or purulent otitis media. [B.]—**Sims's o.** See **Sims's CHOLECYSTOMY**.—**Smith's o.** 1. See **Smith's AMPUTATION**. 2. Seizure of a hemorrhoidal mass in a special clamp, excision of the mass, and cauterization of the stump. [a. 34.]—**Snellen's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid; an attempt to replace the everted tarsus without any external incision. At two or three points along the prolapsed and thickened retro-tarsal fold a suture armed with two needles is introduced, passed behind the lid, and brought out through the skin close to the orbital margin. Small glass beads are then passed over the needles upon the threads, and the sutures are then drawn tight and tied. [Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk., Jan., 1882 (F).] 2. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and two needles



attached to the ends of a silk ligature are passed from within outward through the whole thickness of the lid, so that one needle pierces the upper margin of the tarsus and the other passes a little above it. The needles are then re-introduced at the points of exit, passed down to the interior surface of the tarsus and along it, beneath the orbicularis, toward the edge of the lid, and brought out in front of the cilia close to each other. The upper edge of the tarsus is thus inclosed in a sling, and by tying the ligatures near the ciliary border the edge of the lid is everted. ["Congr. d'ophthal.," 1892, p. 236 (F).] 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a blepharostat; parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 mm. above it, an incision is made through the skin for the entire length of the lid; the skin is then dissected up both sides, and a piece of the orbicular muscle, about 2 mm. wide, is excised; the skin and muscle are then pushed upward, and a wedge-shaped piece cut out of the tarsus throughout its whole length. Three sutures, each armed with two needles, are then passed through the middle and both ends of the wound in the tarsus, near its upper margin, in such a way that the loops are upward. The two ends of each suture are then passed beneath the skin of the lid margin and brought out on the margin just above the line of the lashes. They are then drawn tight and tied. The closing of the wound in the skin of the lid is not necessary. The edge of the lid is thus drawn outward and upward. ["Klin. Monatsbl.," 1892, p. 34 (F).] 4. An o. for trichiasis, in which the two free ends of a silk thread are drawn through the eye of a curved needle, so that a sling is formed on the other side. The point of the needle is inserted in the free margin of the lid, as close as possible to the misplaced eyelash, and is brought out in a line with the normal cilia, at the external part of the lid about a line from its margin. The faulty eyelash is then placed in the sling by the aid of forceps, and the two drawn completely through, so that the lash lies in the tract of the needle wound. [F.]—**Spence's o.** See **Wharton's AMPUTATION** and **Spence's AMPUTATION**.—**Sperrin's o.** An o. for cataract by paracentesis, based on the theory that the impairment of vision in cataract is partly dependent on a temporary disturbance in the intra-ocular circulation and partly on opacity of the lens. It consists in making a small puncture with a broad needle at the edge of the cornea or slightly in the sclerotic. A blunt probe is then inserted between the lips of the wound, and the aqueous humor slowly evacuated. The evacuations by the same opening may be made repeatedly during a single sitting, followed by an interval of several days, or singly at an interval of a day or two. They must be repeated many times. ["Ophth. Rev.," ii, p. 234 (F).]—**Steino's (Ger.)**. See **LITHOTOMY**.—**Stevens's o.** Partial tenotomy or advancement of one of the ocular muscles, undertaken especially for the relief of the symptoms of muscular asthenopia and reflex nervous disturbances; advocated by G. T. Stevens. [B.]—**Stilling's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the punctum and canaliculus are incised, and a probe is passed down into the duct to find the exact seat of the stricture. The probe is then withdrawn, and the stricture is divided in three or four directions with Stilling's knife. A large probe is passed at intervals to prevent reunion. [F.]—**Stokes's o.** 1. See **Stokes's AMPUTATION**. 2. The removal of a wedge from the inner side of the neck of the astragalus for talipes valgus. [A, 520 (a, 20).]—**Streetfield's o.** 1. An o. for atresia of the punctum lacrimale, in which the normal punctum and canaliculus are divided, and a fine director, suitably bent, is passed by this aperture into the other canaliculus, and, if possible, through the obliterated punctum. If this can not be done, the canaliculus can readily be laid open upon it. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iii, 4 (F).] 2. An o. for corelipsis, consisting in making a puncture with a cutting needle through the cornea, midway between centre and margin, and at a point opposite the adhesion to be detached. The needle should be withdrawn without loss of aqueous humor. The corelipsis hook, a fine and narrow spatula with a notch on one side, is introduced through the puncture, and carried between the iris and the lens. The adhesion is engaged in its notch, and broken or cut by traction across the pupil toward the puncture. 3. An o. for entropion, in which an incision is made transversely through the skin from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the lid margin, and 2 mm. above it; the lips of the wound are then widened, the orbicularis fibres are pushed aside, and a wedge-shaped piece, with the base 2 mm. wide and directed forward and the apex backward, is cut out of the tarsus, throughout the entire length of the lid; the wound is then united by deep sutures. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," 1858, p. 121 (F).] 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which two needle-hooks are employed, made of two cataract needles bent at their ends into two small hooks. The hook part is  $\frac{3}{16}$  ctm. in extent. The sharp parts of the hooks are placed one on each side of the cornea near its margin, are pressed through the cornea into the anterior chamber, and are then turned down into the membranous septum and drawn slowly in opposite directions. ["Trans. of the Fourth Intern. Ophth. Cong.," 1872 (F).]—**Subcutaneous o.** An o. in which either there is no external wound or the external wound is made at a distance from the seat of o. and in such a way as not to expose the field of o. to the action of the air. [B.]—**Syme's o.** 1. See **Syme's external URETHROTOMY**. 2. See **Oval tegumentary flap AMPUTATION**. 3. See **Syme's AMPUTATION**. 4. See **English RHINOPLASTY**. 5. A form of excision of the tongue, in which the lower lip and jaw are divided in the median line to give room for reaching the whole organ. [E.]—**Szymanowsky's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, which consists in excising a triangular piece of skin at the external canthus by an incision made from the external canthus upward and outward until the upper end lies 8 mm. higher than the canthus, by an incision similar but twice as long, made downward and outward from the canthus, and by a vertical incision uniting the ends of the other two. The flap of skin being removed, the outer end of the lower lid is dissected up, and the ciliary margin, with the lashes, removed for a certain distance. The lid is then drawn up and replaced in position,

and the parts maintained in apposition by sutures. 2. A form of blepharoplasty by a modification of the canthotemporal and temporo-genal incisions. The first of these is made obliquely upward and outward, the second obliquely downward and inward. This admits, after the transplantation of the flap into place, of the insertion of sutures at the external canthus so as to prevent the sinking of the flap. [F.]—**Tait's o.** See **SALPINGO-OPHORECTOMY**.—**Tagliacotian o.** See **Tagliacotian RHINOPLASTY**.—**Taylor's o.** See **Taylor's OSTECTOMY**.—**Teale's o.** 1. See **Teale's AMPUTATION**. 2. An o. for lacrimal stricture, in which the lower canaliculus is slit as far as its opening into the sac, and probes of different sizes, with olive-shaped ends, are introduced into the duct. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan., 1860 (F).] 3. An o. for symblepharon, in which an incision is made through the adherent lid in a line corresponding to the margin of the concealed cornea, and the lid is then dissected from the eyeball until the latter moves freely. Then a flap of conjunctiva,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, is marked out, with its base at the sound conjunctiva bounding the inner extremity of the raw surface, and its apex passing toward the upper surface of the eyeball. This flap is then dissected from the globe, until it can be stretched across the chasm without great tension, care being taken to leave a sufficient thickness of tissue near its base. A second flap is made on the outside of the eyeball in the same manner. The inner flap is stretched across the raw surface of the eyelid, being fixed by its apex to the healthy conjunctiva at the outer edge of the wound. The outer flap is fixed across the raw surface of the eyeball, its apex being stitched to the conjunctiva near the base of the inner flap. After the two flaps are thus dovetailed into the wound, if there is any undue tension the conjunctiva may be incised in any direction near their base. There is another form applicable only to the lower lid. The lid is separated from the corneal margin backward as far as the retrolateral fold. A band-shaped strip of ocular conjunctiva, 2 to 3 mm. wide, is dissected up from the globe above the cornea, and left attached at either end. This is then brought down over the cornea and made to fill up the raw surface on the globe where the lower lid was adherent to it, and is held in place by fine sutures. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iii, p. 253 (F); Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Thomas's o.** See **LAPARO-ELYTROMY**.—**Thompson's o.** The establishment of a permanent vesical fistula over the pubes for the relief of cystitis in cases of hypertrophy of the prostate. [E.]—**Trélat's o.** An o. for Dupuytren's contracture, like Adams's, except that the attachments between the skin and the fibrous band are divided with a blunt-pointed tenotome before the band is divided. [A, 520 (a, 20).]—**Tripier's o.** See **Tripier's mediotarsal AMPUTATION**.—**Vaginal cesarean o.** Fr., *opération césarienne vaginale*. The o. of incising the cervix uteri or that portion of the uterus which projects into the vagina, to facilitate delivery. [A, 96.]—**Van Buren's o.** Linear canterization of the mucous membrane within the anus with Paquelin's cautery for prolapsus ani. [E.]—**Velpéau's o.** An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in removing the adventitious tissue on either side of the cutaneous opening of the preternatural anus, to the extent of an inch or more, avoiding the deep or intestinal contour of the fistula, and then bringing the sides of the wound together with sutures, and applying a loose dressing. [Guyon (D, 72).]—**Vermale's o.** See **Vermale's AMPUTATION**.—**Vernueil's o.** See **Vernueil's PROCTOTOMY** and **Vernueil's PROCTOPLASTY**.—**Von Ammon's o.** 1. An o. for cicatricial ectropion, in which the integument to the distance of an inch from the place of adhesion being put on the stretch, so that the adhesion of the lid to the orbit is brought completely into view, an incision is made parallel to the edge of the orbit and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from it, somewhat longer than the adhesion. From the ends of this incision two smaller incisions are carried to the edge of the orbit. The flap thus circumscribed is dissected up, care being taken to avoid wounding the canaliculi or cutting through the adhesion. The sutures are then applied, and the raw space is left to granulate. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, p. 47 (F).] 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrimal sac, which consists in opening and excising a portion of the anterior wall of the sac, taking care to avoid cutting the muscular fibres in the vicinity. This sets up an adhesive inflammation which closes the orifice of the sac. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xxvii, p. 32 (F).] 3. An o. for ectropion from caries applicable for eversion with adhesion of the cicatrix to the outer surface of the edge of the orbit. The deeply depressed cicatrix is surrounded by an incision, leaving it adherent to the bone, and the neighboring integument all round is detached, the lid set at liberty, and the eyelids closed. The external wound is then closed over the cicatrix. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, 49 (F).] 4. An o. for symblepharon (suitable only for narrow adhesions), in which, by two converging incisions through the entire thickness of the lid from lid margin to orbital margin, the lid is divided into two lateral movable portions and a central wedge-shaped adherent portion. The fresh edges of the lateral portions are then brought together in front of the central adherent wedge, and united by firm sutures. When the line of adhesion between these portions has become firm, the wedge-shaped piece is detached from the eyeball and the conjunctival cul-de-sac. ["Ztschr. f. Augenheilk.," iii, p. 235 (F).] 5. A form of blepharoplasty (more applicable to the lower lid than to the upper), in which all the cicatricial tissue is removed, and the remains of the lid liberated by incisions. This usually leaves a triangular space with the base parallel to the tarsal edge of the lid. An incision is then carried in the same direction with the base from its external angle toward the zygoma, while from the end of this another incision is continued downward and forward toward the apex of the triangle. The flap thus marked out is raised from the subjacent parts, except at its lower portion, and moved into the space to be filled up, where it is secured by sutures. The space left by its removal is treated as an open wound. [F.]—**Von Burow's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the tarsus near its outer end a line or more from the cilia, and carried along between the tarsus and the muscle from the outer to the inner end. If the tarsus is much thickened, a wedge-shaped piece is cut from the



upper side of the incision. A narrow strip of skin is then excised from the length of the lid, sutures are inserted in the skin, and the external wound is closed. ["Berl. klin. Wehnschr.," 1873, 24 (F).]

**Von Graefe's o.** 1. See *German RHINOPLASTY*. 2. An o. for dacryops in which a fine thread, armed with a curved needle, is passed through the aperture of the duct, and carried along the anterior wall of the cyst to a distance of about 2 mm., at which point it is again brought out, so that a bridge of the anterior cyst wall is included within the thread, which is tied in a loose loop. The intermediate bridge may either be allowed to slough through or may be divided after a few days. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," vii, 2, p. 2 (F).]

3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which a wedge-shaped portion of the eyelid is cut out, and the edges of the wound united by means of the hare-lip suture; but before the thread is twisted round the pins the skin of the cheek is divided, to the extent of 1½ inch, by an incision concentric with the edge of the orbit. The threads are then twisted, and their ends drawn upward and fixed to the forehead by adhesive plaster, so that the edge of the lower lid may be raised sufficiently. 4. An o. in which the lid is split in the intermarginal line into two leaves, anterior and posterior, from the lower lacrymal punctum to the external canthus. From the ends of this incision two vertical incisions, from 17 to 21 mm. long, are made through skin and muscle down upon the cheek, and the circumscribed quadrilateral flap is dissected up. The upper edge of this flap is then drawn strongly upward toward the forehead, and held in this position until the vertical incisions have been reunited in their new position by sutures. The upper angles of the flap, which are now much too high, are cut off by a bent incision, and securely attached to their proper position by sutures. The horizontal intermarginal wound is finally united by sutures, which are drawn up and fastened to the forehead by plaster. ["Archiv f. Ophth.," x, 2, 228 (F).]

5. An o. for entropion, in which two vertical sections, 4 mm. long, are made, extending from the anterior lid margin upward through the skin and orbicularis muscle, and limiting laterally the part to be transplanted. Then the lid is split vertically into an anterior and a posterior leaf, and the cutaneous leaf is stitched 2 mm. higher up along the vertical incisions. In order to lift the cutaneous leaf with the hair bulbs away from the posterior lid margin, an oval piece of skin may be removed above, or two or three upward-drawing sutures may be introduced. 6. An o. for entropion, in which a horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid parallel to the ciliary margin, and a triangular piece of skin, base downward, is cut out. A horizontal incision is then made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle close to the edge of the lid, and the muscle pushed aside so as to expose the tarsus. A triangular portion of the latter is then excised, with the base upward and close to the upper edge of the tarsus, and the apex downward close to the margin of the lid. Three horizontal sutures are introduced so as to close the wound in the skin, the middle one passing through the edges of the incision in the tarsus. 7. A radical o. for fistula of the lacrymal gland, consisting in extirpation of the gland. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," viii, 1, p. 279 (F).]

8. An o. for ptosis, in which an incision is made in the skin of the upper lid from end to end, parallel to the margin and 5 to 6 mm. above it. The orbicularis is laid bare by slight dissection and forcing apart of the edges of the wound. The muscular fibres are then in part excised with forceps and scissors along the whole length of the wound and for a width of 4 to 5 mm., and the central part of the muscle wound united by three sutures, which also close the wound in the skin. The ends of the wound in the skin are then closed by additional sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 57 (F).]

9. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a double-edged cutting needle is introduced through the sclerotic 4 to 5 lines from the edge of the cornea, and in the meridian corresponding to the prominent part of the detachment. The needle is placed perpendicularly behind the lens into the vitreous chamber for about 6 lines, and then by a simple lever movement of the handle the retina is incised. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 85 (F).]

10. An o. for staphylocoma of the cornea, which consists in passing a stout double ligature, in a direction parallel to the cornea, through the coats of the eyeball and vitreous humor, so as to include them within a suture to an extent of 4 or 5 lines. The threads are to be left loosely tied, and the ends cut off short. This sets up purulent panophthalmitis, and the ligature is then to be removed. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 105 (F).]

11. An o. for shortening the lower eyelid for prolapse, in which, 3 mm. below the anterior lid margin and parallel with it, an incision as long as the tarsus is made through the skin. From the ends of the middle third of this incision two incisions are made which converge toward the orbital margin, and the triangular piece of skin included between them is excised. The skin is then dissected up on both sides, and the wound closed in a vertical direction by sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," x, 2, p. 223 (F).]

**Voro's (Ger.).** A preliminary o.—**Walsham and Willett's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in which the tendo Achillis is divided obliquely from above downward and from before backward, and the cut ends are slid past each other until the desired shortening is effected, and are very firmly stitched together in that position with catgut or kangaroo tendon. Several sutures are also taken through the skin, uniting it to the tendon. ["A. 520 (a, 20)."]

**Walton's o.** An o. for lacrymal stricture, which consists in slitting the upper canaliculus as far as the sac, and then introducing pure silver pins or styles through the sac into the duct, where they are allowed to remain for a varying period. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1863 (F).]

**Wardrop's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, which consists in shortening the skin of the lid by a ligature introduced for a distance of 2 cm. under the skin of the lid and tied tightly, incising a fold of skin in the night. ["F.," 2. An o. for aneurysm, in which a ligature is applied to one branch of an artery affected with aneurysm so as to diminish the force of the circulation in the aneurysm. [Gross (a, 34).]

**Watson's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which a strip of skin containing the inverted lashes is dissected up in the form of a long flap, while a flap similar in shape, but running in the opposite direction, is dissected from the skin above the first flap. Then the two

flaps are slid past each other so as to change places, and are secured in their new position by sutures. [B.]—**Weber's o.** 1. A modification of Bowman's o. for lacrymal stricture. The upper canaliculus is slit with a Weber's knife passed into the sac, the canthal ligament is divided from the inside subcutaneously, and a conical silver sound is passed through the stricture, followed by the introduction of catgut elastic bougies, to effect dilatation. Subsequently bougies of lamina were used, which were introduced and allowed to swell, and thus dilated the canal. ["Klin. Mon.," 1865, p. 110 (F).]

2. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a two-edged, lance-shaped knife, 4 mm. wide, is plunged through the cornea and obstructing membrane on the temporal side, passed behind the obstruction, and brought out on the nasal side. Then, with a pair of Wecker's forceps-scissors, the membrane is cut through above and below, and a quadrilateral piece excised. [F.]—**Wells's o.** 1. See *Wells's CHOLECYSTOTOMY*. 2. An o. for entropion, in which the edge of the lid is split into an anterior and a posterior leaf; a fold of skin is excised as in Arlt's o. for trichiasis, and a longitudinal incision is made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle so as to lay bare the tarsus, from which a wedge-shaped piece is cut as in Streetfield's o. The wound is then united by deep sutures, which include the muscular fibres. 3. A slight modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus. The conjunctiva is divided with straight blunt-pointed scissors, and then, after the hook has been pushed under the tendon, instead of pushing off the conjunctiva, the tendon is divided subconjunctively, and close to its insertion. 4. A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which the cicatrix is included between the horizontal incisions which converge at the nasal side, but diverge and descend somewhat at the temple. The diseased portion of lid is dissected away from the subjacent tissue, and the lid drawn into its normal position. A corresponding flap to fill the vacant space is dissected from the temple, twisted upon its base, fitted into the wound, and fastened there by suture. [F.]—**Wenzel's o.** An o. for artificial pupil which consists in piercing the cornea with a cataract knife, plunging it through the iris between its temporal edge and the contracted pupil, and carrying the knife onward, both iris and cornea being divided at once. A small pair of scissors is then introduced through the corneal incision, and the flap of iris is cut off. [F.]—**Wharton's o.** See *Wharton's AMPUTATION*.—**Wheelhouse's o.** See *Wheelhouse's external URETHROTOMY*.—**Whitehead's o.** Separation of the hæmorrhoidal mucous membrane around and within the anus, extraction and excision of the affected membrane, and suture of the membrane to the anal wound. [a, 34.]—**Wicherkiewicz's o.** An o. for scleritis, in which the conjunctiva is divided freely over the scleral inflammation, so as to expose the diseased part. Then with a small sharp spoon the soft, spongy, vascular, infiltrated tissue of the sclera is removed, until healthy tissue is reached. Iced compresses are then applied, and an antiseptic bandage. ["Ctrbl. f. pract. Augenheilk.," Oct., 1880 (F).]

**Wilde's o.** 1. An o. for trichiasis applicable where only two or three cilia are turned in. A horn spatula is placed beneath the lid, and an incision is made with a small knife down to the roots of the inverted lashes. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a point of silver nitrate is to be applied to the bottom of the wound, and then the lash or lashes are removed. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1844 (F).]

2. See *Wilde's INCISION*.—**Williams's o.** An o. for lacrymal stricture, similar to Walton's o., except that silver styles or probes of a considerable size are used, or for dense strictures silver probes 2 mm. in diameter at the end but increasing to 5 mm. at 7 or 8 mm. from the end. ["Arch. of Ophth.," i, 1, p. 78 (F).]

**Wladimiroff's o.** Osteoplastic resection of the bones of the tarsus, as far forward as the line of Cleopatra's amputation, and of the articular surface of the tibia. The section of the tarsus passes through the middle of the cuboid and scaphoid bones. [Skifossowsky, "Rev. de chir.," Dec., 1884, p. 952.]

**Wolfe's o.** 1. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a vertical slit is made with scissors in the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, laying bare the sclera at a point corresponding to the side of the detachment. The lips of the wound are separated by two small strabismus hooks, and the sclerotomy is introduced obliquely into the sac formed by the fluid, so that the edges of the sclera wound overlap. Gentle pressure is made on the eyeball with a fine spatula, in the track of the receding lance. The lips of the conjunctival wound are united by a fine silk suture, and both eyes are bandaged. ["Practitioner," March, 1883 (F).]

2. An o. for symblepharon, which consists in the transplantation of the conjunctiva of the rabbit. The adhesions of the lid are divided so that the eyeball is freely movable. The external canthus of the rabbit is divided and ligatures are introduced into its conjunctiva, to mark the extent of the membrane to be removed. By means of the ligatures it is put on the stretch, and dissected out with strabismus scissors. The membrane is spread out to dry. The flap is cleansed and trimmed, slightly moistened, and removed to its new position, care being taken to keep the epithelial surface outward. It is then stitched to the free border of the lid (which is at the same time strongly everted), spread out, and secured at the cul-de-sac by ligatures, which are left in from 4 to 6 days. The portion of rabbit's conjunctiva chosen for transplantation, on account of its vascularity and looseness, is that which lines the inner canthus, covers the membrana nictitans, and extends as far as the cornea. ["Lancet," Apr. 8, 1878 (F).]

3. An o. for tympanic granulations, which consists in scraping off the proliferations from the promontory or from the accessible inferior or posterior wall of the tympanum, by means of small, sharp spoons of various shapes. 4. A form of blepharoplasty, consisting in transplantation of a flap without a pedicle, without cutting away any cicatricial tissue in the skin. A horizontal incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary region and 2 lines from it, and the cicatricial skin dissected up all round. The cicatricial subcutaneous tissue is then pared away till a clean surface is made. Then the two lids are fastened together at their ciliary margins by sutures. A flap of skin, somewhat larger than the space to be filled, is marked out on the chest or forearm where the skin is thin, and excised, and carefully freed from all areolar tissue by sharp scissors curved



on the flat. It is then transferred to the lid and molded into position. No sutures are applied to keep it in place, for fear of suppuration. Lint soaked in hot water is held upon the flap for five or ten minutes, and then a few other pieces of lint or borated cotton wrung out in hot water are laid upon the flap, and the whole covered and secured by an immovable bandage. Carbolic-acid solutions should not be employed. The eye should not be disturbed for three days, after which the dressing should be carefully removed, the parts cleansed with hot water, and then the same dressing reapplied and changed every day. The lids should not be severed for six weeks, and then only partially at first. [*"Practitioner,"* Dec., 1882 (F.).]—**Wood's o.** 1. An o. which consists in invaginating the hernia sac, without the skin, within the inguinal canal, the hinder and inner walls of the inguinal canal being drawn forward by sutures, and fixed to the anterior and outer walls. [E.] 2. An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which a lid of integument is turned down from the abdomen above the opening with its skin surface inward, and this flap is covered by two others taken from the inguinal regions. [E.] 3. An o. for varicocele, in which the veins are surrounded subcutaneously by a double wire noose, and the pressure on the wire is maintained by a metallic spring till the division is accomplished. [E.] 4. See **Wood's RHINOPLASTY**.—**Woolhouse's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in attempting to divide with a needle, introduced through the sclerotic, the whitish fibres of plastic deposit which bind down the iris and close the pupil. [F.]—**Wutzer's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus by a cylindrical wooden plug passed into the inguinal canal in the hollow of the invaginated structures, up to its neck, a grooved wooden pad being applied externally to hold the parts in position. The two wooden instruments are held together by a needle (inclosed in the cylindrical one, and made to pass through the internal ring and external tissues) and a screw. [E.]—**Zeller's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which a triangular flap is dissected up and reflected at the base of the web; on the dorsal aspect the web is divided; the flap is carried forward between the fingers, and fixed to the palmar surface between the clefts. In this way a commissure of sound skin is provided. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

**OPÉRATION** (Fr.), n. O-pa-ra-sé-o-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See OPERATION.—**O. à blanc.** See **Bloodless o.**—**O. à ciel ouvert.** See **Open OPERATION**.—**O. d'attente.** A tentative operation.

**OPERATIVE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>r-at-i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *operativus* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opératif*. Ger., *wirkend, wirksam*. 1. Having the power of acting; effective. [E.] 2. Pertaining to operations. [a, 48.]

**OPERATOR**, n. O<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>r-at-o<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., o. (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opérateur*. Ger., *Operateur*. It., *operatore*. Sp., *operador*. One who operates; especially, in surgery, one who performs manual operations. [a, 48.]

**OPERATORY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>r-at-o<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>. From *operari*, to work. An old term for a laboratory. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**OPERCLE**, n. Op-u<sup>2</sup>r-k'l. See **OPERCULUM**.

**OPERCULAIRE** (Fr.), adj. O-pe<sup>2</sup>r-ku<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. See **OPERCULAR**; as a n., see **Splenial bone**.

**OPERCULAR**, adj. Op-u<sup>2</sup>r-k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *opercularis* (from *operculum*, a cover). Fr., *operculaire*. Ger., *deckend, deckelartig*. 1. Pertaining to an operculum. 2. Covering as with a lid. [B, 1 (a, 35); B, 198.]

**OPERCULATE**, adj. Op-u<sup>2</sup>r-k'u<sup>2</sup>l-at. Lat., *operculatus*. Fr., *operculé*. Ger., *bedeckt*. Furnished with an operculum. The *Operculata* are the *Musci*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**OPERCULE** (Fr.), n. O-pe<sup>2</sup>r-ku<sup>2</sup>l. See **OPERCULUM**.—**O. de l'iléon.** Of Varolius, the ileo-cæcal valve. [C. Debiere, "Lyon méd.," Nov. 8, 1885.]—**O. du lobe supérieur.** See **OPERCULUM** (1st def.).

**OPERCULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>r-k(e<sup>2</sup>r-k'u<sup>2</sup>l)(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *operire*, to cover. Fr., *opercule, plateau strié* (2d def.). Ger., *Klappdeckel* (1st def.), *ringförmiger Lappen* (1st def.), *cuticularer Rahmen* (2d def.), *Deckel* (5th def.), *Deckelchen* (5th def.). Syn.: *bright border* (2d def.). Lit., a lid or flap. 1. A group of small convolutions situated at the angle formed by the two limbs of the Sylvian fissure and concealing the insula. [I, 6.] 2. Of Engelmann, the highly refractive portion of the free end of a ciliated cell, composed of the pedicles connecting the cilia with the intracellular fibres. Everth, Marchi, and others consider it merely a differentiated portion of the cell through which the cilia project. [I, J.] See also **Cuticular LAYER**. 3. In fishes, the chain of flat bones covering the gills, consisting of the interoperculum and the opercular, preopercular, and subopercular bones. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 14, 207.] 4. In the *Mollusca*, a horny or shelly plate developed on the hinder part of the foot, serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted within it. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 5. A lid, such as that of the pitcher-plant; especially the top of a capsule that separates transversely by an even line. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).] See **Opercular BONE**.—**O. cutis.** See **EPIDERMIS**.—**O. ilei.** See **Ileo-cæcal VALVE**.—**O. laryngis.** See **EPIGLOTTIS**.—**O. lobi superioris.** See **O.** (1st def.).—**O. naris.** **O. nasale.** In birds, the nasal scale; the roofing of the external nostrils. [L, 343.]—**O. occipitale.** Of Gratiolet, a detached portion of the occipital lobe in apes. [I, 17 (K).]—**O. oculi.** The eyelid. [F.]—**O. sellæ.** See **DIAPHRAGMA hypophyseos**.

**OPERIMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *operire*, to cover. The *membrana tympani*. [L, 349.]

**OPERIERT** (Ger.), n. Op-e<sup>2</sup>r-ert'. A patient who has been subjected to an operation.

**OPERIRWUTH** (Ger.), n. Op-a-rer'rut. See **ERGASIMANIA**.

**OPERMINT** (Ger.), n. Op-e<sup>2</sup>r-me<sup>2</sup>nt'. See **ORPIMENT**.

**OPHELIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-e<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>lk. An amorphous viscid yellow substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, of a faint gentian-like odor and acidulous bitter taste, obtained from *Chiretta*, soluble in ether, alcohol, and water. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

**OPHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-as(a<sup>2</sup>s)'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as'eos (-is). Gr., *ὀφίασις* (from *ὀφίς*, a serpent). 1. Alopecia of the vertex extending toward the ears, sometimes toward the forehead, the denuded area being suggestive of a serpent's trail. 2. Of Sauvages, a circumscribed form of alopecia attended with desquamation. 3. Leprosy. 4. Any serpiginous disease of the skin. [G, 13, 17].—**O. leuce.** See **White LEPROSY**.—**O. sordida.** See **Black LEPROSY**.

**OPHIDIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφίδιον*, a little snake. An order of the *Reptilia*; the snakes or serpents. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**OPHIDOMONAS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>m'o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -mon'ados (-adis). From *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *μονάς*, single. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, by Zopf considered identical with *Beggiatoa*. [a, 35].—**O. jenensis.** The *Spirillum jenense*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**O. sanguinea.** The *Spirillum sanguineum*. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]

**OPHIOCARON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r(ka<sup>2</sup>r)'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *κάρων*, a nut. A genus of trees of the *Sabiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. paradoxum.** Snake-nut (or -seed), indigenous to Guiana. The spirally twisted embryo is said to be used by the Indians as an antidote to the poison of serpents. [B, 19, 42, 185 (a, 35).]

**OPHIOGLOSSUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)'su<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>2</sup>m). From *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *ophioglosse*. Ger., *Natterzunge*. Adder's-tongue; a genus of cryptogams distinguished by its spicate fructification, typical of the *Ophioglossaceæ* (Fr., *ophioglossacées*), which are: Of Presl, an order of the *Filicinae*; of Gray, a division of the *Filices*. Other authors, distinguishing them from ferns by their ringless sporangia, their straight vernation, and especially their subterranean chlorophyllous prothallium, regard them either as a distinct class of cryptogams or as a division of the *Stipulatæ*. The *Ophioglossæ* and the *Ophioglossæ* (Fr., *ophioglossées*; Ger., *Ophioglossen*) are the same. [B, 1, 19, 34, 104, 180, 291 (a, 35).]—**O. bulbosum.** Fr., *ophioglosse bulbeuse*. A species growing in wet pine barrens in Louisiana and Georgia, and southward to Chile. The root, a subglobose bulb, is eaten. [B, 249; B, 34, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. vulgatum.** Fr., *ophioglosse commune, herbe à dancune* (ou sans couture), *lance de Christ, langue de Christ* (ou de serpent). Ger., *gemeine Natterzunge, Natterzünglein, Otterzunge, Schlangenzunge, Aehrenfarren*. Common adder's-tongue, adder's-spear, diagoons, cock's-comb; a widely dispersed species with a sweetish mucilaginous taste. The herb, *herba ophioglossi* (seu *echioglossi*, seu *lingue serpentariae*), was formerly official and used as an application to wounds, tumors, sores, etc., and as a mild astringent. Its mucilaginous fronds are still employed in the preparation of salves. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**OPHIOGRAPHY, OPHIOLOGY**, n's. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-g'ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>l'-o<sup>2</sup>j-i<sup>2</sup>. See **HERPETOLOGY** (1st def.).

**OPHIOPHAGOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f'o<sup>2</sup>-g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *ophiophagus* (from *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *ophiophage*. Ger., *schlangenfressend*. Serpent-eating (said of birds). [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**OPHIPOGON** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pog'o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on'os (-is). From *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *πύγων*, a beard. Fr., *Schlangenbart* (2d def.). 1. Of Kunth, the genus *Liriope*. 2. Of Ker, a genus of herbs of the *Ophiopogoneæ*, which are: Of Endlicher, a family related to the *Smilacææ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hæmodoraceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. japonicus.** Ger., *japanischer Schlangenbart, japanische Maiblume*. Japanese snake's-beard; a species found in China and Japan, where the tubercles of the root are used as a demulcent and pectoral. They contain calcium oxalate, starch, a variety of gum, and levulose, and have a slightly bitter, astringent taste. The drug is said to be used in China as a tonic and narcotic. [A, 496; B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xciii, xxvii (a, 14, 50).]

**OPHIORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ri(r'i<sup>2</sup>)/za<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *ophiorrhize*. Ger., *Schlangenzwurz*. Snake-root; a genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Ophiorrhizææ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Contortææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. mitreola.** A species used in India in snake-bites; by Wood identified with the *Mitreola petiolata* of North America. [B, 34, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. mungos.** Fr., *ophiorrhize mungo*. Ger., *ächte Schlangenzwurz*. East Indian snake-root, the earth-gall of the Malays; an intensely bitter species. The root, *radix mungos* (seu *serpentum*, seu *serpentaria indica*, seu *ophiorrhize mungos*, seu *mustelæ*), was formerly used against snake-bites, putrid and nervous fevers, and hydrophobia, and as an anthelmintic. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**OPHIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ὀφίς*, a serpent. Of Sauvages, a form of circumscribed baldness attended with desquamation; probably either seborrhœa capillitii or trichophytosis capitis. [G, 17.]

**OPHIOXYLIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-ox'i<sup>2</sup>l-in. Fr., *ophioxylène*. An active, very pungent, yellow crystalline principle, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, somewhat resembling juglone, extracted by means of chloroform from the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. The solution colors the skin first yellow and then brown. O. is purgative and anthelmintic. ["Merck's Bul.," June, 1888, p. 19; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, 704 (a, 50); "Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1890, p. 814 (a, 50).]

**OPHIOXYLON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-lo<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὀφίς*, a serpent, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., o. Ger., *Schlangenholtz*. Serpent-wood; a genus of the *Ophioxyleæ* (Fr., *ophioxylées*) of Endlicher, which are a suborder of the *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 19, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. serpentinum.** **O. trifoliatum.** Fr., o. (ou *arbre, ou racine*)



*des serpens, bois (ou racine) de couleuvre.* Ger., *ähtes Schlangenholtz*. The *harkai* of Bombay, *chandra* of Bengal, East Indian snakewood; a twining plant or erect shrub growing in Ceylon and British India. The root (by Guibourt confounded with coptic-root) is very bitter, and has an acrid odor when fresh. It contains much starch and a crystalline principle (see OPHIOXYLIN). In India it is used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic and against dysentery and snake-bites. In very large doses it is a drastic purgative. It is used externally in scabies. The milky juice is used for leucoma. [A. 496; B. 172, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14, 50); "Nouv. rem.," April 24, 1889, pp. 212, 215.]

**OPHLYCTIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-lyct'idios* (-idis). Fr., *ophlyctide*. Of Alibert, see APHTHE.

**OPHYRA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow. An old term for *ophrys* (see SUPERCILIIUM). [F.]

**OPHYRO-ALVEOLO-AURICULAR**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-o-a<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-ve<sup>2</sup>-o-lo-a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow, *alveolus*, a small cavity, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to the ophryon, the alveolar point, and the auricular point. [L.]

**OPHYRO-INIAC**. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-o-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k. Connecting the ophryon and the inion. [a, 48.]

**OPHYRON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow. Fr., *point sus-orbitaire* (ou *sus-nasal*). In craniometry, the median point of the inferior frontal bone. [L, 149, 150 (a, 50).]

**OPHYRO-OPISTHIAC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-o-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>sth<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k. From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow, and *ὀπίσθιος*, hinder. Connecting the ophryon and the opisthion. [a, 48.]

**OPHRYPTHETIRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>f)-thi<sup>2</sup>(the<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-as<sup>2</sup>cos<sup>2</sup>(-ias<sup>2</sup>)is*. From *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow, and *φθειρσις*, phtheiriasis. Fr., *ophrypthetirase*. Phtheiriasis of the eyebrows and eyelashes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHRYIS** (Lat.), n. m. and f. O<sup>2</sup>f/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>)s. Gen., *-oph<sup>2</sup>ryos*, *oph<sup>2</sup>ryis*. Fr., *ὀφρύς*. Ger., O. (2d def.). 1. See SUPERCILIIUM. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Listera ovata*. 3. A genus of the *Ophrydeæ*, which are a tribe of orchids. The tubers of several of the species are used as salep. The *Ophrydeæ* of Koch are the same. [a, 35.] —**Herba ophrydis**. See under *Listera ovata*. —**O. apifera**. Ger., *bienenartige* O. Bee- (or honey-) flower (or orchid); a species found in central and southern Europe. The bulbs are used like salep. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).] —**O. arachnites**. Black (or late) spider-orchis, used like *O. apifera*. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).] —**O. aranifera**. Common (or early) spider-orchis. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).] —**O. myodes**. Ger., *fliegenartige* O. A European species, used like *O. apifera*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] —**O. ovata**. See *Listera ovata*.

**OPHTHALMAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>(ma<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἀγρα*, a catching. Fr., *ophthalmagre*. Gout of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**OPHTHALMALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(ma<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)/j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *ophthalmalgie*. Ger., *Ophthalmalgie*, *Augenschmerz*. Pain or neuralgia in the eye; ciliary neuralgia. [F.]

**OPHTHALMEMICRANIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(mam<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-kran<sup>2</sup>/kran<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ἡμι*, half, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Fr., *ophthalmémicranie*. Ger., *Augenmigräne*. See *Epileptoid AMAIGROSIS*.

**OPHTHALMEMFASMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>). Gen., *-pas<sup>2</sup>matos<sup>2</sup>(-atis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἐμπίπτειν*, to sprinkle. Ger., *Augenstreupulver*. An old term for a dry collyrium. [F.]

**OPHTHALMENTOZOON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)/zo<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *έντός*, within, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Fr., *ophthalmentozaire*. A parasite in the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)/ml<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ὀφθαλμία* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Fr., *ophtalmie*. Ger., *Ophthalmie*, *Augenentzündung*, *Augenübel*. 1. Any inflammation of the eye or its appendages. 2. In later use, any inflammation of the conjunctiva. [F.] For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding entries under CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Aphthous** o. See CONJUNCTIVITIS *phlyctenulosa maligna*. —**Army** o., **Blenorrhagic** o. See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Catarrhal** o. Ger., *Augenschwefen*. Catarrhal conjunctivitis. [a, 34.] —**Contagious** o. Fr., *ophtalmie de contagion*. See *O. contagiosa* and *O. consensualis*. —**Dry** o. See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**Egyptian** o. See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Electric** o. O. observed in workmen obliged to stand near lights, and supposed to be caused by the electric light. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 165 (a, 35).] —**Fungous** o. Lat., *mycophthalmia*. Ger., *scheuimigige Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the eye caused by fungi. [a, 34.] —**Gonorrhoeal** o. See *Gonorrhoeal* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Gouty** o. See *O. arthritica*. —**Humid** o. See *CHEMOSIS*. —**Intermittent** o. Ophthalmalgia occurring in paroxysms at intervals of several days. [a, 34.] —**Jequiritic** o., **Jequiritic** o. A purulent o. produced by the action of jequirity (for the cure of granular conjunctivitis). [B; L, 88 (a, 50).] —**Leprous** o. Ger., *Augenlepra*. Leprosy of the conjunctiva, eyelid, or iris. [a, 34.] —**Leucorrhoeal** o. Of Wilde, o. occurring in a person affected with leucorrhoea, and supposed to be caused by direct infection. [a, 34.] —**Malignant** o. An acute form of purulent o. that rapidly destroys life by extension of the inflammatory process to the brain. [a, 34.] —**Mercurial** o. Lat., *mercurialis*. O. supposed to be caused by the administration of mercury. [a, 34.] —**Metastatic** o. See *CHORIOIDITIS embolica*. —**Migratory** o. Lat., *o. migratoria*. See *Sympathetic* o. —**Military** o. Purulent o.; so called because it is common among soldiers. [a, 34.] —**Milk** o. Ger., *Milchophthalmie*. An old term for a form of o. attributed to milk metastasis. —**Mixed** o. O. externa associated with o. interna. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. abdominalis**. An old term for a conjunctivitis supposed to be intimately con-

nected with some disease of the abdominal organs. [F.] Cf. *O. hæmorrhoidalis*. —**O. angularis**. See *CANTHITIS*. —**O. arida**. See *XEROPHTHALMIA*. —**O. arthritica**. Ger., *arthritische Augenentzündung*. O. due to gout. [a, 34.] —**O. bellica**. See *Military* o. —**O. biliosa**. Ger., *galligte Augenentzündung*. O. supposed to be due to hepatic disease. [F.] —**O. blennorrhoea**. See *Gonorrhoeal* CONJUNCTIVITIS. —**O. blennorrhoea senilis**. See *O. senilis*. —**O. brasiliana**. Of Gama Lobo, a disease occurring in Brazil among ill-nourished negroes, in which the conjunctiva is whitish-gray, with a dry, tallow-like surface, over which the tears run without moistening it. This extends to the ocular conjunctiva, and then the cornea is involved, and sloughs. [Graefe and Saemisch (F.).] Cf. *XEROPHTHALMIA*. —**O. cachectica**. O. supposed to be due to some cachexia. [L, 135 (a, 34).] —**O. cacoehymica**. An old term for an o. supposed to be due to a dyscrasia. [F.] —**O. cancrrosa**. Of Sauvages, cancer of the eye. [a, 34.] —**O. catarrhalis pustularis**. Of Arlt, a form of ocular conjunctivitis characterized by an injection of the blood-vessels, usually near the outer canthus, with oedema and swelling of the surrounding conjunctiva and the formation of a small pustule. [F.] —**O. chemosis**. Of Sauvages, chemosis. [a, 34.] —**O. chorioidæa**. Of Sauvages, chorioiditis. [a, 34.] —**O. consensualis**. O. transferred from a distant diseased organ. [L, 135 (a, 50).] See *O. abdominalis*, *O. metastatica*, *Sympathetic* o., and *Phlebitis* o. (1st def.). —**O. contagiosa**. Fr., *ophtalmie contagieuse*. Ger., *ansteckende Ophthalmie* (oder *Augenentzündung*). Granular or purulent conjunctivitis; so called because of the contagious character of the secretion. [F.] —**O. epiphora**. See *HYGROPHthalmia*. —**O. erethica**. O. attended by pain or some other affection of the nervous system. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. erysipelatosa**. 1. Of Arlt, a severe form of catarrhal conjunctivitis, accompanied by great swelling of the tarsal and retrolateral portions and numerous small ecchymoses. [F.] 2. See *Erysipelatous* CONJUNCTIVITIS. —**O. externa**. See *CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. febricosa**. See *FEBRIS quotidiana ophthalmica*. —**O. fetalis**. O. occurring during foetal development and causing ankyloblepharon. [A, 319 (a, 34).] —**O. gallica**. See *Veneræ* o. —**O. gangrenosa**. A very acute form of o., with gangrene, moist or dry, of the entire eye, consecutive to malignant mixed o., and occurring especially after violent contusions and gunshot wounds, or after badly treated erysipelatous conjunctivitis. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. gastrica**. O. supposed to be caused by gastritis. [a, 34.] —**O. glandularis**. Ger., *Augendrüsenentzündung*, *Augenlinderdrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. [L, 135 (a, 50).] Cf. *Glandular* CONJUNCTIVITIS and *ADENOPHTHALMIA*. —**O. hæmatolytica**. An old term for o. supposed to be due to a lessened amount of the fibrin in the blood. [F.] —**O. hæmorrhoidalis**. An old term for o. supposed to be due to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux. [F.] —**O. hydatomeningica**. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane. [a, 34.] —**O. impetiginosa**. Chronic o. consensualis or o. metastatica associated with impetigo capitis. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna**. Ger., *innere Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the iris, chorioid, retina, or other parts of the bulb of the eye. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna chorioidalis**. Chorioiditis. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna hyaloidealis**. Hyalitis. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. lymphatica**. See *O. cachectica* and *O. torpida*. —**O. melanotica**. An old term supposed to be synonymous with general melanosis of the eyeball. [F.] —**O. membranarum**. Of Cullen, chemosis. [a, 34.] —**O. menstrualis**. Fr., *ophtalmie menstruelle*. Ger., *menstruelle* (oder *monatliche*) *Ophtalmie*. An old term for o. supposed to be due to suppression of the menses. [F.] —**O. metastatica**. See *CHORIOIDITIS embolica*. —**O. migratoria**. See *Sympathetic* o. —**O. morbillosa**. Ger., *morbillöse Augenentzündung*. The conjunctivitis of measles. [F.] —**O. mucosa**. See *CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. neonatorum**. Fr., *ophtalmie des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Augenentzündung* (oder *Augenblennorrhoe*) *der Neugeborenen*. Purulent o. occurring in new-born children; generally due to infection from the genital canal of the mother. —**O. neuroparalytica**. O. caused by paralysis of the fifth nerve. [a, 34.] —**O. notha**. Of Sennertus, catarrhal o. [a, 34.] —**O. periodica**. See *Periodic* o. —**O. periorbitalis**. O. from extension of inflammation of the circum-orbital tissues. [L, 135 (a, 34).] —**O. phlegmonosa**. Purulent o. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. phlyctenodes**. Of Sauvages, phlyctenular o. [a, 34.] —**O. pruriginosa**. O. *psorica*. Fr., *ophtalmie psorique*. Ger., *krätzartige* (oder *psorische*) *Ophtalmie*. See *BLEPHARITIS ulceroosa*. —**O. pura**. See *O. phlegmonosa*. —**O. purulenta militior**. Pink-eye; a mild form of contagious conjunctivitis. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 712 (a, 34).] —**O. pyorrhoea**. See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS. —**O. scarlatinosa**. Fr., *ophtalmie scarlatineuse*. Ger., *scharlachartige Ophtalmie*, *scarlatineuse Augenentzündung*. The conjunctivitis and keratitis occurring with or after scarlatina. [F.] —**O. scorbutica**. The keratitis, iritis, or chorioiditis, or all three combined, sometimes associated with scorbutus. [F.] —**O. scrofulosa torpida**. O. associated with scrofula. [a, 34.] —**O. senilis**. Fr., *ophtalmie sénile*. Ger., *Ophtalmie des hohen Alters*, *Altersaugenentzündung*. Of Arlt, catarrhal conjunctivitis in old people. [F.] —**O. sicca**. See *XEROPHTHALMIA*. —**O. specifica**. Any o. due to a general dyscrasia. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. sthenica**, **O. aynochica**. See *O. phlegmonosa*. —**O. syphilitica**. See *SYPHILITIC* IRITIS. —**O. taraxia**. Of Aetius, catarrhal o. [a, 34.] —**O. tarsal**. Fr., *ophtalmie tarsale*. Ger., *Entzündung der Tarsalbindehaut*. See *Palpebral* CONJUNCTIVITIS. —**O. tenebrosa**. See *GUTTA serena*. —**O. torpida**. Chronic o. —**O. toxica**. O. due to any toxic agency. [F.] —**O. trichomatosa**. See *Granular* CONJUNCTIVITIS (2d def.). —**O. trichialis**. Of St. Yves, trichiasis. [a, 34.] —**O. trichomatosa**. An old term for an insidious iritis supposed to be of trichomatous origin. [F.] —**O. tuberculous**. Of Sauvages, chalazion. [a, 34.] —**O. universalis**. See *PANOPHTHALMITIS*. —**O. uvæ**. Of Sauvages, o. caused by displacement of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber. [a, 34.] —**Periodic** o. Lat., *o. periodica*. 1. A disease of the eye met with in horses, which appears to be of constitutional origin and terminates in loss of vision. [a, 39.] 2. An o. which recurs at periodical



intervals. [B.]—**Phlebitic o.** Fr., *ophthalmie phlébétique* (2d and 3d def.). 1. An old term for o. due to a secondary deposit from "a sharp humor contained in the veins," which was "carried upward and settled in the head." [A. 69.] 2. Of Mackenzie, o. phlegmonosa secondary to purulent phlebitis or to pyæmia. See *Puerperal o.*—**Phlyctenular o.** An o. affecting either the cornea or the conjunctiva, characterized by the formation of what are apparently small vesicles or pustules. [F.] Cf. *CONJUNCTIVITIS phlyctenulosa.*—**Puerperal o.** Ger., *Augenentzündung der Wöchnerinnen.* See *Phlebitic o.* (2d def.).—**Rheumatic o.** Fr., *ophthalmie rhumatismale.* Ger., *rheumatische Augenentzündung.* Of Wardrop, scleritis, keratitis, iritis, or panophthalmitis associated with and apparently caused by rheumatism. [a. 34.]—**Subconjunctival o.** Of von Ammon, a localized scleritis. [F.]—**Sympathetic o.** Inflammation of one eye occurring as the result of injury to the other. It may appear as a malignant irido-cyclitis, as an irido-chorioiditis, as a posterior chorioido-retinitis, or as a neuroretinitis. [Bull. (a. 34).]—**Varicose o.** See *CIRSOPTHALMIA.*—**Veneral o.** Of the older writers, syphilitic iritis or keratitis. [a. 34.]

**OPHTHALMIATRICES**, n. sing. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>ks. Lat., *ophthalmiatria* (from *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *iatria*, surgery), *ophthalmiatriechnica*. Ger., *Ophthalmiatrik*. See *OPHTHALMOLOGY*.

**OPHTHALMIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mi<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *ὀφθαλμικός* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Lat., *ophthalmicus*. Fr., *ophtalmique*. Ger., *ophthalmisch*. See *OCULAR*; as a n., a remedy for certain eye diseases.

**OPHTHALMIE** (Fr.), n. Of-tha<sup>2</sup>l-me. See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**O. algérienne.** A form of chronic contagious conjunctivitis occurring among the residents in Algeria, especially European soldiers, in which the vesicular granulations were formerly regarded as true neoplasms, distinct from the papillary hypertrophy. [F.]—**O. des neiges.** Snow-blindness. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**O. profonde.** Panophthalmitis. [a. 34.]

**OPHTHALMIE** (Ger.), n. Of-tha<sup>2</sup>l-me<sup>2</sup>. See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**Krätzartige O.** See *BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa*.—**Reflectorische O.** See *Phlyctenular CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

**OPHTHALMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mi(me)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -mi<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s (-idis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Inflammation of the entire eyeball. [a. 29.]

**OPHTHALMOBIOTIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-bi-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *βίωσις*, to live. Of E. S. Bartsch, pertaining to the development and physiology of the eye. [a. 34.]

**OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>n-no<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *βλένω*, mucus, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmobleennorrhée*. See *Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**O. gonorrhoea.** Of Lohmeyer, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia. [a. 34.]

**OPHTHALMOBRACHYTES** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-bra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>(bra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>)-ez(as). Gen., -et<sup>2</sup>os (-et<sup>2</sup>is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *βραχύτης*, shortness. Fr., *ophthalmobrachyite*. Ger., *Augenachsenverkürzung*. A shortening of the axis of the eye; also, an abnormally short eye-axis. [L. 50 (a. 14, 48).]

**OPHTHALMOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>-se(k'a). Gen., -moc<sup>2</sup>aces. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κακός*, evil. See *CACOPHTHALMIA*.

**OPHTHALMOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r-si<sup>2</sup>n(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *ophthalmocarcinome*. Ger., *Augenkrebs*. Cancer of the eyeball or eyelids. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-se(k'a)<sup>2</sup>le(l'a); in Eng., O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-sel. Gen., -cel<sup>2</sup>es. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmocèle*. Ger., *Augenbruch*. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.

**OPHTHALMOCHOLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>l(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *χολος*, bile. See *OPHTHALMIA biliosa*.

**OPHTHALMOCHROITES** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-kro<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l)-it(et)<sup>2</sup>ez(as). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *χρoίσειν*, to color. Fr., *ophthalmochroïte*. The black pigment of the eye. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

**OPHTHALMOCONJUNCTIVITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>n-ju<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ct<sup>2</sup>(yu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ct)-ti<sup>2</sup>(te)-vi<sup>2</sup>(we)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). See *OPHTHALMIA* and *CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

**OPHTHALMOCOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-kop(ko<sup>2</sup>p)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κόπος*, fatigue. See *COPROPIA* and *ASTHENOPIA*.

**OPHTHALMODESMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>s-mi<sup>2</sup>(me)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -mit<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). See *CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

**OPHTHALMODESMON** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>s-mo<sup>2</sup>n. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δεσμός*, a bond. The conjunctiva. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**OPHTHALMODESMOXEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>s-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-zer(xar)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *δεσμός*, a bond, and *ξηρός*, dry. Fr., *ophthalmodesmoxérose*. Ger., *Verdickung der Bindehaut*. Excessive dryness of the conjunctiva; xerophthalmia. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**OPHTHALMODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *ophthalmodynïe*. Ger., *Augenschmerz*. Neuralgia of the eye. [F.]

**OPHTHALMEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-me<sup>2</sup>d-(mo<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. Fr., *oedème de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautödem*. An old term for chemosis. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOGRAPHY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *OPHTHALMOLOGY*.

**OPHTHALMOHYDRORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-hid(hu<sup>2</sup>d)-ro<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See *OPHTHALMYDRORRHEA*.

**OPHTHALMOLITH**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>th. Lat., *ophthalmolithus* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *ophthalmolithe*. Ger., *O.*, *Augapfelverhärtung*. A stony concretion in the eye. [L. 41, 50 (a. 48).]

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *ophtalmologie, oculistique*. Ger., *Augenlehre, Augenheillehre, Augenheilkunde, Augenkrankheitslehre, Ophthalmologie*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the eye. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOLYMA** (Lat.), n. f. and n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>(lu<sup>2</sup>s)<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ym<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *λύω*, destruction. Fr., *ophtalmolyme*. Deterioration or destruction of the eyeball. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

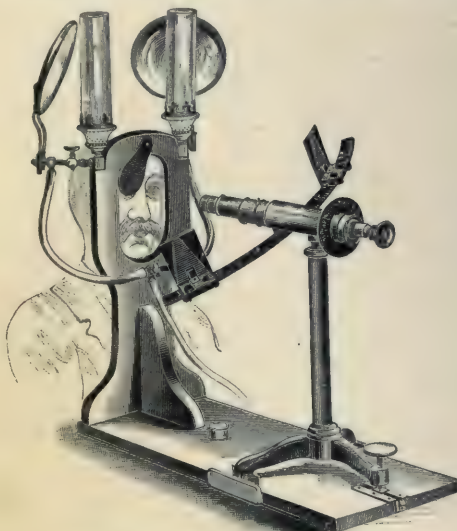
**OPHTHALMOMACROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>k(ma<sup>2</sup>k)-ros<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cro<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μάκρως*, an enlarging. Ger., *Augapfelvergrößerung*. Enlargement of the eyeball. [L. 80.]

**OPHTHALMOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *ophtalmomalacie*. Ger., *Augapfelweichung, Ophthalmomalacie*. A condition of the eye, independent of any inflammatory process, characterized by diminished tension and size. [F.]—**O. intermittens.** A form of o. in which the diminution of tension appears suddenly, remains for a few hours or days, and then disappears, to reappear again and again at irregular intervals. [F.]—**O. simplex.** A form of o. in which the diminution of tension and size of the eyeball remains unchanged for a length of time. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOMELANOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-om<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μέλας*, black. Fr., *ophtalmomélanome*. Ger., *Augenmelanom*. Melanoma of the eyeball. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**OPHTHALMOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Fr., *ophtalmomélanose*. 1. The formation of an ophthalmomelanoma. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 2. See *OPHTHALMOMELANOMA*.

**OPHTHALMOMETER**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ophtalmomètre*. Ger., *O.*, *Augenmesser*. 1. An instrument invented by Petit for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. 2. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundus. 3. Of Helmholtz, an instrument for measuring linear dimensions of the eye (see *Helmholtz's o.*). [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a bi-refracting crystal and a very fine dichroscope, the angle of deviation of which is accurately known. As an object, two lamps, movable along a graduated scale, are used, the reflection images of which are observed on the cornea of the eye through the double spar. [Graefe and Saemisch (F.).]—**Helmholtz's o.** An instrument consisting of two exactly similar plane-glass plates, stand-



THE JAVAL-SCHÜTZ OPHTHALMOMETER.

ing the one over the other. If these are perpendicular to the line of union between the object and the macula of the eye examined, they exert no influence on the course of the rays of light; but if they are rotated on an axis perpendicular to this line, in the opposite direction, every ray on entering the first plate is deflected toward the perpendicular, and on its exit is deflected equally away from the perpendicular. The same result occurs in the second plate, but toward the other side. Thus two rays enter the eye from every object, which the eye therefore sees double. The distance



of the double images is dependent on the index of refraction, on the thickness of the plates, and on the angle of incidence or rotation. If the first two are known, then, in order to find the diameter of an object, the plates are rotated until the opposite edges of the double images touch each other, and the angle on the vernier of the instrument is read off. By a screw arrangement both plates may be rotated simultaneously the same number of degrees. If they are rotated 360°, there are four positions in which the object appears double, and in this way the measurements are mutually controlled. In order to observe small and distant objects accurately, a Galilean telescope is so placed, close behind the plates, that the transverse diameter of its opening coincides in all positions of the plates with their plane of division. In using this instrument, neither the distance nor the movement of the object influences the measurement. It is especially employed in measuring the reflection images of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens by means of their radii of curvature. [F.]—**Javal-Schiötz o.** A much modified Helmholtz's o. designed for the rapid measurement of the curvature of the cornea in different meridians, and so serving for the determination of corneal astigmatism. [B.]

**OPHTHALMOMETRY**, n. *Oph-tha'l-mo'm-e'tr-i-ē*. Measurement or examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmometer. [Javal (B).]

**OPHTHALMOMYELITIS** (Lat.), **OPHTHALMOMYOSITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-mi(mu)-i(e)/ti's*, -os-i(e)/ti's. Gen., *it'idios (-idis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Ger., *Augenmuskelerkrankung*. Of old writers, inflammation of the muscles of the eyeball. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOMYOTOMY**, n. *Oph-tha'l-mo-mi-o'to'm-i-ē*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Augenmuskelschneidung*. Section of the muscles of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo-n'k/-u's(u's)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmocancie*. Ger., *Augengeschwulst*. Swelling of the eye. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**OPHTHALMONEUROMENINX** (Lat.), **OPHTHALMONEURYEM** (Lat.), n's f. and m. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-nu'r-o(o)-me'n(man)/i'n'x*, -i(n's)/me'n(man). Gen., -ing'os (-ing'is), -ym'e'n(-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *μῆνις*, a membrane. The retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMONOSLOGY**, n. *Oph-tha'l'-mo-no's-o'l'-o-j'i-ē*. Lat., *ophthalmosologia* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ophthalmosologie*. Ger., *Augenkrankheitslehre*. The pathology of the eye. [a, 48.]

**OPHTHALMOPARACENTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-pa'r(pa'r)-a's-se'nt(ke'nt)-e(a)/si's*. Gen., -es'cos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *παράκέντησις*, a tapping. 1. Incision of the conjunctiva, as in chemosis. [a, 34.] 2. Paracentesis of the cornea or sclera. [B.]

**OPHTHALMOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-pa'r(pa'r)-a'l(a'l)/i'u'(-u's)-si's*. Gen., -ys'cos (-par'alysis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *παράλυσις*, a loosening. See **OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA**.

**OPHTHALMOPERIPHERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-pe'r-i'e'r(-e)/ti's*. Gen., -it'idios (-idis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *περιφέρεια*, a circular line. Fr., *ophthalmopériphérite*. Inflammation of parts adjoining the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMOPHANTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-fa'n(fa'n)-to'm'a's*. Gen., -tom'atos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *φάντασμα*, a phantom. Fr., *ophthalmophantôme*. Ger., *Ophthalmophantom*. A model for use in practicing operations on the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-ph-leb(-e)/ti's*. Gen., -it'idios (-idis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *φλεβίτις*, a vein. See **Phlebitis OPHTHALMICA**.

**OPHTHALMOPHLEBOTOMY**, n. *Oph-tha'l-mo-ph-leb-o'to'm-i-ē*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *φλεβίτις*, a vein, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Augenblutfluss*. An old term for either blood-letting or hæmorrhage from the vessels of the conjunctiva. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOPHTHARSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-ph'thars(-e)/ti's*. Gen., -phthars'cos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *φθάρσις*, corruption. Ger., *Augapfelverderbniss*. An old term for degeneration of the entire eyeball. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo't(-e)/ti's*. Gen., -phthars'cos (-oph'thisis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *φθίσις*, decay. Ger., *Augapfelschmud*. An old term for atrophic degeneration of the eyeball. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-ph(y)/ma's*. Gen., -phym'atos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *ophthalmophyme*. Ger., *Augapfelschwellst*. A tumor, especially an adenomatous swelling of the eyeball. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 13).]

**OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-ph-le-gi'a*. Gen., -pleg'ia(-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *ophthalmoplégie*. Ger., *Augenmuskellähmung*. **OPHTHALMOPLÉGIE**. Paralysis of one or more muscles of the eyeball. [F.]—**Nuclear o.** Of Blane, o. caused by a lesion of the centres for the third, fourth, and sixth nerves. [“Arch. gén. de méd.” Jan., 1887.]—**O. externa.** 1. Paralysis of one or more of the extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. [F.] 2. Of Hutchinson, o. progressive. [“Trans. of the Roy. Med.-Chir. Soc.” 1879; Lewis, “Brain,” Apr., 1882, p. 41.]—**O. interna.** Paralysis of the muscles of the iris, of the ciliary muscle, or of both. [F.]—**O. partialis.** O. in which only one or two of the ocular muscles are affected. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. progressiva.** See *Progressive o.*—**O. totalis.** O. in which all the ocular muscles are affected. [a, 34.]—**Progressive o.** O.

in which many or all of the muscles of both eyes may gradually become paralyzed, producing finally symmetrical immobility of the eyeballs with more or less ptosis. [Ross (a, 34).]

**OPHTHALMOPONTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-po'nt'a*. Gen., -p'nt'os (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *πόνος*, labor. An old term for ophthalmia. [F.]

**OPHTHALMOPROSOPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-pro'so's-o'ps(-is)*. Gen., -ops'cos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *πρόσψις*, appearance. Fr., *ophthalmoprosopie*. Ger., O. The power of the eye to adjust itself for both near and distant vision. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

**OPHTHALMOPROSTATOMETER**, n. *Oph-tha'l-mo-pro-sta'to'm-e'tr-o'm-e'tr*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *προσταίνειν*, to stand before, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmoprotatometre*. Ger., O. Of H. Cohn, an instrument for measuring the degree of prominence of the eyes.

**OPHTHALMOPTOMA** (Lat.), **OPHTHALMOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo'p-to'm'a's*, -si's. Gen., -ptom'atos (-atis), -ptos'cos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *πτωμα*, or *πτῶσις*, a fall. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

**OPHTHALMOPYORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo(mo)-pi(pu)-o'r-re(-e)/a's*. Gen., -pyor'rhée (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πύον*, pus, and *ρῆναι*, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmopyorrhée*. Ger., *Augeneiterfluss*. See **Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS**.

**OPHTHALMOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo'p-i'r(-u'r)-a's*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *πύρ*, a fever. Of Eiseemann, an epidemic form of conjunctivitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo'r-ra(-g)/i'a's*. Gen., -rrhag'ia(-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ῥῆγνίναν*, to burst forth. Fr., *ophthalmorrhagie*. Ger., *Augenblutung*. An old term for hæmorrhage from the conjunctival blood-vessels. [F.]

**OPHTHALMORRHEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo'r-re'x(-ax)/i'a's*. Gen., -rrhex'cos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ῥήξαι*, a bursting. Fr., *ophthalmorrhézie*. Rupture of the eyeball. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OPHTHALMORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo'r-re(-e)/a's*. Gen., -rrhée (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *ophthalmorrhée*. Ger., *Augenfluss*. A discharge of blood or serum from the eye. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**O. externa.** O. from the eyelids.—**O. interna.** O. from the eyeball.

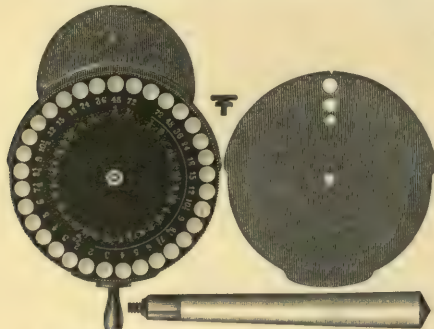
**OPHTHALMOS** (Lat.), n. m. *Oph-tha'l(tha'l)-mo's*. Gr., *ὀφθαλμός*. The eye.

**OPHTHALMOSCOPE**, n. *Oph-tha'l'-mo-skop*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., o. Ger., *Augenspiegel*, *Ophthalmoskop*. An instrument invented by Helmholtz in 1851 for examining the media and fundus of the eye by illuminating the interior of the organ with light from a lamp placed at one side and a little behind the patient, and reflected from a plane or concave mirror directly through the pupil. The rays are reflected from the pigment-cell layer of the retina through the pupil and strike the mirror of the o. The centre of this mirror is perforated, or has a small circular space at its centre left unperforated, and through this hole or clear portion of glass the rays coming from the patient's eye pass into the eye of the observer placed immediately behind it. [F.]—**Beale's demonstrating o.** An o. in which the reflector and lens are inclosed in a tube, to the side of which is adapted a small lamp with a large plano-convex lens. The lens is inclined a little so as to remove out of the field of vision the reflections upon the retina. [F.]—**Burke's o.** An o. consisting of two concave mirrors, one for illumination and the other for uniting the rays from the patient's eye into a real inverted image. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Carter's o.** An o. consisting of a chin-rest, a perforated concave mirror of large aperture and long focus, and a similar convex glass so arranged that they cast an inverted image of the fundus of the patient's eye. [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a plane metallic mirror combined with a convex illuminating lens, placed obliquely to the mirror. The mirror is perforated at the centre and mounted on a handle. On the latter is also a transverse arm, in which runs a movable bar or rod, on the upper end of which is the lens. The light is distant from the lens a few inches more than twice its focal distance. A later modification of the instrument has the convex lens fastened by a hinge to a metallic blackened frame. The latter has a large circular opening and two curved borders, so that it can be shoved up over the mirror, and the reflecting surface thus be limited to the opening of the frame. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Coccius's prismatic o.** An o. which consists of a rectangular prism with unequal sides, in which one of the lateral surfaces is used for reflection, the hypotenuse surface being turned toward the light. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Cohn's o.** A modification of Loring's o. in which the centre of the disc is not to one side of the mirror, but over it, so that it embraces a greater circumference without coming in collision with the nose of the observer. [“Klin. Mittheil. f. Augenheilk.” (F).]—**Desmarres's o.** An o. in which the concave mirror and handle are constructed of one piece of metal. There is no circular opening, but there are two eccentric ones, for use by the two eyes. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**De Wecker's and Roger's o. for two observers.** An o. in which a combination of two prisms of 48° and 42°, with their hypotenuse surfaces together, is placed in front of the inverted image cast by a convex lens. A part of the rays coming from the eye of one observer, while another part, reflected from the hypotenuse surface, enters the eye of the other observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**De Wecker's o.** A modification of Loring's o. in which, as in Cohn's o., a disc with 24 glasses or lenses of very small dimensions is so inserted that it can easily be rotated by means of a toothed wheel. [F.]—**Epicene-Donders o.** An o. consisting of a cubical box containing a plane mirror perforated at the centre and movable round its vertical



axis. The box is perforated at the side corresponding to the reflecting surface of the mirror, and opens into an addition which is to receive the eye of the patient. A similar opening and addition for the eye of the observer is in the opposite side of the box. The box is prolonged laterally into a blackened tube, and in front of the end of this tube burns a lamp. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Fröbelius's o.** An o. based on the principle of total reflection, consisting of a decent mirror, the reflecting glass plates in Helmholtz's o. being replaced by a rectangular prism. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Gillet de Grand-Mont's o.** An o. consisting of a spectacle-frame which is fastened on the head of the patient. Between the clip for the two eyes, on the root of the nose, is a metallic plate from which a metallic rod projects forward. Upon this rod is set a convex lens, which can be moved in or out or before either eye. Any other o. may be used for illuminating. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Giraud-Teulon's auto.** An o. in which one eye looks through a perforated concave mirror, which reflects the light of a lateral lamp upon a perpendicular plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the eye. Thence the light is reflected at the same angle upon a second plane mirror turned toward the first one, which stands in front of the other eye, at an angle of 45° with its axis. This reflects the light into the other eye through a convex lens between it and the eye. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Giraud-Teulon's binocular o.** An o. in which a concave glass mirror of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  ctm. diameter serves to reflect the light, which is placed above the head of the patient if the mirror rotates on a horizontal axis, and laterally if it rotates on a vertical axis. In the centre of the mirror is an unsilvered space 0.55 ctm. in diameter, and exactly in the centre of this spot two prisms meet with their sharp edges together. The rays make their exit from the prisms at a very small angle, and hence but little convergence is demanded, though there is complete relaxation of the accommodation. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Giraud-Teulon's o.** An o. modified from Lawrence's. A concave-convex meniscus is placed in a frame or case, and fastened to a standard so as to rotate round two axes vertical to each other. The operator has one hand free, and is thus enabled to bring any lens or prism before the opening of the cylinder, in which the inverted image of the patient's eye is cast. ["Ann. d'ocul.," 1867, livi, p. 82 (F).]—**Hasner's o.** 1. An o. which consists of two tubes, one sliding within the other. The light is placed at the side; the mirror reflects the light in the axis of the tube, and the convex-lens end of the tube is brought to within an inch of the patient's eye. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] 2. An o. which consists of negative menisci the convex surfaces of which are silvered, with the exception of small central spots. [F.]—**Helmholtz's o.** An o. consisting of three parallel plane-glass plates, by which light is reflected at an angle of 56° into the eye of the patient. The light is thus polarized, and the corneal reflex becomes less disturbing. The observer looks obliquely through the plates, which are fixed in a prismatic box with a rectangular, three-cornered base, the plates forming the hypotenuse. The smaller perpendicular surface is perforated and opens into a cup-shaped addition which incloses the eye of the observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Heyfelder's o.** An o. consisting of a small concave glass mirror, with an unsilvered space at the centre, attached to a handle. [F.]—**Jackson's o.** An o. in which the revolving disc containing correcting glasses is replaced by two vertically moving slides, each containing a few glasses. By the superposition of the slides a great number of combinations can be made. [B.]—**Jäger's o.** 1. An o. consisting of a short cylindrical tube (cut off at one end at an angle of 60°), which can be rotated round its axis in a metallic ring firmly attached to the handle. In the end of the tube toward the patient may be inserted either a perforated plain mirror or a concave mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] 2. An o. consisting of dispersing menisci with the backs silvered. [F.]—**Javal's o.** An o. in which the reflector is a glass plate, covered by a very thin layer of platinum. The Rekoss's disc with its correcting-glasses is replaced by a small telescope. The refraction of the patient's eye may thus be accurately and rapidly determined. ["Gaz. hebdom.," 1870, p. 278 (F).]—**Juler's o.** An o. which consists of a disc, containing two series of spherical lenses, one convex, the other concave. The disc is milled at the edge, and is made to revolve to the right or left by means of two other milled discs. A sector of a similar disc is placed behind this for occasional use. It

paraffin lamp, so that the position of the o. relative to the light is always the same. The rest which supports the patient's chin is independent of the instrument, and is mounted on a separate standard. [Wells (F).]—**Klaunig's o.** An o. which consists of a biconvex lens, silvered on one side. In the centre the silver backing is absent, so that on one side the lens acts as a concave mirror, and on the other as a convex glass. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Knapp's o.** A modification of the Rekoss system consisting of two undetachable revolving discs, one containing concave and the other convex glasses. These are superimposed, so that they rotate past each other, and thus the strength of each glass can be diminished by adding the different glasses of the other disc. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1873 (F).]—**Lawrence's o.** 1. An o. consisting of a convex lens combined with a concave lens of 8 to 10 in. focus, the two being united as closely as possible, and held with the concave lens toward the patient's eye. 2. An o. in which the patient's eye is illuminated by an unperforated concave mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Liebreich's large o.** An o. adapted not only for ordinary ophthalmoscopy, but also for demonstrating and sketching the fundus. It consists of two tubes, sliding one within the other. The smaller has a lateral sector cut out, to permit the lamp-light to fall on the mirror. The latter is concave, perforated at the centre, and so hung in the tube that it can be rotated round a vertical axis, and also easily removed. Behind it is a clip for the correcting-glasses. In the opposite end of the larger tube is a convex glass of 2 in. focus, hung in the same manner as the mirror. The tube containing the mirror may be replaced by the tube of a microscope. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Liebreich's small o.** An o. consisting of a metallic concave mirror with a central perforation, attached to a handle. [F.]—**Loring's o.** A form of o. especially useful in determining errors of refraction. The original instrument was so constructed as to contain the requisite convex and concave glasses in three discs, placed behind the mirror, and their rotation enables the surgeon to obtain the proper lens for examination readily. Each disc is pierced for eight glasses, forming in the aggregate a series of lenses extending, with but comparatively slight differences in focal value, from convex  $\frac{1}{2}$  to convex  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and from concave  $\frac{1}{4}$  to concave  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The first disc contains only convex glasses, one hole being left vacant to represent emmetropia without the necessity of removing the disc, and for examination of the inverted image without an eye-piece; the second disc contains concave glasses of moderate focal power; and the third disc contains the strong convex and concave glasses. The o. is contained in a separate mounting, and can be detached from the rest of the instrument, which can then be used as an optometer. Besides the ordinary concave mirror, there is a second mirror, to be used with the instrument when employed as an optometer for the determination of astigmatism. It consists of a thin plate with a slit the length of which was equal to the diameter of the perforations in the disc. This was mounted like the mirror, and made to fit in the mirror-frame in which it revolved, so as to allow the slit to correspond with any given meridian of the cornea. This plate was subsequently made with a polished surface in front to serve as a mirror for determining the amount of astigmatism in the principal meridians of the eye. Loring's first modification of his original instrument consists in replacing the detachable discs by a single stationary one, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, in which the lenses are arranged in two concentric circles. The lenses consist of 12 convex and 12 concave, the weaker ones being arranged in the outer circle. The outer or inner circle can be rapidly brought into position by sliding the disc upward or downward on the handle. This instrument has been provided with a cover in the shape of a thin flat ring, which swings on a pivot, and when closed is held in position by sliding under the edge of a second pivot. Loring's o. for determining refraction is one in which the lenses were numbered, according to the metric system, in dioptres. This admits of application to his instrument with twenty-five perforations by mounting in the disc a regular series of whole numbers, and adding a clip behind the mirror, provided with two lenses, +0.5 and -0.5, or half a dioptre. A modification of this instrument by Wadsworth consists in a very small additional circular mirror for use in the upright image. It has a diameter of 15 mm., rotates from right to left, and admits of an inclination of 20°. Loring has himself modified this in two ways. He first cut off a lateral segment of the ordinary circular concave mirror, and swung this on two vertical pins or by a hinge from the mirror case. A second modification consists in cutting off both sides of the ordinary mirror, so as to change the circle to a parallelogram. This is swung on two pivots, and admits of an inclination of 25°. It tilts both ways, and can be used for either the upright or inverted method of examination. In Loring's latest modification the essential points are that the glasses have a diameter of not less than 6 mm. and that their number is sufficiently large. This is effected by a single disc and the segment of a disc, the latter being the quadrant of a circle. The single disc contains 16 glasses on the metric system, and the quadrant contains four glasses. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1890, p. 340, Jan., 1874; "Trans. of the Fifth Internat. Ophth. Congr.," 1876; "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1878 (F).]—**Metrie o.** A single-disc or double-disc o. in which the concave and convex lenses are graduated by the metric scale. [a, 34.]—**Monoyer's o.** An o. made up of a glass concave mirror with a small unsilvered space at the centre set in a

LORING'S TWELVE-LENS  
OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

KNAPP'S METRIC SYSTEM OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

contains spherical lenses, and can be moved to the right or left by moving a knob. A small mirror is attached by means of a universal joint, so that it can be placed at any angle. [F.]—**Kilburn's demonstrating o.** A modification of Liebreich's o. It is fixed on a small board supplied with rollers. The standard carries a

contains spherical lenses, and can be moved to the right or left by moving a knob. A small mirror is attached by means of a universal joint, so that it can be placed at any angle. [F.]—**Kilburn's demonstrating o.** A modification of Liebreich's o. It is fixed on a small board supplied with rollers. The standard carries a



simple horn frame, a horn plate with two positive and one negative correcting-glasses set in an arc, and a convex lens. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Monoyer's o. for three observers.** A modification of Sichel's o. for two observers by the addition of a second box or frame. The principal observer looks through the hole in the mirror between the two prisms, while each of the others examines the eye through the eye-piece of one of the boxes. [F].—**Murray and Heath's binocular o.** An o. in which two prisms are placed behind the fixed perforated mirror so as to divide the light-pencil and reflect it right and left. The reflected portions are then received and again reflected by two adjustable mirrors. The instrument may be passed from hand to hand, and affords a complete rest to the muscular and accommodative apparatus. [Hogg (F).]—**Noyes's o.** A form of o. based on Loring's latest model, with a mechanism for putting at command in rapid succession the full series of glasses which may be required. There is a spring clip on the back of the instrument which will carry a cylindrical glass. It gives command of a complete set of 72 spherical glasses. [F].—**Parent's o.** A modification of an earlier instrument, which consists in the addition of a ring of 38 mm. diameter, upon which is fixed eccentrically a disc containing ten concave cylindrical glasses. For the determination of myopia and hypermetropia without astigmatism, the cylinders are placed with their axes vertical. [F].—**Payne's o.** An o. having two discs each provided with seventeen concave and convex lenses. [a, 34].—**Poncet's o.** An o. used by daylight, in which the lens and the mirror are distinct. [L, 88 (a, 50)].—**Refraction o.** An o. provided with a series of concave and convex lenses for determining the degree of refraction. [a, 34].—**Rosebrugh's o.** A combination of a plane mirror and a convex lens, used in photographing the fundus. It consists of two tubes arranged at right angles to each other, the one sliding within the other for a thin plane unsilvered glass plate, with a reflector, inclined to both tubes at an angle of 45°. By an arrangement of lenses in the tubes an inverted image of the rays from the patient's eye can be thrown through a glass screen into a dark box. This screen is then removed, and sensitized plates for photographing inserted in its place. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Ruete's o.** An o. which consists of a perforated concave mirror, fastened on an adjustable standard. On the foot are two rings, each with a horizontal arm, one carrying two lens-holders for correcting glasses, the other a black screen for lessening the illumination. The patient's eye is brought in the direction of their axis, and he looks through the hole in the mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Saemann's o.** A combination of a convex lens and a plane mirror. The lens in its frame is mounted on the end of a portable handle, and is firmly united to a cubical box, which contains the plane mirror. This mirror rotates round its vertical axis, and at the centre the silver backing is removed from an ellipsoidal space. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Sichel's o. for two observers.** An o. which consists of a concave mirror, with a central perforation, which casts the light of a lamp into the patient's eye. In front of the latter is a convex glass, which focuses the returning rays into a real inverted image. From this point the rays diverge, and pass through the opening in the concave mirror into a box, the opening of which is two thirds covered by a prism, the other third remaining free. The rays passing through the free third enter directly or through a convex glass into the eye of one observer, while the other part suffers total reflection to the other end of the box, into the eye of a second observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Sömmerring's mirror-o.** An o. which consists of a mirror affixed to the tube of a microscope above the eye-piece, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the microscope. The observer looks through this mirror toward a distant scale on which the divisions of the micrometer are read off. [F].—**Stellwag's o.** An o. which consists of a perforated concave mirror of 6 in. focus, attached to a handle by a ball-and-socket joint. On this handle is also a parallel arm which carries a Reuss's disc with eight correcting-glasses. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Ulrich's o.** 1. An o. in which the concave mirror and correcting-lenses are placed in a tube, which opens into a shorter tube, before which a light burns. This light falls into the larger tube at an angle of 40°, and is reflected by a concave mirror. 2. A de-centred or prismatic mirror. Two prisms, the sections of which form isosceles right-angled triangles, are so united that two lateral surfaces lie in one surface or plane, while the planes of the hypotenuse surfaces are perpendicular to each other. The principle involved is that of total reflection. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Williams's o.** An o. which consists of two small, perforated concave mirrors so placed in a spectacle-frame that each may be rotated round a vertical axis. [F].—**Zehender's o.** A combination of a metallic convex mirror with a convex lens. The mirror has a central funnel-shaped perforation, and is mounted on a simple handle, which can be screwed on either side, according to the position of the light. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

**OPHTHALMOSCOPY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo<sup>2</sup>s'ko-pl<sup>2</sup>. Fr. *ophthalmoscopie*. Ger. *Ophthalmoskopie*, *Augenschein*, *Augenspiegeluntersuchung*. The examination of the media and fundus of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [F].—**Medical o.** See **CEREBROSCOPY** (2d def.).—**Metric o.** O. as applied to the measurement of the refractive power of the eye. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

**OPHTHALMOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo-(mo<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z(spa<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr. *ophtalmospasme*. Ger. *Augenkrampf*. Spasm of the eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMOSPINTHERISM**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-spi<sup>2</sup>nth'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σπινθήρ*, a spark. A visual affection in which numerous sparks or luminous spots are apparently seen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMOSTAT**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-sta<sup>2</sup>t. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *στάσις*, to place. Ger. *Ophthalmostat*, *Augenhalter*. An instrument for fixing the eye and controlling its movements for purposes of examination or operation. [F].

**OPHTHALMOSTATOMETER**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-sta<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>m/-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *στάσις*, to place, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the exact position of the eyes in the orbits, and especially their prominence. [F].

**OPHTHALMOSTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo-(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>r-ea<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es/eos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *στέρεσις*, privation. Fr. *ophtalmostérèse*. The loss or absence of one or both eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMOSYNCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo-(mo<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>zn<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/ki<sup>2</sup>s(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -chys/eos (-synch/ysis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σύνχυσις*, a mixing together. 1. An effusion into the interior of the eye. 2. A mixture of the fluids of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMOTHERAPEUTICS**, n. sing. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-the<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>ks. Lat. *ophthalmotherapia* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). Fr. *ophtalmothérapie*, *ophtalmothérapie*. Ger. *Ophthalmotherapie*, *Ophthalmotherapie*. See **OPHTHALMATICS**.

**OPHTHALMOTOMY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-t<sup>2</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr. *ophtalmotomie*. Ger. *Ophthalmotomie*, *Augenzergliederung*. Of old writers, the anatomical dissection of the eye; also enucleation. [F].

**OPHTHALMOTONOMETER**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-t<sup>2</sup>om-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>m/-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *τόνος*, tension, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for the determination of the tension of the eyeball. [F].

**OPHTHALMOTROPE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-trop. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., o. Ger. *Ophthalmotrop*. Originally, a movable model of both eyes, in which the muscles are represented by correspondingly drawn threads, which are stretched by springs and weights, and the movements of which can be read off on a scale. The artificial eyes rotate around their centres on a ball-and-socket joint. The equator, cornea, and vertical and horizontal meridians are all drawn upon them, and the threads representing the muscles are of different colors. [F].

**OPHTHALMOTROPOMETER**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-trop-o<sup>2</sup>m/-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *τροπή*, a turning, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr. *ophtalmotropométre*. Ger., O. An instrument for measuring the excursive movements of the eyes from the primary position. [F].

**OPHTHALMOTROPOMETRY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-mo-trop-o<sup>2</sup>m/-e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *τροπή*, a turning, and *μέτρον*, to measure. Fr. *ophtalmotropométrie*. Ger. *Ophthalmotropometrie*. The determination and measurement of the movements of the eyes. [F].

**OPHTHALMOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo-(mo<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>/fu<sup>2</sup>s(fu<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *τύφος*, smoke. Of Eisenmann, epidemic contagious ophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**OPHTHALMOXEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>x-e<sup>2</sup>ri-ar/-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Fr. *ophtalmoxérose*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ξέρω*, dry. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.

**OPHTHALMOXYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys/eos (-is). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ξύσις*, a polishing. Fr. *ophtalmoxysse*. Scarification of the vessels of the conjunctiva. [F].

**OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>st(u<sup>2</sup>st)/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ξύστρα*, a scraper. Fr. *ophtalmoxystre*. A small instrument formerly used for scraping the cornea and conjunctiva, or for scarifying the inner surface of the eyelids. [F.] See also **BLEPHAROXYSTON**.

**OPHTHALMOZYGOMATOGRAMMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mo-mo<sup>2</sup>-zi<sup>2</sup>(zu<sup>2</sup>)/gom-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>gr(a<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -gram/matos (-atis). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ζύγωμα*, a bolt, and *γράμμα*, a mark. Fr. *ophtalmozygomatogramme*. Ger., *Augenjoehbeizung*. The oculo-zygomatic line. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMULA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mu<sup>2</sup>m(mu<sup>2</sup>)/la<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ὑλή*, matter. Fr. *ophtalmule*. Ger., *Augenmühle*. A ciliary of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMURIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mu<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ὄρον*, urine. Fr. *ophtalmurie*. Metastasis of the urine to the eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMYALOS** (Lat.), **OPHTHALMYALUS** (Lat.), n's m. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mi<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>s(-us/sus). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ἄλως*, glass. See **CORNEA VITREAE**.

**OPHTHALMYDORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mi<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>2</sup>)/d<sup>2</sup>-ro<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ῥέω*, water, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr. *ophtalmydorhée*. Ger., *Augenwasserfluss*. A watery discharge from the eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPHTHALMYMENTIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l-(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-mi<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>2</sup>)/me<sup>2</sup>n(-ie<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ὑμῆρ*, a membrane. Fr., *ophtalmyménte*. An old term for inflammation of one or more of the enveloping membranes or coats of the eye. [F].

**OPIACE** (Fr.), adj. O-pe-a<sup>2</sup>-sa. Containing opium; as a n. a medicine containing opium. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]—**O. astrigent**. See **ELECTUAIRE DIABCORDIV**.

**OPIAMMON**, n. Op-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>m/o<sup>2</sup>n. An amide, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>, of opianic acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**OPIAN** (Ger.), n. O-pe-a<sup>2</sup>n'. See **NARCOTINE**.

**OPIANIC ACID**, n. Op-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide opianique*. Ger., *Opianäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>8</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(COH)(CO<sub>2</sub>OH). [B, 3 (a, 38).] [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**OPIANINE**, n. Op-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n-en. Fr., o. Ger., *Opianin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by precipitating an opium solution by means of ammonia, and dissolving the precipitate repeatedly in alcohol. It forms long, very bitter, colorless, transparent, acicular



crystals slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. Its narcotic action is similar to that of morphine. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**OPIANYL**, n.  $\text{Op}^{i2}\text{-a}^2\text{n}^{i2}$ . 1. The hypothetical radicle,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$ , of opianic compounds. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).] 2. See **MECONIN**.

**OPIAT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{O-pe-a}^3$ . See **ELECTUARY**.—**O. dentifrice**. See **ELECTUAIRE dentifrice** and **ELECTUARIUM dentifricum**.—**O. fébrifuge**. See **ELECTUAIRE de QUINQUINA**.—**O. méseintérique**. See **ELECTUAIRE d'ALOES ammonio-ferré**.—**O. térébenthiné**. See **CONFECTIO TEREBENTHINÆ**.—**O. vermifuge**. See **ELECTUAIRE anthelmintique**.

**OPIATA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{ta}^2$ . From *opium*, poppy-juice. See **ELECTUARY**.—**O. pectoralis**. Fr., *opiat pectoral*. Syn.: *conserva pectoralis*. An electuary made by boiling two handfuls each of dried lungwort and maidenhair with water enough to make 1,992 grammes, adding two handfuls of dried coltsfoot flowers, 2,656 grammes of white sugar, 1,328 of the pulp of marsh-mallow, and 332 each of the pulp of fleabane and Corinthian raisins, boiling to the consistence of a conserve, and adding  $\frac{3}{4}$  grammes of opium triturated with an equal amount of white sugar. It contains 1 grain of opium to the ounce. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**OPIATE**, n.  $\text{Op}^{i2}\text{-at}$ . A medicine containing opium. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**OPIATUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Fr., *opiat*. A name applied to certain electuaries. [B.]

**OPIATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Containing opium. [B.]

**OPIFEX** (Lat.), n. comm.  $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-fe}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *-if'icis*. From *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make. A maker, a fabricator. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**O. circumductionis**. See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.

**OPILATIF** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{O-pe-la}^2\text{-tēf}$ . See **O PILATIVE**.

**OPINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Op}^{i2}\text{n}^{i2}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide opinique*. A by-product,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , formed when hemipinic acid is decomposed by heating with hydriodic acid. [B, 3, 93 (a, 38).]

**OPIOKAPNISM**, n.  $\text{Op}^{i2}\text{-o}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{n}^{i2}\text{m}$ . From *ὀπιον*, opium, and *καπνός*, smoke. Addiction to opium-smoking. [a, 34.]

**OPIOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-loj}(\text{lo}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *ὀπιον*, opium, and *λόγος*, understanding (1st def.), or *λέγειν*, to gather (2d def.). 1. The pharmacology, etc., of opium. 2. The collecting of opium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPIONIN**, n.  $\text{Op}^{i2}\text{-o}^2\text{n}^{i2}\text{n}$ . A body obtained from Smyrna opium, forming concentrically grouped, small, colorless, acicular crystals melting at  $227^\circ\text{C}$ , soluble in alkalies, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, almost insoluble in boiling water. It is without action on litmus, and appears to contain no nitrogen. By boiling with milk of lime, it is converted into an acid freely soluble in water and in ether. On fusing o. with potassa, opionylic acid is obtained, which crystallizes from ether in thick prisms, is readily soluble in water, melts at  $126^\circ\text{C}$ , and in neutral solutions gives with silver nitrate an amorphous precipitate, becoming crystallized. Both acids, when in alkaline solutions, yield precipitates with lead acetate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 348 (a, 50); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250 (a, 50).]

**OPIOPHAGISM**, n.  $\text{Op}^{i2}\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2\text{j}^{i2}\text{m}$ . From *ὀπιον*, opium, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Addiction to opium-eating. [a, 34.]

**OPISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-i}^2\text{z}(\text{i}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *ὀπισμός* (from *ὀπίσσειν*, to extract juice from). Fr., *opisme*. The gathering and inspissating of plant juices. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPISTHANTRUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-stha}^2\text{-ant}(\text{a}^2\text{nt})/\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *ἄντρον*, a cavity. Having the head so shaped that a line through the most prominent part of the torus occipitalis upon the radius fixus is from 1 to 6 mm. posterior to a similar line through the nasion. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (L; a, 50).]

**OPISTHENAR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . Gen., *-then'aros (-aris)*. Gr., *ὀπισθέναρ* (from *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *θέραι*, the palm of the hand). Ger., *Handrücken*. The back of the hand. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPISTHION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . From *ὀπίσθιος*, hinder. A point at the middle of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [C.]

**OPISTHOBARES** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{b}^2/\text{a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{z}(\text{e}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *ὀπισθοβαρές*. A collyrium formerly used for granular lids. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**OPISTHOBREGMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-bre}^2\text{g}^2/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *βρέγμα*, the front part of the head. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the hornion and the bregma with the radius fixus between  $55^\circ$  and  $68^\circ$ . [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**OPISTHOCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *opisthocephale*. See **OCIPUT**.

**OPISTHOCHASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{z}(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the staphylon and the basion with the radius fixus between  $19^\circ$  and  $26^\circ$ . ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**OPISTHOCELOUS**, adj.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-sel}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κύελος*, hollow. Concave behind and convex in front (said of the centrum of a vertebra). Cf. **AMPHICELOUS** and **PROCELOUS**.

**OPISTHOCRANION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-kran}(\text{kra}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Fr., *opisthocrâne*. See **Occipital BONE**.

**OPISTHOCYPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}(\text{ku}^2)\text{-fos}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-phos'eos (-is)*. See **KYPHOSIS**.

**OPISTHOGNATHISM**, n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2/\text{na}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{zm}$ . Lat., *opisthognathia* (from *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *γνάθος*, the jaw). Fr., *opisthognathisme*. Ger., *Opisthognathie*. The state of recession of the lower jaw. [L, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. **PROGNATHISM**.

**OPISTHOMELOPHOROS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{f}(\text{o}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{s}$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, μέλος, a limb, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *opisthomelophore*. A monster with a limb or limbs projecting from the back. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPISTHOPHALACROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{l}^2\text{-}(\text{fa}^2\text{l})\text{-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-ros}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *φαλάκρωσις*, baldness. Baldness of the occipital region. [G.]

**OPISTHOPORIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-po}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}(\text{e})/\text{a}^2$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *πορεία*, a mode of walking. A going backward when walking forward is attempted. In a case cited by Mazzotti, the patient, who had been a hard drinker and had been affected with giddiness and some scorbutic affection, "on putting his feet to the ground, swayed somewhat from side to side, stretched his legs apart like one afraid of losing his balance and falling, and, when exhorted to walk, moved with great effort, stepping backward." ["Lancet," Sept. 26, 1885, p. 584.]

**OPISTHOSYNECHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ek}(\text{e}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}(\text{e})/\text{a}^2$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *συνέχεια*, continuity. See **Posterior SYNECHIA**.

**OPISTHOTENAR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *τείνειν*, to stretch. See **ERECTOR spinæ**.

**OPISTHOTIC**, adj.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *ὠτικός*, of the ear. Fr., *opisthotique*. Situated behind the osseous structures, including the inner ear. [L.] Cf. **O. BONE**.

**OPISTHOTONUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{O}^2\text{p}^{i2}\text{-sth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *ὀπισθότονος* (from *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *τόνος*, a stretching). Fr., *opisthotonos*. Ger., *Starrkrampf nach rückwärts*. A form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward. [D.]

**OPIUM** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Op}(\text{o}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *ὀπιον*. Fr., o. Ger., o. *Mohnsaft*. It., Sp., *opio* [Sp. Ph.]. Rom., *opiu* [Rom. Ph.]. Ar., *afyun*. Chin., *o-fu-yung*, *opien*. Pers., *thir-i-kush*. Turk., *afyun*. Mal., *caruppa*. Tam., *apini*. Tel., *abini*. Syn.: o. *crudum* [Swiss Ph.], *ludanum*, *meconium*. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* and its varieties. In commerce it occurs in various forms and qualities (see the subheadings), but that used in medicine, containing not less than 9 per cent. (U. S. Ph.) or between 9.5 and 10.5 per cent. (Br. Ph.) of morphine, is of a fawn or reddish-brown (in powder, a yellowish-brown) color and of a compact texture, and has the sp. gr. of 1.336. It has a peculiar narcotic odor and a sharp bitter taste. In the interior it is usually soft and tenacious, but on exposure to the air becomes hard and brittle, displaying a shining surface when broken. It is insoluble in ether, but soluble in variable proportions in water, in alcohol, and in diluted acids, and imparts to these a deep brown color. Besides water, resin, fatty matter, gum (distinct from gum arabic), caoutchouc (about 11 per cent.), pectin, a wax (see *O-wax*), glucose, and other substances not yet definitely determined, o. contains numerous alkaloids (see *O. alkaloids*), of which codeine, narcotine, narceine, and especially morphine are used in medicine. These bases occur in combination with meconic and lactic acids. Two neutral principles, meconin and meconosin, have also been isolated. O. in its effects is a stimulant narcotic, acting directly upon the cerebrum, resembling those of its principal alkaloid, morphine. In sufficient doses it slows the pulse by stimulating the inhibitory nerves of the heart and destroys life by paralyzing the respiratory centres in the medulla. It differs from morphine, however, in being more convulsant, stimulating, diaphoretic, and constipating, and on the other hand in being less hypnotic and anodyne and in causing much less pruritus. O. is chiefly used for the relief of pain, but its diversity of properties (its primarily excitant action, its powerful antispasmodic effect, its calmative influence in nervous irritation and morbid wakefulness, its stimulant action upon the cutaneous secretions while diminishing the nervous energy upon which other excessive secretions depend) gives it a wider range in medicine than that of any other known drug. It is contra-indicated in determination of the blood to the head. An unconquerable longing for o. or one of its alkaloids often leads to its habitual use, which causes emaciation, anæmia, headache, vertigo, wakefulness, tremor, and mental disturbance. [A, 496; B, 5, 18, 172, 178, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Abkari** o. A variety of Bengal o. prepared by exposure to solar heat till it contains but 10 per cent. of moisture, and then formed into square, flat tablets, or into square cakes of 2 lbs. each, wrapped in oil-paper. It is not exported, and lacks the aroma of the o. balls. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Acetum opii** [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*aromatium* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *essence noire anglaise* (ou des *Quakers* [Fr. Cod.]), *vinagire d'o.*, *liqueur de Houtton*. Sp., *vinagre de opio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *gutta nigra anglie* [Swiss Ph.] (*seu britannice* [Fr. Cod.]). Vinegar of o.; made by macerating 10 parts of powdered o. and 3 of nutmeg in No. 30 powder for 24 hours with 50 parts of dilute acetic acid, treating in a percolator with enough additional acid to make 80 parts, adding 20 parts of sugar, and, when this is dissolved, straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by expressing 16 parts of o., 1 part of saffron, and 3 parts of nutmeg with enough pure vinegar to make 100 parts of filtered colature, adding 24 of sugar, and evaporating to 100 [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 100 parts of o., 8 of saffron, and 25 of nutmeg for 10 days with 45 parts of dilute acetic acid and 405 of water [Fr. Cod.] (450 of vinegar [Sp. Ph.]), heating half an hour over the water bath, expressing, macerating the residue 24 hours with 15 parts of dilute acid and 155 of water [Fr. Cod.] (150 of vinegar [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, mixing the two liquids, filtering, adding 30 parts [Fr. Cod.] (50 [Sp. Ph.]) of sugar, and evaporat-



ing the solution to 200 parts having a sp. gr. of 1.25 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]; or by macerating 100 parts of o., 8 of saffron, 25 of nutmeg, and 50 of sugar (all coarsely powdered) for a week with 600 of vinegar, heating half an hour over the water bath, expressing, stirring a little vinegar into the residue, expressing again, allowing the mixed colatures to stand a day, filtering, evaporating to 190 parts by gentle heat, and adding, when cool, 10 parts of dilute alcohol. One part of the soluble part of o. is contained in 2 parts of the Fr. and Swiss preparations, in  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Belg., and in 10 of the U. S. preparation. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoolé ammoniacal d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Alcoolé d'extraît d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (last variety).—**Alcoolé d'o. composé** (Fr.). See *Essentia theriacalis* and *Aqua scordii composita*.—**Alcoolé d'o. et d'asaret** (ou d'asarum) composé (Fr.). Syn.: *gouttes anodines anglaises*. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of ammonium carbonate, 12 of opium, 15 of aloes-wood, and 30 each of saffraas and asarum in 500 of 85-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering; used in epilepsy and hysteria. [B. 38, 92, 93, 119 (a, 14).]—**American o.** Lat., *o. americanum*. O. produced in different sections of the United States. In Virginia and Tennessee, o's have been produced containing, respectively, 4 and 10 per cent. of morphine. Good results have also been obtained in California and Minnesota, and a variety from Vermont yielded, according to Procter, 15.75 per cent. of morphine and 2 per cent. of narcotine.—**Ammoniated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Ammonisches O'elixir** (Ger.). See *ELIXIR ammoniato-opiatum*.—**Aqua opii** (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.). Fr., *eau (distillée) d'o.*, *eau d'o. brut*, *hydrolat d'o.* A preparation made by pouring 10 parts of water (12 parts (Gr. Ph.)) over 1 part of o. in powder or in dried layers, and distilling 5 parts (6 (Gr. Ph.)). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of o.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Aqueous extract of o. without narcotine**. See *O. denarcotatum*.—**Armenisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Australian o.** A variety coming from Victoria, containing 10 per cent. of morphine when fresh and 11.5 per cent. when dry. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Bengal o.** Ger., *O. von Bengalen*. A variety which occurs in 8-16 balls, about 6 in. in diameter, covered with  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. of leaves and poppy petals, brownish-black, and pasty inside. It is much poorer in morphine and richer in narcotine than Turkey o. [B. 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Abkari o.* and *Garden Patna o.*—**Boston o.** Pudding o.; a product, known in commerce as "B. C. D.," manipulated with refuse, small lumps, scrapings, etc., and various foreign matters; so called because first introduced into the United States through the port of Boston. [C. R. R. Beck, "Pharm. Rev.," Apr., 1892: (a, 35).]—**Bulgarian o.** A variety closely resembling Smyrna o., and occurring in circular or semicircular cakes wrapped in grape-leaves. It sometimes contains as much as 20 per cent. of morphine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Camphorated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**Candele opii**. See *Cereoli cum opio*.—**Ceratum cum opio**. Sp., *cerato opiado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum opiatum* [Belg. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part each of inspissated extract of o. and water, with 98 parts of simple cerate [Belg. Ph.]; or of 1 part of dry extract of o., 60 parts of simple cerate, and a little water [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Cereoli cum opio** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *candele opii*. A preparation made by dissolving 20 centigrammes of extract of o. in 125 of alyrup, adding 300 of gum arabic, and rolling into 4 sticks each 10 cm. long. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Chekeang o.** A variety of Chinese o. occurring as a treacly extract put up in jars containing 2 to 4 lbs. each. [Holmes (a, 35).]—**Chinese o.** O. produced in China, chiefly in the provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow. It is usually dark-colored and pasty, and is often adulterated with jelly, sea-weed, and oil. It is said to induce annoying cutaneous eruptions. The Chinese mix it with the Indian drug for smoking. The plant chiefly cultivated is the white-flowered poppy. [B. 18, 77 (a, 35).] Cf. *Chekeang o.*, *Shensi o.*, and *Yunnan o.*—**Cinnabarine extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cinnabarinum*.—**Compound powder of o.** See *Pulvis opii compositus*.—**Confectio opii** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *electuaire opiacé*, *theriaque*. Ger., *O'latwe* (2d def.). *Theriak*. Syn.: *electuarium opii compositum* [2d def.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 192 grains of compound o. powder with 1 fl. oz. of syrup. 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a preparation containing 1 per cent., more or less, of o., mixed with numerous spices, aromatic roots, etc. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *ELECTUAIRE theriacal*.—**Constantinople o.** Lat., *o. constantinopolitanum*. A variety of o. resembling Smyrna o., though, according to Merck, it often differs from the latter in being without the minute portions of poppy capsules and the small shining tears. It occurs in lumps weighing from  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. to 24 lbs., and yields as much as 15 per cent. of morphine. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Corrector opii**. See *Sapo starkeyanus*.—**Crocated extract of o.** See *LAUDANUM opiatum*.—**Crude o.** See *O.*—**Cydionated extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cydoniatum*.—**Denarcotized o.** See *O. denarcotatum*.—**Deodorized tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**East Indian o.** Lat., *o. indicum* (seu *ostindicum*). Fr., *o. de l'Inde*. Ger., *indisches* (oder *ostindisches*) O. O. produced in British India (see *Abkari o.*, *Bengal o.*, *Malwa o.*, and *Patna garden o.*), obtained from *Papaver somniferum album*, and in the Himalayas from a red-flowered black-seeded variety. It is usually poor in morphine. [B. 5, 18, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**Eau (distillée) d'o.** (Fr.). **Eau d'o brut** (Fr.). See *Aqua opii*.—**Egyptian o.** Lat., *o. aegyptiacum*, *o. alexandrinum*, *o. thebaicum*. Fr., *o. d'Alexandrie*, *o. d'Égypte*. Ger., *ägyptisches O.*, *thebaisches O.* An inferior variety of o., occurring in hard, round, flatish cakes weighing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1 lb., and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. It is usually redder than Smyrna o., and is hard and brittle even to the centre of the cake. It has a porous, dark, waxy fracture, with imbedded shining particles of quartz or gum and reddish-yellow points (perhaps of resin) and sometimes granules of starch. The cakes are covered with the remnants of poppy-leaves, but not with rumex chaff. It is said to contain usually less than 4 per cent. of morphine. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Electuarium aromaticum cum opio** [Austr. Ph., 1809; Hung.

Ph., 1871]. Syn.: *electuarium anodynum* (seu *theriaca* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). A mixture of 120 parts of electuarium aromaticum with 1 part of powdered o. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**Electuarium opii**. See *Confectio opii*.—**Electuarium opii compositum**. See *Confectio opii* (2d def.).—**Elixir of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Emplastrum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. (aromaticum [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]). Fr., *emplâtre d'o. (ou céphalique, ou temporal, ou odontalgique, ou calmant)*. Ger., *O'plaster*, *Hauptplaster*. Sp., *emplastro con extracto de opio* [Mex. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru opiatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum cephalicum* (seu *odontalgicum*, seu *opiatum* [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). A plaster made by melting together 76 parts of litharge plaster and 18 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, adding 6 of extract of o. previously triturated with 8 of water, and heating and stirring till the moisture is dissipated [U. S. Ph.]; or by melting 9 parts of resin plaster, and adding 1 part of powdered o. [Br. Ph.]; or by melting together 32 parts of litharge plaster and 5 of Burgundy-pitch plaster [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (4 parts of elemi and 10 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]), 2 of elemi and 12 of larch turpentine [Finn. Ph.], 5 of yellow wax, 8 of elemi, and 15 of common turpentine [Ger. Ph.], 8 of yellow wax, 9 of elemi, and 6 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.], 2 of elemi and 12 of common turpentine [Roum. Ph.], or by melting 48 parts of larch turpentine [Netherl. Ph.]; and adding to these resinous constituents 2 parts of o. and 1 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (2 parts of o., 6 of benzoin, and 8 each of mastic and oilbanum [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], 4 each of o. and benzoin, 8 each of mastic and oilbanum, and 2 of camphor [Finn. Ph.], 2 of o., 4 of benzoin, and 8 of oilbanum [Ger. Ph.], 3 of o., 6 of benzoin, and 9 each of mastic and oilbanum [Swiss Ph.], 4 each of o. and benzoin and 8 each of mastic and oilbanum [Roum. Ph.], 12 of o., 32 of benzoin, and 64 of oilbanum [Netherl. Ph.]). All these substances except the olive-oil are first powdered. The Belg. Ph., 2d ed., also adds 2 parts, the Ger. Ph. 1 part, and the Netherl. Ph. 3 parts of balsam of Peru. Several of the older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplâtre d'extraît d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A plaster made by melting together 1 part of elemi and 2 parts of compound lead plaster, and adding 9 parts of extract of o. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Enema opii** [Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *lavement anodin*. Ger., *O'lystier*. Syn.: *enema sedativum*. A mixture of  $\frac{1}{4}$  fl. drachm [Br. Ph.] ( $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm [Finn. Ph.], 2 grammes [Swed. Ph.]) of tincture of o. with 2 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.] (about 84 drachms [Finn. Ph.], about 180 grammes [Swed. Ph.]) of starch mucilage. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**European o.** O., not inferior to Turkey o., produced experimentally in Greece, Italy, France, etc. Guibourt obtained from French o. (*o. indigène*) 22.8 per cent. of morphine. [B. 18, 173 (a, 35).]—**Extractum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. (aqueosum). Fr., *extraît d'o.* [Fr. Cod.] (*indigène d'Aubergier*), *extraît aqueux* (ou *gommeux*) d'o., *extraît thébaïque*, *o. gommeux*. Ger., *O'extrakt*. Sp., *extracto acuosu* (6 *gomoso*) *de opio* [Mex. Ph.], *extracto de opio* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *extractu de opiu*. Syn.: *o. depuratum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *o. colatum*, *laudanum opiatum simplex*, *extractum thebaicum* (seu *opii gummatum*). A preparation made by extracting o. with from 7 to 15 times as much water (digesting with 4 times as much water [Gr. Ph.]), straining or filtering, and bringing to the consistence of a dry (thick [Sp. Ph.], solid [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]) extract. The U. S. Ph. evaporates to a pilular consistence, and rubs in 5 per cent. of glycerin while the extract is still warm. Several of the older pharmacopœias have similar preparations. [B. 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii cinnabarinum**. Fr., *extraît d'o. cinnabariné*. A preparation made by mixing 21 grammes of extract of o. and 11 each of powdered saffron and cinnabar with a little water, and dividing the mass into lozenges. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii cydoniatum**. Fr., *extraît d'o. cydonié*. Syn.: *laudanum opiatum cydoniatum*. A preparation made by digesting 180 grammes of o. in 2,160 of quince-juice, decanting, filtering, and evaporating the liquid, then adding 7 decigrammes each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, and mace, and mixing well. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii fluidum**. A preparation made by macerating 8 oz. (Troy) of coarsely powdered o. in a pint of water and expressing, macerating the dregs in a pint of water and again expressing, mixing the residue with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of alcohol, putting it in a conical percolator, pouring on diluted alcohol till the o. is exhausted, or until 2 pints of percolate are obtained, mixing the expressed liquid with the percolate, evaporating the mixture on a water bath till its bulk is reduced to 10 fl. oz., adding 6 fl. oz. of alcohol, mixing, and filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (a, 50).]—**Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum**. Fr., *extraît d'o. glycyrrhisé*. Syn.: *laudanum diureticum*. A preparation made by mixing into a mass with a little water 7 grammes of extract of o., 45 of licorice-juice, 15 each of winter-cherry lozenges and Venetian turpentine, 4 of camphor, 5 of saffron, and 2 each of tragacanth and mastic, and dividing into lozenges. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii gummatum**. See *Extractum opii*.—**Extractum opii liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît liquide d'o.* Ger., *flüssiges O'extrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. of extract of o. with 16 fl. oz. of water, adding 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii vinosum**. Fr., *extraît d'o. au vin* (ou *vinéux*). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of o. with 4 parts of white wine for 24 hours, repeating the process with 2 parts of wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extraît acétique d'o.** (Fr.). Syn.: *extraît d'o. de Lalonette*. A substance prepared by macerating 1 part of o. cut into small pieces, in 12 parts of strong vinegar, stirring repeatedly, expressing, and evaporating in a water bath. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Extraît alcoolico-aqueux d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 1 part of o. with 2 parts of water, expressing, infusing the remainder in 1 part of water, then in 1 of alcohol, mixing the liquids, and evaporating; or by digesting 1 part of o. with 4 parts of alcohol, expressing, heating the remainder with 4 parts of water, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extraît aqueux d'o. sans narcotine**. See under *O. denarcotatum*.—**Extraît**



d'o. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**Extrait d'o. au vin** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii vinosum*.—**Extrait d'o. cinabariné** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii cinnabarinum*.—**Extrait d'o. cydonié** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii cydoniatum*.—**Extrait d'o. de Lalouette** (Fr.). See *Extrait acétique d'o.*—**Extrait d'o. glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum*.—**Extrait d'o. indigène d'Aubergier** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**Extrait d'o. privé de morphine**. Of Magendie, the resinous residue of extractum opii. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Extrait d'o. privé de narcotine**. See *O. denarcotatum*.—**Extrait d'o. safrané** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM opiatum*.—**Extrait d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii vinosum*.—**Extrait gommeux d'o.** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**Extrait liquide d'o.** (Fr.). *Flüssiges Oextrakt* (Ger.). See *Extractum opii liquidum*.—**Glycerite d'o.** Lat. *glyceritum cum extracto opii*. Fr. *glycéré d'extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.] Sp. *glicerolado de opio* [Sp. Ph.], *glicerado de extracto de opio* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by softening 1 part of extract of o. with a little water, and mixing carefully with 9 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 2 parts of extract of o. in 1 part of water, and adding 15 parts of glycerite of starch [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glycyrrhized extract of o.** See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum*.—**Hard extract of o.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Huile d'o.** (Fr.). A substance prepared by digesting 4 parts of powdered o. in 500 of oleum hyoscyami, and filtering. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Hydrolat d'o.** (Fr.). See *Aqua opii*.—**India o.**, **Indian o.** See *East Indian o.*—**Kleinsasiatisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Kreidepulver mit O.** (Ger.). See *PULVIS CRETÆ aromaticum cum opio*.—**Lettuce o.** Ger. *Latticho*. See *LACTUARIUM*.—**Levantisches O.** (Ger.). See *UNGUENTUM opiatum*.—**Linimentum ad ambustiones** (seu *calcicum*) **cum opio**. Fr. *liniment (ou élolé) calcaire opiacé*. Of the Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808, and the Swed. Ph., 1817, a preparation made by mixing 2 parts each of lime-water and almond-oil and 1 part of Sydenham's laudanum [Fr. Cod., 1837, Ferrara Ph., 1832]; or 8 parts each of lime-water and linseed-oil, 1 part of tincture of o., and 2 parts of oil of turpentine. [B. 119.]—**Linimentum opii** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of tincture of o. and soap liniment. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquid extract of o.** See *Extractum opii liquidum*.—**Liquor opii sedativus** Battley. See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Macedonisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Magisterium opii**. See *MORPHINE*.—**Malwa o.** Ger. *O. von Malwa*. A variety of East Indian o., occurring in hard, dry, brittle, flat, round cakes, or rough balls, or rectangular masses (bricks) weighing from 4 to 8 oz., of a light-brown color, and destitute of a covering of poppy trash. It is of less uniform quality than Bengal o. It is said to yield only about one third as much morphine as Turkey o., though from some of the samples over 9 per cent. of the alkaloid has been obtained. According to Royle, it is the product of *Papaver glabrum*. [B. 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Mozambique o.** Zambeli o.; o. produced from plants grown in Mozambique from Malwa-seed and said to be mixed with a material known only to the cultivators. It occurs in spherical balls resembling Malwa o., and is intended for the Chinese market. One analysis showed 4 per cent. of morphine, 4.3 of narcotine, and 40 of moisture. [B. 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Enolé d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Enolé d'o. aromatique** (Fr.). Syn.: *vin d'o. aromatisé*. A preparation made by infusing 31 grammes of extract of o. (or 62 of crude o.) and 4 each of cinnamon and cloves in 518 of Spanish wine, and straining. [B. 19 (a, 38).]—**Enolé d'o. safrané** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM crocatum* and *Tinctura opii crocata*.—**Enolé d'o. safrano-glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *ELIACIR PAPAVERIS*.—**Opii pulvis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *poudre d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *o. pulveratum* [Swiss Ph.], *pulvis opii* [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.]. O. dried at a temperature not above 85° C. [U. S. Ph.] (at about 40° C. [Fr. Cod.], at from 60° to 70° C. [Swiss Ph.], or at 30° C. [Netherl. Ph.]) and reduced to a No. 50 powder [U. S. Ph.] (sifted through a No. 100 sieve [Fr. Cod.]). The powder must contain from 12 to 16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (at least 10 to 12 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 9 to 12 [Netherl. Ph.]) of morphine. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. ægyptiacum**. **O. alexandrinum**. See *Egyptian o.*—**O. alkaloids**. Alkaloids found in o. They are 17 in number: codamine, codeine, cryptopine, gnoscopine, hydrocotarnine, lanthopine, laudanine, laudanosine, meconidine, morphine, narceine, narcotine, pseudomorphine, papperine, protopine, rhodine, and thebaine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. americanum**. See *American o.*—**O. bases**. See *O. alkaloids*.—**O. brut** (Fr.). Crude o.—**O. colatum**. See *Extractum opii*.—**O. constantinopolitanum**. See *Constantinople o.*—**O. crudum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *O. denarcotinatum*, *O. denarcotatum*.—**O. denarcotatum**. Denarcotized o.; a preparation made by macerating 100 parts of powdered o. (containing 14 per cent. of morphine) with 500 of ether, decanting, repeating the maceration with 250 parts of ether, and again with 250 parts more of ether, weighing the residue, drying by a gentle heat (which must not rise above 85° C. as the drying proceeds), and rubbing in enough milk sugar to bring the weight to the original 100 parts. The *extrait aqueux d'o. sans narcotine* of some of the older pharmacopœias and the *extrait d'o. privé de narcotine* are similar preparations but without the milk sugar. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. depuratum**. See *Extractum opii*.—**O. de Rousseau** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM de Rousseau*.—**O. en larmes** (Fr.). The best Smyrna o. in small cakes. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**O. extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum opii*.—**O. fermenté de Rousseau** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM de Rousseau*.—**O. gommeux** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**O. habit**. The habit of taking o., or some of its preparations. [a, 34.]—**O. indicum**. See *East Indian o.*—**O. indigène** (Fr.). See under *European o.*—**O. l'alouette** (Ger.). See *Confectio opii* (2d def.).—**O. liquide de Lalouette** (Fr.). A substance prepared by dissolving 3 parts of acetic extract of o. in 80 of Spanish wine. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**O. lozenges**. See *Trochisci GLYCYRRHIZÆ et opii*.—**O. meconium**. A weak extract obtained from poppy capsules that have already yielded o. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**O. metallicum** Rademacheri. Zinc acetate.—**O. of Amasia**. A variety closely resembling o. of Gévê, but having two poppy-leaves wrapped crosswise

about the cakes and a homogeneous interior mass. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Angora**. An inferior variety of Smyrna o., occurring in spherical masses weighing 6 or 8 oz., having only one poppy-leaf on the under surface and a homogeneous interior. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Asia Minor**. See *Turkey o.*—**O. of Balukhissar**. The most highly prized variety of Smyrna o., occurring in cakes weighing from 4 to 12 oz., having the surface covered with *Rumex*-seeds and poppy-leaves, and forming a mass of light- or deep-colored tears, especially rich in morphine. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Cataya**. A variety of Smyrna o., closely resembling o. of Balukhissar, but generally occurring in lumps of half the size. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. Cigusti**. A variety of o., occurring as irregular sheets weighing 6 or 8 oz., wrapped in poppy-leaves and *Rumex*-seeds. It is generally mixed with various forms of Smyrna o. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Gévê** (or *Ghévê*). A variety obtained from red poppies, occurring in small rounded cakes weighing 2 or 3 oz., wrapped in poppy-leaves, and having a smooth, shining surface. It contains from 12 to 15 per cent. of morphine. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Kara-Hissar**. A variety occurring in balls weighing 6 or 8 oz., flattened on one side and covered with poppy-leaves and *Rumex*-seeds. It is poor in morphine. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Kutchina**. A variety closely resembling o. of Gévê. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Magnesia**. An excellent variety occurring in irregular cakes weighing from 1 to 4 oz., covered with a layer of *Rumex*-seeds, and outside of that with poppy and vine leaves, and having an interior of agglutinated tears. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Mallatia**. A variety occurring in round or oval cakes weighing 4 or 5 oz. and covered with poppy-leaves. It is generally poor in morphine. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Salonica**. See *O. of Kutchina*.—**O. of Taushan** (or *Taushanly*). A variety rich in morphine, occurring in lumps whose length is twice their breadth and whose weight is from 3 to 5 oz. The interior mass consists of tears and is wrapped in poppy-leaves with a few *Rumex*-seeds. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**O. ostindicum**. See *East Indian o.*—**O. persicum**. See *Persian o.*—**O. plaster**. See *Emplastrum opii*.—**O. pulveratum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Opii pulvis*.—**O. salt**. Of Derosne, narcotine, erroneously considered by him the active principle of o. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**O'siure** (Ger.). Papperic acid. [L. 80.]—**O. smyrnæum**. See *Smyrna o.*—**O'syrup** (Ger.). See *SYRUPUS opiatum*.—**O. thebaicum**. Fr. *o. thébaïque*. A superior o. produced in the ancient Thebaid, a district of upper Egypt; hence Egyptian o. in general. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**O. turcicum**. See *Turkey o.*—**O. von Benares** (Ger.). Bengal o. produced in the agency of Benares. [a, 35.]—**O. wax**. A crystalline substance consisting of cerotyl palmitate and cerotate (the former in the larger proportion), obtained by exhausting o. refuse with alcohol and lime. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**Patna garden o.** A superior variety of Bengal o., prepared from unfermented poppy-juice. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Patna o.** See *Bengal o.*—**Persian o.** Lat. *o. persicum*. Fr. *o. de Perse*. Ger. *persisches O.* A liver-brown, very bitter o. obtained in Persia from *Papaver somniferum album* (*P. officinale*), chiefly from plants cultivated in the central provinces. It occurs in various forms. An inferior variety, in cylindrical sticks ¾ inch long by ¼ inch in thickness wrapped in waxed paper, does not contain over 3 per cent. of morphine. Some of it is in flat round cakes, but the most common form is that of broad cones, 6 to 10 oz. or more in weight, of a cheesy appearance, and much firmer and smoother than Turkey o. The best sorts contain from 8 to 10.75 per cent. of morphine. It is said to be produced in two qualities—one pure for the Western market, and one adulterated for the Chinese market. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Pilule opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *pilules d'o. savonneuses*. Syn.: *pilula saponis composita* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by beating into a mass with water 100 grains of powdered o. and 25 of soap in fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or ½ oz. of o. and 2 oz. of hard soap [Br. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. directs the mass to be divided into 100 pills. The U. S. Ph. of 1870 directed that 60 grains of o. and ½ oz. (Troy) of soap (both in fine powder) be beaten with water into a mass. The *pilules d'o. savonneuses* of some of the older pharmacopœias were a similar preparation. [B. 5, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule ex opio**. Fr. *pilules d'o. glycyrrhizées*. A mixture of 60 centigrammes of powdered o. and 1½, 4, or 5 grammes of licorice-juice, or of 1 part of extract of o. and 4 or 6 parts of extract of licorice, made into 80 pills; or a mixture of 1 part of o. with 7 parts of extract of licorice (each heated separately with a little dilute alcohol till softened), to which are added 5 parts of powdered allspice, and the whole made into 5-grain pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule opii compositæ**. Fr. *pilules d'extrait d'o. (ou d'o. composées)*. A preparation of various old pharmacopœias essentially resembling the *pilule de cynoglossum* of the Belg. Ph. (q. v., under *CYNOGLOSSUM*). [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilules d'o.** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 grammes each of o. and licorice-juice, made into 120 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilules d'o. balsamiques** (Fr.). See *Pilule STORACIS*.—**Pilules d'o. composées** (Fr.). See *Pilule opii compositæ*.—**Pilules d'o. elléboreées** (Fr.). A pilular mass consisting of 15 grammes each of purified o., licorice, white hellebore, and black hellebore, and a sufficient amount of Starkey's soap. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilules d'o. glycyrrhizées** (Fr.). See *Pilule ex opio*.—**Pilules d'o. savonneuses** (Fr.). See *Pilule opii*.—**Pilules d'o. valérianeées** (Fr.). A mixture of 90 centigrammes each of o. and castor, 2 grammes of camphor, 7 each of extract of valerian and extract of *Chenopodium vulvaria*, and a sufficient amount of tincture of milfoil. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'o.** (Fr. Cod.). See *Opii pulvis*.—**Poudre d'o. calcaire** (Fr.). A powder consisting of 1 part of o. with 9 parts of prepared chalk, with 39 of compound chalk powder, or with 8 of calcined stag's horn and 1 part of cochineal. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'o. et d'ipécacuanha composée** (Fr.). See *PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ et opii*.—**Poudre d'o. torréfié** (Fr.). A powder made by moistening powdered o. with white wine, heating it on an earthen platter till dry, repeating the operation till the o. is reduced one half, moistening with vinegar, drying, and powdering; recommended as a hæmostatic and astringent. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Powdered o.** See *Opii pulvis*.—**Provision o.** O. manufactured in India for export. It differs from *Abkari o.* in



containing 20 per cent. of moisture. [A, 496 (a, 35).]—**Pudding o.** See *Boston o.*—**Pulvis opii** (Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.). See *Opil pulvis.*—**Pulvis opii compositus.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., a finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of o., 1 of tragacanth, 4 of black pepper, 10 of ginger, and 12 of caraway fruit. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.*—**Rhétinolé d'o. composé** (Fr.). A plaster made by triturating together 30 grammes each of tacaamahac, elemi, and mastic, and 7 each of o. and Venetian turpentine. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum opii.*—**Safranhaltige O'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Salt of o.** See *o. salt.*—**Shensi o.** The most highly esteemed of the Chinese o's. It resembles Patna o., and yields from 85 to 90 per cent. of extract. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Sirap de teinture d'o.** (Fr.). See *Sirap d'o. alcoolique.*—**Sirap d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus opiat.*—**Sirap d'o. alcoolique** (Fr.). A mixture of 16 drops of tincture of o. with 30 grammes of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap d'o. aqueux** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii aqueus.*—**Sirap d'o. de pavot pourpre** (Fr.). Of Aubergier, a preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of o. of red poppy in 1,000 of water, filtering, and adding 2,000 of syrup. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Sirap d'o. faible** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus papeaveris.*—**Sirap d'o. suciné** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii succinatus.*—**Sirap d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii vinosus.*—**Smyrna o.** Lat., *o. smyrnæum*, *o. levanticum*. Fr., *o. de Smyrne*. Ger., *O. von Smyrna*, *armenisches* (oder *kleinasiatisches*, oder *levantisches*, oder *macedonisches*, oder *smyrnaisches*) O. The variety of o. most abundant in commerce. It occurs in masses of varying size, usually from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 2 lbs. in weight, originally round but flattened or irregular from mutual pressure in the packing cases. Internally it is moist, coarsely granular, and brown. If a lump of it is cut and then carefully torn, small glistening tears are seen (resembling seeds, but distinguished by pressing with the finger). The masses are covered with the remains of poppy-leaves and "trash" (pieces of the fruits of a species of *Rumex* thrown in by the packers to prevent the adhesion of the cakes). The best quality is light brown inside, and has no other impurity than occasional fragments of poppy capsules; on account of its purity, and its large percentage of morphine, it is used chiefly in medicine. Good Smyrna o. yields about 10 per cent. of morphine; the best about 13 per cent. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus cum extracto opii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus opiat.*—**Syrupus cum extracto opii debillior** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus papeaveris.*—**Syrupus opii aqueus**. Fr., *sirap d'o. aqueux*. A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of extract of o. in 127 of water, adding 30 grammes of boiling syrup, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus opii succinatus** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de karabé* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'o. suciné*). A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of succinic acid in 30 of warmed and 977 of cold syrup of o. [Belg. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 gramme of tincture of amber with 200 of syrup of o. [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus opii vinosus**. Fr., *sirap d'o. vineux*. A preparation made by dissolving 25 grains of extract of o. in an ounce of Malaga wine, and adding 24 oz. of simple syrup, syrup of marsh-mallow, or syrup of licorice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture désodorisée d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii deodorata.*—**Teinture d'extraît d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Teinture d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Teinture d'o. ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Teinture d'o. aqueuse** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii aquosa.*—**Teinture d'o. balsamique** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (last variety).—**Teinture d'o. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**Teinture d'o. cinnamomée** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of aqueous extract of o. in 9 parts of vinous water of cinnamon; or by dissolving 1 part of o. in a mixture of 3 parts each of cinnamon water and alcohol, or 5 of each, or 2 of cinnamon water and 4 of alcohol, or 4 of cinnamon water and 6 of alcohol, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of o. with 2 parts of vinous water of cinnamon and 6 of chamomile water, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture d'o. composée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii anticolica.*—**Teinture d'o. cydoniée** (Fr.). See *ESSENCE anodine de Langelot.*—**Teinture d'o. et de benzoate d'ammoniac** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Teinture d'o. safranée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Teinture d'o. savonneuse camphrée** (Fr.). See *Linimentum SAPONIS et opii* and *LINIMENTUM camphoratum.*—**Teinture vineuse d'o.** (Fr.). **Tinctura extracti opii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura opii.*—**Tinctura extracti opii camphorata** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**Tinctura opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture* [Fr. Cod.]) *d'extraît d'o.*, *eau anodine de Langelot*, *anolé d'o.*, *teinture* (*vineuse*) *d'o.*, *vin d'o.* Ger., *einfache* [Ger. Ph.], oder *weinigte* O'tinctur. Roum., *tinctura de opii simpla* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura opii simplex* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (seu *vinosa*), *tinctura thebaica* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *tinctura extracti opii* [Fr. Cod.], *vinum opii* [Netherl. Ph.], *laudanium*. Tincture of o., made in general by macerating or digesting o. with from 1 to 12 times as much alcohol more or less diluted. The Netherl. Ph. orders 1 part each of powdered o. and 91-per-cent. alcohol and 4 parts of Spanish wine, to be macerated for a week. The U. S. preparation consists of 10 parts of powdered o., macerated for 12 hours with 4 parts of boiling water and 4 of 82-per-cent. alcohol with enough 93-per-cent. alcohol to make 100 parts after treatment in a percolator. The Br. preparation consists of 14 oz. of powdered o., macerated 7 days with 1 pint or as much more of 92-per-cent. alcohol as is necessary to make 20 fl. oz. The Fr. Cod. simply orders 1 part of extract of o. to be dissolved in 12 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. Various older pharmacopœias give similar preparations, generally ordering wine instead of (or with) alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii ammoniata** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé ammoniacal d'o.*, *teinture d'o. ammoniacée* (ou *d'o. et de benzoate d'ammoniac*). A preparation made by macerating together for 7 days 100 grains of powdered o., 180 each of saffron and benzoic acid, 1 fl. drachm of oil of anise, 4 fl. oz. of caustic ammonia solution, and 16 fl. oz. of 84-per-cent. alcohol or as much more as will make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture

[Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 5 parts of powdered o. with 9 of saffron for 5 days and dissolving in the liquid 9 parts of benzoic acid, 3 of oil of fennel, 96 of caustic ammonia solution, and 384 of 90-per-cent. alcohol or as much more as is necessary to make 500 parts of filtered tincture. The kindred preparation of certain older pharmacopœias, known as *tinctura opii ammoniata*, or *laudanium liquidum* Warneri, was made by digesting for 10 days and decanting a mixture of 22 grammes each of o. and Alicante soap and 270 of spirit of ammonia with 4 of nutmeg, 7 of camphor, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of saffron. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii ammoniata**. See under *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Tinctura opii anticolica**. Fr., *teinture d'o. composée*. A preparation made by macerating 57 grammes of o. for 8 days in 1,085 of alcohol, with 29 of zedoary-root, 14 each of galangal-root and carline thistle-root, and smaller amounts of a number of spices and aromatic herbs, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii aquosa**. Fr., *teinture d'o. aqueuse*. A solution of 1 part of extract of o. in 19 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii benzola** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *camphorata* [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré* (last variety), *élixir paregorique* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture d'o. balsamique* (last variety) (ou *camphrée* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *benzoesäurehaltige O'tinctur*. Syn.: *elixirum paregoricum* [Belg. Ph.], *tinctura thebaica* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *camphore composita* [Br. Ph.], seu *extracti opii camphorata* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation made by macerating or digesting powdered o., benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and (generally diluted) alcohol. The U. S., Swiss, and Gr. preparations contain equal parts of o., benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, with about 200 parts of alcohol (diluted [Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]) to 1 part of o., and the U. S. Ph. orders 10 parts of glycerin to be added. The other preparations contain less camphor and oil of anise, the Ger., Finn., and Russ. preparations also more benzoic acid, in proportion to the o. The Fr. Cod. orders extract of o. Some of the older pharmacopœias ordered 4 parts each of o., benzoic acid, and oil of anise, with 15 of extract of licorice, 62 of honey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of camphor, and 910 of brandy. Others ordered the same amount of o., benzoic acid, and camphor, replacing brandy by alcohol, and omitting the oil of anise and other ingredients. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii crocata** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *laudanium de Sydenham* [Fr. Cod.], *anolé d'o. safrané*, *teinture d'o. safranée*, *vin d'o. composé*. Ger., *safranhaltige O'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.], *aromatische O. mit Safran*. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de opio y vino de ópio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de opii compusa* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *laudanium Sydenhami* [Belg. Ph.], *vinum opii aromaticum* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *compositum*, seu *crocatum* [Norw. Ph.], seu *paregoricum*), *vinum thebaicum crocatum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *tinctura opii vinosa Sydenhami*. A preparation made by macerating or digesting for several days 32 parts [Dan. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (30 parts [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Sp. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of o. with 2 each of cloves and either cinnamon or cassia (2½ each of cloves and cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]), and 8 parts of saffron with 320 of Malaga wine [Dan. Ph.] (16 of saffron and 192 of vinum alcoholicum [Gr. Ph.]), 12 of saffron and 160 each of dilute alcohol and water [Swiss Ph.], 10 of saffron and 150 each of dilute alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 15 of saffron, and 270 of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]; or 10 of saffron and 300 of Malaga wine [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by extracting 10 parts of saffron by maceration with 100 (or a sufficient amount) of cinnamon water, and macerating or digesting dry, coarsely powdered o. eight days with ten times as much of the colature, expressing, and filtering [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or by macerating for 5 days 6 parts of saffron and 152 of sherry, adding 16 parts of powdered o. and 1 each of coarsely powdered cloves and cassia, and macerating 5 days more [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for 4 days 4 parts of chopped saffron with 1 part each of powdered cloves and cinnamon, 8 of alcohol, and 88 of Spanish wine, adding 1 part of powdered o. for each 6 of colature, and macerating for 7 days [Netherl. Ph.]; or by macerating for 48 hours 34 parts of saffron, 90 of cinnamon water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of oil of cloves, 380 of water, and 470 of alcohol (or enough additional to make 333 parts of colature), and dissolving in this 67 of extract of o. [Belg. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias give a similar preparation. The Sp. Ph. distinguishes the above-described variety as a vinous tincture, giving directions also for a spirituous tincture, consisting of 30 parts of o., 4 of cassia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of saffron, and 180 each of water and alcohol, digested for 8 days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii deodorata**. Fr., *teinture désodorisée d'o.* Syn.: *liquor opii sedativus* Battley. A preparation made by triturating 10 parts of powdered o. with 40 of water gradually poured on, macerating for 12 hours, expressing, repeating the operation twice on the undissolved part with 40 parts of water, mixing the liquids, evaporating to 10 parts, shaking thoroughly, when cooled, with 20 parts of ether, decanting, and evaporating all the ether, adding 50 parts of water, filtering, washing with water till 80 parts are obtained, and adding 20 of alcohol. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii Ecardi**. A preparation made by digesting for 6 days 60 grammes of o., 4 of cloves, 240 of cinnamon water, and 120 of alcohol, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii muriatica**. A preparation made by macerating for 14 days 1 oz. of powdered o., 1 fl. oz. of hydrochloric acid, and 15 oz. of water, filtering, and adding water enough to make 20 fl. oz. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii saponacea**. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de opio jabonosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 15 grammes of o., 30 of soda soap, 4 of saffron, 24 of camphor, and 520 of alcohol, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii simplex** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (seu *vinosa*). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Tinctura opii vinosa Sydenhami**. See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii.*—**Trochisci opii** [Br. Ph.]. See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii.*—**Turkey o.** Lat., *o. turcicum*. Fr., *o. de Turquie*. Ger., *türkisches O.* A trade name for Smyrna o. Some restrict the term to the o. produced in the more northern parts of the o. districts of Anatolia and shipped



at Constantinople (see *Constantinople o.*), but there seems to be no essential difference between the drugs shipped at Smyrna and at Constantinople. [B, 5, 18, 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Vin d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Vin d'o. aromatisé** (Fr.). See *Enolée d'o. aromatique*.—**Vin d'o. composé**. 1. See *Tinctura opii crocata*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Vinum opii*.—**Vin d'o. de Marabelli** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 55 grammes of o. with 107 of 20-per-cent. alcohol and 328 of white wine for 5 days and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin d'o. par la fermentation** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM de Rousseau*.—**Vin d'o. safrano-glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *ELIXIR PAPAVERIS*.—**Vinegar of o.** See *Acetum opii*.—**Vinum opii**. Fr., *laudanum de Sydenham*, *vin d'o. composé* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *laudanum liquidum*, *vinum thebaicum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., a preparation consisting of 10 parts of powdered o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part of cloves in No. 30 powder, 1 of cinnamon in No. 60 powder, and 90 parts of strongest white wine, filtered and washed with enough more wine to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or macerated for 3 days [Dan. Ph.] (5 days [Swed. Ph.]) with 100 parts of sherry, 5 days with 100 parts of Malaga wine [Norw. Ph.], 7 days with 10 parts of alcohol and 40 of Spanish wine [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of extract of o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part each of cloves and cinnamon and 120 parts of sherry [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Tinctura opii*.—**Vinum opii aromatizatum** [Netherl. Ph.] (see *compositum*). See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—**Vinum opii crocatum**. 1. Of the Norw. Ph., see *Tinctura opii crocata*. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., a preparation made by macerating for a week 1 part each of powdered o. and saffron, 3 parts of inspissated licorice-juice, and 60 of Malaga wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Virginia o.** O. made in Virginia from poppies of almost every variety, especially from those with purple spots on the petals. [\*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.] xiv, 233 (a, 50).]—**Weinigte O'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Wine of o.** See *Vinum opii*.—**Yunnan o.** A variety of Chinese o. produced in the province of Yunnan, ranking next to Shensi o. It occurs in flat cakes wrapped in white paper. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Zambezi o.** See *Mozambique o.*

**OPOBALSAMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>l(ba<sup>2</sup>l)/sa<sup>2</sup>m-(sa<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., ὀποβάλαμον. Fr., o. Sp., *opobalsamo*, *balsamo verdadero* (6 de la Meca, 6 siriano [Sp. Ph.]). Ger., *Opobalsam*, *Opobalsam*; a resinous substance obtained in Arabia from *Balsamodendron o.* and *Balsamodendron gileadense*. Cf. *Balm of Gilead*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. de Tolu** (Fr.). See *BALSAM de Tolu*.—**O. germanique** (Fr.). An alcoholic extract of the sprouts of *Populus alba*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**O. gileadense**. See *MECCA BALSAM*.—**O. liquidum**. See *BALSAM of Peru* (1st def.).—**O. siccum**. Dried white balsam of Peru. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. verum**. See *MECCA BALSAM*.—**Resina opobalsami**. Ger., *trockner Opobalsam*. Dry white balsam of Peru. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**OPOCALPASUM** (Lat.), n. n. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>p(ka<sup>2</sup>p)/a<sup>2</sup>s-(a<sup>2</sup>s)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *GUM o.* and *Sassa gum*.

**OPOCARPASON** (Lat.), n. n. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp(a<sup>2</sup>s)(a<sup>2</sup>s)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., ὀποκάρπασον. See *CARPASUS* and *CARPESUS*.

**OPODELDOC** [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), **OPODELDOCH** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. O<sup>2</sup>p-o<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>l(d<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>k, -o<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>). A quasi-Oriental name, apparently first used and probably invented by Paracelsus. Fr., *opodeldoch*. Ger., *O. Opodeldoch*. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Balsamum o. liquidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**Balsamum o. solidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Baume opodeldoch** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under *BAUME*.—**Baume opodeldoch liquide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**Emplastrum o.** Of Paracelsus, a plaster made by melting together 2 oz. each of bdellium, ammoniacum, galbanum, sagapenum, and opopanax, adding 1 lb. of Strassburg turpentine, 4 oz. of bay-oil, and 2 oz. of amber, and stirring well together over a gentle fire; or 1 lb. of litharge, 1 lb. of calamine, 2 lbs. of olive-oil, and 1 lb. of linseed-oil, and, after mixing with the preceding, adding 1 lb. each of yellow wax and colophony, boiling again and stirring till all are incorporated, and adding gradually 1 oz. each of astrigent saffron of mars, loadstone, colcothar, oilbanum, myrrh, amber, mastich, sarcocolla, dragon's blood, and camphor, and 2 oz. of round birthwort-root, letting the whole stand over a slow fire till the proper consistency is acquired. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Iodized o.** Of W. C. Baker, a preparation made by mixing a solution of 8 oz. of iodide of potassium in 2 pints of 68-per-cent. alcohol with a hot solution of 14 oz. of animal soap in 2 pints of 68-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 2 drachms of oil of garden lavender to flavor. [\*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.] xv, 156 (a, 50; a, 35).]—**Linimentum o.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *linimento de o.* [Mex. Ph.]. See *O.*—**Linimentum o. liquidum**. 1. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS*. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**Liquid o.** See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**O. jodatum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI cum sapon.*.—**O. liquidum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**Solid o.** Ordinary o., the linimentum saponis of the U. S. Ph. [a, 38].

**OPODIDYMS** (Lat.), **OPODYMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Op(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -o<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From ὤψ, the face, and διδυμος, double. Fr., *opodydyme*. A monster with a single head but two faces. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**OPOL** (Fr.), **OPOLE** (Fr.), **OPOLITE** (Fr.), n's. O-pol, -po-la, -po-let. From ὀπός, juice. Old terms for vegetable juice. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

**OPOPANAX** [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>x-(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -an'acos (-an'acie). Gr., ὀποπάναξ (from ὀρός, juice, and ἄναξ, a plant that yielded o.). Written also *opopanax*. Sp., *opopanaco* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Peucedaneae*. 2. A hard, brittle, orange-brown gum-resin occurring either in irregular, somewhat angular, separate pieces about the size of a hazel-nut or walnut (o. in *granis*) or in larger

agglutinated masses (o. in *placentis*), formerly used as an antispasmodic and deobstruent. It is usually referred, probably erroneously, to *O. chironium*. Powel considers it a product of Persia. [B, 5, 18, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**English o.** The juice of *Levisticum officinale*.—**Gummi opopanax** (see *resina o.*). See *O.* (2d def.).—**O. chironium**. Ger., *ächte Opflanze*. O.-plant, rough parsnip; a species found in southern Europe. It yields a milky juice which hardens into a gum-resin usually identified with o. [B, 5, 18, 185 (a, 35).]—**O. in granis**. O. in *placentis*. See under *O.* (2d def.).—**O. persicum**. A species very closely allied to *O. chironium*. It yields a gum-resin which has, however, neither the appearance nor the peculiar odor of o. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

**OPORICE** (Lat.), n. f. Op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-or<sup>2</sup>i-se(ka). From ὀπωρικός, made of fruit. Fr., *oporique*. Of Pliny, a medicine made from various autumnal fruits. [B.]

**OPOTOMOCATHETER** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>p-o<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>m-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>th-(ka<sup>2</sup>th)'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -er'os (-is). From ὀπή, an opening, τομή, cutting, and καθήρις, a catheter. The elastic catheter with a stylet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPPENAU** (Ger.), n. Op'pe<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**OPPIATIO** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>p-pi<sup>2</sup>l(pel-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *oppilare*, to stop up. Fr., *oppilation*. A stopping up, obstruction. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**O. tele cellulose neonatorum**. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

**OPPIlATIVE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *oppilativus*. Fr., *oppilatif*. Obstructive.

**OPPONENS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>p-pon'e<sup>2</sup>nz(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *opponere*, to place against. Fr., *opposant*. Ger., *Entgegensteller*. A muscle that acts as the direct antagonist of another muscle or that opposes one part of the body to another part. [L.]—**O. digiti minimi pedis**. Fr., *opposant du petit orteil*. Ger., *Gegensteller der kleinen Zehe*. A small muscle arising from the os calcis and inserted into the head and anterior portion and lower surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L, 333.] Cf. *FLEXOR digiti minimi pedis brevis*.—**O. digiti quinti**. See *O. minimi digiti*.—**O. hallucis**. A small fasciculus, not often found, usually given off from the adductor pollicis pedis and attached to the metatarsal bone of the great toe. [Quain (J.).]—**O. minimi digiti**. Fr., *opposant du petit doigt* (1st def.), *adducteur oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe* (1st def.), *metacarpien* (1st def.), *carpo-metacarpien du petit doigt* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzieher des kleinen Fingers* (1st def.). 1. In the hand, a muscle rising from the unciform bone and the annular ligament, and attached to the ulnar border of the fifth metacarpal bone. It acts by adduction of the fifth metacarpal bone to make the hand more hollow. [A, 246.] 2. See *O. digiti minimi pedis*.—**O. pollicis**. Fr., *opposant* (ou *carpo-metacarpien*, ou *metacarpophalangien*) *du pouce*. Ger., *Gegensteller des Daumens*. 1. A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the outer side of the ridge on the trapezium, and inserted into the whole length of the first metacarpal bone and also the adjacent palmar surface. It acts, by rotating the metacarpal bone, to oppose the thumb to the fingers. [A, 246 (L).] 2. See *ADDUCTOR pollicis manus*.

**OPPOSANT** (Fr.), n. Op-po-za<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *OPPONENS*.—**O. du petit doigt**. See *OPPONENS minimi digiti*.—**O. du petit orteil**. See *OPPONENS digiti minimi pedis*.—**O. du pouce**. See *OPPONENS pollicis*.

**OPPOSITIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>p-po<sup>2</sup>z(po<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>-flor'u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *opponere*, to place against, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *oppositiflore*. Having the flowers opposite each other. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**OPPOSITIFOLIUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>p-po<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>-fol'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *oppositifolius* (from *opponere*, to place against, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *oppositifolié*. Ger., *blattgegenständig* (1st def.), *paarblättrig* (2d def.). 1. Situated opposite to a leaf. 2. Of leaves, opposite to each other of plants, having the leaves opposite. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**OPPRESSION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>p-pre<sup>2</sup>sh'u<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *oppressio* (from *opprimere*, to press against). Fr., o. Ger., O. A morbid sensation of weight or fullness. [A, 48.]—**O. des forces** (Fr.). A condition in which a patient, instead of losing his powers, is embarrassed by their excess, and so to speak, oppressed by their power. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**O. of the breast**. Lat., *oppressio pectoris*. Fr., o. *de la poitrine*. Difficult respiration with a sensation of weight in the chest—the predominating symptom of nightmare. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**O. of the heart**. A sensation of weight in the cardiac region, with irregular action of the heart; frequently present in certain neuroses. [a, 34.]—**Precedial o.** O. felt at the præcordium. It occurs in hysteria, neurasthenia, and certain functional cardiac and gastric troubles. [a, 34.]

**OPS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>ps(ops). Gen., op'os, op'is. Gr., ὤψ. See *EYE*.—**O. metallum**. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**OPSIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>j(i<sup>2</sup>g'i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From ὤψ, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. See *TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA*.

**OPSIGONOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>g'o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., ὀψιγόνος (from ὀψά, late, and γίγνεται, to come into being). Lat., *opsigonus*. Fr., *opsigone*. Late, developing slowly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPSIODONTES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. O<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt'ez(e<sup>2</sup>z). From ὤψ, the eye, and ὀδούς, a tooth. The eye-teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPSIOMETER**, n. O<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *opsiometrum* (from ὤψ, vision, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *opsiomètre*. Ger., *Schweitemmesser*. See *OPTOMETER*.

**OPSIONUSI** (Lat.), n. f. pl. O<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>s(nus)/i'e. From ὤψ, vision, and νόσος, disease. An old term for disorders of vision, or of the visual apparatus. [F.]



**OPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2ps/i^2s$ . Gen., *op'seos*, *op'sis*. Gr.,  $\acute{o}\psi\iota s$ . 1. See SIGHT and VISION. 2. See FACIES (2d def.).

**OPSITOCIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2ps-i^2-to(to^2)/si^2(ki^2)-a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\psi\iota\alpha$ , late, and  $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a bringing forth. Fr., *opsitocite*. See PARTUS *acrotinus*.

**OPSMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2ps-o(o^2)-ma(ma^2)/ni^2-a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\psi\omega n$  (see OPSON), and  $\mu\alpha\nu\iota a$ , mania. Fr., *opsomanie*. Ger., *Leck-erwuth*. An uncontrollable desire for dainty or sweet food. ["Lancet," Jan. 23, 1892, p. 325 (a, 50).]

**OPSON** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2ps/o^2n$ . Gr.,  $\acute{o}\psi\omega n$ . Cooked food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPTACTIN** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2pt-a^2kt(a^2kt)/i^2n(en)$ . Gen., *-in/os*. From  $\acute{o}\psi\alpha\tau\acute{o}s$ , visible, and  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}s$ , a ray. The visual axis or line of sight. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OPTIC, OPTICAL**, adj's.  $O^2pt/i^2k, -i^2k'l$ . Gr.,  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}s$  (from  $\acute{o}\psi\alpha\nu$ , to see). Lat., *opticus*. Ger., *optisch*. Pertaining to the eye or to the sight. [L, 343.]

**OPTICIAN**, n.  $O^2pt-i^2sh'n$ . Ger., *Augenglasschleifer*. A maker or vender of optical instruments. [a, 48.]

**OPTICO-CILIARY**, adj.  $O^2pt/i^2k-o-si^2l/i^2-a-ri^2$ . Pertaining to or connected with the ciliary and optic nerves. [L.]

**OPTICOCINEREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2pt-i^2k-o(o^2)-si^2n(ki^2n)-e(e^2)-re^2-a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}s$  (see OPTIC), and *cinereus*, similar to ashes. The gray matter of the optic tract. [K.]

**OPTICO-TROCHLEISCLÉROTICIEN** (Fr.), n. *Op-te-ko-tro-kl-a-e-skla-ro-te-se-a^2n^2*. The obliquus oculi superior. [F.]

**OPTICS**, n. sing.  $O^2pt/i^2ks$ . Gr.,  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$  (from  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}s$ , for sight). Fr., *optique*. Ger., *Optik*. The science of light and vision. [a, 48.]—**Physiological o.** That branch of o. which treats of and establishes the conditions necessary for the act of vision. It is subdivided into three branches: (a) dioptries; (b) the consideration of the impressions produced by light, with special reference to the relation of objective light to light-perception; (c) the science of visual perception. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

**OPTICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2pt/i^2k-us(u^2s)$ . See OPTIC; as a n. m., see CHORONIDEUS.—**Infracorticales O'entrum** (Ger.). Of Monakow, the corpora quadrigemina, as distinguished from the visual centres in the occipital cortex. ["Arch. für Psych.," xiv, 1883, p. 697 (K).]—**O'schwund** (Ger.). Phthisis bulbi.

**OPTILOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2pt/i^2l-o^2s$ . Doric Gr.,  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\iota\lambda\acute{o}s$ . See EVE.

**OPTOGRAM**, n.  $O^2pt/o-gra^2m$ . From  $\acute{o}\psi$ , the eye, and  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu a$ , a writing. Fr., *optogramme*. A faint image, sometimes visible on the retina for a short time after death, of the last object perceived by the retina before death. [W. C. Ayres, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1881, p. 321.]

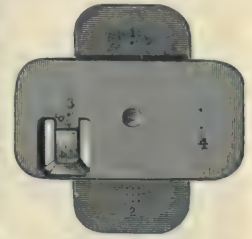
**OPTOGRAPH**, n.  $O^2pt/o-gra^2f$ . From  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\acute{o}s$ , visible, and  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to write. Of Kühne, a photograph of an optogram. [L, 40 (a, 14).]

**OPTOMENINX** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2pt-o(o^2)-me^2n(man)/i^2n^2x$ . Gen., *-in/gos (-in/gis)*. From  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\acute{o}s$ , visible, and  $\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\gamma\acute{\iota}$ , a membrane. See RETINA.

**OPTOMETER**, n.  $O^2pt-o^2m(e^2t)-u^2r$ . From  $\acute{o}\psi\tau\acute{o}s$ , visible, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. Fr., *optomètre*. Ger., O. 1. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye, mainly used for detecting and determining the amount of ametropia. 2. Of Porterfield, an instrument used in measuring the limits of distinct vision, and in determining with exactness the strength of sight. [F.]—**Burrow's o.** An o. consisting of a tube which can be elongated, in the ocular end of which is a lens of 4 in. focus, while in the other end is a ground-glass plate with test types photographed on it. [F.]—**Donders's and Hasner's o.** An o. consisting of a horizontal rectangular board, 5 feet long and 9 in. wide, which stands on a pedestal. Three grooves run its entire length, into which, by suitable manipulation, a bar with a perpendicular wire-o. or a screen with fine openings may be shoved. The distance between the two outside grooves measures 20 lines, and nearly corresponds to that between parallel visual lines. If the object is moved in the middle groove, both eyes strongly converge. At one end of the board is a gap for the nose of the patient, and in front of his eyes are two semicircles for holding the correcting-glasses. Two vertical rods maintain the head in place by pressure on the malar prominences. [F.]—**Holden's o.** An o. consisting of a disc with two perforations in it, 1 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. apart, through which the patient looks at a flame. Before one of the apertures a vertical prism tinted red is placed. Two images of the flame are then seen, which, if the patient is emmetropic, are one over the other, but which, if he is ametropic, are oblique. In the latter case the prism is rotated until the images stand in the same vertical line, when the degree of rotation indicates the amount of ametropia. ["Ber. d. VII. internat. Ophth. Congr.," p. 439 (B).]—**Javal's o.** An o. for the rapid determination and correction of astigmatism. It is in the form of a stereoscope, mounted on a stand, and supplied with convex spherical lenses of about 5 in. focus. Two circles are drawn side by side on card-board, as in a stereoscope plate, the distance between their centres corresponding to that between the eyes. In one figure are drawn a series of radiating lines, and at their extremities are placed the figures i to xii. If the visual lines are parallel, the two circles are fused into one image, in the centre of which lie the radiating stripes and at the circumference the figures. By means of a screw, the circles are removed farther and farther from the eyes, until all the radiating lines except one become indistinct. The direction of this one corresponds to the diameter of the highest refraction. Behind the ocular lens of the one eye a series of concave cylindrical lenses are so arranged on a pivot that they can be rapidly rotated in front of the eye until the lens is found which corrects the astigmatism and indicates its degree. [F.]—**Laurence's o.** An o. consisting of a shoemaker's

rule which bears on one of the slides a page with printed letters. [F.]—**Lehot's o.** An o. consisting of a three-foot rule covered with black velvet. Along its entire length runs a white thread. If one end of the o. is pressed against the lower eyelid in a horizontal direction, the thread at the distance of distinct vision appears single, but on both sides of this double.

[F.]—**Perrin and Mascart's o.** An o. consisting of a metallic tube attached to a standard. At one end is a ground-glass plate with parallel black lines for the determination of the visual acuity and astigmatism, and at the other a strong ocular lens. The tube can not be elongated, but between the ocular and objective a powerful concave lens may be inserted, which can be moved along in either direction by a toothed wheel. [F.]—**Smee's o.** An o. consisting of a graduated scale, along which may be moved a board with test types on it. At the ocular end are four convex glasses: 1/30, 1/10, 1/5, 1/2. Through one of these glasses the test object is observed. [F.]—**Stamper's o.** An o. depending on the same principle as Young's o. It consists of a tube which may be elongated, at the ocular end of which are a convex lens of 5 in. focus, and a plate with two slits about 1/4 line wide and 1/2 line apart. A slit on the other side of the tube, 1/4 line wide, serves as a fixation object; it runs parallel with the other slits, and is covered with ground glass. The distance at which the slit is seen single is determined by shoving in and out this lattice. [F.]—**Von Graefe's o.** An o. consisting of a small square steel frame, across which a number of delicate parallel vertical wires are stretched. This frame may be attached to a graduated brass rod, on which it is movable. One end of the rod is placed against the forehead of the patient, and the frame is moved to the nearest point at which the individual wires still look clearly and sharply defined. The distance of this point from the eye is read off from the graduated scale and put down as the near point. The frame is then removed to the greatest distance at which the individual wires still appear sharply defined, and this is noted as the far point. The distance between gives the range of accommodation. [F.]—**Young's o.** An o. consisting of a small ivory plate, 8 in. long and 1 in. wide, with a black stripe along its entire length. At one end there is a vertical metallic plate with parallel vertical slits. While this is held as near as possible to the pupil, the eye fixes the black line. This appears double for all distances outside the point of accommodation. An index, movable on a scale on the o., marks the point of single vision. [F.]



THOMPSON'S OPTOMETER.

**OPUNTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2p-u^2n(u^2n)/shi^2(ti^2)-a^2$ . From  $\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ , a town of Locris, Greece. Fr., o., *opontia*. Ger., *Feigendistel*. Prickly pear, Indian (or bastard) fig; a genus of cactaceae shrubs. The *Opuntiaceae* (Fr., *opuntiacées*; Ger., *Opuntiaceen*) are: Of most authors, the *Cactaceae*: of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Cactaeae*; of Salm-Dyck, his *Opuntiae*. The *Opuntia* of Endlicher are a class of plants consisting of the single order *Cactaeae*. The *Opuntioideae* of Lindley are a tribe of *Cactaceae*. The *Opuntieae* (Fr., *opuntiees*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cactaeae*; of Salm-Dyck and others, a tribe of the *Cactaeae*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. altissima cereiformis**. See *CEREUS grandispirus*.—**O. coccinellifera** (sen *coccinellifera*). Fr., o. *coccinellifera*. Ger., *cochenilltragende Feigendistel*. The cochineal cactus of tropical America, the *nopal* of Mexico, where it is cultivated for the purpose of rearing the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*). It has been introduced into Madeira, Teneriffe, and the Canaries. In the West Indies and South America a flour is prepared from the seed and the young shoots are eaten. [B, 5, 19, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. Dillenii**. A Central American species, perhaps used for rearing the cochineal insect. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. ficus indica**. Ger., *indianische Feige*. Indian fig, cochineal cactus; a native of tropical America, growing as far north as Florida, and cultivated especially in Teneriffe for rearing the coccus. Its fruit is used like that of *O. tuna*, its chief constituent being grape sugar, but, according to Popp, it contains also cane sugar and a red coloring matter resembling that of the cochineal insect. [B, 5, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. Proc.** of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., "xix (a, 50).]—**O. Hernandezii**. A Mexican species, used for rearing the coccus. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. nana**. See *O. vulgaris*.—**O. nopalillo** (Sp.). A Mexican species. The decoction of the root is used against dysentery, diarrhoea, hæmoptysis, and metrorrhagia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 775 (a, 50).]—**O. Rafinesquii**. The hardy dwarf prickly pear the most northern species of the genus, extending to Lake Michigan. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. reticulata**. Ger., *netz-förmige Feigendistel*. A species found in the West Indies, where the milky juice of the branches is used in dysuria and as a vermifuge, and the bark as a purgative and as an external application in toothache and rheumatism. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. tuna**. One of the *tunas* of Spanish America, perhaps the most used of the cochineal plants. Its fruits contain a cooling and juicy pulp, furnishing a beverage known in Mexico as *coliche*. Their juice is used in Naples as a water-color, and in the West Indies for coloring confectionery. Sugar has been prepared from them. A tincture made from the plant has been used for the relief of cardiac palpitation. [T. E. Satterthwaite, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 7, 1885, p. 285 (a, 21); B, 19, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. vulgaris**. Ger., *gemeine Feigendistel*, *indische Feige*. Common hardy cactus, Barbary (or Indian) fig, prickly pear; a native of tropical and subtropical America, but cultivated in other countries, like *O. tuna*, for its juicy edible fruits. The pulp of the ripe fruits contains a mucilage of an acid reaction, a red matter useful as a dye, glucose, etc. The seeds contain over 7 per cent. of an amber-colored fatty oil. [B, 19, 31, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 50).]



**OR** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Or. See **GOLD**.—**Ammonium d'o.** See **Fulminating gold**.—**Arséniate d'o.** See **GOLD arsenate**.—**Arséniate d'or dynamisé.** See **Potentized gold arsenate**.—**Arséniate d'or.** See **GOLD arsenide**.—**Baume d'o.** See **Balsam of gold**.—**Bichlorure d'o.** See **GOLD dichloride**.—**Bioxyde d'o.** See **GOLD dioxide**.—**Bisulfure d'o.** See **GOLD disulphide**.—**Bromure d'o.** See **GOLD bromide**.—**Chlorure d'o.** See **GOLD chloride**. The term as used in the Fr. Cod. means gold trichloride. [B.]—**Chlorure d'o. et d'ammonium.** See **AMMONIUM chloraurate**.—**Chlorure d'o. et de potassium.** See **GOLD and potassium chloride**.—**Chlorure d'o. et de sodium** [Fr. Cod.]. See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.—**Cyanure d'o.** See **GOLD cyanide**.—**Cyanure d'o. et d'ammonium.** See **AMMONIUM aurocyanide** and **AMMONIUM auricyanide**.—**Cyanure d'o. et de potassium.** See **POTASSIUM aurocyanide** and **POTASSIUM auricyanide**.—**Dichlorure d'o.** See **GOLD dichloride**.—**Dioxyde d'o.** See **GOLD dioxide**.—**Elixir d'o.** See **ELIXIR AURI** and **Tinctura ferri chlorati aetherea**.—**Feuille d'or.** See **Gold leaf**.—**Gouttes d'o. blanches.** See under **Tinctura AURI**.—**Gouttes d'o. du Général Lamotte.** See **Tinctura ferri chlorati aetherea**.—**Hydrate d'o.** See **GOLD hydrate**.—**Hydrochlorate d'o.** See **GOLD chloride**.—**Hyposulfite d'o. et de sodium** (ou soude). See **GOLD and sodium thiosulphate**.—**Iodure d'o.** See **GOLD iodide**.—**Jaune d'or.** See **JAUNE de Martius** and **NAPHTHALINE yellow**.—**Monobromure d'o.** See **GOLD monobromide**.—**Monochlorure d'o.** See **GOLD monochloride**.—**Monocyanure d'o.** See **GOLD monocyanide**.—**Moniodure d'o.** See **GOLD moniodide**.—**Monosulfure d'o.** See **GOLD monosulphide**.—**Monoxyde d'o.** See **GOLD monoxide**.—**Muriate d'o.** See **GOLD chloride**.—**Muriate d'o. et de soude.** See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.—**O. blanc.** See **PLATINUM**.—**O. diaphorétique.** See **AURUM diaphoreticum**.—**O. en feuilles.** See **GOLD leaf**.—**O. fulminant.** See **Fulminating gold**.—**O. limé.** Gold filings. [a, 38.]—**O. mercurel.** 1. Of Lecoq (1540), a preparation said to be emeto-cathartic and to be useful in syphilis. It was found not to contain gold. 2. Of Ucaj (1693), a medicine formed of red precipitate and finely divided gold; used in syphilis. [B, 88.]—**O. musif** (ou musiff). See **Mosaic gold**.—**O. paradoxal.** See **AURUM paradoxum**.—**O. potable.** 1. A decoction of the wood of *Pistacia lentiscus*; used in gargles and as a remedy for calculus, etc. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See **AURUM potable** and **Tinctura AURI**.—**O. potable de Mlle. Grimaldi** (ou des pauvres, ou d'Helvétius). See under **AURUM potable** and **Tinctura AURI**.—**O. problématique.** See **AURUM paradoxum**.—**O. spongieux.** See **GOLD sponge**.—**O. végétal.** Saffron. [a, 35.]—**Oxyde d'o.** See **GOLD oxide**.—**Oxyde d'o. ammoniacal.** See **Fulminating gold**.—**Perchlorure d'o.** See **GOLD trichloride**.—**Percyanure d'o.** See **GOLD tricyanide**.—**Peroxyde d'o.** See **GOLD trioxide**.—**Phosphore d'o.** See **GOLD phosphide**.—**Pilules de chlorure d'o.** A mixture of 65 centigrammes of gold chloride with 12 grammes of licorice and syrup enough to make 150 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'o.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of gold leaf with 2 parts of potassium sulphate till the gold is extinguished, treating with boiling water, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Protochlorure d'o.** See **GOLD monochloride**.—**Protocyanure d'o.** See **GOLD monocyanide**.—**Protoxyde d'o.** See **GOLD monoxide**.—**Sel d'o.** See **GOLD and sodium thiosulphate**.—**Sesquioxide d'o.** See **GOLD trioxide**.—**Sesquisulfure d'o.** See **GOLD trisulphide**.—**Stannate d'o.** Gold oxide obtained by precipitating a solution of the chloride by means of tin chloride; used in cases of scrofula. [B, 119 (a, 38); L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Sulfite d'o. et d'ammoniaque.** See **GOLD and ammonium sulphite**.—**Sulfite d'o. et de soude.** See **GOLD and sodium sulphite**.—**Sulfocyanate d'o. et de potasse** (ou potassium). See **GOLD and potassium thiocyanate**.—**Sulfure d'o.** See **GOLD sulphide**.—**Sulfure d'o. et de sodium.** See **GOLD and sodium sulphide**.—**Téinture d'o. nervino tonique.** See **Tinctura AURI**.—**Tétroxyde d'o.** See **GOLD tetroxide**.—**Thiocyanate d'o. et d'argent.** See **GOLD and silver sulphocyanate**.—**Thiocyanate d'o. et de potasse** (ou potassium). See **GOLD and potassium thiocyanate**.—**Thiosulfate d'o. et de sodium** (ou soude). See **GOLD and sodium thiosulphate**.—**Tribromure d'o.** See **GOLD tribromide**.—**Trichlorure d'o.** See **GOLD trichloride**.—**Tricyanure d'o.** See **GOLD tricyanide**.—**Triiodure d'o.** See **GOLD triiodide**.—**Trioxyde d'o.** See **GOLD trioxide**.—**Trisulfure d'o.** See **GOLD trisulphide**.

**ORA** (Lat.), n. f. Or<sup>a</sup>. A border, margin. [A, 312 (a, 30).]—**O. serrata.** The anterior dentated margin of the retina along the edge of the ciliary processes of the chorioid membrane. [L.]—**O. serrata hyaloïde.** In adult and especially in old persons the notched or toothed border of the hyaloid membrane. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. serrata retinæ.** See **O. serrata**.

**ORA** (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *os* (the mouth).

**ORACH, ORACHE**, n's. Or<sup>a</sup>ach. The genus *Atriplex*, especially *Atriplex hortensis* and *Atriplex patula*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common o., Delt o.** See *Atriplex patula*.—**Dog's-o.** See *Chenopodium vulvaria*.—**Garden o.** See *Atriplex hortensis*.—**Wild o.** Any one of several species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**ORAL**, adj. O<sup>r</sup>l. From *os*, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth.

**ORANGE**, n. Or<sup>a</sup>e<sup>n</sup>j. Lat., *aurantium* (from *aurum*, gold). Fr., o. Ger., O. 1. The genus *Citrus*, especially the *Citrus aurantium*, also its fruit. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).] 2. An o.-colored dye-stuff. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35); B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**Alcoholic extract of o.** See **Extrait alcoolique d'écorce d'o.**—**Alcoholic syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'o. alcoolique*. Syrupus aurantii prepared with the aid of alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Alcoolat d'écorce** (ou d'huile) d'o. (Fr.). See **Spiritus aurantii**.—**Alcoolate d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Tinctura aurantii dulcis**.—**Alcoolé d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See **Tinctura aurantii amari**.—**Alkaline wine of o.-peel.** See **Exlixir aurantium compositum**.—**Aqueous extract of o.-peel.** See **Extrait aqueux d'écorce d'o.**

**Aqueous syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'o. aqueux*. Syrupus aurantii prepared without the aid of alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Bergamot o.** See *Citrus bergamia*.—**Bitter o.** Lat., *aurantium amarum*, *aurantii fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., o. amère, *bigarade* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bittere O.* (oder *Pomeranze*). Sp., *narajia agria* [Mex. Ph.]. Seville o., the ripe fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. Its juice, which contains citric acid, is employed in febrile diseases like lemon-juice. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Bitter-o.-peel.** Lat., *aurantii amari cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *aurantii cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex fructus aurantii* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *cortex fructuum aurantii* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *cortex aurantii fructus* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cortex aurantium* [Swiss Ph.], *citrus aurantium* (cortex) [Belg. Ph.], *aurantium* (cortex) [Austri. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *aurantii fructus maturi epidermis* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce* (ou *zestes*) d'o. amère (ou de *bigarade* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Pomeranzenschale*. The rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. It contains a crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>14</sub>, a non-crystalline resinoid substance, hesperidin, isochesperidin, and auranthin. It is carminative, stomachic, and mildly tonic, but is used chiefly as an adjuvant. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Blood o.** See *Malta o.*—**China o.** Fr., o. de Chine. 1. See *Sweet o.* 2. See *Citrus bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**Chrome-o.** Ger., *Chromo*. A mixture of basic lead chromate (chrome-red) and normal lead chromate (chrome-yellow). [B, 3.]—**Compound elixir of o.** See **Exlixir aurantium compositum**.—**Compound infusion of o.-peel.** See **Infusum aurantii compositum**.—**Compound wine of o.-peel.** See **Vinum aurantium compositum**.—**Confection of o.-peel.** Fr., *confection d'o.*, *conservé d'écorce d'o.* See **Confectio aurantii**.—**Conserve of o.** Fr., *conservé d'o.* See **Conserva aurantii** and **Confectio aurantii**.—**Conserve of o.-flowers.** See **Conserva florum aurantii** (under **AURANTIUS**).—**Conserve of o.-peel.** See **Confectio aurantii**.—**Curacao o.-peel.** The peel of a bitter o. growing on the island of Curacao. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Dimethylaniline o.** See **HELIANTHIN**.—**Double o.-flower water.** See under **Aqua aurantii florum** (under **AURANTIUS**).—**Dry essence of o.** See **Oleoaccharum aurantii**.—**East Indian o.** See *Citrus pomelinos*, also *CITRUS vulgaris*.—**Eau d'écorce d'o.** See **Aqua corticum aurantium**.—**Écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See **Sweet-o.-peel**.—**Écorce d'o. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Bitter-o.-peel**.—**Elixir of o.** See **Exlixir aurantii**.—**Esprit d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.), **Esprit d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Spiritus aurantii**.—**Essence d'o. douce** (Fr.). The oil of sweet-o.-peel. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Essence d'o. sèche** (Fr.). See **Oleoaccharum aurantii**.—**Essential oil of o.-peel.** See **Oil of o.-peel**.—**Extract of o.-leaves.** See **Extractum foliorum citri aurantii**.—**Extrait alcoolique d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 4 parts each of o.-peel and alcohol and 8 of water, expressing, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait aqueux d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of o.-peel in 6 parts of water once or twice, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fluid extract of bitter-o.-peel** [U. S. Ph.]. See **Extractum aurantii amari fluidum**.—**Huile (essentielle d'écorce) d'o.** (Fr.), **Huile volatile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Oil of o.-peel**.—**Hydrolat d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See **Aqua corticum aurantium**.—**Infusion d'écorce d'o. composée** (Fr.). See **Infusum aurantii compositum**.—**Infusion of o.-peel.** See **Infusum aurantii**.—**Jamala (mandarin) o.** See *GLYCOSMIS citrifolia*.—**Limonade à l'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by adding to 900 parts of water 100 of sirop d'acide citrique [Fr. Cod.] to which 2 parts of tinctura aurantii dulcis have been added. [B.]—**Malta o., Maltese o.** Fr., o. de Malte, o. à suc rouge. See *Citrus aurantium melitense*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mandarin o.** Fr., o. noble. See *Citrus bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**Methyl o.** See **HELIANTHIN**.—**Oil of o.-flowers.** Lat., *oleum aurantii florum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *oleum volatile floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *esprit* (ou *huile volatile de fleur*) d'orange [Fr. Cod.], *essence de neroli*, *alcoolat des fleurs d'orange*. Ger., *O'nblüthenöl*, *Neroliöl*. A highly aromatic, volatile, bitterish, brownish oil extracted from o.-flowers, showing a violet fluorescence when mixed with alcohol. It contains a small amount of aurade, but consists chiefly of a volatile liquid hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. It is frequently adulterated with oil of o.-leaves. Sp. gr., 0.889. [B, 18, 81.]—**Oil of o.-leaves.** Fr., *essence de petit grain*. The volatile oil distilled from o.-leaves; frequently used to adulterate oil of o.-flowers. It contains no aurade. That obtained from the bitter o. is far more fragrant than that from the sweet o. It consists mainly of a hydrocarbon of probably the same composition as that composing o.-flower oil, and is used in perfumery. [B, 18.]—**Oil of o.-peel.** Lat., *oleum aurantii corticis* [U. S. Ph.], seu *æthereum*. Fr., *huile volatile d'o.* (ou de *bigarade*) [Fr. Cod.], *huile (essentielle d'écorce) d'o.* Ger., *Pomeranzschalenöl*, *O'n-schalenöl*. Essential (or volatile) oil of o.-peel; an aromatic, bitterish oil, white and clear when obtained by distillation, or darker and less pure (because holding in suspension or solution mucilage and other fixed substances) when obtained by expression. It is isomeric with oil of turpentine, but is distinguished from the latter by its odor and by being dextrorotatory. The oil extracted from bitter-o.-peel (*essence de bigarade*) is much more fragrant than that obtained from the sweet o. (*essence de Portugal*). It is used for flavoring, and forms a part of the elixir aurantii of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 50).]—**Oleoaccharum of o.** See **Oleoaccharum aurantii**.—**O. à suc rouge** (Fr.). See *Malta o.*—**O. berries.** See **Fructus aurantii immaturi** (under **AURANTIUS**).—**O. douce** (Fr.). See **Sweet o.**—**O.-flower pomatum.** See **Pomatum aurantium NAPHE.**—**O.-flowers.** See **Aurantii flores** (under **AURANTIUS**).—**O.-flower water.** See **Aqua aurantii florum** (under **AURANTIUS**).—**O.-juice.** See **Succus aurantium**.—**O.-leaves.** Fr., *feuilles d'oranges* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *O'nblätter*. The leaves of *Citrus aurantium bigaradia*. [B.]—**O'nblüthenöl** (Ger.). See **Oil of o.-flowers**.—**O'nblüthensyrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See **Syrupus aurantii florum** (under **AURANTIUS**).—**O'n-schalenöl** (Ger.). See **Oil of o.-peel**.—**O. peas.** O. berries. See **Fructus aurantii immaturi**.—**O.-peel.** See **Bitter-o.-peel** and **Sweet-o.-peel**.—**O.-peel water.** See **Aqua**



**CORTICUM AURANTIORUM.**—**O.-root.** The *Hydrastis canadensis* or its rhizome. [B. 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O.-roth** (Ger.). Orange-colored, with the red predominating. [B. 123 (a, 35).]—**O.-tree.** The *Citrus aurantium*. [B. 275 (a, 35).] See also the various subheads of **O.-O's vertes** (Fr.). See *O. peas.*—**O. zeste.** See *Flavido corticis aurantii*.—**Osage o.** See *Maclicura aurantiaca*.—**Portugal o.** See *Citrus aurantium ollyssiponense*. See *O. of Portugal*.—**Quadruple o.-flower water.** See under *Aqua aurantii florum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Seville o.** See *Bitter o.*—**Sirap d'écorce d'o. alcoolique** (Fr.). See *Alcoholic syrup of o.-peel.*—**Sirap d'écorce d'o. amère** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Syrupus aurantii*.—**Sirap d'écorce d'o. aqueux** (Fr.). See *Aqueous syrup of o.-peel.*—**Sirap d'écorce d'o. douce** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of chopped o.-peel in 5 parts of boiling water and adding 6 of sugar. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**Sirap d'écorce d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Vinous syrup of o.-peel.*—**Sirap de fleurs d'o's** (Fr.). See *Syrupus aurantii florum*.—**Sirap de suc d'o.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus de aurantii*.—**Sirap de suc d'o.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus e succo aurantii*.—**Sirap d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by aromatizing 1,000 grammes of sirap d'acide citrique [Fr. Cod.] with 20 of tinctura aurantii dulcis. [B. 113.]—**Spirit of o. (o.-peel).** See *Spiritus aurantii*.—**Suc d'o. douce** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Succus aurantiorum*.—**Sweet o. Lat., aurantium dulce.** Fr., o. (douce). Ger., süsse O. (oder Pomeranze). The *Citrus aurantium* (q. v., 2d def.), or its fruit. [B. 4, 35.]—**Sweet-o.-peel.** Lat., aurantii dulcis cortex [U. S. Ph.], cortex aurantiorum dulcium. Fr., écorce d'o. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., süsse O'schalen (oder Pomeranzenschalen). The rind of the sweet o. (see *Citrus aurantium* [2d def.]). It is aromatic, but has not the tonic properties of bitter-o.-peel, and is preferred for flavoring only. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Sweet-o.-tree.** See *Citrus aurantium* (2d def.).—**Syrup of o.** See *Syrupus aurantii*.—**Syrup of o.-flowers.** See *Syrupus aurantii florum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Syrup of o.-juice.** See *Syrupus e succo aurantii*.—**Teinture d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura aurantii amari*.—**Teinture d'écorce d'o. douce** (Fr.). See *Tinctura aurantii dulcis*.—**Teinture de fleurs d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of o.-flowers in 3 parts of alcohol.—**Teinture d'essence d'o. (zeste)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Spiritus aurantii*.—**Teinture d'o. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura aurantii amari*.—**Teinture d'o's vertes** (Fr.). See *Tinctura pomorum aurantiorum immaturorum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Tincture of bitter-o.-peel.** See *Tinctura aurantii amari*.—**Tincture of fresh o.-peel.** See *Tinctura aurantii recentis*.—**Tincture of sweet-o.-peel.** See *Tinctura aurantii dulcis*.—**Tincture of unripe o.** See *Tinctura pomorum aurantiorum immaturorum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Triple o.-flower water.** See under *Aqua aurantii florum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Vin d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 1 part of o.-peel in 6 parts of Spanish wine, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vinous syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., sirap d'écorce d'o. vineux. A syrup made by digesting o.-peel in white wine and adding sugar. [B. 97, 119.]—**Volatile oil of o.-peel.** See *Oil of o.-peel.*—**Water of o.-leaves** [Bat. Ph., 1805, Bav. Ph., 1822, Turin Ph., 1833]. Fr., eau de feuilles d'orange. A distilled water made from o.-leaves. [B. 97, 119.]—**West Indian o.** See *Citrus pomelinos*.—**Wine of o.-peel.** See *Essentia corticis aurantiorum vinosa*.

**ORANGEADE**, n. O-r-e-nj-ad'. Fr., o. A beverage made from the juice of the orange. [B. 170 (a, 35).]—**Purgative o.** Fr., o. purgative. Common purgative lemonade with the addition of some tincture of fresh orange-peel.

**ORANGEAT** (Fr.), n. O-ra-nj-zha'. A conserve of orange-peel with sugar; the candied peel of *Citrus spatoforma*. [Rice (a, 35).] Cf. *Confectio aurantii*.

**ORANGER** (Fr.), n. O-ra-nj-zha. See *Citrus aurantium* (1st def.). as a n. pl., the *Aurantieae*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolat des fleurs d'o.** See *Oil of orange-flowers*.—**Eau de feuilles d'o.** See *Water of orange-leaves*.—**Eau distillée de fleurs d'o.** See *Aqua aurantii florum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Esprit d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of orange-flowers*.—**Extrait de feuilles d'o.** See *Extractum foliorum citri aurantii*.—**Hydrolat de fleurs d'o.** See *Aqua aurantii florum*.—**Infusion de feuilles d'o.** A preparation made by infusing 11 grammes of dry orange-leaves in a litre of boiling water and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. des bois.** See *Citrus aurantium rugosum*.—**O. vrai** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Citrus aurantium*. [B. 1.]—**Pommade à la fleur d'o.** See *Pomatum florum naphæ*.—**Poudre d'o. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., pulvis foliorum aurantiorum [Fr. Cod.]. The dried leaves of the bitter orange reduced to a powder and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (French). [B. 113.]—**Sirap de fleur d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus aurantii florum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Teinture d'essence d'o. (fleur)** [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 2 parts of volatile oil of orange-flowers in 98 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 113.] Cf. *Spiritus aurantii*.—**Tisane d'o. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., pitana de foliis citri aurantii [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 5 parts of orange-flower leaves in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [B. 113.]

**ORANGE SPRING**, n. O-r-e-nj-spr. A place in Marion County, Florida, where there is a mineral spring. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

**ORANGETTE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. O-ra-nj-zhe't. See *Fructus aurantii immaturi* (under *AURANTIUS*).

**ORANGIN** (Fr.), n. O-ra-nj-zha-nj. See *Cucurbita aurantiiformis*.

**ORANTIN**, n. O-ra-nj-tin. A substance obtained by digesting 50 grammes of annatto with 100 of sodium carbonate in 1 litre of water, and evaporating to one half. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxiii, 174 (a, 50).]

**ORB** (Ger.), n. Orb. A place in Hesse, Prussia, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**ORBICULAR**, adj. O-rb-i-k'ul-a'r. Lat., orbicularis, orbiculatus (from *orbiculus*, a small circle). Fr., orbiculaire. Ger., kreisrund, kreisförmig. Circular. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**ORBICULARIS** (Lat.), adj. O-rb-i-k'ul-a'r(u)-a(a)-s'ri'ts. See **ORBICULAR**; as a n., a muscle that surrounds an opening. [a, 48].—**O. ani.** See **SPHINCTER ani.**—**O. inferior.** See *O. oculi palpebralis inferior*.—**O. internus.** The palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum. [L. 31.]—**O. malaris.** The outer and most inferior part of the palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum. [L. 31.]—**O. oculi** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *O. palpebrarum*.—**O. oculi palpebralis inferior.** The portion of the orbital part of the o. palpebrarum lying along the lower margin of the orbit. [L.]—**O. oculi palpebralis superior.** The portion of the orbital part of the o. palpebrarum lying along the upper margin of the orbit. [L.]—**O. oculi, pars lacrimalis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *TENSOR tarsi*.—**O. oculi, pars orbitalis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The orbital portion of the o. palpebrarum. [A. 5.]—**O. oculi, pars palpebralis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum. [A. 5.]—**O. orbitæ.** The orbital portion of the o. palpebrarum. [L.]—**O. oris.** Fr., orbiculaire labial (ou des lèvres). Ger., Kreis- und Lippen-, Ringmuskel (oder Schliessmuskel) des Mundes, kreisförmiger Schliessmuskel. A muscle surrounding the mouth, situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one labial commissure to the other. It is made up of a facial portion, or stratum externum, continuous with the various surrounding muscles that pass over it to the lips, and a labial or marginal part (stratum internum), underlying the red border of the lips. It draws the lips together, and assists in closing them; the facial portion pouts the lips; and the labial portion assists in compressing the lips upon the teeth. [C; L. 135 (a, 50).]—**O. palpebralis, O. palpebrarum.** Fr., orbiculaire des paupières. Ger., Augenlid-schliesser, runder (oder rundlicher) Muskel der Augenlider, Kreis- und Ringmuskel (oder Schliessmuskel) der Augenlider. The sphincter muscle surrounding the circumference of the orbit and eyelids. Its orbital portion arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone, from the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and from the anterior surface and borders of the internal palpebral ligament. The fibres are directed outward, forming a broad, thin, flat layer which covers the eyelids and surrounds the circumference of the orbit. The palpebral or ciliary portion arises from the bifurcation of the internal palpebral ligament and forms a series of concentric curves, which are united on the outer side of the eyelids at an acute angle by a cellular rhaps, some being inserted into the external tarsal ligament and malar bone. [F; L.]

**ORBICULO-STAPEDIAL**, adj. O-rb-i-k'ul-u'-st-a'p-ed'i-ä'l. From *orbiculus*, a small disc, and *stapes*, a stirrup. Fr., orbiculo-stapédien. Pertaining to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

**ORBICULUS** (Lat.), n. m. O-rb-i-k'ul(u)-u's(u)s. Dim. of *orbis*, a circle. Ger., Kreis, Teller (2d def.). 1. A small circle or circular body. 2. The scutelliform or cup-shaped part surrounding the double crown in the flower of certain species of *Stapelia*. [B. 123 (a, 35).] 3. See *TROCHE*.—**O. capsulo-ciliaris.** The zonule of Zinn. [L. 7.]—**O. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary body* and *LIGAMENTUM pectinatum*.—**O. gangliosus (ciliaris).** See *CIRCULUS gangliosus ciliaris*.—**O. ligamentosus (ciliaris).** The ciliary muscle. [L.]

**ORBIT**, n. O-rb-i't. Lat., orbita (from *orbis*, a circle). Fr., orbite. Ger., Augenhöhle. The eye-socket; a quadrilateral conical cavity, situated at the upper and anterior part of the face, with its base directed forward and outward and its apex backward and inward. It is composed of portions of the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, superior maxillary, malar, lacrymal, and palate bones. [C; F.]

**ORBITAL**, adj. O-rb-i't-ä'l. Lat., orbitalis (from *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., orbitale, orbitaire. Ger., o., orbital. Pertaining to the orbit. [F.]

**ORBITALIS** (Lat.), adj. O-rb-i't-a(a)-s'ri'ts. See **ORBITAL**; as a n. m., see **ORBICULARIS oculi**, pars orbitalis.

**ORBITOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O-rb-i't-o-cel'le. (ka)-'le(ja). In Eng., o-rb'i't-o-sol. Gen., -cel'es. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *cel'la*, a tumor. Fr., orbitocèle. A tumor protruding from the orbit. [A. 385 (a, 48).]

**ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN** (Fr.), n. Or-be-to-e's-tu'sk-la-ro-te-se-a'nj. See *RECTUS oculi externus*.

**ORBITO-INTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN** (Fr.), n. Or-be-to-a'nj-tu'sk-la-ro-te-se-a'nj. See *RECTUS oculi internus*.

**ORBITO-MAXILLI-LABIAL** (Fr.), adj. Or-be-to-ma'x-le-lä-bi'ä'l. See *LEVATOR labii superior*.

**ORBITO-NASAL**, adj. Orb-i't-o-na's-ä'l. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., o.-n. Pertaining to the orbit and the nose. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**ORBITO-OCCIPITAL**, adj. O-rb-i't-o-ä-k'ip-i't-ä'l. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to the orbit and the occiput. [a, 48.]

**ORBITO-OCULAR**, adj. O-rb-i't-o-ä-k'ul-a'r. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., orbito-oculaire. Pertaining to the orbit and the eye. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**ORBITO-PALPEBRAL** (Fr.), adj. O-rb-i't-o-pa'l-pa-bra'l. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *palpebra*, an eyelid. Pertaining to the orbit and the eyelids; as a n., see *LEVATOR palpebrae superioris*.

**ORBITO-SPHENOID**, adj. O-rb-i't-o-sf'e-nö'id. Lat., orbito-sphenoidalis (from *orbita*, the orbit, and *sphenoidalis* (q. v.)). Pertaining to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; as a n., in the pl., the alæ parvæ of the sphenoid bone. [C.]

**ORBITO-SUS-PALPÉBRAL** (Fr.), n. Or-be-to-su'p-pa'l-pa-bra'l. See *LEVATOR palpebrae superioris*.

**ORCANETTE** (Fr.), n. O-r-ka-nj-ö't. 1. The *Anchusa tinctoria* or its root. 2. The genus *Onosma*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. jaune.** The *Onosma echinoides*, or its root. [B. 19, 173 (a, 35).]

**ORCANETTINE** (Fr.), n. O-r-ka-nj-nat'ten. See *ANCHUSIC ACID*.



**ORCEIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-se<sup>12</sup>k. See ORCEIN.

**ORCEIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-se<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *orciné*. Ger., O. A dark-redish derivative of orcin, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**ORCELLE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-se<sup>12</sup>. The *Agaricus orcella*, *Rocella tinctoria*, and other tinctorial lichens. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**ORCHANET**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-k'a<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>t. See ALKANET.

**ORCHEA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *ὄρχεα*. See SCROTUM.

**ORCHEITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-i(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idōs (*-idis*). From *ὄρχεα*, the scrotum. Fr., *orchéite*. Ger., *Hodensack-entzündung*. Inflammation of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHELLA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-l/a<sup>3</sup>. The *Rocella tinctoria* and other tinctorial species of *Rocella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**ORCHELLIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk-e<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>n. A purple red dye obtained from *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ORCHEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-m-fra<sup>2</sup>x-(fra<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phrax'eos (*-is*). See ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS.

**ORCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>rk'e<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel/es. See ORCHIOCELE.

**ORCHEDEDEMOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-em(am)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (*-atis*). For deriv., see ORCHEA, EDEMA, and SARCOMA. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHEOTOMY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Orcheotomie*. See CASTRATION.

**ORCHESTROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)e<sup>2</sup>-st(ast)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχηστρα*, the orchestra, and *μανία*, madness. See CHORGEA.

**ORCHIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *orchialgie*. Ger., *Hodenschmerz*, *Orchialgie*. Neuralgia of the testicle. [E.]

**ORCHIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>rk'i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *orchicus*. Pertaining to the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHICHOREIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-kor(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *χορεία*, a dance. Fr., *orchichorie*. Ger., *Orchichorie*. Choreiform movements of the testicle in consequence of contractions of the cremasteric muscle; the condition is associated with neuralgic pain in the testicle. [a, 34.]—**O. alternans**. O. affecting first one testicle and then the other. [a, 34.]—**O. completa**. O. affecting both testicles.—**O. simplex**. O. affecting only one testicle. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**ORCHID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk'i<sup>2</sup>d. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *orchide*. Ger., *Knabenkraut*. Any plant of the order *Orchidaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Butterfly-o.** The *Oncidium papilio*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Coral-root o.** The genus *Corallorrhiza*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Purple-lip o.** The *Vanilla clavicularia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**ORCHIDACEOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d-a-shu<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *orchidacé*. Ger., *orchisartig*. Orchid-like; of flowers, having a six-leaved irregular perianth with the lower leaf developed into a lip as in the *Orchidaceae* (Fr., *orchidacées*; Ger., *Orchidaceen*), which are the orchids, an order of monocotyledons belonging to Lindley's orchidall alliance. They are herbs, mostly epiphytal, growing in temperate or tropical regions, remarkable chiefly for their grotesque forms and the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Vanilla and sape are almost the only economic products furnished by the order. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

**ORCHIDAL**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>rk'i<sup>2</sup>d-l. Lat., *orchidalis*. Resembling the genus *Orchis*; of the o. alliance or *Orchidales*, which are, of Lindley, an alliance (nexus orchidalis) of the *Endogenae*, consisting of the *Burmanniaceae*, *Orchidaceae*, and *Apostasiaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**ORCHIDALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. See ORCHIALGIA.

**ORCHIDATONIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-on-(o<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ἄτνια*, slackness. Fr., *orchidatonie*. Ger., *Hodenschlaffheit*. Atony of the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIDATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the testicles. [E.]

**ORCHIDAUXE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>x)-e(a). Gen., -aux'es. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *αὔξη*, growth. Ger., *Hodenvergrößerung*. Abnormal enlargement of one or both testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIDE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-ked. See ORCHID; in the pl., o's, of Jussieu, the *Orchidaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**ORCHIDECTOMY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>kt/om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the testicle.

**ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-e<sup>2</sup>m-fra<sup>2</sup>x(fra<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phrax'eos (*-is*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ἐμφράξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *orchidemphraxie*. Obstruction of the vessels of the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIDENCEPHALOMA** (Lat.), n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-e<sup>2</sup>n-(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)-om/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (*-atis*). From *ὄρχις*, a testicle, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain (cf. ENCEPHALOID). See ORCHIDOMELOMA.

**ORCHIDEOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *orchideus* (from *ὄρχις*, an orchid). Ger., *orchisartig*. *Orchidaceus*. The *Orchideae* (Fr., *orchidées*; Ger., *Orchideen*) are: (1) the *Orchidaceae* (see under ORCHIDACEOUS); and (2) of Baillon, a tribe (the *Ophrydeae* of other authors) of the *Orchidaceae*. [B, 1, 77, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**ORCHIDION** (Lat.), n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ὄρχιδιον* (dim. of *ὄρχις*, the testicle). Fr., o. A small testicle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-i(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idōs (*-idis*). See ORCHITIS.

**ORCHIDOCATABASIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>t(ka<sup>3</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>b(a<sup>2</sup>b)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as'eos (*-ab'asis*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *κατάβασις*, a going down. The descent of the testicles from the abdomen into the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIDOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>rk'i<sup>2</sup>d-o-sel. Gen., -cel/es. See ORCHIOCELE.

**ORCHIDODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n-(du<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *δύσιν*, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

**ORCHIDOMENINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man)-i<sup>2</sup>n(i<sup>2</sup>n)-ji(ge)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -git'idōs (*-idis*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

**ORCHIDOMELOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi-(mu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l-om/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (*-atis*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *μελός*, marrow. Fr., *orchidomélome*. Ger., *Hodenmarkschwamm*. Medullary sarcoma of the testicle. [E.]

**ORCHIDONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o<sup>2</sup>n'k/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *orchidonque*. Ger., *Hodengeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the testicle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIDOPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f., **ORCHIDORRHAPHY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x(pax)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-r'a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle and *πηρύνειν*, to fix, or *πείνειν*, to sew. Ger., *Orchidopexie*. Fixation of the testicle by stitching it to some surrounding structure. [a, 34.]

**ORCHIDOSCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o<sup>2</sup>s-ke<sup>2</sup>. (ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>s/ke<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. See ORCHIOSCHEOCELE.

**ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-spo<sup>2</sup>n(spo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji(gi<sup>2</sup>)-om/a<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *σπγγία*, a sponge. Tuberculous tumors of the testicle. [E.]

**ORCHIDOTOMY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orchidotomia* (from *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *orchidotomie*. See CASTRATION.

**ORCHIDOTUBERCULA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>b(tub)-u<sup>2</sup>rk(e<sup>2</sup>rk)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA.

**ORCHIDOTYLOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ti(tu<sup>2</sup>)-lo'ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (*-atis*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *τύλος*, a callus. Fr., *orchidotylôme*. A callous tubercle of the testicle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHI-EPIDIDYMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idōs (*-idis*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, the epididymis. Fr., *orchiepididymite*. Orchitis associated with epididymitis. ["Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889 (a, 18).]

**ORCHIL**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r'ki<sup>2</sup>l. See ARCHIL.

**ORCHIOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>rk'i<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *orchicèle*. Ger., *Hodenbruch*, *Hodensackbruch*. 1. A hernia of the testicle. 2. See ORCHIDONCUS.

**ORCHIODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n-(du<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *δύσιν*, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

**ORCHIOMELOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi-(mu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l-om/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (*-atis*). See ORCHIDOMELOMA.

**ORCHIONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n'k/u<sup>2</sup>s. See ORCHIDONCUS.

**ORCHIONEURALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

**ORCHIOSCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o<sup>2</sup>s-ke<sup>2</sup>. (ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., o<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>s/ke<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, *ὄρχη*, the scrotum, and *κύημα*, a tumor. A scrotal hernia associated with orchidioncus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORCHIOSCIRRUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r-(ski<sup>2</sup>r)/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *σκιρῶς*, an induration. Ger., *Hodenkrebs*. Scirrhus of the testicle. [E.]

**ORCHIOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>st-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (*-is*). From *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Hodenverknöcherung*. Bony induration of the testicle. [E.]

**ORCHIOTOMY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orchiotomia* (from *ὄρχις*, the testicle, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *orchiotomie*. See CASTRATION.

**ORCHIPEDA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>-p'e<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>3</sup>. Of Blume, a genus of the *Plumieraceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. foetida**. A Java species. The milky juice is used in certain skin diseases. ["Nouv. rem.," Apr., 24, 1889, p. 212 (a, 50).]

**ORCHIRRHAPHY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rk-i<sup>2</sup>r'a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

**ORCHIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *orch'ios*, *orch'ios*. Fr., *orchis*. Ger., *orchide*. Ger., *Rapuz* (2d def.), *Stendelwurz* (2d def.), *Knabenkraut* (2d def.). 1. The testicle. [A, 311.] 2. The typical genus of the *Orchidaceae* (see under ORCHIDACEOUS); so called from the shape of the root. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**Bird's-nest-o.** See *NEOTIA nidus-avis*.—**Bog-o.** See *MALAXIS paludosa*.—**Bug-o.** See *O. coriophora*.—**Butterfly-o.** The *Habenaria chlorantha* and *Habenaria bifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**Conserve of o.** See *Conditum satyri*.—**Cuckoo-o.** See *O. muscula*.—**Drone-o.** See *OPHRYS fragrans*.—**False o.** The genus *Platanthera*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**Fragrant o.** The *Gymnadenia conopsea*, the *Gymnadenia odoratissima*, and various other orchids. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**Frog-o.** A species of *Habenaria*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]



**Guernsey o.** See *O. palustris*.—**Infusum orchidis.** See *Decoctum de radice salep*.—**Man-o.** See *ACERAS anthropophora*.—**March-o.** See *O. latifolia*.—**O. acuminata.** A species resembling *O. variegata*, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. Its roots furnish salep. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. angustifolia.** A European species resembling *O. latifolia*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. bifolia.** See *HABENARIA bifolia*.—**O. coriophora.** Ger., *stinkende Ragwurz*, *Wanzenragwurz*. Bug-o.; a European species having a strong bug-like smell; one variety, however, is inodorous and another sweet-scented. The tubers furnish salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. galeata.** A species found in southern Europe resembling *O. variegata* and *O. militaris*. Its roots have the properties of salep. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. latifolia.** Fr., *o. d. larges feuilles*, *pentecôte*. Ger., *breitblättrige Ragwurz*, *breitblättriges Knabenkraut*. 1. Marsh-o., male-handed o., meadow-rocket, Cain-and-Abel, Mount Caper; a European species. The tubers are used as salep, and, together with those of *O. angustifolia* and some others with palmate tubers, are known as *radices palmatae*. [B. 18, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).] 2. Of Reichenbach, see *O. angustifolia*.—**O. maculata.** Fr., *o. maculé*. Ger., *gefleckte Ragwurz*, *geflecktes Knabenkraut*. Cuckoo-(or hand-, or May-, or spotted) o.; bloody-man's finger, the long purples of Shakespeare, ballock-(or adder's) grass, ram's-horns; a species the tubers of which furnish salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. majalis.** See *O. latifolia* (1st def.). [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. mascula.** Fr., *o. mâle*, *mâle fou*, *testicule de chien*. Ger., *männliche Ragwurz*, *grosses Knabenkraut*. Cuckoo-o., gander-goose, bullock-grass, male o., purple o.; a species growing in central and southern



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Europe and in the Caucasus and Asia Minor. The tubers are one of the chief sources of the salep of commerce. [B. 18, 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. militaris.** Fr., *o. militaire*. Ger., *graue Ragwurz*. Military o.; a species having the same habitat as *O. mascula*. Its tubers furnish salep. [B. 18, 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. morio.** Fr., *o. morio* (ou *bouffon*), *orchide des boutiques*, *satyrium femelle*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *weibliche*) *Ragwurz*, *Tritenragwurz*, *kleines Knabenkraut*, *AnisKnabenkraut*. Green-winged (or fool-, or salep-) o., bleeding-willow, goose-and-goslings, nuns; a species indigenous to the same regions as *O. mascula*. Its tubers furnish much of the European salep. [B. 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. pallens.** Ger., *blasse Ragwurz*. Pale-flowered o.; a European species which smells, when dried, like cats' urine. The tubers have the properties of salep. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. palustris.** Ger., *Stumpfknabenkraut*, *lockerbliättriges Knabenkraut*, *Stumpfstendelwurz*. Loose-flowered o., Guernsey o.; a species growing in Europe and on the Channel Islands. The tubers are very small and scarcely useful as salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. rubra.** Ger., *rothe Ragwurz*. Purple butterfly-o.; a salep-yielding species growing especially in southern Europe, generally identified with the *δρυς* of Dioscorides. [B. 64, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. saccifera.** A salep-yielding species having the same habitat as *O. maculata*. [B. 18 (a. 35).]—**O. sambucina.** Ger., *hollunderartig riechende Ragwurz*. Elder-scented o.; a European species the root-tubers of which furnish a good salep. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. spiralis.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. ustulata.** Ger., *verbräunblüthige Ragwurz*. Dwarf (meadow-) o.; a species of scorched appearance, having the same habitat as *O. mascula*. Its tubers furnish a good salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. variegata.** Fr., *o. panachée*. Ger., *geschleckte Ragwurz*. Ape-o., monkey-o., a species found in southern Europe, related to *O. militaris*. Its tubers are used for salep. [B. 64, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**Salep o.** See *O. morio* and cf. *O. rubra*, etc.

**ORCHITE** (Fr.), n. *O*<sup>2</sup>r-ket. See ORCHITIS.—**O. déferentielle.** Orchitis with inflammation of the vas deferens. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**O. des oreillons.** Orchitis accompanied by or secondary to parotiditis. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**O. par effort.** Orchitis produced by the forcible retraction of the testicle against the external inguinal ring in consequence of excessive physical exertion. (Terillon, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin." Apr. 1885, p. 280 (a. 34).)—**O. rhumatismale épidémique.** Of Duffey, an epidemic o. observed in Malta, accompanied with fever. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**O. scléreuse.** The diffuse form of syphilitic orchitis. [G.]

**ORCHITIDOCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f. *O*<sup>2</sup>rk(*o*<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)-it(et)-id-o(*o*<sup>2</sup>)-kol'<sup>1</sup>ik-a<sup>2</sup>. From *δρυς*, the testicle, and *κολικός*, suffering in the colon. Fr., *orchitidocolique*. Ger., *Hodenentzündungskolik*. Colic resulting from orchitis. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**ORCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *O*<sup>2</sup>rk(*o*<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)-it(et)-id-o(*o*<sup>2</sup>)-kol'<sup>1</sup>ik-a<sup>2</sup>. From *δρυς*, the testicle. Fr., *orchite*. Ger., *Hodenentzündung*. Inflammation of the testicle. [E.]—**Blennorrhagic o.** See *Gonorrhæal epididymitis* and *Gonorrhæal o.*—**Chronic o.** See *Interstitial o.*—**Disseminated tubercular o.** A variety of tubercular o. generally seen in the course of diffuse miliary tuberculosis and especially of the genito-urinary tract. [E.]—**Ectopic o.** Inflammation of a displaced testicle. [a. 34.]—**Gonorrhæal o.** Lat., *o. gonorrhœica*. O. due to gonorrhœa. [E.]—**Gouty o.** Fr., *orchite gouteuse*. O. antecedent to an attack of gout. [a. 34.]—**Interstitial o.** Chronic o. with hyperplasia of the interstitial connective tissue and more or less atrophy of the substance of the testis. (Cornil, Ranvier (a. 34).)—**Malarial o.** Fr., *orchite paludéenne*. O. occurring in a person affected with malarial fever. The local inflammatory process sometimes undergoes daily exacerbations and remissions. It is usually followed by atrophy of the testicle. ["Lancet," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 777 (a. 34).]—**O. acuta urethralis.** Acute o. consequent upon urethral inflammation. [a. 34.]—**O. apostematosa.** Suppurative o.—**O. atheromatosa.** Of Rindfleisch, interstitial o. [a. 34.]—**O. blennorrhægia urethralis.** See *EPIDIDYMIS*.—**O. caseosa.** See *Tubercular o.*—**O. diffusa.** See *Interstitial o.*—**O. epidemica.** Parotitic o.; so called because it occurs more frequently during an epidemic of mumps. [a. 34.]—**O. gummatosa.** Gummatous o.; the circumscribed form of syphilitic o. [G.]—**O. rheumatica.** Fr., *orchite rhumatismale*. O. due to rheumatism. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**O. urethralis.** O. secondary to urethritis. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**Parotitic o.** Fr., *orchite ourlienne*. Metastatic o. occurring in mumps.—**Scarlatinal o.** Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis and the epididymis occasionally observed in scarlatina. [a. 34.]—**Strumous o.** See *Tubercular o.*—**Syphilitic o.** Lat., *o. syphilitica* (seu *gummatosa*), *morbus syphiliticus testiculis*. Fr., *orchite syphilitique* (ou *scléreuse et gommeuse*), *albuginite du testicule* (ou *sarcocèle*) *syphilitique*. Syphilitic disease of the body of the testicle. It is characterized by moderate enlargement of the organ, accompanied with little or no pain and with marked insensibility to pressure. The surface is usually smooth and uniform, sometimes nodular. It often results in atrophy, rarely in softening. In the latter case perforation occurs, with fungous outgrowths. Two forms have been described: a diffuse form, in which the tunica albuginea is especially involved and becomes thickened and sclerosed; and a circumscribed form, in which gummatous material is deposited in nodular masses. [G.]—**Tonsillar o.** Fr., *orchite amygdaliennne*. Of Joal, inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis coincident with inflammation of the tonsils. [a. 34.]—**Tubercular o.** Lat., *o. tuberculosa*. A scrofulous disease of the testicle beginning generally in the epididymis. Caseation and suppuration with thickening of the spermatic cord and enlargement of the vesiculæ seminales are the usual results. [E. 25.]—**Typhoid o.** O. occurring in and caused by typhoid fever; the tubuli are full of embryonal elements, and there is intertubular cellular proliferation. [a. 34.]—**Ulcerogangrenous o.** Of Gosselin, o. in which gangrene occurs, with ulceration of the skin and a fungous state of the tunica vaginalis and the testicle. [a. 34.]—**Vaccinal o.** Of Giraud, o. attributed to vaccination. [a. 34.]—**Varicelous o.** An acute unilateral inflammation of the tunica vaginalis occurring in variola. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the testicle rarely occurs. [a. 34.]

**ORCHITOMY**, n. *O*<sup>2</sup>rk-*it'*om-*i*<sup>2</sup>. From *δρυς*, the testicle, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *orchitomie*. See CASTRATION.

**ORCHOCOLE** (Lat.), n. f. *O*<sup>2</sup>rk(*o*<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)-o(*o*<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)(le)(la); in Eng., *o*<sup>2</sup>rk'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'se*. See ORCHOCOLE.

**ORCHOS** (Lat.), n. m. *O*<sup>2</sup>rk(*o*<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>)-*o*<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *δρυς*. A tarsal cartilage. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

**ORCIN**, n. *O*<sup>2</sup>rs'<sup>1</sup>2n. Fr., *orcine*. Ger., *O*. One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxytoluene, a homologue of resorcin, obtained by the decomposition of various acids derived from different species of lichens, and also prepared synthetically. It forms colorless crystals of astringent sweetish taste,  $C_7H_6O_2 + H_2O = C_6H_4(OH)_2 + OH.H$ , and  $H_2O$ . It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, melts at about 108° C. if deprived of the water of crystallization, and boils at about 200° C. O. is astringent and antiseptic, and has been used to allay the pain of burns. In poisonous doses, it tetanizes the muscles, both voluntary and involuntary, but, after a time, suppresses their functions, especially attacking the muscular fibres of the heart, arresting its movements, and so causing death. [B. 3, 270 (a. 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 564, xxxv, 365 (a. 50).]

**ORCINOI**, n. *O*<sup>2</sup>rs'<sup>1</sup>2n-o<sup>2</sup>l. See ORCIN.—**O. acetate.** A substance,  $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OC_2H_5O_2)$ , crystallizing from alcohol in needles melting at 25° C. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**ORDEAL TREE**, n. *Ord-e'a*<sup>1</sup>tre. 1. In West Africa, the *Erythrophloeum guineense*. 2. Of the Hottentots, the *Toxicophloeus Thunbergii*. 3. In Madagascar, the *Cerbera tanghin*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a. 35).]

**ORDINAIRES** (Fr.), n. pl. *O*<sup>2</sup>r-de-na<sup>2</sup>r. Ger., *Ordinäre*. See MENSES.

**ORDINAL**, adj. *O*<sup>2</sup>rd'<sup>1</sup>2n-l. Lat., *ordinalis* (from *ordo*, an order). Having the taxonomic rank or value of an order. [L. 343.]

**ORDINATION** (Ger.), **ORDONNANCE** (Fr.), n. s. *O*<sup>2</sup>rd-e-na<sup>2</sup>ise-on', *o*<sup>2</sup>rd-on-na<sup>2</sup>n's. A prescription; a course of treatment ordered.

**ORDURE**, n. *Or-du*<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *o*. See EXCREMENT.

**ORECTIC**, adj. *O*<sup>2</sup>r-ek'tik. Gr., *δρεκτικός* (from *δρεσις*, desire). Lat., *orecticus*. Exciting an appetite. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**OREILLE** (Fr.), n. *O-re*<sup>2</sup>l'y'. 1. See EAR (1st def.). 2. A term for numerous plants or parts of plants, so named because of their



form. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. d'abbé.** See *ARUM maculatum* and *COTYLEDON umbilicus*.—**O. de rat.** See *MYOSOTIS annua* and *HIERACIUM pilosella*.—**O. de souris.** See *HIERACIUM pilosella*, *MYOSOTIS minimus*, and *BUPLEURUM rotundifolium*.—**Petite-o.** See *HYGROPHORUS virginicus*.

**OREILLETTE** (Fr.), n. O-re<sup>1</sup>-ye<sup>2</sup>t. 1. See *AGARICUS auriculatus*, *AGARICUS eryngii*, and *ASARUM eupopaeum*. 2. The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 33).] 3. See *AYURICA* (3d and 4th defs.).

**OREILLONS** (Fr.), n. pl. O-re<sup>1</sup>-yo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See MUMPS.

**ORELIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/n. Fr., *orelline*. See BIXIN.

**ORENSE** (Sp.), n. O-re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/sa. A place in the province of O., Spain, where there are hot gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 50).]

**OREOSELINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Or(o<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>l-in(en)/u<sup>3</sup>m-(u<sup>3</sup>m). Gr., *ορεοσέλινον* (from *oros*, a mountain, and *σέλινον*, parsley). Fr., *oreosélin*. 1. Of the ancients, mountain-parsley (*Peucedanum o.*). 2. A section of the genus *Peucedanum*. [B, 42, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

**OREXINE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>x/en. From *ορεξίς*, appetite. Fr., *orexine*. *Orexin*. A base having the composition of phenylhydriquinazoline (or its hydrochloride, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>.HCl), usually combined with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, and forming long, shining, acicular crystals, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is said to be a good stomachic and to increase the appetite. [*Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.*, July, 1890, p. 41; Aug., 1890, p. 91 (B); *Therap. Gaz.*, Apr., 1890, p. 252.]

**OREXIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>x/<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-rex/eos* (-is). Gr., *ορεξίς* (from *ορεγειν*, to reach). Fr., *orexie*. 1. See APPETITE (1st def.). 2. Of Paracelsus, pyrosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**O. cynodes.** See BULIMIA (1st def.).

**OREZZA** (It.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>t/sa<sup>2</sup>. A place in Corsica where there are gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**ORGAL**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r/g<sup>1</sup>l. See ARGAL.

**ORGAN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r/g<sup>1</sup>n. Gr., *ὄργανον* (from *ἐργεω*, to do work). Lat., *organum*. Fr., *organe*. Ger., *Organ*. Any individual part, or system of parts, of an organism, having a specific physiological function, considered with reference to its action, processes, or results. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35); L, 343.]—**Absonderungso** (Ger.). A secretory o.—**Accessory genital o's in the female.** The mammary glands.—**Accessory o's.** Lat., *organa accessoria*. Fr., *organes accessoires* (ou *dérivés*). Ger., *Neben-o's*. 1. O's which have a subordinate function. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, parts, such as tendrils, stipules, spines, etc., which are merely modifications of the leaf, stem, or root. [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).]—**Appendicular o's.** 1. The limbs. [L, 294.] 2. In botany, the leaves and their modifications. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Athemmo'e** (Ger.), *Athmungso'e* (Ger.). The respiratory o's. [a, 17.]—**Auditory o's.** See *AUDITORY APPARATUS*.—**Axial o's.** The root and stem, and their immediate subdivisions; the axophyte. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Begattungso'e** (Ger.). See *GENERATIVE o's*.—**Bewegungso** (Ger.). An o. of locomotion.—**Bidder's o.** A body attached to the anterior extremity of the testicle in certain toads; regarded as a rudimentary ovary. [L, 294; J. B. Sutton, "Trans. of the Path. Soc. of Lond.," 1885 (L).]—**Biliary o.** Ger., *Gallen-o*. An organ that secretes or conveys bile. [a, 48.]—**Bruto** (Ger.). See under *BRUT*.—**Central nervous o's.** Ger., *Centralnerveno'e*. Cerebrospinal centres. [L.]—**Chylopoietic o's.** Lat., *organa chylopoietica*. Ger., *Chylificationorgane*. The o's concerned in the chylofication of the food (the stomach, liver, pancreas, spleen, and intestines). [L, 332.]—**Circulationso'e** (Ger.), *Circulatory o's*. See *CIRCULATORY APPARATUS*.—**Copulatory o's.** Lat., *organa copulationis*. The parts concerned in copulation. [L, 332.]—**Corti'sches O.** (Ger.). See *O. of Corti*.—**Digestive o's.** Lat., *organa digestionis*. Ger., *Verdaunungso's*. See *DIGESTIVE APPARATUS*.—**Enamel o.** Lat., *organon adamantinæ*. Fr., *organe de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzo*. Of Purkinje, the special enamel-germ after it has become differentiated into a three-layered o, which covers the enlarged tooth papilla like a cap. The layer next the tooth papilla (enamel epithelium) is a columnar epithelium formed by the deepest layer of the invaginated oral epithelium. It ultimately forms the hard enamel. The second or intermediate layer of the enamel o. is composed of cells which have become stellate and are united by their branches to form a very loose, spongy, or gelatinous layer. It finally disappears. The third or outer layer is composed of polyedral cells which, upon the disappearance of the middle layer, are in contact with the first or enamel layer, and gives rise to the cuticular dentis. [J, 24, 30, 32, 35.]—**End-o.** See the major list.—**Excretory o's.** Lat., *organa excretoria*. Fr., *organes excréteurs*. Ger., *Excretionso'e*. The o's which dispose of the excrementitious substances of the body. [L.]—**Fetto** (Ger.). See *PANNICULUS adiposus*.—**Flimmer-o** (Ger.). See *CILIA*.—**Fortpflanzungso** (Ger.). A reproductive o. [B, 49.]—**Gallen-o** (Ger.). See *Biliary o.*—**Gebäro** (Ger.). See *UTERUS*.—**Gefühlso'e** (Ger.). See *Tactile APPARATUS*.—**Gehöro'e** (Ger.). See *AUDITORY APPARATUS*.—**Gemeines Empfindungso** (Ger.). A tactile o.—**Generative o's, Genital o's.** Fr., *organes génitaux*. Ger., *Begattungso'e, Zeugungso'e*. The o's which are concerned in the reproduction of the species. [C.]—**Geruchso'e** (Ger.). See *OLFACTORY APPARATUS*.—**Geschlechtso'e** (Ger.). See *GENERATIVE o's*.—**Geschmackso'e** (Ger.). See *ORGANON gustus*.—**Gesichtso'e** (Ger.). The eye and its appendages. [L, 80.]—**Glandular o. of new formation.** Fr., *organe glandulaire de néoformation* (ou *de nouvelle formation*). Ger., *drüsige O.* Of Ercolani, the uterine mucous membrane at the site of attachment of the placenta; so called from the idea that its utricular glands secrete a fluid destined for the nutrition of the foetus.—**Gustatory o.** See *ORGANON gustus*.—**Haft-o** (Ger.). 1. An organ of prehension. [A, 521 (a, 48).] 2. In plants, a part used for attachment. [a, 35.]—**Harno'e** (Ger.). See *URINARY APPARATUS* and *Uropoietic o's*.—**Hauto** (Ger.). See *CUTIS*.—**Höro** (Ger.). See *EAR*.—**Jacobson's o.** A canal a few millimetres in

length which extends along the septum of Stenson's duct to end in a blind extremity. It is lined by epithelium which is continuous with that of the nasal cavity, and has numerous glands opening into it. It is the homologue of a more extensively developed o. in some animals having a more acute sense of smell. In man it is only rudimentary. It is believed to have an olfactory function in the animals in which it is developed, and to bring the food taken into the mouth under the direct cognizance of the olfactory nerve. [C; L, 294.]—**Kauo'e** (Ger.). The masticatory o's.—**Kreislaufso'e** (Ger.). See *CIRCULATORY APPARATUS*.—**Lacrymal o's.** See *LACRYMAL APPARATUS*.—**Lateral taste o's.** See under *PAPILLÆ foliatæ*.—**Nebeno'e** (Ger.). See *Accessory o's*.—**Olfactory o's.** See *OLFACTORY APPARATUS*.—**O. of Bojanus.** Fr., *corps de Bojanus*. Ger., *Bojanisches O.* A renal o. in molluscs, consisting of a sac or tube by which the exterior of the body communicates with the blood-vascular system. It is homologous with the segmental organ in worms. [A, 12 (a, 39).]—**O. of Corti.** Fr., *lame réticulaire*. Ger., *Corti'sches O.* The terminal apparatus of the cochlear nerve. It lies on the membranous spiral lamina which springs from the free edge of the osseous spiral lamina. The proper o. of Corti lies external to the sulcus spiralis. It consists of the rods of Corti, the two rows of which form the arches of Corti (see also *FLOOR CELLS*). The rods of the external row have their superior ends directed outward, and on them is fastened a reticularly perforated membrane, the lamina reticularis. The latter covers the external rows of Corti's fibres

and the external ciliated cells. In man these structures, lying in four or five rows behind each other and connected with the terminal fibres of the auditory nerve by small nervous processes, are fastened by their thin, interior, elongated ends (Gottstein's basal processes) to the membrana basilaris, while the superior, broad ends, provided with acoustic cilia, project through the openings of the lamina reticularis. A row of inner ciliated cells is situated in front of the sulcus spiralis interior, immediately in front of the inner pillar of Corti's o. Deiter's cells are connected with Corti's cells by their broad ends directed downward. External to the last row of Corti's cells lie Hensen's supporting cells, which pass into the epithelium of the external wall of the ductus cochlearis. Corti's o. is covered by the firm striated Corti's membrane. The latter arises beside Reissner's membrane, in front of Huschke's swelling, and ends at the external boundary of Corti's cells, though Henle and Löwenberg state that it is inserted on the ligamentum spirale accessorium of the external wall of the ductus cochlearis. [F, 3.]—**O. of Giral-des.** See *PARADIDYMS*.—**O's of locomotion.** See *LOCOMOTOR APPARATUS*.—**O's of nutrition.** The parts concerned in the mastication of the food and its digestion and absorption. [L, 332.]—**O's of reproduction.** 1. The generative o's. 2. In botany, the androecium and gynoecium in phanerogams, and the antheridium and oogonium in cryptogams. [a, 35.]—**O. of Rosenmüller.** See *EPOPHORON*.—**O's of sense (or special sense).** Lat., *organa sensus*. Ger., *Sinnesorgane*. The structures endowed with the special senses (i. e., the skin and some of the mucous membranes, the ears, the eyes, the nose, and the portion of the mouth possessing the sense of taste). [L, 332.]—**O. of Sprengel.** See *OSPHRADIUM*.—**O's of the lateral line.** In fishes and aquatic amphibia, collections of sensory nerve-cells which open on the surface of the body by small tubules opening along the lateral lines, and are regarded as transmitting mechanical irritations from the water and possibly sound. [L, 294.]—**O's of vegetation.** The o's which imbibe, circulate, and elaborate food, and contribute to the life of the plant. They consist of roots, stems, leaves, and hairs and their various modifications. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Pelvic genital o's.** Ger., *Beckengenitalien*. The genital organs proper, as distinguished from the breasts. [A, 20.]—**Respiratory o's.** See *RESPIRATORY APPARATUS* (1st def.) and *MECHANISM OF RESPIRATION*.—**Schmelzo** (Ger.). See *ENAMEL o.*—**Secretory o's.** Lat., *organa secretoria*. The secreting glands. [L.]—**Segmental o.** See *SEGMENTAL APPARATUS*.—**Sexual o's.** See *COPULATORY APPARATUS*.—**Speichel-o** (Ger.). A salivary gland. [L.]—**Suprarenal o's.** See *SUPRARENAL CAPSULES*.—**Unterhautfetto** (Ger.). See *PANNICULUS adiposus*.—**Urinary o's.** See *URINARY APPARATUS*.—**Uropoietic o's.** Lat., *organa uropoietica*. The kidneys. [L, 332.]—**Verdaunungso'e** (Ger.). See *DIGESTIVE APPARATUS*.—**Vibratile o's.** Cilia. [J.]—**Vocal o's.** See *Vocal APPARATUS*.—**Wheel-o.** See *TROCHAL DISC*.—**Wollusto'e** (Ger.). See *BULBI vestibuli vaginae*.

**VERTICAL SECTION OF THE ORGAN OF CORTI OF THE DOG. MAGNIFIED 400 DIAMETERS. [FROM FLINT (AFTER WALDEYER).]**

a-b, homogeneous layer of the basilar membrane; c, tympanic layer, with nuclei, granular cell-protoplasm, and connective tissue; e<sub>1</sub>, tympanic lip of the crista spiralis; e, thickened portion of the basilar membrane; d, spiral vessel; e, blood-vessel; f, h, bundle of nerves; g, epithelium; i, inner hair-cell, with its basilar process, k; l, head-plate of the inner pillar; m, union of the two pillars; n, base of the inner pillar; o, base of the outer pillar; p, q, r, outer hair-cells, with traces of the cilia; t, bases of two other hair-cells; z, Hensen's prop-cell; l-1, lamina reticularis; s, nerve-fibre passing to the first hair-cell, p.

Of C. Bernard, the liver; so-called because of its storage of glycogen. [K, 30.]—**O's dérivés.** See *Accessory ORGANS*.—**O. filtrateur.** Of C. Bernard, the liver; so called because it separates glucose from the blood of the portal vein. [K, 30.]—**O. vermiforme.** See *MESONEPHROS*.



**ORIFICE**, n. *O<sup>2</sup>p<sup>12</sup>q<sup>2</sup>s*. Lat., *orificium* (from *os*, the mouth, and *facere*, to make). Fr., o. Ger., *Oeffnung*. See **OPENING** (1st def.). **Anal o.** In the left ventricle. The anus. [*L.*] **Aortic o.** The circular o. in the left ventricle connecting it with the aorta. [*C.*] **Auriculo-ventricular o.** 1. An oval opening in the lower and front part of the left auricle, leading into the left ventricle of the heart. 2. An oval opening situated at the right angle of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and leading into the right auricle. [*C.*] **Cardiac o. of the stomach.** The o. in the cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus enters it. [*C.*] **Mitral o.** See *Auriculo-ventricular o.* (1st def.).—**O. colique sous-costal droit** (Fr.). The o. of communication between the ascending with the transverse colon. [*F. Glénard, "Lyon méd., "Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.*]—**O. inférieur du quatrième ventricule** (Fr.). The upper opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [*L. 332.*]—**O. gastro-tuodéal** (Fr.). See **PYLORUS**.—**O. externe de la matrice** (Fr.). 1. The *os uteri externum*. 2. As formerly used, the o. of the vagina. [*A. 44.*]—**O. duodéno-jéjunal** (Fr.). The opening of the duodenum into the jejunum. [*L.*]—**O. colique sous-costal gauche** (Fr.). The o. of communication between the transverse with the descending colon. [*F. Glénard, "Lyon méd., "Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.*]—**O. interne de la matrice** (Fr.). 1. The *os uteri internum*. 2. As formerly used, the *os uteri externum*, as distinguished from the mouth of the vagina. [*A. 44.*]—**O. interne du col uterin** (Fr.). See *Os uteri internum*.—**O. hyménéal** (Fr.). The o. of the vagina.—**O. œsophagien** (Fr.). The opening in the diaphragm through which the œsophagus passes. [*L.*]—**O. of the coronary sinus of the right auricle.** An o. situated between that of the inferior vena cava and the auriculo-ventricular o. [*C.*]—**O. sigmoïdo-rectal** (Fr.). The o. of communication between the sigmoid flexure with the rectum. [*F. Glénard, "Lyon méd., "Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.*]—**O. sous-pylorique du transverse** (Fr.). Of *F. Glénard*, the o. of communication between what he terms the *anse costo-sous-pylorique* and the *anse sous-pyloro-costale*. [*"Lyon méd., "Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.*]—**O. supérieur** (Fr.). The opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius at the upper extremity of the fourth ventricle. [*L. 49 (K).*]—**Pulmonary o.** An o. in the left angle of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and leading into the pulmonary artery. [*C.*]—**Pyloric o.** See **PYLORUS**.—**Tricuspid o.** See *Auriculo-ventricular o.* (2d def.).—**Uro-genital o.** See *Urogenital orifice*.—**Vaginal o.** Lat., *orificium vaginae*. The entrance to the vagina. [*L.*]



**ORIFICIAL**, adj.  $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot f^2s^2\cdot i^2a^2l$ . Pertaining to an orifice.

**ORIFICIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Or\cdot i^2\cdot f^2s^2(f^2k)^2\cdot i^2\cdot u^2m(u^2m)$ . See **ORIFICE**—**O. epiploicum**. See **FORAMEN** of **Monro**.—**O. cutaneum**. The termination of any canal or cavity opening upon the cutaneous surface of the body. [L.]—**O. externum**. The external opening of a canal or cavity. [L.]—**O. infundibuli**. See **HELICOTREMA**.—**O. preputii**. The circular opening in the prepuce opposite the external orifice of the urethra. [L. 7 (a, 50).]—**O. urethrae**. Ger., *Harnröhrenmündung*. The external opening of the urethra.—**O. uteri**. See **Os uteri**.—**O. uterinum**. The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**O. uterini canalis cervicis**. See **Os uteri internum**.—**O. vaginalis canalis cervicis**. See **Os uteri externum**.—**O. ventriculi tertii anticum**. See **ITER ad infundibulum**.—**O. ventriculi tertii posticum**. The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct. [I, 3 (K).]

**ORIGANUM** (Fr.), n.  $O\cdot re\cdot ga^2n^2$ . See **ORIGANUM** (1st and 2d def's).—**Eau d'o.**, **Hydrolat d'o.** See **AQUA ORIGANI**.—**Hydrolé d'o.**, **Infusion d'o.** See **INFUSUM ORIGANI**.—**Oléule d'o.** See **OIL of ORIGANUM**.

**ORIGANUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Or(o^2r)\cdot i^2g(eg)^2\cdot a^2n(a^2n)\cdot u^2m(u^2m)$ . Gr., *ὀρίανον*, *ὀρείανον*. Fr., *origan* (1st and 2d def's) (*vulgaire* [Fr. Cod.] [2d def.]). Ger., *Dosten* (1st and 2d def's), *wilder Dosten* (3d def.). Sp., *orégano* [Mex. Ph.] (2d and 3d def's). 1. Marjoram; a genus of labiate undershrubs or herbs of the *Satureiæ*. The *Origanideæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Satureæ*. The *Origanaceæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Nepetariæ*. 2. Of the U. S., Austr.-Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, the herb of *O. vulgare*. 3. Of the Sp. Ph, the herb of *O. vulgare* and that of *O. virens*. [B, 5, 42, 95, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35, 38).]—**Ætheroleum origani**. See **OIL of o.** (1st def.).—**Ætheroleum origani cretici** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See **Oleum origani cretici**.—**Aqua origani**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) d'origan*. A preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 2 of o. and the necessary amount of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Herba origani** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See under *O. vulgare*.—**Herba origani cretici**. The flower-spikes of the *O. creticum*; also the herbaceous parts of other species, such as *O. macrostachyum*, *O. smyrnæum*, *O. megastachyum*, and *O. heracleoticum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Herba origani cum summitatibus florentibus** [Austr. Ph.]. The blooming herb of *Origanum vulgare*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Infusum origani**. Fr., *hydrolé (ou infusion) d'origan*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part each of o. and licorice in boiling water enough to make 100 parts of infusion. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oil of o.** Lat., *ætheroleum origani* (1st def.), *oleum origani* [Russ. Ph.] (*vulgaris*) (1st def.). Fr., *huile (ou oléule) d'origan*. 1. The volatile oil of *O. vulgare*; an acrid, stimulating oil, of yellowish color and camphoraceous odor, consisting of a terpene,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , with sometimes small proportions of ordinary camphor. It is used as a caustic by farriers, in toothache from caries, and, mixed with olive-oil, to stimulate the growth of hair, and in microscopy as a clarifying agent. In regular medicine it has been largely superseded by the oil of thyme. 2. In English shops, the oil of *Thymus vulgaris*. [A, 496; B, 5, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum origani**. Of the Gr. Ph., *Oleum origani cretici*. Of the Russ. Ph., see **OIL of o.**—**Oleum origani æthereum**. See **OIL of o.** (1st def.).—**Oleum origani cretici**. Ger., *spanisches Hopfenöl*. A volatile oil obtained from the flower-spikes of *O. creticum*. It is sometimes used in toothache from caries. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Origanum herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The flowering herb of *O. smyrnæum*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. ægyptiacum**. A species indigenous to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, used as an aromatic. It has been identified, probably erroneously, with the hyssop of the Scriptures. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. aquaticum**, **O. cervinum**. See **EUPATORIUM cannabinum**.—**O. creticum**. Fr., *origan de Crète*. Ger., *cretischer Dosten*, *spanischer Hopfen*. A species (by Koch considered a variety of *O. vulgare*) found in southern Europe, and especially in the island of Candia. The leaves and flower-spikes, *herba origani cretici* (see *lupuli cretici*, *seu spica cretica*), *spica origani cretici*, have the aromatic odor and taste of wild marjoram, and were formerly used as a vulnerary, in toothache, in difficult labor, and as a sternutatory. They yield an oil (see *oleum origani cretici*) still sometimes employed medicinally. [B, 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. decipiens**. See **O. vulgare**.—**O. dictamnus**. Fr., *dictame de Crète* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Diptamodosten*, *cretischer Diptam*. Goat's marjoram, dittany of Crete, the *tragoriganum* of the old botanists, the *dictamnus* (Gr., *δίκταμνος*) of the ancients, which was considered so vulnerary as to cause the arrows to drop from wounded goats as soon as they tasted it; a species found in southern Europe. The leaves have the aromatic properties of *O. vulgare*, and were formerly official as *folia* (see *herba dictamni cretici*). [A, 511; B, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. heracleoticum**. Ger., *griechischer Dosten*. Winter (sweet) marjoram; a plant resembling *O. vulgare* in habit, indigenous to Dalmatia, Greece, and Turkey, and along the Rhine as a potherb. The flowering tops are used as *herba origani cretici* (see under *O. creticum*). Koch regards it as a short-spiked variety of the *O. hirtum*. It is one of the plants known to the ancients as *ὀρίανον*. [B, 64, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. hirtum**. Hairy marjoram; an aromatic plant closely allied to *O. vulgare*, yielding a reddish-yellow volatile oil, used in toothache, etc. The oil is said to contain one or more terpenes, and 0.5 per cent. of a phenol identified with carvacrol, to the presence of which its stimulant properties are perhaps attributable. [B, 314 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xviii (a, 50).] Cf. *O. heracleoticum*.—**O. humile**. Fr., *petit marjolaine sauvage*. A French species having the properties of *O. vulgare*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. macrostachyum**. Ger., *langähriger Dosten*. A Portuguese species. The tops are substituted for those of *O. creticum* and used under the same names. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. majorana**. Lat., *amaracus*. Fr., *marjolaine*. Ger., *gemeiner Majoran*, *Gartenmajoran*, *Sommermajoran*, *Wurstkraut*. Sweet (or knotted) marjoram; a species indigenous to Greece and western Asia, growing eastward as far as the East Indies, and cultivated as a seasoning herb. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a warm, bitterish taste,

and yields tannin and a volatile oil (*oleum majoranæ æthereum*), to which the excitant and mildly tonic properties of the plant are due. The herbaceous part (including the tops), *herba majoranæ æstivæ*, *herba amarici* (see *origani majoranæ*, see *sampsuchi*), is used empirically to hasten the eruption in exanthematous diseases, as a fomentation (especially in indurations of the breast), in powder as a sternutatory, and as a salve in rheumatism. [B, 5, 19, 35, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. majoranoides**. Ger., *ewiger Majoran*, *Wintermajoran*. Shrubby sweet marjoram; a variety of *O. majorana*, having the same properties. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. maru**. A perennial, very odorous species, indigenous to Palestine, having the properties of *O. majoranoides* and perhaps identical with it. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. megastachyum**. A species, perhaps a variety of *O. vulgare*, the tops of which are sometimes gathered for *herba origani cretici*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. onites**. Potmarjoram; the *ovitis* of Dioscorides, a somewhat shrubby, strongly scented species, indigenous to Sicily and the Grecian Archipelago. [B, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. orientale**. See *O. vulgare*.—**O. palustre**. See *EUPATORIUM cannabinum*.—**O. pulchellum**, **O. sipyleum**. Mt. Sipylus marjoram, little hop-plant; a native of Candia and Asia Minor, very like the *O. dictamnus*. The *μαρόν (marum)* of Dioscorides, usually referred to the *Teucrium marum*, is by some authors identified with this species. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. smyrnæum**. Ger., *smyrnaischer Majoran*. A species found in Greece, western Asia, and northern Africa. The tops have a strong aromatic taste and odor, and are much used for *herba origani cretici*. Kühn identifies this plant with the hyssop (*ὕσσωπος*) of Dioscorides. [A, 510; B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. stoloniferum**. See *O. vulgare*.—**O. syriacum**. A species found in Syria and Palestine, where it is used like *O. vulgare*. It is one of the numerous plants identified with the hyssop of the Scriptures. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. Tournefortii**. Fr., *origan de Tournefort*. The dittany of Amorgos; an aromatic-leaved species growing in rocky places in the island of Amorgos. [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**O. vulgare**. Fr., *marjolaine d'Angleterre*, *grande marjolaine bâtarde (ou sauvage)*. Ger., *gemeiner (oder wilder) Dosten*, *Wohlgemuth*, *Schusterkraut*. Wild (or English, or grove, or common) marjoram; a species indigenous to Europe, Africa, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The herb (gathered while flowering), *herba (seu summitates) origani vulgaris*, *seu silvestris*, *herba cunila bubule*, was formerly used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue and externally in poultices and fomentations. It is stimulant and mildly tonic. [A, 496; B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Pulvis summitatum origani**. The dried and powdered leaves of *O. vulgare*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Semen origani odorati**. See **SEMIN AMMEOS veri** (under **AMMI**).



ORIGANUM MARJORANA. [A, 327.]

**ORIGIN**, n.  $O^2r\cdot i^2j\cdot i^2n$ . Gr., *ἀρχή*. Lat., *origo* (from *oriri*, to rise). Fr., *origine*. Ger., *Ursprung*. That from which anything arises or takes its beginning; a source; a starting-point. [C; a, 17.]—**Apparent o. of a nerve**. See **SUPERFICIAL o. of a nerve**.—**Deep o. of a nerve**. That part of the nervous centre where the fibres of a nerve spring from the nerve-cells. [C.]—**O. of a muscle**. The relatively fixed point of attachment of a muscle; the end opposite the insertion. [C.]—**O. of a nerve**. That part at which it is attached to the centre of its system. [C.]—**Real o. of a nerve**. See **Deep o. of a nerve**.—**Superficial o. of a nerve**. That part of the central nervous structure at which the nerve cord first comes in contact with it. [C.]

**ORIGNY** (Fr.), n.  $O\cdot ren\cdot ye$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

**ORIOLE** (Fr.), n.  $O\cdot re\cdot ol$ . A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

**ORISTRY**, n.  $O^2r\cdot i^2st\cdot ri^2$ . A compound of *oral* and *dentistry*. Of J. L. Williams, dental and oral surgery. [a, 34.]

**ORIZA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r\cdot i(e)^2\cdot za^2$ . See **ORYZA**.—**Ptisana orizeæ**. See **Decoctum ORYZÆ**.—**Pulvis orizeæ** (Fr. Cod.). Rice powder, prepared by macerating for 24 hours with water, spreading on a cloth, keeping moist till opaque and friable, drying, pounding in a marble mortar, drying at about 49° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 35).]

**ORIZABA-ROOT**, n.  $O\cdot re\cdot za^2\cdot ba^2$ . See **MALE JALAP**.

**ORIZABIN**, n.  $O^2r\cdot i^2z\cdot a^2b\cdot i^2n$ . See **JALAPIN**.

**ORIZEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2r\cdot i^2z\cdot e^2\cdot u^2m(u^2m)$ . Of the alchemists, gold. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**ORKNEY SPRINGS**, n.  $O^2rk\cdot ni^2$ . A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]



**ORLEANA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r1-a^2(a^2)na^2$ . See ANNOTTO.—**O. in baculis**. See *Brazilian* ANNOTTO.—**O. in foliis**. See *Flag* ANNOTTO.—**O. in ovulis**. See *Lump* ANNOTTO.—**O. in rotulis**. See ANNOTTO roll.—**O. reducta**. See *English* ANNOTTO.—**Solutio orleanae**. See *Extract* of ANNOTTO.—**Terra o.** See ANNOTTO.

**ORMAIZTEGUI** (Sp.), n.  $O^2r-ma^2-eth^2-ta^2-ga$ . A place in the province of Guipúzcoa, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**ORME** (Fr.), n.  $O^2rm$ . The genus *Ulmus*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Baume d'o.** A black substance found in autumn, after the death of the insect, in the galls of *Ulmus campestris*, formerly used in pulmonary diseases. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**Décocté d'o.** See *Decoctum ULM.*—**Eau d'o.** A liquid found in the fresh galls of *Ulmus campestris*; used as a vulnerary and collutory. [B. 38, 88 (a, 14).]—**Écorce d'o.** See *Cortex interior ORMI.*—**Écorce d'o champêtre** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ELM-bark*.—**Extrait d'écorce d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait d'o.** A preparation made by treating powdered elm-bark with alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Hydrolé d'o.** See *Decoctum ULM.*—**Mucilage d'écorce d'o. fauve.** See *Mucilage ULM.*—**O. fauve** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ULMUS fulva*.—**O. pyramidal.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Ulmus campestris*. 2. The *Huazuma ulmifolia*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

**ORMOCARPUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2rm-o^2-kar^2p-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Fr., *ormocarbe*. A genus of the Leguminosae, tribe *Hedysareae*. [B. 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. sennoides**. An East Indian species. The root is tonic and stimulant, and is used locally in fevers and rheumatism. The root-bark, ground and mixed with gingely-oil, is used in lumbago and paralysis. [A. 496; B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**ORMUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2rm-u^2s(u^2s)$ . See *ULMUS*.—**Cortex interior ormi.** Fr., *écorce d'orme*. The inner bark of *Ulmus effusa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**ORNAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2rn-a^2-me^2nt-u^2m(u^2m)$ . From *ornare*, to adorn. An ornament.—**O. foliaceum**. See *Morsus diaboli*.

**ORNE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2rn$ . See *FRAXINUS ornus*.

**ORNITHINE**, n.  $O^2rni^2th-en$ . A basic substance,  $C_6H_9O_2(NH_2)_2$ , of burning taste, occurring in ornithuric acid. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**ORNITHOCOPRUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2rn-i^2th(eth)-o^2k'o(o^2)-pru^2s(pru^2s)$ . From *ōrnis*, a bird, and *κόπρος*, dung. Of Buckland, guano. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**ORNITHODELPHIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $O^2rn-i^2th(eth)-o(o^2)-del^2ph-i^2a^2$ . From *ōrnis*, a bird, and *δέλφιν*, the womb. See *Monotremata*.

**ORNITHOGALUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2rn-i^2th(eth)-o^2g'a^2(a^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Gr., *ὀρνιθόγαλον* (from *ōrnis*, a bird, and *γάλα*, milk). Fr., *ornithogale*. Ger., *Milchstern*, *Vogelmilch*. Star-of-Bethlehem; a genus of the Scillaceae. The *Ornithogalea* of Ritgen are a tribe of the Spatheaceae. [B. 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. flavescens**. The *O. pyrenaicum*. [a, 35].—**O. narbonneuse**. Narbonne star-of-Bethlehem; a species found in southern Europe. The bulb (*radix ornithogali majoris*), together with that of *O. pyrenaicum*, was formerly used like that of *O. umbellatum*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. pyrenaicum**. Fr., *épi de lait, houblon de montagne*. Bath or French asparagus; a South European species used like *O. umbellatum*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. stachyoides**. A species indigenous to Greece and western Asia. The *βλάβος έτικος* of Dioscorides, used as an emetic and in vesical disorders, has been referred to this species. [Sibthorp (B. 173, 180 (a, 35)).]—**O. umbellatum**, **O. vulgare**. Fr., *ornithogale en ombelles, dame de douze (ou onze) heures, étoile blanche (ou de mer)*. Ger., *doldiger Milchstern*. Common (or white) star-of-Bethlehem, eleven-o'clock lady, Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon; a species indigenous to western Asia and Europe, and naturalized in North America. The bulbs, *radix ornithogali vulgaris*, are mucilaginous and slightly bitter, and were formerly used roasted as a healing application to sores, abscesses, etc. They are supposed to be the dove's dung used as food by the people of Samaria (2 Kings, vi. 25), and are still eaten in Palestine. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**ORNITHOLOGY**, n.  $O^2rn-i^2th-o^2l'o^2-i^2$ . Lat., *ornithologia* (from *ōrnis*, a bird, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ornithologie*. Ger., *Vogelkunde*. The zoology of birds. [a, 48.]

**ORNITHOMYZOUS**, adj.  $O^2rn-i^2th-o-miz^2-u^2s$ . Lat., *ornithomyzus* (from *ōrnis*, a bird, and *μύζω*, to suck in). Fr., *ornithomyzien*. Parasitic on birds. [L. 41 (a, 48).]

**ORNITHOPHILE** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $O^2rn-i^2th(eth)-o^2l^2-i^2e$ . (a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>). From *ōrnis*, a bird, and *φίλεω*, to love. Diamoegomalous plants that are fertilized by the aid of birds. [Müller (a, 24).]

**ORNITHOPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2rn-i^2th(eth)-o^2p-u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *ōrnis*, a bird, and *πους*, a foot. Fr., *ornithope, pied d'oiseau*. Ger., *Vogelfuss*. Bird's-foot; a genus of the *Hedysareae*. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. compressus**. Hairy bird's-foot; a species indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. According to Winkler, it was one of the plants called by Dioscorides *κατανάγκη* (cf. CATANANCE). [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. perpusillus**. Fr., *petit ornithope (ou pied d'oiseau)*. Ger., *gemeiner Vogelfuss*. Fowl foot, (common) bird's-foot; a small prostrate herb. The pods resemble the claw of a bird. The entire plant, *herba ornithopodii* (see *pedis avia*), is said to be aperient and diuretic, and, as well as the seeds, *semen pedis avia*, was formerly official. [A. 511; B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**ORNITHOTROPHY**, n.  $O^2rn-i^2th-o^2t^2ro^2-i^2$ . Lat., *ornithotrophia* (from *ōrnis*, a bird, and *τροφή*, to nourish). Fr., *ornithotrophie*. Incubation. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

**ORNITHURIC ACID**, n.  $O^2rn-i^2th-i^2ur^2-i^2k$ . Ger., *Ornithurinsäure*. An acid,  $C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_4$ , obtained from the excrement of birds fed with benzoic acid. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**ORNUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2rn-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Fr., *orne*. 1. Formerly the *Fraxinus excelsior*. 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Fraxinus*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. europaea**. See *FRAXINUS o.*

**OROBANCHE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Or(o^2r)-o(o^2)-ba^2n^2k(ba^2n^2ch^2)(e(a), Gen., -banche's. Gr., ὀροβανχη, ὀροβανχη (from ὀρος, a vetch, and ἄνχω, to choke). Fr., o. Ger., *Sommerwurz*. Broomrape; the typical genus of the *Orobanchaceae* (Fr., *orobanchacées*; Ger., *Orobanchaceen*), which are the broomraps, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons consisting of minute-seeded, leafless, chlorophyllless herbs, parasitic (by means of haustoria which penetrate into the vascular system of the host) on the roots of other plants. The *Orobanchae* (Fr., *orobanchées*; Ger., *Orobanchen*) of B. Jussieu, the *Orobanchideae* of Dumortier, the *Orobanchinae* of Link, and the *Orobanchioideae* of Ventenat are the same. The *Orobanchiae* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Orobanchae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Flores orobanches**. See under *O. epithymum*.—**O. americana**. The *Conopholis americana*, a species used like *Epiphegus americana*. [B. 5, 34, 215 (a, 35).]—**O. epithymum**. Ger., *Quendel-Sommerwurz*. A parasite on the roots of *Thymus serpyllum* and allied species. The root (the part of the stem joining the root proper) and the flowers of this and the other European species were formerly official as *radix et flores orobanches*, the former being used in flatulence, in colic, and as a vulnerary, the latter in nervous pains, especially cramps in children. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. galii**. Ger., *Labkrauts-Sommerwurz*. A species parasitic on the roots of *Galium verum* and *Galium mollugo*; used like *O. epithymum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. lutea**, **O. major**. Fr., *o. élevée, herbe aux tau-reaux, pain des lapins (ou de lièvre), rave de genêt*. Ger., *Maiwurz, Maicwurz*. Great broomrape, New-Chapel-flower; a species with a fleshy stem a foot or more in height growing in the roots of broom and furze. Its flowers and root were used like those of the other European species. [B. 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. minor**. Fr., *o. mineur*. Lesser broomrape; a species parasitic on clover. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**O. virginiana**. See *EPIDHEGUS americana*.$

**OROBECOS** (Lat.), **OROBECUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $Or(o^2r)-o^2b-ek(a^2)ch^2(o^2s, -u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *ὀρος*, a kind of pulse, and *ἄρος*, a sound, Lat., *sonus siliculosus*. Fr., *orobèche*. Ger., *Schuten-geräusch*. A crackling sound, like the snapping of a pod, sometimes observed in the inner angle of the eye on hard pressure by the finger. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**OROBODES** (Lat.), **OROBODES** (Lat.), adj's.  $Or(o^2r)-o^2b-od^2(e^2)as, -o(o^2)-id^2(e^2)ez^2as$ . Gr., *ὀροβώδης* (from *ὀρος*, a kind of pulse). Fr., *orobeux, oroboeide*. Ger., *erbsenartig*. Having a mealy sediment (said of urine). [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**OROBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2r-o^2b-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr., *ὀρος*. Fr., *orobe* (2d def.). Ger., *Walderbse, Wicke*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Vicia ervilia* or its seed. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous plants, now regarded as a section of *Lathyrus*. [B. 42, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. tuberosus**. See *LATHYRUS macrorrhizus*.

**OROGAMO**, n. Gold. [Ruland (A, 325).]

**ORONGE** (Fr.), n.  $O-ro^2n^2zh$ . The *Agaricus caesareus* and other agarics belonging to *Amanita*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**ORONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-o^2n^2-o^2s(u^2s)$ . From *ōros*, a mountain, and *νόσος*, disease. See *Mountain sickness*.

**ORONTIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2r-o^2n^2-shi^2(i^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Fr., *oronce*. 1. An old name for the *Antirrhinum o.* 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Antirrhinum*. 3. Golden club; a genus of the *Aroidae*, tribe *Orontieae*. The *Orontieae* (Fr., *orontiacées*) of R. Brown are a section of the *Aroidae*. The *Orontieae* of Schott are a tribe of the *Orontieae*; of other authors, a tribe of the *Aroidae*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. aquaticum**. Golden club; a North American aquatic shrub. The seeds and fleshy rootstock are used as food by the Indians, after the dissipation of their acidity by boiling or drying. [B. 34, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. majus**. See under *ANTIRRHINUM majus*.

**OROS** (Lat.), n. n.  $Or(o^2r)-o^2s$ . Gr., *ὄρος*. 1. A mountain. 2. The upper part of the foot. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OROSLIN**, n.  $O-ro^2s-e^2l-i^2n$ . A substance,  $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$ , obtained from athamantin. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OROSOLON**, n.  $O-ro^2s-e^2l-o^2n$ . A substance,  $C_{14}H_{10}O_8$ , obtained from athamantin. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**ORONYLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2r-o^2x^2(i^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$ . From *ōros*, a mountain, and *ξύλον*, wood. A genus of the *Bignoniaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**O. indicum**. A small tree of the East Indies and the Malay Archipelago. The root is used in dropsy and as a vulnerary, and the leaves are reputed emollient. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**ORPIMENT**, n.  $O^2rp-i^2m^2-nt$ . Lat., *auripigmentum* (q. v.). Fr., *orpim*. Ger., *Königsgelb, Gelbglas*. King's (or royal) yellow; a yellow pigment consisting of arsenic trisulphide obtained by precipitation of arsenious acid with sulphureted hydrogen. [B.]—**Ited o.** Fr., *orpim rouge*. See *ARSENIC disulphide*.

**ORPINE**, n.  $O^2rp-i^2n$ . Fr., *orpim*. The *Sedum telephium*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Bastard o.** See *ANDRACHE telephoides*.—**Evergreen o.** The *Sedum anacampseros*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]

**ORRHAGOGUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-ra^2g(a^2)-o^2g(u^2s(u^2s))$ . From *ὀρρῶς*, serum, and *ἀγέω*, leading. See *HYDRAGOGUE*.

**ORRHOCHEZIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-ro^2o^2-ke^2(ch^2e^2)z(i^2)-a^2$ . From *ὀρρῶς*, serum, and *χεῖν*, to ease one's self. Watery diarrhoea. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**ORRHOCYST**, n.  $O^2r-o-si^2t^2$ . Lat., *orrhocystis* (from *ὀρρῶς*, serum, and *κύστις*, a bladder). A serous cyst. [E.]

**ORRHOID**, adj.  $O^2r-oid$ . Lat., *orrhoides, orrhodes* (from *ὀρρῶς*, serum, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *orrhôide*. Serous. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**ORRHOPOSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-ro^2o^2-po^2(i^2)-z(i^2)-a^2$ . From *ὀρρῶς*, serum, and *πόσις*, a drinking. Fr., *orrhoposie*. Ger., *Molkentrinken*. Whey-drinking. [L. 50 (a, 14).]



**ORRHORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-ro^2r-raj(ras^3g)/i^2-a^2$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , serum, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\rho\nu\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. Fr., *orrhorrhagie*. Ger., *heftiger Molkenerguss*. The rice-water discharges and vomiting of cholera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORRHOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2r-ro^2s$ . Gr.,  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$  (1st def.),  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$  (2d def.). 1. Whew; serum. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **CROUPION**.

**ORRHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-ro^2s/i^2s$ . Gen.,  $-rhos/eos(-is)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , serum. Fr., *orrhose*. The formation of serum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORRHOLENITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-ro^2r(ro^2s)-sol-e^n-i(e)^2t/s$ . Gen.,  $-it'id\acute{o}s(-idis)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , serum, and  $\sigma\omega\lambda\eta\nu$ , a channel. Fr., *orrholénite*. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORRHYMEN** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2r-ri(ru^6)/me^n(man)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , serum, and  $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$ , a membrane. Fr., o. Ger., *Molkenhaut, Schleimhaut*. A serous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORRHYMENITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-ri(ru^6)-me^n-i(e)^2t/s$ . Gen.,  $-it'id\acute{o}s(-idis)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , serum, and  $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$ , a membrane. Fr., *orrhyménite*. Inflammation of a serous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).] —O. thoracica. See **PLEURISY**.

**ORRIS**, n.  $O^2r-i^2s$ . A corruption of *iris* (q. v., 3d and 4th defs.). The *Iris germanica*, *Iris florentina*, *Iris pseudacorus*, and other species of *Iris*, and their roots, especially Florentine o.-root. [a, 35.] —**Butter of o.**, **Camphor of o.**, **Oil of o.** A buttery oil consisting of myristic acid and a little volatile oil melting at  $38^\circ$  to  $40^\circ$  C., and forming a clear brownish-yellow liquid, which begins to congeal at  $28^\circ$  C., and is soluble in alcohol or petroleum ether. [B, 8, 18 (a, 35, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 50).] —**O.-root.** 1. See *Iris* (4th def.). 2. See *Iris florentina* (3d def.). —**Volatile oil of o.** An essential oil forming an exceedingly small part of o.-camphor, from which it may be separated by digesting the latter with oxide of lead. It is a thick brownish liquid having the characteristic fragrance of the root, and remaining liquid at a temperature of  $-10^\circ$  C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv (a, 50); B, 18 (a, 35).]

**ORSEILLE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2r-ze^2l-y'$ . 1. The genus *Rocella*. 2. See **ORCHIL** and **ARCHIL**. [B, 121, 173, 314 (a, 35).] —**O. de terre.** A variety of orchil obtained from *Variolaria dealbata*, *Variolaria orcina*, and *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 1.] See also **LITMUS**.

**ORSEILLIN** (Ger.), n.  $O^2r-ze^2l-yen'$ . A dye, the sodium salt of  $HSO_3C_{10}H_6N:NC_{10}H_6.OH$ ,  $\beta$ -naphthalazonaphthalenesulphonic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ORSELLIC ACID**, n.  $O^2r-se^2l-i^2k$ . Fr., *acide orsellique*. 1. An acid,  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 + H_2O$ , crystallizing in colorless needles or prisms slightly soluble in water, more easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, becoming anhydrous at  $100^\circ$  C., and melting at  $153^\circ$  C. [B, 3, 4, 93 (a, 38).] 2. See **ORSELLINIC ACID**.

**ORSELLINIC ACID**, n.  $O^2r-se^2l-i^2n-i^2k$ . Ger., *Orsellinsäure*. A crystalline acid,  $C_6H_8O_4 + H_2O = CH_3.C_6H_7(OH)_2.CO.OH + H_2O$ , crystallizing from dilute alcohol as a mass, and from acetic acid as star-shaped groups of long needles, of bitter and slightly sour taste, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, becoming anhydrous at  $100^\circ$  C., and melting at  $176^\circ$  C. Paraorsellinic acid crystallizes from dilute alcohol in hard needles somewhat soluble in water, becoming anhydrous at  $100^\circ$  C., and melting at about  $150^\circ$  C. [B, 3, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**ORTEIL** (Fr.), n.  $O^2r-te^2l-y'$ . See **TOE**. —**O. en cou de cygne**, **O. en griffe**, **O. en marteau**, **O. en Z**. See **FLEXED TOES**.

**ORTHAMIDOBENZYLFORMIC ACID**, n.  $O^2r-th-a^2m/i^2d-o-be^2nz/i^2-o-i^2l-f\acute{o}r'm/i^2k$ . See **ISATIC ACID**.

**ORTHAMIDOBENZYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $O^2r-th-a^2m/i^2d-o-be^2nz/i^2l$ . A substance,  $C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_2OH$ , crystallizing from benzene as white needles, becoming brown on exposure to light or to the air, and melting at  $82^\circ$  C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**ORTHARTHRAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-th-a^2rth/ra^2g(ras^3g)-ra^2$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , true,  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , a joint, and  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$ , a seizure. Fr., *ortharthrage*. True gout. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORTHIAUCHENUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-a^4k(a^3-u^4ch^2)-en(an)^4$ .  $u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\alpha\upsilon\chi\eta\nu$ , the neck. Ger., *steilnackig*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining theinion and the basion with the radius fixus varying between  $38^\circ$  to  $49^\circ$ . [For this and the next ten entries following, see Lissauer, "Arch. für Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

**ORTHIOCHORDA** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o(o^2)-ko^2rd(ch^2o^2rd)/-u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\chi\omicron\rho\delta\acute{o}s$ , a string. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hornion and the basion with the radius fixus between  $33^\circ 2'$  and  $52^\circ$ .

**ORTHIOCORYPHUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o(o^2)-ko^2r/r^2i(u^4)-fu^4s(fu^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\kappa\omicron\rho\rho\eta$ , the head. Ger., *orthiocoryph*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma and the lambda with the radius fixus between  $29^\circ$  and  $41^\circ$ .

**ORTHIODONTUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o^2d-o^2nt/u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , a tooth. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the subnasal and alveolar points with the radius fixus from  $88^\circ$  to  $121^\circ$ .

**ORTHOMETOPUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o(o^2)-me^2t-op/u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\omicron\nu$ , the forehead. Ger., *orthimetop*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma to the nasal point with the radius fixus between  $47^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ .

**ORTHIOPISTHIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o^2p-i^2sth/i^2-u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\delta\pi\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$ , behind. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and theinion with the radius fixus varying from  $84^\circ$  to  $95^\circ$ .

**ORTHIOPISTHOCRANIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o^2p-i^2sth-o(o^2)-kran(kras^n)/i^2-u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright,  $\delta\pi\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$ , behind,

and  $\kappa\rho\alpha\nu\iota\omicron\nu$ , the skull. Ger., *orthopisthocran*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the opisthion with the radius fixus from  $107^\circ$  to  $119^\circ$ .

**ORTHIOPROSOPUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o(o^2)-pro^2s-op/u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\sigma\omega\rho\omicron\nu$ , the face. Having an angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point with the radius fixus between  $89^\circ 4'$  and  $100^\circ$ .

**ORTHIOPYLUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o^2p/i^2l(u^4l)-u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon$ , a gate. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum foraminis magni posterius and the punctum foraminis magni anterius between  $15^\circ 5'$  and  $24^\circ$ .

**ORTHIORRHINUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-o^2r-rin(ren)/u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the subnasal point with the radius fixus between  $87^\circ 5'$  and  $98^\circ$ .

**ORTHIOURANISCUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2r-th-i^2-u^2r(ur)-a^2n(a^2n)-i^2sk/u^4s(u^4s)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , upright, and  $\omicron\rho\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\upsilon\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a canopy. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the posterior border of the incisor foramen and the alveolar point with the radius fixus between  $40^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ .

**ORTHO-**. For many words beginning thus, see the corresponding words without the prefix. An ortho-compound (from  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, right) is the normal one; in the disubstituted benzene compounds it is the one in which the two substitutions affect adjacent carbon atoms in the benzene ring. [B.]

**ORTHOBASIC**, adj.  $O^2r-th-o-bas/i^2k$ . Fr., *orthobasique*. Of acids, having the two replaceable hydrogen atoms occur in the ortho-position (i. e., next each other). [B, 38 (a, 38).]

**ORTHOBORIC ACID**, n.  $O^2r-tho-bo^2ri^2k$ . See **BORIC ACID**.

**ORTHOBROMBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $O^2r-th-o-brom-be^2nz-o^2-i^2k$ . Fr., *acide orthobrombenzoïque*. Ger., *Orthobrombenzoesäure*. One of the isomeric varieties of brombenzoic acid, having the constitution  $C_6H_4Br.CO.OH$ , and crystallizing from hot water in long needles melting at  $150^\circ$  C. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

**ORTHOBROMBENZYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $O^2r-th-o-brom-be^2nz/i^2l$ . A substance,  $C_6H_4Br.CH_2OH$ , crystallizing from hot water as flat needles melting at  $80^\circ$  C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**ORTHOBROMNITROBENZENE**, n.  $O^2r-th-o-brom-nit-ro-be^2nz/en$ . A substance forming acicular crystals, having the composition  $C_6(H,Br,NO_2,H,H,H)_2=C_6H_4NO_2Br$ . It melts at  $41^\circ 5'$  C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**ORTHOBROMPHENOL**, n.  $O^2r-th-o-brom-fe^2n'o^2l$ . See under **MONOBROMPHENOL**.

**ORTHOCEPHALUS**, n.  $O^2r-th-o-se^2f/a^2l-i^2zm$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$ , the head. Ger., *Orthocephalie*. The condition in which the height-length index of the skull is between  $70^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$ . [L.]

**ORTHOCHOREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-th-o(o^2)-kor(ch^2o^2r)-e(a)^2a^2$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , a dance. Fr., *orthochorée*. Chorea in which the patient stands erect. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORTHOCELOUS**, adj.  $O^2r-th-o^2s-el/u^4s$ . Lat., *orthocœlus* (from  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$ , the belly). Fr., *orthocèle*. Having the intestinal canal straight and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body. [L, 41 (a, 14).] Cf. **CYCLOCELOUS**.

**ORTHOCOLON** (Lat.), **ORTHOCOLUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $O^2r-th-o(o^2)-kol/o^2n$ ,  $-u^4m(u^4m)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a limb. Straightness of a limb due to muscular rigidity. [E.]

**ORTHOCYLLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-th-o(o^2)-si^2l(ku^4l)-los/i^2s$ . Gen.,  $-los/eos(-is)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\kappa\omicron\lambda\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , a crippling. Ankylosis with the limb straight. [A, 48.]

**ORTHODONTIA** (Lat.), **ORTHODONTICE** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^2r-th-o^2n-shi^2(tu^4)-a^2$ ,  $-ti^2-se(k\alpha)$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , a tooth. Fr., *orthodontisie*. The treatment of irregularities in the position, etc., of the teeth. [E.]

**ORTHOGNATHISM**, n.  $O^2r-th-o^2g-na^2th-i^2zm$ . Lat., *orthognathia* (from  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\gamma\eta\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , the jaw). Ger., *Orthognathie*. The condition of being orthognathous.

**ORTHOGNATHOUS**, adj.  $O^2r-th-o^2g-na^2th-u^4s$ . Lat., *orthognathus*. 1. Having a gnathic index below  $98^\circ$  [Flower]. 2. As used loosely, without any marked forward projection of the jaw or the incisor teeth. [L.]

**ORTHOHYDROXYBENZYL GLUCOSIDE**, n.  $O^2r-th'o-hid-ro^2x-i^2-be^2nz/i^2l$ . See **SALICIN**.

**ORTHOMETER**, n.  $O^2r-th-o^2m-e^2t-u^4r$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. Fr., *orthomètre*. Ger., O. Of von Hasner, an instrument for determining the degree of protrusion of the eyes. It consists of two parallel square frames, 43 mm. apart, similarly divided by horizontal and vertical horse-hairs, 8 mm. apart. Over the corresponding threads are sighted the points by means of which it can be determined how much one eye projects beyond the other. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

**ORTHOMORPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2r-th-o(o^2)-mo^2rf/i^2-a^2$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , true, and  $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{\iota}$ , form. See **ORTHOPÆDICS**.

**ORTHONITROTOLUENE**, n.  $O^2r-th-o-nit-ro-to^2l-u^4en$ . A liquid,  $C_6(H.NO_2.CH_3,H,H,H)_2=C_6H_3NO_2$ , having the constitution of benzene in which two adjacent atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and methyl. [B, 4.]

**ORTHOPÆDIA** (Lat.), **ORTHOPÆDICS**, n. f., n. sing.  $O^2r-th-o(o^2)-ped^2(pa^2e^2d)-i^2-a^2$ ,  $-ped^2i^2ks$ . From  $\delta\rho\rho\acute{o}s$ , straight, and  $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , a child. Fr., *orthopédie*. Ger., *Orthopädie*. The prevention or correction of deformities, especially in children. [E.]

**ORTHOPÆDIST**, n.  $O^2r-th-o^2p-e^2d-i^2st$ . Gr.,  $\delta\rho\theta\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$  (from  $\delta\rho\theta\omega\nu$ , to set straight). Lat., *orthopædicus*, *ortholier*. One who practises orthopedics. [E.]



**ORTHOPÆDY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'o-ped-i<sup>2</sup>. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

**ORTHOPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'o-fe<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l-sul<sup>2</sup>lf-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Sulphocarbonic acid. [a, 48.]

**ORTHOPHONY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>f'o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orthophonia* (from ὀρθός, true, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *orthophonie*. The correction of defective or faulty speech. [L, 41, 50 (a, 50).]

**ORTHOPHORIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fo(fo<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From ὀρθός, straight, and φέρω, to carry. The state in which the axes tend to remain parallel when the eyes are adjusted for distance, and to converge properly upon the point of fixation for other distances. [G. F. Stevens, "Arch. of Ophthal." 1887, p. 158 (a, 29); B.]

**ORTHOPHORISCH** (Ger.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>rt-o-for'i<sup>2</sup>sh. Executing its movements in a normal manner (said of the foetal presenting or engaging part in its progress through the pelvis). [A, 91.]

**ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o-fo<sup>2</sup>s-fo<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide orthophosphorique*. Ger., *Orthophosphorsäure*. Ordinary phosphoric acid. [B.] See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

**ORTHOPHRENY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'o-fren-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orthophrenia*, *orthophrenismus* (from ὀρθός, true, and φρέν, the mind). Fr., *orthophrénie*. The treatment of mental disorders. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**ORTHOPLOCEUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>rth-op(o<sup>2</sup>p)-los(lo<sup>2</sup>k)/e'u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From ὀρθός, straight, and πλάττω, to twist. Fr., *orthoploce*. Ger., *geradfülig*. Of an embryo, having incumbent cotyledons folded around the radicle. The *Orthoploceæ* (Fr., *orthoploceæ*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Cruciferae* so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 290 (a, 35).]

**ORTHOPNEUMATICUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o(o<sup>2</sup>p)-nu<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Pertaining to orthopnea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORTHOPNŒA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>p-ne/(no<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ὀρθοπνοία (from ὀρθός, upright, and πνέω, to breathe). Fr., *orthopnée*. Ger., *Orthopnoë*. 1. Difficulty in breathing in the recumbent posture. 2. Of Hippocrates, asthma so characterized. [D, 1.]—**O. cynanchica**. See CROUP.

**ORTHOPNOICUS** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o(o<sup>2</sup>p)-no(no<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See ORTHOPNEUMATICUS.

**ORTHOPRAXY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'o-pra<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orthopraxis* (from ὀρθός, straight, and πράσσω, to accomplish). The mechanical treatment of deformities.

**OPHTOPTERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>pt'e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. From ὀρθός, straight, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *orthoptères*. An order of insects having straight narrow forewings, including the grasshopper, cockroaches, etc. [L, 208 (a, 27).]

**ORTHOPYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>j(pu<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From ὀρθός, straight, and πυγή, the rump. See COCCYX.

**ORTHORRHACHIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>r-ra<sup>2</sup>k(rach<sup>2</sup>h<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From ὀρθός, straight, and ῥάχis, the spine. Fr., *orthorrhachie*. The art of correcting irregularities of the spinal column. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**ORTHOSCÈLE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-to-se<sup>2</sup>l. From ὀρθός, straight, and σκέλος, the leg. A surgical instrument for straightening crooked limbs. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**ORTHOSCOPE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'o-skop. From ὀρθός, straight, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., o. Ger., *Orthoskop*. An instrument for examining the eye under water, so as to neutralize the refraction of the cornea. [F.]—**Cocclus's o.** An o. consisting of a glass bowl the opening of which corresponds to the interpalpebral aperture. This is to be filled with water from above, and the eye observed through the anterior wall. It is useful in demonstrating the actual position of the iris. [F.]—**Czermak's o.** An o. consisting of a small glass tube or basket, which is open above and behind, while the lower inner and outer walls are so grooved that they may closely fit the side of the nose and upper and lower orbital margins. In order to make the junction more complete, the edges may be covered with putty or bread-crumbs. The vessel is then filled from above with tepid water which contains some salt, and the eye can be observed through the anterior wall. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

**ORTHOSEL** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-to-se<sup>2</sup>l. See Normal SALT.

**ORTHOSIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From ὀρθός, straight. Fr., *orthosie*, *orthose*. Ger., *Aufrechtstellen*, *Strecken*. The process of straightening. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORTHOSIPHON** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>(se)/fo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(fon). Gen., -u<sup>2</sup>os(-is). From ὀρθός, straight, and σίφων, a tube. Fr., o. A genus of the *Ocimoideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. stamineus**. A species found in Japan and the East Indies. The dried leaves are used in gout and in urinary disorders. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 50).]

**ORTHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>s(-is). Gr., ὀρθωσις (from ὀρθόω, to make straight). See ORTHOSIA.

**ORTHOSPERMOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o-spu<sup>2</sup>rm/u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *orthospermus* (from ὀρθός, straight, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *orthospermé*. Having the seed with a straight axis, the chalazal at the insertion, and the orifice at the opposite end; orthotropal. The *Orthospermae* are: Of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of the tribes *Hydroclayele*, *Midneae*, etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**ORTHOSTADEN** (Lat.), adv. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>st'a<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>d(-e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m. Gr., ὀρθοστάδην. After the manner of one standing upright (i. e., not confined to bed). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**ORTHOSTICHY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>st'i<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>. From ὀρθός, straight, and στίχis, a row. A vertical rank (e. g., a straight row of leaves on an axis). [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

**ORTHOSYNE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)-e(a). Gen., -thos-yne<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ὀρθωσύνη (from ὀρθός, upright). See ERECTILITY.

**ORTHOTAST**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'o-ta<sup>2</sup>st. From ὀρθός, straight, and τάσσω, to arrange. An appliance for correcting curvatures of the long bones; also used for compressing the aorta. [Szonn, "Illust. Monatsschr. d. ärztl. Polytechnik," June, 1882, p. 131.]

**ORTHOTENES** (Lat.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>n(-e<sup>2</sup>)-as. Gr., ὀρθοτενής (from ὀρθός, straight, and τένειν, to stretch). See ERECTILE.

**ORTHOTER** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -er<sup>2</sup>us(-is). Gr., ὀρθωτήρ (from ὀρθόω, to make straight). See ORTHOPÆDIST.

**ORTHOTERION** (Lat.). **ORTHOTERIU** (Lat.), n's n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>t(er)-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., ὀρθωτήριον. Fr., *orthotérion*. An instrument for straightening diseased or curved limbs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORTHOTONUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From ὀρθός, straight, and τόνος, a stretching. Tetanus characterized by an upright posture of the body. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**ORTHOTRICHUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>t/ri<sup>2</sup>k(ri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From ὀρθός, straight, and τρίχis, a hair. Fr., *orthotric*. Bristle-moss; a genus of acrocarpous mosses, typical of the *Orthotrichaceæ* of Bruch and Schimper (a family of the *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichæ* of Reichenbach (a section of the *Dicranoides*), of the *Orthotrichæ* of Hampe (a family of *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichoideæ* of Arnott (a tribe of *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichoideæ* of Bridel (a family of the *Vaginulati acrocarpi*). [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. saxatile**. A species growing in walls, etc., considered by Thénius as perhaps identical with the hyssop of the Bible. [a, 35.]

**ORTHOTROPAL**, **ORTHOTROPOUS**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>t/ro<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>l, -pu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *orthotropus* (from ὀρθός, upright, and τρέπω, to turn). Fr., *orthotrope*. Ger., *geradwändig*, *geradläufig*. Erect, not turned (said of an ovule). [B, 19, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. ORTHOSPERMOUS.

**ORTHOXYBENZOIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Salicylic acid. [B.]

**ORTHURINE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>rth'ren. A derivative of phenylhydrazine, obtained by the action of paraoxybenzoic acid on hydrazine. It is recommended in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and articular rheumatism. Its action is very energetic but uncertain, and it is apt to cause profuse perspiration, collapse, and symptoms of intoxication. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, 691 (a, 50).]

**ORTHYSTEROPTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>rth-i<sup>2</sup>st(u<sup>2</sup>st)-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>pt-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -tom'atos (-atis). From ὀρθός, straight, ὄστρα, the uterus, and πτῶμα, a fall. Fr., *orthystéroptome*. Prolapsus uteri without inversion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORTIE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-te. 1. A nettle; the genus *Urtica*. 2. A name for various plants resembling the nettles. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Grande o.** The *Urtica dioica*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. bâtarde**. See *MERCURIALIS annua* and *MERCURIALIS perennis*.—**O. blanche**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *LAMium album*. 2. See *URTICA nivea*.—**O. bleue**. See *CAMPANULA trachelium*.—**O. chanvre**, *O. épineuse*. See *GALEOPSIS tetrahit*.—**O. folle**, *O. grêche*. See *URTICA urens*.—**O. morte puante**. See *LAMium purpureum*.—**O. rouge**. 1. See *GALEOPSIS ludanum*. 2. The *Lamium purpureum*. 3. The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 92 (a, 14); B, 173 (a, 35).]—**Petite o.** See *URTICA urens*.—**Sirop d'o.** See *Syrupus URTICÆ*.

**ORTIÉ** (Fr.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>r-te-a. See URTICARIAL.

**ORTSINN** (Ger.), n. O<sup>2</sup>rt'zi<sup>2</sup>n. See Tactile SENSIBILITY.

**ORTSVERÄNDERUNG** (Ger.), n. O<sup>2</sup>rts'fe<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See ECTOPIA and LOCOMOTION.

**ORTUGE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-tu<sup>2</sup>zh. See *URTICA dioica*.—**O. folle**. See *URTICA urens*.

**ORVALE** (Fr.), n. O<sup>2</sup>r-va<sup>2</sup>l. 1. The *Salvia sclarea*. 2. The *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**ORVIETANUM** (Lat.), n. n. of *orvietanus*, of Orvieto. Or-ve-a-ta<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>m)(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *orvietan*. An electuary in the preparation of which its inventor, Jerome Ferrante, of Orvieto, used nearly every antidote known in his time. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

**ORYCTER** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>kt(u<sup>2</sup>kt)/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -ter<sup>2</sup>os(-is). Gr., ὀρυκτήρ. Fr., *oryctère*. Ger., *Gräber*, *Scharrer*. An instrument for digging or scraping. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORYCTOCHEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>kt(u<sup>2</sup>kt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ke<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>e(-a<sup>2</sup>). From ὀρυκτήρ, dug out, and χημία, chemistry. Fr., *oryctochémie*. The chemistry of fossils. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ORYCTOLOGY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>kt-o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *oryctologia* (from ὀρυκτήρ, dug out, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *oryctologie*. Ger., *Oryktologie*. Palaeontology; also mineralogy. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**ORYCTOZOLOGY**, n. O<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>kt'-o<sup>2</sup>-zo-o<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *orycto-zoologia* (from ὀρυκτήρ, dug out, ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *orycto-zoologie*. Ger., *Oryktozoologie*. Fossil zoology. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**ORYZA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/za<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ὀρυζα. Fr., *riz*. Ger., *Reis*. The rice-plant; a genus of the *Oryzæ* (Fr., *oryzées*), which are a tribe of grasses, of the *Panicaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoction oryzae**. Fr., *decocctio* (ou *eau*, ou *tisane* [Fr. Cod.]) de riz. Sp., *cocimiento de arroz* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ptisana oryzae*. Rice-water: made by boiling 20 grammes of rice with water enough to make a litre of strained decoction [Fr. Cod.]; or by boiling 30 parts of rice with water, pouring off the water, and boiling the remainder with fresh water enough to make 1,000 parts of decoction [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of rice half an hour with water enough to make 46 parts of decoction after the addition of 2 parts of sugar, and straining [Sp. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had the Fr. preparation, with the addition of 12 grammes of licorice, strained,



sweetened, and aromatized or flavored with milk, lemon-juice, or orange-juice. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*O. coarctata*. A species indigenous to the Himalayas, distinct from *O. sativa*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—



ORYZA SATIVA. [A, 327.]

etc. The seeds, deprived of their husk, constitute rice. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—*Ptisana oryzae*. See *Decoctum oryzae*.

**ORYZOPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Oryz* (z) + *opsis* (s). Gen., *-ops* (eos) (-is). From *ὄρυζα*, the rice-plant, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Reispelze*. (American) mountain rice; a genus of the *Agrostideae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*O. asperifolia*. A sylvan species found in the northern United States and in Canada. The white caryopsis, which is of about the size of rice, is farinaceous. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

**OS** (Lat.), n. n. *O* (s). Gen., *os* (s). Fr., *o*. See *Bone*.—**Carbo ossium** (Fr. Cod.). See *Bone* CHARCOAL.—**O. acetabuli**. See *Cotyloid bone*.—**O. acromiale**. The acromion when, as is sometimes the case, it is not united to the scapula. [L, 332.]—**O. acubitalis**. See *RADIUS* (2d def.).—**O. adjutorium**. See *ADJUTORIUM* (2d def.).—**O. alaeforme**. The sphenoid bone. [L, 175.]—**O. alagass**. See *Coccyx* (1st def.).—**O. alare**, **O. alatum**. See *Sphenoid bone* and *Alisphenoid bone*.—**O. à moëlle** (Fr.). A medullated bone. [L, 41.]—**O. ancha**, **O. anchurum**. See *Coccyx* (1st def.).—**O. angulare**. See *Angular bone*.—**O. ani**. See *Coccyx* (1st def.).—**O. anonyum**. Fr., *o. anonyme*. See *Innominate bone*.—**Ossa antibrachii**. See *Ossa aseti*.—**O. apicis squamæ occipitalis**. See *O. interparietale* (2d def.).—**O. articulare**. See *Articular bone*.—**Ossa asseti**. The bones of the forearm (the radius and ulna). [L, 349.]—**O. astragale** (Fr.). See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—**O. asymétriques** (Fr.). See *Asymmetrical bones*.—**O. ballistæ**. See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—**O. basilare antérieure** (Fr.). See under *Presphenoid bone*.—**O. basilare**. See *Basilar bone*.—**O. basilare medium**. Ger., *hintere Keilbein*. See *Basisphenoid bone*.—**O. basioccipitale**. See *Basioccipital bone*.—**O. basispheoidale** (Fr.). See under *Basioccipital bone*.—**O. basispheoidale**. See *Basisphenoid bone*.—**O. brachii**. See *Humerus* (2d def.).—**Ossa bregmatica**. Ger., *Bogenbeine*. The parietal bones. [L.]—**Ossa brevia**. See *Short bones*.—**O. calamo simile**. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 349.]—**O. calcaneum**. See *CALCANEUM*.—**O. calciné** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat., *ossa usta alba*. The mineral basis of bone left by calcination of the latter. It should be perfectly white, and completely soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B, 118.]—**O. calcei**. See *CALCANEUM*.—**O. calvæ**. See *CALVARIA*.—**O. canalis nasolacrimalis** (Gruber). See *O. lacrimale laterale*.—**O. canon** (Fr.). See *Canon bone*.—**O. capitulum** (carpi). See *O. magnum*.—**O. carpal primum**. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**O. carpal quartum**. See *Unciform bone*.—**O. carpal secundum**. See *Trapezoid bone*.—**O. carpal tertium**. See *O. magnum*.—**Ossa carpi**. See *Carpal bones*.—**Ossa carpi accessoria**. Ger., *secundäre Handwurzelknochen*. Anomalous carpal bones formed by the division of the normal ones into two or more portions. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi centrale**. A small anomalous roundish or triangular ossicle between the scaphoid bone and the os magnum and trapezoid bone. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi intermedium**. See *Semilunar bone*.—**O. carpi magnum**. See *O. magnum*.—**O. carpi radiale**. See *Scaphoid bone* (2d def.).—**O. carpi radiale accessorium**. An anomalous carpal bone formed by the non-uniting of the two portions of the scaphoid bone of the hand that have separate centres of ossification. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi ulnare**. See *Pyramidal bone*.—**O. carré** (Fr.). See *Quadrato bone*.—**O. cartilagineux** (Fr.). See *Cartilage bones*.—**O. centrale**. See *O. carpi centrale*.—**O. chalcoidium**. A cuneiform bone of the foot. [L.]—**O. claviculare faciel**. See *Lacrymal bone* (1st def.).—**O. clitoridis**. A membrane bone found in the septum of the clitoris of the seal. [L, 294.]—**O. clunium**. See *SACRUM*.—**O. coccygiens** (Fr.). The rudimentary vertebrae composing the coccyx. [L, 7.]—**O. coccygis**. See *Coccyx* (1st def.).—**O. coliforme**. See *Ethmoid bone*.—**O. complémentaires** (Fr.). See *Wormian bones*.—**O. condyloideum maxillæ inferioris**. See *Articular bone*.—**O. conjugale**. See *O. jugale*.—**O. coracoidium**. See *Coracoid bone*.—**O. coracoidium faciale**. See *Inferior turbinated bone*.—**O. cordis**. A bone found at the base of the heart of some animals. In the ox there are two such bones. A small cross-shaped

bone is found in the sheep, pig, camel, deer (see *O. de corde* CERV), and giraffe, and sometimes in the horse. [L, 13 (a, 39).]—**O. coronale**. Fr., *O. coronaire*. See *Frontal bone*.—**O. coronoid** (Fr.). See *Coronoid bone*.—**Ossa Cortesii**. Sesamoid bones found in the cavernous sinus and other portions of the vascular system. [L, 31.]—**O. costale**. Ger., *Rippenknochen*. A rib. [L, 31.]—**O. courts** (Fr.). See *Short bones*.—**O. coxæ**, **O. coxal** (Fr.). **O. coxendicis**. See *O. innominatum*.—**O. cribbleux** (Fr.). **O. cribriforme**, **O. cribrosum**. See *Ethmoid bone*.—**Ossa cricoideae-facialis**. See *Ethmo-turbinal bones*.—**O. crochu** (Fr.). See *Unciform bone*.—**O. crotaphiticum**. Fr., *o. crotaphal*. See *Temporal bone* (1st def.).—**O. cubiforme** (Fr.). See *Cuboid bone*.—**O. cubitale**. See *Pyramidal bone*.—**O. cuboides**, **O. cuboideum**. See *Cuboid bone*.—**O. cuneiforme**. 1. See *Pyramidal bone*. 2. See *Unciform bone*. 3. See *Sphenoid bone*.—**O. cuneiforme externum**. See *External cuneiform bone*.—**O. cuneiforme internum**. See *Internal cuneiform bone*.—**O. cuneiforme medium**. See *Middle cuneiform bone*.—**O. cuneiforme primum**. See *Internal cuneiform bone*.—**O. cuneiforme secundum**. See *Middle cuneiform bone*.—**O. cuneiforme tertium**. See *External cuneiform bone*.—**Ossa cylindrica**. See *Long bones*.—**O. de la cuisse** (Fr.). See *FEMUR*.—**O. de la verge** (Fr.). See *Penial bone*.—**O. de l'hanche** (Fr.). **O. de l'île** (Fr.). See *ILIUM* (1st def.).—**O. de sèche** (Fr.). **O. de seiche** (Fr.). See *O. SEPIÆ*.—**O. des îles** (Fr.). An old term for the hip bones. [A, 44.] See *ILIUM* (1st def.).—**O. du croupion** (Fr.). An old term for the sacrum. [A, 44.]—**O. du talon** (Fr.). See *CALCANEUM*.—**O. en ceinture** (Fr.). See *Sphenethmoid bone*.—**O. en soc de charrue**. See *Pygostyle*.—**O. entoglossum**. See *Glossohyal bone*.—**O. en V** (Fr.). See *Chevron bones*.—**O. epactale proprium**. See *Bone of the Incas*.—**Ossa epactalia**, **O. épactaux** (Fr.). See *Wormian bones*.—**O. episternale**. See *Episternal bone*.—**O. ethmoidium**. See *Ethmoid bone*.—**O. exoccipitale**. See *Exoccipital bone*.—**O. extrascapulare**. 1. See *Squamosal bone* (1st def.). 2. Of Stannius, the suprascapular bone. [L.]—**Ossa extremittatis cervicalis**. The stylo-hyal, epiphyal, cerato-hyal, basi-hyal, glossohyal, uro-hyal, and brachio-hyal bones. [L, 14.]—**Ossa extremittatis thoracice**. The suprascapular, epicoracoid, and coracoid bones, the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna, and the bones of the hand. [L, 14.]—**O. faciel iliacum**. The mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 14.]—**O. faciel ischiale**. See *Tympanic bone*.—**O. faciel scapulare**. See *Postfrontal bone*.—**O. faciel sternale**. See *Nasal bone* (1st def.).—**O. falciforme**. See *Falciform bone*.—**O. femoris**. See *FEMUR*.—**O. fibreux** (Fr.). See *Membrane bones*.—**O. fondamentale** (Fr.). 1. The sacrum; so called as forming the base of the vertebral column. [A, 385 (a, 48).] 2. See *CALCANEUM*.—**O. fonticular eposterius**. A Wormian bone in the posterior fontanelle. [L, 332.]—**O. foraminulentum**. See *Ethmoid bone*.—**O. frontale**. See *Frontal bone*.—**O. frontale anterius**. 1. See *Anterior frontal bone*. 2. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is formed beneath the spina trochlearis.—**O. frontale posterius**. 1. See *Postfrontal bone*. 2. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is developed in the region of the zygoma.—**O. frontis**. See *Frontal bone*.—**O. fronto-parietale**. See *Fronto-parietal bone*.—**O. furcatorium**, **O. furcatum**, **O. furculare**. See *CLAVICLE* (1st def.).—**O. grandinotum**. The cuboid bone; so called from its hailstone-like shape. [A, 332.]—**O. gutturis**. See *Hyoid bone*.—**O. hamatum**. See *Unciform bone*.—**O. humerale faciel**. See *Labial bone*.—**O. humeri**. See *Humerus* (2d def.).—**O. hyoideo-faciale**. The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones. [L, 14.]—**O. hyoides**, **O. hyoideum**. See *Hyoid bone*.—**O. hypsiloides**. See *Hyoid bone*.—**O. ilei**, **O. ileum**, **O. iliacum**, **O. iliaque** (Fr.). **O. illi**. See *ILIUM* (1st def.).—**O. Ince**. See *Bone of the Incas*.—**O. incisif** (Fr.). **O. incisivum**, **O. incisurum**. The intermaxillary bone.—**O. infra-orbitale**. See *Infra-orbital bone*.—**Ossa innominata**. The cuneiform bones of the foot. [L, 349.]—**O. innominatum**, **O. innominé** (Fr.). 1. See *Innominate bone*. 2. See *ILIUM* (1st def.). 3. In the perch, the ento-sphenoid bone. [L, 14.]—**Ossa intercalaria**. See *Wormian bones*.—**O. interépineux** (Fr.). See *Inter-spinous bones*.—**O. interglossum**. See *Glossohyal bone* (1st def.).—**Ossa intermaxillare**. See *Intermaxillary bone*.—**Ossa internasalia**. See *Ossa prenasalia*.—**O. interparietale**. 1. See *Interparietal bone*. 2. The squamous portion of the temporal bone when not united to the other portions of the bone. [L, 332.]—**O. interparietale proprium**. A Wormian bone in the posterior portion of the sagittal suture of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Ossa interspinalis**. See *Interspinous bones*.—**O. ischii**. See *ISCHIUM*.—**O. ithmides**, **O. itmidés**. See *Ethmoid bone*.—**O. japonicum**. See *O. zygomaticum superius*.—**O. jugale**. 1. See *ZYGOMA*. 2. See *Jugal bone*.—**O. juguli**. See *CLAVICLE* (1st def.).—**O. labiale**. See *Labial bone*.—**O. lacrimale**. See *Lacrymal bone*.—**O. lacrimale accessorium** (seu anterius). Ger., *Nebentränenbein*. An ossicle near the upper portion of the lacrymal crest of the lacrymal bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimale externum** (seu laterale). Ger., *äusserer Tränenbein*. An ossicle in the lacrymal groove of the lacrymal bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimale posterius**. A small nodule of bone occasionally separated from the anterior portion of the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimopalatinum**. A bone formed in some animals by the fusion of the lacrymal and palate bones. [L, 221.]—**O. lambdoides**. See *Interparietal bone* (1st def.).—**Ossa lata**. See *Flat bones*.—**O. laterale**. See *Parietal bone*.—**Ossa lateralia lingualia**. See *Hypobranchial bones*.—**O. latum**. See *SACRUM*.—**O. latum humeri** (seu scapularum). See *SCAPULA*.—**O. lenticular**. 1. See *Orbicular bone*. 2. See *Lenticular process of the incus*.—**O. lentiforme** (Fr.). See *Pisiform bone*.—**O. lingue**, **O. linguale**. See *Glossohyal bone*.—**O. linguale medium**. See *Basi-hyal bone* (1st def.).—**O. linguale pisiforme** (seu superius). See *Cerato-hyal bone* (1st def.).—**O. lithoides**. The petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Ossa longa**, **O. longa** (Fr.). See *Long bones*.—**O. lunatum**. See *Semilunar bone*.—**O. magnum**. Ger., *Kopfbein, köpfiges Bein*. The largest of the bones of the carpus. Its



proximal extremity is rounded, its distal extremity rectangular, and its shortest diameter is across the carpus. The anterior surface is narrower than the posterior, and the upper extremity or head is separated by an anterior and a posterior depression from the rest of bone. It lies in the second row of the carpus, being the third bone from the radial side of the hand, and articulates with the scaphoid, trapezoid, semilunar, uniform, and second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**O. malar.** See **Malar bone.**—**O. malleum inferius.** See **MALLEUS** (3d def.).—**O. mandibularum superius.** See **Superior MAXILLA.**—**O. marsupialia.** **O. marsupiaux** (Fr.). See **Marsupial bones.**—**O. mastoideum.** See **Mastoid bone.**—**O. maxillae.** See **Jaw.**—**O. maxillae superioris.** See **Superior MAXILLA.**—**O. maxillare.** Fr., *o. maxillaire*. See **Jaw.**—**O. maxillare inferius.** See **Inferior MAXILLA.**—**O. maxillare secundum.** See **Malar bone.**—**O. maxillare superius.** See **Superior MAXILLA.**—**O. maxillo-temporale.** See **O. zygomaticum inferius.**—**O. mediano-faciale.** See **Vomer.**—**O. memoriae.** See **Occipital bone.**—**O. metacarpeum digiti annularis.** The metacarpal bone of the ring finger. [L. 332.]—**O. metacarpeum digiti auricularis.** The metacarpal bone of the little finger. [L. 332.]—**O. metacarpeum digiti medii.** The metacarpal bone of the middle finger. [L. 332.]—**O. metacarpeum indicis.** The metacarpal bone of the index finger. [L. 332.]—**O. metacarpeum pollicis** (seu **primum**). The metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L. 332.]—**Ossa metacarpi.** See **Metacarpal bones.**—**O. metacarpi digiti medii.** The metacarpal bone of the middle finger. [L. 332.]—**O. metacarpi pollicis** (seu **primum**). The metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L. 332.]—**O. metacarpi quartum.** See **O. metacarpeum digiti annularis.**—**O. metacarpi quintum.** See **O. metacarpeum digiti auricularis.**—**O. metacarpi secundum.** See **O. metacarpeum indicis.**—**O. metatarsi tertium.** See **O. metacarpeum digiti medii.**—**O. metatarsum hallucis.** See **O. metatarsi primum.**—**Ossa metatarsi.** See **Metatarsal bones.**—**O. metatarsi primum.** The metatarsal bone of the great toe. [L. 332.]—**O. metatarsi quartum.** The metatarsal bone of the fourth toe. [L. 332.]—**O. metatarsi quintum.** The metatarsal bone of the little toe. [L. 332.]—**O. metatarsi secundum.** The metatarsal bone of the second toe. [L. 332.]—**O. metatarsi tertium.** The metatarsal bone of the third toe. [L. 332.]—**Ossa mixta.** Fr., *o. mixtae*. See **Irregular bones.**—**O. multangulum accessorium.** See **O. carpi centrale.**—**O. multangulum majus.** See **Trapezium.**—**O. multangulum minus.** See **Trapezoid bone.**—**O. multiforme.** See **Sphenoid bone.**—**Ossa multiformia.** See **Irregular bones.**—**O. mystaceum.** In fishes, the superior maxilla. [L.]—**O. nasale.** **O. nasi.** See **Nasal bone.**—**O. naviculare.** See **Scaphoid bone.**—**O. naviculare accessorium.** An ossicle sometimes articulating with the posterior end of the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 332.]—**O. occipitale.** See **Occipital bone.**—**O. occipitale basilare.** See **Basioccipital bone.**—**O. occipitale externum.** See **Ectooccipital bone.**—**O. occipitale inferius.** See **Basioccipital bone.**—**O. occipitale laterale.** 1. See **Epitotic bone.** 2. See **Ectooccipital bone.**—**O. occipitale superius.** See **Supra-occipital bone.**—**O. occipitis.** See **Occipital bone.**—**O. odontoidum.** 1. The odontoid process of the atlas. [L. 332.]—2. See **Odontoid bone.**—**O. operculare** (Fr.). See **Opercular bone.**—**O. orbiculare.** 1. See **Orbicular bone.** 2. See **Pisiform bone.** 3. See **Lenticular process of the incus.**—**O. orbiculare Sylvii.** See **Lenticular process of the incus.**—**O. orbitale.** See **O. zygomaticum superius.**—**O. orbitosphenoidale.** See **Orbitosphenoid bone.**—**O. otosphænal** (Fr.). See **Basioccipital bone.**—**O. palatinum.** See **Palate bone.**—**O. papyracé** (Fr.). See **Rhoid bone.**—**O. parietale.** See **Parietal bone.**—**O. parietale inferius.** See **Temporal bone.**—**O. patellare.** See **PATELLA.**—**O. paxillare.** See **Sphenoid bone.**—**O. pectinis.** See **O. pubis.**—**O. pectoris.** See **STERNUM.**—**O. pedis.** See **Pedal bone.**—**O. pelvis** (Fr.). **Ossa pelvis.** See **Pelvic bones.**—**O. pelvis laterale.** 1. See **ILIUM** (1st def.). 2. See **Innominate bone.**—**O. penis.** See **Penial bone.**—**O. pelvio-cephalicum.** See **Occipital bone.**—**O. pétreux** (Fr.). See **Petrosal bone.**—**O. petromastoideum.** See **Petiotic bone.**—**O. pétrosal** (Fr.). See **Petrosal bone.**—**O. petroso-mastoideum.** See **Petiotic bone.**—**O. petrosus.** See **Petrosal bone.**—**Ossa pharyngea inferiora.** See **Hypopharyngeal bones.**—**Ossa pharyngea superiora.** See **Superior pharyngeal bones.**—**O. pierreux** (Fr.). See **Petrosal bone** (1st def.).—**O. pisiforme.** See **Pisiform bone.**—**Ossa plana.** See **Flat bones.**—**O. planum.** Ger., *papiernen Bein*. A thin smooth lamina of bone on the external aspect of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. [C.]—**O. plats** (Fr.). See **Flat bones.**—**O. prenasale.** See **Prenasal bone.**—**Ossa prænassalia.** Ossicles uniting the upper anterior portion of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and the nasal bones. [L. 332.]—**O. pramaxillare.** See **Intermaxillary bone.**—**O. prétympanique** (Fr.). See **Metapterygoid bone.**—**O. Priapi.** See **Penial bone.**—**O. proceroideum.** See **Procerooid bone.**—**O. ptéreal** (Fr.). 1. See **Sphenoid bone.** 2. Of **G. St. Hilaire**, see **Alisphenoid bone.**—**O. pterygoideum.** 1. See **Pterygoid bone.** 2. See **Entopterygoid bone.**—**O. pubis.** Ger., *Schambein, Schlossbein, Schoosbein*. The bone which, although distinct in early life, in adult life unites with the ilium and ischium to form the pelvis. It is of an irregular shape, and is divided into a body or horizontal ramus, an ascending ramus, and a descending ramus. The outer extremity of the body forms about one fifth of the acetabulum, and the inner unites in the middle line with the corresponding portion of the bone of the opposite side, forming the symphysis pubis. The junction of the articulating and superior surfaces is termed the angle, and somewhat external to this is a tubercle, projecting forward, the portion between the two being the spine. The portion of the bone which descends downward and outward from the body to unite with the ischium forms the descending ramus, and that passing backward to unite with the ilium and ischium in the acetabulum forms the ascending ramus. On the upper surface is the commencement of the ilio-pectineal line. The descending ramus unites with the ascending ramus of

the ischium to form the inner and lower part of the obturator foramen. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**O. pubis faciei.** The interopercular, opercular, preopercular, and subopercular bones. [L. 14.]—**O. pubo-ischialium.** See **Pubio-ischialic bone.**—**O. pudicum.** See **Malar bone.**—**O. pyramidale.** See **Pyramidal bone.**—**O. quadratojugale.** See **Quadrato-jugal bone.**—**O. quadratum.** 1. See **Quadrato bone.** 2. See **O. fonticulaire posterius.**—**O. quadrilaterum.** See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).—**O. radiale.** See **RADIUS** (2d def.).—**O. radiale faciei.** See **Intermaxillary bone.**—**O. raphogeminans ossis petrosi.** A Wormian bone in the fissura petro-basilaris. [L.]—**O. rhomboides.** See **Trapezium.**—**Ossa Rioli.** See **Ossa Cortesii.**—**O. rotundum.** See **Pisiform bone.**—**O. sacrum.** See **SACRUM.**—**O. sagittale.** See **O. interparietale** (2d def.).—**O. scaphoideum.** See **Scaphoid bone.**—**O. scléroticaux** (Fr.). See **Sclerotal bones.**—**O. scutiforme.** The patella. [Bartholinus, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour." July 24, 1886, p. 92.]—**O. secundum hyoideo-faciale** [Spix]. See **Palate bone** (1st def.).—**O. sedentarium.** The seat bone. See **ISCHIUM.**—**O. semilunare.** See **Semilunar bone.**—**O. sepiæ.** See under **SEPIA.**—**Ossa sesamoides.** See **Sesamoid bones.**—**O. sinuipitidis.** See **Parietal bone.**—**O. sous-coracoidien** [Rambaud and Renault] (Fr.). The upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity. [A. 8.]—**O. sous-éthmoïdal** (Fr.). See **Inferior turbinate bone.**—**O. sous-orbital** (Fr.). See **Suborbital bone.**—**O. sphenoideum.** **O. sphenoidale.** See **Sphenoid bone.**—**O. sphenoidale anterius.** Ger., *vorderes Keilbein*. See **Presphenoid bone.**—**O. sphenoidale posterius.** See **Basisphenoid bone.**—**Ossa sphenoidæ tarsi.** The external, middle, and internal cuneiform bones (q. v.).—**O. sphenoidum.** See **Sphenoid bone.**—**O. sphenoidum anterius.** See **Presphenoid bone.**—**O. sphenoidum basilare** (seu **posterius**). See **Basisphenoid bone.**—**O. spheno-occipitale.** See **Basilar bone** (1st def.).—**O. spongiosa.** See **Spongy bones.**—**O. spongiosum superius.** See **Superior spongy bone.**—**O. spongiosum inferius.** See **Inferior spongy bone.**—**O. squamosal** (Fr.). See **O. interparietale** (3d def.) and **Squamosal bone.**—**O. squamosum.** See **Squamosal bone.**—**O. styloïde** (Fr.). See **Stylo-hyal bone.**—**O. suborbitale.** 1. See **Suborbital bone.** 2. In the pl., *ossa suborbitalia*, see **Infra-orbital bones.**—**O. subrotundum.** See **Pisiform bone.**—**O. superius malarum.** See **Superior MAXILLA.**—**O. supra-occipitale.** See **Supra-occipital bone.**—**O. suprasternale.** See **Suprasternal bone.**—**O. surangulaire** (Fr.). See **Supra-angular bone.**—**O. surorbitaire** (Fr.). **O. surorbital** (Fr.). See **Supra-orbital bone.**—**O. surscapulaire** (Fr.). See **Suprascapular bone.**—**O. surtemporal** (Fr.). See **Supratemporal bone.**—**Ossa suturearum.** See **Wormian bones.**—**O. Sylvii.** See **Lenticular process of the incus.**—**O. symétriques** (Fr.). See **Symmetrical bones.**—**O. symplecticum.** See **Symplectical bone.**—**O. synclipsis.** See **Parietal bone.**—**O. talare.** See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).—**O. tail.** See **CALCANEUM.**—**O. tarsale primum.** See **Internal cuneiform bone.**—**O. tarsale quartum.** See **Cuboid bone.**—**O. tarsale secundum.** See **Middle cuneiform bone.**—**O. tarsale tertium.** See **External cuneiform bone.**—**Ossa tarsi.** See **Tarsal bones.**—**Ossa tarsi secundaria.** The second row of tarsal bones. [L.]—**O. temporal** (Fr.). See **Temporal bone.**—**O. temporale.** See **Hyomandibular bone.**—**O. temporis.** **O. temporum.** See **Temporal bone.**—**O. terminale.** See **Nasal bone** (2d def.).—**Ossa terna digitorum.** The phalanges of the hand. [L. 349.]—**O. tesserie.** See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).—**O. tetragonum.** See **Parietal bone.**—**O. thyroideo-faciale.** See **Prefrontal bone.**—**O. tibiae.** See **TIBIA.**—**O. transversum.** The pterygoid bone in fishes. [L. 207.]—**O. trapézé** (Fr.). **O. trapezium.** See **Trapezium.**—**O. trapezoides.** **O. trapezoideum.** 1. See **Trapezoid bone.** 2. See **Trapezium.**—**O. triangulare.** See **Pyramidal bone.**—**O. tribasilaré** [Virchow]. See **Basilar bone** (1st def.).—**O. triquetrum.** Fr., *o. triquetre*. 1. See **Pyramidal bone.** 2. See **O. interparietale** (2d def.). 3. In the pl., *ossa triquetra*, see **Wormian bones.**—**O. triquetrum squame (occipitalis).** See **O. interparietale** (2d def.).—**Ossa tubulosa.** See **Long bones.**—**O. turbinal** (Fr.). **O. turbinatum inferius.** See **Inferior turbinate bone.**—**O. tympanal** (Fr.). See **Tympanic bone.**—**O. tympani.** See **Metapterygoid bone** and **Tympanic bone.**—**O. tympanicum.** See **Tympanic bone.**—**O. ulnare carpi.** See **Pyramidal bone.**—**O. ulnare faciei.** See **Superior MAXILLA.**—**O. unciniforme.** **O. uncinatum.** See **Unciform bone.**—**O. undecimum maxillæ superioris.** See **Vomer.**—**O. ungulis.** See **Lacrymal bone.**—**Ossa usta alba** [Lat., Fr. Cod.]. See **O. calcænes.**—**Ossa usta preparata.** See **CORNEA CERVICIS**.—**O. ustum** [Br. Ph.]. Bone-ash. [B.] Cf. **O. calcænes.**—**O. varium.** See **Cuboid bone.**—**O. verticis.** The crown bone; an old term for the parietal bone.—**O. vespiforme.** See **Sphenoid bone.**—**O. vomeris.** See **Vomer.**—**Ossa wormiana.** **O. wormiens** (Fr.). See **Wormian bones.**—**O. ypsiloides.** See **Hyooid bone.**—**O. zygomaticum.** Of Hallman, see **Malar bone.**—**O. zygomaticum accessorium.** See **O. zygomaticum superius.**—**O. zygomaticum anterius.** See **Malar bone.**—**O. zygomaticum inferius** (seu **proprium**). The inferior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. [L. 332.]—**O. zygomaticum superius.** The superior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. [L. 332.]—**Phosphate des os.** [Fr. Cod.]. Bone-phosphate; normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]

**OS** (Lat.), n. n. (**O**²scos). Gen., *os*, *os*. The mouth; an orifice. [a. 35.]—**Ab ore.** By the mouth (said of an unnatural form of sexual indulgence, or of medicine to be so taken). [M. Horand, "Lyon méd." Nov. 1, 1885, p. 279; L.]—**Clinical o. uteri.** **Mechanical o. uteri.** Of Ebell, the ring of Bandl.—**O. ani.** See **Anal orifice.**—**O. externum.** See **OSTIUM vaginae.**—**O. genitale.** See **CLEFT of the vulva.**—**O. internum** (uteri). See **O. uteri internum.**—**O. tinea.** 1. See **O. uteri.** 2. See **O. uteri externum.**—**O. uteri.** Fr., *mousseau de truche*. Ger., *Muttermund*. See **O. uteri externum** and **O. uteri internum**, especially the for-



mer.—**O. uteri externum**. Fr., *orifice externe du col utérin*. Ger., *äusserer (unterer) Muttermund*, *Muttermundsöffnung*. Syn.: *o. tincæ ostium* (seu *orificium*) *uteri externum*. The transverse external opening of the cervical canal of the uterus. It is bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by two thick lips, the posterior of which is the thinner and longer. In nulliparæ they are smooth, but in those who have borne children they are usually slightly rugose or fissured. [L.]—**O. uteri internum**. Fr., *orifice interne du col utérin*. Ger., *innerer Muttermund*. The circular, internal, somewhat constricted opening of the cervical canal into the cavity of the uterus. Some writers think it best to restrict the term to the non-gravid uterus. [Lahs, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxiii, 2; "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 490.] See also **RING OF BANDL**.—**O. vaginae**. See **OSTIUM VAGINAE**.—**Tortura oris**. 1. Trifacial neuralgia. 2. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on one side of the mouth. [B. 117; L.] Cf. **SPASMUS CYNICUS** and **RISUS SARDONICUS**.—**True o. internum**. See **RING OF BANDL**.

**OSANI**, n. See **LONGHOCARPUS sericeus**.

**OSBECKIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2s\text{-}be^2k\text{-}i^2a^2$ . Fr., *osbeck, osbeckie*. A genus of melastomaceous herbs or shrubs. The *Osbeckia* of De Candolle are a tribe and the *Osbeckie* of Reichenbach a section of the *Melastomeae*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. aspera**. The *Cholaphootika* of the Bengalese. The fruit is edible, and in Java the leaves are used, in infusion, in the treatment of angina. [B. 172, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. chinensis**, **O. decora**, **O. glabrata**. A Chinese species. The branches and emollient leaves are employed in colic and externally in cataplasms. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. octandra**, **O. polycepala**, **O. virgata**. An astringent species, used in aphthæ and angina. [B. 267 (a, 35).]—**O. wrightiana**. A species the leaves of which are used in stomatitis and enteritis. [B. 267 (a, 35).]

**OSCEDO** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2s\text{-}se(ka)^2do$ . Gen., *-ced/inis*. From *oscitare*, to gape. Gr., *χαρμωδία*. See **CHASMA** (1st def.) and **YAWNING**.

**OSCHÆMATŒDEMA** (Lat.), **OSCHÆMŒDEMA** (Lat.), n's n.  $O^2s\text{-}ke^2m(ch^2a^2e^2m)\text{-}a^2t(a^2t)\text{-}e^2d(o^2e^2d)\text{-}e(a)^2ma^2$ ,  $O^2s\text{-}ke^2m\text{-}(ch^2a^2e^2m)\text{-}ed(o^2e^2d)\text{-}e(a)^2ma^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\eta$ , the scrotum,  $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$ , blood, and  $\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , oedema. An effusion of blood into the scrotum. [E.]

**OSCHÆITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2s\text{-}ke^2(ch^2e^2)\text{-}i^2e(t)^2is$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\eta$ , the scrotum. Fr., *oschêite*. 1. Inflammation of the scrotum. [E.] 2. See **ORCHITIS**.

**OSCHELEPHANTIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2l\text{-}e^2fa^2nt(fa^2nt)\text{-}i^2a(a^2s)^2is$ . Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\eta$ , the scrotum, and  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\tau\iota\alpha\varsigma$ , elephantiasis. Fr., *oschéléphantiasis*. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OSCHEOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}si^2n(ki^2n)\text{-}om(a)^2$ . Gen., *-om/atos (-atis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\mu\alpha$ , a cancer. See **Chimney-sweep's** CANCER.

**OSCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)\text{-}se(ka)^2le(la)^2$ ; in Eng.,  $o^2sk(e^2o)\text{-}sel$ . Gen., *-cel'es*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\kappa\eta\lambda\alpha$ , a tumor. See **ORCHIOCELE**.—**O. aquosa**. See **HYDROSCHEOCELE**.—**O. cruenta**. See **HÆMATOCELE**.—**O. flatulenta**. See **PHYSOCELE** (2d def.).—**O. hydatidosa**. See **HYDATIDOCCELE**.—**O. oedematosa**. See **CEDEMATOSCHEOCELE**.—**O. sanguinea**. See **HÆMATOCELE**.—**O. seminalis**. See **Seminal CYST**.—**O. urinaria**. See **UROCELE**.—**O. varicosa**. See **VARICOCELE**.

**OSCHEOCHALASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}(ch^2al)^2is$ . Gen., *-as'eos (-chal'asis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ , a loosening. Fr., *oschêochalasia*. Ger., *Oschalasia*. 1. Hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum. 2. A pendulous scrotum. [E, G.]

**OSCHEOLITHOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)\text{-}l^2ith\text{-}o^2s$ . From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha\varsigma$ , a stone. Fr., *oschêolithe*. A stony concretion in or on the scrotum. [E, 24.]

**OSCHÊOME** (Fr.), n.  $O^2s\text{-}ka\text{-}om$ . "From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum. See **OSCHÊONCUS**.

**OSCHEON** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)n$ . Gr.,  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ . See **SCROTUM**.

**OSCHÊONCUS** (Lat.), **OSCHÊOPHYMA** (Lat.), n's m. and n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)\text{-}n^2c(u^2s)(u^2s)$ ,  $(o^2o)\text{-}f^2i(fu^2y)^2ma^2$ . Gen., *-on/ci, -phy/m/atos (-atis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\delta\gamma\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ , a tumor, or  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$ , a growth. Fr., *oschêoncic*. Ger., *Hodensackgeschwulst*. A tumor of the scrotum, especially elephantiasis of the scrotum. [E.]

**OSCHEOPLASTY**, n.  $O^2sk(e^2o)\text{-}pla^2st\text{-}i^2$ . From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$ , to mold. Fr., *oschêoplastie*. Ger., *Hodensackneubildung*, *Oscheoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the scrotum. [E.]

**OSCHÊOPYŒDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)\text{-}pi\text{-}(pu^2)\text{-}e^2d(o^2e^2d)\text{-}e(a)^2ma^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum,  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , oedema. Purulent infiltration of the scrotum. [E.]

**OSCHÊOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o(o^2)s$ . Gr.,  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ . See **SCROTUM**.

**OSCHOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}si^2n(ki^2n)\text{-}o(o^2)ma^2$ . Gen., *-om/atos (-atis)*. See **OSCHÊOCARCINOMA**, and for other words in *Oscho-*, see the corresponding words in *Oscheo-*.

**OSCHURŒDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}u^2r(ur)\text{-}e^2d(o^2e^2d)\text{-}e(a)^2ma^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\eta$ , the scrotum,  $\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , urine, and  $\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , oedema. Ger., *Hodensacksharnödem*. Infiltration of urine into the scrotum. [E.]

**OSCHYDRŒDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk(o^2sch^2)\text{-}id(u^2d)\text{-}re^2d(ro^2e^2d)\text{-}e(a)^2ma^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From  $\delta\sigma\chi\eta$ , the scrotum,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\alpha$ , water, and  $\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , oedema. Oedema of the scrotum. [E.]

**OSCILLARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2s\text{-}si^2l(ki^2l)\text{-}la(la)^2ri^2a^2$ . From *oscillum*, a swing. Fr., *oscillaire*. The typical genus of the *Oscil-*

*lariaceæ* (Fr., *oscillariacées*; Ger., *Oscillarien*), which are a division of the *Cyanophyceæ*, consisting of filamentous organisms composed of compactly arranged rows of cells separated by delicate transverse partitions. They occur in ponds, ditches, etc. The *Oscillariæ* of Bory are a tribe of the *Arthrodoceæ*. The *Oscillariæ* of Meneghini are the same. The *Oscillariæ* of Kützinger comprise the *Oscillariæ*, *Nostocæ*, etc. [B. 19, 38, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**O. alba**, **O. dulcis**. See **BEGGIATO ALBA**.—**O. malarieæ**. A species found by Laveran in the blood of persons affected with malarial disease. [Richord, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 15, 1882, p. 211.]—**O. tigrina**. See **BEGGIATO tigrina**.

**OSCILLATION**, n.  $O^2s\text{-}i^2l\text{-}a'shu^2n$ . Lat., *oscillatio* (from *oscillare*, to swing). Fr., o. Ger., o. *Oscwingung*. 1. A swinging motion. 2. Of Boerhaave, see **IRRITABILITY**. 3. Of Charcot, the series of spontaneous transfers following the first one in the practice of metalotherapy. [D. 71.]—**Consecutive o's**. Of Charcot, the transmission, under the influence of a magnet, of various hysterical impressions (e. g., of anaesthesia, paralysis, or contracture) from one side of the body to the other, leaving the side previously affected normal; or a loss of sensibility, muscular force, heat, etc., on the side of the body that is not paralyzed, accompanied by their reappearance at homologous points on the paralyzed side; also the transmission, under the same conditions, of similar nervous phenomena from one patient to another. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 12, 1887, p. 185 (a, 50); "Progr. méd.," Nov. 1879 (a, 34).]—**O's of the pulse**. Fr., *o's du pouls*. Ger., *Pulschwingung*. The small secondary curves in a pulse-tracing which correspond to single heart-beats. [K.]—**O'sbewegung** (Ger.). The alternate advance and recession or flexion and extension of the fetal head in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

**OSCITANCY, OSCITATION**, n's.  $O^2s\text{-}i^2t\text{-}a^2n\text{-}si^2$ ,  $i^2t\text{-}a'shu^2n$ . Lat., *oscitas, oscitatio* (from *oscitare*, to open the mouth wide). See **CHASMUS**.

**OSCLANT**, adj.  $O^2sk\text{-}u^2l\text{-}nt$ . From *osculari*, to kiss. Interoscular, connecting two higher groups by characters common to both. [a, 35.]

**OSCLATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2sk\text{-}u^2l(u^2l)\text{-}a(a^2)\text{-}shi^2(t)^2i^2o$ . Gen., *-on/ia*. From *osculari*, to kiss. See **ANASTOMOSIS** (2d def.).

**OSCLATORIOUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2sk\text{-}u^2l(u^2l)\text{-}a^2t(a^2t)\text{-}or\text{-}i^2u^2s$  (u's). From *osculari*, to kiss. Fr., *osclatoire*. Concerned in kissing; as a n., see **ORIBULARIS ORIS**. [L.]

**OSCULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2sk\text{-}u^2l(u^2l)\text{-}u^2m(u^2m)$ . Dim. of *os*, the mouth. Lit., a little mouth. 1. The opening into the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 3.] 2. See **ECCHALANT APERTURE**.

**OSEILLE** (Fr.), n.  $O\text{-}ze^2l\text{-}y'$ . See **ACETOSA** (1st def.) and **DOCK**.—**Eau d'o.**, **Hydrolat d'o.** A preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 2 of sorrel with 15 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. de bucheron**. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. de Guinée**. See **HIBISCUS SABDARRIFA**.—**O. longue**, **O. ordinaire**. The *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. sauvage**. 1. The *Begonia macroptera* and other species of *Begonia*. 2. The *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Sel d'o.** See **SALT OF SORREL**.—**Sirap d'o.** A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of purified sorrel-juice with 32 of sugar to the consistency of a syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tisane d'o. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tisane de bouillon blanc* [Fr. Cod.], *bouillon aux herbes*. A preparation made by boiling 40 parts of sorrel-leaves and 20 of lettuce with 1,000 of water, adding 2 of salt and 5 of butter, and straining. Sometimes the decoction contains also 10 parts of cerefolium-leaves. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**OSEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Os'e\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . A corruption of  $\delta\sigma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , the scrotum. Of Paracelsus, the scrotum. [H.]

**OSHA**, n. In New Mexico, the root of an unknown umbelliferous plant, probably a species of *Peucedanum*. [B. 66.]

**OSHAIC ACID**, n.  $O^2sh\text{-}a\text{-}i^2k$ . An organic acid, allied to angelic acid, derived from osha. [H. Haupt, Jr., "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug. 1, 1873, p. 347 (B, 66).]

**OSMANTHUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2s\text{-}ma^2nth(ma^2nth)^2u^2s(u^2s)$ . A genus of *Oleaceæ*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**O. americana**. The American olive, devilwood; a small tree growing from Virginia to Florida. [B. 34 (a, 35).]—**O. fragrans**. The fragrant olive; an aromatic evergreen shrub growing in China and Cochinchina. The leaves are used to adulterate tea. [B. 42 (a, 35).]

**OSMATE**, n.  $O^2z\text{-}mat$ . Ger., *osmiumsaures Salz*. A salt of osmic acid. [B.]

**OSMATIC**, adj.  $O^2z\text{-}ma^2t\text{-}i^2k$ . From  $\delta\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}$ , the sense of smell. Fr., *osmatique*. Having a well-developed rhinencephalon with a keen sense of smell. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 106 (a, 32).]

**OSMAZOME**, n.  $O^2z\text{-}ma^2z\text{-}om$ . From  $\delta\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}$ , an odor, and  $\omega\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , broth. Fr., *osmazome*. Ger., *Osmazom*. An old name for a brown substance, soluble in water or diluted alcohol, obtained by extracting meat and other animal matter. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 270 (a, 38).]

**OSME** (Lat.), n. f.  $Os'me(ma)$ . Gen., *os'mes*. Gr.,  $\delta\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}$ . An odor; also, the sense of smell.

**OSMIAMIC ACID**, n.  $O^2z\text{-}mi^2a\text{-}m\text{-}i^2k$ . Fr., *acide osmiumique*. Ger., *Osmiamidsäure*. A dibasic acid,  $H_2Os\text{-}N_2O_5$ , formed by the action of ammonia on osmium tetroxide. [B. 3.]

**OSMIATE**, n.  $O^2z\text{-}mi^2at$ . Fr., o. See **OSMATE**.

**OSMIC**, adj.  $O^2z\text{-}mi^2k$ . Fr., *osmique, osmieux*. Ger., *osmig*. Containing osmium as a hexad or an octad. According to the usage of some, the word in the former sense is replaced by *osmium*. [B.]—**O. acid**. Fr., *acide osmique*. Ger., *Osmiumsäure*, *Osmigsäure*. Osmium tetroxide; more strictly, an osmium hydroxide having the composition  $OsO_2(OH)_2 = H_2OsO_4$ , and acting as a dibasic acid. [B. 3.]



**OSMICHLORIDE**, n.  $O_2^2-mi^2-klor'i^2d(id)$ . A compound of osmium tetrachloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**OSMIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-mi^2(me)-dros'i^2s$ . Gen., -*ros'eos* (-is). From *ὀσμή*, an odor, and *ῥοσμός*, perspiration. Fr., *osmidrose*. The excretion of sweat having a peculiar odor. [G.]

**OSMIGSAÛRE** (Ger.), n.: *Os'meg-zoir-e<sup>3</sup>*. See *OSMIC ACID*.

**OSMIOCHLORIDE**, n.  $O_2^2-mi^2-o-klor'i^2d(id)$ . A compound of osmium trichloride,  $OsCl_3$ , with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**OSMIOCYANIC ACID**, n.  $O_2^2-mi^2-o-si-a^2n'i^2k$ . An octobasic crystalline acid,  $H_8Os_2(C_2N_3)_{14}$ . [B.]

**OSMIOCYANIDE**, n.  $O_2^2-mi^2-o-si-a^2n'i^2d(id)$ . A compound of osmium cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle; a salt of osmiocyanic acid. [B, 3.]

**OSMIOS**, adj.  $O_2^2-mi^2-u^2s$ . Ger., *osmig*. Containing osmium as a dyad, tetrad, or hexad radicle; in the last-mentioned sense often replaced by *osmic*. [B.]

**OSMIRIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2^2-mi^2(me)-ri^2d'i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$ . A native crystalline alloy of osmium and iridium. [B; B, 270 (a, 38).]

**OSMITE**, n.  $O_2^2-mit$ . An osmate.

**OSMITOPIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-mi^2-to^2ps'i^2s$ . Gen., -*ops'eos* (-is). Fr., *osmitopside*. Ger., *Kampher-Maasliebe*. Of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of composite shrubs; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Bupththalmum*. [B, 42, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**OIL OF O.** Fr., *huile d'osmitopside*. A yellowish-green essential oil of burning taste and sharp disagreeable odor, extracted from *O. asteriscoides*, *O. camphorina*. Of Cassini, a South African shrub, used both internally and externally as a calefacient, sudorific, and stimulant. A strong spirit, *spiritus bellidis* (Fr., *essence dosmitopside*), is distilled from it. [B, 42, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]

**OSMIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2^2-mi^2-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *ὀσμή*, an odor. Fr., o. A metallic element discovered by Tennant in 1804, associated in nature with platinum and iridium, and may be obtained in the form either of an amorphous powder or of hard bluish-white crystals which have not been fused at any temperature yet attainable. It is the heaviest body known, having a sp. gr. of 22.477. In composition it acts as a bivalent, quadrivalent, sexvalent, or octavalent radicle. According to Deville, o. is the most deadly poison known, a thousandth part of a grain, diffused through 100 cubic yards of air, being sufficient to poison all persons inhaling it; and no antidote for it is known. Symbol, Os; atomic weight, 198.6. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, 317 (a, 50).]—**O-ANIDE**. An orange-yellow, odorless, crystalline powder,  $OsO_2NH_3$ , discovered by Fremy. It colors all animal tissues at first brown and subsequently black. It is recommended in place of osmic acid for histological research. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, 211.]—**O- AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE**. See **AMMONIUM OSMIOCHLORIDE** and **AMMONIUM OSMIOCHLORIDE**.—**O. CHLORIDE**. See **O. TETRACHLORIDE**, **O. TRICHLORIDE**, **OSMIOCHLORIDE**, and **OSMIOCHLORIDE**.—**O. CYANIDE**. A dark-violet substance,  $Os(CN)_2$ . [B, 3.]—**O. DIOXIDE**. A mass of coppery appearance,  $OsO_2$ . [B, 3.]—**O. HYDROXIDE**. See **O. TETRAHYDROXIDE** and **OSMIC ACID**.—**O. MONOXIDE**. A dark-gray powder of the composition  $OsO$ . [B, 3.]—**O. OXIDE**. See **O. MONOXIDE**, **O. SESQUIOXIDE**, **O. DIOXIDE**, **O. TRIOXIDE**, and **O. TETRAOXIDE**.—**O-SAÛRE** (Ger.). See **OSMIC ACID**.—**O-SAÛRE-LÖSUNG** (Ger.). See **LIGNUM ACIDI OSMICI**.—**O. SESQUIOXIDE**. A substance,  $Os_2O_3$ , forming a black powder or copper-colored scales. [B, 3.]—**O. SULPHIDE**. A dark-blue substance,  $OsSO_2$ , capable of receiving a metallic polish. [B, 3.]—**O. TETRACHLORIDE**. A red substance,  $OsCl_4$ , forming with the chlorides of other metals double salts called *osmichlorides*. [B, 3.]—**O. TETRAHYDROXIDE**. A heavy, brown, coppery-looking substance,  $OsO_4H_2$ . [B, 3.]—**O. TETROXIDE**. (Ger., *Ueberosäure*). A substance,  $OsO_4$ , usually called *osmic acid*, or *perosmic acid*, formed by the oxidation of metallic o. either in the air or in a current of steam. It forms transparent, shining, acicular crystals, which become of wax-like consistence on warming. It dissolves in water, forming a solution of caustic taste. It melts at a temperature below that of wax, and is very volatile, giving off, even at low temperatures, highly acid, irritating vapors of powerful odor. Locally applied, it acts as a caustic. It has the property of staining fatty matters black, and is used as a reagent in microscopy for this purpose and also in examining the micro-organisms of drinking-water, as it kills them without altering their form. It has also been used internally in medicine, and hypodermically in neuralgia. [B, 3; Wildermuth, "Berl. klin. Wochenschr.," No. 23, 1884, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 251 (B).]—**O. TRICHLORIDE**. A compound,  $OsCl_3$ . [B, 3.]—**O. TRIOXIDE**. A substance,  $OsO_3$ . [B, 3.]—**SCHWELFIGSAÛRE OXYDUL** (Ger.). O. sulphite. [B, 3.]—**SPONGY O.** O. obtained by the calcination of ammonium osmichloride, by reducing osmic acid by hydrogen, or by the action of zinc on the solution in hydrochloric acid; a spongy semi-metallic mass or black powder that assumes metallic lustre by rubbing. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**OSMODYSPHORIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-mo(mo^3)-di^2s(du^4s)-fo(i^2r'i^2a^2)$ . From *ὀσμή*, an odor, and *δυσφορία*, excessive pain. Fr., *osmodysporie*. Intolerance of one or more odors. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSMOLOGY**, n.  $O_2^2-mo^2(o^2)-ji^2$ . Lat., *osmologia* (from *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *osmologie*. See **OSPHRESIOLOGY**.

**OSMOMETER**, n.  $O_2^2-mo^2m(o^2)-u^2r$ . From *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *osmomètre*. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

**OSMONOSIOLOGY**, n.  $O_2^2-mo^2no^2sio^2ji^2$ . Lat., *osmonosiologia* (from *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *osmonosiologie*. (Ger., *Geruchskrankheitenlehre*. The pathology of disorders of the sense of smell. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSMORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-mo^2r-r'i^2(re)^2za^3$ . From *ὀσμή*, an odor, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *osmorhize*. Of Rafinesque, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Ammineae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. LONGISTYLIS**. Sweet cicely; a species growing in North American woods. The fleshy branching root, known as sweet or paregoric root, or sweet anise, has a pleasant spicy taste and yields by distillation a light-brownish or yellowish oil which solidifies at 3° C. to a crystalline mass resembling oil of anise, with which it is probably identical. It also contains a glucoside, a fatty body, fixed oil, resin, tannic acid, albumin, glucose, starch, and extractive. [B, 5, 34, 42 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 50).]

**OSMOSE**, n.  $O_2^2-mos$ . Fr., o. Ger., O. See **OSMOSIS**.

**OSMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2(os)-mos'i^2s$ . Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From *ὀσμός*, a thrusting. Fr., *osmose*. Ger., *Osmose*. The transudation of fluids through a porous septum. If two fluids of different constitution and character are separated by a more or less porous organic membrane, each passes slowly through it and intermingles with the other. See **ENDOSMOSE** and **EXOSMOSE**. [a, 48.]

**OSMOTIC**, adj.  $O_2^2-mo^2t'i^2k$ . Pertaining to osmosis. [a, 48.]

**OSMUNDA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-mu^2nd'a^2$ . Fr., *osmonde*. Ger., *Traubenfarn*. Flowering fern; a genus of ferns typical of the *Osmundaceae* (Fr., *osmondacées*; Ger., *Osmundaceen*), which are a division of the *Filices*. The *Osmundee*, *Osmundineae*, and *Osmundineae* are the same. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**EXTRACTUM RADICIS OSMUNDÆ**. See under *O. regalis*.—**FOLIA** (see *herba*) *osmundæ*. The leaves of *Spiraea filipendula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**MEDULLA RADICIS OSMUNDÆ**. See under *O. regalis*.—**O. CUCUTARIA**. Fr., *osmonde cucutaire*, *herbe aux serpens*. A species found in Santo Domingo, where it is applied to snake-bites. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. LANCEA**. Fr., *osmonde dentée en scie*. A species found in the Antilles, where the whole plant is considered a stimulant and the root a purgative. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. REGALIS**. Fr., *osmonde* (*royale*, *ou fleurie*), *fougère aquatique* (*ou royale*, *ou fleurie*). Ger., *königlicher Traubenfarn*, *Königsfarn*. Royal (or king-, or common flowering, or ditch-) fern, bog-onion, buckhorn-brake, herb Christopher, Osmond-the-Waterman; a species growing in meadows and swamps. The fructiferous frond-tops, *juli osmundæ*, and the white pith of the root-stock, *medulla radice osmundæ*, were formerly used as astringents and vulneraries, and the root-stock was employed especially as a tæniifuge and in scrofula, gout, hepatic diseases, colic, and rickets. More recently an extract of the root, *extractum radice osmundæ*, has been used in rickets. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. SPECTABILIS**. (Ger., *aussehlicher Traubenfarn*. The North American species closely resembling *O. regalis*, of which it is probably a variety. The mucilaginous, bitter, astringent root-stock is used in wasting diseases. [B, 249; B, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**RADIX OSMUNDÆ**. 1. The root of *Spiraea filipendula*. 2. The rhizome of *O. regalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**OSOROR**, n. An old term for opium. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**OSPEDALETTI** (It.), n.  $O_2^2-pa-da^3-le^2t'e$ . A winter resort on the Riviera, between Bordighera and San Remo. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**OSPRADIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2^2-fra^2d(fra^2d'i^2-u^2m)$ . Gr., *ὀσπράδιον*. A small collection of cells in the *Gastropoda* believed to possess olfactory functions. [L.]

**OSPHRASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fra(fra^2)-si^2a$ . Gen., -*phras'eos* (-is). From *ὀσφραίνω*, to smell. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**OSPHRESIOLOGY**, n.  $O_2^2-fre^2s(i^2-o^2)-ji^2$ . Lat., *osphresiology* (from *ὀσφρῆσις*, the sense of smell, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *osphresologie*. Ger., *Geruchsschlehere*, *Riechlehre*. The study of the odors given off from the body and from the excreta in their relations to disease. ["Med. News," June 20, 1885, p. 696.]

**OSPHRESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fre(fra^2)-si^2s$ . Gen., -*phres'eos* (-phres'is). See **OSPHRASIA**.

**OSPHRISTICS**, n. sing.  $O_2^2-fri^2st'i^2ks$ . Lat., *osphristica*. Fr., *osphristique*. Ger., *Gerucherscheinungslehre*. The science of the phenomena of smell. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSPHYALGEMA** (Lat.), **OSPHYALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)-a^2(l^2)-ji^2$ . From *ὀσφύς*, the loin, and *ἄλγος*, or *ἄλγος*, pain. See **COXALGIA**.

**OSPHYARTHRIITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)-a^2rth-r(i^2)-i^2s$ . Gen., -*thrit'idos* (-idis). From *ὀσφύς*, the loin, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See **COXITIS**.

**OSPHYARTHROCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)-a^2rth-ro^2k'a^2$ . secka). Gen., -*throc'acces*. From *ὀσφύς*, the loin, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See **MORBUS COXARIVUS**.

**OSPHYTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)-i^2(e)^2t'is$ . Gen., -*it'idos* (-idis). See **COXITIS**.

**OSPHYOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)-o(o^2)-mi^2(mu^4)-e^2l(i^2)-i^2s$ . Gen., -*it'idos* (-idis). From *ὀσφύς*, the loin, and *μυελός*, marrow. Myelitis in the lumbar region. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSPHYRRHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2^2-fu^4(ru^4)-ru^2ma^2$ . Gen., -*rheum'atos* (-atis). From *ὀσφύς*, the loin, and *ῥέυμα*, a rheum. Fr., *osphyrrheumatisme*. Rheumatism of the hip joint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSPHYUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)$ . Gen., -*osph'yos*. Gr., *ὀσφύς*. The loin. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSPHYTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2^2-fl^2(fu^4)-i^2t'is$ . Gen., -*phyt'idos* (-idis). From *ὀσφύς*, the loin. See **COXITIS**.

**OSSEIN**, n.  $O_2^2-s(e^2)-i^2n$ . From *os*, a bone. Fr., *osséine*. Ger., *O. Knochenknorpel* (1st def.), *Zahnknorpel* (2d def.), *Knochenstoff*. 1. Bone cartilage; the organic base or matrix of bone. It is so abundant and so intimately connected with the inorganic bony matter that the form of the bone is preserved after the removal of the inorganic part by acid. It is converted into gelatin by boiling. 2. Dental cartilage; the organic base of the tooth. It seems precisely like the o. of bone, but perhaps slightly firmer. [J, 35, 42.]



**OSSELET**, n.  $O^2s/e^1e^2t$ . From *os*, a bone. Fr., o. 1. See **OSSELETUM**. 2. The small hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. [C, 1.]—**O. styloide** (Fr.). See **Stylo-hyal bone**.

**OSSEOUS**, adj.  $O^2s/e^2u^2s$ . Lat., *osseus* (from *os*, a bone). Fr., *osseux*. Ger., *knöchern*, *beinhart* (2d def.), *knochenhart* (2d def.). 1. See **BONY**. 2. Of bony hardness.

**OSSICLE**, n.  $O^2s/i^2k^1$ . Lat., *ossiculum* (dim. of *os*, a bone). Fr., *ossicule*. Ger., *Knöchelchen*, *Beinlein*. A small bone. [C.]—**Auditory o's**, *O's of the ear*. See **OSSEOLA AUDITUS**.—**Prenasale o.** See **Prenasale bone**.

**OSSEICULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2s-si^2k^1u^2(l)^1u^3m(u^4m)$ . Dim. of *os*, a bone. Fr., *osselet*. Ger., *Stein* (2d def.), *Steinkern* (2d def.). 1. A small bone or bony body; also any hard structure of small size. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. A fruit in which the seed or kernel is inclosed in a hard, bony covering (putamen). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]—**Ossicula auditus** (see *aurium*). Fr., *ossettes de l'oreille moyenne* (ou de l'ovale). Ger., *Gehörknöchelchen*. See **INCUS**, **MALLEUS**, and **STAPES**.—**Ossicula Bertini**. See **BONES OF Bertini**.—**Ossicula calcoidea**. The cuneiform bones of the foot. [L.]—**O. carpi supernumerarium**. Of Gruber, a small bone found in the carpo-metacarpal articulation between the unciform bone and the third metacarpal bone. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med." 1887, p. 549 (L).]—**Ossicula epactalia**. See **Wormian bones**.—**O. hamuli**. Of Macalister, a separate horny nodule in the trochlea near the anterior border of the lacrimal groove. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys." xxiv, p. 351 (a, 50).]—**O. jugulare**. A small ossicle often found in the foramen lacrimale posterius. [L, 332.]—**O. lenticulare Sylvii**, **O. ovale** (de Valsalva), **O. quartum**. See **OS LENTICULARE**.—**Ossicula raphogegeminantia**. See **Wormian bones**.—**Ossicula Rioli**. See **Ossa Cortesii**.—**O. semilunare** (Teichmeyer), **O. squamosum**, **O. Sylvii**. See **OS LENTICULARE**.—**O. tegmenti tympani cuneiforme** (Gruber). An ossicle separated from the cuneiform process of the tegmen tympani. [L.]—**Ossicula triticea**. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Ossicula wormiana**. See **Wormian bones**.

**OSSICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2s-si^2k^1u^2(l)^1u^3s(u^4s)$ . Dim. of *os*, a bone. Fr., *ossicule*. See **OSSEICULUM** (2d def.).

**OSSEFEROUS**, adj.  $O^2s-i^2f^1e^2r-u^2s$ . From *os*, a bone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ossifère*. Containing or yielding bone. [C.]

**OSSIFIC**, adj.  $O^2s-i^2f^1i^2k$ . From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *ossifique*. Pertaining to or capable of ossification. [J.]

**OSSIFICATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2s-si^2f^1i^2k-a(a^3)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$ . Gen., *-on/is*. See **OSSIFICATION**.—**O. testiculi**. See **ORCHIOSTOSIS**.

**OSSIFICATION**, n.  $O^2s-i^2f^1i^2k-a^3shu^3n$ . Lat., *ossificatio* (from *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *O. Ossifikation*, *Verknöcherung*. 1. The formation of bone. Cf. **OSTEOGENESIS**. 2. Change into a bony substance. [C.]—**Accidental o.** A term incorrectly applied to calcareous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Intermembranous o.** See **Intramembranous o.**—**Intracartilagineous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a cartilagine*. Ger., *intracartilaginöse Knochenbildung* (oder *Verknöcherung*). O. from temporary cartilage, the cartilage becoming at first partly calcified and then absorbed by osteoclasts (1st def.) as the formation of the true bone proceeds from the investing periosteum. [A, 319 (a, 34); J.] Cf. **Intramembranous o.**—**Intramembranous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a membrana*. Ger., *intermembranöse Knochenbildung*. 1. The development of bone in connective tissue, without any intermediate formation of cartilage, by the outward growth from the centre of o. of osteogenic fibres around and upon which are arranged the osteoblasts which deposit the bone. [C; J.] 2. O. within a membranous sac.—**O. directe** (Fr.). See **Periosteal o.**—**O. of permanent cartilage**. The formation of osteoblasts in permanent hyaline cartilage; it must not be confounded with calcareous or uratic deposits in the cartilage. [a, 34.]—**O. of the chorioid**. The formation of bone in the corpus vitreum or, more rarely, in the stroma of the chorioid, in consequence of long-continued chorioiditis. [F.]—**O'sgrube** (Ger.). See **ENOCHE'S O.**—**O'spunkt** (Ger.). See **CENTRE OF O.**—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *o. directe* (ou *périostique*). Ger., *periosteale Knochenbildung*. O. in the osteogenic layer of the periosteum. [J.] See **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Senile o.** A term incorrectly applied to vascular and interstitial calcareous degeneration occurring in old persons. [a, 34.]—**Subperiosteal o.** The projection of osteoblasts from bone into the layer of round or polygonal cells beneath the periosteum. It is identical in character with that observed in the second stage of o. from cartilage. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 34).]

**OSSIFIED**, adj.  $O^2s/i^2f^1i^2d$ . From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Converted into bone; changed from soft material so as to have the hardness of bone; united by bone. [I; L, 343.]

**OSSIFLUENT**, adj.  $O^2s-i^2f^1i^2u^2e^2nt$ . From *os*, a bone, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., o. Proceeding from or constituting a process involving the disappearance of bone as if by melting away. See **O. ABSCESS**.

**OSSIFYING**, adj.  $O^2s/i^2f^1i^2n^2$ . See **OSSIFIC**.

**OSSEIVOROUS**, adj.  $O^2s-i^2v^1o^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *ossivorus* (from *os*, a bone, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *ossivore*. Ger., *beinfressend*. Substisting on bones; of medicines or of diseases, eroding or destroying bone tissue. [L, 41, 56 (a, 43).]

**OSTEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-em(a^3/e^2m)-i^2-a^3$ . From *ostéon*, a bone, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Knochenblutandrang*. Determination of blood to a bone. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OSTAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-a^2g(a^3)/gi^2-gi^2-a^3$ . From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. See **Bone FORCES**.

**OSTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-a^2l(a^3)/ji^2-gi^2-a^3$ . From *ostéon*, a bone, and *άλγος*, pain. See **OSTEODYNIA**.

**OSTALGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-a^2l(a^3)-ji^2-gi^2-tis$ . Gen., *-git'idis (-idis)*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *άλγος*, pain. Osteitis accompanied by osteodynia. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**OSTARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2st-a(a^3)/ri^2-u^3m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *ὀστᾶριον* (dim. of *ostéon*, a bone). An ossicle, especially of the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-a^3rth-rh(re)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-thrit'idis (-idis)*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the articular surface of a bone.

**OSTARTHROCEAE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-a^3rth-ro^2k^1a^3-se(ka)$ . Gen., *-throc'aces*. From *ostéon*, a bone, *άρθρον*, a joint, and *καός*, evil. See **SPINA VENTOSA**.

**OSTEÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-e^2-em(a^3/e^2m)-i^2-a^3$ . See **OSTÆMIA**.

**OSTEALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-e^2-a^2l(a^3)/ji^2-gi^2-a^3$ . From *ostéon*, a bone, and *άλγος*, pain. See **OSTEODYNIA**.

**OSTEALLOEOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-e^2-a^2l(a^3)-le^2(lo^2-e^2)-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *αλλοίος*, different. Metamorphosis of bone tissue. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OSTEANAGENNESIS** (Lat.), **OSTEANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^2st-e^2-a^2n(a^3n)-a^3-je^2n(ge^2n)-ne(na)/si^2s$ ,  $-a^2n(a^3f)/i^2(u^6)-si^2s$ . Gen., *-nes'eos (-is)*, *-phys'eos (-aph/y'sis)*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *αναγέννησις*, regeneration, or *ανάβυσος*, a growing again. Fr., *ostéanaphyse*. Ger., *Knochenmassewiederzeugung*. A new formation of bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTEAUXE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-e^2-a^4x^1(a^3/u^4x)-e(a)$ . Gen., *-aux'es*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *αὔξω*, growth. Ger., *Knochenanschwellung*. A morbid enlargement of a bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTECHE** (Lat.), **OSTECHEMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n.  $O^2st-ek(ach^2)/e(a)$ ,  $-e^2k(ach^2)-e(a)/ma^3$ . Gen., *-ech'es*, *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἦχη*, or *ἦχημα*, a sound. Fr., *ostèche*. Ger., *Knochenlaut*. Of Laenne, the sound heard on percussion of the frontal bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTECTOPY**, n.  $O^2st-e^2kt'o-pi^2$ . Lat., *ostectopia* (from *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἐκτοπή*, out of place). Fr., *ostectopie*. Ger., *Ostektomie*. Displacement of a bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTECTOMY**, n.  $O^2st-e^2-ekt'o-m-i^2$ . From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Osteotomy with the removal of a piece of bone. [A, 77.]—**Bicondylloid o.** See **ANNANDALE'S OSTECTOMY**.—**Cuneiform o.** See **Cuneiform OSTECTOMY**.

**OSTEIDE**, n.  $O^2st/e^2-i^2d$ . From *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *ostéide*. 1. Of Rousseau, a small bony kernel sometimes occurring in the pulp cavity of a tooth. 2. Any accidental bony formation. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**OSTEIN**, n.  $O^2st/e^2-i^2n$ . From *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *ostéine*. Ger., *O*. 1. See **OSSEIN**. 2. Bony tissue. [C.]

**OSTÉITE** (Fr.), n.  $O^2s-ta-et$ . See **OSTEITIS**.—**O. cario-necro-sique**. See **SPINA VENTOSA**.—**O. des nacliers** (ou *tourneurs de naere*). A form of osteitis or osteoparostitis occurring in workers in mother-of-pearl, attacking several bones successively or even simultaneously and sometimes symmetrically. It is due to the entrance of fine particles of the substance into the blood through the lungs and to obstruction of the terminal arterioles, especially those of the marrow of the bones and of the extremities of the long bones, causing non-purulent inflammation which leaves only a thickening of the periosteum. Its development is slow or subacute. [L, 87 (a, 50); "Sem. méd.", Aug. 8, 1889 (a, 18).]—**O. ostéoporose**. See **RAREFYING OSTEITIS**.

**OSTEITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2st-e^2-i(e)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *ostéite*. Ger., *O*, *Knochenentzündung*. Inflammation of bone.—**Acute articular o.** Fr., *ostéite aiguë*. Acute o. at the ends of the long bones and affecting the joints. [E, 4.]—**Apophyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite apophysaire*. Inflammation of osseous apophyses. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Cavitary o.** Fr., *ostéite cavitare*. O. in which the osseous cavity seems void and contains no liquid, but a layer of fungous excrescences is spread over the walls, sometimes completely filling the cavity. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Chronic articular o. of the hip**. See **COXITIS**.—**Condensing o.** Lat., *o. interna osteoplastica*. Fr., *ostéite condensante*. A diffuse interstitial form of o. usually attacking the whole of a hollow bone, sometimes several bones simultaneously, and resulting in the complete filling of the medullary cavity with a compact bony mass and generally in the formation of new bone on the surface, so that the whole bone becomes heavier and denser than normal. It is sometimes due to syphilis; often it is without known cause. [E, 15.]—**Epi-physal o.** Fr., *ostéite épiphysaire*. O. occurring in young persons that begins in the epiphyseal cartilage. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**Formative o.** See **RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**.—**Granular o.** Fr., *ostéite granuleuse*. See **O. fungosa**.—**Granular traumatic o.** Traumatic o. in which there is loss of bony substance with infiltration granulations. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Gummatous o.** A form of degenerative o. characterized by the formation of syphilomatous in the spongy tissue of the epiphysis, in the periosteum, or in the shaft of the bone. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Internal osteoplastic o.** See **CONDENSING o.**—**Juxta-epiphysary o.** Of Gamet, o. originating in nutritive disturbances between the epiphysis and diaphysis. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Necrotic o.** Fr., *ostéite nécrosique*. Of Gosselin, bone necrosis. [a, 34.]—**O. cariosa**. See **O. fungosa**.—**O. caseosa**. See **TUBERCULOUS o.**—**O. deformans**. A chronic o. affecting the osseous system in general or attacking several bones at once, beginning with rarefaction and weakening of the bone, and resulting in deformity, in great increase of density, in obliteration of the medullary cavity, and in roughening of the surface from periosteal deposit. [E.]—**O. fungosa**, **O. granulosa interna**. A form of o. in which there is no destruction of the inflammatory new formation, but in which interstitial granulation tissue has grown all through the bone. [E, 15.]—**O. gummatosa**. See **GUMMATOUS o.**—**O. interna**. See **CARIES centralis**.—**O. interna osteoplastica**.



See *Condensing o.*—*O. interna suppurativa circumscripta.* Abscess of bone. [E.]—*O. malacissans.* See *Rarefying o.*—*O. mastoidea.* Inflammation of the muco-periosteal lining of the mastoid cells. [E.]—*O. mercurialis.* *O.* caused by the deposit of minute particles of mercury beneath the periosteum and in the bone in chronic mercurial poisoning. [a. 34.]—*O. of the spine.* See *Pott's disease.*—*O. ossificans.* *O. osteoplastica.* See *Condensing o.*—*O. spontanea.* *O.* without apparent cause. It is probably of tubercular origin.—*O. superficialis.* *Osteoplastic o.* Of Billroth, superficial *o.* in which osteophytes form on the affected area, producing new bone. [a. 34.]—*Productive o.* Fr., *ostéite productive.* *O.* attended by a considerable production of new bony tissue. [E.]—*Rarefying o.* Fr., *ostéite ostéoporose (ou rarefiante).* *O.* attended by decrease in the bone substance, especially around the Haversian canals. [E.]—*Recurring multiple o.* *O.* that disappears and reappears in some other locality. It has been observed in pearl-workers, involving principally the maxillary bones. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 16, 1890, p. 185 (a. 34).]—*Suppurative o.* Fr., *ostéite suppurée.* *O.* with the formation of granulations which subsequently undergo suppuration. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—*Suppurative rarefying o.* A rarefying *o.* in which the suppurative process more or less completely destroys the bone. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—*Syphilitic o.* See *Gummatous o.*—*Tuberculous o.* A degenerative form of *o.* with tubercular foci of infiltration. [A. 520 (a. 29).] See also *Fungous ARTHRITIS* and *CARIES sicca.*—*Vascular o.* Of Volkmann, *o.* in which the vessels in the Haversian canals serve as points of departure for a new formation of vascular canaliculi, which break through the lamellæ in various directions. [a. 34.]—*Vertebral o.* See *Pott's disease.*

**OSTEMBRYON** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2m}b^{1r}(ru^{6})o^{5n}$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. Fr., *o.* See *LITHOPÆDION*.

**OSTEMPYESIS** (Lat.), **OSTEMPYOSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^{2st}e^{2m}p^{1r}i^{1r}y^{1r}e^{1r}sis$ ,  $-o^{1r}sis$ . Gen., *-es'os (-is)*, *-os'os (-is)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἐμπύσις*, suppuration. Ger., *Knochenabszess*, *Knochenentzündung*. Suppuration in the substance of the bone. [E.]

**OSTEND**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2nd}$ . A sea-bathing resort in Belgium. [L. 30, 41, 49 (a. 14).]

**OSTEO-ANEURYSM**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}a^{2n}u^{1r}r^{1r}izm$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἀνεύρυσμα*, an aneurysm. See *Bone ANEURYSM*.

**OSTEO-ARTHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}a^{2r}t^{1r}h^{1r}r^{1r}itis$  (i'tis). Gen., *-thrítidos (-itis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *ostéo-arthritis*. See *Rheumatic ARTHRITIS*.—*Chronic o.-a.* A disease of the joints characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity and attended by decided changes in structure, such as erosion of the cartilage, atrophy of the bony parts, the formation of osteophytes, and the complete destruction of the joint. [D. 1; E.] (Cf. *Rheumatic ARTHRITIS*).

**OSTEO-ARTHROTOMY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}a^{2r}t^{1r}h^{1r}ro^{1r}t^{1r}om^{1r}y$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *Interarticular OSTOTOMY*.

**OSTEO-ATHÉROME** (Fr.), n.  $O^{2st}e^{2a}t^{1r}h^{1r}e^{1r}rom$ . A tumor of the bone or of the marrow which has the appearance of pulp. [E. 24.]

**OSTEOBLASTS**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}b^{1r}l^{1r}asts$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *ostéoblastes*, *corpuscules ramifiés*. Ger., *Osteoblasten*, *Knochenbildungszellen*. Of Gegenbaur, the granular cells present in all developing bone. They often cover the surfaces where bone is being deposited, forming an endothelium especially between the periosteum and the bony substance of young bones (see *Periosteum-CELLS*). They are supposed to deposit the bony matter, and, becoming inclosed, to form the bone-cells. [J. 20, 30, 31, 35, 42.] See also *Marrow-CELLS* (def. F) and *Medullary CELLS* (3d def.).

**OSTEOBLASTIC**, adj.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}b^{1r}l^{1r}ast^{1r}ik$ . Pertaining to osteoblasts or to whatever forms bone. [J.]

**OSTEOCACHEXIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}a^{1r}ch^{1r}e^{1r}ia$  (ka²k(ka²ch²)e²x'-i²a). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *καχεξία*, cachexia. Fr., *ostéocachexie*. Ger., *Osteokachexie*. A depraved condition of the bones. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**OSTEOCAMPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}a^{1r}mp^{1r}sia$  (ka²mp(ka²mp)-si²a). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend. Fr., *ostéocampsie*. Of Alibert, curvature of the bones by osteomalacia. [a. 34.]

**OSTEOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}a^{1r}r^{1r}cin^{1r}oma$  (ki²n)-o²ma². Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *ostéo-carcinome*. Ger., *O.*, *Beinkrebs*, *Knochenkrebs*. 1. Carcinoma arising from the bone. 2. A carcinoma in which there is calcareous degeneration. [a. 34.]

**OSTEO-OSSELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{1r}ss^{1r}e^{1r}le$  (so²ka¹le²na); in Eng.,  $o^{2st}e^{2o}o^{1r}ss^{1r}e^{1r}$ . Gen., *-os'se'la*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ὀσση*, a tumor. Fr., *ostéocèle*. 1. A bony hardening of one or both testicles. 2. A hernia with a cartilaginous or bony sac. [E.]

**OSTEOCEPHALOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}e^{1r}ph^{1r}al^{1r}oma$  (ke²f²al²o²ma²). Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Medullary sarcoma arising from a bone. [a. 34.]

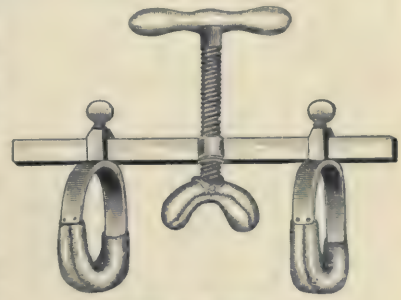
**OSTEOCHONDRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}h^{1r}ond^{1r}rit^{1r}is$  (ch²nd²rit²is). Gen., *-drítidos (-itis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrite*. Of Wagner, an inflammatory defect in calcification in which there is a layer of soft, yellowish white tissue between the calcified and cartilaginous portions of a rib. [a. 34.]

**OSTEOCHONDROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}h^{1r}ond^{1r}rom^{1r}a$  (ch²nd²rom²a²). Gen., *-drom'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrome*, *Ger.*, *Osteochondrom*, *Osteenchondrom*. A tumor made up of both osseous and cartilaginous tissue. [a. 17.]

**OSTEOCHONDROPHYTE**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}h^{1r}ond^{1r}ro^{1r}phyte$ . Lat., *osteocondrophylon* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *ostéo-chondrophyte*. See *Osteoid ENCHONDROMA*.

**OSTEOCLASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}k^{1r}las^{1r}is$  (la²s)-i²s. Gen., *-clas'eos (-o'clasis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Fr., *ostéoclasie*. Ger., *Osteoklasie*. Fracture of a bone, especially intentional fracture in order to remedy a deformity.

**OSTEOCLAST**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}k^{1r}last$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κλᾶν*, to break. Fr., *ostéoclaste*, *myéolapaxe* (1st def.), *ostéophage* (1st def.). Ger., *O.*, *Osteoklast*, *Knochenbrecher* (2d def.), *Knochenfresser* (1st def.). 1. Of Kölliker, one of the cells, often large and multinucleated, found wherever osseous tissue or calcified cartilage is undergoing absorption, and especially in the marrow, next to the osseous tissue, and in Howship's lacunæ. They are supposed to be the active agents in effecting resorption. [J.] 2. An instrument for osteoclasis. [E.]—*Collin's o.* An *o.* for performing Delore's operation. It consists of two semicircular collars to be applied respectively to the middle of the thigh and to the inferior third of the leg from the posterior aspect. They are separated by a frame movable at right angles to their long axes by a lever, by which force is brought to bear on the knee joint. [E.]—*Rizzoli's o.* An *o.* consisting of a heavy bar through the centre of which another bar, cut with a screw-thread, passes perpendicularly. The end of the upright bar is provided with a crutch for making pressure



RIZZOLI'S OSTEOCLAST.

on the bone. At each end of the horizontal bar is a ring which surrounds the limb and furnishes a point of support on the bone to resist the action of the crutch when screwed down to cause the fracture. [E. 30.]—*Robin's o.* An *o.* for fracturing the lower end of the femur, consisting of an iron case extending half-way round the thigh on its anterior aspect, from a point above the condyles of the femur to the upper third of the thigh. Two steel collars, one above and one below, bind this to a heavy plank. Each collar is fastened to the plank by a nut and screw. To the upper part of the lower collar is attached a lever. A strong leather strap is passed around both thigh and lever just above the condyles. When the lever is raised, the bone is broken just above the epiphyseal line. [E. 30.]

**OSTEOCOLLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}o^{1r}k^{1r}ol^{1r}la$  (la²). Gr., *ὀστεοκόλλα*. Fr., *ostéocolle*. Ger., *Beinbruchstein*, *Beinbinde*, *Beinbrech*. 1. A mass consisting of calcium carbonate mixed with sand and containing organic remains, which collects about decaying roots and takes on their peculiar form. [B.] 2. See *Lapis osteocolle*.—*Lapis osteocolle*. Ger., *faseriger Kalksinter* (1st def.), *Kalktuff* (2d def.). Of the old pharmacopœias, calcium carbonate occurring (1) as a stalactitic or stalagmitic variety of satin spar; and (2) as a cellular or porous limestone (calcareous tufa) of a yellowish-gray, yellowish-brown, or ochreous color. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

**OSTEOCOLLON** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}o^{1r}k^{1r}ol^{1r}lon$ . A plant believed to be the *Ephedra distachya*; formerly used as a cicatrificant. [B. 121 (a. 35).]

**OSTEOCOPIC**, adj.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}o^{1r}k^{1r}op^{1r}ik$ . Lit., bone-breaking (said of a type of severe cutting pain occurring in bone). [B.]

**OSTEOCOPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}o^{1r}k^{1r}op^{1r}us$  (so²ku²s). Gr., *ὀστεοκόπος*, *ὀστοκόπος*. Fr., *ostéocope*. Osteodynia; especially osteocopic pains. [G.]—*O. canerosus*. Pain in the bones resulting from cancer. [L. 290.]

**OSTEOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}y^{1r}st^{1r}is$  (ku²st²i²s). Gen., *-cyst'eos (-iosis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *ostéocyste*. A cystic tumor with contents of bony hardness. [E.]

**OSTEOCYSTOID**, adj.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}y^{1r}st^{1r}oid$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ειδός*, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling an osteocystis. [E.]

**OSTEOCYSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}y^{1r}st^{1r}oma$  (ku²st²i²m²a²). Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κύστις*, a bladder. A cystic tumor of bone, generally either serous or sanguineous. [E.]

**OSTEOCYSTOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}c^{1r}y^{1r}st^{1r}sar^{1r}coma$  (ku²st²i²s²ar²kom²a²). Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Of Wedl, a cystosarcoma originating from a bone. [a. 34.]

**OSTEODENTIN**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}d^{1r}e^{1r}nt^{1r}in$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *dentine vasculaire*, *vaso-dentine*. Ger., *Osteodentin*. Of Owen, a form of dentin resembling both dentin and bone. Blood-vessels ramify in it, and the hard substance is often arranged in lamellæ, as in true bone. In the tooth of man it occurs only as a secondary ossification of the tooth pulp, but it normally forms the central part of elephants' tusks. It is the dentin of rodents, cetaceans, and many fishes. [J. 20, 30, 35, 42.]

**OSTEO-DERMATOPLASTIC**, adj.  $O^{2st}e^{2o}d^{1r}m^{1r}at^{1r}o^{1r}pl^{1r}ast^{1r}ik$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., *osteodermatoplastisch*. Plastic by the employment of both bone and skin (said of a form of partial amputation of the foot). [Rydygier, "Cribl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888, Beilage, p. 66; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 502 (a. 50).]



**OSTEODIASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})di(di^{2})a^{2}st(a^{2}st)^{-}g^{2}s(a^{2}s)^{-}i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-stas/eos* (-ast/asis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *διάστασις*, diastasis. Fr., *ostéodiasiose*. Ger., *O*. Separation of the fragments of broken bone, or of bones normally joined together, or of an epiphysis of a bone from its shaft. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTEODICLIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}d(i^{2}k-li^{2}s(les))$ . Gen., *-di-clidos* (-idis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *δύκλις*, a folding door. See *DICLIDOSTOSIS*.

**OSTEODYNIA**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})di^{2}n(du^{2}n)^{-}i^{2}a^{-}s$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *ostéodynie*. Pain, especially chronic pain, in a bone. [L, 41, 43, 50 (a, 43).]

**OSTEO-EPIPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})e^{2}p-i^{2}f(i^{2}u^{2})-si^{2}s$ . Gen., *-phys/eos* (-iph/ysis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἐπίφυσις*, an epiphysis (1st def.). A bony epiphysis. [B.]—**O. anterior**. An epiphysis forming the apex of the acromion. [L, 31.]—**O. apicalis** *processus coracoidalis*. An epiphysis near the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, with which it unites in adult life. [L.]—**O. bicipitalis**. Of Uffelmann, the upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity. [A, 8.]—**O. media**. An epiphysis carrying the surface of the acromion, articulating with the clavicle, and uniting with the scapula in adult life. [L.]—**O. posterior**. An epiphysis lying between the spine of the scapula and the acromion, and uniting with the spine in adult life. [L.]—**O. quadrangularis**. A quadrangular epiphysis near the spine of the scapula, at about the point where its border becomes triangular, which unites with the spine in adult life. [L.]

**OSTEOFIBROLIPOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})fi(fe)-bro-(bro^{2})-li^{2}p(-om)^{2}a^{2}$ . Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *fibra*, a fibre, and *λίπος*, lard. A tumor composed of bony, fibrous, and fatty tissue. [a, 34.]

**OSTEOGANGRENA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})ga^{2}n^{2}(ga^{2}n^{2})-gre^{2}(gra^{2}e^{2})-na^{2}$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γάγγραινα*, gangrene. Necrosis of bone. [E.]

**OSTEOGEN**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-je^{2}n$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Ger., *Osteogensubstanz*. 1. The soft, transparent substance composing the osteogenic fibres. 2. A tissue or substance giving rise to bone. [J, 30, 35.]

**OSTEOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)^{-}e^{2}s-i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-es/eos* (-gen/esis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *ostéogénie*. Ger., *Osteogenese*, *Knochenbildung*, *Knochenentstehung*. The formation of bone. This takes place either in cartilage or in connective tissue (see *Intracartilaginous ossification* and *Intramembranous ossification*), but the process is very nearly the same in all situations, and consists of a gradual development of blood-vessels and a proliferation of osteoblasts, which begin to deposit bony matter at some point (centre of ossification), from which o. proceeds in all directions. Bone also formed by the ental or osteogenic layer of the periosteum as described for intramembranous ossification. In all forms of o. the bone first formed is spongy, this being due to the channels for the great number of blood-vessels, but, as age advances, bony matter is deposited in these channels, occluding them or greatly reducing their size, thus transforming the spongy into compact bone. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35.]

**OSTEOGENY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}j(e^{2}n-i^{2}$ . Lat., *ostéogénia*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *ostéogénie*. 1. See *OSTEOGENESIS*. 2. The development of the bony system. [C.]

**OSTEOGRAPHY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}g(r^{2}a^{2}f-i^{2}$ . Lat., *ostéographie* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *ostéographie*. Ger., *Osteographie*. Descriptive anatomy of the bones. [C, 1.]

**OSTEOHELICOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})he^{2}lk(-os)^{-}i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-cos/eos* (-is). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἑλκωσις*, an ulceration. Caries of bone. [E.]

**OSTEOID**, adj.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-id$ . Gr., *ὀσσειδής*, *ὀστώδης* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *osteoideus*, *ostoides*. Fr., *ostéοide*. Resembling bone; osseous. [a, 17.]

**OSTEOLITH**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-li^{2}th$ . Lat., *osteolithos* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *ostéolithe*. A petrified bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTEOLOGY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}l(-i^{2}l$ . Lat., *osteologia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ostéologie*. Ger., *Osteologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the bones or of bone tissue. [C.]

**OSTEOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}l(i^{2}u^{2})-si^{2}s$ . Gen., *-lys/eos* (-ol/ysis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Fr., *ostéolyse*. Softening and destruction of bone, as in caries. [E.]

**OSTEOMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-m)^{2}a^{2}$ . Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéome*. Ger., *Osteom*, *Knochenwuchs*, *Knochengeschwulst*. A tumor composed of osseous tissue, usually developing in connection with bone, though it may develop elsewhere. The development is effected partly by the agency of osteoblasts, partly by metaplasia of the existing tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Cancellous o.** An o. in which the texture of the tumor is soft and spongy. It consists of thin and delicate trabeculae inclosing large medullary spaces resembling those of cancellous bone. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Dental o.** An excrescence consisting of cement, developing from a tooth. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Eburnated o.** *Ivory o.* Fr., *ostéome éburné*. An o. in which the texture of the tumor is dense, resembling ivory. It consists of compact tissue with narrow nutrient canals, and is similar to the cortical layer of the long bones. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Heteroplastic o.** An o. situated in a tissue or organ in which bone does not normally occur. [a, 34.]—**O. corporis vitrei**. Fr., *ostéome du corps vitré*. A formation of bone in the corpus vitreum, resulting from long-continued and usually suppurative inflammation. [F.]—**O. cutis**. A bony growth in the skin, usually developing from an old cicatrix or sometimes from chondroma or carcinoma of the skin or other abnormal growths. It is said to occur also congenitally in some cases. [G, 75.]—**O. durum**, *O. eburneum*. See *Eburnated o.*—**O. medullosum**. See *Cancellous o.*—**O. of the chorioid**. Fr.,

*ostéome de la choroïde*. A deposit of true bone in the chorioid after long-continued inflammation, the inner surface of the chorioid being the starting-point from which the bone formation extends in all directions until sometimes it forms a complete and continuous shell between the corpus vitreum and the sclera. [F.]—**O. scleroticae**. Fr., *ostéome de la sclérotique*. Ger., *Scleralosteom*. A form of o. which seems to rest on and cover the sclera rather than to be developed in it. [F.]—**O. subconjunctivale**. Fr., *ostéome sous-conjonctivale*. Ger., *Osteom unter der Bindehaut*. A form of o. consisting of a deposit of true bone under the conjunctiva, the latter being firmly united to the bony growth, but unaltered in its structure. [F.]—**Parosteal o.** An o. developing near a bone but not connected with it. [a, 34.]

**OSTEOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})ma^{2}l(ma^{2}l)^{-}a^{2}(a^{2})^{-}si^{2}(ki^{2})^{-}a^{2}$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μαλαξία*, softness. Fr., *ostéomalacie*, *ostéomalakie*, *ostéomalaxie*, *ramollissement des os*. Ger., *Osteomalacie*, *Knochenbiegsamkeit*, *Knochenweichung*. Softening of the bones occurring in adult life, and especially in elderly persons. The changes closely resemble those of rickets. [A, 530 (a, 29).]—**O. apathyros**. That form of o. in which the bones become unnaturally flexible, like wax.—**O. carcinomatosa**. A diffuse cancerous infiltration of the medullary tissue of bones, with softening. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. cerea**, *O. coharens*. See *O. apathyros*.—**O. fracturosa**, *O. fragilis*, *O. psathyra*. That form of o. in which the bones become brittle.

**OSTEOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})ma^{2}l(ma^{2}l)^{-}a^{2}k(-a^{2}k)^{-}os/i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-cos/eos* (-is). See *OSTEOMALACIA*.

**OSTEOMETABOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})me^{2}t(-a^{2}b)^{-}a^{2}(a^{2}b)^{-}o^{2}l(-ea)$ . Gen., *-ab/oles*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μεταβολή*, a changing. See *OSTEALGOSIS*.

**OSTEOMEIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})mi(me^{2}i)^{-}os/i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μείωσις*, diminution. Deterioration of the bony tissues. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTEOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})mi(mu^{2})-e^{2}l(i^{2}e)^{-}ti^{2}s$ . Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *ostéomyélite*. Ger., *O*, *Knochenmarksentzündung*. Inflammation of the marrow of bone. [E.]—**Gummatous o.** Lat., *o. gummatosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite gommeuse*. O. caused by gummatous degeneration in the bone. [a, 34.]—**Infectious o.**, *Malignant o.* Lat., *o. infectiosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite infectieuse*, *ostéite éphyrasaire des adolescents*, *periostite phlegmoneuse*, *ostéopériostite juxta-éphyraire*, *typhus des membres* [Chassaignac]. Ger., *infektiöse O*. That appears spontaneously or in consequence of traumatism, due to the presence of infective organisms. [A, J. Rodet, "Rev. de chir." Apr. 1885, p. 273 (a, 34).]—**O. diffusa spontanea**. O. occurring in the course of one of the infectious diseases, and caused by a micro-organism or some ptomaine produced thereby. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. malleosa**. O. caused by the *Bacillus malleus*. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Putrid o.** A traumatic o. in which there is an acute suppurative inflammation in the medullary canal. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Serofulous o.** Ger., *serophulöse O*. O. of serofulous origin, as in Pott's disease, caries ventosa, or caries occulta. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Vertebral o.** Of Lannelongue and Cou-dray, acute o. of the vertebrae. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

**OSTEOMYELON** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})mi(mu^{2})^{2}e^{2}l-o^{2}n$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *MARROW*.

**OSTEON** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-o^{2}n$ . Gr., *ὀστέον*. See *BONE*.

**OSTEONCOSIS** (Lat.), **OSTEONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}n^{2}k(-os)^{-}i^{2}s$ ,  $-o^{2}n^{2}k(-u^{2}s)^{-}i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-cos/eos* (-is). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γκῶσις*, a tumor. Fr., *ostéoncic*. See *EXOSTOSIS*.

**OSTEONECROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})ne^{2}k(-ros)^{-}i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-cros/eos* (-is). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *νέκρωσις*, necrosis. Fr., *ostéonécrose*. Necrosis of bone.

**OSTEONOSUS** (Lat.), **OSTEONUSUS** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}n^{2}os(-u^{2}s)^{-}i^{2}s$ ,  $-o(o^{3})-nu^{2}s(nus)^{-}u^{2}s(u^{2}s)^{-}i^{2}s$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *νόσος* or *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *ostéonose*, *mal des os*. Ger., *Knochenkrankheit*. Any disease of bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTEOPÆDION** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})ped^{2}(pa^{2}e^{2}d)^{-}i^{2}a^{-}o^{2}n$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *παῖδιον*, a young child. Fr., *ostéopædion*. Ger., *Beinkind*. An ossified foetus. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**OSTEOPALINCLASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})pa^{2}l(pa^{2}l)^{-}i^{2}a^{2}n^{2}k(-a^{2}l)^{-}i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-clas/eos*, *-in/clasis*. From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *παλιν*, again, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Ger., *Wiedererbrechung der Knochen*. Refracture of a bone to correct deformity. [E.]

**OSTEOPARECTAMA** (Lat.), **OSTEOPARECTASIS** (Lat.), n's.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})pa^{2}r(pa^{2}r)^{-}e^{2}kt(a^{2}m)^{-}a^{2}(-a^{2}s(a^{2}s)^{-}i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-tam/atos* (-atis), *-ta/seos* (-ect/tasis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *παρα*, beyond, and *ἐκταμα*, extent, or *παρέκτασις*, extension. Fr., *ostéoparectame*. Undue extension of a bone or of bones. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OSTEOPATHY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o^{2}p(a^{2}th-i^{2}$ . Lat., *osteopathia* (from *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *ostéopathie*. Ger., *Knochen-leiden*. Any disease of bone. [E, 24.]

**OSTEO-PERIOSTEAL**, adj.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-pe^{2}r-i^{2}o^{2}st-e^{2}a^{2}n^{2}l$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, *περί*, around, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *ostéopériostique*. Affecting bony tissue and the overlying periosteum.

**OSTEOPERIOSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})pe^{2}r-i^{2}o^{2}st-i^{2}e^{2}ti^{2}s$ . Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). Fr., *ostéopériostite*. Inflammation of a bone and the corresponding periosteum. [E, 24.]—**Chronic tubercular o.** See *Tuberculous osteitis*.

**OSTEPHAGE** (Fr.), n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-fa^{2}zh$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φαγείν*, to eat. See *OSTEOCLAST* (1st def.).

**OSTEOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(o^{3})fle^{2}b(i^{2}e)^{-}ti^{2}s$ . Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Ger., *O*. Of Cruveilhier, infectious osteomyelitis producing septic phlebitis. [a, 34.]

**OSTEOPHONIE** (Fr.), n.  $O^{2st}e^{-2}o(-fo-ne$ . From *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φωνή*, a sound. See *AUDIPHONE*.



**OSTEOPHONY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}on^{i2}$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\omega\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ , to produce a sound. Ger., *Osteophonie*. The bone-conduction of sound.

**OSTEOPHOR**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}or$ . A heavy forceps with strong teeth for crushing and dividing bone.

**OSTEOPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}(thi)^2si^2s$ . Gen., *-is'eos* (*-ophth'isis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a wasting. Fr., *ostéophthisie*. A wasting of the bones. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**OSTEOPHONGE** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}tho^{2n}(tho^{2n})^{i2}y^{2}je\acute{g}a$ . Gen., *-phthong'es*. From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\theta\omega\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}$ , the voice. See *OSTECHEMA*.

**OSTEOPHORIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}tho(tho^2)^{i2}ri^2a^2$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\theta\omicron\pi\iota\alpha$ , corruption. Fr., *ostéophorie*. Ger., *Knochenverderbniss*. Caries of bone. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**OSTEOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}fi(fu^2)^{i2}ma^2$ . Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , a growth. A prominence on the surface of a bone, whether an exostosis or a soft tumor due to periostitis. [E.]

**OSTEOPHYTE**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}ft$ . Lat., *osteophyton* (from  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\nu$ , a plant). Fr., *ostéophyte*. Ger., *Osteophyt*, *Beinknoten*. See EXOSTOSIS.—**Puerperal o's**. Fr., *ostéophytes puerpérales* (ou *crâniens*). Of Rokitansky, lamellar bone-like deposits, chiefly on the inner surface of the cranial bones, particularly the frontal, due to pregnancy. [A. 24].—**Radiated o.** Lat., *osteophytum radiatum*. See *ACTINOSTEOPHYTE*.

**OSTEOPLAQUE** (Fr.), n.  $O^{2st}a-o-pla^k$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ , a tablet. An osseous plate formed in an abnormal situation, as in muscle. [a. 35.]

**OSTEOPLAST**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o-pla^2st$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , to mold. Fr., *ostéoplaste*. Ger., *O*. See *OSTEOBLAST* and *BONE CELL*.

**OSTEOPLASTY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o-pla^2st^{i2}$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , to mold. Fr., *ostéoplastic*. Ger., *Osteoplastik*. The plastic surgery of bone. [E.]—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *ostéoplasie périostique*. *O.* involving the production of new bone from periosteum. [L. 88 (a, 30).]

**OSTEOPLEURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}plu^2r^{i2}a^2$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , a rib. See *PLEUROSTOSIS*.

**OSTEOPOROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}po^2r^{i2}om^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a passage. Fr., *ostéoporome*. Ger., *Osteoporom*. The condition produced by osteoporosis. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**OSTEOPOROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}po^2r^{i2}os^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *ostéoporose*. Ger., *Osteoporose*, *Knochenauflöckerung*. 1. Of Schwabe (1877), the absorption taking place in the embryonic development of bone, whereby the medullary canals and adjacent medullary spaces are greatly enlarged. It is followed by a lamellar osseous deposit upon the surface of the bone of the osteogenic layer of the periosteum and by a redeposition of osseous lamellae on the walls of the medullary cavity and spaces. [J. 30.] 2. A variety of eccentric atrophy occurring in bones and resulting in a widening of the medullary spaces and an increase of their contents, of which fatty matter forms a very important element. [D. 4].—**Adipose o.**, **Fatty o.** See *O*. (2d def.).

**OSTEOPSATHYROSIS** (Lat.), **OSTEOPSATHYROTIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}sa^{i2}th(sa^{i2}th)^{i2}r^{i2}(u^{i2}r)^{i2}os^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*), *os'eos* (*-is*), *os'eos* (*-is*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\psi\alpha\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , crumbling, or  $\psi\alpha\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , looseness of consistence. Fr., *ostéopsathyrotie*. Unnatural brittleness of bone. [E.]

**OSTEOPYR** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}py^2r^{i2}(u^{i2}r)^{i2}$ . Gen., *-op'yros* (*-is*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\pi\upsilon\rho$ , a fever. Ger., *Knochenbrand*. Gangrene of bone. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

**OSTEORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}ra^{i2}j(r\acute{a}^2g)^{i2}a^2$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to break through. Fr., *ostéorrhagie*. Bleeding from the bones. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**OSTEOSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}sa^2rk^{i2}om^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\omega\mu\alpha$ , a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *ostéosarcome*. Ger., *Osteosarcom*. A fibrous tumor of bone, usually originating in the periosteum, in which fibrous tissue and bone elements predominate in various degrees. [Gross, "Ann. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1879 (E.).]—**Pulsating o.** Fr., *ostéosarcome à forme pulsatile*. See *OSTEOLENGELECTASIS*.

**OSTEOSARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}sa^2rk^{i2}os^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\phi$ , flesh. Fr., *ostéosarcose*. The transformation of bone into a fleshy mass. [E.]

**OSTEOSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}si^2rskir^{i2}ru^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-os'cirhus*, a bone, and  $\sigma\kappa\acute{\iota}\rho\rho\iota\varsigma$ , an induration. Fr., *ostéoscirrhe*. Scirrhus of bone. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

**OSTEOSCLEROMA** (Lat.), **OSTEOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}skle^2r^{i2}om^{i2}a^2$ , *-os'is*. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\sigma\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\mu\alpha$ , or  $\sigma\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\varsigma$ , induration. Fr., *ostéosclérome*, *ostéosclérose*. Ger., *Osteosklerose*. Eburnation of bone. [E.]—**O. centralis**. The filling up of the medullary canal of a cylindrical bone with osseous tissue. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTEOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}os^{i2}s$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *ostéose*. See *OSTOSIS*.

**OSTEOSPONGIOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}spo^2n(spo^2n)^{i2}$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\sigma\pi\omega\gamma\gamma\iota\omega$ , a little sponge. Ger., *Osteospongium*. A spongy or fungous condition of bone. [E.] See also *SPISA ventosa*.

**OSTEOSPONGIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}spo^2n(spo^2n)^{i2}$ . Gen., *-os'is* (*-is*). Fr., *ostéopongiose*. 1. The formation of osteospongium. [E.] 2. See *OSTEOSPONGIOMA*.

**OSTEOSTEATOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}ste^{i2}ste^{i2}a^{i2}m^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha$ , and  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha$ ,

stiff fat. Fr., *ostéostéatome*. Ger., *Osteosteatom*. A steatoma that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [a. 34.]

**OSTÉOSYNOVITE** (Fr.), n.  $O^{2s}ta-o-se-no-vet$ . Synovitis associated with osteitis of the adjacent bones. [L. 88 (a, 50).]

**OSTEOLENGELECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}te^{i2}(tal)^{i2}e^{i2}(a)^{i2}a^{i2}n(a^{i2}n)^{i2}ji(gi^2)^{i2}e^{i2}kt^{i2}a^{i2}s(a^{i2}s)^{i2}is$ . Gen., *-tas'eos* (*-ect'asis*). From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the end,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$ , a vessel, and  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , a stretching. Fr., *ostéoléngiectase*. 1. Dilatation of the small blood-vessels in the bones. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. Of Wedl, an osteosarcoma containing numerous large blood-vessels. [a. 34.]

**OSTEOTOME**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o-tom$ . Lat., *osteotomium*, *osteotomus* (from  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\epsilon\nu$ , to cut). Ger., *Osteotom*. An instrument for cutting bone.



MACEWEN'S OSTEOTOME.

**OSTEOTOMIST**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}o^{2m}i^2st$ . Lat., *osteotomista* (from  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\epsilon\nu$ , to cut). Syn.: *bone-pliers* [Davis]. 1. An instrument invented by D. D. Davis, "combining the principles of a punch and a pair of scissors," for cutting out portions of bone from the fetal skull after the use of the perforator. [A. 29, 42.] 2. One who practises osteotomy.

**OSTEOTOMY**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}om^{i2}$ . Lat., *osteotomia* (from  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\epsilon\nu$ , to cut). Fr., *ostéotomie*. Ger., *Osteotomie*, *Knochenzerlegung*. The operation of cutting bone, especially section of a long bone in its continuity for the relief of some deformity. [a. 34].—**Annandale's o.** Partial excision of both condyles of the femur for the relief of genu valgum. [a. 34].—**Astragoloid o.** Removal of the head of the astragalus to enable the depressed portion of the tarsus to be elevated and the arch of the foot restored in flat-foot. [W. Stokes, "Ann. of Surg.," Oct., 1885, p. 279 (a, 34).]—**Barwell's o.** Section of the shaft of the femur at one operation and of the tibia and fibula at another for the correction of genu valgum. [E.]—**Billroth's o.** Incomplete linear o. of the tibia for the relief of genu valgum. [a. 34].—**Buck's o.** Cuneiform o. in which the wedge is made to include the ends of the tibia and fibula as well as the patella. [E.]—**Chiene's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece from the base of the internal condyle of the femur, immediately above the tubercle for the attachment of the adductor magnus, so that the bone can be bent into place. [E.]—**Complete o.** O. in which the whole thickness of the bone is cut through.—**Cuneiform o.** O. in which a wedge-shaped piece is removed from the bone. [a. 34].—**Diaphyseal o.** Of Reeves, division of the femur from the outer side at the junction of the middle and lower thirds for the relief of genu valgum. [a. 34].—**Extra-articular o.** See *CONDYLOMY*.—**Incomplete o.** O. in which the bone is partly cut through and then bent or broken.—**Interarticular o.** O. in which the section of the bone is wholly or partially within a joint. [a. 34].—**Langenbeck's o.** O. by perforation of the bone with a drill through a small wound in the soft parts and division of the bone with a narrow saw. [E.]—**Linear o.** Fr., *ostéotomie linéaire*. A simple section through a bone. [a. 34].—**Longitudinal o.** Of Jeannel, longitudinal section of a bone with lateral partial section at either extremity, for lateral correction and lengthening. [a. 34].—**MacCormac's o.** See *MACCORMAC'S OPERATION OF SUPRACONDYLOID O.*—**MacEwen's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the inner side of the lower end of the femur, just above the level of the epiphysis. The bone is cut through until it can be broken or bent, so as to allow the leg to be placed in a straight line with the thigh, to relieve genu valgum. [a. 34].—**Meyer's o.** Cuneiform o. of the tibia below the tuberosity for genu valgum. If the deformity is severe, the fibula also is divided. [a. 34].—**Ogston's o.** Oblique division of the internal condyle of the femur, opening into the joint. The leg is forced inward, and the condyle slipped upon the cut surface of the femur. [a. 34].—**Ollier's o.** Section through the epiphyseal cartilage of the femur for the relief of genu valgum. [a. 34].—**Partial o.** See *INCOMPLETE O.*—**Reeves's o.** 1. Incomplete linear o. through the condyles of the femur with a chisel. 2. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur, above the condyles. 3. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur through the shaft.—**Rounded o.** O. with the removal of a rounded piece of bone. [A. 101].—**Schede's o.** Osteotomy of the tibia with a linear complex o. of the fibula for genu valgum. [a. 34].—**Simple o.** See *LINEAR O.*—**Subtrochanteric o.** Section of the femur below the trochanter, to relieve the ankylosis of the hip. [A. 319 (a, 34)].—**Supracondylar o.** See *MACEWEN'S O.*—**Supramalleolar o.** Linear o. of the tibia and fibula about two inches above the tip of the malleoli for the relief of flat-foot. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 24, 1890, p. 566 (a, 34).]—**Taylor's o.** Section of the shaft of the femur from the outer side and a hand's breadth above the joint; used in cases of genu valgum due to femoral curves. [E.]

**OSTEOTOPHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(o^{2f})^{i2}u^2s(a^{i2}s)^{i2}$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\tau\omicron\phi\upsilon\varsigma$ , sandstone. Fr., *ostéotophe*. Ger., *Knochenauswuchs*. A bony excrescence. [L. 50.]

**OSTEOTRITE**, n.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o-trit$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\omega$ , to bore. An instrument having a conical point on which there are knife-edges; used for removing carious bone. [a. 34.]

**OSTÉOTYLOSE** (Fr.), n.  $O^{2s}ta-o-te-loz$ . The formation of callus. [E. 24.]

**OSTEOTYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^{2st}e^{2-}o^{2f}(i^2l)(u^2l)^{i2}u^2s(a^{i2}s)^{i2}$ . From  $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ , a bone, and  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a callus. See *CALLUS* (1st def.).

**OSTERKÄLBCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Om^{i2}e^{i2}r-kalb-che^2n$ . Cochineal. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**OSTERLUZEI** (Ger.), n.  $Os^{i2}t^{i2}e^{i2}r-lu^2s-i$ . See *ARISTOLOCHIA*.—*O'öl*. The oil obtained from *Aristolochia clematitis*. [B. 202.]



**OSTEULCUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-e(e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ἐλκεῖν*, to draw. See *Bone* *FORCERS*.

**OSTEULE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>st-u<sup>2</sup>l(e)a. Gen., -eul'es. From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ὠλήν*, matter. A bony cicatrix. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTHELUS** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>sth-e<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ἔλκος*, a festering wound. See *CARIES* (1st def.).

**OSTHISTOS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>sth-i<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s. From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ιστός*, a tissue. Fr., *tissu osseux*. Osseous tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTIAL** (Fr.), adj. O<sup>2</sup>s-te-a<sup>2</sup>l. From *ostium*, a mouth. Pertaining to orifices, especially to fistulous orifices. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**OSTIARIUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ostium*, a mouth. Fr., *ostiaire*. See *PYLORUS*.

**OSTIOLE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>ol. Lat., *ostiolum* (dim. of *ostium*, a mouth), *oculium*. Fr., o. Ger., *Mündung*. A small orifice in the vessels of plants through which pollen, spores, etc., are discharged. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

**OSTIOLUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)o<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Dim. of *ostium*, a mouth. 1. See *OSTIOLE*. 2. A valve. [L, 349.]

**OSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>)ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone. Ger., O. See *OSTEITIS*.

**OSTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>s-ti<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A mouth, entrance, aperture, opening. [L, 343.]—**O. abdominal**. The abdominal opening of the oviduct.—**O. aortae**, **O. aorticum**, **O. arteriosum aorticum**. The opening of the aorta into the heart. [L.—**O. arteriosum pulmonale** (seu *sinistrum*). The opening of the pulmonary artery into the heart. [L.—**O. atrioventriculare dextrum**. The opening between the right auricle and right ventricle of the heart. [L.—**O. atrioventriculare sinistrum**. The opening between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart. [L.—**O. cutaneum urethrae**. The external aperture of the urethra. [L.—**O. duodenale**. See *PYLORUS*.—**O. frontale**. The anterior end of the hiatus maxillaris. [A, 319 (a, 48).]—**O. œsophageum ventriculi**. The opening of the œsophagus into the stomach. [L, 115.]—**O. pharyngeum**. The pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. [L.—**O. pharyngeum laryngis**. See *GLORITIS*.—**O. pharyngeum tube**. See *O. pharyngeum*.—**O. sinus** [Steifensand]. The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the utricle. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. tubæ abdominales**. See *O. abdominal*.—**O. tubæ Eustachii pharyngeum**. See *O. pharyngeum*.—**O. tubæ uterinum**. The opening of the oviduct into the uterus. [L.—**O. tubuli**. The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the semicircular canals. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. tympanicum tube**. The tympanic orifice of the Eustachian tube. [F, 32.]—**O. uretericum**. The opening of the ureter into the bladder. [L, 332.]—**O. uteri**. An old term for the vagina.—**O. vaginae**. Fr., *ouverture vaginale* (ou du *vagin*). Ger., *Scheidenöffnung*, *Schamöffnung*. Syn.: *vulvo-vaginal ring*. The external orifice of the vagina, marking the boundary between that canal and the vulva.—**Oscia venosa dextra**. The openings of the pulmonary veins into the left auricle. [L.—**O. venosum sinistrum**. See *O. atrioventriculare sinistrum*.—**O. ventriculi œsophageum** (seu *duodenale*). See *PYLORUS*.—**O. ventriculi œsophageum** (seu *sinistrum*). The opening of the œsophagus into the stomach. [L.]

**OSTOCOPUS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>st-o<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See *OSTEOCOPUS*.

**OSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-om<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). See *OSTEOMA*.

**OSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>st-o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Fr., *ostéose*. Of Chaussier, see *OSTEOGENESIS*.

**OSTRACONIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>str-ra<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>)k<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *ὀστράκον*, an oyster-shell. The desiccation and metamorphosis of a bone fragment into a substance resembling oyster-shell. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**OSTRANZ** (Ger.), n. Ost-ra<sup>2</sup>nts'. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.

**OSTREA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ὀστρεον*. Fr., *huître*. Ger., *Auster*. The oyster; a genus of lamellibranchs in which the shell consists of two unequal valves united by a single muscle. [a, 35.]—**Conchæ ostræum**. See *OYSTER-SHELLS*.—**O. edulis**. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *essbare*) *Auster*. The common European oyster. The shells see *OYSTER-SHELLS* are sometimes used in medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ostræe preparata**. See *TESTA preparata*.—**Testæ ostræum**. See *OYSTER-SHELLS*.

**OSTREINE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>en. From *ὀστρεον*, an oyster. Fr., *ostreïne*. An imperfectly known nitrogenous substance extracted from the flesh of oysters. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**OSTREIOS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>)o<sup>2</sup>s. From *ostrea*, an oyster, and *ίος*, poison. Ger., *Austergift*, *Muschelgift*. The poison contained in some mussels and oysters. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OSTREODERMATUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>erm<sup>2</sup>(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, and *δέρμα*, skin. An oyster-shell.—**Aqua ostreodermatorum**. See *AQUA CONCHARUM*.

**OSTREOPHAGOUS**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *ostreophagus* (from *ὀστρεον*, the oyster, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *ostrophage*. Subsisting on oysters.

**OSTREOTOXICUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)-to<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ὀστρεον*, the oyster, and *τοξικόν*, poison. See *OSTREIOS*.

**OSTREUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-re<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ὀστρεον*. See *OSTREA*.—**O. vulgare** (maximum). See *OSTREA edulis*.

**OSTRUTHIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>st/ru<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *ostruthine*. An odorless and almost tasteless substance, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, extracted from the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OSTRUTHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>st-ru<sup>2</sup>th(ruth)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Of Link, the genus *Imperatoria*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**OSYRIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -yr'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Gr., *ὀσπρίς*. A genus of the *Santalaceae*. The *Osyrideæ* (Fr., *osyridées*) are a division (tribe) of the *Santalaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*Herba osyridis* (seu o.). The herb of *Linaria vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. arborea**. A Himalayan species. The leaves are used as tea. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**O. compressa**. An astringent South African species. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

**OTACOUS TIC**, adj. Ot-a<sup>2</sup>k-ust<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Fr., *otacoustique*. Ger., *gehörbenhülft*. Aiding the sense of hearing; as a n., an old term for an ear-trumpet or any o. instrument or apparatus. [F, 11.]

**OTAGRA** (Lat.), **OTALGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ot-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>, ot-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἀλγος*, a seizure, or *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *otalgie*. Ger., *Ohrschmerz*, *Otagie*. Pain in the ear, aural neuralgia. [F, 32.]—**O. rheumatica**. O. due to or associated with rheumatism. [L.—**O. tympanica**. O. due to inflammation of the tympanic plexus. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**O. tympanica intermittens**. O. tympanica that is intermittent in character and apparently due to malaria. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**OTANTHERA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/ra<sup>2</sup>. From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἀνθήρα*, flowery. Fr., *otanthère*. A genus of melastomaceous shrubs, of the *Osbeckieae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. moluccana**. A species found in the Moluccas. The root is used to prevent miscarriage, and the berries are employed in nocturnal incontinence of urine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**OTECOS** (Lat.), **OTECUS** (Lat.), **OTECUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ot-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/ko<sup>2</sup>s(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s), -ku<sup>2</sup>s(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s), -ku<sup>2</sup>s(ku<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἤχος*, sound. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

**OTELE** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-il<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l)-e(a<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -teil'es. Gr., *ὠτελή*. See *CICATRIX*.

**OTEMPLASTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ot-e<sup>2</sup>m-pla<sup>2</sup>st(pla<sup>2</sup>st)/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἐμπλαστρον*, plaster. An old term for a plaster to be put behind the ears. [F.]

**OTENCHYTA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>t(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἐγχύτω*, poured in. Fr., *otenchyte*. See *EAR SYRINGE*.

**OTHEMATOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Oth-e<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)/om<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *othématome*, *othématome*. Ger., *Othématom*. See *HEMATOMA auriculare*.

**OTHEMORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὠς*, the ear, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *othémorrhée*. A bloody discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTHEMORRHOIS** (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>r-ro<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rho'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *αἱμορροΐς*, a hemorrhoid. Fr., *othémorrhôide*. Ger., *Ohrhämorrhoiden*. A metastasis of the hemorrhoidal flow of blood to the ears. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTHELLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cos<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ἐλκος*, ulceration. Ger., *Ohrverschwörung*. An old term for ulceration or suppuration of the ear. [F, 40.]

**OTHONE** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>n-e(a<sup>2</sup>). Gen., *oth'ones*. Gr., *ὀθωνή*. 1. Lint. 2. A linen bandage. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTHYDROPS** (Lat.), n. m. Oth-i<sup>2</sup>d(u<sup>2</sup>d)-ro<sup>2</sup>ps(ro<sup>2</sup>ps). Gen., -rop<sup>2</sup>os (-rop<sup>2</sup>is). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy. Fr., *othydropisie*. Dropsy of the middle ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTHYGROTES** (Lat.), n. f. Oth-ig(u<sup>2</sup>g)/ro<sup>2</sup>t-ez(as). Gen., -et<sup>2</sup>os (-et<sup>2</sup>is). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *ὕγρον*, moisture. See *OTORRHEA*.

**OTHYL**, n. O<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l. See *ACETYL*.

**OTHYERSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Oth-ip(u<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-sa<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>om<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *ὠς*, the ear, *ὠνία*, excessive, and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *othyersarcome*. A fungous outgrowth in the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTIATER** (Lat.), n. m. Ot-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>)/tu<sup>2</sup>r(tar). Gen., -er<sup>2</sup>os (-er<sup>2</sup>is). From *ὠς*, the ear, and *αἰτήρ*, a surgeon. See *AURIST*.

**OTIATRIC**, adj. Ot-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *otiatricus*. Fr., *otiatrice*. Ger., *otiatrich*. Pertaining to *otiatric* (Lat., *otiatrica*; Fr., *otiatrice*, *otoiatrice*; Ger., *Otiatrie*), which is aural medicine and surgery. [F.]

**OTIC**, adj. Ot-i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *ὠτικός*. Fr., *otique*. Ger., *otisch*. See *AURAL*.

**OTICODINOSE** (Fr.), n. O-te-ko-de-noz. See *Ménière's disease*.

**OTION** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>sh<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ὠτίον* (dim. of *ὠς*, the ear). See *EXTERNAL EAR*.

**OTITIC**, adj. Ot-i<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Of, pertaining to, or produced by otitis. [B.]

**OTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>)ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *ὠς*, the ear. Fr., *otite*. Ger., *Ohrenentzündung*. Inflammation of the ear.—**Catarrhal o.** See *O. media catarrhalis*.—**Desquamative o.** See *O. desquamativa*.—**Dry o.** Fr., *otite sèche*. Eczema affecting the external auditory canal and lobe of the ear, in which there is no discharge unless the epidermis is fissured. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Furuncular o.** See *O. externa furunculosa*.—**Gonorrhoeal o.** An external o. occurring in an individual suffering with gonorrhoea, and supposed to be caused by that disease. As there is no mucous membrane in the external auditory canal, the existence of the disease is doubtful. [Burnett (a, 34).]—**O. desquamativa**. Fr., *otite desquamative*. A marked thickening and increase in bulk of the epidermic layers of the external auditory canal and membrana tympani, the result of chronic morbid processes in the external meatus, or of suppurative, perforating inflammations of the middle ear. The epithelial masses scale off and lie in the canal, often forming thick cerumen-like plugs. [B; F, 32.]—**O. diph-**



**therica.** Inflammation of the middle and sometimes of the external auditory canal usually in consequence of the extension of diphtheritic inflammation from the throat. [a, 34].—**O. externa.** Fr., *otite externe*. Ger., *Entzündung des äusseren Gehörganges*. Inflammation of the skin of the external auditory canal, either in the cartilaginous section or in the osseous portion of the meatus, whence it may extend to the membrana tympani. It is characterized by swelling and infiltration of the cutaneous lining, consequent narrowing of the calibre, severe pain and heat of the parts, and sometimes by a slight sero-purulent discharge, deafness, and tinnitus. [F.]—**O. externa circumscripta.** Fr., *otite externe circonscrite*. See *O. externa follicularis*.—**O. externa crouposa.** A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, characterized by the exudation of fibrin in the form of a membrane, mainly in the membrana tympani. [F.]—**O. externa diffusa.** Fr., *otite externe (aiguë) diffuse*. Diffuse inflammation of the whole external auditory canal. [F.]—**O. externa diphtheritica.** Fr., *otite externe diphthérique*. A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, usually a complication of scarlatinous diphtheria of the throat and middle ear. [F.]—**O. externa follicularis.** **O. externa furunculosa.** O. with furuncles of the external auditory canal, or follicular inflammation of the external meatus, beginning in a hair follicle, in a gland, or in a number of follicles or glands. [F.]—**O. externa hemorrhagica.** Fr., *otite externe hémorrhagique*. A form of diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal characterized by hemorrhagic effusion in the osseous portion, accompanied with more or less well-marked reactive symptoms. The condition is one of superficial inflammation of the cutis with the epidermis raised by the hemorrhagic exudation. [F.]—**O. externa parasitica.** Fr., *otite externe parasitique*. Inflammation of the external auditory canal due to the presence of parasites, especially of *Aspergillus* and other *Fungi*. [B.]—**O. externa phlegmonosa.** External o. with localized suppuration. [A, 326 (a, 34); B.]—**O. externa syphilitica.** Fr., *otite externe syphilitique*. A term for various affections of the auricle and external auditory canal due to syphilis. [F.]—**O. interna.** Fr., *otite interne*. Ger., *Entzündung des inneren Ohres*. 1. See *O. media*. 2. See *O. media purulenta chronica*. 3. Inflammation of the membranous structure of the internal ear or labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**O. interna catarrhalis acuta.** Acute catarrhal o. of the middle ear. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. interna catarrhalis chronica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. interna suppurativa.** Suppurating o. media. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. labyrinthica.** Of Voltolini, inflammation of the labyrinth presenting symptoms resembling those of meningitis but not terminating fatally, though permanent deafness results. [a, 34].—**O. media (acuta).** Fr., *otite moyenne aiguë (ou de la caisse)*. Ger., *acuter einfacher Mittelohrkatharrh*. An inflammation of the lining mucous membrane of the middle ear, characterized by the rapid effusion or exudation of a serous or mucoid fluid into the cavity of the drum, by a simultaneous secondary inflammation of the membrana tympani, and by its almost typical definite course of short duration. [F, 32.]—**O. media acuta intermittens.** Acute catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear in which there is intermission of the symptoms. [L, 9, 57, 184 (a, 34).]—**O. media acuta perforativa (seu purulenta, seu suppurativa).** Acute suppurative inflammation of the middle ear characterized by hyperaemia of the mucous membrane, generally beginning with violent febrile symptoms and leading to a rapid exudation of pus and to perforation of the membrana tympani, which is at the same time inflamed. [F, 32.]—**O. media adhesiva lentescentis.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. media catarrhalis.** Inflammation of the middle ear, especially catarrh, as distinguished from serous and purulent inflammation. [F.]—**O. media catarrhalis chronica (seu sicca).** A chronic, insidious, and progressive catarrhal inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane, with slight secretion, with exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane and the formation of new connective tissue which has a marked tendency to shrink. Two forms are distinguished, the *hypertrophic* and the *sclerosing* (sclerotic o.), according as the tendency to hypertrophy or to shrinking and atrophy is most pronounced. Both kinds, but especially the latter, are of unfavorable prognosis, obstinate in resisting treatment, and very apt to be followed by marked and permanent impairment of hearing from ankylosis of the ossicula. [F.]—**O. media crouposa.** O. media characterized by the secretion of a congluable fibrinous exudation which forms a false membrane. [F.]—**O. media diphtheritica.** O. media characterized by the formation of a membrane of fibrous tissue on the surface of the mucous membrane and an exudation of the same nature into the meshes of its connective-tissue basis. [F.]—**O. media hemorrhagica.** O. media characterized by more or less frequent discharge of blood mixed with mucus or mucopus or by free hemorrhages from the surface of the membrane without purulent discharge. [F.]—**O. media hyperplastica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. media hypertrophica.** Of Gruber, sclerosis of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity and adjacent cavities. [F.] See also *Sclerotic o.*—**O. media mucosa.** Fr., *otite moyenne muqueuse*. Ger., *schleimiger Mittelohrkatharrh*. A chronic inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane accompanied by a mucous exudation into the cavity of the tympanum. [F.]—**O. media perforativa chronica.** See *O. media purulenta chronica*.—**O. media peristoma.** O. media with inflammation of the periosteum. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**O. media purulenta acuta.** See *O. media acuta perforativa*.—**O. media purulenta chronica.** Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the middle ear and of the membrana tympani, including the Eustachian tube, the mastoid cells, and very commonly the external meatus, the labyrinth, and the osseous walls of the middle ear. [F, 32.]—**O. media purulenta tuberculosa.** Purulent o. media caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. media pyogenica.** See *O. media acuta perforativa* and *O. media purulenta chronica*.—**O. media sclerotica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.—**O. media serosa.** O. media characterized by a more or less serous secretion.

It may be acute or chronic. [F.] Cf. *HYDROTYPANUM*.—**O. media suppurativa chronica.** See *O. media purulenta chronica*.—**O. mycosa, O. parasitica.** Fr., *otite parasitique*. Inflammation of the external and sometimes of the middle ear due to parasites. [B.] See under *OTOMYCOSIS* and *O. externa parasitica*.—**O. phlegmonosa.** Acute o. [L, 88, 25, 62.]—**O. purulenta chronica.** See *OTORRHEA*.—**O. scarlatina.** An acute o. media occurring in scarlatina, and caused by an extension of inflammation from the throat to the Eustachian tube. [L, 9, 57, 185 (a, 34).]—**Parasitic o.** See *O. parasitica*.—**Sclerotic o.** Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the ear attended with marked and early developed hardening and shrinking of the tissues. [a, 34.]

**OTIYINDIMBA.** n. In Damar, an endemic pustular inflammation of the skin. ["Pop. Sci. Monthly," xxviii, p. 527 (a, 84).]

**OTOBA.** n. See *MYRISTICA* o.

**OTOBLENNORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>n-no<sup>2</sup>r-re/-ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ρῶα*, a flowing. Fr., *otoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Ohrschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTOCATARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>t(ka<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>r/ru<sup>2</sup>s-(ru<sup>2</sup>s). From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *κατάρρῶς*, catarrh. Fr., *otocatarrhe*. Ger., *Ohrkatarrh*. See *OTORRHEA*.

**OTOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *otocéphale*. A monster whose ears are united into one or are in contact. [F, 40.]

**OTOCLEISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-klis/(kle<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-cleis/eos (-is)*. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *κλείσις*, a shutting up. Fr., *occlusion des oreilles*. Occlusion of the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTOCONIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *otoconium*. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-kon(ko<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *κονία*, dust. Fr., *otocories*. Ger., *Otokonien*, *Otokonienplatte*, *Ohrsand*. Minute calcareous concretions of the internal ear. [L, 41, 40, (a, 14).] Cf. *OTOLITHS*.

**OTOCRANE.** n. Ot-o-kran. Lat., *otocranium* (from o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *κρανίον*, the skull). The cavity containing the organ of hearing. [L, 14.]

**OTOCYST.** n. Ot-o-si<sup>2</sup>st. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *otocyste*. Ger., *Otokyste*. In the *Hydrozoa*, an organ of hearing situated along the margin of the disc between the tentacles, consisting of an open or closed vesicle containing hair-cells and concretions (otoliths). It is formed by invagination of the ectoderm. [Lankester (a, 35).]

**OTODYNE** (Lat.), **OTODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)-e(a), ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *δύνη*, pain. See *OTALGIA*.

**OTOGANGLION** (Lat.), n. n. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(ga<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/gli<sup>2</sup>-on<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion. See *OTIC* *GANGLION*.

**OTOGLYPHIS** (Lat.), **OTOGLYPHUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>g/li<sup>2</sup>f(lu<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>s, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gen., *-glyph/i<sup>2</sup>dis (-idis)*. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *γλύφειν*, to scrape. See *EAR-pick*.

**OTOGRAPHY.** n. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>g/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *otographie*. Ger., *Otographie*, *Ohrbeschreibung*. The descriptive anatomy of the ear. [F, 40.]

**OTIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ri(re)/a<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *otiatric*. See under *OTIATRIC*.

**OTOLITHS.** n. pl. Ot-o-li<sup>2</sup>ths. Lat., *otolitha* (from o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *otolithes*. Ger., *Otolithen*, *Ohrsteine*, *Flecken*. 1. Small bones suspended in the internal ear of fishes, or concretions in the auditory sac of invertebrates. [L, 206 (a, 27).] 2. In man, two small round bodies consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of calcium carbonate, held together in a delicate mesh of fibrous tissue and contained in the wall of the utricle and saccule opposite the distribution of the nerves. [F, 31.]

**OTOLOGY.** n. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>l/o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *otologia* (from o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *otologie*. Ger., *Ohrkunde*. The anatomy, etc., of the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-sez(kas). Gen., *-ei/os (-is)*. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A fungous growth in the ear. [a, 48.]—**O. Hageni.** A fungus with grass-green conidia occasionally met with in the external auditory canal, first described by Hagen. [F.]—**O. purpurens.** A fungous growth of the ear first described by Wreden, with reddish or purple conidia; since found to be identical with *Ascomyces*. ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk." iii, p. 1 (F).] Cf. *ASPERGILLUS fumigatus* and *EUROTIUM aspergillus flavus*.

**OTOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-kos/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *Otomycose*. Of Virchow, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory meatus. [F.]

**OTONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. A tumor or swelling of the ear. [a, 48.]

**OTONEURALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(ji<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *otoneuralgie*. Ger., *nerwiger Ohrenschmerz*. See *OTALGIA*.

**OTOPATHY.** n. Ot-o<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *otopathia* (from o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *otopathie*. Ger., *Otopathie*. Disease of the ear. [F.]

**OTOPHLEGMON** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>g'mo<sup>2</sup>n-e(a). Gen., *-phleg'mones*. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *φλεγμονή*, fiery heat. Fr., *otophlegmon*. See *OTITIS*.

**OTOPHONE.** n. Ot-o-fon. From o<sup>2</sup>s, the ear, and *φωνή*, a sound. Fr., o. Ger., *Otophon*, *Hörwerkzeug*. 1. See *EAR-trumpet*. 2. An apparatus for improving the hearing. It consists essentially of a clamp or of elastic strips of metal which press the auricle out from the head and direct its anterior surface vertically toward sound-waves coming from the front. [F, 32, 38.]



**OTOPIESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-pi(pī)²/e²s-i²s. Gen., -es/eos (-pi²/esie). From *otōs*, the ear, and *πιεσις*, a squeezing. Fr., *otopie-sis*, *compression auriculaire*. Depression of the membrana tympani by atmospheric pressure, consequent on the formation of a more or less complete vacuum within the tympanum. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. de laryngol., d'otol. et de rhinol.," Jan., 1888, p. 1.]

**OTOPLASTY**, n. Ot'o-pla²st-i². Lat., *otoplastia*, *otoplastice* (from *otōs*, the ear, and *πλασσειν*, to form). Fr., *otoplastie*, *autoplastie auriculaire*. Ger., *Otoplastik*. Plastic surgery of the ear.

**OTOPLEXIOMETER**, n. Ot-o-ple²x-i²-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *otoplexiometer* (from *otōs*, the ear, *πληξίς*, percussion, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *plessimètre pour l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrplessimeter*. An instrument for examining the internal ear by percussion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTOPYORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-pi(pū)²-o²r-re/(rō²/e²)-a². From *otōs*, the ear, *πύον*, pus, and *ρῶια*, a flowing. See OTORRŒA.

**OTOPYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-pi(pū)²-os/i²s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From *otōs*, the ear, and *πύον*, pus. Fr., *otopyose*. Ger., *Ötreiterung*. Purulent otorrhœa.

**OTORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o²r-raj(rā²g)/i²-a². From *otōs*, the ear, and *ῥήνναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *otorrhagie*. Ger., *Ohrenblutung*, *Ohrenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the ear. [F.]

**OTORRHEUMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o²r-rū²-m-a²-t(a²t)-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *otōs*, the ear, and *ρευματισμός*, a flux. Fr., *otorrhœumatisme*. Ear-ache due to rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o²r-re/(rō²/e²)-a². From *otōs*, the ear, and *ρῶια*, a flowing. Fr., *otorrhée*. Ger., *Otorrhœe*, *Ohrrhuss*, *Ohreiterfluss*. A discharge through the external auditory canal, as of blood or of serous fluid, but especially of pus, from the ear. [F.]—**Blue o.** Fr., *otorrhée bleue*. Ger., *blaue Otorrhœe*. A bluish-green purulent discharge from the ear. The color is supposed to be due to a pigment produced by bacteria. [F.]

**OTOSALPINX** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-sa²lp(sa²lp)/i²n²x. Gen., -pin²gos (-is). From *otōs*, the ear, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. See Eustachian tube.

**OTOSCOPE**, n. Ot'o-skop. Lat., *otoscopium* (from *otōs*, the ear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., o. Ger., *Otoskop*, *Ohrenspiegel*. 1. See *Ear-speculum*. 2. An old term for a mirror, to be held in the hand or worn on the forehead, used in connection with an ear-speculum. [F.]—**Blake's operating o.** An o. consisting of a hard-rubber speculum of the largest size, fitted with a metallic rim, to which are attached a revolving prism and a moving arm bearing a lens at its outer end. The incident face of the prism is armed with a small metal shield having an opening in the centre corresponding in its short diameter to the diameter of the pencil of light falling on it from the lens. In operating, an assistant is required to draw the auricle upward and backward and keep the speculum in position. [F, 34.]—**Bonafont's o.** An o. for producing a magnified image of the membrana tympani and meatus. [F, 33.]—**Eysell's binocular o.** An o. for binocular inspection of the membrana tympani. It consists of two prisms, of small refractive angle, inserted between the reflector and the speculum. [F, 32.]—**Lucas's interference o.** Fr., o. *d'entrave*. An o. consisting of a double o., the arms of which are attached by a glass tube to two tubes—one for the ear of the examiner, the other for the resonator, or sound receiver, to which the arms of the tuning-fork are turned. The fork is placed on a stand and caused to vibrate by means of a hammer. [F, 34.]—**Rosse's binocular o.** An o. for facilitating the binocular inspection of the membrana tympani. It consists of a plane-glass plate fixed to a frontal band, from which sunlight is reflected into the external auditory meatus. [F, 32.]—**Townbee's o.** An o. for auscultation of the middle ear. It consists of an India-rubber tube furnished at its ends with tubular olive-shaped nozzles for insertion—the one into the external meatus of the patient and the other into that of the observer. [F, 32, 35.]

**OTOSCOPY**, n. Ot-o²s/ko-pi². Fr., *otoscopie*. The use of the otoscope.

**OTOSPHÉNAL** (Fr.), n. O-to-sfa-na²l. The basi-occipital bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

**OTOSTYLIC**, adj. Ot-o-stil/i²k. From *otōs*, the ear, and *στύλος*, a pillar. Fr., *otostylique*. Pertaining to the ear and to the styloid process jointly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTOTECHNOS** (Lat.), **OTOTECHNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ot-o(ō)-te²k(te²ch²)/no²s, -nu²s(nu²s). From *otōs*, the ear, and *τέχνη*, art. Fr., *ototechnos*. Ger., *Ohrklopfen*. A hammering sensation in the inner ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OTOTOMY**, n. Ot-o²t/om-i². From *otōs*, the ear, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *ototomie*. Ger., *Ototomie*. Dissection of the ear; also, preparation of sections of it for purposes of study. [F, 40.]

**OTTAR**, OTTO, n's. O²t/a²r, o²t/o. See ATTAR.

**OTURY**, n. Ot-u²r/i². Lat., *oturia* (from *otōs*, the ear, and *οὔρον*, urine). Fr., *oturie*. A fancied metastasis of urine to the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OUABAIN**, n. U-a²/ba²-i²n. Fr., *ouabaine*. A crystalline glucoside, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, + 7H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained from a concentrated extract of the wood of *Acocanthera ouabaia* in warm water. Given subcutaneously, it is a quick cardiac poison, acting like strophanthin; taken internally, it is said to be without action. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, pp. 447, 728 (a, 50); "Nouv. rem.," Feb. 24, 1889, June 24, 1890, p. 284.]

**OUABAIO**, n. An Abyssinian tree from which a very deadly arrow-poison is prepared. It acts by causing respiratory paralysis. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 447 (a, 50).]

**OUATE** (Fr.), n. U-a²t. See WADDING.

**OUÏE** (Fr.), n. U-e. See ADDITION; in the pl., o's, see BRANCHIE.

**OULACHON**, n. U²/a²k-o²n. See EULACHON.

**ULUITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ul-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., -i²idos (-idis). From *οὐλίη*, a cicatrix. See ULITIS. For various words in *Ou-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *U-*.

**OUNCE**, n. U²/u²ns. Gr., *ὀνύκτα*. Lat., *uncia*. Fr., *once*. Ger., *Unze*. The sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois = 437½ grains; or the twelfth part of the pound troy (or of apothecaries' weight) = 480 grains. The symbol for both is oz., and for the troy o. also ʒ; and 192 oz. av. = 175 oz. troy. [a, 48.]

**OURAQUE** (Fr.), n. U-ra²k. See URACHUS.

**OURARI**, n. See CURARE.

**OURATEA** (Lat.), n. f. U-r-a²t/e²-a². A genus of ochraceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Gomphia*. The *Ourateæ* (Fr., *ouratéés*) of Baillon are a series of the *Ochnaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. illicifolia**. A bitter stomachic species found in the Antilles. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**OUTLET**, n. U²/u²t-le²t. An opening or passage for egress. [a, 48.]—**O. of the pelvis**. Fr., *sortie du bassin*. See *Inferior STRAIT of the pelvis*.

**OUTRANCOURT** (Fr.), n. U-tra²n²-kur. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**OUTRE** (Fr.), n. Utr'. See ASCIDIUM.

**OUTSCOOPING**, n. U²/u²t-skup-i²n². Removal of a substance from a cavity by means of a scoop (said especially of cataract). [a, 29.]

**OVERTURE** (Fr.), n. U-ve²r-tu²r. See APERTURE and OPENING.—**O. de Magendie**. See FORAMEN of *Magendie*.—**O. postérieure du quatrième ventricule**. Of Lemet and Gratiolet, the fetal fourth ventricle (at three months). [I, 35 (K).]

**OUVI-LASSA**, n. A Madagascar plant having a purgative root and yielding scammony. [L, 87 (a, 43).]

**OUVRE-BOUCHE** (Fr.), n. Uvr'-bush. An instrument for gradually opening the mouth and keeping it open. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**OVAIRE** (Fr.), n. O-va²r. See OVARY.

**OVAL**, adj. O²v'l. Lat., *ovalis* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovale*, *ovalaire*. Ger., o. Symmetrically egg-shaped, oblong and curvilinear; elliptical. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. OVATE (2d def.).

**OVAR** (Ger.), n. O-va²r'. See OVARY.

**OVARALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-va²r(wa²r)-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *ovaralgie*. See OOPHORALGIA.

**OVARIAL** (Ger.), adj. O-fa²r-re-a²l'. See OVARIAN.

**OVARIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². Ger., *ovariälgie*. See OOPHORALGIA.

**OVARIAN**, adj. Ov-a²ri²-n. From *ovarium*, ovary. Fr., *ovarien*. Ger., *ovarisch*, *ovarial*. Of or pertaining to an ovum (especially one that has emitted an extrusion globule) or to the ovary. [J.]

**OVARIC**, adj. Ov-a²r/i²k. Lat., *ovaricus*. Pertaining to or proceeding from the ovaries. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

**OVARIECTOMY**, n. Ov-ar-i²-e²kt/o²m-i². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *ovariectomie*. See OOPHORECTOMY.

**OVARINE** (Fr.), n. O-va²-ren. The liquid contained in the ovisac. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**OVARIOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o(ō)-se²(ka)/le²(la); in Eng., ov-ar/i²-o-sel. Gen., -cel/es. From *ovarium*, ovary, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *ovariocèle*. Ger., *Eierstocksbruch*. A tumor or hernia of the ovary.—**O. vaginalis**. A prolapse of the ovary forming a hernia-like encroachment on the vagina.

**OVARIOCENTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o(ō)-se²nt-(ke²nt)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., -es/eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *κέντησις*, a pricking. Fr., *Ovariocentese*. The operation of tapping an ovarian cyst. [A, 326 (a, 14).]

**OVARIOCYESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o(ō)-si²(ku²)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., -es/eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *κύσις*, conception. See Ovarian GESTATION.

**OVARIO-HYSTEROECTOMY** (Fr.), n. O-va²-re-o-es-ta-re²k-to-me. See HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY.

**OVARIOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)/ri²-o(ō)-ma²(ma²)/ni²-a². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *μανία*, madness. See OOPHROMANIA.

**OVARION** (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa²)/ri²-o²n. Gr., *ὠάριον* (dim. of *ὠόν*, an egg [2d def.]). 1. See BLASTOPHORE (1st def.) and Ovary. 2. See OVULE.

**OVARIJONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o²n²k/u²s(u²s). From *ovarium*, the ovary, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *ovarijoncie*. A tumor of the ovary. [L, 107 (a, 43).]



**OVARIOPARECTAMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o³)-pa²r-(pa³r)-e²kt'a²ma³m-a². Gen., -am'atos (-atis). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *parectama*, immoderate extension. Fr., *ovarioparectame*. Morbid enlargement of the ovary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OVARIOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o³)-fi(fu⁴)/ma³. Gen., -phym'atos (-atis). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *ovariophyme*. See **OVARIOMYXIS**.

**OVARIORRHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o²r-re²x(rax)-i²s. Gen., -rhes'eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *ρήσις*, a bursting. Fr., *o*. Rupture of the ovary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OVARIOSTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o³)-ste²r-e(a)-si²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *στέρσις*, a deprivation. Fr., *ovariostèrese*. See **OVARIOTOMY**.

**OVARIOTOMY**, n. Ov-ar-i²-o²st/o²m-i². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *τομή*, a mouth. Fr., *ovariotomie*. Of Tripiet, the operation for permanent drainage of an ovarian cyst by making an opening into it with a trocar and cannula, the latter being connected with the negative pole of a battery, so as to cauterize the walls of the opening. [A. Petit, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 4, 1884.] See also **CAUTERISATION tubulaire**.

**OVARIOTOMY**, n. Ov-ar-i²-o²t/o²m-i². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *ovariotomie*. Ger., *Ovariectomie*. Removal of one or both of the ovaries. The term is conventionally restricted to the removal of ovaries that are the seat of manifest tumors, as distinguished from *oophorectomy* (q. v.).—**Abdominal o.** O. by means of an incision through the abdominal wall. [a, 34].—**Vaginal o.** O. by means of an incision through the vagina. [a, 34].

**OVARISM**, n. Ov'a²r-i²zm. Lat., *ovarismus* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovarisme*. The doctrine that every animal is developed from an ovum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**OVARITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-va²r(wa³)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *ovarite*. See **OOPHORITIS**.

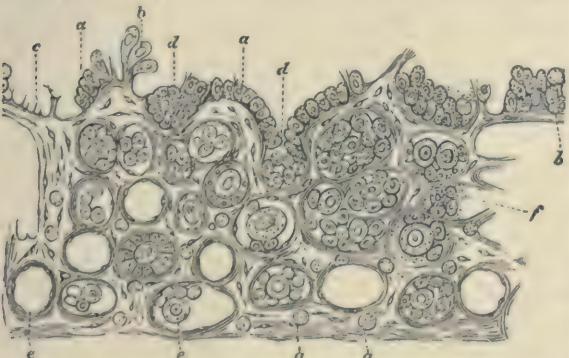
**OVARIULE** (Fr.), n. O-va³-re-u¹l. See **CORPUS luteum**.

**OVARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa³)-ri²-u²m(u²m). Ger., *O*. See **OVARY**.—**O. masculinum**. Of *Fleisch*, the testicle. [L.]

**OVARYDRECTASIS** (Lat.), **OVARYDROPS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O-va(wa³)-ri²-id(u²d)-re²k'ta²s(ta²s)-i²s, -i(i²)/i²d(u²d)-ro²ps(ro²ps). Gen., -tas'eos (-ec'tasis), -rops'eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, *ὑδρῶς*, water, and *ἵκτασις*, an extension, or *ὑδρῶς*, dropsy. Fr., *ovarydrectase*, *ovarydrosie*. See **Ovarian CYSTOMA**.

**OVARYEPITROPHY**, n. O-va-ri²-ip-u²r'tro-fi². From *ovarium*, ovary, *ὑπέρ*, excessive, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Fr., *ovaryepitrophie*. See **OOPHORAUXE**.

**OVARY**, n. Ov'a²r-i². Gr., *ὄvaryon*. Lat., *ovarium*, a place where eggs are developed. Fr., *ovaire*, *testicule femelle* (1st def.). Ger., *Eierstock*, *Ovarium*, *Ovarie*. 1. The structure in which the ova are developed. In the human species the ovaries are two flattened, oval bodies, one on each side, situated in the posterior layer



VERTICAL SECTION OF AN OVARY OF A HUMAN FETUS THIRTY-TWO WEEKS OLD. [FROM LUNKE, AFTER WALDEYER.]

a, a, epithelium, b, b, latest developed epithelial cells, situated in the epithelial layer; c, trabeculae of connective tissue which have penetrated into the epithelial layer; d, c, primordial follicles surrounded by fine connective tissue cells; e, groups of imbedded epithelial cells, among which may be distinguished certain ones of large size (primordial ova); f, granular cells of lutea.

of the broad ligament of the uterus, each averaging about 1½ in. long, 4 in. wide, and ½ in. thick. The organ weighs from 60 to 100 grains. Its two sides and the upper border are free; the lower border (the hilum) is attached to the broad ligament; and to the upper end is attached one of the fimbriae of the oviduct. [L.] 2. In botany, the hollow, usually basal, portion of the pistil containing the ovules. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Irritable o.** Intermittent and paroxysmal dysphoria with slight or imperceptible ovarian congestion. [a, 34.]

**OVATE**, adj. Ov'at. Lat., *ovatus* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ové* (1st def.), *ovoidé* (2d def.). Ger., *eirund* (1st def.), *eiförmig* (2d def.). 1. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the shape of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg, with the broad end toward the base. 2. Of solid bodies, egg-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**O.-acuminate**. Having a form intermediate between o. and acuminate. [a, 35].—**O.-lanceolate**. Having a form intermediate between o. and lanceolate. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**O.-oblong**. Having a form intermediate between o. and oblong. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**OVATO-ACUMINATE**, adj. Ov-at'/o-a²k-u²mi²n-at. See **OVATE-acuminate**.

**OVELLA** (Lat.), n. f. O-ve²l(we²l)/la². Fr., *ovelle*. Of Dunal, a young carophyll or pistil-leaf. It bears the same relation to the developed carpel as the ovule does to the seed. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**OVENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-ve²n²(we²n²)/ki²(ch²u²)-ma³. Gen., -chym'atos (-atis). From *ovum*, an egg, and *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion. Oval cellular tissue. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**OVERLAID**, adj. Ov'u²r-lad'. Of a child, lain upon and so smothered by a bedfellow. [a, 18.]

**OVER-RIDING**, n. Ov'u²r-rid'i²n². Ger., *Uebereinandergeschobensein*, *Uebereinandertreten*. The overlapping of the end of a fractured bone beyond the opposite fragment or beyond the normal line of the bone. [a, 34.]

**OVER-SIGHTEDNESS**, n. Ov-u²r-sit'e²d-ne²s. See **HYPER-METROPIA**.

**OVER-TOE**, n. Ov'u²r-to'. Syn.: *lazy toe*. A deformity in which one of the toes overlies the adjoining toe.

**OVER-TONE**, n. Ov'u²r-ton'. Fr., *timbre*. Ger., *Oberton*, *Klangfarbe*. See **HARMONIC** (n.).

**OVICAPSULE**, n. Ov-i²-ka³p-su²l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *capsula*, a capsule. The ovicac; also its internal coat. See also **MEMBRANA granulosa**.

**OVICELL**, n. Ov-i²-se²l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *cella*, a cell. See **OVISAC**.

**OVIDUCAL**, adj. Ov-i²-du²k'l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead. Pertaining to an oviduct. [a, 48.]

**OVIDUCT**, n. Ov-i²-du²kt. Lat., *oviductus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead). Fr., *oviducte*, *trompe de Fallope* (ou *utérine*). Ger., *Ovidukt*, *Eleiter*, *Eiergang*, *Muttertrompete*, *Fallopische Röhre*, *Eiweissstockkanal*. Syn.: *Fallopian tube*. A muscular tube, usually about 4 in. long, passing from a cornu of the uterus in a lateral direction and describing a curve with its concavity backward, inward, and downward, and opening into the peritoneal cavity. It is muscular and lined with mucous membrane showing longitudinal folds and covered with ciliated epithelium. It serves to convey the ovum into the cavity of the uterus. [A, 181.]—**Fimbriated extremity of the o.** Lat., *infundibulum tubae*, *morus diaboli*. Fr., *pavillon de la trompe*. The abdominal extremity of the o., which divides into a number of radiating processes (fimbriae) in the middle of which is the abdominal opening of the o. One of these processes is longer than the others and is attached to the upper end of the ovary. [L, 332.]

**OVIFEROUS**, adj. Ov-if'e²r-u²s. Fr., *ovifère*. See **OVIGEROUS**.

**OVIFICATION** (Fr.), n. O-ve-fe-ka³-se-o²n². From *ovum*, an egg, and *facere*, to make. See **OVULATION**.

**OVIFORM**, adj. Ov-i²-fō²rm. Lat., *oviformis* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form). Fr., *oviforme*. See **OVOID**.

**OVIGERM**, n. Ov-i²-ju²rm. From *ovum*, an egg, and *germen*, a germ. 1. See **Primitive ovum**. 2. The rudiment of a primitive ovum; a germ-epithelium cell in process of development into a primitive ovum in the embryo. [A, 5.]

**OVIGEROUS**, adj. Ov-i²'e²r-u²s. Lat., *ovigerus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *ovigère*. Ger., *eiertragend*, *eierhervorbringend*. Egg-producing (said of that portion of the ovary which is the seat of the production of ovarian ova).

**OVINATION**, n. Ov-i²n-a²shu²n. From *ovis*, a sheep. The transmission of sheep-pox by inoculation. [D, 1.]

**OVIPARITÉ** (Fr.), n. O-ve-pa²-re-ta. See **Oviparous GENERATION**.

**OVIPAROUS**, adj. Ov-i²pa²r-u²s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to bring forth. Ger., *eierlegend*. Producing eggs which are developed after their extrusion from the body. [L, 343.] Cf. **VIVIPAROUS**.

**OVIPOSIT**, **OVIPOSITION**, n's. Ov-i²-po²z-i²t, ov-i²-po²z-i²n. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, to place. The act of depositing or laying eggs. [a, 48.]

**OVIPOSITOR**, n. Ov-i²-po²z-i²-to²r. Lat., *aculeus*. An organ, in some insects, by means of which the eggs are placed in a position suitable for their development. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**OVIS** (Lat.), n. f. O-vi²(vi²)wi²s. Gen., *ovis*. The sheep; a genus of hollow-horned ruminant mammals. [a, 48].—**O. aries**. The domestic sheep. [a, 48.]

**OVISAC**, n. Ov-i²-sa²k. Lat., *ovisacus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a bag). 1. See **Graafian vesicle**. 2. The external sac in which certain of the invertebrates carry their eggs after their extrusion from the body. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**OVISM**, n. Ov-i²zm. From *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *ovisme*. The doctrine that the ovum contains, in an undeveloped state, all the organs of the future individual. [a, 35.]

**OVOGENOUS**, adj. Ov-o²j'e²n-u²s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Pertaining to the development or production of ova. [J.]

**OVOID**, adj. Ov'oid. Lat., *ovoides* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *ovioide*. Egg-shaped (said of solids having an oval or ovate longitudinal section); as a n., an o. body. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Fatal o.** Syn.: *fatal ellipse*, *elliptical ball* [Hodge]. The o. mass into which the foetus is molded by uterine contraction.

**OVOLEMMA** (Lat.), n. n. O-vo(wa³)-le²m'ma². The light-colored membrane inclosing the vitellus of the human ovum. [E. Haeckel (a, 32).]

**OVO-TESTIS** (Lat.), n. m. O'vo(wa³)-te²st'i²s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *testis*, a testicle. An organ made up of an ovary and



testis, found in the common toad and in many lower vertebrates and invertebrates. [J. B. Sutton, "Lond. Path. Soc. Rep.," 1885 (L).]

**OVOVIVIPAROUS**, adj. Ov-o-vi<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Apparently a contracted form for *oviparo-viviparous* (from *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth). Producing live young from eggs hatched within the body. [a, 48.]

**OVULAR, OVULARY**, adj's. O<sup>2</sup>v-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r, -a-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *ovularis* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovulaire*. Pertaining to an ovule or to an ovum. [J.]

**OVULATE**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>v-u<sup>2</sup>l-at. Lat., *ovulatus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *latum* [supine of *ferre*, to bear]). Fr., *ovulé*. Ger., *eig*. Ovuliferous, containing ovules. [Gray, B, 123 (a, 35).]

**OVULATION**, n. O<sup>2</sup>v-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *ovulum*, an ovule. Fr., o., *ponte*. Ger., O. The process of the maturation and rupture of an ovicel and the discharge of an ovule.

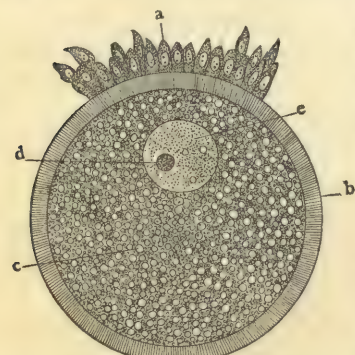
**OVULE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>v-u<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *ovulum* (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *œuf primitif*. Ger., *Eichen, Eikeim*. 1. See *Ovarian ovum*. 2. Of von Baer, see *Graafian vesicle*. 3. That part of the pistil that contains the embryo-sac; one of the small bodies, situated usually on some part of the ovarian wall or on the ovarian axis, consisting of a nucleus (*nucellus*), with or without a stalk (*funiculus*), often with two integuments (see *PRIMINE* and *SECUNDINE*) attached to each other and to the nucellus at the base (*chalaz*) of the o., and forming at the apex a little opening (*micropyle*) for the reception of the pollen-tube. [B, 1, 123, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—O's of Naboth. See *Nabothian follicles*.

**OVULIFEROUS**, adj. Ov-u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *ovuliferus* (from *ovulum*, a little egg, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ovulifère*. See *OVULATE*.

**OVULIST**, n. O<sup>2</sup>v-u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>st. A believer in the theory that the ovum was the true animal germ and incased all future generations, and that the spermatozooids acted simply as an excitant. [L, 146.]

**OVULUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>(o)/vu<sup>2</sup>l-(wu<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Dim. of *ovum*, an egg. See *OVULE* and *OVUM*.—O. Baerii, O. graafianum, O. Graafii. See *Graafian vesicle*.—Ovula Nabothi. See *Nabothian follicles*.—O. stenonianum. See *Graafian vesicle*.

**OVUM** (Lat.), n. n. O<sup>2</sup>v-u<sup>2</sup>m(wu<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ὄν*. Fr., *œuf*. Ger., *Ei, Keim*. It., *ovo, uovo*. Sp., *huevo*. 1. The large nucleated cell formed in the generative organs which is capable of development into an organism similar to the parent. In its young stage it is a typical cell, consisting of a mass of naked protoplasm containing a nucleus and a nucleolus. At a more advanced stage of development (a) an inclosing membrane or membranes (the vitelline membrane, the zona pellucida, and in some cases a shell), (b) the vitellus, (c) the nucleus (germinal vesicle), and (d) the nucleolus (germinal spot). The human o. is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in diameter, and, as with the ova of higher animals generally, is produced only by the female and must be fertilized by union with a spermatozoid before it is capable of developing into an organism like its parent. [J, 1, 30, 35.] See also *Egg*. 2. In botany, see *OVULE*, *OOSPHERE*, and *OOSPHERE*. 3. See *EMBRYO*.



OVUM OF THE RABBIT, FROM A GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE  $\frac{1}{8}$  OF AN INCH (2MM.) IN DIAMETER. (AFTER WALDEYER.)

a, epithelium of the ovum; b, zona pellucida, with radiating striations (vitelline membrane); c, germinal vesicle; d, germinal spot; e, vitellus.

**ovi, Albumen ovi**. White of egg. [A, 336.]—**Blighted o.** Fr., *œuf abortif dégénéré*. A fecundated o. of which the vitality has been destroyed by hæmorrhage into the chorion or the cavity of the amnion; it is usually aborted, but may develop into a fleshy mole. [Playfair (a, 34).]—**Apoplectic o.** An o. showing extravasation of blood between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa, or between the decidua vera and the uterine wall. It generally results in death of the o. and abortion. [Playfair (a, 34).]—**Compound o.** Ger., *zusammengesetztes Ei* [Kölliker]. An o. which does not correspond to a simple cell in structure, but has an additional element termed the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—**Female ova**. Embryonic cells in the female which ultimately develop into ova. [J, 55.] Cf. *Male ova* and *Germinal cell*.—**Liquor ovi-albus**. See *ALBUMEN*.—**Male ova**. Fr., *ovules mâles*. Embryonic cells found in the blind diverticula of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the rudiments of spermatozooids. [A, 15.] See also *Germinal cell*.—**Meroblastic o.** An o. in which a comparatively large amount of food-yolk is present, so that only a portion of the o. is concerned in the direct formation of the embryo. [B.]—**Oleum vitellis ovorum** (see *vitellus ovi*) [Fr. Cod.].—**Oleum ovarum**. See *Oil of eggs*.—**Ovarian o.** Fr., *œuf ovarien* (ou *ovaire*, ou *primitif*), *ovule ovarien*. Ger., *Ovarialei*. The primitive o.; the while yet it remains within the Graafian vesicle. It consists essentially of the vitellus and the vitelline membrane.—**Ovi albumen, Ovi albuminum, Ovi albus liquor, Ovi candidum**. White of egg. [B, 59.]—**Ovi vitellus** [Br. Ph.]. See *VITELLUS*.—**Ova gallinacea** [Gr. Ph.]. **O. gallinaceum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *œuf de poule* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *huevo del gallina* [Sp. Ph.]. Hens' eggs. [a, 38.]—**O. gemelliferum**. A twin o.; an o. containing two embryos.—**O. graafianum**. See *Graafian vesicle*.—**O. hystericum**. See *CLAVUS hystericus*.—**O. sublimatorium**. See *Bocla*.—**Ova zephyria**. Eggs not impregnated by the cock's tread. [L, 84 (a, 43).]—**Pellicula ovi**. Ger., *Eihäutchen*. The membrane lining the internal surface of the shell of hens' eggs; formerly used in calculus. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Permanent o.** A primitive o. developed into an o. capable of giving rise to an embryo. [Barnes (a, 34).]—**Primitive o., Primordial o.** Fr., *ovule primordial*. Ger., *Primordialei, Urei*. 1. Of Waldeyer (1870), one of the large clear cells in the germinal epithelium which usually collect into groups and sink into the ovarian stroma, where some become transformed into ova, others into papulum for the ova, and still others into follicular epithelium. 2. Of Semper, one of the primitive sexual cells; so called because they give rise to the generative elements in either sex. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J); J, 1, 30.] 3. See *Ovarian o.*—**Putamen ovi**. Egg-shell. [B.]—**Simple o.** Ger., *einfache Ei*. An o. answering in its structure to a simple cell containing both the formative and the nutritive elements of the vitellus. [A, 8.] See also *Formative vitellus* and *Nutritive vitellus*.—**Testa ovi** (see *ovorum*). Egg-shell. [B.]—**Teste ovorum præparata**. Ger., *bereitete Eier-schalen*. Egg-shells, especially shells of hens' eggs, powdered and freed from impurities by agitation with water. [B, 10.]

**OWATONNA MINERAL SPRINGS**, n. O-a<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>. A place in Steele County, Minnesota, where there is a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium bicarbonates. [a, 14.]

**OWEN'S LAKE**, n. O'e<sup>2</sup>nz. A lake in Inyo County, California, the waters of which are very rich in sodium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**OWOSSO SPRING**, n. O-o<sup>2</sup>s'o. A place in Shiawassee County, Michigan, where there is a saline, chalybeate, and alkaline spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**OXACETIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>s-et(e<sup>2</sup>t)<sup>2</sup>k. See *GLYCOLLIC acid*.

**OXALALDEHYDE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>l/de<sup>2</sup>-hid. Ger., *Oxalaldehyd*. The aldehyde of oxalic acid; glyoxal. [A, 3.]

**OXALEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-em<sup>2</sup>/(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄξαις*, sorrel, and *αἷμα*, blood. A condition due to an accumulation of oxalates in the blood. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**OXALAMIDE, OXALAMMON** (Ger.), n's. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d-(id), -a<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>m-mon'. See *OXAMIDE*.

**OXALAMYLIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxalamylique*. An oily liquid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained by heating amylic alcohol mixed with an excess of oxalic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXALAN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *oxalane*. Ger., O. Oxalamide. [B.]

**OXALANTIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n/ti<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *oxalantine*. Ger., O. A body, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by boiling alloxanic acid in watery solution. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXALAS** (Lat.), n. m. O<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -at'is. See *OXALATE*.—O. *cericus*, O. *cerosus venalis*. See *CERIUM oxalate*.—O. *ferrosus*. See under *IRON oxalate*.

**OXALATE**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>l-at. Lat., *oxalatas*. A salt of oxalic acid. [B, 4.]

**OXALETHERIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>th-e<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Acid ethyl oxalate. [B.]

**OXALETHYLIN**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. Also written *Oxaléthylène*. Fr., *oxaléthylène*. Ger., *Oxaléthylin*. A basic derivative of diethyloxamide, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub> = (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. It is a transparent oily liquid, of sp. gr. 0.988, and having a narcotic odor. It boils at about 213° C., burns with a bluish flame, and is soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform. It is poisonous, and acts as a powerful stimulant of the nervous apparatus of the heart, and also increases reflex excitability. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14); H. Schultz, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharmac.," xiii, p. 304; xvi, p. 256 (B).]

**OXALHYDRIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-hid/r'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxalhydrique*. An old term for saccharic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXALHYDROXAMIC ACID**, n. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l-hid-ro<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxalhydroxamique*. Syn.: *hydroxyl oxamide*. A dibasic acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXALIC**, adj. O<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *oxalicus* (from *ὄξαις*, sorrel). Fr., *oxalique*. Ger., *oxalsch*. Derived from or contained in a plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The o. (or succinic) series of organic acids includes acids of the constitution C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>—2O<sub>4</sub>. [B, 2.]—**O. acid**. Lat., *acidum oxalicum*. Fr., *acide oxalique*. Ger., *Oxalsäure*. A dibasic acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = CO(OH)—CO(OH), forming colorless prismatic crystals (or, if obtained by sublimation, acicular crystals), which are moderately soluble in cold water and alcohol, and very soluble in boiling water and alcohol. When freshly crystallized, it has probably the composition C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O = C(OH)<sub>2</sub>—C(OH)<sub>2</sub>. It is found under the form of oxalates in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex* and in *Salsola salicornia*, in the cells of plants, and in the urine. It is obtained by the oxidation of sugar or of cellulose (saw-dust, etc.). It is caustic, and acts as a corrosive poison when swallowed. It has the strongest acid taste of any of the organic acids. It has been used, well diluted, in asthma, amenorrhœa, etc. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; Poulet, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," May, 14, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 5, 1886, p. 650 (a, 50).]—**Volumetric solution of o. acid** [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 630 grains of purified o.-acid crystals in about 6,666 grain measures of water, and diluting with water to 10,000 grain measures. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**OXALIDE** (Fr.), n. Ox-a<sup>2</sup>-led. See *OXALIS*.

**OXALIS** (Lat.), n. f. O<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -al'idis. Gr., *ὄξαις*, sorrel. Fr., *oxalide*. Ger., *Sauerkleee*. Wood-sorrel; a genus of the Geraniaceæ. The *Oxalidaceæ* (Fr., *oxilidacées*) are



the oxalids, an order (Lindley) of the *Geraniales*, made in more recent systems (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe (*Oxalideae*: Ger., *Oxalideae*) of the *Geranieae*, including *Hypochaeris*, *O.*, *Averrhoa*, and other genera in which the flowers are regular, the sepals imbricated, the glands wanting, the stigmas capitate, and the leaves compound. They are natives of hot and temperate regions. They contain usually an acid juice, and the roots of many species are esculent. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Herba oxalidis**. 1. The herb of *O. acetosella*. 2. The herb of *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. acetosella**. Fr., *oxalide acide* (ou des bois), *oseille à trois feuilles* (ou des bois), *surelle acide*, *trèfle aigre*. Ger., (*gemeiner*) *Sauerklee*, *Amperklee*, *Kukuksklee*, *Kleesulzkraut*, *kleines Dreiblatt*. French (or common wood-) sorrel, cuckoo-bread (or sorrel), gawk-meat, hallelujah; a small acaulescent herb growing in shady places in northern Asia, Europe, and North America. It has a pleasant acid taste, and contains potassium binoxalate, which is sometimes obtained from it and sold in the shops as salt of sorrel. The herb, *herba acetoselle* (seu *oxalidis*, seu *lujulae*, seu *allethiae*, seu *trifolii acetosi*, seu *oxytriphylis*, seu *panis cuculi*, seu *trifolii minoris*), and the expressed juice were formerly used as refrigerants. An infusion or a whey prepared by boiling the herb in milk forms an agreeable beverage in febrile and inflammatory diseases. The plant, fresh and uncooked, is recommended in scurvy. The expressed inspissated juice, formed into a paste, has been used as a caustic in epithelioma. [B. 5, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 214 (a, 50).]—**O. anthelmintica**. The *tschokko* or *habbi-tchogo* of Abyssinia, where it is employed as a tanifuge. [B. 104, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. caprina**, *O. cernua*. Fr., *oxalide penché*. Goat's-foot; a bulbous species found in southern Africa, where it is used as a source of salt of sorrel. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. compressa**. Fr., *oxalide comprimée*. A (ripe of Good Hope species, containing a larger proportion of potassium binoxalate than *O. acetosella*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. conorrhiza**. A species used in Paraguay and Chile in ardent and bilious fevers. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. cordata**. Fr., *oxalide en cœur*. A small undershrub of Brazil, where it is used as a refrigerant in malignant fevers. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. corniculata**. Fr., *oxalide corniculée*, *piéd de pigeon*. Ger., *gehörnter Sauerklee*. Hind., *amrol*. The prominent yellow-flowered wood-sorrel; a species of Europe, Asia, and North America, by Wood considered a variety of *O. stricta*. It has about the same properties as *O. acetosella*, and in the East Indies the leaves, stalks, and flowers are used as refrigerants, especially in dysentery, and the juice, which contains salts of oxalic acid, is applied externally to remove warts. [B. 34, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. crassicaulis**, *O. crenata*. Ger., *gekerblumiger Sauerklee*. Fr., *oxalide crinelle*. One of the species known as *oca*, indigenous to Mexico, Colombia, and Peru. It yields an edible tuberous root, and the juice of the leaves is said to be used in hemorrhages, catarrh, and gonorrhoea. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. dodecandra**. Fr., *oxalide à douze étamines*. A native of Peru, where the leaves are used in malignant fevers. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. frutescens**. Fr., *oxalide arbrisseau* (ou *en arbre*). An undershrub of the Antilles, where it is used in ardent and bilious fevers. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. fulva**. Fr., *oxalide fauve*. A Brazilian species with extremely acid leaves, which are used in malignant fevers. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. pratensis**. The *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. repens**. Fr., *oxalide rampant*. A species found in Ceylon, Madagascar, southern Africa, and Brazil. It is used as a refrigerant. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. stricta**. Ger., *steifer Sauerklee*. Upright yellow-flowered wood-sorrel; a caulescent species growing in Europe and America, employed like *O. acetosella*. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. tuberosa**. Fr., *oxalide tubéreuse*. Tuberous-rooted wood-sorrel; one of the species called *oca* in South America. It is found in Bolivia and Chile, where the roots are eaten cooked. The leaves yield salt of sorrel. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. violacea**. Fr., *oxalide violette*. Violet wood-sorrel; a species having violet-colored petals. It has the same properties as *O. acetosella*. In Mexico the fleshy tuberous roots are eaten. [B. 5, 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Radix et semen oxalidis**. The root and seed of *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**OXALUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2x\text{-al(a)}^1/i^2\text{-u}^3m(u^4m)$ . Potassium binoxalate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**OXALME** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2/(a^2)^1/me(ma)$ . Gen., *-al'mes*. Gr., *ὀξάλμη* (from *ὄξος*, vinegar). Fr., *o*. A mixture of vinegar and salt. [L. 50 (a, 14); L. 84 (a, 43).]

**OXALMETHYLIN**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-me}^2th/i^2\text{-i}^2n$ . Ger., *O*. A basic derivative of dimethyl-oxamide,  $C_6H_{14}N_2 = (CH_3)_2(C_2N_2)$ . It acts on the lower animals to increase reflex excitability. [H. Schultz and J. N. Mayer, "Arch. f. experiment. Pathol.," xvi, p. 256 (B).]

**OXALOANTIMONIATE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-o-a}^2n\text{-ti}^2\text{-mo}^2ni^2\text{-at}$ . A compound of a base with both oxalic acid and antimoniac acid. [B.] See POTASSIUM *o*.

**OXALONITRIL**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-o-nit}^2ri^2l$ . Fr., *oxalonitrile*. Free cyanogen,  $C_2N_2$ ; so called because it may be regarded as a nitrogen derivative of the oxalic-acid radicle  $\begin{smallmatrix} C & N \\ & \parallel \\ C & N \end{smallmatrix}$ . [B. 3.]

**OXALOPTYSE** (Ger.), n.  $Ox\text{-a}^2\text{-op-tu}^2x^2z^2$ . From *ὄξαις*, sorrel, and *πτύσσειν* to spit. The excretion of oxalic acid in the saliva. [L. 57 (a, 34).]

**OXALOVINIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-o-vi}^2n/i^2k$ . Acid ethyl oxalate. [B.]

**OXALPROPYLIN**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-prop}^2/i^2\text{-i}^2n$ . Ger., *O*. A basic derivative of dipropyl-oxamide,  $C_8H_{16}N_2 = (C_2H_5)_2C_2N_2$ . It increases reflex irritability in the lower animals. [H. Schultz and J. N. Mayer, "Arch. f. experiment. Pathol.," xvi, p. 256 (B).]

**OXALURAMIDE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-u}^2r\text{-a}^2m\text{-i}^2d(i)d$ . Fr., *o*. Ger., *Oxaluramid*. A white crystalline powder,  $C_5H_8N_2O_2 = NH_2-CO-NH-CO-CO-NH_2$ . [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXALURANILIDE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-u}^2r\text{-a}^2n/i^2\text{-i}^2d(i)d$ . Fr., *o*. A substance,  $C_9H_9N_3O_3$ , forming a white crystalline powder. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXALURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2/(a^2)^1\text{-u}^2r(ur)^1/i^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *ὄξαις*, sorrel, and *ὄσπον*, urine. Fr., *oxalurie*. Ger., *Oxalurie*, *Sauerharnen*. A condition characterized by an excessive excretion of calcium oxalate in the urine; the so-called uric-acid diathesis, characterized by dyspepsia and various nervous derangements. [D. 1.]

**OXALURIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-u}^2r/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxalurique*. Ger., *Oxalursäure*. A whitish crystalline powder,  $C_2H_4N_2O_4 = NH_2\text{-CO-NH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$ , having the properties of a monobasic acid. It is soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 4; B. 270 (a, 38).]

**OXALYL**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-i}^2l$ . Fr., *oxalyle*. Ger., *O*. The radicle of oxalic acid,  $(C_2O_2)^{\cdot\cdot}$ . [B.; B. 93.]—**O. diamide**. Ger., *O'diamid*. Oxamide. [B.]—**O. urea**. Fr., *o'urée*. Ger., *O'harnstoff*. See PARABASIC ACID.

**OXAMATE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2m\text{-at}$ . A salt of oxamic acid. [B.]

**OXAMELANILE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2m\text{-e}^2l/a^2n\text{-i}^2l$ . The compound  $C_{15}H_{11}N_3O_2$ . [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXAMETHANE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-me}^2th/an$ . Ger., *Oxaméthan*. A crystalline substance,  $CO(NH_2)CO_2(C_2H_5)$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**OXAMIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2m/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxamique*. Ger., *Oxaminsäure*. A fine crystalline powder,  $CO(NH_2)CO\cdot OH = C_2H_5\text{-O}_2N$ , acting as a monobasic acid. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38); B. 4.]

**OXAMIDE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2m\text{-i}^2d(i)d$ . Fr., *o*. Ger., *Oxamid*. Syn.: *oxalyl diamide*. A diamide of oxalic acid; a body having the composition  $CO(NH_2)-CO(NH_2) = C_2O_2N_2H_4$ . [B. 3, 270 (a, 38); B. 4.]

**OXANILAMIDE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2n\text{-i}^2l/a^2m\text{-i}^2d(i)d$ . Syn.: *monophenylloxamide*. The compound  $C_8H_5N_2O_2 = NH(C_6H_5)/C_2O_2\text{-NH}_2$ . [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXANILIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2n\text{-i}^2l/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxanilique*. Ger., *Oxanilsäure*. Syn.: *phenylloxamic acid*. A substance,  $NH(C_6H_5)C_2O_2\cdot OH = C_6H_5\text{-NO}_2$ , crystallizing from boiling water as satin-like needles containing a molecule of water, from benzene as long shining needles melting at  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXANILIDE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2n\text{-i}^2l\text{-i}^2d(i)d$ . Fr., *o*. Ger., *Oxanilid*. Syn.: *diphenylloxamide*. A substance,  $C_{12}O_2(NH\cdot C_6H_5)_2 = C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$ , crystallizing from benzene as shining white laminae. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

**OXANILINE** (Fr.), n.  $Ox\text{-a}^2n\text{-e-len}$ . See PHENOL.

**OXANTHRACENE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2n\text{-thra}^3\text{-sen}$ . Fr., *oxanthracène*. A compound,  $C_{14}H_8O_2$ , obtained by treating anthracene with hot nitric acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXATOLUIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-to}^2l\text{-u}^2/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxatoluique* (ou *oxatolylrique*). A decomposition product,  $C_{11}H_8O_3$ , of vulpic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXATYL**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2\text{-i}^2l$ . A radicle,  $CO\cdot OH$ , characteristic of the series of organic acids. [B.]

**OXAZOTATE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2z\text{-o-tat}$ . Fr., *o*. An old name for a nitrate. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**OXAZOTIC**, adj.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2z\text{-o-t}^2/i^2k$ . Lat., *oxazoticus*. Fr., *oxazotique*. An old term for nitric. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**OXAZOTITE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-a}^2z\text{-o-tit}$ . Fr., *o*. An old name for a nitrite. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**OXELÆUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2x\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2/(a^2\text{-e}^2)\text{-u}^2m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *ὀξέλαιον* (from *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *ἐλαίον*, oil). Fr., *oxélaïon*. A mixture of oil and vinegar. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**OXÉOLAT** (Fr.), n.  $Ox\text{-a-o-la}^2$ . A medicinal vinegar prepared by distillation. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**O. simple**. Distilled vinegar. [B.]

**OXÉOLÉ** (Fr.), n.  $O^2x\text{-a-o-la}$ . See ACÉTOLÉ.

**OXERONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x\text{-e}^2r(ar)\text{-o}^2n\text{-o}^2s(n)s(u)s$ . From *ὀξρός*, of vinegar, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *oxéronosus*. Ger., *sauerliche Krankheit*. Of Steinheim, a disease caused by an accumulation of acid in the system or in which there is an excessive formation of acid. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

**OXETHYL**, n.  $O^2x\text{-e}^2th/i^2l$ . Fr., *oxéthyle*. Ger., *Oxéthyl*. The equivalent radicle,  $C_2H_5O\text{-}$ , entering into the composition of the compound ethyl ethers. [B.]

**OXHYDRYL**, n.  $O^2x\text{-hid}^2ri^2l$ . Fr., *oxhydriyle*. See HYDROXYL.

**OXIBASIC**, adj.  $O^2x\text{-i}^2\text{-ha}^2si^2k$ . Lat., *oxibasicus*. Fr., *oxibasique*. Of salts, having an oxide as a base. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**OXIDATED**, adj.  $O^2x\text{-i}^2d\text{-at-e}^2d$ . See OXIDIZED.

**OXIDATION**, n.  $O^2x\text{-i}^2d\text{-a}^2shu^2n$ . Fr., *o*. *oxydation*. Ger., *Oxydation*, *Oxydierung*. It., *ossidazione*. Sp., *oxidación*. 1. The act of combining with oxygen. 2. The process by which this combination is effected. [B.]

**OXIDE**, n.  $O^2x\text{-i}^2d(i)d$ . Lat., *oxidum*. Fr., *oxyde*. Ger., *Oxyd*. It., *ossido*. Sp., *óxido*. A compound of a metal, or of a compound radicle, with oxygen; in the latter case called an ether. According as one or more atoms of oxygen enter into the compound, the latter is designated as a *monoxide* (or *protoxide*), a *dioxide* (or *deutoxide*, or *binoxide*), a *trioxide*, a *tetroxide*, a *pentoxide*, etc. [B.]—**Acid-forming o.** **Acid o.** An oxide which, combined with water, produces an acid; an anhydride. [B. 3.]—**Basic o.** An o. containing a relatively small amount of oxygen and possessed of basic properties. The basic o's combine with water to form hydroxides which are often strongly alkaline. They usually contain less oxygen than the acid o's. [B.]—**Hydrated o.** See HYDROXIDE.—**Indifferent o.** **Neutral o.** An o. composed of two other o's, which does not combine with water to form either an



acid or a base. [B, 9].—Primary o. See HYDRATE.—Saline o. See Neutral o.

**OXIDIZED**, adj.  $O_2x \cdot i^2d \cdot izd$ . Lat., *oxydatus*. Fr., *oxydé*. Ger., *oxidirt*. Combined with or containing oxygen. [B.]

**OXIDULATED**, adj.  $O_2x \cdot i^2d \cdot u^2l \cdot at \cdot e^2d$ . See OXYDULATED.

**OXIDUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2d \cdot u^2m(u^4m)$ . See OXIDE.—**Em-plastrum oxidii plumbici** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**O. calcicum** [Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See under *Quick-LIME*.—**O. ferroso-ferricum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Magnetic IRON oxide*.—**O. hydrargyricum** [Swed. Ph. (1st def.), Finn. Ph. (2d def.)]. 1. See *Red MERCURY oxide*. 2. See *Yellow MERCURY oxide*.—**O. hydrargyricum præcipitatum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Yellow MERCURY oxide*.—**O. hydrargyrosus** [Finn. Ph.]. See *MERCURY and ammonium nitrate*.—**O. nigrum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *MANGANESE dioxide*.—**O. plumbicum præparatum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *LEAD monoxide*.—**O. zincicum** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*crudum* [Finn. Ph.]). See *ZINC oxide*.—**Pomatum cum oxido hydrargyrico ex López**. Sp., *intenciones de López* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 6 parts each of mercury binoxide and red lead oxide, thoroughly triturated, with 100 of hog's lard. [A, 447 (a, 38).]

**OXIMIDE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2m \cdot i^2d(id)$ . An imide consisting of ammonia in which oxygen replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen,  $H-N:O$ . In composition it acts as a bivalent radicle, =NOH. [B.]

**OXINDOL**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2nd \cdot o^2l$ . Orthoamidophenylacetic anhydride. A substance,  $C_8H_7 \cdot \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ NH \end{smallmatrix} \cdot CO = C_8H_7NO$ , crystallizing from hot water as long colorless needles or feathery groups melting at  $120^\circ C$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**OXISALT**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2s \cdot sa^4lt$ . Fr., *oxisel*. See *BASIC SALT*.

**OXODES** (Lat.), **OXOIDES** (Lat.), adj's.  $O_2x \cdot od \cdot ez(as)$ ,  $-o(o^2) \cdot i^2d(ed) \cdot ez(as)$ . From *ôξος*, vinegar, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *oxoïde*. Ger., *essigähnlich*. Resembling vinegar. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OXONIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot o^2n \cdot i^2k$ . Ger., *Oxonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid,  $C_4H_4N_2O_4$ , formed, along with uronic acid, by the oxidation of uric acid. It is known only through its salts, the oxonates. [B, 3.]

**OXOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O_2x \cdot o^2s$ . Gr., *ôξος*. Vinegar. [L, 94 (a, 43).]

**OXURIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot u^2r \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxurique* (ou *urique suroxygéné*). Alloxanic acid, especially one of its impure varieties. [A, 1; B.]

**OXYACANTHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot a^2k(a^3k) \cdot a^2nth(a^3nth) \cdot a^2$ . Gr., *ὀξύακανθα* (from *ôξύς*, sharp, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn). 1. Of the ancients, the *Berberis vulgaris* and (of Theophrastus and Dioscorides) the *Mespilus pyracantha*. 2. The *Mespilus o*. [B, 19, 115, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**OXYACANTHINE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2k \cdot a^2nth \cdot en$ . Fr., *o. vinétine*. Ger., *Oxyacanthin*, *Berbin*. 1. An alkaloid of the probable formula  $C_{29}H_{46}N_2O_{11}$ , found in barberry bark and root. [B, 4, 5 (a, 35).] 2. Of Leroy, see *CRATEGIN*.

**OXYACETAL**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2s \cdot e^2t \cdot a^2l$ . Syn.: *hydrate diethylate of ethenyl glycol acetal*. A liquid of agreeable odor,  $C_6H_{14}O_2 = C_2H_5.OH.(OC_2H_5)_2$ . [B, 4.]

**OXYACETIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2s \cdot et(e^2t) \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxyacétique*. Ger., *Oxyessigsäure*. Glycollic acid. [B.]

**OXYACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2s \cdot i^2d$ . See under *Acid*.

**OXYACUSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot a^2k(a^3k) \cdot u^2(u) \cdot si^2s$ . Gen., *-us'eos (-iâ)*. From *ôξύς*, sharp, and *ἀκούω*, a hearing. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

**OXYADENOUS**, adj.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2d \cdot e^2n \cdot u^2s$ . From *ôξύς*, sharp, and *ἀδής*, a gland. Fr., *oxyadène*. Ger., *scharfdrüsige*. Having sharp-pointed (or stinging) glands. [a, 35.]

**OXYADIPIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2d \cdot i^2p \cdot i^2k$ . Hydroxyadipic acid. [B.] For various other acids, etc., designated by terms in *Oxy*, see the corresponding terms in *Hydroxy*.

**OXYÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot e^2s(a^3s \cdot e^2s) \cdot the(thro) \cdot zi^2(si^2) \cdot a^2$ . From *ôξύς*, sharp, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation. See *ACROÆSTHESIA*.

**OXYALDEHYDE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2l \cdot de \cdot hid$ . Ger., *Oxyaldehyd*. An oxide of acetic aldehyde,  $CH_3(OH).CHO = C_2H_4O_2$ . [B, 4.]

**OXYALIZARINE** (Fr.), n.  $Ox \cdot e \cdot a^2 \cdot le \cdot za^2 \cdot ren$ . See *PURPURIN*.

**OXYAMMONIA**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2m \cdot mon \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$ . See *HYDROXYLAMINE*.

**OXYAMYGDALIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2g \cdot da^2l \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxyamygdalique*. A substance,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , found in urine as a result of acute atrophy of the liver. It occurs in crystalline needles of silky lustre, very flexible, fusible at  $182^\circ C$ , and soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYANTHRACENE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2n \cdot thra^2 \cdot sen$ . See under *ANTHRAPHENOL*.

**OXYANTHRAQUINONE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2n \cdot thra^2 \cdot kw^2i^2n \cdot on$ . Fr., *o. Ger., Oxyanthrachinon*. A hydroxyl compound of anthraquinone, having in general the formula  $C_{14}H_8 - n(OH) \cdot O_2$ . There are a great many o's, variously designated, according to the number of molecules of hydroxyl entering into their composition, as *mono*'s, *dio*'s, *trio*'s, *tetra*'s, and *hecto*'s. When used without qualification, the term o. is applied to one of the isomeric varieties of *mono*', which crystallizes in the form of yellow needles, subliming, without melting, at a temperature above  $285^\circ C$ . [B, 2.] See also *HYDROXYANTHRACENE*.

**OXYAPHE** (Lat.), **OXYAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot a^2f \cdot (a^2f) \cdot e(a)$ ,  $-i(u^6) \cdot a^2f(a^2f) \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$ . Gen., *-y'aphes, yaph'ie*. From *ôξύς*, keen, and *ἀφή*, a touching. Fr., *oxyaphie*. See *HYPERAPHIA*.

**OXYARTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot ar^2t \cdot e^2r(ar) \cdot i(e) \cdot ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *ôξύς*, sharp, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Fr., *oxyartérite*. Acute arteritis. Many similar words with the prefix *oxy-* are used to indicate an acute type of the disease specified.

**OXYBAPHION** (Lat.), **OXYBAPHIUM** (Lat.), **OXYBAPHON** (Lat.), n's n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot ba^2f(ba^2f) \cdot i^2 \cdot o^2n$ ,  $-u^2m(u^4m)$ ,  $-i^2b(u^6b) \cdot a^2f(a^2f) \cdot o^2n$ . Gr., *ὀξύβαφιον*, *ὀξύβαφον* (from *ôξος*, vinegar, and *βαφή*, a dipping). Fr., *acetabule*. 1. A shallow vessel for soaking bandages, etc., in vinegar. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.).

**OXYBAPHUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2b(u^6b) \cdot a^2f(a^2f) \cdot u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *ὀξύβαφον*, a shallow earthen vessel. Fr., *oxybaphe*. Umbrellawort; a genus of herbs, of the *Nyctaginaceæ*, found in America and India. The roots are said to be purgative. [B, 34, 121 (a, 35).]

**OXYBASE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot bas$ . A basic oxide. [B, 28, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot be^2nz \cdot o^2i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Oxybenzoesäure*. Hydroxybenzoic acid. Ortho-o. a. is salicylic acid. [B.]

**OXYBENZOL ALCOHOL**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot be^2nz \cdot o^2l \cdot a^2l \cdot ko \cdot ho^2l$ . See *HYDROXYBENZYL ALCOHOL*.

**OXYBLEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot ble^2ps \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$ . From *ôξύς*, keen, and *βλέψω*, sight. Fr., *oxyblepsie*. See *OXYOPIA*.

**OXYBOLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot bol(bol) \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$ . From *ôξύς*, rapid, and *βολή*, a throw. Fr., *oxybolie*. The premature emission of semen. [B.]

**OXYBROMIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot brom \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxybromique*. Ger., *Oxybromsäure*. Of Kämmerer, hypobromous acid. [B, 2.]

**OXYBROMIDE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot brom \cdot i^2d(id)$ . Fr., *oxybromure*. Ger., *Oxybromür*. A compound containing both oxygen and bromine united to another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**OXYBROMOCHLORIDE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot brom \cdot o \cdot klor \cdot i^2d(id)$ . A compound of oxygen, bromine, and chlorine with the same radicle. [B.]

**OXYBUTYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot bu^2t \cdot i^2l$ . Ger., *Oxybutylalkohol*. A diatomic alcohol,  $C_4H_9O_2$ , conceived to be derived from butyl alcohol by the addition of an atom of oxygen. Three isomeric varieties of this formula are known: (1) *o. o. a.*,  $C_4H_9(OH)_2 = CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_2(OH)$ , also called *n-butene glycol* (see *BUTENE glycol*); (2) *β. o. a.*, *β-butene glycol*,  $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_2(OH)$ ; (3) *isobutylene glycol*, *α-oxyisobutyl alcohol*,  $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2(OH)$ . [B.]

**OXYBUTYLIC**, adj.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot bu^2t \cdot ti^2l \cdot i^2k$ . Butylic with an additional atom of oxygen. [B.]

**OXYBUTYRALDEHYDE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot bu^2t \cdot i^2r \cdot a^2l \cdot de^2 \cdot hid$ . See *ALDOL*.

**OXYCAMPHORONIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ka^2m \cdot fo^2r \cdot o^2n \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxycamphoronique*. Ger., *Oxycamphoronsäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid,  $C_9H_{12}O_6$ . [B, 2.]

**OXYCANNABIN**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ka^2n \cdot a^2b \cdot i^2n$ . Fr., *oxycannabine*. A white crystalline compound,  $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_2$ , obtained by treating cannabis with nitric acid and crystallizing from methyl alcohol in large yellowish prisms. [B, 5, 81 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYCEDRUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot sed(ke^2d) \cdot ru^2s(ru^4s)$ . Gr., *ὀξύκεδρος* (from *ôξύς*, sharp, and *κέδρος*, cedar). 1. Of the ancients, the *Juniperus o*. 2. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Juniperus*. [B, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—*Baccæ* (seu *grana*, seu *semen*) *oxycedri*. Juniper-berries. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**OXYCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot se^2f(ke^2f) \cdot al(a^4l) \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$ . From *ôξύς*, sharp, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *oxy-céphalie*. Ger., *Oxycephalie*. The state of having the head long, with a high vertical index and a narrow transverse diameter. ["Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1891, p. 561 (a, 34).]

**OXYCHLORIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot klor \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxychlorique*. Ger., *Oxychlorsäure*. 1. Of Kämmerer, hypochlorous acid. [B, 2; B, 93.] 2. Perchloric acid.

**OXYCHLORIDE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot klor \cdot i^2d(id)$ . Fr., *oxychlorure*. Ger., *Oxychlorür*. Syn.: *acichloride*, *basic chloride*. A compound of an element or radicle with both oxygen and chlorine. [B.]

**OXYCINCHONINE**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot si^2n^2 \cdot kon \cdot en$ . Fr., *o. Ger., Oxycinchonin*. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ , isomeric with quinine. [B, 4 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYCINESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot si^2n(ken) \cdot e(a) \cdot si^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-iâ)*. See *ACROCINESIS*.

**OXYCOCOCCUS** (Lat.), **OXYCOCCLUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot ko^2k(ko^2s)$ ,  $-ku^2s(ku^4s)$ . From *ôξύς*, sharp, and *κόκκος*, a grain. Ger., *Moosbeere*. 1. The *Vaccinium o*. 2. A genus of ericaceous plants separated from *Vaccinium*, sometimes made a section of that genus. [B, 215; B, 121 (a, 35).]—*Baccæ oxycoeci*. Cranberries (fruit of *Vaccinium o*). [B, 119].—*Rob (vaccini) oxycoeci*. Fr., *rob de canneberge de marais*. Ger., *eingekochter Moosbeerensaft*. A preparation made by boiling cranberry-juice with one fourth of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [Russ. Ph., 1803 (B, 119).]

**OXYCOMENIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ko^2m \cdot e^2n \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxycoménique*. Ger., *Oxykomensäure*. A crystalline acid,  $C_8H_8O_2$  ( $OH \cdot CO \cdot OH = C_6H_4O_6$ ). [B, 3.]

**OXYCOPAIVIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ko \cdot pa^2 \cdot ev \cdot i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxycopaivique* (ou *oxycopahuvique*). Ger., *Oxycopaivasäure*. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{28}O_2$ , found in the deposit of *Pará copaiba* balsam. It forms colorless rhombic prisms, fusible at  $120^\circ C$ , freely soluble in ether, less soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYCOTOIN**, n.  $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ko \cdot to \cdot i^2n$ . Cotoin in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]



**OXYCRATUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2k(u^6k)/ra^2t(ra^2t)\text{-}u^3mu^4m$ . From *ὄξος*, sharp, and *κρατεῖν*, to mix. Ger., *Oxyerat*. A preparation made by mixing 64 grammes of vinegar with 1 litre of water, or 1 part of acetic acid with 12 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**OXYROCEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2(u^6)\text{-}kros(kro^2k)/e^2\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *κρόκος*, saffron. Containing vinegar and saffron. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OXYROCROCONIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}kro\text{-}k^2n^2i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxyrocroconique*. Ger., *Oxyrocrokonäure*. A yellowish gummy substance,  $C_6H_4O_8$ , acting as a tribasic acid. [B. 3.]

**OXYCYMIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}ku^2mi^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxy-cumique*. Ger., *Oxycuminsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)(OH).CO.OH = C_{10}H_{12}O_3$ , isomeric and perhaps identical with phloretic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXCYMENE**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}si^2men$ . See CARVACROL.

**OXYD** (Ger.), n. Ox-u'd'. See OXIDE.—**Blasenot**. See CYSTINE.

**OXYDALE** (Fr.), adj. Ox-e-da-bl'. Oxidizable. [B.]

**OXYDATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}at(a^2t)/u^3s(u^4s)$ . Oxidized; with the name of a base, that of one of two oxides which contains the more oxygen; with the name of a base coupled with an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the more oxygen (and hence relatively less of the basic element). [B.]

**OXYDE**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(i^2d)$ . See OXIDE.—**Antimoniate d'o. antimonique** (Fr.). Of Berzelius, antimony tetroxide. [B.]—**O. antimonique** (Fr.). Antimony trioxide. [B. 119.]—**O. arsénial blanc** (Fr.). Arsenic oxide. [B. 119.]—**O. azoteux** (Fr.). Nitrous oxide. [B.]—**O. azotique** (Fr.). Nitric oxide. [B.]—**O. caséux** (Fr.). Of Proust (1818), leucine; so called because first obtained from decomposing cheese. [B. 3.]—**O. hydraté** (Fr.). See HYDROXIDE.—**O. mercurieux** (Fr.). See Black mercury oxide.—**O. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See Mercury binoxide.—**O. mercurique jaune** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See Yellow mercury oxide.—**O. mercurique rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See Red mercury oxide.—**O. nitreux** (Fr.). Nitrous oxide; nitrogen monoxide. [B.]—**O. nitrique** (Fr.). Nitric oxide. [B.]

**OXYDE** (Fr.), adj. Ox-e-da. See OXIDIZED.

**OXYDERCES** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}u^3r(e^2r)/sez(kas)$ . Gr., *ὀξύδερκος* (from *ὄξος*, keen, and *δέρκεσθαι*, to see clearly). 1. Keen-sighted. 2. Promoting keenness of vision; as a n. in the n. pl., *oxydercea*, remedies for strengthening the sight. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**OXYDERCIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}u^3r(e^2r)/si^2(ki^2)\text{-}a^3$ . Fr., *oxydercie*. Keenness of sight. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**OXYDIMORPHINE**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}di\text{-}mo^2rf'en$ . Fr., o. A crystalline and very stable base,  $C_{24}H_{12}N_2O_4$  (formerly thought to have the composition  $C_{17}H_{12}NO_4$ , or that of oxymorphine), occurring as a nearly pure made up of very fine needles. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYDIPHENYL**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}di\text{-}fe^2n^2i^2l$ . Diphenol. [B.]

**OXYDIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}di\text{-}fe^2n^2i^2l\text{-}su^2lf\text{-}o^2n^2i^2k$ . A dibasic acid,  $C_{12}H_8(SO_2OH)_2$ . [B.]

**OXYDIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}di\text{-}fe^2n^2i^2l\text{-}su^2lf\text{-}o^2n^2i^2k$ . A monobasic acid,  $C_{12}H_8(SO_2OH)OH$ . [B. 2.]

**OXYDOID**, adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d\text{-}oid$ . Lat., *oxydoïdes* (from *oxydum*, an oxide). Fr., *oxydoïde*. Ger., *oxydoïdlich*. Resembling an oxide; as a n., an oxide which is neither basic nor acid. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**OXYDORCICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}o^2rs(o^2rk)/i^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$ . Gr., *ὀξύδωρικός*. Fr., *oxydorvique*. See OXYDERCES.

**OXYDO-SULFURE** (Fr.), n. Ox-e-do-su^2lf-fu^2r. An oxysulphide. [B. 92.]

**OXYDSALZ** (Ger.), n. Ox-u'd/za^2lts. See Basic salt.

**OXYDULATED**, adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}at\text{-}e^2d$ . Lat., *oxydulatus*. Fr., *oxydulé*. Ger., *oxyduliert*. Slightly oxidized. [L. 56 (a, 43).]

**OXYDULATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}at(u^4l)\text{-}la^2t^2(u^3st^2u^4s)$ . Oxidulated; with the name of a base, that of one of two oxides which contains the less oxygen; with the name of a base and an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the less oxygen (and hence relatively more of the base). [B.]

**OXYDULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}u^3l(u^4l)\text{-}u^3mu^4m$ . Ger., *Oxydul*. That one of two oxides of an element or basic substance which contains relatively the less oxygen. [a, 38.]—**O. cupricum**. See *Sputum æris* under *Æris*.

**OXYDUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2d(u^6d)\text{-}u^3m(u^4m)$ . See OXIDE.—**Emplastrum cum oxydo ferreo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum ferri*.—**Emplastrum oxydi plumbi** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.—**Glyceritum cum oxydo zincico** [Fr. Cod.]. Glycerite of oxide of zinc. [B.]—**O. auricum**. Gold oxide. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. calcicum** [Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] cerudum [Netherl. Ph.]. Calcium oxide; quicklime. [B. 95, 119.]—**O. calcicum aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.]. Lime-water. [B.]—**O. carbonicum**. Carbon monoxide. [B.]—**O. cupricum**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and Netherl. Ph., copper monoxide. 2. Of some of the old pharmacopœias, copper dioxide. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. ferrium crystallinum nativum**. Hematite. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**O. ferrium igne paratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Iron sesquioxide. [B.]—**O. ferroso-ferrium**. See *Magnesiæ ferosæ*.—**O. hydrargyricum** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., mercury binoxide. 2. Of the Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., see *Red mercury oxide*.—**O. hydrargyricum præcipitatum**. Yellow mercury oxide. [a, 38.]—**O. hydrargyricum via humida paratum** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Yellow mercury oxide*.—**O. hydrargyricum via aërea paratum** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Red mercury oxide*.—**O. hydrargyrosium**. See *Mercury and ammonium nitrate* and *Black mercury oxide*.—**O. magnesiæ** [Netherl. Ph.] (leve) [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. The magnesia of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**O. magnesiæ ponderosum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Magnesiæ ponderosa*.—**O. manganicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Manganese dioxide. [B.]—**O. plumbicum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Lead monoxide*.

—**O. plumbicum fusum** [Fr. Cod.]. Litharge. [B.]—**O. plumbicum rubrum** [Fr. Cod.]. Red lead oxide. [B.]—**O. plumbicum semivitreum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Lead monoxide*.—**O. potassicum**. Potassium hydroxide. [B.]—**O. stibicum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Antimony trioxide. [B. 119.]—**O. stibiosum**. See *Antimony ash*.—**O. zincicum** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (venale) [Dan. Ph.]. Zinc oxide. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Pomatum cum oxydo hydrargyrici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxydi rubri*. [B.]—**Pulvis oxydi plumbici fusi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de LITHARGE*.—**Solutio oxydi calcici**. Lime-water. [B.]—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyrici** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxydi rubri*.—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyrici nitrati**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxydi rubri*.

**OXYECOA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2(u^6)\text{-}e^2k(ak)\text{-}oi^2a^3$ . From *ὄξος*, keen, and *ἀκοή*, the sense of hearing. Fr., *oxyécœie*. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

**OXYETHER**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}e^2\text{-}thu^2r$ . Ger., *Oxyäther*. See under ETHER.

**OXYETHYLACETIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}e^2th\text{-}i^2l\text{-}a^2s\text{-}et(e^2t)\text{-}i^2k$ . Ethylglycolic acid. [B.]

**OXYETHYLAMINE**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}e^2th\text{-}i^2l\text{-}a^2m\text{-}en$ . A base of the composition  $C_2H_5\text{-}NH_2$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**OXYETHYLIDENESUCCINAMIC ACID, OXYETHYLIDENESUCCINIC ACID**, n's.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}e^2th\text{-}i^2l\text{-}i^2d\text{-}en\text{-}su^2k\text{-}si^2n\text{-}a^2m\text{-}i^2k$ ,  $-si^2n\text{-}i^2k$ . See *METHYLtartronic acid*.

**OXYETHYLSULPHONIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}e^2th\text{-}i^2l\text{-}su^2lf\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2k$ . Isethionic acid. [B.]

**OXYFLUORIDE**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}flu^2o^2r\text{-}i^2d(i^2d)$ . A compound of oxygen and fluorine with the same element or radicle. [B.]

**OXYFORMOBENZOILIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}fo^2rm\text{-}u^3o\text{-}be^2nz\text{-}o\text{-}i^2l\text{-}i^2k$ . An acid,  $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_5(OH)O_2$ , found in persons suffering from acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [L. 88 (a, 50).]

**OXYGALA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2g(u^6g)/a^2l(a^2l)\text{-}a^3$ . Gen., *-act'os* (*-act'is*). Gr., *ὀξύγαλα* (from *ὄξος*, acid, and *γάλα*, milk). Fr., *oxygale*. Sour milk. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

**OXYGARUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2g(u^6g)/a^2r(a^2r)\text{-}u^3m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *ὀξύγαρον* (from *ὄξος*, vinegar, and *γαρον*, garum). Fr., o. A mixture of garum and vinegar. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

**OXYGEN**, n.  $O_2x\text{-}i_2\text{-}je^2n$ . Lat., *oxygenium* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (from *ὄξος*, acid, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *oxygène*. Ger., *Sauerstoff*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1774, and termed by him *dephlogisticated air*, its present name being given to it by Lavoisier in 1778. It is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas, of a sp. gr. of 1.1056 as compared with that of air, and soluble in water, which takes up about 4 per cent. of it by volume. Under the combined influence of a very low temperature ( $-130^\circ\text{C}$ ) and great pressure (475 atmospheres, or about  $\frac{3}{4}$  tons to the square inch) o. is liquefied. Under certain conditions it is converted into ozone. It occurs in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms more than one fifth by weight. Combined with hydrogen it forms water, and combined with silicon and the metals it forms from 40 to 50 per cent. of the portion of the earth's crust which is accessible to observation. In combination, o. acts as a bivalent radicle. It unites directly with all the elements except fluorine, and also directly with some organic radicles, forming the class of compounds called *oxides* and *simple ethers*. Combined with hydrogen, it unites with many elementary bodies and compound radicles to form (1) the *oxyacids*, comprising the great majority of all mineral and organic acids, and (2) the *hydrates* or *hydroxides* and *alcohols*. It is also a component of the derivatives of these two groups of compounds, called, respectively, (1) the *oxysalts* and *compound ethers*, and (2) the *aldehydes* and *ketones*. It further enters into combination with very many more complex organic radicles, forming an essential constituent of nearly all of the animal and many of the vegetable organic compounds. The act of combination of o. with another body is called *oxidation*. It takes place continually in living tissues, and is essential to the maintenance of tissue-metamorphosis. A free supply of o. is consequently necessary for the preservation of animal life, and this supply is maintained by the processes of respiration. O. is accordingly denominated a *supporter of respiration*. The process of oxidation is always associated with the evolution of heat, and the development and maintenance of animal heat are secured by the constant oxidation taking place in the tissues of the body. When oxidation takes place rapidly, the amount of heat suddenly developed is sufficient to cause a great elevation of temperature and the luminous phenomena constituting flame. The process is then called *combustion*, and o. is said to be a *supporter of combustion*. It is used therapeutically as a gas, or by drinking water saturated with o. It is very useful as an inhalation in bronchitis and pneumonia where there is deficient aeration in consequence of heart distention, in resuscitating persons asphyxiated by coal gas, in chloroform or ether narcosis, and to relieve dyspnea in phthisis and diabetic coma. The saturated water is used for gastric or intestinal indigestion, nausea, and gastric or neuralgic headache. Atomic weight, 15.96; symbol, O. [B. 3; a, 34.] Active o. Ger., *aktiver Sauerstoff*. Nascent o.; an allotropic modification of o. containing only one atom in the molecule. It is formed by the action of a palladium plate saturated with hydrogen on ordinary o., and by the reduction or decomposition of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, and many other substances containing o. It can not be isolated. [E. Baumann, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," v, p. 244 (B).]—**Heavy o. ether**. A term erroneously applied to acetic aldehyde. [B. 46.]—**Light o. ether**. An old term for acetic aldehyde (q. v.).—**O. acid**. See under ACID.—**Polarized o. ozone**. [B.]—**Respiratory o.** The o. loosely combined with hemoglobin, which is available for respiration. [J.]



**OXYGENATED**, adj.  $O_2x^{1/2}je^n$ -at-e<sup>d</sup>. Fr., *oxygéné*. Ger., *oxygeniert*, *sauerstoffig*. Supplied with oxygen (said of the blood in the lungs, gills, etc.). [J.]

**OXYGENATION**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}je^n$ -a-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *oxygénation*. Ger., *Oxygenierung*. The act or process of becoming or causing to become oxygenated. [J.] See ARTERIALIZATION.

**OXYGENIC**, adj.  $O_2x^{1/2}je^n$ -i<sup>2</sup>k. From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , producing. Ger., *oxygenisch*. Giving rise to acids. [B, 6.] See O. ELEMENT.

**OXYGENIRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Ox-u^6$ -gan-er-un<sup>2</sup>. See OXYGENATION.

**OXYGENIUM** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -jen-(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See OXYGEN.

**OXYGENIZED**, adj.  $O_2x^{1/2}je^n$ -izd. See OXYGENATED.

**OXYGEUSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -gu<sup>2</sup>/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , keen, and  $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , the sense of taste. See HYPERGEUSIA.

**OXYGLUTARIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}glu^2$ -ta<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. A crystalline acid,  $C_5H_8(OH)(CO_2OH)_2$ , occurring in two isomeric forms, one melting at about 73° C., the other at 135° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**OXYGLYCY** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x^{1/2}g(u^6)yl^2$ (lu<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>2</sup>). Gen., *-lic'eos*. Gr.,  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\upsilon$  from  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , vinegar, and  $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ , sweet. Fr., *oxyglyque*. A variety of apomeli (q. v.). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**OXYGUANINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}gwa^n$ -en. A substance obtained by treating a sodic solution of guanine with potassium permanganate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYGUMMIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}gu^n$ -i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxygummique*. An acid,  $C_5H_{10}O_{11}$ , probably identical with oxalic acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYHALOID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}ha^2$ -i<sup>2</sup>oid. A compound of an element or compound radicle with oxygen and a halogen. [B.]

**OXYHEPTYLIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}he^2$ -p-ti<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. See HYDROXYCENANTHOIC acid.

**OXYHIPPURIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}hi^2$ -p-pu<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxyhippurique*. An acid,  $C_9H_8NO_4 = C_9H_8(OH)NO_3$ , obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of diazohippuric acid sulphate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYHYDRATE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}hi^2$ -rat. A compound containing both oxygen and hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

**OXYHYDROGEN**, adj.  $O_2x^{1/2}hi^2$ -ro-je<sup>2</sup>n. Pertaining to or consisting of a gaseous combination of oxygen and hydrogen. [a, 38, 48.] See O. BLOW-PIPE.

**OXYHYDROMETHYL-CHINOLIN** (Ger.), n.  $Ox-u^6$ -hu<sup>2</sup>d-ro-ma-tel/ken-o-len. Kairine M. [A, 38.]

**OXYHYDROPARACUMARIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}hi^2$ -ro-pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>-ku-ma<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Oxyhydroparacumarsäure*. An acid having the constitution,  $C_9H_8O_4$ , of hydroparacummaric acid with the addition of an atom of oxygen. It appears to be one of the products of the metamorphosis of tyrosine in the animal organism. [E. Baumann, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vi, 324 (B).]

**OXYHYPOGÆIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}hi^2$ -p-o-je<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxyhypogœique*. A white substance,  $C_{16}H_{30}O_8$ . [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYGASURINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}ig$ -a<sup>3</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>ren. A substance formed by the action of potassium nitrite on igasurine, having a physiological action analogous to that of strychnine. It occurs in nearly needles, decomposing at about 300° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYIODIDE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}i^2$ -o-d-i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). Fr., *oxyiodure*. Ger., *Oxyjodür*. A compound containing both oxygen and iodine united to another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**OXYIODINE** (Fr.), n.  $Ox-e-e$ -o-den. See Iodic acid.

**OXYLEPIDINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}le^2$ -p-i<sup>2</sup>d-en. Fr., *oxylépidène*. Ger., *Oxylepidin*. An oxidation compound,  $C_{28}H_{40}O_2$ , of lepidine. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYLEUCOTIN**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}lu^2$ -kot/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *oxyleucotine*. A tasteless substance,  $C_{34}H_{52}O_{12}$ , found in paracoto-bark, and occurring as short, colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**OXYLINOLEIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}li^2$ -n-o-le<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxylinoléique*. An oxidation product,  $C_{18}H_{32}O_6$ , of linoleic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYLIZARIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}li^2$ -a<sup>3</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxy-lizarique*. Ger., *Oxylizarinsäure*. 1. Purpurin. 2. According to Debus, a distinct substance contained together with lizaric acid and purpurin in the coloring matter of madder. [B, 93 (a, 14).] See also under LIZARIC acid.

**OXYMEL** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -me<sup>2</sup>l. From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha$ , honey. Fr., o., *acétomel*, *oxymelle*. Ger., *Sauerhonig*. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation containing 40 oz. av. of clarified honey and 5 fl. oz. each of acetic acid and distilled water. The French preparation (*mellite de vinaigre*) is made up of 1 part of vinegar and 4 of honey. Other preparations are of very different strengths. [B, 10.]—**O. alliatum**. Fr., o. (ou *acétomellé*) *d'ail*, *oxymelle alliacé*. An old preparation made by boiling to a syrup a mixture of 1 part of acetum allii and 2 parts of white honey. [D, 133.]—**O. calveux** (Fr.). See *Linimentum æruginis*.—**O. eleboratum**. A preparation made by boiling to a syrup 1 part of the vinegar of black hellebore and 2 parts of white honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. saccharatum**, **O. saccharin** (Fr.). A mixture of equal parts of white vinegar, honey, and syrup, boiled together, skimmed and strained. [B, 119 (a, 38).] See also **O. scilliticum**, **O. scillitiquum** (Fr.). See *Mel scillæ acetatum*.—**O. simple** (Fr.), **O. simplex** (Fr. Cod.). See **O. pectoral**. Fr., o. *pectoral*, *oxymelle de gomme ammoniacale composée*. Of the Bruns. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 2 parts of elecampane rhizome, 1 part of Florentine iris, and 12 parts of water, boiling till reduced to one third, adding to the strained decoction 12 parts of white honey, 2

of gum ammoniac, and 10 of white vinegar, and boiling to the consistency of honey; used in coughs and moist asthma. [B, 97, 119.]

**OXYMELLATED**, adj.  $O_2x^{1/2}me^2$ /at-e<sup>d</sup>. Lat., *oxymellicus*. Having the form of an oxymel (said of drugs). [a, 38.]

**OXYMELLITUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -me<sup>2</sup>-lit(let)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See OXYMEL.

**OXYMETHYL**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}me^2$ th/i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *oxyméthyle*. Ger., O. A univalent radicle,  $CH_2O$ , being methyl plus an atom of oxygen. [a, 38.]—**O-benzyl alcohol**. See **ANILIC alcohol**.—**O-phenylformic acid**. An acid,  $C_6H_5O_3 = C_6H_4(CO_2OH)$ , isomeric with hydroxytoluic acid. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**OXYMETHYLENE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}me^2$ th/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. Paramethyl aldehyde. [a, 38.] See under **FORMIC aldehyde**.

**OXYMETHYLQUINIZINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}me^2$ th/i<sup>2</sup>l-kwi<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>z-en. Fr., *oxyméthylquinizine*. Ger., *Oxymethylchinizin*. A derivative formed from quinizine by replacing two atoms of hydrogen by one atom of oxygen and one atom of hydrogen by a molecule of methyl,  $C_6H_4 \begin{array}{c} N \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ C_2OH_2-C \end{array} (CH_2)=C_{10}H_{16}N_2O$ . O. is prepared by the action of

phenylhydrazine on ethyl acetoacetate, and occurs as an oily substance which may be obtained in the crystalline form. ["Bericht. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvi, p. 2597, in "Annal. di Chim.," Mar., 1885, p. 20 (B).]—**Methylated O**. Fr., *oxyméthylquinizine méthylée*. Antipyrine. [B.]

**OXYMETRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O_2x^{1/2}m^2$ e<sup>2</sup>t-ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>4</sup>m). From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. Fr., *oximètre*. See **ACIDIMETER**.

**OXYMORPHINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}m^2$ -or<sup>2</sup>r/en. See **OXYDIMORPHINE**.

**OXYMURIATE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}mu^2$ -ri<sup>2</sup>-at. An old name for a chloride. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**OXYMURIATIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}mu^2$ -ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxymuriatique*. An old term for hydrochloric acid; also for chloric acid and for chlorine. [B, 88; a, 14.]

**OXYNAPHTHOIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}na^2$ -f-tho<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Hydro<sup>2</sup> a. (q. v.). O. acid is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273 (a, 50).]

**OXYNAPHTHOL**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}na^2$ f-tho<sup>2</sup>l. A substance,  $C_{10}H_6O_2$ , known in two isomeric forms: dioxynaphthalene and naphtho-hydroquinone (q. v.). There is besides a dioxynaphthol or trioxynaphthalene,  $C_{14}H_8O_3 = C_{10}H_6(OH)_3$ , in yellow soluble needles, acting as a powerful reducing agent. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYNAPHTHYLAMINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}na^2$ f-thi<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m-en. A base,  $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)OH$ , forming a red amorphous mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYNARCOTINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}na^2$ rk-o<sup>2</sup>t-en. Lat., *oxynarcotia*. Fr., o. An alkaloid,  $C_{22}H_{22}NO_8$ , obtained in the purification of narcaine by crystallization in water. It forms a soft crystalline mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYNEURINE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}nu^2$ r/en. From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\nu\epsilon\theta$ -pov, a nerve. Fr., *oxynévrine*. Ger., *Oxyneurin*. See **BETAINE**.

**OXYNITROSULPHONIC ANHYDRIDE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}ni^2$ -t-ro-su<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k a<sup>2</sup>n-hi<sup>2</sup>/dri<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>drid). A crystalline substance having the structure of nitrosulphonic anhydride with the addition of one atom of oxygen:  $S_2N_2O_{10} = SO_2ONO-O-ONO_2-SO_2$ . [B, 3.]

**OXYNTIC**, adj.  $O_2x^{1/2}nt^2$ /i<sup>2</sup>k. Secreting acid. [J, 30.]

**OXYNUCLEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -nu<sup>2</sup>(nu)/kle<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. A nucleus containing oxygen (see **NUCLEUS** [2d def.]). [B, 4.]

**OXYOCTOIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}o^2$ -k-to<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. See under **HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID**.

**OXYOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -op<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Gr.,  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\omega\pi\iota\alpha$  (from  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and  $\omega\pi$ , vision). Fr., *oxypopie*, *oxysphérisie*. Ger., *Oxyopie*. An old term for excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. [F.]

**OXYOPHRASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -o<sup>2</sup>s-fra(fra<sup>3</sup>)-zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and  $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , the sense of smell. Fr., *oxysphérisie*. Acuteness of the sense of smell. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**OXYPHENIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}fe^2$ n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxyphénique*, *oxypheñol*. Ger., *Oxypheninsäure*. See **PYROCATECHIN**.

**OXYPHENYL**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}fe^2$ n/i<sup>2</sup>l. A combination of phenyl and oxygen,  $C_6H_5O$ . [a, 38.]—**O-acetic acid**. See **HYDROXY-PHENYLACETIC ACID**.—**O-amidopropionic acid**. Tyrosine. [B.]—**O-phthalamic acid**. A monobasic acid,  $C_8H_7NO_4$ . The para-derivative,  $C_6[H.OH.H.H.N.CO C_6H_4.CO.OH.H]$ , forms shining prismatic acicular crystals. [A. Piutti, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 79 (B).]—**O-phthalimide**. A substance of the constitution  $C_8H_4(OH)N.CO_2 C_6H_4 = C_8[H.OH.H.N.CO_2 C_6H_4.H]$ , forming shining laminar crystals, melting at 287° to 288° C. [A. Piutti, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 74 (B).]—**O-propionic acid**. See **HYDROCOUMARIC ACID** and **HYDROPARACUMARIC ACID**.—**O-sulphuric acid**. Phenol sulphonic acid. [B.]

**OXYPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O_2x^{1/2}(u^6)$ -fon/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Gr.,  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omega\pi\iota\alpha$  (from  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and  $\phi\omega\eta$ , the voice). Fr., *oxypheñie*. Shrillness of voice. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**OXYPHOSPHIDE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}fo^2$ s/i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). Fr., *oxyposphure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and phosphorus. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYPICRATE**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}pi^2$ k/rat. A salt of oxypicric acid. [B, 4.]

**OXYPICRIC ACID**, n.  $O_2x^{1/2}pi^2$ k/ri<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide oxypicrique*. Ger., *Oxypicrinsäure*. Trinitroresorcin: so called because it has the constitution of picric acid plus an atom of oxygen,  $C_6H_3N_3O_7 + O = C_6H_3N_3O_8$ . [B.]



**OXYPINITANNIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-pin-i^2-ta^n-i^2k$ . Fr., *acide oxypinitannique*. Ger., *Oxypinitansäure*. A substance,  $C_{14}H_{12}O_7 + 2H_2O$ , obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYPODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^2d)^i2-a^3$ . From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and  $\rho\acute{o}\delta\acute{\omicron}s$ , the foot. See *TALIPES EQUINUS*.

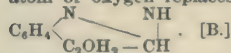
**OXYPROPYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-prop^i2l$ . Ger., *Oxypropylalkohol*. A body having the formula  $C_3H_7O_2$ ; so called because it may be regarded as derived from propyl alcohol by the addition of an atom of oxygen. There are two bodies having this formula, both diatomic alcohols: (1)  $\alpha$ -o. a., or propylene glycol, and (2)  $\beta$ -o. a., or trimethylene glycol. [B.]

**OXYPROTEIN**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-pro^i2t-e^2n$ . A proteid richer in oxygen than ordinary proteins. [B, 4.]

**OXYPYRIDINE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-pi^2r^i2d-en$ . Ger., *Oxypyridin*. An hydroxyl substitution compound,  $C_5H_4(OH)N = C_5H_5ON$ , of pyridine. There are three isomeric bodies of this formula: (1)  $\alpha$ -o., forming colorless acicular crystals melting at  $106^\circ$  to  $107^\circ$ ; (2)  $\beta$ -o., light-yellow crystals, melting at  $133^\circ 5'$ ; and (3)  $\gamma$ -o., small granules melting at  $148^\circ$ . [B, 79.]

**OXYQUININE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-kwi^n-i^2z-en$ . Fr., o. A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4$ , obtained by Schützenberger by boiling quinine sulphate with potassium nitrite. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYQUINIZINE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-kwi^n-i^2z-en$ . Fr., *oxyquinizine*. Ger., *Oxychinizin*. A derivative of quinine in which an atom of oxygen replaces two atoms of hydrogen:  $C_6H_8N_2O =$



**OXYQUINOLINE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-kwi^n-i^2o^2l-en$ . Fr., *oxyquinoline*. Ger., *Oxychinolin*. A substance having the constitution,  $C_8H_8(OH)N$ , of quinoline in which hydroxyl replaces an atom of hydrogen. *Parao*,  $C_8H_8(OH)N - CH - CH - CH_3$ , forms prismatic crystals melting at  $183^\circ$  C. [B.]—**O. tetrahydride**. Ger., *Oxychinolinhydrür*, *Oxychinolintetrahydrür*. A substance having the composition  $C_8H_{11}NO = C_8H_9(OH)N.H_2$  of o. with 4 atoms of hydrogen added, derived from o. by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid. [B.]

**OXYREGMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-re^2g-mi^2a^3$ . From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , eructation. Fr., *oxyregmie*. An acid eructation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OXYRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(r^6r^6)/i^2-a^3$ . From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid. Fr., *oxyrie*. Ger., *Süerling*. A genus of the *Rumiceae*. [B, 34, 42, 64 (a, 35).]—**O. digyna**, **O. reniformis**. Ger., *nierenblättriger Süerling*. Mountain sorrel; a low, nearly stemless, alpine herb, of an acid taste, growing in Asia, Europe, and North America. It has properties similar to those of *Rumex acetosella*, and in Poland and elsewhere is eaten as a vegetable and used as an antiscorbatic. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**OXYRRHINUS** (Lat.), adj's.  $O^2x-ir(u^6r^6)-$ . Fr., *oxyrrhinus*, *oxyrrhinus* ( $u^6s(u^4s)$ ). Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , the nose). 1. Having a sharp-pointed nose. 2. Having a keen sense of smell. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OXYRRHODIN**, n.  $O^2x-i^2(r^6r^6)-i^2n$ . Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma\rho\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , vinegar, and  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , a rose). Lat., *oxyrrhodinum*. Fr., *oxyrrhodine*. Ger., *Rosenessig*. An old pharmaceutical mixture of rose-oil and vinegar. [B, 38, 78, 93, 144 (a, 14).]

**OXYS** (Lat.), adj.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6s)$ . Gen., *oxy's*. Sharp, keen, acid. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OXYSACCHARUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-sa^2k(sa^2k)^i/ka^2r$  ( $ch^2a^2r-u^6m(u^4m)$ ). From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , vinegar, and  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , sugar. A mixture of sugar and vinegar. [B, 93 (a, 38).]—**O. aceticum**. See *Sirup de vinaigre*.—**O. scilliticum**. A preparation made by dissolving from 1 to 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of vinegar of squills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. vomitivum**. A solution of cerated glass of antimony in a mixture of sugar and vinegar. [B, 93 (a, 38).]

**OXYSALT**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-sa^4t$ . Lat., *oxysal* (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and *sal*, salt). Fr., *oxysel*. 1. See *BASIC SALT*. 2. A salt of an oxyacid. [B.]

**OXYSEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-se^2p(sap)^i/si^2s$ . Gen., *-sepsis* (*-is*). From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\sigma\acute{\eta}\phi\varsigma$ , putrefaction. Fr., *oxysepsie*. 1. Putrefaction with the development of acidity. 2. Putrefaction that supervenes quickly after death. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OXYSTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-si^2t(se)^i/shi^2ti^2-a^3$ . Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , acid, and  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ , food). Fr., *oxysitie*. A tendency to acidity of the stomach. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OXYSTELMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-ste^2l^i/ma^3$ . Gen., *-stelmatos* (*-atis*). Fr., *oxystelme*. A genus of the *Asclepiadeae*, tribe *Cynanchaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. aegyptiacum**, **O. Alpinum**. A species found in Egypt and southern Africa. The juice is purgative and constitutes, when dried, a variety of scammony. [B, 214; B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. esculentum**. The *orvil* *pulay* of the Malays; indigenous to India and Java. The decoction is used as a gargle in aphthae and sore throat. According to Roxburgh and Wight, it is not eaten, as its specific name implies. [B, 212; B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]

**OXYSTRYCHNINE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-stri^2k^i/nen$ . A oxidation product,  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_7$ , obtained by the action of boiling potassium nitrite on strychnine sulphate. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYSULFURATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $(O^2x-i^2(u^6)-su^2lf-u^2r(u^6r^6)-at(a^2t)^i/u^6s(u^4m))$ . From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and *sulfur*, brimstone. Fr., *oxy-sulfuré*. Containing oxygen and sulphur; with the name of a base, the oxysulphide of that base. [B.]

**OXYSULFURE** (Fr.), n. **OXYSULFURETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2x-su^2lf-u^2r$ ,  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-su^2lf(u^6r^6)-u^2r(u^6r^6)-et(a^2t)^i/u^6m(u^4m)$ . See *OXYSULPHIDE*.

**OXYSULPHACETYL**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-su^2lf-a^2s^i/et^i2l$ . Fr., *oxysulfacétyle*. A crystallizable compound,  $C_4H_6S_2O_2$ , formed by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on oxychloroacetyl. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OXYSULPHATE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-su^2lf-at$ . A compound of a sulphate and an oxide of the same radicle; a basic sulphate. [B.]

**OXYSULPHIDE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-su^2lf-i^2d(id)$ . Lat., *oxysulphidum*, *oxysulphuretum*. Fr., *oxysulfure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and sulphur. [B.]

**OXYSULPHOCYANATE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-su^2lf-o-si^i/a^2n-at$ . A compound of a sulphocyanate and an oxide. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**OXYSULPHOCYANIDE**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-su^2lf-o-si^i/a^2n-i^2d(id)$ . See *OXYSULPHOCYANATE*.

**OXYSULPHURET**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-su^2lf-i^2r^2e^2t$ . See *OXYSULPHIDE*.

**OXYSULPHURUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-su^2lf(su^2lf)^i/u^2r(u^6r^6)-u^6m(u^4m)$ . See *OXYSULPHIDE*.

**OXYTARTARUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-ta^2rt^i/a^2r(a^2r)-u^6s(u^4s)$ . Fr., *oxytartre*. Potassium acetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**OXYTES** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6t)-ez(as)$ . Gen., *-tel'os* (*-is*). Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp). Fr., *acidité*. Acidity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OXYTOCIC**, adj.  $O^2x-i^2-to^2s^i/i^2k$ . Lat., *oxytocus* (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , rapid, and  $\tau\acute{o}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a bringing forth). Fr., *ocytocique*. Hastening parturition, ebolic. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**OXYTROPIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6t)/ro^2p^i2s$ . Gen., *-trop'eos*. From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ , sharp, and  $\tau\rho\acute{o}\mu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a ship's keel. Fr., *oxytrophe*. *Oxytrophe*; a genus of leguminous plants, closely allied to *Astragalus*, growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. campestris**. A short-stemmed yellow-flowered species found in Europe and California, said to produce loco. [B, 19 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii.]—**O. Lambertii**. A Colorado species, said to cause loco disease. [B, 66.]—**O. multiflora**. A reputed loco plant. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**OXYURIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $O^2x-i^2(u^6)-u^2r(u^6r^6)/i^2s$ . Fr., *oxyure*. A genus of the *Ascaridae* of Du-jardin, of the *Nematoides* of Rudolphi, or of the *Oxyuridae*, which are an order of the *Nematoda* characterized by a fusiform shape, a rounded oral aperture, disparity of the sexes in size, a highly developed nervous system, and a single spiculum for a penis in the male. [L, 16, 18, 27.]—**O. curvula**. Fr., *oxyure du cheval*. A species found in the cæcum and colon of the horse and ass. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**O. vermicularis**. Fr., *oxyure vermiculaire*. Ger., *Darmschabe*, *Pfriemenschwanz*, *Arschmade*, *Kinderwurm*, *Mastdarmwurm*, *Mademwurm*. Bot. thread- (or maw-) worm; a species the male of which is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and the female nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. It is found in the sigmoid flexure of the colon and in the rectum. The tail of the female terminates in a three-pointed end, but that of the male is obtuse. The integument around the mouth bulges, presenting in profile the appearance of winged appendages, and is transversely striated and of a silvery white color. [L.]

**OXYVALERIC ACID**, n.  $O^2x-i^2-va^2l-e^2r^i2$ . Fr., *acide oxypalérique*. An acid,  $C_5H_{10}O_3$ ,  $C_5H_8(OH)O_3$ , known in three isomeric forms: (1)  $\alpha$ -o. a., or hydroxyisovaleric acid, crystallizing in rectangular tablets or long prisms readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, melting at  $80^\circ$  C., and volatilizing at  $106^\circ$  C.; (2)  $\beta$ -o. a., a syrup readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; and (3) ethmethoxalic acid (*v. r.*), which forms colorless crystals, readily soluble and fusing at  $63^\circ$  C. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**OYSTER**, n. *Oist'ur*. Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$ . See *OXYURIS VERMICULARIS* (FEMALE). [A, 327.]—**O. shells**. Lat., *concha* (see *testa*) *ostrea-rum*. Fr., *coquilles* (ou *écailles*) *d'huitres*. Ger., *Austerschalen*. The valves of the shells of the common o. (*Ostrea edulis*), used as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**Prepared o. shells**. See *TESTA PREPARATA*.—**Vegetable o.** The *Tragopogon porrifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**OZÆNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Oz(o^2z)-en^i2(a^2n^2)-a^2$ . Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\alpha\iota\alpha$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\iota$ , to smell). Ger., *stinkendes Nasengeschwür*. A disease of the nasal passages causing a disagreeable odor; especially chronic atrophic nasal catarrh or an ulcerative nasal catarrh associated with scrofula, syphilis, etc., accompanied with an offensive discharge. [D, 42.]—**Tracheal o.** An inflammation of the trachea with the formation of crusts, resulting from an extension of o. from the nasal cavities. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 26, 1890 (a, 34), p. 460.]

**OZÆNOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Oz(o^2z)-a^2n^2(a^2n^2)-a^2-ko^2k^i/ku^2s$  (*ku^4s*). From  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\alpha\iota\alpha$ , *ozæna*, and  $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a grain. See *Micrococcus Loewenbergii*.

**OZANIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *O-z'a-nek*. Purifying the breath. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**OZE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Oz(o^2z)-e(a)$ . Gen., *oz'es*. Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\iota$ , to smell). See *OZOOSTOMIA*.

**OZOKERITE** (Fr.), n. *O-zo-sa-ret*. See *OZOKERITE*.

**OZOCHROTOUS**, adj.  $Oz-o-kro^i2t^i2s$ . Gr.,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\chi\rho\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta$ , a bad smell, and  $\chi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the surface). Lat., *ozochrotus*, *ozochrote*. Having the skin smelling offensively. [L, 50 (a, 48).]





**OZOKERINE**, n. Oz-o-ker'en. A commercial proprietary article resembling vaseline. [B, 10.]

**OZOKERITE**, n. Oz-o-ker'i<sup>2</sup>t. From *ὄζειν*, to smell, and *κρόσις*, beeswax. Fr., *ozocerite*. A mixture of natural paraffins obtained from Utah and from Galicia, Austria; said to act medicinally like tar; used with glycerin or linseed-oil in skin diseases. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 10.]

**OZON** (Ger.), n. Ots-on'. See OZONE.—**O-probe**. See *Guaiac* TEST for blood.

**OZONE**, n. Oz'on. From *ὄζειν*, to smell. Fr., o. Ger., *Ozon*. An allotropic form of oxygen produced by the discharge of an electric machine in air or in oxygen gas, by the evaporation of water, by the electrolysis of water, by passing cold air into a flame, by the slow oxidation of phosphorus, oil of turpentine and other essential oils, and also in the growth of green foliage. It is constantly present in the atmosphere, but in very small amount. It is a colorless gas of peculiar odor, and, chemically, consists of oxygen so condensed that 3 atoms of the element occupy a molecule instead of two, as in ordinary oxygen gas. Its symbol is therefore O<sub>3</sub>, and its sp. gr. is 1.6584. When liquefied by cold, it boils at -106° C. When condensed, it is dark blue in color. It very readily parts with its extra atom of oxygen and is hence one of the most energetic oxidizing agents, attacking organic substances, such as

caoutchouc, destroying organic tissues, and decolorizing blood. It has accordingly been used as a bleaching and disinfecting material. O. is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in an aqueous solution of oxalic acid. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 266; xxi, p. 272; xxiii, p. 288; xxvii, p. 290; xxviii, p. 213; xxxv, p. 186 (a, 50).]—**O. carrier**. Fr., *porteur d'o*. Ger., *Ozonträger*. The red blood-corpuscle; so called because of its marked affinity for oxygen. [K.]

**OZONIZATION**, n. Oz-on-i<sup>2</sup>-za'shu'n. Fr., o. Ger., *Ozonisierung*. The process of ozonizing; the process either of impregnating with ozone or of converting oxygen into ozone.

**OZONIZED**, adj. Oz'on-izd. Containing or impregnated with ozone. [B.]

**OZONOMETER**, n. Oz-on-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ὄζειν*, to smell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ozonomètre*. Ger., *O*. An apparatus for ascertaining the presence of ozone and measuring its quantity. It consists usually of papers treated with a solution of potassium iodide and starch. On exposure to an atmosphere containing ozone, the potassium iodide is decomposed, and the liberated iodine colors the starch blue. [B, 3.]

**OZOSTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Oz(o<sup>2</sup>z)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stom(sto<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὄζειν*, a bad smell, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Factor of the mouth or breath. [a, 17.]

## P

**PAARUNG** (Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r'un<sup>2</sup>. See ACCOUPLEMENT, COITUS, and GEMINATION.

**PABULIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>b'u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *pabulum*, food. Of A. Buchanan, a substance contained in the blood, made up of fat emulsified with albumin. Its presence (normally just after digestion) produces a condition resembling leucæmia. It is elaborated in the blood, glands, and lungs before it participates in the processes of nutrition. [D, 1.]

**PABULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>b(pa<sup>2</sup>b)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See ALIMENT.

**PACAL**, n. Of Monardes, an undetermined Peruvian tree growing about Lima. The ashes, prepared as a soap, are said to be used in skin diseases. [Levrault, B, 267 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 43).]

**PACANIER** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>-ne-a. See *CARYA olivæformis*.

**PACCHIONIAN**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-on'/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n. From *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist. Named from or investigated by *Pacchioni*. [a, 48.] See P. BODIES and P. FOSSÆ.

**PACCIANUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>k)-si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/n<sup>2</sup>-m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *πακκιανόν*. Of Aetius and Galen, a kind of collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PACHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-em'(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. See PACHYEMIA.

**PACHANDROUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>nd/ru<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pachandrus*, *pachyandrus* from *παχύς*, thick, and *άνθρωπος*, a man. Fr., *pachandre*. Having thick stamens. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**PACHEABLEPHAROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-ble<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). See PACHYBLEPHAROSIS.

**PACHETOS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *πάχertos*. A bandage in the form of a noose. [E.]

**PACHIRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *p.*, *pachirier*. A genus of the *Bombacæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. aquatica**. A species found in Guiana, with the properties of *P. insignis*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. insignis**. Fr., *p. du maroni*, *châtaignier de la côte d'Espagne*. A species the root-bark of which, in infusion, is applied to ulcerated gums and in toothache. The flowers and leaves are emollient and the fruit-kernels are cooked and eaten. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891 (a, 50); B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. macrocarpa**. A species the leaves and flowers of which are mucilaginous. The latter are used as an emollient. The fruits contain edible seeds which yield a saponifiable oil. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891 (a, 50).]

**PACHISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *παχύς*, thick. Fr., *pachisme*. Ger., *Dichtwerden*, *Dickwerden*. Thickening or condensation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PACHUNA**, n. See under *Cocculus cordifolius*.

**PACHYACRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/r'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick. Of Arnold, hypertrophy of a part. [a, 34.]

**PACHYÆMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-em'(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -æm'atos (-atis). From *παχύς*, thick, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *pachyème*. Coagulated blood. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PACHYÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-em'(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *pachyémie*. Thickening of the blood. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PACHYBLEPHARON** (Lat.), **PACHYBLEPHAROSIS** (Lat.), **PACHYBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>n., -ble<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s., -ble<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gen., -bleph'ari, -os'eos (-is), -bleph'ari. From *παχύς*, thick, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *pachyblépharose*. See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

**PACHYCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *pachycéphalie*. The state of being pachycephalous.

**PACHYCEPHALOUS**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s. Having the skull broad in the biparietal diameter. [A, 329 (a, 34).]

**PACHYCHOLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-kol(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick, and *χολή*, gall. Fr., *pachycholie*. A morbid state due to inspissation of the bile. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PACHYCHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-ki<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick, and *χυμός*, the juice of plants. Fr., *pachychymie*. Ger., *Dicksaftigkeit*. A thickened condition of the fluids of the body. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PACHYDACTYLOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-da<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pachydactylus* (from *παχύς*, thick, and *δάκτυλον*, a finger). Fr., *pachydactyle*. Ger., *dickfingerig*. Having thick, fleshy fingers. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PACHYDERMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm-(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *pachydermes*. Ger., *Dickhäuter*, *Pachydermen*. The pachyderms; of Cuvier, an order of ungulate *Mammalia* including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, etc. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PACHYDERMATOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>t-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *παχύς*, thick, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See DERMATOLYSIS.

**PACHYDERMATOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>rm'a<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *pachyderme*, *pachydermique*. Ger., *dickhäutig*. Thick-skinned. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PACHYDERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm-(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick, and *δέρμα*, skin. Fr., *pachydermie*. Ger., *Pachydermie*. See ELEPHANTIASIS and ELEPHANTIASIS *arabica*.—**P. cretinoides**. A term used by Gineus for a case of myxœdema, or cachexia pachydermica, occurring in the person of a cretin, on the assumption that there was a relationship between the pachydermatous condition and the cretinism. [G.—**P. lactiflua**. Elephantiasis attended with lymphorrhœa. [G.—**P. laryngis**. Fr., *pachydermie laryngée*. Diffuse thickening of the laryngeal mucous membrane. [a, 34].—**P. lymphangielectatica**. 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. Of Rindfleisch, see LEUCOPHEGMASIA.—**P. verrucosa laryngis**. A verrucous thickening of the superficial tissues of the larynx. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 431 (a, 34).]—**P. vulgaris**. Elephantiasis not attended with lymphorrhœa. [G.—**P. vulvæ**. Elephantiasis of the vulva.

**PACHYDERMIE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ke-de<sup>2</sup>r-me. See PACHYDERMIA.—**P. post-dothiénentérique**. Pachydermia following dothienenteritis. [Dujardin-Beaumont, "Union méd.," May 26, 1883, p. 909 (D).]

**PACHYLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *παχύλος*, thickish. A morbid condition of the skin, especially of that of the legs, in which the epidermis is produced in abnormal quantity, is thick, dry, and harsh, and cracks into scales of irregular form and size. P. often follows eczema, ulcer, etc. [G, 62.]

**PACHYMENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-men(men<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παχύς*, thick, and *μῆν*, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménie*. A thickening of the skin. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PACHYMENINGITIS** [Virchow] (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man)/i<sup>2</sup>n(i<sup>2</sup>n)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -git'idos (-idis). From *παχύς*, thick, and *μῆν*, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménigite*. Ger., *P*. Inflammation (usually chronic) of the cerebral or spinal dura, with thickening and the formation of false membranes. [a, 34].—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. Of Virchow, p. in which there is an inflammatory growth of vascular connective tissue into which a hæmorrhage occurs. 2. A hæmatoma of the dura. [a, 34].—**P. cervicalis hypertrophica**. An internal p. of the cervical region in which there is a fibrous growth compressing the cord and nerve-roots, causing cervical paraplegia. [a, 34.]

**PACHYMENINX** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ing'os (-ing'is). From *παχύς*, thick, and *μῆν*, a membrane. See DURA.



**PACHYNSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*yns* (is). Gr., *παχυνσις* (from *παχύνειν*, to thicken). Fr., *pachynse*. See INSPASSATION.

**PACHYNTIC**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>nt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *παχυντικός* (from *παχύνειν*, to thicken). Lat., *pachynticus*. Fr., *pachyntique*. Thickening, inspissating. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PACHYPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>to<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)-ti<sup>2</sup> Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *παχύς*, thick, and *περιτόνιον*, the peritonæum. Fr., *pachypéritonite*. Peritonitis with the formation of new membranes and thickening of the peritonæum. [a, 34].—**Hæmorrhagic p.** With the formation of vessels in the new membrane that rupture easily, causing circumscribed hæmorrhage. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

**PACHYPODUS, PACHYPOUS**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>p/o<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>s, pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pachypus* (from *παχύς*, thick, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *pachypode*. Ger., *dickfüßig*. Having thick feet or a thick stipes. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**PACHYRRHIZUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-riz(riz<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *παχύς*, thick, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *pachyrrhize*. A genus of leguminous climbing herbs, allied to *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. angulatus**. The *yaka* or *wajaka* of the Fijians; a species growing throughout tropical America, the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and the South Sea islands. The roots (underground stems), which are from 6 to 8 feet long and as thick as a man's thigh, are used as food, and in the East Indies as a refrigerant in fevers. [B, 19, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. trilobus**. A species found in China and Cochinchina. The root is refrigerant and emollient. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PACHYSTICHOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *παχύς*, thick, and *στικός*, a row. Of cells, having thick sides. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PACHYTES** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>2</sup>t)-ez(as). Gen., -et<sup>2</sup>os (-et<sup>2</sup>is). Gr., *παχύτης* (from *παχύς*, thick). 1. Thickness, swelling. 2. Bлеpharopachynsis.

**PACHYVAGINALITE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ke-va<sup>2</sup>-zhe-na<sup>2</sup>-let. From *παχύς*, thick, and *vagina*, the vagina. Of Reclus, a hæmorrhagic inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis causing hæmatocele. [Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie, Mar. 30, 1888, p. 195 (a, 34).]

**PACIFIC CONGRESS SPRING**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>k ko<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>gre<sup>2</sup>s. A place near San José, Santa Clara County, California, where there are gaseous, saline, and alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**PACINIAN**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>ch-i<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>a-n. Described by or named from Pacini, an Italian anatomist. [a, 48].

**PACK**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *maillot*. Ger., *Einpackung*. A cloth used to envelop the whole or a portion of the body. [a, 34].—**Cold p.** A p. in which cold or ice water is used. [a, 34].—**Dry p.** A procedure in which a sheet is placed about the body, excepting the head, and several blankets are placed about the sheet. [a, 34].—**Half p.** A p. applied to the trunk only. [a, 34].—**Wet p.** Fr., *procédé du drap mouillé*. Ger., *Lakenbad*. A hydrotherapeutical measure in which a cloth wet with warm or cold water is folded around the bare body or a part and a blanket folded over it. The application is made for a variable time. [a, 34].

**PACKING**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>k/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. 1. The application of a pack. 2. Any material used to surround a wound or injury, or to occlude a wound or cavity. [a, 34].

**PAD**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *πάδι* (from *πατάω*, to tread). Lat., *pād*. Ger., *Kissen*, *Polster*. A small flattened bag filled with soft material; used in protecting, supporting, or compressing a part. [E.]—**Dinner p.** A folded napkin or towel placed over the left hypochondriac region in applying a plaster-of-Paris jacket, to allow room for distention of the stomach by food. [a, 34].

**PADERBORN** (Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>d/e<sup>2</sup>r-bo<sup>2</sup>rn. See INSELBAD.

**PADUS** (Lat.), n. f. Pad(pa<sup>2</sup>d)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). The genus *Prunus*, especially *Prunus p.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ cortex et flores padl.** The fruits, bark, and flowers of *Prunus p.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PEDANCHONE** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ko<sup>2</sup>n(-ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n)ea. Gen., -anch<sup>2</sup>ones. From *παίς*, a child, and *ἀγχών*, a throttling. See CROUP.

**PEDARTHROCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thro<sup>2</sup>aces. From *παίς*, a child, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See SPINA ventosa.

**PEDATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>t(ro<sup>2</sup>)-ro<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *παίς*, a child, and *τροφή*, atrophy. Ger., *Pidatrophie*. See TABES mesenterica.

**PEDERASTY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>d/e<sup>2</sup>r-ast-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *παῖδεραστία* (from *παίς*, a child, and *ἐραῖν*, to love). Lat., *pederastia*. Fr., *pédérastie*. Ger., *Päderastie*, *Knabenliebe*, *Knabenschändung*. Copulation with a child per anum. [G; L.]

**PEDERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *padérie*. Ger., *Knackbeere*, *Stinkbeere*. A genus of rubiaceous climbing shrubs. The *Pederia* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Coffeeæ*, corresponding to the *Paderia* of DeCandolle, which are a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ* consisting of *P. Lyopodioides*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. foetida**. Ger., *stinkende Knackbeere*. Chinese fever-plant, the *gundhaloe* of Hindustan; a species giving off a very offensive odor when bruised. In India it is used as a diuretic, febrifuge, etc., the fruit to blacken the teeth and in odontalgia, and the root as an emetic. In the Moluccas all parts of the plant are used as an antispasmodic. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Proc.** of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvii, 428 (a, 50).]—**P. Gardneri**. A Brazilian shrub with the habit of *P. foetida*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. walli-kara**. A Malabar species. The seeds, boiled with oil and saffron, are used against the bites of mad dogs. [B, 180 (a, 50).]

**PEDIAPHTHA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>pht<sup>2</sup>a. From *παίς*, a child, and *ἀφθα*, thrush. Fr., *pédiaphthe*. Ger., *Kinderaphthen*, *Fasch*. See APHTHA infantilis.

**PÆDIATRICALS, PÆDIATRY**, n's. Pe<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-tri<sup>2</sup>ks, pe<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-tri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pædiatria* (from *παίς*, a child, and *ιατρική*, medical treatment). Fr., *pædiatrie*. Ger., *Pædiatrik*, *Kinderheilkunde*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of children's diseases. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÆDIATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>k(ek)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. From *pædicare*, to practise unnatural vice. See PÆDERASTY.

**PÆDICTERUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>k'te<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *παίς*, a child, and *ικτερός*, jaundice. See ICTERUS neonatorum.

**PÆDION** (Lat.), **PÆDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe<sup>2</sup>d'(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *παιδίον*. A child; also a foetus, especially a foetus at term. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PÆDOBAROMACROMETER, PÆDOBAROMETER**, n's. Pe<sup>2</sup>d-o-ba<sup>2</sup>r-o-ma<sup>2</sup>k-ro<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. -o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *pædobarometrum* (from *παίς*, a child, *βαρύς*, heavy, *μετρός*, large, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *pædiomètre*, *pædobaromètre*. See BAROMACROMETER.

**PÆDOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos (-gen<sup>2</sup>esis). From *παίς*, a child, and *γενέσις*, a producing. Reproduction by an insect in one of its preparatory, sexless stages. [Amer. Nat., v, p. 57 (a, 32).]

**PÆDOLOGICAL**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>d-o-lo<sup>2</sup>j/i<sup>2</sup>k-l. From *παίς*, a child, and *λόγος*, understanding. Pertaining to diseases of children.

**PÆDOMETER**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *pædometerum* (from *παίς*, a child, and *μέτρον*, a measure). See BAROMACROMETER.

**PÆDONOSODOLOGY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>d-o-no<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pædonosologia* (from *παίς*, a child, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). See PÆDIATRICALS.

**PÆDONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *παίς*, a child, and *νόσος*, disease. Any disease of children. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÆDOPHLEBOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>b-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-to(to<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παίς*, a child, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *τομή*, a cutting. Blood-letting in children. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÆDOPHLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fli<sup>2</sup>(lu<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phly<sup>2</sup>eos (-oph<sup>2</sup>lysis). From *παίς*, a child, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Fr., *Kinderhitzblättern*. Of Fuchs, one of the varieties of the "Uroplanien"; a bullous or pustular eruption in infants. [G, 5.]—**P. bullosa**. Probably the acute pemphigus of infants. [G, 5.]—**P. escharotica**. The rupia escharotica of Willan. [G, 5.]—**P. madescens**. An affection of infants described as occurring in connection with urinary and digestive disorders and characterized by dirty-red spots on the body upon which vesicles form and break, discharging a fluid said to have a urinous odor. [G, 5.]

**PÆDOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ft<sup>2</sup>(of<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s(thi<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phthi<sup>2</sup>eos (-oph<sup>2</sup>thsis). From *παίς*, a child, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. Fr., *pédophtisie*. Phthisis in children. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÆDOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παίς*, a child, and *πύρ*, a fever. Fr., *pédo-pyre*. A feverish disease of children. [a, 48].—**P. americana**. See CHOLERA infantum.

**PÆDOSTATHMION** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>th(-sta<sup>2</sup>th)/mi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *παίς*, a child, and *στάθμιον*, the weight for a balance. Fr., *pédostathmion*. See BAROMACROMETER.

**PÆDOTROPHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>d(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tro<sup>2</sup>(tro<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *παίς*, a child, and *τροφή*, to nourish. Fr., *pédotrophion*. Ger., *Waisenhaus*. An orphan asylum or foundling asylum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÆDOTROPHY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t(ro<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pædotrophia* (from *παίς*, a child, and *τροφή*, nourishment). Fr., *pédotrophie*. The nourishment (especially the hygienic dieting) of infants. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PÆDOSYNE** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)). Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>ynes. Gr., *παιδοσύνη* (from *παῖς*, a child, and *σύνεσις*, Therapeutics. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÆON** (Lat.), n. m. Pe<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>os (-is). Gr., *Παῖων*, the physician of the gods. A physician. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

**PÆONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-on<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *pioine*, *péone*, *pioine*. Ger., *Pönie*. The peony, or peony; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*. The *Pæoniaceæ* (Fr., *pæoniacées*) of DeCandolle are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*. The *Ranunculariæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Dilleniæ*. The *Pæoniidæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamangulidæ*. The *Pæoniæ* are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua pæoniæ**. A preparation made by distilling one third of a mixture of 1 part of peony flowers with 2 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva pæoniæ**. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of peony petals with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fæcula pæoniæ**. A preparation made by grating fresh peony-root, squeezing through a bag, adding a little water, and after a time pouring off the liquid and drying the remainder. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pæoniæ**. A preparation made by infusing peony flowers in twice their weight of boiling water for some hours and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pæoniæ radix** (Gr. Ph.). See *Radix pæoniæ*.—**P. alba**. Fr., *pioine à fleurs blanches*. The white-flowered peony, a native of Siberia, where the boiled roots are used as a broth, and the pulverized seeds in infusion as tea. This plant is considered tonic, sedative, and alterative. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**Proc.** of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 30).]—**P. anomala**. Fr., *pioine anomale*. Ger., *schlitzblättrige Pönie*. A species indigenous to Siberia, where the roots are eaten cooked and are used in intermittent fevers. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. coral-lina**. Fr., *pioine mûle*. Ger., *koralienartige Pönie*, *Pflanzrose*, *Gichtrose*. Male or wild peony, the *παιωνία ἄρρη* of Dioscorides; a species growing especially in southern Europe, for-



merly used like *P. officinalis*, with which it agrees in properties, though having a more active root. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]  
—**P. edulis**. The edible-rooted peony; a variety of *P. albiflora*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. moutan**. Fr., *piovine de Chine*. Ger., *chinesische Pönie*. Chinese tree peony. The root is used by the Chinese and Japanese as a nervine, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. An aromatic ketone, consisting of colorless crystals, has been obtained from an aqueous distillate of the root. [B, 5, 34, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. officinalis**. Fr., *piovine femelle, fleur de mollet, herbe Sainte-Rose, rose péone (ou de Notre Dame)*. Ger., *gebürchliche Pönie, Pfingstrose, Gichtrose, Königsblume*. Sp., *peonía verdadera* [Mex. Ph.]. Hundred-bladed rose, common (garden) peony, the female peony (*κωνία* of Dioscorides); a species said to be indigenous to Switzerland, and cultivated widely as a garden plant. The root, flowers, and seed, *radix, flores, et semina peoniæ* (seu *peoniæ*, seu *rosæ asininæ*, seu *rosæ benedictæ*), were formerly used in calculous colic, icterus, epilepsy, convulsions, mania, abscesses, etc. They are now but rarely used in regular medicine, though the petals serve for making a slightly sedative syrup, the root in its fresh state is somewhat astringent and antispasmodic, and the seeds are emetic and cathartic, and, according to some, antispasmodic. Peony-root consists of a caudex furnished with spindle-shaped tubers. It has a nauseous taste and a strong, unpleasant odor, and contains a milky juice which is sometimes prescribed in convulsive disorders, such as pertussis. The smooth shining black oval seeds are, in some parts of Europe, worn as a necklace to facilitate dentition. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 22, 1889, p. 700 (a, 50).]—**P. peregrina**, **P. promiscua**. A species found in southern Europe, used like *P. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radix peoniæ** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *piovine officinale (racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. The root of *P. officinalis* and, according to the Sp. Ph., of *P. corallina* also. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus peoniæ**. Sp., *jarafe de peonia* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 60 grammes of bruised peony-root with water enough to make 600 of colature, dissolving in this 690 of sugar, and bringing to a clear syrup. 2. A preparation made by infusing peony flowers for 12 hours in twice their weight of boiling water and adding to the product twice its weight of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**PÆONICUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe(pæ²-e²)-o²n(on)²i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *παωνικός* (from *παών* [see *PÆON*]). Fr., *péonique*. Medicinal, healing. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

**PÆONIN**, n. Pe'o²n-i²n. Fr., *péonine, coralline*. A substance obtained by heating aurin with ammonia. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PÆONY**, n. Pe'on-i². See *PÆONIA*.

**PÆPALE** (Lat.), n. f. Pe²p'(pa²'e²p)-a²l(a²l)-e(a). Gen., *pæp'ales*. Gr., *παιπάλη*. Of Gorræus, the finest flour or meal. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PÆRT'S HOT SPRING**, n. Parts ho²t. A place in Mono County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**PAGAPLOPLEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pag(pa²g)-a²p(a²p)-o(o²)-ple²x-(plax)²i²-a². From *πάγος*, frost, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. See *PAGOPLEXIA*.

**PAGETIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²j-e²t²i²-a². A genus of rutaceous trees. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. medicinalis**. A species the oil of the leaves of which is said to be medicinal. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471 (a, 50).]

**PAGINA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²j(pa²g)²i²n-a². Fr., *page*. Ger., *Fläche*. The surface of a leaf or other flattened organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PAGIORRHEUMATISM**, n. Pa²j-i²-o²r-ru²m/a²t²i²zm. Lat., *pagiorrhœumatismus* (from *παγίος*, firm, and *ῥευματισμός*, rheumatism. Chronic rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAGOPLEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²g(pa²g)-o(o²)-ple²x-(plax)²i²-a². Gr., *παγοπληξία* (from *πάγος*, frost, and *πληξίς*, a stroke). Fr., *pago-plexie*. Frostbite; also stiffness of the limbs resulting from frostbite. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAGOS** (Lat.), n. m. Pag(pa²g)²o²s. Gr., *πάγος*. 1. Frost, ice. 2. The scum on a liquid. 3. The peritonæum. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PAGOSA SPRINGS**, n. Pa²-go²sa². A place in Conejos County, Colorado, where there are thermal mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**PAHO**, n. See *PÁLO*.

**PAICA**, n. In Peru, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 43).]—**P. jullo**. In Peru, the *Galinsoga parviflora*; used as an antiscorbutic and vulnerary. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**PAIN**, n. Pan. A-S., *pîn*, pine. Gr., *δύσιν*. Lat., *dolor*. Fr., *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*, *Weh*. A local sensation of distress due to injury or disease, the expression of an abnormally severe impression on a sensory nerve (exclusive of nausea, the feeling of distention, itching, etc., although it may be associated with any of them). [a, 54.] In the pl., the throes of childbirth.—**After-p's**. See the major list.—**Bearing-down p's**. Ger., *Drängen, Bauchpresse* (voluntary). *Mitbewegungen, Mitpresse* (involuntary). *Wehndrängen*. P's with a sensation of bearing down in the pelvis. [a, 34.]—**Dilating p's of labor**. See *DOLORES preparantes*.—**Electric p.** A form of sudden p. affecting the subjects of locomotor ataxia.—**Expulsive p's**. Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *dolours expultrices*. Ger., *Treibwehen. Geburtswehen*. P's caused by uterine contraction and the pressure of the fetal head on the maternal parts during the expulsion of the child. [a, 34.] See, also, *DOLORES conquantentes*.—**False p's**. Fr., *mouches, douleurs préparantes*. The premonitory p's of labor.—**Fulgurant p.**, **Fulgurating p.** See *Electric p.*—**Girdle p.** See *Girdle sensation*.—**Grinding p's**. The p's of labor during the stage of dilatation. [A, 43.]—**Growing p's**. A familiar term for a sense of

numbness and fullness about the groin, with slight p's about the joints, in young persons approaching puberty; supposed to depend on an increased vascularity of the epiphyses of the long bones.—**Intermenstrual p.** P. occurring in the intermenstrual period in persons affected with dysmenorrhœa. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Labor p's**. Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *dolours d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtsschmerzen, Wehen*. P's caused by the uterine contractions during labor. [a, 34.]—**Lightning p.** See *Electric p.*—**Osteo-copic p's**. Fr., *dolours ostéocopes*. See *DOLORES osteocopi*.—**Shoulder-tip p.** Fr., *douleur de l'épaule*. A p. in the right shoulder where the external division of the spinal accessory nerve enters the edge of the trapezius muscle, in cases of inflammation of the liver. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1870, ii, p. 432 (a, 34).]

**PAIN** (Fr.), n. Pa²n². See *BREAD*.—**Cataplasmé de mie de p.** See *Cataplasmá PANIS*.—**Décoction de mie de p. composée**. See *APÓZÈME blanc*.—**Esprit de p.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by slowly distilling a pulp of wheat biscuit in water from a retort in a sand-bath, gradually raising the heat, separating the spirit from the supernatant oil, and rectifying. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Esprit de p. composé** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by distilling to one half a mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, 8 parts of the crust of new bread, and 192 parts of white wine. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Gelée de p.** A preparation made by boiling 180 parts of biscuit with 3,000 of water, straining, evaporating to 270 parts, and adding 60 parts of Spanish wine, 7 of cinnamon water, 15 of lemon-juice, and 45 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Mie du p.** See *MICA PANIS*.—**Onguent de p. de pourreau**. See *UNGUENTUM de arthanita*.—**P. azyne**. Unleavened bread.—**P. d'aubier**. The inner bark of several species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P. de diká**. See *DIKA*.—**P. de concou**. 1. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. 2. The *Primula elatior*. 3. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de disette**. See *BARLEY*.—**P. de grauau**. Bread made from the best flour. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. de poulet**. See *LAMIN purpureum*.—**P. de pourreau**. 1. The *Arum maculatum*. 2. The *Alisma plantago*. 3. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. des gladiateurs**. See *BARLEY*.—**P. de singe**. Monkey-bread (see under *ADANSONIA digitata*).—**P. de sucre**. The pine-apple. [B, 121.]—**P. vin**. 1. See *ARRHENATHERUM avenaceum*. 2. See *LOLIUM perenne*.

**PAINFUL**, adj. Pan'fu²l. Fr., *pénible, douloureux*. Ger., *peinlich, schmerzlich*. Attended with or causing pain. [a, 48.]

**PAINLESS**, adj. Pan'le²s. Fr., *sans douleur*. Ger., *schmerzlos*. Free from or not causing pain. [D.]

**PAIRED**, adj. Pa²rd. See *CONJUGATE* (2d def.).

**PAJANELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²-já²-ne²l²i²-a². A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. Rheedii**. A tree growing in southern India. The leaves and the bark of the root and stem are applied to abscesses and swellings. [B, 212; B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PAKU-KIDANG**, n. Syn.: *penghanar-djambi*. A styptic drug composed of very soft, long, silky hairs obtained in Sumatra from the rhizomes of different ferns (according to the Russ. Ph., from the *Cibotium barometz*); formerly used in medicine under the name of *agnus scythicus*. [B, 95; B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 50).]

**PALA**, n. An Hawaiian term for syphilis.

**PALACEOUS**, adj. Pa²l-a²shu²s. Lat., *palaceus* (from *pala*, a spade). Fr., *palacé*. Ger., *randstielig*. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the edges decurrent on the support. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALEONTOGRAPHY, PALEONTOLOGY**, n's. Pa²l-e²-o²nt²o²g²ra²f²i², -o²l²-o²j². Lat., *palæontographia* (from *παλαιός*, old, *εἶναι*, to be, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *paléontographie, paléontologie*. The study of fossils. [B, 28 (a, 27).]—**Vegetable p.** Fr., *paléontologie végétale*. See *PALEOPHYTOLOGY* (1st def.).

**PALEOPHYTOLOGY**, n. Pa²l-e²-o²-ft²-o²l²-o²j². Lat., *palæophytologia* (from *παλαιός*, old, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *paléophytologie, paléophytographie*. 1. The botany of fossil plant-remains. 2. The botanical science of the ancients. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PALAIS** (Fr.), n. Pa²-le². See *PALATE*.—**Voile du p.** See *VELUM palati*.

**PALAMA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa²l)²a²m(a²m)-a². Fr., *palame*. Ger., *Schwimnhaut, Zehenhaut*. The membrane between the toes of birds. [L, 343 (a, 43).]

**PALAMOSYPHILOLEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa²l)²a²m(a²m)-o(o²)-si²f²(su²f)-i²l²-o²l²/e²p²-i²s. Gen., *-lep²idos* (-idis). From *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, *syphilis*, syphilis, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Fr., *palamosyphilolepsis*. A syphilitic squamous eruption of the palm of the hand. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PALAMPISSA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l-a²m-pi²s²a². See *Black PITCH*.

**PALAN** (Fr.), n. Pa²-la²n². A kind of tackle used in ancient surgery. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PALAR**, adj. Pal'a²r. Lat., *palaris*. Of a root, perfectly continuous with the stem; axial. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALARI-RAMOSE**, adj. Pa²l'a²r-i²-ra²mos. Of a root, palar and producing many branches from its sides. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PALATAL**, adj. Pa²l'a²t²l. From *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the palate; as a n., in the pl., p's, the p. bones. [C; L, 343.]

**PALATE**, n. Pa²l'e²t. Lat., *palatum*. Fr., *palais*. Ger., *Gaumen*. 1. The roof of the mouth. [C.] See *Hard p.* and *VELUM palati*. 2. A swelling or projection closing more or less the throat of a personate corolla. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Artificial p.** Fr., *obturateur du palais*. A plate made of some hard substance, such



as ivory, formed to fit the roof of the mouth and close a fissure in the palate. [E.]—**Cleft p.** Lat., *fissura palatina*, *palatum fissum*. Fr., *division de la voûte palatine*. Ger., *Gaumenspalte*, *Wolfrachen*. A congenital deficiency of the p. in which there is a fissure involving the uvula and the soft p. or hard p., separately or together. [A, 34.] See also under **Complicated HARE-LIP**.—**False p.** See **Artificial p.**—**Fissured p.** See **Cleft p.**—**Hard p.** Lat., *palatum durum*. Ger., *harter Gaumen*. The osseous structures forming the portion of the roof of the mouth posterior to the alveolar arch, consisting of the palatal plates of the superior maxilla and the horizontal plates of the palatal bones. [L.]—**P. plates.** See under **PLATE**.—**Soft p.** Ger., *weicher Gaumen*. See **VELUM palati**.—**Stearn's p.** An obsolete complicated instrument used to close a cleft palate. [Kingsley (a, 34).]

**PALATINE**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *palatinus* (from *palatum*, the palate). Fr., p. Ger., *palatinisch*. Pertaining to the palate; as a n., see **Palatal bone**.

**PALATINUS** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-in(en)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **PALATINE**; as a n. in., see **PALATO-STAPHYLEUS**.

**PALATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-i(e)-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idis (-itis). From *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *palatite*. See **URANISCONTITIS**.

**PALATOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s-(glos)/su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s). From *palatum*, the palate, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See **GLOSSOPALATINUS** (2d def.).

**PALATO-LABIAL**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>t-'o-lab'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *palato-labialis*. Pertaining to the palate and the lips.

**PALATO-MAXILLARY**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>t-'o-ma<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l-r'i<sup>2</sup>. From *palatum*, the palate, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Pertaining to the palate and the maxilla. [A, 48.]

**PALATO-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)-'o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>(fa<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *palatum*, the palate, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Pertaining to the maxilla and the pharynx; as a n. m. (Ger., *Schlundkopfgaumenmuskul*), a muscle situated in the posterior pillar of the fauces, which arises from the septum of the uvula, from the lower margin of the choanae, and from the lower border of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the upper part of the pharynx. [L, 31, 332.]

**PALATOPLASTY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>t-o-pla<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>. From *palatum*, the palate, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *palatoplastie*, *palatoplastique*. Ger., *Palatoplastik*. See **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.

**PALATOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-ple-(pla)/gi<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *palatum*, the palate, and πλῆγῃ, a blow. Paralysis of the palate. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 531 (a, 32).]

**PALATORRHAPHY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *palatorrhaphia* (from *palatum*, the palate, and ράφῃ, a seam). See **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.

**PALATO-SALPINGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-'o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>l(sa<sup>2</sup>l)-pi<sup>2</sup>2n(pi<sup>2</sup>2n)-je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *palatum*, the palate, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.

**PALATOSCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>-ski<sup>2</sup>(chi<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -is(-eost/-sch/-sis). From *palatum*, the palate, and σχίσσις, a cleaving. Fissure of the palate. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**PALATO-STAPHYLEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)-'o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *palatum*, the palate, and σταφυλή, the uvula. The analogue of the azygos uvulæ of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

**PALATO-STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), **PALATO-UVULARIS** (Lat.), n's m. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)-'o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>l)-in(en)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)-u<sup>2</sup>s(-u<sup>2</sup>)-vu<sup>2</sup>l(wu<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>y'i<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *palato-staphilin*. See **Azygos uvule**.

**PALATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **PALATE**.—**P. durum**. See **HARD PALATE**.—**P. fissum**. See **Cleft PALATE**.—**P. mobile**, **P. molle**. See **VELUM palati**.—**P. osseum**. See **HARD PALATE**.—**P. pendulum**. See **VELUM palati**.—**P. stabile**. See **HARD PALATE**.

**PALAZZO AL PIANO** (It.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-t'so a<sup>2</sup>l pe-a<sup>2</sup>-no. A place in Tuscany where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 50).]

**PALE**, n. Pal. See **CHAFF** (1st and 3d def's).

**PALEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pal(pal<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. 1. See **CHAFF**. 2. The wattles of a bird. [L, 343 (a, 43).]—**Paleæ stypticæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Paleæ styptici**.

**PALEACEOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *paleaceus* (from *palea*, chaff). Fr., *paleacé*. 1. Furnished with paleæ. 2. Resembling chaff. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALEAR** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r. Gen., -ar'is. From *palea*, wattles. The dewlap of the ox. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

**PALEOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *palea*, chaff. Fr., *paleole*. Ger., *Spelzchen*. A minute pale or scale: (1) the lodicule in grasses; (2) one of the small scales of the receptacle of composites. [B, 1, 10, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALET**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>t. See **CHAFF** (1st and 3d def's).

**PALETTE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>-t. From *pala*, a spade. A board, splint, or shallow vessel. [a, 48.]—**P. à pansement**. A thin splint on which to rest an injured hand to which the fingers may be bandaged to prevent deformity. [E.]—**P. à saignée**. A flat tin vessel used in venesection to receive and measure the blood. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**P. du genou**. See **PATELLA**.

**PÂLEUR** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>-r. See **PALLOR**.

**PALI**, n. Pall (or Indian) plague; an adynamic contagious fever met with in India; also called *mahamurri*. [Fayrer, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 20, 1882, p. 517.]

**PALICOUREA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-kur'e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., p., *palicour*. Written also *palicurea* and *palicouria*. Of Aublet, a genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, of the *Psychotriaceæ*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. diuretica**. Fr., p. (ou *palicour*) *diurétique*. The *douradinha* of Brazil, where the leaves are used in dropsy and syphilis and in veterinary medicine. The fruits are poisonous. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Marcgravii**. A species found in Brazil, where it is used to destroy rats. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (a, 50).]—**P. officinalis**. Fr., p. (ou *palicour*) *officinal*. A diaphoretic and diuretic species found in Brazil. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. speciosa**. Fr., p. *éclatant*. Gold shrub; a strongly diuretic species, used especially in syphilis. [B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. strepens**. Fr., p. *retentissant*. A poison-fruited and diuretic Brazilian species. The leaves are used like those of *P. officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tinctoria**. See **PSYCHOTRIA tinctoria**.

**PALICOUREATANNIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-kur-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide palicouréatannique*. An acid obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii*. [B, 53 (a, 14).]

**PALICOURIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-kur'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide palicourique*. An acid obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii* (q. v.). It forms a solid dark mass, sublimable in brilliant, stellate, odorless needles, of acid taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and without toxic action. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PALICOURINE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-kur'en. A crystallizable base obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii* (q. v.). [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PALILLO** (Sp.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-el'yo. In Peru, the *Campomanesia linearifolia*; in the pl., p's, the fruit of that plant. The leaves are used in infusion for gastralgia and atony of the stomach, and the tincture of them is employed in neuralgia. The oil of the seeds is purgative. [a, 35; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 50).]

**PALINCOTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(-i<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>os (-is). Gr., *παλινκοτῆσις* (from *παλιν*, again, and *κοτῆσις*, to be angry). Fr., *palincotésis*. Recurrence, reopening (said of a disease, wound, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PALINDROMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n-drom(dro<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *παλινδρομία* (from *παλιν*, again, and *δρομός*, a course). Fr., *palindromie*. Ger., *Rückfall*, *Rückkehr*. A relapse. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PALINGENESIA** (Lat.), **PALINGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>2n(je<sup>2</sup>2n)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *palin-génésie*. Ger., *Palingenie*. That form of evolution in which similar forms are reproduced in each succeeding generation. [L, 146.]

**PALINODIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n-od(-o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *παλινόδια* (from *παλιν*, again, and *όδος*, a way). Fr., *palinodie*. Retraction (of a member of the body). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PALIRRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *παλῖρρηα* (from *παλιν*, again, and *ρῆα*, a flowing). Fr., *palirrhée*. The recurrence of a mucous discharge. [L, 41, 53 (a, 14).]

**PALIURUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *παλιούρος*. Fr., *paliure*. Ger., *Stechdorn*. A genus of the *Zygophacæ*. The *Paliureæ* of Reissek are a tribe of the *Rhamneæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ paliuri**. The fruits of *Rhamnus catharticus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Aubletii**. A species found in southern China. The fruit is astringent. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. australis**, **P. vulgaris**. Fr., *paliure épineux*, *argalou*, *chapeau d'évêque*, *épine noire* (ou *amère*, *ou de Christ*, *porte-chapeau*). Ger., *süddlicher (oder gemeiner) Stechdorn*, *Christdorn*, *Judenorn*, *Judenbaum*, *Judenhülle*. Christ's thorn, Garland thorn, ram-of-Libya: a native of southern Europe and western Asia, the *παλιούρος* of Dioscorides. The leaves and root were formerly used in dysentery. The fruit was employed as a diuretic and in chronic diarrhœa, and its oily seeds were used as a pectoral and as a dressing for burns. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

**PALLADAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>d(la<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>m-(a<sup>2</sup>m)-mon'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A bivalent radicle, Pd.(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3.]

**PALLADIAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>d(la<sup>2</sup>d)-di<sup>2</sup>(d)-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-mon'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A bivalent radicle, Pd.(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3.]

**PALLADIC**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *palladicus*. Fr., *palladique*. Containing palladium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

**PALLADICHLORIDE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-klor'i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A salt of chloropalladic acid. [B, 3.]

**PALLADIOCYANIDE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-o-si<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *palladiocyanure*. A compound of palladium cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**PALLADIONITRITE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-o-nit'r'it. A compound of palladium nitrite with the nitrite of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**PALLADIOSULPHITE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-o-su<sup>2</sup>l'f'it. A compound of palladium sulphite with the sulphite of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**PALLADIUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *palladius*. Fr., *palladien*. Containing palladium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

**PALLADIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>1</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>d(la<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., p. Ger., *P.* A metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. It is found in nature associated with platinum and gold, and occurs either in the form of a coarse powder and small grains or in the crystalline form. In the latter state it is sometimes called *allot*. It is a white lustrous metal, having a sp. gr. of 11.4, and melting at about the same temperature as wrought-iron. It is not oxidized by exposure to the air, but is readily attacked by hot nitric and sulphuric acids. In composition p. acts partly as a dyad, forming palladious salts, and partly as a tetrad, forming palladic salts. Symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.2. [B, 3.]—**Chlorp.** (Ger.). See **P. chloride**.—**P. and ammonium chloride**. See **ARGENTUM palladio-chloride**.—**P'chlorid** (Ger.). **P. tetrachloride**. [B.]—**P.**



**chloride**. Ger., *Chlorp*. See *P. monochloride*. *P. dichloride*, and *P. tetrachloride*.—**P'chlorür** (Ger.). See *P. dichloride*.—**P. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de p. Ger.*, *Cyanp*, *P'cyanür*. Palladi-ous cyanide; a pale-yellow compound,  $\text{Pd}(\text{CN})_2$ . [B. 3.]—**P. dichloride**. Ger., *P'chlorür*. Palladious chloride; a compound forming either garnet-colored crystals,  $\text{PdCl}_2$ , or brownish-red crystals,  $\text{PdCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. dioxide**. Ger., *P'oxyd*. Palladic oxide; a black powder,  $\text{PdO}_2$ . [B. 3.]—**P. disulphide**. Ger., *P'sulfid*. Palladic sulphide; a dark crystalline powder,  $\text{PdS}_2$ . [B. 3.]—**P. hemioxide**. Ger., *P'suboxyd*. A black powder,  $\text{Pd}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. hemisulphide**. A greenish mass,  $\text{Pd}_2\text{S}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. hydride**. A compound,  $\text{Pd}_2\text{H}_4$ , of p. and hydrogen, formed by the absorption of gaseous hydrogen by hot metallic p. [B. 3.]—**P. iodide**. Fr., *iodure palladienx*. Ger., *Jodp*, *P'jodür*. Palladi-ous iodide,  $\text{PdI}_2$ . [B. 3.]—**P. monochloride**. A reddish-brown crys-talline substance,  $\text{Pd}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . [B. 3.]—**P. monosulphide**. Palladi-ous sulphide,  $\text{PdS}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. monoxide**. Ger., *P'oxyd*. An amber-colored substance of metallic lustre,  $\text{PdO}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de p. (ou palladienx)*. Ger., *Nitrat, sal-petersaures P'oxyd*. Palladious nitrate,  $\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . [B. 3.]—**P. oxide**. See *P. hemioxide*, *P. monoxide*, and *P. dioxide*.—**P'oxyd** (Ger.). Palladic oxide, p. dioxide; a term used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the palladic oxy-salts. [B.]—**P'oxydul** (Ger.). Palladi-ous oxide, p. monoxide; a term used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the palladi-ous oxy-salts. [B.]—**P'suboxyd** (Ger.). See *P. hemioxide*.—**P'sulfid** (Ger.). See *P. sulphide*.—**P. sulphate**. Ger., *P'sulfat, schwefelsaures P'oxydul*. Palladi-ous sulphate,  $\text{PdSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. sulphide**. Ger., *Schwefelp*. See *P. hemisulphide*.—**P. tetrachloride**. Ger., *P'chlorid*. Palladic chloride,  $\text{PdCl}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**Salpetersaures P'oxydul** (Ger.). See *P. nitrate*.—**Schwefelp (Ger.). See *P. sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures P'oxydul** (Ger.). See *P. sulphate*.—**Spongy p.** A porous variety of p. [B. 3.]**

**PALLADOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . See PALLADI-ous.

**PALLIATION**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *palliatio*. Fr., p. Ger., *Umhüllung*. The act of modifying or moderating without curing radically. [D. 1.]

**PALLIATIVE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{iv}$ . Lat., *palliativus*. Fr., *palliatif*. Ger., *lindernd* (adj.), *Palliativ* (n.). Tending to moderate a morbid condition without curing it; as a n., a p. agent. [D. 1.]

**PALLID**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *pallidus* (from *pallere*, to look pale). Fr., *pâle, blafard*. Ger., *bleich, blass*. 1. Pale, wan. 2. In botany, pale, verging toward white. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALLIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See MANTLE.

**PALLOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})^2\text{or}^2$ . Gen., *-lor'is*. From *pallere*, to be or to look pale. Fr., *pâleur*. Ger., *Blässe, bleiche Haut*. It., *pallore*. Sp., *pálidez*. Paleness, especially of the skin.—**P. a defectu sanguinis**. P. from loss of blood. [G. 11.]—**P. chloroticus**. The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis. [G. 11.]—**P. cutis**. Paleness of the skin, especially of the face. [G. 11.]—**P. morbosus**. P. due to disease. [G. 11.]—**P. pathem-aticus**. P. due to fear or fright. [G. 11.]—**P. virginum**. See CHLOROSIS.

**PALM**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{m}$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{o}\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}$  (1st def.),  $\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta$  (2d def.). Lat., *palma, palmus* (2d def.). Fr., *palme* (1st def.), *paume* (2d def.). Ger., *Palme* (1st def.), *Hohthand* (2d def.), *Handfläche* (2d def.). It., Sp., *palma* (1st def.), *palmó* (2d def.). 1. A species of the *Palmeæ* (see under *Palma*); also the *Salix caprea*, *Taxus baccata*, etc. [B. 1, 19, 123, 180 (a, 35).] 2. The upper surface of the hand, except the thumb, superior to a line along the bases of the fingers, when the hand is held with the thumb outward and the arm extended forward. [L.]—**Areca p.** See *ARECA catechu*.—**Australian feather-p.** The genus *Pythosperma*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Bamboo p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Cabbage p.** The *Areca oleacea* and *Livistona humilis*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Club-p.** The genus *Cordy-line*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Coquito p.** See *JUBEA spectabilis*.—**Fan-p.** See the major list.—**Fern-p.** See *CYCAS*.—**Guinea oil-p.** *Guinea p.* See *ELÆXIS guineensis*.—**Ivory-nut p.** *Ivory p.* The *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**Oil p.** See *ELÆXIS guineensis*, *ALFONSLA oleifera*, and *Cocos butyracea*.—**P. butter**. See *P. oil*.—**P. honey**. The *miel de palma* of Chile; the sugary sap of *Jubæa spectabilis*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. of the hand**. See *P. (2d def.)*.—**P. oil**. Lat., *oleum palmæ* (see *palmarium*). Fr., *huile (ou beurre) de palme*. Ger., *P'öl, P'enbutter*. P. butter; a sweetish, orange-colored, fixed oil obtained from the fruits of *Elæx guineensis*, composed of tripalmitin and triolein. It has an orris-root odor, whitens by age, and is more readily saponified than other fatty oils. [B. 5, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxviii, p. 105 (a, 30).]—**P. sugar**. Fr., *sucre de palme*. Ger., *Pzucker*. Sugar prepared from the sap (toddy) of *Arenga saccharifera*, *Borassus flabelliformis*, *Cocos nucifera*, and other p's, especially the *Phoenix silvestris*. In its crude state it is known as *jaggery*. [B. 5, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. wax**. Fr., *cire de palme*. Ger., *P'enwachs*. A substance consisting of resin and wax (the latter having a composition analogous to that of carnauba-wax), exuding from the stems of *Ceroxylon andicola* and *Ceroxylon klopstockie*. The pure wax, separated by digesting with boiling alcohol, is used for candles. [B. 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).] See also *CARNAUBA-wax*.—**P. wine**. Fr., *vin de palme*. The sap of one of the wine p's (q. v.), which has undergone vinous fermentation. It is a pleasant drink when fresh, but readily undergoes fermentation. Distilled, it forms arrack. [B. 185 (a, 35).]—**Prickly sago p.** See *METROXYLON Rumphii*.—**Sago p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera* and other species of *Rhaphia* (*Sagus*); also the *Cycas circinalis* and *Cycas revoluta*. [B. 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Toddy p.** See *Wine p.*—**Wax-p.** Fr., *palmier à cire*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. See *CEROXYLON andicola* and *COPERNICIA cerifera*.—**Wine p.** A p. yielding a sap, which readily undergoes the vinous fermentation; especially the *Mauritia vinifera* of Brazil, the *Caryota urens*, *Phoenix silvestris*,

and *Borassus flabelliformis* of the East Indies, the *Enocarpus patava* and *Manicaria saccharifera* of Guiana, the *Arenga saccharifera* of the Moluccas, the *Cocos butyracea* of New Granada, and the *Rhaphia vinifera* of West Africa. [B. 19, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**PALMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})^2\text{ma}^2$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{o}\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}$ . See PALM. The *Palmeæ* are: Of Reichenbach, the *Orchidifloræ* (containing the *Orchidæ*, *Scitamineæ*, and *Palmeæ*); of Lindley and others, the *Palmeæ* (Fr., *palmiers*; Ger., *Palmen*), which are an order of monocotyledons usually with an unbranched, often cylindrical stem, harder on the outside than at the centre, and often crowned by a tuft of large leaves. The flowers, which are usually declinous on a branched spadix, are composed each of a coriaceous perianth of 6 segments in 2 (rarely 1-) celled, or of 3 separate carpels, and the ovules are usually solitary. The fruit is baccate or drupaceous, with large seeds composed of a fleshy or horny albumen, in a depression of which is sunk a relatively minute embryo. They are trees or shrubs, chiefly tropical, and furnish food, building material, cordage, sugar, etc. The *Palmeæ* are: Of Dumortier, the *Palmeæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Palmeæ* containing the *Arecinæ* and *Cocoinæ*. [B. 1, 19, 34, 92, 104, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oil palm**. 1. See PALM oil. 2. See COCA-NUT oil.—**P. ady**. See ADY.—**P. Christi**. 1. The *Ricinus communis*. 2. The *Orchis maculata*, *Orchis latifolia*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and other salep-yielding orchids with lobed or palmate tubers. [B. 121, 180, 275, 307 (a, 35).]—**P. Christi major**. See *GYMNADENIA conopsea*.—**P. Christi minor**. See *GYMNADENIA odoratissima*.—**P. palmi-formis**, *P. pilicata*. See ARBOR VITÆ *utrina*.

**PALMACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{shu}^2\text{s}$ . Like a palm; of the *Palmeæ* (*Palmeæ*). [a, 35.]

**PALMAIRE** (Fr.), adj. and n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{r}$ . See PALMAR and PALMARIS.—**Grand p.** See FLEXOR carpi *radialis*.—**P. à l'avant-bras**. See PALMARIS *longus*.—**P. cutané**. See PALMARIS *brevis*.—**P. grêle**. See PALMARIS *longus*.—**Petit p.** See PALMARIS *longus accessorius*.

**PALMAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{m}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *palmalis*. Resembling the palms, of the *Palmeæ*, which are the p. alliance of Lindley (Lat., *nixus palmalis*), an alliance of the *Hypogynæ* consisting of the *Palmeæ* (*Palmeæ*). [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**PALMAPINUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})^2\text{ma}^2\text{-pin}(\text{pen})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *paima*, a palm, and *pinus*, a pine-tree. Of Bauhin, the genus *Sagus*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**PALMAR**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *palmaris* (from *palma*, the palm of the hand). Fr., *palmaire*. Pertaining to or situated in the palm of the hand. [L.]

**PALMARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})^2\text{ma}^2(\text{ma}^2)\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ . Palmar; as a n., a palmar muscle. [L.]—**P. brevis**, *P. cutaneus*. Ger., *kurzer Hohlhandmuskel* (oder *Handfleischenspanner*). A flat muscle of the palm of the hand, arising from the inner margin of the palmar fascia and the annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the skin along the inner border of the hand. [L. 31, 332.]—**P. longus**. Fr., *palmaire long (ou grêle)*. Ger., *Handsehnenspanner, langer Hohlhandmuskel*. A long, slender muscle which arises from the inner condyle of the humerus between the flexores carpi *radialis* and *ulnaris*, and terminates in a long tendon inserted into the upper part of the palmar fascia. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. longus accessorius**. An anomalous muscle accessory to the constant p. *longus* and varying greatly in its relation to that muscle. [L. 31, 332.]—**P. longus bicaudatus**. The p. *longus* when it has two tendons of insertion. [L. 31.]—**P. magnus**. See FLEXOR carpi *radialis*.

**PALMAROSA**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{za}^2$ . P. oil or the plant that yields it.—**P. oil**. Fr., *essence de p.* The volatile oil of *Andropogon schenanthus*, and, according to some, of *Andropogon nardus*; used to adulterate attar of rose. Called also oil of geranium (Fr., *essence de géranium*). [B. 18, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. Turkish *essence of GERANIUM*.

**PALMATA** (Lat.), n. f. of adj., *palmatus*.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})^2\text{ma}^2(\text{ma}^2)\text{-ta}^2$ . In old pharmacy, palmate-lobed salep. [a, 35.] See PALMA *Christi* (2d def.).

**PALMATE**, **PALMATED**, adj's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-t}$ ,  $\text{-e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *palmatus* (from *palma*, a palm). Fr., *palme*. 1. Of a leaf or other plant-organ, having several (strictly, five) lobes united by a broad expansion of parenchyma like the palm of the hand; also digitate. [B. 1, 19, 77; Gray (a, 35).] 2. Of birds, palmiped. [L. 341 (a, 27).]

**PALMATIFID**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{f}^2\text{id}$ . Lat., *palmatifidus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *palmati-fide*, *palmifide*. Ger., *handspaltig*. Palmately cleft (i. e., cut half-way down, like the fingers of a hand). [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALMATIFLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{f}^2\text{lor}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *palmatiflorus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *palmatiflore*. Having flowers in which the corollas are palmate (said of the calathidium). [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**PALMATIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{fo}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *palmatiformis* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *forma*, form). Of a corolla, palmate; of a leaf, having the ribs palmately arranged (i. e., radiating from the top of the petiole). [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PALMATILOBATE**, **PALMATILOBED**, adj's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{lob}^2\text{at}$ ,  $\text{-ma}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{lob}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *palmatilobus*, *palmatilobatus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *lobes*, a lobe). Fr., *palmatilobe*, Ger., *handlappig, handförmiggeklapp*. Palmately lobed; cut into shallow divisions in a palmate manner. [B. 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PALMATISECTED**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{kt}^2\text{ed}$ . Lat., *palmatisectus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *palmatiséqué*. Ger., *handförmiggeschnitten, handschnittig*. Cut deeply in a palmate manner; nearly digitate. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]



**PALMATURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-ma}^3\text{-tu}^6\text{r}$ . A web or web-like fold of skin. [a. 34.]—**P. des doigts**. See *Webbed finger*.—**P. pénienne**. A congenital web-like attachment of the penis to the scrotum. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 5, 1887, p. 501 (a. 34).]

**PALME** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-m}$ . See **PALM**.—**Beurre de p.** See **PALM OIL**.—**Cire de p.** See **PALM-WAX**.—**Huile de p.** See **PALM OIL**.—**Lait de p.** A white beverage, of agreeable flavor, obtained from the leaves of *Phoenix dactylifera*. [L. 41 (a. 17).]—**Vin de p.** See **PALM WINE**.

**PALME** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-me}^2$ . See **PALM** (1st def.); in the pl. *P'n*, the *Palme*.—**Fächerp.** See **BORASSUS**.—**Katechup**. See **ARECA catechu**.—**Kohl p.** The *Euterpe caribaea* and other cabbage palms. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**P'n butter**. See **PALM OIL**.—**P'nstärke**. Arrowroot. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**P'nwachs**. See **PALM-WAX**.

**PALMELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-me}^2\text{l-la}^2$ . The typical genus of the *Palmellaceae* (Fr.), *palmellacées* or *Palmellées* (Fr., *palmellées*; Ger., *Palmellen*), which are a division of chlorophyllaceous cryptogams, regarded by De Caisne as degenerative forms of other Alga. In Sachs's parallel scheme of classification they are placed alongside the *Schizomycetes*, and by most recent authors they are made a division of the *Cyanophyceae*. They are composed of globular or elliptic cells aggregated in a gelatinous matrix, and occur as gelatinous or powdery crusts on moist rocks, etc., or in fresh or salt water. [B. 29; B. 19, 121, 168, 170 (a. 35).]—**P. cruenta**. Gory-dew, a species forming the rose-colored gelatinous patches on the sides of damp wells or at the base of walls. [B. 19, 121, 168 (a. 35).] See **PALMELLA**.—**P. febrilis** [Salisbury]. A filamentous polymorphic alga found on marshes. Its spores, transported by fogs, are said to cause intermittent fever. [L. 164 (a. 27).]—**P. mirifica**. **P. prodigiosa**. See **BACILLUS prodigiosus**, and cf. **BLOOD-RAIN**.

**PALMELLIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-me}^2\text{l-in}$ . The coloring matter of *Palmella cruenta*. It closely resembles haemoglobin, consists of a red matter united to an albuminoid substance, contains iron, and is coagulated by alcohol or acetic acid and by heat. P. enters readily into putrefaction, giving off a strong ammoniacal odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 355 (a. 50).]

**PALMETTO**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-me}^2\text{-to}$ . The genus *Sabal*, the *Sabal p.*, and other fan-palms. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a. 35).]

**PALMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *palmicus*. Fr., *palmique*. 1. Pertaining to pulsation or to palpitation. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 2. Pertaining to or derived from a palm.—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide palmique*. Ger., *Palminsäure*. See **RICINELAIDIC ACID**.

**PALMIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-me-a}$ . A palm-tree, especially the *Cocos nucifera*. In the pl. *p's*, the *Palme*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**Huile de p.** See **PALM OIL**.—**P. à Cire**. See **WAX-PALM**.—**P. d'om**. See **HYPHENE crinita**.—**P. du Japon**. See **METROXYLON Rumphii**.—**P. Juncus**. The genus *Calamus*. [B. 38 (a. 14).]

**PALMIGRADE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-grad}$ . Lat., *palmigradus* (from *palm*, the palm of the hand, and *grad*, to walk). Fr., *p.* See **PLANTIGRADE**.

**PALMINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-men}$ . See **RICINELAIDIN**.

**PALMINERVED**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{rvd}$ . Lat., *palmínervis* (from *palm*, a palm, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *palmínervie*, *palmínervé*. Ger., *handnervig*. Palmately veined; having veins radiating, like the outspread fingers of the hand, from the base to the margin of the lamina. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 36).]

**PALMIPED**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *palmípede* (from *palm*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *palmipède*. Ger., *scheuimhautfüssig*. Web-footed; having the anterior toes full-webbed. The *Palmípedes* of Cuvier are an order of birds characterized by feet and legs formed for swimming (i. e., placed far back on the body, with short and compressed tarsal, and webbed toes). [L. 28, 343 (a. 39).]

**PALMIPHALANGIENS** (Fr.), n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-me-fa}^2\text{-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **LUMBRICALES manus**.

**PALMI-RETICULATE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-t-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{l-at}$ . Reticulate-veined with the main veins radiating from the base of the leaf to its margin. [a. 35.]

**PALMISTE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mest}$ . The *Chamaecrops humilis* and other cabbage palms; also the terminal bud or cabbage of such palms. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**P. bourré**. See **ARECA crinita**.

**PALMITAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d-id}$ . Ger., *Palmitamid*. A solid body, melting at 93° to 94° C., and having the composition of ammonia in which 1 molecule of the radicle of palmitic acid replaces 1 atom of hydrogen,  $\text{NH}_2(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O})$ . [B. 4.]

**PALMITATE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-at}$ . A salt of palmitic acid. [B.]

**PALMITIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . 1. Pertaining to or obtained from palm oil. 2. Derived from or contained in palmitin. [B. 1, 56 (a. 43).]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide palmitique* (ou *éthique*). Ger., *Palmitinsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$ , forming acicular or foliate crystals which melt at 62° C. It is colorless, inodorous, insipid, lighter than water, insoluble in that liquid, readily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is found as glyceryl palmitate in almost all the animal and vegetable fats. [B. 4; B. 93 (a. 14).]—**P. aldehyde**. A crystalline solid,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O} = \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{CHO}$ , bearing the same relation to p. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid. [B. 5.]

**PALMITIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *palmitine*. Ger., *P.* A glyceryl alcohol in which one or more molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl; especially tripalmitin. [B. 4.]

**PALMITOLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide palmitolique*. Ger., *Palmitoläure*. A monobasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{COOH}$  (or palmitic acid less 4 atoms of hydrogen). [B. 4; B. 92 (a. 14).]

**PALMITONE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-on}$ . An acetone,  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_3$ , obtained by distilling palmitic acid with slaked lime. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**PALMITOXYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide palmitoxylique*. Ger., *Palmitoxylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}(\text{O}_2)\text{COOH}$  (or palmitic acid plus 2 atoms of oxygen). [B. 4; B. 93 (a. 14).]

**PALMITYL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mi}^2\text{-il}$ . The radicle,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}$ , of palmitic acid. [B.]—**P-säure** (Ger.). Palmitic acid. [B.]

**PALMOSCOPY**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mo}^2\text{-s'ko-pi}^2$ . Lat., *palmoscopia* (from *palmós*, pulsation, and *skopein*, to examine). Fr., *palmoscopie*. Observation of the heart-beats by means of the stethoscope. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PALMOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-mo}^2\text{(mo}^2\text{)-spa}^2\text{-z}$  (spa's/mu's(mu's). From *palmós*, a quivering, and *σπασμός*, a convulsion. Ger., *Schüttelkrampf*, *Zitterkrampf*. A strong clonic spasm. [a. 34.]—**Electric p.** Ger., *elektrischer P.* Observed as an electrical reaction in progressive muscular atrophy. [a. 34.]

**PALMOSSEI** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-mo}^2\text{s'e}^2\text{-i(e)}$ . From *palm*, the palm, and *os*, a bone. See **INTEROSSEI palmares**.

**PALMSTEARINSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-msta-a}^2\text{-r-en'zoir-e}^2$ . Palmitic acid. [A. 324.]

**PALMULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-mu}^2\text{l(mu}^2\text{l)-a}^2$ . Dim. of *palm*, a palm. The *Phoenix dactylifera* or its fruit. [B. 114, 160 (a. 35).]

**PALMURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-mu}^2\text{-r}$ . 1. In the *Palmipedes*, the membrane joining the toes. [L. 41 (a. 14).] 2. See **SYNDACTYLISM**.

**PALMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-mu}^2\text{s(mu}^2\text{s)}$ . Gr., *παλμός* (from *πάλλειν*, to sway). 1. Pulsation. 2. Palpitation. 3. Subul-tus. [L. 50, 84, 290.] 4. See **PALM** (2d def.).—**P. cordis**. Palpitation of the heart. [L. 290.]—**P. plumbarius**. Lead palsy.

**PALO**, n. In India, *paho*; a diuretic extract prepared from the stems of *Cocculus cordifolius*. [B. 18, 19, 172 (a. 35).]

**PALO** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-o}$ . Wood; a name for many trees. [a. 35.]—**P. de Campeche** [Mex. Ph.]. See **HÆMATOXYLON** (2d def.).—**P. del Brasil** [Mex. Ph.]. See **CÆSALPINIA echinata**.—**P. del muerto** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Ipomoea muricoides*.—**P. de seca** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Andira excelsa*.—**P. dulce** [Mex. Ph.]. Licorice. [B.]—**P. santo** [Mex. Ph.]. 1. See **GUAIACU OFFICINALE**. 2. At Quito, a species of *Barnadesia*. 3. In Guiana, the *Swartzia tomentosa*. 4. In the Philippines, the genus *Connarus*. 5. According to Aublet, the Portuguese name of *Robinia panacoco*. [B. 19, 121, 185, 275 (a. 35).]

**PALOMBETTE** (Fr.), **PALOMET** (Fr.), **PALOMETTE** (Fr.), n's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-be}^2\text{-t}$ , -lo-ma, -me't. See **AGARICUS amethystinus**.

**PALP**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lp}$ . Lat., *palpus*. Fr., *palpe*. Ger., *Palpe*, *Bart-spitze*, *Mundp* (2d def.). 1. One of the jointed processes supposed to be organs of touch developed from certain of the oral appendages of insects, spiders, and crustaceans. 2. One of the fleshy appendages developed from the sides of the mouth in acephalous molluscs. [L. 147, 353 (a. 39).]

**PALPATE**, v. tr.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lp-at}$ . Lat., *palpare*, to feel. Fr., *pal-per*. Ger., *betasten*. To examine by palpation.

**PALPATE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lp-at}$ . Lat., *palpatus* (from *palpus*, a palp). Fr., *palpal*. Having palps.

**PALPATION**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lp-a-shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *palpatio* (from *palpare*, to touch). Fr., *p.*, *palper*, *attouchement*. Ger., *Befühlen*, *Betasten*, *Untersuchung mittelst des Tastsinnes*. P. It. *palpazione*. Sp., *palpación*, *locamiento*. In physical examination, the touching or handling of a part or region of the body in order to ascertain its condition or that of subjacent contiguous parts. [D.]—**Abdomino-vaginal p.** An examination of the pelvic contents by means of a finger in the vagina and a hand over the hypogastric region. [a. 34.]—**Bimanual p.**, **Conjoined p.** See **BIMANUAL EXAMINATION**.

**PALPATOMETRY**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lp-at-o}^2\text{m'e}^2\text{-t-ri}^2$ . A measurement of the highest pressures that can be borne without pain. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 27, 1886, p. 1049 (a. 34).]

**PALPEBRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-pe}^2\text{-bra}^2$ . Fr., *paupière*. Ger., *Augenlid*. See **LID**.—**P. flosa**. An old term for a fleshy excrescence on the eyelid, often soft and reddish, but sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle, and shaped something like a fig. [F.]—**P. inferior extorsum flexa**. Ectropion of the lower eyelid. [F.]—**P. major**. The upper eyelid.—**P. minor**. The lower eyelid.—**P. tertia**. Fr., *troisième paupière*. Ger., *drittes Augenlid*. See **PALICA semilunaris conjunctive**.

**PALPEBRAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-lp-e}^2\text{-br'l}$ . Lat., *palpebralis*. Fr., *palpebral*. Pertaining to the eyelids. [F.]

**PALPEBRALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l(pa}^2\text{l)-pe}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{(bra}^2\text{l)-is}^2$ . From *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *palpebral*. 1. An old term for the orbicularis palpebrarum. [F.] 2. Of E. Cones, see **LEVATOR palpebræ superioris**.—**P. inferior**. 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the lower eyelid. [L. 332.] 2. Müller's muscle; a leash of unstriated muscular fibres lying among the fibres of the levator palpebræ superioris and attached to the upper border of the tarsus of the upper lid. [B.]—**P. superior**. 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the upper eyelid. [L. 332.] 2. Müller's muscle; a set of unstriated muscular fibres lying on the lower side of the inferior rectus and attached to the tarsus of the lower lid. [B.]

**PALPEBRATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp(pa}^2\text{lp)-e}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{(bra}^2\text{)-sh'i}^2$  (ti)z-o. Gen., -on'is. From *palpebrare*, to wink frequently. See **NICTATION**.

**PALPEBRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp(pa}^2\text{lp)-e}^2\text{-b-ri}^2\text{(re)'ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -it'idis (-it'idis). See **BLEPHARITIS**.

**PALPÉBRO-FRONTAL** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{l-pa-bro-fro}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{l}$ . Pertaining to or connected with the brow and the eyelid. [L.]



**PALPIFEROUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>lp-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *palpiferus* (from *palpus*, a palp, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *palpifère*. Ger., *fressspitztragend*. Bearing maxillary palps. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

**PALPIGEROUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>lp-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *palpus*, a palp, and *gerere*, to bear. Bearing labial palps. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

**PALPITATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>lp(pa<sup>2</sup>lp)-i<sup>2</sup>-ta(ta<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on/ia. See PALPITATION.

**PALPITATION**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>lp-i<sup>2</sup>-ta/shi<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *palpitatio* (from *palpitare*, to throb). Fr., p. Ger., *Klopfen, Schlagen*. A rhythmic or tumultuous throbbing.—**Arterial p.** Intense arterial pulsation isochronous with that of the heart, observed along the aorta in the epigastric region, especially in young neurotic persons. [B; L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Celiac p.** P. of the abdominal aorta. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Idiopathic p., Nervous p.** P. of the heart appearing in the course of diseases located in other organs, especially when characterized by alteration of the blood. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**P. of the heart.** Lat., *palpitatio cordis*. Fr., *du cœur*. Ger., *Herzklopfen*. A violent, rapid, and often irregular beating of the heart, caused by emotional excitement, disease, or excessive action of any kind. It is usually functional rather than organic, and is most common in youth and middle life, especially among those engaged in sedentary occupations. Among women it is apt to accompany any disorder of the sexual apparatus. It is considered to be due to abnormal innervation of the heart, and in addition to the causes already mentioned are the action of various poisons (especially tobacco and alcohol), gout, rheumatism, and certain disturbances of the stomach and liver. The condition simulates and is often mistaken for organic disease of the heart. [D, 1.]—**Symptomatic p.** Of Andral, violent p. of the heart due to the presence of tænia in the intestine. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PALPOCILES**, n. pl. Pa<sup>2</sup>lp'o-si<sup>2</sup>lz. In the *Hydrozoa*, microscopic, hair-like, non-vibratile processes of the ectoderm, probably organs of touch. [L, 193 (a, 39).]

**PALPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>lp(pa<sup>2</sup>lp)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See PALP.

**PALSY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l'zi<sup>2</sup>. See PARALYSIS.—**Bell's p.** See *Facial PARALYSIS*.—**Birth p.** P. following some injury at birth. ["Lancet," Apr. 14, 1888, p. 709 (a, 34).]—**Cerebral birth p.** P. following some injury of the cerebral cortex at birth. ["Med. Chron.," Mar., 1889, p. 471 (a, 34).]—**Creeping p.** An old term for progressive muscular atrophy. [D, 1.]—**Hammer p., Hephæstic p.** See *Hammermen's CRAMP*.—**Lead p.** Lat., *paralysis saturnina*. Fr., *paralysie saturnine*. Ger., *Bleilähmung*. The paralytic phenomena due to lead poisoning, especially paralysis of the forearm (see *Wrist-drop*). [D, 1.]—**Local p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [D, 1.]—**Mimic facial p.** See *Facial PARALYSIS*.—**Night p.** Fr., *paralysie nocturne*. A vaso-motor paresis occurring only at night, and producing coldness and numbness of the affected part. [Da Costa (a, 34).]—**Partial p.** Progressive muscular atrophy.—**Pen p., Scribe p., Scriveners' p.** See *Writers' CRAMP*.—**Shaking p.** Paralysis agitans. [B, 112.]—**Wasting p.** See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.

**PALUDAL**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>d-l'. Lat., *paludosus* (from *palus*, a swamp). Fr., *paludique, paludéen, paludeux, élide*. Pertaining to or originating from swamps; of a fever, prevailing in marshy districts, malarial. [D (a, 18).]

**PALUDAPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pa<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>d(ud)-ap(a<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *palus*, a marsh, and *apium* (q. v.). See *APRUM graveolens* and *HEDERA helix*.—**Gummi paludapli.** See *Ivy-gum*.

**PALUDISM**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *paludismus*. Fr., *paludisme*. Intoxication by marsh miasm. [D, 70.]

**PALUDOSE**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>d-os. Lat., *paludosus*. Fr., *marécageux*. Ger., *sumpfig*. Growing or living in marshes. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pal(pal<sup>2</sup>l)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). One of the small separate pillars or rods between the columella and the septa in the theca or cup of the *Actinozoa*. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

**PALUSTER** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l(pal<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>st(u<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r). From *palus*, a marsh. Fr., *palustre, marécageux*. Ger., *morastig, sumpfig*. 1. Marshy; pertaining to a marsh. [A, 32 (a, 21).] 2. See *PALUDOSE*.

**PALUSTRINE**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>zn. See *PALUDOSE*.

**PAMBOTANO**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>m-bo-ta<sup>2</sup>no. An aqueous decoction of the root of *Aneslea grandiflora*, used as a substitute for quinine in malarial disease. ["Rev. sci.," xlvii, p. 317 (a, 32).]

**PAMPATHES** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>m(pa<sup>2</sup>m)/pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *παμπαθές*. Of old writers, a cinnabar plaster for tumors. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PAMPELMOUSIER** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-pe<sup>2</sup>l-mu-ze-a. See *CITRUS decumana*.

**PAMPAGOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>m'fa<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pamphagus* (from *pās*, all, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Ger., *pamphag*. Omnivorous. [A, 48.]

**PAMPILUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>m(pa<sup>2</sup>m)/p<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *πᾶμιλος* (from *pās*, all, and *φιλέιν*, to love). See *PLASTER* and *EMPLASTRUM*.—**P. chirurgorum.** See *EMPLASTRUM consolidans*.

**PAMPINIFORM**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>mp-i<sup>2</sup>sn<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. From *pampinus*, a vine-shoot, and *forma*, form. Resembling a tendrill; intricately convoluted. [C.]

**PAMPINOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>mp(pa<sup>2</sup>mp)-i<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/-le(la); in Eng., *pa<sup>2</sup>mp-i<sup>2</sup>n-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *pampinus*, a vine-shoot, and *κύημα*, a tumor. A varicose tumor of the pampiniform plexus. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 174 (a, 34).]

**PAMPINUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Pa<sup>2</sup>mp(pa<sup>2</sup>mp)/i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *tendron, pampre*. A vine-tendrill. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAMPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>mp(pa<sup>2</sup>m)-ple(pla)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pās*, all, and *πλησσειν*, to strike. Fr., *pamplégie*. Ger., *Pamplégie*. General paralysis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n. A-S., *panna*. Ger., *Pfanne*. A broad, flat-bottomed vessel, usually shallow; hence any hollow formation or organ. [a, 48.]—**Brain-p., Head-p.** See *BRAIN-case*.—**Knee-p.** See *PATELLA*.

**PANACEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *πανᾶκεια* (from *pās*, all, and *ἄκος*, a cure). Fr., *panacée*. Ger., *Panacee*. 1. A universal remedy; a name given by old writers to various nostrums and also to certain plants (cf. *ALLHEAL*). [a, 48.] 2. The genus *Panax*. The *Panaceæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araliaceæ*, containing the *Lagacææ*, *Eryngiæ*, and *Saniculææ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Araliaceæ*, including *Panax*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. anglica.** Fr., *panacée anglaise*. A mixture of calcium and magnesium carbonates. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P. antimonialis.** Of Glauber (1654), a composition, also known as golden sulphure of antimony, consisting chiefly of antimony pentasulphide. [B, 3.]—**P. Duels Heliosatiæ, P. duplicata, P. holsatica.** Potassium sulphate. [A, 358 (a, 48).]—**P. Kornmanni.** See *AURUM horizontale Zwingeri*.—**P. lapsorum.** Arnica-root. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mercurialis.** Fr., *panacée mercurielle*. See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**P. tartarea.** See *Tinctura TARTARI composita*.—**P. universalis.** Kermes mineral. [a, 38.]—**P. vegetabilis.** See *SAFFRON*.

**PANACON**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *panacone*. Ger., *P. Of Garrigues*, a substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, obtained from the root of *Aralia quinquefolia* as a tasteless crystalline powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PANADA, PANADO**, n's. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-ad/a<sup>2</sup>-o. From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panade*. Ger., *Brodbrät, Brodbrühe, Brodmus*. Bread boiled to a pap. [L, 30, 41 (a, 43).]

**PANAIS** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>. See *PASTINACA*.—**P. de loup, P. de vache, P. sauvage.** See *HERACLEUM sphondylium*.

**PANAL** (Sp.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>l'. See *LEPIDIUM virginicum* and, of the Mex. Ph., *LEPIDIUM ruderalis*.

**PANALETHES** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-eth(ath)/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *παναληθές* (from *pās*, all, and *ἀληθής*, true). Of Aetius, a certain black cephalic plaster. [L, 53, 94 (a, 43).]

**PANAQUILON**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>k-wi<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *pās*, all, and *aquilo*, the north wind. Fr., *panaquilone*. Ger., *P. Of Garrigues*, a yellow amorphous substance, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>18</sub>, of bitter and sweet taste, found in the root of *Aralia quinquefolia*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PANARIS** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-re. See *PARONYCHIA*.—**P. analgésique.** A form of paronychia that has been observed in connection with a peculiar nervous disease (Morvan's disease) affecting especially the upper extremities. The disease, of which other symptoms are swelling, neuralgic pains, and often paresis of the arms and hands, may give rise to paronychia of one or more of the fingers, resulting often in ulcerations and necrosis and especially characterized by analgesia. [Morvan, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," 1883, pp. 580, 590, 624; A. Broca, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," May, 1885, p. 282 (G).]—**P. anisum.** An aromatic shrub of the East Indian islands. The leaves are used as a spice, and the berries, which have the odor of anise, in the preparation of fragrant salves. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. de la pulpe.** Subcutaneous paronychia.—**P. Colensoi.** A New Zealand species. [a, 35.]—**P. dendroides.** Mountain ash, an Australian species with leaves like those of the elder. [a, 35.]—**P. nerveux.** A neuropathic form of paronychia, described by Quinquand as beginning with redness and swelling accompanied with pain and a sense of coldness, together with abnormal sensitiveness to cold. Desquamation of the epidermis follows, and the skin becomes adherent to the subjacent structures, with evidences of atrophic change. [G.]—**P. périostique.** A deep-seated paronychia involving the periosteum.—**P. périunguéal.** See *PARONYCHIA*.—**P. profond.** Syn.: *ostéomyélite des phalanges* [Lannelongue]. Deep-seated paronychia. [G.]—**P. sec.** Paronychia without suppuration. [G.]—**P. sous-cutané, P. sous-dermique.** See *Subcutaneous PARONYCHIA*.—**P. sous-épidermique.** A superficial septic dermatitis of the last phalanx in the vicinity of the nail; a run-round. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**P. superficiel.** Superficial paronychia.—**P. vésiculaire** (ou *phlycténolide*). A superficial or cutaneous paronychia attended with serous or sero-purulent exudation beneath the epidermis; a run-round. [G.]

**PANARITUM** (Lat.), PANARIUM (Lat.), n's n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *PARONYCHIA*.—**P. cutaneum.** See *ONYCHIA*.—**P. gangrænosum.** See *P. septicum*.—**P. periostate.** A periostitis of a terminal phalanx.—**P. subunguale.** Fr., *panaris sous-unguéal*. See *ONYCHIA*.—**P. septicum.** Paronychia due to sepsis. [G.]

**PANARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ri(re)/ti<sup>2</sup>zs. Gen., -thritidos (-idis). From *pās*, all, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of all the joints. [a, 34.]—**P. urica.** See *ARTHRITIS uratica*.

**PANAX** (Lat.), n. m. and n. Pan(pa<sup>2</sup>n)/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., *pan'acer*. From *pās*, all, and *ἄκος*, a remedy (cf. *PANACEA*). Fr., *p. Ger., Kraftwurz*. 1. A genus of araliaceous shrubs or trees, distinguished (De Caisne) from *Aralia* by the valvate petals. Bentham and Hooker, following De Caisne, transfer the northern herbaceous species (*P. quinquefolium*, etc.) to *Aralia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. (1870), *ginseng* (q. v.). [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**Gummi panacis.** See *OPOPANAX* (2d def.).—**P. Chironii.** Of the old pharmacopœias, the *Laserpitium archangelica*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. cochleatus.** A shrub of the Molucca Islands and Java. The root and bark have an aromatic, parsley-like odor and taste. The root is used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and the leaves, which when young are eaten as a vegetable, are applied in inflammation of the breast. The stem exudes a gum-resin similar to opopanax, but less bitter. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. fragrans.** Of Roxburgh, a Chinese species, used as a tonic and stimulant. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. fruticosum, P. fruticosus.** Fr., *p. lacinié*. Ger., *strauchige Kraftwurz*. The *dani dani* of the Fiji Islands, a diuretic species



of the Moluccas, Java, China, Cochín-China, etc., used in dysuria and gonorrhoea, as an emmenagogue, and in dropsy. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. ginseng**. See *ARALIA ginseng* and *GINSENG*.—**P. pinatus**. Ger., *gefiederte Kraftwurzel*. A shrub growing in the Molucca islands; the leaves are used to aromatize baths. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pseudo-ginseng**. See *ARALIA pseudo-ginseng*.—**P. quinquefolium**, **P. quinquefolius**. See *ARALIA quinquefolia* and *GINSENG*.—**P. trifolium**, **P. trifolius**. See *ARALIA triphylla*.—**Succus panacis**. See *OPOPANAX* (2d def.).

**PANCHRESTON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{st}(\text{ch}^2\text{ast})/\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all, and  $\chi\eta\rho\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , good. Fr., *panchreste*. A panacea. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANCHYMAGOGUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-k}^1\text{i}^3\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-og}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})/\text{u}^2\text{m}$ . Gr., *παχυμαγών* (from  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all,  $\chi\eta\mu\alpha$ , a fluid, and  $\alpha\gamma\omega$ , to lead). A certain purgative which was formerly supposed to carry off all morbid humors from the system. [L. 50 (a, 48).]—**P. minerale**. Calomel.

**PANCIENOSOS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{n}(\text{ko}^2\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all,  $\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$ , common, and  $\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a disease. An epidemic disease. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PANCENUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-sen}^2(\text{ko}^2\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *πάκυνος* (from  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all, and  $\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$ , common). Epidemic. [L. 50, 94 (a, 43).]

**PANCRACE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kra}^2\text{s}$ . See *PANCRATIUM*.—**P. de mer**, **P. maritime**. See *PANCRATIUM maritimum*.

**PANCRATIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kra}(\text{kra}^2)/\text{sbi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *παγκράτιον* (1st and 2d def's) (from *παγκράτις*, all-powerful). Fr., *pancrace*, *pancras*, *pancratier*. Ger., *Gilgen* (3d def.). 1. An athletic exercise. 2. Of the ancients, probably the *Scilla maritima*. 3. A genus of the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Pancretiæ* of Kuntz are a subtribe of the *Amaryllidaceae*. [B. 42, 114, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35); L. 94 (a, 43).]—**P. maritimum**, **P. monspeliense**. Fr., *pancrace* (ou *pancratier*) *maritime*, *lis mathiole*, *petite scille*, *scille blanche*. Ger., *Meerstrandgilgen*. Sea-shore daffodil, Mediterranean lily. The mucilaginous bulb, *radix pancratii monspeliensis* (seu *hemerocallidis valentinae*, seu *scilla minoris*), was formerly used like squill, especially as an emetic. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. verecundum**. An East Indian species. The fresh bulb is roasted and used externally as an emollient and maturant in abscesses, and dried and powdered, is given internally for hemorrhoids. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. verum**. The *Scilla maritima*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. zeylanicum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The leaves are used in a salve, and the bulb like squill. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PANCREAS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-cre'at'us* (-atis). From *πάγκρεας* (from  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all, and  $\kappa\pi\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ , flesh). Fr., *pancréas*. Ger., *Pankreas*, *Bauchspeicheldrüse*, *Gekrüdendrüse*. A long, reddish, acino-tubular gland running transversely behind the stomach, about opposite the first lumbar vertebra. Its right and larger extremity, the head, lies in the curvature of the duodenum, while the left and smaller, the tail, is in contact with the spleen. Its anterior surface is covered by the stomach, its posterior is separated from the vertebral column by the aorta, the superior mesenteric vessels, and the pillars of the diaphragm, and the inferior surface rests upon the junction of the duodenum and jejunum, and on the left end of the transverse colon. It consists of a somewhat loose aggregation of lobes and lobules, which empty by canals into a central duct (the canal of Wirsung) which traverses the entire length of the gland a little nearer the upper than the lower border. According to Bernard and others, the human p., as also that of many animals, has normally two ducts, the main duct and the duct of Wirsung, opening into the intestine near or in conjunction with the bile duct, while the lesser, or duct of Santorini, opens independently. [J. 28.] It secretes the pancreatic fluid, and either has an action of modifying the blood or secretes a ferment destructive of glucose, as its extirpation is followed by glycosuria and azoturia. [L.]

—**Accessory p.** Lat., *p. succenturiatum*, *p. aberrans*. Fr., *pancréas accessoire*. Ger., *Nebenp.* A small mass of tissue similar to the p. situated close to it and apparently a detached portion of it. [L. 20.]—**Lesser p.**, **Little p.** Lat., *p. parvum*. Ger., *kleines p.* A lobular semi-detached portion of the posterior surface of the head of the p. which sometimes has a separate duct opening into the principal one. [L. 172.]—**Nebenp.** (Ger.), *p. aberrans*, *p. accessorium*. See *Accessory p.*—**P. Aselli**. Fr., *pancréas d'Aselli*. The mesenteric ganglia of the dog, mistaken by Aselli in 1627 for the pancreas, or a closely aggregated collection of mesenteric lymphatic glands. [K. 30; L. 332.]—**P. divisum**. Of German authors, a p. divided into two segments connected only by the canal of Wirsung. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**P. parvum**. See *Lesser p.*—**P. saft** (Ger.), *p. secret* (Ger.). See *PANCREATIC JUICE*.—**P. stein** (Ger.). See *PANCREATIC CALCULUS*.—**P. succenturiatum**. See *Accessory p.*—**P. Winslowii**. See *Lesser p.*

**PANCRÉAS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kra}^2\text{s}$ . See *PANCREAS*.—**P. de la matrice**. Of Linaurus, the placenta. [A. 44.]

**PANCREATIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{i})\text{-a}^2\text{i}$ . (a<sup>2</sup>i)/j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>. From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *pancréatologie*. Pain in the pancreas. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANCREATEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2\text{i}$ . (a<sup>2</sup>i)/e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>(f<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-phrax'is* (-is). From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ἐμφραξία*, a stoppage. Fr., *pancréatemphtaxie*. Obstruction of the pancreas. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANCREATHELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2\text{i}$ . (a<sup>2</sup>i)/th<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>(c<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-cos'is* (-is). From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ἑλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *pancréathecose*. Ulceration of the pancreas. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANCREATIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *pancreaticus*. Fr., *pancréatique*. Pertaining to the pancreas. [C.]

**PANCREATICO-DUODENAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$  o- $\text{du}^2\text{i}^2\text{o-de}^2\text{n}^2/\text{l}$ . Pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum. [C.]

**PANCREATICO-SPLENIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$  o-sple<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>- $\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Pertaining to the pancreas and the spleen. [a, 48.]

**PANCREATIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *pancreatina*, *pancreatium* (from *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas). Fr., *pancreatine*. Ger., *Pankreatin*. 1. Of Kühne, the active part of pancreatic juice, including all its ferments. The term has also been applied to each of its three ferments—trypsin, amylase, and steapsin. [J. 2.] A digestive extract obtained from the chopped pancreas of an animal by kneading in an aqueous solution of chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 632, xxxiv, p. 256 (a, 50).]

**PANCREATITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{i})\text{-i}^2\text{e}^2(\text{e}^2/\text{ti}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas. Fr., *pancréatite*. Inflammation of the pancreas. [D. 25.]—**Acute hemorrhagic p.** Acute p. in which there are hemorrhages into the inter-acinous tissue. [L. 20 (a, 34).]—**Acute interstitial p.** A rare variety of p. in which there is inflammation of the interstitial tissue. [L. 57 (a, 34).]—**Acute (parenchymatous) p.** Fr., *pancréatite aiguë*. A rare disease in which there is a primary inflammation of the pancreas. It begins with violent colicky pains in the epigastrium, followed by vomiting, a small pulse, and collapse, ending in death. [Strümpell (a, 34).]—**Chronic (interstitial) p.** A disease sometimes primary, as in toppers, but usually secondary to inflammation of neighboring parts. There are hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue and atrophy of the acini. [Strümpell (a, 34).]

**PANCRÉATOGENÈ** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kra}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-to-zhe}^2\text{n}$ . Giving rise to pancreatin (said of certain substances produced in the spleen and conveyed to the pancreas). [Corvisart (L. 49 (a, 14)).]

**PANCREATOMY**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *τομή*, a cutting. An incision of the pancreas. [a, 34.]

**PANCREATOID**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{o}^2\text{id}$ . From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of tumors, resembling the pancreas. [E.]

**PANCREATONCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{i})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *γκυς*, a tumor. Fr., *pancréatoncie*. A tumor of the pancreas. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANCREATORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-}(\text{a}^2\text{i})\text{-o}^2\text{-ra}^2(\text{ra}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth. Fr., *pancréatorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the pancreas. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANCREAZYMASE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-zim}^2/\text{as}$ . From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *ζύμα*, leaven. One of the ferments of the pancreas (q. v. under *FERMENT*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 368 (a, 50).]

**PANCRENE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kren}(\text{kran})/\text{e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-cre'nes*. From  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all, and *κρήνη*, a fountain. Fr., *pancrène*. Of B. Swabe, the pancreas. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**PANCREOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-kre}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{th}$  (-pa<sup>2</sup>th)/ie<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>). From *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas, and *πάθος*, a disease. Any disease of the pancreas. [a, 48.]

**PANCRISTALLIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kres-ta}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-le}$ . In chemistry, a theory which supposes the origin of crystallization of supersaturated saline solutions to consist in the existence of one crystalline molecule which serves as a nucleus. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**PANDAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2/\text{d}^2/\text{l}$ . Of or pertaining to the *Pandales* or *p. alliance* (Lat., *nirus pandalis*), consisting of the *Cyclantheæ* and *Pandaneæ*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**PANDALEON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{nd}(\text{pa}^2\text{nd})\text{-al}(\text{a}^2)/\text{e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . A certain large troche, made of different aromatic ingredients and sugar, used by the Arabs for disorders of the chest. [L. 50, 94 (a, 14).]

**PANDALITIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{nd}(\text{pa}^2\text{nd})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See *PARONYCHIA*.

**PANDANUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{nd}(\text{pa}^2\text{nd})\text{-an}(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *vacua*, *vacuot*, *bacuois*, *vayouis*. Ger., *Pandane*. The screw-pine: a genus of the *Pandanaceæ* (Fr., *pandanacées*), which are an order of the *Arales*, containing the *Pandaneæ* and *Cyclantheæ*. The *Pandaneæ* (Fr., *pandaniées*; Ger., *Pandaneen*) are: Of R. Brown, Reichenbach, and others, the same; of Benth and Hooker, an order of the *Nudifloræ*, consisting of *P.* and *Freyinetia*. The *Pandanoideæ* of Brongniart are a class of monocotyledons containing the *Cyclantheæ*, *Freyinetiæ*, and *Pandaneæ*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. candelabrum**. A Guiana species called chandelier-tree on account of its mode of branching. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. caribæus**. A Molucca species. The leaves are used for the abdominal pains, vomiting, disturbed heart-action, etc., of poisoning by eating certain fish. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1880, p. 1 (a, 50); L. 87 (a, 50).]—**P. edulis**. Fr., *vacua comestible*. A Madagascar species with sweet juicy, agreeable fruits. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. odoratissimus**, **P. utilis**. Fr., *vacua odorant*. Ger., *starkriechende Pandane*. The fragrant screw-pine, keora (or pandang) oil-plant, Moreton Bay (or Nicobar) breadfruit tree, caldera bush; a species found in the East. The fragrant flowers yield an oil known as keora-oil: the red fruit, which resembles a pine-apple in shape, is eaten in times of scarcity. The unripe fruit is said to be employed in China and Cochín-China to induce abortion; and its juice is used in the thrush of children. In India the juice of the leaves is given in diarrhoea and dysentery, and is used as a vulnerary. [B. 19, 173, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. unipapillatus**. Of Rhoede, a Malabar species. The leaves are used as an astringent, and the fruits are eaten. [L. 87 (a, 50).]

**PANDEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-dem}(\text{denn})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Fr., *pandémie*. Ger., *Pandemie*. A pandemic disease. [L. 40, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANDEMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-de}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *πάνδημος* (from  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , all, and *δημος*, the common people). Lat., *pandemus*. Fr., *pandémique*. Ger., *pandemisch*. It., *pandemico*. Existing or preva-



lent everywhere; of a disease, wide-spread, epidemic over a wide geographical range. [D, 1; a, 48.]

**PANDICULATION**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *pan-diculatio* (from *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self). Fr., p. Ger., *Dehnen*. Stretching of the limbs (especially after a comfortable sleep), generally accompanied by yawning. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANDOCHEUM** (Lat.), **PANDOCHEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-do<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>a(u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m), -(e<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *πανδοχείον*, *pan-docheion* (from *πάς*, all, and *δέχεσθαι*, to receive). A general hospital. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PANDURATE**, **PANDURIFORM**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>nd-u<sup>2</sup>r-at, pa<sup>2</sup>nd-u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *panduriformis* (from *πανδούρα*, a three-stringed instrument, and *forma*, form). Fr., *panduriforme*. Ger., *geigenförmig*. See FIDDLE-shaped.

**PANG**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A-S., *pinan*. An acute sudden pain, either transitory or recurrent. [a, 34].—**Breast-p**. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

**PANGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'*eos* (-gen'*esis*). From *πάς*, all, and *γενέσις*, genesis. Of Darwin, the hypothesis for the provisional explanation of such facts as the inheritance by offspring of both original and newly acquired characters of parents, the appearance of characters belonging to remote ancestors (atavism), and the appearance in metemorphic or even adult life of characters before latent. The hypothesis depends on the assumption that every living cell of the organism at all periods of development throws off gemmules or molecules capable of reproduction. These circulate through the system and become aggregated at more or less definite points, and can give rise to a new individual, as by the buds of plants or by the combined action of distinct sexual elements. In each case the gemmules give rise to cells corresponding to those from which they originated in the parent body. Generally the gemmules develop in the following generation; but they may be permanently lost or may remain quiescent and develop after several generations. [J.]

**PANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). The typical genus of the panglads (Lat., *Pangiaceae* [Fr., *pangiacees*] or *Pangiee* [Fr., *pangiees*]), which are: Of Lindley, an order of the papayal alliance; of Baillon and of Bentham and Hooker, a division (tribe) of the *Bixineae*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. edule**, **P. Rumphii**. Fr., *p. de Rumphius*. Ger., *Pangibaum*. The *pangi* or *pangui* of the East Indian Islands. All parts of the tree are antelmintic, and possess powerful narcotic properties, which are due, according to Blume, to an alkaloid analogous to menispermine. The bark and leaves are used for stupefying fish, and the latter also in cutaneous diseases, ulcerations, etc. The kernels of the seed are used to destroy body lice, and are sometimes eaten after being boiled or roasted and subsequently macerated in cold water. A purgative fixed oil is obtained from the seed. [B, 5, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 50).]

**PANHYSTERECTOMY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-hi<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>kt'o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *πάς*, all, *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. The removal of the entire uterus. [a, 34.]

**PANIC** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-nek. See PANICUM.

**PANICAULT** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ne-ko. See ERYNGIUM.

**PANICAUT** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ne-ko. Of the Fr. Cod., see ERYNGIUM *campestre*.—**Conserve de p.** See *Conserva* ERYNGII.

**PANICLE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k'l. Lat., *panícula* (dim. of *panus* [q. v.]). Fr., p., *panicule*. Ger., *Rispe*. A loose, diversely branched cluster with pedicellate flowers; a compound raceme, especially if irregularly branched; also a cyme. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PANICLED**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k'l'd. Lat., *paniculatus*. Fr., *paniculé*. Ger., *rispig*. 1. Furnished with or terminated by a panicle. 2. Disposed or arranged in a panicle. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PANICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Written also *paniculus* and *paniculus*. From *panus* (q. v.). 1. In botany, a panicle. [a, 35.] 2. A swelling, a tumor, a furuncle. [G, 13.]

**PANICULATE**, **PANICULATED**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-at, -at-e<sup>2</sup>d. See PANICLED.

**PANICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panic*, *panis*. Ger., *Hirse*, *Fennich*. Panic-grass; a genus of the *Panicaceae* (Fr., *panicacees*), which are a division of the *Gramineae* distinguished chiefly by the pedicel being always articulated below the glumes. The *Panicaceae* (*Panicieae*) are a tribe of the *Panicaceae* containing *Paspalum*, *Setaria*, etc. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.** An oil obtained by exhausting the seeds of *P. miliaceum* with ether. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1888, p. 139 (a, 50).]—**P. amarum**. A species with extremely bitter leaves, growing on sandy shores from Connecticut to Florida and Louisiana. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. capillare**. Old witch-grass; a species growing in the United States and Canada. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. crus galli**. Fr., *orlette* (ou *ergot*) *de coq*, *millard*, *panis des marais*, *panic pied-de-coq*. Ger., *Hahnenfuss*. Barn-yard (or cock-shin) grass; a fodder grass probably indigenous to the East, but now found in all warm countries. The nutritious seeds are said to have a more agreeable flavor than buckwheat, and in southern Utah are used as food by the Indians. [B, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 50).]—**P. decompositum**. Australian millet, umbrella-grass; a species with small millet-like grains which the Australian aborigines make up into cakes. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. frumentaceum**. Deccan grass; a bread-yielding species found in southern Asia. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. germanicum**. Fr., *panis d'Allemagne*, *millet de Hongrie*, *moha*. Ger., *Kolbenhirse*, *Mohar*. German millet, a dwarf variety of *P. italicum*. The small seeds are used in Europe in soups, etc. [B, 64, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. insulare**. A native of Guiana and the West Indies, where the juice is used as a purgative and the leaves and root as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. jumentorum**, **P. levee**, **P. maximum**. Fr., *panic* (ou *panis*) *très élevé*, *herbe de Guinée*. Guinea-grass; a tall black-seeded species indigenous to Africa, but

cultivated in other warm countries for fodder and for its highly nutritious grains. [B, 34, 77, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. miliaceum**, **P. milium**. Fr., *melle*, *mil commun* (ou *d'Inde*), *millet rond*, *petit mil*, *panic milia*. Ger., *ächte Hirse*. Millet, the true millet, the *xyxos* of Dioscorides; a species with much-branched, nodding, bristly panicles, cultivated in India, southern Europe, northern Africa, and other warm countries for its grain, *semen milii* (*esculentum*), which forms a highly nutritious food, and is used as a demulcent in diarrhoea and externally as a poultice. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—

**P. molle**. The Scotch-grass of Jamaica, Pará (or Dutch) grass; a rich pasture species found in the warmer parts of America, Africa, and Asia. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. sanguinale**, **P. sanguineum**. Fr., *panis manne* (ou *sanguin*). Ger., *gemeines Fingergras*, *Blutbirse*, *Himmelsstau*. Crab- (or finger-) grass; a species found in southern Europe, southern Asia, and eastern Australia. The seeds, *semen graminis sanguinalis* (seu *graminis manne*), are used as food and medicinally, like rice. [B, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *ISCHEMON*.—**P. virgatum**. Twiggy panic-grass, witch-grass; a tall perennial species with a nutritious panicle, growing in North America, southern Asia, and northern Australia. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]



PANICUM MILIACEUM.  
[A, 327.]

**PANIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ied)-ros'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'*eos* (-i<sup>2</sup>s). From *πάς*, all, and *ιδρώς*, perspiration. Fr., *panidrose*. Perspiration of the whole body. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *pan'is*. See BREAD.—**Carbo p.** Ger., *Brodkohle*. Charcoal made by burning bread. [a, 38].—**Cataplasma crustæ p. acetosum**. See CATAPLASMA *acetatum*.—**Cataplasma micæ p. anodynum**. See CATAPLASMA *anodynum*.—**Cataplasma micæ p. compositum**. Sp., *cataplasma de miga de pan compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *cataplasma anodynum* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by boiling 6 oz. of bread-crumbs in 16 of cows' milk to the proper consistence, and adding the yolks of 4 eggs and 1 drachm of powdered saffron. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cataplasma micæ p. saturninum**. Sp., *cataplasma saturnina de miga de pan* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made of 23 parts of bread-crumbs and the proper amount of water with 3 parts of vinegar of lead added. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cataplasma p.** Fr., *cataplasme de mie de pain*. A poultice made by boiling bread-crumbs with water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Gelatina p.** See *Gelée de pain*.—**Micæ p.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mie du pain*. Ger., *Brodkrumen*. Bread-crumbs: the soft part of wheat bread, used as an excipient. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**P. biscoctus**. See BISCUIT (1st def.).—**P. furfuraceus**, **P. gregarius**, **P. impurus**. See COLPHIUM.—**P. laxans**. A biscuit painted on its lower side with a solution of jalap resin and then covered with a saccharine mixture. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 81 (a, 50).]—**P. porcinus**. See CYCLAMEN *europæum*.—**P. rotundus**. See PASTILLE.—**P. Sancti Johannis**, **P. siliqua**. See under CERATONIA *siliqua*.

**PANIS** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ne. See PANICUM.

**PANMIXIA** [Weismann] (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-mi<sup>2</sup>x(mex)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Indiscriminate intercrossing, as opposed to the careful selection of individuals to perpetuate desired traits in their offspring. [L.]

**PANNA**, n. In Natal, the *Aspidium athamanticum* or its root. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PANNE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n. See PANNUS.—**P. caratée**. See CARATE (2d def.) and CHLOASMA *endemicum*.—**P. de porc** [Fr. Cod.]. See LARD.—**P. lenticulaire** [Alibert]. See LENTIGO.—**P. melanée**. See MELASMA *maculosum*.

**PANNEAU** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-no. See VALVE (2d def.).

**PANNECROTOMY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-ne<sup>2</sup>k-ro<sup>2</sup>t'o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pannecrotomia* (from *πάς*, all, *νεκρός*, a dead body, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *pannécrotomie*. Ger., *Pannekrotomie*. The dissection of all dead bodies, recommended by Kraus as the surest means of preventing burial of the living. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PANNEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-nu<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>dos (-i<sup>2</sup>dis). From *πάς*, all, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A general inflammation of the peripheral nerves. [a, 34].—**P. endemica**. Beriberi. [a, 34.]

**PANNICLE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k'l. Lat., *pannicula*, *panniculus* (dim. of *pannus*, a cloth). Fr., *pannicule*. A layer, tissue, or membrane. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**Fleshy p.**, **Humeral p.** See PANICULUS *carnosus*.

**PANNICULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-ni<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *pannus*, a cloth. 1. See PANICLE. 2. See FLAP. 3. A valve of the heart. [L, 349.] 4. See *P. carnosus*. 5. See PANNUS (2d and 3d def's).—**P. adiposus**. Ger., *Fetthaut*. The subcutaneous layer of connective tissue. It contains large quantities of fat in its meshes. [L, 532.]—**P. carnosus**. A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres by means of which the skin is moved, covering the sides of the thorax and abdomen of most of the lower mammals. In many instances a condensed portion is inserted into the humerus or blends with the insertion of the latissimus dorsi. [L, 13.]—**P. cordis**. See PERICARDIUM.—**P. subtilis**. See PLA.—**P. transversus**. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

**PANNODIC**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>k. See PANTHODIC.



**PANNOSE**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'os. Lat., *pannosus*. Ger., *faserlappig*. Having the appearance or texture of felt. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**PANNUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)'nu<sup>2</sup>s(nu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., πᾶνος. Fr., *p. panne*. Lit., a cloth or garment. 1. See FANON (2d def.). 2. See LEUCOMA (4th def.). 3. Keratitis pannosa with the formation of a neoplastic layer of cells beneath the epithelium, and also perhaps in the layers beneath. It is usually caused by the mechanical irritation of conjunctival granulations. [F.] 4. See CHLOASMA.—**Herpetic p.** Lat., *p. herpeticus*. P. due to continued herpetic eruption of the lids. [Stellwag (a, 29).]—**P. caratus**. Fr., *panne caratée*. A term under which Albert includes *carate* and *mal del pinto*. [G, 7.]—**P. carnosus**, **P. crassus**. Fr., *p. charnu*. P. in which the cornea is extremely vascular and opaque and assumes a red fleshy appearance. [F.]—**P. hepaticus**. Fr., *panne hépatique*.—**P. lenticularis**. Fr., *panne lenticulaire*. See LENTIGO.—**P. leprosus**. P. caused by leprosy of the conjunctiva of the eyelids. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**P. lymphaticus**. See *P. phlyctenulosus*.—**P. melanus**. See *MACULEA nigra* and *MELASMA maculosum*.—**P. oculi**. See P. (2d and 3d def.).—**P. phlyctenulosus**. Fr., *p. phlycténulaire*. Cloudiness and vascularity of the cornea induced by a phlyctenular inflammation. [F.]—**P. rebellis**. P. with occasional inflammatory exacerbations. [A, vol. xv, p. 155 (a, 29).]—**P. sarcomatosus**. See *P. crassus*.—**P. siccus**. P. in which the tendinous covering of the cornea becomes peculiarly dry with a silky gloss. [Stellwag (a, 29).]—**P. scrophulosus**. See *P. phlyctenulosus*.—**P. tenuis**. P. in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered and the cloudiness of the cornea is slight. [F.]—**P. trachomatous**. P. caused by trachoma. [F.]—**P. vasculosus**. Fr., *p. vasculaire*. See *P. crassus*.—**P. vesicatorius**. See SPARADRAP *vesicans*.

**PANOCHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-ok(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See VENEREAL BUBO.

**PANOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *panophobie*. 1. See DÉLIRIE *panophobique des aliénés gémisseurs*. 2. Rabies canina. [E.]

**PANOPHTHALMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l'i)-m(i)te<sup>2</sup>'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i't'idōs (-i'dis). From πᾶς, all, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Ger., *P.* Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball. [a, 23, 34.]—**P. purulenta**. See ABSCESSUS *oculi*.

**PANOSTEITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i't'idōs (-i'dis). From πᾶς, all, and ὀστέον, a bone. Of Waldeyer, inflammation involving all the tissues of a bone. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PANOTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-ot-i<sup>2</sup>(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i't'idōs (-i'dis). From πᾶς, all, and ὅς, the ear. Otitis in which the middle ear and the labyrinth are affected either simultaneously or in rapid succession. It occurs chiefly in children, either as an idiopathic affection or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheria. [F, 3.]—**P. diphtherica**. P. in which total deafness sets in after or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheritis, being caused by a coincident small-cell infiltration of the membranous labyrinth. [F, 32.]

**PANPHARMACON** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-fa<sup>2</sup>rm'a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From πᾶς, all, and φάρμακον, a drug. A panacea. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**PANPHLEGMON** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-fle<sup>2</sup>g'mo<sup>2</sup>n. From πᾶς, all, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. See GANGRÆNE *galopante*.

**PANPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See PANOPHOBIA.

**PANPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-ple(pla)'ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)'a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and πᾶγή, a blow. General paralysis.

**PANSE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'z. See RUMEN.

**PANSEMENT** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'se-ma<sup>2</sup>n't. See DRESSING.—**P. à découvert**. See *P. ouvert*.—**P. à demeure**. See *Permanent dressing*.—**P. antiseptique**. See *Antiseptic dressing* and *Lister's dressing*.—**P. ouvert**. A dressing that keeps the wound exposed to the air. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PANSEN** (Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'z'e<sup>2</sup>n. See RUMEN.

**PANSPERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-spu<sup>2</sup>rm(spe<sup>2</sup>rm)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *panpermie*. Ger., *Panpermie*. 1. A mass of morbid matter in the body. 2. The theory of the omnipresence of disease germs. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture of different seeds. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANSPERMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-spu<sup>2</sup>rm(spe<sup>2</sup>rm)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup> (u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *panpermie*. Ger., *allgemeiner Grundstoff*. The hypothetical elementary principle of matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANSPHYMOGRAPHY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-sil'g'mo-gra<sup>2</sup>f. From πᾶς, all, σφύγμῆς, the pulse, and γράφω, to write. A modification of the cardiograph, devised by Brondgerst, which also registers the pulse-curves. [K, 19.]

**PANSY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'z'i<sup>2</sup>. See VIOLA *tricolor*.

**PANTADENOTES** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>d(-ez)as. From πᾶς, all, ἀδέν, a gland, and εἶδος, resemblance. Composed entirely of glandular tissue; as a n., the pancreas. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PANTAGOGUS** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-og'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From πᾶς, all, and ἀγώγος, a leading. Fr., *panthagogue*. Driving off everything noxious or morbid (said of medicine). [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PANTAMORPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-a<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>r'f'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and μορφή, form. Fr., *panamorphie*. General deformity. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PANTANCYLOBLEPHARON** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-a<sup>2</sup>ncu<sup>2</sup>loble<sup>2</sup>(ku<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>ble<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>ble)-a<sup>2</sup>ron. From πᾶς, all, ἀγκύλος, crooked, and βλεφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *panancyloblepharon*. See ENTANCYLOBLEPHARON.

**PANTANENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-a<sup>2</sup>ncu<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>ncu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>ncu<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>ncu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, ἀ priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *pantanencephalie*. In a fatal monstrosity, entire absence of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANTATROPHY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt-a<sup>2</sup>t'ro-fi<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *panatrophia* (from πᾶς, all, and ἀτροφία, atrophy). Entire want of nutrition. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**PANTHODIC** [M. Hall], adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>nth-o<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>sk. Lat., *panthodicus* (from πᾶς, all, and ὅδός, a way). Of nervous impulses, radiating from one point to all parts of the body. [K, 3.]

**PANTICES** (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *panitez*. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-i<sup>2</sup>z-sez(-kas). Gen., *pan'ticum*. The intestines. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PANTICOSA** (Sp.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-te-ko'sa<sup>2</sup>. A place in Spain where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**PANTING**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See ANHELOATION.

**PANTEOPERITTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-e<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>t-tos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tos'eos (-is). From παντοῖος, of all kinds, and περίττωσις, a superfluity. Fr., *panteopéritose*. General hypertrophy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANTOGAMY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>g'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *paniogamia* (from πᾶς, all, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *paniogamie*. Ger., *Allehe*. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PANTOGANGLIITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>n'g(i<sup>2</sup>)-gli<sup>2</sup>(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i't'idōs (-i'dis). From πᾶς, all, and γάγλιον, a tumor. See HOLOGANGLIITIS.

**PANTOPHAGOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>f'a<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pantophagus*, *pantophagicus* (from πᾶς, all, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *panthophage*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Omnivorous. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 43).]

**PANTOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Pantophobie*. See PANOPHOBIA.

**PANTOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l'i)'mi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See PANOPHTHALMITIS.

**PANTOPLETHORA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ple<sup>2</sup>th(-plath)-o<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and πλεθώρα, fullness. Fr., *panthoplethore*. General hyperemia or plethora. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANTOZOOTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>nt(pa<sup>2</sup>nt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-zo-o'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)'a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and ζῷον, an animal. See EPIZOOTIC.

**PANULATUS** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *panus* (q. v.). Fr., *panulé*. Like a weaver's shuttle. See FURCULUS *p.*

**PANUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pan(pa<sup>2</sup>n)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., πᾶνος, πᾶνος. Lit., the thread wound upon the bobbin (in a shuttle); a swelling, a tumor, a furuncle.—**P. inguinalis**. See BUBO.

**PANYGROUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>n-ig'ru<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., πάνγρος. Lat., *panygrous*. Fr., *panygre*. Entirely fluid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PANZER** (Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>n'ts'e<sup>2</sup>r. See CUTRAS and LORICA.

**PANZOOTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-zo-o'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)'a<sup>2</sup>. From πᾶς, all, and ζῷον, an animal. See EPIZOOTIC.

**PAP**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p. 1. A soft food for infants. 2. The nipple. [L, 56.]

**PAPALU**, n. Of Rheede, a Malabar tree. The fruits are chewed with betel, and the bark is used for biliousness. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PAPAVER** (Lat.), n. n. Pap(pa<sup>2</sup>p)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)'vu<sup>2</sup>r(we<sup>2</sup>r). Gen., -av'eris. Fr., *pavot*. Ger., *Mohn*. 1. The poppy; a genus of the *Papaveraceae*. The *Papavera* of Adanson are a family of plants some of the genera of which are now referred to the *Papaveraceae* and some to other orders. The *Papaveraceae* (Fr., *papavéracées*; Ger., *Papaveraceen*) are the poppyworts, an order of polypetalous, dicotyledonous herbs, rarely shrubs, with a milky or colored, often narcotic juice, distinguished especially by the presence of abundant fleshy and oily albumen, that constitutes the only absolute difference, according to Baillon, between their reproductive organs and those of cruciferous plants. Bentham and Hooker place them in the cohort *parietales*, and divide them into the *Papaveraceae* (see below) and *Fumariaceae* (made a distinct order by some botanists). The *Papaveraceae* (Fr., *papavérées*) are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Papaveraceae* (including the *Fumariaceae*); of Prantl and Kündig, a tribe of the *Papaveroideae* (see below); of Bentham and Hooker, a sub-order of the *Papaveraceae* agreeing nearly with the *Papaveroideae* of Prantl and Kündig. The *Papaveroideae* are: Of Spach, the *Papaveraceae* of Prantl and Kündig; of Brongniart, the *Papaveraceae* (including the *Fumariaceae*). The *Papaveroideae* of Prantl and Kündig are a suborder of the *Papaveraceae*, comprising the *Papaveraceae* (see above), *Chelidoniae*, and *Eschscholtziae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, Netherl. Ph., and Romm. Ph., poppy capsules. [B, 1, 5, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 180, 245, 267 (a, 35).]—**Acetum papaveris erratice**. A preparation made by infusing 9 parts of red poppy flowers in 50 of red vinegar and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Adeps papaveris, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus**. See *POMATUM papuleum*.—**Aqua florum papaveris**. See *Aqua papaveris erratica*.—**Aqua papaveris albi** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de pavot*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 4 of water with 1 part of white poppy flowers. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua papaveris erratice**. Fr., *eau de coquelicot*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 2 of red poppy flowers and the proper amount of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Capita (seni capsulae) papaveris (somniferi)**. Fr., *capsules des pavots*. Poppy capsules. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Confectio ex capitibus papaveris**. See *DIACODION*.—**Conserva florum papaveris erratice**. See *Conserva RHEIGATA*.—**Decoctum papaveris** [Br. Ph.] [albi, e capsulis (Belg. Ph.)]. Fr., *tiande de pavot, décoction de têtes de pavot*. Ger., *Mohnkapselfaßend*. A preparation made by boiling 2 oz. of unripe poppy capsules with 30 of water for ten minutes, straining, and pouring over the residue water enough to make 20 fl. oz. of decoction [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the capsules for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts of decoction after boiling fifteen minutes and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 14 parts of poppy heads in 303 of water for a quarter of an hour, and straining. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Elisir papaveris**. A preparation made by macerating 18 parts each of opium and saffron with 600 of Spanish wine and



either 13 or 30 of sugar, decanting, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emulsio papaveris** [Aust. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (albi [Belg. Ph.]). An emulsion made of 5 parts of poppy seeds with 3 [Aust. Ph.] (2 [Belg. Ph.]) of sugar and the necessary amount of water; or of 1 part of poppy seeds and 8 parts of water [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum papaveris** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.] (albi, seu **alcoholicum**). Fr. *extrait de pavot blanc* [capsule] [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mohnextrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de adormidera* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 40 oz. of boiling water on 16 oz. of nearly ripe poppy capsules in No. 20 powder, without the seeds, macerating in a percolator with more boiling water till 160 fl. oz. are obtained or the poppy is exhausted, evaporating to 20 fl. oz., adding, when cool, 2 oz. of alcohol, filtering at the end of 24 hours, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]; or by treating unripe poppy capsules with 60-per-cent. alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 1 part of unripe poppy capsules with 8 parts of water for 24 hours, expressing, macerating the residue with 6 parts of water, expressing, evaporating the colatures to the consistence of syrup, mixing when cool, adding 3 times as much alcohol, filtering at the end of 12 hours, and evaporating to a solid extract [Belg. Ph.]; or by treating an aqueous extract of poppy of the consistence of syrup with dilute alcohol until no further precipitation takes place, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract [Sp. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of poppy heads in 4 parts of very dilute alcohol, expressing, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum papaveris aquosum**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de pavot*. A preparation made by macerating 49 parts of poppy heads in 379 of water, reducing one half, filtering, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum papaveris erratici**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of red poppy flowers in 8 parts of water, expressing, and evaporating; or by boiling 1 part of red poppy leaves with 8 parts of water, repeating the process with 4, mixing the liquids, and evaporating; or by boiling 1,064 parts of pounded flowers of red poppy in 3 times as much water, clarifying, evaporating, and adding 11 parts of distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia papaveris**. Fr., *pavot blanc* (ou *officinale*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *adormidera* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *P. somniferum* album. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fructus papaveris** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (albi [Belg. Ph.], seu *immutari* [Gr. Ph.]). Poppy capsules. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum papaveris albi**. Sp., *infusion de adormidera* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 104 parts of water on 1 part of poppy capsules without the seeds, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Lacrima papaveris**. Of Celsus, opium. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Oleum papaveris** [Gr. Ph.]. **Oleum seminis papaveris**. See *Oil of poppy*.—**P. album**. See *P. officinale*.—**P. amonum**. See *P. somniferum* (1st def.).—**P. argemone**.—**P. clavigerum**. Fr., *pavot argémone* (ou *à massue*). The pale poppy wind-rose, the ἀργεμόνη of Dioscorides. The leaves are used in inflammations, and the petals like those of *P. rhæas*. [B, 19, 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. corniculatum**. See *GLAUCIUM luteum*.—**P. dubium**. Fr., *pavot douteux*. Long-headed poppy, smooth-fruited corn-poppy, the μικρὸν ποῖος of Dioscorides; a species similar to *P. rhæas*. [B, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. erraticum**. See *P. rhæas* (1st def.).—**P. glabrum**. 1. *P. somniferum glabrum*. 2. Of Royle, *P. dubium*. [B, 18, 212 (a, 35).]—**P. grandiflorum**. See *P. orientale*.—**P. heracleum**. See *CENTAUREA cyanus*.—**P. hortense**. See *P. somniferum*.—**P. hybridum**. Ger., *Bastardmohn*. Rough poppy; a sparingly branched annual found in India, Afghanistan, western Asia, northern Africa, and Europe. [B, 212, 275 (a, 35).]—**Papaveris capita** [Gr. Ph.], seu *capsulae* [Gr. Ph.]. Poppy capsules. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Papaveris semina** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semen papaveris*.—**P. levigatum**. The glabrous variety of *P. dubium*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. maritimum**. Fr., *pavot maritime*. A variety of *P. argemone*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. nigrum**. Fr., *pavot noir* (ou *à graines noires*). Black opium poppy; a black-seeded variety of *P. somniferum*; cultivated especially for the oil-yielding seed. [B, 5, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. officinale**. Fr., *pavot blanc*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *weisser*) *Mohn*. White poppy; by Winkler considered a distinct species, but usually regarded as a variety of *P. somniferum*. Its capsule is ovoidal and devoid of apertures. It is the plant cultivated in Persia for its opium, and furnishes most of the poppy capsules. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. orientale**. Fr., *pavot d'Orient*. Oriental poppy; a large-flowered, scabrous-leaved, smooth-capsuled species indigenous to the Levant, and often cultivated in gardens. The green heads are eaten in ragouts by the Turks and Armenians. It yields some opium, and is by some erroneously considered the source of the commercial drug. [B, 5, 34, 173, 212 (a, 35).]—**P. rhæas**, **P. rubrum**. Fr., *pavot rouge* (ou *sauvage*, ou *des champs*), *pavot-coq*, *coquelicot*, *coq ponceau*, *coprose*, *moine*. Ger., *Feldmohn*, *wilder Mohn*, *Kornrose*, *Windmohn*, *Klatschrose*. 1. (Red) corn-poppy (or rose, or flower), canker, head-ache, red-weed, blind-eyes, the μικρὸν ποῖος of Theophrastus (not of Dioscorides); a branched, hispid annual, 1 to 2 feet high, abundant in western Asia, in northern Africa, and throughout Europe. The petals, which have a narcotic odor when fresh and a somewhat bitter taste, are the red-poppy petals of pharmacy, the *rheados petala* of the Br. Ph. They were once employed. In the form of syrup, as a sedative in catarrh, etc., but are now chiefly used to color water. They contain rheadine and probably meconic acid, but, according to Atfield and others, no morphine. The unripe capsules afford a milky, somewhat narcotic juice which contains an exceedingly small amount of morphine, if any at all. In the Bombay shops the capsules of a poppy apparently identical with those of this species are sold under the name of *jangali* (or *jungli mudrika*). Rheadine is present in all parts of the plant. [B, 5, 18, 34, 173, 180, 212 (a, 35).]—“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxv, xxvi (a, 50). 2. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Roum. Ph., the petals of *P. rhæas*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. sativum**. See *P. somniferum*.—**P. setigerum**. The *P. somniferum setigerum*. [a, 35].—**P. silvestre**. See *P. rhæas* (1st def.).—**P. somniferum**. Fr., *œillette*, *pavot somnifère* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Gartenmohn*, *Schlafmohn*, *Magsamen*, *Oelsamen*. Tam., *casa casa*. Hind., *post*.

Beng., *pasto*. 1. Opium (or pæony) poppy, balewort, carnation, Joan silverpin; an annual, 2 to 4 feet high, usually quite glabrous, indigenous probably to southern Europe and western Asia; the μικρὸν ποῖος of Dioscorides. It is now extensively cultivated in Persia, Egypt, Turkey, etc., for the opium obtained by scarifying the unripe but fully grown capsules, and in Europe for the seed, which yields oil of poppy (*q. v.*). The dried, nearly ripe capsules, chiefly of *P. officinale* (*q. v.*), constitute the poppy capsules, the *papaveris capsule* of the Br. Ph., which contain in a mild form the properties of opium, and are employed in decoction as an emollient and anodyne application, and, in extract, syrup, or emulsion, are given internally as a calnative. The following varieties need mention: (1) *P. somniferum album*, or white poppy (see *P. officinale*); (2) *P. somniferum glabrum*, with a subglobular capsule, cultivated chiefly in Asia Minor and Egypt; (3) *P. somniferum nigrum* (see *P. nigrum*); (4) *P. somniferum setigerum* (*P. setigerum*), a wild form found in the Peloponnesus, Cyprus, etc., having the leaves, peduncles, and sepals covered with scattered bristles. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 121, 172, 173, 180, 212, 275 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph., poppy capsules. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. spinosum**. See *ARGEMONE mexicana*.—**P. spurium**. See *LYCHNIS vespertina*.—**Semen papaveris** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (albi). The seed of *P. officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Succus capsularum papaveris somniferi**, **Succus papaveris**. Opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus capitum papaveris** [Gr. Ph.], **Syrupus cum extracto papaveris albi capitum** [Fr. Cod.], **Syrupus de capitibus papaveris**, **Syrupus fructus papaveris** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Syrupus papaveris** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (albi). Fr., *sirup de pavot blanc*, *sirup diacode*. Ger., *Beruhigungssaft*, *Diacodisyrup*, *weisser Mohnsamen-sirup*. Syn.: *syrupus diacodii* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *diacodium liquidum*. A preparation made by pouring 80 fl. oz. of boiling water on 36 of poppy capsules in No. 20 powder without the seeds, macerating for 24 hours, treating in a percolator with more boiling water until the poppy is exhausted or 320 fl. oz. are obtained, evaporating to 60, adding, when cooled, 16 of alcohol, filtering at the end of 12 hours, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to 40 fl. oz., and adding 64 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. preparation is made with 10 parts of poppy capsules chopped fine and without the seeds, 5 of alcohol, 50 of water, and 65 of sugar; the Gr. preparation, with 3 parts of the capsules, 15 of boiling water, and twice as much sugar as the colature obtained; the Russ. preparation, with 3 parts of the capsules, 2 of alcohol, 18 of water, and 22 of sugar; and the Netherl. preparation, with 1 part of the capsules macerated with water enough to produce 3 parts of clarified and evaporated colature after two periods of 24 hours' macerating, and 4 parts of sugar. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus papaveris erratici** (seu *rheadidis*). See *Syrupus RHEADIS*.—**Tinctura florum papaveris**. Fr., *teinture de fleurs de pavot*. A preparation made by digesting 15 parts of poppy flowers with 4 of sulphuric acid and 120 of poppy water and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]



**PAPAVERACEOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v-e<sup>2</sup>r-a'shu<sup>2</sup>s. From *papaver*, the poppy. Fr., *papavéracé*. Ger., *mohnähnlich*. Poppy-like; resembling the genus *Papaver*; of the *Papaveraceæ*. [a, 35.]

**PAPAVERALDINE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v-e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>ld'en. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>, obtained by oxidizing papaverine, occurring as a yellowish, crystalline powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).] G. Goldschmidt, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 1886, p. 478; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1886, p. 354.]

**PAPAVERATE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v-a-ra<sup>2</sup>t. See *MECONATE*.

**PAPAVERCULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p(pa<sup>2</sup>p)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-vu<sup>2</sup>rk-(we<sup>2</sup>rk/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). Opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PAPAVERIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide erratique*. Ger., *Opiumsäure*. An acid, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>, obtained from *Papaver rhæas*, occurring as microscopic crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water, ether, or absolute alcohol, soluble in very dilute alcohol, and melting at 233° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PAPAVERINE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v-e<sup>2</sup>r-en. Fr., *papavérine*. Ger., *Papaverin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, found in opium, occurring as colorless prisms. It acts as a narcotic, soporific, and cardiac sedative, and produces muscular relaxation and subsequent convulsions. [B, 2; B, 5, 270 (a, 38).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, p. 261; xxvi, p. 277 (a, 50).]

**PAPAVEROIDEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa<sup>2</sup>p(pa<sup>2</sup>p)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ve<sup>2</sup>r-(we<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-e<sup>2</sup>-e(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)). See under *PAPAVER*.

**PAPAVEROLINE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>v-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>l-en. A crystalline substance, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PAPAW**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>. See *CARICA papaya*.



**PAPAYA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *papayer* (1st def.). 1. A section of the genus *Carica*. The *Papayaceae* of Blume (the *Papaya* of Agardh, the *Papayae* of Reichenbach) are the papayads, an order of the calycifloral dicotyledons made by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Passifloraceae*. [a, 35.] 2. The *Carica p.* [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**PAPAYAL**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>-p-a'y-l. Lat., *papayalis*. Belonging to the *Papayales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nizus papayalis*), an alliance of diclinous exogens. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**PAPEL** (Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-p-e<sup>2</sup>l. See **PAPULE**.

**PAPER**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-p-u<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *πάπυρος*. Lat., *papyrus* (1st def.), *charta* (2d def.). Fr., *papier*. Ger., *Papier*. It., *carta*. Sp., *papel*. 1. A well-known substance made in flexible sheets from various vegetable fibres. [a, 48.] 2. See **CHARTA** (2d def.) and its sub-headings.—**Antirrhematic p.** See **CHARTA piceata** and **CHARTA resinosa** (1st def.).—**Asthma p.** See **CHARTA antasthmatica** and **CHARTA POTASSII NITRATIS**.—**Bibulous p.** Unsized p., capable of absorbing moisture (e. g., filtering p.). [a, 38].—**Blistering p.** See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**.—**Congo p.** P. soaked in a solution of 1 part of Congo red in 7,500 parts of alcohol and 2,500 of distilled water; used as a delicate test for acids. ["Med. News," Mar. 31, 1888, p. 364 (a, 50).]—**Filtering p.** Filter p. Fr., *papier à filtrer*. Ger., *Filterpapier*. A homogeneous unsized p. consisting mainly of cellulose. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Fireproof p.** A p. manufactured from 10 parts of vegetable fibre, 20 of asbestos, 2 of alum, and 1 part of borax ground together to a very fine powder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxvii, p. 121 (a, 50); a, 48].—**Gout p.** See **CHARTA piceata** and **CHARTA resinosa**.—**Iodogenous p.** A preparation applied to the skin as a revulsive, made up of three superposed sheets of p. separated by gutta percha. The outside sheets consist of blotting p. impregnated respectively with solutions of potassium iodide and of potassium iodate and tartaric acid; the middle sheet is thin and unsized. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Apr. 30, 1889, p. 448 (a, 50).]—**Lens p.** Very soft bibulous p. used for cleaning lenses. [J, 200].—**Oiled p.** A cheap substitute for oiled silk, prepared by saturating thin, strong p. with linseed-oil mixed with a little wax and oil of turpentine, or boiled with from 1 to 2 oz. each of litharge, lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and burnt umber. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." viii, p. 83; x, p. 87 (a, 50).]—**Ozonometric p.** Fr., *papier ozonométrique* (ou *amylé-iodé*). A p. used for determining the presence of ozone, especially a p. saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch mucilage. Ozone decomposes the potassium iodide, setting free iodine, which turns the starch blue. [B, 8 (a, 38).]—**Parchment-p.** Fr., *papier parchemin*, *fulminose*. Ger., *Pergamentpapier*. Vegetable parchment; a tough p. resembling parchment, made by dipping unsized p. into a mixture of 1 part of cold water and 2 parts of sulphuric acid, washing with water, and treating with a dilute aqueous solution of ammonia. [B, 4.]—**Rice p.** Fr., *papier de riz*. The delicate white pith of *Ardisia papyrifera* cut into very thin sheets, supposed erroneously to be made from rice. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Styptic p.** P. saturated with a decoction of 1 lb. each of benzoin and alum in 4 gallons of water, dried, painted with a (neutral) solution of iron chloride, and dried. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xix, p. 166 (a, 50).]—**Test p.** Lat., *charta exploratoria*. Fr., *papier réactif*. Ger., *Probierpapier*. Bibulous p. containing some coloring matter which serves as a test for special chemical reactions (e. g., litmus p. and turmeric p.).—**Varnished p.** See **CHARTA vernicea**.—**Wax p.** See **CHARTA cerata**.

**PAPIER** (Fr., Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-pe-a, pa<sup>2</sup>-p-e<sup>2</sup>r'. See **PAPER**.—**P. amylo-iodé** (Fr.). See **Ozonometric paper**.—**P. arsénical** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat., *charta arsenicalis*, *charte ad cigarettas arsenicales*. Syn.: *cigarettes arsenicales* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of filter-paper saturated with a solution of 1 part of sodium arsenate in 20 parts of water. Each paper contains 5 centigrammes (1 grain) of sodium arsenate. [B.]—**P. au garon**. Paper dipped in a fluid obtained by dissolving in 10 parts of alcohol 3 parts of extractum mezerei æthereum, 48 of white wax, 18 of spermaceti, 24 of olive-oil, and 6 of larch-turpentine, and heating till the alcohol is evaporated. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**P. dit chimique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *charta chimica* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by first rendering a sheet of muslin paper water-proof by sponging with a mixture of oil of turpentine and linseed-oil with powdered red oxide of iron, white lead, and garlic, which have been heated and mixed together, and then, after drying for a fortnight, covering with a mixture made by boiling together 100 parts of olive-oil and 50 of red oxide of lead, and adding 3 parts of yellow wax. [B.]—**P. épiplastique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**.—**P. goudronné** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Syn.: *emplâtre du pauvre homme*. Paper spread with a mixture of 3 parts of colophony, 2 of purified tar, and 1 part of yellow wax, melted together. [B.] Cf. **CHARTA piceata** and **CHARTA resinosa**.—**P. Joseph**. See **Filtering paper**.—**P. montarde** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **MISTARD leaves**.—**P. nitré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **CHARTA POTASSII NITRATIS**.—**P. sinapiolé** (Fr.). See **CHARTA SINAPIS**.—**P. aparadrapique**. See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**.—**P. vésicant** (Fr.). See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**.—**Pflasterp.** (Ger.). See **CHARTA conglutinata** and **CHARTA emplastica**.

**PAPILIONACEOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>-p-i-l-i-2-o-n-a-shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *papilionaceus* (from *papilio*, a butterfly). Fr., *papilionacé*. Ger., *schnettlerartig*. Butterfly-like; of a flower, having a p. corolla; of plants, belonging to the *Papilionaceae* [Fr., *papilionacées*; Ger., *Papilionaceen*, *Schnettlerartigblüthige*], which are the bean family of Eichler, an order (of other authors, a suborder) of the *Leguminosae*. [B, 19, 42, 123, 170, 391 (a, 35).]

**PAPILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>-p-i-l-l-a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *papula*, a pimple. Fr., *papille*. Ger., *Papille*. 1. Of old writers, the nipple. 2. Any minute soft or fleshy prominence or nipple-shaped projection. [J, 1.] 3. See **Optic disc**.—**Calliciform papillae**, **Circumvallate papillae**. Ger., *unevalle oder wallförmige Papillen*. Papillae of the tongue, situated near the base on the dorsal surface. In man they are from seven to twelve in number, and are arranged like a V

with its point toward the throat. These papillae have the form of an inverted truncated cone, and are surrounded by a depression in the mucous membrane outside of which it forms a slight annular elevation. The papillae bear secondary papillae, invisible from the free surface, on account of the thick stratified epithelium covering the papillae. Imbedded in the epithelium at the sides of the papillae are numerous taste-buds. The body of the p. contains, besides the areolar tissue of the corium of the tongue, numerous blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves. [J, 30, 35.]—**Clavate papillae**. See **Fungiform papillae**.—**Compound p.** Fr., *papille composée*. A p. that bears several minute secondary papillae, each having the structure of a simple p. [J, 24, 33.]—**Conical papillae of the tongue**. Numerous small papillae, both gustatory and tactile, scattered over the whole anterior part of the dorsum of the tongue and arranged near its base in lines parallel to the circumvallate papillae, but in front running transversely across the tongue. They bear the filiform papillae and have a dense network of capillaries in their interior and numerous nerve-fibres, which terminate in end-bulbs. [C.]—**Conoidal papillae**. See **Filiform papillae**.—**Corolliform papillae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**.—**Cutaneous papillae**. See **Papilla cutis**.—**Dental p.** **Dentin p.** See **Tooth p.**—**Dorsal papillae**. See **CERATA** (2d def.).—**Filiform papillae (of the tongue)**. Ger., *fadenförmige Papillen*. 1. Minute, conical or cylindrical, simple or compound eminences on the dorsum of the tongue, very numerous except near its base. Taste-buds are not found in them, but their denser covering of horny epithelium suggests a mechanical use. [J, 28, 30, 35.] 2. See **Conical papillae**.—**Fungiform papillae**. Fr., *papilles fungiformes*. Ger., *keulenförmige Papillen*, *schwammartige Wärrchen*. Numerous small, rounded, deep-red eminences, with narrow bases, situated on the middle and anterior parts of the dorsum and especially along the sides of the tongue. They have numerous secondary papillae. Their general structure is like that of the circumvallate papillae, into which they gradually merge, but taste-buds are not so numerous. [C; J, 30, 35.]—**Fungoid papillae**. 1. See **Circumvallate papillae**. 2. See **Fungiform papillae**.—**Gustatory papillae**. Lat., *papillae gustatoriae*. Fr., *papilles gustatives*. Ger., *Geschmackspapillen*, *Geschmackskörner*, *Geschmackswärrchen*. Taste-papillae; either (1) all the papillae of the tongue or (2) the circumvallate and fungiform papillae (i. e., those supplied with taste-buds). [J, 21, 24, 35.]—**Hair p.** Lat., p. (seu *blastema*, seu *pulpa*) *pili*. Fr., *papille* (ou *germe*) *du poil*. Ger., *Haarpapille*, *Haarkeim*. Syn.: *hair germ*. A conical process of the corium projecting upward into a corresponding depression in the end of the hair bulb. It is richly supplied with vessels and nerves, and nourishes the hair. [J, 24, 30, 35; L, 13 (a, 17).]—**Hemispherical papillae**. Very numerous minute papillae situated between the fungiform and circumvallate papillae. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Labial papillae**. Ger., *Lippenpapillen*. 1. The papillae cutis of the lips. [J, 2.] In the *Ophiurida*, one of the outer row of mouth papillae. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys." 1863 (a, 39).]—**Lacrimal papillae**. Ger., *Thrinänenwarzen*. The little elevations in the edge of the lid occupied by the lacrymal puncta. [F.]—**Lenticular papillae**. See **Papilla foliata**.—**Lingual papillae**. See **Papilla of the tongue**.—**Nerve papillae**. Lat., *papillae nervae* (seu *nervosae*, seu *tactus*). Fr., *papilles nerveuses* (ou *à corpuscules duct.*). Ger., *Nervenzpapillen*, *Nervenzwärrchen*. Papillae of the skin containing tactile corpuscles, nervous plexuses, or the terminal nerve bulbs of Krause, and sometimes blood-vessels. Capillaries are not usually present. These papillae are projections of the dense ectal layer of the corium. They are often branched at the top, forming the so-called compound papillae. [G; J, 24, 30, 35.] Cf. *Tactile corpuscles* and *Vascular papillae*.—**Optic p.** See **Optic disc**.—**Papillae arcuatae**. See **Filiform papillae**.—**Papillae calliciformes**. **Papillae capitales** (seu *capitatae*, seu *circumvallatae*). See **Circumvallate papillae**.—**Papillae clavatae**. See **Fungiform papillae**.—**Papillae conicae** (seu *conoides*). See **Filiform papillae**.—**Papillae corii**. See **Papilla cutis**.—**Papillae cutis**. Fr., *papilles de la peau*. Conical prolongations of the corium with rounded or blunt tops, sometimes cleft into two or more points, when they are called compound papillae. They sometimes extend into the epidermis. They consist of a framework of fine fibrillated connective and elastic tissue containing nerves (see *Nerve papillae*) or vascular and lymphatic plexuses. Other nerves traverse the papillae to enter the epidermis. [C; G.]—**P. duodenalis**, **P. duodeni**. The slight eminence in the duodenum indicating the opening of the ductus choledochus communis. [L, 332.]—**Papillae foliatae** (seu *interloculares*). Ger., *Geschmackskörner*. The oval laminated structures, consisting of several transverse ridges with intervening furrows, situated at the sides of the tongue near its base. Taste-buds are very numerous in these papillae in man, and especially in the rabbit, where they are called the lateral taste-organ. [J, 30, 24, 35.]—**Papillae lenticulares**. See **Papilla foliata**.—**Papillae linguae**. See **Papilla of the tongue**.—**Papillae linguae majores**. See **Circumvallate papillae**.—**Papillae linguae mediae**. See **Fungiform papillae**.—**Papillae linguae obtusae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**.—**Papillae linguales**. See **Papilla of the tongue**.—**Papillae maxillae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**.—**P. minores**. See **Papillae maxillae**.—**Papillae minime** (seu *minores*). See **Filiform papillae**.—**Papillae mucosae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**.—**Papillae nervae**. See **Pacinian corpuscles** and **Nerve papillae**.—**P. nervi optici**. See **Optic disc**.—**Papillae nervosae**. See **Nerve papillae**.—**Papillae obtusae**. See **Fungiform papillae**.—**Papillae odontoides**. Recurred, filiform papillae covered with horny epithelium, found on the dorsum of the tongue in many *Cornuata*. In some animals the covering is so dense that the papillae form horny teeth with which bones are rasped. [J, 28.]—**Papillae of a mucous membrane**. Small conical or cylindrical processes of the corium which project toward the general surface of the epithelium, and thus form an elevation on the surface, as in the papillae of the tongue. They contain blood-vessels and nerves, and are covered with epi-



thellum. [C; J.]—**Papillæ of the corium.** See *Papillæ cutis* and *Papillæ of a mucous membrane.*—**Papillæ of the chorion.** See *Villi of the chorion.*—**Papillæ of the kidney.** See *Papillæ renales.*—**P. of the retina.** See *Optic disc.*—**Papillæ of the skin.** See *Papillæ cutis.*—**Papillæ of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungenpapillen.* Small eminences covering the anterior two thirds of the tongue. They include the circumvallate, filiform, fungiform, and conical papillæ. [C.]—**P. optica.** See *Optic disc.*—**Papillæ palatine.** Small caruncles in the roof of the mouth, posterior to the incisor teeth, in the centres of which are the external apertures of the incisor canals. [L, 332.]—**Papillæ petiolatæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**P. pill.** See *Hair p.*—**Papillæ pyramidales.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**Papillæ renales (seu renis).** Fr., *caroncules papillaires, papilles du rein.* Ger., *Nierenwürzchen, Nierenpapillen.* The apices of the pyramids of Malpighi which project into the infundibula of the kidneys. [L, 142.]—**P. salivallis buccalis.** See *P. salivallis superior.*—**P. salivallis inferior.** See *CARUNCULA sublingualis.*—**P. salivallis superior.** A p. marking the opening of Sienson's duct into the mouth. [L, 115.]—**P. semilunaris.** See *CRISTA acustica* (1st def.).—**P. spiralis.** See *ORGAN of Corti.*—**P. sublingualis.** See *CARUNCULA sublingualis.*—**Papillæ tactus.** See *Nerve papillæ.*—**Papillæ truncatæ.** **Papillæ vallatæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**Papillæ vasculares.** See *Vascular papillæ.*—**Papillæ villosæ.** See *Filiform papillæ.*—**Papillæ volutæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**Primary p.** A p., either simple or compound, arising directly from the corium. [J, 24.]—**Pyramidal papillæ.** See *Filiform papillæ.*—**Secondary papillæ.** Papillæ arising from a primary p. as a primary p. arises from the corium. [J, 24.] See *Compound papillæ.*—**Simple p.** An unbranched or undivided p. arising directly from the corium. [J.]—**Stigmatic papillæ.** Papillæ arising from the stigma of a plant. [a, 35.]—**Tactile papillæ.** See *Nerve papillæ.*—**Taste papillæ.** See *Gustatory papillæ.*—**Tooth p.** Fr., *bulbe (ou pulpe) dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnp.* A process of mucoid connective tissue having the general appearance of the future tooth, which arises from the bottom of the dental groove and extends toward the enamel organ. It is very vascular, and is covered with a layer of approximately columnar cells (odontoblasts) which form the dentin as a kind of shell around the p. In developed teeth the tooth p. is known as the tooth pulp. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Vascular papillæ.** Ger., *Gefäßpapillen.* Papillæ of the skin to the tips of which one or more capillary loops extend. The presence of nerves is doubted. [J, 24, 35.]

**PAPILLAR**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *papillaris*. Fr., *papillaire*. Ger., p. 1. Papillary, resembling or pertaining to papillæ. 2. Papillose. [Gray, B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PAPILLARY**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{ri}^2$ . Lat., *papillaris* (from *papilla*, a papilla). Fr., *papillaire, papilleux*. Ger., *warzig*. 1. Pertaining to or consisting of papillæ. 2. Supplied with papillæ. [J.]

**PAPILLATE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{l-at}$ . Lat., *papillatus*. Fr., *papillé*. See *PAPILLOSE*.

**PAPILLE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pel-y}^1$ . See *PAPILLA*.—**P. à corpscule du tact.** See *Nerve PAPILLA*.—**P.'s caliciformes.** See *Circumvallate PAPILLÆ*.—**P. étranglée.** See *Choked disc.*—**P. optique.** See *Optic disc.*

**PAPILLE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pel-le}^2$ . See *PAPILLA*.—**Gefäßsp'n.** See *Vascular PAPILLÆ*.—**Gefühsp'n.** See *Nerve PAPILLÆ*.—**Keulenformige P'n.** See *Fungiform PAPILLÆ*.—**Opticusp', Selp'.** See *Optic disc.*

**PAPILLEUX** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pel-yu}^2$ . See *PAPILLOSE* and *PAPILLARY*.

**PAPILLIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *papilliformis* (from *papilla*, a nipple, and *forma*, form). Fr., *papilliforme*. Ger., *warzenförmig*. Having the shape or appearance of a papilla. [G.]

**PAPILLITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{(le)}^2\text{'ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-itis)*. Fr., *papillite*. Ger., *P.* Acute inflammation of the optic disc and the immediately surrounding retinal zone, characterized by enormous swelling and minute hemorrhages. [F.]

**PAPILOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-i}^2\text{l-om}^2\text{'a}^2$ . Gen., *-lom'atos (-atis)*. From *papilla*, a teat. Fr., *papillome*. Ger., *Papillom, Papillargeschwulst, Zottengeschwulst*. 1. Any abnormal excrescence having a villous structure. 2. More properly, a tumor of the skin or mucous membrane, either sessile or pedunculated, consisting of hypertrophied or new-formed papillæ covered by an envelope of epithelial cells. The epithelium is sometimes spread over the mass of hypertrophied papillæ so as to form a smooth tumor, and sometimes it forms a separate envelope to each papilla so as to produce a villous or filiform appearance. [G.] Cf. *P. corneum* and *P. mucosum*.—**Destructive p.** Of Forster, an ulcerative form of p., probably carcinomatous, in which a papillary growth upon the surface extended into and destroyed the subjacent tissues. [G, 73.]—**Inflammatory p. of the skin.** A form of p. attended with inflammation and the formation of intrapapillary abscesses. The papillæ are grown together at their summits, while the base of the tumor is traversed by suppurating sinuses. It is said to occur upon the face, hands, and feet. [Roser, "Arch. d. Heilkunde," 1866 (G, 34).]—**P. areo-elevatum.** See *Myrcosis fungoides*.—**P. corneum, P. durum.** A hard or horny p. (e. g., a corn or wart) attended with a marked development of the corneous layer of the epithelial envelope. [G.] Cf. *P. mucosum*.—**P. epitheliomatousum.** A p. composed of epitheliomatous tissue. [a, 34.]—**P. iridis.** Of Coismann, a very rare form of papillary growth of the iris, a sort of benign melanoma. ["Klin. Monatschr. f. Aug.," vii (F).]—**P. molle, P. mucosum.** A p. in which the epithelium covers the enlarged or new-formed papillæ in a thin layer, with but little development of the stratum corneum. It may occur in long, single or branched villi or filaments, or as a smooth, rounded or flat, red or bluish excrescence, sometimes inflammatory. It is usually highly vascular, and affects most commonly the mucous membranes. [G.] Cf. *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**P. myxomatodes**

*piæ*. A myxomatous p. of the pia. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**P. neuropathicum, P. neuroticum.** Ger., *Nervennævus*. Syn.: *nævus unius lateris*. A papillomatous or verrucous growth, usually congenital, occurring on one side of the body along the course of a nerve. [G.] Cf. *VERRUCA congenita*.—**P. piæ matris.** A roundish, soft cerebral tumor from a papillomatous growth of the pia. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Urethral p.** The painful urethral caruncle, carnosity, vegetation, fungosity, or polypus of the older writers, the mucous hypertrophy of A. Guérin, the urethral hemoroid of Richet and Dupin and of Hutchinson; a single or multiple, soft, gelatinous or fibro-cellular tumor arising from the urethra. [Troquart, "Jour. de méd. de Bordeaux," Jan. 10, 1886; "ann. des mal. des org. gén. urin.," Mar., 1886, p. 171 (a, 34).]

**PAPILLOMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-i}^2\text{l-om}^2\text{'a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)-os}^2\text{'is}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. The formation of papillomata, also the state of being affected with them.—**P. universalis.** Of Lang, a cutaneous disease following severe variola, and characterized by papillomatous or warty growths occurring over almost the entire body, accompanied with excessive pigmentation and eczema. ["Vierteljahrsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1883, x, 2, p. 377 (G).]

**PAPILLOMATOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{'a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Pertaining to or resembling a papilloma. [G.]

**PAPILLORETINITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-i}^2\text{l-'lo}^2\text{(lo}^2\text{)-re}^2\text{-t-(rat)-i}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{(e)'ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-itis)*. Inflammation, usually acute, of the optic disc and retina. [F.] Cf. *NEURORETINITIS*.

**PAPILLOSE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{l-os}$ . Lat., *papillosus*. Fr., *papilleux*. Ger., *papillös*. 1. Furnished or covered with papillæ. 2. Resembling papillæ. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35); a, 48.]

**PAPIRACÉ** (Fr.), **PAPIRACEUS** (Lat.), adj's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pe-ra}^2\text{-sa, pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-i}^2\text{r(er)-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)'se}^2\text{'(ke}^2\text{)-u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{'s)}$ . See *PAPYRACEOUS*.

**PAPITA**, n. 1. In the East Indies, the *Strychnos Ignatii*. [S. J. Sulemani, "Lancet," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 659.] 2. In Chile, the *Oxalis crenata*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PAPPEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-pe}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Pappe*, a German botanist. A genus of the *Sapindaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. capensis.** A South African species. Its fruit, the wild plum of the Dutch colonists, is eaten. The pulp furnishes a vinous beverage and a vinegar, and the edible seeds yield a somewhat purgative oil, used as food and in scald-head and alopecia. [B, 19, 42, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

**PAPPEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-pe}^2\text{l}$ . See *POPULUS*.—**Feldp'.** See *MALVA silvestris*.—**Gänsep', Grasp'.** See *MALVA rotundifolia*.—**Grosse P.** The *Althæa rosea*; in the pl., *grosse P'n*, the flowers of *Althæa rosea*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P'blumen.** The flowers of *Althæa rosea*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P'knöpfe, P'knospen.** See *POPULAR buds.*—**Sammtp'.** See *ABUTILON*.

**PAPPIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{f'er-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pappiferus* (from *pappus*, a pappus, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pappifere*. See *PAPPOSE*.

**PAPPIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *pappiformis* (from *pappus*, a pappus, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pappiforme*. Ger., *fruchtkronenartig*. Resembling a pappus. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PAPPOOSE-ROOT**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-us'ru}^2\text{'t}$ . The *Caulophyllum thalictroides* or its root. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**PAPPOSE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-os}$ . Lat., *papposus*. Fr., *aigrette, pappeux*. Ger., *fruchtkronig*. Bearing a pappus or hairs so disposed as to resemble a pappus. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PAPPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-pu}^2\text{'s(pu}^2\text{'s)}$ . Gr., *πάππος*. Fr., *aigrette* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *P. Federkelch* (2d and 3d def's), *Fruchtkrone* (2d and 3d def's), *Fruchtwölbe* (2d and 3d def's), *Haarkrone* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The first down on the chin. [A, 311 (a, 48).] 2. The partially obliterated limb of the calyx of the *Compositæ*, especially when crowning the fruit in the form of a tuft or circle of hairs or scales. 3. Any hairy tuft on a fruit. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PAPULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{(pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{)-u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{)-la}^2$ . 1. See *PAPULE*. 2. An old term for a nodule on the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]—**P. agria, P. fera.** See *LICHEN agrius* (1st def.).—**P. madidans.** See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**P. miliaris.** See *MILIARIA* (1st and 2d def's).—**P. rotunda.** See *LICHEN circumscrip'tus*.—**Papulæ sudorales.** See *LICHEN tropicus*.—**Papulæ syphiliticæ.** See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*.—**P. syphilitica humida.** A syphilitic mucous patch or papule. [G.]

**PAPULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-u}^2\text{-la}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *papularis, papulatus* (from *papula*, a papule). Fr., *papuleux, papulé*. Ger., *blättrig, papulös*. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by papules. 2. Furnished with papules (2d def.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PAPULE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-u}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *papula*. Fr., *p., bouton* (1st def.). Ger., *Papel, Blatter, Hautbläschen, Knötchen*. 1. A pimple; a small circumscribed elevation of the skin, sometimes military sometimes lenticular in size, not due to a collection of fluid in the epidermis. [G.] Cf. *PUSTULE* and *VESELICULE*. It constitutes one of the primary lesions of skin diseases. 2. In botany, a papilla or pimple, especially a semi-pellicled pustule containing fluid at the surface of a plant-organ. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Moist p.** Lat., *papulamadidans*. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Mucous p.** See *Mucous PATCH* and *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**P. of syphilis.** The typical manifestations of syphilis upon the skin, consisting of a circumscribed deposit of granulation cells in the superficial vascular layer of the cutis. [G.]—**P. sèche** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis. [G.]—**P. sèche à induration annulaire** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis in which the induration is more distinct at the periphery. [G, 84.]—**P. sèche à induration centrale** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis in which the induration extends uniformly from the centre of the p. to its periphery. [G, 84.]—**P. suintante** (Fr.). See *Mucous PATCH*.—**P's végétales** (Fr.). See *CONDYLOMA latum*.

**PAPULOSE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}^1\text{-u}^2\text{-os}$ . Lat., *papulosus*. Fr., *papuleux*. Ger., *papulös*. See *PAPULAR*.



**PARACHROMATOSIS** (Lat., n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-krom-(ch<sup>2</sup>rom)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Ger., *Parachromatose*.



See PARACHROMA (2d def.). In the pl., *Parachromatoses*, Auspitz's term for a family of pigmentary diseases of the skin comprising discolorations due to deposit of coloring matter, chiefly in the corium. They include argyria, jaundice, the discolorations incident to Addison's disease and to the malarial cachexia, and those produced by tattooing. [G. 4.]

**PARACHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-kro}(\text{ch}^2\text{ro})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-chros'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Fr., *parachrose*. 1. The development of parachromia. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See DISCOLORATION.

**PARACHYMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ki}^2\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})/\text{os}^2/\text{is}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *χῦμος*, chymosis. Of Eisenmann, any disease of secretion or of the secreting organs. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**PARACINEMA** (Lat.), **PARACINESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{ken})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{ma}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-em'atos* (-atis), *-es'eos* (-is). Gr., *παράκινημα*, *παράκινσις* (from *παράκινειν*, to move aside). Fr., *paracinese*. See DISLOCATION.

**PARACITRIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{t}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{k}$ . See ACOTITIC ACID.

**PARACLONUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})/\text{lo}^2\text{n}\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *κλῶνος*, confused motion. See PARAMYOCLOUS.

**PARACMASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})/\text{ma}^2\text{s}(\text{ma}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-mas'eos* (-ac'masis). From *παράκμασις*, to be past the prime. Fr., *paracmé*. Decline, decadence. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PARACMASTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-k}\text{-ma}^2\text{st}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *παράκμαστικός*. Lat., *paracmasticus*. Fr., *paracmastique*. Ger., *paracmastisch*. Past its prime; of a disease, past the crisis. [A. 311 (a, 48).]

**PARAME** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})/\text{me}(\text{ma})$ . Gen., *-ac'mes*. Gr., *παράμη*. See PARACMASIS.

**PARANEMION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})\text{-nem}(\text{nam})/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *παράνემιον*. See FIBULA.

**PARACOE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})/\text{o}^2\text{-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-ac'o'es*. Gr., *παράκοη*. See COPHOSIS and PARACUSIS.

**PARACELE** (Wildier), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-se}^2/\text{l}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *κεῖλα*, a cavity. A lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]

**PARACOLPITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{lp}(\text{i}^2\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-pit'idos* (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Inflammation of the circumvaginal connective tissue. [a. 34.]—**P. phlegmonosa dissecans**. P. with exfoliation of the vaginal mucosa. [A. 329 (a, 34).]

**PARACONDYLAR**, **PARACONDYLOID**, adj's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{n}/\text{di}^2\text{l}\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ , -oid. From *παρά*, beside, and *κονδύλα*, a condyle. Around or in the vicinity of a condyle. [L. 31.]

**PARACONE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-kon}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *κῶνος*, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-external cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (a, 48).]

**PARACONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{COOH}$ , isomeric with citraconic acid. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PARACONICINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{s}\text{-en}$ . A base isomeric with coniline and having similar properties. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

**PARACONID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-kon}/\text{i}^2\text{d}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *κῶνος*, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (a, 48).]

**PARACONINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-kon}/\text{en}$ . An isomeric variety of coniline, thought formerly to be identical with it. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**PARACOPE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})/\text{o}^2\text{p}\text{-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-ac'o'pes*. Gr., *παράκοπη* (from *παράκοπτειν*, to drive mad). Fr., *paracope*. See FEBRILE DELIRIUM.

**PARACOPTICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{pt}/\text{i}^2\text{k}\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *παράκοπτικός*. See INSANE.

**PARACOROLLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{r}\text{-o}^2/\text{la}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *corolla* (q. v.). Fr., *paracorolle*. Ger., *Nebenblume*, *Nebenkrone*. A reduplication or modification of a corolla. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PARACOTO-BARK**, n's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{to}\text{-ba}^2\text{rk}$ . An undetermined aromatic, astringent bark resembling coto-bark, but much less active. A very mobile, colorless, neutral oil of a peculiar odor is obtained from it. [B. 5, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 50).]

**PARACOTOIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{to}\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . A crystallizable substance,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$  (or  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2$ ), found in spurious coto-barks. It resembles cotoin, but has not the same biting taste and fails to give with iron chloride the red-brown, afterward dark-brown, coloration characteristic of cotoin. It is astringent and checks perspiration. [A. 319 (a, 50); B. 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 232 (a, 50); Lascar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

**PARACOTOINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{to}\text{-i}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . An amorphous yellow mass,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , obtained by boiling paracotoin with caustic potash. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PARACOMARIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ku}\text{-ma}^2\text{r}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide paracomarique*. Ger., *Paracomarsäure*, *Parahydroxyzimmtsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on aloes. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**PARACOUSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{si}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See PARACUSIS.

**PARACRUSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-kru}^2(\text{kru})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-crus'eos* (-is). Gr., *παράκρουσις* (from *παρά*, beside, and *κρούω*, a striking. Fr., *paracruse*. See FEBRILE DELIRIUM.

**PARACUELLOS DE JILOCA**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-kwal}^2\text{yos}$  da he-lo'ka<sup>2</sup>. A place in the province of Saragossa, Spain, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**PARACUSIA** (Lat.), **PARACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^2(\text{u})/\text{si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-us'iae*, *-us'eos* (-is). From *παράκουσις*, to hear beside. Any morbid condition that affects the hearing. [a. 48.]—**P. acris**. Hearing that is painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds. It is a symptom of various forms of ear disease and of some fevers. [F.] Cf. **HYPERACUSIS**.—**P. duplicata**. An anomaly of hearing in which either all sounds or only certain tones and sounds are heard double. [F.] Cf. **DIPLACUSIS**.—**P. imaginaria**. An old term for *tininitus aurium*.—**P. imperfecta**. An old term for *diplacusis* (q. v.). [F.]—**P. localis**. **P. loci**. Inability to distinguish the direction from which a sound comes. [F. 3.]—**P. obtusa**. See BARYCOCLIA.—**P. oxycoelia**. See *P. acris*.—**P. perversa**. See *P. willisiana*.—**P. surditas**. See COPHOSIS.—**P. willisiana**, **P. Willisii**. Amelioration of the hearing of very deaf persons during the continuance of loud noises, speech being then understood much more easily and at a much greater distance than by persons of normal hearing. [F. 32.]

**PARACYANIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fulminic acid. [A. 324.]

**PARACYANOGEN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}/\text{o}-\text{je}^2\text{n}$ . A porous black substance remaining when mercury cyanide is heated with the production of cyanogen gas; a polymeric form of cyanogen. [B. 93.]

**PARACYESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{s})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *κύσις*, conception. Fr., *paracyésie*. Ger., *Parakyesis*. Extra-uterine gestation. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

**PARACYNANCHE** [Ettmüller] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{cu}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{ke}(\text{ch}^2\text{a})$ . Gen., *-anch'es*. From *παρά*, beside, and *κυνάκη*, cynanche. Inflammation of the parts external to the larynx. [B. 117.] Cf. **CYNANCHE**.

**PARACYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{st}(\text{ku}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-cyst'eos*, *-cyst'ios* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *κύστις*, a cyst. The connective tissue in the vicinity of the urinary bladder.

**PARACYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{st}(\text{ku}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{e}(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Inflammation of the paracystis. [L. 20 (a, 34).]

**PARACYTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *κύστις*, a cell. Being between or among cells. [J.]

**PARÁD**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{d}$ . A place in the county of Heves, Hungary, where there are gaseous and sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**PARADACTYLE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-da}^2\text{k}/\text{i}^2\text{tl}$ . Lat., *paradactylum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *δάκτυλος*, the finger). Fr., *paradactyle*. Ger., *Zehenseite*. Of Illiger, the lateral portion of the toes of birds, in distinction from the top and sole. [L. 343 (a, 43).]

**PARADENTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-d}(\text{a}^3\text{d})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀδών*, a gland. Inflammation about a gland. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

**PARADESMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-de}^2\text{s-mos}/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *δεσμός*, a bond. A paratypical connective-tissue growth. The *Paradesmoses* (Ger., *Paradesmosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are an order of the *Chlorioblastoses* embracing the *Desmomata* and *Granulomata* of the skin. [G.]

**PARADIDYMIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-di}^2\text{d}/\text{i}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{mi}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-dym'idos* (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *διδυμος*, the testicle. Fr., *paradidyme*, *corps innommé* (de Giraldès). Of Waldeyer, a body formed of certain convoluted tubules, scattered remains of the mesonephros in the male, lying near the head of the epididymis. It is the analogue of the epoophoron of the female. [A. 5.]

**PARADIGATELE**, **PARADIGATELEIN**, n's.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-di}^2\text{j}^2\text{-i}^2\text{t}\text{-a}^2/\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ ,  $\text{-a}^2\text{-et}/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . See DEHYDRATED DIGITALRETIN.

**PARADIHYDROXYBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-di}^2\text{-hid-ro}^2\text{x}\text{-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz}/\text{en}$ . See HYDROQUINONE.

**PARADIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-di}^2\text{-hid-ro}^2\text{x}\text{-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See HYDROXYSALICYLIC ACID.

**PARADIOXYBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-di}^2\text{-o}^2\text{x}\text{-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz}/\text{en}$ . See HYDROQUINONE.

**PARÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), **PARÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{s}\text{-the}(\text{tha})/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses. Ger., *Parästhesie*, *Gefühlsanomalie*. Any abnormality of sensation. [G.]

**PARAFIBRIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-fi}^2/\text{bri}^2\text{n}$ . Of Polli, a modification of fibrin supposed to result from molecular rarefaction, analogous to bradyfibrin. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

**PARAFFIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{f}/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *paraffinum*, *paraffina* (from *parum*, little, and *affinis*, having affinity). Fr., *paraffine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A tasteless, odorless, waxy substance, soluble in carbon disulphide, chloroform, and benzene, discovered by Buchner in 1830 (then called *Bergfett*), and again by Reichenbach in 1830, first obtained by the distillation of beech-wood tar, and now manufactured from bituminous coal. It consists of a number of hydrocarbons of the  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$  series. 2. Of Watts and others, one of the series of saturated hydrocarbons or ethanes,  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ . The series includes the colorless gases methane,  $\text{CH}_4$ ; ethane,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ; propane,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ; and butane,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ ; and the liquids pentane,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ ; hexane,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$ ; heptane,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}$ ; octane,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$ ; nonane,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}$ ; and decane,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$ ; the viscosity and boiling point of which increase with the number of carbon atoms. Other members of this series contained in petroleum are dodecane,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}$ ; tridecane,  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{28}$ ; tetradecane or diheptyl,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{30}$ ; pentadecane,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}$ ; hexadecane or cetane,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{34}$ ; and still more complex hydrocarbons which have not been isolated. The most complex members of the series are dotriacontane or dicetyl,  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{66}$ , and pentatriacontane,  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{72}$ . The p's include many more isomeric forms. These may in general be grouped as follows: (1) normal p's,  $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$



CH<sub>2</sub>—etc.—CH<sub>3</sub>, or p's in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; (2) *isop's*, CH<sub>3</sub> { CH—CH<sub>2</sub>—etc.—CH<sub>3</sub>, or p's which contain 1 carbon atom that is united with 3 other carbon atoms; (3) *mesop's*, which contain two or more carbon atoms each of which is connected with three other carbon atoms, a class of which the following members are known: tetramethylethane, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:CH—CH:CH: (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, tetramethylbutane, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:CH—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH: (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, pentamethylbutane, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:CH—CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH: (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and tetramethylhexane, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:CH—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH: (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; (4) *neop's*, which contain one atom of carbon connected with four other carbon atoms. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 199 (a, 50).]—**Hard p.** See **Solid p.**—**Liquid p.** Lat., *paraffinum liquidum* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *paraffina liquida* [Belg. Ph.]. A liquid hydrocarbon of the p. and olefine series. [B.]—**Normal p.** See under **P. ointment**. See *Unguentum PARAFFINI*.—**P. paper.** See *Charta paraffinata*.—**Solid p.** Lat., *paraffina solida* [Belg. Ph.], *paraffinum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.] (*durum* [Br. Ph.], *solidum* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). Ordinary p. [B.]

**PARAFFINUM** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.] (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>f)-fin(fen)u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **Solid PARAFFIN**.—**P. durum** [Br. Ph.]. See **P. iodatum**. A solution of iodine in liquid paraffin. [B.]—**P. liquidum** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See **Liquid PARAFFIN**.—**P. molle** [Br. Ph.]. See **PETROLATUM**.—**P. solidum** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See **Solid PARAFFIN**.—**Unguentum paraffini** [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffina mollis* [Belg. Ph.], *vaselinum*. Paraffin ointment, vaseline; a preparation made by mixing 1 part of solid p. with 4 parts of liquid p. [B, 95.]

**PARAFLUOROBENZOIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-flu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. See under **MONOFLUOROBENZOIC ACID**.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>l'de<sup>2</sup>-hid. Parameethylaldehyde. [B.] See under **FORMIC ALDEHYDE**.

**PARAFORMIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k. See **MALIC ACID**.

**PARAGAMMACISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>m-(ga<sup>2</sup>m)-ma<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>z(ki<sup>2</sup>s)mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *παρά*, beside, and *γάμμα*, the letter γ. Inability to pronounce *g* (also *k* and the guttural *ch*) and the substitution of other letters for it, especially *d* or *t*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**PARAGEUSIA** (Lat.), **PARAGEUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*geus'iv*, -*geus'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *γέωσις*, the sense of taste. Fr., *parageusie*, *parageustie*. Ger., *Parageusie*, *Parageustie*. Inability to distinguish differences in taste; a condition found in hypnotic patients and young children. [L, 57.]

**PARAGLOBIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-glob'i<sup>2</sup>n. See **PARAGLOBULIN**.

**PARAGLOBULARETIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-glob-b-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>-ret'i<sup>2</sup>n. A decomposition product, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of globularin when treated with dilute acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PARAGLOBULIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-glob'b-u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. Of Schmidt, a white amorphous substance obtained by diluting blood-serum and passing carbonic-acid gas through it. By its union with fibrinogen it forms fibrin. [K.]

**PARAGLOBULINURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-glob'b-u<sup>2</sup>l-(u<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *παρά*, beside, *globulus*, a little ball, and *ουρον*, urine. The state in which there is paraglobulin in the urine. [a, 34.]

**PARAGLOSSA** (Lat.), **PARAGLOSSE** (Lat.), n's f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glo<sup>2</sup>s)-sa<sup>2</sup>-se(a). Gen., -*glos'ses*. From *παρά*, beside, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Ger., *Zungenverfall*. 1. Prominence of the tongue. Cf. **GLOSSOCELE**. 2. A bending backward of the tongue against the pharynx. 3. An inflammation of the muscles, etc., under the tongue. [E.]

**PARAGLUONIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-glu<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Paragluonsäure*. An acid derived from and isomeric with gluconic acid, but distinguished by forming crystalline instead of amorphous salts with the alkali metals. [B, 3.]

**PARAGNATHOUS**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>th-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *παρά*, beside, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Having the mandibles about equal in length. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

**PARAGNATHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-g(a<sup>2</sup>g)na<sup>2</sup>th-(na<sup>2</sup>th)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *paragnathe*. Of G. St. Hilaire, a double monster characterized by a supernumerary lower jaw placed laterally. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PARAGOGE** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>'je(ga). Gen., -*gog'es*. Gr., *παπαγωγή*. Fr., p. Ger., *Ablenkung*. The reduction of a fracture or of a dislocation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PARAGOMPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-go<sup>2</sup>mf-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *γὼμφοσις*, a wedging. Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvis. [A, 85.]

**PARAGRAPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>ph(gra<sup>2</sup>ph)-i<sup>2</sup>a. From *παρά*, beside, and *γράφειν*, to write. A nervous disorder in which the act of writing words are transposed or replaced by meaningless combinations of letters. [B.]

**PARAHEPATIC**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-he<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *πάρα*, beside, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. About or near the region of the liver. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Nov. 22, 1889, p. 759 (a, 34).]

**PARAHYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-hid-ro<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>k. See **PARACINNAMIC ACID**.

**PARAHYDROXYHYDRATROPIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-hid-ro<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-h<sup>2</sup>-dr-a<sup>2</sup>-tro<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>k. See **PHLORETIC ACID**.

**PARAISO SPRINGS**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>2</sup>. A place in Monterey County, California, where there are thermal mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**PARAKANTHOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>nth-(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-om'a<sup>2</sup>. See **PARACANTHOMA**.

**PARAKANTHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>nth-(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. See **PARACANTHOSIS**.

**PARAKERATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-ke<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>th(a<sup>2</sup>th)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *κέρας*, a horn. Ger., *Parakeratose*. Mal-development of corneous tissue. The *Parakeratoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Keratoses* including psoriasis and lichen planus or diseases of the corneous layer of the epidermis characterized by qualitative anomaly of development. [G, 4.]

**PARAKINESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>n(ken)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*es'eos*. Gr., *παράκινσις* (from *παραινέειν*, to move aside). Ger., *Parakinese*. A qualitative change in motor activity, analogous to paræsthesia. Its existence is doubted. [Ross (D, 35).]

**PARALACTATE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>k'tat. Ger., *Paralactat*. A salt of paralactic acid. [B, 4.]

**PARALACTIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>k. See **LACTIC ACID** (2d def.).

**PARALALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-la(la<sup>2</sup>)li<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παρά*, beside, and *λαλέω*, a talking. Fr., *paralalie*. Ger., *Paralalie*. A partial impairment of the power of speech. [D, 18.]—**P. lheralis**. Impairment of the power of uttering the sounds of individual letters. [B.]

**PARALAMBACISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>mb-(la<sup>2</sup>mb)-da<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>z(ki<sup>2</sup>s)mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *παρά*, beside, and *λαμβάνω*, the letter λ. An imperfect vocalization of *l* or the substitution of other letters, such as *x*, *t*, *r*, *s*, or *u*, for *l*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**PARALAMPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>mp(la<sup>2</sup>mp)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*lamps'eos* (-is). Gr., *παράλαμψις* (*παράλαμπεω*, to shine a little). Fr., *paralampsie*. An old term for a cicatrix on the cornea. [F.] See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.) and **MACULA CORNEÆ**.

**PARALBUMIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-bu<sup>2</sup>mi<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *paralbuminum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *albumen*, the white of egg). Fr., *paralbumine*. Ger., *P*. An isomeric variety of albumin discovered by Scherer in ovarian cysts and also occurring in the serosity of the peritoneal cavity. It is not entirely coagulated by boiling, even with the addition of acetic acid. According to Landwehr and Hammarsten, it is a mixture of metalbumin, mucin, etc. [B, 12; B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14); "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 114 (B).]

**PARALDEHYDE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-l'de<sup>2</sup>-hid. Lat., *paraldehydum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., p. Ger., *Paraldehyd*. A polymeric modification, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, of aldehyde. The name was formerly restricted to the liquid compound obtained by the action of dilute acids on aldehyde, but now includes also elaldehyde and other polymerides of aldehyde. P. in the former sense is distinguished from the other polymeric modifications by being capable of both fusion and distillation. It is a colorless liquid of a peculiar, parsley-like odor and a pungent, unpleasant taste, boiling at 124° C. and crystallizing into large transparent prisms if cooled below 10° or 5° C. Its density at 15° C. is 0.998. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. Its action on the body is like that of chloral, but without depressing the heart's action. It is a strong diuretic. According to Trochmor, however, it is a blood and nerve poison. It has been used as a hypnotic, but gives a persistent unpleasant odor to the breath. It is recommended in tetanus, mania, melancholia, and other nervous affections, and also as an antidote to strychnine, brucine, thebaine, and picrotoxin. [B, 2; B, 270 (a, 38); "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 9, 1889, p. 515 (a, 50); "Berl. klin. Wchnscr.," 1889, No. 40 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 229; xxxiv, p. 553; xxxvii, p. 618 (a, 50).]

**PARALEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *paralé*, *paralier*. Of Aublet, a genus of ebenaceous trees; of Hiern, a section of the genus *Diospyros*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. guianensis**. Fr., *paralé* (ou p., de la Guiane). The *parala* of Guiana. The Indians bathe their hands in a decoction of the leaves in fevers. The pulp of the fruit is edible. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**PARALEIPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-lip(lé<sup>2</sup>)ip-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*leips'eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *λείπειν*, to appoint. An anomaly of the sebaceous secretion of the skin; steatosis.

**PARALEREMA** (Lat.), **PARALERESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>r(lar)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)ma<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*em'atos* (-atis), -*es'eos* (-is). Gr., *παράληρημα*, *παράληρησις* (from *παράληρειν*, to talk nonsense). Fr., *paraléreme*. Delirious talk. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PARALEUCANILINE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>ke-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., p. A colorless base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**PARALEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παρά*, beside, and *λέγειν*, to speak. Ger., *Paralexie*. Inability to read words as they are written. [D, 18.]

**PARALGESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-l(e<sup>2</sup>)ge(ga<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παρά*, beside, and *αἰγισ*, sense of pain. A painful elementary disorder of sensation. [D, 35.] Cf. **PARÆSTHESIA**.

**PARALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-al'i<sup>2</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *παρά*, beside, and *αἰγος*, pain. Ger., *Paralgie*. See **PARÆSTHESIA**.

**PARALININ** [Schwarz]. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-lin'i<sup>2</sup>n. See **ACHROMATIN**, **CARYOPHASM**, and **NUCLEOPHASM**.

**PARALLACTIC**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>k. (Gr., *παράλλακτικός*. Of, pertaining to, or produced by parallax. [B.]

**PARALLAGE** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>-je(ga). Gen., -*all'ages*. Gr., *παράλλαγις*. See **PARALLAXIS**.

**PARALLAGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>gma<sup>2</sup>-(la<sup>2</sup>g)/ma<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*lay'matos* (-atis). Gr., *παράλλαγμα*. See **CHEVAUCHEMENT**.



**PARALLAX**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>x. Gr., παράλαξις (from παρά-*λάσσειν*, to make things alternate). Lat., *parallaxis*. Fr., *parallaxe*. 1. Apparent displacement of an object due to change of the observer's position. [a, 48.] 2. The apparent shifting of the position of an object when a screen is passed alternately from one eye to the other. It is said to be *homonymous* when the object appears to move in the opposite direction to the screen, i. e., moves to the side of the eye which is uncovered; *heteronymous* or *crossed* when the object moves in the same direction as the screen. The former indicates undue convergence, the latter undue divergence, of the usual axes. [B.]—**Binocular p.** The angle of convergence of the visual axes. [F.]—**Crossed p.** See under P. (2d def.).—**Entoptic p.** Of Listing, the movement of the shadows in the entoptic visual field. [F.]—**Entoptic p. of indirect vision.** The difference between the angle formed by two lines drawn from two object-points to the nodal point of the eye and that formed by two lines drawn from the same object-points to the centre of the eye. [F.]—**Heteronymous p., Homonymous p.** See under P. (2d def.).

**PARALLAXE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>x. 1. See PARALLAX. 2. See CHEVACHEMENT.

**PARALLAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>3</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>l)-la<sup>2</sup>x(la<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ax/eos (-is). Gr., παράλαξις. 1. Change, alternation. See also PARALLAX and CHEVACHEMENT. 2. Mental derangement. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PARALLELA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>3</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>l)-le(la)/la<sup>3</sup>. Gr., παράλληλος. A scaly eruption affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines. [L, 84 (a, 34).]

**PARALLELINERVED**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>1</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>rvd. Lat., *parallelinervis* (from παράλληλος, parallel, and νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *parallelinérvé*. Ger., *parallel-nervig*. Written also *parallel-nerv'd*. Of a leaf, having the veins or threads parallel and running from the base to the apex or from a central rib to the margin. [B, 1, 19, 123, 170, 201 (a, 35).]

**PARALOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>3</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-loj(lo<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From παρά-, beside, and λόγος, a word. Fr., *paralogie*. Ger., *Paralogie*. A slight degree of dyslogia: impairment of the power of carrying on a train of consecutive thought. [D, 18; L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Thematic p.** A perversion of ideas so that they are unduly fixed upon one subject; the state of mind of a man with a hobby. [Kussmaul (B).]

**PARALYSE** (Ger.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>z/e<sup>2</sup>. See PARALYSIS.—**Bauchnervenp.** See CÉLIOPLEGIA.—**Gefühlsp.** See Sensory PARALYSIS.

**PARALYSIE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>3</sup>-le-ze, -lu<sup>2</sup>-z'e'. See PARALYSIS.—**P. antagoniste.** See Crossed HEMIPLEGIA.—**P. avec surcharge graisseuse interstitielle.** See Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS.—**P. centripète.** See Acute ascending PARALYSIS.—**P. de l'isthme de Panama.** A variety of neuritis, resembling beriberi, that attacks new residents of the Isthmus of Panama. ["Progr. méd.," Feb. 26, 1887, p. 168 (a, 34).]—**P. de l'odorat.** See ANOSMIA.—**P. des béquilles.** See Crutch p.—**P. d'origine périphérique.** See Neural PARALYSIS.—**P. douloureuse aiguë.** Of Dumolard, an affection characterized by severe pain in the lumbar region, radiating to one or both of the lower limbs, with almost complete loss of power in the limbs, and ending generally in recovery. In some cases it affects the upper limbs also. It was observed in the form of an endemic. It seems to have been first described by Bockhammer, under the title of *épidémie d'Azannon*. [Dumolard, "Rev. de méd.," July, 1884, p. 538; "Rev. de sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 198.]—**P. générale à double forme.** General paresis with alternations of exaltation and depression. [a, 34.]—**P. générale spinale antérieure subaiguë.** Of Duchenne, chronic atrophic spinal paralysis. [D, 35.]—**P. hystéro-saturnine.** Hysterical paralysis consequent upon saturnism. [Raymond, "Bull. méd.," 1887, No. 54 (a, 34).]—**P. hystéro-traumatique.** Hysterical paralysis consequent upon traumatism. ["Progr. méd.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 65 (a, 34).]—**P. myo-sclérotique.** See Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS.—**P. ourlienne.** Peripheral paralysis caused by toxins formed in mumps. ["Progr. méd.," Nov. 20, 1886, p. 1009 (a, 34).]—**P. nerveuse.** See Neural PARALYSIS.—**P. radiculaire.** Paralysis of one or more of the roots of a plexus of nerves. [A. Klumpke, "Rev. de méd.," July, 1885, p. 591.]—**P. suggérée.** See PARALYSIS by suggestion.—**P. tremblante.** See PARALYSIS agitata.

**PARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>3</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys/eos (-al/ysis). Gr., παράλυσις (from παρά-*λύειν*, to loose from the side). Fr., *paralytie*. Ger., *Lähmung*, *Paralyse*. It., *paralisi*. Sp., *parálisis*. The suspension or abolition of a functional power, especially in the nervous system, in which case there is a temporary or permanent loss of the power of motion or of sensation, or of both, in the parts supplied by the affected nerves. [D.]—**Acute anterior spinal p. of adults.** See under Spinal p. in the adult.—**Acute ascending (spinal) p.** A progressive motor p.; a disease affecting men more frequently than women, and following severe exposure to cold or some infectious or febrile disease. Paresis of the legs appears first, and is followed by complete p. with muscular relaxation. Similar conditions supervene in the muscles of the pelvis, loins, abdomen, thorax, upper extremities, diaphragm, and neck. Speech is affected, and there are dyspnoea, dysphagia, and sensory disturbances. Cutaneous reflex action and muscular irritability are lost and remain lost until death or until all paralytic symptoms have disappeared. There is neither muscular atrophy nor change in electrical irritability. The cerebral functions are not usually involved. There is but little if any elevation of temperature. The disease may terminate fatally in a few days, in consequence of respiratory or cardiac p., or may continue for several months. Changes in the central or peripheral nervous systems are slight, if indeed any have been discovered. An enlargement of the spleen, the mesenteric glands, and the closed follicles of the intestines suggests a toxæmic origin of the disease, which

was first described by Landry in 1859. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Acute atrophic spinal p.** See Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS.—**Acute progressive p.** Of Harley and Clarke, acute ascending p. ["Lancet," 1868, ii, p. 451 (D).]—**Adult spinal p.** See Spinal p. in the adult.—**Alcoholic p.** A peripheral neuritis caused by alcoholic excess resulting in pseudo-tubercles or p. affecting the upper and lower extremities. Sometimes the cranial nerves are also affected. ["Am. Journ. of the Med. Sci.," 1888 (a, 34).]—**Alternate p.** See Alternate HEMIPLEGIA.—**Aniyotrophic p.** Of Gubler, a p., such as may follow an acute disease, attended with atrophy of certain muscles. The motor tracts as well as the motor cells are involved. [D, 18; a, 34.]—**Anæmic p.** Due to anæmia, especially puerperal p. dependent on loss of blood or on impoverishment or depreciation of that fluid. [A, 15.]—**Anapeiratic p.** See under ANAPEIRATIC.—**Angeioneurotic p. of the auditory nerve.** An extremely rare disturbance of hearing, due to an affection of the sympathetic nerve causing an angeioneurosis of the internal ear and characterized by sudden pallor of the face immediately followed by nausea, vertigo, tinnitus, and dullness of hearing, all of short duration. [F, 32.]—**Anterior subacute spinal p.** Chronic atrophic spinal p. [D.]—**Antero-spinal p.** See Anterior POLIOMYELITIS.—**Aqua paralyseos.** A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of cowslip flowers with 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Arsenical p.** Ger., *Arseniklähmung*. P. affecting the lower or (rarely) the upper, or both upper and lower, extremities. It is the result of a peripheral neuritis caused by arsenical poisoning. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Associated oculo-muscular p.** A p. affecting those muscles of the two eyes which turn them both in one definite direction; e. g., a p. of the right externus and left internus, which turn both eyes to the right. It produces one variety of conjugate deviation of the eyes, and is due to lesions of the cerebral cortex, or at least of centres higher up than the nuclei of the ocular nerves. [B.]—**Association p.** See Labio-glossolaryngeal p.—**Atrophic infantile p.** See Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS.—**Atrophic muscular p.** See Amyotrophic p.—**Atrophic p.** A chronic or congenital p. in which there is atrophy of that part of the cerebral cortex that is the centre for the atrophied regions of the body. [Wilks (a, 34).]—**Atrophic p. of children.** See Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS.—**Bell's p.** See Facial p.—**Bifacial p.** Of W. Alexander, a bilateral facial p. [a, 34.]—**Brachial p.** A p. of one or both arms due to lesions of the cerebral cortex or of the nerve-roots of the brachial plexus, or to traumatism affecting the latter. [a, 34.]—**Brown-Séquard's spinal p.** See HEMIPARALYSIS.—**Bulbar p.** 1. P. of a part directly innervated by the medulla oblongata. [L, 88 (a, 34).] 2. See Labio-glossolaryngeal p.—**Caisson p.** See Caisson DISEASE.—**Cardiac p.** A sudden cessation of the cardiac contractions in consequence of over-action of the cardiac inhibitory nerves arising from a direct injury of the cerebral, spinal, or reflex nervous systems or from p. of the cardiac ganglia. [a, 34.]—**Central p.** See Cerebral p.—**Centrocapsular p.** P. caused by a lesion of the internal capsule. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Centrocortical p.** P. caused by a lesion of the cerebral cortex. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Centroganglionic p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus caudatus. [a, 34.]—**Centromedullary p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the medullary region of the brain. [a, 34.]—**Cerebral facial p.** Facial p. of cerebral origin. [D, 35.] Cf. *Peripheral facial p.*—**Cerebral infantile p.** See HEMIPLEGIA spastica infantilis.—**Cerebral p.** P. caused by a lesion of some portion of the cerebrum. [a, 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal p.** Any p. in which the lesion is in those motor centres of the cerebral cortex or of the pyramidal tract which communicate with the ganglion cells of the spinal cord by the crura cerebri, the pons, and the medulla oblongata. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Chloro-anæmic p., Chlorotic p.** See Anæmic p.—**Choreal p.** Of Wilks, a sequence of chorea in which the motion ceases, while the muscular debility remains. [a, 34.]—**Chronic atrophic spinal p.** See Chronic anterior POLIOMYELITIS.—**Chronic muscular p.** See General p. of the insane.—**Chronic progressive bulbar p.** See Labio-glossolaryngeal p.—**Compensatory oculo-muscular p., Conjugate oculo-muscular p.** See Associated oculo-muscular p.—**Co-ordination p. of the ocular muscles.** Cerebral p. of associated eye-muscles. [F.]—**Corpus striatum general p.** See Lenticular p.—**Cortical p.** P. due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex. [D.]—**Cross p.** 1. See Crossed HEMIPLEGIA. 2. P. of the upper extremity on one side and the lower extremity on the other. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Crutch p.** Fr., *paralytie des béquilles*. Ger., *Krückenlähmung*. P. in the distribution of the musculo-spiral nerve caused by compression with a crutch. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Crueilhier's p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [a, 34.]—**Dental p.** Ger., *Dentalparalyse*. Poliomyelitis occurring in teething children. The p. was attributed by early observers to dental irritation. [a, 34.]—**Diphtheritic p.** P. following diphtheria, especially in youths and adults. It usually begins in the soft palate, and may extend to the throat muscles, resulting in dyspnoea, dysphonia, or aphonia. The ocular muscles are affected next in frequency, then the muscles of the lower and of the upper limbs, and those of the trunk. There may be hemiplegia, paraplegia, or complete p. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Dimidiata p.** Fr., *paralytie dimidiée*. See Crossed HEMIPLEGIA.—**Divers' p.** Paresis or p. affecting divers on removal of the diving dress after four or five hours' submersion. The pathology is obscure. [Basset-Smith, "Lancet," Feb., 1892 (a, 34).]—**Disappearing p.** Paresis in which by effort control of the affected muscles is regained. [Jackson, "Lancet," 1875, i, 161 (a, 34).]—**Duchenne's p.** 1. See Locomotor ATAXIA. 2. See Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p. 3. See Labio-glossolaryngeal p. (1st def.).—**Dyscrasic p.** P. caused by some dyscrasia producing changes in the composition of the blood. [Mollière (L, 88 (a, 34).)]—**Emotional p.** Of Meryon, a form of p. reflex paraplegia, due to emotional excitement. [B; D.] See Hysterical p.—**Erb's p.** A p. caused by damage to the fifth and sixth cervical nerves just in front of the edge of the trapezius. It involves the deltoid, the biceps, the brachialis anticus, the supinator longus, and sometimes the supraspinatus and infraspinatus. There are myatropy and an-



esthesia of the outer side of the arm. It may be idiopathic or be caused by trauma or the growth of a neoplasm. [Herter (a. 34).]—**Essential infantile p.**, **Essential p. of children.** Ger., *essentielle Lähmung*. Of Rilliet and Barthez, see *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Exhaustion p.** A functional p. produced by excessive and prolonged voluntary movement involving exhaustion of the nerve-centres. [“Lancet,” 1889, i, p. 573 (a. 34).]—**Experimental p.** P. produced by experimental section of the cerebral cortex, spinal cord, or nerves, or by the injection of drugs. [a. 34].]—**Extensor p.** P. affecting extensor muscles only. [a. 34].]—**Facial p.** A unilateral or bilateral p. of the facial nerve, usually due to a slight neuritis following exposure to cold. It also may be caused by disease or trauma in the region of the ear or by fracture of the base of the skull, or may occur as a rare complication in acute ascending p., tabes dorsalis, or tetanus. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Fatty atrophic p. of infancy.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Functional p.** 1. P. of the functional capacity of an organ or part. 2. P. due to disease having its seat elsewhere than in the paralyzed part.—**Galloping p.** General p. in which there are violent delirium, dyslogia, insomnia, myoclonus, tachycardia, and pyrexia, pursuing a rapid course. [I, 87 (a. 34).]—**Ganglionic p.** P. caused by a morbid condition of a nerve ganglion, with or without spinal p. [M. Hall, “Lancet,” 1855, ii, p. 295 (a. 34).]—**General p. (of the insane).** Ger., *allgemeine Lähmung*. A gradual progressive disease of the brain and nervous system in which there are ataxy and paresis usually following a definite order and course of development, which are particularly marked in speech and locomotion. There are sensory disorders and mental symptoms, at first of exaltation of feeling or expansive delirium, but invariably tending to complete dementia. There are organic changes in the encephalon and its membranes, and sometimes in the spinal cord and its membranes and in some sympathetic ganglia. [Mickle (a. 34).]—**General saturnine pseudo-p.** See *Lead PALSY*.—**General spinal p.** [Duchenne]. See *Spinal p. of the adult*.—**Glossio-labio-pharyngeal p.**, **Glossio-laryngeal p.**, **Glossio-pharyngeal p.**, **Glossio-pharyngo-labial p.** See *Labio-glossio-laryngeal p.*—**Glossoplegia.** See *GLOSSOPLÉGIA*.—**Gouty p.** A functional p. of brief duration, apparently caused by a gouty condition. [Money, “Brit. Med. Jour.,” 1885, ii, p. 937 (a. 34).]—**Gubler’s p.** See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Hemifacial p.** See *Facial HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Hysterical p.** A functional p. occurring in hysteria and simulating any type or form of organic p. It may be of sudden or gradual onset. Sensation is lessened or lost; the reflexes may be increased; there is but slight myotrophy; there may be contractures; the electrical reactions are usually normal, though Charcot has reported some variations in rare cases. [a. 34].]—**Idiopathic p.** See *TETANY*.—**Indian-bow p.** Of German writers, p. of the thyro-arytenoid muscles. [Cohen (a. 63).]—**Infantile atrophic spinal or fatty atrophic p.** [Duchenne]. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Inflammatory p.** Any p. due to inflammation. [D. 35].]—**Inhibitory p.** Of Dr. Drummond, hysterical p.—**Intermittent p.** See *Intermittent p.*—**Intermittent spinal p.**, **Intermittent p.** P. due to malarial poison or that of rheumatism or gout. It may occur as one of the phenomena of a fit of ague or as an independent trouble of a quotidian or tertian type. [D. 47].]—**Intracranial p.** P. caused by some intracranial lesion. [a. 34].]—**Ischemic p.** Motor p. due to interruption of the arterial blood supply in certain parts of the nervous system. [D. 3].]—**Juvenile atrophic p.** Fr., *paralysie atrophique juvénile*. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Kluempke’s p.** P. of the interossei, thenar, and hypotenar muscles, with atrophy, anesthesia of various regions of the forearm and fingers, and melosis, due to a lesion affecting the spinal cord in the region of the first and second dorsal nerve-roots. [a. 31].]—**Labial p.** Ger., *Lippenlähmung*. P. affecting the lips. [a. 34].]—**Labio-glossio-laryngeal p.**, **Labio-glossio-pharyngeal p.** A progressive bilateral p. of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx, with myotrophy, imperfect articulation of the lingual consonants, and dysphagia. It is caused by a degenerative disease of the nuclei of the ganglion cells on the floor of the fourth ventricle, usually beginning at the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve; the degeneration may slowly invade the neighboring nuclei and destroy life by interference with that of the vagus. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Landry’s p.** See *Acute ascending p.*—**Laryngeal p.** Unilateral or bilateral p. of the laryngeal muscles, generally of peripheral origin, causing disturbances of voice and speech, or of respiration, or of both. It may be caused by traumatism, by compression of the vagus or the recurrent laryngeal nerve, by an aneurysm or a lymphatic or cancerous tumor of the neck, by exposure to cold, or by prolonged use of these muscles. As the result of a central lesion, it may occur in tabes dorsalis, insular sclerosis, and progressive bulbar p. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Lead p.** Lat., *p. saturnina*. Ger., *Blutlähmung*. See *Lead PALSY*.—**Lenticular p.** Of H. C. Wood, pseudo-bulbar p. from hemorrhage into the lenticular nucleus of each hemisphere. [a. 34].]—**Lingual p.** See *GLOSSOPLÉGIA*.—**Little’s p.** See *Infantile spastic PARAPLEGIA*.—**Local p.** A p. affecting a single muscle or group of muscles. [a. 34].]—**Masked p.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.*—**Masticatory p.** Unilateral or bilateral p. of the motor branch of the trigeminus, causing difficulty of mastication. It is caused by an intracranial lesion compressing the motor branch of the nerve, by a lesion of the pons implicating its roots, or by a cortical lesion. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Metadiphtheritic p.** See *Diphtheritic p.*—**Mimetic facial p.** See *Facial p.*—**Mimetic p.** A simulated p. [“Brit. Med. Jour.,” 1888, i, p. 1371 (a. 34).]—**Mixed laryngeal p.** P. of the muscles that dilate the glottis and those that tighten and approximate the vocal cords. It is caused by disease of the recurrent laryngeal nerves. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Motor p.** A loss of voluntary muscular power. [a. 34].]—**Musculo-spiral p.** P. of the extensor and supinator muscles of the forearm and wrist, in consequence of injury or disease of the musculo-spiral nerve. It is usually unilateral, though in lead palsy there is bilateral involvement of most of the fibres of this nerve. [a. 34].]—**Myogenic p.** Of Bouchut,

anterior poliomyelitis. [a. 33].]—**Myopathic laryngeal p.** Laryngeal p. of myopathic origin. [a. 34].]—**Myopathic p.** Organic p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Myosclerotic p.** Fr., *paralysie myosclérotique* (ou *myosclérotique*). See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.*—**Neural p.** An organic p. in which the peripheral nerves are affected; peripheral neuritis. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Neuropathic p.** Of Ross, an organic p. caused by primary disease of the nervous system. [a. 34].]—**Nocturnal p.** See *NIGHT PALSY*.—**Nuclear p.** Ger., *Nukleärlähmung*. A p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. [a. 34].]—**Obstetrical p.** 1. Facial p. caused by the pressure of the forceps upon the portio dura in extracting the infant. 2. Erb’s p. caused by pressure upon the infant’s neck by the finger or hook during delivery. 3. Cerebral p. caused by cortical injury from pressure by the obstetrical forceps. [a. 34].]—**Organic infantile p.** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Organic p.** Of Ross, a p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles or nerves. [a. 34].]—**Painters’ p.** See *Lead PALSY*.—**P. agitans.** Fr., *paralysie agitante*. Ger., *Schüttellähmung*. A chronic nutritional disease of the central nervous system, characterized by muscular weakness, tremors, rigidity, a peculiar attitude (the head bent, the back bowed, the arms held away from the body and flexed), and festination of gait. There are no characteristic lesions. [Osler (a. 34).]—**P. a frigore.** P. due to the action of cold. [E.]—**P. beriberi.** See *BERIBERI*.—**P. by suggestion.** Fr., *paralysie suggérée*. A p. of varying form which may sometimes be produced in a sensitive person, either in the waking or in the hypnotic state, by the will and affirmation of a competent person. [Bernheim, “Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.,” Apr. 11, 1884, p. 247 (D).]—**P. cruciata (alternans transversa).** See *HEMIPLEGIA*.—**P. festinans.** P. agitans, so called because characterized by festination. [D.]—**P. generalis progressiva vasa-norum.** See *General p.*—**P. hysterica.** See *Hysterical p.*—**P. infantilis (seu infantum) essentialis (seu spinalis).** See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.—**P. intermittens.** See *Intermittent p.*—**P. notarium.** See *Writers’ CRAMP*.—**P. of the uterus.** Lat., *p. (seu lassitudo, seu exhaustio) uteri*. Fr., *paralysie (ou épuisement) de la matrice*. According to Wigand, the third degree of diminished uterine action during parturition, in which there is no trace of contraction. [A. 20.] See also *UTERINE INERTIA* and *ATONY of the uterus*.—**P. particularis.** See *Partial p.*—**P. cursoria.** See *P. agitans*.—**P. scorbutica.** See *Pellagra*.—**P. spastica infantilis.** See *HEMIPLEGIA spastica infantilis*.—**P. venenata.** See *Toxic p.*—**P. with apparent muscular hypertrophy** [Foster]. Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal p. [“Lancet,” May 8, 1869 (D).]—**Partial p.** A species of p. affecting less than half the body or some one particular part or organ. [a. 34].]—**Periodical p.** A p. involving, as a rule, the arms and legs, sometimes the neck and pharynx, coming on when the patient is in good health and without any apparent exciting cause and being usually complete in the first twenty-four hours. The attacks are non-febrile; the deep reflexes are reduced or abolished; there is a reduction or abolition of the faradaic excitability both of muscles and of nerves. Improvement begins in the course of a few hours or days, and the patient is well until the next attack, which may recur daily or at intervals of days or weeks. [Osler (a. 34).]—**Peripheral facial p.** Facial p. due to injury or disease of the peripheral portion of the facial nerve. It is practically characterized by p. of the orbicularis palpebrarum and is thus distinguished from central facial p. [D. 35.] Cf. *Peripheral facial HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Peripheral p.** See *Neural p.*—**Phonetic p.**, **Phonic p.** A laryngeal p. involving the muscles which tighten and approximate the vocal cords, causing disorders of voice. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Phosphoric p.** A local or general p. occurring in and caused by phosphorus poisoning. [“Gaz. méd. de Paris,” 1864, xix, pp. 6, 26, 35, 54, 321 (a. 34).]—**Pleuritic p.** A facial p., monoplegia, or hemiplegia, accompanied by vaso-motor disturbances occurring in empyema, especially after evacuating the pleural cavity. It is due to toxins formed by the disease process, rarely to embolism. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Pneumonic p.** Of Macario, a local or general p. occurring in or after pneumonia. Ross thinks it is often due to cerebral ischemia, but in some cases it is probably caused by toxins formed by the morbid process. [a. 34].]—**Post-febrile p.** A form of functional p. following a fever. [D.]—**Post-haemorrhagic p.** 1. P. following spinal or cerebral hemorrhage. 2. Anaemic p. [a. 34].]—**Pressure p.** P. of a group of muscles supplied by a nerve the functions of which are interfered with by continued pressure, as during sleep or a protracted confined position. [a. 34].]—**Progressive atrophic p.** [Schneevogt]. See *Progressive muscular atrophy*.—**Progressive bulbar p.** [Wachsmuth]. See *Labio-glossio-laryngeal p.*—**Progressive p.** 1. P. of cerebral or spinal origin in which there is a gradual extension of the morbid process, as in acute ascending p., etc. 2. See *General p. of the insane*.—**Pseudo-bulbar p.** A rare form of p. in which there are symmetrical lesions in the motor paths of both hemispheres producing bilateral p. of the lips, tongue, and pharynx. [L. Liechtheim, “Brain,” Jan., 1885, p. 433 (a. 34).]—**Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.** Fr., *paralysie myosclérotique*. A chronic disease characterized by feebleness of the muscles of the lower limbs and of the erector muscles of the spine, gradually extending to those of the upper extremities. There is increase in the volume of some muscles and atrophy of others. It usually develops in infancy, though rare cases have been reported in adults. There is an increase of the connective tissue of the muscles, with atrophy of the fibres and a formation of fat-cells as in a lipoma. No constant changes in the nervous system have been observed. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Puerperal p.** A generic term for paralyses occurring during pregnancy or after labor and dependent on causes connected with gestation or parturition. See also *Anaemic p.*—**Radial p.** See *Musculo-spiral p.*—**Regressive p.** Of Barlow, infantile p. [“Brit. Med. Jour.,” May 30, 1882.]—**Residual p.** A p. remaining after an apoplectic stroke. [a. 34].]—**Respiratory laryngeal p.** P. of the muscles which widen the aperture of the glottis, causing



dyspnoea. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Rhachitic pseudo-p.** Inability to walk on account of muscular weakness, myalgia, flaccidity of the ligaments, and softening of the bones; occurring in rhachitic children. There is no real p. [H. W. Berg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 4, 1890, p. 26 (a. 34).]—**Rheumatic p.** 1. P. associated with or due to rheumatism; probably a peripheral neuritis. [a. 34.] 2. See **Facial p.**—**Saturday-night p.** A pressure p. of the musculo-spiral nerve occurring in workmen who have fallen asleep after alcoholic excess on Saturday evening. [Herter (a. 34).]—**Saturnine p.** See **Lead palsy**.—**Scriveners' p.** See **Writers' cramp**.—**Segmental p.** Of Charcot, a variety of hypnotic p. in which only a segment of a member is paralyzed. [a. 34.]—**Sensory p.** Ger., *Gefühlsparalyse*. Loss or diminution of general or special sensibility. [D. 1.] See **ANÆSTHESIA**.—**Sleep p.** A pressure p. of the musculo-spiral nerve occurring during sleep. [a. 34.]—**Spasmodic spinal p.** Lat., *tabes dorsalis spasmodica*. Of Charcot, spastic spinal p. [D.]—**Spastic p.** A cerebral or spinal p. in which there are spasms and rigidity of the muscles. [a. 34.]—**Spinal p. in the adult.** Of Duchenne, anterior poliomyelitis in the adult. [a. 34.]—**Sunday-morning p.** See **Saturday-night p.**—**Syrupus paralyseos.** See **Syrupus PRIMULÆ veris**.—**Telegraphers' p.** A variety of anæsthetic p. analogous to telegraphers' cramp. [D.]—**Temporary spinal p.** Of Kennedy and others, acute anterior poliomyelitis in which (as rarely happens) there is complete recovery. [D. 35.]—**Total sensory p.** That condition in which all forms of cutaneous sensibility are lost. [D. 35.]—**Toxic p.** A functional p. due to poisoning. [D.]—**Unilateral spinal p.** See **Spinal HEMIPLEGIA**.—**Urinary p.** [Meryon]. See **Urinary PARAPLEGIA**.—**Vascular p., Vasomotor p.** Partial or complete loss of power in the motor innervation of the vessels of an affected part, shown by their dilatation and lessening of their tension. [D. 35.]—**Vicarious p.** Of J. Bigelow, a pseudo-p. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1858, lviij, p. 161 (a. 34).]—**Vitalur p., Vitular p.** See **Vitalur FEVER**.—**Writers' p.** See under **Writers' CRAMP**.

**PARALYTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3-\text{i}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *παρλυτικός*. Lat., *paralyticus*. Fr., *paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisch, gelähmt*. Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with paralysis; as a n., a person affected with paralysis. [D (a. 34).]

**PARAM**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}$ . Fr., p. Ger., P. Dicyanodiamide; a crystalline substance,  $(\text{C} : \text{N})_2 = (\text{NH})_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_4$ . [B. 4.]

**PARAMAGNETISM**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{g}^2/\text{ne}^2\text{t}^2-\text{i}^2\text{zm}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. The property which certain bodies possess of being attracted by magnets and of tending to assume a position in which their greatest length is in the direction of a magnetic force acting on them (cf. **DIAMAGNETISM**). Iron, cobalt, oxygen, etc., are paramagnetic substances, while bismuth, antimony, water, hydrogen, etc., are diamagnetic. [a. 48.]

**PARAMALEIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{e}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See **FUMARIC acid**.

**PARAMALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{l}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Of Heimitz, diglycollic acid. [B. 14, 93.]

**PARAMARGARIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{rg}-\text{a}^2\text{r}-\text{en}'$ . See **HYDROMARGARIC ACID**.

**PARAMASTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{st}(\text{ma}^2\text{st})-\text{i}(\text{e})/\text{t}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *μαστός*, the breast. See **Submammary MASTITIS**.

**PARAMASTOID**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{st}/\text{oid}$ . From *παρά*, beside, *μαστός*, the breast, and *είδος*, resemblance. Situated alongside of and close to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L.]

**PARAMECIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{ma})/\text{s}^2\text{i}^2$ . (*ki*) $^2\text{a}^2$ . From *παραμήκης*, oblong. Longitudinal fissures. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PARAMEDIAN**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$ . Near the median line. [L.]

**PARAMENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{en}(\text{man})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μήνς*, the menses. Any disorder of menstruation.—P. *difficilis*. Dysmenorrhœa.—P. *erroris*. Vicarious menstruation.—P. *obstructionis*. Amenorrhœa.—P. *profusa*, P. *superflua*. Menorrhagia.

**PARAMENISPERMINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{m})-\text{i}^2\text{s}-\text{pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}/\text{en}$ . An alkaloid found in the grains of *Anamirta cocculus*. It forms crystals, fusible at 250° C., insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and in acids. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**PARAMERE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{er}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. [L. 353.]

**PARAMERIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{ma})/\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *παραμήρια* (from *παρά*, beside, and *μήρος*, the thigh). Fr., *paramérie*. The inner sides of the thighs. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PARAMERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{ma})/\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . A genus of shrubs, of the *Echitideæ*. [B. 42, 121 (a. 35).]—P. *vulneraria*. A species of P. (2d def.) yielding a balsam used in the East in various skin diseases and as a vulnerary. It is said to be a source of Tagulavay balsam. [P. Zipperer, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Nov., 1885, p. 817; "Therap. Gaz.," Feb., 1886, p. 143; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 410 (a. 50).]

**PARAMESUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})/\text{e}^2\text{s}-\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *παράμεσος* (from *παρά*, beside, and *μέσος*, middle). Fr., *paramèse*. See **Ring FINGER**.

**PARAMETHOXYBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{th})-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{a}^2-\text{be}^2\text{nz}-\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See **ANISIC acid**.

**PARAMETHYL ALDEHYDE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{th})/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . See under **FORMIC aldehyde**.

**PARAMETHYLBENZYL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{e}(\text{th})-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *paraméthylbenzyle*. A univalent radicle,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 = \text{C}_6(\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{CH}_3, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{CH}_3)$ . [B.]—P. **alcohol**. Toly alcohol. [B.]

**PARAMETHYLISOAMYL BENZENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{i}^2\text{s}-\text{o}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}/\text{en}$ . See under **AMYLmethylbenzene**.

**PARAMETHYLISOPROPYLBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}/\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{i}^2\text{s}-\text{o}-\text{pro}-\text{pi}^2\text{l}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}/\text{en}$ . A substance having the constitution of benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms situated at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by methyl and isopropyl. [B.]

**PARAMETHYLOXYBENZALDEHYDE**, **PARAMETHYLOXYBENZOIC ALDEHYDE**, n.s.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2-\text{be}^2\text{nz}-\text{a}^2/\text{de}^2\text{h}^2\text{id}$ ,  $-\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$   $\text{a}^2/\text{de}^2\text{h}^2\text{id}$ . See **ANISIC aldehyde**.

**PARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2-\text{kwi}^2\text{n}/\text{o}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$ . See **METHYLparoxyquinoline**.

**PARAMETHYLPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}/\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . See **CRESOL**.

**PARAMETHYLPHENYLACETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{a}^2\text{s}-\text{et}(\text{e}^2\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See **XYLIC acid**.

**PARAMETHYLPROPYLBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{th}/\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{pro}-\text{pi}^2\text{l}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}/\text{en}$ . See **CYMENE**.

**PARAMETRIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{t}/\text{ri}^2\text{k}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Situated beside the uterus, especially between the layers of the broad ligament. [L.]

**PARAMETRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{t}(\text{mat})-\text{ri}(\text{re})/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. Fr., *paramétrite*. Of Virchow, inflammation of the pelvic connective tissue in the immediate neighborhood of the uterus.—P. *chronica atrophicans*. Of Freund, chronic hyperplastic p. with eventual cicatricial atrophy. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—P. (*chronica*) *posterior*. Of B. S. Schultz, a chronic inflammation in one or both of Douglas's folds in which the uterus is fixed at the level of the internal os, causing permanent anteversion in consequence of shortening of the folds, together with torsion of the organ when one fold is shortened. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—P. *exsudativa anterior*. P. with fixation of the vagina and cervix to the anterior pelvic wall, causing retroflexion of the uterus. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—P. *puerperalis*. P. occurring during the puerperium. [A. 326 (a. 34).]

**PARAMETRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2-\text{me}^2\text{t}(\text{mat})/\text{ri}^2-\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. The connective tissue immediately adjacent to the uterus.

**PARAMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{N}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ , obtained by treating paramide with ammonia and precipitating with hydrochloric acid. It occurs as microscopic acicular crystals soluble in boiling water. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**PARAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., p. A substance,  $\text{C}_4\text{HNO}_3$ , occurring as a white, amorphous, odorless, and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in sulphuric acid. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 93 (a. 14).]

**PARAMIDOBENZONITRILE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2\text{d}-\text{o}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}-\text{o}-\text{nit}/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)\text{CN} = \text{C}_6(\text{H}, \text{NH}_2, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{CN}, \text{H})$ , easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melting at 100° C. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**PARAMIDOPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2\text{d}-\text{o}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}/\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO} = \text{C}_6(\text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{NH}_2, \text{H}, \text{H})$ , occurring as colorless crystals melting and decomposing above 180° C. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**PARAMIGNYA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2-\text{mi}^2\text{g}^2/\text{ni}^2(\text{nu}^2)-\text{a}^2$ . A genus of shrubs, of the *Auranticeæ*. [B. 42 (a. 35).]—P. *monophylla*. A species the root of which is used in the East Indies as an alternative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a. 50); B. 267, 311 (a. 35).]

**PARAMILCHSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{mi}^2\text{lch}^2/\text{zoi}^2\text{r}-\text{e}^2$ . See **PARALACTIC acid**.

**PARAMIMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2-\text{mi}^2\text{m}(\text{mem})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μιμνήσκω*, imitation. Ger., *Paramimie*. Inability to make one's self understood by the use of customary modes of expression. [D. 18.]

**PARAMITOM** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{me}-\text{tom}'$ . See **CYTOCHYLEMA** and **PARAPLASM**.

**PARAMNESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})-\text{ne}(\text{na})/\text{zi}^2$ . (*si*) $^2\text{a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μνήσθαι*, to be mindful. Fr., *paramnésie*. Of Lordat, a morbid state characterized by the erroneous use of known and remembered sounds. [Grasset, "Montp. méd.," Jan., 1884 (K).]

**PARÁMO DE RUIZ**, n. A place in the province of Tolima, Colombia, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

**PARAMONIDOANILINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{mo}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2-\text{o}^2\text{d}-\text{o}-\text{a}^2\text{n}'/\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{NI} = \text{C}_6(\text{H}, \text{I}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{NH}_2, \text{H})$ , occurring as acicular or prismatic crystals melting at 60° C. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**PARAMORPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2-\text{mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *paramorphie*. 1. Morbid structure. The *Paramorphie* of Young are structural diseases. [L. 300.] 2. See **THEBAINE**.

**PARAMORPHINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}/\text{en}$ . Lat., *paramorphina*, *paramorphia*. Fr., p. Ger., *Paramorphin*. See **THEBAINE**.

**PARAMUCIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{mu}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A dibasic acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8$ , isomeric with mucic acid, occurring as rectangular tablets united in crusts. [B. 3, 93 (a. 38); B. 4.]

**PARAMUSIE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2-\text{muz}-\text{e}'$ . A variety of aphasia in which there is a disturbance of musical expression, false tones and intervals being employed. [A. 326 (a. 34).]

**PARAMYLENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}/\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$ . Fr., *paramylène*. See **DIAMYLENE**.

**PARAMYLTOLUENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{to}^2\text{l}-\text{u}^2/\text{en}$ . See **AMYL-methylbenzene**.

**PARAMYLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Fr., *paramylon*. A carbohydrate resembling starch, ob-



tained from green *Infusoria* on stagnant pools. It forms small white grains insoluble in water, soluble in diluted acids, and transformed at 200° C. into a gummy mass, which is converted by hydrochloric acid into glucose. [B, 4; B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**PARAMYOCLOUSIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-mi}(\text{mu}^4)\text{-o}^2\text{k}^1\text{-lo}^2\text{n-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *παρά*, beside, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κλῶσις*, a violent, confused motion. Of Friedreich, repeated clonic spasms. [a, 34.]—**P. multiplex**. Of Friedreich, a disease characterized by clonic contractions of the muscles, occurring in paroxysms. Between the contractions there may be tremor of the muscles. The disease is usually bilateral, and is not accompanied by motor or sensory disturbances. Its nature is unknown. [P. Marie, "Progr. méd.", Mar. 20, 1886, p. 241 (a, 34).]

**PARAMYOTONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-mi}(\text{mu}^4)\text{-o}^2\text{s}^1\text{-ton}(\text{to}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *παρά*, beside, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Ger., *Paramyotonie*. Tonic spasm. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Ataxic p.** Ger., *ataktische Paramyotonie*. Persistent tonic spasm associated with distinct ataxia and with weakness and some anaesthesia. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**P. congenita**. Of Eulenburg, an hereditary disease, allied to Thomsen's disease, in which there are tonic spasms of various muscles lasting from a fraction of an hour to several hours, excited chiefly by cold. [Gowers (a, 34).]

**PARANAPHTHALIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-na}^2\text{f}^1\text{'tha}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *paranaphtaline*. See ANTHRACENE.

**PARANEMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ne}^2\text{m}(\text{nam})/\text{a}^2\text{-t}^1(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-nem/aton (-um)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *νήμα*, a thread. The paraphyses of cryptogams. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PARANEPHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ne}^2\text{f}^1\text{-ri}(\text{re})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Fr., *paranéphrite*. 1. Inflammation of the connective tissue which unites the kidneys to the vertebral column. [D, 70.] 2. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

**PARANEPHIOS** (Lat.), **PARANEPHRUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})/\text{e}^2\text{f}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{s}$ , *-ru*<sup>s</sup>(ru<sup>s</sup>). From *παρά*, beside, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. See *Suprarenal capsules*.

**PARANEURYSMI** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{z}^1\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{mi}^2\text{me})$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Of Young, who spelled it *paraneurismi*, diseases of the nervous system affecting the functions of sensation and motion. [L, 290.]

**PARANGI**, n. A disease, allied to yaws, occurring in Ceylon; "Spanish pox." ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

**PARANITROBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-nit-ro-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See MONONITROBENZOIC ACID.

**PARANITROPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-nit-ro-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2/\text{i}^2$ . See under MONONITROPHENOL.

**PARANITROTOLUENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-nit-ro-to}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-en}$ . See under MONONITROTOLUENE.

**PARANCEA** (Lat.), **PARANOIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ne}^2\text{no}^2\text{a}^2/\text{a}^2\text{-a}$ , *-noi*<sup>a</sup>. Gr., *παράνοια* (from *παρά*, beside, and *νοῦς*, the mind). 1. A term applied loosely to various mental diseases. 2. A functional insanity, starting from a degenerative condition, characterized by a special deviation of the highest mental functions, but not implying either serious weakness or general disorder of the mind. It is almost always accompanied with hallucinations and more or less systematized delusions. The course is neither continuous nor uniform, but is essentially chronic. ["Jour. of Ment. Sci.," xxxii, p. 604 (a, 34).]—**Acute p.** Of Mendel, p. coming on without prodromes and characterized by a delusion of vague persecutions without persecutors. [Séglas, Noyes, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," (a, 34).]—**Ambitious p.** P. in which the degeneration is associated with ambitious hallucinations. [a, 34.]—**Degenerative p.** Of Amadei and Tomini, a form of p. in which the degenerative defects are not profound and do not reduce the patients to the last degree of the scale of degenerates. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]—**Intermediate p.** P. in which there are no delusions, but a tendency to quibbling or quarrelling. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]—**Idiopathic p.** Of Mendel, an hereditary and degenerative form of p., with the delusion of quarrelling insanity, and a weakened form of the delusion of persecution. The degenerative basis is questionable. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. corrupta**, **P. depravata**. See DIASTREPHIA.—**P. erotica**. See EROTOMANIA.—**P. hallucinatoria**. P. with hallucinations. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. hallucinatoria acuta**. P. characterized by sudden hallucinations, especially of hearing, accompanied by ideas of grandeur. There may be insane impulses or complete dejection. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. hallucinatoria chronica**. P. having a slow beginning and a remitting course. Hallucinations and delusions of persecution appear first, and at the end of a certain time the ideas of grandeur become prominent. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. hypochondriaca**. Chronic p. with typical remissions. The troubles of general sensibility form the foundation of the delusions of persecution accompanied by illusions and hallucinations. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. persecutoria**. P. in which the hallucinations of persecution are especially prominent. [a, 34.]—**P. religiosa**. P. in which the hallucinations or delusions are of a religious character. [a, 34.]—**P. simplex**. Acute or chronic p. in which there are bodily as well as mental disturbances. The latter are characterized by the existence of some one of the many monomanias. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Psychoneurotic p.** Of Amadei and Tomini, p. consecutive to some of the primary forms of psychoneuroses. [Séglas, Noyes (a, 34).]

**PARANOIAC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-noi}^2/\text{a}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *paranoicus*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paranoia.

**PARANTHRACENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-n}^2\text{'thra}^2\text{s-en}$ . See under ANTHRACENE.

**PARANTIMONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-n}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{n-i}^2/\text{k}$ . See PYRANTIMONIC ACID.

**PARANUCLEOLES**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{'kle}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-lz}$ . Lat., *paranucleoli* (from *παρά*, beside, and *nucleolus*, a little nut). Ger., *Para-*

*nucleolen*, *Nebenkernkörperchen*. 1. See PSEUDONUCLEOLI. 2. The smaller of the nucleoli in a cell nucleus. [J, 67.]

**PARANUCLEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-nu}^2(\text{nu}^4)/\text{k}^2\text{le}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Fr., *nouau secondaire*. Ger., *Nebenkern* (1st def.). The smaller of two closely related or situated nuclei in a cell. [J, 124.]

**PARA-OVARIQUE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-o-va}^2\text{-rek}$ . Parovarian.

**PARAOXYBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

**PARAOXYMETHYLBENZYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{-l-be}^2\text{nz-i}^2/\text{l}$ . See ANISIC ALCOHOL.

**PARAPARESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})/\text{o}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es/eos (-par'esis)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *πάρεσις*, paresis. Ger., *Paraparese*. Incomplete paraplegia. [A, 326.]

**PARAPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-pa}^2\text{th}(\text{pa}^2\text{th})/\text{i}^2(\text{e})/\text{a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *πάθος*, disease. Moral insanity. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PARAPECHYON** (Lat.), **PARAPECHYUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-pek}(\text{pach}^2)/\text{i}^2(\text{u}^3)\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ , *-u*<sup>3</sup>mu(u<sup>3</sup>n). From *παρά*, beside, and *πήχυς*, the forearm. Fr., *parapéchyon*. Ger., *Speiche*. Of Gorræus, the radius. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PARAPECTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{k-ti}^2/\text{k}$ . An amorphous substance,  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{23}$ , being one of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the process of maturing of fruits. [B, 14, 93.]

**PARAPECTIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{k-ti}^2/\text{n}$ . Ger., *Parapektin*. A body occurring in fleshy fruits and constituting one of the products into which pectose is transformed in the process of ripening; said to have the same composition as pectin. [B, 14.]

**PARAPEPTONE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{p-ton}$ . Ger., *Parapepton*. 1. A kind of by-product resembling syntonin or acid-albumin, arising in the normal peptic digestion of proteids. It appears as a precipitate soluble in dilute acids and alkalies and in distilled water. It is especially abundant if the pepsin has been previously modified by and exposed to a temperature of from 40° to 60° C. It is called by Finkler *isopepsin*. 2. Of Meissner, a body formed from proteids at 40° C., by the action of hydrochloric acid, alone or in company with imperfectly acting pepsin. It can not be converted into peptone by the most energetic pepsin, but is so changed by trypsin. It is never formed in normal digestion, and is called by Kühne *anti-albumate*. 3. The normal initial or intermediate product of both peptic and tryptic digestion. [J, 19.]

**PARAPETAL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{'t-l}$ . Lat., *parapetalum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *parapétale*. Ger., *Nebenblumenblatt*. A single piece (leaf) of a paracolla, or any modified petal or appendage of the latter. According to Mönch, a leaf of a flower, placed within the flower and differing entirely in form from the rest of the petals. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PARAPETALOID**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{t-a}^2/\text{o}^2\text{id}$ . Lat., *parapetaloides* (from *παρά*, beside, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *parapétaloïde*. Of Mönch, having the parapetals either adnate or applied to the petals. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PARAPETALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{t-a}^2/\text{u}^3\text{s}$ . Lat., *parapetalus*. Fr., *parapétalé*. Of stamens, standing at each side of a petal. [Gray (a, 35).]

**PARAPHASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fa}(\text{fa})/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ᾠδασία*, aphasia. Fr., *paraphasie*. Ger., *Paraphasie*. Aphasia characterized by the substitution of words which are unfitted to express the idea that the person intends to convey. [D, 53.]—**Commissural p.** 1. P. due to injury of the commissural nerve-fibres of the brain. 2. Of L. Lichtheim, a provisional term for p. due to a lesion supposed (but not ascertained) to be situated in the island of Reil. ["Brain," Jan., 1886, p. 443, 476 (K).]—**P. choreoformis**. P. resembling, and probably a form of, chorea. [D, 18.]—**P. paralytica**, **P. paretica**. P. due to paralysis. [D, 18.]—**P. spastica**. P. caused by muscular spasm. [a, 34.]

**PARAPHENYLENE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^3\text{-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2/\text{l-en}$ . Fr., *paraphénylène*. Ger., *Paraphenylene*. See under PHENYLENE.

**PARAPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{'(a}^2\text{f)}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ᾠφή*, the sense of touch. Any anomaly of the sense of touch. [L, 50.]

**PARAPHIMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fm}(\text{fem})/\text{o}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. Gr., *παράφωσις* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φίμωσις*, to muzzle). Ger., *Paraphimose*. Strangulation of the glans penis by a retracted prepuce with a narrow orifice. [G.]

**PARAPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-foh}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *φόβος*, panic fear. See HYDROPHOBIA.

**PARAPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fon}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *paraphonie*. Ger., *Stimmfehler*. Any abnormality of the voice. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. clangeus**. P. in which the voice is shrill and squalling. [a, 34.]—**P. comatosa**. Of Cullen, p. from relaxation of the glottis or velum palati during coma. [a, 34.]—**P. gutturalis**. See *P. palatina*.—**P. gutturalis adolescentium**. See *P. puberum*.—**P. nasalis**. Of Sauvages, a nasal voice. [a, 34.]—**P. palatina**. Of Cullen, p. in which the voice is hoarse, obscure, or indistinct from a defect of the palate. [a, 34.]—**P. puberum**, **P. pubescentium**. Ger., *Ziegenstimme*, *Meckerstimme*. The harsh, shrill, irregular voice occurring in boys at puberty. [a, 34.]—**P. rauca**. Fr., *paraphonie rauque*. Of Good, a hoarse or rough voice. [a, 34.]—**P. respirans**. See *P. nasalis*.—**P. sibilans**. Of Sauvages, a wheezing or hissing voice. [a, 34.]—**P. stertens**. Of Sauvages, p. in which the voice has a snorting or snoring sound. [a, 34.]

**PARAPHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{'(a}^2\text{f)}/\text{o}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παράφορα* (from *παράφορεῖν*, to set before). Fr., *paraphore*. A mild variety of insanity, such as a monomania. [L, 50 (a, 34).]



**PARAPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{s-fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . An isomer of phosphoric acid, obtained by subjecting it to great heat. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**PARAPHRAGM**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-fra}^2\text{m}$ . Gr., *παράφραγμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φράγμα*, a fence). A process of an endosternite which passes forward, upward, and outward with its corresponding endopleurite and that in front of it. [L, 168.]

**PARAPHRASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fra}^2(\text{fra}^2)/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *παράφραση*, to say a thing in other words. Ger., *Paraphrasie*. Incoherent speech depending on defective concepts. [D, 18.]—**P. præceps**. P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too hurriedly. [D, 18.]—**P. tarda**. Ger., *Nöhlen*. P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too slowly. [D, 18.]—**P. thematica**. P. manifesting very great confusion of ideas, the thread of the discourse being entirely lost sight of. [D, 18.]—**P. verbalis**. P. in which an occasional inappropriate word or idea is unconsciously interjected. [D, 18.]—**P. vesana**. Complete jumbling of words and ideas, all coherence being lost; of Arndt, a combination of p. verbalis and p. thematica. [D, 18.]

**PARAPHRENESIS** (Lat.), **PARAPHRENIA** (Lat.), **PARAPHRENITIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fre}^2\text{n-ea}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-s}$ , -fren( $\text{fre}^2\text{n}^2$ )/ $\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ , -fre $\text{n}^2$ -i(e) $\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -es $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-is), -en $\text{e}^2\text{ia}^2$ , -it $\text{i}^2\text{dos}^2$  (-idis). Gr., *παράφρενις* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φρήν*, the diaphragm, also the mind). 1. Inflammation of the diaphragm. 2. Transient delirium attributed to such inflammation. [L, 41, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

**PARAPHRONESIS** (Lat.), **PARAPHRONIA** (Lat.), **PARAPHROSNE** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fro}^2\text{n-ea}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-s}$ , -firon( $\text{fro}^2\text{n}^2$ )/ $\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ , -fro $\text{n}^2\text{s}^2$ ( $\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{n}^2$ -e)a. Gen., -es $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-is), -phron $\text{e}^2\text{ia}^2$ , -phros $\text{y}^2\text{nes}^2$ . Gr., *παράφρονησις*, *παράφροσύνη* (from *παράφρων*, demented). Fr., p. Ger., *Uberschnappen*. Mental alienation, especially that caused by poison. [L, 41, 50, 87 (a, 14).]

**PARAPHTHALIC ACID**, n. See TEREPHTHALIC ACID.  
**PARAPHYAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{f}^2(\text{a}^2\text{f})^2/\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{s}$ . Gen., -phy $\text{a}^2\text{dos}^2$  (-adis). Gr., *παράφυας*. See PARAPHYSIS.

**PARAPHYL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *paraphyllum*, *paraphyllum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *paraphylle* Ger., *Blattsatz*. Any leaf modification or appendage, especially a stipule; of Link (who includes under the term stipules, ligules of grasses, and scales of buds), a part constructed like a leaf, but developed before the latter. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PARAPHYMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fi}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *φύμα*, a growth. Of Young, an order of the *Paramorphia* including structural diseases involving local changes. [L, 290.]

**PARAPHYMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fim}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{-os}^2(\text{i}^2)\text{s}$ . Gen., -os $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-is). See PARAPHYMOSIS.

**PARAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{f}^2(\text{a}^2\text{f})^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -phys $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-aph $\text{y}^2\text{sis}$ ). From *παρά*, beside, and *φύσις*, a growth. Fr., *paraphyse*. Ger., *Paraphyse*, *Nebenwuchs* (1st def.), *Schössling* (1st def.). 1. An offshoot, a sucker. 2. In the pl., *paraphyses* (Ger., *Softäden*), delicate barren threads, produced from hyphae, separating the asci in some ascomycetous *Fungi*; also the jointed cellular filaments accompanying the sporangia in ferns or the anteridia and archegonia in the *Muscineae*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PARAPHYSOPHORUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{s}^2(\text{fu}^2\text{s})^2\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2(\text{o}^2\text{r})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . Ger., *safftidentragend*, *fadenzellenführend*. Provided with paraphyses. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PARAPHYTE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{t}$ . Lat., *paraphytum* (from *παράφυτον*, to produce offshoots). Fr., p. Ger., *Ueberwuchs*. Of Eisenmann, a disease caused or accompanied by proliferation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARAPLASM**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-pla}^2\text{zm}$ . Gr., *παράπλασμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Lat., *paraplasma*. 1. A heteroplasia. 2. Of Kupffer, any material within a cell other than the protoplasm. [a, 34.] See ACHROMATIN, CYTOCHYLEMA, and GROUND-SUBSTANCE (2d def.).

**PARAPLECTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{kt}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *paraplectus*. Fr., *paraplectique*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARAPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ple}^2(\text{pla}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{z}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παράπληγία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πληγή*, a blow). Fr., *paraplégie*. Ger., *Querlähmung*. Paralysis or paresis of both lower limbs. [a, 34.]—**Alcoholic p.** Of S. Wilks, p. of spinal origin, caused by alcohol. There are pains in all the limbs, myotrophia, acnesia, hepatic enlargement, and other symptoms of alcoholism. ["Lancet," 1872, i, p. 330 (a, 34).]—**Anæmic p.** P., sometimes accompanied by hyperæsthesia, following loss of blood. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Apoplectic p.** Of Rosenthal, a double paralysis resulting from an old and a recent hæmorrhage into the motor centres, from circumscribed lesions in the median portion of the pons, or from aneurysm at the base of the brain; distinguished from spinal p. by the presence of motor paralyses of the cranial nerves. [a, 34.]—**Ataxic p.** A combined lateral and posterior sclerosis of the spinal cord, presenting symptoms of ataxia. Myotatic irritability is increased; sensory disturbances are rare; there are ataxia of the face, arm, and leg muscles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 417 (a, 34).]—**Atonic p.** Hysterical p. [Lanyon, "Lancet," 1848, i, p. 180 (a, 34).]—**Cataleptiform p.**, **Cataleptoid p.** Of Benedikt, p. characterized by motor disturbances that are shown by the persistent resistance by muscular conduction of voluntary impulse. It affects all the voluntary muscles of both sides of the body, including those of the eyes. It is probably of hysterical origin. ["Arch. of Electrol. and Neurol.," i, 1874, p. 10 (a, 34).]—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis*. Of Guill, paralysis affecting one of the upper extremities or both of them together exclusively or in a predominant manner. The lower extremities are often subsequently affected,

but generally in a minor degree. [Charcot (a, 34).]—**Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreic p.** Of Borella, p. of functional origin occurring in chorea. [a, 34.]—**Congenital hypertrophic p. of Duchenne**. See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—**Drunkards' p.** See *Alcoholic p.*—**Dysenteric p.** An affection coming on during dysentery, with paresis of the lower extremities, hyperæsthesia, and pain, followed by anæsthesia and complete p.; probably of toxic origin. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Enteric p.** A reflex spinal p. produced by an intestinal disorder. Its existence is denied by many, and Bartholow, who describes it, admits that most of the reported cases are cases of ascending neuritis. [Bartholow, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1883, p. 669.]—**Functional p.** Incomplete p. attributable to some functional disorder. [D, 63; "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1872, i, p. 394.]—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in gout. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Hereditary ataxic p.** See *Hereditary ATAXIA*.—**Hypertrophic p. of infancy**. Of Duchenne, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [a, 34.]—**Hysterical p.** See under *Hysterical PARALYSIS*.—**Hystero-traumatic p.** Of Charcot, hysterical p. supervening upon slight traumatism. [a, 34.]—**Infantile spasmodic p.**, **Infantile spastic p.** Impairment of volition with tonic rigidity and ultimately structural shortening, in varying degrees, of a few or many muscles of the body, occurring at or shortly after birth. [a, 34.]—**Organic p.** P. caused by a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Painful p.** Lat., *p. dolorosa*. Fr., *paraplégie douloureuse*. A form of p. described by Cruveilhier and more fully by Charcot. In several cases in which autopsies were made by the latter, carcinoma of a lumbar vertebra was found as a cause, and in each case there was also mammary carcinoma. The paralysis comes on gradually, following muscular atrophy. The pain is caused by the compression of the posterior columns of the cord by the tumor. [D, 34.]—**P. a frigore**. Multiple neuritis caused by cold and presenting the symptoms of p. [a, 34.]—**P. dolorosa**. Fr., *paraplégie douloureuse*. See *Painful p.*—**P. mephitica**. Of Swaving, beri-beri. [a, 34.]—**Paraplegie urogenitalis**. See *Urinary p.*—**Phimosal p.** Of C. E. Beardsley, reflex p. caused by phimosis. [a, 34.]—**Puerperal p.** See *Puerperal PARALYSIS*.—**Reflex p.** P. of reflex origin.—**Rheumatismal p.** Of Bruchon, p. occurring in the course of rheumatism. ["Gaz. des hôp.," xlviii, p. 1105 (a, 34).]—**Senile p.** P. caused by senile changes in the spinal cord. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Spasmodic p.**, **Spastic p.** P. caused by primary lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord; appearing between the twentieth and fortieth years. Concussion of the spine and exposure to wet and cold are the most frequent causes. The early symptoms are paresis and a tendency to spasm of the muscles of the lower extremities. Sensory symptoms, except dull pains in the legs or back, are often absent, but subjective sensations are not uncommon. The electric irritability is usually normal. Contractures occur later in the disease. In walking, the legs drag behind the patient, and each is drawn forward as a rigid whole, the toes catching on the ground. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Tabetic p.** See *Ataxic p.*—**Tetanic p.** See *Spasmodic spinal PARALYSIS*.—**Toxic p.** P. caused by ptomainic, leucomainic, mineral, or vegetable poisoning; usually the result of a primary peripheral neuritis. [a, 34.]—**Urinary p.** Lat., *p. urinaria*. Fr., *paraplégie urinaire*. A parietic or paralytic affection of the lower extremities, supervening in the course of certain diseases of the urinary passages, and appearing to be connected with these as consecutive effects. [Charcot (a, 34).]

**PARAPLEGIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{j}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *παράπληγικός*. Fr., *paraplégique*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia. [a, 17.]

**PARAPLÉGIE** (Fr.), n. See PARAPLEGIA.—**P. flasque**. P. with muscular flaccidity. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**P. hypertrophique de cause cérébrale**. Of Duchenne, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [P. Bourdel, "Rev. mens. des. mal. de l'enfance.," Feb., 1885, p. 54.]—**P. variolique**. Paraplegia associated with variola. [D, 70 (a, 34).]

**PARAPLEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-plu}^2\text{r-i}^2(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -it $\text{i}^2\text{dos}^2$  (-idis). Fr., *parapleurite*. See PLEURODYNIA and PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

**PARAPLEXIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{x}^2(\text{plax})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παράπληξία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πληγή*, a blow). 1. Of Ettmüller, paraplegia. 2. Apoplexy in which the paralytic symptoms predominate. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**PARAPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-pod}^2(\text{po}^2\text{d})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). From *παρά*, beside, and *πούς*, the foot. See *Foot-TUBERCLE*.

**PARAPOESIS** (Lat.), **PARAPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-po}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a})^2/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -es $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-is). From *παραιοειν*, to vitiate. Fr., *parapoëse*. Ger., *Parapoëse*. Of Eisenmann, a purely functional disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARAPOPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-p}^2(\text{a}^2\text{p})^2\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -phys $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-oph $\text{y}^2\text{sis}$ ). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀποφύσις*, an offshoot. The transverse process of a typical vertebra. [L.]

**PARAPOPLEXY**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-o-ple}^2\text{x-i}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. Fr., *parapoplexie*. A slight apoplexy. [L, 41, 50, 84 (a, 48).]

**PARAPROCTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{kt}^2(\text{prokt})^2/\text{i}^2(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -tit $\text{i}^2\text{dos}^2$  (-idis). Phlegmonous inflammation of the paraproctum. [D, 70.]

**PARAPROCTIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{kt}^2(\text{prokt})^2/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *προκτός*, the anus. The connective tissue contiguous to the rectum. [D, 70.]

**PARAPSI** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-p}^2\text{a}^2\text{p}^2/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -aps $\text{e}^2\text{os}^2$  (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄψη*, the sense of touch. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *falsches Gefühl*. An anomaly of the tactile sense. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARAPTERUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-pt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{pt})^2/\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). From *παρά*, beside, and *πτερόν*, a feather. Fr., *parapêtre*. 1. A collective term for the axillary, scapular, and tertiary feathers of a bird's wing. [L, 343.] 2. In hexapodous insects, a piece on the



side of each thoracic segment, between the episternum and the wing. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

**PARAQUINANISOL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-kwi}^2\text{n}-\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}-\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . An artificial antipyretic alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}$ .

**PARARABIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{b}-\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . See PARABIN.

**PARARECTAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-re}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *rectum* (q. v.). Situated around or near the rectum. [L.]

**PARAREDUCTINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-re}^2\text{d}-\text{u}^2\text{s}^2\text{en}$ . An alkaloid obtained by Thudichum, along with reduceine, from the urine. [L.]

**PARARRHOTACISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-r}^2\text{h}^2\text{ot}^2\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{z}^2\text{k}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{mu}^2\text{s}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ῥῥ*, the Greek letter ρ. The confounding of r sounds with others; the substitution of other sounds (as of l, w, or ng) for that of r. [A, 319, 326 (a, 21).]

**PARARRHYTHMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-r}^2\text{i}^2\text{thru}^2\text{th}^2\text{-mu}^2\text{s}^2\text{mu}^2\text{s}$ . Gr., *παράρρυθμος* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm. Fr., *pararrhythmie*. Disturbed rhythm. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARARTHREMA** (Lat.), **PARARTHRESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-r}^2\text{th}-\text{re}^2\text{ma}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-threm'atos (-atis), -thres'eos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See SUBLUXATION.

**PARARTHRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-r}^2\text{th}-\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄρθρον*, to articulate. Ger., *Pararthrie*. See PARALALIA.—**P. centralis**. P. due to cerebral disturbance. [D, 18.]—**P. literalis paretica**. See STAMMERING.—**P. syllabaris paretica**. A stumbling articulation of syllables due to paresis or paralysis. [D, 18.]—**P. syllabaris spastica**. See STUTTERING.

**PARARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-r}^2\text{th}-\text{ros}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. See SUBLUXATION.

**PARASACCHAROSE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-sa}^3\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}-\text{os}$ . Fr., p. Ger., P. A diglucosic alcohol,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ , a modification of saccharose produced by a process of fermentation set up when a solution of saccharose is treated with ammonium phosphate and exposed to the air. It occurs as small crystals insoluble in absolute alcohol. [B, 3, 93.]

**PARASALINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sa}^3\text{l}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^3\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^2\text{it}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-git'idos (-idis)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *σάλινγξ*, a trumpet. Inflammation around the Fallopian tube. [a, 34.]

**PARASCEPASTRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-se}^2\text{p}(\text{ske}^2\text{p})-\text{a}^2\text{sta}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *παρασκεπάστρα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σκεπάστρα*, a surgical bandage). A bandage for the whole head. [E.]

**PARASCEUE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-su}^2\text{z}^2\text{sk}^2\text{u}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . Gen., *-sceu'ies*. Gr., *παράσκευή* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σκεύη*, equipment). See APPARATUS.

**PARASCHIDES** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sch}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-e}^2\text{z}^2\text{es}$ . Gr., *παράσχιδες* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σχίζω*, to cleave). Fr., *paraschides*. Fragments of broken bone. [E.]

**PARASECRETION**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-se}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *secrevere*, to separate. Any anomaly of secretion. [a, 17.]

**PARASEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sem}(\text{sam})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄσματος*, unintelligible. Ger., *Parasemie*. Simulated assemia. [D, 18.]

**PARASIGMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{g}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *σίγμα*, the Greek letter σ. The substitution of other sounds (f, ph, etc.) for that of a s or sh. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**PARASILICIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Analogous to silicic. [B.] P. acid. A hexabasic acid,  $\text{H}_6\text{SiO}_6 = \text{SiO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , known only through its salts, the *parasilicates*. [B, 3.]

**PARASIT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-zet}'$ . See PARASITE.—**Haarbalg-p'**. See DEMODEX folliculorum.

**PARASITE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-sit}$ . Gr., *παράσιτος* (lit., one who eats with another [from *παρά*, beside, and *σitos*, food]). Lat., *parasitus*. Fr., p. Ger., *Parasit*, *Schmarotzer*. 1. An animal or plant living and subsisting within some tissue or organ, or upon some surface, of another animal or plant. [A, 3.] Cf. COINOSITE, OIKOSITE, PLAGIOSITE, XENOSITE, and NOSTOSITE. 2. See FORTIS in factu.—**Accidental p's**. Internal p's having the habits, but not referable to the class, of *Entozoa*. The following are included in this class in the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London: *Pentastoma dentitatum*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, *Eustrus hominis*, and *Anthomyia canicularis*.—**Endophytic p.** A p. living in the tissues and organs of its host. [B, 39 (a, 27).]—**Epiphytic p.** A p. living on the surface of the skin and mucous membranes of the host. [B, 39 (a, 27).]—**External p.** See ECTOPARASITE.—**Facultative p.** 1. A p. that is not confined to any particular animal organism. 2. Of the *Bary*, a p. which can only satisfy the conditions of its life in the animal organism, but which nevertheless leaves it at a certain period of its existence. [B, 39 (a, 27).]—**False p.** See PSEUDOPARASITE.—**Internal p.** See ENDOPARASITE.—**Obligatory p.** Of the *Bary*, a p. that can not subsist away from its host. [B, 39 (a, 27).]—**Vegetable p's**. Fr., *p's végétales*. Plants distinguished by absence or deficiency of chlorophyll, deriving their food from other living organisms. They are confined among phanerogams to the diosphyllons, and among cryptogams to the *Fungi* (chiefly the lower) and a few *Algae*. [B, 39, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**PARASITIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{'t}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *parasiticus*, *parasitarius*. Fr., *parasitaire*, *parasite*. Ger., *parasitisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasite; of a disease, caused by parasites. [D, 1, 20.]

**PARASITICIDE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-sit}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sid}$ . Lat., *parasiticidus* (from *παράσιτος*, a parasite, and *cadere*, to slay). Fr., p. See ANTI-PARASITIC.

**PARASITISM**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-sit}^2\text{-izm}$ . Lat., *parasitismus* (from *παράσιτος*, a parasite). Fr., *parasitisme*. Ger., *Parasitismus*. 1.

The state of existence as a parasite. Cf. SYMBIOSIS. 2. The state of being infested with a parasite. 3. The part played by a parasite in causing or modifying disease.

**PARASITOGÉNIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-ze}^2\text{-to}^2\text{-zha}^2\text{-ne}$ . A morbid constitution predisposing the subject to be infested with parasites. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PARASORBIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-so}^2\text{r}^2\text{b}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . Of Hofmann, an oily liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ , obtained in the preparation of malic acid from mountain-ash berries, isomeric with or an impure kind of sorbic acid. It is slightly acid, sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. Its vapors are stupefying and of disagreeable odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PARASPADIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-spa}^2\text{d}(\text{spa}^2\text{d})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *σπάδην*, to draw. A condition characterized by an abnormal termination of the urethra on the side of the penis. [E.]

**PARASPERMATIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-spu}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2\text{-spe}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)sh}^2\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Spore-like bodies observed in some *Algae*, said by some to be reproductive. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PARASPHAGIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-s}^2\text{phag}^2\text{(a}^2\text{s)fa}^2\text{g}^2\text{(fa}^2\text{g)'}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-sphag'idos (-idis)*. Gr., *παρσφαγίς* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σφαγή*, the throat). Fr., *parasphege*. The region of or about the throat. [A, 322, 325 (a, 45).]

**PARASTADUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sta}^2\text{(ast)'}^2\text{-a}^2\text{d}^2\text{(ad)'}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{(u)s}$ . Fr., *parastade*. Of Link, a collection of sterile filaments, in rows of two or more, between the petals and stamens. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PARASTAMEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sta}^2\text{(sta)'}^2\text{-me}^2\text{n}$ . Gen., *-stam'inis*. Fr., *parastamine*. See PARASTEMON.

**PARASTATA** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sta}^2\text{(ast)'}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{(at)'}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παραστάτης* (from *παρσάτης*, anything that stands beside). See EPIDIDYMIS.—**P. adenoides**. See PROSTATE GLAND.—**P. cirsoides**. See PAMPINIFORM PLEXUS.

**PARASTATADENITIS** (Lat.), **PARASTATITIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-sta}^2\text{(ast)'}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{(at)'}^2\text{-a}^2\text{d}^2\text{(ad)'}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{(e)'}^2\text{-i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ , *-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{(at)'}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}^2\text{-i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}. Gen., *-it'idos (-is)*. From *παραστάτης*, the epididymis, and *ἀδής*, a gland. See EPIDIDYMITIS.*

**PARASTEATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-ste}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{(at)'}^2\text{-os}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *στάειν*, stiff fat. Ger., *Parasteatose*. A form of steatosis in which the character of the secretion is altered. The *Parasteatoses* (Ger., *Parasteatosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Steatoses* embracing sebaceous diseases characterized by altered secretion. They include milium, atheroma, comedo, molluscum contagiosum, and colloid milium. [G, 4.]

**PARASTEMON** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-stem}^2\text{(stam)'}^2\text{-on}^2\text{(on)}$ . Gen., *-stem'onos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *στέμνω*, a thread. Fr., *parastème*, *parastamine*. 1. An abortive stamen. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. See PARASTADUS.

**PARASTERNAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-stu}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}^2\text{l}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *στένον*, the sternum. Situated at the side of the sternum. [L, 332.]

**PARASTICHIES**, n. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-st}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}$ . From *παρά*, about, and *στίχος*, a row. Fr., *parastiques*. The secondary spirals formed in alternate phyllotaxy in which the internodes are short and the leaves overlap. [B, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**PARASTRAMMA** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-stra}^2\text{m}^2\text{(stram)'}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-stre}^2\text{m}^2\text{'ma}^2$ . Gen., *-stram'matos (-atis)*, *-strem'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *παράστρεμμα* (from *παρστρέφω*, to twist). Fr., *parastreemme*. Ger., *Verdrehung*. Distortion of any part of the face, especially of the mouth. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARASTREPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-stre}^2\text{ps}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-strep'seos (-is)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *στρέψω*, a turning round. See SUBLUXATION.

**PARASTYLE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-stil}$ . Lat., *parastylus* (from *παρά*, beside, and *στύλος*, a pillar). Fr., p. In botany, an abortive style. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PARASYNOVITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{-n}^2\text{(su}^2\text{n)'}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-vi}^2\text{(we)'}^2\text{-i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-vit'idos (-idis)*. From *παρά*, beside, *σύν*, with, and *ovum*, an egg. See SYNOVITIS fungosa.

**PARASYPHILITIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{f}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *sypphilis* (q. v.). Fr., *parasyphilitique*. Of Renaut, evoked by syphilis without being really a manifestation of that disease. [Union méd., Feb. 18, 1886, p. 283.]

**PARASYSTOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{st}^2\text{(su}^2\text{st)'}^2\text{-o}^2\text{(o)'}^2\text{-le}^2\text{(la)}$ . Gen., *-syst'oles*. From *παρά*, beside, and *συστολή*, systole. Fr., p. Ger., P. The interval between the cardiac systole and diastole. [K.]

**PARATARSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-ta}^2\text{rs}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *τάρος* (see TARUS). See ECTOPIA tarsi.

**PARATARSUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-ta}^2\text{rs}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-m}^2\text{(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Fr., *paratarse*. The side of the tarsus in birds. [L, 343.]

**PARATARTARIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide paratartrique*. Ger., *Paratartrinsäure*. Racemic acid. [B.]

**PARATHENAR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^3\text{-th}^2\text{en}^2\text{'ar}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *θέναρ*, the flat of the foot. Fr., *parathénar*. Of Winslow, the abductor and short flexor muscles of the little toe. [A, 500 (a, 48).]

**PARATHIOFORMALDEHYDE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-th}^2\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2\text{(de)'}^2\text{-hid}$ . Ger., *Parathioformaldehyd*. A crystalline body,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$ , which may be regarded as paramethoxyaldehyde (paramethyl aldehyde) in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]

**PARATHIONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^3\text{-th}^2\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . Acid ethyl sulphate. [B.]



**PARATHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-thi}^2\text{m}(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the mind. Fr., *parathymie*. Excessive mental strain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARATOLUIDINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-to}^2\text{l-u}^2/\text{i}^2\text{d-en}$ . See **TOLUIDINE**.

**PARATOLYL**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-to}^2\text{l}/\text{i}^2$ . See **TOLYL**.—**P**hydrazine. The compound  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P**phosphine. A liquid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{PH}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{P}$ . Its odor is so intense as to produce headache and epistaxis. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PARATONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ton}(\text{to}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\acute{o}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ , a stretching. Fr., *paratonie*. Over-extension; abnormal tension. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**PARATOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-top}(\text{to}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\acute{o}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ , a place. Displacement, dislocation. [E.].

**PARATREMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-tre}^2\text{m}/\text{ma}^3$ . Gen., *-trem'atos (-atis)*. See **PARATRIMA**.

**PARATRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-tri}^2\text{k}(\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-os'}$ - $\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\varsigma$ , a hair. 1. A form of trichosis characterized by the production of hair of abnormal quality. The *Paratrichoses* (Ger., *Paratrichosen*) of Auspitz include trichorrhexis nodosa and trichoptilosis. 2. The growth of hair in abnormal situations. [G, 4, 81.]

**PARATRIMMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-tri}^2\text{m}/\text{ma}^3$ . Gen., *-trim'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *παράτριμμα* (from  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to rub). Fr., *paratrimme*. Ger., *Wolf*. Irritation or inflammation of the skin from chafing or pressure; intertrigo, especially (Ger., *Afterfratt*) between the nates. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARATROPE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-t}(\text{a}^3\text{t})/\text{ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-pe}(\text{pa})$ . Gen., *-at'ropes*. Gr., *παπατροπή* (from *παπατρέπειν*, to turn aside). Fr., *p*. Torsion of a limb. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARATROPHY**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-t}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-fi}^2$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\acute{\rho}\phi\eta$ , nourishment. Lat., *paratrophia*. Fr., *paratrophie*. Qualitative alteration in a tissue caused by a trophic disorder. [D, 35].—**Neurotic p**. A p. of nervous origin, such as an arthropathy occurring in connection with locomotor ataxia. [D, 35.]

**PARATUDO**, n. In Brazil, the *Hortia arborea*, *Canella azilaris*, and some other trees with aromatic barks. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**PARATUNGSTATE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-tu}^2\text{n}^2/\text{z}^2\text{tat}$ . A compound made up of 5 molecules of a basic oxide united to 12 molecules of tungsten trioxide. Thus sodium p. is  $\text{Na}_{10}\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{41} = 5\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 12\text{WO}_3$ . [B, 3.]

**PARATURA**, n. A Brazilian plant of the *Cyperaceæ*. The root is used as a tonic. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PARATYPHILITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ti}^2\text{f}(\text{tu}^2\text{f})\text{-li}(\text{le})/\text{-ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ti'idos (-idis)*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , blind (see **CÆCUM**). Inflammation of the connective tissue between the cæcum and the iliac fascia. [D, 70.]

**PARATYPICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ti}^2\text{p}(\text{tu}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}$ - $(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ , typical. Deviating from a typical character; irregular. See **ECZEMA paratypicum**.

**PARAVAGINITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-va}^3/\text{j}(\text{wa}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ - $(\text{en})\text{-i}(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and *vagina* (q. v.). See **PARACOLPITIS**.

**PARAVERTEBRAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-vu}^2\text{r}^2\text{t}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-br'}$ l. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Situated beside or near the vertebral column. [a, 17.]

**PARAVESICAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-ve}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k'}$ l. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated around or beside the urinary bladder. [L.]

**PARAXANTHINE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-za}^3\text{nth'}$ en. Ger., *Paraxanthin*. A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$ , or dimethylxanthine, isomeric with theobromine (and hence called by Thudichum urotheobromine), obtained by Salomon from urine. Applied directly to muscular tissue, it causes extreme contraction; subcutaneously it produces tetanus, paresis, and death. [B; B, 270 (a, 38); "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xvi, p. 195 (B); "Contribl. f. klin. Med.," June 1, 1889 (a, 50).]

**PARAXIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-x'}$ i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and *axis* (q. v.). Situated alongside the long axis. [L; a, 48.]

**PARAXYLORCINOL**, n. Syn.: *homorcinol*,  $\beta$ -*orcinol*,  $\beta$ -*orcinol*. A dihydroxyxylene,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{H}_2\text{OH}$ , forming slightly sweet, tetragonal crystals, melting at 163° C., boiling at about 280° C. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**PARAZOE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-zo'e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-zo'es*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\zeta\acute{o}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ , a living animal. Fr., *p*. Ger., *P*. Of Eisenmann, a disease in which fully developed parasites are produced. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARCHEMIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{rsh-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . Parchment; in botany, the rill inclosing the seeds in the coffee-plants. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PARCHIM** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{rch}^2/\text{em}$ . A place in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**PARDANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-d}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^3\text{nth})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , a panther, and  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a flower. Leopard-flower, a genus of the *Iridaceæ*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P**. *chinensis*. Chinese leopard-flower or blackberry lily; an herb with orange-spotted flowers, indigenous to China and naturalized in Indiana. In China the root is used in decoction as a wash for poisoned wounds, and, reduced to a pulp, as an external application to snake-bites. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

**PARACCÆLOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{k-se}^2\text{l}(\text{ko}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l})\text{-om'}$ a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside,  $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ , from, and  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , hollow. Fr., *pareccelôme*. An accessory cavity produced by disease. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PARCCRISSES** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{k'kri}^2\text{s-es}(\text{e}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside,  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , separation. In Young's classification of diseases, those that affect the secretions. [L, 290.]

**PARRECTAMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{kt'}$ a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-tam'atos (-atis)*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\alpha$ , extent. Fr., *parectême*. Excessive distention or dilatation. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**PARECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{kt'a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-tas'eos (-ec'tasis)*. From  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , extension. See **SUBLUXATION**.

**PAREDRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{d'ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παρεδρία* (from  $\text{παρά}$ , beside, and  $\delta\acute{\rho}\alpha$ , a seat). Of Hippocrates, an aggravating complication of a disease. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PARAGORIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{go}^2\text{r'}$ i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *παρηγορικός* (from *παρηγορεῖν*, to console). Lat., *paregoricus*. Fr., *parégorique*. Anodyne; as a n., an anodyne medicine, especially p. elixir.—**P**. elixir. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**P**. root. See *Myrrhis odorata*.—**P**. tincture. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.

**PARAIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}(\text{e}^2/\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παρεία*. Fr., *paraia*. The cheek.

**PARAIRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}(\text{e}^2/\text{i}^2)\text{-ra}^2$ . Fr., *p. racine de p-brava*. Ger., *P. Griesenwurzel*. Syn.: *pareira radix* [Br. Ph.], *p. brava*. Of the U. S. Ph., the root (dried root [Br. Ph.]) of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. A long, branching, tortuous, woody, thick-barked root, externally brownish-gray, or sometimes quite black and marked with transverse ridges and cracks and longitudinal wrinkles. Cut transversely, it displays a porous woody tissue with distinct medullary rays between which the substance is of a close, resinous, waxy appearance. It has a well-marked but not persistent bitter taste, and is without peculiar odor. Its composition is not fully known. Feneulle found in it a soft resin, a brown substance, a nitrogenous body, a yellow bitter principle, fecula, and various salts. An alkaloid (see **PELOSINE**), by Hanbury identified with buxine, has been isolated. P. is considered tonic, aperient, and diuretic, and has been used in calculus, leucorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is now chiefly employed in chronic catarrhal cystitis. In Brazil it is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and a vinous infusion of the root is used internally in snake-bites, the bruised leaves of the plant being applied to the wound. [B, 5, 18, 121, 185 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolé de p.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura pareiræ*.—**Common false p. brava**. Of Hanbury, a spurious p. brava, containing pelosine and medicinally active, formerly common in commerce, consisting of the root and stem of an undetermined menispermaceous Brazilian plant long erroneously referred to *Cissampelos p.* It has the internal structure of false p. (1st def.), and is easily distinguished from true p. by showing when cut a fibrous, woody surface, unlike the close, waxy texture of the true drug. Its decoction is not colored blue by iodine. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

—**Decoction pareiræ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de p. brava*. A preparation made by boiling 1½ oz. of p. in No. 20 powder for 15 minutes with 1 part of water, straining, and washing the residue with water enough to give a pint of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia pareiræ**. See *Tinctura pareiræ*.—**Extractum pareiræ** [Br. Ph.] (aquisum). Fr., *extrait aqueux de p.*, *extrait de p. brava*. Ger., *P. extrakt*. A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of p. root in No. 40 powder with 1 pint of boiling water for 24 hours, treating in a percolator with more water until the p. is exhausted or 1 gallon of percolate is obtained, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pareiræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu liquidum [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide de p. brava*. Ger., *flüssiges P. extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of p. root, in No. 40 powder, with 40 of a mixture of 80 grammes of alcohol with 20 of glycerin, treating in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and with more alcohol till the p. is exhausted, distilling off the alcohol from the first 85 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing to 100 c. c. with alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of extract of p. in enough of a mixture of alcohol with three times its volume of water to make 16 fluid parts of solution [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**False p.** Fr., *faux p.* Ger., *falsche P.* 1. A drug without bitterness and apparently inactive, said by Hanbury to have supplanted in the English markets the common false p. brava. It consists almost entirely of stems, forming cylindrical sticks and truncheons covered with an easily detached bark in two layers, and displaying when cut transversely a well-defined pith in the centre, followed by a succession of concentric or eccentric zones alternating with layers of parenchyma. [B, 5, 18, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *White p. brava*. 3. See *Yellow p. brava*. 4. See *P. brava* (2d def.). 5. See *West African p. brava*. 6. See *Common false P. brava*.—**Fluid extract of p.** See *Extractum pareiræ fluidum*.—**Infusum pareiræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *hydrolé de p.* A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. (troy) of bruised *p. brava* in 1 pint of boiling water, and straining. It is used in irritation and chronic inflammation of the genito-urinary tract. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**P. brava**. Ger., *ächte Griesenwurzel* (2d def.). 1. See *P. 2*. A bitter drug derived from *Cissampelos p.*, used as a substitute for true p. It consists of the root and stems of the plant, and differs from true p. in having no concentric layers of wood. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).] See also *West African p. brava* and other subheadings.—**Pareira radix** [Br. Ph.], **P. root**. See *P. Radix pareiræ brava*. See *P. and P. brava* (2d def.).—**Tinctura pareiræ**. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de p.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of p. root for some days in 5 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de p. brava** (Fr.). See *Decoction pareiræ*.—**West African p. brava**. The p. brava of the Portuguese of Zanzibar; a product, according to some, of *Ampelopsis botrya*. It consists of portions of both root and stem, and is brownish externally, yellow and brownish internally, with numerous eccentric zones in the larger pieces. A cross-section displays in the centre a small star with a variable number of straight rays. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**White p. brava**. Fr., *p. brava blanc (ou grande)*. A false p., without odor or taste, derived



from *Abuta rufescens*. It consists of bits of the stem, with a pale corky bark, and short pieces of the root, sometimes 3 in. thick, covered with a rough black bark. A cross-section of the root shows a series of concentric zones of white amylaceous cellular tissue. Iodine turns its decoction a bright blue. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).] **Yellow p. brava.** Fr., *p. brava jaune*. A spurious bitter p. containing beberine, consisting of the stem and root of *Abuta amara*. The pieces from the stem are from 1 to 6 in. thick, hard and woody, with a whitish bark and the inner substance of a bright-yellow color, with regular concentric zones. [B. 5, 18, 190 (a, 35).]

**PARÉIRENE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-ir'en. See CISSAMPÉLINE.—**P. hydrochlorate**, P. hydrochloride. A salt of p. used for malarial disease. [Ferreira, "Lancet"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 28.]

**PAELECTRONOMY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>k-tro<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From παρά, beside, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and νόμος, a law. Fr., *parélectro-nomie*. Ger., *Paelectronomie*. In electro-physiology, the electrical states presented by the surface of a transverse section of a muscle and of its tendon, both of which are negative to the natural surface of the muscle, which is electro-positive. The tendon is less negative than the cut surface. [K; a, 18.]

**PAEMPOTISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>mp-tos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *παμπότισσις*. Fr., *paremplose*. Ger., *Eindränk-gen*. An ancient expression apparently synonymous with accident. It was also used to designate a displacement of tissues or fluids into a region in which they are not normally found.

**PARENCEPHALIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -al'idos (-idis). Gr., *παρεγκεφαλίς* (from παρά, beside, and ἐγκεφαλος, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

**PARENCEPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>e)(t'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

**PARENCEPHALOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka'l(e<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l); in Eng., par-e<sup>2</sup>n-se<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *παρεγκεφαλίς*, the cerebellum, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Hernia of the cerebellum. [E.]

**PARENCEPHALUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From παρά, beside, and ἐγκεφαλος, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

**PARENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Of Farr, a malformation of the brain. [a, 18.]

**PARENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -chym'atos (-atis). Gr., *παρέχυμα* (from παρά, beside, and ἔχω, to pour in). Fr., *parenchyme*. Ger., *Parenchym*. Syn.: *gên*. The proper and characteristic substance of an organ, especially a glandular organ, in contradistinction to the connective tissue, nerves, and vessels distributed to it. In botany, according to Goodale, any typical cellular tissue except that of the epidermal tissue: in a more restricted sense, soft tissue consisting of cells more or less separated from each other, usually of a spheroidal or polyedral shape, with the walls thin and often composed of unmodified cellulose. It forms the pith, the green cellular tissue of the leaf, the pulp of the fruit, etc. [B. 1, 19, 104, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35); J. 33, 35.] Cf. P. CELLS.—**Folded p.** P. in which the walls of the cells are crumpled or folded inward, as in some of the chlorophyll-bearing cells of pine-leaves. [B. 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Glandular p.** Ger., *Drüsenparenchym*. The substance of a gland. [L.]—**Pallisade p.** Fr., *parenchyme en palissade*. P. in which the cells are elongated and compactly arranged (like the pales of a picket-fence), as in the upper part of most leaves. [B. 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Sclerotic p.** Cellular tissue in which the cellulose has become lignified, resulting either in a thickening of the cell-wall and a consequent diminution in the size of the cell cavity or in a hardening of the walls without much thickening. [B. 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Spongy p.** Fr., *parenchyme spongieux*. P. in which the cells are loosely arranged and the lacunae are conspicuous, as in the interior of green leaves. [B. 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Stellate p.** Fr., *parenchyme étoilé*. P. in which the cells assume star-like forms, as sometimes in spongy p. [B. 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Suberosus p.** Cork. [B. 229 (a, 35).]—**Wood-p.** A form of tissue, sometimes occurring in woody tissue, intermediate in character between p. and prosenchyma (e. g., a row of thin-walled cells in which the end cells are taper-pointed and the middle ones have their ends flattened). [B. 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**PARENCHYMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *parenchyma-tite*. Inflammation of a parenchyma. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

**PARENCHYMATOSE**, **PARENCHYMATOUS**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>n-ki<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>-os, -a<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *parenchymaticus*. Fr., *parenchymateux*. Ger., *parenchymatös*, *parenchymatisch*. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or affecting parenchyma. [J.]

**PARENCHYMEPATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-e<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2</sup>i-a<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *παρέχυμα*, parenchyma, and *πάσ*, the liver. Parenchymatous hepatitis. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

**PARENCRANIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-kran(kra<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cran'idos (-idis). Gr., *παρεγκρανίς*. See CEREBELLUM.

**PARÉPIDIDYMS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m)i<sup>2</sup>s. From παρά, beside, ἔπι, upon, and ἰδύμεος, the testicle. A group of small masses, containing tubules lined with columnar ciliated epithelium, above the head of the epididymis in front of the spermatic cord; believed to be relics of the Wolffian body. [L. 142, 201.]

**PARÉPITHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup>m(thu<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From παρά, beside, and ἐπιθυμία, desire. Fr., *parépithymie*. Depraved appetite or desire. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

**PARERETHISIS** (Lat.), **PARERETHISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>s i<sup>2</sup>s, -e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>-z'u<sup>2</sup>m(mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gen.,

-is'eos (-eth'isis), -is'mi. From παρά, beside, and ἐρεθίζω, to irritate. Fr., *parérêthisis*. A morbid excess of excitement. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PARÉSIE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-ra-ze. See PARESIS.—**P. analgésique à panaris**. A rare form of paresis sometimes affecting parts contiguous to those affected with panaris. [Guelliot, "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 5, 1883, p. 662 (D).]

**PARESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (par'e-sis). Gr., *πάρεσις*. Fr., *parésie*. Ger., *Parese*, *Paresie*, *unvollkommene Lähmung*. Incomplete paralysis, especially when not associated with any demonstrable organic change. [D. 25.]—**Can-tatory p.** Vocal disability experienced only in singing, caused by over-fatigue of the intrinsic muscles of phonation. ["Med. News," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 382 (a, 34).]—**General p.**, **Progressive p.** See General PARALYSIS.—**Pulmonary p.** A progressive congestion of the minute pulmonary circulation, with infiltration into the vesicular structure, ending in fatal cases in gradual asphyxia. There are emotional excitement, fugitive cutaneous erythema, extreme physical prostration, and a short cough without much expectoration. Women are more frequently affected than men. ["Aesclepiad," v, 1888, p. 1 (a, 34).]—**Saturnine p.** See Lead PAISY.

**PARESOANALGESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>n-(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-je(ga')zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πάρεσις*, paresis, and *ἀναλγη-sia*, insensibility. Fr., *paréo-analgésie*. Ger., *Paresoanalgésie*. See PARETIC ANALGESIA.

**PARETIC**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *pareticus*. Fr., *parétique*. Ger., *paretisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis. [D.]

**PARHÆMASIE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-hæ<sup>2</sup>m(hæ<sup>2</sup>-æ<sup>2</sup>m)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From παρά, beside, and αἷμα, blood. Of Young, diseases affecting the sanguiferous system. [L. 230.]

**PARICINE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>s-en. Fr., p. A natural alkaloid, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, occurring as a pale-yellow amorphous powder soluble in ether and in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in water, and melting at 136° C. [B. 98, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 568 (a, 50).]

**PARIDIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *paridine*. A glucoside, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, found in the herb and root of *Paris quadrifolia*. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PARIDOL**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>l. A resinous substance, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, derived from the decomposition paridin. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PARIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-ros'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From παρά, beside, and ἰδρῶς, perspiration. Ger., P. 1. See HIDROSIS. 2. Of Ritgen, an interval between outbursts of perspiration. 3. Any disorder of the perspiratory function; in the pl. *Paridroses*, of Auspitz, a family of *idroses*, including chromi-drosis, bromidrosis, hæmatidrosis, and uridrosis. [G. 4, 33.]—**P. oleosa**. See SEBORRHEA oleosa.

**PARIES** (Lat.), n. m. Pa(pa<sup>2</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>-ez(as). Gen., -i'etis. See WALL.

**PARIÉTAIRE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-re-a-ta'r. 1. See PARIETARIA. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see HERBA PARIETARIAE.—**Eau de p.**, **Hydratut de p.** See AQUA PARIETARIAE.—**Tisane de p.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by infusing 10 grammes of the herb of pellitory with 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**PARIETAL**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>r-i'e<sup>2</sup>-t'l. Lat., *parietalis* (from *paries*, a wall). Fr., *pariétal*. Ger., *wandständig*. 1. Pertaining to a wall; connected with the walls of a cavity or of the body. 2. Pertaining to the p. bones: as a n. pl., p's, the p. bones. [C. 1; B. 38 (a, 27).] 3. In botany, of placenta, borne upon the walls or interior surface of the ovary. The *Parietales* are: Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Polypetales*; of Endlicher, a class of dialypetalous *Acramphibrya*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B. 123, 170 (a, 35).]—**P'höhle** (Ger.). Of Hls, the cavity that contains the heart in the embryo. [A, 8.]

**PARIETARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t-a(a<sup>2</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *paries*, a wall. Fr., *pariétaire*. Ger., *Glaskraut*. 1. Pellitory; a genus of herbs of the *Parietarieæ* (Fr., *pariétaires*), which are a division (tribe) of the *Urticeæ*. 2. The *P. officinalis* (1st def.). [B. 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua parietaria** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *eau (ou hydratut) de pariétaire*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the herb of *P. officinalis* with water enough to make 2 parts of distillate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Herba parietaria** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *pariétaire* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., p. [Sp. Ph.]. The herb [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (the plant [Fr. Cod.] of *P. officinalis*). The Sp. Ph. recognizes also *P. diffusa*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. cochinchinensis**. See BOEHMERIA cochinchinensis.—**P. diffusa**. Ger., *ausgebreitetes Glaskraut* (oder *Wandkraut*). A species found in southern and central Europe, used like *P. officinalis* (1st def.), which it very much resembles. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. erecta**. See *P. officinalis* (1st def.).—**P. major**, **P. officinalis**. Fr., *pariétaire (officinale)*, *pariétaire*, *épinard de muraille*, *herbe à l'opérateur* (ou de *name*, ou de *Notre-Dame*, ou de *verre*), *vitriole*. Ger., *angeflechtes Glaskraut* (oder *Mauerkraut*), *Peterskraut*, *Tropfkraut*, *Tag-und-Nachtkraut*. 1. Wall pellitory, (common) pellitory of the wall, hammerwort, lichwort, virgin's plant, partridge-herb; a bushy species containing nitre, found throughout the greater part of Europe, where its herb, as well as that of *P. diffusa*, was formerly official as *herba parietaria* (seu *parietaria vulgaris*, seu *parietaria majoris*), *herba helrines*, *herba pedicularis*, and *herba vinegaris*. It is the ελάνθη of the ancients, who used it in various diseases. It is still employed empirically in diseases of the urinary organs and in dropsy, fevers, etc., and as a cataplasma (in its fresh state) for painful tumors. It has a rough, salty taste, and is diuretic and refrigerant, but is hardly demulcent and emollient, as has been supposed. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of Linnaeus, see *P. pennsylvanica*. Sp., p. [Mex. Ph.]. American pellitory; a diuretic North American species growing in damp rocky places. [J. M.



Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (a, 50).—*P. silvestris*. An old name for various species of *Melampyrum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*P. vulgaris*. See *P. officinalis*.

**PARIETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See *CHRYSOGRAPHIC ACID*.

**PARIETIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *pariétine*. See *USNIC ACID*.

**PARIETINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Chrysophanic acid. [B, 8.]

**PARIETO-MASTOID**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^1\text{'e}^2\text{t-o-ma}^2\text{st}^1\text{o}^1\text{id}$ . For deriv., see *PARIETAL* and *MASTOID*. Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid process. [a, 48.]

**PARIETO-OCCIPITAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^1\text{'e}^2\text{t-o-o}^2\text{k-si}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{t}^1\text{l}$ . Pertaining to the parietal and occipital lobes, bones, or gyri. [a, 48.]

**PARIETO-SPHENOIDAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^1\text{'e}^2\text{t-o-sfen-oid}^1\text{a}^2\text{l}$ . Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones. [a, 48.]

**PARIETO-SPLANCHNIC**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i-e}^2\text{t-o-spla}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^1\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *paries*, a wall, and *σπλάγχνον*, an internal part. Pertaining to the walls of the body and the viscera. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PARIGLIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{g}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . See *SMILACIN*.

**PARILA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-il}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Of Winkler, a genus of the *Rhamneae*; by Baillon referred to the genus *Eleodendron*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. malabarica*. A Malabar species; a decoction of the bark and leaves is employed in hemorrhoids and the root and leaves are used as an alternative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PARILLIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *parigline*. Ger., *Pariglin*. See *SMILACIN*.

**PARIN**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . See *PARIDIN*.

**PARIPINNATE**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{n}^1\text{at}$ . Lat., *paripinnatus* (from *par*, equal, and *pinnā*, a feather). Fr., *paripenné*. Equally pinnate, pinnate with an even number of pinnae. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PARIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2(\text{pa}^2)\text{-ri}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *par'idis*. Fr., *p. parissette*. Ger., *Einbeere*. 1. A genus of the *Parideae* (Fr., *paridées*), which are: Of Link, an order of the *Endogeneae*; of Bartling, a division of the *Smilacae*. [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. quadrifolia*.—*P. quadrifolia*. Fr., *parissette* (ou *morelle*) à quatre feuilles, herbe à p., *raisin de renard*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *viertblättrige*) *Einbeere*, *Wolfsbeere*, *Fuchstraube*, *Sauvage*, *Steinbeere*, *P'kraut*. Herb p., one-berry, true-love, four-leaved grass; a species found in moist shady places in most parts of Europe, where the root-stock, leaves, and berries, *radix*, *folia*, et *baccæ paridis* (seu *p.*, seu *solani quadrifolii*, seu *uice versæ*, seu *uice vulpine*, seu *uice inservæ*, seu *vitrariæ*, seu *aconiti salutariferi*) were once official, but are now rarely used. The herb and root furnish paridin. All parts of the plant are more or less acid and poisonous. The root-stock, which is nauseous and emetic like ipecac, was formerly used as an antispasmodic. The leaves are a narcotic poison, and in large doses a drastic purgative; they were once employed in small doses as a diuretic and antispasmodic, as an antidote to strychnine, and externally as a poultice to torpid swellings, etc. The fruits have an offensive odor and vinous taste, and were used in arsenical and mercurial poisoning. The juice of the leaves has been employed in chronic inflammation of the eyelids. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PARISACTICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-i}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{k}^1(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}$  (u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *parisactique*. Pertaining to or caused by intussusception. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARISAGOGE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-i}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{g}^1(\text{a}^2\text{g})^1\text{o}^1\text{j}^2\text{e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., -*og'es*. From *παρά*, beside, *ἴσος*, equal, and *ἀγωγή*, to lead. Fr., *p.* See *INTUSSUSCEPTION*.

**PARISTHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-i}^2\text{sth}^1\text{mi}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ισθμός*, a neck. See *CYNANCHE tonsillar*.

**PARISTHION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-i}^2\text{sth}^1\text{mi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . 1. See *TONSIL*. 2. See *CYNANCHE tonsillar*.

**PARISTHMITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-i}^2\text{sth-mi}^2(\text{me})^1\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*mit'idis* (-*idis*). From *παρά*, beside, and *ισθμός*, a narrow passage. Fr., *paristhmitite*. See *CYNANCHE* and *CYNANCHE tonsillar*.

**PARISTYPHNE**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{s-ti}^2\text{f}^1\text{-nen}$ . Fr., *p.* A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{18}$ , extracted from the root of *Paris quadrifolia*. It is a yellowish-white stercoratory powder, of a bitter, nauseous taste. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

**PARITACONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See *CITRACONIC ACID*.

**PARKERSBURG MINERAL WELLS**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1\text{rk-u}^2\text{r-z-bu}^2\text{g}$ . A place in Wood County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**PARKIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1\text{k-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Mungo Park*, an African explorer. A genus of the *Parkieae* (Fr., *parkiées*), which are a tribe of the *Mimosaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. africana*, *P. biglobosa*. Fr., *p. d'Afrique*. African locust tree, the *nitta*, or *net-netty*, of the negroes: a native of western tropical Africa and some parts of India, naturalized in the West Indies. The pulp of the pods is made into a sweetmeat and an agreeable beverage. The seeds, roasted, broken up, macerated till putrefaction sets in, washed, and reduced to a flour, are made up into tablets and employed as a condiment. In the Barbary States the seeds are used for impotence. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275, 294 (a, 35).]—*P. intermedia*. A species found in western tropical Africa, having bitter and tonic seeds. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**PARKINSONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1\text{rk-i}^2\text{-n-son}^1\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Parkinson*, an English botanist. Fr., *parkinsonie*. A genus of the *Cæsalpinieae*. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*P. aculeata*. Fr., *parkinsonie à aiguillons*, *acacie grêle des savanes*, *épine de Jérusalem*. Jerusalem thorn. West Indian prickly broom (Fr., *genet épineux*): an astringent species found in tropical and subtropical America and naturalized in parts of the Old World. In the West Indies the roasted seed and the flowers are used in intermittent fevers, and the

flowers (in infusion) and the bark and leaves (in baths and clysters) in defective nutrition in children. In Mexico the herbaceous parts are used as a sudorific and febrifuge and in epilepsy. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

**PARMELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-m-el}^1(\text{al})^1\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πάρα*, a light shield. Fr., *p.*, *parmélie*. Ger., *Schildflechte*. A genus typical of the *Parmeliaceae* (Fr., *parméliacées*), which are an order of *Phylloidei*. The *Parmeliaceae* of Schärer are a family of discoid lichens. The *Parmeliadeae* of Lindley agree nearly with the *Parmeliaceae* of Fries, which are a tribe of the *Parmeliaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. aquila*. A species found on mountain rocks in Sweden, Germany, and England. [a, 35].—*P. furfuracea*. Ger., *kleinschuppige Schildflechte*. A grayish species found on the bark of trees, especially of conifers. It is bitter, and is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. melanoleuca*. A species found on loca-bark, *cascarilla*, *negrilla*, red cinchona, and various other cinchonas. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. miculata*. A species occurring on barks of North American trees and on ordinary loca-bark and *China pseudo-loxa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. omphalodes*. Fr., *p. omphaloide*. Ger., *Nabelschildflechte*. Crotal (or crottle) lichen; one of the lichens sometimes occurring on human bones and skulls, formerly used, under the names of *muscus cranii humani* and *usnea cranii humani*, in dysentery, hemorrhage, epilepsy, etc. It and its variety *P. omphalodes panniformis* (Fr., *p. en forme de toile*) yield a peculiar dye said to be a constituent of orseille. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. parietina*. Fr., *p. des murs* (ou *murailles*). Ger., *Wandschildflechte*. Yellow (tree-) lichen; a species found on trees, but especially on old planks, walls, etc. It is bitter and febrifuge. Formerly it was used as a tonic in diarrhoea and dysentery. It contains a yellow dye-stuff, gum, extractive, and chrysophanic acid. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. prunastri*. Fr., *mousse de l'acacia*, *orseille feuillée*. Ger., *Pflaumenbaum*, *Schildflechte*. A species reputed astringent, formerly known as *muscus acacia* and used especially in prolapse of the rectum and uterus. In Egypt it is said to be put into bread and beer to induce fermentation. It is used in perfumery, being a constituent of *poudre de Chypre*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. saxatilis*. Fr., *p. des rochers*, *usnée de crâne humain*. Ger., *Steinmoos*, *Steinschildflechte*, *Steinflechte*. Black (or stone) crotles; a tinctorial grayish species resembling *P. omphalodes*; formerly used in epilepsy, etc., under the name of *muscus* (seu *usnea*) *cranii* (if it had grown on skulls), and in diarrhoea and dysentery under the names of *lichen saxatilis*, *herba hepaticæ saxatilis*, etc. (if it had grown on rocks). [B, 2; B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. soredifera*. One of the species occurring on cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. subfusa*. A species occurring on alcornoco and Copalchi barks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. tillacea*. A species found in Europe on oaks, lindens, birches, etc., also on the ordinary loca-bark of commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. varia*. A lichen found on various European trees and sometimes on cassia lignea. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PARNASSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-na}^2\text{s}^1(\text{na}^2\text{s})^1\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus. Fr., *parnassie*. Ger., *Einblatt*, *Parnasserkraut*. Grass of Parnassus; a genus of the *Saxifragæ*, constituting the *Parnassieae*, or *Parnassieae*, which are: Of Gray, a family of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Droseraceae*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. europæa*, *P. palustris*. Fr., *parnassie des marais*, *chendant* (ou *fleur*, ou *gazon*) *du parnasse*, *hépatique blanche* (ou *noble*). Ger., *Parnasserkraut*, *weisses Leberkraut*, *Steinblume*, *Herzblümchen*. (Common) grass of Parnassus; a species growing in wet meadows throughout Europe, northern Asia, and parts of North America. The herb and flowers, *herba* et *flores hepaticæ albae* (seu *parnassie*, seu *graminis parnassii*), were formerly used as a diuretic and in ophthalmia. In Sweden a drink made by boiling all parts of the plant in beer is used in cardialgia, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PARNASSUS SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-na}^2\text{s}^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . A place in Pueblo County, Colorado, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**PAROARION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-o-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-ri}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . See *PAROVARUM*.

**PAROCCIPITAL**, adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{k-si}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{t}^1\text{l}$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *occiput*, the occiput. Situated alongside the occipital bone. [a, 48.]

**PAROCHETEUSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-o}^2\text{k}^1(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{s}^1\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*eus-eos* (-*is*). Gr., *παροχέτευσις* (from *παροχέτευειν*, to turn from its course). See *DERIVATION*.

**PARODONTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-o}^2\text{d-o}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*ont'idis* (-*idis*). From *παρά*, beside, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Fr., *parodontite*, *parodontite*. See *EPULIS*.

**PARGENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-en}^1(\text{o}^2\text{e}^2\text{n})^1\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *παργία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *αἶνος*, wine). In jurisprudence, a criminal disposition due to alcoholism. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PAROI** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{-rwa}^2\text{-s}$ . See *WALL*.

**PAROMPHALOCLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-o}^2\text{mf-a}^2\text{l}^1(\text{a}^2\text{l})^1\text{-o}^2\text{l}$  (o<sup>2</sup>l).  $\text{se}(\text{ka})^1\text{-i}^2\text{le}(\text{a})^1$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{pa}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{mf-a}^2\text{l-o-sel}$ . Gen., -*cei'es*. From *παρά*, beside, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κλῆμα*, a hernia. Fr., *paromphalocèle*. Ger., *Nebennabelbruch*. A hernia near the navel.

**PARONIRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{r}^1(\text{er})^1\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄνειρος*, a dream. Fr., *paronirie*. Morbid restlessness with dreaming.—*P. ambulans*. Somnambulism. [L, 50 (a, 34).]—*P. salax*. The state of having nocturnal involuntary seminal emissions with erotic dreams. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**PARONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})^1\text{-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}^1(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *tourniole* (1st def.), *onglade* (1st def.), *panaris* (1st def.), *mal d'aventure* (1st def.), *oire* (1st def.), *paronie* (3d def.), *paronchie* (3d def.). Ger., *P* (1st def.), *Nagelräude* (1st def.), *Nagelschwür* (1st def.), *Nagelwurm* (1st def.), *Wurm* (1st def.), *Umlauf* (1st def.), *Niethnagel* (1st def.), *Neidnagel* (1st def.), *Knorpelblume* (3d def.), *Paronychie*. It., *pa-*



*tereccio* (1st def.), *paterecciolo* (1st def.), *panereccio* (1st def.). Sp., *panadizo* (1st def.). 1. Properly, an inflammation near or around the nail or of the pulp of the finger and the matrix of the nail: also a phlegmonous inflammation anywhere on the fingers or hands. The simplest form of p., commonly called *runround*, is situated in the epidermis, and is characterized by erythematous redness at the end of the finger, followed by an effusion of sero-purulent fluid beneath the cuticle, which tends to spread about the circumference of the nail, the inflammation sometimes involving the matrix and giving rise to onychia. In the phlegmonous forms the inflammation may be seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, in the sheath of a tendon, or in the periosteum. [E; G.] 2. An old name of the *Aira præcox*, the *Saxifraga tridactylites*, and other plants. 3. Nail-wort, whitlow-wort; a genus of illecebraceous herbs, of the *Paronychieae*. The *Paronychiaceae* of Link, the *Paronychieae* of A. Richard, the *Paronychiaceae* of Gray, and the *Paronychieae* (Fr., *paronychiées*) of A. St.-Hilaire are the *Illecebraceae*. The *Paronychiaceae* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Illecebraceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**Anthracoid p.** Fr., *panaris anthracoides*. P. appearing generally on the dorsal aspect of the fingers, probably arising from inflammation of the hair follicles. It usually has several openings. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**P. argentea.** Ger., *silberglänzende Knorpelblume*. A species of P. (3d def.) found in southern Europe and in northern Africa. In Spain the entire plant in flower is official as *herba sanguinariae minoris*. An agreeable tea prepared from the dried flowers and the small leaves is used as a pectoral. [B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 50).]—**P. argyrocoma.** Silver chickweed (or -head), a pubescent species found in the Alleghany, Cumberland, and White Mountains. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. artificialis.** P. supposed to be produced by binding the end of a finger with the membrane found just beneath the shell of an egg; a practice once in vogue as a remedy in intermittent fever. [Savages (G, 17).]—**P. lateralis.** See *Ingrowing nail*.—**P. pressura.** P. produced by exposure of frozen fingers to the fire. [Savages (G, 17).]—**P. sessilis.** A Malabar species with edible leaves. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. tendinosa.** Fr., *panaris de la guîne*. Ger., *Schneisenheidenpanaritium*. P. attended by severe inflammation extending along the synovial tracts and causing extensive suppurative and destructive changes in the fingers and in the sheaths of the tendons of the hand and arm. [E.]—**P. verticillata.** See *Illecebrum verticillatum*.—**P. vulgaris.** A superficial form of p.; runround. [G.]—**Subcutaneous p.** A whitlow developing in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, especially in front of the synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Syphilitic p.** Lat., *p. syphilitica*. An ulcerative syphilitic disease affecting the bed of the nail. It may arise from an ulcerating syphilitic papule occurring either in the fold or in the matrix of the nail. [G.] Cf. *Dactylitis syphilitica* and *ONYCHIA syphilitica*.

**PARONYCHIS** (Lat.), **PARONYCHITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s*, -o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-idos (-idis). See *PARONYCHIA* (1st def.).

**PARONYCHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s (-is). Ger., *Paronychose*. 1. Perverted growth of a nail. The *Paronychoses* (Ger., *Paronychosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Onychoses* including onychogryposis idiopathica. 2. Growth of a nail in abnormal situations. [G, 4, 81.]

**PAROOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-idos (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, *φῶν*, an egg, and *φορός*, bearing. Inflammation around the ovary. [a, 34.]

**PAROOPHOREN** (Lat.), n. n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>n*. From *παρά*, beside, and *δοφός*, bearing eggs. Fr., *paroopphore*. Of His and Waldeyer, a body formed from the posterior segmental tubes of the mesonephros in the female embryo, consisting of scattered tubular structures, with yellow pigment; situated in the broad ligament of the uterus internally and inferiorly to the epoophoron. [L.]

**PAROPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob<sup>2</sup>(fo<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. Hydrophobia. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**PAROPHRENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-fre<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-idos (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *φρην*, the diaphragm. See *DIAPHRAGMATITIS*.

**PAROPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Inflammation around the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAROPHTHALMONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s*. From *παρά*, beside, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *parophthalmomacne*. A swelling or tumor around the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAROPIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. Gr., *παρωπία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ὥψ*, the eye). Fr., *paropie*. An old term for the inner canthus. [F.]

**PAROPION** (Lat.), **PAROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὥψ*, the eye. Fr., *paropion*. A screen for the eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAROPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>ps<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>ps<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *paropsis*. Any anomaly of vision. [F.]—**P. cataraeta.** See *CATARACTA*.—**P. glaucosis.** See *GLAUCOMA*.—**P. illusoria.** See *PSEUDOLEPSIA*.—**P. lateralis.** See *DYSOPIA lateralis*.—**P. longinqua.** See *PRESBYOPIA*.—**P. lucifuga.** See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**P. noctifuga.** See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**P. propinqua.** See *MYOPIA*.—**P. staphyloma.** See *STAPHYLOMA*.—**P. staphyloma purulentum.** See *HYPOPYON* (4th def.).—**P. staphyloma simplex.** See *HYDROPHthalmia*.—**P. strabismus.** See *STRABISMUS*.

**PAROPTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/ti<sup>2</sup>s (-is). Gr., *παρόπτεισις* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ὄπτεισις*, a roasting). Fr., *paroptése*. A hot-air bath. [L, 50, 84 (a, 43).]

**PAROQUET SPRINGS**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>-ke<sup>2</sup>*. A place in Bullitt County, Kentucky, where there is a gaseous saline sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**PARORASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -a<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s (-as<sup>2</sup>/is). Gr., *παρόρασσις* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ὄρα*, to see). Fr., *parorase*. 1. See *PAROPSIS*. 2. Color-blindness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PARORCHIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. See *ECTOPIA testis* and *ECTOPIA testis abdominalis*.

**PARORCHIDO-ENTEROCLE** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>(ka<sup>2</sup>)/le<sup>2</sup>a*; in Eng., *pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>*. From *παρά*, beside, *ὄρχις*, the testicle, *ἔντερον*, an intestine, and *κλῆ*, a tumor. A hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle. [E, 6.]

**PARORGANUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>rg<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄργανον*, an instrument. Fr., *parorgane*. A growth the tissue of which resembles that of some organ. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PAROSMIA** (Lat.), **PAROSPHERIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*, -o<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>-fre<sup>2</sup>(fra)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phres<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄσμη* or *ὀσφρησις*, the sense of smell. Fr., *parosmie*. Ger., *Parosmie*. Any perversion of smell. [E.]

**PAROSTEITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-idos (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Inflammation about the periosteum. [a, 34.]

**PAROSTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *parostie*. Of Good, a genus of bone diseases in which the bones are incapable of affording support in consequence of defective development. [a, 34].—**P. flexilis.** See *OSTEOMALACIA*.

**PAROSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-os<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s (-is). 1. Intracartilaginous development of bone in which the ossification takes place immediately outside the perichondrium. [J, 30.] 2. Ossification in the loose subdermal tissues. [L, 294.]

**PAROTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland. See *MUMPS*.

**PAROTIC**, adj. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>sk*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄς*, the ear. Situated about the ear. [L, 343.]

**PAROTICO-AURICULAR**, adj. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>sk-o<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r*. From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to or connected with the ear and the parotid gland. As a n., see *PAROTIDO-AURICULARIS*. [L.]

**PAROTID**, adj. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>d*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄς*, the ear. Situated near the ear; as a n. (Fr., *parotide*; Ger., *Parotide*), the p. gland. [C.]

**PAROTIDECTOMY**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>/to<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>a*. From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland, and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Excision of the parotid gland. [a, 34.]

**PAROTIDEO-MASSETERIC**, adj. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>sk*. From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland, and *μασσητήρ*, a chewer. Pertaining to or connected with the regions of the masseter muscle and the parotid gland. [L.]

**PAROTIDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(ot<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-idos (-idis). Fr., *parotidite*. Mumps; inflammation of the parotid gland.

**PAROTIDO-AURICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(ot<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>rk<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s*. From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland, and *auricula*, the external ear. Fr., *parotido-auriculaire*. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the surface of the parotid gland and attached to the base of the concha of the ear. It abducts and depresses the ear. [L, 13.]

**PAROTIDONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(ot<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland, and *δύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *parotidomacne*. See *MUMPS*.

**PAROTIDOSCIARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(ot<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>sk<sup>2</sup>er<sup>2</sup>/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s)*. Fr., *parotidosquirrhe*. Scirrhus of the parotid gland. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**PAROTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s (-idis). Gr., *παρωτίς* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ὄς*, the ear). See *Parotid gland*.—**P. accessoria.** See *Accessory parotid gland*.

**PAROTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(ot<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(e)<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-idos (-idis). From *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland. Fr., *parotite*. See *PAROTIDITIS*.—**Epidemic p.** Lat., *p. epidemica*. See *MUMPS* and *Idiopathic p.*—**Idiopathic p.** Mumps occurring independently of any other disease. [D, 1].—**Metastatic p.** P. which shows metastases (e. g., to the testicle). [B.]—**P. contagiosa.** See *MUMPS*.—**P. duplex.** Inflammation of both parotid glands. [a, 34].—**P. erysipelatos.** See *MUMPS*.—**P. polymorpha.** *P. serosa glauca tumens*, *P. spuria*. See *MUMPS*.—**Puerperal p.** P. caused by puerperal septicæmia. [a, 34].—**Symptomatic p.** See *Metastatic p.*

**PAROULIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-u<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Fr., *paroulie*. See *PARULIS*.—**Apostema p.** See *Alveolar abscess*.

**PAROVARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>(wa<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ovarium*, a receptacle for eggs. See *EPOOPIORON*.

**PAROXYNTIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-tek*. See *PAROXYSMAL*.

**PAROXYPHENYLENE-AMIDOPROPIONIC ACID**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-fe<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-en-a<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-pro<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>sk*. A term descriptive of the probable constitution of tyrosine. [B.]

**PAROXYQUINOLINE**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-kw<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-len*. A basic substance,  $C_9H_8(OH)N = C_6H_4(OH).H.H.CH.CH.N$ —, forming prismatic crystals, soluble with difficulty in water, alcohol, and



ether, soluble in solutions of the acids and alkalis. [B.]—**P. hydrochlorate**, **P. hydrochloride**. An odorless, tasteless powder,  $C_7H_5NO \cdot HCl$ , soluble in water; an antipyretic. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 13.]

**PAROXYSM**, n.  $Pa^2r^0o^2x-i^2zm$ . Gr., *παροξυσμός* (from *παροξύνειν*, to prick). Lat., *paroxysmus*. Fr., *paroxisme*. Ger., *Paroxysmus*. 1. A point in the course of a disease at which its symptoms appear with unusual force and prominence; a crisis (2d def.). 2. A violent attack or seizure of any sort. [D.]

**PAROXYSMAL**, adj.  $Pa^2r^0o^2x-i^2zm'l$ . Pertaining to, caused by, or appearing in paroxysms. [D, 20.]

**PARS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pa^2rs(pa^2rs)$ . Gen., *part'is*. See **PART**.—**P. acetabularis**. See **COTYLOID BONE**.—**P. ampullaris venae coronariae magnae**. The coronary sinus of the heart. [L.]—**P. ascendens (ossis palatini)**. The vertical plate of the palate bone. [L.]—**P. axillaris plexus brachii**. The portion of the brachial plexus below the clavicle. [L.]—**P. basilaris (ossis occipitis)**. The basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 115.]—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidet.** The body of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**P. caduca placentae uterinae**. That portion of the maternal placenta which is expelled in the parturient act; the placental decidua.—**P. cardiaca ventriculi**. See **CARDIA** (3d def.).—**P. carnea diaphragmatis**. The muscular portion of the diaphragm. [L, 175.]—**P. carnea urethrae**. The membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**P. cartilaginea tubae Eustachii**. The cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. cavernosa placentae**. Fr., *partie intermédiaire du placenta utérin*. Of Winkler, that portion of the maternal placenta that is situated between the basal and subchorionic layers. [A, 15.]—**P. cavernosa urethrae**. The cavernous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. cephalica nervi sympathici**. The plexuses, ganglia, and nerves derived from the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**P. cerebri centralis anterior**. See **Ascending frontal convolution**.—**P. cerebri centralis posterior**. Fr., *faisceaux pariétaux*. A region of the brain corresponding to the ascending parietal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis anterior** [Nothnagel]. Fr., *région préfrontale*. The anterior frontal region of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis media**. The region of the brain included between two vertical planes one of which passes through the posterior frontal convolution and the other through the middle of the superior frontal convolution. It corresponds to the middle of the frontal lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis posterior**. The portion of the cerebral hemisphere bounded by two vertical planes, the posterior passing just in front of the ascending frontal convolution and the anterior through the posterior end of the superior frontal. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri sphenoidalis**. The region of the brain lying below a horizontal plane which passes through the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cervicalis nervi sympathici**. Ganglia, plexuses, and branches of the sympathetic nerve in the neck. [L, 115.]—**P. ciliaris hyaloidea**. See **Ciliary zone**.—**P. ciliaris retinae**. The portion of the retina situated in front of the ora serrata. [L, 322.]—**Partes condyloideae ossis occipitis**. The condylar portions of the occipital bone. [L.]—**P. conjunctivales corneae**. See **CONJUNCTIVA corneae**.—**P. cornalis ossis frontis**. See **P. frontalis ossis frontis**.—**P. descendens duodeni**. See **Descending portion of the duodenum**.—**P. fissurae centralis media**. The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. fixa placentae uterinae**. That portion of the maternal placenta which remains attached to the muscular tissue of the uterus after the remainder of the organ has been expelled in parturition. [A, 8.]—**P. flaccida membranae tympani**. See **SHRAPNELL'S MEMBRANE**.—**P. flocculenta**. An old term for the decidua. [A, 47.]—**P. foetalis placentae**. See **Foetal PLACENTA**.—**P. frontalis ossis frontis**. The upper and larger portion of the frontal bone, excluding the orbits and nasal process. [L, 332.]—**Partes fructificationis**. See **TRILAMUS fructificationis**.—**Partes genitales**. The genitals.—**P. horizontalis mandibularis**. The body of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**P. horizontalis ossis ethmoidel.** See **HORIZONTAL PLATE of the ethmoid bone**.—**P. horizontalis ossis palatini**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE of the palate bone**.—**P. incisiva maxillae superioris**. See **Intermaxillary bone**.—**P. infraclavicularis plexus brachialis**. The portion of the brachial plexus situated above the clavicle. [L.]—**P. intermedia**. Of Kobelt, a small plexus by means of which the ends of the bulbi vestibuli vaginae communicate with the vessels of the glands clitoridis. [A, 22.]—**P. intestinalis choledochi**. The portion of the ductus choledochus communis that pierces the duodenum. [L.]—**Partes jugulares (seu laterales) ossis occipitis**. See **Partes condyloideae ossis occipitis**.—**P. juncturae**. Ger., *Schlossheit*. The lock of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 88.]—**Partes laterales ossis sacri**. The lateral masses of the sacrum. [L.]—**P. lateralis cerebelli**. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. lateralis tubae Falloppii**. See **AMPULLA Falloppii tubae**.—**P. malaris ossis malaris**. Ger., *Wangenplatte*. The somewhat quadrangular facial surface of the malar bone. [L, 31.]—**P. mamillaris ossis temporalis**, **P. mastoidea (ossis temporalis)**. See **Mastoid process of the temporal bone**.—**P. media corporis callosi**. See **CORPUS corporis callosi**.—**P. medialis fissurae occipitalis**. Fr., *scissure perpendiculaire externe*. The mesial portion of the parieto-occipital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. medialis tubae Falloppii**. The portion of the oviduct included between the ampulla and the part within the tissue of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**P. media ossis ethmoidel.** 1. The vertical plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.] 2. See **Prefrontal bone**.—**P. membranacea urethrae**. See **Membranous portion of the urethra**.—**Partes minoris resistentiae**. Those parts of the body which seem least able to resist disease when invaded by it. [D.]—**P. muscularis urethrae**. See **Membranous portion of the urethra**.—**P. nasalis ossis frontis (seu frontalis)**. See **Nasal portion of the frontal bone**.—**P. nasalis ossis palatini**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE of the palate bone**.—**Partes nobiles**. See **Noble parts**.—**P. non caduca placentae uterinae**. See **P. fixa placentae**

**uterinae**.—**Partes obscae**. An ancient term for the genitals.—**P. occipitalis ossis occipitis**. See **TABULAR PORTION of the occipital bone**.—**P. olfactoria**. Ger., *Commissur der Riechlappen*. That part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain the fibres of which, in the shape of a horse-shoe, turn toward the basal mass of the head of the corpus striatum. [A, 319 (a, 50).]—**P. orbicularis palpebrarum**. See **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**.—**Partes orbitales ossis frontis**. Ger., *Augenhöhletheile*. The portions of the frontal bone that enter into the formation of the orbit. [L.]—**P. orbitalis ossis zygomatici**. The portion of the malar bone that aids in forming the orbit. [L.]—**P. ossea tubae Eustachii**. The osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. palatina ossis palatini**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE of the palate bone**.—**P. papillaris**. See **CORPUS papillare**.—**P. papillaris corii**. See **Papillary layer of the corium**.—**P. pelvina urethrae**. See **Prostatic portion of the urethra**.—**P. pendula penis**. The pendulous portion of the penis. [L.]—**P. perinaealis urethrae**. See **Cavernous portion of the urethra**.—**P. perpendicularis ossis frontis**. See **P. frontalis ossis frontis**.—**P. perpendicularis ossis palatini**. See **Vertical plate of the palate bone**.—**P. petrosa ossis temporalis**. See **Petrus portion of the temporal bone**.—**P. petroso-mastoidea**. The pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.]—**P. prostatica urethrae**. See **Prostatic portion of the urethra**.—**P. prostatico-membranacea**. The prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra considered as one. [L.]—**Partes publicae**. The organs of the body specially concerned in the nutrition of the other parts. [K.]—**P. respiratoria**. See **Respiratory glottis**.—**P. reticularis corii**. See **Reticular layer of the corium**.—**P. scleralis corneae**. The corneal substance proper. [a, 29.]—**P. secundi musculi capitis**. See **BIVENTER cervicis**.—**P. spongiosa urethrae**. See **Spongy portion of the urethra**.—**P. squamosa ossis occipitalis**. See **TABULAR PORTION of the occipital bone**.—**P. squamosa ossis temporalis**. See **Squamous portion of the temporal bone**.—**P. squamosa ossis temporis**. See **Quadrato-jugal bone** (1st def.).—**P. tendinea diaphragmatis**. The tendinous portion of the diaphragm. [L.]—**P. tertium faucium**. See **Middle constrictor of the pharynx**.—**P. trunci medullaris anterior**. See **Inferior peduncles of the cerebellum**.—**P. trunci medullaris media**. See **Middle peduncles of the cerebellum**.—**P. urethrae cavernosa**. The cavernous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. urethrae membranacea**. The membranous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. uterina placentae**. See **Maternal placenta**.—**P. uvulae corneae**. See **MEMBRANE of Descemet**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens (seu inferior)**. See **Descending horn of the lateral ventricle**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis posterior**. See **Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis superior** [Chaussier]. See **Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle**.—**P. vermis inferioris media** [Gordon]. See **UVULA**.—**P. vermis inferioris posterior**. See **PYRAMID**.—**P. verticalis fissurae occipitalis**. The vertical (internal) portion of the parieto-occipital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. vocalis glottidis**. See **Vocal glottis**.

**PARSLEY**, n.  $Pa^2rs/li^2$ . Gr., *πετροσέλινον*. Lat., *petroselinum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *persil* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Petersilie*. Sp., *perejil* [Mex. Ph.]. See **CARUM petroselinum**, **PETROSELINUM**, and **PETROSELINUM sativum**.—**Bastard p.** The genus *Caucalis*, especially *Caucalis latifolia* and *Caucalis daucoides*. [B, 200; B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** See **CARUM petroselinum**.—**Fixed oil of p.-seed**. See **APIOL** (1st def.).—**Fool's p.** The genus *Ethusa*, especially *Ethusa cynapium*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hemlock-p.** The genus *Conioselinum*, especially *Conioselinum canadense*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p. (seed)**. 1. **Apiol**. 2. See **Volatile oil of p.**—**Poison p.** See **CONIUM maculatum**.—**Volatile oil of p.** Lat., *etheroleum petroselinum* [Norw. Ph.], *oleum petroselinum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oléule (ou huile essentielle) de persil*. A volatile oil consisting of a hydrocarbon,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , and a camphor (see **APIOL** [3d def.]), contained in all parts of *Carum petroselinum* and imparting to it its peculiar taste and smell. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PARSNIP**, n.  $Pa^2rs/nip$ . Fr., *panais*. Ger., *Pastinake*. The genus *Pastinaca*, especially *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cow-p.** The genus *Heracleum*. In Europe, *Heracleum sphondylium*; in the United States, *Heracleum lanatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**Meadow-p.** 1. The genus *Thaspium*. 2. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-p.** See **ECHINOPHORA**.—**Water-p.** 1. The genus *Sium*. 2. The *Heiosciadium nodiflorum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**PART**, n.  $Pa^2rt$ . Gr., *μέρος*. Lat., *pars*. Fr., *partie*. Ger., *Theil*. 1. A subdivision, a section. 2. Any separate member, organ, or region. [a, 48.]—**Noble p's**. Lat., *partes nobiles* (seu *essentiales*). An old term for the principal organs of the body. [K.]—**Private p's**. See **EXTERNAL GENITALS**.—**Vital p's**. Ger., *Lebenstheile*. A vague term for the organs or structures of the body injury to which causes death. [L.]

**PARTED**, adj.  $Pa^2rt^e^d$ . Lat., *partitus*. Fr., *partagé*. Ger., *getheilt*. In segmentation, partite; cleft nearly to the base or midrib. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PARTENKIRCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Pa^2rt^e^dn-kerch^2e^dn$ . A place in Upper Bavaria where there are gaseous springs and bathing and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

**PARTHENICINE**, n.  $Pa^2r^e^the^2n^ic^2e-n$ . A very bitter crystalline alkaloid found in *Parthenium hysterophorum*. It is antipyretic, antiperiodic, and analgesic, and is used in neuralgia. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 712 (a, 50).]

**PARTHENINE**, n.  $Pa^2r^th^e^2n-en$ . Ger., *Parthenin*. A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Parthenium hysterophorum*; amorphous or in black, shining scales; it is used for neuralgia, and has been recommended as a febrifuge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 416; xxxv, p. 345; xxxviii, p. 188 (a, 50); Goyet, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Mar. 26, 1886, p. 211.]







42, 170, 311 (a, 35).]—*P. hirsuta*. Fr., *passerine cotonneuse*. 1. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe, having properties resembling those of *Daphne mezereum*. 2. See *P. tinctoria*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. Stelleri*. Grand jasmine. The root is used in Siberia as a purge and emetic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. tinctoria*. Fr., *passerine des teinturiers*. A shrub used in southern Europe for dyeing wool yellow. The bark is purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. villosa*. A species used in Spain and Portugal as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PASSE-VELOURS** (Fr.), n. Pa's-v'lur. See *CELOSIA cristata*, *CELOSIA paniculata*, *AMARANTUS*, *BLITUM*, and *REUS*.

**PASSEWA**, n. In the East Indies, a dark fluid which settles at the bottom of vessels containing opium juice, from which it is separated and used as a part of *lewah* (q. v.). [B, 5, 18, 121 (a, 35).]

**PASSIFLORA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa's(pa's)-si<sup>2</sup>-flor'a<sup>2</sup>. From *passio*, passion, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *passiflore*, *grenadille*. Ger., *Passionsblume*. Passion-flower; the typical genus of the *Passifloraceae*, or *Passifloræ* (of Sprengel, a division of the *Cucurbitaceae*), or *Passifloræ*, or *Passifloraceae*, or *Passifloræ verae* (of Reichenbach a section of the *Granadilleæ*), or *Passiflorinæ* (of Eichler, an order [cohort] of the *Calycifloræ*), or *Passiflorinæ* (of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*). [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. alata*. Fr., *passiflore ailée*. A species growing in Peru and Brazil. The root has the poisonous properties of *P. quadrangularis*. The leaves are used, with aloe, in marasmus. [B, 173, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. cærulea*. Fr., *passiflore* (ou *grenadille*) *bleue*, *culotte de Suisse*, *fleur de la passion*, *grenadille*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *blaue*) *Passionsblume*. Common blue passion-flower; a native of Brazil



PASSIFLORA CÆRULEA. [A, 327.]

and the West Indies. The fruit is used as a febrifuge, and the fleshy aril attached to the seed is eaten. [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. capsularis*. A species resembling *P. rubra*, found in the Caribbean Islands and Guiana, where it is used as an emmenagogue. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. coccinea*. Fr., *passiflore écarlate* (ou *d'grappes*). Ger., *scharlachrothe Passionsblume*. A species indigenous to Guiana and Brazil, and cultivated in the Antilles. The pulp of the fruit is used to prepare a febrifuge drink and an agreeable medicinal syrup. [B, 173, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. contrayerva*. A Mexican species. The root is used in snake-bites, constipation, incipient dropsy, etc. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. dictamnus*. Sp., *dictamo real*, *itamo real* (Mex. Ph.). A species found in the warm regions of Mexico. The decoction is used as a pectoral. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxiv, p. 775 (a, 50).]—*P. edulis*. Fr., *passiflore comestible*. Edible-fruited passion-flower; found in the West Indies, where the fruit is used in cooling drinks. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. filamentosa*. An edible-fruited species found in southern Brazil, resembling *P. cærulea*. The berries are made into refrigerant drinks. [B, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. foetida*. Fr., *passiflore fétide*. Ger., *stinkende Passionsblume*. West Indian love-in-a-mist (or wild water-lemon). The fruit contains an edible pulp. The rest of the plant has a foetid smell, and is used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. An infusion of the flowers is employed as a pectoral. The leaves are used as poultices in inflammations of the skin. [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. hibiscifolia*. A species by some regarded as a variety of *P. foetida*. In Brazil it is considered anthysteric and emmenagogue. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. hircina*. A species used in Brazil like *P. foetida*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. incarnata*. Fr., *passiflore incarnate*. Ger., *fleischfarbige Passionsblume*. Flesh-colored granadilla, May-apple; found from Virginia to Brazil. The berries, known as *May-pops*, are edible. The juice of the plant is used as a diuretic and febrifuge. [B, 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. laurifolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier*, *liane à pomme*. Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Passionsblume*. Jamaica honeysuckle (or

water-lemon). The pulp of the fruit is used as a refrigerant. The leaves are employed in helminthiasis. [B, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. ligularis*. Fr., *passiflore à lanières*. A species found from Mexico to Bolivia. The fruit is used as a refrigerant. [B, 173, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. lutea*. Ger., *gelbe Passionsblume*. A species found from Ohio southward. A syrup made from the pulp of the berries is used as a refrigerant. [B, 34, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. lyræfolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles en lyre*. Ger., *lyrablättrige Passionsblume*. A species indigenous to the Antilles and Brazil. The pulp of the fruit is refrigerant and aperitive. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. maliformis*. Fr., *passiflore à gros fruit*. Ger., *äpfeltragende Passionsblume*. Sweet calabash (plant), apple-shaped granadilla, the *culupa* of Colombia, the (small) water-lemon of the West Indies. The acidulous pulp of the fruit and the expressed juice of the leaves are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. murucuja*. Fr., *passiflore murucuja*, *liane à caçon*. Syn.: *Murucuja ocellata*. Bull-hoof; a diuretic and anthelmintic species, used in the West Indies especially as an anthysteric and in Brazil for the same purposes as *P. lyræfolia*. [B, 42, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. normalis*. Fr., *passiflore normale*. The *contrayerva* of Central America. The root is used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. ocellata*. See *P. murucuja*.—*P. ornata*. Fr., *passiflore ornée*. A Colombia species used like *P. cærulea*. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. pallida*. Ger., *blaße Passionsblume*. An edible-fruited species. The leaves are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, and are applied to hæmorrhoids in the West Indies, where the entire plant is employed as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. palmata*. An edible-fruited species formerly considered a variety of *P. filamentosa*. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. pedata*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles pédiformes*. A species from the edible fruit of which a syrup is prepared that is used as a febrifuge, and in hepatic and bilious disorders. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. quadrangularis*. Fr., *passiflore quadrangulaire*. Ger., *vierkantige* (oder *viereckige*) *Passionsblume*. Granadilla (vine), square-stalked passion-flower, barbadine; a shrub cultivated in South America and the West Indies for its refrigerant fruits. The root is narcotic, and in its fresh state a dangerous poison. In very small doses it is used as an emetic, and is doubtfully recommended as a tænicide. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. rubra*. Ger., *rothe Passionsblume*. A shrub of the Antilles and neighboring parts of South America. Its decoction, especially that of the flowers and fruits, is calnative, and in Jamaica a tincture prepared from it is known as *Dutchman's laudanum*. [B, 168, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. serrata*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles dentées*. Ger., *gesigtblättrige Passionsblume*. An Antilles species. The fruit pulp is used as a refrigerant and mild diuretic. The leaves are employed as an antiscorbutic and in angina, and an infusion of the flowers in ophthalmia. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. serratifolia*, *P. serratifolia*. Guiana and Peruvian species. The fruits are employed in the preparation of refrigerant drinks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. tiliaefolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de tilleul*. Lime-tree-leaved passion-flower. In Peru the fruits are used like those of *P. serratifolia*. [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. tinifolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier*. A species found in Guiana, where the fruits are used as a refrigerant in bilious disorders, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PASSIFLORAL**, adj. Pa's<sup>2</sup>-flor'l. Lat., *passifloralis*. Resembling the genus *Passiflora*. The *Passiflorales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

**PASSIFLORINE**, n. Pa's<sup>2</sup>-flor'en. An alkaloid extracted from the root of *Passiflora quadrangularis*. In its properties it resembles morphine. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PASSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pa's(pa's)-shi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *pati*, to suffer. See **PASSION**.—*P. cardiaca*. See **CARDIALGIA** and **SYNCOPE**.—*P. cholericæ*. See **CHOLERA morbus**.—*P. cœliaca*. See **Cœliac FLUX**.—*P. felliflua*. Of Cœlius Aurelianus, *cholera morbus*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*P. hæmoptoica*. See **HÆMOPTYSIS**.—*P. hypochondriaca*. Fr., *passion hypochondriaque*. Hypochondriasis. [a, 34.]—*P. hysterica*. An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—*P. iliaca*. See **ILEUS**.—*P. uterina*. An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—*P. ventriculosa*. See **Cœliac FLUX**.

**PASSION**, n. Pa'sh'u'n. Lat., *passio* (from *pati*, to suffer). Fr., p. Ger., *Leidenschaft*. Lit., suffering. A general term used in medicine for various painful diseases or painful conditions resulting from disease. [a, 48.]—**Cœliac p.** See **Cœliac FLUX**.—**Hæmatocœliac p.** Dysentery with bloody discharges. [a, 34.]—**Hysteria p.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**Iliac p.** See **ILEUS**.

**PASSIONAL**, adj. Pa'sh'u'n'l. Lat., *passionalis*. Pertaining to the *Passifloræ* or to the *Passionales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nizus passionalis*), an alliance of the *Parietales*. [B, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. **PASSIFLORAL**.

**PASSION-FLOWER**, n. Pa'sh'u'n-flu<sup>5</sup>/u<sup>4</sup>-u'r. See **PASSIFLORA**.

**PASSIVE**, adj. Pa's<sup>2</sup>i'v. Lat., *passivus* (from *pati*, to suffer). Inactive; pertaining to or being in a condition of quietude, or of being acted on without offering effective resistance.

**PASSULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa's(pa's)-su<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>4</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>. From *pendere*, to spread out. A small raisin; a currant. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Passulæ corinthiæ**. See **CORINTHIAN CURRANTS**.—**Passulæ laxatiæ**. See **CONFECTIO SENNÆ**.—**Passulæ majores** (Gr. Ph.). Large raisins. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Passulæ minores** (Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.). Small or Corinthian raisins. [L, 180 (a, 35).]

**PASSULATE**, n. Pa's'u'l-at. Lat., *passulatum* (from *passula*, a currant). Of old writers, an electuary made from currants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PASSUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa's(pa's)-su<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>4</sup>m). From *pendere*, to spread out. An old name for a wine made from raisins (*vva pasæ*). [A, 325 (a, 48).]



**PASSUS** (Lat., adj. Pa's(pa's)/su's(su's). From *pandere*, to spread out. Sun-dried. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PASSY** (Fr.), n. Pa's-e. A place near Paris, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PASTA** (Lat., n. f. Past(pa'st)/a. Ger., P. See PASTE.—**P. amygdalina**. See *Butyrum AMYGDALURUM* and *Pulvis AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS*.—**P. cacaoftina**. Chocolate, or, according to the older formularies, cacao roasted, powdered, and reduced to a paste. [B, 119, 270.]—**P. Canquoini**. Ger., *Canquoin'sche P.* See *P. ZINCI chlorati*.—**P. caustica** (Russ. Ph.) (viennensis). Sp., *p. cáustica de Viena* [Mex. Ph.]. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**P. compacta**. A dough-like medicinal mixture of a pillular consistence. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**P. dentifricia dura** [Austr. Ph.]. Roum., *p. de dinti* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 200 parts of powdered Venetian soap, 80 of calcium carbonate, and 2 of carmin with a solution of 5 parts of peppermint oil in 30 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, dividing into tablets, and drying. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. dentifricia mollis** [Austr. Ph. (Gr. Ph.)]. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., a soft paste made by mixing 50 parts of powdered Venetian soap, 200 of calcium carbonate, and 2 of carmin with a solution of 5 parts of peppermint oil in 29 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 50 parts of syrup. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a paste consisting of 6 parts each of oil-banum and sandarach, 3 each of dragon's-blood, oil of cloves, and alcohol, and 1 part of opium; used as an anodyne in dental caries. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. emulsiva**. See *Butyrum AMYGDALURUM* and *Pulvis AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS*.—**P. escharotica di Canquoin**. See *P. ZINCI chlorati*.—**P. gummosa**. See *P. gummosa*.—**P. guarana pulverata**. Guarana coarsely powdered, dried, rubbed in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or powdered in a dry iron mortar, dried in an oven, and sifted through a fine silk sieve [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. gummosa** (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Roum. Ph.) [*alba* (Swiss Ph.), *seu aluminata* (Austr. Ph.)]. Fr., *pâte de gomme (dite de guimauve)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *p. de goma arábica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. althææ* (Belg. Ph.). A paste consisting of 1,000 parts of gum arabic (powdered) [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], Senegal gum [Fr. Cod.], 1,000 (800 [Belg. Ph.]) of sugar (powdered) [Roum. Ph.], 1,000 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], 3,000 (Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph.) of water (1,000 of boiling water [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 576 [Austr. Ph.], 288 [Fr. Cod.], 192 [Belg. Ph.], 750 [Ger. Ph.], 480 [Swiss Ph.]) of white of egg, and 100 [Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 180 [Belg. Ph.], 120 (Swiss Ph.) of orange-flower water (5 parts of eleosaccharum of orange-flowers [Ger. Ph.]); or of 23 parts each of gum arabic and sugar, 3 of orange-flower water, and 8 of white of egg [Sp. Ph.]. The paste is evaporated to the proper consistence and dried on the surface in the air [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. gummosa flava** (Swiss Ph.). A paste made by dissolving 30 parts of gum arabic and 20 of white sugar in 70 of water, straining, decanting, evaporating till a drop of the substance will not spread on a cold plate, skimming, adding 2 parts of orange-flower water, pouring into molds smeared with cacao butter, and drying. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. londinensis**. See *London PASTE*.—**P. mollis**. A dough-like medicinal mixture of a soft consistence. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**P. pectoralis balsamica** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *pâte balsamique de Requinad*. A paste made by infusing 66 parts of flores pectorales in water, adding 405 of gum arabic, 329 of sugar, and, when these are dissolved, 3 of tincture of balsam of Tolu. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. phosphorata** (Belg. Ph.). A paste made by pouring 445 parts of boiling water over 10 of phosphorus, adding gradually 445 of wheat flour and 100 of lard, and stirring. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. regia**. See *Butyrum AMYGDALURUM*.—**P. viennensis**, *Pulvis pro p. viennensi*. See *POTASSA cum calce*.

**PASTÆTUM** (Lat., n. n. Past(pa'st)-et/(a'st)-u'sm(u'm). See *ARTOCREAS*.

**PASTE**, n. Past. Gr., *πάστω* (from *πάσσειν*, to sprinkle). Lat., *pasta*, Fr., *pâte*. Ger., P. It., *Sp.* (1st ed.). 1. A soft, moist magna. 2. A medicinal preparation of the consistence of p. (1st def.) or of dough, used externally. 3. A harder (sometimes solid) preparation for internal use, the base of which is gum or sugar. [B, 270 (a, 38); L, 56 (a, 17).]—**Arsenical p.** Lat., *pasta arsenicalis*. Fr., *pâte arsenical*. A preparation consisting of 1,000 parts each of melted suet and wheat flour, 100 of finely powdered arsenious acid, 10 of lamp-black, and 1 part of oil of anise. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Landolli's p.** See under *BROMINE chloride*.—**London p.** Lat., *pasta londinensis*. A mixture of equal parts of caustic soda and slaked lime. [B.]-**P'nstiff** (Ger.). **P. pencil**. See *STYLUS diluibilis*.—**Socin's antiseptic p.** A p. made up of 1 part of zinc chloride and 10 parts each of zinc oxide and distilled water; used as a dressing, it dries rapidly and forms a strong coating, especially with the addition of some cotton. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., Aug., 1890, p. 406 (a, 50).]—**Vienna p.** See *POTASSA cum calce*. [B.]-**Ward's p.** (Lond. Ph., 1824). Fr., *électuaire anticacchectique de Ward*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of black pepper and of root of *Isula helonium* with 2 parts of white sugar and 3 of fennel seed, all well powdered, and incorporating, when about to be employed, 2 parts of honey. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

**PASTEL** (Fr.), n. Pa'st-e. Ger., P. See *ISATIS* and *ISATIS tinctoria*.

**PASTENADE** (Fr.), n. Pa'st-na'd. See *PASTINACA sativa* and *DAUCUS carota silvestris*.

**PASTEURIZATION**, n. Pa'st-u'r-jā-zh'n. From *Pasteur*, a French chemist. Ger., *Pasteurisation*, *Pasteurisation*. The heating of wine, beer, etc., to 60 to 70° C. for the destruction of germs to prevent fermentation. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

**PASTILLE**, n. Pa'st-el'. Gr., *κολλήκων*. Lat., *pastillus*. Fr., p. Ger., P. *Tafelchen*. Syn.: *pavus rotundus*. 1. A lozenge or tablet having for its basis granulated sugar brought to the proper consistence by heating with water. The term is sometimes erroneously used for tablet; in the Fr. Cod. it is now confined to lozenges worked up with sugar and water. [B, 81 (a, 38).] 2. A preparation of aromatic substances worked up with potassium

nitrate (usually into a conical shape) for fumigation. [a, 38.]-**Emser P'n** (Ger.). Lozenges prepared from the salts of the mineral springs of Ems, Germany (or artificial mixtures of salts resembling them), with some sugar. [B, 270 (a, 14).]-**P's aromatics** (Fr.). See *MORSILI aromatici*.—**P's désinfectantes de Chevalier** (Fr.). Eighteen-grain lozenges made from a mass consisting of 1 oz. each of charcoal and sugar, 3 oz. of chocolate, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]-**P's de Vichy** (Fr.). **P's digestives** (Fr.). Troches of sodium bicarbonate. [B.]-**P's fumantes** (Fr.). **P's fumigatoires** (Fr.). **P's odoriferantes** (Fr.). See *CANDELE fumales*.—**P's pectorales** (Fr.). 1. Lozenges of 9 grains each made from a mass consisting of 32 grains of black emetine, 4 oz. of sugar, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. 2. Lozenges (of 14 grammes) made from 6 grammes of opium, 720 of sugar, and 360 each of Iceland-moss mucilage and tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]-**P's pour les fumeurs** (Fr.). See *CACHOU de Bologne*.—**P's solutives** (Fr.). A preparation consisting of 456 grammes each of jalap resin and sugar, and 328 of chocolate, made into 3-4-grain lozenges; or of 60 grammes of jalap, 30 of scammony, and 450 of chocolate, divided into 144 lozenges. [B, 119 (a, 38).]-**P's vermifuges** (Fr.). See *ROTULES contra vermes*.—**P. vermifuges purgatives** (Fr.). See *TROCHISCI hermetici*.—**P's vomitives** (Fr.). See *P's pectorales* (1st def.).

**PASTILLUS** (Lat., n. m. Pa'st(pa'st)-i/(u's)(u's). Gr., *τρόχισκος*. A pastille. [B.]-**P. amazonum**. A certain lozenge mentioned by Galen as used to control flatulence and vomiting. [A, 325.]-**Pastilli bilinenses**, **Pastilli de Vichy**. Ger., *Sodapastillen*. A preparation of pillular consistence made by mixing 3 parts of sodium carbonate and 45 of sugar with sufficient water and dividing into 80 pills. [Bernatzki (A, 319 (a, 21)).]-**Pastilli strumiales** (Swiss Ph.). A preparation made by finely powdering 2 parts of burnt sponge, 8 of sugar, and 1 part of starch, mixing, adding the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, and dividing into 1-grain troches. [B, 95 (a, 38).]-**Pastilli Vignier** (Swiss Ph.). A preparation made by finely powdering 1 part each of ipecac, opium, and saffron, adding 100 parts of powdered licorice, 200 of powdered sugar, and the necessary amount of water, and dividing into half-grain troches. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PASTINACA** (Lat., n. f. Pa'st(pa'st)-i'n-a(a's)/ka's. From *pastinare*, to dig the ground. Fr., *panais*. Ger., *Pastinak*, *Pastinake*. Parsnip; a genus of plants distinguished by many authors from *Peucedanum*, in which Bentham and Hooker include it. [B, 42, 64, 170, 180 (a, 35).]-**P. aquatica**. The *Sium latifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]-**P. grandis**. A wild species found in India, having a carminative and stimulant fruit said to be diuretic. It yields a light-yellow essential oil. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii, p. 194 (a, 50).]-**P. sativa**. Fr., *panais cultivé*, *grand chervi cultivé*, *pastenade* (ou *racine*) *blanc*. Ger., *gemeine Pastinake*, *velsche Petersilie*. Common parsnip; a species cultivated for its fusiform, sweetish, and somewhat aromatic root, *radix pastinacæ* (seu *staphylini*), formerly used in intermittent fever, etc. The seeds, *semen pastinacæ*, were also used as a diuretic. Parsnips contain sugar and furnish a wine (parsnip wine) sometimes of very fine quality. In Ireland they are made into a kind of beer. Some botanists recognize two varieties or forms, differing in the shape of the roots.—**P. sativa radice longo** (Fr., *panais à racine longue*) and **P. sativa radice rotundo** (Fr., *panais à racine ronde*). [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. silvestris*.—**P. sekakul**. The sekakul; indigenous to Syria and Egypt. The roots are stomatic and are considered aphrodisiac. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]-**P. silvestris**. 1. The wild parsnip; a variety of *P. sativa* with a slender, hard, acrid, poisonous root. 2. Of Matheus, the wild carrot (*Daucus carota silvestris*). 3. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 34, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PASTURE-EVIL**, n. Pa'st-ur-ev'v'. See *Milk-sickness*.

**PATAGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pa't(pa't)-a'j(a'sg)-t(e)/u'm(u'm). Ger., *Flughaut*. The flight-membrane of birds—a fold of membranous integument stretching between the trunk and the brachium and from the upper to the lower shaft of the wing; in bats, the expansion of the integument between the fingers; in flying-squirrels and other animals, the lateral expansion of integument by which they support themselves in the air. The term has been applied to a similar formation occurring as a congenital malformation in the human subject, stretching from the thigh to the leg. [B, 28 (a, 27); J. Wolff, "Ctblil. f. Chir.," June 10, 1888 (Beilage), p. 63; L, 121.]

**PATAGONULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa't(pa't)-a'g(a'sg)-u'sn(u's)/u't)-ia's. A genus of the *Cardiacæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]-**P. vulneraria**. The *ipebranco* of Brazil. The leaves are considered antiphlogistic. [B, 197 (a, 35).]

**PATATE** (Fr.), n. Pa's-ta't. 1. The *Ipomœa batatas*. 2. The *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]

**PATCH**, n. Pa'ch. A spot or blotch more or less distinct from the surrounding parts of a surface in appearance or character. [a, 48.]-**Moth p.** See *CHLOASMA* (1st def.).—**Mucous p.** Lat., *papula muidans* (seu *mucosa*), *aphtha venerea*. Fr., *plaque muqueuse* (ou *humide*, ou *syphilitique*), *papule muqueuse* (ou *substante*), *syphilitic papulo-érosive* (ou *papulo-muqueuse*, ou *papuleuse humide*), *tubercule muqueux* (ou *plaq.*). Ger., *Nüssende* (oder *feuchte*) *Papel* oder *Schleimpapel*. Syn.: *moist papule*, *mucous tubercle*. A variety of syphilitic eruption having a moist, eroded surface, occurring most commonly on the mucous membrane of the mouth or external genitals, but also on the skin in situations where the surface is habitually subject to heat and moisture. It consists of a papule or tubercle over which the epithelium appears macerated, moist, of a whitish, grayish, or reddish color, and more or less eroded. [G.] Cf. *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Peyer's p'es**. Ger., *Peyer'sche Plaques*. See *Peyer's glands*.

**PATCHOULI** (Beng.), n. Pa'ch-ul'e. Fr., p. The *Pogostemon p.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]-**Campbre de p.** (Fr.). See *P. CAMPHOR*.



—Oil of p. Ger., *P'öl*. A thick, brownish-yellow oil, tinged with green, obtained by distillation from the leaves of *Pogostemon p.* [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PATCHOULIN**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>ch-ul<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n. See *Patchouli* CAMPHOR.

**PÂTE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>t. See **PASTE**.—**P. acétolique**. See **CATALASMA acetalum**.—**P. amygdaline**. See *Pulvis AMYGDALÆ composuit*.—**P. arsenicale du Frère Côme** (ou de *Rousselot*). A preparation made by mixing 2 parts each of red mercury sulphide and powdered dragon's-blood and 1 part of arsenious acid with sufficient mucilage to form a soft paste; employed for cancerous sores. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. balsamique de Reynaud**. See *PASTA pectoralis balsamica*.—**P. caustique** [Fr. Cod.]. Of the veterinarians, a semi-solid paste consisting of calcined alum powdered and mixed with commercial sulphuric acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. caustique contre le crapaud** [Fr. Cod.]. Of the veterinarians, a soft paste consisting of solid antimony chloride rubbed up with commercial hydrochloric acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. caustique d'Else**. A preparation made by evaporating 240 parts of soapmakers' lye to 60 parts and adding 7 of extract of opium and 22 (or enough to absorb the liquid thoroughly) of quicklime. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. contre les engelures**. A paste made by pounding 250 grammes of peeled bitter almonds, triturating with the yolks of 50 hard-boiled eggs, 250 grammes of white honey, 11 each of calcined alum, oilbalm, and benzoin, 31 of mustard powder, and 19 of camphor powdered with alcohol, and adding 4 of oil of bergamot. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. pectorale** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 200 parts of flores pectorales with 6,000 of hot water, straining when cool, dissolving in the colature 6,000 of Senegal gum, straining, adding 4,000 of white sugar, and, when this is dissolved, a solution of 3 parts of extract of opium in 200 of cherry-laurel water, and forming into a sheet of paste. It contains about  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. of extract of opium. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PÂTÉE** (Fr.), n. Pa<sup>2</sup>-ta. Of the veterinarians, a medicated paste made from meal or bran moistened with whey or water. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**PATELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *patina*, a broad, shallow dish. Gr., *ἐπιρῳνις*. Fr., *rotule*. Ger., *Patelle*, *Napp*, *Knieschiebe*. Lit., a small dish or cup, or cup-like formation. A flat, somewhat spongy sesamoid bone, triangular with rounded angles, having its apex downward, situated in front of the knee joint. To the upper border is attached the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and to the lower the ligamentum patellæ. Its posterior surface articulates with the femur. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. brachialis**. See *OLECRANON*.—**P. docimastica**. See *CUPEL*.—**P. fixa**. See *OLECRANON*.

**PATELLAR**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *patellarius*. Fr., *rotulien*. Pertaining to the patella. [C.]

**PATELLARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *patella*, a small, shallow dish. Fr., *patellaire*. 1. A genus of lichens. 2. A genus of discomycetous *Fungi*. The *Patellariaceæ* of Corda are a family of the *Hymenomycetes*; the *Patellariaceæ* of Fries, an order of the *Discomycetes*; the *Patellariæ* of Fries, a tribe of the *Phacidia*; the *Patellarii* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Phacidia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. geographica**. Fr., *patellaire géographique*. A European fruticose species of *P.* (1st def.). [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PATELLARIC ACID**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide patellarique*. An acid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, obtained from different species of *Patellaria*. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 293 (a, 50).]

**PATELIFORM**, **PATELLOID**, **PATELLOIDEAN**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm-, -e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/oid-, -e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/oid<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *patelliformis*, *patelloideus*, *patelloideus* [q. v.]. Fr., *patelliforme*, *patelloïde*. Ger., *nappförmig*, *flachschüsselig*. Knee-pan shaped; circular and disc-like. [B, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PATELLULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>(lu<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *patella*. Fr., *patellule*. See *APOTHECIUM lecidium*.

**PATENT**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *patens* (from *patere*, to stand open). Fr., p. Ger., *abstehend*. 1. Open, spreading, not constricted. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. Secured to the proprietor by the grant by Government of an exclusive right. Cf. **P. MEDICINE**. [a, 48.]

**PATENTISSIMUS** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>nt-i<sup>2</sup>s/si<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). Superl. of *patens*, patent. Very patent; of the peduncles in a flower-head, forming a right angle with the axis. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PATHEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). Gr., *πάθημα* (from *πάσχειν*, to suffer). 1. A disease. 2. Passion as a source of disease, or as itself a mental disease. [D, 50; L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PATHETICUS** (Lat.), adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-e<sup>2</sup>t(at<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *παθητικός* (from *πάσχειν*, to suffer). Fr., *pathétique*. Ger., *P. Pathetic*, exciting emotion; as a n. m., see *OBLIQUE oculi superior* and *Trochlear* NERVE.

**PATHETISM**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>th'e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *παθητός*, one who has suffered. See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

**PATHICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *παθικός* (from *πάσχειν*, to suffer). A passive pæderast. [E.]

**PATHISOTHERAPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-i<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>p(i<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *πάθος*, disease, *ισος*, equal to, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. See *ISOPATHOTHERAPY*.

**PATHO-ANATOMICAL**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>th/o-a<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>l. From *πάθος*, disease, and *ἀνατομή*, a cutting up. Pertaining to pathological anatomy. [D.]

**PATHOCHEMIE** (Ger.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>t-o-ch<sup>2</sup>am-e<sup>2</sup>. Pathological chemistry. [B.]

**PATHOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>/eos (-gen<sup>2</sup>/es<sup>2</sup>). From *πάθος*, disease, and *γένεσις*, a

begetting. Fr., *pathogénie*. Ger., *Pathogenese*, *Pathogenie*. The development of disease. [D, 4.]

**PATHOGENETIC**, **PATHOGENIC**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o-je<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k-, -je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *pathogeneticus*. Fr., *pathogénétique*. Ger., *pathogenetisch*, *pathogenisch*. Causing disease.

**PATHOGENY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>/je<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>. See **PATHOGENESIS**.

**PATHOGNOMONIC**, **PATHOGNOSTIC**, adj's. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>g-no-mo<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k-, -nost/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *παθognomonικός* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *γινώσκειν*, to know). Lat., *pathognomonicus*. Fr., *pathognomonique*. Ger., *pathognomonisch*, *krankheitszeichnend*. Characteristic of a disease, and thus affording a basis for diagnosis. [D.]

**PATHOGRAPHY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pathographia* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *pathographie*. Descriptive pathology. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PATHOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-loj(lo<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. See **PATHOLOGY**.

**PATHOLOGICAL**, adj. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o-loj<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *pathologique*. Ger., *pathologisch*. 1. Pertaining to pathology. 2. Diseased. [D.]

**PATHOLOGICALLY**, adj. Sp., *patológicamente*. In a pathological manner, from a pathological point of view.

**PATHOLOGIST**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>/l<sup>1</sup>-o-ji<sup>2</sup>st. Fr., *pathologiste*. Ger., *Patholog*. One who is versed in pathology. [D.]

**PATHOLOGY**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>/o-ji<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pathologia* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pathologie*. Ger., *Pathologie*, *Krankheitslehre*, *Krankheitskunde*. The science of disease; specifically, the science of the nature of diseases.—**Cellular p.** Of Virchow, p. based on the propositions that all vital processes issue from cellular forms and that every cell originates from some pre-existent cell. [D, 4].—**Comparative p.** The study of p. by the observation of pathological conditions, spontaneous or artificial, in the lower animals or in vegetable organisms. [Bouley, in "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," May 26, 1882, p. 352].—**Exotic p.** A method or system of p. which is foreign to the country or school in which it has obtained a lodgment, or in which it is referred to. [D.].—**Experimental p.** The study of diseases that are induced intentionally, especially in animals. [D.].—**External p.** See *Surgical p.*—**General p.** The general facts or principles of p. deduced from a comparison of particular diseases with each other. [A, 2].—**Geographical p.** P. in its relations to climate and other geographical conditions. [a, 48].—**Humoral p.** 1. Of Hippocrates, p. based on the supposition that disease depended on an abnormal condition of four humors in the body (see *Humor* [2d def.]). 2. Of Rokitsansky and other modern writers, p. based on the theory that all changes produced by disease are the result of a blood dyscrasia. [D, 4].—**Internal p.** See *Medical p.*—**Local p.** 1. P. in its relations to disease of individual parts or organs. [D, 4]. 2. See *Geographical p.*—**Medical p.** The p. of disorders the treatment of which does not call for manipulative interference. [D, 4].—**Solidistic p.** A pathological system which succeeded the ancient humoral p. and attributed diseases to a widening or a narrowing of the pores in the solid parts of the body. Its modern analogue is the so-called neuropathology. [D, 4].—**Special p.** The pathology of particular diseases.—**Surgical p.** The p. of surgical diseases. [D, 4].

**PATHONOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-nom(no<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πάθος*, disease, and *νόμος*, law. The science of the laws governing disease. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PATHOPATRIDALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>t-(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g(i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πάθος*, disease, *patria*, a native country, and *άλγος*, pain. See *NOSTALGIA*.

**PATHOPATRIDOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>t-(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>d-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Of Guislain, *nostromania*. [a, 34.]

**PATHOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πάθος*, disease, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Pathophobie*. A morbid dread of disease. [a, 34.]

**PATHOPŒIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>(po<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *παθοποιία* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *ποιεῖν*, to make). Fr., *pathopée*. 1. A rousing of the passions. 2. Pathogenesis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PATHOS** (Lat.), n. n. Gr., *πάθος*. Suffering, disease. [a, 48.]

**PATIENCE**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>she<sup>2</sup>ns. Fr., p. The genus *Rumex*, especially the *Rumex patientia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Extrait de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of dock-root with 5 parts of cold water for 12 hours, pressing out, repeating the maceration with 3 parts of water, mixing the liquids, allowing the mixture to settle, decanting, and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait liquide de p. frisée** (Fr.). See *EXTRACTUM RUMICIS fluidum*.—**Infusion de p.** (Fr.). See *INFUSUM LAPPULÆ*.—**Poudre de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Dock-root broken up, dried at a temperature of about 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Racine de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *DOCK-ROOT*.—**Tisane de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A strained infusion of 1 part of dock-root in 50 parts of boiling water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PATIENT**, n. Pa<sup>2</sup>she<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *patiens* (from *patis*, to suffer). Fr., *malade*, *patient*. Ger., *Krank*, *Leidender*, *P.* An individual affected with disease or under medical treatment. [D.]

**PATIENTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>)-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n(shi<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *patis*, to suffer. See *RUMEX p.*—**Extractum patientiæ**. See *EXTRACTUM PATIENTIÆ*.—**Radix patientiæ**. See *DOCK-ROOT*.

**PATOS** (Lat.), n. m. Pat(pa<sup>2</sup>t)/o<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *πάτος*. Dust, dirt, especially that on the oil-beamed skin of wrestlers; anciently used against mastitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PATRINIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of the *Valerianææ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. scabiosæfolia**. A species the root of which constitutes Japanese valerian. [B, 18, 42 (a, 35).]



**PATTE** (Fr.), n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>t*. A paw or foot; of insects, a locomotor organ. [a, 39.]—**P. d'alouette**. The *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 173.]—**P. d'araignée**. The *Ngella damascena*. [B, 173.]—**P. de lapin**. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B, 173.]—**P. de lièvre**. The *Trifolium arvense*. [B, 173.]—**P. de lion**. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B, 173.]—**P. de loup**. The *Lycopus aquaticus*, *Lonicera caprifolium*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Ranunculus acris*, and *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 173.]—**P. de pigeon**. The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 173.]—**P. de poule**. The *Panicum crus galli*. [B, 173.]—**P. d'oie**. 1. See *Pes asinus*. 2. See *Chenopodium*.—**P. d'oise triangulaire**. See *CHENOPodium bonus Henricus*.—**P. d'ours**. The *Helleborus foetidus*.—**Vraie p. d'oie**. The *Chenopodium murale*. [B, 173.]

**PATULOUS**, adj. *Pa<sup>2</sup>t<sup>u</sup>l-u<sup>s</sup>*. Lat., *patulus* (from *patere*, to stand open). Fr., *étalé*. Spreading half open, somewhat patent. The *Patule* of Batsch are an order of *Monopetale* consisting of the *Convolvulaceae*, *Polemoniaceae*, and *Campanulaceae*. [B, 19, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**PATURSA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>r</sup>(u<sup>r</sup>)/sa<sup>s</sup>*. Said to be a contraction of *passio turpis saturnina*. Syphilis; so called from the astrological association of its origin with a conjunction of Saturn and Mars. [G, 82.]

**PATZ** (Ger.), n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>ts*. A scab. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—**P<sup>2</sup>kopf**. See *PORRIGO*.

**PAU** (Fr.), n. *Po*. A winter resort in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PAUILLAC** (Fr.), n. *Po-el-ya<sup>2</sup>k*. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Gironde, France. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**PAUKE** (Ger.), n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>u<sup>k</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>*. See *TYMPANUM* and *TYMPANICBONE*.

**PAULINE** (Fr.), n. *Pol-en*. One of the springs at Vals. [A, L, "Union méd.," June 3, 1882, p. 908.]

**PAULLINIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>4</sup>l(pa<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. From *Paulinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *paulinie*. Ger., *Paulinie*. 1. A genus of the *Paulliniaceae*, which are a section of the *Sapindaceae*. The *Paullinieae* (Fr., *pauliniées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Sapindaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *GUARANA*.—**Extractum paullinie** (Belg. Ph.). Sp., *extracto alcohólico de guarana* (Sp. Ph.). Syn.: *extractum guaranae*. A preparation made by extracting 1 part of guarana with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, and either repeating the operation for 12 hours with 2 parts of the alcohol, and evaporating to a solid extract (Belg. Ph.), or filtering, distilling over the water bath, and evaporating to a thick extract (Sp. Ph.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. africana**. Fr., *paulinie d'Afrique*. An African species. In Senegambia, the powdered bark, mixed with grana Paradisi, is used as a hemostatic. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. australis**. A Uruguay species containing a bitter narcotic poison used to stupefy fish. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cupana**. A species growing on the Orinoco River. An intoxicating beverage is made from the seeds, which are also said to be used in making guarana. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. cururu**. Fr., *paulinie cururu, liane à scie*. Ger., *stumpfrichtige Paulinie*. A poisonous species found in the Antilles, Guiana, and Colombia, considered by some the source of curare. In the West Indies the root and an oil in which the fruits have been boiled are used as a narcotic. The fruits are also used externally to allay pain, and the leaves in baths for various complaints. The seeds are used as a fish-poison. [B, 38; B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. grandiflora**. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used for diseases of the eyes. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. guarana**. See *P. sorbilis*.—**P. pinata**. Fr., *p. aile, paulinie à feuilles pennées*. Ger., *gefiederte Paulinie*. Brazilian fish-poison-tree; a very poisonous shrub found in South America and the West Indies. The root-bark contains, according to Stanislas, an alkaloid, *timbonine*. The Indians of Brazil use the juice of the leaves as a vulnerary and the seed as a fish-poison. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. sorbilis**. Fr., *paulinie de Pard*. The guarana-tree of South America, found in northern and western Brazil. The fruit-seeds furnish *guarana* (q. v.). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PAULLINITANNIC ACID**, n. *Pa<sup>4</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k*. A variety of tannic acid obtained from *Paullinia sorbilis*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**PAUME** (Fr.), n. *Pom*. The palm of the hand. [a, 48.]

**PAUME-DIEU** (Fr.), n. *Pom-de-u<sup>6</sup>*. See *RICINUS communis*.

**PAUNCH**, n. *Pa<sup>4</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch*. See *RUMEN*.

**PAUPIÈRE** (Fr.), n. *Po-pe-e<sup>2</sup>r*. See *PALPEBRA*.

**PAUSIMENIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>4</sup>s(pa<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>-men(man)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. See *MENOPAUSE*.

**PAVETTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>)-vo<sup>2</sup>t(w<sup>2</sup>t)/ta<sup>s</sup>*. Fr., *pavette*. Ger., *Schekura*. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Loaseae*. The *Paulette* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Coffeaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. alba**, **P. indica**. Fr., *pavette des Indes*. The *canera* of the Hindus, the *parutty* of the Tamouls, the *papulta* of the Telougoos; a shrub the root of which is used as a stomachic and diuretic and in visceral obstructions. The leaves, which have a vinous, acidulous taste, are used in skin diseases and to allay hemorrhoidal pains. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. parviflora**. A tonic species found in Sierra Leone. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PAVIETIN**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>v<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n*. See *FRAXETIN*.

**PAVILIN**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>v<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n*. See *FRAXIN*.

**PAVILION**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>/vu<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *papilie*. Fr., *pavillon*. Ger., *Pavillon*. 1. The flimbriated extremity of the oviduct. 2. The upper, expanded part, or entrance of the pelvis. 3. Of the ear, the pinna [F.]

**PAVILLON** (Fr., Ger.), n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>vel-vo<sup>2</sup>n*, *-vo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. See *PAVILION*.—**P. der Muttertrompete** (Ger.). Fr., *p. de la trompe utérine*. The flimbriated extremity of the oviduct.—**P. pédonculaire** (Graftlet) [Fr.]. A depression that lodges the ansa pedicularis. [I, 35 (K).]

**PAVIMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>(we)-me<sup>2</sup>nt/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m)*. From *pavire*, to beat. A structure resembling a pavement in appearance or in position. [a, 48.]—**P. orbitæ**. The floor of the orbit. [a, 48.]—**P. tympani**. The floor of the tympanic cavity. [a, 48.]—**P. ventriculi**. The floor of a ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]

**PAVO** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa(pa<sup>2</sup>)/vo(wo)*. Gen., *-or<sup>2</sup>nis*. A genus of gallinaceous birds; the peafowl. [a, 48.]—**Excrementum pavonis galli**. Fr., *excréments de paon*. Ger., *Pfauenkoth*. *Pfauenmist*. Peacock's dung, formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 180.]—**P. cristatus**. The common peacock (cf. *Avis medica*). [a, 48.]—**Stercus pavonis**. See *Excrementum pavonis galli*.

**PAYONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>)-von(won)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. From *Payón*, a Spanish traveler. Fr., *p.* 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the genus *Lavrelia*. 2. A genus of the *Urenæe*. The *Pavoniæ* (Fr., *pavoniées*) of Reichenbach are a section of the *Lavateræ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. coccinea**. Fr., *p. écarlate, mauve des Antilles*. Scarlet mallow of the Antilles. The flowers are used externally in eye diseases and internally as a demulcent. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. diuretica**. Fr., *p. diurétique*. A Brazilian species used as a diuretic and emollient. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. odorata**. Fr., *p. odorante*. An East Indian species used like *P. zeylanica*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. zeylanica**. Fr., *p. de Ceylan*. A species found in Ceylon and the Indian isles. The herb is emollient and the root is used in infusion as a drink in fevers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PAVOIR** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa(pa<sup>2</sup>)/vo<sup>2</sup>r(wo<sup>2</sup>r)*. Gen., *-or<sup>2</sup>is*. From *pavere*, to tremble with fear. Anxiety, dread. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**P. nocturnus**. 1. Nightmare. 2. Night terror; a disorder occurring in children in which they awake at night crying and terrified. It seems to be the result of reflex irritation, though often no reason for its existence is found. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 47 (a, 34).]

**PAVOT** (Fr.), n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>-vo*. See *PAPAVER*.—**Essence de p.** See *ELIXIR PAPAVERIS*.—**Extrait de p. blanc (capsule)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum PAPAVERIS*.—**Lotion de p.** An infusion of 30 grammes of dried poppy capsules in a litre of boiling water. [B, 93 (a, 39).]—**P. blanc**. See *PAPAVER somniferum album*.—**P. coq**. See *PAPAVER rhæas*.—**P. cornu**. See *GLAUCIUM* and *GLAUCIUM luteum*.—**P. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. The capsules or leaves of the white poppy. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de p. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus PAPAVERIS*.—**Teinture de fleurs de p.** See *Tinctura florum PAPAVERIS*.—**Têtes de p.** Poppy capsules. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Tisane de p.** See *Decoctum PAPAVERIS*.

**PAXWAX**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>/wa<sup>2</sup>x*. The ligamentum nuchæ in the larger quadrupeds. [a, 48.]

**PAYTINE**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>st-en*. Lat., *paytina*. An alkaloid,  $C_{29}H_{45}N_2O_4 + H_2O$ , contained in the white cinchona-bark of Payta and in a species of *Aspidosperma*, crystallizing in bitter prisms. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 568 (a, 50).]

**PEA**, n. *Pe*. A.-S., *pisca*. Gr., *πίσος*. Lat., *pisum*. Fr., *pois*. Ger., *Erbsen*. 1. The genus *Pisum*, especially *Pisum sativum* or its fruit. 2. A name for various other papilionaceous plants. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Issue p's**. Globular bodies, of about the size of p's, made of woody substances of spongy texture, introduced into issues, etc., to promote suppuration. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PEACH**, n. *Pech*. Lat., *malum persicum*. Fr., *pêche, pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsiche*. The fruit of *Amygdalus persica*, also the tree itself. [a, 35.]—**Conserve of p. flowers**. See *Conserve de fleurs de pêcher*.—**Negro p.** Fr., *pêche de nègres*. The African or Guinea p.; the compound fruit of *Sarcocephalus edulis*; also the plant itself. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. brandy**. A liquor distilled from the fruits of *Amygdalus persica*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PEANUT**, n. *Pe<sup>2</sup>nu<sup>t</sup>*. The *Arachis hypogæa* or its fruit. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. oil**. See *OLEUM ARACHIS*.

**PEAR**, n. *Pa<sup>2</sup>r*. The fruit of *Pyrus communis*; also the tree itself. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**Prickly p.** The genus *Opuntia*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

**PEARL**, n. A.-S., *p.* *Pu<sup>2</sup>rl*. Gr., *μάργαρον, μαργαρίτης*. Lat., *margarita*. Fr., *perle*. Ger., *Perle*. 1. A shelly concretion found in molluscs, especially in p. oysters and river mussels, generally made by accretion over some foreign particle. When of a fine round form and brilliant lustre, p's are ranked as jewels with the precious stones. [a, 38.] 2. See *MEDICINAL p.*—**Epithelial p's**. Globules formed in the epithelial tubes in epitheliomata by the union of groups of cells. [Billroth (a, 29).]—**Medicinal p.** Fr., *perle gélatinieuse*. Ger., *französische Perle*. 1. A small capsule made of gelatin mixed with gum arabic, sugar, and honey, intended for the administration of a volatile liquid like ether. 2. A capsule made of very thin glass containing a liquid, such as amyl nitrite, which is intended for inhalation. The p. is broken in a handkerchief, and the escaping vapor inhaled. [B.]—**Pash**, **Pash**. An impure potassium carbonate obtained by calcination from wood ashes. [B.]—**P-disease**. Ger., *Pestsucht*. See *BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P-plant**. See *LITHOSPERMUM officinale*.

**PEARSON'S SPRINGS**, n. *Per<sup>2</sup>su<sup>2</sup>nz*. A place in Lake County, California, where there are bathing establishments and five springs, one of which is chalybeate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**PEAT**, n. *Pot*. Fr., *tourbe*. Ger., *Torf, Braunkohle*. It., *torba*. Sp., *turba*. A vegetable substance found as a kind of turf or bog in low lying places and consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. Powdered p. has been used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, its efficacy being ascribed to its absorbent properties and its acid reaction. Cf. *BRAUNKOHL*.—**White p.** See *KIESELGHR*.

**PEAU** (Fr.), n. *Po*. 1. See *SKIN* and *CUTIS*. 2. In botany, the epidermis of old plants. [B, 1 (a, 35).] See also *SPERMIDIUM*.—**P. divine**. See *BAUDRUCHE*.—**P.ASSE**, **P. lulsante**. See *Glossy SKIN*.



**PEAUCIER** (Fr.), n. Po-se-a. A cutaneous muscle, especially the platysma myoides. [L.]—**P's du cou.** See *PLATYSMA myoides*.—**P. du crâne.** See *OCIPITO-FRONTALIS*.—**P. palmaire.** See *PALMARIS brevis*.—**P. sous-aréolaire.** A muscle situated beneath and adherent to the derma of the areola of the nipple. [A. 15.]—**P's sous-occipitaux** [Cruveilhier]. Transverse bundles of muscular fibres upon the tendons of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus and the trapezius. [L. 31.]

**PEBRINE**, n. Pe2b'ren. Fr., *pébrine, maladie corpusculaire*. SYN.: *muscardine*. An hereditary infectious and contagious disease of silkworms, consisting in the development of peculiar parasitic corpuscles (see *CORPUSCLES of Cornalia* and *Micrococcus ovalis*) which invade the eggs, the blood, and all the tissues of the silkworm, giving rise externally to black spots. [B. 316 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 314 (a, 50).] Cf. *GATTINE*.

**PECAN, PECAN-NUT**, n's. Pe2k-a-n'. See *CARYA oliviformis*.

**PECCANT**, adj. Pe2k'k'nt. Lat., *peccans* (from *peccare*, to sin). Fr., *p.* Morbid, unhealthy (said of humors). [D. 20.]

**PECH** (Ger.), n. Pe2ch2. Pitch.—**Bergp', Erdp', Judenp'.** See ASPHALT.—**Kinderp', Kindesp', Kindp', Kindsp'.** See MECONIUM.—**P'öl.** See *Oil of TAR*.

**PÊCHE** (Fr.), n. Pe2sh. The peach. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Esprit de noyaux de p.** A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of a mixture of 1 part of broken peach-stones with 4 parts of 20-per-cent. alcohol and 2 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**PECHEDION** (Lat.), n. n. Pe2k(pach2)-e2d'i2-o2n. Gr., *πηχέδεον*. The perinæum. [A. 325.]

**PÊCHER** (Fr.), n. Pe2-sha. 1. The genus *Persica*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Amygdalus persica* (*Persica vulgaris*), also its flowers. [B. 95 (a, 38); B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Conservé de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of peach blossoms and 2 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Eau (ou hydrolat) de feuilles de p.** A preparation made by distilling one third of a mixture of 1 part of peach leaves and 2 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusion de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of peach blossoms in 2 parts of boiling water, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop (de fleurs) de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus flosrum PERSICORUM*.—**Suc de fleurs de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing peach blossoms in a mortar, adding one fifth of their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**PECHYAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe2k(pach2)-i2(u6)a2g(a2g)-ra2. From *πηχυν*, the forearm, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *pechyagre*. Ger., *Ellenbogengicht*. Gout in the elbow. [E.]

**PECHYS** (Lat.), n. m. Pek(pach2)/i2s(u6). Gen., *pech'eos*, *pech'eis*. Gr., *πηχυσ*. See *ELBOW*.

**PECHYTIRBE** (Lat.), n. f. Pe2k(pach2)-i2(u6)-tu2rb(tu2rb)'e(a). Gen., *-tyrb'es*. Gr., *πηχυτίρβη*. Scurvy. [A. 325.]

**PECTASE**, n. Pe2k'tas. Ger., *P.* A ferment supposed to exist in plants and to convert pectose into pectin. [B. 5.]

**PECTATE**, n. Pe2k'tat. Fr., *pectate*. Ger., *Pektat*. A salt of pectic acid. [B.]

**PECTEN** (Lat.), n. m. Pe2k'te2n. Gen., *pect'inis*. Fr., *peigne*. Ger., *Kamm*. 1. Lit., a comb; the pubic bone, so called from the fancied resemblance of the two pubic bones, when united, to a comb. [A. 43.] 2. A section of the genus *Scandix*; also the *Scandix p. Veneris*. 3. See *MARSUPIUM* (2d def.).—**P. commissuræ anterioris**. Fr., *peigne de la commissure antérieure*. Transverse fibrous bundles in the velum of the anterior cerebral commissure. [L. 7 (a, 50).]—**P. pubis**. A ridge on the horizontal ramus of the os pubis, extending from its spine and becoming continuous with the linea arcuata of the ilium. [A. 22.]

**PECTIC ACID**, n. Pe2k'ti2k. Fr., *acide pectique*. Ger., *Pektinsäure, Gallertsäure*. A colorless, gelatinous substance, C23H44O22, derived from pectin by the successive addition of an alkali and an acid. [B. 5.]

**PECTIN**, n. Pe2k'ti2n. Fr., *pectine*. Ger., *Pektin*. Vegetable jelly, C23H44O24 (or C16H24O16). [B. 5, 14; B. 46 (a, 14).]

**PECTINÆUS** (Lat.), **PECTINALIS** (Lat.), adj's. Pe2k'ti2n-e'(a2e2)-u2s(u4s), -al(a2l)/i2s. See *PECTINEUS*.

**PECTINATE**, adj. Pe2k'ti2n-at. Lat., *pectinatus* (from *pecten*, a comb). Fr., *pectiné*. Comb-like, having teeth or tooth-like projections like those of a comb. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35); L. 343.]

**PECTINÉ** (Fr.), adj. Pe2k'te-na. Pectinate; as a n., a comb-like muscle.—**P's du cœur.** See *MUSCULI pectinati*.

**PECTINEUS** (Lat.), **PECTINUDUCTOR** (Lat.), n's m. Pe2k'ti2n-e(a)/u2s(u4s), -i2n-i2-du2k(du2k)'to2r. Gen., *-tor'is*. From *pecten*, a comb. Ger., *Schambeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from the ilio-pectineal line and from the bone anterior to it between the spine of the os pubis and the ilio-pectineal eminence, and inserted into the femur behind the lesser trochanter and into a part of the line connecting the linea aspera with the trochanter. It is an adductor of the lower limb and an accessory flexor of the thigh. [C.]

**PECTINOSE**, n. Pe2k'ti2n-os. Ger., *P.* See *ARABINOSE*.

**PECTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe2k'ti2s. Gen., *pect'idis*. A genus of the *Helenioidæ*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. febrifuga**. A species used at Curaçao in intermittent fevers. [B. 267 (a, 35).]

**PECTIZATION**, n. Pe2k'ti2-za'shu2n. From *πηκτός*, fixed. Fr., *p.* Reduction to a pectous condition. [B. 6.]

**PECTOIC ACID**, n. Pe2k'to/i2k. One of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the ripening of fruit. [B. 4.]

**PECTORAL**, adj. Pe2k'to2-r'l. Lat., *pectoralis* (from *pectus*, the breast). Fr., *p.* Pertaining to the breast or to the chest; efficacious in diseases of the chest, especially of the air-passages;

as a n., a p. remedy, muscle, or fin. [L. 207, 341 (a, 27, 39); a. 17.]—**P. grand** (Fr.). See *PECTORALIS major*.—**P. petit** (Fr.). See *PECTORALIS minor*.

**PECTORALE** (Lat.), n. n. Pe2k-to2-r-a(a2)/i2e(la). 1. A pectoral remedy. [a. 45.] 2. See *CORSET*.

**PECTORALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pe2k-to2-r-a(a2)/i2s. From *pectus*, the breast. Fr., *pectoral*. A pectoral muscle, especially the p. major. [L.]—**P. internus**. See *P. minor*.—**P. magnus**. See *STERNO-TROCHINEUS*.—**P. major**. Fr., *pectoral grand*. Ger., *grosser Brustmuskel*. A broad, flat, triangular muscle which lies upon the upper anterior portion of the thorax, in front of the axilla. It arises by two portions, the one from the anterior and lower surface of the inner half of the clavicle, the other from the anterior surfaces of the sternum and of a varying number of the costal cartilages from the second to the seventh, and from the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus. The fibres converge to form a broad tendon, which is inserted into the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, a small slip blending with the fascia of the arm. Part of the fibres from the clavicle are inserted by a small tendon into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. To the portion arising from the clavicle the term *cleido-brachialis* is sometimes applied. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. major accessorius**. An anomalous muscle situated beneath the p. major and separated from it by connective tissue and small blood-vessels and nerves. It arises from the cartilages of from 2 to 6 of the ribs and is blended with the tendon of the p. major. [L. 332.]—**P. minimus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the outer surface of the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 332.]—**P. minor**. Fr., *pectoral petit, petit dentelé antérieur*. Ger., *kleiner Brustmuskel*. A flat, triangular muscle situated beneath the p. major and the deltoideus, which arises by three digitations from the anterior surfaces and upper margins of three ribs (usually the third, fourth, and fifth), and is inserted by a narrow tendon into the apex and upper border of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. parvus**. See *STERNO-PRÆCAPULARIS*.—**P. profundus**. Ger., *grosser Brustarmbeinmuskel, Brustbeinschultermuskel*. The analogue of the p. parvus of man found in the lower mammals. [L. 13.]—**P. superficialis**. The analogue of the p. major of man found in the lower mammals. [L. 13.]—**P. quartus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower ribs and the fascia connected with the serratus anticus major, running along the lower margin of the p. major and inserted with that muscle or the axillary fascia. [L. 332; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 207.]—**P. transversus**. See *P. superficialis*.

**PECTORILOQUISM, PECTORILOQUY**, n's. Pe2kt-o2-r-i2p'o-kwi2'z'm, -kw'i2. From *pectus*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *pectoriloquie*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. In auscultation of the voice, abnormal distinctness of the words articulated by the patient. [D. 1.]—**Aphonic p.** 1. Of Laennec, the pulmonary sound heard in auscultating a lung containing a cavity. 2. Of Boeckl, the sound heard in auscultation of a patient having a pleuritic effusion, when he speaks in a low voice. [L. 87 (a, 34).]—**Whispering p.** The hollow chest sound heard over a pulmonary cavity of limited extent when the patient speaks in a whisper. [D. 25.]

**PECTOSE**, n. Pe2k'tos. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A body found in unripe fleshy fruits, converted into pectin, etc., by the action of acids or heat, or by the process of ripening. [B. 4, 5.]

**PECTOSIC ACID**, n. Pe2k'tos/i2k. See *PECTOIC acid*.

**PECTOUS**, adj. Pe2k'tu2s. Gr., *πηκτός* (from *πηγνύμι*, to make fast). Fr., *pecteux*. Ger., *pectös*. Gelatinous or capable of becoming gelatinous. [B.]

**PECTUNCULI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pe2kt-u2n2k(u4n2k)/u2l(u4l)'i-e. From *pecten*, a comb. Of Arnold, certain longitudinal striae in the walls of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I. 61 (K).]

**PECTUS** (Lat.), n. n. Pe2k'tu2s(u4s). Gen., *pect'oris*. See *BREAST* (1st def.) and *THORAX*.—**P. carinatum**. Ger., *Gänsebrust*. See *PIGEON-BREAST*.—**P. excavatum**. A sinking in of the sternum, giving the chest an excavated appearance, as in rachitis. [L. 57 (a, 34).]

**PECTUSCULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe2kt-us2k(us4k)/u2l(u4l)-u2m(u4m). Dim. of *pectus*. See *METATARSUS*.

**PEDAL**, adj. Pe2d'l. From *pes*, the foot. 1. Pertaining to the foot. [B. 28 (a, 27).] 2. Pertaining to the pes or crusta of the crus cerebri and pons. [L.]

**PEDALIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe2d-al(a2l)/i2-u2m(u4m). From *pedalis*, belonging to the foot. Fr., *pédalie*. A genus of the *Pedaliæ* (Bentham and Hooker) or of the *Sesameæ* (Baillon). The *Pedaliæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ*, which are an order of dicotyledons allied to the *Leguminosæ*. The *Pedaliæ* (Fr., *pédaliées*) are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ*. The *Pedaliæ* of R. Brown are the *Sesameæ*. The *Pedaliæ* are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ* (Bentham and Hooker). [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. murex**. Fr., *pédalie à fruit épineux*. An herb growing in tropical Africa and the East Indies. The fresh leaves and branches are rich in mucilage. The leaves and seeds are used in decoction in inflammatory fevers, pectoral complaints, and diseases of the urinary organs, especially dysuria, calculus, and gonorrhoea. [B. 19, 42, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PEDATE, PEDATIFID**, adj's. Pe2d'at, pe2d-a2t'i2-fid2. Lat., *pedatus, pedatifidus* (from *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pédatifide, pédiaire*. Like birds' feet; palmately parted and with the lateral divisions more or less bilobate. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PEDATINERVIUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe2d'at(a2t)-i2-nu2r(ne2r)/vi2-(wi2)-u2s(u4s). From *pedatus*, pedate, and *nervus*, a nerve. Ger., *fussnervig*. Having the nerves (of a leaf) arranged pedately. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

**PEDATIPARTITUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe2d'at(a2t)-i2-pa2rt-i(e)-tu2s(tu2s). From *pedatus*, pedate, and *partire*, to divide. Ger., *fusstheilig*. Pedately parted. [B. 296 (a, 35).]



**FEDERASTY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{st}^2\text{i}^2$ . See **PÆDERASTY**.

**PEDETHMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2(\text{pad})^2\text{e}^2\text{th}^2(\text{ath})^2/\text{mu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{mu}^2\text{s}^2)$ . Gr.,  $\pi\eta\delta\theta\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\pi\eta\delta\alpha\nu$ , to leap). Of old writers, a pulse-beat. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**PEDIEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2/(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ . From *pes*, the foot. Fr., *pédieux*. A muscle of the foot. [L.]—**P. externus**. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis**.—**P. internus**. See **FLEXOR digitorum pedis brevis**.

**PEDIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{lg}^2(\text{alg}^2)/\text{j}^2\text{i}^2(\text{g}^2)\text{a}^2$ . From *πῆξις*, the sole, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pédialgie*. Ger., *nerwöser Fusssohlenschmerz*. Pain in the sole of the foot. [L., 50 (a, 43).]

**PEDIATRY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2$ . See **PÆDIATRICS**.

**PEDICEL**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2$ . Lat., *pedicellus* (dim. of *pediculus*, a little foot). Fr., *pedicelle*. Ger., *Blüthenstielchen*. 1. A secondary peduncle (*pedunculus proprius*); the support or stalk of a single flower of a flower-head. 2. The stipes of an agaric. 3. The seta (stalk) in the *Muscineæ*. 4. In zoology, a foot-like part, a sucker. [B., 1, 19, 123, 308 (a, 35).]—**Ambulacral p's**. See **AMBULACRAL TUBES**.

**PEDICELLARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{l}^2)\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ia}^2)/\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *pedicellus*, a pedicel. A defensive appendage found on the surface of the body in many echinoderms, resembling a little beak or forceps supported on a stalk. [B., 28 (a, 27); "Am. Nat.," vii, p. 398, 406.]

**PEDICELLATE**, **PEDICELLED**, adj's.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ ,  $\text{pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ . Lat., *pedicellatus* (from *pedicellus*, a pedicel). Fr., *pedicellé*. Ger., *kurzgestielt*. Borne on pedicels. [B., 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PEDICLE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2$ . Lat., *pediculus* (from *pes*, a foot). Fr., *pédicule*. Ger., *Stiel*. The narrow portion of a growth, from which it is developed.—**Allantoid p.** See under **ALLANTOIS**.

**PEDICULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r}^2)\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *pediculus*, a louse. Fr., *pédiculaire*. Pertaining to lice, lousy; as a n. f. (Ger., *Läusekraut*), lousewort; a genus of scrophulariaceae herbs (also the *Delphinium staphisagria*). The *Pediculares* (Fr., *pédiculaires*) of D. Don are a family related to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. The *Pediculares* (Fr., *pédiculaires*) of Ruling are a division of the *Ringentes*. The *Pedicularineæ* of Reichenow are a subdivision of the *Rhinanthaceæ*. The *Pedicularineæ* (Fr., *pédiculartineæ*) of Mathieu are a tribe of the *Rhinanthaceæ*. [B., 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris**. Fr., *pédiculaire des marais*, *herbe aux poux*. Ger., *Stumpfblüsenkraut*, *Stumpfzettel*. Marsh lousewort, red-rattle grass, cow's-wort; an herb of central and northern Europe and Asia, once official in Europe. The herb, *herba p.* (seu *pedicularidis aquatica*, seu *fistularie*), was formerly used in menstrual disorders, as a diuretic, and as an abstergent. It has an unpleasant odor and a very acrid taste. Animals refuse to eat it, as it produces in them hematuria and enteritis. It is still used as a wash to rid horses and cattle of vermin. In Siberia it is used in syphilis. [B., 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris**. Fr., *pédiculaire des bois*. Ger., *Waldhäsekraut*, *Waldrodol*. Common mousewort, red-rattle; a species with the same habitat and properties as *P. palustris*, formerly official. [B., 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PEDICULATE**, **PEDICULATED**, adj's.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ ,  $\text{e}^2\text{d}^2$ . Lat., *pediculatus* (from *pediculus*, a pedicel). See **PEDICELLATE**.

**PEDICULATION**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . The formation of a pedicle.

**PEDICULE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2$ . Fr., *p.* See **PEDICEL** and **PEDICLE**.

**PEDICULE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{ku}^2\text{l}$ . See **PEDICULE**.—**P. de la luette**. See **UVULA of the cerebellum**.—**P. de la vésicule ombilicale**. See **VITELLINE DUCT**.—**P. de l'entonnoir** [Vieq d'Azyr]. See **INFUNDIBULUM** (2d def.).—**P. lamineux**. See **CRURA cerebri**.

**PEDICULODERMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{d}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2/\text{a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{a}^2$ . For deriv., see **PEDICULUS** and **DERMA**. Of Southworth, the skin diseases produced by pediculi. [a, 34.]

**PEDICULOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{f}^2\text{o}^2\text{b}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *pediculus*, a louse, and *φοβία*, fear. A monomania characterized by dread of lice. [Morris, "Maryland Med. Jour.," vii, p. 173 (a, 34).]

**PEDICULOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'is* (-is). From *pediculus*, a louse. See **PHTHIRIASIS**.

**PEDICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ . Fr., *pou* (2d def.). Ger., *Laus* (2d def.). 1. See **PEDICLE**. 2. A genus of apterous insects (the lice) parasitic on man and other animals.

Three varieties infest man: *P. capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *P. pubis*. Some writers limit the term to *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, while *P. pubis* is termed *Phthirus* (q. v.). [G.]—**P. capitis**, *P. cervicalis*. Ger., *Kopflaus*. The head-louse; a form of *p.* inhabiting the hairy scalp. It varies in length from 1 to 4 mm., and has an elongated, ovalish body with an acorn-shaped head, provided with two antennæ, prominent eyes, and a suckorial mouth. Attached to the thorax are six legs armed with claws and hairs. Its color is commonly grayish or ashy, but is said to vary according to the color of its host, in Eskimos appearing white, in negroes black, and in Chinese yellowish-brown. The ova ("nits") are pyriform or oval in shape, and are firmly attached to the hairs. The insect was formerly considered aperiens and refrigere, and was

prescribed in jaundice, etc. [B., 180 (a, 35); G.]—**P. corporis**. See *P. vestimenti*.—**P. feralis**, **P. inguinalis**, **P. pubis**. See *PHTHIRIUS pubis*.—**P. tabescentium**. A form erroneously supposed to be a special variety of *P.* occurring in tabetic patients. [G.]—**P. vestimenti**. Ger., *Kleiderlaus*. The clothes or body louse; a variety closely resembling *P. capitis* but considerably larger in size. Its habitat is the clothing, while it obtains its food, in the same manner as *P. capitis*, upon the skin. The eggs are deposited in seams or folds of the clothing. [G.]

**PÉDICURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{ku}^2\text{r}$ . 1. The business of caring for the feet. 2. See **CHIROPODIST**.

**PEDICUS** (Lat.), **PEDIEUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ ,  $\text{pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ . See **PEDIEUS**.

**PEDILANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ia}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ . From *πῆλον*, a sandal, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *pédilanthé*. Ger., *Schuhhülle*. Slipper spurge; a genus of the *Euphorbiæ*. [B., 42, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. padifolius**. Fr., *pédilanthé à feuilles de padus*. A species found in South America and the Antilles; used as an antisyphilitic. The root is used for ipecac, and the acid, caustic juice of the plant is applied to warts, etc. [B., 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pavonis**. Sp., *juinete* [Mex. Ph.], *candelilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the milky juice of which is violently drastic, while the root is emetic, and the leaves are reputed emmenagogue and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**P. tithymaloides**. Fr., *pédilanthé à feuilles de myrte*. Ger., *Pantoffelbaum*. Jew-bush, bastard ipecacuanha; a species found in the Antilles and South America, containing an acid, bitterish, milky juice which is purgative and emetic. In South America the branches and stems are used in syphilis, amenorrhœa, etc. [B., 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PEDILIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *pédile*. A small prolongation of the pericarp in composites. [B., 1 (a, 35).] See **COL de l'ovaire**.

**PÉDILUVE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{lu}^2\text{v}$ . See **Foot-BATH**.—**P. alcalin**. See **BAIN de pieds alcalin**.—**P. chlorhydrique**, **P. irritant de Scott**. See **BAIN de pieds acide**.—**P. sinapisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *balneum sinapiatum*. A mustard-foot-bath. The Fr. Cod. prescribes 150 grammes of mustard-flour for each bath, and directs that the temperature of the water should not exceed 40° C. [B.]

**PEDILUVIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{v}(\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{v})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ . From *pes*, the foot, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *pédiluve*. See **Foot-BATH**.

**PEDIMANA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{a}^2$ . From *pes*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand. Ger., *affenfüssige Beuteltiere*. An order of marsupial mammals having the extremities of the four limbs adapted to use either as hands or as feet.

**PEDIOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{c}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{k}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{s}^2)$ . From *πῆδιον*, a plain, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A genus of *Schizomycetes* with spherical or ovoid, quaternary cocci loosely united into small families covered with a thin, scarcely visible layer of mucus which quickly dissolves. Division of the cocci takes place in two directions. [B., 316 (a, 35).]—**P. cerevisiæ**. A species occurring in beer, malt, ale, etc. The cocci are spherical, hyaline, and disposed regularly into tetrads. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms colonies which are at first hyaline, but subsequently become yellowish or yellowish-brown. A temperature of 60° C. destroys it in eight minutes. [B., 316 (a, 35).]—**P. Kochii**. A species found in secretions from wounds. [B., 316 (a, 35).]—**P. Maggioræ**. A non-pathogenic organism occurring in the skin of the human foot and in the nasal and thoracic regions. The cocci, which are from 0.8 to 0.9 mm. in diameter, form on gelatin regular, circular, minute, somewhat elevated colonies of an orange-color, which in old cultures become reddish. The pigment is soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the *Sarcina aurantiaca* of Flügge. [B., 316 (a, 35).]

**PEDION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *πῆδιον*. Fr., *pédion*. Ger., *Fusssohle*. The sole of the foot. [L., 50, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

**PEDIONALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ia}^2)\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *πῆδιον*, the metatarsus, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain in the sole of the foot. [a, 34.]—**P. epidemica**. See **ACHRODYNIA**.

**PEDIPALPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{p}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$ . From *pes*, the foot, and *palpus*, a palp. 1. In the *Arachnida*, one of the second pair of oral appendages of the head, consisting of a short basal joint and a palp. 2. In the pl., *Pedipalpi*, an order of the *Arachnida*, comprising the whip-scorpions, etc. [B., 28 (a, 27); L., 353 (a, 30).]

**PEDITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-itidis* (-idis). From *pes*, the foot. Of W. Williams, laminitis. [a, 34.]

**PÉDONCULE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{cu}^2\text{l}$ . See **PEDUNCLE**.

**PEDORA**, n. Of old writers, sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet. [A., 325.]

**PEDUNCLE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{cu}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *pedunculus* (dim. of *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pédoncule*. Ger., *Pedunkel*, *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Blüthenstiel* (4th def.). 1. A prolongation of nervous matter connecting one portion of the brain with another portion. [L., 29 (K).] 2. In brachiopods, the muscular process by which they are attached. [B., 28 (a, 27).] 3. In bryozoans, the stem or fleshy stalk which supports the body, or capitulum, and connects it with the fixed support. [L., 11 (a, 30).] 4. In botany, the stalk of a flower or fruit, especially of a flower-head. [B., 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Anterior (cerebellar) p's**. See **Superior cerebellar p's**.—**Anterior p's of the pineal gland**. See **Superior p's of the pineal gland**.—**Cerebral p's**. See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Common p.** Lat., *pedunculus communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Blütenstiel*. The stalk of a flower-cluster as distinguished from the stemlets of the individual flowers. [B., 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Flabelliform p.** A p. whose fibres expand in a fan-shaped manner. [a, 29.]—**General p.** See



**PEDICULUS CAPITIS AND NITS.** [A., 327.]



**Common p.**—**Inferior cerebellar p's, Inferior p's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *crura cerebelli inferiora* (seu ad medullam). Fr., *pédoncules cérébelleux inférieurs*. Ger., *Markknopschenkel, Kleinhirnstiele*. Bundles of white nerve-fibres arising in the white matter of the hemispheres, passing first outward and then downward, forming portions of the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricles, and finally reaching the medulla oblongata, where they become continuous with the corresponding restiform bodies. [I, 14 (K).]—**Inferior p's of the pineal gland.** Two slender bands of medullary fibres which pass vertically downward from the base of the pineal gland along the back part of the inner surface of the optic thalami. [I, 172 (a, 29).]—**Middle cerebellar p's, Middle p's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *crura ad medullam oblongatam, crura cerebelli ad pontem* (seu lateralia). Fr., *pédoncules cérébelleux moyens*. Ger., *Brückenarme, Brückenschenkel, Vereinigungschenkel*. Bundles of white nerve-fibres that issue from the sides of the cerebellar hemispheres, extend forward and outward, and enter the ventral portion of the pons Varolii. [I (K).]—**Olivary p.** Lat., *pedunculus olivæ*. Ger., *Olivenkernstrang, Olivenkernstiel*. A bundle of fibres which arises in the nucleus olivæ and passes partly to the lemniscus and partly to the tegmentum. [Meyer (a, 29).]—**Partial p.** Lat., *pedunculus partialis* (seu proprius). A secondary p., the stalk of an individual flower of a cluster. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**P's of the cerebellum.** The superior, middle, and inferior p's of the cerebellum. [I, 15 (K).]—**P's of the cerebrum.** See *CRURA CEREBRI*.—**P's of the corpus callosum.** 1. See under *CORPUS CALLOSUM* and cf. *PEDUNCULUS CORPORIS CALLOSI*.—**P. of the corpus mamillare.** Lat., *pedunculus corporis mamillaris*. A pedicle extending from the most lateral nucleus of the corpus mamillare far back into the medulla oblongata. [Etinger (a, 29).]—**P. of the flocculus.** Lat., *pedunculus flocculi*. Ger., *Markstiel*. The slender lateral prolongation of the flocculus. [I, 17 (K).]—**P's of the medulla oblongata.** See *Inferior cerebellar p's*.—**P. of the olivary body.** See *Olivary p.*—**P's of the optic thalamus.** Bands which connect the optic thalamus with other portions of the cerebrum. [a, 29].—**P's of the pineal gland.** Ger., *Zirbeldrüsenstiel, Zirbelstiel*. Slender white bands which connect the pineal gland with the cerebrum. [I, 172 (a, 29).]—**P's of the septum lucidum.** Ger., *Stiele der Scheidewand*. Certain bundles of fibres which project downward from the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum (being the prolongations of its laminae) in front of the anterior commissure, to enter the white substance of the frontal lobe, near the base of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 3, 17 (K).]—**P's of the spinal marrow, Posterior (cerebellar) p's.** See *Inferior cerebellar p's*.—**Secondary p.** See *Partial p.*—**Superior cerebellar p's, Superior p's (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *crura cerebelli superiora* (seu anteriora, seu ascendente, seu encephali, seu ad cerebrum, seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad eminentias quadrigeminas). Ger., *obere Kleinhirnschenkel*. Bands of white fibres which arise from the medullary portions of the cerebellar hemispheres in their mesial aspects, and extend forward and upward to dip beneath the corpora quadrigemina. They at first form part of the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle, then a part of its roof. [I, 15 (K).]—**Superior p's of the pineal gland.** The two p's of the pineal gland which pass forward upon the upper and inner margin of the optic thalami to the anterior crura of the fornix, with which they become blended. [I, 172 (a, 29).]—**Transverse p's.** See *Middle p's of the cerebellum*.

**PEDUNCULANEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^4\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^4\text{l})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Fr., *pédonculéen*. Ger., *blüthenstielvertretend*. Taking the place of a peduncle (said of certain tendrils, spines, etc., regarded as degenerated peduncles). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PEDUNCULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^4\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *peduncularis*. Ger., *blüthenstielständig*. Pertaining to a peduncle; situated or borne on a peduncle. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PEDUNCULATE, PEDUNCULATED**, adj's.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^4\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{l-at, -at-e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *pedunculatus*. Fr., *pédonculé*. Ger., *gestielt*. Furnished with a peduncle or a stalk; not sessile. [B, 1, 100, 123 (a, 35).]

**PEDUNCULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^4\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^4\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . See *PEDUNCLE*.—**P. anterior callosi.** The anterior extremity of the corpus callosum. [I, 40 (K).]—**Pedunculi cerebelli.** 1. See *PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum*. 2. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu *ad corpora quadrigemina*). See *SUPERIOR PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad pontem.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli anteriores.** See *SUPERIOR CEREELLAR PEDUNCLES and Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli in anteriora producti.** Of Santorini, the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 3 (K).]—**Pedunculi cerebelli inferiores.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli medii.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli posteriores** (seu *postici*). See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli primi.** See *SUPERIOR CEREELLAR PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli secundi.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli superiores.** See *SUPERIOR CEREELLAR PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli tertii.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi cerebelli.** See *CRURA CEREBRI*.—**Pedunculi chordæ spinalis.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi conarii.** See *PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland*.—**P. corporis bigemini inferioris.** See *SUPERIOR CEREELLAR PEDUNCLES*.—**P. corporis callosi.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the anterior perforated space. [I, 6 (K).]—**Pedunculi corporis mamillaris.** See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**P. flocci.** Ger., *Flockenstiel*. The pedicle, or a constricted portion, of a cerebellar lamina. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. ganglii habenulæ.** See *FASCICULUS RETROFLEXUS*.—**P. glandulæ pinealis.** See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.—**Pedunculi hypophyseos.** See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—**P. mallei.** See *MANUBRIUM of the malleus*.—**Pedunculi medii.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi me-**

**dullæ oblongatæ.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**Pedunculi medullæ spinalis.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. olive.** See *Olivary PEDUNCLE*.—**P. proprius.** See *PARTIAL PEDUNCLE*.—**P. pulmonum.** The root of the lung.—**Pedunculi septi lucidi** (seu *pellucidi*). See *PEDUNCLES of the septum lucidum*.—**P. substantiæ nigræ.** Of Meynert, the stratum intermedium. [I, 17 (K).]—**Pedunculi superiores.** See *SUPERIOR CEREELLAR PEDUNCLES*.—**P. trigoni cerebrelli anterior.** The anterior pillar of the fornix. [I, 3 (K).]

**PEGANELÆUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{l-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *πηγανον*, rue, and *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil. Oil of rue.

**PEGANERUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-er}(\text{ar})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *πηγανήρον* (from *πηγανον*, rue). An old plaster containing rue. [A, 322, 325.]

**PEGANUM** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *πηγανον*. Fr., *péganum*. Ger., *Harmeltraute*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Ruta graveolens* (see also *P. harmala*). 2. A genus of the *Rutæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. harmala.** Ger., *Harmel, wide Route*. The *πηγανον ἄγριον* of Dioscorides, Syrian rue; a strong-smelling herb of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The entire plant has a bitter, somewhat pungent taste, was formerly employed as a stimulant, and is still used by the Arabs and Persians in fomentations and poultices to reduce swelling of the feet. The grayish-brown, irregularly angular, slightly narcotic seeds, which are used in Turkey as a spice, constitute chiefly the drug *harmal*. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *HARMALINE* and *HARMALOL*.

**PEGE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *peg'es*. Gr., *πηγή* (lit., a fountain). See *INTERNAL CANTHUS*.

**PEGERNUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Of the alchemists, mercury. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**PEGLI** (It.), n. Pal'yæ. A climatic sanitary station of the Riviera, near Genoa, Italy. [I, 57 (a, 14).]

**PEGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-ma}^2$ . Gen., *peg'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *πηγμα* (from *πηγνύειν*, to fix). See *CONCREMENT*.

**PEGMIN**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}'\text{mi}^2\text{n}$ . See *BUFFY COAT*.

**PEGOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{g-o}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{-ji}^2$ . Lat., *pélogologia* (from *πηγή*, a fountain, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pélogologie*. Ger., *Heilquellenlehre*. The science of medicinal mineral springs. The term has been proposed as a substitute for balneology. [B, 270.]

**PEIDEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pid'e}^2\text{n}$ . A place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 80, 57 (a, 14).]

**PEINOTHERAPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pin}(\text{pe}^2\text{-l}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-the}^2\text{-a}^2\text{p}^2(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *πεινα*, hunger, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. See *LIMOTHERAPIA*.

**PEIRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2(\text{pe}^2\text{'i}^2)\text{-ra}^2$ . Gr., *πεῖρα* (from *πειράω*, to attempt). Of old authors, experiment, empiricism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PEITSCHÉ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{'she}^2$ . A flagellum. [L, 80.]

**PEITSCHENWURM** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{'she}^2\text{-n-wur}^2\text{m}$ . See *FILARIA MEDINENSIS* and *TRICHOCEPHALUS DISPAR*.—**Menschlicher P.** The *Trichocephalus hominis*. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

**PEITSCHÜNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{'sch-un}^2$ . See *FLAGELLATION*.

**PEKTINSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{k-ten}^2\text{-zoir-e}^2\text{p}$ . Pectic acid. [B.] **PEKTOSINSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{k-tos-en}^2\text{-zoir-e}^2\text{p}$ . Pectoic acid. [B.]

**PELADA**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{-da}^2$ . Fr., *pelade*. 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Alopecia syphilitica. [G, 15.]

**PELADE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{P}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{d}$ . 1. Pelada; calvities, alopecia. 2. Alopecia areata. [G, 26.]—**P. achromatense.** Of Bazin, a variety of alopecia areata in which the hairs before falling out become lustreless, discolored, and sometimes reddish, while the bald patches which finally remain are of a milk-white color. [G.]—**P. décalvante.** Alopecia areata which develops rapidly, in which the hairs undergo no change in their appearance before they fall out, and in which the resulting bald spots appear of the same color as the surrounding integument. [G.]

**PELAGIAN, PELAGIC**, adj's.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{g}'\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n, -i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *pelagianus, pelagius* (from *pelagus*, the sea). Living in the open sea, away from the coast. [B, 28; L, 206 (a, 27).]

**PÉLAGIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa-l-a}^2\text{-zhe}$ . See *PELLAGRA*.

**PELAGO** (It.), n.  $\text{Pa-l-a}^2\text{-go}$ . A place in the province of Florence, Italy, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**PELARGONIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{rg-o}^2\text{n}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Relating to or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*. [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide pélargonique* (ou *nonoïque*). Ger., *Pelargonsäure*. Syn.: *nonylic acid*. A monobasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$ , melting at  $125^\circ\text{C}$ . to an oily liquid and boiling at  $253.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; found in essential oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and obtained also by oxidation of the essential oil of *Ruta graveolens* and in other ways; used to flavor wines. An isomeric form of the acid is known as *isononylic* or *methylhexyl-acetic acid*, and occurs as a liquid boiling at about  $246^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride pélargonique*. Ger., *Pelargonsäureanhydrid*. A brown oily body,  $(\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{O})_2\text{O}$ , solidifying below  $5^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PELARGONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{rg-on}(\text{o}^2\text{n})\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *πελαργός*, a stork. Fr., *pélargon*, p. *pélargonier*. Ger., *Kranichschnabel*. Stork's-bill; a genus of the *Pelargoniceæ* (a tribe of the *Geraniaceæ*); so called because the beaked fruit resembles a stork's bill. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. anceps.** A species used in India as an emmenagogue and parturient. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. antidysentericum.** A species growing in southern Africa, where the tubers are used in dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cucullatum.** Fr., *pélargon* (ou p. *capuchon*). A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The aromatic leaves are used as an emollient and stimulant in colic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. glossularioides.** A species indigenous to southern Africa, growing half wild about



Potacamund, India. When moist it exhales a strong balmy odor agreeable to most people, but in some producing marked dyspnoea with precordial anxiety. [G. Bidie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1885, p. 1016 (a, 50).]—**P. graveolens**. Rose-scented geranium; a purple-flowered species with very fragrant leaves. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. roseum*.—**P. inquinans**. Scarlet geranium; an ornamental species having viscid leaves, and branches that exude a reddish, clammy moisture. [B. 34 (a, 35).]—**P. odoratissimum**. Nutmeg-scented geranium; a white-flowered, trailing herb indigenous to southern Africa, but cultivated in Turkey and France. The leaves yield a fragrant volatile oil of a pale brownish-yellow, known as geranium oil, or oil of rose geranium, used in adulterating oil of rose. Dissolved in alcohol, it forms extract of rose-leaf geranium. [B. 5, 19, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. peltatum**. Fr. *géraniun-lierre*. The ivy-leaved geranium. The buds and leaves are eaten at the Cape of Good Hope. [B. 34, 181 (a, 35).]—**P. radula**. A species having a mint-like fragrance. The Kaffirs say that this and other species keep off snakes. [B. 34, 180, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. roseum*.—**P. roseum**. Ger. *Rosenkraut*. Rose geranium; a fleshy-stemmed species sometimes considered a hybrid between *P. graveolens* and *P. radula*, but found wild at the Cape of Good Hope. It is cultivated in France under the name of *rose de Linours*. Its essential oil, geranium oil, is probably identical with that of *P. odoratissimum*. It contains pelargonic acid. [B. 5, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

**PELARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pel(pal)-a(a²)/ri²-u²m(u²m). Gr. *πηλάριον* (from *πῆλος*, clay). Of old writers, a certain collyrium of a clayey consistence. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PELICAN**, n. Pel²/²-k'n. Gr. *πελεκάν*, a pelican. Lat., *pelicanus*. Fr., *pélican*. Ger., *Pelikan*. 1. A natatorial bird of the order *Steganopodes*, having a remarkable pouch under its long bill. [a, 48.] 2. A glass vessel or alembic with peculiarly shaped beaks. 3. An instrument formerly used for drawing teeth. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48); L, 41, 56 (a, 14).]

**PELICOMETER**, n. Pel¹/²-k-o²m/e²t-u²r. From *πέλιξ*, a bowl, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See PELVIMETER.

**PELIDNEPHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pel¹/²-d-ne²f-i²d(ed)-ros-²s. Gen., -ros²/eos (-is). From *πελιδνός*, livid, and *ἐφιδρωσις*, epidrosis. See MELINEPHROSIS.

**PELIDNOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pel¹/²-d-nom²/a². Gen., -nom²/atos (-atis). Gr., *πελιδνώμα* (from *πελιδνός*, to become livid). Syn.: *pelionia*, *peliosis*. A livid spot due to extravasated blood, usually from contusion. Cf. ECHYMOSES.

**PELIDNUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pel¹/²-d-nu²s(nu²s). Gr., *πελιδνός*. Ger., *bleifarbigte Haut*. A leaden-colored appearance of the skin, especially when due to splenic disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PELIONA** (Lat.), n. n. Pel¹/²-d-om²/a². Gen., -om²/atos (-atis). Gr., *πελιόνα* (from *πελιδνός*, to become livid). See PELIDNOMA.—**P. typhosum**. The state of having bluish-red spots on the body and extremities. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**PELIONIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pel¹/²-d-os²/²s. Gen., -os²/eos (-is). Gr., *πελιόνις* (from *πελιδνός*, to become livid). Fr., *pélioise*. See PELIDNOMA and PURPURA.

**PELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel²/²-la². Gr., *πέλλα*. See SKIN.

**PELLACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel²/²-la(la²)/si²(ki²)-a². See ALLOTRIOPHAGY.

**PELLAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel¹/²-la²(g-la²g)-ra². From *pellis*, the skin, and *agra*, a seizure. Fr., *pellagre*, *pélagie*, *érythème endémique*, *mal asnerine* (ou de nièvre), *scorbut des Alpes*, *salsedine*. Ger., *lombardischer Ausatz*, *mailänder Rose*. Syn.: *dermatagra*, *erythematia italica*, *ergisipela periodicum nervosum chronicum*, *elephantia endemicum*, *griegopathia*, *lepra italica* (ou lombardica, ou mediolanensis), *argalyis scorbutica*, *pellis asgra*, *phagionia maitistica*, *scorbutus albinus*. Italian leprosy, scurvy of the Alps; a chronic endemic disease affecting the lower classes of people in the northern part of Italy and adjacent regions, characterized by a slowly increasing cachexia attended with disturbances of the cutaneous, digestive, and nervous systems. The skin is affected with an erythematous eruption, especially of the exposed parts of the body, and sometimes with desquamation, erosion, or crusting. The digestive derangement may consist of anorexia, dyspepsia, vomiting, or diarrhoea. The nervous symptoms, which are usually grave, may assume the form of melancholia, mania, convulsions, or idiocy. The disease, although its cause is as yet undetermined, has by many been ascribed either to an exclusive diet of maize or to deleterious substances with which the maize may accidentally be combined. By others it has been attributed to a miserable mode of life, with insufficient nourishment. Some deny that it is an independent form of disease. [Wintermüt, "Vierteljahrsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1876, p. 151 (c); G, 73.]—**Nervo-muscular p.** Of Ponsié, p. paralytica. [a, 34.]—**P. florida**. P. in which the eruption is florid. [J. Arnaud, L. 87, 307, vol. xcii, p. 341 (a, 34).]—**P. intermittens**. P. in which the disease disappears for the season, to reappear the next year at the same time. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**P. occulta**. P. without eruption; observed in persons who have not been exposed to the sun.—**P. paralytica**. Of J. Arnaud, the second degree of p., in which there is extreme debility, especially of the lower extremities. [a, 34.]

**PELLAGRAZÉNE** (Fr.), n. Pel¹/²-la²-gra²-za-en. An alkaloid extracted from a tincture of damaged maize. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of strychnine, and it has been supposed to be the cause of pellagra. [Lombroso, "Rev. sci.," No. 4, 1882; "Lyon méd.," Feb. 19, 1882; "Lancet," Apr. 29, 1882.]

**PELLENS** (Lat.), adj. Pel¹/²-le²ns. From *pellere*, to drive. Foreleg, stimulant. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PELLET**, n. Pel²/²-²t. From *pila*, a ball. Fr., *boulette*. Ger., *Kügelchen*. A little ball or pill. [a, 34.]

**PELLETIERINE**, n. Pel¹/²-e²r-i²-e²r-en. Fr., *pellétierine*. Ger., *Pelletierin*. An alkaloid, C₁₄H₁₈NO, found, along with isop,

methylp, and pseudop, in the root-bark of *Punica granatum*; a liquid soluble in water, alcohol, ether or chloroform, boiling at 195° C., and dextrorotary at a temperature less than 100° C. Isop is distinguished from p. only by being optically inactive. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de pelletierine* [Fr. Cod.]. A crystalline residue obtained by leaving exposed to concentrated sulphuric acid under a bell glass the aqueous solution of the sulphates of p. and isop obtained in the preparation of p. from pomegranate-root. It consists of the sulphates of both alkaloids. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. tannate**. Lat., *tannas pelletierinus*. Fr., *tannate de pelletierine* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing with an aqueous solution of p. sulphate a solution of 325 parts of tannin to 100 of sulphate, neutralizing with ammonia, washing the precipitate with water until there is no reaction with barium nitrate, and drying the residue at a gentle heat; a powerful tænfuge. [B, 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 282 (a, 50).]

**PELLICLE**, n. Pel¹/²-i²-k'l. See PELLICULA.

**PELLICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel¹/²-i²k(u²l)-a². Dim. of *pellis*, a skin. Fr., *pellicule*. Ger., *Häutchen*, *Deckhaut* (4th def.). 1. A very thin membrane or scum. 2. See CUTICLE. 3. A valve of the heart. [L, 849.] 4. The outer covering of a seed. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**Angina p.** See AMNION (1st def.).—**P. summa**, **P. superior**. The epidermis. [G.]—**P. subtilis**. See PIA.

**PELLIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pel²/²-lis². Skin, hide. [G.]—**P. ægra**. See PELLAGRA.—**P. summa**. The epidermis. [G.]

**PELITORY**, n. Pel¹/²-i²t-o-ri². 1. The genus *Parietaria*. 2. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. [B, 5, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**American p.** The *Parietaria pennsylvanica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bastard p.** See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*.—**False p. of Spain**. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.—**P. of Spain**. See *ANACYCLUS pyrethrum*.—**Tincture of p.** See *Tinctura PYRETHRI*.—**Wall p.** The *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PELOUS**, adj. Pel²/²-us². Gr., *πῆλός*. Lat., *pellus*. Fr., *pellé*. Dark-colored (said of the skin). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PELMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pel¹/²-ma². Gen., *pel²/matos (-atis)*. Gr., *πέλμα*. Fr., *pelme*. The plantar surface of the toes; also the entire sole of the foot. [L, 41, 343 (a, 43).]

**PELOHÉMIE** (Fr.), n. Pa-lo-a-me. From *πῆλός*, mud, and *αἷμα*, blood. Abnormal thickness of the blood. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**PELOPIC ACID**, n. Pel¹/²-o²p-i²k. Ger., *Pelopsäure*. See NIOBIC ACID.

**PELOPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pel¹/²-op(o²p)-i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *pélopium*. Of Rose, a supposed new metallic element, afterward found to be niobium. [B, 3.]

**PELOR** (Lat.), n. n. Pel(pel¹/²)-o²r(or). Gen., -or²/os (-or²/is). Gr., *πέλωρ*. A foetal monstrosity having some parts excessively large. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PELORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel¹/²-or-i²-a². Fr., *pélorie*. From *πέλωρ*, a monster. The restoration of regularity in an irregular flower. Linnaeus first applied the term to a departure in *Linaria vulgaris* in which the flower (irregular because of the spur at the base of the corolla) reverted to the regular form by the development of four additional sacs or spurs. [B, 1, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PELORIZATION**, n. Pel¹/²-or-i²-za²-shu²n. From *πέλωρ*, a monster. Ger., *Pelorienbildung*. The development in an irregular flower of additional similar appendages so as to restore symmetrical regularity. [a, 35.] Cf. PELORIA.

**PELOSINE**, n. Pel¹/²-osen. Fr., *pélosine*. Cisampeline; identical with beberine and with buxine. [A, 1; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PELOTE** (Fr.), n. P²-lot. A cushion, or pad.—**P's tactiles**. Ger., *Tastballen*. Dermic elevations on the palmar and plantar surfaces of mammals. The lines which contain tactile papillae on the palm of the human hand are of the same nature. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," July, 1889, p. 16 (a, 18).]

**PELOTON** (Fr.), n. Pel¹/²-lo-to²n. See GLOMERULE.—**P. fille**. See DISPIREME.—**P. folliculaire**. See GLOMERULE of the sweat-glands.

**PELTONNEMENT** (Fr.), n. P²-lo-to²n-ma²n². The folding of the lower limbs of the foetus upon the trunk and their compression against it, constituting the first step in the process of expulsion in breech presentations.

**PELTA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel¹/²-ta². Of Acharius, the apothecium peltiforme. [B, 198.]

**PELTALIS** (Lat.), adj. Pel²-ta(a²)-lis². See THYREOID.

**PELTATE**, adj. Pel²-tat. Lat., *peltatus* (from *pelta*, a small shield). Fr., *pellé*. Ger., *schildförmig*, *schildstielig* (1st def.). 1. Of a leaf, etc., having the blade (usually rounded) attached to the petiole at some part of the lower surface and not at the basal margin. The *Peltata* of Hoffman are an order of cryptogams consisting of the genus *Equisetum*. 2. Of the apothecia of lichens, large, rounded, and disc-shaped, without a distinct thalline margin. The *Peltati* of Acharius are a division of the *Homothalamei* consisting of *Umea*, *Collema*, etc. [B, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

**PELTATIFID**, adj. Pel²-ta²-ti²-fid². Lat., *peltatifidus* (from *pelta*, a small shield, and *fendere*, to split). Of a peltate leaf, cut into subdivisions. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PELTIGERA** (Lat.), n. f. Pel²-ti²-j(i²g)-e²r-a². From *pelta*, a small shield, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *p. peltigère*. Ger., *Schildflechte*. A genus of lichens with peltiform apothecia, typical of the *Peltigerae* of Dumortier, a family of the *Scutellina* and *Peltigere* (Fr., *peltigère*), a tribe of the *Phylloidi*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. aphthosa**. Fr., *p. apthéus*. Ger., *warzige Schildflechte*. A species formerly used in the rashes of children and as a vermifuge. It was official as *muscus cumatilis*, *herba musci cumatilis*, and *lichen cumatilis*. [B, 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. canina**. Fr., *peltigère des chiens*, *hépatique contre la*



rage, mousse de chien, pulmonaire de chien (ou de terre). Ger., *Hundsflechte*, *Steinlebermoos*. Ground-liverwort, dog-lichen; used in hydrophobia and asthma. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. horizontalis**. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *wagrechte*) *Schildflechte*. A species having the same official names as *P. aphthosa* and, like the latter, formerly used as an anthelmintic and in aphthae. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. polydactyla**. Ger., *viellappige Schildflechte*. A species widely dispersed throughout Germany, formerly used like *P. aphthosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PELTINERVED**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>lt/i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>vd. Lat., *peltinervis*, *peltinervius* (from *pelta*, a small shield, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *peltinervé*. Ger., *schidnervig*. Having the nerves or veins arranged radiately, as in a peltate leaf. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PELTODON** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lt/o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>n. A genus of the *Labiaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. radicans**. The paracary; a Brazilian species used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, in snake-bites, etc. [B, 197 (a, 35).]

**PELTODJ**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>lt/o<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *peltoides* (from *πέλας*, a small shield, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *peltôide*. Ger., *schildähnlich*. Resembling a shield. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**PELVANGUSTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-vā<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(wā<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-gu<sup>2</sup>s(gu<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *angustus*, narrowness. A contracted state of the pelvis.

**PELVEOPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-ve<sup>2</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>n(i<sup>2</sup>e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Pelvic peritonitis. [A, 326.]

**PELVARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). An artificial pelvis for use as a phantom. [A, 85.]

**PELVIC**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *pelvien*. Pertaining to or situated in the pelvis. [C.]

**PELVICELLULITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>l(ke<sup>2</sup>l)-lu<sup>2</sup>-li(lu<sup>2</sup>)-li(i<sup>2</sup>e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Pelvic cellulitis.

**PELVICISEOMETER**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-i<sup>2</sup>-klī<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m(e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *pelvis* (q. v.), *κλίσις*, a bending, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the inclination as well as the diameters of the pelvis. [“Nouv. arch. d’obst. et de gyn.” Mar., 1888, p. 122 (a, 34).]

**PELVICRURAL** (Fr.), adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-ve<sup>2</sup>-krū<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>l. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *crurus*, the leg. Pertaining to the pelvis and the thigh. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PELVICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-vi<sup>2</sup>k(wi<sup>2</sup>k’)/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *pelvis*, the pelvis. The orbit. [L, 349.]—**P. oculi**. See *P.*

**PELVIDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-i<sup>2</sup>d(wi<sup>2</sup>d’)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *δύμιος*, double. See *DIPYGUS*.

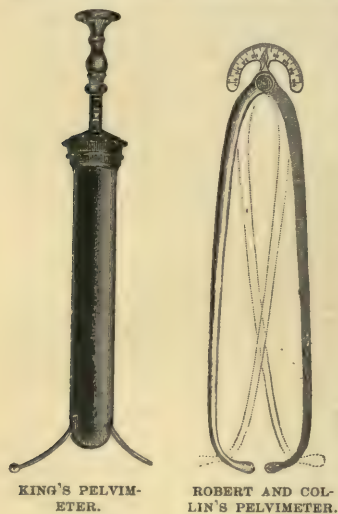
**PELVIFORM**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *pelviformis* (from *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pelviforme*. Having the shape of a shallow cup (said of a calyx, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PELVIGRAPH**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv/i<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>f. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *pelvigraphe*. A device adopted by Pinard for recording automatically the measurements of dried pelvises. [A, 15.]

**PELVIGRAPHY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-i<sup>2</sup>g’ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *pelvigraphie*. The systematic description of pelvises. [A, 28.]

**PELVIMENSURATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man)-su<sup>2</sup>r(sur)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>nis. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *mensurare*, to measure. See *PELVIMETRY*.

**PELVIMETER**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-i<sup>2</sup>m(e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *pelymetrum*, *pelymetrum*. Fr., *pelvimètre*. Ger., *Beckenmesser*. An instrument for measuring the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. [a, 48.]—**Asdrubal’s p.** A p. composed of a fingerstall provided with a shaft. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Baudelocque’s p.** See under *CALIPERS*.—**Boivin’s p.** A p. composed of a principal branch twisted like an S at one of its extremities, which is conducted through the rectum toward the sacro-vertebral angle, while it is otherwise straight. On this first branch glides a curved branch with an anterior concavity, the top of which, introduced into the vagina, should be fixed behind the symphysis. The space separating the free extremities of the two branches, or the sacro-pubic diameter, is indicated by the metrical divisions engraved on the principal branch. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Contouly’s p.** A p. composed of two metallic rods, the exterior and larger being hollowed out by a longitudinal groove in which the second glides. These two



branches carry at one end a perpendicular blade or square, 5 to 6 ctm. high, and at the other end a grotchet, intended for moving the two branches and separating the squares. Being closed by the coming together of the two squares, the p. is introduced into the vagina, and the top of the posterior square is placed on the

most salient part of the promontory. The anterior square is then drawn toward the posterior part of the pubic symphysis, and the length of the sacro-pubic diameter is indicated by the numbers shown by the slipping of the two branches. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Creve’s p.** A cord stretched from the apex of the subpubic arch to the promontory by means of a straight, stiff rod. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Depaul’s p.** A modification of Baudelocque’s calipers, capable of being transformed into an internal p. for use at the inferior strait. [A, 15.]—**Direct p.** A p. that is simultaneously applied to each extremity of the diameter which is to be measured. [Baillly (L, 87 (a, 34)).]—**Hubert’s p.** A p. forming an angle of a little more than 45°, consisting of an external and an internal branch. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Indirect p.** A p. in which one limb of the instrument is placed at an extremity of the diameter that is to be measured, the other limb being placed on a part that is near the other extremity. [Baillly, L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Internal p.** Fr., *pelvimètre interne*. A p. in which the measurements are made within the vagina. [a, 34.]—**Koppe’s p.** A leathern bracelet fixed on the forearm, to which is riveted a plate with a groove along which are traced the divisions. An index is moved in this groove by a thread which, after running through a ring intended for the forefinger, is attached to another ring in which the thumb is placed. When the fingers are separated they draw the thread and slider together, thus indicating the degree of separation on the scale. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Küstner’s p.** A very complicated form of p., being at the same time a pelvigraph. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Ritgen’s p.** A p. formed of a graduated branch with a plate at its top, to be applied to the base of the sacrum, and of a curved arm gliding along the first branch till it is close to the pubes. From the measure so found, half an inch is deducted for the thickness of the symphysis, the remainder being the antero-posterior pelvic diameter. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Stark’s p.** A simple cord provided with two running knots. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Universal p.** **Van Huevel’s p.** Fr., *pelvimètre universel* (de Van Huevel). A p. consisting of modified calipers one branch of which is to be introduced into the vagina and the other applied externally. The length of the external branch may be varied. [A, 15.]

**PELVIMETRY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-i<sup>2</sup>m(e<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *pelvimensuratio*. Fr., *pelvimétrie*, *mensuration pelvienne*. Ger., *Pelvimetrie*. The measurement of the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. [a, 48.]—**Combined p.** P. by a combination of the external with the internal method. —**Digital p.** P. by hand. [a, 48.]—**External p.** An external measurement of the pelvis for the purpose of deducing therefrom the internal diameters. [a, 34.]—**Internal p.** A measurement of the internal diameters of the pelvis. [a, 34.]

**PELVOTOMY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pelviotomia* (from *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *τομή*, a cutting). *pelvotomy*, *pelvotomy*. Fr., *pelviotomie*. Ger., *Pelviotomie*. See *PUBIOTOMY*.

**PELVIPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>n(i<sup>2</sup>e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). For deriv., see *PELVIS* and *PERITONITIS*. Fr., *pelvipéritonite*. Pelvic peritonitis.

**PELVI-RECTAL** (Fr.), adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv-ve<sup>2</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>k-ta<sup>2</sup>l. In or pertaining to the portion of the pelvis adjacent to the rectum. [K (a, 17).]

**PELVIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>lv/i<sup>2</sup>s(wi<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *pel’ves*, *pel’vis*. From *πέλς*, a basin. Fr., *bassin*. Ger., *Becken*. 1. The osseous structure formed by the innominate bones, the sacrum, the coccyx, and the ligaments uniting them. It articulates through the sacrum with the vertebral column, and serves as a support for the posterior limbs. 2. The cavity included within these bones. It is divided into a false, or superior, p., and a true, or inferior, p., by a plane passing through the promontory of the sacrum, the ilio-pectineal line, and the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the circumference of this plane constituting the inlet of the true p. The lower margin of the true p. is formed by the coccyx, the tuberosities of the ischia, the ascending rami of the ischia, the descending rami of the ossa pubis, and the sacro-sciatic ligaments. In the female all its diameters are slightly greater than in the male. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *PELVIC AXES* and the various diameters and planes of the p. under *DIAMETER* and *PLANE*. 3. Any basin-shaped structure or cavity. Cf. *P. of the kidney*.—**Ankylosed transversely contracted p.** Fr., *bassin ankylosé rétréci transversalement*. A p. in which the transverse diameter is contracted; usually the result of rachitis. [a, 34.]—**Antero-posterior elliptical p.** Ger., *gerade-elliptisches Becken*. That form of p. in which the normal difference between the transverse and the conjugate diameters of the inlet is increased.—**Beaked p.** See *Triradiate p.*—**Bony p.** Fr., *bassin osseux*. Ger., *knöchernes* (oder *skeletisirtes*) *Becken*. See *P.* (1st def.).—**Caoutchouc p.** Of Kilian, an osteomalacic p. in which the bones are curved, compressed, and shortened, and may be stretched without breaking. [a, 34.]—**Cocked-hat p.** Ger., *spitzkegige Hutforn* (oder *spitzige Herzfigur*) *des Beckens* [Osiander]. An infantile variety of the triangular p. [A, 85.]—**Contracted infundibuliform p.** Ger., *engtrichterförmiges Becken*. That form of p. in which the inlet is normal while the outlet is contracted. [A, 20.]—**Contracted p.** Fr., *bassin rétréci* (ou *vicié par étroitesse*). Ger., *enges* (oder *verengtes*) *Becken*, *Beckenverengerung*. A p. with any of its diameters below the standard measurement; applied particularly to contraction at the brim.—**Cordate p.** Fr., *bassin cordiforme*. Ger., *stumpfe Kartenherzform* *des Beckens*. The normal form of the pelvic inlet in women of the European races, the ratio of the conjugate to the transverse diameter being as 4 to 5. [A, 20.]—**Cordiform p.** Fr., *bassin en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer*. Ger., *herzförmiges* (oder *kartenherzförmiges*) *Becken* *eingedrückte und zugespitzte Herzfigur* *des Beckens* [Osiander]. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is heart-shaped. [a, 34.]—**Coxalgic (oblique) p.** Fr., *bassin coxalgique* (ou *vicié par luxation*, ou *à type ilio-fémoral*) [Guéniot]. Ger., *coxalgisches Becken*. Of Rokitsansky, a deformity of the p. due to dislocation of the head of the femur as the result of hip-joint disease.—**Cuneiform p.** Ger., *keilförmiges Becken*. A p. having



a wedge-shaped inlet. [A. 34].—**Dwarf p.** Lat., *p. nana*. Fr., *bassin de naine*. Ger., *Zwergbecken*. That variety of the *p. aequabiliter justo minor* in which the *p.* preserves its feminine type, but is small in conformity with the general dwarfed state of the individual. [A. 61].—**Dynamic p.** Of Parvin, the *p.* in the living subject and in labor. [A. 34].—**Elastic p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Elliptical p.** Fr., *bassin en forme d'ellipse*. See *Rectangular p.* and *Wedge-shaped p.*—**Expanded infundibuliform p.** Ger., *weittrichterförmiges Becken*. That abnormal form in which the inlet is expanded, the outlet retaining its usual dimensions. [A. 20].—**False p.** Fr., *grand bassin, bassin abdominal*. Ger., *grosesse* (oder *grössere, oder obere*) *Becken*. See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Female p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Fissured p.** Fr., *bassin fendu* (ou avec fente symphysaire congénitale). Ger., *gespaltenes Becken*. That variety of the rhachitic *p.*, described by Litzmann, in which, from lack of resistance to the weight of the body at the pubic symphysis, due to arrest of development at the symphysis, the iliac bones are forced forward and rendered nearly parallel. It is generally accompanied by eversion and exstrophy of the bladder. [A. 15].—**Flat (rhachitic) p.** Fr., *bassin aplati* (ou *trop bas, ou moulé*). Ger., *plattes (rhachitischen) Becken, quergezogenes Becken*. A *p.* contracted in the conjugate diameter, the transverse diameter being normal or less contracted. —**Funnel-shaped p.** See *Infundibuliform p.*—**Generally contracted flattened p.** Lat., *p. nimis parva* (Van Deventer). Fr., *bassin généralement rétréci aplati* (ou *généralement et irrégulièrement rétréci*). Ger., *allgemein gleichmässig verengtes Becken*. A combination of an antero-posteriorly contracted and generally contracted *p.*; the iliac bones are slightly in width, and the iliac alae are more horizontal and divergent than usual, the *p.* having a generally flattened appearance. [Spiegelberg (A. 34)].—**Generally contracted p.** See *P. aequabiliter justo minor*.—**India-rubber p.** See *P. caoutchouc p.*—**Infantile p.** See *Dwarf p.*—**Inferior p.** Fr., *bassin inférieur*. Ger., *unteres Becken*. The true *p.*—**Infundibuliform p.** Fr., *bassin en entonnoir* (ou *infundibuliforme*). Ger., *Trichterbecken*. The funnel-shaped *p.* a very rare deformity consisting in a gradual progressive narrowing of the pelvic canal from above downward, the inlet being either normal or but slightly contracted in all its diameters. [A. 22]. See also *Reverse infundibuliform p.*—**Irregular generally contracted p.** Ger., *ungleichmässig allgemein verengtes Becken*. A generally contracted *p.* in which there are unequally contracted diameters. [A. 34].—**Justo minor p.** See *P. aequabiliter justo minor*.—**Kilian's p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Kypho-scoliotic p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique cypho-scoliotique*. A kyphotic *p.* with the kyphosis situated very low, resulting in a marked difference in the inclination of the two lateral halves of the *p.* [A. 24].—**Kyphotic (rhachitic) p.** Fr., *bassin (rhachitique) cyphotique*. Ger., *Kyphotisches (oder Kyphotisch-rhachitischen) Becken*. A deformity of the *p.* due to kyphosis, characterized chiefly by changes in the form and direction of the sacrum, producing contraction of the pelvic cavity and outlets. [A. 22].—**Kyphotic skolio-rhachitic p.** Ger., *Kyphotisch-skoliotisch-rhachitischen Becken*. A kyphotic *p.* in which the kyphosis is situated low and is accompanied by skoliosis. It is asymmetrical and its particular form is governed by the skoliosis. [A. 61].—**Malacostron p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Male p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Masculine p.** Ger., *männliches (starkes) Becken*. That variety of the *p. aequabiliter justo minor* in which, while it may have the feminine form in general or resemble the male type, the promontory of the sacrum is high, the ilia are steep, the symphysis pubis is convex and erect, the sacrum is small, and the bones are of uncommonly heavy build. [A. 61].—**Oblique ovate p.** Lat., *p. oblique ovata*, *p. ovato-obliqua*. Fr., *bassin obliquement (ou unilatéralement) étiré*, *bassin oblique ovalaire*. Ger., *schräg (oder einseitig) verengtes (ovales) Becken*. That deformity of the *p.* which shows itself especially in the narrowing of one oblique diameter resulting from the anterior and posterior walls having been forced laterally in opposite directions, giving the appearance of the *p.* having been twisted. [A. 20].—**Oblique p. of Nägele.** A shortening of one oblique diameter, with complete ankylosis of one of the sacro-iliac synchondroses and imperfect development of the corresponding half of the sacrum and ilium. [A. 34].—**Obstructive p.** Ger., *geburtshindliches Becken*. The true *p.* in which the deformity is of such a character that the diminution of the diameters interferes with or prevents delivery. [A. 34].—**Osteomalacic p.** Fr., *bassin ostéomalacique* (ou *ramolli* [Stein, Jr.], ou *elastique*, ou *de caoutchouc*). Ger., *osteomalakisches (ou halstetisches) [Kilian] Becken, Gummi-Becken*. Distortion of the *p.* due to pressure while the bones are softened by osteomalacia. It is characterized chiefly by transverse contraction especially at the outlet. See also *Pseudo-osteomalacic p.*—**Oval p.** Fr., *bassin oval* (ou *en forme de cœur de carreau à joint enroulé*). A *p.* with the inlet in the form of the heart on a playing-card; one of the four typical forms of *p.* as defined by G. W. Stein and M. J. Weber. [A. 24].—**Paderborn p.** Lat., *p. paderbornensis*. A spondylolythic *p.* in a museum at Paderborn, Westphalia. [Spiegelberg (A. 34)].—**P. aequabiliter justo major.** Ger., *allgemein zu weites Becken*. Syn., *nimis p. ampliatum*. A *p.* in which all the diameters are above the standard in about the same proportions. —**P. aequabiliter justo minor.** Fr., *bassin généralement et régulièrement rétréci* (ou *trop petit, bassin vicié par étroitesse absolue* [Volpenn] (ou avec perfection des formes [Dubois])). Ger., *allgemein verengtes (oder zu kleines) Becken, allgemeine Verengung des Beckens*. Syn., *justo minor p.*, *p. ubique justo minor* [Korten]. A *p.* in which all the diameters are below the standard in about the same proportions. [A. 22].—**P. auris.** *P. aurium*. An old term for the ossicle and concha of the ear. [F.].—**P. cerea.** Literally, a wax like *p.*; that form of the osteomalacic *p.* in which the bones are fatty, voluminous, and more or less softened. [A. 61].—**P. eolatoria cerebri.** See *Ischmiolalic (2d def.) p.*—**P. coxitis.** An oblique *p.* caused by coxitis. [A. 32] (A. 34).—**P. ibna.** See *Fissured p.*—**P. fracturosa.** That variety of the osteomalacic *p.* in which the

bones are brittle. [A. 61].—**P. inversa.** Of Ahlfeld, a severe form of fissured *p.* [A. 34].—**P. major.** The false pelvis. [A. 48].—**P. minor.** The true pelvis. [A. 48].—**P. nana.** See *Dwarf p.*—**P. nimis parva** [Van Deventer]. See *Generally contracted flattened p.*—**P. obiecta.** Fr., *bassin vicié par obstruction*. Literally, a covered or concealed *p.*; of Kilian, a *p.* obstructed by an encroachment of the vertebral column, as in spondylizema and spondylolisthesis. [Auvard, "Union méd.," May 1, 1884, p. 759].—**P. of the kidney.** Lat., *p. renalis*. Fr., *bassinel*. Ger., *Nierenbecken, Becken der Niere*. The cavity into which the ureter seems to dilate after it has entered the body of the kidney. [C.].—**P. ovals.** A depression on the inner wall of the middle ear at the bottom of which is the fenestra ovalis. [L. 7 (A. 29)].—**P. plana** (Deventer). A simple flat *p.* in which the diameters in all apertures are slightly larger than normal. [A. 32] (A. 34).—**P. spinosa.** Of Kilian, a rhachitic *p.* in which the crest of the pubes is unusually sharp, terminating at the point of insertion of the psoas muscle in a sharp spine. [A. 34].—**P. ubique justo minor** [Korten]. See *P. aequabiliter justo minor*.—**Prague p.** Lat., *p. pragensis*. A spondylolythic pelvis preserved at Prague. [Spiegelberg (A. 34)].—**Pseudo-osteomalacic p.** Fr., *bassin pseudo-ostéomalacique* (ou *rhachitique réplé sur lui-même*). Ger., *zusammengeknicktes Becken* [Litzmann]. A deformity of the *p.*, described by Michaelis, having a great resemblance to the malacostron *p.*, but distinguished from it chiefly by the small size of the bones, especially the alae of the ilia. [A. 24].—**Rectangular p.** Fr., *bassin carré*. Of M. J. Weber, that variety of the elliptical *p.* in which the transverse diameter of the inlet is the greater; one of the four typical forms described by him and G. W. Stein. [A. 24]. Cf. *Wedge-shaped p.*—**Reduced p.** Of Nägele, a generally contracted *p.* [A. 34].—**Reniform p.** Ger., *nierenförmiges Becken*. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal *p.* in which the inlet is kidney-shaped. [A. 34].—**Reverse infundibuliform p.** Ger., *umgekehrtrichterförmiges Becken*. That form of *p.* in which the inlet is normal and the outlet enlarged, or the inlet narrowed and the outlet normal or enlarged. [A. 20]. Cf. *Infundibuliform p.*—**Rhachitic flattened p.** Fr., *bassin aplati rhachitique*. A flat *p.* caused by rhachitis. [A. 34].—**Rhachitic p.** *Rickety p.* Fr., *bassin rhachitique*. Ger., *rhachitischen Becken*. A *p.* in which there are distortion of the bones and consequent changes in the diameters caused by rhachitis. [A. 34].—**Robert's (ankylosed and transversely contracted) p.** A very rare form of contracted *p.*, "first described by Robert." Its leading characteristics are bilateral sacro-iliac ankylosis and absence or rudimentary development of the sacral lateral masses. [A. 22].—**Rostrated p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Round p.** Fr., *bassin en forme ronde*. Ger., *runde Form des Beckens, rundes Becken*. That form of *p.* in which the normal difference between the transverse and conjugate diameters of the inlet is diminished, so that the brim is more or less circular in shape; one of the four typical forms described by G. W. Stein and M. J. Weber. [A. 24].—**Rubber p.** See *Osteomalacic p.* and *Caoutchouc p.*—**Scolio-rhachitic p.** See *Scolio-rhachitic p.*—**Shallow p.** The flattened rhachitic *p.*; a form in which the brim is contracted and the outlet enlarged. [A. 22].—**Simple flat p.** Fr., *bassin simplement aplati*. A non-rhachitic contracted *p.* in which the flattening is due to the sacrum having advanced between the iliac bones, producing an increase in the transverse width of the *p.* [Spiegelberg (A. 34)].—**Skolio-rhachitic p.**, *Skoliotic p.* Fr., *bassin rhachitique scoliotique*. Ger., *skoliotisch-rhachitischen Becken*. A deformity due to skoliosis, producing asymmetry with contraction of one side of the *p.*, sinking of the sacrum, and displacement of the sacral promontory toward the contracted side. [A. 22].—**Small p.** Fr., *petit bassin*. Ger., *kleines Becken*. See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Split p.** See *Fissured p.*—**Spondylizematic p.** Fr., *bassin spondylizématique*. A *p.* obstructed by spondylizema. —**Spondylolythic p.** Lat., *p. spondylolisthetica*. Fr., *bassin spondylolisthetique* (ou *spondylolisthésique*). Ger., *spondylolisthetisches Becken*. A rare form of contracted *p.* in which great narrowing of the conjugate is produced by a forward gliding of the lumbar vertebrae. [A. 22]. See *Spondylolisthesis*.—**Squeezed-in p.** See *Triradiate p.*—**Superior p.** Fr., *bassin supérieur*. Ger., *oberes Becken*. The false pelvis. —**Thorny p.** A *p.* in which needle-like projections shoot in from the pelvic bones. [Barnes (A. 34)].—**Transversely contracted kyphotic p.** Fr., *bassin cyphotique transversalement rétréci*. A *p.* in which there is ankylosis of both sacro-iliac articulations, with absence or rudimentary development of the alae of the sacrum. [Charpentier (A. 34)].—**Transverse elliptical p.** See *Flat rhachitic p.*—**Transversely contracted p.** Fr., *bassin ankyloé rétréci transversalement*. Ger., *querverengtes Becken*. That deformity in which nearly all the antero-posterior diameters are increased while the transverse diameters are proportionately contracted. [Robert, Kirchhoff, and Seyfert (A. 20)].—**Transverse ovate p.** Fr., *bassin ovale transversalement*. A *p.* in which there is a slight diminution of the antero-posterior diameter, with increase of the transverse diameter. [A. 34].—**Triangular p.** Lat., *forma cordata oblonga p.* [Oslander]. Ger., *dreieckiges (oder dreieckiges) Becken, verlängerte Herzform des Beckens* [Oslander]. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal *p.* in which the inlet is triangular. [A. 34].—**Triradiate p.** A *p.* in which the promontory and both acetabula are simultaneously pushed in toward the pelvic canal. It may be produced by osteomalacia, rarely by rickets. [Spiegelberg (A. 34)].—**True p.** Fr., *petit bassin*. Ger., *eigenliches (oder kleines) Becken*. See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Wedge-shaped p.** Fr., *bassin en forme de coin*. Of M. J. Weber, that variety of the elliptical *p.* in which the conjugate diameter of the brim is the greater; one of the four typical forms described by him and G. W. Stein. [A. 23]. Cf. *Rectangular p.*

**PELYCOMETER**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{u}^2$ . From  $\text{p}^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2$ , the pelvis, and  $\text{a}^2\text{p}^2\text{o}^2\text{v}$ , a measure. See **PELVIMETER**.

**PELYCOMETRESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{u}^2\text{re}^2$ . (n)  $\text{a}^2\text{p}^2\text{o}^2\text{v}$ . Gen., *responso*. From  $\text{p}^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2$ , the pelvis, and  $\text{a}^2\text{p}^2\text{o}^2\text{v}$ , a measuring. Fr., *pelvymètre*. See **PELVIMETRY**.



**PELYCOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2l-i^2k(u^6k)-o(o^2)-tom(to^2m)^{i2}$ . a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ , the pelvis, and  $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}$ , a cutting. See **PUBIOTOMY**.

**PELYOCHEIOMETRESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2l-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-kir(che^2-i^2r)-o(o^2)-me^2t-re(ra)^{i2}s$ . Gen.,  $-res'eos(-is)$ . From  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ , the pelvis,  $\chi\epsilon\iota\phi$ , the hand, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , measurement. Fr., *pélyochirométrese*. See **Digital PELVIMETRY**.

**PELYOMETRESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2l-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-me^2t-re(ra)^{i2}s$ . Gen.,  $-res'eos(-is)$ . From  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ , the pelvis, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a measuring. See **PELVIMETRY**.

**PELZ** (Ger.), n.  $Pe^2lts$ . See **FUR.—P'igsein**. See **FORMICATION**.

**PEMMICAN**, n.  $Pe^2m/i^2k'n$ . Fr., p. Ger., *Pemmikan*. Dried and coarsely powdered meat, mixed with fat and currants and pressed; used especially by travelers in high latitudes, from its containing a very large proportion of nutritious matter and its property of remaining fresh and wholesome. [L. 30, 37, 41 (a. 14); L. (a. 48).]

**PEMPHIGOID**, adj.  $Pe^2m/i^2g-oid$ . Gr.,  $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\gamma\acute{o}\delta\eta\varsigma$  (from  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\iota\varsigma$ , a pustule, and  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Lat., *pemphigodes*, *pemphigoides*. Fr., *pemphigode*. Ger., *pemphigusartig*. Resembling pemphigus. [L. 50 (a. 43).]

**PEMPHIGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pe^2m-i^2g(feg)^{i2}u^6s(u^4s)$ . From  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\iota\varsigma$ , *fièvre bulleuse, maladie bulleuse (ou vésiculaire)*, p. *chronique disséminée*, *pemphix chronique*. Ger., *Blasenauerschlag*. 1. A disease chiefly characterized by a continuous or intermittent eruption of serous, purulent, or sanious bullæ on the skin and adjacent mucous membranes, attended with itching and usually with fever. It is associated with more or less impairment of the general health. [G. 2. Of Wilson and Bateman, see *P. acutus*.—**Arthritic p. Lat.**, p. *chronicus*. Fr., *arthritide irrégulière bulleuse*. P. due to gout. According to Bazin, arthritic p. differs from herpetic p. in that the bullæ are more apt to develop upon an erythematous and often eczematous base. The walls of the bullæ were said to be thicker and the contents oftener purulent, followed by the formation of crusts like those of impetigo, and were frequently associated with patches of eczema, furuncles, abscesses, or inflammation of the lymphatics. [G.]—**Circinate p. Lat.**, p. *circinatus*. P. characterized by circular efflorescences. [G.]—**Epidemic p.** See *P. acutus contagiosus*.—**Guttural p.** See *ANGINA pemphigosa*.—**Herpetic p.** See *HERPÉTIDES irrégulières et malignes* and cf. *Arthritic p.*—**Idiopathic p. Lat.**, p. *essentialis*. P. *idiopathicus*. See *P. (1st def.)*.—**P. acutus**. Fr., *fièvre bulleuse (ou vésiculaire)*. Ger., *Blasenfeber*. Acute p.; p. of an acute course, ending either in spontaneous recovery or in death. The older writers and a few recent ones describe it as affecting adults, but most modern authors admit its occurrence in children only. [G.] See *P. neonatorum*.—**P. acutus contagiosus**. An acute contagious variety of p. neonatorum commonly occurring epidemically. [G.]—**P. à petites bulles** (Fr.). See *HYDROA bulleux*.—**P. apyreticus**. 1. P. unattended with fever and usually of a mild type. 2. Of Plenck, a form of p. observed in persons of depraved health. [G. 11.]—**P. à tactu Colubri bicephali**. Of Plenck, a variety of p. observed in Brazil, caused by contact with the *Coluber bicephalus*, whether alive or dead. The bullæ are said to persist for three months. [G. 11.]—**P. benignus**. P. of a mild type, as opposed to p. malignus. [G.]—**P. brasiliensis**. See *P. à tactu Colubri bicephali*.—**P. bulleux successif** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus*.—**P. cachecticorum**, **P. cachecticus**. P. occurring in cachectic, ill-nourished persons; usually a severe form. [G.]—**P. cachecticus infantum**. A form of p. in infants with an unhealthy condition of the surface exposed after rupture of the bullæ and a disposition to ulceration and to a croupous or diphtheritic exudation. [G.]—**P. cachectique de Schuller** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus*.—**P. chronicus**. Fr., p. *chronique*. See *Arthritic p.*—**P. circinatus**. See *Circinate p.*—**P. composé** (Fr.). See *HERPES pemphigoides*.—**P. confertus**. Fr., p. *en groupes*. P. in which the bullæ form in clusters. [G. 15.]—**P. conjunctivæ**. P. in which the bullæ form on the conjunctiva and lead to shrinking and finally to a condition resembling xerosis. [F.]—**P. criticus**. A pemphigoid eruption said to occur in certain acute febrile diseases at the period of the crisis. [G. 33.]—**P. crouposus**, **P. diphtheriticus**. See *P. cachecticus infantum*.—**P. disseminatus**. P. with efflorescences irregularly distributed over the surface. [G.]—**P. diutinus**. Fr., p. *permanent et contenu*, p. *(bulleux) successif*. A variety of p. vulgaris malignus in which the production of bullæ is uninterrupted and long continued. [G.]—**P. diutinus hæmorrhagicus**. A form of recurrent, papulo-bullous, hæmorrhagic urticaria described by Devergie, considered by Brocq a form of dermatitis herpeticiformis. ["Montsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," viii, 5, p. 235 (G.).]—**P. en groupes** (Fr.). See *P. confertus*.—**P. epidemicus**. See *P. acutus contagiosus*.—**P. essentialis**. See *P. (1st def.)*.—**P. febrilis**. 1. P. attended with fever. 2. See *P. acutus*.—**P. folliculeus**. A grave and often fatal form of p. in which crops of imperfectly formed blebs with flaccid walls are formed in rapid succession over extensive portions of the cutaneous surface. They soon burst and dry into thin flaky scales or crusts, which are exfoliated in abundance. Between the succeeding crops the epidermis is never fully regenerated, and distinct bullæ soon cease to appear, leaving the surface of the skin covered with scabs and red, exuding erosions. [G. 30; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Dec., 1891, p. 630.]—**P. frambesiformis**, **P. frambesiolides**. A form of p. in which fungiform growths form on the excoriations left by the rupture of the bullæ. [G. 3.]—**P. gangrenosus**. Syn., *rupia eschscholtzii*. The p. infantilis of Willan, vulgarly called "burnt-holes"; a form of p. that sometimes occurs as an epidemic among children in lying-in institutions or endemically among the badly nourished children of the poor. The blebs have dark areolæ and ichorous sanguinolent contents. After rupturing, they are succeeded by deep unhealthy or gangrenous ulcers. [Stokes (G. 67).]—**P. gyratus**. P. with efflorescences occurring in gyrate lines. [G.]—**P. hæmorrhagicus**. P. in which the bullæ have sanious contents.

[G.]—**P. Hungariæ gangrenosus**. Syn.: *anthrax hungaricus*, *anthrax malignus hungaricus*. A gangrenous form of p. or of anthrax said to be endemic in Hungary over the lowlands of the Theiss during summer and autumn.—**P. hystericus**. P. due to hysteria or to any derangement of the sexual organs in women. [G. 10.] See also *P. solitarius*.—**P. idiopathicus dispersus infantum**. See *P.—P. infantilis*. 1. The acute p. of infants. [G.] 2. Of Willan, see *P. gangrenosus*.—**P. iris. See *HERPES iris*.—**P. leprosus**. A bullous eruption often preceding the appearance of the discolored spots that occur on the skin in anæsthetic leprosy. The bullæ soon break, leaving a scaly or crusted surface. [G.]—**P. localis**. A rare form of p. in which one or more bullæ occur confined to a limited portion of the skin, such as the fingers or toes. [G.]—**P. major**. See *P. vulgaris*.—**P. malignus**. P. of a severe or malignant type. [G.]—**P. medicamentosus**. See *P. toxicus*.—**P. neonatorum**. Fr., p. *épidémique des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Schälblattern, Schälhäutchen, Schälblasen*. P. of new-born children or of infants. The term includes both the chronic forms of p. (p. vulgaris and p. folliculeus) and also several acute forms, such as p. acutus contagiosus and p. gangrenosus. ["Ztschr. f. Hygiene," 1891, p. 253 (G.).]—**P. neonatorum syphiliticus**. P. in new-born infants affected with inherited syphilis; a bullous eruption occurring most frequently on the palms and soles, also upon the thighs or buttocks or elsewhere, betokening a grave and usually fatal form of the disease. [G.]—**P. nervosus**. Ger., *kramphafter Blasenauerschlag*. See *P. hystericus*.—**P. neuriticus**. P. due to disease of the sensory nerves of the skin. [G.] Cf. *ERYTHEMA neuriticum*, of which it is a variety.—**P. permanent et contenu** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus*.—**P. pruriginosus**. P. attended with an unusual degree of itching, constituting clinically a distinct form. Urticaria precedes or accompanies the bullous eruption, giving rise to so much scratching that the bullæ are usually destroyed before they are fully formed, so that in their place only exuding erosions or crusts appear. It is regarded as one of the most malignant forms. [G.]—**P. scorbuticus**. A name given to the bullæ, containing bloody serum, that sometimes form over cutaneous extravasations of blood in scurvy. [G.]—**P. serpiniginosus**. P. in which the eruption extends at the periphery by the successive appearance of new efflorescences. [G.]—**P. simulatus**. Simulated p.; bullæ produced artificially to simulate p. [G.]—**P. solitarius**. A form of p. in which only a single bulla (usually of large size) is present at a time, but may be succeeded by others at intervals; described by Schönlein as p. hystericus. [G. 44.]—**P. symptomaticus**. P. occurring as a symptom of another disease. [G.]—**P. syphiliticus**. P. occurring as a manifestation of syphilis; most commonly a p. neonatorum syphiliticus; sometimes, improperly so called, a bullous eruption associated with a tubercular or ulcerating syphilide. [G.]—**P. toxicus**. A bullous eruption, resembling p., due to the toxic action of a drug administered internally. [G.]—**P. vaccinicus**. A p.-like eruption following vaccination. [G. 27.] See also *EXANTHEMATA vaccinialia*.—**P. varioloides solidescens**. See *VARICELLA solidescens*.—**P. varioloides vesiculosus**, **P. varioloides**. See *VARICELLA*.—**P. vegetans**. A grave and usually fatal form of p. especially characterized by the productions of fungous growths from excoriations and sores of the lips, mouth, and pharynx that may seriously interfere with swallowing. The vulva, anus, and rectum may be affected in the same way. Bullæ form upon various parts of the body which, instead of drying up, leave raw surfaces from which the vegetations spring, resembling condylomata and attended with an offensive discharge. It is regarded as identical with the herpes vegetans of Auspitz and (though not believed to be syphilitic) with the frambæsia syphilitica of Kaposi. ["Vrtlgesschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1886, p. 157 (G.).]—**P. foliaceus vegetans**. See *P. vegetans*.—**P. vegetans (frambæsiolides)**. See *P. frambæsiolides*.—**P. vesicularis**. See *P. acutus*.—**P. vulgaris**. Of Hebra, the commoner form of p., in which the blebs are full and tense, in contradistinction to the p. folliculeus of Cazenave. [G. 3.]—**P. vulgaris benignus**. P. vulgaris of a mild type. [G. 3.]—**P. vulgaris malignus**. P. vulgaris of a grave type. The term is applied to such forms as p. diutinus, p. crouposus, and p. pruriginosus. [G. 3.]**

**PEMPHIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2m/i^2x$ . Gen.,  $-phig'os (-phig'is)$ . Gr.,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\iota\varsigma$ . See **PEMPHIGUS**.

**PEMPTÆUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pe^2mpt-e'(a^3e^2)-u^6s(u^4s)$ . From  $\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , fifth. See **QUINTAN FEVER**.

**PENÆA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2n-e'(a^3e^2)-a^3$ . Fr., p., *sarcocollier* [Lamarck]. Ger., *Fischleimstrauch*. A genus typical of the *Penæaceæ* (Fr., *penæacées*; Ger., *Pendaceen*) which are the sarcocollads, an order placed by Bentham and Hooker in the *Daphnales*. The *Penæariæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Santalacæ*, and his *Penæacæ* are a division of the *Thymelacææ*, each corresponding to the *Penæaceæ*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]—**P. mucronata**. Fr., p. *en bouchier*. A South African species said to produce sarcocolla. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. sarcocolla**. See *SARCOCOLLA squamosa*.—**P. squamosa**. A shrub growing at the Cape of Good Hope, closely allied to *Sarcocolla squamosa*; said to yield sarcocolla. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

**PENÆAL**, adj.  $Pe^2n-e'a^3l$ . Lat., *penæalis*. Resembling the genus *Penæa*; belonging to the *Penæales* or p. alliance (Lat., *nexus penæalis*) of Lindley, an alliance of the *Tubiferaæ* consisting of the *Penæaceæ*. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

**PENCIL**, n.  $Pe^2n'si^2l$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ . Lat., *penicillus, penicillum, stilus*. Fr., *crayon* (1st def.), *pinceau* (2d def.). Ger., *Stift* (1st def.). 1. A pointed instrument used for writing or drawing; in pharmacy, a crayon. 2. A cluster of lines, hairs, rays of light, or the like, meeting in a point. [A. 38; a. 48.]—**Ointment p.** See *STILUS unguens*.—**Paste p.** See *STILUS diluibilis*.

**PENDULOUS**, adj.  $Pe^2nd'u^2l-u^6s$ . Lat., *pendulus, pendulus* (from *pendere*, to be suspended). Fr., *pendant*. Ger., *häng-*



end. Hanging, drooping as if from want of support; of an ovule or seed, hanging obliquely downward. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

**PENETRANT, PENETRATING**, adj's.  $Pe^{2n}e^{2t}r^{1n}t$ , -rat- $i^{2n}2$ . Lat., *penetrans* (from *penetrare*, to pierce). Fr., *pénétrant*. Ger., *eindringend*. Effecting or capable of effecting penetration, piercing; of an odor, sharp, pungent.

**PENIAL**, adj.  $Pe^{2n}i^{2a}2$ . From *penis*, the penis. Fr., *penien*. Pertaining to the penis. [L, 343.]

**PENICIL**, n.  $Pe^{2n}i^{2s}i^{2l}$ . See **TENT**.

**PENICILLATE, PENICILLIFORM**, adj's.  $Pe^{2n}i^{2s}i^{2l}at$ , - $i^{2l}i^{2}fo^{2}rm$ . Lat., *penicillatus*, *penicilliformis*, from *penicillum*, a painter's brush, and *forma*, form. Fr., *penicillé*, *penicilliforme*. Ger., *pinselfig*, *pinselförmig*, *pinselförmig*. Pencil-shaped; consisting of a tuft of hairs in the form of a camel's hair pencil; sometimes used erroneously for *feather*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PENICILLIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^{2n}pan^{12}i^{2s}i^{2l}(ki^{2l})i^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m)$ . From *penicillum*, a pencil. Pencil fungus, bread-mold; a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi* growing on organic substances. Brefeld places the genus in the *Tuberaceae*. [B, 19, 177, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. crustaceum**. See under *P. glaucum*.—**P. glaucum**. Common mildew or blight, the type of the genus; a highly polymorphic fungus the mycelium of which produces an abundance of conidia in long chains. It is common on moldy bread and other moist substances, and one variety, *P. crustaceum*, is used in the barren myceloid stage in the domestic manufacture of vinegar from saccharine liquor, on the surface of which it forms a tough, leather-like substance known as the vinegar-plant. [B, 19, 76, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. roseum**. A rose-colored species found on bread, reaching its full growth a few hours after the bread leaves the oven; probably a variety of *P. glaucum*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PENICILLUM** (Lat.), **PENICILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m.  $Pe^{2n}(pan^{12}i^{2s}i^{2l}(ki^{2l})i^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m))$ , - $i^{2}u^{2}s(u^{4}s)$ . Dim. of *peniculus*, a little tail. See **PENCIL**, **TENT**, and **LEMNISCUS** (2d def.).

**PENIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^{2n}pan^{12}i^{2d}i^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m)$ . Fr., *pénide*. Ger., *Penidenzucker*. Barley sugar the transparency of which has been destroyed by kneading it with a little almond-oil; generally sold in twisted sticks. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÉNIEN** (Fr.), adj.  $Pa-ne-a^{2n}2$ . Pertaining to the penis.

**PÉNIL** (Fr.), n.  $Pa-nel$ . See **MONS Veneris**.

**PENILE**, adj.  $Pen^{12}i$ . See **PENIAL**.

**PENIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pen(pan^{12})i^{2s}$ . Gen., *pe'nis*. Fr., *pénis*, *verge*. Ger., *Ruthe*, *männliches Glied*. It., *asta virile*, *pene*. Sp., *pene*. The organ of copulation in the male, consisting of the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the glands; so called from its being pendulous when not erect. It lodges the urethra. In certain animals it contains a small bone. [L.]—**P. captivus**. A p. that is held fast in the vagina during copulation, in consequence of spasm of the female's perineal muscles. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**P. cerebri**. See *Pineal gland*.—**P. femineus**. See **CLITORIS**.—**P. lipodermis**. See **PARAPHIMOSIS**.—**P. lunatus**. A p. curved in consequence of contractile bands. [Paullini (a, 34).]—**P. muliebris**. See **CLITORIS**.—**P. osseus**. A p. in which the corpora cavernosa seem to have undergone osseous or calcareous degeneration. [Paullini (a, 34).]—**P. palmatus**. A p. that is enveloped by the skin of the scrotum. [a, 34.]

**PENISCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^{2n}(pan^{12}i^{2s}ki^{2l}(ch^{2l}i^{2})-si^{2}s)$ . Gen., *-schis/eos* (-isch/iis). From *penis*, the penis, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. A general term for epispadias and hypospadias. [Albrecht, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," June 12, 1886, Beilage, p. 68 (a, 34).]

**PENITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^{2n}(pan^{12}i^{2e})i^{2}i^{2}s$ . Gen., -*it'idos* (-idis). Fr., *pénitis*. Inflammation of the penis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

**PENNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^{2n}na^{2}$ . Written also *pinna*. Fr., *penn*, *plume*, *aile*. Ger., *Schreibfeder*, *Flügelfeder*, *Flügel*. A feather; generally a contour-feather as distinguished from a down-feather. [L, 343 (a, 43).]—**Pennie plumas**. See **Contour-feathers**.

**PENNACEOUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2n}a^{2}shu^{2}s$ . Lat., *pennaceus* (from *penna*, a feather). Fr., *pennacé*. Ger., *gefiedert*. Of a feather, complete in all its parts (i. e., consisting of a shaft, barbs, barbules, and barbed). [L, 221.] Cf. **PLUMACEOUS**.

**PENNATE**, adj.  $Pe^{2n}at$ . See **PINNATE**, and for words in *penna* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Pinna*.

**PENNÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $Pe^{2n}na$ . See **PINNATE**.

**PENNISSETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^{2n}ni^{2}set^{2}(sat)^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m)$ . From *penna*, a feather, and *seta*, a bristle. Fr., p., *pennisète*. Ger., *Borstfedergras*. A genus of the *Pennisetaceae* (a division of the *Panicum*). [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cereale**. A Chinese species allied to *P. spicatum*, affording a millet-grain. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. holcooides**. A species found in the East Indies, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The root is used as a diuretic and mild astringent. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. spicatum**, **P. typhloideum**. Fr., *maïs noir*, *maïs des nègres*, *douracelle*, *couscou*. Ger., *schwarzer Mais*, *schwarze Hirse*. Gero corn; a grass found in tropical Asia and northern Africa. In the East Indies the leaves are used in colic and externally as an antiplogistic. The grain is eaten. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

**PENNYROYAL**, n.  $Pe^{2n}i^{2}roi^{2}a^{2}l$ . In old herbals, *puloil royal*, from *puleion* (see *pulegium*) *regium*, from its supposed efficacy in destroying fleas. The *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum pulegi* (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *huile volatile de pulioil commun*. 1. A volatile oil obtained from *Mentha pulegium*. Its sp. gr. is 0.927, and it boils at 183° to 188° C. It contains no carvol. [B, 10; B, 5, 18 (a, 35).] 2. See **Oil of HEDEOMA**.

**PENNYWEIGHT**, n.  $Pe^{2n}i^{2}wat$ . A weight of 24 troy grains. [B.]

**PENNYWORT**, n.  $Pe^{2n}i^{2}wu^{2}rt$ . 1. The genus *Hydrocotyle*. 2. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. 3. The *Linaria cymbalaria*. 4. The *Sibthorpia europaea*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**PENSÉE** (Fr.), n.  $Pa^{2n}sa$ . See **JACEA** (1st def.).—**Décoction de p.** A preparation made by boiling 11 parts of wild pansy with water or milk enough to make 90 parts of decoction. [B, 119 (a, 35).]—**Extrait de p.** Lat., *extractum jaceae*. A preparation made by lixiviating the leaves of wild pansy and evaporating the resulting liquid, or by boiling wild pansy in 6 times its weight of water, expressing, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 35).]—**Infusion de p.** See *Tisane de p. sauvage*.—**P. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Viola tricolor arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Sirop de p. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of dried wild pansy in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de p. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. A strained infusion of 1 part of wild pansy in 100 parts of boiling water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PENSILE**, adj.  $Pe^{2n}s^{12}i$ . Lat., *pensilis* (from *pendere*, to be suspended). See **PENDULOUS**.

**PENTABASIC**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}ba^{2}si^{2}k$ . 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule 5 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See **P. ACID** and **P. ALCOHOL**. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of 5 of the hydrogen atoms with bases. [a, 38.]

**PENTABROMIDE**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}brom^{12}d(i)$ . A compound of 5 atoms of bromine and a certain definite quantity of an element or radicle assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

**PENTACARPELLARY**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}kar^{2}p^{2}a^{2}ri^{2}$ . From *πέντε*, five, and *carpellum*, a carpel. Composed of five carpels (said of the gynœceum). [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**PENTACETATE**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}s^{2}et^{2}at$ . A compound of a base with 5 molecules of acetic acid. [a, 38.]

**PENTACHÆNIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}ken^{12}(ch^{2a}e^{2n})i^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m)$ . From *πέντε*, five, and *achænum* (q. v.). A dry, seed-like fruit composed of five carpels invested by an epigynous calyx and separating when ripe. [a, 35.]

**PENTACHLORETHÉR**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}klor-eth^{12}u^{2}r$ . A substance of the composition  $C_4H_5Cl_5O$ . [a, 38.]

**PENTACHLORIDE**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}klor^{12}d(i)$ . A chlorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

**PENTACHLOROXETHYL**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}klor-o^{2}x-eth^{12}i^{2}l$ . See **PENTACHLORETHÉR**.

**PENTACHOTOMOUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}kot^{2}o^{2}m-u^{2}s$ . Lat., *pentachotomus* (from *πένταχα*, fivefold, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *pentachotome*. Ger., *fünfschnittig*. In botany, dividing into five branches of nearly equal size. [a, 35.]

**PENTACOCOCCUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}kok^{2}k-u^{2}s$ . From *πέντε*, five, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Consisting of five separable carpels (*cocci*). [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PENTAD**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}d$ . From *πέντε*, five. A quinquivalent element or radicle. [B.]

**PENTADACTYLOUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}da^{2}k^{12}ti^{2}i^{2}u^{2}s$ . Gr., *πενταδάκτυλος*. Fr., *pentadactyle*. Of animals, having five digits; of leaves, having five divisions. [B, 1, 114 (a, 35).]

**PENTADELPHOUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}d-el^{2}f^{12}u^{2}s$ . Lat., *pentadelphus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). Fr., *pentadelphe*. Ger., *fünfrüderig*. Having the stamens united into five sets. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PENTAFLUORIDE**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}flu^{2}o^{2}r^{12}d(i)$ . A fluorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

**PENTAGONAL**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}g^{12}o^{2}n^{12}l$ . Lat., *pentagonus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, an angle). Fr., *pentagone*. Ger., *fünfeckig*. Having five angles or sides. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PENTAGYNOUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}j^{12}i^{2}n-u^{2}s$ . Lat., *pentagynus*, *pentagynicus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *pentagynie*, *pentagynique*. Ger., *fünfstempelig*. Five-styled. The *Pentagynia* (Fr., *pentagynie*; Ger., *Fünfstempelige*, *Fünfstempelige*) are the fifth order in various classes of the Linnæan system, characterized by p. flowers. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PENTA-IODIDE**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}i^{2}od-i^{2}d(i)$ . An iodine compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

**PENTAMEROUS**, adj.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}m^{2}e^{2}r-u^{2}s$ . Lat., *pentamerus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *μέρος*, a part). Fr., *pentamère*. Consisting of or divided into five parts; of a flower, having five members, or a multiple of five, in each circle. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PENTAMETHYL**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}me^{2}th^{12}i^{2}l$ . A chemical group,  $(CH_3)_5$ . [a, 38.]

**PENTAMETHYLETHYL**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}me^{2}th^{12}i^{2}e^{2}th^{12}i^{2}l$ . See **HEPTYL**.—**P. chloride**. A substance,  $(CH_3)_5C_2Cl$  formed by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on p. alcohol. [B, 3.]—**P. hydrate**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—**P. iodide**. A solid substance,  $(CH_3)_5C_2I$ , prepared by exposing heptyl alcohol to the action of hydriodic acid. [B, 3.]

**PENTAMETHYLIDE**, n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}me^{2}th^{12}i^{2}d(i)$ . An addition compound of a radicle with 5 molecules of methyl. [B.]

**PENTAMYRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2}mya^{2}m^{12}i^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m)$ . Gr., *πενταμύρον* (from *πέντε*, five, and *μύρον*, ointment). Fr., p. Of Aetius, a certain ointment consisting of five ingredients. [A, 325.]

**PENTANDRIAN, PENTANDRIC, PENTANDROUS**, adj's.  $Pe^{2nt}a^{2nd}ri^{2}a^{2n}$ , - $ri^{2}k$ , - $ru^{2}s$ . Lat., *pentander*. Fr., *pentandrique*. Ger., *fünfmännig*. Having five stamens. The *Pentandria* (Fr., *pentamérie*; Ger., *Fünfmännigkeit*) are a Linnæan class with flowers so characterized. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]



**PENTANE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{an}$ . From *πέντε*, five. Ger., *Pentan*. A hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ , of the paraffin series. [B, 5.]

**PENTAPETALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^3\text{-pe}^2/\text{a}^1/\text{u}^3$ s. Lat., *pentapetalus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Of a corolla, pentapetalous. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PENTAPHYLLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^3\text{-fi}^2/\text{u}^3$ s. Lat., *pentaphyllus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *pentaphylle*. Ger., *fünffolätzig*. Five-leaved; of a calyx, corolla, or leaf, having five divisions. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PENTAPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^3\text{-fi}^2/(\text{fu}^3)/\text{lu}^3\text{m}(\text{lu}^4\text{m})$ . 1. Of the ancients, the *Potentilla reptans*. 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Potentilla* (in part). [B, 42, 114, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. aquaticum** [Ger. Ph.]. The *Potentilla comarum*. [B, 48, 121 (a, 35).]

**PENTAPTEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{pt}/\text{e}^2/\text{r}-\text{u}^3$ s. Lat., *pentapterus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., *pentaptère*. Five-winged, having five alæ (said of certain fruits). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PENTASEPALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{-se}^2/\text{p}^2/\text{a}^1/\text{u}^3$ s. From *πέντε*, five, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Of the calyx, pentaphyllous. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PENTASTICHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}-\text{u}^3$ s. Lat., *pentastichus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *στίχας*, a row). Fr., *pentastiche*. Five-ranked; of the arrangement of leaves, having them disposed on the axes in five vertical ranks. [B, 1, 291 (a, 35).]

**PENTASTOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{st}/\text{a}^2\text{st}/\text{o}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-stomatous (-atis)*. From *πέντε*, five, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *pentastome*. Ger., *Fünfmund*. A genus of the *Acaridae*. [L.]—**P. coarctatum**. See *Tænia solium*.—**P. constrictum**. Fr., *pentastome étreint*. A species sometimes found in the liver of negroes and encysted in the abdominal cavity. It is about 6 lines long and 1 line wide, with a cylindrical body furnished with four claws and a blunt tail. [L, 17.]—**P. denticulatum**. Fr., *pentastome denticulé*. The larval stage of *P. tenioides*, also of a separate variety; of Rudolphi, the *P. tenioides*. It is found encysted in the ox and some other animals, and sometimes invades the human body. [L, 15, 17, 18.]—**P. emarginatum**. See *P. tenioides*.—**P. ferum**. See *P. denticulatum*.—**P. serratum**. See *P. denticulatum* and *P. tenioides*.—**P. tenioides**. A species the female of which is 3 to 4 in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, the male being 8 to 10 lines long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide. The head is truncated and the mouth broad with a horny lip. There are four feet on the anterior segments of the body, which is marked by transverse rings and is flattened at the ventral surface. This parasite is found in man in the larval condition only. In the mature stage it inhabits the nostrils and frontal sinuses of the dog and wolf. [L.]

**PENTASULPHIDE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{-su}^3/\text{i}^2/\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A sulphur compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

**PENTATHETON** (Lat.), **PENTATHETUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^2\text{th})/\text{e}^2\text{t}-\text{o}^2\text{n}$ ,  $-\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *πεντάθετον* (from *πέντε*, five, and *τέθεινα*, to place). Of Aetius, a certain plaster used for bruises, etc. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PENTATHIONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^3\text{-thi}-\text{o}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pentathionique* (ou *hyposulfurique trisulfuré*). Ger., *Pentathion-säure*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$ . [B.]

**PENTATOMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{-t}-\text{o}^2\text{m}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . Fr., *pentatomique*. Containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the molecule. [B.]

**PENTAVALENT**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{a}^2\text{v}/\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2\text{-nt}$ . See **QUINQUVALENT**.

**PENTENE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{en}$ . See **AMYLDIENE**.

**PENTENYL**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{e}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2/\text{l}$ . See **QUINTENYL**.—**P. alcohol**. See **QUINTENYL alcohol**.

**PENTINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{i}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . A monobasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ , or  $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or, more probably,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{H}$ . [B, 3.]

**PENTIODIDE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{i}^2\text{-od}-\text{i}^2/\text{d}(\text{id})$ . See **PENTA-IODIDE**.

**PENTIOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . Normal valeric acid. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).] Cf. **VALERIC ACID**.

**PENTOXIDE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{o}^2\text{x}/\text{i}^2/\text{d}(\text{id})$ . An oxygen compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

**PENTYL**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{i}^2/\text{l}$ . Fr., *pentyle*. Ger., *P.* From *πέντε*, five, and *ἄλγ.* material. A univalent hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$ . [B.] For *pentyl alcohol* and other derivatives, see the corresponding terms under **AMYL**.—**Normal p.** See **AMYL**, and cf. **P.**—**P'-acetylene**. See **HEPTINE**.—**P'-ethylene**. See **HEPTYLENE**.

**PENTYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{i}^2/\text{l}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . Of, pertaining to, or containing pentyl or amyl. [B.]

**PENUMBRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{pan}/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})/\text{bra}^3$ . From *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow. Fr., *pénombre*. Ger., *Halbschatten*. The imperfect shadow which surrounds the border of a perfect shadow when the light comes from a luminous surface instead of a point. [F.]

**PEONY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{o}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2$ . See **PEONIA**.—**Extract of p.** See **Extrait de PIVOINE**.

**PEOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2n}/\text{o}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2$ . Lat., *peotomia* (from *πίος*, the penis, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *peotomie*. Amputation of the penis. [E.]

**PEPASTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{a}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . Lat., *pepasticus, pepasticus*. Fr., *pépastique*. Of medicines, digestive. [L, 50, 56, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

**PEPEROMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{e}^2\text{r}-\text{om}/\text{i}^2/\text{a}^2$ . From *πέπερι*, pepper. Fr., *pépéromie*. Ger., *Peperomie*. The pepper-elder, a genus of the *Piperaceæ*. The *Peperomia* of Lindley (the *Peperomia* of Miquel) are a tribe of the *Piperaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. crystallina**. Ger., *glasartige Peperomie*. A Peruvian species used in colic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. grandifolia**. Fr.,

*pepéromie à grandes feuilles*. A species used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. hispida**. Ger., *kurzhaarige Peperomie*. A West Indian species used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. inaequilobata**. Fr., *pépéromie à feuilles inégales*. Ger., *ungleichblättrige Peperomie*. A species found in Peru, where it is used as a stimulating drink and as a tea in colds and gastric and intestinal troubles. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rotundifolia**. Fr., *pépéromie à feuilles rondes, baume des chasseurs*. Ger., *rundblättrige Peperomie*. A West Indian and South American species. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, and are also reputed vulnerary. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. trifolia**. Fr., *pépéromie à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättrige Peperomie*. A South American species. The leaves are used in gastric complaints. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. umbellata**. Fr., *pépéromie à ombelles, bois d'anisette*. Ger., *doldendähriger (oder doldenformiger) Pfeffer*. A South American species. An infusion of the root, *radix pariparobo*, is used in Brazil as a diuretic; the essential oil of the seed is used for atony of the stomach and in scurvy; the leaves are used in glandular swellings, and the buds and leaves in scurvy. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PEPIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}-\text{pa}^{2n}$ . The seed found in the centre of certain fleshy fruits. [A, 385 (a, 30).]

**PEPLIS** (Lat.), **PEPLUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{li}^2\text{s}$ ,  $-\text{li}^2\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gen., *peplidos(-idis)*, *-lii*. Gr., *πέπλις, πέπλον*. Fr., *peplide* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Euphorbia p.* 2. A section of the genus *Ammannia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PEPLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{lu}^3\text{s}(\text{lu}^4\text{s})$ . Gr., *πέπλος*. See **PERITONAEUM** and **PEPLIS** (1st def.).

**PEPO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{po}$ . Gen., *peponis*. Gr., *πέπων*. Fr., *pépo* (1st def.), *pepon* (1st def.), *semences de potirons* (2d def.). Ger., *Kürbisfrucht* (1st def.), *Kürbissamen* (2d def.). 1. The gourd-fruit; an indehiscent, many-seeded fruit with a thick, firm rind, partly or wholly formed by the superior calyx, and a fleshy interior; the characteristic fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cucurbita p.* 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cucurbita*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**Extractum peponis fluidum**. A fluid extract prepared from pumpkin-seeds. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

**PEPPER**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{u}^2\text{r}$ . Gr., *πέπερι*. Lat., *piper*. Fr., *poivre*. Ger., *Pfeffer*. 1. The fruit of various species of *Piper*, also the plants themselves. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **Black p.**—**African p.** 1. The fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).] 2. See **HABZELIA aethiopica** and **HABZELIA undulata**. 3. See **African CUBEBS** (1st def.).—**Australian p.** The *Drimys Winteri* and *Schinus molle*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bird-p.** See **CAPSICUM baccatum**.—**Black p.** Lat., *piper* [U. S. Ph.]. (*nigrum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *poivre noir* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *schwarzer Pfeffer*. Sp., *pimentia negra* [Mex. Ph.]. The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Black p. of West Africa**. See **African CUBEBS** (1st def.).—**Bonnet-p.** See **CAPSICUM tetragonum**.—**Cayenne p.** Fr., *piment de Cayenne* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cayennepfeffer*. The *Capsicum fastigiatum* and its fruit (see also under **CAPSICUM annuum**). [B, 5, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chile p.**, **Chilli p.** 1. The *Schinus molle*. 2. See **Cayenne p.** [a, 35].—**Confection of (black) p.** See **Confectio PIPERIS**.—**Guinea p.** 1. See **Cayenne p.** 2. See **HABZELIA aethiopica** and **HABZELIA undulata**. 3. See **African CUBEBS** (1st def.). 4. See **Negro p.** (2d def.).—**Jamaica p.** Lat., *piper jamaicense*. Fr., *poivre de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *Jamaicapfeffer*. See **PIMENTA** (2d def.).—**Japan p.**, **Japanese p.** The *Xanthoxylum piperitum* or its fruit; according to some authors, the *Xanthoxylum alatum*. [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Long p.** See **PIPER longum**.—**Malaguetta p.**, **Mallaguetta p.**, **Mellegueta p.**, **Meligueta p.** Lat., *grana malaguetta*. Fr., *mélague, maniguette*. Any one of various scitamineous fruits or seeds, especially grains of Paradise, of which two varieties—one larger, wartier, and having a projecting fibrous tuft, the other smaller, smoother, and destitute of the tuft—occur in commerce. According to Daniell, they are derived from varieties of the same species, though the *Amomum grana paradisi* and the *Amomum melegueta* are considered by most botanists distinct. [B, 5, 18, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Negro p.** Ger., *Negerpfeffer*. 1. See **HABZELIA aethiopica** and **HABZELIA undulata**. 2. The *Xanthoxylum guineense*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**P.-tree**. 1. In California, the *Schinus molle*. 2. In Australia, the *Tasmania aromatica*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Pod p.**, **Red p.**, **Spanish p.** See **Cayenne p.**—**White p.** Ger., *weisser Pfeffer*. P. prepared by drying the ripe fruits of *Piper nigrum* after bruising them and washing off the stalks and pulpy matter, also by removing the dark outer layer or pericarp of the black p. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**PEPPERMINT**, n.  $\text{Pe}^{2p}/\text{u}^2\text{r}-\text{mi}^2\text{n}$ . See **MENTHA piperita**.—**Chinese oil of p.** A volatile oil, containing a large proportion of menthol, distilled from *Mentha arvensis glabrata*. Two varieties found in commerce—one a liquid at all temperatures, the other a crystalline mass (menthol) impregnated with the oil—are apparently the constituents into which the original oil has been separated. [B, 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Essence of p.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see **Spiritus MENTHÆ piperitæ**. 2. See **Oil of p.**—**Japanese oil of p.** A volatile oil distilled from *Mentha arvensis piperascens*. [B, 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. (see *ætheroleum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *seu essentia* [Belg. Ph.]) *mentha piperitæ*. Fr., *huile volatile de menthe (poivrée)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pfeffermünzöl*, *Pfeffermünzöl*. Sp., *essencia de menta piperita* [Sp. Ph.]. The volatile oil of *Mentha piperita*, a colorless, pale-yellow or greenish volatile liquid (sp. gr. 0.84 to 0.92), of a strong, pleasantly aromatic odor and a camphoraceous, pungent taste, followed by a sensation of coolness when air is admitted into the mouth. It consists of a camphor (see **MENTHOL**) and a liquid portion composed mainly of the compound  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ . It is used as a stimulant and carminative and externally as a local anæsthetic in rheumatism, facial paralysis, burns, and scalds. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am.



Pharm. Assoc., xxviii (a, 50).]—**P. camphor.** See MENTHOL.—**P. leaves.** See *Mentha piperita* (3d def.).—**P. tree.** The *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus piperita*, and other Australian species of *Eucalyptus*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. water.** See *Aqua menthae piperitæ*.—**Spirit of p.** See *Spiritus menthae piperitæ*.—**Syrup of p.** See *Syrupus menthae*.—**Troches of p.** See *Trochisci menthae piperitæ*.

**PEPPERWORT**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{p}^{\text{u}^{\text{r}}}\text{-wu}^{\text{r}}\text{t}$ . The genus *Lepidium*, especially *Lepidium latifolium*; also the *Dentaria diphylla*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Conserve of p.** See *Conservecia Lepidii*.

**PEPSIN** [Br. Ph., n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{ps}^{\text{in}}\text{-n}$ . Lat., *pepsinum* (from *πέψις*, cooking) [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*germanicum solubile* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *pepsina* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.]). Fr., *pepsine* (*extractive*) [Fr. Cod.] Sp., *pepsina* [Mex. Ph.]. The main digestive principle of the gastric juice; also a preparation of the same made from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, sheep, or calf. The Fr. Cod. sometimes distinguishes p. as *pepsine extractive* from *pepsine medicinale* (q. v.). P. has the power of converting proteids into peptones. It requires an acid medium and a temperature below  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . for its perfect action. [B, 95 (a, 38); K.]—**Saccharated p.** See *PEPSINUM saccharatum*.—**Solution of p.** See *Liquor Pepsini*.—**Vegetable p.** An unorganized ferment occurring in the glandular secretion of insectivorous plants. It has the property of dissolving albuminoids, and is analogous to, if not identical with, the p. of the gastric juice of animals. [B, 77, 229 (a, 35).]—**Wine of p.** See *Vinum Pepsini*.

**PEPSINA** [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{ps-in(en)}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^2$ . See *PEPSIN*.

**PEPSINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{p-sen}$ . See *PEPSIN*.—**Élixir de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 50 parts of *p. medicinale*, 20 of *p. extractive*, 450 of water, and 400 of syrup, adding a solution of enough peppermint oil or other volatile oil to make the solution aromatic, in 150 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, filtering, adding to 20 grammes of the filtrate 60 of water, 10 of freshly dried fibrin, and 3 part of hydrochloric acid, and heating over the water bath at  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . for 6 hours, shaking every hour until the fibrin is completely dissolved. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Enolée de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum Pepsini*.—**P. amyliacée.** See *P. medicinale*.—**P. extractive** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *PEPSIN*.—**P. medicinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *p. amyliacée*. A mixture of *p. extractive* and starch; a grayish-white powder only partly soluble in water; 50 centigrammes should be capable of digesting 10 grammes of fibrin. [B.]—**Vin de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum Pepsini*.

**PEPSINOGEN**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{ps-in}^2\text{n}^{\text{o}}\text{-je}^{\text{n}}$ . Fr., *pepsinogène*. A solid ferment contained in the pepsin cells of the oxyntic glands which is converted into or gives rise to pepsin. ["Compt. rend. hebdom. de l'acad. des sci.," Nov. 2, 1891 (a, 50).]

**PEPSINUM** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{ps-in(en)}^{\text{a}}\text{-u}^{\text{m}}\text{-m}$ . See *PEPSIN*.—**Essentia pepsini.** See *Vinum pepsini*.—**Liquor pepsini** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear bright-yellow liquid prepared by dissolving 40 parts of saccharated pepsin in a mixture of 12 parts of hydrochloric acid and 548 of water, adding 400 of glycerin, allowing the mixture to stand 24 hours, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mixtura pepsini.** Sp., *mixtura de pepsina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 15 parts of *pepsine medicinale* with 130 of water, adding 120 of syrup of orange-flowers and 40 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, macerating for some hours, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. saccharatum** [U. S. Ph.] (*siccum* [Russ. Ph.]). Sp., *pepsina medicinal* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. russicum solubile* [Russ. Ph.]. Pepsin prepared from the stomach of the hog (or from the rennet-bag of the sheep or ox [Sp. Ph.]) and mixed with milk-sugar, so as to form a white powder of slight taste and smell, not wholly soluble in water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinum pepsini** [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *vin (ou enolée) de pepsine*. Ger., *Pepsinwein*. Sp., *vino de pepsina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia pepsini*, *vinum pepsicum*. A preparation made by macerating 50 parts of pepsin (saccharated [Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.], 50 of *pepsine medicinale*, or 20 of *pepsine extractive* [Fr. Cod.]) for 24 hours [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (6 days [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) with 1,000 parts of vin de Lunel [Fr. Cod.] (sherry wine [Sp. Ph.], 1,845 of white wine, 5 of hydrochloric acid, and 50 each of glycerin and water [Ger. Ph.], 2,000 of Malaga wine, 5 of dilute hydrochloric acid, and 50 of water [Hung. Ph.], or 2,250 of sauterne, 84 of dilute hydrochloric acid, and 100 of glycerin [Russ. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{ps}^{\text{is}}$ . Gen., *pep'sis* (-sis). Gr., *πέψις* (from *πέσσειν*, to digest). Fr., *pepsie*. See *COCTION*.

**PEPTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{pt}^{\text{ic}}$ . Gr., *πεπτικός*. Lat., *pepticus*. Fr., *peptique*, *peptique*. Ger., *peptisch*. 1. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion: producing pepsin. 2. In pathology, due to the action of the gastric juice (e. g., a p. ulcer). [K.]

**PEPTOGEN**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{pt}^{\text{o}}\text{-je}^{\text{n}}$ . From *πέσσειν*, to digest, and *γενάω*, to beget. Fr., *peptogène*. A substance that promotes the production of pepsin. [A, 395 (a, 48).]

**PEPTONE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{pt}^{\text{on}}$ . Fr., *caséine* (ou *matière gélatineuse* de l'albumin grillé). Ger., *Pepton*. Of Lehmann, the principal product of gastric digestion; a proteid distinguished from others by its high diffusibility and non-precipitability by heat and acids. [K.]—**A-p.** Of Meissner, a p. precipitable from aqueous solutions by strong nitric acid and by potassium ferrocyanide in the presence of acetic acid. ["Ztschr. f. nat. Med.," vii, viii, x, xii, xiv (K.).]—**Beef p.** Ger., *Fleischpepton*. Of Wood, a preparation made by simmering 4 lb. of minced beef for two hours in a pint of water containing 30 grains of sodium bicarbonate, allowing to cool to about  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., digesting at this temperature with a tablespoonful of liquor pancreaticus or 10 grains of pancreatic extract for three hours, decanting, and boiling. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.,"

Nov., 1889 (a, 21).]—**B-p.** A p. differing from A-p. in not being precipitable by strong nitric acid. Potassium ferrocyanide only precipitates it from a solution rendered strongly acid by acetic acid. [K, 3.]—**C-p.** A p. which is not precipitable either by nitric acid or by potassium ferrocyanide. According to Foster, this is probably a true p., as distinguished from the A-p. and B-p., which are not entitled to that name. [K, 3.]—**Gelatin p.** Ger., *Leimpepton*. A variety of p. produced by the combined action of the pancreatic ferments and of putrefaction on gelatin. [B, 13.]—**Mercuric p.** See *HYDRARGYRUM peptonatum*.—**Pancreatic p.** A p. formed by the action of the pancreatic juice. It differs from a gastric p. in being precipitated by acids and acid salt. [K.]—**P. anhydride.** See *ALBUMINATE*.

**PEPTONIZATION**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{pt-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{za}^{\text{shu}}\text{-n}$ . The process of conversion into peptones. [a, 48.]

**PEPTONURIA**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{pt-o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πепτός*, cooked, and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *peptonurie*. Ger., *Peptonurie*. The excretion of peptones in the urine. It may occur in pneumonia, and is said to occur physiologically in the puerperal state. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Feb., 1892, p. 194; W. Fischel, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," x, p. 11; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," cccxxii, p. 186 (B).]

**PEPTOTOXINE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{pt-o-to}^2\text{x-en}$ . Of Brieger, a very poisonous substance isolated from putrid albuminates and from peptonized fibrin. [B, 209 (a, 27); Schmidt's "Jahrbücher," 232, 1891, p. 113 (a, 50).]

**PERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{(pa)}^{\text{ra}}\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *πέρα*. Fr., *péra*. The scrotum. [L.]

**PERACEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(pe}^2\text{r)}}\text{-a}^2\text{s(a}^2\text{k)}\text{-e}^2\text{f}^{\text{a}^2}\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{l)}\text{-u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s)}$ . From *per*, through, and *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head. Fr., *péracéphale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a genus of monsters of the *Accephalia*, characterized by an asymmetrical body with the different regions quite distinct, but without the thoracic limbs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PERACETATE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(pe}^2\text{r)}}\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t-at}$ . A salt consisting of a base combined with the greatest possible proportion of acetic acid. [B.]

**PERAGUA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{g(a}^2\text{g)}^{\text{va}}\text{-a}^2$ . The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PERAPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(par)}}\text{-a}^2\text{f(a}^2\text{f)}\text{-i}^2\text{l(u}^2\text{l)}\text{/lu}^2\text{m-(lu}^2\text{m)}$ . From *πέρα*, a leathern pouch, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *péraphylle*. A membranous expansion or appendage of a calyx or perianth. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PERARTICULATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(pe}^2\text{r)}}\text{-a}^2\text{rt-i}^2\text{k(u}^2\text{l)}\text{-u}^2\text{(a}^2\text{l)}\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{s)}\text{/shi}^2\text{(ti}^2\text{)}\text{-o}$ . Gen., *-on-is*. From *per*, through, and *articulatio*, articulation. See *DIARTHROSIS*.

**PERATODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^{\text{(par)}}\text{-a}^2\text{(t)}^{\text{(a}^2\text{t)}}\text{-o}^2\text{(o}^2\text{)}\text{-di}^2\text{n-(du}^2\text{n)}\text{/i}^2\text{a}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πέρα*, a leathern pouch, and *δύνη*, pain. See *CARDIALGIA*.

**PERBROMETHANE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(brom-e}^2\text{th)}}\text{-an}$ . Ger., *Perbromäthan*. See *DICARBON hexabromide*.

**PERBROMETHYLENE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(brom-e}^2\text{th)}}\text{-en}$ . Ger., *Perbromäthylen*. See *DICARBON tetrabromide*.

**PERBROMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(brom-i}^2\text{k)}}\text{-e}$ . See under *PERCHLORIC*.

**PERBROMIDE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(brom-i}^2\text{d)}}\text{(id)}$ . Fr., *perbromure*. See under *PERCHLORIDE*.

**PERCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(pe}^2\text{r)}}\text{-ka}^2$ . Gr., *πέρα*. Fr., *perche*. Ger., *Barsch*. A genus of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes of the *Percidae*, which are the perches. [a, 48.]—**Lapides percarum**, *Lapis perca*. See under *P. fluviatilis*.—*P. fluviatilis*. Ger., *Flussbarsch*. The perch: a fish living in lakes and rivers throughout Europe, northern Asia, and North America. Two small bones extending on the sides of the back of the head to the spine were once official as *lapis perca* or *lapides percarum*. [a, 38.]

**PERCALINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r-ka}^2\text{-len}$ . Glazed calico. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**P. agglutinative**. An adhesive plaster. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**PERCE-CRÂNE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{rs-kra}^2\text{-n}$ . An obstetrical perforator.

**PERCE-LANGUE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{rs-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}$ . See *GLOSSANTRAX*.

**PERCE-MEMBRANE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{rs-ma}^2\text{n}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{n}$ . An instrument for rupturing the fetal membranes. [A, 311 (a, 34).]

**PERCE-OREILLE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{rs-o-re}^2\text{l-y}^2$ . See *FORFICULA auricularis*.

**PERCHLORATE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(klor-at)}}\text{-at}$ . Fr., *p*. A salt of perchloric acid. [B.]

**PERCHLORETHANE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(klor-e}^2\text{th)}}\text{-an}$ . See *DICARBON hexachloride*.

**PERCHLORETHYLENE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(klor-e}^2\text{th)}}\text{-en}$ . See *DICARBON hexetetrachloride*.

**PERCHLORIC**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(klor-i}^2\text{k)}}\text{-e}$ . Containing chlorine combined with a greater relative amount of oxygen than is present in the chloric compounds. [B.] *Perbromic* and *periodic* are analogous terms. **P. acid**. Fr., *acide perchlorique*. Ger., *Perchlorsäure*. A mobile, volatile liquid,  $\text{HClO}_4$ , colorless or of a slightly yellowish tint, having a strong affinity for water and very irritant to the skin. It is soluble in alcohol, and decomposes with explosion when brought into contact with certain organic compounds. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. ether**. Fr., *ether perchlorique*. See *ETHYL perchlorate*.

**PERCHLORIDE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(klor-i}^2\text{d)}}\text{(id)}$ . Lat., *perchloridum*. Fr., *perchlorure*. Ger., *Perchlorür*. That one of two or more compounds of chlorine with an element or radicle which contains the greatest relative amount of chlorine. [B.] *Perbromide* and *periodide* are analogous terms.

**PERCHROMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{(r)}^{\text{(krom-i}^2\text{k)}}\text{-e}$ . Fr., *perchromique*. Containing chromium as a septivalent radicle. [B.]—**P. acid**. A



monobasic acid,  $\text{HCrO}_4$  (or  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7\text{H}_2$ ), obtainable in the form of a deep-blue aqueous or ethereal solution. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PERCLUSION** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{-klu}^e\text{-ze-o}^n\text{a}^2$ . From *per intens.*, and *claudere*, to shut. Incapability to execute any movement. [a, 34.]

**PERCIPIOLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-si}^2\text{p}(\text{ki}^2\text{p})\text{-i}(\text{i}^2)\text{'o}^2\text{u}^m\text{-u}(\text{u}^m)$ . From *percipere*, to perceive. A remedy of proved efficiency. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PERCOLATE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ko}^1\text{-at}$ . A solution obtained by percolation. [a, 38.]

**PERCOLATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ko}^1\text{-a' shu}^n$ . Lat., *percolatio* (from *percolare*, to strain through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Durchseihung*. The process of making an extract or tincture of a drug by packing the drug (in powder) in a percolator (*q. v.*) and causing an aqueous or spirituous menstruum to pass through it. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**PERCOLATOR**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ko}^1\text{-at-o}^2r$ . Fr., *percolateur*. Ger., *P.*, *Durchseier*. A vessel in which it is to be packed a drug through which a liquid poured on above it is allowed to trickle through a small aperture at the bottom.

**PERCUSSION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ku}^s\text{'shu}^n$ . Lat., *percussio* (from *percutere*, to strike through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Schlag*. 1. A method of physical examination by tapping on the surface overlying a part or organ in order to ascertain its condition by the sounds elicited. 2. A therapeutic measure consisting of repeated tapping of a part, the blows being delivered by a mechanical contrivance by which their force and the rapidity of their succession may be regulated. Called also *nerve-vibration*. [Granville, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 11, 1882; "Lancet," June 10, 1882, p. 949.]—**Auscultatory p.** *p.* combined with auscultation by applying the ear directly to the part percussed.—**Finger p.** *p.* in which the fingers of one hand are used as a p. hammer, and a finger of the other hand is employed as a pleximeter. [a, 34.]—**Immediate p.** *p.* in which the region examined is struck directly with the finger. [a, 34.]—**Mediate p.** *p.* in which a pleximeter is used. [D.]—**Palpatory p.** Ger., *pulpatorsche p.* Of Wintrich, an examination of the thoracic or abdominal viscera with reference to the sensation of resistance communicated to the sense of touch. [L, 20 (a, 34).]

**PERCUSSO-PUNCTATOR**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ku}^s\text{'o'pu}^n\text{'kt'at-o}^2r$ . From *percutere*, to strike through, and *punctus*, pricked. An instrument devised by B. James for making multiple punctures with grouped needles, adjustable as to depth of penetration, in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 25, 1885, p. 155.]

**PERCUSSOR**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ku}^s\text{'o}^2r$ . From *percutere*, to strike through and through. A small hammer used for percussion. [E.]

**PERCUTEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'ku}^t\text{-u}^r$ . An instrument for making percussion (3d def.); also a person who applies percussion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 2, 1892, p. 371.]

**PERCYANIDE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'si'a}^n\text{'i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *percyanure*. A cyanide containing more cyanogen than an ordinary cyanide. [B, 38 (a, 38).]

**PERDEUTOXISULFURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'du}^s\text{'tox-e-su}^1\text{'fu}^r$ . That one of two oxy-sulphides which contains a greater relative amount of oxygen and sulphur, and which is also supposed to contain an excess of one or both of these elements. [B.]

**PERDICARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'d}(\text{pe}^r\text{'d})\text{'i}^2\text{k}(\text{ek})\text{'a}(\text{a}^2)\text{'ri}^2\text{'a}^2$ . An old pharmaceutical name for *Parietaria officinalis*. [a, 35.]

**PERDITIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'d}(\text{pe}^r\text{'d})\text{'i}^2\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{'o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *perdere*, to ruin. Abortion. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PERDONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'d}(\text{pe}^r\text{'d})\text{'on' i}^2\text{'u}^m(\text{u}^m)$ . Of Paracelsus, a medicated herb-wine. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PEREIRINE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'ir'e}^n$ . Lat., *pereirine*. Fr., *péireirine*. A whitish-gray powder, an alkaloid of the probable formula  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , found in the bark of *Geissospermum laeve*. It is used along with quinine where cardiac depression is to be avoided. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38); "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1890, p. 41 (a, 50).]

**PERENNANS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'e}^n\text{'na}^n\text{'nz}(\text{na}^n\text{'s})$ . From *perennare*, to last long. Ger., *ausdauernd*. 1. Evergreen (said of leaves). 2. Perennial. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERENNIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'e}^n\text{'i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . Lat., *perennis* (from *per*, through, and *annus*, a year). Ger., *ausdauernd*, *perennierend*. Of plants, living and fructifying year after year. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERESKIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'e}^s\text{'ki}^2\text{'a}^2$ . From *Peiresc*, a French writer. Ger., *Pereskia*. A genus constituting the *Pereskia-cæ* (the *Pereskia* of Lindley, the *Pereskia* of Reichenbach) of Salm Dyck, a tribe of the *Cactææ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. aculeata**. Fr., *groseller d'Amérique* (ou des Antilles). Ger., *stachelige Pereskia*. The American (or Barbadoes, or West Indian) gooseberry. The fruits are used as an expectorant and antisyphilitic in the Antilles. The cochineal insect can be reared on the plant. [B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

**PERETERIUM** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'e}^t(\text{at})\text{'e}(\text{a})\text{'ri}^2\text{'u}^m(\text{u}^m)$ . Gr., *περιετριον* (from *πεῖρα*, to pass through). See *TREPINE*.

**PEREZIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pa}^r\text{'ath}^2\text{'i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . Fr., *pérezie*. A genus of composite herbs, of the *Mutisiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. adnata**. A Mexican species the stringy roots of which form part of *p. root* (*q. v.*). [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. moschata**. Sp., *yerva del zopilote*. An aromatic and stimulant species found in Mexico. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. root**. The root of *P. adnata*, *P. nama*, *P. Wrightii*, and perhaps of other species of *P.*, growing in Mexico. They yield a chemical compound (see *FITZARIC ACID*) which has the odor of valerian and is said to be powerfully drastic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]

**PERFECT**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fe}^2\text{'kt}$ . Lat., *perfectus* (from *perficere*, to achieve). Fr., *parfait*. Ger., *vollkommen*. Complete; of a plant, having no part suppressed; of a flower, hermaphrodite. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] For *P. acid*, see under *ACID*.

**PERFLATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fla}^n\text{'shu}^n$ . Lat., *perflatio* (from *perflare*, to blow through). Driving air through a cavity for the purpose of evacuating fluid contents. [W. Ewart, "Lancet," July 31, 1886, p. 226 (a, 34).]

**PERFOLIATA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'fol}(\text{fo}^2\text{'l})\text{'i}^2\text{'a}(\text{a}^2)\text{'ta}^2$ . From *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf. See *EUPLEURUM rotundifolium*.—**Oleum perfoliatum expressum**. The expressed oil of the seed of *Eupleurum rotundifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PERFOLIATE**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fo}^2\text{'l}^2\text{'at}$ . Lat., *perfoliatus* (from *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *perfolié*, *perfeuillé*. Ger., *durchwachsen* (1st def.). 1. Of a leaf, having the two basal lobes so united around the stalk that the latter apparently passes through the substance of the leaf. 2. Having two opposite leaves so united at their bases as to present one foliaceous body through which the stem appears to pass. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Connate-p.** See *P.* (2d def.).

**PERFORANS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'fo}^2r\text{'a}^2\text{'nz}(\text{a}^2\text{'ns})$ . Gen., *-rant'is*. From *perforare*, to bore through. Fr., *perforant*. Perforating; as a n., see *LADIOPHALANGIUS* and *TIBIOPHALANGIUS*. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. manus**. See *FLEXOR digitorum manus profundus*.

**PERFORATA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'fo}^2r\text{'a}(\text{a}^2)\text{'ta}^2$ . A perforated space. See *Anterior perforated space* and *Posterior perforated space*.

**PERFORATE, PERFORATED**, adj's.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fo}^2r\text{'at}$ , *-e*^2d. Lat., *perforatus* (from *perforare*, to bore). Fr., *perforé*, *percé*. Pierced through, furnished with small holes; of the nostrils of a bird, without a septum; of leaves, punctate with pellucid dots.

**PERFORATEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'fo}^2r\text{'a}^2\text{'tu}^r$ . See *PERFORATOR*.—**P.-aléssoir**. The screw-perforator which forms one of the parts of Tarnier's basiotribe (*q. v.*).—**P. ciseaux**. A perforator of the general character of a pair of scissors (*e. g.*, Smellie's).—**P. couteau**. A perforator of the general character of a knife.—**P. foret**. A drill-shaped perforator. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. trépan**. See *TREPINE-PERFORATOR*.

**PERFORATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fo}^2r\text{'a}^2\text{'shu}^n$ . Lat., *perforatio* (from *perforare*, to bore through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Durchbohrung*. 1. The process of piercing or the condition of being pierced. 2. The process of opening the fetal head in craniotomy.

**PERFORATOR**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fo}^2r\text{'at-o}^2r$ . Lat., *perforatorium* (from *perforare*, to pierce through). Fr., *perforateur*, *perce-crâne*. Ger., *P.*, *Durchbohrer*. Any instrument or apparatus used for perforating; of Denman, an instrument for perforating the fetal skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.] See also *Smellie's scissors*.—**Brain-ard's p.** An awl for perforating the ends of bones in operations for ununited fracture. [E.]—**Braun's trephine p.** A trephine *p.* in which the instrument is curved near the trephine extremity, and a handle at the opposite extremity revolves the trephine. [a, 34.]—**Nägele's p.** Ger., *Nägele'sches Perforatorium*. A *p.* having a projection near the point of each blade to limit the depth to which it penetrates. [A, 61.]—**Trephine p.** A *p.* having a long shaft, with a trephine-like extremity, for removing a disc of bone from the fetal skull. [a, 34.]

**PERFORATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'fo}^2r\text{'at}(\text{a}^2)\text{'u}^s(\text{u}^s)$ . From *perforare*, to pierce through. Perforated; as a n., a muscle the tendon of which is perforated by another. [L.] See *FLEXOR brevis digitorum pedis*, *FLEXOR sublimis digitorum*, *EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGIUS*, and *FEMORO-PHALANGIUS*.—**P. Casserli** (Winslow). See *CORACOBRACHIALIS*.

**PERFOSSATE**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fo}^2s\text{'at}$ . Lat., *perfossus* (from *perfoedere*, to dig through). Fr., *percé*. In botany, pierced through, furnished with small tubular cavities. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERFRICATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fri}^2\text{'k-a' shu}^n$ . From *perfricare*, to rub all over. Fr., *p.* See *INUNCTION*.

**PERFRICTIO** (Lat.), **PERFRIGERATIO** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'fri}^2\text{'k}(\text{freg})\text{'shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{'o}$ ,  $\text{'fri}^2\text{'j}(\text{freg})\text{'e}^2r\text{'a}(\text{a}^2)\text{'shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{'o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *perfrigescere*, to grow very cold, or *perfrigerare*, to make very cold. See *CATAPLEXIS*.

**PERFRIGERIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{'fri}^2\text{'j}(\text{freg})\text{'e}(\text{e}^2)\text{'ri}^2\text{'u}^m(\text{u}^m)$ . From *perfrigerare*, to make very cold. Fr., *perfrigerion*. Ger., *Durchfrieren*. Numbness from cold. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

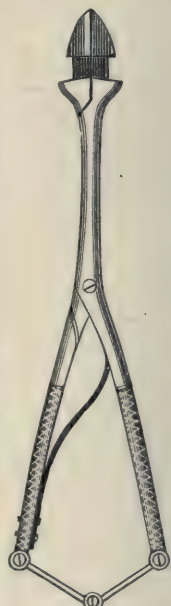
**PERFUSION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'fu}^2\text{'shu}^n$ . Lat., *perfusio* (from *perfundere*, to pour through). Ger., *Durchströmen*. The passing of a fluid through the channels in a structure. [a, 25.]

**PERGAMENEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'ga}^2\text{'me}^2n\text{'e}^2\text{'u}^s$ . Lat., *pergameneus*. Having a parchment-like texture. [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]

**PERHYDRATE, PERHYDROXIDE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^r\text{'hid}^2\text{'rat}$ , *-hid-rox' i}^2\text{d}(\text{id}). That one of two or more hydroxides which contains the greatest relative amount of hydroxyl. [B.]*

**PERIADENTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'i}^2\text{'a}^2\text{'d}(\text{a}^2\text{'d})\text{'e}^2n\text{'i}(\text{e})\text{'ti}^2\text{'s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *peri*, around, and *adēn*, a gland. Inflammation of the tissues about a gland. [D.]

**PERIÆRESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^r\text{'i}^2\text{'e}^2r\text{'(a}^2\text{'e}^2r)\text{'e}^2s' i}^2\text{'s}$ . Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From *periæpsis*, to take off. Fr., *périèrèse*. A circular incision made around an abscess or tumor. [E.]



SIMPSON'S PERFORATOR.



**PERIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{j})\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , very, and  $\alpha\lambda\gamma\sigma$ , pain. Fr., *périalgie*. A very severe pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PÉRI-AMYGDALE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-a<sup>3</sup>-meg-da<sup>3</sup>-let. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tonsil.

**PERIANAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-an}^2/\text{a}^2\text{l}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\text{anus}$ , the anus. See **CIRCUMANAL**.

**PERIANDRIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *periandricus* (from  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\text{andri-}$ , a man. Fr., *périandrique*. Placed around the stamens (said of a nectary or appendage). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIANGIOCHOLITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-j}^2\text{i}^2\text{-}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2)\text{-k}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around,  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma$ , a vessel, and  $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , bile. Fr., *périangiocholite*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the biliary canaliculi and canals. ["Sem. méd." Feb. 13, 1887 (a, 18).]

**PERIANGEIOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-j}^2\text{i}^2\text{-}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2)\text{-m}^2/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma$ , a vessel. A tumor limited to the outer coat and sheath of an artery. [E, 12.]

**PERIANTH**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}$ . Lat., *perianthium* (from  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\alpha\eta\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , a flower). Fr., *péricranthe*. Ger., *Blüthendecke*. The perigone or floral envelopes as a whole, though Linnæus restricted the term to the calyx. It is now used in description where the corolla and calyx are not readily distinguished or where only one exists. The term is also applied, although probably erroneously, to the perigynium of the *Caricaceæ* and the perichæmium of the *Hepaticæ*. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Double p.** A p. consisting of both calyx and corolla. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Simple p.** A p. consisting of but one envelope, usually the calyx only. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIANTHEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *periantheus*. Fr., *péricranthé*. Furnished with a perianth. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIANTHIANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nth}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-an}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *péricranthien*. Of Mirbel, consisting of a simple calyx (said of the indivisus). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIANTHOPODUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nth}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{d}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around,  $\alpha\eta\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , a flower, and  $\text{pous}$ , the foot. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Trianosperma*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. diffusus**. A Brazilian plant, much used as an evacuant, in cutaneous and nervous complaints, as an emmenagogue, etc. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**PERIARTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ar}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-}(\text{e}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around (1st def.), or  $\text{peri-}$ , very (2d def.), and  $\alpha\rho\tau\eta\rho\iota\alpha$ , an artery. Fr., *périartérite*. 1. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. [E.] 2. Of Förster, acute arterilitis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. nodosa**. A thickening of the intima and infiltration of the adventitia of an artery, producing a nodular prominence. [a, 34.]

**PERIARTHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rth}^2\text{-ri}^2(\text{re}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\alpha\rho\theta\rho\alpha$ , a joint. Inflammation of the tissues about a joint.

**PERIARTICULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and *articulus*, a joint. Ger., *periarticulär*. Situated around a joint. [a, 48.]

**PERIBARTHOLINITE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ba<sup>3</sup>-r-to-le-net. A barbarous term for inflammation of the tissue surrounding the vulvovaginal gland. (Boutin, quoted in "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Apr. 15, 1884, p. 333.)

**PERIBLAST**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-bla}^2\text{st}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sprout. See **PERIPLAST**.

**PERIBLASTULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-bla}^2\text{st}^2(\text{bla}^2\text{st}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sprout. An ovum in a slightly more advanced stage than a perinorula, the cells of the outer layer being more clearly defined and more highly developed. [L, 146.]

**PERIBLEM**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ble}^2\text{m}$ . Lat., *periblema* (from  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\lambda\eta\mu\alpha$ , a coverlet). Fr., *péribleme*. See **PRIMARY CORTEX**.

**PERIBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ble}^2\text{ps}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-bleps'eos (-eis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ , to see. Fr., *périblepsie*. A looking wildly about, as in delirium. [L, 41, 50, 56, 84 (a, 45).]

**PERIBOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-b}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-ib'oles*. Gr.,  $\text{peribolē}$  (from  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma$ , throw). Fr., *péribole*. The supposed removal of morbid matters from the body through affections of the skin. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**PERIBRONCHIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-bro}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\rho\acute{o}\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , a bronchus. Surrounding a bronchus.

**PERIBRONCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-bro}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2(\text{bro}^2\text{n}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-}(\text{e}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the bronchi. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 325 (a, 34).]—**P. fibrosa**. P. with fibrous hyperplasia about the bronchi. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. nodosa (tuberculosa)**. P. with miliary tubercles formed in the peribronchial tissue. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. purulenta**. Of Buhl, purulent p. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. purulenta exulcerativa**. Of Buhl, a purulent and ulcerative p., usually of tuberculous origin. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PERIBROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-bro}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-bro'seas (-eis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\beta\rho\acute{o}\psi\omicron\varsigma$ , to feed. Fr., *péribrusse*. Ulceration or erosion, especially at the angles of the eyelids. [F.]

**PERICECAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{k}^2/\text{l}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and *cæcus*, blind. Surrounding or adjoining the cæcum. [a, 48.]

**PERICAES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2/\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{z}^2\text{as}$ . Gr.,  $\text{perikaēs}$  (from  $\text{peri-}$ , very, and  $\kappa\alpha\iota\epsilon\iota\sigma$ , to burn). Of old writers, burning hot, feverish. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERICAL**, n. Fr., *pérical*. 1. In Ceylon and Malabar, elephantiasis. [G.] 2. See *Madura root*.

**PERICAMBIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{mb}^2(\text{ka}^2\text{mb}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$  (u'm). From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and *cambium* (q. v.). Ger., *Kambiummantel*. In the central cylinder of the roots of dicotyledons and gymnosperms, a layer of formative tissue composed of thin-walled cells in contact with the inner face of the endodermis. [B, 104, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERICARDIAC**, **PERICARDIACAL**, **PERICARDIAL**, adj's.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{k}^2$ ,  $\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . Ger., *péricardisch*. Of or pertaining to the pericardium. [L.]

**PERICARDIOPNEUMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-nu}^2(\text{pnu}^2)\text{-ma}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-eis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around,  $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ , the heart, and  $\text{πνευμάτωσις}$ , pneumatosis. See **PNEUMOPERICARDIUM**.

**PERICARDITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{e}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Fr., *péricardite*. Inflammation of the pericardium. [a, 34.]—**Cancerous p.** Carcinoma of the pericardium. [D, 70.]—**Dry p.** P. without effusion. [D, 68.]—**Moist p.** P. accompanied with an effusion. [D.]—**P. adhesiva**. P. with adhesion of the pericardium to the heart. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**P. externa**. Fibrinous p., usually associated with inflammation of the pleura covering the anterior marginal lobule of the left lung. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**P. gummatosa**. P. of syphilitic origin in which there is gummatous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**P. interna**. Inflammation of the inner layer of the pericardium. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. obliterans**. P. causing atrophy of the cardiac muscle. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. putrida**. See *Putrid p.*—**P. suppurans**. See *Suppurative p.*—**P. tuberculosa**. See *Tuberculous p.*—**Purulent p.** See *Suppurative p.*—**Putrid p.** P. associated with the presence of a greenish, foetid fluid in the pericardial sac. [D, 70.]—**Rheumatic p.** P. developed in connection with the rheumatic diathesis. [D, 68.]—**Secondary p.** P. consequent upon some primary inflammation elsewhere. [L, 88 (a, 34, 50).]—**Suppurative p.** Lat., *p. suppurans*. Fr., *péricardite suppurée*. Ger., *eiterige P.* P. which results in a collection of pus. It may be confined to the pericardium, or may be associated with suppurative inflammation in other parts (e. g., the skin and the joints), as an element of pyæmia, pyogenic fever, septicæmia, puerperal fever, variola, scarlet fever, etc. [D, 1.]—**Tubercular p.** **Tuberculous p.** P. associated with the development of miliary tubercles. [D.]—**Typhoid p.** P. in which the fever is intense and is accompanied by typhoid symptoms. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PERICARDIUM**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ , the heart. Fr., *péricarde*. Ger., *P. Herzbeutel*. The somewhat conical membranous sac that contains the heart. It is attached by its base to the central tendon of the diaphragm, and its apex surrounds the vessels arising from the base of the heart. It consists of a dense external fibrous layer, which is continued up on to the great vessels in tubular prolongations that blend above with the cervical fascia. The internal or serous layer covers the heart and the origins of the great vessels, and is reflected upon the inner surface of the outer layer, forming a closed sac which secretes a thin watery fluid. [L, 81, 142, 332.] Cf. **EPICARDIUM**.—**P. externum**. The fibrous layer of the p. [L.]—**P. internum**. The serous layer of the p.—**P. parietale**. See *P. externum*.—**Visceral p.** See *P. internum*.

**PERICARP**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}$ . Lat., *pericarpium* (from  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a fruit). Fr., *péricarpe*. Ger., *Fruchthülle*. The seed-vessel: the part of the fruit inclosing the seed. It consists of the walls of the ovary developed into a fruit. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] Cf. **ENDOCARP**, **EPICARP**, **MESOCARP**, and **SARCOCARP**.

**PERICARPIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *pericarpialis*. Fr., *péricarpial*. Pertaining to a pericarp; developed upon or within a pericarp. [B, 1, 19, 77 (a, 35).]

**PERICARPIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *pericarpicus*. Fr., *péricarpique*. 1. Pericarpial. 2. Of Richard, having the same direction as the pericarp (said of a seed). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PERICARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a fruit, or the wrist. 1. See **PERICARP**. 2. A remedy anciently applied to the wrist. [A, 335 (a, 48).]

**PERICELLULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{l}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and *cellula*, a little cell. Surrounding a cell. [J.]

**PERICEMENTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{m}^2(\text{kam})\text{-e}^2\text{nt}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and *cæmentum*, cement. See **FAUCHARD'S DISEASE**.

**PÉRICÉRÉBRITE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-sa-ra-bret. See **General PARALYSIS**.

**PERICHÆTIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ke}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-shi}^2(\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m}))$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\chi\alpha\iota\tau\eta$ , flowing hair. Fr., *périchète*. Ger., *Borstenhülle*. A collection of bracts or leaves surrounding the archegonia or both antheridia and archegonia in the *Muscineæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERICHARACTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{kt}^2\text{-}(\text{a}^2\text{kt}^2/\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{ar})$ . Gen., *-er'os (-is)*. Gr.,  $\text{pericharaktrō}$  (from  $\text{peri-}$ , around, and  $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma$ , to cut all round). Fr., *péricharactère*. Of Galen, an instrument for loosening the gum around a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERICHOLECYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-}(\text{e}^2/\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From  $\text{peri-}$ , around,  $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , bile, and  $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ , a bladder. Inflammation of the tissue about the gall-bladder. [a, 34.]

**PERICHOLEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2/\text{o}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pericholus* (from  $\text{peri-}$ , very, and  $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , bile). Very bilious. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERICHONDRA**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{r}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *périchondral*. Ger., *p. perichondrosisch*. Pertaining to the perichondrium: of bones, developed in membrane or by the periosteum or perichondrium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 242, and Supplement, p. 6 (J).]

**PERICHONDRIODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{nd}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{nd}^2)\text{-ri}^2\text{-}(\text{o}^2\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{n}^2\text{du}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{peri-}$ , around,  $\chi\omicron\upsilon\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , cartilage, and



δδύνη, pain. Fr., *périchondriodynie*. Pain in the perichondrium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERICHONDRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>nd(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>nd)-ri-(re)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Fr., *périchondrite*. Ger., *P.*, *Knorpelhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the perichondrium.

**PERICHONDRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>nd(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>nd)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peri*, around, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *périchondre*. Ger., *Knorpelhaut*. A white fibrous membrane which covers the surface of every cartilage, except the articular variety, and lodges the blood-vessels that are distributed over the cartilage. It is equivalent to the external stratum of the periosteum. Its only function is protection of the cartilage. [Drogoul (a, 32).]

**PERICHONDROME** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ko<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-drom. A cartilaginous tumor without an osseous shell, also a tumor of the perichondrium. [E, 14.]

**PERICHORIOID**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kor/i<sup>2</sup>-oid. From *peri*, around, *χόριον* (see CHORION), and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *périchorioïdal*. Situated around the chorioid.

**PERICHRISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kri(chr<sup>2</sup>e)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -chris'eos (-is). From *περιχρίειν*, to smear over. See INUNCTION.

**PERICHRISTON** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kri<sup>2</sup>st(ch<sup>2</sup>rest)/o<sup>2</sup>n. From *περίχριστος*, besmeared. See CIRCUMLITIO (2d def.).

**PERICLADIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-klad(kla<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peri*, around, and *κλάδος*, a young shoot. The sheathing base of a leaf, embracing wholly or partially the circumference of the stem. [B, 1, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PERICLASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kla<sup>2</sup>s(la<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -las'eos (-ic'lasis). Gr., *περικλάσις* from *περικλᾶν*, to twist round. A comminuted fracture. [E.]

**PERICLINAL**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kli/n'l. From *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides. Having the same direction as the circumference of a part. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

**PERICLINIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kli<sup>2</sup>n(klen)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *péricleine*. Ger., *Hüllkelch* (1st def.), *Hauptkelch* (1st def.). Syn.: *periphoranthium* (1st def.). 1. The calyx-like involucre surrounding the receptacle (clinauthium) of the compound flower (anthodium) of composite plants. 2. Of Bertillot, a perithecium in *Fungi* producing conidia instead of thecae in the interior of their receptacles. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERICLINOIDES** (Lat.), n. m. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kli<sup>2</sup>n(klen)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-id(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>z(as). From *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *péricleinoïde*. Of Cassini, a false involucre consisting of pales surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PERICLYMENUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kli<sup>2</sup>m(klu<sup>2</sup>m)/e<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *περικλύμενον*. Fr., *périclymène*, *périclyménon*. 1. The *Lonicera* *p.* 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Lonicera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**PERICNEMIOUS**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-klem/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pericnemios* (from *peri*, around, and *κνήμη*, the leg). Fr., *péricnème*. Pertaining to the leg; surrounding the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERICOLONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kol-o<sup>2</sup>n(-i)e/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *κόλον*, the colon. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the colon. [a, 34.]

**PERICOLPITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kol-pi(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. From *peri*, around, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Fr., *péricolpite*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the vagina. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PERICORNEAL**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>r-ne<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *peri*, around, and *cornea* (*q. v.*). See CIRCUMCORNEAL.

**PERICOROLLATUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>ll-lat(la<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *peri*, around, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *péricorollé*. Having a monopetalous corolla with perigynous stamens. [B, 1, 35, 38 (a, 14).]

**PERICOWPERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kup(ku<sup>2</sup>-up)-u<sup>2</sup>r-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *Cowper*, a proper name. Fr., *péricowpéríte*. Inflammation around Cowper's gland. [Un. méd., Jan. 26, 1886, p. 143.]

**PERICRANIEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kran(kra<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-em(am)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em'atos (-atis). From *peri*, around, *κρανιον*, the skull, and *οίδημα*, oedema. Fr., *péricranie'dème*. Oedema either without or within the pericranium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERICRANITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kran(kra<sup>2</sup>n)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Fr., *péricraníte*. Inflammation of the pericranium.

**PERICRANIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-kran(kra<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peri*, around, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Fr., *péricrâne*. The periosteum of the skull. [L, 332.]—**P. internum**. See ENDOCRANIUM.

**PERICYSTE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-si<sup>2</sup>st. The connective tissue surrounding a cyst. [a, 84.]

**PERICYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>st)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *péricystite*. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the bladder or of the connective tissue surrounding it. [E.]

**PERICYTULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>t(ku<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>. From *peri*, around, and *κύτος*, a hollow. An impregnated ovum before superficial segmentation occurs, in which the formative yolk completely surrounds the nutritive. [L, 146.]

**PERIDECTOMY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>kt'o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *peridectomia* (from *peri*, around, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). See PERITOMY.

**PERIDENTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>nt-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). See PERIODONTITIS.

**PERIDENTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>n/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peri*, around, and *dens*, a tooth. See PERIODONTIUM.

**PERIDEREA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>r-e'(a<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *peri*, around, and *δέρη*, the neck. The coiling of the umbilical cord around the neck of the foetus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIDERM**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *periderma*, *peridermis* (from *peri*, around, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *péridermie*. 1. The hard cuticular layer developed by the cénosarc of certain *Hydrozoa*. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. Of Mohl, the outer tough layers of cork on the stem of a plant as distinguished from soft cork (now applied to the continuous layers of cork considered collectively). [B, 19, 77, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERIDESMICA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>z(de<sup>2</sup>s)/mi<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. From *peri*, around, and *δεσμός*, a band. Retention of urine from urethral stricture. [L, 84.]

**PERIDESMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>z(de<sup>2</sup>s)-mi(me)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Fr., *péridesmite*. Inflammation of the peridesmium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIDESMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>z(de<sup>2</sup>s)-mi<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peri*, around, and *δεσμός*, a band. Fr., *péridesme*. Ger., *Bänderhaut*. The delicate areolar sheath of a tendon. [J, 16.]

**PERIDIASTOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)/to(t<sup>2</sup>)-le(la). Gen., -ast'oles. From *peri*, around, and *διαστολή*, dilatation. Fr., *péridiastole*. Ger., *P.* The brief pause which succeeds the diastole of the heart before the beginning of the systole. [K.] Cf. PERISYSTOLE and PRESYSTOLE.

**PERIDIDYMIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>s. From *peri*, around, and *διδύμος*, double. Fr., *pérididyme*. The tunica albuginea testis. [E.]

**PERIDIDYMISITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Fr., *pérididymite*. Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis. [E.]

**PERIDIDYMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See PERIDIDYMIS.

**PERIDIIFORM**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *peridiiformis* (from *peridiön*, a little pouch, and *forma*, form). Of the apothecia of lichens, shaped like a rounded tubercle and possessing no ostiole. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**PERIDIODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r(par)-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *peridiön*, a pouch, and *δύνη*, pain. See PERODYNIA.

**PERIDIOLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r(par)-i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peridiön*, a little pouch. Fr., *péridiole*. Ger., *Umschlagchen*, *Péridiole*. 1. In *Gasteromycetes*, a small spore-bearing conceptacle inclosed with others in a common peridium. 2. A membrane immediately covering the spores in some *Algae*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**PERIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r(par)-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *πρίδιον*, a little pouch. Fr., *péridie*, *péridion*. Ger., *Peridie*, *Umschlag*. The outer envelope or envelopes of the fructification of angiocarpous *Fungi*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERIDROMA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-d(ro<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>. Of Necker, the petiole of a leaf (frond) of ferns. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIEMBRYUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m(bri<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *peri*, around, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. Of Cusson (1770), the albumen of a seed. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PERIENCOPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *périencéphalite*. Inflammation of the cerebral pia. [D.]

**PERIENTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt-e<sup>2</sup>r-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Inflammation of the intestinal peritoneum.

**PERIENTERON** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *peri*, around, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See CÆLOMA.

**PERIESTECOS** (Lat.), **PERIESTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>st-ek(ak)/o<sup>2</sup>s(os), -e<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *περιεστικός*, *περιεστικός* (from *περιστάται*, to place round). Of Hippocrates, indicating recovery (said of symptoms). [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PERIFOLLICULITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>l-li<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(i)/i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *périfolliculite*. Inflammation about a follicle.

**PERIFOLLICULOSES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>l-li<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(i)-u<sup>2</sup>l(i)-o<sup>2</sup>s(ez)/e<sup>2</sup>s. From *peri*, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Ger., *Perifolliculosen*. See *Follicular CATARRHS of the skin*.

**PERIGAME** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ga<sup>2</sup>m. The perichætium of mosses when it surrounds both antheridia and archegonia. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PERIGANGLIITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>ngl(ga<sup>2</sup>ngl)-gli<sup>2</sup>(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding a lymph gland. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**PERIGASTRIC**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>st/rj<sup>2</sup>k. From *peri*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Situated around the stomach. [a, 32.]

**PERIGASTRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>st(rj<sup>2</sup>)-ri(re)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**PERIGASTRULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>st(rj<sup>2</sup>)-ru<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>. From *peri*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Ger., *Blasengastrula*. The bladder gastrula; a gastrula in which the cleavage cavity is filled with unsegmented (ungrooved) nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

**PERIGLOTTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t(glot)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -glot'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *γλωττίς*, the glottis. Fr., *périglottite*. 1. The epidermis of the tongue. 2. An epiglottic gland. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIGNATHIC**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-gna<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>k. From *peri*, around, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Situated about the jaws. [a, 48.]



**PERIGONE**, n.  $Pe^2r^{12}gon$ . Lat., *perigonium* (from *peri*, around, and *gon*, generative parts). Fr., *perigone*. Ger., *Perigon*, *Blüthenhülle*. 1. See *PERIANTH*. 2. The leafy envelope surrounding the antheridia in the *Muscineae*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERIGONIUM** (Lat.), n.  $Pe^2r^{12}gon(go^2n)^{12}u^2m(u^4m)$ . 1. See *PERIGONE*. 2. The wall of a sporosac by which the generative elements are confined. [L, 193.]

**PERIGRAPHS** (Fr.), n. *Pa-re-gra^f*. See *INSCRIPTIONES tendineae*.

**PERIGYNÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Pe^2r^{12}j^{12}g^{12}i^{12}n(u^6n)-e(a^2-e^2)$ . See under *PERIGYNOS*.

**PERIGYNANDRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}j^{12}n(gu^6n)-a^2nd(a^2nd)^{ra^2}$ . From *peri*, around, and *gynē*, a woman, and *andrā*, a man. Of Necker, the floral envelopes considered collectively. [B, 1 (a, 35).] —**P. communis**. Of Necker, the periclinium. [B, 1 (a, 35).] —**P. exterior**. The calyx. [B, 1 (a, 35).] —**P. interior**. The corolla. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIGYNIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^2r^{12}j^{12}n(gu^6n)^{12}u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *peri*, around, and *gynē*, a woman. Fr., *périgynion*. 1. The hypogynous scales, bristles, or sac surrounding the pistil in the *Cyperaceae*. 2. Of Nees, a bottle-shaped organ with a 2-toothed neck including the ovary in the *Cariceae*. 3. The envelope investing the archegonia in the *Hepaticae*. [B, 121; B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERIGYNOUS**, adj.  $Pe^2r^{12}j^{12}n(u^2s)$ . Lat., *perigynus*. Fr., *périgynus*. Ger., *perigynisch*, *umweibig*, *nebenweibig*. Of stamens and petals, inserted on a cup of the torus around the pistil; of a flower, containing stamens and petals so inserted, growing up around and partially enveloping the pistils. The *Perigynæ* of Link are a subclass of the *Erogenæ* consisting of the *Loranthæ*, *Cornaceæ*, *Hederaceæ*, and many others with p. insertion. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERIHEPATITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}he^2p(hap)-a^2t(a^2t)-i(e)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *hēpar*, the liver. Fr., *périhépatite*. Ger., *Leberdeckenzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver. [D, 1.]

**PERILARYNGEAL**, adj.  $Pe^2r^{12}la^2r^{12}n(je^2a^2l)$ . From *peri*, around, and *larynx*, the larynx. Situated about the larynx.

**PERILARYNGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}la^2r^{12}n(ja^2r^{12}n)-i(je)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the larynx. [E.]

**PERILYMPH**, n.  $Pe^2r^{12}li^2mf$ . From *peri*, around, and *lymph*, lymph. Fr., *périlymphe*. Ger., *P*. A pale, limpid fluid which is poured into the labyrinth from the subarachnoid space through the foramina acustica and leaves the labyrinth through the aqueductus cochleæ. It is contained in the space between the osseous and membranous labyrinths. [F.]

**PERILYMPHANGIAL**, adj.  $Pe^2r^{12}li^2mf-a^2n(ji^2a^2l)$ . Situated around a lymph-vessel. [J.]

**PERILYMPHANGIITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}li^2mf(lu^6mf)-a^2ma^2n(ji^2a^2l)-i(je)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, *lymph*, lymph, and *angion*, a vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of a lymphatic vessel. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**PERIMADAROUS**, adj.  $Pe^2r^{12}ma^2d(a^2r^{12}u^2s)$ . Gr., *περιμάδαρος* (from *peri*, around, and *μαδάρος*, bald). Lat., *perimadarius*. Fr., *périmadare*. Of ulcers, spreading with the epidermis scaling off in advance. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PERIMENINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}me^2n(man)^{12}n(i^2n^2)-j(je)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *meningē*, a membrane. Fr., *périméningite*. Cerebral or spinal pachymeningitis. [a, 34.]

**PERIMENINX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}men(man)^{12}n(i^2n^2x)$ . Gen., *-ing'os (-ingis)*. From *peri*, around, and *meninx*, a membrane. Fr., *périméninx*. Ger., *umgebende Haut*. An enveloping membrane, especially of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIMETER**, n.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2t u^2r)$ . From *peri*, around, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *périmètre*. Ger., *P*. *Gesichtsfeldmesser* (2d def.). 1. See *CIRCUMFERENCE*. 2. An instrument for determin-

ing the limits of the field of vision. Förster's p. consists of a semi-circle of 12 in. radius, which is graduated on its inner surface in degrees and is fastened at its vertex to a vertical rod, so as to describe a hemisphere when rotated. In the centre of this sphere should be the nodal point of the eye to be examined. There is erected opposite the first rod a shorter rod, with a hollowed-out chin-rest. From this runs upward a narrow rod, bent at the end, which end stands exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. below and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in front of the centre of the arc of the p. To this end is fitted the lower orbital margin, which should also be  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. below and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in front of the nodal point. From the foot of this rod, and rotating around it, runs a wire bent as a quadrant, on the end of which is a small movable ivory ball. This serves as the object of fixation, while upon the arc a small white square is shoved forward from periphery to centre as a test-object of indirect vision. By rotation round its axis the arc can be fitted to every meridian of the eye, and upon its graduated scale may be read off the most extreme point at which the p. ripheral object is still visible. [F.]

**PERIMETRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}me^2t(mat)-ri(re)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Fr., *périmérite*. 1. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the uterus. 2. See *PARAMETRITIS*. —**Serosus p.** P. with a collection of serum in a sac separated by lymph exudate from the general peritoneal cavity. [J. Williams, "Med. Times and Gaz.," June 27, 1885, p. 865.]

**PERIMETRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^2r^{12}me^2t(mat)-ri^2u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *peri*, around, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Ger., *Gebärmutterhülle*. The peritoneal coat of the uterus.

**PERIMORULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}mo^2r(u^2a)^{12}la^2$ . From *peri*, around, and *μόρον*, a mulberry. An ovum in the morula stage, where the nutritive yolk is completely surrounded by a layer of cells derived from the formative yolk. [L, 146.] Cf. *PERIBLASTULA*.

**PERIMENINGO-ENCEPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}me^2n(man)-i^2n^2n^2go(go^2)-e^2n(e^2n^2)-se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i(e)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, *μήνινξ*, a membrane, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *PERIENCEPHALITIS*.

**PERIMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}mi(mu^6)-e^2l(i)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *μυελός*, marrow. Spinal meningitis. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**PERIMYSIITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}mi^2s(mu^6s)-i(je)^{ti^2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Fr., *périmsyite*. Inflammation of the perimysium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIMYSIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^2r^{12}mi^2s(mu^6s)^{12}u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *peri*, around, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *périmsyium*. Ger., *P*. *Muskelhaut*, *Muskelhülle*, *Muskelscheide*. The areolar tissue of striated muscle. [J, 24, 26, 30, 33.] —**P. externum**. The areolar tissue enveloping an entire muscle. [J, 24, 26.] —**P. internum**. The areolar sheath of the muscular fasciculi. [J, 16, 24, 30.]

**PERIN** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pe(pa)/ri^2n(ren)$ . Gen., *-in'os (-in'is)*. Gr., *πρίν*. 1. A small bag, especially the scrotum. 2. The perineum. [L, 14, 50, 84 (a, 43).]

**PERINÆAUXESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-a^2x(a^2x)-e(a^2x)-i(s)$ . Gen., *-es'os (-is)*. From *perinaeov*, the perineum, and *αὐξησις*, growth. The expansion of the perineum that takes place during labor.

**PERINÆOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-o(o^2)-se(ka)-le(-la)$ ; in Eng.,  $pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-o(-o)-sel$ . Gen., *-cel'es*. From *perinaeov*, the perineum, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *périnéocèle*. Ger., *Dammbruch*. Perineal hernia. [E.]

**PERINÆOPLASTY**, n.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-o(-o)-pla^2st-i^2s$ . From *perinaeov*, the perineum, and *πλασσαν*, to mold. Fr., *périnéoplastie*. Ger., *Perineoplastik*. A plastic operation on the perineum.

**PERINÆORRHAPHY**, n.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-o(-o)-rra^2p-i^2s$ . Lat., *perinæorrhaphia* (from *perinaeov*, the perineum, and *ράφω*, a seam). Fr., *périnéorrhaphie*. Ger., *Perinæorrhaphie*, *Dammnaht*. The operation of suturing a ruptured perineum. [L, 88 (a, 50).] —**Flap-p**. Ger., *Lappenperinæorrhaphie*. P. in which flaps of various shape are dissected from the cicatricial region. [a, 34.] —**Emmet's operation for p.** The denudation of two elliptical surfaces, one in each lateral furrow of the vagina, beginning in the median line at the posterior commissure and extending upward laterally for two or three inches to the internal border of the posterior commissure to the lowest caruncle of the hymen on each side and to the crest of the proctocle in the centre. The edges of the lateral wound are united by deep sutures carried under the denuded surface, and there remains a shallow slit of mucous membrane that is united with silk. [a, 34.] —**Fritsch's p.** P. in which the septum is split, the rectum detached from the vagina, the sphincter incised laterally if the ends are retracted, the rectal mucous membrane sutured with separate catgut sutures tied at the bottom of the wound, the same sutures closing the vagina, the perineum being completed by a series of buried sutures on superposed planes. [Pozzi (a, 34).]

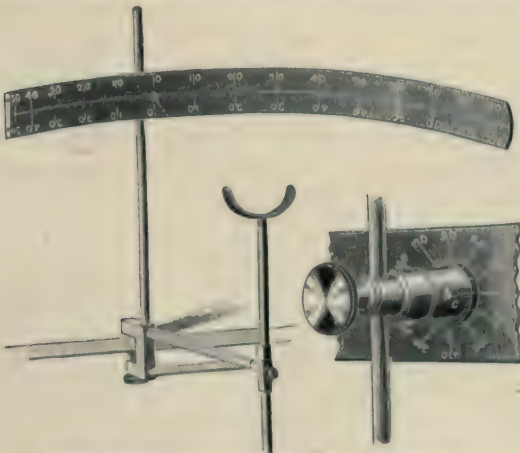
**PERINÆOSYNTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-o(o^2)-syn^2thesis$ . Gen., *-thes'os (-syn^2thesis)*. From *perinaeov*, the perineum, and *σύνθεσις*, synthesis. Of Langenbeck, the restitution of small defects of the perineum by perinæorrhaphy. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**PERINÆUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *περίναος*. Fr., *périnée*. Ger., *Perinæum*, *Mittelfleisch*, *Damm*. The space bounded by the anus behind, the genital organs in front, and the ischial tuberosities laterally. [L, 323.]

**PERINÆAL**, adj.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)$ . Lat., *perinæalis*, *perinæus*. Fr., *perinéal*. Pertaining to or situated in the perineum. [C.]

**PERINÆUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m.  $Pe^2r^{12}n(e^2n^2)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . Perineal; as a n., a muscle of the perineum. [L.]

**PERINÉO-CLITORIDIEN** (Fr.), n. *Pa-re-na-o-kle-to-re-de-a^2n^2*. See *CONSTRUCTOR cunni*.



CARMA'S MODIFICATION OF FÖRSTER'S PERIMETER.



**PERINEPHRIC**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>f/ri<sup>2</sup>k. From *περί*, around, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Surrounding the kidney; pertaining to the perinephrium. [B.]

**PERINEPHRITIC**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>f-ri<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *périnéphritique*. Ger., *perinephritisch*. 1. Pertaining to perinephritis. 2. See **PERINEPHRIC**.

**PERINEPHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>f-ri(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Fr., *périnéphrite*. Inflammation of the perinephrium.

**PERINEPHRIUM** (Lat.), **PERINEPHROS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>f-ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>n), -i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>f-ro<sup>2</sup>s. From *περί*, around, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Fr., *périnephros*. Ger., *Nierenhaut*. The areolar tissue enveloping the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14, 17).]

**PERINEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>r-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *périnéurite*. Inflammation of the epineurium. [D, 35.]—**P. optica**. P. of the optic nerve. [a, 34.]—**P. nodosa**. P. in which there is a nodular swelling about the nerve. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**PERINEURIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *περί*, around, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *périneure*, *gaine lamelleuse*. Ger., *P. Perineuralscheide*. The special sheath of a funiculus of nerve-fibres. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**P. internum**. See **NEUROGLIA**.

**PERINUCLEAR**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>/kle<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *περί*, around, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., *périnucléaire*. Situated around a nucleus. [J.]

**PERINYCTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>k(nu<sup>2</sup>k)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nycti<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, and *νύξ*, night. See **EPINYCTIS**.

**PERIOCLAR**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *περί*, around, and *oculus*, the eye. See **CIRCUMOCULAR**.

**PERIOD**, n. Per-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *περίοδος* (from *περί*, around, and *ὁδός*, a way). Lat., *periodus*. Fr., *période*. Ger., *Periode*. The time during which a process or a condition continues, or at which an act or an event takes place. In the pl., the menses. [a, 48.] See also **STAGE**.—**Child-bearing p.** Fr., *période utérine*. The p. of life in the female during which she is capable of procreation, extending from puberty to the menopause.—**Dodging p.** A vulgar term for the menopause.—**Incubation p. of disease**, **Incubative p.** See **INCUBATION** (3d def.).—**Intereruptive p.** Of an eruptive fever, the time between the first appearance of the eruption in a primary case which is the source of infection and that of the case or cases that originate from the first. [Makuma, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1882, p. 495.]—**Intermenstrual p.** Fr., *époque intermenstruel*. The interval between two menstruations.—**Menstrual p.** Lat., *periodus lunaris*. Fr., *époque menstruelle* (ou *cataméniale*). Ger., *Menstruationszeit*. An individual act of menstruation.—**Puerperal p.** Lat., *puerperium*. Fr., *suites de couches*, *état puerpéral*, *période puerpérale*. Ger., *Wochenbett*, *Wochenbettzeit*, *Wochenbettsperiode*. The p. that elapses between delivery and the first menstruation thereafter; or the p. between delivery and the approximate return of the parts altered by pregnancy (except the breasts) to their original condition. [A, 27, 61.]—**Reaction-p.** Of Exner, in his method of measuring the rapidity of cerebral processes, the p. that elapses between the application of a stimulus and the making of a given signal by the subject of the stimulus. [Pfüger (K).]—**Reduced reaction-p.** Of Exner, the time required by the brain to transform an afferent into an efferent impulse. [K.]—**Respiratory p.** The time intervening between the beginnings of two successive inspirations. [J, 16.]

**PERIODATE**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-at. A salt of periodic acid. [B, 3.]

**PÉRIODE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-od. See **PERIOD**.—**P. de dilatation**. The first stage of labor.—**P. de la délivrance**. The placental stage of labor.—**P. de retour**. The stage of reaction of a disease (as in cholera).—**P. d'expulsion**. The expulsive stage of labor.—**P. d'ouverture du col**. The first stage of labor.—**P. utérine**. See **Child-bearing period**.

**PERIODE** (Ger.), n. Pa-re-od'e<sup>2</sup>. See **PERIOD**.—**Proagonische P.** The period of the death-struggle. [D, 18.]—**Wochenbett p.**, **Wochenbettsp.** See **Puerperal period**.

**PERIODEUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -eus/eos (-is). Gr., *περιόδευσις* (from *περιόδευν*, to go all round). Quackery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIODEUTA** (Lat.), **PERIODEUTES** (Lat.), n's m. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>t/a<sup>2</sup>, -ez/as). Gen., -eut/æ, -eu/tu (-eu/tæ). Gr., *περιόδευτής*. An itinerant quack. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIODIC**, adj. Per-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *περιοδικός*. Lat., *periodicus*. Fr., *périodique*. Occurring or recurring at definite intervals; of flowers, remaining open and closed alternately for several successive days. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERIODIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>k. See under **PERCHLORIC**.—**P. acid**. A substance, HIO<sub>4</sub>, not yet isolated. Its hydrate, HIO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O = H<sub>5</sub>IO<sub>6</sub>, *parap' acid*, commonly called p. acid, is a colorless crystalline solid, melting at 139° C., deliquescent and readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]

**PERIODICITY**, n. Per-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *periodicitas* (from *περιοδικός*, periodical). Fr., *périodicité*. The quality of recurring after definite intervals. [D.]

**PERI-ODONTAL**, adj. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>n't<sup>2</sup>l. From *περί*, around, and *ὀδός*, a tooth. Surrounding a tooth.

**PERIODONTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>n't-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Fr., *périodontite*. Inflammation of the periodontium. [E.]

**PERIODONTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>n'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *περί*, around, and *ὀδός*, a tooth. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenhaut*. See **Periodontal membrane**.

**PERIODOSCOPE**, n. Per-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d'o-skop. From *περίοδος*, a period, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of W. T. Smith, an apparatus, consisting of concentric revolving cards, for indicating the dates of menstruation and parturition. [a, 48.]

**PERIODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *περί*, around, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *périodynie*. Severe pain extending over the whole body. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERI-ESOPHAGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s)-o<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>-j-(o<sup>2</sup>g)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, and *οισοφάγος*, the gullet. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the esophagus. [a, 34.]

**PÉRIONE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-on. From *περί*, around, and *ίνας*, to go. Fr., *périone*. Of Breschet, the decidua. [A, 80.]—**P. primitif**. Of Breschet, the decidua vera. [A, 45.]—**P. réfléchi**. Of Breschet, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]

**PERIONYXIS**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *περί*, around, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Inflammation of the cutaneous fold bordering on the nail. [a, 34.]

**PERI-OOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>r-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, *ὠόν*, an egg, and *φάρος*, bearing. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the ovary. [a, 34.]

**PERIOPHTHALMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-tha<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>)-l-mi-me/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *périophtalmie*, *périophtalmite*. Ger., *P. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the eyeball*. [F.]

**PERIOPOMETRY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *περί*, around, *ὀπτός*, visible, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *périopométrie*. Ger., *Periopometrie*. The determination or measurement of the acuteness of vision in the peripheral parts of the retina. [F.]

**PERIORBITA** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *περί*, around, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr., *périorbite*. Ger., *Augenhöhlenhaut*. The periosteum lining the walls of the orbit. [F.]

**PERIORCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>-rch<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, and *orchis*, the testicle. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**P. adhesiva**. P. with adhesion between the tunica vaginalis and the testis. [a, 34.]—**P. prolifera**. Of Kocher, p. with proliferation of the connective-tissue elements of the tunica albuginea. [a, 34.]

**PERIOST** (Ger.), **PÉRIOSTE** (Fr.), n's. Pa-re-o<sup>2</sup>st', -o<sup>2</sup>st. See **PERIOSTEUM**.

**PERIOSTEITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Fr., *periostite*. See **PERIOSTITIS**.

**PERIOSTECEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-em(am)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em/atos (-atis). From *περί*, around, *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *οἰδημα*, edema. Fr., *périostécédème*. Edematous swelling of the periosteum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERIOSTEOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From *περί*, around, and *ὀστρεόν*, a bone. A bony tumor developed from a matrix resembling the deeper layers of the periosteum. [E.]

**PÉRIOSTÉO-MÉDULLITE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-o<sup>2</sup>s-ta-o-ma-du<sup>2</sup>-let. Of Gerdy, simultaneous inflammation of the medulla and the periosteum of a bone. [a, 34.]

**PERI-OSTEOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *périostomyélite*. Of Reynier and Legendre, periostitis with osseous proliferation. [a, 34.]

**PERIOSTEOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi(fu<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -phym/atos (-atis). From *περί*, around, *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *φύμα*, a growth. 1. A swelling of the periosteum. 2. See **PERIOSTEOPHYTE**.

**PERIOSTEOPHYTE**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-o-flt. Lat., *periosteophyma*, *periosteophyton* (from *περί*, around, *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *φύειν*, to grow). Fr., *périostéophyte*, *périostéophyma*. Ger., *Beinhautgeschwulst*. A bony growth from the periosteum. [E.]

**PERIOSTEOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From *περί*, around, and *ὀστρεόν*, a bone. 1. The formation of a tumor of the periosteum. 2. See **PERIOSTITIS**. 3. See **PERIOSTEOMA**.

**PERIOSTEOTOME**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-o-tom. From *περί*, around, *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. A heavy, sharp instrument for dividing and raising the periosteum from bone. [E.]

**PERIOSTEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *περί*, around, and *ὀστρεόν*, a bone. Fr., *périoste*. Ger., *Beinhaut*, *Knochenhaut*, *Periost*. A strong fibrous membrane which surrounds and is closely adherent to the bones except where they are covered with cartilage. [C.]—**P. externum**. The p. covering the external surface of bones. [L.]—**P. internum**. See **ENDOSTEUM**.

**PERIOSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From *περί*, around, and *ὀστρεόν*, a bone. Fr., *périostite*. Inflammation of the periosteum. [E.]—**P. aluminosa**. Of Ollier, an epiphyseal osteo-p. in which there is a collection of transparent albuminous fluid under the periosteum. [a, 34.]—**P. auris mediae**. [Of Rau, acute purulent inflammation of the middle ear. [F.]—**P. caseosa**. Tubercular p. [a, 34.]—**P. gummatosa**. Syphilitic p. in which gummata have formed beneath the periosteum. [a, 34.]—**P. interna cranii**. Pachymeningitis of the external surface of the dura mater. [a, 34.]—**P. maligna**. P. with suppuration caused by infectious micro-organisms. [a, 34.]—**P. mastoidea**. Inflammation of the periosteum covering the mastoid process and of the superficial part of the subjacent bone. [F.]—**P. ossificans**. P. with osseous hyperplasia. [a, 34.]—**P. phlegmonosa**. See **P. maligna**.



19, 34, 42, 121, 176, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. ellipta*. A Malabar species having emetic roots. [B. 19, 180 (a, 35).] *P. emetica*. Fr., *périplou de Coromandel* (ou *émétique*). The *Scamone emetica*. [B. 173, 180, 212 (a, 35).]—*P. greeni*. Fr., *périplou de feuilles étroites* (ou de Grèce). Climbing dog's-bane, milk- (or silk-) vine, Syrian silk-

**PERISCYPHILISIS** (Lat.), **PERISCYPHISMUS** (Lat.), **PÉRIS-  
CYPHYSIS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTHISMUS** (Lat.), **PÉRISCYT-  
INIS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTIMISMUS** (Lat.), **n's f., m. f., m. f.,**  
**m.** Fr. <sup>per</sup>[sɪskʏfʲis] <sup>f.</sup>[sɪskʏfʲis] <sup>m.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲinʲis] <sup>f.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲimʲus]  
[sɪskʏnʲis] <sup>f.</sup>[sɪskʏnʲis] <sup>m.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲimʲus] <sup>f.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲimʲus] <sup>m.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲimʲus]  
[sɪskʏtʲimʲus] <sup>f.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲimʲus] <sup>m.</sup>[sɪskʏtʲimʲus]. Gen., -*phycen*- (*cyp-*) [*siph-*],  
*mi*, -*thiscen*- (*cynth-*), *thismi*, -*tiscen*- (*cyl-*) [*ist-*], *mi*. Gr.  
*περισκυφισμός* (from *peri*, around, and *scubio*, the skull, *περισχυ-  
βος* from *περισχυβειν*, to scarp in Scythian fashion). Fr. *périscyphisme*. Scalping : an old operation which consisted in making  
an incision entirely around the cranium as a remedy for headache,  
eye trouble, etc. [E.]



**PERISIALDOCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-si}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-do}^2\text{k}$  ( $\text{do}^2\text{ch}^2$ )-i(e)/t<sup>2</sup>s. From *peri*, around, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *δοχείον*, a holder. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding Stenson's duct. [Weber, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1880, No. 33; "Un. méd.," July 4, 1882, p. 23.]

**PERISOME**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-som}$ . From *peri*, around, and *σῶμα*, the body. The body-wall of an echinoderm. [L, 11 (a, 89).]

**PERISPERM**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *perispermium*, *perispermium* (from *peri*, around, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *périsperme*. 1. Of Jussieu and recent botanists, see ALBUMEN (2d def.). 2. Of Richard, the spermoderm (1st def.). [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291, 296 (a, 35).] —Outer p. Fr., *périsperme externe*. See TESTA (1st def.).

**PERISPERMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{r}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-it}^2(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *σπέρμα*, seed. A funicular hydrocele. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**PERISPERMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{rm}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *perispermicus*, *perispermatus* (1st def.). Fr., *périspermique*, *périspermé* (1st def.). 1. Albuminous, provided with perisperm (1st def.). The *Perispermæ* of Brongniart are an order of the *Personæ*; of A. Jussieu, a division of the *Monocotyledonæ*. 2. Of Richard, exalbuminous, deprived of perisperm (1st def.), provided only with perisperm (2d def.). [B, 1, 19, 71, 170 (a, 35).]

**PERISPHALSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sfa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{l})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -spha'l'seos (-is). From *peri*, around, and *σφάλλειν*, to move. Fr., *périssphalie*. See CIRCUMDUCTION.

**PERISPHINXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sfi}^2\text{n}^2\text{x}/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -sphin'x'eos (-is). From *peri*, around, and *σφίγξις*, constriction. Fr., *périssphynxis*. Ligation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERISPLENITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sple}^2\text{n}(\text{splan})\text{-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *périssplénite*. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the spleen. [a, 34].] —Capsular p. P. limited to the peritoneal covering of the spleen. [a, 34.]

**PERISPORANGIUM** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spor}(\text{spo}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *peri*, around, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *άγγειον*, a vessel. Fr., *périssporange*. Of Hedwig, the indusium of ferns. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERISPORE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spor}$ . From *peri*, around, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Lat., *perisporium*. Fr., *périsspore*. 1. In cryptogams, the sporangium. 2. Of Richard and Persoon, the hypogynous setae of the *Cyperaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERISPORIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spo}(\text{spo}^2\text{r})/\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . 1. See PERISPORE. 2. A genus of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*. The species live on wood, excrement, etc., and cause the decay of paper and vegetable tissue. The *Perisporiæ* are a section of the *Perisporiacei*, or *Perisporiaceæ* (Fr., *périssporiacees*), which are a division (family) of the *Ascomycetes* belonging to the *Pyrenomyces*. The *Perisporiæ* of Fries (or *Perisporiei*; Fr., *périssporiées*) are a tribe of the *Perisporiacei*. The *Perisporii* of Fries (1825) are a tribe of the *Sclerotiacei*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**PERISSAD**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{d}$ . From *περισσός*, odd. An element whose atomicity is expressed by an odd number. [B.] Cf. ARTIAD.

**PERISSARTERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{rt-e}(\text{a})/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}$ . From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *άρτηρία*, an artery. See ARTERIO-PERISSIA.

**PERISSODACTYLA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-so}(\text{so}^2)\text{-da}^2\text{k}$  ( $\text{da}^2\text{k}$ )/t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l(tu<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *περισσός*, odd, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Hoofed quadrupeds (*Ungulata*) in which the feet have an odd number of toes. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PERISSOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-som}/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., *περίσσωμα* (from *περισσός*, superfluous). Excretory matter of any kind. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERISSOPRACITICUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-so}(\text{so}^2)\text{-pra}^2\text{k}$  ( $\text{pra}^2\text{k}$ )/t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *πράσσειν*, to accomplish. A physician who employs too many remedies, or prescribes too large doses. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERISTACHYUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{k}(\text{sta}^2\text{ch}^2)/\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *peri*, around, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *péristachyon*. Ger., *Kelchbalg*. In grasses, a glume. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PERISTALSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{l}^2(\text{sta}^2\text{l})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -sta'l'seos (-is). From *peri*, around, and *στάσις*, a compression. Fr., *action péristaltique*. Ger., *Peristaltik*. The progressive vermicular and rhythmic motion of tubular organs of the body, especially of the intestines, due to the successive contractions of the circular muscular fibres from above downward, whereby the contents of the organs are carried onward. [K.]

**PERISTALTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *περισταλτικός*. Fr., *péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of peristalsis. [a, 17.]

**PERISTAPHYLEUS** (Lat.), **PERISTAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{f}(\text{sta}^2\text{f})/\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ , -i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-in(en)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *peri*, around, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. A muscle surrounding or connected with the uvula. [L.] —P. externus, P. inferior. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube. —P. internus, P. superior. See LEVATOR palati.

**PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{f}(\text{sta}^2\text{f})/\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-fa}^2\text{r}(\text{fa}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{ja}^2\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *peri*, around, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.

**PERISTOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-st}/\text{o}^2\text{l-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., -ist'oles. Gr., *περιστόλη* (from *περιστέλλειν*, to wrap up). Fr., *péristole*. Ger., P. See PERISTALSIS.

**PERISTOME**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-stom}$ . Lat., *peristoma*, *peristomium* (from *peri*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *péristome*. Ger., *Peristom*. 1. In zoology, the margin of the mouth, the lip; also the space around the mouth. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. In botany, the

fringe, of either one or two rows, formed by the hair-like or fenestrate bodies (teeth) around the margin of the orifice (stoma) of the capsule of a moss. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERISTROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-strom}/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., -strom'atos (-atis). Gr., *περίστρομα* (from *περιστρώννυμι*, to spread all round). Fr., *péristrome*. The outer or inner layer of the intestine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERISTYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-stil}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *peristylicus* (from *peri*, around, and *στυλος*, a pillar). Fr., *péristylique*. Around the style; having the ovary completely inferior and the stamens inserted between it and the calyx, and more or less adherent to its top. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PERISYSTOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-si}^2\text{st}(\text{su}^2\text{st})/\text{o}^2\text{l-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., -syst'oles. From *peri*, around, and *συστολή*, a drawing together. Fr., *périssystole*. Ger., P. The slight interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. [K, 4.] Cf. PREDIASTOLE.

**PERITASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -as'eos (-it'asis). Gr., *περίτασις*. Fr., *péritase*. Of Greek writers, extension or distention in all directions. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PERITENDINEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-te}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{n}^2/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *peri*, around, and *tendere*, to stretch out. See PERIDESIUM.

**PERITERION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-te}(\text{ta})/\text{ri}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *περιτήριον*. See TREPHINE.

**PERITESTIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-te}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -test'is. From *peri*, around, and *testis*, the testicle. See TUNICA albuginea testis.

**PERITEXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-te}^2\text{x}(\text{tax})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -tex'eos (-is). Gr., *περιτήξις* (from *περιτρίβειν*, to melt all round). The coagulation of an abscess. [L, 50, 94 (a, 45).]

**PERITHECIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-the}(\text{tha})/\text{si}^2(\text{ki}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *peri*, around, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *périthécium*, *périthèque*. 1. In ascomporous *Fungi*, one of the small roundish or cup-shaped receptacles containing asci. 2. Of Eschweiller, the envelope inclosing the gelatinous nucleus of which the fruit of lichens is regarded as usually consisting. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERITHELIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-thel}(\text{thal})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *peri*, around, and *θήλη*, the nipple. Fr., *périthélium*. Ger., *Perithel*, *Gefässperithel* (1st def.), *Adventitialzelle* (2d def.). 1. The partial or complete sheath of a capillary, small artery, or vein, formed by the branched cells of the surrounding areolar or adenoid tissue, the branched cells being in intimate connection with the cells forming the proper wall of the vessel; also, one of those branched cells. 2. Of His (1860), a coating of fine retiform markings sometimes seen on isolated capillaries that pass through a part where there is suppurating retiform tissue, as in the lymphatic glands, etc. 3. Of Auerbach, the endothelium of blood-vessels. 4. Of J. Arnold, the tunica adventitia of capillaries. [C; J, 21, 30, 35.]

**PERITHORACIC**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-thor-a}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *περί*, around, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Surrounding the thorax. [a, 48.]

**PERITOME** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{m-e}(\text{a})$ . Gr., *περιτομή* (from *περιτείνω*, to cut round about). See CIRCUMCISION.

**PERITOMY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . From *περιτείνω*, to cut round about. Ger., *Peritomie*. A cutting round about, or circumcision, especially of the cornea. [F.] —Furnari's p. Removal of a broad strip of ocular conjunctiva around the entire circumference of the cornea, together with as much of the thickened corneal tissue at the limbus as possible; done in cases of obstinate pannus in order to reduce the blood supply to the inflamed cornea. [F.]

**PERITONÆALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{-ji}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *péritonéalgie*. Neuralgia of the peritoneum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERITONÆOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{l-k}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -cl'ys'eos (-o'ol'ysis). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum, and *κλύειν*, to cleanse. Of McDowall, the injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity. [a, 34.]

**PERITONÆORRHÆXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{r-re}^2\text{x}(\text{rax})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -r'hæ'eos (-is). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum, and *ῥήξις*, a breaking. Fr., *péritonéorrexie*. Rupture of the peritoneum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERITONÆUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *περιτόναιον*. Fr., *péritoine*. Ger., *Bauchfell*. It., *peritoneo*. Sp., *peritoneo*. The largest serous membrane of the body which lines the abdominal cavity and furnishes a more or less complete investment for the abdominal viscera except the kidneys (which are extraperitoneal), and retains them in position by its duplicatures. It is divided into two portions—the parietal (that lining the wall of the abdomen) and the visceral (covering the viscera). It forms a closed sac except in the female, where it communicates with the exterior by means of the oviducts. Commencing above on the posterior portion of the liver, it descends upon the anterior lower surface of the diaphragm and lateral walls of the abdomen (being continuous on either side with that part which passes back to cover the posterior abdominal wall) to a point slightly above the crest of the pubes, where it is reflected upon the antero-superior surface of the bladder, the fundus and posterior portion of which it covers. From this portion are given off duplicatures constituting the false ligaments of the bladder. From the bladder the p. is reflected upon the rectum or in the female upon the uterus (forming by its folds in the latter case the anterior, broad, and posterior ligaments), and thence upon the rectum. Partially enveloping the rectum, it passes back on each side to the pelvis, forming the mesorectum, and ascends to about the level of the third lumbar vertebra, from which it is reflected down to the small intestine, around which it turns and ascends, the two layers closely united forming the mesentery, to about the level of the pancreas, where it again descends



to the colon, which it partially envelops, forming the mesocolon. From this point it again descends and turns upon itself, forming the outer layer of the great omentum, to reach the lower margin of the stomach, the front of which it covers. From the stomach it passes to the lower surface of the liver, which it covers, forming a portion of the gastro-hepatic omentum, and then ascends upon the anterior surface to the point of beginning. Near the left posterior part of the liver the parietal p. is reflected down from the lower surface of the diaphragm to the inferior posterior surface of the liver, whence it passes to the stomach, completing the gastro-hepatic omentum. After covering the posterior surface of the stomach it descends, and after turning upon itself, forming the inner layers of the great omentum, ascends to the colon, which it covers in part, completing the mesocolon, and passes back to the posterior wall of the abdomen, upon which it passes to its point of commencement. From the stomach a secondary fold passes which invests the spleen and forms the gastro-splenic ligament. Other secondary folds in this situation form the ligaments of the liver. [L. 31, 142, 173, 332.]—**Abdominal p.** Lat., *p. parietale*. The portion of the p. which lines the inner surfaces of the abdominal parietes.—**Genito-urinary p.** The recto-vesical folds. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Subduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. below the duodenum. [L. 87.]—**Supraduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. above the duodenum.—**Parietal p.** See **Abdominal p.**—**Visceral p.** Lat., *p. viscerale*. The portion of the p. which invests more or less completely the abdominal organs except the kidneys. [L.]

**PERITONEAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{a}^2$ . Fr., *péritonéal*. Ger., *peritonäal*. Of or pertaining to the peritonæum. [C.]

**PERITONEOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the peritonæum. [L. 57 (a. 34).]

**PERITONISM**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{zm}$ . Fr., *péritonisme* (Gubler). 1. A sort of false peritonitis in which the symptoms are those of peritonitis, but soon yield to treatment, leaving no trace of their existence. [Terrillon, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 645.] 2. An assemblage of grave and often fatal phenomena complicating peritonitis, or rather any lesions of organs having a peritoneal investment. [Le Dentu, "Roy. de chir.," Jan., 1885, p. 1.]

**PÉRITONITE** (Fr.), n. Pa-re-to-net. See **PERITONITIS**.—**P. cholériforme**. Peritonitis accompanied by symptoms like those of Asiatic cholera. [A. 55.]—**P. des hypochondres**. See **Diaphragmatic PERITONITIS**.—**P. épipléique**. Syn.: *p. abdominale antérieure*. A puerperal inflammation of the omentum, attributed by some authors to an unusual development of the omentum and to pressure of the gravid uterus upon it, with puerperal poisoning as the determining cause. [A. 89.]—**P. herniaire**. Peritonitis affecting a hernial sac. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**P. iétérique**. Peritonitis with jaundice; one of the varieties of puerperal peritonitis admitted by Hervieux. [A. 89.]—**P. partielle**. Circumscribed peritonitis. [a. 34.]—**P. puerpérale des femmes en couche**. See **Puerperal PERITONITIS**.—**P. sèche**. Peritonitis at an early stage, before effusion has taken place. [A. 67.]

**PERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Ger., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Fr., *péritonite*. Ger., *Peritonäitis*, *Bauchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritonæum.—**Adhesive p.** Fr., *péritonite adhérentielle*. P. with adhesion between the parietal and visceral peritonæum. [a. 34.]—**Appendicular p.** Of Ussing, perityphlitis. [a. 34.]—**Carcinomatous p.** P. due to the presence of carcinoma. [B.]—**Circumscribed p.** P. limited to a certain area. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Inflammation of the peritonæum covering the diaphragm. [B.]—**Dry p.** See **PERITONITE sèche**.—**Encysted p.** Fr., *péritonite enkystée*. P. in which the fibro-purulent exudation has produced adhesion between the parietes and viscera, limiting the inflammation to a certain region in which a cyst-like formation of pus occurs. [a. 34.]—**Erysipelatous p.** A p. developing suddenly during the course of or after the subsidence of erysipelas elsewhere on the body. [E.]—**False p.** Fr., *fausse péritonite*. Of some obstetrical writers, a mild inflammatory disturbance after delivery, said to depend upon a benign uterine lymphangitis. [A. 62.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** A rare form of p. in which the inflammatory process is attended by hæmorrhage. 2. P. following intraperitoneal hæmorrhage. [a. 34.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchp.* An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Perforative p.** Fr., *péritonite par perforation*. P. due to the entrance of foreign matter into the peritoneal cavity through perforation of some hollow organ or by rupture of an abscess. [a. 34.]—**P. deformans**. Of Klob, p. with hyperplasia of the peritoneal tissue. [A. 336 (a. 34).]—**P. hypochondriaca**. See **Diaphragmatic p.**—**P. hysterica**. In hysterical persons, a condition simulating p. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**P. lymphatic**. Fr., *lympho-péritonite*. P. with or dependent upon pelvic lymphangitis; one of the forms of puerperal fever. [A. 62.]—**P. muscularis anterior**. Rheumatic pains in the abdominal muscles. [L. 128.]—**P. muscularis posterior**. Lumbago. [L.]—**P. omentalis**. See **EPILOITIS**.—**P. serosa**. P. in which the exudate is serous. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. tuberculosa adhesiva**. Tubercular p. characterized by the formation of much connective tissue. [D. 70.]—**P. ulcerosa**. P. caused by ulceration in the region of the navel. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. uteri**. Perimetritis.—**Phlegmonous p.** See **Purulent p.**—**Puerperal p.** P. occurring during the puerperium. [a. 34.]—**Purulent p.** P. in which the inflammation becomes purulent. [a. 34.]—**Pyæmic p.** See **Septic p.**—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of p. occurring during the course of acute rheumatism. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Septic p.** P. due to the entrance of septic organisms into the peritoneal cavity. [a. 34.]—**Specific p.** Tubercular, carcinomatous, or syphilitic p. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Strumous p.** See **Tubercular p.**—**Syphilitic p.** P. consecutive to syphilitic lesions of the viscera, but without any syphiloma in the inflammatory product. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Tubercular p.** P. caused by tuberculosis of the peritonæum or of the mesenteric glands. [a. 34.]

**PERITONSILLITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{ns-i}^2\text{(le)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *περί*, around, and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Inflammation of the tissue around the tonsils. [D. 18.]—**P. abscedens**. P. attended with the formation of an abscess. [D. 18.]

**PERITONYDROCYST**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-id-ro-si}^2\text{st}$ . Lat., *peritonydrocystis* (from *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, *ύδωρ*, water, and *κύστις*, a bladder). An aqueous cyst in the peritonæum. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PERITRACHEITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tra}^2\text{ch(trach)}^2\text{-e}^2\text{(le)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *περί*, around, and *τράχεια*, the windpipe. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the trachea. [a. 34.]

**PERITROPAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tr}^2\text{o-p}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *peritropus*. Fr., *péritrope*. Ger., *umkreiswendig*. Having the axis perpendicular to that of the pericarp. [B. 1, 19, 123, 308 (a. 35).]

**PERITROPE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tr}^2\text{o(ro)}^2\text{-pe(pa)}$ . Gen., *-it'ropes*. Gr., *περιτροπή* (from *περί*, around, and *τρέπω*, to turn). Fr., *peritrope*. See **CIRCULATION**.

**PERITOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tom'a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *περιτομία*. See **PERISSOMA**.

**PERITYPHLITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{f(tu}^2\text{f)-li}^2\text{(le)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *περί*, around, and *τυφλόν*, the cæcum. Inflammation of the tissue about the cæcum. [a. 34.]

**PERI-URETHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r(ur)-e}^2\text{th(ath)-ri(re)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the urethra. [A. 326 (a. 21).]—**P. circumscripta**. P. in which the inflammatory area is circumscribed. [L. 20 (a. 34).]

**PERI-UTERINE**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{t'e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . From *περί*, around, and *uterus*, the uterus. Fr., *péri-utérin*. See **PERIMETRIC**.

**PERIVAGINITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-va}^2\text{g(wa}^2\text{g)-i}^2\text{n(en)-i(e)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *περί*, around, and *vagina* (q. v.). See **PARACOLPITIS**.—**P. phlegmonosa dissecans**. Suppurative paracolpitis. [L. 20 (a. 34).]

**PERIVASCULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-va}^2\text{sk'u}^2\text{-la}^2\text{r}$ . From *περί*, around, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Surrounding or situated around a vessel. [C.]

**PERIVASCULITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-va}^2\text{s(wa}^2\text{s)-ku}^2\text{(ku)}^2\text{(le)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *περί*, around, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of the vessels. [a. 34.]—**P. nodosa**. P. with tubercular indurations about the vessels. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. retinæ**. Of Ivanoff, sclerosis with thickening and fatty degeneration of the coats of the blood-vessels of the retina. [F.]

**PERIVESICAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ve}^2\text{s'i}^2\text{-k'i}^2$ . From *περί*, around, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated about the bladder. [a. 34.]

**PERIVISCERAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-vi}^2\text{s'e}^2\text{-r'i}^2$ . From *περί*, around, and *viscus* (q. v.). Surrounding a viscus. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

**PERIVITELLINE**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-vi}^2\text{t'e}^2\text{-l'i}^2\text{n}$ . From *περί*, around, and *vitellus* (q. v.). Surrounding the vitellus. [J.]

**PERIWINKLE**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-wi}^2\text{n}^2\text{kl}$ . The genus *Vinca*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]—**Common p.** The *Vinca minor*. [a. 35.]

**PERIZOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zo}^2\text{m'a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *περιζώμα* (from *περιζώννυμι*, to gird round one's self). 1. See **DIAPHRAGM**. 2. See **ZOSTER**. 3. Of Fabricius Hildanus, a truss. [G. 16.]

**PERIZOSTRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zo}^2\text{s(zos)'tra}^2$ . Gr., *περιζώστρα*. Fr., *périsostre*. A bandage, especially for the head, chest, or abdomen. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PERKINISM**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-k'i}^2\text{-n-i}^2\text{zm}$ . From *Perkins*, an American physician. Fr., *Perkinisme*. Ger., *Perkinismus*. An obsolete form of suggestive therapeutics in which the treatment consisted in rubbing on the skin two "tractors," or pointed rods made of different metals. [a. 34.]

**PERLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{(per'l)'a}^2$ . See **PEARL**.—**Mater perlarum**. See **MOTHER-OF-PEARL**.—**Perle textiles**. Fr., *perles à l'once, semences de perles*. A very small variety of pearls, sometimes employed in pharmacy. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Sal matris perlarum**. Calcium acetate prepared by the action of vinegar on mother-of-pearl. [B. 119.]—**Tinctura matris perlarum**. See **TINCTURA CORALLIORUM**.

**PERLE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{l}$ . 1. See **PEARL**. 2. See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.).—**P's à l'once**. See **PERLE textiles**.—**P. gélatineuse**. See **MEDICINAL PEARL**.

**PERLE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{l'e}^2$ . 1. See **PEARL**. 2. See **HORDEOLUM**.—**Französische P.** See **MEDICINAL PEARL**.

**PERLÈCHE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-le}^2\text{ch}$ . An infectious ulceration of the lips of school-children. [J. Lemaistre, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 215 (a. 34).]

**PERLSUCHT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{l'zucht}^2$ . Bovine tuberculosis. See also **GARGET** (2d def.) and **MURRAIN**.

**PERLWEISS** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{l'vis}$ . See **BISMUTH subnitrate**.

**PERMANGANAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{p(e)ro-ma}^2\text{n'as(ga}^2\text{n)-a}^2\text{s(a}^2\text{s)}$ . Gen., *-atis*. See **PERMANGANATE**.—**P. kalicus** [Netherl. Ph.], **P. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium permanganate. [B. 65.]

**PERMANGANATE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{n}^2\text{'ga}^2\text{n-at}$ . Lat., *perman-ganas*. Ger., *Permanganat*. A salt of permanganic acid. [B.]

**PERMANGANIC**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{n}^2\text{'ga}^2\text{n'i}^2\text{q}$ . Lat., *perman-ganicus*, *hypermanganicus*. Fr., *permanganique*. Containing manganese combined with a great proportion of oxygen than in the manganic compounds. [B.]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide permanganique*. Ger., *Uebermangansäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{HMnO}_4$ , known only in aqueous solution. [B.]—**P. anhydride**. See **MANGANESE**.



GANESE *heptoxide*.—**P. oxychloride**. Chloride of p. acid,  $\text{MnO}_3\text{Cl}$ . [B. 3.]

**PERMEABLE**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{me}^2\text{a}^2\text{b}^1$ . Lat., *permeabilis* (from *permeare*, to pass through). Fr., *perméable*. Ger., *durchdringbar*. That can be passed through (said especially of solids that allow the passage of fluids through their interstices, or of strictures that admit an instrument). [a, 48.]

**PERMISTIO** (Lat.), **PERMIXTIO** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pe}^2\text{r})\text{mi}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ti})^2\text{o}$ ,  $\text{mi}^2\text{x}^2\text{shi}^2(\text{ti})^2\text{o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *permiscere*, to mingle together. 1. See **PERMIXTION**. 2. See **COTITION**.—**P. metal-lorum**. See **ALLOY**.

**PERMIXTION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{mi}^2\text{x}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *permistio* (from *permiscere*, to mingle together). Fr., *p*. In ancient chemistry, a perfect mixture. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**PERNICIOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{ni}^2\text{shu}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *perniciosus* (from *perniciēs*, destruction). Fr., *pernicieux*. Ger., *perniciös, verderblich*. Destructive in character; of diseases, virulent, of a very grave or deadly type. [D.]

**PERNIO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2(\text{pe}^2\text{r})\text{ni}^2\text{o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. See **CHILBLAIN**.

**PERNITRATE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{nit}^2\text{rat}$ . Lat., *pernitras*. A nitrate containing a greater relative amount of the nitric-acid radicle than the ordinary nitrate. [B.]

**PERNOCTATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{no}^2\text{kt}^2\text{a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *pernoctatio* (from *per*, through, and *nox*, night). Fr., *p*. Ger., *Nachtwachen*. Night-watching, sleeplessness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. Of Wilder, the softer ectal layer of the olfactory lobe, from which the olfactory nerves arise. [I, 80 (K).]

**PEROBRACHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{bra}^2\text{k}^2(\text{bra}^2\text{ch}^2\text{y})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *brachium*, the arm. Ger., *Pero-brachie*. Arrested development of one or both of the upper limbs, constituting a congenital malformation.

**PEROCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *perocéphale*. Ger., *Perocephale*. Of Gurlt, a monster in which the formation of the head is defective. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PEROCHEIRUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{kir}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{r})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *χείρ*, the hand. A monster characterized by malformation of the hands. [a, 48.]

**PEROCORMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{rm}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *κορμός*, the trunk. Fr., *perocorme*. Of Gurlt, a monster characterized by malformation of the trunk. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERODACTYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{da}^2\text{k}^2(\text{da}^2\text{k})^2\text{ti}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ti}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . See **FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus**.

**PERODACTYLY**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{da}^2\text{k}^2\text{ti}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2$ . From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. See **ADACTYLIA**.

**PERODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{di}^2\text{n}^2(\text{du}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *πῖρα*, a pouch, and *δύνη*, pain. See **CARDIALGIA**.

**PEROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{par})^2\text{om}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *πήρωμα* (from *πρῶν*, to mutilate). See **PEROSIS**.

**PEROMELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2(\text{pa})^2\text{ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{mel}^2(\text{me}^2\text{l})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *peromélie*. Ger., *Peromelie*. A form of monstrosity in which one or more of the limbs are deformed or wanting in certain portions. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1832, p. 403.]

**PEROMELUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{par})^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . Fr., *peromèle*. A monster characterized by defective or misshaped limbs. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**PÉROMOPLASTIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{mo}^2\text{pla}^2\text{s}^2\text{te}$ . From *πήρωμα*, mutilation, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. The operation of forming a stump anew after an amputation when the end of the bone projects. [E, 24.]

**PERONEUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . See **PERONEUS**.

**PERONARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{rth}^2\text{ros}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. From *πéronē*, the tongue of a buckle, and *άρθρον*, a joint. A joint in which the articular surfaces are both concave and convex, as in the carpo-metacarpal articulation of the thumb. [a, 34.]

**PERONATE**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{at}$ . Lat., *peronatus*. In botany, covered with a woolly or mealy coat. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

**PERONE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *per'ones*. Gr., *περόνη* (from *πέριεν*, to pierce). Fr., *péroné*. See **FIBULA**.

**PERONEAL**, adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *peroneus* (from *περόνη*, the fibula). Fr., *péronier*. Pertaining to or situated near the fibula. [C.]

**PERONEDACTYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{da}^2\text{k}^2(\text{da}^2\text{k})^2\text{ti}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ti}^2\text{l})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . See **PERONODACTYLUS**.

**PERONEO-CALCANEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{ka}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ka}^2\text{l})^2\text{ka}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πéronē*, the fibula, and *calcx*, the heel. Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the os calcis; as a n. m., a muscle arising from the fibula and inserted into the os calcis, also the soleus, and, in solipeds, the peroneoprephalangæus. [L.]—**P. e. externus anterior** [Gruber]. A muscle arising from the tubercle of the tibia, from the fibula for nearly its whole length, and from the intermuscular ligament, and inserted into the anterior process of the calcaneum. [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. kl. Med., Feb., 1884 (L).]—**P. e. internus**. Fr., *perónio-calcaneén*. Of Macalister, a small muscle having its origin from the back of the fibula and its insertion in the tubercle on the os calcis. [C.]

**PÉRONÉO-DACTYLIEN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{da}^2\text{k}^2\text{te}^2\text{le}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus**.

**PERONEO-INFRA-PHALANGETTIANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{fra}^2\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{fa}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{je}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{t})^2\text{ti}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . See **PÉRONÉO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN**.

**PERONEO-INFRA-TARSIAN**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{fra}^2\text{ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . See **PÉRONÉO-SOUS-TARSIEN**.

**PERONEO-PHALANGÆUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{fa}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{je}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{t})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πéronē*, the fibula, and *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Fr., *perónio-phalangien*. The analogue of the tibialis anticus of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

**PERONEO-PRÆPHALANGÆUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{præ}^2(\text{præ}^2\text{e}^2)\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{fa}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{je}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{t})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πéronē*, the fibula, *præ*, before, and *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Fr., *perónio-præphalangien*. The analogue of the peroneus brevis of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

**PÉRONÉO-SOUS-MÉTATARSIIEN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2\text{ma}^2\text{ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{se}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ . The peroneus brevis. [L, 7.]

**PÉRONÉO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN (DU PREMIER ORTEIL)** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{zhe}^2\text{t}^2\text{te}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{du}^2\text{pr}^2\text{me}^2\text{a}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{te}^2\text{y}^2$ . See **FLEXOR hallucis longus**.

**PÉRONÉO-SOUS-TARSIEN** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2\text{ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{se}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **PERONEUS longus**.

**PERONEO-SUPRA-METATARSIANUS** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2(\text{su})^2\text{præ}^2\text{me}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . See **PERONEUS tertius**.

**PERONEO-SUPRA-PHALANGETTIAN**, n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2\text{præ}^2\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{je}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.

**PERONEO-SUPRA-PHALANGINIANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{su}^2(\text{su})^2\text{præ}^2\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{fa}^2\text{l})^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{je}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{t})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πéronē*, the fibula, *supra*, above, and *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the upper surface of the phalanges. [L, 7.]

**PÉRONÉO-SUS-MÉTATARSIIEN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2\text{ma}^2\text{ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{se}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **PERONEUS tertius**.

**PÉRONÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{su}^2\text{fa}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{zhe}^2\text{t}^2\text{te}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.—**P. du gros orteil (du pouce)**. 1. See **EXTENSOR hallucis longus**. 2. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.

**PÉRONÉO-TIBIAL** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{o}^2\text{te}^2\text{be}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}$ . Pertaining to the tibia and fibula; as a n., see **PERONEO-TIBIALIS**.

**PERONEO-TIBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{ti}^2\text{b}^2(\text{teb})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *πéronē*, the fibula, and *tibia*, the tibia. A small muscle described by W. Gruber which has its origin in the inner side of the head of the fibula and its insertion in the upper end of the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. [Arch. of Anat., 1877, p. 401, 1878, p. 484 (C).]

**PERONEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})^2$ . From *περόνη*, the fibula. See **PERONE**.

**PERONEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πéronē*, the fibula. Fr., *peronier*. Peroneal; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the fibula; also, specifically, the p. quinti digiti and, in solipeds, the peroneo-præphalangæus. [L, 18.]—**P. accessorius**. 1. An accessory muscle arising from the fibula between the p. brevis and p. longus and joining the tendon of the p. longus near the sole of the foot. [L, 332.] 2. See **P. quinti digiti**.—**P. anticus**. See **P. brevis** and **P. tertius**.—**P. brevis**. Fr., *petit péronier de Winslow, court péronier latéral*. Ger., *kurzer Wadenbeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from the lower two thirds of the external surface of the fibula, in front of and partially covered by the p. longus. It terminates in a tendon which passes behind the external malleolus in a compartment of the external annular ligament of the ankle, in company with but in front of that of the p. longus, to be inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**P. digiti minimi pedis**. See **P. quinti digiti**.—**P. longus**. Ger., *langer Wadenbeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from the external tuberosity of the fibula, the upper two thirds of the fascia of the leg, and the intermuscular septum on both sides. It terminates in a tendon which passes in common with the tendon of the p. brevis behind the external malleolus, and is inserted into the internal cuneiform and the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. medius**, **P. parvus**. See **P. quinti digiti**.—**P. posticus brevis**. See **P. brevis**.—**P. posticus (longus)**, **P. primus**. See **P. longus**.—**P. quartus**. 1. See **P. quinti digiti**. 2. Of Otto, an anomalous muscle, probably a variation of the p. digiti quinti, which arises from the posterior surface of the fibula near the p. brevis and is inserted into the calcaneum. [L, 3, 142, 332.]—**P. quinti digiti**. Fr., *péronier du cinquième orteil* [Testut]. A muscle which is natural to some of the lower animals, but is unusual in man, arising from the p. brevis and inserted into a phalanx of the little toe, or into some portion of the metatarsophalangeal mechanism, or into the side of the peroneus longus. [Testut, "Progr. méd.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1029.]—**P. secundus**. See **P. brevis**.—**P. sextus**. See **P. quartus** (1st and 2d def's).—**P. tertius**. Fr., *péronier antérieur (ou troisième)*. Ger., *dritter Wadenbeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from about the lower fourth of the anterior surface of the fibula, the interosseous ligament, and the adjacent intermuscular septa. It terminates in a tendon which accompanies those of the extensor digitorum pedis longus, to be inserted into the base of the fifth and occasionally of the fourth metatarsal bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**PÉRONIER** (Fr.), adj. and n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{ne}^2\text{a}$ . See **PERONEUS**.—**P. antérieur**. See **PERONEUS tertius**.—**P's latéraux**. The peroneus brevis and peroneus longus. [L, 31.]—**Petit p.** See **PERONEUS tertius**.



**PERONODACTYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pe^2r-o^2n-o(o^2)-da^2k(da^2k-ti^2)(tu^2)/i^2-u^2s(u^2)s$ . From *perón*, the fibula, and *dáctulos*, a finger. Fr., *peronodactylus*. See *FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus*.

**PERONOSPORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r-o^2n-o^2sp/o^2r-a^2$ . From *perón*, the tongue of a buckle, and *σπόρα*, a seed. A genus of *Fungi* giving its name to the *Peronosporaceae* (Fr., *peronosporaceae*), or *Peronosporae* (Fr., *peronosporae*; Ger., *Peronosporaceae*), or *Peronosporae* (Fr., *peronosporae*), a division of the *Phycomycetes*, subclass *Oomycetes*, parasitic mainly upon living phanerogams, the tissues of which they penetrate and destroy by means of peculiar organs of suction (*haustoria*) arising as lateral branches from their unicellular mycelium. [B. 19, 77, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. effusa**. A species found upon spinach and similar plants. [B. 61.]—**P. gangliiformis**. A species infesting lettuce, producing short oval conidia with papillae at the apex. [B. 61.]—**P. hyoscyami**. A species parasitic upon *Hyoscyamus niger*, but found also on other solanaceous plants. [B. 77 (a, 35).]—**P. infestans**. Ger., *Kartoffelpilz*. Potato (or potato-disease) fungus; a species producing potato gangrene. It grows within the tissue of the plant, but may be observed on the lower surface of the leaf as a white bloom around the margin of the dark diseased blotches which it produces. It is also parasitic on *Solanum dulcamara* and other species of *Solanum*, and is very destructive to the tomato. [B. 19, 77, 195, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. lutea**. Of Carmona y Valle, a micro-organism discovered by him in yellow fever. [B. 19, 77, 195, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. viticola**. A species similar to *P. infestans*, producing vine-mildew. [B. 185, 291 (a, 35).]

**PEROPLASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe(pa)-ro(ro^2)-pla(pla^2)/zi^2(si^2)-a^2$ . From *πρόσ*, maimed, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. A malformation caused by defective development. [a, 34.]

**PEROPUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Pe^2r(par)/o^2p-u^2s(u^2)s$ . From *πρόσ*, maimed, and *πούς*, the foot. A monster characterized by malformation of the feet. [a, 48.]

**PEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r(par)-os^2is$ . Gen., *-os^2eos (-is)*. Gr., *πέρωσις* (from *πέρων*, to maim). Mutilation, imperfection. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

**PEROSMIC**, adj.  $Pu^2r-o^2z/mi^2k$ . Containing osmium as an octavalent radicle. [B. 1.]—**P.-acid**. See *Osmic acid*.

**PEROSOMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pe(pa)-ro(ro^2)-som^2u^2s(u^2)s$ . From *πρόσ*, maimed, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr., *perosome*. Of Gurit, a monster defective in the development of the whole body. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PEROSPLANCHNICA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Pe(pa)-ro(ro^2)-spla^2n^2k-(spla^2n^2ch^2)/ni^2k-a^2$ . From *πρόσ*, maimed, and *σπλάνχνος*, for the bowels. Congenital malformations of the viscera. [a, 34.]

**PEROTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pe^2r-o^2t/i^2s$ . Fr., *perotide*. A genus of grasses, of the *Zoysieae*. The *Perotideae* of Nees are a tribe of grasses. [B. 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. latifolia**. A species the root of which is used as a diuretic and a mildly astringent hæmostatic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PEROXIDE**, n.  $Pu^2r-o^2x/i^2d(id)$ . Lat., *peroxidum, peroxydum*. Fr., *peroxyde*. Ger., *Peroxyd*. Of two or more compounds of oxygen with the same element or radicle, the one which contains the greatest relative amount of oxygen. [B.]

**PEROXYHYDRATE**, n.  $Pu^2r-o^2x-i^2hid^2rat$ . The hydrate of a peroxide. [a, 38.]

**PERPENDICULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Pu^2r(pe^2r)-pe^2n-di^2k-u^2(i^2)-la(la^2)/ri^2a$ . Perpendicular; as a n., a structure consisting of fibres running perpendicularly to its surface.—**P. externus lingue**. See *STRATUM musculare lingue perpendicularis*.

**PERPHOSPHORATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Pu^2r(pe^2r)-fo^2s-fo^2r-at-(a^2t^2)/u^2s(u^2)s$ . Fr., *perphosphoré*. Containing the greatest possible combining proportion of phosphorus. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**PERPLICATION**, n.  $Pu^2r-pli^2k-a^2shu^2n$ . From *per*, through, and *plicare*, to fold. A method of closing the end of a severed blood-vessel by isolating the extremity, making a small hole in its side at a little distance from the end, introducing the points of a fine forceps through the puncture, seizing the free end, and drawing it backward through the puncture in the side. [E, 21.]

**PERRICHES** (Fr.), n.  $Pe^2r-ru^2sh$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PERRY**, n.  $Pe^2r/ri^2$ . Fr., *poiré*. Ger., *Birne*. A fermented liquor made from pears. [B. 5, 185 (a, 35).]

**PERRY SPRINGS**, n.  $Pe^2r/i^2$ . A place in Pike County, Illinois, where there are mineral springs. [A, 303 (a, 21).]

**PERSEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pu^2rs(pe^2rs)/a^2a^2$ . Gr., *περσεία*. Fr., *avocatier*. Ger., *P.* A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs. The *Perseeae* of Benth and Hooker are a tribe of the *Laurineae*. The *Persea* of Nees are a division of the *Laurae*. The *Persea* of Milquod are a tribe of the *Laurineae*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. carolinensis**, *P. carolinensis*. Fr., *laurier rouge, bois labellé*. Ger., *rather Lorbeer*. The alligator pear (tree), Isabella-wood of Carolina, red bay (or laurel), bay galls; a tree or shrub growing in American swamps. The leaves are aromatic. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. drynifolia**. A species used as tonic and stimulant. [B. 207 (a, 35).]—**P. gratissima**. Fr., *avocatier, bois d'avis, laurier avocatier, poirier avocat* (ou de la Nouvelle-Espagne). Ger., *Avocado-baum*. The alligator (or avocado) pear (tree), midshipman's-butter, vegetable marrow; indigenous to tropical America. The fruit is rich in sugar and fatty matter. The pulp, seasoned in various ways, is known as vegetable butter (Fr., *beurre végétale*), subaltern butter, etc., and is used both as a food and as a medicine, being supposed to increase the spermatic secretion. It yields 8 per cent. of a greenish oil. In the Antilles the leaves are used as a pectoral, vulnerary, and stomachic, and the buds are employed as an antispasmodic and as an application to bruises. The seeds are used in Demerara as a tonic. In Mexico and the Antilles the leaves

and fruit are used as an emmenagogue, and the epicarp is employed as an anthelmintic. [B. 19, 173, 180, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 77 (a, 50).]—**P. indica**. Canary-wood, East Indian bay-tree, venatica-wood. The bark, which has the taste and smell of cinnamon, is used as a stomachic, and the leaves, petioles, and young branches as an antidiysenteric. It is the *Laurus indica* of older botanists. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PERSECUTE** (Fr.), n.  $Pe^2r-sa-ku^2ta$ . A person affected with the *délire de persécution*. [a, 34.]

**PERSEITE**, n.  $Pu^2r/se^2it$ . Fr., *perséite*. A saccharine substance,  $C_8H_{14}O_6$ , isomeric with mannite, obtained from the fruit of *Persea gratissima*. [A. Muntz and V. Marcano, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Mar., 1885 (B).]

**PERSICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pu^2rs(pe^2rs)/i^2k-a^2$ . From *περσικός*, Persian. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsichbaum*. A genus of rosaceous trees, included by Benth and Hooker in *Amygdalus*. [B. 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Flores persicae** (seu *persicarum*). Peach-blossoms. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. laevis**. Fr., *brugnion*. The nectarine; a variety of *P. vulgaris* having a fruit with a smooth shining skin. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *gemeiner Pfirsichbaum*. The peach-tree, *Amygdalus p.*, the *Prunus p.* of Benth and Hooker; a tree or shrub extensively cultivated in warm and temperate climates for its well-known fruit (the *μήλον περσικόν* of Dioscorides). The flowers, the leaves, the bark, and especially the kernels of the fruit, yield hydrocyanic acid, and most, it is believed, when there is least fruit. The leaves are laxative and anthelmintic; they are also considered slightly sedative, and their infusion is recommended in vesical irritation, vomiting, and pertussis. The flowers (see *Syrupus florum persicorum*) are used as a laxative for infants, though poisoning has occurred. The kernels are used for bitter almonds. Blanched and emulsified with cold water, they are employed in nervous coughs. The juice of the fruit is saccharine, and by fermentation and distillation yields peach brandy. The kernels yield a light yellowish oil (peach-oil) used to adulterate almond-oil. The dried fruit is a laxative food. [B. 5, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus persicae**. See *Syrupus florum persicorum*.

**PERSICARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pu^2rs(pe^2rs)-i^2k-a(a^2)/ri^2-a^2$ . From *persicum*, a peach. Fr., *persicaire*. 1. The *Polygonum p.* *Polygonum hydropiper*, and *Polygonum orientale*. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Polygonum*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a section of the genus *Polygonum*. [A, 511; B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. minor**, *P. mitis*. The *Polygonum p.* [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**P. arens**. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B. 5, 121 (a, 35).]

**PERSICUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pu^2rs(pe^2rs)/i^2k-u^2s(u^2)s$ . Gr., *περσικός*. See *PERSICA vulgaris* and *JUGLANS regia*.—**Syrupus florum** [Swiss Ph.]. *persicorum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de fleurs de pêcher* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of fresh peach-blossoms in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours in a closed vessel [Fr. Cod.] (or macerating them in 15 of warm water for 12 hours [Swiss Ph.]), expressing, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, and boiling up quickly and straining [Fr. Cod.] (evaporating over the water bath [Swiss Ph.]); or by bruising the blossoms in a marble mortar, expressing, filtering, and dissolving 665 parts of sugar in each 345 of filtrate [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**PERSIL** (Fr.), n.  $Pe^2r-se$ . 1. The genus *Apium*. 2. The *Apium petroselinum* (see *CARUM petroselinum*), also [Fr. Cod.] its fruit. [B. 5, 19, 121 (a, 35); B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de p.** See *Extractum PETROSELINI*.—**Huile essentielle de p.** See *Oil of PARSLEY*.

**PERSIMMON**, n.  $Pu^2r-si^2m^2u^2n$ . The *Diospyros virginiana* and other species of *Diospyros* or their fruit. [B. 5, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

**PERSISTENT**, adj.  $Pu^2r-si^2s^2t^2nt$ . Lat., *persistens* (from *persistere*, to persist). Fr., *persistant*. Ger., *bleibend*. Continuing, enduring; of leaves, remaining on the plant over winter; of a corolla or calyx, remaining unwithered till the fruit ripens. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. *CADUCOUS*, *FUGACIOUS*, *DECIDUOUS*, and *MARCESCENT*.

**PERSONA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Pu^2r(pe^2r)-son^2a^2$ . 1. A person; of Haeckel, a single individual, in the narrowest sense. 2. A shoot or bud of a plant.

**PERSONARIA** (Lat.), **PERSONATA** (Lat.), n's f.  $Pu^2rs-(pe^2rs)o^2nton(a^2)-a(a^2)/ri^2-a^2$ ,  $-ata^2/ta^2$ . From *persona*, a mask. An old name for various species of *Lappa*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Radix personariae** (seu *personatae*). The root of *Lappa major*, *Lappa minor*, or *Lappa tomentosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PERSONATE**, adj.  $Pu^2r/s^2n-at$ . Lat., *personatus* (from *persona*, a mask). Fr., *personé*. Ger., *verlarvt, entstellt* (1st def.), *maskirt* (2d def.). 1. Of a part or organ, changed so that the usual or normal structure is with difficulty recognizable. 2. Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat closed by a prominence called the palate. The *Personatae* are the *Scrophularineae*, or, of Linnaeus, an order including the *Verbenaceae*, *Gesneriaceae*, *Gentianaceae*, etc. The *Personae* (Fr., *personées*) are the *Scrophularineae*, or, of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalae* consisting of the *Perispermaceae* and *Aperispermaceae*. [B. 1, 19, 42, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PERSPICILLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pu^2r(pe^2r)-spi^2s(sp)^2k-i^2pl^2u^2m$  (in m). From *perspicere*, to see through. Fr., *lunette*. Ger., *Augenglass*, *Brille*. An eyeglass; a magnifying glass or microscope; in the pl., *perspicilla* spectacles. [H, 12; L, 50, 107 (a, 14, 43).]

**PERSPIRATION**, n.  $Pu^2r-spi^2r-a^2shu^2n$ . Lat., *perspiratio* (from *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe), *diplatio*. Fr., *p. sueur* (3d def.), *p. Ausdünstung* (1st def.), *Hauchathmung* (3d def.), *Schweiss* (3d def.). 1. A physiological act or process by which fluids are emitted or exhaled from the skin, embracing the escape of gases and watery vapor by transudation and the production of sweat by secretion. 2. The respiratory function of the skin, which chiefly consists in the exhalation of watery vapor and carbonic acid and in the absorption of oxygen. 3. Sweat, the product of the secretion or transudation.—**Insensible p.** Ger., *unmerkliche*



*Ausdünstung, Dunstschweiss.* P. in which the matters exhaled are invisible; the normal excretion from the skin when the body is at rest, and not overheated. [K.]—**Sensible p.** Ger., *merkbare Ausdünstung*. P. in which the watery element collects on the skin in the form of visible moisture; also the moisture itself.

**PERSPIRATOR**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>/spi<sup>2</sup>-ra-to<sup>r</sup>. See **RESPIRATOR**.

**PERSPIRATORY**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>/spi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *perspiratorius*. Fr., *perspiratoire*. Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

**PERSTRICITION** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>r</sup>-stre<sup>k</sup>-se-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *perstric-tio* (from *perstringere*, to bind tightly together). Of the ancients, the application of tight ligatures over the great vessels to prevent the recurrence of a disease in a member. [E, 24.]

**PERSUDATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-(pe<sup>r</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>-d(sud)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>/is. See **DIAFEDESIS** (2d def.).

**PERSULPHATE**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>-lf(at. Lat., *persulphas*. Fr., *persulfate*. Of two or more sulphates of the same radicle, that one which contains the greatest proportionate amount of the sulphuric acid radicle. [B.]

**PERSULPHIDE**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>-lf(i<sup>2</sup>d(id. Fr., *persulfure*. Ger., *Persulfid*. Of two or more compounds of sulphur with the same element or radicle, that one which contains the greatest amount of sulphur. [B.]

**PERSULPHOCYANOGEN**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>-lf-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o-je<sup>2</sup>n. See **PERTHIOCYANOGEN**.

**PERSULPHURIC ACID**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>-lf-u<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide persulfurique*. A substance, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (or SO<sub>4</sub>H), obtained by mixing carefully hydrogen peroxide with diluted sulphuric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PERSULTATION**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>-t-a/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *persultatio* (from *persultare*, to leap). A sudden and profuse outburst of perspiration. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PERTE** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>r</sup>rt. Loss, privation. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**P. blanche**. See **LEUCORRHEA**.—**P. interne de l'utérus**. See **CONCEALED HÆMORRHAGE**.—**P. séminale**. A seminal emission.—**P. utérine blanche**. See **LEUCORRHEA**.—**P. utérine rouge**. See **METORRHEA**.

**PERTHIOCYANOGEN**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup>-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o-je<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *Perthiocyan*, *Pseudoschweifelycyan*. An orange-colored amorphous powder, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub> = (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)S<sub>3</sub>. [B.]

**PERTHIODICYANIC ACID**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup>-o-di-si-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide persulfocyanique* (ou *hydrozanthique*). Ger., *Perthiodicyan-säure*, *Persulfocyan-säure*. A dibasic hydrogen acid, C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> = [CS.NH]<sub>2</sub>S, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium thiocyanate. [B.]

**PERTURBATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-(pe<sup>r</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>rb(tu<sup>2</sup>rb)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>/is. Confusion, disturbance. [D.]—**P. alvi**. See **DIARRHÆA**.—**P. critica**. See **CRISIS** (1st def.).

**PERTUSATE**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>s(at. From *pertusus*, perforated. In botany, pierced at the apex. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

**PERTUSE**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>s'. Lat., *pertusus* (from *pertundere*, to pierce). Fr., *pertus*. Ger., *durchstossen*. Pierced, having holes or slits (said of certain leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERTUSORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-(pe<sup>r</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>s(tus)-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pertundere*, to pierce. Of Stein, an instrument for piercing the fetal membranes in protracted labor, to allow of the escape of the liquor amni. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PERTUSSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-(pe<sup>r</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>s(tus)/si<sup>2</sup>s. From *per* intensive, and *tussis*, a cough. Ger., *P.* A contagious disease, usually epidemic, characterized by a convulsive cough and a long-drawn inspiration during which a "whoop" is produced. [a, 34.]

**PERUIFERUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe<sup>r</sup>-u-i<sup>2</sup>f(e<sup>2</sup>r)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *pérui-fère*. Yielding balsam of Peru. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

**PERULE**, n. Pe<sup>r</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *perula*. Fr., *pérule*. Ger., *Knospendecke*. A bud-scale, or the collection of scales forming the covering (see **HIBERNACULUM**) of a bud. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PERUVIN**, n. Pe<sup>r</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>v(i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *péruvine*. Ger., *P.* Cinnamic alcohol (contained in balsam of Peru). [B.]

**PERVENCHE** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>r</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>sh. See **VINCA** and **VINCA major**.—**Grande p.** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Vinca major*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Petite p.** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Vinca minor*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PERVIGILIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-(pe<sup>r</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>l(wi<sup>2</sup>g)-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Wakefulness; sleeplessness. [D, 81.]

**PERVINCA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-(pe<sup>r</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ka<sup>2</sup>. Of Tournefort, the genus *Vinca*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PERVIOUS**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-vi<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *per*, through, and *via*, a way. Open, patent; perforate. [a, 17.]

**PES** (Lat.), n. m. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z(pas). Gen., *ped'is*. Gr., *πούς*. 1. See **FOOT**. 2. In botany, a stalk or support, a stipe. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Infra-orbital p.** The terminal radiating branches of the infra-orbital nerve after its exit from the infra-orbital canal. [L, 332.]—**P. accessorius**. See **EMINENTIA COLLATERALIS**.—**P. anserinus** (nervi facialis). See **P. anserinus (major)**.—**P. anserinus fasciæ latæ**. Ger., *Gänsefuss der Schenkelbänder*. Four or five flat, diverging, tendinous offshoots of the fascia lata just below the internal condyle of the femur. [L, 332.]—**P. anserinus (major)**. Ger., *grosser Gänsefuss*. The radiating structure consisting of the three primary branches of the facial nerve soon after its emergence from the stylo-mastoid foramen. [I, 6 (K).]—**P. anserinus minor**. See **Infra-orbital p.**—**P. arcuatus**. See **TALIPES CAVUS**.—**P. asini**. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**P. calcaneo-valgus**. See **TALIPES calcaneo-valgus**.—**P. calcaneus**. See **CALCANEUS**.

**P. calcaneus paralyticus**. Talipes calcaneus due to paralysis of the gastrocnemius. [a, 34.]—**P. cavus**. See **TALIPES cavus**.—**P. contortus**. See **CLUB-FOOT**.—**P. coronæ radiatæ**. Of Meynert, the medullary substance of the cerebrum; the broadest portion of the corona radiata, as distinguished from the narrow origin of the formation. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. depressus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. equinus**. See **TALIPES equinus**.—**P. excavatus**. See **TALIPES cavus**.—**P. febricitans**. See **ELPHANTIASIS**.—**P. gigas**. See **MACROPODIA** (1st and 2d defs.).—**P. gryphus**. Ger., *Greifenfuss*. Of Paré, an obstetrical instrument for extracting a mole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. hippocampi (major)**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.—**P. hippocampi minor**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**P. hippopotami (major)**. See **P. hippocampi**.—**P. lemnisci**. Ger., *Fuss der Schleife*. A circular group of nerve-cells surrounded by nerve-fibres from the inferior lamina of the lemniscus. According to Meynert, it lies by the side of the roots of the facial nerve, and extends from the pons to the spinal cord. To its inner side is the superior olivary body. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. pedunculi (cerebri)**. See **CRUST of the peduncle and CRURA cerebri**.—**P. plano-valgus**. A condition similar to flat-foot, but with a different and characteristic curvature of the foot. [E.]—**P. planus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. stigmaticus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. valgus**. See **TALIPES valgus**.—**P. valgus adolescentium**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. varus**. See **TALIPES varus**.

**PESANTEUR** (Fr.), n. P<sup>2</sup>-za<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>r. See **DULLNESS** and **GRAVITY**.

**PÈSE-ACIDE** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-a<sup>2</sup>-sed. A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of acids. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PÈSE-ALCOOL** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-a<sup>2</sup>l-ko-o<sup>2</sup>l. See **ALCOHOLOMETER**.

**PÈSE-BÉBÉ** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-ba-ba. A machine for weighing babies.

**PÈSE-ESPRIT** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-e<sup>2</sup>s-pre. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids lighter than water. [B.] Cf. **ALCOHOLOMETER**.

**PÈSE-LAIT** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-le<sup>2</sup>. See **GALACTOMETER**.

**PÈSE-LIQUEURS** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-le-ku<sup>2</sup>r. See **ALCOHOLOMETER**.

**PÈSE-SEL** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-se<sup>2</sup>l. An instrument for determining the density of saline solutions. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

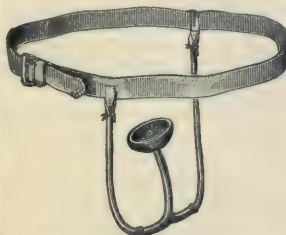
**PÈSE-SIROP** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-se-ro. An instrument devised by Beaumé for determining the specific gravity of liquids denser than water. [B.]

**PÈSE-URINE** (Fr.), n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-z-u<sup>2</sup>-ren. See **UROMETER**.

**PESOGNE** (Fr.), n. P<sup>2</sup>-zo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-y'. See **Foot-rot**.

**PESSARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-s-sa(sa<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **PES-SARY**.—**P. oclusivum**. A uterine "veil."

**PESSARY**, n. Pe<sup>2</sup>-s-a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *πessáros*. Lat., *pessarium*, *pessus*. Fr., *pessaire*. Ger., *Pessarium*. 1. An instrument used to correct displacements of the uterus or rectum. Pessaries for the uterus may be divided into vaginal and intra-uterine. A p. may operate by virtue of mere lateral distention of the vagina, being itself too bulky to escape readily from the pelvic outlet, and thus preventing the parts resting upon

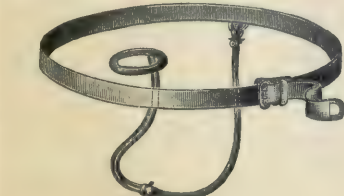


CUP PESSARY FOR PROLAPSUS.



SMITH'S PESSARY.

it from so escaping; or by pressure transmitted directly to the body of the uterus, lifting it up when anteverted or retroverted, as the case may be; or by dragging the lower portion of the organ in a certain direction, thus causing its upper portion to move in the opposite direction. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation for intravaginal medication. [a, 34.]—**Annular p.** See



CUTTER'S RING PESSARY.



HODGE'S CLOSED-LEVER PESSARY.

**Ring p.**—**Cradle p.** An oblong oval p. that is curved like a cradle-rocker; used for retrodeviation. [a, 34.]—**Cup p.** A vaginal stem p. that is supported by an abdominal belt, in which a cup at the extremity of the stem supports the cervix; used in prolapsus. [a, 34.]—**Dilatant p.** A p. usually formed by two wing-like parts movable one upon the other, and, when separated, tending to spread transversely the walls of the vagina and so to



decrease the length of the vaginal canal. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—Egg p. Ger., *Eipessarium*. Of Breisky, a gutta-percha egg-shaped p. used for uterine or vaginal prolapse in women past the climacteric. [a, 34.]—**Egyptian p.** Lat., *pessus ægyptius*. A p. (2d def.) composed of honey, turpentine, oil of rose, and saffron. [L. 45.]—**Galvanic p.** A p. composed of different metals for the purpose of generating a galvanic current. [a, 34.]—**Intra-uterine**



SIMS'S STEM PESSARY.

**p.** A p. that has a slender straight or curved stem for introduction within the body of the uterus. [a, 34.]—**Ring p.** A vaginal p. shaped like a ring. [a, 34.]—**Stem p.** See *Intra-uterine p.*—**Vagino-abdominal p.** A vaginal p. fixed to an exterior limb which has its support on the surface of the body. [L. 87 (a, 50).]

**PESSEMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Pe's-se(sa)'ma's*. Gen., *-sem'atos (-atis)*. See *Mycosis fungoides*.

**PESSULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pe's'su'l(su'li)-u's(u's)*. An osseous bar in the synchondrosis of certain birds, which crosses the last tracheal ring, dividing its lower portion into lateral halves, the beginnings of the bronchi. [L. 221.]

**PESSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pe's'su's(su's)*. See *PESSARY*.

**PEST**, n. *Pe'st*. Gr., *λοιμός*. Lat., *pestis*. Fr., *peste*. Ger., *P*. See *PLAGUE*.—**Amerikanische P.** (Ger.). See *Yellow Fever*.—**Asiatische P.** (Ger.). See *PLAGUE*.—**Gallenp.** (Ger.). See *LÖSCHMÖCHOLISIS*.—**Hungerp.** (Ger.). See *Relapsing Fever*.—**Kriegsp.** (Ger.). See *Typhus Fever*.—**Occidentische P.** (Ger.). See *Yellow Fever*.—**Orientalische P.** (Ger.). See *PLAGUE*.

**PESTE** (Fr.), n. *Pe'st*. See *PEST*.—**P. ambulatorio**. A benign form of the plague, with the characteristic symptoms, but with little fever or prostration. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**P. de l'Inde**. See *Black Death*.—**P. foudroyante**. *P. grave*. *P. interne*. *P. sidérante*. A malignant form of the plague. [L. 88 (a, 34).]

**PETICHIA** (Lat.), **PETISICA** (Lat.), n's f. *Pe't'st-i'k(i'ch'z)-i'a, -i'ca*. See *PETECHIA*.

**PESTIFEROUS**, adj. *Pe'st-i'f'er-u's*. Lat., *pestifer* (from *pestis*, a plague, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pestifère*. Ger., *ansteckend*. Causing or tending to cause pestilence. [a, 48.]

**PESTILENCE**, n. *Pe'st-i'le-n's*. Lat., *pestilentia* (from *pestis*, a plague). Fr., *p*. Ger., *Pestilenz*. See *PLAGUE*.—**Hæmogastric p.** See *Yellow Fever*.—**Hip p.** See *Q'UEBRABUNDA*.

**PESTILENTIAL**, adj. *Pe'st-i'le-n'sh'l*. From *pestilentia*, a pestilence. Pertaining to or producing pestilence or serious contagious disease. [a, 48.]

**PESTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'st-i's*. See *PEST*.—**P. americana**. See *Yellow Fever*.—**P. britannica**. See *SUDOR ANGILICUS*.—**P. bubonica**. *P. inguinaria*. See *PLAGUE*.—**P. Marranorum**. An old name for syphilis. [G.]—**P. orientalis**. See *PLAGUE*.—**P. vulgaris** (Savages). See *PESTE GRAVE*.

**PESTLE**, n. *Pe's-el*. Lat., *pistillum, pistillus*. Fr., *pilon*. Ger., *Stößel*. An instrument used for pounding substances in a mortar. [a, 48.]

**PESTWURZ** (Ger.), n. *Pe'st'wur'ts*. The genus *Petasites*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PETAL**, n. *Pe't'al*. Gr., *πέταλον*. Lat., *petalum*. Fr., *pétale*. Ger., *Blumenblatt, Blumenkronenblatt, Kronenblatt*. A division, or leaf, of a corolla. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PETALATE**, adj. *Pe't'al-a'te*. Lat., *petalatus* (from *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *pétalé*. Having numerous petals. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PETALODY**, n. *Pe't'al-o'di*. From *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *pétalodie*. The transformation of stamens, sepals, etc., into petals. [B, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

**PETALOIDE**, adj. *Pe't'al-o'id*. Gr., *πεταλώδης*. Lat., *petaloideus*. Fr., *pétaloïde*. Resembling a petal. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PETALOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't'al(i'a'i)-o(m'a)-ma'ni'a*. From *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pétalomanie*. An abnormal multiplication of petals by petalody. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PETALUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pe't'al(a'i)-u'm(u'm)*. See *PETAL*.

**PETASITES** (Lat.), n. m. *Pe't'a-si'tes* (from *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat). Fr., *pétasite*. Ger., *Pestwurz, Pestilenzwurz*. A genus of the *Senecionidæ*. The *Petasites* of De Candolle are a division of the *Tussilagines*. [B, 19, 42, 64, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. albus**. Fr., *pétasite blanc*. Ger., *weiße oder kleine Pestwurz*. A species resembling *P. vulgaris* in properties. The leaves, herba *caerulea tomentosa*, were formerly used as a demulcent. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. japonicus**. The *fagi* of Japan, where it is used medicinally. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. major**. *P. officinalis*. *P. vulgaris*. Fr., *pétasite, contre-peste, herbe à la peste ou à la teigne, ou aux teignes*. Ger., *grosse oder gebückelte Pestwurz (oder Pestilenzwurz), grosser Hufstalt, süsse Klette, Wasser-Klette, Butter-dock, bog-Phalaris, butter-bur, cleats, water-docken, the petasitis of Dioscorides*; common in Europe. The root, *radix petasitis vulgaris, seu majoris*, is laxative and emollient, and was formerly used in gout, fevers, chest complaints, epilepsy, and especially the plague. The leaves are used against ringworm, and the flower heads are said to be sudorific, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

**PETECHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't'e'k(e'ch'z)'i'a*. Lat., *petecia* (from *petigo*, a scab, an eruption). Fr., *pétéchie*. Ger., *Petechie, Rehfleck*. A small circumscribed spot of ecchymosis upon the skin, resembling a flea-bite, sometimes observed during the course of certain malignant fevers; hence, in the pl. (*petechiæ*), malarial fevers characterized by an eruption of petechiæ. [G.]—**Aortic p.** A petechial eruption sometimes appearing on the aorta in purpuric affections. [Deville (D, 93).]—**Petechiæ ex actu pulicum**. See *PURPURA PULCOSA*.—**P. idiopathica**. *P. primaria*. Fr., *pétéchie primitive (ou idiopathique)*. Petechiæ due to local, artificial causes, such as bruises, the bites of insects, and the like. [G.]—**P. secundaria**. *P. symptomatice*. Fr., *pétéchie secondaire (ou symptomatique)*. Purpura. [G.]

**PETECHIANOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't'e'k(e'ch'z)-i'a-n'a(n'a'n)-os'-i's*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Petechial fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PETERSILIE** (Ger.), n. *Pat'e'r-zel-e'*. The genus *Petroselinum*, especially *Petroselinum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PETERSTHAL** (Ger.), n. *Pat'e'r-z-ta'l*. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous mineral springs and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

**PETICULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't-i'k(u't)'i'a*. See *PETICHIA*.

**PETIGO** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't-i'g'o*. Gen., *-ig'inis*. 1. A scab; an eruption of the skin. [G, 49.] 2. See *IMPETIGO*.

**PETIOLANEOUS**, adj. *Pe't-i'o'l-an'e'us*. Lat., *petiolaneus*. Fr., *pétioleén*. Representing a petiole (said of certain organs regarded as degenerate petioles). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PETIOLAR, PETIOLARY**, adj's. *Pe't-i'o-lar'-i-a*. Lat., *petiolaris* (from *petiolus*, a little foot). Fr., *pétioilaire*. Pertaining to or attached to a petiole. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PETIOLATE**, adj. *Pe't-i'o-lat*. Lat., *petiolatus*. Fr., *pétiole*. Ger., *gestielt*. Provided with a petiole. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PETIOLE**, n. *Pe't-i'o-l*. Lat., *petiolus* (dim. of *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pétiole*. Ger., *Blattstiel*. The stalk or support of the blade of a leaf. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** Lat., *petiolus communis*. The stalk of a compound leaf. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Partial p.** See *PETIOLULE*.

**PETIOLULE**, n. *Pe't-i'o-l-u'l*. Lat., *petiolulus*. Fr., *pétioleule*. Ger., *Blattstielchen*. A small petiole, the stalk of a leaflet. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**P. epiglottidis**. The constricted, attached portion of the epiglottis. [L, 382.]

**PETIOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pe't-i'(-i'o)-u's(u's)*. 1. See *PETIOLE*. 2. The manubrium of the malleus. [L, 349.]—**P. glandulæ pinealis**. See *PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland*.

**PETIT-GRAIN**, n. *Pe't'i'-gran'*. Properly, orange-berries, small unripe bitter oranges from which the oil was originally distilled. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.-g.** Fr., *essence de p.-g.* Ger., *Petitgrain-Oel*. Originally, an essential oil distilled from unripe bitter oranges; now also the oil obtained from the leaves and shoots of either the bitter or sweet orange; used chiefly in perfumery, especially in making *eau de Cologne*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

**PETIT-LAIT** (Fr.), n. *P'te-le'*. 1. Whey. 2. In botany, the *Galium album*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P.-l. acide**. See *Serum LACTIS acidum*.—**P.-l. aluminé**. *P.-l. aluminéux*. See *Alum whey*.—**P.-l. aluminéux aromatisé**. See *Serum LACTIS aluminosum cum cinnaomomo*.—**P.-l. chalybé**. See *Serum LACTIS chalybeatum*.—**P.-l. de Weiss** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *serum lactis Weissii*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts each of senna fruit and magnesium sulphate and 1 part each of elder flowers, hypericum tops, and the tops of *Galium mollugo* or *Galium luteum* in 500 parts of boiling whey. [B.]—**P.-l. sinapié**. See *Serum LACTIS sinapium*.—**P.-l. tamarindé**. See *Serum LACTIS tamarindatum*.—**P.-l. vineux**. See *Serum LACTIS vinosum*.

**PETIVAL**, adj. *Pe't-i'v'l*. Lat., *petivalis*. Of the *Petivales*, which are the p. alliance (Lat., *nixus petivalis*), an alliance of the *Curvembryæ* including the *Petiveriaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**PETIVERIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't-i've'r-i'a*. From *Petiver*, a London apothecary. Fr., *pétivère*. Ger., *Petiverie*. A genus of the *Phytolaccaceæ*, tribe *Rivineæ*. All the plants (reduced by Bentham and Hooker to one species) possess a garlic-like odor and more or less acidity. The genus is by some made the type of a distinct order, the *Petiveraceæ* (of Agardh, an order of the *Oleraceæ*), or *Petiveriaceæ* (of Link, an order of the *Perigonateæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Sapindales*, or *Petivales*). The *Petiverieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Amarantheæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alliacea**. Fr., *pétivère alliace, herbe aux poules de Guinée, vermine plant*. Ger., *knoblauchduftende Petiverie*. Guinea-hen-weed, garlic-shrub, strong-man's-weed; a small-flowered herb growing in the West Indies and from Florida to southern Brazil. The root is used in toothache, and in Brazil it is used in warm baths for paralysis. The entire plant is employed as a febrifuge, diaphoretic, and antelmintic. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. octandra**. A South American variety of *P. alliacea*. [B, 180.]—**P. tetrandra**. Ger., *viermännige Petiverie*. The *embaymba* of Brazil, where the root is used as a sudorific and in baths for paralysis, etc.; perhaps a variety of *P. alliacea*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Éosé*.

**PETRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't'a'ra*. Gr., *πέτρα*. A rock. [A, 311 (a, 17).]—**Oleum petrie** [Swiss Ph.] (*cerudum* [Russ. Ph.]). See *PETROLEUM*.—**Oleum petrie italicum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *ITALIAN PETROLEUM*.—**Oleum petrie nigrum**. See *MALTA*.—**Oleum petrie rectificatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Rectified PETROLEUM*.—**Petroleum petrie** [Netherl. Ph.], *Petroleum petrie* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *PETROLEUM*.—**Sal petrie**. See *POTASSIUM nitrate*.

**PETRIFICATION**, n. *Pe't-r'i'f-a'k'shu'n*. Lat., *petrificatio* (from *πέτρα*, a rock, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *pétrification*.



Ger., *P. Versteinerung*. 1. Calcification. 2. The condition of being stone-like. 3. Conversion into stone. [D.] 4. In obstetrics, the reduction of a foetus to a lithopedion.

**PÉTRISSAGE** (Fr.), n. Pa-tres-a'sh. That variety of massage which consists in kneading the affected part. [E.]

**PETRO-BASILAR**, adj. Pe't-ro-ba's/i<sup>2</sup>-a'sr. From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *βάσις*, a base. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]

**PETRODOSTEON** (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro-d'(rod)-o'st/e<sup>2</sup>-o'n. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *εἶδος*, likeness, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See *Petrosal* bone (1st def.).

**PETROLARDUM** (Lat.), **PETROLARINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe't-ro-l'a-rd/u'm(u'm), -a'r(a'sr)-in(en)/u'm(u'm). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *lardum*, lard. See *PETROLATUM*. ["Pharm. and Chem.," May, 1881; "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1882, p. 232.]

**PETROLATUM** [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro-l-at(a't)/u'm(u'm). From *Petroleum* (q. v.). Fr., *pétroléine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vaselina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffinum molle* [Br. Ph.], *vaselina* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *ceratum* (seu *unguentum*) *petrolei*, *adepts mineralis*, *azolinum*. Petroleum ointment; a substitute for the commercial vaseline or cosmoline. It is a residual product left after the distillation of petroleum, and forms a yellowish, tasteless, and odorless mass of fatty consistence. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series and other hydrocarbons of the olefine series. It is distinguished by its stability and its absence of any tendency to undergo chemical change. [B.]

**PÉTOLE** (Fr.), n. Pa-trol. Petroleum; of the Fr. Cod., rectified petroleum. [a, 38.]—**Esprit de p.** See BENZIN and *Æther petrolei*.—**Essence de p. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Light PETROLEUM oil*.—**Èther de p.** See *Æther petrolei* and BENZIN. —**Huile de p. lampante** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rectified PETROLEUM*. —**Huile légère de p.** See *Light PETROLEUM oil*.

**PÉTOLEINE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Pa-tro-la-en. See *PETROLATUM*.

**PETROLENE**, n. Pe't-ro'l-en. Fr., *pétrolène*. A pale-yellow oleaginous substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**PETROLEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro(o'sy)/le<sup>2</sup>-u'm(u'm). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *pétrole*. Ger., *Bergöl*, *Steinöl*. Rock-oil, mineral oil; a fatty, oleaginous compound found in the earth. It occurs in commerce under two forms: *white p.*, a limpid, yellowish, volatile liquid of peculiar but not disagreeable odor (cf. *Refined p.*); and *ordinary or crude p.*, a thick, brownish liquid of disagreeable odor produced from *white p.* by the evaporation of its more volatile constituents, and also occurring naturally in the earth. [B, 10.]—**Adepts petrolei**. See *PETROLATUM*.—**Æther petrolei** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A clear, colorless, highly inflammable liquid, of slight p.-like odor, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, and the fixed oils, obtained by distillation from American *p.*, of which it is the most volatile part. It has a sp. gr. of 0.660 to 0.670 [Swiss Ph.] or 0.670 to 0.675 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph.], and boils between 50° and 60° C. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. BENZIN (2d def.).—**American p.** Fr., *pétrole d'Amérique* [Fr. Cod.]. *p.* from America. It includes several varieties consisting of combinations of different hydrocarbons. The Fr. Cod. distinguishes four varieties: (1) *essence de pétrole blanche*, *huile légère de pétrole*, *pétrole léger* (see *Light p. oil*); (2) *huile de pétrole lampante*, *huile minérale* (ou *petrosolaire*), *pétrole raffiné* (see *Rectified p.*); (3) *paraffine* (see *PARAFFIN*); and (4) *pétroléine* (see *VASLIN*). [a, 38.]—**Barbadoes p.** Lat., *p. barbadense*, *bitumen p. indicum*, *pissaleon indicum*. Ger., *Barbadosheer*. A black, unctuous variety of the consistence of molasses and of bituminous taste. [B, 5.]—**Benzinum petrolei** [Ger. Ph.]. See BENZIN (2d def.).—**Ceratum petrolei**. See *PETROLATUM*.—**Crude p.** See under *P.*—**Italian p.** A clear, iridescent, yellowish or reddish variety from Italy, soluble in ether, absolute alcohol, and oils both fixed and volatile, and having a sp. gr. of 0.75 to 0.85. It is the *oleum petra italicum* of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., the *pyrooleum petrae* of the Norw. Ph., and *pyrooleum petreum* of the Swed. Ph., though the last two recognize *p.* from Asia also. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Light p. oil**. A colorless or light-yellow oil closely resembling benzine, having a sp. gr. of 0.70 or 0.71, and giving off a vapor at ordinary temperatures. It is the part of *p.* oil which distills between 70° and 110° C., and forms the *essence de pétrole blanche*, *huile légère de pétrole*, or *pétrole léger* of the Fr. Cod. Its vapor is inflammable only when brought in contact with a flame. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum petrolei rectificatum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Rectified p.*—**P. album**. White *p.* (see under *P.*). [B.]—**P. benzin**. See BENZIN (2d def.).—**P. ether**. See *Æther petrolei*.—**P. galatum**. See *PETROLATUM*.—**P. nigrum**. See *MALTA*.—**P. ointment**. See *PETROLATUM*.—**P. rectificatum** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Br. Ph., 6th and 7th ed.]. See *Rectified p.*—**P. spirit**. See BENZIN and *Light p. oil*.—**Rangoon p.** A greenish-brown variety of a fatty consistence and a peculiar fragrant odor. [B, 5.]—**Rectified p.** *Refined p.* Lat., *oleum petrae* (seu *petrolei* [Belg. Ph.]) *rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.], *p. rectificatum* [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Br. Ph., 6th and 7th ed.]. Fr., *pétrole*, *pétrole raffiné*, *huile minérale* (ou *petrosolaire*, ou *de pétrole lampante*) [Fr. Cod.]. A clear, colorless (or yellowish [Gr. Ph.]) oil distilled from *p.* with water or steam, having the sp. gr. of 0.75 to 0.77 [Austr. Ph.], 0.75 to 0.81 [Russ. Ph.], or 0.80 to 0.82 [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum petrolei**. See *PETROLATUM*.—**White p.** See under *P.*

**PETROLINA** (Lat.), **PETROLINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe't-ro'l-in(en)/a's, -u'm(u'm). See *PETROLATUM*.

**PETRO-MASTOID**, adj. Pe't-ro-ma'st'oid. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

**PETRO-OCCIPITAL**, adj. Pe't'/ro-o'sk-si'p/i<sup>2</sup>-t'l. Pertaining to or situated between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [B.]

**PETRO-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro(ro's)-fa'r(fa'r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u'sa<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u's(u's). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and, running down, is blended with the fibres of the constrictors pharyngis. [L.]

**PETROSAL**, adj. Pe't-ro's'l. See *PETROUS*.

**PETRO-SALPINGO-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro(ro's)-sa'l(psa'l)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u'sa<sup>2</sup>)/go(g'o)-fa'r(fa'r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u'n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u's(u's). From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the pharynx. [a, 48.]

**PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe't-ro(ro's)-sa'l(psa'l)-pi<sup>2</sup>n(u'sa<sup>2</sup>)/go(g'o)-sta'f(sta'f)-i<sup>2</sup>(u'sl)-in(en)/u's(u's). From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *σταφύλη*, the uvula. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the palate. [L.] 2. As a n., see *LEVATOR palati*.

**PETROSELINITES** (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro(ro's)-se'l-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-it(et)/ez(as). Gen., -it'u. From *πετροσέλινον*, parsley. Parsley-wine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PETROSELINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro(ro's)-se'l-in(en)/u'm(u'm). Gr., *πετροσέλινον* (from *πέτρα*, a rock, and *σέλινον*, parsley). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Seseli macedonicum*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Carum*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, parsley (see *CARUM p.*). [B, 5, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 4. See *Fructus petroselinii*.—**Ætheroleum petroselinii** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Oil of PARSLEY*.—**Aqua petroselinii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de persil*. A preparation made by distilling the leaves or the fruit of *Carum p.* with water, or [Russ. Ph.] by dissolving 1 part of oil of parsley in 1,500 parts of warm water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Cortex radices petroselinii**. Sp., *perelil* (*corteza de la raíz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum petroselinii**. Fr., *extrait de persil*. A preparation made from dry parsley-root by lixiviation and evaporation. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia petroselinii**. Sp., *perelil* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves (herb [Belg. Ph. 1st ed.]) of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fructus petroselinii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *persil* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *perelil* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *petroselinii semen* [Gr. Ph.], *p.* [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Netherl. Ph.*. The fruit of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum petroselinii** [Russ. Ph.], (*etherum*). See *Oil of PARSLEY*.—**Petroselinii semen [Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus petroselinii*.—**P. caninum**. See *CONIUM maculatum*.—**P. hortense**. See *CARUM p.*—**P. macedonicum**. See *SESELI macedonicum*.—**P. sativum**. See *CARUM p.*—**P. segetum**. Corn-parsley, hone-wort. The seeds are diuretic, stomachic, and carminative. [B, 19, 64, 173, 214, 267, 275, 311 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgare**. See *CARUM p.***

**PETROSO-MASTOID**, adj. Pe't-ro's'o-ma'st'oid. See *PETRO-MASTOID*.

**PETRO-SPHENOID**, **PETRO-SPHENOIDAL**, adj's. Pe't-ro-sfen'oid, -sfe'n-oid. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σφην*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. [a, 48.]

**PETRO-SQUAMOSAL**, **PETRO-SQUAMOUS**, adj's. Pe't-ro-skwa'm-o's'l, -skwa'm'u's. From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. [C.]

**PETRO-STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro(ro's)-sta'f-(sta'f)-i<sup>2</sup>(u'sl)-in(en)/u's(u's). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *σταφύλη*, the uvula. Fr., *pétro-staphylin*. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the palate. As a n. m., a muscle so connected; specifically, the levator palati. [L.]

**PETROSUS** (Lat.), adj. Pe't-ro's/u's(u's). 1. See *PETROUS*; as a n. n., *petrosus*, the petrosal bone. [A, 325 (a, 48).] 2. Of plants, growing in stony places. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PETROUS**, adj. Pe't/ru's. Lat., *petrosus* (from *πέτρα*, a rock). Fr., *petreux*. Stony, hard; also pertaining to the p. portion of the temporal bone, so named on account of its hardness. [L.]

**PETSAI** (Chin.), n. A Chinese cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*) yielding an oil used as a purgative and in skin diseases. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35).]

**PEUCEDANINE**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-se'd/a'n-en. Fr., *peucedanine*. Ger., *Peucedanin*. A crystalline substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (or C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), extracted from the root of *Peucedanum ostruthium* and *Peucedanum officinale*. It forms brilliant colorless prisms which melt at 76° C., and do not sublime. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**PEUCEDANUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-se'd(ke'd)/a'n(a'n)-u'm(u'm). Gr., *πευκεδανον*. Fr., *peucedan*. Ger., *Haarstrang*. 1. Of the ancients, see *P. officinale* (1st def.). 2. A genus of perennial (rarely annual) umbelliferous herbs or very smooth shrubs (rarely trees). To it Bentham and Hooker unite as sections *Anethum*, *Oreoselinum*, *Pastinaca*, and other genera usually considered distinct. The *Peucedanaceae* (Fr., *peucedanées*; Ger., *Peucedaneen*), the *Peucedanidae* of Lindley, are a division or tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Ferula*, *Dorema*, *P.*, *Heracleum*, and other genera in which the fruit is much compressed dorsally and the lateral ribs are expanded into a winged, much-swollen margin, entire before dehiscence. [B, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ætheroleum peucedani**. See *Oleum peucedani aetherum*.—**Extractum peucedani**. Fr., *extrait de peucedan*. A preparation made by boiling the root of *P. officinale* in 6 times as much white wine, repeating the process with more wine, and mixing and evaporating the liquids; or by infusing 1 part of the root in 4 parts of boiling water, repeating the process with fresh water, and mixing and evaporating the liquids. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum peucedani aetherum**. Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de peucedan*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the root of *P. officinale*



with 3 parts of water and collecting the oil upon the surface of the distillate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ambiguum**. A North American species reputed stimulant and tonic. [B. 367 (a, 35).]—**P. ammoniacum**. See **DOREMA ammoniacum**.—**P. cervaria**. Fr., *persil* (ou *carotte*) de montagne, herbe aux cerfs. Ger., *starrer Haarstrang*, *grosse Bergpetersilie*, *Hirschwurz*, *schwarzer Enzian*. Mountain hart-wort; a species found in central and southern Europe. The fruit and root, *radix et semen cervaria* (seu *gentiana nigra*), were once official as diaphoretic, stimulants, and diuretic. The root is still used in veterinary medicine and empirically in intermittent fevers and abdominal complaints. It is sometimes gathered in place of that of *Meum athamanticum*. [B. 64, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. galbanum**. See **BUXUS galbanum**.—**P. graveolens**. Fr., *persil* (ou *ache*) des marais, *ache d'eau*. Ger., *gemeiner Dill*, *Gartendill*. Anet, dill seed; an herb indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, southern Russia, and the Caucasus, and cultivated elsewhere. The highly aromatic fruits (the dill or *anethi fructus* of the Br. Ph.) contain 3 or 4 per cent. of an essential oil (see **OLEUM ANETHI**), composed chiefly of anethene. The distilled water of dill (see **AQUA ANETHI**) is carminative and stomachic; it is used to mask the taste of disagreeable medicines. In India the seeds are used medicinally and in cooking. The leaves, moistened with oil and applied warm, are said to hasten suppuration. [B. 5, 18, 42, 64, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. italicum**. A stimulant and tonic species, used in southern Europe like the *P. officinale* of Linnaeus. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. majus**. See *P. officinale*.—**P. montanum**. A species the root of which was formerly used in epilepsy. [B. 267 (a, 35).]—**P. officinale**. Fr., *peucedan officinal*, *fennel de porc* (1st def.), *queue de porceau* (1st def.). Ger., *gebrüchlicher Haarstrang*, *Himmeldill*, *Saufenchel*, *Schweifwurz* (all 1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, sulphur-root (or-weed or-wort), harstrang, horestrang, hog's-fennel, the *peucedan* of the ancients; a perennial species found in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. The root, *radix peucedani* (seu *feniculi porcini*, seu *pinastelle*), contains peucedanine, and was formerly esteemed for its aperitive, expectorant, and diuretic properties, but is now hardly used except in veterinary medicine. 2. Of Gouan, the *P. italicum*. 3. Of Thuillier, the *P. parisiense*. [B. 5, 42, 173, 180, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. oreoselinum**. Fr., *persil de cerf* (ou *de montagne noir*). Ger., *Berghaarstrang*, *Bergeppig*, *Grundheil*, *Augenwurz*, *Vieltug*, *Bergpetersilie*. Mountain parsley, the *oreoselinum* of Dioscorides. The root, herb, and fruits, *radix, herba, et semen oreoselini* (seu *apii montani*, seu *petroselini montani*, etc.), have been official. The fruit is very spicy, and was once used as a febrifuge. The herb is diaphoretic and stimulant, and is used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.; it still holds a place in some pharmacopœias. The root is used in constipation, etc. [B. 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. ostruthium**. See **IMPERATORIA ostruthium**.—**P. parisiense**. A tonic and stimulant species found in southern Europe. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. sativum**. See **PASTINACA sativa**.—**P. vulgare**. See *P. officinale* (1st def.).—**Syrupus peucedani**. Fr., *sirup de peucedan*. A syrup made by boiling together 28 parts each of extract of p. and extract of licorice, 10 each of extract of male speedwell and extract of colt's-foot, 55 of honey, and a sufficient amount of water of p. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**PEUMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pu'm'us* (u's). Fr., *peumo*. A genus of the *Monimiceæ*. The *Peumee* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Atherospermeæ*. [B. 42, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. boldo**. *P. boldus*, *P. fragrans*. Fr., *peumo boldo*. The *boldo* of Chile, a species having a small aromatic fruit and an astringent bark. The leaves contain boldine and a glucoside (see **BOLDO-glucin**) said to be useful in inflammations of the genito-urinary passages, and used in France as a tonic in hepatitis and chronic hepatic torpor. In Chile the leaves are used in gonorrhœa and vesical catarrh. [B. 5, 121, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—*"Nouv. rem."*, June 15, 1885, p. 129 (B.).]

**PEUPLIER** (Fr.), n. *Pu's-plie-a*. The genus *Populus*; of the Fr. Cod., the *Populus nigra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolé de p.** See **TINCTURA POPULI**.—**Formade de bourgeon de p.** See **POTATUM populeum**.—**Formade de p.** A preparation made by digesting over the water bath 1 part of dry poplar buds and 4 parts of lard, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de p.** See **TINCTURA POPULI**.

**PEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'x* (pax)'<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *pez'eos* (-is). Gr., *πέξις*. See **CONCRETION**.

**PEZA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe* (pe)'<sup>2</sup>/za'. Gr., *πέζα*. 1. The sole of the foot, especially the instep. 2. The malleolus. 3. Of Hippocrates, the heel. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PEZIZA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'ziz-i* (e)'za'. From *πέζις*, a kind of stalkless fungus. Fr., *pezize*, *pézise*. Ger., *Becherpilz*. Cup-mushroom; a genus of *ascomycetous Fungi*, typical of the *Pezizaceæ* (Fr., *pezizacées*, which are a division of the *Discomycetes*. The *Pezizaceæ* (Fr., *pezizacées*), *Pezizoidæ* (Fr., *pezizoidées*), *Pezizæ*, *Pezizæ* (Fr., *pezizæ*), *Pezizæ* (Fr., *pezizæ*), *Pezizoidæ* (Fr., *pezizoidées*), and *Pezizoidæ* (Fr., *pezizoidées*) are the same. [B. 170, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. acetabulum**. Fr., *pezize en ciboire*. An edible French species, said to be purgative. [B. 19, 70, 173 (a, 35).]

**PFAFFERS** (Ger.), n. *Pfa'f*'ers. A place in the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there are warm alkaline and saline springs and bathing establishments. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PFAFFENRÖHRCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Pfa'f*'f'es'n-rü'r-ch'e'n. The genus *Taraxacum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PFANNE** (Ger.), n. *Pfa'n*'ne. See **ACETABULUM**.—**Flache P.** See **ALLENDA FORSA**.—**Querfortsatz p.** See **FORSA transversales**.—**Schulterp.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

**PFEFFER** (Ger.), n. *Pfe'f*'fe'r. See **PEPPER** and **PIPER** (1st def.).

**PFEFFERMINZ** (Ger.), **PFEFFERMÜNZ** (Ger.), n. *Pfe'f*'fe'r-mi'nts, -mu'nts. See **MENTHA piperita**.—**P.-essenz**. See **ES-**

**SENTIA MENTHA piperita**.—**P'gelst**. See **SPIRITUS MENTHA piperita**.—**P'kraut**. See **MENTHA piperita** (2d def.).—**P-plätzchen**. See **TROCHISCI MENTHA piperita**.—**P'spirit** (Ger. Ph.). See **SPIRITUS MENTHA piperita**.—**P'syrup** (Ger. Ph.). See **SYRUPUS MENTHA**.—**P'wasser**. See **AQUA MENTHA piperita**.

**PFEFFERS** (Ger.), n. *Pfe'f*'fe'rs. See **PFAFFERS**.

**PFEIFE** (Ger.), n. *Pfi'f*'e'. A pipe, a tube. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**Harnp.** See **URETHRA**.

**PFEIL** (Ger.), n. *Pfl'*. An arrow.—**P'gift**. An arrow poison, especially curare. [a, 35].—**P'wurzelmehl**, **P'wurzelstärke-mehl**. Arrow-root. [B. 180 (a, 35); L. 129.]

**PFEILER** (Ger.), n. *Pfl'*'er. See **COLUMN** (3d def.).—**Aussen-p.** The outer rods of Corti. [L. 332 (a, 29).]—**Innenp.** The inner rods of Corti. [L. 332 (a, 29).]—**Leistenp.** The pillars of the external inguinal ring. [A. 521 (a, 45).]—**P'zelle**. An oval nucleus with a thin layer of protoplasm found in the acute angle formed by the junction of either the outer or the inner rod of Corti with the membrana basilaris. In the former case it is the *äussere P'zelle*, in the latter the *innere P'zelle*. [L. 332 (a, 29).]

**PFERD** (Ger.), n. *Pfe'r*d. The horse. [a, 48].—**Flussp.** See **HIPPOTAMUS**.—**P'fuss**. See **TALIPES equinus**.—**P'epocken**. See **HORSE-POX**.—**Seep.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS**.

**PFIIRSCHBAUM** (Ger.), n. *Pfersh*'ba'-u'm. The genus *Per-sica*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PFIIRSICHE** (Ger.), **PFIIRSICH** (Ger.), n's. *Pfersh*'e', -*pfer*'-zi'ch'. The peach. [B.]

**PFLANZE** (Ger.), n. *Pfla'nts*'e'. See **PLANT**.—**Giftp.** A poisonous plant. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**Heilp.** A medicinal plant. [a, 35].—**Holzp.** A tree or shrub. [a, 35].—**Nährp.** A food plant. [B. 123 (a, 24).]—**P'nart**. In botany, a species. [a, 35].—**P'nbase**. See **ALKALOID**.—**P'nbewohner**. See **EPHYPHYTE**.—**P'nfresser**. The *Herbivora*. [B.]—**P'nkisestoff**. See **VEGETABLE CASEIN**.—**P'nthiere**. Zoophytes. [B.]

**PFLANZLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Pfla'nts*'li'ch'. See **VEGETABLE**.

**PFLASTER** (Ger.), n. *Pfla'st*'er. See **PLASTER** and **EMPLASTRUM**.—**Aceridisches P.** A plaster made without wax.—**Erwipes P.** See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDUM perpetuum**.—**Flussp.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS** and **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDUM perpetuum**.—**Fontanellp.** See **EMPLASTRUM ad fonticulos**.—**Grünes P.** See **CERATUM æRUGINIS**.—**Hauptp.** See **EMPLASTRUM OPIL**.—**Heftp.** See **EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ** and **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**Hühneraug-enp.** See **EMPLASTRUM ad verrucas**.—**Klebp.**, **Kiehp.** See **Heftp.**.—**Magenp.** See **EMPLASTRUM aromaticum**.—**P'ähnlich**. See **EMPLASTIC**.—**Zugp.** See **EMPLASTRUM GALBANI**.

**PFLASTERKÄFER** (Ger.), n. *Pfla'st*'er-kaf-'e'r. The genus *Lytta*; also, other blister-beetles. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PFLAUME** (Ger.), n. *Pfla'st*'u'm-e'. See **PLUM** and **PRUNE**.

**PFLERGE** (Ger.), n. *Pflag*'e'. Care, nursing. [L. 46 (a, 21).]

**PFLERGER** (Ger.), n. *Pflag*'e'r. A male nurse or attendant. [L. 46 (a, 21).]

**PFLERGERIN**, n. *Pflag*'e'r-i'n. A female nurse or attendant. [a, 48].

**PFLUGSCHAR** (Ger.), n. *Pflug*'sha'r. See **VOMER**.

**PFORTADER** (Ger.), n. *Pfo'rt*'a'd-'e'r. See **PORTAL VEIN**.

**PFORTE** (Ger.), n. *Pfort*'e'. A gate. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**Kelpm**. See **MICROPYLE**.—**Leberp.** See **HILUM hepatis**.

**PFORTNER** (Ger.), n. *Pfart*'ne'r. See **PYLORUS**.

**PRIEMEN** (Ger.), n. *Pfrem*'e'n. The genus *Spartium*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PRIEMLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Pfrem*'li'ch'. See **SUBULATE**.

**PFFROPF** (Ger.), n. *Ppfrof*. See **EMBOLUS** and **GRAFT**.

**PHACE** (Lat.), **PHACEA** (Lat.), n's f. *Fa* (fa)'<sup>2</sup>/se(ka), -se'<sup>2</sup> (ke)<sup>2</sup>-a'. From *φακός*, a lentil. The crystalline lens. [F.]

**PHACEPHLOGISCON** (Lat.), n. n. *Fa*'s(fa'k)-e'sk-floj-(fo'g)'<sup>2</sup>/sk'o'n. From *φακός*, a lentil, and *ἐκφλογίζω*, to set on fire. See **VARICELLA lentiformis**.

**PHACELUS** (Lat.), **PHACELLUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Fa*'s(fa'k)-e'2-l-u's(su's), fa'2s(fa'k)-e'2/l'u's(lu's). Gr., *φακός*. See **FASCICULUS**.

**PHACENTOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Fa*'s(fa'k)-e'2nt-o(ce)-se(kay'-le)(ay) in Eug., fa'2s-e'2nt-o-sel. Gen., -*cel'es*. From *φακός*, a lentil, *κύσς*, within, and *εἶναι*, a tumor. Fr., *phacentocele*. Ger., *Linsenbruch*, *Linsenruhrschwang*. Dislocation of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber of the eye. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHACIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Fa* (fa)'<sup>2</sup>/si'(ki)<sup>2</sup>-a'. From *φακός*, a lentil. See **LENTIGO**.

**PHACITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Fa*'c(fa'k)-i(ce)'ti's. Gen., -*i'id*os (-idis). Fr., p. An old term for inflammation of the crystalline lens or of its capsule or both; now used for capsitis. [F.]

**PHACIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Fa*'fa(fa'k)-si'(ki)<sup>2</sup>-u'm(u'm). Gr., *φάκιον* (from *φακός*, a lentil). See **PHACOPTISANA**.

**PHACOCATAPTESIS** (Lat.), **PHACOCATATHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Fak* (fa'k)-o(ce)-ka'2t(ku'2)-a'2-pi'p'i'e'sis, -a'th'e'sis. From *φακός*, a lentil, and *καταπίπτω*, a keeping down, or *κατάθεσις*, a laying down. Fr., *phacocataptesis*. See **DEPRESSIO cataractæ**.

**PHACOCOPIIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Fak* (fa'k)-o(ce)-k'op'i's. Gen., -*cop'i'id*os (-idis). From *φακός*, a lentil, and *κοπίς*, a chopper. A lenticular knife. [E.]

**PHACOCYSTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Fak* (fa'k)-o(ce)-si'st(ku'2)-a'2. From *φακός*, a lentil, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *phacocyste*. Ger., *Linsenkapsel*. The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L. 50 (a, 14).]



**PHACOCYSTECTOME** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st-(ku<sup>3</sup>st)-e<sup>2</sup>kt'o<sup>3</sup>m-e(a). Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>tomes. From φακός, a lentil, κύστις, a bladder, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Excision of a piece of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [B.]

**PHACOCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>3</sup>st)-i(e)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -ti<sup>3</sup>'idos (-idis). Fr., *phacocystite*. See CAPSITIS.

**PHACODES** (Lat.), adj. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-od'ez(as). Gr., φακώδης (from φακός, a lentil, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phacoez*. Ger., *linsendähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Of Hippocrates, freckled; as a n. f., a freckle. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHACOGLAUCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-glat'(glat'-u<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>3</sup>ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -con'atos (-atis). From φακός, a lentil, and γλαύκωμα, glaucoma. Fr., *phacoglaucome*. Ger., *Linsenglaukom*. Changes in the crystalline lens due to glaucoma. [B.]

**PHACOHYDROPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi<sup>2</sup>d(hu<sup>3</sup>d)-ro<sup>3</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>si<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -pis'eos (-op'is). From φακός, a lentil, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Fr., *phacohydropsie*. See MORGAGNIAN CATARACT.

**PHACOHYMENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -i'idos (-idis). From φακός, a lentil, and ὑμην, a membrane. See CAPSITIS.

**PHACOID**, adj. Fak'k/o'id. Lat., *phacoides* (from φακός, a lentil, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phacoi'de*. See LENTICULAR (1st def.).

**PHACOIDOSCOPE**, n. Fak'k-o'id-o-skop. From φακός, a lentil, εἶδος, resemblance, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *phacoi'doscope*. Ger., *Phakoidoskop*. See PHACOSCOPE.

**PHACOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l(ma<sup>3</sup>l)-a-(a<sup>3</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>3</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From φακός, a lentil, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *phacomalacie*. Ger., *Phakomalacie*. Soft cataract. [F.]

**PHACOMETACHORESIS** (Lat.), **PHACOMETOCESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>3</sup>-kor(ch<sup>2</sup>or)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s, -me<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>3</sup>s-(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>3</sup>k)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From φακός, a lentil, and μεταχώρησις, a change of place, or μετοίκησις, a change of abode. Dislocation of the crystalline lens. [A, 332 (a, 14).]

**PHACOMETER**, n. Fak'k-o<sup>3</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>3</sup>r. From φακός, a lentil, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *phacomètre*. An instrument for measuring the refractive power of lenses. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**PHACONIN**, n. Fak'k/o<sup>3</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *phaconine*. The globulin of the crystalline lens. [L, 41 (a, 48).]

**PHACOPANESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pla<sup>2</sup>n(pla<sup>3</sup>n)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From φακός, a lentil, and πλάνησις, a dispersing. Fr., *phacopanése*. Displacement of the crystalline lens from the posterior to the anterior chamber and back again. ["N. A. Arch. of Med. and Surg. Sci.," Mar., 1835 (L, 50 (a, 14)).]

**PHACOPLASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pla<sup>2</sup>z(pla<sup>3</sup>s)-ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -plasm'atos (-atis). From φακός, a lentil, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *phacoplasme*. A poultice of lentil-meal. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHACOPTISANA** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ti<sup>3</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>n)-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., φακοπτισάνη (from φακός, a lentil, and πτίζανη, peeled barley). Fr., *phacoptisane*. A decoction of lentils. [L, 30, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

**PHACOPYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pi(pu<sup>3</sup>)-os'i<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From φακός, a lentil, and πύωσις, suppurating. An old term for supposed suppurating of the crystalline lens. [F.]

**PHACOSCLEROMA** (Lat.), **PHACOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-om'a<sup>3</sup>, -os'i<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -om'atos (-atis), -os'eos (-is). From φακός, a lentil, and σκληρώμα, or σκληρώσις, induration. Fr., *phacosclérome*. See HARD CATARACT.

**PHACOSCOPE**, n. Fak'k-o-skop. From φακός, a lentil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Phakoskop*. An instrument for measuring the changes in shape undergone by the crystalline lens during accommodation. It consists of a series of prisms so arranged that the observer sees two reflections of each image formed in the lens. The different positions of the lens are thus rendered more evident. [K, 8.]

**PHASCOCOTASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sko<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>3</sup>z-(a<sup>3</sup>s)/mu<sup>3</sup>s(mu<sup>3</sup>s). From φακός, a lentil, and σκοτασμός, a being dark. Fr., *phascocotasme*. Obscuration of the crystalline lens. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHASCOCOTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sko<sup>2</sup>t-om'a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From φακός, a lentil, and σκότος, darkness. See CATARACT.

**PHACOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-os'i<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., φακωσις (from φακός, a lentil). Fr., *phacose*. 1. A freckling. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. A black spot on the eye. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHACUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). Gr., φακός, a lentil. 1. See LENTIGO. 2. See PHACE.

**PHACYDROPS** (Lat.), **PHACYDROPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fas<sup>3</sup>-(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>d(u<sup>3</sup>d)-ro<sup>3</sup>ps(rops), -i<sup>2</sup>d(u<sup>3</sup>d)-ro<sup>3</sup>ps(rops)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. See MORGAGNIAN CATARACT.

**PHACYHMENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fas(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-i(u<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -i'idos (-idis). Fr., *phacyhmenite*. See CAPSITIS.

**PHÆNOCARPOUS**, adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>n-o-kar'p'u<sup>3</sup>s. From φαίνειν, to show, and καρπός, a fruit. Having the fruit free from surrounding parts. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PHÆNOGAMOUS**, adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>3</sup>g'a<sup>3</sup>m-u<sup>3</sup>s. From φαίνειν, to show, and γάμος, a wedding. Phanerogamous. The Phenogama of Willdenow, the Phenogamia, and the Phenogamia are the phanerogams. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

**PHENOMENOGENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2</sup>n(fa<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>3</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>n-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-jen(je<sup>3</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From φαίνειν, to show, and γένεσθαι, to be born. The genesis of phenomena (e. g., disease symptoms). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHENOMENON** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2</sup>n(fa<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>3</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>3</sup>n. See PHENOMENON.

**PHÆNOMENOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2</sup>n(fa<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>3</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>n-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-skop(sko<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From φαίνεσθαι, to appear, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. The investigation of (morbid) phenomena. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHENOZYGOUS**, adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>3</sup>z/i<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>3</sup>s. From φαίνειν, to show, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Having the zygomata visible when the skull is viewed from above. [L.]

**PHÆOCHLOROPHYLL**, n. Fe-o-klor-o-fl<sup>2</sup>. A coloring matter derived from chlorophyll. [R. Sachse, "Chem. Ctrbl.," 1884, p. 113, in "Jour. of Am. Chem. Soc.," April, 1884, p. 133 (B).]

**PHÆOCYST**, n. Fe'o-si<sup>2</sup>st. From φαῖος, dusky, and κύστις, a bladder. Of Decaisne, the nucleus of a vegetable cell. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PHÆOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fa<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>3</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-i(e)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -i'idos (-idis). From φαῖος, gray, and μυελός, marrow. Of Martineau, acute generalized inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord. ["Un. méd.," xvii, 1874, p. 395 (a, 34).]

**PHAGENA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>j(fa<sup>3</sup>g)-e'(a<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-na<sup>3</sup>. Gr., φάγαινα (from φαγεῖν, to eat). Ger., *Fressnucht* (1st def.). 1. Ravenous hunger, bulimia. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. See PHAGEDÆNA (1st def.).

**PHAGEDÆNA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>j(fa<sup>3</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>d-e'(a<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-na<sup>3</sup>. Gr., φάγέδαινα (from φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *phagédène*. Ger., *P. fresdene Geschwür*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a cancerous sore. 2. Of Galen, bulimia. 3. A form of ulceration in which the soft parts are destroyed rapidly in large masses. [A, 311 (a, 17); E.]—**P. nosocomialis**. See HOSPITAL GANGRENE.—**P. putris**, sloughing p. Fr., *gangrène phagédénique*. Ger., *phagedänischer Brand*. A severe and deep-reaching form of p. [D, 1.]

**PHAGEDENICUS** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>j(fa<sup>3</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n'(a<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). 1. Phagenedic. 2. Corrosive. 3. Used as a remedy for phagedæna. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PHAGEDENISMUS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>j(fa<sup>3</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n'(a<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>3</sup>s)/mu<sup>3</sup>s(mu<sup>3</sup>s). The indefinite extension of an ulcer. [E.]

**PHAGEDENIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>j-e<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n'/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., φάγεδαινικός. Lat., *phagedenicus*. Fr., *phagédénique*, *rongeant*. Ger., *phagedänisch*, *ätzend*, *fressend*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of phagedæna. Cf. PHAGEDENICUS.

**PHAGOCYTE**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>g/o-sit. From φαγεῖν, to eat, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., p. Ger., *Phagocyt*, *Fresszelle*. Syn.: *devouring* or *wandering cell*, *leucocyte*, *white blood-corpuscle*. Of Metschnikoff, any amoeboid cell regarded as a structure capable of inclosing and digesting solid particles. In the body they act (1) in absorbing healthy tissues, as in the metamorphosis of batrachia and the development of bone; (2) in active degeneration of parts in disease; and (3) as scavengers, removing bacteria and minute solid masses that have accidentally reached the tissues. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 111; T. Smith, "Med. Annals," 1885, p. 50 (J).]

**PHAGOCYTOBLAST**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>g-o-sit'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From φαγεῖν, to eat, κύτος, a cell, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *phagocyto-blaste*. Of Metschnikoff, the mesoderm; so called from its giving rise to the phagocytes. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]

**PHAGOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>g(fa<sup>3</sup>g)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>3</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From φαγεῖν, to eat, and μανία, madness. See BULIMIA (1st def.).

**PHAGOSITE**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>g/o-sit. From φαγεῖν, to eat, and σίτος, food. Of Van Beneden, an animal parasite (such as a leech or a flea) that feeds on but does not reside in or on its host. ["Amer. Nat.," v, 434 (a, 48).]

**PHAKITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa<sup>3</sup>k)-i(e)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -i'idos (-idis). See PHACITIS.

**PHALACRA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-ra<sup>3</sup>. Gr., φαλάκρα (from φαλακρός, bald). See ALOPECIA AND CALVITIES.

**PHALACRODES** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-rod'ez(as). Gr., φαλακροεῖδης (from φαλακρός, bald-headed, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phalacreux*. Bald-headed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHALACROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-rom'a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -crom'atos (-atis). Gr., φαλάκρωμα (from φαλακρός, bald-headed). See ALOPECIA AND CALVITIES.

**PHALACROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-ros'i<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -cros'eos (-is). Gr., φαλακρωσις (from φαλακρός, bald-headed). 1. Alopecia. 2. Alopecia affecting the top of the head. [G, 34.]

**PHALANGAGRA** (Lat.), **PHALANGARITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ga<sup>3</sup>g(ga<sup>3</sup>g)-ra<sup>3</sup>, -a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>3</sup>arth-ri(re)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -gag'rae, -i'idos (-idis). From φάλαγξ (see PHALANX), and ἄγρᾱ, a seizure, or ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers. [E.]

**PHALANGE** (Fr., Ger.), n. Fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>zh, fa<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See PHALANX.—**P. unguéale** (Fr.). See DISTAL PHALANX.

**PHALANGEAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>'je<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>l. Fr., *phalangien*. Of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. [C.]

**PHALANGETTE** (Fr.), n. Fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe<sup>2</sup>t. The terminal phalanx of a finger or toe. [C.]

**PHALANGIAL**, **PHALANGIAN**, **PHALANGIC**, **PHALANGIEN** (Fr.), adj's. Fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>'ji<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>l, -a<sup>3</sup>n, -a<sup>3</sup>n'ji<sup>2</sup>k, fa<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See PHALANGIAL.

**PHALANGINE** (Fr.), n. Fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhen. See MIDDLE PHALANX.

**PHALANGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji(je)'ti<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -gi'ti<sup>3</sup>s (-idis). From φάλαγξ (see PHALANX). Inflammation of a phalanx. [a, 34.]

**PHALANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m). Gr., φάλαγγιον (originally a kind of spider). Fr., p. *phalangère* (2d def.). 1. Of Mattheus, the *Czackia iliastrium*. 2. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Liliaceae*, referred in part to the genus *Anthericum*. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. illiagi**, **P. non ramosum**. Fr., *fleur de lis*. Ger., *Zaunlilie*. St. Bernard's lily, branched spider-wort: a European species. The herb, flowers, and seed, *herba, flores, et semen phalangii non ramosi*, were formerly used medicinally. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. ramosum**, the φάλαγγιον of Dioscorides. The herb, flowers, and seed, *herba,*



*flores, et semen phalangii ramosi*, were formerly used in cases of snake-bite and for other poisons. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PHALANGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-gos<sup>1</sup>is. Gr., φαλάγγσις (from φαλαγξ, see PHALANX). Fr., phalangose. Ger., Phalangose. An obsolete term for trichiasis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PHALANX** (Lat.), n. f. Fal(fa<sup>3</sup>l)/a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -an<sup>1</sup>gis. Gr., φαλαγξ. Fr., phalange. Ger., P., Phalange. 1. One of the bones of the fingers and toes. [L.] 2. A collection of stamens united more or less by their filaments. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Basilar p.** See **Proximal p.**—**Distal p.** Fr., phalange. Ger., Endphalange, Endp., Nagelp., Nagelglied. The p. most remote from the metacarpus or metatarsus. [L.]—**Grundp.** (Ger.). See **Proximal p.**—**Metacarpal p.**—**Metatarsal p.** See **Proximal p.**—**Middle p.** Fr., phalange. Ger., Mittelphalange. The p. (in cases where there are three) intermediate between the distal and proximal phalanges. [L.]—**Nagelp.** (Ger.). See **Distal p.**—**Phalanges of Deiters.** Fiddle-shaped structures, probably cuticular in nature, united to each other, forming the lamina reticularis of the cochlea. Between them are intervals through which the hairs of the outer hair-cells pass, and to each of them is attached the phalangeal process of the cells of Deiters. [L, 142, 332.]—**Proximal p.** Ger., Grundphalange. The p. articulating with a metacarpal or metatarsal bone. [L.]—**Terminal p., Ungual p., Ungular p.** See **Distal p.**

**PHALARIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ar<sup>1</sup>idis. Gr., φάλαρις. Fr., p. Ger., Glanzgras. A genus of grasses. The *Phalarææ* (Fr., phalarées) are a tribe, comprising *Hierochloa*, *Zea*, *P.*, etc. The *Phalaridææ*, the *Phalaridææ* (Fr., phalaridées), the *Phalarides*, and the *Phalaroidææ* are the same. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. ammobilia.** See *Psamma arenaria*.—**P. arundinacea.** Fr., *alpiste roseau*, *fromentau*, *herbier*. Canary-seed, sword-grass; a large showy species. The leaves, *folia graminis picti*, of one variety, *P. arundinacea picta* or *P. arundinacea variegata* (also called bride's laces, lady's garters, French, painted, or ribbon-grass), were formerly used in medicine. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. canariensis.** Fr., *alpiste de Canarie*, *blé des Canaries*, *cunère*, *time*, *millet long*. Ger., *gemeines Glanzgras*, *Kanariengras*. Canary-grass, the *phalaris* of Dioscorides. The seeds, *semen phalaridis* (seu *canariensis*), *grana canariensis*, were used formerly in nephritic and calculeous affections, but now for emollient poultices only. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

**PHALLALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-la<sup>2</sup>l(la<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, and άλγος, pain. Pain in the penis. [E.]

**PHALLANASTROPHE** (Lat.), **PHALLANASTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-la<sup>2</sup>n(la<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)/tro<sup>2</sup>(tro<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>a, -a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-tro<sup>2</sup>(tro<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ast<sup>1</sup>rophes, -stroph<sup>1</sup>ie. From φαλλός, the penis, and ἀναστρόφω, a turning upside down. Distortion of the penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHALLANCYLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>l(ku<sup>2</sup>l)-os<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>1</sup>eyos (-is). From φαλλός, the penis, and ἀγκύλωσις, ankylosis. 1. See **CHORDEE**. 2. Adhesion of the penis to some adjoining part.

**PHALLANEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-la<sup>2</sup>n(la<sup>2</sup>n)-n<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>zu<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>y)ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -rys<sup>1</sup>matos (-atis). From φαλλός, the penis, and ἀνέυρυσμα, an aneurysm. Aneurysm of the penis.

**PHALLIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>ik. Gr., φαλλικός. Lat., phallicus. Fr., phallique. Pertaining to or associated with the penis. [a, 48.]

**PHALLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lile<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -it<sup>1</sup>idos (-idis). From φαλλός, the penis. Inflammation of the penis.

**PHALLOBLENNORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo(lō)-ble<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>no<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, βλένω, mucus, and ρέω, to flow. Blennorrhœa of the penile urethra.

**PHALLOCAMPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo(lō)-ka<sup>2</sup>mp-(ka<sup>2</sup>mp)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -camp<sup>1</sup>seos (-is). From φαλλός, the penis, and κάμψις, a bending. Fr., *phallocampsie*. See **CHORDEE**.

**PHALLOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo(lō)-ka<sup>2</sup>r-si<sup>2</sup>n(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-om<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>1</sup>atos (-atis). From φαλλός, the penis, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Cancer of the penis. [E.]

**PHALLOCRYPISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lolo<sup>2</sup>-kri<sup>2</sup>p(kru<sup>2</sup>p)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cryp<sup>1</sup>seos (-is). From φαλλός, the penis, and κρύψις, a hiding. Fr., *phallocrypsie*. Ger., *Phallokrypsis*. Habitual retraction of the penis under the pubic arch. [E, 24.]

**PHALLODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo(lō)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, and δύνω, pain. See **PHALLALGIA**.

**PHALLOIDEÆ** (Lat.), **PHALLOIDEI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo(lō)-i<sup>2</sup>de<sup>2</sup>(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, -i<sup>2</sup>de. From φαλλός, the penis, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *phalloïdes*, *phalloïdes*. A division of gastromycetous Fungi, consisting of *Phallus*, *Lyssurus*, etc. [B, 19, 76, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

**PHALLONCIS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>s)(u<sup>2</sup>s). From φαλλός, the penis, and όγκος, a tumor. *Ruthenschwellung*. An abnormal swelling of the penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHALLOPLASTY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>o-pla<sup>2</sup>st<sup>1</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, and πλαστέω, to mold. Ger., *Phalloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the penis. [L, 197.]

**PHALLOPSOPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo<sup>2</sup>p-so<sup>2</sup>(so<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, and ψόφος, a noise. Fr., *phallopsophie*. A discharge of gas from the penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHALLORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo<sup>2</sup>r-ra<sup>2</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. Fr., *phallorrhagie*. Ger., *Ruthenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the penis. [E.]

**PHALLORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From φαλλός, the penis, and ρόια, a flowing. Gonorrhœa of the penile urethra. [G.]

**PHALLORRHOISCHESES** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)-lo<sup>2</sup>r-ro<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ches<sup>1</sup>eos (-isch<sup>1</sup>esin). From φαλλός, the

penis, ρόια, a flowing, and ῥήγνυμι, to check. A sudden stoppage of phallorrhœa. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHALLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>3</sup>l)/lu<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., φαλλός. Fr., p., satire (2d def.). Ger., *Ruthe* (1st def.), *Eichenschwamm* (2d def.). 1. See **PENIS**. 2. The typical genus of the *Phalloideæ*. 3. The peridium of certain Fungi. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. Adriani.** Fr., *satire d'Adrien*. A European species of *P.* (2d def.). The juice has been recommended for gout. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. foetidus, P. imperius, P. impudicus, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *satire impudique* (ou *fétide*), *œuf du diable*, *impudique*, *satire*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *stinkende*) *Gichtmorchel*, *Gichtschwamm*. Stinking-polecat (fungus), devil's horn, stinkhorn; a poisonous and extremely foetid species of *P.* (2d def.), formerly used in gout and credited with aphrodisiac properties (probably on account of its shape). In some parts of Germany, dried and mixed with an alcoholic liquor, it is given to domestic animals to excite them to copulation. [B, 76, 105, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**PHANÈRE** (Fr.), n. Fa<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>r. A collective term for hair, nails, feathers, horns, and other visible outgrowths of the body. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PHANEROBIOIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o-bi-o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>ik. Lat., *phanerobioticus*, *phanerobiotus*, *phanerobius* (from φανερός, visible, and βίωiv, to live). Fr., *phanérobiotique*. See **PHANEROZOOTS**.

**PHANEROCODONIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o-kod-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>ik. Of a gonophore, having a developed umbrella. [L, 193.]

**PHANEROCOTYLEDONOUS**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o-ko<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>d<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *phanerocotyledonius* (from φανερός, visible, and κοτύληδών, a cotyledon). Fr., *phanérocotylédon*. Having cotyledons easily distinguished. The *Phanerocotyledonææ* (Fr., *phanérocotylédonææ*) of Agardh are a class of plants corresponding to the *Dicotyledonææ* of De Candolle. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

**PHANEROGAMOUS**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>g-a<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *phanerogamus* (from φανερός, visible, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *phanérogame*. Ger., *phanérogamisch*. Flowering, having the sexual organs conspicuous. The *phanérogams* (Lat., *Phanerogamææ* [Fr., *phanérogamées*], *Phanerogamia* [Fr., *phanérogamie*]) are a division of the vegetable kingdom including the gymnosperms and the angiosperms. [B, 1, 13, 121, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

**PHANEROGENOUS, PHANEROPHOROUS**, adj's. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s, -o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From φανερός, visible, and γεννώiv, to beget, or φέρωiv, bearing. Fr., *phanérophore*. Of a tissue or structure (e.g., the papilla of a hair or tooth), supporting some visible part of the body. [J, 16, 33.] Cf. **PHANÈRE**.

**PHANEROPHYTE**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *phanerophytem* (from φανερός, visible, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *phanérophyte*. Of Link, a plant with a distinct root in which the pith either does not exist or soon becomes converted into wood. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**PHANEROPNEUMONOUS**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *phaneropneumonius* (from φανερός, visible, and πνεύμων, the lung). Fr., *phanéropneumone*. Ger., *offenbarlungig*. Having distinct or visible lungs. The *Phaneropneumona* are an order of *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 41 (a, 14); L, 180 (a, 39).]

**PHANEROZOOUS**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>-zo<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *phanerозous* (from φανερός, visible, and ζώωiv, an animal). Fr., *phanérozéé*. Showing evidence of life, manifestly alive. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PHANLEC**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-le<sup>2</sup>ik. Of the alchemists, iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

**PHÁNOMEN** (Ger.), n. Fan-om-an'. See **PHENOMENON**.—**Unterschenkelp'.** See **PATELLA REFLEX**.

**PHANTASM**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>nt-a<sup>2</sup>zm. Gr., *φάντασμα* (from φανταίνωiv, to make visible). Lat., *phantasma*. Fr., *fantasme*. Ger., *Trugbild*. A visual hallucination or illusion; an apparition. [a, 48.]

**PHANTASMAGORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>n(fa<sup>3</sup>n)-ta<sup>2</sup>z(ta<sup>2</sup>s)-ma<sup>2</sup>g-(ma<sup>2</sup>g)-or(o<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *φάντασμα*, a phantom, and *ἀγορά*, an assembly. Fr., *phantasmagorie*. 1. A medley of phantasms. [a, 34.] 2. A magical lantern or other apparatus for projecting images on a screen; also the optical effect produced by such an apparatus. [B.]

**PHANTASMACOPIA** (Lat.), **PHANTASMATOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa<sup>2</sup>n(fa<sup>3</sup>n)-ta<sup>2</sup>z(ta<sup>2</sup>s)-ma<sup>2</sup>s-skopisko<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, -ma<sup>2</sup>i-(ma<sup>2</sup>i)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-skop(sko<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *φάντασμα*, a phantom, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See **METAMORPHOSIS**.

**PHANTASMOPHRENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>n(fa<sup>3</sup>n)-ta<sup>2</sup>z(ta<sup>2</sup>s)-mo<sup>2</sup>(mo<sup>2</sup>)-fre<sup>2</sup>n-os<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>1</sup>eos (-is). From *φάντασμα*, a phantom, and φρενίς, the mind. Fr., *fantasmophrénose*. Ger., *Wachirren*. Of Schultz, the state of dreaming while awake. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHANTASMOSCOPY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>n-ta<sup>2</sup>z-mo<sup>2</sup>s-ko<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phantasmoscopia* (from *φάντασμα*, a phantom, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *fantasmoscopie*. See **METAMORPHOSIS**.

**PHANTOM**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>1</sup>tm. Gr., *φάντασμα*. Lat., *phantasma*. Fr., *fantôme*. Ger., *Phantom*, *Fantom*. 1. An apparition. 2. A model of the body or of a portion of it on which to practice manipulations.

**PHARBITINE**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-en. See **PHARBITISIN**.

**PHARBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>is. See **IPOMÆA**.

**PHARBITISIN**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Of the Ind. Ph., *kaladana*: a light-yellowish purgative resin prepared from the seeds of *Ipomæa nil*. According to Hanbury, it agrees in composition with the resin of jalap. [B, 18, 172 (a, 35).]

**PHARCIDOUS**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rs<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *φαρκιδώδης* (from φαρκίς, a wrinkle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *pharceoides*. Fr., *pharceïdeux*. Ger., *rumzig*. Wrinkled. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

**PHARICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rf(fa<sup>3</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>ik-a<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *φαρικόν*. A certain vegetable poison employed by the ancients; so named from its inventor, Pharius. [B, 114 (a, 35).]

**PHARINGO-THIROÏDIEN** (Fr.), n. Fa<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-te-ro-e-de-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. The part of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the thyroid cartilage. [Dionis (L).]



**PHARMACEIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-i'(e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *pharmakeia* (from *pharmakein*, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. 1. The use of medicines, or of poisons; pharmacy, especially, of Hippocrates, that of purgatives. 2. A remedy. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PHARMACEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a(a<sup>2</sup>s)/se<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>eos (-ac<sup>2</sup>eis). Gr., *pharmakeus*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A poisoner or sorcerer. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PHARMACEUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *pharmakeusis*. See **PHARMACEIA**.

**PHARMACEUTICAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Gr., *pharmaceutikos*. Fr., *pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutisch*, *arznei-künstig*. Pertaining to pharmacy. [D.]

**PHARMACEUTICS**, n. sing. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>ks. Gr., *pharmaceutikē*. Ger., *Pharmaceutik*. See **PHARMACY** (1st def.).

**PHARMACEUTIST**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>st. See under **APOTHECARY** (1st def.).

**PHARMACIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *pharmakikos*. Lat., *pharmacicus*. Fr., *pharmacique*. 1. Pharmaceutical. 2. Poisonous; pertaining to poisons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACIEN** (Fr.), n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-ma<sup>2</sup>-se-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **PHARMACIST**.

**PHARMACION** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a(a<sup>2</sup>s)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *pharmakion* (dim. of *pharmakon*, a drug). 1. A mild remedy. 2. Of Hippocrates, a purgative. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PHARMACIST**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>st. Gr., *pharmakeus*. Fr., *pharmacie*. Ger., *Arzneikünstler*. See under **APOTHECARY** (1st def.).

**PHARMACITES** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-it(et)/ez(as). Gr., *pharmakitis*. Fr., *mictionné* (1st def.). Ger., *Kräuterwein* (2d def.). 1. Drugged, medicated, poisoned. 2. As a n., a medicated wine. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOGY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-ka<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pharmacocatalogyologia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, *κατά*, according to, *γραφία*, a writing, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pharmacocatalogologie*. Ger., *Receptschreibekunst*, P. Of Plenk, the art of prescribing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACOCHEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ki<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-i(e)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *χημία*, chemistry. Fr., *pharmacochymie*. Pharmaceutical chemistry. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACOCOLLOCYST**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-ko<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>st. Lat., *pharmacocollocystis* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, *κόλλα*, glue, and *κύστις*, a cyst). Fr., *pharmacocollocyste*. A gelatinous capsule for containing medicine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACODES** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-od/ez(as). Gr., *pharmakōdes* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See **PHARMACIC**.

**PHARMACODYNAMIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-di<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>2k. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *δύναμις*, power. Ger., *pharmakodynamisch*. Pertaining to pharmacodynamics. [a, 17.]

**PHARMACODYNAMICS**, **PHARMACODYNAMIOLOGY**, n's sing. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-di<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>2ks, -a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. From *pharmakon*, a drug, *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *pharmacodynamologie*. Ger., *Arzneiwirkungslehre*. The science of the potency or action of drugs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACOGNOSTIA** (Lat.), **PHARMACOGNOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. **PHARMACOGNOSTICS**, **PHARMACOGRAPHY**, n's sing. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-noz(gnos)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -nos/i<sup>2</sup>s, -o<sup>2</sup>g-no<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>2ks, -o<sup>2</sup>g-ra<sup>2</sup>-f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *pharmakon*, a drug, *γνῶσις*, a seeking to know, *γνωστική*, the faculty of knowing, or *γράφειν*, to write. See **PHARMACOLOGY**.

**PHARMACO-KONIANTRON** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kon(ko<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-nt(a<sup>2</sup>n)/ro<sup>2</sup>n. From *pharmakon*, a drug, *κονία*, powder, and *άντρον*, a hole. An instrument devised by Weber for spraying the Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity, consisting essentially of a long flexible Eustachian catheter introduced through an ordinary metallic catheter. [F.]

**PHARMACOLOGY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pharmacologia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pharmacologie*. Ger., *Pharmakologie*. The science of drugs.

**PHARMACOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-man-(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pharmacomanie*. Insanity (or eccentricity) in regard to the use of drugs, especially an inordinate desire to consume or to prescribe them. [Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 597 (D).]

**PHARMACOMETRY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pharmacometria* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *μετρέω*, to measure). Fr., *pharmacométrie*. Ger., *Pharmakometrie*, *Arzneimesskunst*. The art of weighing or measuring drugs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACOMORPHIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-mo<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>2k. Lat., *pharmacomorphicus* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *pharmacomorphe*. Pertaining to the form in which medicines are to be prepared. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACON** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *pharmakon*. Fr., *pharmacie*. 1. A drug. 2. A remedy. 3. A dye. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Amethysta pharmacia**. Medicines which either prevent or overcome the intoxicating effects of wine. [L, 94.]

**PHARMACOPŒIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>-(po<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *pharmakopœia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *ποιέω*, to make). Fr., *pharmacopée*. Ger., *Pharmakopœe*. The descriptive list of drugs and their preparations recognized in any country or locality as official. [B; D; a, 48.] Cf. **DISPENSATORY** and **CODEX**.

**PHARMACOPŒIAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-pe<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to or recognized in a pharmacopœia. [a, 17.]

**PHARMACOPŒUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>-(po<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). 1. Of Greek writers, one who prepares drugs, potions, or colors. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. See **PHARMACIST**.

**PHARMACOPOLIST**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>p/o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>st. Gr., *pharmakopōlēs* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *πώλης*, a seller). Lat., *pharmacopola*. See **DRUGGIST**.

**PHARMACOPOLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pol-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell. Fr., *apothicairerie*. A drug-store. [L, 50, 94 (a, 43).]

**PHARMACOPOSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-po(po<sup>2</sup>)/-zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *pharmakoposia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *πόσις*, a drinking). Fr., *pharmacoposie*. A drinking of medicine or of poison. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PHARMACOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the-(tha)/ka<sup>2</sup>. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *pharmacothèque*. A medicine chest. [L, 41, 50, 94 (a, 14, 43).]

**PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k-o-the<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>2k. Lat., *pharmacotherapeuticus* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *θεραπευτικός*, therapeutic). Fr., *pharmacothérapeutique*. Pertaining to therapeutics in its relation to pharmacy. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

**PHARMACOTHERAPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-i(e)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *θεραπεία*, medical attendance. Fr., *pharmacothérapie*. Ger., *Pharmakotherapie*. Pharmaceutical therapeutics. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMACTER** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>kt(a<sup>2</sup>kt)/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -er/os (-is). Gr., *pharmaktēr*. See **PHARMACOPEUS**.

**PHARMACUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). 1. See **PHARMACON**. 2. Of Rumphius, the genus *Astronia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHARMACURGUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>rg(urg)/-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *pharmakourgos* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *εργον*, to work). Fr., *pharmacurge*. Ger., *Pharmakurg*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A physician who trusts to drugs exclusively as remedial agencies. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

**PHARMACY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *pharmakeia* (from *pharmakein*, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. Ger., *Pharmacie*, *Arzneibereitung* (1st def.). 1. The science of preparing and dispensing medicines. [D.] 2. An apothecary's shop.

**PHARMAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>2s. Gen., -ax/eos (-is). Gr., *pharmaxis*. 1. See **PHARMACY** (1st def.). 2. Medical treatment; of Hippocrates, the use of drastic laxatives. 3. Poisoning. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARMIANUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-i<sup>2</sup>-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A kind of cataplasm. [Galen (A, 325 [a, 48]).]

**PHARNACEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *pharnákeion* (from *phárnaks*, son of Mithridates the Great). Fr., *pharnace*. Ger., *Pharnacie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. malabaricum**. Ger., *malabarische Pharmacie*. A Malabar species used against vomiting and purging, and the juice as a mild diuretic in small-pox. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. spathulatum**. Fr., *herbe douce*. Ger., *spatelblättrige Pharmacie*. A species found in South America and the West Indies. It is used externally as an emollient and discutient, and internally in phthisis and menorrhagia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PHARUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *φάρος*, a wide cloak. Fr., *pharelle*, p. A genus of the *Panicææ*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. lappulaceus**. Fr., *p. de la Guiane*, *avoine des chiens*. A species found in Guiana, where a pectoral drink is made from it, and the seeds are used in making a nourishing gruel. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PHARYNGÆUS** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>(ga<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **PHARYNGEAL**.

**PHARYNGALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>(ga<sup>2</sup>)/-ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *pharyngalgie*. Pain in the pharynx. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHARYNGEA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See **PHARYNGEAL ARTERY**.

**PHARYNGEAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n/je<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pharyngeus* (from *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx). Fr., *pharyngé*, *pharyngien*. Of or pertaining to the pharynx. [C.]

**PHARYNGÉAUX** (Fr.), n. pl. Fa<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zha-o. See **Superior pharyngeal BONES**.

**PHARYNGECTOMY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n-je<sup>2</sup>kt/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Partial excision of the pharynx.

**PHARYNGEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>m(ge<sup>2</sup>m)-fra<sup>2</sup>x(fra<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>2s. Gen., -phrax/eos (-is). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *ἔμφραξις*, a stopping. Obstruction of the pharynx. [E.]

**PHARYNGEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ju<sup>2</sup>2r-(gu<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>2z(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -rys/matos (-atis). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *εὐρύειν*, to dilate. Fr., *pharyngneurisme*. See **PHARYNGOCLE**.

**PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. See **PHARYNGEAL**; as a n. m., of Douglas, the cephalopharyngeus, chondropharyngeus, cricopharyngeus, glossopharyngeus, hyopharyngeus, mylopharyngeus, pterygopharyngeus, salpingopharyngeus, syndesmyopharyngeus, stylopharyngeus, and thyreopharyngeus, regarded as one muscle [L.]

**PHARYNGISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>z(gi<sup>2</sup>s)/-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *pharyngisme*. See **PHARYNGOSPASMUS**.

**PHARYNGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>2s. Gen., -git/idos (-idis). Fr., *pharyngite*, *angine pharyngée*. [D.]—**Apotematic p.** Abscess of the pharynx. [E.]—**Catarrhal p.** See **Catarrhal ANGINA**.—**Chronic p.** Lat., *p. chronica*. Lat., *angina sicca* (q. v.). Fr., *angine sèche*. Chronic catarrh of the pharynx.



[D. 1.]—**Croupous p.**, **Diphtheritic p.** See DIPHTHERIA.—**Erythematous p.** A form of p. unattended by ulceration, the formation of a false membrane, or gangrene. [D. 40.] Cf. *Erythematous ANGINA*.—**Follicular p.** Inflammation, usually chronic, of the mucous follicles of the pharynx. [E.] Cf. *Follicular ANGINA*.—**Granular p.** Lat., *p. granulosa*. 1. See *Follicular p.* 2. An ulcerative condition of the tonsils and the follicles of the pharynx which accompanies chronic pharyngeal catarrh. [D. 48.]—**Membranous p.** Fr., *pharyngite membraneuse*. P. with the formation of a membrane on the pharyngeal wall. [a. 34.]—**P. atrophica.** See *Ravifying dry CATARRH of the naso-pharynx*.—**P. gangrenosa.** See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—**P. hypertrophica.** Chronic p. associated with exudation and the formation of new tissue, producing localized or general hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. [B.] Cf. *Hyperplastic naso-pharyngeal CATARRH*.—**P. lateralis.** Chronic inflammation of a plica salpingo-pharyngea. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**P. maligna.** See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—**P. villosa.** P. in which there are numerous minute papillomata on the posterior pharyngeal wall. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Phlegmonous p.** Lat., *p. phlegmonosa*. See *Phlegmonous ANGINA*.—**Pultaceous p.** See *Pultaceous ANGINA*.—**Simple p.** See *Erythematous p.*—**Tonsillar p.** See *Phlegmonous AMYGDALITIS*.—**Ulcerative p.** See *ANGINA ulcerosa*.

**PHARYNGOBRANCHII** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-bra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(bra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ki<sup>2</sup>(chi<sup>2</sup>)-i(e). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and βράγχια, the gills. See *LEPTOCARDIA*, and cf. *AMPHIOXUS*, *ACRANIA* (2d def.), *ENTOMOCRANIA*, and *MYELOZOA*.

**PHARYNGOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>s-(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). Gen., -oc'aces. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and καλός, evil. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.

**PHARYNGOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-se(k'a)/le(la); in Eng., fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κηλη, a tumor. Fr., *pharyngocèle*. Ger., *Schlundkopfbuch*, *Schlundfall*, *Schlundfalg*. An enlargement of the pharynx, in which an oesophageal diverticulum passes between the muscular fibres of the inferior constrictor muscle. [a. 34.]

**PHARYNGOCENTERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-se<sup>2</sup>nt(ke<sup>2</sup>nt)-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κεντήριον, a pricker. Ger., *Schlund-Troisquart*. A trocar for puncturing the pharynx. [E.]

**PHARYNGOCEPHALE** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-se<sup>2</sup>t(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)-e(a). Gen., -ceph'ales. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κεφαλή, the head. See *PHARYNX*.

**PHARYNGOCYNANCHE** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-si<sup>2</sup>n(ku<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ke(ch'a). Gen., -anch'es. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. Fr., *p.* See *Pharyngeal ANGINA*.

**PHARYNGODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-di<sup>2</sup>n(di<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and δύνειν, pain. See *PHARYNGALGIA*.

**PHARYNGO-EPIGLOTTIC**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t'v-i<sup>2</sup>k. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ἐπιγλωττις, the epiglottis. Pertaining to the pharynx and the epiglottis. [a. 17.]

**PHARYNGO-EPIGLOTTICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t'v-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>glo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>2</sup>glo<sup>2</sup>b)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fibres of the stylo-pharyngeus inserted into the side of the epiglottis and the pharyngo-epiglottic ligament. [L. 332.]

**PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-glo<sup>2</sup>s's'l. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Glosso-pharyngeal; as a n. (Fr., *pharyngo-glosse*), see *GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS* (2d def.).

**PHARYNGO-GLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>glo<sup>2</sup>s)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. The analogue of the palatoglossus of man found in lower animals. [L. 18.]

**PHARYNGO-LARYNGEAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-la<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Pertaining to the pharynx and larynx jointly. [a. 48.]

**PHARYNGO-LARYNGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-la<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -git'idis (-idis). Fr., *pharyngo-laryngite*. Pharyngitis associated with laryngitis. [D.]—**P. pseudomembranacea.** See *CROUP* (1st and 2d def's).

**PHARYNGOLITH**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-li<sup>2</sup>th. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λίθος, a stone. A calcareous mass formed beneath the pharyngeal mucosa in the neighborhood of the tonsil. [a. 34.]

**PHARYNGOLOGY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-l'i-o-j'i<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *pharyngologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the pharynx. [L. 41 (a. 43).]

**PHARYNGOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -lysi<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -y<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s (-o<sup>2</sup>lysi<sup>2</sup>s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *pharyngolyse*. Ger., *Schlundlähmung*. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

**PHARYNGO-MYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-mi<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>m)/ko<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s (-i<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and μύκωσις, a fungus. See *Pharyngeal MYCOSIS*.

**PHARYNGO-NASAL**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-na<sup>2</sup>s'l. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and νᾶσις, the nose. See *NASO-PHARYNGEAL*.

**PHARYNGOPALATINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-pa<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and palatum, the palate. 1. See *PALATOPHARYNGEUS*. 2. That portion of the palatopharyngeus that arises from the sub-mucosa just above the inferior cornu of the hyoid bone. [L. 332.]

**PHARYNGOPATHY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pharyngopathia* (from φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *pharyngopathie*. Any disease of the pharynx. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PHARYNGOPERISTOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-pe<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>sto<sup>2</sup>le(i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -ist'oles. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and περιστολή (see *PERISTOLE*). See *PHARYNGOSTENIA*.

**PHARYNGOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-ple<sup>2</sup>(pla<sup>2</sup>)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and πλεγή, a blow. Fr., *pharyngoplégie*. See *PHARYNGOLYSIS*.

**PHARYNGOPLETHORA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-ple<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>/ra<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and πλεθώρα, fullness. Plethora in the pharynx. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PHARYNGO-RHINOSCOPY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-rin-o<sup>2</sup>s/ko<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, ῥίς, the nose, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See *Posterior RHINOSCOPY*.

**PHARYNGORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ῥήγναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pharyngorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the pharynx. [32.]

**PHARYNGORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go<sup>2</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Of Hæmorrhæa, an intermittent mucous discharge from the pharyngeal membrane. [a. 34.]

**PHARYNGOSCOPE**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-skop. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngoskop*. A modification of the laryngoscope for examining the pharynx. [E.]

**PHARYNGOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-spa<sup>2</sup>z(spa<sup>2</sup>z)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and σπασμός, a convulsion. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx. [E.]

**PHARYNGO-STAPHYLEUS** (Lat.), **PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n's m. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)/e<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>z)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), -i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-in(en)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *pharyngo-staphylin*. See *PALATO-PHARYNGEUS*.

**PHARYNGOSTENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-sten(ste<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and στενός, narrow. Ger., *Schlundverengung*. Stricture of the pharynx. [E.]

**PHARYNGOTOME**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-tom. Lat., *pharyngotomus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngotom*. An instrument for incising the pharynx or tonsils. [E.]

**PHARYNGOTOMY**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go-t'om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pharyngotomia* (from φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *pharyngotomie*. Ger., *Schlundschnitt*, *Schlundknochenöffnung*. An incision into the pharynx, tonsils, or oesophagus. [E.]—**Lateral p.** P. by means of an oblique incision from the mastoid process, dividing the parotid gland and the ramus of the jaw, and incising the lateral wall of the pharynx. [L. S. Filcher, "Ann. of Surg.", Aug., 1886, p. 139 (a. 34).]—**Inferior p.** Of Wheeler, p. by an incision made from the great cornu of the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Superior p.** P. by means of an incision between the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle and the trachea. [a. 34.]—**Sub-hyoid p.** The operation of opening the pharynx, above the larynx, through the thyreo-hyoid ligament.

**PHARYNGO-TONSILLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go)-to<sup>2</sup>ns-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>le)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and tonsilla, a tonsil. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsil. [a. 34.]—**P. lacunaris.** See *ANGINA lacunaris*.

**PHARYNX** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go(go). Gen., -yng'os (-yng'is). Gr., φάρυγξ. Fr., *p.*, *arrière-bouche*. Ger., *Schlund*. It., *faringe*, *retrobocca*. Sp., *faringe*. The cavity bounded by the base of the skull, the posterior nares, the opening into the mouth, the tonsils, the posterior wall of the larynx, the commencement of the oesophagus, and the prevertebral structures. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

**PHASEOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fa<sup>2</sup>s(fa<sup>3</sup>s)-e(a)/o<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., φάσιλος, φασίολος. Fr., *phaseole*, *haricot*. Ger., *Bohne*. Kidney-bean; a genus of leguminous herbs. The *Phaseolaceæ* of Lemaire are the *Papilionaceæ*. The *Phaseolæ* (Fr., *phaseolées*), the *Phaseoli* of Adanson, are a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. multiflorus**. Fr., *haricot écarlatin* (ou à bouquet, ou à fleur, ou d'Espagne). Ger., *Feuerbohne*, *scharlach-rothblühende Bohne*. Scarlet runner; a species which grows wild in Mexico. Its green pods are used as a vegetable. A white-flowered variety, the white runner, or *P. multiflorus albus*, produces white beans, which are not to be confounded with those of *P. vulgaris*. The roots contain a narcotic poison. [B. 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. mungo**. Fr., *haricot mungo*. Ger., *rauhhaarige* (oder *Mungo*) *Bohne*. Hind., *moong*. Hairy-podded kidney-bean; a species found in southern Asia and tropical Africa. There are two varieties.—*P. mungo chlorospermus*, or green gram, the more esteemed, the flour of which is used as soap, and *P. mungo melanospermus*, or black gram, cultivated in India as a pulse crop. [B. 19, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. nanus**. Fr., *haricot nain* (ou sans rame). Ger., *Brechbohne*, *Kriehbohne*, *Frühbohne*, *Kriehbohne*, *Buschbohne*, *Zwerghbohne*. Bush- (or dwarf-) bean, indigenous to the East Indies. It has small white seeds. There are numerous varieties, cultivated for their edible pods and seed. [B. 34, 173, 180, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. radiatus**. Fr., *haricot radié*. Ger., *strahlfrüchtige Bohne*. Beng., *masul-kuday*. An East Indian species used in dropsy, skin diseases, etc. The root is said to be narcotic, and, mixed with grain, is given to horses as a tonic. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. trilobus**. Fr., *haricot à trois lobes*. Ger., *dreilappige Bohne*. Beng., *moogana*. A species common in the Deccan and Bengal, where it is used in hæmorrhoids, ophthalmia, etc. In Behar the plant is said to be used as a febrifuge. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *haricot commun*, *favole*, *fève à visage* (ou *de mer*, ou *peinte*), *petite fève*, *pois de mer*, *phaseole*. Ger., *gemeine Bohne*, *Faseln*, *Faselen*, *Schneidebohne*, *Schminkbohne*, *Stangenbohne*, *Schwerbohne*. Common kidney-bean, French (or year-) bean, the δόλιχος of Hippocrates, and the σιλάξ κηραία of Dioscorides; a dwarf annual, indigenous to India or western Asia. The seeds, the ordinary white beans, *semina phaseoli*, *semina fabarum*, *fabæ alba* [Gr. Ph.], *fabæ hortenses*, are used in emollient cataplasms, etc., but chiefly as food. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a. 35).]



**PHASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fa<sup>2z</sup>(fa<sup>s</sup>)<sup>ma</sup><sup>2</sup>. Gen., *phas'matos* (-atis). Gr., φάσμα (from φάν, to give light). See PHANTASM.

**PHATNE** (Lat.), **PHATNIA** (Lat.), **PHATNION** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Fa<sup>2t</sup>(fa<sup>3t</sup>)<sup>ne</sup><sup>na</sup>, -ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, -ni<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>n</sup>. Gen., *phat'nes*, *phat'nie*, *phat'ni*. Gr., φάτνη, φάτνιον. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

**PHATNORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>2t</sup>(fa<sup>3t</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>j</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>g)<sup>y</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From φάτνη, a manger, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. Fr., *phatnorrhagie*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the alveolus of a tooth. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHAUSINX** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>4</sup>(fa<sup>3u</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -sing'os, -sing'is. Gr., φαύσιγξ (from φαύειν, to roast). A blister or pustule; especially a blister caused by burning. [A. 311 (a, 17).]

**PHAUSTIANUS** (Lat.), adj. Fa<sup>s</sup>(fa<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>-an(a<sup>3n</sup>)/u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>). Gr., φαυστιανός (from φαύειν, to roast). Of old writers, a kind of cautery used for the removal of fleshy tumors. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**PHAYLOPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fa<sup>l</sup>(fa<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>l</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>ps'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ops'eos (-is). A genus of acanthaceous plants of the *Ruellieae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. longifolia**. Fr., *p. à feuilles longues*. A species found in Malabar and the East Indies. The root is aperitive and hydragogue. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

**PHELLANDRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>l</sup>-la<sup>2nd</sup>(la<sup>3nd</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>m</sup>(u<sup>m</sup>)). From φελλός, the cork-tree, and άνήρ, a man. Fr., *phellandrie*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Eranthe*. 2. Of the Hung. and Netherl. Ph's, the fruit of *Eranthe p.* [B. 42, 95, 121, 173 (a, 35, 38).]—**Fructus phellandrii** (Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.) [*aquatic*] (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *phellandrie aquatique* (Fr. Cod.). The ripe fruit of *Eranthe p.* [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Fructus phellandrii pulveratus**. The fruit of *Eranthe p.* dried, powdered, and sifted. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. aquaticum**, **P. Dodonaei**. See *ERANTHE p.*—**Syrupus phellandrii aquatici** (Belg. Ph.). Sp., *jarabe de felandrio* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by macerating 60 parts of the fruit of *Eranthe p.* with water enough to make 250 of extract, distilling the residue with water till 100 are obtained, mixing the two liquids, adding 650 of sugar, and warming in a closed vessel till dissolved (Belg. Ph.); or by infusing 2 parts of the fruit in 35 of boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the liquid 63 of sugar (Sp. Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**PHELLODERM**, n. Fe<sup>l</sup>/o-du<sup>2</sup>rm. From φελλός, cork, and δέρμα, skin. A layer of parenchyma containing chlorophyll, produced on the inner side of cork-meristem in the willow, beech, etc. [Pringsheim; J. B. 121, 229 (a, 35).]

**PHELLOGEN**, n. Fe<sup>2l</sup>/o-je<sup>2</sup>n. See *Cork cambium*.

**PHELLYL ALCOHOL**, n. Fe<sup>2l</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *alcool phellique*. Of Siewert, cerin (2d def.). [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**PHEMOS** (Lat.), n. m. Fe(fa<sup>3</sup>)/mo<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., φήμος. A certain old remedy for dysentery. [A. 325.]

**PHENACETINE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2s</sup>-e<sup>2t</sup>-en. Lat., *phenacetinum* (Ger. Ph., 3d ed.). Fr., *phénacétine*. Ger., *P.* Para-acetphenetidine; a white, grayish, or reddish crystalline powder, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>/NH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub> derived from carbolic acid; odorless and nearly tasteless, and nearly insoluble in water, more soluble in glycerin and in hot alcohol; a powerful sedative and antipyretic, recommended in rheumatism, pertussis, migraine, etc. Its use is not without danger in asthenic conditions. *Ortho p.* has the same properties but is weaker, and *meta p.* is therapeutically inactive. [B. 270 (a, 38).] "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 331, May 4, 1889, p. 504, June 1, 1889, p. 613; "Med. Chron.," Oct., 1888, p. 38; "Nouv. rem.," May 24, 1890, p. 251 (a, 50).]

**PHENACETHYDRAZINE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2s</sup>-e<sup>2t</sup>-hid'ra<sup>3</sup>-zen. See HYDRAZETIN.

**PHENACETURIC ACID**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2s</sup>-e<sup>2t</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide phénaceturique*. Ger., *Phenacetursäure*. An acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>/NO<sub>2</sub> = (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CO)/NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CO.OH, met with in the urine of dogs after the ingestion of phenylacetic acid and of phenylacetone. [B. 46 (a, 50); P. Giacomini, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 95 (B).]

**PHENACONIC ACID**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2k</sup>-o<sup>2n</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide phénaconique*. Ger., *Phenaconsäure*. See FUMARIC acid.

**PHENAKISTOSCOPE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>st'o-skop. From φανακιστής, a cheat, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See STROBOSCOPIC DISCS.

**PHENALLYL ALCOHOL**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2l</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. See CINNAMIC alcohol.

**PHENANTHRAQUINONE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2n</sup>-thra<sup>3</sup>-kwi<sup>2</sup>n'on. Fr., *phénanthraquinone*. Ger., *Phenanthrachinon*. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>8</sub>/CO, occurring as tufts of orange-yellow acicular crystals. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

**PHENANTHRENE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2n</sup>th'ren. Fr., *phénanthrène*. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub> = C<sub>14</sub>(H<sub>1</sub>H<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>), isomeric with anthracene, found in the portion of coal tar which boils between 310° and 350° C., occurring as colorless plates having a blue fluorescence. [B. 4 (a, 38).]—**P-carbonic acid**. An acid, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>/CO.OH, known in two forms. (1) *α-p. a.*, crystallizing in colorless curved laminae melting at 266° C.; (2) *β-p. a.*, crystallizing in star-shaped groups of colorless needles, melting at about 252° C. [B. 4 (a, 38).]—**P-sulphonic acid**. An acid formed by heating *p.* for a long time with concentrated sulphuric acid, occurring as a crystalline mass easily soluble in water. [B. 4 (a, 38).]—**P. tetrahydride**. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, occurring as an oil soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol, and boiling at about 310° C. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

**PHENANTHROL**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-a<sup>2n</sup>th'rol. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(OH), occurring as laminar crystals. [B. 4 (a, 38).]—**P. acetate**. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O), occurring as shining laminar crystals. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

**PHENAS** (Lat.), n. m. Fen(fan<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2s</sup>(a<sup>2s</sup>)). Gen., -at'is. See CARBOLATE.—**P. sodicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor NATRI carbolici*.

**PHENATE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/at. Lat., *phenas*. Fr., *phénate*. Ger., *Phenat*. A carbolate. [B.]

**PHENE**, n. Fen. Fr., *phène*. Benzene. [B.]

**PHENETHYL**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-e<sup>2th</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. Ger., *Phenäthyl*. A univalent radicle, C(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)H<sub>2</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>.C(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)H = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. [B.]—**P. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool phényl-éthylique*. Ger., *Phenäthylalkohol*. A hydroxide of phenethyl; ethyl alcohol in which phenyl replaces hydrogen = C<sub>6</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)H<sub>4</sub>.OH. [B. 4.]

**PHENETHYLENE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-e<sup>2th</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>en. Styroline. [B.]

**PHENETIDINE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-e<sup>2t</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>d-en. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)NH<sub>2</sub>, from which phenacetin is derived by substitution. [B.]

**PHENGOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-2-go(go<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φέγγος, light, and φόβος, fear. See PHOTOPHOBIA.

**PHENIC**, adj. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *phenicus*. Fr., *phénique*. Derived from or containing phenyl. [B.]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide phénique*. See CARBOLIC acid.

**PHENICIN**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *phénicine*. 1. Potassium sulphindigotate. 2. Sulphopurpuric acid. [B. 88, 93 (a, 14).]

**PHÉNIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Fa-ne-ka. Combined with or containing carbolic acid; carbolized. [B.]

**PHENOCOLL**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/o-ko<sup>2</sup>l. From *phenyl* (q. v.), and κόλλα, glue (see GLYCOCOLL). Lat., *phenocollum*. Amidophenacetine, a substance bearing the same relation to phenacetine that glycoll bears to acetic acid. [B.]—**P. hydrochloride**. Lat., *phenocollum hydrochloricum*. A compound of *p.* and hydrochloric acid; used as an antipyretic and sedative in influenza, rheumatism, and neuralgia. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 15, 1891 (B); "Schmidt's Jahrb.," 1891 (B).]

**PHENOIC ACID**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide phénoïque*. An oxidation product, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of phenylsulphurous acid; probably impure benzoic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PHENOL**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *phenolum*. Fr., *phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *P.* Phenyl alcohol, carbolic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH (see CARBOLIC acid and ACIDUM CARBOLICUM). As a generic term, this includes the homologues of ordinary *p.*, and, in general, all the aromatic compounds in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen which is in immediate combination with a carbon atom of the benzene-nucleus. The *p*'s are monatomic, diatomic, or triatomic, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one, two, or three molecules of hydroxyl. The chief monatomic *p*'s are ordinary *p.*, cresol, ethyl-*p.*, phlorol, xylene, thymol, and carvacrol; the chief diatomic *p*'s, pyrocatechin, resorcin, hydroquinone, orcin, iso-orcin, homopyrocatechin, hydrochlorophlorone, and thymhydroquinone; and the chief triatomic *p*'s, pyrogallol and phloroglucol. [B.]—**Camphorated p.** See *CAMPHORA carbolisata*.—**Cymic p.** See *CARVACROL*.—**P. blue**. A coloring matter, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>7</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>O, occurring in commerce in the form of paste. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-glucoside**. A substance, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>/O(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), crystallizing from water as concentrically grouped needles, melting at about 172° C. It is the simplest known glucoside, and the first that was prepared artificially. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-glycerit** (Ger.). See *Glyceritum ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**P-säure** (Ger.). See *CARBOLIC acid*.—**P-sulphonic acid**. Ger., *P'sulfonsäure*. An acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH.SO<sub>3</sub>OH, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on *p.* Three isomeric varieties are known—*ortho*'sulphonic acid (see ASEPTOL), *meta*'sulphonic acid, occurring in fine acicular crystals, and *para*'sulphonic acid, occurring as a syrup. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-sulphuric acid**. Ger., *P'schwefelsäure*. An acid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>12</sub>/O<sub>4</sub>S. Its barium salt is found in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol. [Kossell, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chemie.," vii, 292 (B).]

**PHÉNOL** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Fa-no<sup>2</sup>l. See PHENOL. [B.]—**P. sodé dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor NATRI carbolici*.

**PHENOLOGY**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2l</sup>/o-ji<sup>2</sup>. From φαίνεν, to bring to light, and λόγος, understanding. The comparative study of the annual times of the foliation, flowering, and fruiting of plants, the migration of birds, etc. [Larrabee (a, 48).]

**PHENOMALIC ACID**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-o-mal'/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide phénomaliq*. A colorless, amorphous, deliquescent acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PHÉNOMÈNE** (Fr.), n. Fa-no-mé<sup>2</sup>n. See PHENOMENON.—**P's plastiques de l'accouchement**. Of Kunkel, the deformities of the foetal head caused by pressure during parturition. [A. 15.]

**PHENOMENON**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2m</sup>/e<sup>2n</sup>-o<sup>2n</sup>. Gr., φαίνόμενον (from φαίνεσθαι, to appear). Lat., *phenomenon*. Fr., *phénomène*. Ger., *Phänomen*, *Erscheinung*. 1. Any occurrence or manifestation, especially one that is unusual or significant. [a. 17.] 2. A symptom (of disease). [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**Cheyne-Stokes p.** See *Cheyne-Stokes RESPIRATION*.—**Knee p.** See *Potellar REFLEX*.—**Porret's p.** An undulation in a muscle produced when a galvanic current traverses it in the direction of its length. [a. 18.]

**PHENONE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/on. Fr., *phénone*. Ger., *Phenon*. An aromatic ketone containing phenyl and a univalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series, such as acetophenone, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-CO.CH<sub>3</sub>. [B. 4.]

**PHENOQUINONE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>-o-kwi<sup>2</sup>n'on. Fr., *phénoquinone*. Ger., *Phenochinon*. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>8</sub>/O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(O.O.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by oxidizing phenol, also by mixing phenol and quinone. [B. 4.]

**PHENOSE**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/os. Fr., *phénose*. Ger., *P.* See *BENZENE hexahydrate*.

**PHENYL**, n. Fe<sup>2n</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *phényle*. Ger., *P.* A univalent radicle, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. [B. "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi, p. 130 (a, 50).]—**P. acetate**. A colorless liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), boiling at 198°



C. It has the same refractive index as common soda-lime glass, thus rendering invisible a tube of such glass dipped into it. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**P'acetic aldehyde**. A liquid,  $C_2H_4O$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $CH_3CO$ , boiling at about  $207^\circ C$ , a part of it then losing water and becoming a resinous mass. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]—**P'acetonitrile**. Benzyl cyanide; a colorless liquid,  $C_6H_5CH_2CN$ , boiling at  $232^\circ C$ , the chief constituent of the oils of *Tropaeolum majus* and *Lepidium sativum*. It is a violent poison, and is excreted by the urine as phenaceturic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; P. Giacosa, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 95 (B).]—**P'aceticuric acid**. See PHENACETURIC.—**P. alcohol**. Carbolic acid. [B, 270.]—**P. allophanate**. Fr., *allophanate de phényle*. Ger., *Allophanat, Allophansäure-Phenyl-ester*. A substance,  $C_6H_5N_2O_2 = NH_2CO-NH-CO.O.C_6H_5$ , forming inodorous, tasteless, unctuous crystals, produced by the action of cyanic acid vapor on phenol. [B, 2.]—**P'allyl alcohol**. See CINNAMYL ALCOHOL.—**P. amine**. See ANILINE.—**P'arsinic acid**. A poisonous acid,  $C_2H_5AsO(OH)_2$ , crystallizing from alcohol as long prisms and compact masses easily soluble in hot water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'boron chloride**. A substance,  $C_2H_5BCl_2$ , occurring as a colorless liquid, fuming on exposure to air, decomposing violently when brought into contact with water, boiling at  $175^\circ C$ , and solidifying at the ordinary temperature to a crystalline mass. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. bromide**. See MONOBROMBENZENE.—**P. chloride**. See MONOCHLOROBENZENE.—**P. chloroform**. A liquid,  $C_2H_5CCl_3$ , of penetrating odor. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. cyanide**. See BENZONITRILE.—**P. cyanimide**. See CYANANILIDE.—**P. cyanurate**. A substance,  $(CN)_3(CO_2C_6H_5)_3$ , crystallizing from alcohol as long needles. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'cystine**, **P'cystine**. Ger., *P'cystin*. The compound  $C_2H_5C_6H_5SNO_2 = C_6H_5SNO_2$ . [B.]—**P. disulphide**. See DIPHENYLDISULPHIDE.—**P. ether**. See DiP' ether.—**P. ethyl**. See PHENETHYL.—**P'glucosazone**. A substance,  $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4$ , occurring as fine yellow acicular crystals, formed by the action of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and sodium acetate on the products of decomposition of glucose. [B, 3 (a, 38); C. Schilder, "Wien. med. Blätter," 1886, No. 13; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," June 12, 1886, p. 442 (B).]—**P'glycuronic acid**. A crystalline substance found in the urine after the ingestion of carbolic acid. It is levorotary, and on treatment with dilute acids is resolved into carbolic and glycuronic acids. [E. Kütz, "Arch. f. d. gesammte Physiol.," xxy, [B.]—**P. hydrate**. Carbolic acid. [B.]—**P'hydrazine**. A substance,  $C_6H_5NH-NH_2 = C_6H_5N_2$ , occurring as a colorless oily liquid, of slight aromatic odor, condensing when cooled to crystalline tablets, melting at  $23^\circ C$ . It acts as a monacid base, combining directly with acids to form addition compounds. It is a delicate test for sugar in urine. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; P. 93 (a, 14); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 9, 1887, p. 419 (a, 50).]—**P'hydrazine hydrochloride**. Ger., *salzsaures Hydrazin*. A substance,  $C_6H_5N_2H_3Cl$ , crystallizing from hot water as small shining thin plates. It is used as a reagent. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'hydrazinelevulinic acid**. A crystalline substance,  $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$ , formed by the action of levulinic acid on a solution of phenylhydrazine in dilute acetic acid. By heating to from  $160^\circ$  to  $170^\circ C$  it is transformed into its anhydride,  $C_{11}H_{12}N_3O$ , which is also crystalline. This compound is said to have antipyretic and antiseptic properties. ["Ann. d. chim. e. d. pharm.," Feb., 1887, p. 104 (B).]—**P. hydride**. Benzene. [B.]—**P. hydrosulphide**. P. mercaptan. [B.]—**P'hydroxyacetic acid**. See FORMOBENZOLIC ACID.—**P. iodide**. Moniodobenzene. [B.]—**P. isocyanate**. The compound  $CO.N.C_6H_5$ , occurring as a colorless liquid vapor of which causes lachrymation. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. mercaptan**. A colorless oily liquid,  $C_6H_5SH$ , of disagreeable odor, having a vapor which attacks the eyes and causes dizziness. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. mercaptide**. See DIPHENYL SULPHIDE.—**P'mercaptopuric acid**. An acid,  $C_{11}H_{11}SNO_2$ , obtained from bromophenylmercapturic acid by removing the bromine. [E. Baumann and C. Freusche, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vi, p. 307 (B).]—**P'methane**. See TOLUENE.—**P'methyl** (Ger.). Benzyl. [B.]—**P'methyl ketone**. A liquid,  $C_6H_5CO.CH_3$ , having a strong odor resembling that of cherry-laurel or of new-mown hay, and giving when taken internally a peculiar, disagreeable odor to the breath. It is insoluble in water, soluble in glycerin. In doses of 2 to 4 drops it acts as a hypnotic: in large doses internally or hypodermically it causes coma and death. [Laborde, "Gaz. des hôp.," Dec. 15, 1885 (B).] See also HYPNOSIS.—**P. oxide**. See DIPHENYL ETHER.—**P'propioic acid**. An acid,  $C_6H_5O_2 = C_6H_5C = CCO.OH$ , occurring as colorless acicular crystals. Given internally, it has caused albuminuria and glycosuria, and in large doses vomiting, diarrhoea, and death, while ingestion of the sodium salt caused large discharges of potassium iodide (indium). [B, 3, 4 (a, 38); G. Hoppe-Seyler, "Dissert.," Berlin, 1883; "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 403 (B).]—**P. salicylate**. See SALOL.—**P. pseudocyanate**. See CARBOXYLPHENYLIMIDE.—**P. sulphide**. See DIPHENYL SULPHIDE.—**P. sulphochloride**. See BENZESULPHONIC CHLORIDE.—**P'urea**. Fr., *phenyluric*. Ger., *Phenyluric*. A substance,  $N(C_6H_5)_2.H_2CO-NH_2 = C_6H_5N_2O$ , forming monoclinic acicular crystals, prepared by the action of urea aniline, or of potassium cyanate on aniline hydrochloride or sulphate. [B, 3.]—**P'urethane**. Ethyl carbanturate (q. v.). It is antipyretic, antirheumatic, and analgesic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1880, p. 389; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 15, 1880; "Therap. Gaz.," Feb., 1880, p. 123 (a, 50).]

**PHENYLATE**, n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/l<sup>2</sup>-at. Fr., *phénylate*. Ger., *Phenylat*. See CARBYLATE.

**PHENYLENE**, n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/l<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., *phénylène*. Ger., *Phenyl-en*. A bivalent radicle,  $C_6H_4$ . Metap' is an isomeric variety having the unsatisfied carbon atoms situated alternately in the chain. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PHENYLIC**, adj. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/l<sup>2</sup>-k. Lat., *phenylicus*. Fr., *phénylique*. Pertaining to or containing phenyl. [B.]—**P. acid**, **P. alcohol**. Carbolic acid. [B.]

**PHEOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. See PHLEOMYELITIS.

**PHERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/re<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *φῆρα* (from *φῆρεσ*, snuffs). Of Hippocrates, swelling of the parotid glands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHEUGYDRON** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/g<sup>2</sup>/d(u<sup>2</sup>)-ro<sup>2</sup>-n. From *φεύγειν*, to flee, and *ὕδρω*, water. See HYDROPHOBIA.

**PHIAL**, n. Vi<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *φιάλη*. Lat., *phiala*, *phiola*. Fr., *firole*. Ger., *Phirole*. A small glass bottle.

**PHILADELPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/d(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>/f(u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From *φιλᾶδελφος*, loving one's brother or sister. Fr., *séringat*. Ger., *Pfeifenstrauch*. Mock-orange, (false) syringa; of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of the *Hydrangeæ*. The *Philadelphaceæ* (Fr., *philadelphacées*) of Lindley are a family of dicotyledons; of Decaisne and others a subfamily of the *Saxifragaceæ*. [L, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. coronarius**. Fr., *séringat odorant*, *jasmin bâtarde*. Ger., *gemeiner Pfeifenstrauch*, *falscher (oder Garten- oder Bastard-) Jasmin*. Mock-orange; a species indigenous to southern Europe. The leaves have the taste of cucumbers. The cream-colored flowers, *flores philadelphici* (seu, *jasmini albi*, seu *syringæ albe*), have a jasmine-like odor, and were formerly used as a nerve tonic; they are now used in the preparation of a fragrant water. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PHILADYNAMOUS**, adj. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/d-i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-s. Gr., *φιλᾶδυναμος* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *δύναμις*, without strength). Lat., *philadynamos*. Fr., *philadyname*. Of Hippocrates, speedily weakening. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

**PHILAGRIANON** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ri<sup>2</sup>-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/o<sup>2</sup>-n. Gr., *φίλαγριανον*. A certain ancient cataplasm. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PHILERMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>-rm(e<sup>2</sup>rm)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *φίλος*, loving, and *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury. See MERCAPTAN.

**PHILETRON** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/et(at)/ro<sup>2</sup>-n. Gr., *φίλητρον*. See LACUNA LABII SUPERIORIS.

**PHILLYREA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/li<sup>2</sup>-r(lu<sup>2</sup>r)/e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *phillyrèa*, *phillyrée*. Ger., *Steinlinde*. Jasmine-box, mock-privet; a genus of oleaceous plants closely allied to the olive. [B, 19, 42, 64, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. latifolia**. Fr., *p. larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättrige Steinlinde*. A species found in southern Europe, the *φιλῆρυξ* of the ancients, who used the leaves in a wash for sore mouth and in skin diseases, and internally in diuresis and menstrual troubles. The flowers, crushed, are applied with vinegar to the temples in headache. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PHILENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/en<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *φιλαινία* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *οἶνος*, wine). Fr., *philénie*. A morbid craving for wine or strong drink. [A, 48.]

**PHILOMEDICA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>d(mad)/i<sup>2</sup>-k-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φίλος*, loving, and *mederi*, to heal. Of old writers, a drink given to allay thirst in fevers. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PHILONEISM**, n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-zm. From *φίλος*, loving, and *νῆος*, new. Of Lombroso, a morbid passion for novelties. [A, 34.]

**PHILONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/on<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A remedy made by Philo, a Greek physician, and mentioned by Galen. It contained opium and hyoscyamus and, variously modified, was long used in medicine. [B, 70, 76.]—**P. londinense**. See CONFECTIO OPII.—**P. romanum**. See ELECTUARIUM HYOSCYAMI OPIATUM.

**PHILOPATRIDOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>t(pa<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>n(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φίλος*, loving, *πατρίς*, one's native country, and *μανία*, madness. See NOSTALGIA.

**PHILOSOPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-so<sup>2</sup>(so<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φίλος*, loving, and *σοφία*, wisdom. Philosophy: science in its most comprehensive sense; also any important branch of knowledge or science. [a, 48.]—**Adepta p.** The philosophy of the adepts; alchemy.

**PHILTER**, **PHILTRE**, n's. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/tn<sup>2</sup>-r. Gr., *φίλητρον* (from *φίλειν*, to love). Lat., *philtrum*. Ger., *Liebestrank*. A love-potion; an aphrodisiac draught.

**PHILTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). 1. See PHILTER. 2. See LACUNA LABII SUPERIORIS.

**PHILYDROUS**, adj. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/id<sup>2</sup>/ru<sup>2</sup>-s. Gr., *φίλυδρος* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *ὕδρω*, water). Lat., *phylidrus*, *phylidrus*. Fr., *philydre*. Growing in, inhabiting, or frequenting water. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHILYPOSTROPHOUS**, adj. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/ip<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>/ro<sup>2</sup>f-u<sup>2</sup>-s. Lat., *philypostrophus* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *ὑπὸστροφος*, turning back). Fr., *philypostrophe*. Of a disease, apt to return. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHIMOSIENOTOMY**, n. Fim-os-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>im-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phimosientome* (from *φίματος*, a muzzling, and *ἐντομή*, an incision). Fr., *phimosientomie*. Incision of a contracted prepuce. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHIMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fim(fem)-os/i<sup>2</sup>-s. Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). Gr., *φίματος* (from *φίμω*, to muzzle). Fr., *p.*, *phimose*. Ger., *P.*, *Phimose*. The stopping of an orifice; specifically, a congenital or pathological narrowing of the opening of the prepuce, so that it can not be retracted behind the glans penis. [E.]—**P. circumcincta**. See PARAPHIMOSIS.—**P. oris**. Microstomia. [a, 34.]—**P. palpebrarum**. See BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS.—**P. vaginalis. Ger., *P. der Scheide*. See ATRESIA VAGINAE.**

**PHIASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>-s. Gen., *phiasmas* (-atis). Gr., *φάσμα* (Ionic for *θάσμα*). See CONFUSIO (ad def.).

**PHLEBANGEIOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/b<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis). For deriv., see PHLEBS and ANGEIOMA. A venous angioma. [a, 34.]

**PHLEBARTÉRIE** (Fr.), n. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/la<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-re. From *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. A condition in which an artery and a vein communicate with each other, as in arterio-venous aneurysm.

**PHLEBARTERIECTASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/b<sup>2</sup>-ar<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>-ct(a)-ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/ta<sup>2</sup>-zi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φλέψ*, a vein, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *ἑκτασις*, a stretching. A varicose aneurysm. [a, 34.]

**PHLEBARTERIODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fe<sup>2+</sup>/b<sup>2</sup>-ar<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>-ct(a)-ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/di<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>-s. Gen., *-ph/eos* (-al/ysis). From *φλέψ*, a vein, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. See ANEURYSM by anastomosis.



**PHLEBECTASIA** (Lat.), **PHLEBECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>kt-ta(ta<sup>3</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tas/eos (-ec/tasis). From φλέψ, a vein, and *ektasis*, an extension. Fr., *phlébectasie*. Ger., *P. Phlebetasie*. See VARIX.—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *p. laryngea*. Venous congestion of the larynx; a rare form of laryngeal disorder without severe resulting disturbance, first described by Sir M. Mackenzie. [*lancet*, July 6, 1867 (D); D, 1.]—**P. hemorrhoidalis**. See HÆMORRHOID.—**P. venæ spermaticæ**. See VARICOCELE.

**PHLEBECTOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>kt-top(tōp)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From φλέψ, a vein, and *ektrosis*, away from a place. Fr., *phlébectopie*. An abnormality of situation of a vein. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m-fra<sup>2</sup>x(fra<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phrax/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *emphraxis*, a stopping. Fr., *phlébemphraxie*. Ger., *Blutadervstopfung*. Obstruction of a vein. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBEPATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>p(ap)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -itidos (-idis). From φλέψ, a vein, and *hepatitis*, the liver. Inflammation of the hepatic or portal veins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -rys/matos (-atis). From φλέψ, a vein, and *eurys*, broad. Fr., *phlébeuryame*. See VARIX.

**PHLEBION** (Lat.), n. n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., φλέβιον (dim. of φλέψ, a vein). Fr., *phlébion*. A venule. [a, 48.]

**PHLEBISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From φλέψ, a vein. Of Hall, venous turgescence caused by obstruction of the circulation. [a, 34.]

**PHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -itidos (-idis). From φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *phlébite*. Inflammation of a vein. [E.]—**Adhesive p.** See *Simple p.*—**Crural p.** See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person and caused by the gouty diathesis. [a, 34.]—**Infection p.** Fr., *phlébite infectieuse*. P. due to septic infection.—**Obstructive p.** See *Simple p.*—**P. umbilicalis**. Inflammation of the umbilical vein. [D, 29.]—**Portal p.** See *PHLEPHLEBITIS*.—**Puerperal p.** See *Uterine p.*—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of endophlebitis accompanying rheumatism. [D, 72.]—**Simple p.** Fr., *phlébite simple* (ou adhésive). P. not due to infection, but often followed by adhesive obliteration of the affected veins (e. g., *phlegmasia alba dolens*).—**Sinus p.** Inflammation of one or more of the venous sinuses of the head. [F.]—**Suppurative p.** P. with suppuration. See *Pyæmia*.—**Uterine p.** Fr., *métro-phlébite, phlébite utérine*. Puerperal inflammation of the veins of the uterus. It generally originates as a thrombosis, and may occur alone (sporadically) or (in an epidemic form) as a complication of diphtheritic endometritis, parametritis, or gangrene of the vulva, vagina, or uterus. [A, 57.]—**Varicose p.** Fr., *phlébite variqueuse*. Inflammation of a varicose vein.

**PHLEBOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r-si<sup>2</sup>n-(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atōs (-atis). From φλέψ, a vein, and *carcinoma*, a cancer. Ger., *Venenkrebs*. Carcinoma of a vein. [a, 17.]

**PHLEBODES** (Lat.), adj. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>d/ez(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., φλεβώδης (from φλέψ, a vein, and *ēdōs*, resemblance). 1. Resembling a vein. 2. Full of veins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBODIASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>st-(a<sup>2</sup>st)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as/eos (-as/i<sup>2</sup>s). From φλέψ, a vein, and *diastasis*, separation. Fr., *phlébodiastase*. Ger., *Phlebodiastase*. 1. The drawing apart of the two ends of a cut vein. 2. The separation of two veins which normally lie closer together. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBOGRAM**, n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>m. From φλέψ, a vein, and *γράμμα*, anything traced. A sphygmographic tracing of the pulsation of a vein. [K, 19.]

**PHLEBOGRAPHY**, n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>g/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From φλέψ, a vein, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *phlébographie*. Ger., *Phlebographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the veins. [C.]

**PHLEBOID**, adj. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>id. Lat., *phleboides* (from φλέψ, a vein, and *ēdōs*, resemblance). Fr., *phléboïde*. 1. Pertaining to a vein or veins. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *PHLEBODES*.

**PHLEBOLITH**, n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>th. Lat., *phlebolithus* (from φλέψ, a vein, and *lithos*, a stone). Fr., *phlébolithe*. Ger., *Aderstein, Venenstein*. A calcareous or fibrous concretion in a vein. [a, 34.]

**PHLEBOLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *lithiasis*, lithiasis. Fr., *phlébolithiasie*. The formation of or the state of being affected with venous calculi. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBOMETRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t(mat)-ri(re)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -itidos (-idis). From φλέψ, a vein, and *metra*, the womb. Fr., *phlébométrie*. See *UTERINE PHLEBITIS*.

**PHLEBOPALY**, n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phlebopalia* (from φλέψ, a vein, and *pálalein*, to beat). Fr., *phlébopatie*. Ger., *Phlebopatie*. Venous pulsation. [C.]

**PHLEBOPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-flo<sup>2</sup>g-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -gos/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *phlogōsis*, a burning. Fr., *phlébophlogose*. See *PHLEBITIS*.

**PHLEBOPHTHALMOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>-i(th<sup>2</sup>)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-tom(tōm)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέψ, a vein, *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *tomē*, a cutting. Scarification of the veins of the conjunctiva. [F.]

**PHLEBORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέψ, a vein, and *rhēgnai*, to burst forth. Fr., *phléborrhagie*. Ger., *Aderblutfluss*. Venous hemorrhage. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBORRHEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>x(rax)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rhex/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *rhēxis*, a bursting. Fr., *phléborrhexie*. Ger., *Aderbruch*. Rupture of a vein. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ros/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *sclerosis*, an induration. Induration and calcification of a vein. [*Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.*, cxli, 3, p. 403 (a, 50).]

**PHLEBOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *stenōsis*, constriction. Fr., *phlébosténose*. Constriction of a vein. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBOSTREPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stre<sup>2</sup>p/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -strep/sios (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *strepsis*, a twisting. The operation of twisting a vein. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thro<sup>2</sup>m-bo<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and *thrombōsis*, a lump. See *VENOUS THROMBOSIS*.

**PHLEBOTOME**, n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-tom. Gr., φλεβοτόμος (from φλέψ, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting). Lat., *phlebotomum, phlebotomus*. Fr., *phlébotome*. An instrument used for venesection. [a, 48.]

**PHLEBOTOMOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma-(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέψ, a vein, *tomē*, a cutting, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *phlébotomomanie*. Ger., *Aderlasswuth*. A mania for bloodletting as a curative measure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBOTOMY**, n. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., φλεβοτομία (from φλέψ, a vein, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Lat., *phlebotomia*. Fr., *phlébotomie*. Ger., *Phlebotomie*. 1. See *BLOODLETTING*. 2. Dissection of the veins. [C.]

**PHLEBS** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-bz(fle<sup>2</sup>ps). Gen., *phleb/os, phleb/ia*. Gr., φλέψ. See *VEIN*.—**Phlebes activi**. The temporal veins. [L, 45.]

**PHLEBYPECTASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-ip(u<sup>2</sup>p)-e<sup>2</sup>kt-ta(ta<sup>3</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέψ, a vein, *utro*, in some measure, and *ektasis*, a stretching. Moderate distention of a vein. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBYPERECTASIA** (Lat.), **PHLEBYPERECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-ip(u<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>kt-ta(ta<sup>3</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tas/eos (-ec/tasis). From φλέψ, a vein, *utro*, in excess, and *ektasis*, a stretching. Fr., *phlébyperectasie*. Excessive venous distention. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEBYPOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-ip(u<sup>2</sup>p)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, *utro*, in some measure, and *stenōsis*, constriction. Fr., *phléboposténose*. Slight constriction of a vein. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEDONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fleb<sup>2</sup>-d-o<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., φλεδονία (from φλέδων, an idle talker). See *DELIRIUM*.

**PHLEGM**, n. Fle<sup>2</sup>m. Gr., φλέγμα (from φλέγειν, to burn). Lat., *phlegma*. Fr., *phlegme, flegme*. Ger., *Phlegma*. 1. A clear, tenacious fluid which is expectorated or vomited; of some authors, mucus. 2. Of old writers, one of the four humors (see *HUMOR*, 2d def.). 3. See *SYNOVIA*. 4. Mental dullness. [D, 20; K.]

**PHLEGMAGOGUE**, adj. Fle<sup>2</sup>g/ma<sup>2</sup>g-o<sup>2</sup>g. Lat., *phlegmagogus* (from φλέγμα, phlegm, and *άγειν*, to lead). Fr., *p. Ger., schleimabführend*. Expelling mucus. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 14).]

**PHLEGMASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., φλεγμασία (from φλέγειν, to burn). Fr., *phlegmasie*. Ger., *Phlegmasie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any subcutaneous inflammation. 2. An old term for inflammation accompanied with fever or for any inflammatory disease. [D, 20.]—**P. adenosa**. See *ADENITIS*.—**P. Æthiopicum**. See *ÆTHIOPOLEUCOPHEGMATIA*.—**P. alba (dolens)**. Fr., *œdème blanc douloureux, œdème de la veine crurale*. Ger., *bleiche Gedunsenheit*. Milk leg, crural phlebitis; a painful swelling of the lower limb in lying-in women, without redness, due to phlebitis. [A, 15.]—**P. cellularis**. See *SCLEREMA cutis*.—**P. cærulea dolens**. Phlebitis accompanied by a cyanotic tint of the part affected, owing to engorgement of the superficial veins. [A, 62.]—**P. dolens**. See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. glandulosa**. See *ADENITIS*.—**P. lactea**. See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. membranæ mucosæ gastro-pulmonalis**. See *APHTHÆ tropicæ*.—**P. nigra dolens**. Of Bouchut, p. of the lower extremities in which gangrene quickly followed phlebitis. [a, 34.]

**PHLEGMATIC**, adj. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>z. Gr., φλεγματικός (from φλέγμα, inflammation). Lat., *phlegmaticus*. Ger., *phlegmatisch*. 1. Pertaining to or abounding in phlegm. 2. Not easily excited to action or passion, apathetic (said of temperament). [D, 20.]

**PHLEGMATICA** (Lat.), n. f. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>t(ma<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>z-k-a<sup>2</sup>. See *AMPHERMERA*.—**P. periodica**. See *AMPHERMERA laticea*.

**PHLEGMATOID**, adj. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>-tōid. Gr., φλεγματώδης (from φλέγμα, inflammation, and *ēdōs*, resemblance). Lat., *phlegmatodes*. Fr., *phlegmateux, phlegmatoïde*. See *INFLAMMATORY* and *MUCOUS*.

**PHLEGMATOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>t(ma<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>r-(u<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and *pyra*, fever. See *ADENOMENINGEAL FEVER*.

**PHLEGMATORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>t(ma<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and *rhēgnai*, to burst. Fr., *phlegmatorrhagie*. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhagie*. See *CORYZA*.

**PHLEGMATORRHOEA** (Lat.), n. f. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>t(ma<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re(ro<sup>2</sup>e)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and *rhoia*, a flowing. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhoe*. 1. See *CORYZA*. 2. Of old writers, the flow of thick clear fluid and pus sometimes met with in granular conjunctivitis. [F.]

**PHLEGMON**, n. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-mo<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., φλεγμονή. Lat., *phlegmone*. Fr., *p. Ger., Phlegmone*. A local inflammation giving rise to and characterized by a mass of exudate, whether it ends in suppuration or not.—**P's of the skin**. See *DERMATITIDES phlegmonose*.—**Simple p.** A p. in which the inflammation is circumscribed and not malignant. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PHLEGMONAPOSTEME**, n. Fle<sup>2</sup>g-mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p-o-stem. Lat., *phlegmonapostema* (from φλεγμονή, inflammation, and *άπόστημα*, an abscess). Fr., *phlegmonapostème*. An abscess. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**PHLEGMONE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{mo}^2\text{n-e(a)}$ . Gen., *phlegmone*. Ger., *P.* See **PHLEGMON**.—**P. colli**. See **ANGINA Ludovici**.—**P. membranacea costas sugcingentis**. See **PLEURISY**.—**P. neuritica**. A neuritic phlegmon; a phlegmon due to nervous disease, especially to disease of the nervous centres: according to Auspitz, one of the forms of "neuritic necroses of the skin." [G.] See under **Neuritic DERMATOSSES**.—**P. subareolaris**. A phlegmonous inflammation of the tissue situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

**PHLEGMORRHÆA** (Lat.), **PHLEGMORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{mo}^2\text{r-raj}(\text{ra}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2, -\text{re}/(\text{ro}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{a}^2)$ . From  $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$ , phlegm, and  $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth, or  $\rho\acute{o}\iota\alpha$ , a flowing. See **BLENORRHOEA**.

**PHLEGMYMEN** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{mi}(\text{mu}^2/\text{me}^2\text{n}(\text{man}))$ . Gen., *-mymenos (-is)*. From  $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$ , phlegm, and  $\mu\eta\mu\eta\alpha$ , a membrane. A mucous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLEGMYMENITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{mi}(\text{mu}^2/\text{me}^2\text{n-i}(\text{e})\text{ti}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Fr., *phlegmyménite*, *phléghyménite*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

**PHLEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fl}^2(\text{fle}^2/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m}))$ . Fr., *fléau*, *fléole*, *phléole*. Ger., *Lieschgras*. Cat's-tail grass; a genus of grasses. The *Phleodeæ* of Link are the *Phalarideæ*. The *Phleoidæ* (Fr., *phléoides*) are a subtribe of the *Agrostideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 64, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. alpinum**. Fr., *fléole des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenliesch*. Mountain herd's grass; a species growing in Europe and North America. [B, 34, 64 (a, 35).]—**P. pratense**. Fr., *fléau* (ou *fléole*) *des prés*, *grosse mussette*, *munette*, *marsette* (*des prés*), *thimothee*. Timothy, cat's-tail (or herd's) grass. [B, 34, 173, 314 (a, 35).]

**PHLOBAPHENE**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ba}^2\text{f'en}$ . Fr., *phlobaphène*. Ger., *Phlobaphen*. A dark-red amorphous substance,  $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{25}$ , found in hops and the bark of various trees. [B, 5, 48, 93 (a, 14, 35).]

**PHLOEM**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , bark. Of Nägeeli, cribriform tissue; that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which contains sieve tubes. [B, 229, 279, 291 (a, 35).] See **SIEVE-CELL** and cf. **XYLEM**.

**PHLŒUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fl}^2(\text{fio}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ . Bark. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**PHLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{oj}(\text{flog}^2/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2)$ . Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$ . Inflammation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLOGISTIC**, adj.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{oj}^2\text{-ist}^2\text{ik}$ . Lat., *phlogisticus* (from  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , inflammable). Fr., *phlogistique*. Ger., *phlogistisch*. 1. Pertaining to phlogiston. 2. Inflammatory. [a, 48.]

**PHLOGISTICATED**, adj.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{oj}^2\text{-ist}^2\text{ik-at-e}^2\text{d}$ . Fr., *phlogistiqué*. Ger., *phlogistisirt*. Containing phlogiston. [B.] See **P. AIR**, and cf. **PHLOGISTON**.

**PHLOGISTON**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{oj}^2\text{-ist}^2\text{ik}$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , inflammable. Fr., *phlogistique*. Ger., *Brennstoff*. A hypothetical indispensable principle contained, according to Stahl, in all combustible substances, and by its liberation causing their combustion (when they were said to be *dephlogisticated*). [B.]

**PHLOGMOCAUSUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{mo}(\text{mo}^2/\text{ka}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ka}^2/\text{u}^4\text{s})\text{-u}^2\text{su}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\mu\alpha$ , a flame, and  $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ , burning heat. See **INFLAMMATORY FEVER**.

**PHLOGOCHROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2/\text{kro}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{ro}^2/\text{ma}^2)$ . Gen., *-chrom'atos (-atis)*. From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\mu\alpha$ , burning, and  $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\alpha$ , color. Fr., *phlogochrome*. An inflammatory color. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLOGOCHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2/\text{ki}^2\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-i}(\text{e})\text{a}^2)$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\mu\alpha$ , a flame, and  $\chi\eta\mu\iota\alpha$ , chemistry. Fr., *phlogochémie*. The chemistry of the tissue-changes effected by inflammation. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**PHLOGODES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{od}^2/\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$  (from  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma$ , a flame, and  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Fr., *phlogode*. Ger., *entzündet*. Inflamed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLOGOGENETIC**, **PHLOGOGENIC**, **PHLOGOGENOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{o-j}^2\text{e}^2\text{n-o}^2/\text{ik}$ ,  $\text{je}^2\text{n}^2/\text{ik}$ ,  $\text{-o}^2/\text{je}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma$ , a flame, and  $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\eta\alpha\iota$ , to beget. Fr., *phlogogène*, *phlogogénétique*. Ger., *phlogogen*, *phlogogenetisch*. Productive of inflammation.

**PHLOGOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{om}^2/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\mu\alpha$  (from  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma$ , a flame). Of Küss, an inflammatory tumor. [D, 3.]

**PHLOGOPYRE**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{o-pir}$ . Lat., *phlogopyra* (from  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma$ , a flame, and  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho$ , fever). Fr., *p.* See **INFLAMMATORY FEVER**.

**PHLOGOSIN**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{os}^2/\text{in}$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega\varsigma$ , phlogosis. Fr., *phlogosine*. Ger., *P.* Of Leber (1888), a non-nitrogenous principle found in cultures containing *Staphylococcus aureus*. It produces inflammation. [Brigier, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," exv. p. 483 (B).]

**PHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{os}^2/\text{is}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega\varsigma$  (from  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega\iota\upsilon$ , to burn). Fr., *phlogose*. Ger., *Phlogose*. 1. Inflammation. 2. Phlegmonous inflammation.

**PHLOGOZELOTISM**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{o-ze}^2/\text{ot}^2/\text{izm}$ . Lat., *phlogozelotismus* (from  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma$ , a flame, and  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\iota$ , to be eager). Fr., *phlogozelotisme*. 1. A craze for discovering in every disease an inflammatory character and for using antiphlogistic remedies. 2. Of Schneider, phlebotomymania. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHLOGURGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{g}^2\text{u}^2\text{rur}^2/\text{j}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma$ , a flame, and  $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega\iota$ , work. See **PHLOGOCHYMIA**.

**PHLOIOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{o}^2/\text{is}$ . Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ . See **PHLEUM**.

**PHLOMIS** (Lat.), n. m., f., and n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{om}(\text{fio}^2/\text{m}^2/\text{is})$ . Gen., *phlom'idis*. Fr., *phlomide*. Ger., *P.* *Flitzkraut*. A genus of the *Stachydeæ*. The *Phlomisæ* (Fr., *phlomisées*) of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Marrubiaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. fruticosa**. Ger., *Jerusalem-Salbei*, *strauchartige P.* Jerusalem sage. The  $\phi\lambda\omicron\mu\iota\varsigma$   $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\alpha$  of Dioscorides: a shrubby species growing in southern Europe. The leaves were formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. lychnitis**. Fr., *phlomide à feuilles de sauge*, *herbe aux mèches*. Lamp-wick: a European species. The flowers and leaves are used as a stimulant and emmenagogue and

applied to hæmorrhoids. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. tuberosa**. Fr., *phlomiside tubéreuse*. Jerusalem sage; found throughout the whole of southern Europe, in Siberia, and in North America. The leaves are used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PHLOROGLUCIN**, **PHLOROGLUCINOL**, **PHLOROGLUCOL**, n's.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{or-glu}^2\text{'sin, -si}^2\text{n-o}^2/\text{i, -ko}^2/\text{i}$ . Fr., *phloroglucine*. Ger., *Phloroglucin*. A triatomic phenol,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH}_2) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , isomeric with pyrogallic acid, obtained by the action of caustic potash on phlorrhizin. It is said to be antiseptic, but this is doubtful. Its hydrochloride turns lignin red, and renders osseous tissue soft and plastic. It also delays the coagulation of blood. [B, 3 (a, 38); "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssensch.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 193 (B).]

**PHLOROL**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{or}^2/\text{o}^2$ . A compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$ , contained in creasote. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PHLOROSE**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{or}^2/\text{o}^2$ . Of Hesse, a variety of glucose which has been shown to be identical with dextrose. [B; 3 (a, 88).]

**PHLORRHETINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{or-re}^2\text{'t}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2/\text{ik}$ . Fr., *acide phlorrhétinique*. The substance  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})\text{CO.OH}$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PHLORRHIZIN**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{or-riz}^2/\text{in}$ . Lat., *phlorrhizinum*, *phloridzina*. Fr., *phlorizine*, *phloridzine*. Ger., *Phlorizin*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{10} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , found in the root-bark of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. It is antiperiodic and febrifuge, produces glycosuria, and diminishes metabolism. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38); B, 10; B, 93 (a, 14); "Sem. méd.," Jan. 16, 1889, p. 30 (a, 50).]

**PHLYCTENA** (Lat.), **PHLYCTÆNIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-na}^2, -ni}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-tæn'æ, -tæn'idis (-idis)*. Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\alpha$  (from  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota$ , to boil over). Fr., *phlyctène*. Ger., *Frieselbläschen*. An elevation of the epidermis by an accumulation of serous fluid; a blister, bulla, ampulla, or vesicle. [G.]

**PHLYCTENOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-na}^2)\text{-o}^2/\text{f-tha}^2/\text{(tha}^2/\text{mi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\alpha$ , a blister, and  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\phi\theta\alpha\mu\iota\alpha$ , ophthalmia. Fr., *phlyctenophthalmie*. Ophthalmia with the formation of vesicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).] Cf. **CONJUNCTIVITIS phlyctenulosa**.

**PHLYCTÆNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-os}^2/\text{is})$ . From  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\alpha$ , a blister. Fr., *phlycténose*. Ger., *Phlyktänose*, *Frieselkrankheit*. A vesicular eruption. The *Phlyctænoses* (Ger., *Phlyktänosen*) of Hebra include herpes, miliaria, and pemphigus acutus. [G, 3.]—**P. aggregata**. An herpetic eruption with efflorescences closely aggregated together. [G.]—**P. labialis**. See **HERPES facialis**.—**P. sparsa**. An herpetic eruption with efflorescences rather wide apart. [G.]

**PHLYCTENULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{a}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-la}^2)$ . From  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\alpha$ , a blister. Fr., *phlycténule*. Ger., *Bläschen*, *Kahn*. A little phlyctæna; a vesicle. [G.]

**PHLYCTENULAR**, adj.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{a}^2)$ . Lat., *phlyctenulosus*. Characterized by the presence of phlyctænulae. [B.]

**PHLYCTENOID**, adj.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{a}^2)$ . Lat., *phlyctenoides* (from  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\alpha$ , a blister, and  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Resembling or having the character of phlyctæna. [G.]

**PHLYCTENULAR**, adj. See **PHLYCTENULAR**.

**PHLYCTENULE**, n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{a}^2)$ . See **PHLYCTENULA**.

**PHLYCTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ikt}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$ . See **PHLYCTENA**.

**PHLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{ik}(\text{flu}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *phly'seos, phly'seis*. Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota$ , to boil over). Fr., *phlyse*. A cutaneous eruption, usually pustular.

**PHLYZACION** (Lat.), **PHLYZACIUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Fl}^2\text{iz}(\text{-flu}^2\text{z}(\text{a}^2/\text{a}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{ki}^2)\text{-o}^2/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m}))$ . Written also *phlyzacia*. Gr.,  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\text{z}\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\omicron\text{n}$  (from  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\text{z}\epsilon\iota$ , to bubble up). Fr., *phlyzacie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, see **PHLYCTENA**. 2. A deep-seated, rounded pustule, with a hard, red base, containing a sanious, purulent fluid which, on drying, forms a hard, thick, dark scab. [G, 7, 9.] Cf. **PSYDRACIUM** and **ACHOR**.—**P. acutum**. See **ECTHYMA acutum**.—**P. chronicum**. See **ECTHYMA chronicum**.

**PHOBODIPSON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{b-o-di}^2\text{'ps-o}^2/\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron\delta\iota\phi\sigma\omega\iota\text{n}$  (from  $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , fear, and  $\delta\iota\phi\sigma\alpha$ , thirst). See **HYDROPHOBIA**.

**PHOBOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{b-o}(\text{o}^2/\text{fo}^2\text{b}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2)$ . From  $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , fear, and  $\phi\omicron\beta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , to alarm. Fear of being afraid (a symptom of neurasthenia). [D.]

**PHOCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fok}^2/\text{a}^2$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{\omega}\kappa\eta$ . A genus of aquatic mammals of the *Phocideæ*, or seals. [a, 48.]—**P. vitulina**. The *cavis marinus* of old authors, the common European seal. Its fat, *axungia phocæ* (Swed. Ph.), is used medicinally. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PHOCENA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fok}^2(\text{fo}^2\text{fok}^2/\text{e}^2(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-na}^2)$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{\omega}\kappa\alpha\iota\alpha$  (from  $\phi\acute{\omega}\kappa\eta$ , the seal). A genus of cetaceous mammals, of the *Delphinideæ*. [a, 35.]—**P. communis**. Ger., *Meerschwein*. The porpoise. [a, 35.]—**P. globiceps**. The round-headed dolphin. [L, 28 (a, 39).]

**PHOCENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{-se}^2\text{n}^2/\text{ik}$ . Fr., *acide phocénique*. Ger., *Phocensäure*. See **DELPHINIC ACID** and **VALERIC ACID**.

**PHOCENIN**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{-se}^2\text{n}^2/\text{in}$ . Fr., *phocénine*. See **TRIVALENIN**.

**PHOCOMELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fok}^2(\text{o}^2/\text{me}^2(\text{me}^2/\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2)$ . From  $\phi\acute{\omega}\kappa\eta$ , the seal, and  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a limb. Fr., *phocomélie*. Ger., *Phokomelie*. A monstrosity in which one or both of the hands or feet, or all four of those members, or rudimentary semblances of them, are attached to the trunk like flippers, with little or no intervening structures. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 403.]

**PHENICIN**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{n}^2/\text{is}$ . Fr., *phénicine*. 1. Of Crum, the coloring matter of the blood (see **HÆMATOSIN**). 2. See **SULPHOPURPURIC ACID**.

**PHENICISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{n}(\text{fo}^2/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{e}^2/\text{a}^2\text{ik}^2/\text{i}^2\text{na}^2)\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^4\text{s})$ . From  $\phi\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota\text{v}$ , purple-red. See **MEARLES** (1st def.) and **RUBROLA**.



**PHŒNICITES** (Lat.), n. m. *Fen*(fo<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>s(ek)-it(et)/ez(as). Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>u(-æ). Gr., *φοινικίτης*. Ger., *Judensteine*. A calcareous stone or fossil, said to be the petrified spines of the sea-urchin, formerly brought from Palestine and used medicinally. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PHŒNIGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Fe<sup>2</sup>n*(fo<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *φοινίγμος* (from *φοινίξ*, purple-red). See *RED JAUNDICE*.—*P. pectinialis*. See *PURPURA simplex*.

**PHŒNIX** (Lat.), n. f. *Fen*(fo<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>cos (-i<sup>2</sup>is). Gr., *φοινίξ*. Fr., *dattier* (2d def.). Ger., *Dattelpalme* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides the *Lolium temulentum*. 2. A genus of palms. The *Phœnicaceæ* (Fr., *phœnicacées*) of Lemaire are the *Palmeæ* of Linneus. The *Phœniceæ* (Fr., *phœnicees*) are an order, division, or tribe of palms. The *Phœnicidæ* of Lindley, the *Phœnicinæ* of Martius, and the *Phœnicinæ* of Duchartre are the *Phœniceæ*. The *Phœnicoidæ* of Brongniart are the palms. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. dactylifera*, *P. excelsa*. Fr., *dattier cultivé*, *palmier-dattier*. Ger., *Dattelpalme*, (*gemeine*) *Dattelpalme*. Hind., *chuhara*. The date-palm; a native of northern Africa, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, etc., and cultivated (for its leaves) in Spain and other



PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, SPATHE, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT. [A, 337.]

parts of southern Europe. The highly saccharine and nutritious fruits have been used medicinally—the unripe fruits as a mild astringent, and the matured dried fruits, or dates, *dactyli*, *tragemata*, *palmule*, *caryote*, *cariste*, *fructus palmule* (seu *dactyli*), as a pectoral. The roasted seeds were formerly used in urinary complaints, and now furnish date coffee. The spathes are astringent; the leaf-buds are eaten; and the sap furnishes palm wine. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. farinifera*. Fr., *dattier palm*. Ger., *mehreiche Dattelpalme*. An East Indian dwarf species. The pulp of the seeds is edible and the stem yields a somewhat bitter sago, not so nutritious as common sago. [B, 5, 173, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. silvestris*. Wild date, East Indian wine palm; an Asiatic species regarded as the wild form of *P. dactylifera*. The sap yields sugar in abundance, and a spirituous liquor or arrack is made from it. The natives chew the berries with the betel-leaf and chunam. [B, 18, 173, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

**PHŒNIXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Fe<sup>2</sup>n*(fo<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>cos (-is). Gr., *φοινίξ* (from *φοινίξ*, purple-red). Reddening of the skin from irritation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHŒNODIN**, n. *Fe<sup>2</sup>n*-od<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *phenodine*. 1. Of Hünefeld, a blood-clot. 2. Hæmatin. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHŒIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Fo<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *pho<sup>2</sup>idos* (-idis). Gr., *φῶις*. A burn, a blister. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

**PHOLIDOTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Fol*(fo<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>d-ot-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φοιδωτός*, covered with scales. Fr., *pholidote*. Rattlesnake orchid; a genus of the *Epidendrææ*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. imbricata*. A species found in Malabar, where the bulbous stem is used to cleanse ulcers, the crushed root as an external refrigerant in fevers, and the entire plant as a poultice in dysuria and suppressed lochia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PHOLIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Fol*(fo<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *phol<sup>2</sup>idos* (-idis). Gr., *φῶλις*. A horny scale. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHONATION**, n. *Fon*-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *φώνησις* (from *φωνή*, the voice). Lat., *phonatio*, *phonesis*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Stimm-bildung*. The production of vocal sounds; vocalization. [K.]

**PHONAUTOGRAPH**, n. *Fon*-a<sup>2</sup>/t-o-gra<sup>2</sup>f. From *φωνή*, the voice, *αὐτός*, self, and *γράφειν*, to write. Of Donders, an apparatus by which the vibrations of the air due to the voice are transmitted to a delicate membrane. A lever connected with this is attached to a revolving drum by means of which a tracing of the vibrations is obtained. [K, 16.]

**PHONE** (Lat.), n. f. *Fon*(e)a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *phon<sup>2</sup>es*. Gr., *φωνή*. 1. A sound. 2. The voice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHONETIC, PHONIC**, adj's. *Fon*-e<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k, fo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *φωνή*, sound. Lat., *phoneticus*. Fr., *phonétique*. Ger., *phonetisch*. Pertaining to the voice or to sound or to the agencies producing them. *Phonetics* or *phonics* (Fr., *phonétique*, *phonique*) is the science of articulate sound, especially that of the human voice. [K, 1.]

**PHONOCAMPTIC**, adj. *Fon*-o-ka<sup>2</sup>mp<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>k. From *φωνή*, sound, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend. Reflecting sound, echoing. [a, 48.]

**PHONOCORDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Fon*-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>rd(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>rd)/e(-a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *φωνή*, the voice, and *χορδή*, a cord. The vocal bands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHONOGRAPH**, n. *Fon*-o-gra<sup>2</sup>f. From *φωνή*, the voice, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Fr., *phonographe*. Ger., *P*. An apparatus for registering vocal sounds so that they can be reproduced. [a, 48.]

**PHONOLOGY**, n. *Fon*-o<sup>2</sup>/o-j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phonologia* (from *φωνή*, the voice, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *phonologie*. Ger., *Phonologie*, *Lautehre*. The science of vocal sounds. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHONOMETER**, n. *Fon*-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *φωνή*, sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the voice. [“Dtsch. med. Wch.,” iii, 1877, p. 6 (a, 34).]

**PHONOSUS** (Lat.), **PHONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Fon*-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), -fo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-ie/a<sup>2</sup>. From *φωνή*, the voice, and *νόσος* or *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *phonosose*. Ger., *Stimmleiden*. Any disorder or disease of the voice. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PHONOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Fon*-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fo(fo<sup>2</sup>)/bi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *φωνή*, sound, and *φόβος*, fear. Of R. Coën, a morbid fear of sounds of any sort. [“Allg. wien. med. Ztg.,” xxi, p. 443 (a, 34).]

**PHONOSPASM**, n. *Fon*-o-spa<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *phonospasnia* (from *φωνή*, the voice, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Fr., *phonospasme*. Ger., *Stimmkrampf*. Spasm of the vocal organs. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHORADENDRON** (Lat.), n. n. *For*(fo<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>ro<sup>2</sup>n. From *φῶρ*, a thief, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Mistletoe; a genus of shrubby plants. The *Phoradendrææ* of Engler are a tribe of the *Loranthaceæ*, suborder *Viscoideæ*. [B, 245; B, 34, 42 (a, 35).]—*P. flavesceus*. American mistletoe; parasitic on North American elm and hickory trees. It is poisonous, producing thirst and vomiting followed by repeated discharges from the bowels with tenesmus. It is recommended as an oxytocic and hæmstatic, and, according to Payne, is also a cardiac stimulant. It is said to contract the blood-vessels by stimulating the vaso-motor centres. The fruit is a white berry with a poisonous pulp. [B, 5, 19, 34 (a, 35).]

**PHORANTHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Fo<sup>2</sup>r*-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *φῶρεν*, to bear, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *phoranthé*. Ger., *Blüthenlager*. See *CLINANTHUM*.

**PHORMION** (Lat.), n. n. *Fo<sup>2</sup>rm*/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *p*. *phormion*. A genus of Iliaceæ herbs, of the *Heimerocallææ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*P. tenax*. Fr., *chanvre de la Nouvelle Zélande*. Ger., *neuseeländischer Flachs*. Common flax-lily, New Zealand flax. A decoction of the roots and the butts of the leaves is used as a vulnerary. The plant is said to be a good substitute for sarsaparilla. [F. A. Monckton, “Australas. Med. Gaz.,” Jan., 1885, p. 83; “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Mar. 14, 1885; “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxxiv (a, 50); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**PHORONE**, n. *Fo<sup>2</sup>ron*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Phoron*. A body, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O, derived from acetone. It occurs in prismatic crystals melting at 28° C., or as a colorless or yellowish liquid boiling at 196° C. [B, 4; B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]—**CAMPHOR-P**. Syn.: *camphorone*, *camphorone*, *camphoryl*, *campheryl*. An isomer of *p*, produced by heating calcium camphorate and otherwise. [B, 207.]

**PHORONOMY**, n. *Fo<sup>2</sup>r*-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phoronomia* (from *φῶρ*, motion, and *νόμος*, law). Fr., *phoronomie*. Ger., *Phoronomie*. 1. See *KINEMATICS*. 2. The regular succession of movements undergone by the foetal head, or other presenting or engaged part, in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

**PHOSGENE**, adj. *Fo<sup>2</sup>s*/jen. From *φῶς*, light, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *phosgène*. Producing light. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**P. gas**. See *CARBONYL chloride*.

**PHOSPHAINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Fo<sup>2</sup>s*(fos)-fa<sup>2</sup>(fa<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-na<sup>2</sup>. See *PHOSPHENE*.

**PHOSPHAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Fo<sup>2</sup>sf*(fosf)-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-mon<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A compound of a substituted phosphonium and ammonium. [B, 4.]

**PHOSPHARONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Fo<sup>2</sup>sf*(fosf)-a<sup>2</sup>rs-on<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Ger., *P*. A body made up of a molecule of a phosphonium and an arsonium united. [B.]

**PHOSPHAS** (Lat.), n. m. *Fo<sup>2</sup>s*(fos)/fa<sup>2</sup>s(fa<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -*phat<sup>2</sup>is*. See *PHOSPHATE*.—**P. ammonico-sodicus**. Ammonium and sodium phosphate. [B.]—**P. ammonicus**. See *AMMONIUM phosphate*.—**P. bicalcicus**. Monohydric calcium phosphate. [B.] See under *CALCIUM phosphate*.—**P. calcicus**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., normal calcium phosphate. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., monohydric calcium phosphate. [a, 38.] See under *CALCIUM phosphate*.—**P. calcicus stibiatus**. See *PULVIS antimonalis*.—**P. ferrosus**. Ferrous phosphate. [a, 38.] See *Iron phosphate*.—**P. ferricus**. Ferric phosphate. [a, 38.] See *Iron phosphate*.—**P. natricus**. See *P. sodicus*.—**P. natricus siccatus** (Dan. Ph.). See *Dried sodium phosphate*.—**P. quinicus**. See *QUININE phosphate*.—**P. sodicus**. Sodium phosphate; of the Fr. Cod. (and usually), normal sodium orthophosphate. [B.]—**P. stibicus**. Antimony phosphate. [B.]—**Syrupus phosphatum compositus**. Compound syrup of phosphates; chemical food. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 600 grains of ferrous sulphate in boiling water with one of 720 grains of sodium phosphate in the same solvent, thoroughly washing the precipitate, adding the well-washed precipitate from a solution of 720 grains of calcium phosphate in 4 oz. of hot water, treated with hydrochloric acid and ammonia, dissolving the whole in a solution of 1,200 grains of glacial phosphoric acid in water, adding 40 grains of sodium carbonate, 60 of potassium carbonate, and, if a precipitate is formed, also phosphoric acid, diluting with water to 20 fl. oz., adding 120 grains of powdered cochineal and 36 troy oz. of sugar, straining, and adding 10 minims of oil of orange; or by mixing together a solution of 240 grains of fine iron wire in 3 avoirdupois oz. of tri-



basic phosphoric acid with 4 oz. of water, one of 923 grains of freshly slaked lime in 94 oz. of phosphoric acid with 14 of water, and one of 54 grains of sodium carbonate crystals and 72 of potassium carbonate in 4 oz. of phosphoric acid with 1 oz. of water, diluting the mixture with water to 38 fl. oz., adding 52 oz. of sugar, 85 grains of powdered cochineal, and 2 fl. oz. of water of orange-flowers, and further diluting to 64 fl. oz. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

**PHOSPHATE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fat}}$ . Lat., *phosphas*. Fr., p. Ger., *Phosphat*, *phosphorsäures Salz*. A salt of one of the phosphoric acids, especially of orthophosphoric acid (cf. **METAPHOSPHATE** and **PYROPHOSPHATE**). The ordinary p's are of three kinds: (1) *normal*, *tribasic*, or *trimetallie p's*,  $\text{R}''(\text{PO}_4)$ ,  $\text{R}'_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ , and  $\text{R}_3\text{PO}_4$ ; (2) the *dibasic*, *dimetallie*, or *monohydric p's*,  $\text{R}''(\text{HPO}_4)$ ,  $\text{R}'(\text{HPO}_4)$  (or  $\text{R}'_2(\text{HPO}_4)_2$ ), and  $\text{R}_2(\text{HPO}_4)$ ; (3) the *monobasic*, *monometallie*, or *dihydric p's*,  $\text{Rn}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ , where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]—**Acid p.** A dihydric or monohydric p. [B.] See under **P.**—**Alkaline p.** A p. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline metals. The alkaline p's are present in the urine, etc. [B.]—**Ammoniaeo-magnesian p.** See **MAGNESIUM** and **AMMONIUM** p. [B.]—**Bone p.** Fr., p. *d'os*. Normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]—**Diammonio p.** See under **AMMONIUM** p. [B.]—**Diammonio sodic p.** See under **AMMONIUM** and **SODIUM** p. [B.]—**Diethylic p.** See under **ETHYL** p. [B.]—**Earthy p.** Ger., *Erdsphosphat*. A p. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline earths (calcium and magnesium), so called to distinguish it from the alkaline p's. Both varieties of p's occur in the urine, the relative proportion being about 2 parts of the alkaline p's to 1 of the earthy p's. The latter are distinguished by their insolubility in alkaline urine, which owes its turbidity in great part to their presence in a state of suspension. [B.]—**Hydric ammoniaeo-sodic p.** See under **AMMONIUM** and **SODIUM** p. [B.]—**Ammoniaeo-magnésien (Fr.)**. See **MAGNESIUM** and **AMMONIUM** p. [B.]—**Bicalcique (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.)**. See under **CALCIUM** p. [B.]—**Monocalcique (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.)**. Acid calcium p. [B.]—**P. tricalcique (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.)**. Normal calcium p. [B.]—**Stellar p.** See under **CALCIUM** p. [B.]—**Triple p.** See **MAGNESIUM** and **AMMONIUM** p.

**PHOSPHATIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fat}}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide phosphatique*. An old name for the mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids formed by the slow combustion of phosphorus. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PHOSPHATURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})\text{-fa}^2\text{t}(\text{fa}^2\text{t})\text{-u}^2(\text{u})/\text{ri}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *phosphas* (q. v.), and *opov*, urine. Fr., *phosphaturie*. Ger., *Phosphaturie*. A state in which an excessive amount of phosphates is excreted in the urine.

**PHOSPHENE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fen}}$ . From *phôs*, light, and *φαίνω*, to appear. Lat., *phosphania*. Fr., *phosphène*. Ger., *Phosphén*. P. Of Serres d'Uzes, the sensation of light produced by mechanical irritation of the eye as a whole or of the retina. [F.]—**P's of accommodation**. P's produced by the effort of accommodation. [a, 29.]—**Pressure-p.** Fr., *phosphène de pression*. Ger., *Druckphosphene*. A p. produced in the retina by moderate pressure on the eyeball. [F.]

**PHOSPHENYL**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fe}^2\text{n}}/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . Ger., P. A compound of phosphorus and phenyl, a bivalent or quadrivalent radicle,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-P}''$  or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-P}'''$ . [B.]—**P. bromide**. A liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PBr}_2$ , boiling at  $257^\circ\text{C}$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride**, **P. dichloride**. A colorless, strongly refracting, fuming liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PCl}_2$ , of penetrating odor. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**P. oxychloride**, **P. oxydichloride**. A thick liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{POCl}_2$ , having a fruit-like odor. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**P. tetrachloride**. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PCl}_4$ , occurring as white prismatic crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PHOSPHENYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fe}^2\text{n}}/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2/\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide phosphénylique*. Ger., *phosphénylige Säure*. 1. Phosphenylous acid. 2. A strong dibasic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PO}(\text{OH})_2$ . [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**PHOSPHENYLOUS ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fe}^2\text{n}}/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$ . Fr., *acide phosphényleux*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PO}_2\text{H}_2$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PHOSPHIDE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{f}^2\text{d}^2\text{d}}$ . Lat., *phosphidum*, *phosphuretum*. Fr., *phosphure*. 1. A compound of phosphorus with another element or a radicle. 2. A compound, analogous to an amide, formed by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in phosphine ( $\text{PH}_3$ ) by an acid radicle. [B. 2.]

**PHOSPHINE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fen}}$ . Fr., p. Ger., *Phosphin*. 1. Phosphoreted hydrogen,  $\text{PH}_3$ . 2. A base which bears the same relation to phosphoreted hydrogen that an amine does to ammonia. The p's are divided into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen in the molecule  $\text{PH}_3$  are replaced by equivalent radicles. 3. A yellow coloring matter obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of fuchsine. [B. 4, 6, 49.]—**Dihydroxyl-p.** Hypophosphorous acid. [B. 3.]

**PHOSPHINIC ACIDS**, n. pl.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{f}^2\text{n}}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acides phosphiniques*. Ger., *Phosphinäsäuren*. Acids produced by the oxidation of the primary or secondary phosphines. [B.]

**PHOSPHITE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{f}^2\text{l}}$ . Lat., *phosphis*. Fr., p. Ger., *Phosphit*. A salt of phosphorous acid. The *normal p's*, having the general composition  $\text{R}''(\text{PO}_3)$ ,  $\text{R}'_2(\text{PO}_3)_2$ , or  $\text{R}_3(\text{PO}_3)_3$ , are scarcely known. The *dibasic p's*, or *monohydric p's*, having the general composition  $\text{R}''(\text{HPO}_3)$ ,  $\text{R}'(\text{HPO}_3)$ , or  $\text{R}_2(\text{HPO}_3)_2$ , are known, as well as the *monobasic p's* or *dihydric p's*, having the general constitution  $\text{Rn}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3)_2$ , where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]

**PHOSPHOBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo-be}^2\text{nz}}/\text{en}$ . See **DIPHOSPHENYL**.

**PHOSPHODONE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo-don}}$ . A proprietary effervescent beverage said to contain hypophosphites of iron, etc.

**PHOSPHOGLYCERIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo-gl}^2\text{is-e}^2\text{r}}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide phosphoglycérique*. An uncrystallizable liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{PO}_6$ , found in lecithin. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**PHOSPHOMOLYBDIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo-mo}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{b}}/\text{di}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide phosphomolybdique*. Ger., *Phosphormolybdäure*. A compound of phosphoric acid with molybdenum trioxide. It forms either yellow prismatic crystals,  $2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 22\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 20\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or rhombic crystals,  $2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 22\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 40\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or cubical crystals,  $2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 22\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 50\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . P. a. is used as a reagent in testing for alkalis. [B. 3.]

**PHOSPHONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fos}}/\text{fon}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . A radicle,  $(\text{PH}_4)'$ , bearing the same relation to phosphorus that ammonium bears to nitrogen. [B.]—**P. bromide**. The compound  $\text{PH}_4\text{Br}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. iodide**. The compound  $\text{PH}_4\text{I}$ . [B. 3.]

**PHOSPHOPLATINIC**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo-pla}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{n}}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Containing both phosphorus and platinum. [B.]—**P. chloride**. The compound  $\text{PtCl}_2\text{PtCl}_3$ . [B. 16.]

**PHOSPHOR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{for}}$ . Phosphorus. [B.]

**PHOSPHORATED**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo}^2\text{r-at-e}^2\text{d}}$ . Lat., *phosphoratus*. Phosphorized.

**PHOSPHORE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{for}}$ . See **PHOSPHORUS**.—**Alcoolé de p.** A preparation made by triturating 1 grain of phosphorus with 1 oz. of alcohol, and decanting. [B. 92, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. blanc** [Fr. Cod.], **P. normal**, **P. ordinaire**. Ordinary or colorless phosphorus. [B.]—**P. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Red phosphorus. [B.]—**Sel de p.** See **PHOSPHORUS** salt.

**PHOSPHORESCENCE**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{s}}/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *phosphorescentia* (from *phosphorus* [q. v.]). Ger., *Phosphorescenz*. A mild luminosity (like that of phosphorus in the dark) without apparent heat. It is observed in certain *Fungi* and other plants, and in various animals, and is produced, or at least accompanied, by oxidation. [B. 121, 229 (a, 35); "Am. Nat.," v. p. 724, vi. p. 313 (a, 32).]

**PHOSPHORETED**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{t-e}^2\text{d}}$ . Containing or combined with phosphorus. [B.]

**PHOSPHORETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-et}(\text{at})/\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See **PHOSPHIDE**.

**PHOSPHORIC**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}}$ . Lat., *phosphoricus*. Fr., *phosphorique*. 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a quivalent body. [B.]—**P. anhydride**. The anhydride of p. acid; phosphorus pentoxide. [B.]

**PHOSPHORIC ACID**, n. Lat., *acidum phosphoricum*. Fr., *acide phosphorique*. Ger., *Phosphorsäure*. An acid containing quivalent phosphorus. Three such acids are known—*orthop'a.* (commonly called p. a.), *metap'a.*, and *pyrop'a.* For the two last mentioned, see the major list. *Ordinary p. a.*, or *orthop'a.*, is a tribasic acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , prepared usually by the action of sulphuric, hydrochloric, or nitric acid on bone-ash. When freed entirely from water it forms a thick syrup, from which the pure acid separates in six-sided prismatic or pyramidal crystals. These dissolve readily in water, forming a clear, colorless liquid of agreeable acid taste, which, when of the degree of concentration of the official acid, is of syrupy consistence. Official p. a. (Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (*dilutum* [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., U. S. Ph.]); Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *ácido fosfórico* [Sp. Ph.]; Roum., *acidu phosphoricu licuidu* [Roum. Ph.]) is an aqueous solution of p. a., containing 50 [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or about 62.4 [Sp. Ph.], or 53.5 to 53.8 [Belg. Ph.] per cent. of p. a. It is used in the preparation of an acid drink to allay thirst in fever, in combination with iron in the treatment of anæmia, and as a tonic and alterative in neurasthenic and scrofulous affections. [B. 7, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**Chloride of p. a.** Phosphorus oxychloride. [B.]—**Dibasic p. a.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**Dilute p. a. Lat.**, *acidum phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph.] (*dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Roum., *acidu phosphoricu licuidu* [Roum. Ph.]. P. a. diluted. It is usually obtained by oxidizing phosphorus with nitric acid, evaporating off the nitric acid, adding 3 or 4 times the amount of water, charging with sulphureted hydrogen, allowing to stand 2 or 3 days, filtering, expelling the remaining sulphureted hydrogen by heat, filtering again, and bringing with water to the required degree of dilution. The sp. gr. of the preparation should be 1.057 [U. S. Ph.], 1.062 [Russ. Ph.], 1.068 [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1.098 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 1.122 [Swiss Ph.], 1.120 [Ger. Ph.], 1.154 [Gr. Ph.], 1.156 to 1.160 [Netherl. Ph.], 1.16 [Finn. Ph.], 1.349 [Fr. Cod.], 1.35 [Belg. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. recognized also a stronger variety having a sp. gr. of 1.347, the Russ. Ph. one having a sp. gr. of 1.130. The preparation contains 10 per cent. of orthop'a. [U. S. Ph.] (50 per cent. for the stronger variety), 11 per cent. [Russ. Ph.] (22 per cent. for the stronger variety), 13.8 per cent. [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 16.6 per cent. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 20 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], 20.4 per cent. [Swiss Ph.], 26 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], 25.5 to 26 per cent. [Netherl. Ph.], 25 per cent. [Gr. Ph.], about 50 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glacial p. a.** **Monobasic p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum glaciale* [U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *acide phosphorique glaciale (ou monohydrate)*. Metaphosphoric acid, formerly used in preparing the dilute p. a. of the U. S. Ph. [B. 3, 5.]—**Tetrabasic p. a.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**Tribasic p. a.** Ordinary p. a. [B.]

**PHOSPHORICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Phosphoric; containing phosphorus; with the name of a base, the phosphate of that base.

**PHOSPHORIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})\text{-ros}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *phosphorus* (q. v.), and *ἰδρωσις*, a sweating. Phosphorescent perspiration. [a, 34.]

**PHOSPHORIG** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}^{\text{for-i}^2\text{g}}$ . See **PHOSPHOROUS**.

**PHOSPHORISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}^2/\text{mu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *phosphorisme*. Phosphorus poisoning. [L., 41 (a, 43).]



**PHOSPHORIZED**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ -izd. Combined or associated with phosphorus. [B.]

**PHOSPHOROPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ -o<sup>1</sup>/so- $\text{fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ <sup>12</sup>k. An octobasic acid,  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$ , commonly called hypophosphoric acid. It is known only in solutions of its salts, the so-called hypophosphates. [B, 159.]

**PHOSPHOROUS**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ -u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *phosphoreus*. Fr., *phosphoreux*. Ger., *phosphorig*. 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a trivalent body. [B.]—**P. acid**. Lat., *acidum phosphoreum*. Fr., *acide phosphoreux*. Ger., *Phosphorigsäure*. A tribasic acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 = \text{P}(\text{OH})_3$ ; a deliquescent crystalline solid of an acid taste, melting at  $70^\circ \text{C}$ . [B, 3.]

**PHOSPHORÄURE** (Ger.), n. Fos<sup>2</sup>/for-zoir-e<sup>3</sup>. Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**P.-Äthylester**. Ethyl phosphate. [B.]—**P.-Amyléster**. See AMYL phosphate.

**PHOSPHORURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ -u<sup>2</sup>(u)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *phosphorurie*. See PHOSPHATURIA.

**PHOSPHORUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ -u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and  $\phi\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to bear. Fr., *phosphore* (*blanc* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Phosphor*. A name given at first to any phosphorescent substance (see *Bononian p.*, etc.), and also used in the sense of pyrophorus, but now applied exclusively to a non-metallic element discovered by Brand in urine. It was afterward obtained from bone-ash, and is still so prepared. Its elementary nature was first pointed out by Lavoisier in 1772. Combined with calcium, aluminum, and iron, it occurs in nature forming various minerals, and is also an important constituent of the animal and vegetable organism, where it is found combined with calcium, magnesium, sodium, ammonium, and certain organic radicles. In the animal body it occurs more especially in the bones, teeth, and nervous tissue. P. presents several allotropic modifications. *Ordinary* or *colorless p.* is a colorless or slightly yellow, wax-like, translucent body of crystalline structure, and having a garlicky odor, but no taste. At ordinary temperatures it is soft and cuts readily with a knife, but at low temperatures it is brittle. It melts at  $44.3^\circ \text{C}$ . to a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid, which boils at  $290^\circ \text{C}$ ., forming a colorless gas. It also sublimates in a vacuum at ordinary temperatures, and recondenses in colorless crystals. It is almost insoluble in water, and soluble with difficulty in ether and in alcohol, but dissolves readily in carbon disulphide. It is readily inflammable, and possesses the property of becoming luminous in the dark when in contact with moist air, giving off at the same time white fumes of a garlicky odor. Its sp. gr. is 1.764. *Red* or *amorphous p.* is formed from ordinary p. by the action of heat or light and also by the presence of iodine in minute quantities. It is a hard, compact, reddish-brown solid, of a metallic lustre, devoid of taste and odor. It is insoluble in carbon disulphide, oxidizes with great difficulty, is non-luminous at ordinary temperatures, and is not poisonous. Its sp. gr. is 2.106. *Metallic* or *rhomboidal p.* is a modification of p. produced by heating it highly in a sealed tube together with metallic lead. It is a dark mass of bright metallic lustre, consisting of microscopic rhomboidal crystals. In thin laminae it has a red color. Its sp. gr. is 2.34. A fourth allotropic form of p. has been described by Thénard as *black p.* It is produced by quickly cooling melted p.; but it has been shown to consist merely of a phosphide of mercury or some other metal. The so-called *white p.* formed upon ordinary p. when immersed in water, has been shown to be only ordinary p. By some, however, these are still regarded as distinct varieties. A *viscous* variety of p. has also been described, formed by heating p. to near its boiling point and suddenly cooling. Houston has described a *liquid p.* formed by boiling p. with caustic potash. It remains liquid at ordinary low temperatures ( $3^\circ \text{C}$ .), and is regarded by its discoverer as another allotropic form of p. P. combines directly with other elements to form a series of compounds called *phosphides*. Combined with oxygen and hydrogen, it gives rise to the various *hypophosphorous*, *phosphorous*, and *phosphoric acids* and their salts. Its compounds have a strong chemical analogy with those of nitrogen; and it is the starting point of a series of *phosphonium* derivatives closely resembling the ammonium derivatives of nitrogen. In composition, p. is either trivalent or quivalent. P. is official under this name in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Dan. Ph. It acts as an irritant poison, but the symptoms depend upon the state in which it is taken. There are usually a burning sensation in the throat and epigastric region, a garlicky odor to the breath, nausea, and vomiting of black fluid that has a garlicky or phosphorous odor. There may be purging and luminous stools and urine. The pulse is small, the skin is cold, and there are symptoms of collapse, that occurs rapidly in cases in which convulsions appear. In chronic poisoning there are nausea, vomiting, purging, arthralgia, hectic fever, fatty degeneration of the organs, and sometimes necrosis of bones. [Taylor (a, 34).] It has been employed in solution in oil, or in pill form, in cases of nervous debility, in cerebral or spinal paralyses, in hydrocephalus, and in osteomalacia. The dose is  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain. Atomic weight, 30.96; symbol, P. or Ph. [B, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16, 200; B, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**Acidum phosphoricum**. Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**Amorphous p.** See under **P.-Baldwin's p.**—**Calcium nitrate**. [B, 3.]—**Black p.** See under **P.-Bolognian p.**, **Bononian p.**—**Barium sulphate** ignited with combustible matter, such as charcoal. [B, 3.] Cf. **Lapis solis**.—**Boyle's p.**, **Brand's p.** Ordinary p.—**Canton's p.** Calcium sulphide. [B, 3.]—**English p.** Ordinary p. [B, 3.]—**Homborg's p.** Calcium chloride. [B, 3.]—**Kunkel's p.** Ordinary p. [B, 3.]—**Liquor phosphori**. See *Thompson's solution of p.*—**Liquid p.**, **Metallic p.** See under **P.-Octahedral p.** Ordinary colorless p. [B.]—**P. bromide**. See **P. tribromide** and **P. pentabromide**.—**P. chloride**. See **P. trichloride** and **P. pentachloride**.—**P. chlorobromide**. An unstable crystalline substance,  $\text{PCl}_2\text{Br}$ . [B, 3.]—**P. diiodide**. A yellow or reddish crystalline substance,  $\text{P}_2\text{I}_4$ . [B, 3.]—**P. dodecasulphide**. A crystalline substance,

$\text{P}_2\text{S}_{12}$ . [B, 3.]—**P. hydride**. See **HYDROGEN phosphide**.—**P. igneus**. True p.; so called to distinguish it from other phosphorescent bodies. [B, 3.]—**P. iodide**. See **P. diiodide** and **P. triiodide**.—**P. mirabilis**. See **P. igneus**.—**P. oxide**. See **P. trioxide** and **P. pentoxide**.—**P. oxybromide**. A crystalline substance,  $\text{POBr}_3$ . [B, 3.]—**P. oxybromochloride**. A highly refractive liquid,  $\text{POBrCl}_2$ . [B, 3.]—**P. oxychloride**. A colorless fuming liquid,  $\text{POCl}_3$ , of very penetrating pungent odor. [B, 3.]—**P. pentabromide**. A yellow crystalline substance,  $\text{PBr}_5$ , having a very pungent odor. [B, 3.]—**P. pentachloride**. A white or yellowish crystalline powder,  $\text{PCl}_5$ , having a disagreeable pungent irritating odor. It readily parts with a portion of its chlorine, converting acids and anhydrides into chlorides. [B, 3.]—**P. pentafluorides**. A colorless gas,  $\text{PF}_5$ , of powerful irritating odor. [B, 3.]—**P. pentasulphide**. A crystalline substance,  $\text{P}_2\text{S}_5$ . It is readily decomposed by hydroxides, giving up its sulphur to replace their oxygen, and converting them into hydrosulphides. [B, 3.]—**P. pentoxide**. A substance,  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ , produced by the combustion of p. It is a colorless, amorphous, odorless substance, which has a strong affinity for water, so as to deliquesce on exposure to the air. On account of this property it is used as a desiccating agent. [B, 5.]—**P. pill** [Br. Ph.]. See **Pilula phosphori**.—**P. salt**. Hydric ammonio-sodic phosphate. [a, 38.] See under **AMMONIUM and sodium phosphate**.—**P. sesquisulphide**. A yellow crystalline mass,  $\text{P}_4\text{S}_7$ . [B.]—**P. sulphide**. See **P. sesquisulphide**, **P. trisulphide**, **P. pentasulphide**, **P. dodecasulphide**, **SULPHUR tetraphosphide**, and **SULPHUR diphosphide**.—**P. thiobromide**. Thiophosphoryl bromide,  $\text{P}_2\text{SBr}_2$ . [B, 3.]—**P. tribromide**. A colorless mobile liquid,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , having an unpleasant pungent odor. [B, 3.]—**P. trichloride**. A mobile colorless liquid,  $\text{PCl}_3$ , of pungent odor and boiling at  $76^\circ \text{C}$ . [B, 3.]—**P. triiodide**. A substance,  $\text{PI}_3$ , forming red crystals. [B, 3.]—**P. trioxide**. A white amorphous powder,  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_3$ , having a garlicky odor. Combined with water, it forms phosphorous acid. [B, 3.]—**P. trisulphide**. A dark-yellow crystalline substance,  $\text{P}_4\text{S}_7$ . [B, 3.]—**Pilula phosphori**, **Pilula phosphori** [Br. Ph.]. Pills of p.; p. pill; a preparation consisting of pills made by adding a solution of 1 gr. of p. in 50 gr. of chloroform to a mixture of 80 gr. of marsh-mallow and 20 gr. of gum arabic, then mixing 40 gr. of glycerin and 20 gr. of water, dividing the mass into 100 pills, and coating with a solution of balsam of Tolu in ether. Of the Br. Ph., a pill-mass made up of 2 parts of p. mixed thoroughly with 120 of balsam of Tolu and 60 of yellow wax. [B.]—**Red p.** See under **P.-Thompson's solution of p.** A preparation made by dissolving with heat and agitation 1 gr. of p. in 5 drachms of absolute alcohol, and adding 12 drachms of glycerin mixed with 2 drachms of alcohol and 2 scruples of essence of peppermint. [Seguin, "Arch. of Med.," June, 1882, p. 274.]—**Vitreous p.** Ordinary colorless p. [B.]

**PHOSPHORYL**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}^2\text{r}$ -i<sup>2</sup>l. A trivalent radicle,  $\text{PO}'''$ . [B.]

**PHOSPHOTUNGSTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}$ -tu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/sti<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Phosphorwolframsäure*. A compound of phosphoric acid and tungstic acid, or of the former with tungsten trioxide. One, a crystalline compound,  $\text{H}_1\text{PW}_{10}\text{O}_{36} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , is used as a test for alkalis. [B, 3.]

**PHOSPHOVINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fo}$ -vi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>lk. See ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID.

**PHOSPHURET**, n.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fu}^2\text{r}$ -e<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *phosphuretum*. Fr., *phosphure*. A phosphide. [B.]

**PHOSPHURETED**, adj.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}/\text{fu}^2\text{r}$ -e<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>d. Containing or combined with phosphorus. [B.]

**PHOSPHURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fo}^2\text{s}(\text{fos})/\text{fu}^2(\text{fu})/\text{ri}^2$ -a<sup>3</sup>. See PHOSPHATURIA.

**PHOTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and  $\alpha\lambda\gamma\sigma$ , pain. Fr., *photalgie*. Ger., *Lichtschmerz*. Pain caused by intensity of light. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHOTICS**, n. sing. Fot/i<sup>2</sup>ks. Lat., *photica* (from  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light). See OPTICS.

**PHOTOBIOTIC**, adj. Fot-o-bi-o<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>lk. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *bios*, life. Living in the light. [B.]

**PHOTOCAMPISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>mp(ka<sup>2</sup>mp)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-camp/seos* (-ie). From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *καμπύς*, a bending. Refraction of light. [F.]

**PHOTOCHRONOGRAPHY**, n. Fot-o-kro<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, *χρόνος*, time, and *γράφειν*, to write. The process of taking successive photographs of objects in motion. [a, 48.]

**PHOTODYSPHORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>s(di<sup>2</sup>s)/fo(fo<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *δυσφορία*, excessive pain. Defective vision from excess of sensibility. [L, 290.]

**PHOTOGENIC**, adj. Fot-o-je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>lk. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *photogénique*. Producing light. [a, 48.]

**PHOTOGRAPHY**, n. Fot-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Fr., *photographie*. Ger., *Photographie*. The art of producing pictorial representations of objects by throwing the rays of light from them on a chemically sensitive surface. [a, 48.]

**PHOTOHÆMOTACHOMETER**, n. Fot-o-he<sup>2</sup>m-o-ta<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>m/-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *hæmotachometer* (q. v.). An instrument for recording the changes in the velocity of the blood-current by means of a ray of light passing through each tube of a differential monometer so as to throw a shadow of the contained fluid on a moving sheet of photographic paper. [Cybalski, "Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.," Nov. 5, 1885 (a, 34).]

**PHOTOKINETIC**, adj. Fot-o-ki<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>lk. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *κίνησις*, causing motion. Ger., *photokinetisch*. Exciting movement by means of luminous rays. [Engelmann, "Onderzoekingen," etc., vol. 2, p. 252; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 23, 1883, p. 440 (B).]

**PHOTOLOGY**, n. Fot-o<sup>2</sup>l-o-ji<sup>2</sup>. From  $\phi\omega\varsigma$ , light, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *photologie*. See OPTICS.

A, ape; A<sup>2</sup>, at; A<sup>3</sup>, ah; A<sup>4</sup>, all; Ch, chin; Ch<sup>2</sup>, loch (Scottish); E, he; E<sup>2</sup>, ell; G, go; I, die; I<sup>2</sup>, in; N, in; N<sup>2</sup>, tank;



**PHOTOMECHANICAL**, adj. Fot-o-me'k-a'n-i'z-k'l. From *φῶς*, light, and *mechanical* (q. v.). Ger., *photomechanisch*. Mechanical and produced by the influence of light. [B.]

**PHOTOMETER**, n. Fot-o'm-e't'r. Lat., *photometrum* (from *φῶς*, light, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *photomètre*. An instrument for measuring or comparing intensities of light. [F.]

**PHOTONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o'n-o's-u's(u's). From *φῶς*, light, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *p.* A disease, such as snow-blindness, produced by light. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHOTOPARETHÉSIE** (Fr.), n. Fo-to-pa're-z's-ta-ze. From *φῶς*, light, *παρά*, beside, and *αἰσθήσις*, sensation. An extraordinary tolerance of light on the part of the visual apparatus, so that the person affected is capable, for instance, of gazing at the sun. [Raggi, "Arch. ital. per le mal. Nerv.," 5, 6, 1881; "Jour. de méd. de Paris," Feb. 18, 1882.]

**PHOTOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(φ)-fob(fob'bi)/i'z-a. From *φῶς*, light, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *photophobie*. Ger., *Photophobie*. Aversion to or intolerance of light. [F.]

**PHOTOPHOBOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(φ)-fob(fob'bi)-of-tha'l(m'ha'l)/m'i'z-a. From *φῶς*, light, *φόβος*, fear, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Nyctalopia. [F.]

**PHOTOPHONE**, n. Fot-o-fon. From *φῶς*, light and *φωνή*, voice. Ger., *Photophon*. An apparatus for the reproduction of electrical sounds by the impact of luminous rays. [A. G. Bell, "Pop. Sci. Month.," Oct., 1880, p. 821.]

**PHOTOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o'ps'i'z-a. From *φῶς*, light, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *photopsie*. Ger., *Photopsie*. An affection characterized by subjective sensations of light, such as sparks and flashes of fire, due to disease of the optic nerve and retina. They may also be caused by sudden pressure or blows on the eyeball. [F.]

**PHOTOPTOMETRY**, n. Fot-o'pt-o'm'e't-ri'z. Fr., *photopométrie*. Ger., *Photometrie*. The determination of the degree of illumination requisite for the recognition of an object. [F.]

**PHOTORRHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o'r-re'z(rax)/i's. Gen., *-rh'es/eos* (-is). From *φῶς*, light, and *ῥήσις*, a breaking. Refraction of light. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHOTOTACTISM**, n. Fot-o-ta'kt-i'z-m. From *φῶς*, light, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. Of Sachs, the normal motile condition of a plant resulting from the alternation of day and night. [a, 35.]

**PHOTOTONUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fot-o'to'n-o-u's(u's). From *φῶς*, light, and *τόνος*, a straining. Of Sachs, the normal motile condition of a plant resulting from the alternation of day and night. [a, 35.]

**PHOTOXYLIN, PHOTOXYLON**, n's. Fot-o'x'i'l-i'n, -o'n. Pyroxyl made by digesting wood-pulp or cotton in a mixture of sulphuric acid and potassium nitrate. A solution of this in ether and alcohol has been recommended as a substitute for collodion. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1888, p. 225 (a, 50); "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1888, p. 380 (a, 50).]

**PHOTURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fot-u'z(u')/ri'z-a. From *φῶς*, light, and *οὖρον*, urine. The excretion of phosphorescent urine. [K.]

**PHOXOS** (Lat.), n. m. Fo'x'o's. Gr., *φῶξ*. Ger., *Spitzkopf*. Of R. A. Vogel, a person having a peaked head. [L, 50, 84, 94 (a, 14, 43).]

**PHRAGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fra'g(fra'g)/ma. Gen., *phrag'matos* (-atis). Gr., *φράγμα*. A partition or septum, especially a horizontal dissepiment in fruits which is not formed by the sides of carpels, also any other spurious dissepiment. [B, 19, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

**PHRAGMIDIOTHRIX** (Lat.), n. f. Fra'g(fra'g)-m'id-i'z(i'z)-o'th-ri'z. From *φράγμα*, a fence, *ἴδιος*, one's own, and *θρίξ*, hair. A genus of *Schizomyces*, allied to *Beggiatoa*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**P. multiseptata**. A micro-organism found in the form of filaments from 3 μ to 6 μ thick, dividing transversely into very short cylinders which are further separated by longitudinal division in two or more directions into minute coccus-like parts, from which are formed new filaments, at first extremely thin, but constantly growing broader. [B, 398, 316 (a, 35).]

**PHRAGMITES** (Lat.), n. m. Fra'g(fra'g)-mit(met)/ez(as). From *φράγμα*, a fence. Fr., *phragmite*. Ger., *Rohrschilf*. 1. Reed; a genus of the *Festuceae*. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Saccharum*. [B, 34, 64, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. communis**. Fr., *junc de balais*. Ger., *gemeines Rohrschilf*. Teichrohr. Common (or ditch) reed, bennels; a widely dispersed species having numerous economic uses. A fungus growing upon it produces by its spores severe headaches and other disorders in those who eat the reeds. In southern Utah the leaves are punctured by small insects, and a liquid of a sweetish, licorice-like taste exudes, which hardens gradually and is used as food by the Indians. The root of the reed, *radix arundinis vulgaris*, was formerly official as an alternative, especially in syphilitic complaints. It has a sweetish, mucilaginous taste, and is diaphoretic and diuretic. [B, 61; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 50); B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**PHREN** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n(fran). Gen., *phren'os*, *phren'is*. Gr., *φρήν*. 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

**PHRENALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-a'l(a'l)/i'z(i'z)-a. From *φρήν*, the mind (ist def.), or the diaphragm (2d def.), and *ἀλγος*, pain. Ger., *Phrenalgie*. 1. Moral pain or suffering; melancholia. [Guislain (a, 34).] 2. Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. sine delirio**. See *Simple MELANCHOLIA* and *HYPOMELANCHOLIA*.

**PHRENATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-a't(ro'p)-ro'p'i'z-a. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. 1. Atrophy of the brain. [G.] 2. Of Guislain and Fuchs, *Idiocy*. [a, 34.]

**PHRENESIA** (Lat.), **PHRENESIS** (Lat.), **PHRENETIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fre'n-e(a)/zi'z(i'z)-a. Gen., *-es'is*, *-es'eos*, *phren'es'is*, *-as'eos* (-is). Gr., *φρένησις*, *φρενῆσις* (from *φρήν*, the mind). Fr., *phrénésie*. Ger., *Phrenesie*. 1. See *ENCEPHALITIS*. 2. See *FRENZY*.

**PHRÉNIÂTRE** (Fr.), n. Fra-ne-a'z'r'. Of Guislain, an alienist. [a, 34.]

**PHRENIAITRIC**, adj. Fre'n-i'z-a't'r'i'k. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *ιατρός*, a physician. Pertaining to phreniatrics, which is the therapeutics of diseases of the mind. [D.]

**PHRENIC**, adj. Fre'n'i'k. Lat., *phrenicus*. Fr., *phrénique*. Ger., *phrenisch*. 1. Pertaining to the mind. [a, 34.] 2. Pertaining to the diaphragm. [C.]

**PHRENICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-i'k(ek)/u'z(u')-la. From *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *phrénicule*. Of Rust, brain fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRENICUS** (Lat.), adj. Fre'n'i'k-u's(u's). Phrenic; as a n., see *DIAPHRAGM*.

**PHRÉNIE** (Fr.), Fra-ne. Of Guislain, the mental state in its largest sense. [a, 34.]

**PHRENISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Fre'n-i'z(i'z)/mu's(mu's). See *ENCEPHALITIS*.

**PHRENITIC**, adj. Fre'n-i'z(i'z)-i'k. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to phrenitis. [D.]

**PHRENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-i'e(t'i's). Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). From *φρήν*, the mind. Ger., *P.* 1. Encephalitis. 2. Meningitis. 3. Frenzy, acute delirium. [D: E.]—**P. aphrodisiaca**. Erotomania. [L.]—**P. calentura**. See *SUNSTROKE*.—**P. latrans**. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.—**P. potatorum**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

**PHRENOBLABIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-o(φ)-blab(bla'bi)/i'z-a. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *βλάπτειν*, to injure. Fr., *phrénoblabie*. Dementia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRENO-COLIC**, adj. Fre'n-o-kol'i'k. From *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *colic* (q. v.). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the colon. [C.]

**PHRÉNOCOME** (Fr.), n. Fra-no-kom. Of Guislain, a hospital for the insane. [a, 34.]

**PHRENOGASTRIC**, adj. Fre'n-o-ga'st'r'i'k. Lat., *phrenogastricus* (from *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *phrénogastrique*. Pertaining to the diaphragm and the stomach. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRENO-GLOTTISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fre'n-o(φ)-glot'ti'z(i'z)-mu's(mu's). From *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *γλῶττα*, the tongue. Fr., *phrénoglossisme*. Spasm of the glottis supposed to be of diaphragmatic origin. [Vogel (a, 34).]

**PHRENOGRAPH**, n. Fre'n-o-gra'f. From *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *phrénographe*. Ger., *P.* An instrument devised by Rosenthal (1862) to demonstrate and register the movements of the diaphragm. [J, 3, 5.]

**PHRENOGRAPHY**, n. Fre'n-o'g-ra'f-i'z. Of Guislain, psychology. [a, 34.]

**PHRENOIN**, n. Fre'n'o-i'n. Fr., *phrénoïne*. See *PHRENOSIN*.

**PHRENOLEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-o(φ)-lep'si'z-a. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *λήψις*, a seizure. See *INSANITY*.

**PHRENOLOGY**, n. Fre'n'o'l-o'j-i'z. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *phrénologie*, *crétinomanie*. Ger., *Phrenologie*, *Schädellehre*. The doctrine that the different mental faculties have their seats respectively in particular tracts of brain surface, and that the relative predominance of the faculties can be diagnosed from the conformation of the parts of the skull overlying those tracts. [a, 48.]

**PHRENO-MAGNETISM, PHRENO-MESMERISM**, n's. Fre'n-o-ma'g-ne't-izm, -me's-me't-izm. See *ANIMAL MAGNETISM*.

**PHRENO-NARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-o(φ)-nar'k-os'i'z-a. Gen., *-cos'eos* (-is). From *φρήν*, the mind, and *νάρκωσις*, narcosis. Fr., *phrénonarcose*. Ger., *Phrenonarkose*. Of Schultz, apoplexy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRENOPATH**, n. Fre'n'o-p-a'th. Of Guislain, an alienist. [a, 34.]

**PHRENOPATHIC**, n. Fre'n-o-p-a'th'i'k. An insane person. [a, 34.]

**PHRENOPATHY**, n. Fre'n-o-p'a'th-i'z. Lat., *phrenopathia* (from *φρήν*, the mind, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *phrénopathie*. Ger., *Phrenopathie*. See *PSYCHOPATHY*.

**PHRENOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-o(φ)-ple'gi'a. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *phrénoplégie*. Ger., *Seelenlähmung*. Of Schultz, paralysis of the mind, as in cretinism, dementia, etc. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRENOPLEXIA**, n. Fre'n-o(φ)-ple'x-i'z-a. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *πλέκειν*, to twist. Of Guislain, moral excitement, ecstasy. [a, 34.]

**PHRENORTHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fre'n-o'th-oz'i's. Gen., *-thos'eos* (-is). From *φρήν*, the mind, and *ὀρθωσις*, orthosis. See *ORTHOPHRENY*.

**PHRENOSIN**, n. Fre'n'o-sin. Fr., *phrénosine*. Ger., *P.* Of Thudichum, a body extracted from the white substance of the brain by fractional crystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes in white rosettes, and is decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, forming cerebrose and neurostearic acid. [K.]

**PHRENO-SPLENIC**, adj. Fre'n-o-splen'i'k. Lat., *phrenosplenicus* (from *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *σπλήν*, the spleen). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRENOTHERAPY**, n. Fre'n-o-th'e'r-a'p-i'z. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *θεραπεία*, healing. Of Guislain, psychiatry. [a, 34.]



**PHRÉNOTYRBE** (Fr.), n. Fra-no-terb. Of Guislain, a trouble or disorder of the intellectual functions. [A, 34.]

**PHRICASMUS** (Lat.), **PHRICIASIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Frík(frek)-a²z(a³s)/mu²s(mu²s), -i(i²)/a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., -as'mi, -as'eos (-i²asís). Gr., φρικασμός, φρικιασμός (from φρίκη, a shivering). Fr., *phricasme*. See *CUTIS anserina*.

**PHRICOGEN**, n. Frík'o-je'n. Lat., *phricogenium* (from φρίκη, a shivering, and γεννᾶν, to produce). Fr., *phricogène*. Ger., *Kältestoff*. Of Eckartshausen, a supposititious principle of cold, or frigorific material. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHRONESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fro²n-e(a)/si²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). Gr., φρόνσις. 1. Reason. 2. Of Hippocrates, sensory power, sensibility. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PTHALALCOHOL** (Ger.), n. Fta³l-a³l-ko-ho²l. See *XYLYLENE alcohol*.

**PTHALALDEHYDE**, n. Tha²l-a³l-de²h-id. See *PTHALIC ALDEHYDE*.

**PTHALALDEHYDIC ACID**, n. Tha²l-a³l-de²h-i²di²k. An acid, C₆H₄(CO.H)(CO.OH). [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALAMIC ACID**, n. Tha²l-a³m-i²k. Fr., *acide phtalamique*, *phtalamide*. An acid, C₆H₄(CO.NH₂)CO.OH. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALÉIN**, n. Tha²l-e²-i²n. Fr., *phtaléine*, *phtaline*. A coloring matter produced by the combination of a phenol and phtalic anhydride with the elimination of the elements of one or more molecules of water. [B, 2.]

**PTHALIC**, adj. Tha²l-i²k. A word syncopated from *naphthalic* and applied to certain naphthalene derivatives which do not belong to the regular naphthalene series. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALIC ACID**, n. Tha²l-i²k. Fr., *acide phtalique*. Ger., *Phtalsäure*. An acid, C₆H₄O₄ = C₆(CO.OH.CO.OH.H.H.H.H.), crystallizing from hot water as thin laminae or shining rhombic prisms, somewhat soluble in water, and melting at a high temperature. The isomeric *isophthalic* or *metaphthalic acid*, C₆(CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.H.H.), occurs as hair-like acicular crystals, somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting above 300° C. *Terephthalic* or *paraphthalic acid*, C₆(CO.OH.H.H.CO.OH.H.H.H.), occurs as a micro-crystalline, tasteless powder, insoluble in ether or chloroform, almost insoluble in water or alcohol. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALIC ALDEHYDE**, n. Tha²l-i²k. Fr., *aldéhyde phtalique*. A substance, C₆H₄O₂ = C₆H₄(CHO)₂, crystallizing from boiling water as needles, having a cinnamon-like odor, melting at 73° C., and boiling at 290° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALIC ANHYDRIDE**, n. Tha²l-i²k. Fr., *anhydride phtalique*. Ger., *Phtalsäure-Anhydrid*. A substance, (C₆H₄)₂O, occurring as long white rhombic needles, prisms, or a hard crystalline mass, somewhat soluble in water, melting at 128° C., and boiling at 284° C. The isomeric forms *isophthalic aldehyde* and *terephthalic aldehyde* are oily liquids. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALIDE**, n. Tha²l-i²d(i)d. Fr., *phtalide*. See *PTHALIC ALDEHYDE*.

**PTHALIMIDE**, n. Tha²l-i²m-i²d(i)d. Fr., *phtalimide*. A substance, C₆H₄O₂(NH), crystallizing from ether as six-sided prisms, melting at 228° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PTHALIN**, n. Tha²l-i²n. A colorless compound produced by deoxidizing phtalein by the action of nascent hydrogen. [B, 2.]

**PTHALURIC ACID**, n. Tha²l-u²r-i²k. A substance, C₁₀H₆NO₄, occurring as long colorless needles, fusible at 191° to 192° C. [B, 3 (a, 38); L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PTHALYL**, n. Tha²l-i²l. Fr., *phtalyle*. Ger., *P*. The bivalent radicle, C₆H₄(CO)₂, of phtalic acid. [B.]

**PTHARMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tha²r(ftha²r)/ma². Gen., *phthar-matos (-atis)*. Gr., φθάρμα (from φθείρω, to corrupt). 1. A morbid change of structure. 2. Of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata*. [L, 290.]

**PTHARSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tha²r(ftha²r)/si²s. Gen., *phtharsis-eos (-is)*. Gr., φθάρσις. Decomposition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHTHEIR** (Lat.), n. m. Thir(fthe²-i²r). Gen., *phtheir'os*, *phtheir'is*. Gr., φθειρ. See *PEDICULUS*.

**PHTHEIRIACUS** (Lat.), adj. Thir(fthe²-i²r)-i(i²)/a²k(a³k)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *phthiriasique*. Ger., *läusesüchtig*. Pertaining to or affected with phthiriasis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

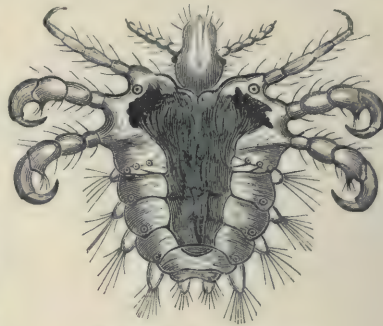
**PHTHEIRÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Thir(fthe²-i²r)-em'(a²/e²m)-i²-a². From φθειρ, to destroy, and αἷμα, blood. A condition in which there is a diminution of the blood plasma. [a, 34.]

**PHTHEIRIASIC**, adj. Thir-i²-a²s-i²k. Fr., *phthiriasique*. Due to lice. Cf. *PHTHEIRIACUS*.

**PHTHEIRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thir(fthe²-i²r)-i²-a(a³)/si²s. Gen., -as'eos (-as'is). Gr., φθειρίασις (from φθειρ, a louse). Fr., *phthiriasie*, *maladie pédiculaire*. Ger., *P. Läusesucht*, *Läusekrankheit*. Lousiness, lousy distemper; a disease in which pediculi multiply on the skin or the hair. The erroneous opinion formerly prevailed that pediculi were generated spontaneously in cutaneous ulcers or abscesses, constituting a sort of diathesis, and more recently that numbers of pediculi from the surface bored their way into the skin, producing ulcers or closed abscesses in which the lice bred and multiplied (cf. *P. interna* and *Malis pedicularis* (1st def.)). [G, 73; L, 90, 41, 44, 49, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. ciliorum**. Lousiness of the eyelashes, the lice being attached to the base of the cilia and depositing their eggs there. [F.]—**P. interna**. Fr., *maladie pédiculaire interne* (ou *funeste*). A disease in which lice and other vermin were said to escape from the various mucous orifices. It was attended with emaciation and terminated fatally. [G, 11, 17.]—**P. palpebrarum**. See *P. ciliorum* and *P. superciliorum*.—**P. su-**

**perciliorum**. Lousiness in which the parasite is found on the hairs of the eyebrows. [F.]

**PHTHEIRIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thir(fthe²-i²r)-i²-u²s(u²s). 1. A louse (see *PEDICULUS*). 2. More commonly, the crab-louse (see *P. pubis*).—**P. inguinalis**, **P. pubis**. Fr., *morpion*. Ger., *Filzlaus*, *Schamlaus*. The crab-louse; a variety of louse that inhabits the region of the pubes most commonly, but is also found about the hair of the perineum and of the axillæ, about the eyelashes, and in men about the hairy parts of the chest and abdomen. It is smaller, broader, and flatter than *Pediculus capitis* and *Pediculus vestimenti*, and attaches itself



PHTHEIRIUS PUBIS. [A, 327.]

more firmly to the skin. Its eggs ("nits") are attached to the hairs like those of *Pediculus capitis*. [G.]

**PHTHEIROCTONON** (Lat.), n. n. Thir(fthe²-i²r)-o²kt'o²n-o²n. Gr., φθειροκτόνον (from φθειρ, a louse, and κτείνω, to kill). See *DELPHINIUM staphisagria*.

**PHTHINODES** (Lat.), adj. Thir²n(fthi²n)-od'(ez)(as). From φθίνω, to waste, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *phthineux*. Hectic, phthisical. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHTHINOPLASM**, n. Thir²n'o-pla²zm. From φθίνω, to waste, and πλάσμα, formed material. Of C. J. B. Williams, the degenerated protoplasm that irritates the tissues of the lungs and lymphatics, causing their phthisical degeneration, as opposed to that caused by tubercle. [a, 34.]

**PHTHINOPORINOUS**, adj. Thir²n-o²p-o²r-in'u²s. From φθίνω, to waste, and πόρος, autumn. Lat., *phthinoporus*. Fr., *phthinopore*. Ger., *herbstlich*. Pertaining to the close of autumn; autumnal. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

**PHTHIRIASÉ** (Fr.), n., **PHTHIRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Te-re-a²z; thir(fther)-i²-a(a³)/sis. See *PHTHEIRIASIS*.

**PHTHISIC**, adj. Ti²z-i²k. See *PHTHISICAL*; as a n., a popular term for any chronic pulmonary disease causing dyspnoea and cough. [a, 34.]

**PHTHISICAL**, adj. Ti²z-i²k-l. Gr., φθισικός. Lat., *phthisicus*. Fr., *phthisique*. Ger., *phthisisch*, *schwindsüchtig*. Affected with or of the nature of phthisis.

**PHTHISICUS** (Lat.), adj. Ti²z(fthi²s)/i²k-u²s(u²s). See *PHTHISICAL*; as a n. (Fr., *poitrinaire*; Ger., *Phthisiker*), a person affected with phthisis. [a, 48.]—**P. salax**. Of Fürbringer, a p. whose disease gives rise to an excessive sexual appetite. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PHTHISIE** (Fr.), n. Te-ze. See *PHTHISIS*.—**P. aiguë pleurale**. Acute phthisis with pleurisy. [L, 25, 87 (a, 34).]—**P. caséuse**. See *Acute pneumonic PHTHISIS*.—**P. charbonneuse**. See *ANTHRACOSIS* (3d def.).—**P. cottonneuse**. See *TABACOSIS*.—**P. dorsale**. See *TABES dorsalis*.—**P. galopante**. See *Acute TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P. granuleuse**. See *Miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P. hépatique**. Hepatic atrophy. [a, 34.]—**P. laryngée dartreuse** (Trousseau, Belloic). See *Follicular ANGINA*.—**P. mélanique**, **P. noire**. See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**P. rapide**. See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**P. vérolique**. Of Astruc, syphilis of the lung. [a, 34.]

**PHTHISIOLOGY**, n. Ti²z-i²-o²-j-i². Lat., *phthisiologia* (from φθίσις, phthisis, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *phthisiologie*. The pathology, etc., of phthisis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**PHTHISIOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ti²z(fthi²s)-i²-o(o²)-fob(fo²b)-i²-a². From φθίσις, phthisis, and φόβος, fear. Ger., *Phthisiophobie*. A morbid dread of phthisis. [D.]

**PHTHISIOPNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ti²z(fthi²s)-i²-o(o²)-nu²(pnu²)-mon(mo²n)/i²-a². From φθίσις, phthisis, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Fr., *phthisiopneumonie*. See *PULMONARY PHTHISIS*.

**PHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ti²(fthi²s)/i²s. Gen., *phthisis'eos (-is)*. Gr., φθίσις (from φθίνω, to waste). Fr., *phthisie*, *phthisie*. Ger., *Schwindsucht*, *Auszehrung*, *P. It.*, *tise*, *etisia*, *ftisia*. Sp., *tisis*. 1. Any wasting, atrophic process. See the various subheads and *HELMINTHOPHTHISIS*, *CHYLOROPHTHISIS*, *GASTROPHTHISIS*, etc. 2. As usually employed, pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Acute (granular) p.** See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Acute pneumonic p.** Acute pulmonary tuberculosis that begins with all the symptoms of acute lobar pneumonia. It pursues a rapid course, and the lungs present, post mortem, the appearance of gray hepatization with caseous foci and cavities. [a, 34.]—**Amphibolestroid p.** Atrophy of the retina. [D, 90.]—**Arthritic p.** Ger., *Gicht-lungenschwindsucht*. Pulmonary tuberculosis supposed to be due to gout. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Asthmatic p.** An old term for "a wasting of the body, occurring especially in old age, attended with dyspnoea and chronic in course"; perhaps pulmonary emphysema. [B, 117.]—**Atheromatous p.** See *Gouty p.*—**Bacillary p.** Pulmonary p. due to a bacillus.—**Basal p.** Of Fagge, chronic pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Basic p.** Of Kidd, a rare variety of pulmonary tuberculosis in which the base of the lung is primarily affected. [a, 34.]—**Black p.** Fr., *phthisie noire*. See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**Bronchial p.** Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. [a, 34.]—



**Catarrhal p.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Cerebral p.** Tuberculosis affecting the brain or its membranes. [a, 34.]—**Chronic pneumonic p.** Fr., *phthisie commune*. Pulmonary p. in which there is a slow process of disintegration of indurated matter, or in which more or less of the lung tissue slowly undergoes gray induration. [Addison (D).]—**Diabetic p.** Ger., *Harnruhrscheinducht*. Pulmonary tuberculosis resulting from a caseating broncho-pneumonia appearing in a person affected with diabetes mellitus. [a, 34.]—**Dyspeptic p.** The wasting caused by malnutrition in chronic dyspepsia. [a, 34.]—**Embolie p.** Pulmonary p. in which pyemic deposits and suppurations, or formations of cheesy disintegrating matter, have followed the retention in the lungs of emboli from the liver, lymphatics, or veins. [D, 1.]—**Epithelial p.** Scrofulous p.; so called from the epithelioid cells thrown off in the process of disintegration. [D.]—**Fibroid p.** **Fibrous p.** 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis in which dense layers of fibrous tissues surround the cavity, usually in the upper lobe, the pleura is thickened, and the lower lobe is gradually invaded by the sclerotic change. Bronchial dilatation usually exists. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Flax-dressers' p.** Tabacosis occurring in flax-dressers. [a, 34.]—**Galloping p.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Glandular p.** Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. [a, 34.]—**Gouty p.** A chronic inflammation of the air-passages attributed to gout. [a, 34.]—**Granular p.** See *Acute miliary tuberculosis*.—**Granular pleural p.** Chronic pleurisy associated with pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Grinders' p.** See *Knife-grinders' p.*—**Hemorrhagic p.** Pulmonary p. in which extravasated blood has undergone cheesy degeneration. [D.]—**Hepatic p.** 1. See *P. hepatica*. 2. Tuberculosis of the liver. [a, 34.]—**Knife-grinders' p.** Fr., *phthisie des aiguiseurs*. Chronic catarrhal bronchitis originating from mechanical irritation and developing into a wasting form of broncho-pneumonia. [D, 28.]—**Lardaceous p.** Pulmonary p. characterized by deposits of waxy or lardaceous matter. [D.]—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *laryngop.* See *Tubercular laryngitis*.—**Latent p.** See *Latent tuberculosis*.—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimschwinducht*. Miliary tuberculosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Neurotic p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis attributed to neurasthenia. [a, 34.]—**Neuro-vascular p.** Of Laycock, p. due to the neuro-vascular diathesis. [a, 34.]—**Non-bacillary p.** A condition similar to pulmonary tuberculosis, but not due to bacillus. [a, 34.]—**Phlegmatic p.** Of Laycock, p. occurring in persons who preserve a strong, well-nourished appearance during the early course of the disease. [a, 34.]—**P. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchschwinducht*, *Unterleibschwinducht*. Tuberculosis affecting the mesenteric glands or the intestines. [a, 34.]—**P. ab hœmoptoe.** Pulmonary p. following hæmoptysis.—**P. bulbi.** Rapid shriveling of the eyeball due to the suppuration and evacuation of its contents. [B.]—**P. bulbi essentialis.** See *OPHTHALMOMALACIA*.—**P. calculeosa.** Fr., *phthisie calculeuse* (ou *calculeuse*). A form of p. following catarrhal pneumonia, in which calcification has taken place in the smallest lobules of the lungs. The concretions thus formed pass outward after suppurating through the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 3.]—**P. combinata.** Of Waldenburg, acute pneumonic p.—**P. cornæ.** Replacement of the cornea with cicatricial tissue. [A, 319 (a, 20).]—**P. cystica.** See *CYSTOPHTHISIS*.—**P. ex inanitione.** General wasting of the body in consequence of inanition. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**P. florida.** **P. gallopicans.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**P. hepatica.** 1. Of Berends, abscess of the liver. [a, 34.] 2. Atrophy of the liver.—**P. intestinalis.** See *Intestinal tuberculosis*.—**P. lienis.** Ger., *Milzschwinducht*. Abscess of the spleen. [a, 34.]—**P. mammae.** The destruction of the whole or a great portion of the mammary gland by suppuration. [a, 20.]—**P. medullæ spinalis.** See *TABES dorsalis*.—**P. mesaraica.** **P. mesenterica.** Ger., *Gekröseschwinducht*. Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands. [a, 34.]—**P. nodosa.** Ger., *knötige Schwinducht*. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]—**P. oesophagica.** An obsolete term for tuberculosis supposed to be due to oesophagitis. [L, 135 (a, 34).]—**P. pancreatica.** Ger., *Magendrüsenwinducht*. A condition resembling that caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, but due to pancreatitis. [a, 34.]—**P. pharyngea.** Pharyngeal tuberculosis. [L, 185 (a, 50).]—**P. pituitosa.** See *Mucous p.*—**P. prostatica.** Tuberculosis of the prostate gland. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**P. psorum.** Psora abscess of tuberculous origin. [a, 34.]—**P. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**P. pulmonalis nigra.** Of Lemenz, anthracosis (4th def.). [a, 34.]—**P. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**P. renal.** Tuberculosis of the kidney. [a, 34.]—**P. splenica.** See *P. lienis*.—**P. testis.** Tuberculosis of the testicle. [a, 34.]—**P. trachealis.** Tuberculosis of the trachea. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**P. tuberculosa.** See *P. nodosa*.—**P. tuberculosa lapidea.** See *P. calculeosa*.—**P. urinaria.** See *P. renal* and *PHTHISURIA*.—**P. uterina.** See *HYSTEROPHTHISIS*.—**P. ventriculi.** A state resembling that caused by tuberculosis, but due to dyspepsia. [a, 34.]—**P. vesicalis.** See *CYSTOPHTHISIS*.—**Placental p.** Of Simpson, a wasting disease of the foetus due to disease of the placenta.—**Pneumonic p.** 1. Pulmonary p.; in Clark's scheme, that variety of pulmonary p. characterized by disintegration of old or new deposits which have occurred in vesicular, lobular, or lobar pneumonia, whether primary, secondary, or scrofulous. 2. Of Addison, senile p. [D.]—**Pretubercular stage of p.** Of E. Smith and others, that abnormal condition of the lungs, and of the body in general, which favors the deposit and growth of tubercles. [D.]—**Primary tubercular p.** See *Acute miliary tuberculosis*.—**Pulmonary p.** Lat., *p. pulmonalis*. Tuberculosis of the lungs. [a, 34.]—**Rheumatic p.** Of Laycock, p. imputed to the rheumatic diathesis. [a, 34.]—**Scurbittic p.** A wasting of the body attended with signs of scurvy. [B, 117.]—**Senile p.** Fr., *phthisie des vieillards*. Pulmonary p. occurring in the aged.—**Specific p.** See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**Stone-cutters' p.** A wasting form of broncho-pneumonia due to the irritation of inhaled particles of stone. [D, 28.]—**Syphilitic p.** Pulmonary p. associated with syphilis, characterized by cheesy disintegration of the nucleo-fibrous tissue with diffuse infiltration and by deposits of

gummatous matter in the lungs. [D.]—**Traumatic p.** Pulmonary p., usually tubercular, developing shortly after a traumatism of the thorax without any external wound. [Jaccoud, "Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889, p. 177 (a, 18).] Cf. *Surgical tuberculosis*.—**Tubercular p.** See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**Tuberculo-pneumonic p.** **Tuberculous p.** Of Addison, pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.] See also *Chronic pneumonic p.*

**PHTHISISCH** (Ger.), adj. Ftez<sup>13</sup>sh. See *PHTHISICAL*.

**PHTHISURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ti<sup>2</sup>z(fthi<sup>2</sup>s)-u<sup>2</sup>(u)<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *phthisis*, phthisis, and *urine*. Fr., *phthisurie*. A state resembling that due to pulmonary tuberculosis, but caused by disease of the kidneys. [a, 34.]

**PHTHISURIE** (Fr.), n. Tez-u<sup>2</sup>r-e. See *PHTHISURIA*.—**P. sucree.** See *DIABETES mellitus*.

**PHTHOE** (Lat.), n. f. Tho(ftho<sup>2</sup>)e(a). Gen., *phtho'es*. Gr., *φθῶς*. See *PHTHISIS*.

**PHTHOIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho(ftho<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *φθῖς*. A bolus or pill. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

**PHTHONODYSPHORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(ftho<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-go-(g<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>s(du<sup>2</sup>s)-fo(f<sup>2</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *phthōgōs*, a distinct sound, and *dysophoria*, excessive pain. See *HYPERCUTIS*.

**PTHORA** (Lat.), n. m. Thor(ftho<sup>2</sup>)r-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θώρα*. 1. See *DECOMPOSITION*. 2. Of Hippocrates, abortion. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PTHORIC**, adj. Tho<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *phthoricus*. Fr., *phthorique*. Causing decomposition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. acid.** See *HYDROFLUORIC ACID*.

**PTHOROTONUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tho<sup>2</sup>r(ftho<sup>2</sup>)r-o<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *phthōra*, abortion, and *kreiōn*, to kill. A barbarous and pleonastic term for an abortifacient medicine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PTHORURE** (Fr.), n. To-ru<sup>2</sup>r. See *FLUORIDE*.

**PHU** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Fu<sup>2</sup>(fu). The genus *Valeriana*; also *Valeriana* p. [B, 49, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYCITE**, n. Fis<sup>2</sup>t. Fr., p. Ger., *Phycit*. See *ERYTHRITE*.

**PHYCOERYTHRIN**, n. Fik-o-er<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>th-ri<sup>2</sup>n. From *phōkos*, seaweed, and *erythros*, red. Fr., *phyco-érythrine*. Ger., *Phykoerythrin*. The red coloring matter found in the floridan *Algæ*. [B, 49; B, 93, 121, 229 (a, 35).]

**PHYCOLOGY**, n. Fik-o<sup>2</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *phōkos*, sea-weed, and *lōgos*, understanding. The botany of the *Algæ*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PHYCOMATER**, n. Fi-ko-ma<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>r. From *phōkos*, sea-weed, and *μήτηρ* (Lat., *mater*), a mother. The gelatinous substance in which algal sporules first vegetate. [B, 19 (a, 25).]

**PHYCOMYCETES** (Lat.), n. m. Fik(fu<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s(uz)-sez(kas). Gen., -et<sup>2</sup>os (-et<sup>2</sup>is), -et<sup>2</sup>œ. From *phōkos*, sea-weed, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. A genus of the *Mucorini*. The *Phycomycetes* (*Phycomycetæ*) are a division of *Fungi* including the *Saprolegnieæ*, *Peronosporæ*, and *Mucorini*. [B, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**PHYCOTYCHE** (Lat.), n. f. Fik(fu<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e(a). Gen., -ot<sup>2</sup>yches. Gr., *φυκοτύχη*. Of Actius, a kind of plaster. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PHYGANTRUS** (Lat.), adj. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *άντρον*, a cave. Having a distance from 6 to 12 mm. between the verticals let fall upon the radius flus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis and from the nasion. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

**PHYGETHLON** (Lat.), n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>th-lo<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *φύγεθλον*. Fr., p., *phygèthlon*. 1. A swelling and inflammation of superficial lymphatic glands "not ending in suppuration." 2. An inflammatory nodule in the skin. [G, 8, 11.]—**P. interdigital** (Fr.). A little tumor that develops between the fourth and fifth toes, with an ulcerating, exuding surface. Cf. *CLAVUS*.

**PHYGÆDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>d(d<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-e(a)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *œdema* (q. v.). Fr., *phygædème*. See *ŒDEMA fugax*.

**PHYGOGALACTIC**, adj. Fi<sup>2</sup>g-o-ga<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *γάλα*, milk. Arresting the secretion of milk. [a, 48.]

**PHYGOMETOPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-met<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Having the radius flus making an angle of from 8° to 33° with a line from the bregma to the nasal point. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

**PHYGOPISTHIUS** (Lat.), adj. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>sth<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *πίσθη*, behind. Having the radius flus making an angle of from 106° to 127° with a line through the lambda and the inion. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

**PHYGOPROSPUS** (Lat.), adj. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-pro<sup>2</sup>s-op<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Having the radius flus making an angle of from 39° to 66° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

**PHYGORRHINUS** (Lat.), adj. Fi<sup>2</sup>g(fu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-rhine<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the radius flus making an angle of from 38° to 66° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

**PHYLACTERY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *φύλακτεριον* (from *φύλασσω*, to guard). Lat., *phylacter*, *phylacterium*. Fr., *phylactère*. An old term for an amulet or charm. [L, 40, 50, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

**PHYLAXINS**, n. pl. Fi<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>nz. From *φύλαξ*, a protector. Defensive proteids present in animals that have had artificial immunity against a disease conferred on them. [a, 34.]

**PHYLLACTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>l(fu<sup>2</sup>l)-la<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>is(k<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s). From *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ἀκτίς*, a ray. Fr., p., *phyllactide*. A genus of



tropical American valerianaceous plants. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. coarctata**, **P. cherophylloides**. Peruvian species, antispasmodic and vulnerary. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYLLANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-la}^2\text{nth}(\text{la}^2\text{nth})\text{-u}^3(\text{u}^3\text{s})$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , a flower. Fr., *phyllanthé* (1st def.). Ger., *Blattblume* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. The *Phyllanthæ* (Fr., *phyllanthées*), the *Phyllanthideæ* of Baillon, are a section (tribe) of the *Euphorbiaceae*. 2. Of Sprengel, a section of the genus *Cactus*. The *Phyllanthideæ* of Lindley (the *Phyllanthoideæ* of Salm-Dyck) are a tribe of the *Cactaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. conami**. Fr., *phyllanthé du Brésil, bois à enivrer*. The tipsy-wood of Brazil. The leafy branches and bruised roots are used to stupefy fish. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. disticha**. Country gooseberry; a tree of the East Indies, where it is cultivated for its subacid fruit. The root is a violent cathartic, and the leaves are used as a sudorific. The seeds are purgative. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. emblica**. See *EMBLICA officinalis*.—**P. madraspatensis**. A species the leaves of which are used in India for headaches, and the seeds as a demulcent. [B, 193 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 159 (a, 50).]—**P. microphyllus**. Fr., *phyllanthé à petites feuilles*. Ger., *kleinblättrige Blattblume*. A species growing on the Orinoco and in Brazil, where the leaves and seed are used in diabetes. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. multiflorus**. Fr., *phyllanthé multiflore*. Ger., *vielblüthige Blattblume*. An East Indian species. The root is considered alterative, and is used in vesical affections. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. niruri**. Fr., *phyllanthé niruri, herbe du chagrin*. Ger., *weisse Blattblume*. An Indian species. The root and leaves are used as a diuretic and deobstruent, especially in jaundice; the young shoots in dysentery; and the juice of the stem, mixed with oil, in ophthalmia. The leaves and herb are stomachic; pulverized with the root and combined with rice-water, they are used as a poultice for ulcers and swellings. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. oblongifolius**. Ger., *ovalblättrige Blattblume*. An Indian species. The bark of the root, stem, and branches, together with the leaves and the fruits, are used in baths for gout, etc. The root-bark is used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pedunculatus**. Ger., *langstielige Blattblume*. A Malabar shrub used as a pectoral. The leaves and root are applied to swellings. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. retusus**. A large East Indian tree. The root, which is astringent, is used, together with the leaves and fruit, as a pectoral. The bark is employed as a poultice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rhamnoides**. Fr., *phyllanthé rhamnoides*. Ger., *wegdornähnliche Blattblume*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a discutient and, warm, with castor-oil, in anthrax. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. simplex**. Ger., *einfache Blattblume*. A species the leaves of which are used in India for itch in children. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. squamifolius**. Ger., *schuppenblättrige Blattblume*. A Cochinchina species. The leaves, flowers, and fruits are reputed emollient and discutient. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. urinaria**. Fr., *phyllanthé urinaire*. Ger., *harntreibende Blattblume*. A species closely allied to *P. niruri*. The entire plant is used in the East Indies as a powerful diuretic in syphilis, etc., and in Cochinchina as an emmenagogue. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. virosus**. Fr., *phyllanthé viroseux*. A species furnishing an East Indian fish-poison. The bark is astringent. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PHYLLARIES**, n. pl.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}$ . Lat., *phyllaria* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf). The scales surrounding a flower-head in composite plants. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYLLARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-la}(\text{la}^3)\text{-ri}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . See AMPHIGASTRUM and cf. PHYLLARIES.

**PHYLLERYTHRIN**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{th-ri}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and *erythrin* (q. v.). See PHYTERYTHRIN.

**PHYLLINE**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{r}^2$ . Like a leaf. [a, 35.]

**PHYLLITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-li}(\text{le})\text{-ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis*. An old name for ferns, especially those of the genus *Scolopendrium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOCLADE**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-klad}$ . Lat., *phylocladium* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\kappa\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , a branch). Fr., p. See CLADOBE.

**PHYLOCYANIC ACID, PHYLOCYANIN**, n's.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-si-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-si}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . The blue coloring matter of flowers, a substance obtained by the action of alkalies and alkaline earths on chlorophyll, of which, however, it is not a constituent. [B, 2.]

**PHYLODE**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-d}$ . Lat., *phyllodium* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Fr., p. Ger., *Blattstielblatt*. A leaf-shaped petiole performing the functions of foliage. It differs from a true leaf in presenting its edges instead of its faces to the earth and sky. [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

**PHYLODYL**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-d-i}^2$ . The transformation of a flower-organ into a foliage leaf. [Gray (a, 35).]

**PHYLOGEN**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-je}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\nu\alpha\nu$ , to produce. See PHYLOPHORE.

**PHYLOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-lo}(\text{lo}^3)\text{-man}(\text{ma}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$ , madness. Fr., *phyllomanie*. Ger., *Blättertheit*. The abnormal development of leaves (as regards either number or position). [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOME**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-m}$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha$ . Lat., *phylloma*. Fr., p. The assemblage of incipient leaves in the bud; also, of the German botanists, a leaf-structure or part morphologically equivalent to a foliage-leaf (i. e., any appendage which accords with a leaf in origin, position, and arrangement on the axis). [B, 19, 77 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOMORPHY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-mo}^2\text{r-f-i}^2$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\eta$ , shape. Fr., *phyllomorphose*. Phylloidy; also, a general term for the various modifications of leaves into scales, tendrils, or other forms which assume functions different from those of ordinary foliage-leaves, and for the various modifications of other parts, such as branches, petioles, etc., into leaf-like organs. [B, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

**PHYLLON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-lo}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ . 1. Of Hippocrates, an aromatic leaf used in medicine. [B, 78 (a, 14).] 2. The genus *Mercurialis*; of the ancients, the *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOPHORE**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-for}$ . Lat., *phylophorum* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\phi\omicron\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to bear). Fr., p. Phyllogen; the budding top of a stem on which leaves are developed. [B, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOPHOROUS**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-f}^2\text{o}^2\text{r-u}^3\text{s}$ . Producing leaves or leaf-like structures. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOSTEOPHYTE**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-st}^2\text{e}^2\text{o-ft}$ . Lat., *phylosteophytum* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf,  $\delta\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , a bone, and  $\phi\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , a plant). Fr., *phylosteophyte*. Ger., *Phyllosteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a lamellated osteophyte. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYLOTAXY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-ta}^2\text{x-i}^2$ . Lat., *phyllotaxis* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\tau\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to arrange). Fr., *phyllotaxie*. Leaf-arrangement; the manner in which leaves are disposed on the stem. [B, 38, 93, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOXANTHIN**, n.  $\text{Phi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-x-a}^2\text{nth-i}^2\text{n}$ . See ETIOLIN.

**PHYLOXERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-lo}^2\text{x-e}(\text{a})\text{-ra}^2$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf, and  $\xi\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , dry. Fr., *phyloxéra*. A genus of the *Aphidæ*. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**P. vastatrix**. A destructive species which infests the grape-vine. [a, 48.]

**PHYLLULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-lu}^2(\text{lu}^4)\text{-la}^3$ . Dim. of  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf. Fr., *phyllule*. Ger., *Blattnarbe*. The scar remaining after the fall of the leaf. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PHYLOGENY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-g}^2\text{-en-i}^2$ . Lat., *phylogenesis* (from  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a tribe, and  $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , generation). Fr., *phylogénèse*. Ger., *Phylogeneses, Philogenie, Stammesentwicklung*. The science of tracing the development of species through a series of changes and its genetic relationship to other forms.

**PHYLOGONY** [Haeckel], n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o-g}^2\text{-on-i}^2$ . From  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a tribe, and  $\gamma\epsilon\nu\alpha\nu$ , to produce. Fr., *phylogonie*. Ger., *Phylogenie, Stammesgeschichte*. That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species by evolution. [A, 8.]

**PHYLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ . A grand division of the animal kingdom corresponding in general to the term *subkingdom*. [B.]

**PHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-ma}^2$ . Gen., *phymatos (-atis)*. Gr.,  $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ . Fr., p. Ger., *Knolle, Drüsengeschwulst*. It., Sp., *fma*. A large, circumscribed elevation of the skin caused by a morbid deposit in the corium or in the subcutaneous connective tissue. The older writers understood by the term a tumor or tubercle of the skin with purulent contents; e. g., a large subcutaneous abscess (Celsus), or a deep-seated bulla filled with pus, and resembling a furuncle, but flatter, softer, and tending more rapidly to suppuration (Plenck). Fuchs, following Plenck, designated by this term a phlegmon of the skin similar to a furuncle, but without a core; Willan classed it with tubercula. Recent writers have employed the term as the designation of one of the primary lesions of the skin, and as signifying a circumscribed plastic elevation larger than the tubercle. The *Phymata* of Sauvages are an order of diseases including many unrelated affections of the skin, such as erysipelas, oedema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhous, etc.; those of Good are furuncular affections, including hordeolum, furunculus, syccosis, and anthrax. [G, 5, 11, 13, 17, 52, 76.]—**P. anthrax**. See ANTHRAX (3d def.).—**P. anthrax terminatus**. See TERMINATUS.—**P. furunculus**. See FURUNCULUS *major*.—**P. hordeolum**. See HORDEOLUM.—**P. pernio**. See PERNIO.—**P. simplex**. See FURUNCULUS *minor*.

**PHYMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^1\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-os-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'efos (-is)*. From  $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , a tumor. Fr., *phymatose*. A tubercular affection (i. e., one characterized by phymata).—**P. acne**. See *GUTTA rosea*.—**P. lupus**. See *LUPIA cancrrosa*.—**P. verrucosa**. See VERRUCA.

**PHYMOCNIDOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^1\text{m})\text{-o}^2\text{k-ni}^2\text{d}(\text{ned})\text{-os-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'efos (-is)*. For deriv., see PHYMA and CNIDOSIS. Fr., *phymocnidoze*. See ERYTHEMA *nodosum*.

**PHYMOLEPRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^1\text{m})\text{-o}^2\text{l'e}^2\text{p-ra}^2$ . From  $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , a tumor, and  $\lambda\epsilon\pi\mu\alpha$ , leprosy. Fr., *phymolèpre*. See TUBERCULAR LEPROSY.

**PHYMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^1\text{m})\text{-os-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'efos (-is)*. See PHIMOSIS.

**PHYPELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{p}(\text{fu}^1\text{p})\text{-e}^2\text{l-l}^2\text{a}^3$ . Of Alibert, a boil. [G, 7.]

**PHYRAMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)\text{-ma}^2$ . Gr.,  $\phi\upsilon\rho\alpha\mu\alpha$ . Of the ancients, a kind of gum ammoniac. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYSA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^1)\text{-sa}^2$ . Gr.,  $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ . 1. See BELLOWS. 2. Of Rittgen, a gaseous cyst. 3. See BULLA and PUSTULE. 4. Of the ancients, intestinal flatus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSAGOGUE**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{go}^2\text{g}$ . Lat., *physagogus* (from  $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ , flatus, and  $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to drive). Fr., p. See CARMINATIVE.

**PHYSALIDE**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{d}$ . From  $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$ , a bladder. Fr., *physalide*. Of Virchow, the vesicular chorionic tuft characteristic of the vesicular mole.

**PHYSALIDERYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2(\text{fu}^1\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r-i}^2(\text{u}^1)\text{-si}^2\text{p}(\text{sep})\text{-e}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-el'atos (-atis)*. From  $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$ , a bladder, and  $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ , erysipelas. Fr., *physalidérysipele*. See ERYSIPELAS *bullosum*.

**PHYSALIDOCNIDOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2(\text{fu}^1\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{d-o}^2(\text{o}^2\text{k})\text{-ni}^2\text{d}(\text{ned})\text{-os-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'efos (-is)*. From  $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$ , a bladder, and  $\kappa\eta\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ , cnidosis. See URTICARIA *bullosa*.

**PHYSALIN**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *physaline*. Ger., *P*. A powder,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6$ , extracted from the leaves of *Physalis alkekengi*, formerly used as a substitute for quinine. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]



**PHYSALIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})/\text{a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gr., *φυσάλις*. Fr., *coqueret*. Ger., *Blasenkirische*, *Schlott*. Sp., *tomate* [Mex. Ph.]. Ground- (or winter-) cherry; a genus of solanaceous herbs. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. alkekengi**. Fr., *coqueret-alkéenge*, *coccolle*, *herbe à cloque*, *lanterne*, *physalide*. Ger., *gemeine Blasenkirische* (oder *Schlott*), *Judenkirische*, *Boberelle*, *Korallenkirische*. Alkekengi, bladder-herb, red nightshade, red winter-cherry, strawberry tomato, the *στρυχων δακρυβιον* of Dioscorides; a perennial herb growing in the eastern hemisphere, said to have come originally from Persia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and the capsules enveloping the fruit, have a bitter taste due to physalin. The edible fruits, *baccæ alkekengi*, *baccæ halicacabi* (seu *halicacabi*), *baccæ solani vesicarii*, *cevassa Judæorum*, are aperient, diuretic, and febrifuge, and have been used in rheumatism and externally in erysipelas. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. angulata**. Ger., *eckige Blasenkirische*. Sp., *tomatillo* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Toothed-leaved winter-cherry; a species indigenous to the West Indies and America, but cultivated or naturalized in other tropical countries. The edible berries are diuretic. [B. 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, see **P. lancifolia**.—**P. costomati**, **P. costomati**. Sp., *costomate*, *costomati* [Mex. Ph.]. A diuretic and astringent species, used in diarrhoea and to suppress lactation. [“Am. Jour. of Pharm.” Feb., 1891, p. 74 (a, 50).]—**P. edulis**, **P. esculenta**. Edible Cape gooseberry; a native of tropical America. *P. esculenta* is an Australian variety. Both are cultivated for their fruit, which is eaten and used medicinally, and for their bitter, aperient, and diuretic root and leaves. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. flexuosa**. Fr., *coqueret fleuveux*. The *Withania somnifera*. [B. 42, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. indica**. Ger., *indische Blasenkirische*. An East Indian species used in inflammations of the urinary passages and to hasten the eruption in small-pox. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. lancifolia**. A Peruvian species used especially as a diuretic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pubescens**, **P. ramosa**. Fr., *coqueret pubescent*. The *camara* of Brazil, an edible-fruited species. The leaves are diuretic. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. viscosa**. Yellow henbane, ground-cherry. The berries are said to be highly diuretic and somewhat sedative. [B. 5, 34, 180 (a, 35); “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” vii (a, 50).]

**PHYSASTHMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{sth}(\text{a}^2\text{sth})/\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-asth/matos (-atis)*. From *φύσα*, a pair of bellows, and *ἀσθμα*, asthma. Fr., *physasthme*. Emphysematous asthma. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSCIE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})/\text{se}(\text{ka})$ . Gen., *physces*. Gr., *φύσκη*. See COLON (1st def.).

**PHYSCONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-kon}^2/\text{a}^2$ . From *φύσκη*, the colon. Fr., *physconie*. Ger., *Physkonie*. Swelling of the abdomen, especially tympanites. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**P. adiposa**. P. caused by fat. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**P. aquosa**. See ASCITES.—**P. bili-losa**. Swelling of the gall-bladder. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**P. calculosa**. P. caused by calculi. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**P. steatosa**. P. in consequence of lipoma. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**P. strumosa**. Scrofulous p. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSCHEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fis}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{k}(\text{ach}^2)\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From *φύσα*, a pair of bellows, and *ἡχμα*, a sound. Fr., *physchème*. See BELLIOUS SOUND.

**PHYSCHECH** (Lat.), **PHYSCHECH** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Fis}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{k}(\text{ach}^2)/\text{o}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *φύσα*, flatus, and *ἡχμα*, a sound. A vesicular murmur. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSEMA** (Lat.), **PHYSESI** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{ma}^2$ ,  $\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gr., *φύσημα*, *φύσις*. Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*, *-es/eos (-is)*. 1. An emphysematous tumor. 2. Tympanites. [E.]

**PHYSETER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-etiat}^2/\text{n}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})$ . Gen., *-er/os (-is)*. From *φύσσω*, to puff. Fr., *physétère*. Ger., *Pottsch*. A genus of cetacean mammals, of the *Catodontidae*, or sperm-whales. [a, 48].—**P. macrocephalus**. The common sperm-whale or cachalot. [a, 48]. See CETACEUM and AMBRA grisea.

**PHYSETIC ACID**, **PHYSETOLEIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{e}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See HYPOGEIC ACID.

**PHYSIOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-sho}(\text{si}^2\text{-o})/\text{lo}^2\text{i}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *φύσις*, nature, *Ἀσία*, Asia, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of J. W. Stintzing, the power of nature in healing Asiatic cholera. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSIATRIS**, n. sing.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *physiatrix* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment). Fr., *physiatrice*. Ger., *Physiatrik*. An old term for the *vis medicatrix nature*. [L. 50, 107 (a, 43).]

**PHYSIAUTOCRACY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-o}^2\text{k}^2/\text{ra}^2\text{-si}^2$ . Lat., *physi-autocratia* (from *φύσις*, nature, *αὐτός*, of itself, and *κρατεῖν*, to rule). Fr., *physiocratie*. Ger., *Physiokratie*. The innate power of nature. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSIAUTOTHERAPY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-the}^2/\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-pi}^2$ . Lat., *physiautotherapia* (from *φύσις*, nature, *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *θεραπεῖα*, cure). Fr., *physiathérapie*. Ger., *Naturheilung*. Spontaneous recovery from disease. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSIC**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *φυσικός*, natural. Ger., *Physik*. 1. See MEDICINE. 2. Colloquially, a purgative. 3. Tin tetrachloride used as a mordant in dyeing. [B.]

**PHYSICAL**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *φυσικός* (from *φύσις*, nature). Fr., *physique*. 1. Pertaining to physics. 2. Material; bodily. [L. 343.]

**PHYSICIAN**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-sh}^2/\text{n}^2$ . Gr., *φυσικός*. Lat., *physicus*. Fr., *physicien* (1st def.), *médecin* (2d def.). Ger., *Physiker* (1st def.), *Physikus* (2d def.), *Arzt* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, originally, a physicist or natural philosopher; secondarily, an experimenter with drugs. 2. A practitioner of medicine. [D.]

**PHYSICO-CHEMICAL**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}\text{-o}\text{-ke}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k}$ . Both physical and chemical. [B.]

**PHYSICS**, n. sing.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *φυσική*. Fr., *physique*. Ger., *Physik*. The science (often called *natural philosophy*) which

takes cognizance of the properties of matter, the forces that act on material bodies, the conditions of their rest and motion, etc. In recent use the term excludes chemistry, which deals with the atomic constitution of material substances. [a, 48.]

**PHYSICUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{k}\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . See PHYSICIAN.

**PHYSIOGENY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2$ . Lat., *physiogenia* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce). Fr., *physiogenie*. The production of things by nature. [L. 50, 107 (a, 43).]

**PHYSIOGNOMY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2/\text{nom}^2\text{-i}^2$ . Gr., *φυσιογνωμονία* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *γνώμων*, a judge). Lat., *physiognomia*. Fr., *physiognomie*. Ger., *Physiognomie* (1st def.). 1. The art of judging character by examination of the features of the face. [L. 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).] 2. The countenance. [a, 48.]

**PHYSIOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-lo}^2\text{j}(\text{lo}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See PHYSIOLOGY.—**P. universa**. See General PHYSIOLOGY.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{j}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k}$ . Lat., *physiologicus*. Fr., *physiologique*. Ger., *physiologisch*. 1. Pertaining to physiology. [K.] 2. Natural, not pathological.

**PHYSIOLOGICO-HISTOLOGICAL**, adj.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{j}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}\text{-o}\text{-hi}^2\text{st-o}\text{-lo}^2\text{j}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k}$ . Pertaining to the function and the minute structure of a part. [J, 42.]

**PHYSIOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{j}^2/\text{o}^2\text{-ji}^2$ . Gr., *φυσιολογία* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, understanding). Lat., *physiologia*. Fr., *physiologie*. Ger., *Physiologie*. The science of life; the study of the functions of living organisms. [K.]—**Animal p.** The p. of animals.—**Cellular p.** The p. of the anatomical elements. [J.]—**Comparative p.** The comparative study of vital phenomena in animals and plants. [K.]—**General p.** Lat., *physiologia universa*. The science of life in the abstract, or of vital functions in animals generally. [K.]—**Hygienic p.** The study of the normal as distinguished from the pathological vital phenomena. [K.]—**Pathogenetic p.** Pathological p. See PATHOLOGY.—**Special p.** The p. of a special organ or set of organs, or in a particular species or group of animals. [K.]—**Vegetable p.** Ger., *Pflanzenlebenlehre*. The p. of plants. [K.]

**PHYSIOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *φύσις*, nature, and *λύσις*, dissolution. The natural decomposition of dead matter. [a, 48.]

**PHYSIO-MEDICALISM**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-o}\text{-me}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k}\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{zm}$ . A combination of Thomsonianism and eclecticism. [a, 34.]

**PHYSIONOMY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2/\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2$ . Lat., *physionomia* (from *φύσις*, nature, and *νόμος*, law). Fr., *physionomie*. The science of the laws of nature. [L. 49, 50 (a, 43).]

**PHYSIOPHILOSOPHY** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{z}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fi}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-so}^2\text{f}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Fr., *physiophilosophie*. See PHYSICS.

**PHYSCOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})/\text{le}(\text{la})$ ; in Eng., *fls/o-sel*. Gen., *-cel/les*. From *φύσα*, a bladder, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *physcèle*. 1. See PNEUMATOCELE. 2. Emphysema of the scrotum. [E.]

**PHYSCOEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fis}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2\text{l}^2$  ( $\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ ). From *φύσα*, a bladder, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *physcéphale*. An emphysematous swelling of the head. [E.]

**PHYSCOCELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sel}^2(\text{ko}^2\text{e}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *φύσα*, a bladder, and *κοιλία*, the belly. See TYMPANITES.

**PHYSCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-kol}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}\text{-a}^2$ . From *φύσα*, flatus, and *καλή*, colic. Fr., *physcolique*. See FLATULENT COLIC.

**PHYSODYSPNCEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-pne}^2\text{-}(\text{pno}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . See EMPHYSEMODYSPNCEA.

**PHYSOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}\text{-o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-j}^2$ . Lat., *physologia* (from *φύσα*, flatus, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *physologie*. The pathology, etc., of flatulence. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSOMETRA**, n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{t}^2(\text{mat})/\text{r}^2\text{n}^2$ . From *φύσα*, flatus, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *physométric*. Distention of the uterus with gas. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYSONCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *φύσα*, flatus, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *physonc*. See EMPHYSEMA.

**PHYSOSCHOCOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{sch}^2(\text{o}^2\text{sch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-so}^2\text{ca}^2/\text{le}(\text{la})$ ; in Eng., *fls/o-sk/e-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel/les*. For deriv., see PHISA and OSCHOCOLE. Fr., *physoschocèle*. Ger., *Windbruch*. Emphysema of the scrotum.

**PHYSOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-spa}^2\text{z}^2(\text{spa}^2\text{s})\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . From *φύσα*, flatus, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. See FLATULENT COLIC.

**PHYSOSTEGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ste}^2\text{g}^2(\text{sto}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *φύσα*, a bladder, and *στέγω*, a covering. Fr., *physostégie*. False dragon's-head; a genus of North American labiate herbs. [B. 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. virginiana**. Lion's-heart; said to have been used as an antiepileptic. [B. 34, 173 (a, 35).]

**PHYSOSTIGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sti}^2\text{g}^2/\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-stig/matos (-atis)*. From *φύσα*, a bladder, and *στίγμα*, a mark. 1. A genus of the *Phasoleæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Calabar bean (seed of *P. venenosum*). [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Extractum physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *physostigmatos*). Fr., *extrait de fèves de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Roum., *extractu de calabariu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum Calabar* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *extractum fabæ calabarica* [Ger. Ph. (1st def.)], *Swiss Ph.* (seu *calabariensis* [Belg. Ph.]). A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean with alcohol. The U. S. Ph. treats 100 parts of the bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator, and evaporates to pilular consistence; the Br. Ph. treats 1 lb. of the bean in No. 40 powder with 4 pints of alcohol in a percolator, and evaporates to the consistence of a soft extract; the Fr. Cod. and Belg. Ph. use 1 part of finely powdered bean and 5 parts of alcohol,



and evaporate to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] (to the consistence of a solid extract [Belg. Ph.]); the other pharmacopoeias make a solid extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. venenosum**. Calabar bean, chop-nut; indigenous near the mouths of the Niger and Old Calabar rivers of western Africa, and naturalized in India and Brazil. The fruit is an oblong, dehiscent legume, containing two or three ir-



PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM. [A, 327.]

regularly kidney-shaped seeds (Calabar beans), each of about the size of a large horse-bean, and of a deep chocolate-brown color, verging into lighter tints toward the ridges bordering a furrow which runs along its convex margin. It has but little taste, and in the dry state no pronounced odor, but after boiling, or on evaporation of its alcoholic tincture, a smell somewhat like that of cantharides. It is a deadly poison, acting chiefly as a depressant on the motor tract of the spinal cord. It is used in Africa as an ordeal poison. It contains several poisonous alkaloids (see ESERINE and CALABARINE) and an indifferent substance, *phytosterin*, closely allied to cholesterol. P. is used in strychnine poisoning, tetanus, etc., for its sedative influence on the spinal cord, but chiefly as a miotic in glaucoma. It is antagonistic to atropine and hyoscyamine. [B, 5, 18, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tinctura physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de fève de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tinctura calabar* [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting the bean with ten times as much strong alcohol for 3 days [Dan. Ph.]; or by macerating it with five times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PHYSOSTIGMINA** [Br. Ph.] (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>s(fu<sup>6</sup>s)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>g-mi(me)/na<sup>3</sup>. See *PHYSOSTIGMINE*.—**Lamellae physostigminae** [Br. Ph.]. Wafers made of gelatin and glycerin, each weighing  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain and containing  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of eserine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Physostigmine salicylas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *PHYSOSTIGMINE salicylate*.

**PHYSOSTIGMINE**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>s-o-sti<sup>2</sup>g-men. Lat., *physostigmina*, *physostigminum*. Fr., p. Ger., *Physostigmin*. See *ESERINE*.—**P. salicylate**. See *ESERINE salicylate*.

**PHYSOSTIGMINUM** [Ger. Ph.] (Lat., n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>s(fu<sup>6</sup>s)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>g-mi(me)/nu<sup>3</sup>m(nu<sup>3</sup>m). See *ESERINE*.—**P. sulfuricum**. Fr., *sulfate d'esérine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato de eserina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sulphas eserinae* [Belg. Ph.]. See *ESERINE sulphate*.

**PHYSOTHORAX** (Lat., n. m. Fi<sup>2</sup>s(fu<sup>6</sup>s)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-thor<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>os (-ac<sup>2</sup>is). From *phūra*, a bladder, and *thōrax*, the thorax. Fr., p. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

**PHYTELMINTHUS** (Lat., n. m. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l-mi<sup>2</sup>nth(u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *phūn*, a plant, and *ēlmus*, a worm. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS*.

**PHYTERYTHRIN**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>th-ri<sup>2</sup>n. From *phūn*, a plant, and *erythrin* (q. v.). Fr., *phérythrine*. The red coloring matter in plants, especially leaves, in autumn. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYTEUMA** (Lat., n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l-m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -eum<sup>2</sup>atos (-is). Fr., p. Horned rampion; a genus of campanulaceous herbs. [B, 42, 121, 170, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. orbiculare**. Fr., *raiponce* (ou *raponcule*) *orbiculaire*, *herbe d'amour*. Round-headed horned rampion; a vulnerary and astringent alpine species. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. spicatum**. Fr., *raiponce* (ou *raponcule*) *en épi*, *raiponce* (ou *rave*) *sauvage*. A European species containing a narcotic juice the action of which is modified by the presence of a sweet mucilage. [B, 173, 245, 267 (a, 35).]

**PHYTRIATRICA** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)/ri<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *iatrica*, medicine. See *BOTANIC MEDICINE*.

**PHYTO-ALOPECIA** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)/o(o<sup>3</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o-pe(pu)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *ālōpekia*, alopecia. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.

**PHYTOBIOLOGY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-bi-o<sup>2</sup>/ō-jī<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phytobiologia* (from *phūn*, a plant, *bios*, life, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *phytobiologie*. See *Vegetable PHYSIOLOGY*.

**PHYTOBLAST**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *phūn*, a plant, and *blas<sup>2</sup>tos*, a germ. Of Baillon, the living protoplasmic body constituting a cell-unit. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYTOCATALEPSY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-ka<sup>2</sup>t/a<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phyto-catalepsis* (from *phūn*, a plant, and *κατάληψις* [see *CATALEPSY*]). Fr., *phytocatalepsie*. Ger., *Pflanzenkatalepsie*. The tendency seen in many plants to retain the modified position or direction of their parts produced by external causes. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

**PHYTOCEROSIUM** (Lat., n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>r(kar)-os<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *phūn*, a plant, and *κερός*, wax. Vegetable wax. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PHYTOCHEMIA** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ke<sup>2</sup>m(ch<sup>2</sup>am)-i(e)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *χημεία*, chemistry. Fr., *phytochimie*. See *Vegetable CHEMISTRY*.

**PHYTOCHLORE, PHYTOCHLORIN, PHYTOCHROME**, n's. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-klor, fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-klor<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n, -krom. Lat., *phytochloranum*, *phytochroma* (from *phūn*, a plant, and *χλωρός*, green, or *χρῶμα*, color). Fr., *phytochlorine*, *phytochrome*. More correct names for *chlorophyll* (q. v.).

**PHYTOCIRRIS** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r(ki<sup>2</sup>r)-os<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rhos<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *phūn*, a plant, and *cirrus*, a tendril. A morbid curling of leaves of plants. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**PHYTOCOLLA** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *κόλλα*, glue. See *GLIADIN*.

**PHYTOCYST**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-si<sup>2</sup>st. From *phūn*, a plant, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *phycyste*. Of Baillon, a cyst containing the phytoblast; a rigid envelope, developed from the membrane of a cell, composed of cellulose. [B, 104, 121 (a, 35).]

**PHYTOGENESIS** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *phūn*, a plant, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *phytogénésie*. See *GERMINATION*.

**PHYTOGEOGRAPHY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-je-o<sup>2</sup>g/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *γεωγραφία*, geography. Fr., *phytogéographie*. See *Geographical BOTANY*.

**PHYTOGONY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Ger., *Phytogonie*. Embryology as related to the origin of species of plants.

**PHYTOGRAPHY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phytographia* (from *phūn*, a plant, and *γράφειν*, to describe). Fr., *phytographie*. Descriptive botany. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PHYTOID**, adj. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-oid. Lat., *phytoïdes* (from *phūn*, a plant, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *phytoïde*. Plant-like, having the form of a plant. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PHYTOLACCA** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>k(la<sup>2</sup>k)/ka<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *lacca*, lac. Fr., *phytolaque*. Ger., *Kermesbeere*. Poke; a genus of shrubs or herbs (rarely trees) giving name to the *Phytolaccaceae* (Fr., *phytolaccacées*), which are an order of dicotyledons, of the *Chenopodiales*. The species are acrid and emetic. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. berry**. Lat., *fructus phytolaccae*, *phytolaccae bacca* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *raisin d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Kermesbeere*. Pokeberry (fruit of *P. decandra*). [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P. decandra**. Fr., *phytolaque à dix étamines*, *épinard doux*, *grande morelle des Indes*, *herbe à laque*, *méchocan du Canada*, *raisin d'Amérique* (ou *de Canada*, ou *des teinturiers*). Ger., *gemeine Kermesbeere*, *amerikanischer Nachtschatten*, *Scharlachbeere*. Sp., *flamole* [Mex. Ph.]. Virginian poke (weed), poke, scoke, coakum, crimson-berry plant, dyers'-grapes, pigeon-berry, red-ink plant, American currant, garget; a species indigenous to the United States and also found (probably naturalized) in northern Africa and southern Europe. The berries and root (*phytolacca bacca et radix* [U. S. Ph.]) and the leaves are used medicinally. The root is emetic, cathartic, and narcotic, and in overdoses produces convulsions and death by respiratory paralysis. It has been used as an alternative, in chronic rheumatism, in granular conjunctivitis, and in cancer. The berries are less active than the root. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. drastica**. A species the root of which is a violent drastic purge. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**PHYTOLACCIC ACID**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-la<sup>2</sup>k/si<sup>2</sup>k. Oxalic acid found in species of *Phytolacca*. [B, 38, 92, 93.]

**PHYTOLACCIN**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-la<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>n. Of Claussen, a neutral principle obtained from the seeds of *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**PHYTOLOGY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/ō-jī<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phytologia* (from *phūn*, a plant, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *phytologie*. See *BOTANY*.

**PHYTOMENTAGRA** (Lat., n. f. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>nt/a<sup>2</sup>g-(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *mentagra* (q. v.). Of Gruby, simple inflammatory syphilis and also syphilis parasitaria, both of which he attributed to *Microsporon mentagrophytes*. [G.]

**PHYTOMER**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-mu<sup>2</sup>r. From *phūn*, a plant, and *μέρος*, a part. An elementary plant; one of the homologous plant-units or leaf-bearing parts of a simple stem which, produced in a series, make up a plant of the higher grades. [Gray (a, 35).]

**PHYTON** (Lat., n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)/o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *phūn* (from *phūen*, to produce). 1. A plant; a rudimentary plant. 2. Of Gaudichaud, the leaf, considered by him a distinct individual or plant-unit (cf. *PHYTOMER*). 3. Of the ancients, the *Cynoglossum majus*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

**PHYTONECTAR** (Lat., n. n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>6</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -nect<sup>2</sup>aros (-is). From *phūn*, a plant, and *νέκταρ*, nectar. Fr., p. Virgin honey collected from flowers. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PHYTONOMATOTECHNY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>m/a<sup>2</sup>t-o-te<sup>2</sup>k-ni<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phytonomatotechnia* (from *phūn*, a plant, *νόμα*, a name, and *τέχνη*, art). The nomenclature of plants. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

**PHYTONOMY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>n/om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *phytonomia* (from *phūn*, a plant, and *νόμος*, law). See *Vegetable PHYSIOLOGY*.

**PHYTOPATHOLOGY**, n. Fi<sup>2</sup>t-o-pa<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>/ō-jī<sup>2</sup>. From *phūn*, a plant, and *pathology* (q. v.). 1. The science of plant diseases. 2. The pathology of diseases traceable to vegetable origin. [a, 48.]



**PHYTOPHAGOUS**, adj. Fit-o'f'a'g-u's. From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *φάγειν*, to eat. See **HERBIVOROUS**.

**PHYTOPHTHORA** (Lat.), n. f. Fi't(fu't)-o'f'tho'r-a'. From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *φθείρειν*, to destroy. A genus of phycomycetous *Fungi*. [a, 35.]—**P. infestans**. See *PERONOSPORA infestans*.

**PHYTOLOGICAL**, n. Fit-o'f'i'z-i'z-o'i'-j'i'. Lat., *phyto-physiologia*. See **Vegetable PHYSIOLOGY**.

**PHYTOPLASM**, n. Fit-o'pla'z'm. From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. Vegetable protoplasm. [a, 35.]

**PHYTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Fi't(fu't)-o's'i's. Gen., -o's'eos (-is). 1. See **PHYTOGENESIS**. 2. A morbid condition caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite, especially a dermatomycosis. [a, 35.]

**PHYTOSTERIN**, **PHYTOSTERYL ALCOHOL**, n's. Fit-o's'te'r-i'n, -i'z. Fr., *phytostérine*. Ger., *P*. A fat-like substance obtained from all or nearly all seeds and various other vegetable substances, and occurring as laminar crystals containing a molecule of water, or as anhydrous acicular crystals melting at about 133° C. It resembles cholesterol, with which it is perhaps homologous. [B, 3 (a, 38); H. Paschke, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 356; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1884, p. 638 (B).]

**PHYTOCHNY**, n. Fit-o'te'k-ni'. Lat., *phytotechnia* (from *φυτόν*, a plant, and *τέχνη*, art). Fr., *phytochimie*. 1. See **Morphological BOTANY**. 2. See **Industrial BOTANY**.

**PHYTOMY**, n. Fit-o't'om-i'. Lat., *phytomyia* (from *φυτόν*, a plant, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). See **Vegetable ANATOMY**.

**PHYTOZOA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fi't(fu't)-o(o')-zo-a(a')/ri'z-a'. From *φυτόν*, a plant, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *phytozoaires*. Ger., *Pflanzenthiere*. 1. Of Bory de Saint-Vincent, the *Protista* of Haeckel. See under **PHYTOZOON** (2d def.). 2. The *Protozoa*. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14); a, 35.]

**PHYTOZOON** (Lat.), n. n. Fi't(fu't)-o(o')-zo'o'z'n. Ger., *Pflanzen-thier* (2d def.). 1. An antherozoid in cryptogams. 2. An individual of the *Protozoa*, especially of the group (called *Protista* by Haeckel) containing unicellular animals and plants, and such unicellular organisms as may be regarded as either animals or plants. 3. One of various marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants. [B, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

**PIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pi')/a'. Fr., *pie (mère)*. Ger., *Gefäßhaut, dünne (oder weiche) Hirnhaut*. One of the cerebro-spinal meninges, a delicate network of connective tissue in immediate relation to the surface of the brain and of the spinal cord. [a, 29.]—**Cerebral p.** The p. of the brain. It contains in its meshes the ramifications of the cerebral vessels, closely follows the convolutions and gyri of the brain surface, lines the great fissures, and by some of them is continued into the ventricular cavities. [McClellan (a, 29).]—**External p.** The p. covering the exterior of the brain as distinguished from the part within the ventricles. [F, 62 (K).]—**Internal p.** The p. which extends into the ventricles of the brain. [I, 62 (K).]—**Intima p.** Of Key and Retzius, the inner layer of the spinal p. [I, 17.]—**P. cerebri**. See **Cerebral p.**—**P. mater**. See **P. P. spinalis**. **Spinal p.** The p. of the spinal cord. It is prolonged within the anterior and posterior median fissures, and forms the epineurium of each of the spinal nerves. [McClellan (a, 30).]

**PIAL**, adj. Pi'a'l. Pertaining to the pia. [L.]

**PIAN**, n. Pi'a'n. See **FRAMBOESIA** (2d def.).

**PIARRHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pe)-a'r(r'a'r)-rem'(ra'z'e'm)-i'z-a'. From *πιαρ*, fat, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *piarrhémie*. See **LIPÆMIA**.

**PIALEMENT** (Fr.), n. Pe-o'l-ma'n't. A high-pitched, pulsing heart-murmur. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PICA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pe)/ka'. Fr., p. 1. A magpie. 2. An appetite or craving for unusual, unwholesome, even disgusting substances for food. [D, 5.]

**PICACISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pi'k-a's(a'k)-i'z(i's)/mu's(mu's). See under **CALOTTE** (1st def.).

**PICAMARUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pi'k-a'm(a'm)-ar(a'r)/u'm(u'm). From *pic*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *picamar*. An oily substance obtained by Reichenbach in the distillation of wood-tar. It is of a fatty feel, feeble odor, and bitter and burning taste. [B, 78, 93 (a, 14).]

**PICEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi's(pi'k)-e'a'. Fr., *picéa*. A genus of coniferous trees often identified with *Abies*. [B, 245.]—**P. alba**. The white spruce found in America; sometimes used for the preparation of spruce beer. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. excelsa**. The common fir or pitch-pine found in Europe, Norway spruce; one of the sources of resin and turpentine. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. nigra**. The black spruce or double spruce of America; a variety furnishing spruce beer (q. v.). [B, 180, 245.]—**P. orientalis**. A species found in the Levant, the transparent resin of which is exported as sapindus-tears. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. vulgaris**. See *P. excelsa*.

**PICEALIS** (Lat.), adj. Pi's(pi'k)-e'a(a')/li's. From *pic*, pitch. Due to the action of tar (a. g., *acne p.*).

**PICEOUS**, adj. Pi's'e'z-u's. Lat., *piceus*. 1. Pitchy; containing pitch or tar. [B.] 2. Pitch-colored, reddish-black. [L, 206 (a, 37).]

**PICERION** (Lat.), n. n. Pi's(pi'k)-e'e'z(i'z)/ri'z-o'n. Of Hippocrates, butter. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PICHI** (Sp.), n. Pe'che. See **FABIANA imbricata**.

**PICHURIM**, n. Pi'ch-u'ri'm. Ger., *P*. A South American lauraceous tree, not certainly identified. [a, 35.] See **NECTANDRA pichuray**.—**P. bark**. Lat., *cortex p.* Ger., *P'rinde*. An aromatic bark with the odor of saffron, formerly imported into Europe; probably derived from the *Ocotea cymbarum*. [B, 180, 367 (a, 35).]—**P. camphor**. A constituent of p. fat, identified by Gerhardt

with laurel camphor. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P. fat**. A buttery matter found in p. beans; it contains laurin and p. camphor. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P'stearic acid**, **P'talgäure** (Ger.). See **LAURIC acid**.

**PICOLINE**, n. Pi'k'o'l-en. Fr., p. Ger., *Picolin*. A liquid alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)N, or methylpyridine, found in animal tar and coal tar; also prepared synthetically. [B, 2, 4, 119; B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PICOLINIC ACID**, n. Pi'k-o'l-i'n'i'k. A monobasic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N.COOH, prepared from picoline and from various pyridine derivatives. [B, 79.]

**PICOTE** (Fr.), n. Pe-kot. A popular term for small-pox.

**PICOTEMENT** (Fr.), n. Pe-kot-ma'n't. A pricking sensation, such as that felt in the skin at certain periods in typhoid fever. [D, 74.]

**PICRÆNA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi'k-re'(ra'z'e)-na'. From *πικρός*, bitter. A genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. excelsa**. Fr., *quassier de la Jamaïque, frêne amer*. Ger., *Bitteresche, Bitterholzbaum*. Sp., *cuasia de Jamaica* [Mex. Ph.]. Bitter ash, Jamaica quassia, picrena-wood; indigenous to Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands. Its wood is the quassia (2d def.) of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PICRAMIC ACID**, n. Pi'k-ra'm'i'k. Fr., *acide picramique*. Ger., *Pikraminsäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>).OH = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

**PICRAMIDE**, n. Pi'k-ra'm-i'd(id). Ger., *Pikramid*. An amide of picric acid; trinitraniline. [B.]

**PICRAMNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi'k-ra'm(r'a'm)/ni'a'. From *πικρός*, bitter. Fr., *picramnie*. Ger., *Bitterstrauch*. Bitter-wood; a genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. The *Picramniae* are a tribe of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).] See also *CASCARA amara*.—**P. antididyma**. Fr., *brésillet d'Amérique*. Ger., *langtraubiger Bitterstrauch*. The macary-bitter of the West Indies, major-bitter-tree, old woman's bitter; a bitter tonic species growing in Jamaica and Hayti, where the bark of the root and stem and the leaves are used in colic, syphilis, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PICRANISIC ACID**, n. Pi'k-ra'n-i's'i'k. Fr., *acide picranisique*. See **PICRIC acid**.

**PICRASMA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi'k-ra'z(r'a's)/ma'. A genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. javanica**. A Javanese species; tonic, antidiarrhetic, and febrifuge. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**PICRATE**, n. Pi'k'rat. Lat., *picras*. Fr., p. Ger., *Pikrat*. A salt of picric acid. [B.]

**PICRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi'k'ri'a'. Fr., *picrie*. 1. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants referred by Benthams and Hooker to *Curanga*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Contoubea*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. fei terra**. Fr., *picrie fiel de terre*. Ger., *Gallenkraut*. Chinese earth-gall; a plant (differing little from *Curanga amara*) cultivated in China, where the bitter leaves are used as a tonic, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, and in suppressed lochia, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PICRIC ACID**, n. Pi'k'ri'k. Lat., *acidum picricum* (from *πικρός*, bitter). Fr., *acide picrique* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Pikrinsäure, Trinitrophenol, Bittersäure, Kohlenstickstoffsäure*. Trinitrophenol; a poisonous substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.OH = C<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>).OH, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on phenol, salicylic acid, etc. It forms pale-yellow shining prismatic and laminar or columnar crystals, of an intensely bitter taste, odorless, sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming salts that are explosive when heated, and compounds with many substances of the aromatic group. It melts at 122° C., and explodes when heated much above this point. Its administration causes a yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva like that of jaundice. It has been used in intermittent fever, trichiniasis, and helminthiasis, as a test for albumin in the urine, and as a reagent in microscopy. [B, 4, 5; L. Lewin (A, 319).]

**PICRIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pi'k'ri's. From *πικρός*, bitter. Fr., *picride*. Ger., *Bitterkraut*. A genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. repens**. Fr., *picride rampante*. A species the roots of which are used in China as a deobstruent and febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PICROACONITINE**, n. Pi'k-ro-a'k-o'n'i't-en. An amorphous, bitter, and slightly poisonous base, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>10</sub>, obtained from the bulbs of *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

**PICROBALLOTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pi'k-ro(ro')-ba'l(ba'l)-lo'ta'. A very bitter substance obtained from *Ballota nigra* and *Leonurus lanatus*. Its bitterness is destroyed by heat. [a, 35.]

**PICROCARMINATE**, **PICROCARMIN**, n's. Pi'k-ro-ka'r-m'i'n-at, -ka'r-m'i'n. Fr., p. A liquor obtained by mixing a solution of carmin in ammonia with a concentrated solution of picric acid; used as a staining agent in microscopy. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PICROCHOLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pi'k-ro(ro')-kol'ch'o'li'i'a'. From *πικρός*, bitter, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *picrocholie*. An old term for a severe bilious disorder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PICROCYAMIC ACID**, n. Pi'k-ro-si'a'm'i'k. See **ISOCURPIC ACID**.

**PICROERYTHRIN**, n. Pi'k-ro-e'r'i'th-r'i'n. Fr., *picroérythrine*. A colorless, crystalline, bitter substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring as silky prismatic crystals of slightly sweet and very bitter taste, exceedingly soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol, and melting at 158° C. [B, 2, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**PICROGLYCIN**, **PICROGLYCION**, n's. Pi'k-ro-gli's'i'n, -gli's'i'-o'n. Fr., *picroglycine*. Ger., *Bittersüss*. A substance extracted from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*. It forms small crystals of bitter-sweet taste, melting at a low heat. According to some chemists, it is merely impure solanine. [B, 38, 78, 93 (a, 14).]



**PICROLICHENIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-li}^2\text{ke}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n}$ . A bitter crystallizable principle, of the probable formula  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_8$ , found in *Varidaria amara*. [B, 46, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38, 50).]

**PICROMEL** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-me}^1\text{l}$ . Gen., -*mel'lis*, -*mel'itos* (-itis). From  $\mu\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , bitter, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$ , honey. Fr., p. Ger., *Gallen-süss*, *Bitterhonig*. A mixture of impure taurocholates and glycocholates, having a bitter taste and a sweetish after-taste. [The-nard (A, 301).]

**PICRONITRIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-nit}^1\text{ri}^2\text{k}$ . See **PICRIC ACID**.

**PICROPDOPHYLLIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-po}^2\text{d-o-fi}^2\text{l'i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *picropodophylline*. A substance found in *Podophyllum peltatum*, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals, melting at about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PICRORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-r}^2\text{ri}^2\text{(ri)}^2/\text{za}^3$ . From  $\mu\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , bitter, and  $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , a root. Fr., p. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, tribe *Digitalæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. kuerva**, **P. kurroa**, **P. kur-roo**. A perennial thick-rooted herb of the Himalayas. The intensely bitter root, the *kalkutki* of India, is said to be a valuable tonic. It is used as a febrifuge, and is one of the numerous roots sold in the Bengal bazaars as *tecta*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 172 (a, 35).]

**PICROROCCELLIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-ro}^2\text{cc-se}^2\text{l'i}^2\text{n}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}_8$ , obtained from a variety of *Roccella tinctoria* as long shining prismatic crystals of very bitter taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PICROTIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{n}$ . See under **PICROTOXIN**.

**PICROTOXIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-to}^2\text{x'i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *picrotoxicus*. Fr., *picrotoxique*. Of salts, derived from picrotoxin as a base.—**P. acid**. Picrotoxin. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**PICROTOXIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-to}^2\text{x'i}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *picrotoxinum* [U. S. Ph.], *picrotoxina* [Fr. Cod.] (from  $\mu\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , bitter, and  $\tau\omicron\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$ , poisonous). Fr., *picrotoxine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., P. Syn.: *picrotoxic acid*, *cocculin*. A very bitter principle,  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{13}$ , found in *Cocculus indicus*, of which it forms the active principle. In its pure state it occurs in colorless needles, generally grouped in stars. It acts on the nervous centres, and especially on the motor, inhibitory, and respiratory centres of the medulla oblongata, provoking epileptoid seizures and spasmodic dyspnoea and lessening of the heart action. It is used for the night-sweats of phthisis, and has been recommended as a cholagogue and as an antidote to morphine. Applied externally, it seems to be dangerous. Treated with 20 times its weight of benzene, it splits into *picrotoxinin*,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a body forming bitter, very poisonous, colorless plates, fusible at  $201^\circ\text{C}$ , and *picro-ro-tin*,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_7$ , forming colorless non-poisonous needles, fusible at about  $245^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 93 (a, 14), 270 (a, 38).]

**PICROTOXININ**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-to}^2\text{x'i}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n}$ . See under **PICROTOXIN**.

**PICRYL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ri}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *picryle*. Ger., P. The radicle of picric acid. [B.]

**PICUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pik}^2(\text{pek})^2/\text{u}^3\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ . A genus of woodpeckers. [a, 35].—**P. viridis**, Ger., *Grünspecht*. The green woodpecker. The dried pulverized bones, *ossa pici*, were formerly used as a diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PIEBALD**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{ba}^2\text{id}$ . Of prominently distinct different colors. [a, 48].—**P. negro**. A negro affected partially with achromatosis.

**PIED** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-a}$ . 1. See **FOOT**. 2. The stipe of a fungus. [B, 1, 121 (a, 35).]—**Griffe p. creux**. Of Duchenne, paralysis of the interossei, lumbricales, and the muscles inserted into the sesamoid bone of the great toe. On account of the tonic of the extensors of the first phalanx, the toes are formed *en griffe*. [A, 321 (a, 34).]—**P. biennorrhagique**. Of L. Jacquet, hyperostosis of the os calcis following gonorrhoeal rheumatism. [“Ann. de dermat. et de syph.” June, 1892, p. 681 (a, 34).]—**P. bot.** See **TALIPES**.—**P. cave**, **P. creux**. See **PES CAVUS**.—**P. de-biche**. An elevator for the extraction of roots of teeth, having a straight or angular grooved extremity that is cleft at the point. [“Progr. méd.” Mar. 5, 1887, p. 201 (a, 34).]—**P. de griffons**. Instruments, invented by De Alechamps and described by Paré, for extracting the foetal head from the uterus. [A, 60.]—**P. de Madura**. See **MADURA FOOT**.—**P. de-veau** [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of *Arum maculatum*.—**P. du pédoncule cérébral** (ou *proprement dit*). See **CRUST OF THE PEDUNCLE AND CRUS CEREBRI**.—**P. équin**. See **TALIPES EQUINUS**.—**P. équin varus**. See **EQUINO-VARUS**.—**P. gras**. Of Rennes, a variety of *pes planus* in which there is an abundance of fat on the dorsal and very little on the plantar surface of the foot. [a, 34].—**P. palmé**. A foot in which the toes are webbed. [a, 34].—**P. plat**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. tabétique**. See **TABETIC FOOT**.—**P. talus**. The extreme form of talipes equinus, in which only the toes touch the ground. [E.]—**P. varus équin**. See **EQUINO-VARUS**.

**PIEDMONT SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Péd}^2\text{mo}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in Alameda County, California (also another in Grimes County, Texas), where there are mineral springs. [A, 368 (a, 21).]

**PIEDOSA** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Pe-a-do}^2\text{sa}^3$ . A disease resembling dengue, which prevailed in Cadiz and Seville from 1784 to 1785. [Christie, “Indian Med. Gaz.” Mar., 1882.]

**PIE-MÈRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-me}^2\text{r}$ . See **PIA**.

**PIERRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-a}^2\text{r}$ . See **LAPIS** and **STONE**.—**Collyre à la p. divine** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *collyrium cum lapide divino* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *solución de piedra divina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of p. divine in 250 parts of water. [B.]—**P. à cautère**. Caustic potash in pencils. [a, 14].—**P. de carpe**. See **LAPIS CARPONIUS**.—**P. d'écrevisse**. See **ASTACOLITH**.—**P. divine** [Fr. Cod.]. See **CUPRUM ALUMINATUM**.—**P. médicament-euse**. See **SULPHAS ALUMINÆ acetalus**.—**P. stercorale**. See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**.—**P. urinaire**. See **URINARY CALCULUS**.

**PIERREFONDS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-a}^2\text{r-to}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PIESTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{st}^2/\text{ru}^3\text{m}(\text{ru}^4\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\pi\iota\epsilon\sigma\tau\rho\nu$  [Hippocrates]. Fr., *piestron*. An ancient instrument for crushing the foetal skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 35.]

**PIETRA** (It.), n.  $\text{Pe-at}^2/\text{ra}^3$ . A place in Tuscany where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14, 50).]

**PIETRAPOLA** (It.), n.  $\text{Pe-at-ra}^3\text{-po}^2/\text{la}^3$ . A place in the department of Corsica, France, where there are springs containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PIEZOMETER**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$ . From  $\pi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to press, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. Fr., *piézomètre*. Ger., P. An apparatus devised by Oersted for measuring the compression of gases. [B.]

**PIGAMON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-ga}^3\text{-mo}^2\text{n}^2$ . The genus *Thalictrum*, especially *Thalictrum flavum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**PIGMENT**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{m}^2\text{nt}$ . Lat., *pigmentum* (from *pingere*, to paint). Fr., p. Ger., P., *Farbstoff*. 1. Any coloring matter. [B.] 2. A substance for topical application with a pencil or brush. [B.]

—**Biliary p's**. See **BILIFLAVIN**, **BILIPRASIN**, **BILIFUSEIN**, **BILIPURIN**, **BILIRUBIN**, **BILIVERDIN**, **CHOLETELIN**, **CHLOPHLEIN**, and **HYDROBILIRUBIN**.—**Blood-p's**. See **HÆMOGLOBIN**, **HÆMATIN**, and **HÆMATOXYANIN**.—**Fæcal p's**. See **CHLOPHLEIN** and **STERCOBILIN**.

—**Parmoth** (Ger.). Poverty of p., as in nerve-cells, regions of the brain, etc. [I, 17 (K)].—**P-gewebe** (Ger.). Connective tissue connecting p. cells. [J, 60.]—**P-hypertrophie** (Ger.). **P-induration** (Ger.). Connective-tissue hypertrophy associated with pigmentation. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**Respiratory p.** A p. supposed to result from the oxidation of the tissues. [“Brit. Med. Jour.” Feb. 21, 1885, p. 390 (K).] See **HISTOHEMATIN**.—**Urinary p's**. See **UROBILIN**, **UROCHROME**, and **UROERYTHRIN**.—**Uveal p.** The p. contained in the cells on the inner or posterior surface of the iris, the ciliary processes, and the choroid; properly a portion of the retina (pars retinalis iridis). [F.]

**PIGMENTAL**, **PIGMENTARY**, adj's.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{g-me}^2\text{n}^2\text{t}^1$ ,  $\text{pi}^2\text{g-me}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ri}^2$ . Lat., *pigmentarius*. Fr., *pigmentaire*. Pertaining to or containing pigment. [a, 48.]

**PIGMENTATION**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{g-me}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2/\text{shu}^3\text{n}$ . Ger., *Pigmentbildung* (1st def.), *Pigmentierung* (2d def.). 1. The production of pigment. 2. The change of color caused by its presence. [a, 48.]

—**Lymphatic p.** The arrest of pigment granules, such as carbon or coloring matters used in tattooing, by the lymph nodules. [a, 34.]

**PIGMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{g-me}^2\text{n}^2/\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . See **PIGMENT**.—**P. nigrum** (of the embryonic eye). The proximal lamella of the secondary optic vesicle. [A, 5.]

**PIGNA** (It.), n.  $\text{Pen}^2\text{-ya}^3$ . A place in Italy where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14, 50).]

**PIGNOLEN** (Ger.), n. pl., **PIGNOLLI** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $\text{Pen-yo}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ ,  $\text{pi}^2\text{g-no}^2\text{l'i}^2\text{le}$ . See **AMYGDALÆ pineæ**.

**PIGNON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pen-yo}^2\text{n}^2$ . The edible seed of *Pinus pinea* and other pines. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Emulsion de p's doux**. See **EMULSION PINEOLORUM**.—**Huile de gros p's d'Inde**. Oleum cicinum (see under *JATROPHA CURCAS*). [a, 35].—**Huile de p's d'Inde**. See **CASTOR-OIL** (1st def.).—**Petit p. d'Inde**. The seed of *Croton tiglium*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PIGODIDYMU** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{g}^2(\text{peg})^2\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^3\text{m})$ .— $\text{u}^3\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ . From  $\pi\upsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}$ , the buttock, and  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , double. Of Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the region of the buttocks. [a, 34.]

**PIITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2(\text{pi}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e})^2/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*it'id*os (-idis). Fr., *piite*. Inflammation of the pia. [a, 34.]

**PIKRINSÂURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pek-ren}^2\text{-zoi}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See **PICRIC ACID**.

**PILA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}^2(\text{pi}^2\text{l})^2/\text{a}^3$ . A ball.—**Pilæ damarum**. See **ÆGAGROPILUS**.—**Pilæ halcyonii**, **Pilæ marinæ**. See **HALCYONIUM rotundum**.

**PILAR**, adj.  $\text{Pil-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *pilaris* (from *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *pilaire*. Pertaining to hair.

**PILARELLE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-la}^3\text{-re}^2\text{l}$ . Of Astruc, an affection of the skin regarded by him as one of the manifestations of syphilis.

**PILARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{l-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *capillaire* (2d def.). 1. See **PILAR**. 2. In botany, consisting of small or delicate hairs. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PILATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{l-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$ . Gen., -*on'is*. From *pilus*, a hair. A fissure of the cranium. [E.]

**PILE**, n.  $\text{Pil}$ . From *pila*, a ball (2d def.). Fr., p. (1st def.). Ger., *Säule* (1st def.). 1. See **BATTERY**. 2. See **HÆMORRHOID**.—**Prostatic p.** That condition of an enlarged prostate in which attacks of bleeding occur. [a, 34].—**Thermo-electric p.** Ger., *thermo-electrische Säule*. A battery the development of an electric current in which depends on slight differences of heat in the circuit. [a, 48.]

**PILEATE**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{a}^2$ . Lat., *pileatus* (from *pileus*, a cap). Cap-shaped; of fungi, having a pileus. [a, 35.]

**PILEOLUM** (L-t.), **PILEOLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pel})^2\text{-e}^2(\text{e}^2\text{y})^2/\text{o}^2\text{l-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ , - $\text{u}^3\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ . Dim. of *pileus* (q. v.). 1. A small pileus. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).] 2. See **CALOTTE** and **CUCUPHA**.

**PILEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pil-e}^2\text{u}^3\text{s}$ . From *pilus*, a hair. Fr., *pilæux*. 1. Pertaining to the hair. 2. Pilose. [G.]

**PILEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pil}^2(\text{pel})^2/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . The upper portion of the head of a bird. [L, 221.]

**PILEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pil}^2(\text{pel})^2/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ . Fr., *chapiteau*. Lit., a cap. 1. The cap-like upper part of the fructification in hymenomycetous Fungi. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. See **PILEUM**. 3. See **CUCUPHA**.—**P. hippocraticus**. See **Capeline BANDAGE**.

**PILIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-le-a}$ . 1. See **COLUMN** and **PILLAR**. 2. In botany, the vertical axis of a fruit; the column which persists after



the decay of the other parts. [B. 1 (a, 35).]—**P's antérieurs (de la voûte, ou du trigone).** See **ANTERIOR PILLARS of the fornix.**—**P. latéral.** See **Lateral COLUMN.**—**P's placentaires perpendiculaires.** Certain pillar-like structures of the placenta running in a direction perpendicular to the free surface of the cotyledon. [A. 15.]—**P's postérieurs (de la voûte, ou du trigone).** See **POSTERIOR PILLARS of the fornix.**

**PILIFEROUS**, adj. Pil-îf'êr-u's. Lat., pilifer, piliferus (from pilus, a hair, and ferre, to bear). Fr., pilifère. Ger., haartragend. 1. Beset with hairs. 2. Terminated by a single hair or bristle. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PILIDIMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pil-id'îm (pil-id'îm-u'm). Fr., pilidens. Ger., Hüttlein. An orbicular or hemispherical shield in lichens. [B. 1, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PILIMICTION**, n. Pil-id'îm-îk'shu'n. Lat., pilimictio (from pilus, a hair, and mingere, to urinate). Fr., p. The excretion of urine containing hairy filaments. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**PILL**, n. Pil'. Gr., κατάστρον, καταστρον, σφαίριον. Lat., pilula (dim. of pila, a ball). Fr., pilule. Ger., Pille. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a small, more or less spherical mass, of a size convenient for swallowing; of some pharmacopoeias, a pillular mass. [B. 5 (a, 38); a, 48.]—**Anderson's Scots' p's.** Three-grain p's of a mass composed of 24 oz. of Barbadoes aloes, 1 oz. each of colocynth and gamboge, 4 oz. of soap, and enough water, flavored with  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. of oil of anise. The Bruus, Ph. has a somewhat similar preparation, *pilules d'Anderson (ou écossaises)*, consisting of 375 grammes of aloes, 62 each of jalap, flowers of sulphur, burned ivory, and licorice, 4 of oil of anise, 125 of gamboge, 8 of soap, and the necessary amount of syrup of purging buckthorn, made into pills containing 25 centigrammes (4 grains) each. [B. 5, 119 (a, 38).] See also *PILULE aloeticæ cum gutti* and *Pilules d'aloës et de gomme gutte.*—**Antarthritic p's.** 1. A mixture of 127 grammes of tartar emetic, 255 of opium, 3/8 of starch, and enough extract of triticum, divided into 360 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. Twelve-centigramme p's made from a mass consisting of 700 centigrammes each of guaiac resin and soap, with 250 of extract of aconite, and enough compound tincture of guaiac-wood, or with 400 of extract of aconite and 20 of tartar emetic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Antarthritic p's of Lucas.** P's containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each of antimonium crudum and coal-oil,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of oilbanum, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of dulcamara. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B. 119).]—**Antepileptic p's.** See *PILULE lunares.*—**Anthysteric p's.** Fr., *pilules anthysteriques*. A pillular mass made by digesting 2 parts each of angelica, *Aristolochia rotunda*, *Acorus calamus*, *Ligusticum levisticum*, *Imperatoria ostrutha*, valerian, and zedoary and 3 parts each of mint, pennyroyal, rue, chamomile, laurel-berries, and orange-peel in 192 of alcohol, filtering, adding 32 of water, evaporating, and adding 1 part each of castor, myrrh, amber, and saffron, and a little oil of rue and oil of amber [Würt. Ph., 1798]. The preparation of the Strasb. Ph., 1830, consisted of 2-grain p's containing each 3 parts of asafoetida, 3 of extract of valerian, and 1 part of castor. [B. 119.]—**Anthysteric p's of Selle.** Fr., *pilules anthysteriques de Selle*. Three-grain pills consisting of 15 parts each of asafoetida, galbanum, and extract of angelica, 4 each of castoreum and saffron, 2 of opium, and enough essence of castoreum. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Anti-arthritic p's.** Fr., *pilules antiarthritiques*. See *ANTHARTHRITIC P'S.*—**Anti-epileptic p's.** See *PILULE lunares.*—**Antispasmodic p's of Piderit.** Thirty-centigramme p's of a mixture of 6 grammes each of asafoetida and castoreum, 2 of succinic acid, 20 drops of Dippel's animal oil, and enough tincture of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Bacher's p's.** See *PILULE tonica Bacheri.*—**Barker's post-partum p's.** A mass, consisting of 20 grains of compound extract of colocynth, 15 of extract of hyoscyamus, 10 of powdered aloes, and 5 of extract of nuxvomica, and 1 grain each of resin of podophyllum and ipecac, divided into 12 p's; used as a laxative for lying in women. [A. 22.]—**Belloste's p's.** See *PILULE mercuriales laxantes.*—**Blancard's p's.** See *Pilula FERRI iodidi.*—**Blaud's p's.** See *PILULE Blaud.*—**Blue p.** Blue p's. Lat., *pilulaerulea*. Fr., *pilules bleues*. See *MASSA HYDRARGYRI* and cf. *PILULE caryocæ.*—**Camphorated p's.** See *PILULE camphorata.*—**Compound cathartic p's** [U. S. Ph.]. See *PILULE cathartica composita.*—**Compressed p's.** P's made by forcing the powdered drug into the proper shape with a powerful press, without the use of any excipient. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Dupuytren's p's.** See *Pilules de chlorure mercurique opiacées.*—**Emmenagogue p's.** See *PILULE solutive Plebani.*—**Frank's p's.** See *PILULE Frank.*—**Fuller's p's.** See *PILULE Fuller.*—**Griffith's p's.** See *Pilula FERRI composita.*—**Hoffmann's p's.** See *PILULE majores Hoffmanni* and *PILULE minores Hoffmanni.*—**Holloway's p's.** See *PILULE Holloway.*—**Hooper's female p's.** Two-and-a-half-grain p's of a mixture of 8 oz. of Barbadoes aloes, 2 each of extract of hellebore, myrrh, and soap, 1 oz. each of powdered cinnamon and powdered ginger, enough water, and either 2 oz. and 1 drachm of dried iron sulphate or 4 oz. of iron sulphate crystals. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Lady Webster's dinner p's.** Three-grain p's made of a mixture of 6 drachms of the best aloes, 2 each of mastic and red roses, and enough syrup of wormwood or common syrup. [B. 5 (a, 38).] See also *Pilula ALOES et masticæ.*—**Meglin's p's.** See *PILULE Meglin.*—**Mercurial p.** See *MASSA HYDRARGYRI.*—**Morison's p's.** See *PILULE Morison.*—**Perry's p.** A pill mass made of 5 oz. each of precipitated antimony sulphide and gum guaiac, 1 100-grain of calomel, 4 oz. of mercurial pill, and 6 oz. of powdered licorice, mixed with syrup. [Chem. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Oct., 1881, p. 119 (B).]—**P-mass.** Lat., *massa*. The mass, of more or less dough-like consistency, into which the medicinal ingredients and the necessary excipients are worked for making p's. [a, 48.]—**Plummer's p's.** See *Pilula ANTIMONI composita.*—**Itufus's p's.** See *Pilula ALOES et myrrhæ.*—**Simon's p's.** Ten-centigramme p's of a mass made by melting 7 grammes of white wax and adding 14 of balsam of copaiba and 29 of cubeb. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vallet's ferruginous p's.** Lat., *pilula ferrata Vallet.* See *MASSA FERRI carbonatæ.*

**PILLABILCUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pil-lab'îl-cum (la'ab-îl'k'u'm-u'm). Of Feuillet, an undetermined medicinal fern growing in Peru. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**PILLAR**, n. Pil-lar'. Gr., κίον. Lat., columna. Fr., pilier. Ger., Säule. A column or upright support; also a structure resembling a column. [C; a, 17.]—**Anterior p. of the fauces.** See **ARCH of the palate.**—**Anterior p's of the fornix.** Lat., *crura anteriora fornica.* Fr., *pilier (ou colonne) antérieur (de la voûte, ou du trigone).* Ger., *vordere Gewölbsäule.* Two diverging columns that extend downward from the anterior extremity of the body of the fornix, anterior to the foramen of Monro, along the sides of the third ventricle. On reaching the corpora albicantia at the base of the brain they turn backward and upward, each column being continued upward to the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus. [L. 15 (K).]—**External p. of the abdominal ring.** The outer aponeurotic margin of the external abdominal ring, formed by a portion of Poupart's ligament. [L. 142.]—**External p's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) externa.* Ger., *äussere Schenkelpaare.* The outermost portion of the pillars of the diaphragm.—**Inferior p. of the abdominal ring.** See **External p. of the abdominal ring.**—**Internal p. of the abdominal ring.** The inner aponeurotic margin of the external abdominal ring. [L. 332.]—**Internal p's of the diaphragm.** Middle p's of the diaphragm. Lat., *crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) interna, crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) media.* Ger., *innere (oder mittlere) Schenkelpaare.* The innermost portion of the p's of the diaphragm. [L.]—**Muscular p's.** See **Muscle-COLUMNS.**—**P's of Corti.** See **Rods of Corti.**—**P's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatica.* Bundles of tendinous fibres which arise on the right side from the anterior surfaces of the first, second, and third lumbar vertebrae and the intervertebral fibro-cartilages, and on the left side from the anterior surfaces of the second and third lumbar vertebrae, and pass upward and outward, forming an arch over the aorta (hiatus aorticus). On each side of the aorta the fibres become muscular and decussate with each other, and, after parting to form an opening for the œsophagus (hiatus œsophagus), are lost in the central tendon. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P's of the fauces.** The folds of mucous membrane between which the tonsil is situated.—**Posterior p. of the fauces.** See **ANCTUS palatopharyngeus.**—**Posterior p's of the fornix.** Lat., *crus fornica posterior.* Fr., *piliers postérieurs (de la voûte, ou du trigone).* Ger., *hintere Gewölbsäule.* The two bands forming the prolongation of the fornix posteriorly. They extend downward and outward, leaving between them the larynx, enter the cornua of the lateral ventricles, and terminate partly in the hippocampus major and partly as the tænia hippocampi. [L. 23.]—**Superior p. of the abdominal ring.** See **Internal p. of the abdominal ring.**

**PILLE** (Ger.), n. Pil'lê'. See **PILL.**—**Abführp'n.** Cathartic pills.—**Gichtp'.** An antarthritic pill. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**Giftp'.** 1. An alexipharmac pill. 2. A poisoned pill. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**Haarp'.** See **EGAGROPILUS.**—**Italienische p'n.** See *Pilula ALOES et ferri.*

**PILLIOCAUSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pil-li-ô'ca' (ka'û' (ka'û' (si)²) a³. See *Pulvis ALOES et canella.*

**PILOCARPINE**, n. Pil-l-o-ka'rp' (p'd-en. Fr., p. Ger., *Pilocarpidin*. A colorless, highly alkaline base derived from jaborandi-leaves; a syrupy body. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Pilocarpine is probably to be regarded as a methyl derivative of this base, which itself is possibly an oxy-derivative of nicotine—*dihydroxynticotine*. [E. Harnach, "Contrib. f. d. med. Wissensch.," June 13, 1885, p. 418 (B).]

**PILOCARPINE**, n. Pil-l-o-ka'rp'en. Lat., *pilocarpina* [Fr. Cod.], *pilocarpinum*. Fr., p. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pilocarpin*. A base, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, found in jaborandi, occurring as a tough, colorless mass. It is a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic and is used as a myotic in glaucoma. [B. 270 (a, 38).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxix, p. 322 (a, 50).—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **P. nitrate.**—**Chlorhydrate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **P. hydrochlorate.** P. hydrochloride, P. muriate. Lat., *pilocarpine hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph.], *chlorhydras pilocarpine* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pilocarpinus* [Fr. Cod.]), *pilocarpinum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], *chloroteron pilocarpicum* [Finn. Ph.], *salzsaurer Pilocarpin*. A salt, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>HCl, forming long, white, acicular (or leafy), deliquescent crystals, of bitter taste, very soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**P. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. A salt, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>HNO<sub>3</sub>. [B.]—**P. phosphate.** A salt crystallizing from boiling alcohol as shining laminae. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**P. platino-chloride.** A salt, (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>2</sub>, forming yellow lamellæ. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PILOCARPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pil-lôp'êr-o's (ka'rp'u'scu's). From πῖλος, a cap, and κάρπος, fruit. Fr., *pilocarpe* (1st def.), *jaborandi* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Jaborandiblätter* (2d def.). Sp., *jaborandi* [Mex. Ph.], *ipracanuba officinal* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn., *folia jaborandi* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Xanthoxyleæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the dried leaflets of *P. pinnatifolius*. They are bitter and somewhat pungent, and when bruised, slightly aromatic. P. is a powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue, and in small doses an efficient diuretic. It is used in dropsy, pleurisy, Bright's disease, etc., is especially useful in uræmia, is recommended as a galactagogue and in dysphæria, and is a strong mydriatic. It is antago-nistic to atropine. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Élixir de pilocarpa pinnato.** A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of crushed p-leaves in 600 of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days, expressing, adding 400 parts of syrup, and filtering. [Mex. Ph. (a, 38).]—**Extractum pilocarpus fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît liquide de jaborandi*. Ger., *flüssiges Jaborandi-Extrakt*. A preparation made by treating in a percolator 100 grammes of the leaves of p. in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 100 c. cm. of fluid extract. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. pinnatifolius.** *P. pinnatifolius*, *P. pinnatus*. The jaborandi plant, the species yielding the p. of the U. S. Ph.; a slightly branching shrub of tropical and subtropical Brazil, and, according to some, of the West Indies. The bark, as well as the leaves, con-



tatus pilocarpine, and is used as a sudorific and sialagogue. [B, 5, 18, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. selloanus*. A species found in Brazil and Paraguay, differing but little from *P. pinnatifolius*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

**PILOSE**, adj. Pil'os. Lat., pilosus (from pilus, a hair). Fr., pileux, poileux, poilu. Ger., behaart, haarig. Hairy or downy. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); L, 206 (a, 27).]

**PILOSELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pil'lo-sel'-la. 1. An old name for *Antennaria dioica* and *Hieracium* p. 2. A section of the genus *Hieracium*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**PILULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pil'ul-a (u-l)-a. Dim. of *pila*, a ball. 1. See PILL. 2. Any spherical inflorescence. 3. In the pl., *pilule*, an old name for galls from *Quercus robur*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Massa pilularum Ruffi** [Aust. Ph.]. See *Pilule aloes et myrrhae*.—**Massa pilularum tonico-nervinarum** [Norw. Ph.]. A powdery mixture of equal parts of asafetida, iron sulphate, and extractum cardui benedicti. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule adstringentes**. See under *ALUMEN draconisatum* and cf. *Pilules astringentes*.—**Pilule æternæ**. See *Pilule perpetuæ*.—**Pilule æthiopice**. Pills containing each 1½ grain of mercury rubbed up with gum arabic and 1 grain each of sulphur, guaiac resin, and honey. [B, 59.]—**Pilule aloeticæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Twenty-centigramme pills of equal parts of aloes, extract of aloes, and soap. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule aloeticæ cum gutti** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloës et de gomme-gutte* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilule Anderson* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 394 parts [Belg. Ph.] (1 gramme [Fr. Cod.]) each of powdered aloes and gamboge, 20 parts [Belg. Ph.] (½ gramme [Fr. Cod.]) of oil of anise, and enough white honey, made, according to the Fr. Cod., into 10 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Anderson's Scott's PILLS* and cf. *Pilules d'aloës et de gomme-gutte*.—**Pilule aloeticæ cum helleboro** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of colocynt and 2 each of white agaric and the rhizome of black hellebore with 50 (or enough) of water to the consistence of honey, adding 4 parts of powdered aloes and 2 of powdered scammony, evaporating to pilular consistence, and adding a little alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule aloeticæ cum myrrha**. See *Pilule REBI composite*.—**Pilule aloeticæ cum sapone**. See *Pilule aloes*.—**Pilule aloeticæ ferratæ** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Pilule aloes et ferri*.—**Pilule aliterantes Plummeri** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Pilule ANTIMONI composite*.—**Pilule amarocathartice**. Fr., *pilules balsamiques (de Stahl)*, *pilules ephraticæ* (ou amères et cathartiques). Syn.: *pilule ephraticæ* (seu polychrestæ balsamicæ). Six-centigramme pills made of a mixture of 150 grammes each of ivy-gum and mastic, 120 each of aqueous extracts of aloes and of myrrh, 115 each of vinous extract of absinthium and of *Centaurea benedicta* and aqueous extract of cochlearia, 60 each of colophony, aqueous extract of *Veratrum album*, and vinous extract of fumitory, and 40 each of vinous extract of *Erythraea centaurium* and aqueous extract of rhubarb [Disp. pal., 1764]. Several old formularies gave similar preparations. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Anderson** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Pilule aloeticæ cum gutti*.—**Pilule angelicæ**. Fr., *pilules angeliques* (ou de Francfort, ou oléotiques rhéo-agaricées). A pill mass made by mixing 48 parts each of Socotrine aloes and the juices of chicory, endives, fumitory, and damask rose, allowing to settle, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and adding 4 parts of powdered rhubarb, 2 of powdered agaric, and 1 of powdered cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule anglicæ**. Fr., *pilules anglaises* (ou d'aloës et d'opium). Pills made up of 1 part of opium and 6 parts each of aloes and gum arabic, with enough syrup of saffron. [L, 85.]—**Pilule ante cibum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules ante-cibum* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *píldoras de acíbor y quina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 5 grammes of powdered aloes, 2½ (5 [Sp. Ph.]) of extract of cinchona, 1 (2½ [Sp. Ph.]) of powdered cinnamon, and 1½ (or the proper amount) of syrup of absinthium [Belg. Ph.] or the necessary amount of honey [Fr. Cod.] (or common syrup [Sp. Ph.]) to make 50 pills [Fr. Cod.] (100 pills [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pilule aloes et masticæ*.—**Pilule antimonialis Kleinii**. Pills containing each 1½ grain of antimony crudum and ½ grain of guaiac resin made into a mass with extract of fumitory [Brun. Ph. (1777), Ph. Fuld. (1791)] or with extract of dulcamara [Hamb. Ph. (1835)].—**Pilule antisepsimodice**. See *Pilule lunares*.—**Pilule antivenereæ**. Six-centigramme pills of a mixture of 4 grammes each of red precipitate and powdered opium, with a sufficiency of balsam of Peru; or a mass consisting of 10 grains of red precipitate, 20 each of asafetida and antimony pentasulphide, 5 of opium, and enough syrup of white poppy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule aperientes Stahl**. One-grain pills of 4 parts of aloes, 2 of compound extract of colocynt, and 1 part of iron filings. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule asiaticæ**. See *Pilules arsenicales*.—**Pilule auræ**. Fr., *pilules dorées*. A purgative preparation consisting of 10 parts each of aloes and diacrydium sulphuratum, 3 each of rose-leaves, parsley-seeds, fennel-seeds, and anise-seeds, 2 each of mastic, saffron, and albandan troches, and enough alcohol. [L, 85; B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule balsamicæ**. Fr., *pilules balsamiques*. Sp., *píldoras balsámicas* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 5 grammes of benzoic acid, 1½ of powdered gum ammoniac, 22 of licorice powder, 1 gramme each of powdered saffron and balsam of Peru, and the necessary amount of sulphureted oil of turpentine. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pilules balsamiques*.—**Pilule balsamicæ Junkeri**. A pill mass consisting of 1½ part each of terebinthina cocta and yellow amber, 1 each of mastic and myrrh, 3 parts of powdered jalap, and 2 each of the extracts of *Fumaria officinalis*, *Centaurea benedicta*, absinthium, and *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule balsamicæ mortoniae**. Four-grain pills of a mixture of 18 parts of powdered millepedes, 9 of powdered gum arabic, 6 each of flowers of benzoïn and balsam of sulphur and anise, and 1 part each of saffron and either balsam of Tolu or balsam of Peru; or of 12 parts of the millepedes, 10 of gum arabic, 4 of flowers of benzoïn, and 1 part each of saffron and balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Bellostii** (seu *Belloste* [Fr. Cod.]). See *Pilule mercuriales laxantes*.—**Pilule benedictæ** (Fulleri). See *Pilule Fulleri*.—**Pilule Blancardi**. See *Pilule FERRI iodidæ*.—**Pilule**

**Blaud** [Belg. Ph.], **Pilule Blaudii** [Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules ferrugineuses de Blaud* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilule ferratæ Blaudii* [Swiss Ph.]. Pills, analogous to the *pilule ferri composite* of the U. S. Ph., consisting chiefly of iron sulphate and either sodium bicarbonate or potassium carbonate. The Belg. Ph. directs that 100 parts of iron sulphate crystals, 62 of sodium bicarbonate, 8 of powdered gum arabic, 3 of glycerin, and 25 of syrup be worked up into 25-centigramme pills; the Fr. Cod. orders 30 grammes each of dried iron sulphate, dried potassium carbonate, and water, with 15 of syrup, and 5 of powdered gum arabic, to be made into 200 pills, each containing about 40 centigrammes. Both pharmacopœias direct that the pills be silver-coated. The Swiss Ph. directs 10 parts each of dry iron sulphate and dry potassium carbonate, and 4 (or the necessary amount) of inspissated crude honey, to be made into 30-centigramme pills; the Sp. Ph. makes 48 pills from 8 grammes each of iron sulphate crystals and dry potassium carbonate and 4 of gum arabic; and the Finn. Ph. makes 100 pills from 4 grammes each of iron sulphate crystals and potassium carbonate, 2 of honey, and a sufficient quantity of powdered marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Pilule FERRI antichlorotice Blaud*.—**Pilule Bontii**. See *Pilules de Bontius*.—**Pilule cachecticæ**. Fr., *pilules antichachectiques*. A pillular mass consisting of 8 parts of aloes, 10 of powdered iron, 12 of gum ammoniac, 1 part each of anise and of oil of cloves, and enough alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule cæruleæ**. Blue pills (see *Massa HYDRARGYRI*). In Germany the term is sometimes applied to *pilule ammoniuretæ cupri*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule camphoratæ**. Fr., *pilules camphrées*. Camphorated pills; made of 2 parts of camphor and either 2 parts of licorice [Strasb. Ph., 1830] or 1 part of sugar with enough bread-crumbs [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B, 119.]—**Pilule cathartica composite** [U. S. Ph.]. Compound cathartic pills; of the U. S. Ph., pills each containing 1 grain each of calomel and of abstract of jalap, ½ grain of powdered gamboge, and 1½ grain of compound extract of colocynt (= ½ grain of extract of colocynt, ½ grain of aloes, and about ¼ of a grain of resin of scammony and ¼ grain of soap with a little cardamom). [B.]—**Pilule cochiæ**, **Pilule coccinæ**. See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—**Pilule contra tussim**. A preparation consisting of 20 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride, 80 of powdered ipecac, 120 of antimony pentasulphide, and 600 each of powdered sugar and powdered marsh-mallow, made into 100 pills. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Pilule cupratæ**. See *Pilule ammoniuretæ cupri*.—**Pilule de alumine**. See *ALUMEN draconisatum*.—**Pilule de duobus**. Fr., *pilules d'aloës et de scammonée*. An old preparation made up of 2 parts of gummy extract of aloes and 1 part of diacrydium sulphuratum. [L, 85.]—**Pilule deobstruentes**. See *Pilule resolvers* (2d def.).—**Pilule depurantes**. See *Pilule ANTIMONI composite*.—**Pilule diuretica roborantes**. Twelve-centigramme pills made from a mixture of 4 grammes each of terebinthina cocta and soap, and 15 of powdered rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule drasticæ** [Gr. Ph.]. Two-grain pills made of a mass containing 2 parts of calomel with 3 each of jalap resin, scammony, and powdered fennel, and some extract of triticum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Dupuytren**. See *Pilules de chlorure mercurique opiacées*.—**Pilule ephraticæ**. Fr., *pilules ephraticques*. 1. See *Pilule amarocathartice*. 2. See *Pilule solutive Plebani*. 3. Two-grain pills of equal parts of inspissated ox bile, gum ammoniac, and rhubarb; or of 7 parts each of rhubarb, inspissated ox bile, and sodium acetate, and 2 of gum arabic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Emmanuelis**. A preparation consisting of 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of myrrh, 1 part of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of electuary mithridaticum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule excitantes**. See *Pilule lunares*.—**Pilule ferratæ** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. A preparation made by triturating 10 grammes of iron lactate with enough powdered licorice and glycerin to make 20 grammes, dividing into 100 pills, pouring an ethereal solution of balsam of Tolu twice over them, drying, and putting up in a tightly sealed glass vessel. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule ferratæ Blaudii** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Pilule Blaud*.—**Pilule ferratæ cum chinino** [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A mass consisting of 3 grammes of quinine sulphate, 5 of iron sulphate, 2 of powdered marsh-mallow root, 1 gramme of glycerin, and enough syrup to make 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule ferratæ Valletti** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Massa FERRI carbonatæ*.—**Pilule ferulacæ camphoratæ**. Fr., *pilules fétides camphrées*. Six-centigramme pills of a mixture of 4 grammes each of asafetida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 each of castoreum, camphor, and succinic acid, and a sufficiency of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule fetidæ**. Fr., *pilules anti-hystériques de Sydenham, pilules fétides*. 1. A preparation consisting of 4 grammes of asafetida, 2 each of galbanum and myrrh, ½ gramme of castoreum, and a sufficiency of balsam of Peru, made into 72 pills. 2. Two-grain pills made from a mass containing 6 grammes each of asafetida and castoreum, 1½ gramme of camphor, and 24 drops of Dippel's animal oil. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule fetidæ succinatæ** [Swed. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 5 grammes each of asafetida and Canada castor, 1½ gramme of purified succinic acid, ½ gramme of Dippel's animal oil, and the necessary amount of tincture of myrrh made into 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Franck** [Belg. Ph.]. Ten-centigramme (silver-coated [Belg. Ph.]) pills of a mixture of 30 parts of aloes and 15 of rhubarb-root [Belg. Ph.] (15 each of aloes and jalap bulbs, and 4 of rhubarb-root [Sp. Ph.]), with a sufficiency of syrup of absinthium. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Fuller** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *píldoras benedictas de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass made by powdering 18 (15 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of aloes, 9 (8 [Sp. Ph.]) of senna-leaves, 5 (4 [Sp. Ph.]) each of asafetida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 each of saffron and mace, and 26 (22 [Sp. Ph.]) of iron sulphate, and adding 2 parts of rectified oil of amber and either 26 of a mixture of 3 parts honey and 1 part alcohol [Belg. Ph.] or enough syrup of absinthium [Sp. Ph.]. Several of the older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation. Cf. *Pilule aloes mariales*. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule fundentes**. Sp., *píldoras fundentes* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 1 gramme each of powdered aloes, powdered rhubarb-root, and almond-oil soap, divided into 30 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Griffithii**. See *Pilule FERRI com-*



*positæ*.—*Pilule gummi-guttæ aloeticæ*. See *Pilules d'ALOËS et de gomme-gutte*.—*Pilule gummosæ*. Fr., *pilules d'asafoetida et de galbanum*. A pillular mass consisting of 29 grammes each of asafoetida, galbanum, and myrrh, with a sufficient amount of sugar; or of 15 grammes each of asafoetida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 of rectified oil of amber, and some alcohol or syrup of mint. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule gummoso-laxativæ*. Fr., *pilules gommeuses laxatives, pilules d'aloës et de galbanum*. A preparation consisting of 4 grains of Socotrine aloes, 16 of compound galbanum pills, and a sufficient quantity of foetid spirit of ammonia, made into 4 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Hæni* (Belg. Ph.). A pill mass of 2 parts each of scammony, jalap, resin, and soap, with 4 parts of the pillule aloeticæ cum helleboro. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Helveticæ*. See *ALUMEN draconisatum*.—*Pilule Holloway* [Gr. Ph.]. A pill mass of 40 centigrammes of aloes, 200 of saffron, 450 of black pepper, 170 of rhubarb-root, and 20 of sodium sulphate, divided into 144 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule hydragogæ Heilmii* (Swiss Ph.). Twelve-centigramme pills of equal parts of squill, digitalis-leaves, gamboge, antimony pentasulphide, and extractum pimpinellæ. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule hydragrycæ* (Belg. Ph.). See *Massa HYDRARGYRI*.—*Pilule hydropicæ Bonitii*. See *PILULE de Bontius* (3d def.).—*Pilule hypoglottides*. Pills that are to be dissolved under the tongue. [L. 50, 135 (a, 39).]—*Pilule indicæ*. See *PILULE arsenicales*.—*Pilule iodatæ*. A mixture of 1 grain of iodine, 1 scruple of licorice, and a sufficiency of rob de sureau, made into two pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule italicæ nigre*. See *Pilule ALOËS et ferri*.—*Pilule kermesinæ*. Fr., *pilules kermésines*. Pills containing each 1 grain of kermes mineral made into a mass with conserve of rose-fruit (cynorhodon). [Geneva Phar., 1780 (B. 119).]—*Pilule laxantes*. Roum., *pilule laxative* [Roum. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See *PILULE HYDRARGYRI jalapinæ*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Swiss Ph., and Roum. Ph., a pill mass consisting of 40 parts of aloes (Socotrine) [Roum. Ph.] with 20 of soap, 60 of jalapa, and either 10 of anise-seeds [Austr. Ph.] or 5 drops of oil of anise, and a sufficient amount of alcohol [Hung. Ph.]; or with 40 parts each of colocynth and scammony, 30 each of jalap resin, almond-oil soap, and extract of black hellebore, and enough alcohol [Roum. Ph.], divided into 20-centigramme pills [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or consisting of equal parts of aloes, rhubarb-root, jalap resin, and soap, divided into 12-centigramme pills [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule laxative post partum*. See *Barker's post-partum PILLS*.—*Pilule lucis majores*. See *Pilule optice*.—*Pilule lunares*. Fr., *pilules lunares* (seu excitantes). A pill mass of 60 centigrammes of silver nitrate dissolved in water, 750 of extract of gentian, and the necessary amount of powdered cinchona, divided into 60 pills; or of 5 centigrammes of silver nitrate with 125 of rob of elder, made with bread-crumbs into 16 pills; or of 6 centigrammes of silver nitrate, 25 of opium, and 600 each of extract of gentian and licorice juice, divided into 10 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule majores Hoffmanni*. Fr., *pilules majeures de Hoffmann*. A preparation consisting of  $\frac{3}{16}$  gramme of corrosive sublimate with 7 grammes of white bread-crumbs, 2 of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water, or with 9 grammes of bread-crumbs and 15 of water, the mass being divided, according to different pharmacopœias, into pills containing 2, 7, or 8 milligrammes of corrosive sublimate; or consisting of 3 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol, and mixed with enough bread-crumbs to make 4 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule majoræ*. See *EXTRACTUM RHEI compositum*.—*Pilule macrocistine*. See *EXTRACTUM macrocistinum*.—*Pilule mastichinæ*. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of aloes, 4 of mastic, and 3 of agaric, made up with aqua mentha piperitæ. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Meglin* (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *pilules de jusquiame et de valeriane composées* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *pildoras de Meglin* [Sp. Ph.]. Fifteen-centigramme pills of equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus, extract of valerian, and zinc oxide [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]; or a mass consisting of 50 centigrammes each of extracts of hyoscyamus-seeds and valerian and zinc oxide prepared in the dry way, made into 10 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule menagoge cathartice*. See *Pilule solutive Plebani*.—*Pilule mercuriales*. See *Massa HYDRARGYRI, Pilule HYDRARGYRI jalapinæ, and Pilule laxantes cum MERCURIO*.—*Pilule mercuriales ceruleæ* [Swiss Ph.]. See *Massa HYDRARGYRI*.—*Pilule mercuriales laxantes* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *pilules mercurielles* (ou scammonio-aloëtiques) *purgatives* [Fr. Cod.], *pilules napolitaines*. Syn.: *pilule Bellotti* (seu *Belloste* [Fr. Cod.]). Twenty-centigramme pills made up of 60 parts each of purified mercury, powdered aloes, and white honey (the necessary amount of crude honey [Swiss Ph.]), 20 of powdered scammony, 10 of powdered black pepper, and 30 of powdered rhubarb-root (100 of pepper and 300 of rhubarb [Swiss Ph.]). Several of the older pharmacopœias give the preparation with certain variations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule mercuriales Ricordi*. See *Pilule HYDRARGYRI protiodati compositæ*.—*Pilule minores Hoffmanni*. Fr., *pilules mineures de Hoffmann*. A mass of 36 grains each of calomel and dry bread-crumbs, and the necessary amount of water, to be made into 72 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Morison*. Sp., *pildoras de Morison* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 1 gramme each of aloes, gamboge, jalap resin, and extract of colocynth, and 2 grammes each of myrrh and rhubarb-root, divided into 50 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Mortoni* (Belg. Ph.). A pill mass consisting of 16 parts of benzoic acid, 65 of gum ammoniac, 5 each of saffron and balsam of Peru, 5 of honey, and 3 of sulphurated oil of anise. [B. 95 (a, 38).] (Cf. *Pilule balsamica mortuana*).—*Pilule odontalgicæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], Ger., *Zahnschmerzpillen*. A preparation made by melting 7 grammes of yellow wax and 2 of oil of almonds, adding 5 each of the powdered roots of belladonna and pyrethrum, and powdered opium, working up in a warm mortar, adding 15 drops each of the oils of eucalypt and cloves, dividing into 5-centigramme pills, and sprinkling them with powdered cloves. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule opiatæ*. See *Pilule ex opio*.—*Pilule optice*. Fr., *pilules optiques*. Syn.: *pilule lucis majores*. A purgative preparation containing 60 grammes of extract of aloes, 11 of prepared amber, 1

each of valerian-root and euphrasia-root, and 4 each of fennel-seeds, seseli-seeds, aloes-wood, yellow-saunders, cubeb, lesser cardamom, agaric, sassafras-bark, and albandal troches. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule perpetuæ*. Fr., *pilules perpétuelles*. Pills made of antimony recovered from the intestinal evacuations, and administered repeatedly. [B. 48; B. 119, 270 (a, 38).]—*Pilule physagoge*. Fr., *pilules physagogues*. A mass consisting of 15 grammes each of squill and extract of elaterium, 4 each of succinic acid and antimony pentasulphide, a few drops of the essential oil of anise, and enough licorice-juice to make 150 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Plummeri* (Belg. Ph.). See *Pilule ANTIMONII compositæ*.—*Pilule polychrestæ*. See *Pilule antivenereæ*.—*Pilule polychrestæ balsamicæ*. See *Pilule amarocathartice*.—*Pilule Pringelli*. Fr., *pilules de Pringle*. A preparation consisting of 30 centigrammes of calomel, 9 of opium, and 125 of cathartic extract, made into 12 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule purgantes*. See *Pilule HYDRARGYRI jalapinæ* and *Pilule laxantes cum MERCURIO*.—*Pilule resolventes*. Fr., *pilules (fondantes) de Schmucker* (1st def.) (ou *de Richter* [2d def.]), *pilules résolutes* (4th def.). Syn.: *pilule deobstruentes* (2d def.). 1. Of the Brunsw. Ph., 5-centigramme pills made from 80 centigrammes of tartar emetic dissolved in water, 500 of rhubarb, and 380 each of licorice-juice, galbanum, Venetian soap, and sagapenum. 2. Twenty-centigramme pills made from 50 centigrammes of tartar emetic dissolved in water, 760 each of asafoetida, gum ammoniac, Venetian soap, valerian-root, and arnica-flowers, and enough syrupus capillorum Veneris. 3. Two-grain pills made from a mass consisting of equal parts of inspissated ox bile, extract of chelidonium, white soap, and galbanum, with the necessary amount of licorice. 4. Nine-centigramme pills made from a mass consisting of 1.7 gramme of calomel, 1.15 each of antimony pentasulphide and camphor, 14 grammes of gualac resin, and 3.4 grammes each of extracts of hemlock and *Pimpinella saxifraga*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule resolventes cum mercurio*. See *Pilule ANTIMONII compositæ*.—*Pilule Rufi* (Belg. Ph.). See *Pilule ALOËS et myrrhæ*.—*Pilule saponacæ*. A pill mass made up of 8 parts of quick-lime, 64 of Alicante soap, and 1 part of potassium carbonate. [Würzb. Ph., 1796 (B. 119).]—*Pilule Sédillot*. See *PILULE mercurielles savonneuses* (1st def.).—*Pilule solutive*. Fr., *pilules solutives*. 1. Pills containing 12 parts of iron carbonate, 8 each of aloes, scammony, and gum ammoniac, and 3 each of saffron and potassium sulphate, made up with oxymel of squill. [L. 85.] 2. See *Pilule solutive Plebani*.—*Pilule solutive Plebani*. Fr., *pilules emmenagogues* (ou *epuratives*, ou *aloëtico-scammonies*, ou *solutives*). Syn.: *pilule solutive* (seu *epurative*, seu *menagoge cathartice*). A pill mass consisting of 180 grammes of aloes, 30 of scammony, 15 of cassia pulp, and enough honey. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule specificæ*. Fr., *pilules mercurielles ammoniacales*. A preparation consisting of 65 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 130 of arrowroot, and enough sal ammoniac solution; or of 96 centigrammes each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac dissolved in warm water, 11 grammes of powdered marsh-mallow root, and 7 of clarified honey, made into 120 pills; or of 125 centigrammes each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac dissolved in warm water, 125 centigrammes of white sugar, and 700 of bread-crumbs, made into 160 pills; or of 2 grammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a mixture of 6 of sal ammoniac and 15 of water, mixed with enough bread-crumbs, and divided into 240 pills. The Brunsw. Ph. varies the proportion of corrosive sublimate so that each pill contains 25 milligrammes of it. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *PILULE antiaphilitiques* and *Pilule antivenereæ*.—*Pilule splenitice*. Fr., *pilules splénétiques*. Four-grain pills made from a mass containing 45 parts each of extract of aloes and gum ammoniac and 7 each of myrrh and radix bryoniæ. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule stimulantæ ad gonorrhœam*. See *Pilule diuretica roborantes*.—*Pilule stomachicæ*. A preparation consisting of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of some appropriate extract, and 1 of cinnamon, made into 12 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Strabii*. A preparation consisting of 30 centigrammes each of bismuth subnitrate and powdered ipecac, with 600 each of powdered rhubarb-root and compound extract of rhubarb, 250 of extract of rhubarb, and 420 of extract of aloes (No. 1 pills); or with 400 each of powdered senna-leaves, 800 of compound extract of rhubarb, and 200 of extract of aloes (No. 2); or of 500 each of powdered rhubarb-root and extract of aloes, 1,000 of compound extract of rhubarb, and 30 of extract of colocynth (No. 3); or with 200 each of powdered rhubarb-root and scammony, 250 each of the extracts of aloes and colocynth, and 500 of compound extract of rhubarb (No. 4) divided in each case into 120 pills and sprinkled with powdered violet-root. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*Pilule syphiliticæ*. See *Pilule antivenereæ* and *Pilule specificæ*.—*Pilule systema nervorum summopere vellantes*. See *Pilule lunares*.—*Pilule tartaræ Bonitii*. Fr., *pilules (tartarées) de Schroeder*. Six-grain pills made from a mass consisting of 30 grammes of Socotrine aloes, 11 of gum ammoniac, 4 each of iron sulphate and extract of saffron, 7 of potassium acetate, 6 of extract of gentian, and a sufficiency of tartrate of iron and potassium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule tonice Bacheri*. One-grain pills made from a mass containing 60 parts each of alcoholic-vinous extract of *Bellebomus niger* and extract of myrrh, and 30 of powdered *Centaurea benedicta*; formerly much used in dropsy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Vallet* (Belg. Ph.). See *Massa FERRI carbonatis*.—*Pilule venerenæ*. See *Pilule ammoniuretæ CUTRI*.

**PILULAR**, adj. PĪl'ul'ar. From *pilula*, a little ball. Pertaining to, resembling, or proper for making into pills. [a, 38.]

**PILULE** (Fr.), n. Pe-lu'le. See **PIL.**—P's adoucissantes de Mesué. See *Pilule de cynoglossæ*.—P's alcalines myrrhobolées. See *PILULE tonica Bacheri*.—P's aloëtico-scammonies. See *PILULE solutive Plebani*.—P's aloëtiques amères. See P's d'ALOËS et de gentiane.—P's aloëtiques cambugées. See P's d'ALOËS et de gomme-gutte.—P's aloëtiques



fétides. See PILULE Fulleri.—P's aloétiques myrrho-safronnées. See PILULE ALOES et myrrhæ.—P's aloétiques rhéo-agariées. See PILULE angelicæ.—P's aloétiques savonneuses [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULE ALOES.—P's aloétiques scammonio-colocynthées (ou elleborées). See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—P's altérantes. A mass of 15 parts of guaiac resin with 2 to 4 of soap, divided into 10-centigramme pills; or with 7 parts of sodium carbonate and enough water, divided into 12-centigramme pills; or with 7 parts each of terebinthina cocta and extract of *Erythraea centaurium* and 15 of extract of *Pumaria officinalis*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's altérantes composées (ou de Plummer). See PILULE ANTIMONI COMPOSITE.—P's alunées (d'Helvetius [Fr. Cod.]). See ALUMEN draconisatum.—P's amères. Four-grain pills of equal parts of extracts of gentian, gall, and hops. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's amères et cathartiques. See PILULE amarocathartice.—P's angéliques. See PILULE angelicæ.—P's anglaises. See PILULE anglicæ.—P's antecibum [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULE ante-cibum.—P's antelmintiques. 1. Six-centigramme pills, of a mass of 80 parts of extract of nux vomica, 130 each of jalap resin, gum ammoniac, and soap, and enough oil of amber. 2. Twelve-centigramme pills, of a mass of 40 centigrammes each of semen contra, jalap, and extract of tansy, 25 of iron sulphate, 1 drop of oil of tansy, and enough extract of wormwood. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 3. See P's antelmintiques purgatives.—P's antelmintiques purgatives. 1. Of the Disp. Fuld., a preparation consisting of 1 part each of aloes and calomel, 4 parts each of extract of walnut and asafetida, and enough extract of tansy; or 2 parts each of aloes, extract of rhubarb, and extract of tansy, and 1 part of calomel. 2. Of the Würz. Ph., a preparation containing 4 parts each of aloes, extract of *Helleborus niger*, gamboge, and calomel, and 1 part of oil of juniper, made up with syrup of buckthorn. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's anti-arthritiques. See *Antiarthritic PILLS*.—P's anticachectiques. See PILULE cachectice.—P's anticatarrhales. A mass of 760 centigrammes each of licorice-juice and extract of aconite and 380 of antimony pentasulphide, made into 150 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's anticatarrhales de Pariset. A mass of 3 grains each of tartar emetic and aqueous extract of opium, 10 of tragacanth, and enough conserve of roses, made into 60 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's antidartreuses. 1. See PILULE ANTIMONI COMPOSITE. 2. Two-grain pills, of a mass of 2 parts of manganese chloride and 1 part each of gum arabic and licorice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's antidyseptiques. A mass of 7 grammes each of opium, extracts of catechu, bistort, angelica, contrayerva, sweet flag, tormentilla, zedoary, millefolium, water germander, pomegranate rind, red roses, pomegranate, saffron, myrrh, and rhubarb, and oil of juniper, with 11 of oil of nutmeg, 34 of oil of mace, and 124 of balsam of Peru. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's anti-épileptiques. See PILULE lunares.—P's antigangréneuses. A mass of 8 parts of musk, 5 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's antihystériques. 1. See P's d'ASA-FETIDA musquées. 2. A mass of 15 grammes of extract of opium, 14 gramme of extract of saffron, 4 grammes of castoreum, and 6 drops each of oils of mace, mint, and rue. 3. Six-centigramme pills, of a mass of 90 centigrammes each of asafetida and camphor, 200 each of castoreum, saffron, opopanax, and sagapenum, and 400 each of theriac and extracts of chamomile and millefolium. 4. Ten-centigramme pills, of a mass of 760 centigrammes each of asafetida and extract of valerian, and 255 of castoreum. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 5. See *Antihysterical PILLS*.—P's antihystériques de Sydenham. See PILULE fétide.—P's antimonialles composées. A mass of 1½ gramme of tartar emetic, 4 grammes of opium, 8 of calomel, and enough syrup to make 60 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's antimonialles de Klein. See PILULE antimonialles Kleinii.—P's antispasmodiques. See PILULE lunares.—P's antisyphilitiques. A mass of 35 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in water, and worked up with 4 grammes of extract of hemlock and enough hemlock powder to make 48 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's apéritives de Stahl. See PILULE aperientes Stahlii.—P's aromatiques. See P's d'ALOES et de gayac.—P's arsenicales. Sp., *pildoras de ácido arsenioso* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p's asiaticas* [Fr. Cod.]. Pills each of which contains 13 grain (5 milligrammes) of arsenious acid, 1 grain of black pepper, and 14 grain of gum arabic; used in India for tuberculous leprosy. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—P's asellées ammonio-balsamiques. See PILULE balsamica mortoniæ.—P's asiaticas [Fr. Cod.]. See P's arsenicales.—P's astringentes. 1. See ALUMEN draconisatum. 2. Forty-centigramme pills of a mass of 29 parts of iron filings, 14 of myrrh, 8 of aromatic powder, and enough syrup; or of 31 grammes of iron filings, 7 each of myrrh and soap, and enough syrup. 3. A mass of 4 grammes each of lead acetate and ipecac, 60 centigrammes of opium, and enough syrup, divided into 40 pills. 4. A mass of extract of rhatany, made up with water into 10 or 12 pills. 5. Two-grain pills of equal parts of turpentine and powdered rhubarb. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's astringentes de Thompson. A mass of 31 parts of green vitriol, 46 of extract of chamomile, 4 of oil of peppermint, and enough syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's balsamiques. 1. See PILULE balsamica et PILULE amarocathartice. 2. Of the Sp. Ph., a mass of 3 parts of aloes, 20 of guaiac resin, 10 of rhubarb, and enough Canada balsam, divided into 48 pills. 3. A mass of equal parts of myrrh, ivy-gum, and extract of soapwort; or one of equal parts of myrrh, soap, and extract of soapwort, and enough balsam of copaiba. 4. Three-grain pills of 2 parts of turpentine, 24 of balsam of Tolu, and enough astacoloth. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's balsamiques de Stahl. See PILULE amarocathartice.—P's Blancard. See PILULE FERRI IODIDI.—P's bleues. See *Massa HYDRARGYRI* and cf. PILULE ceruleæ.—P's calmantes. A mass of 2 grains of morphine acetate, 12 each of gum arabic and sugar, and enough thoroughly boiled syrup, made into 16 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's camphrées. 1. See PILULE camphorate. 2. Twenty-centigramme pills of powdered camphor made up with conserve of roses. [L. 88 (a, 38).]—P's cathartiques. A mass of 160 centigrammes of calomel, 200 each of jalap, rhubarb, and white

soap, 9 of tartar emetic, and enough water, made into 25 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's catholiques, P's cochées (mineures [Fr. Cod.]). See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—P's culv-reuses. See PILULE ammoniuretici CUPRI.—P's d'Anderson [Fr. Cod.]. See *Anderson's Scots' PILLS*.—P's de Bacher. See PILULE tonica Bacheri.—P's de Barton. A mass of 2 grains of white arsenic, 8 of opium, and 22 of medicinal soap, made into 32 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's de Bellosse. See PILULE mercuriales laxantes.—P's de Blancard. See PILULE FERRI IODIDI.—P's de Bland. See PILULE Bland.—P's de Bontius. Lat., *pilule* (hydropathice, seu tartareæ) *Bontii* (3d def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., 20-centigramme pills of a mass made by dissolving 1 gramme each of aloes, gum ammoniac, and gamboge in 6 grammes of white vinegar with the aid of heat, expressing, straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. 2. Of the Tur. Ph., pills of a mass of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of gum ammoniac, 2 of potassium sulphate, and enough vinegar of squills. 3. Of the Batav. Ph., pills of a mass of 5 parts of aloes, 3 each of gamboge and gum ammoniac, 2 of diacrydium sulphuratum, 1 part of potassium sulphate, and enough syrup of buckthorn. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—P's de Craton. See P's d'ALOES et de succin.—P's de Duchesne. See PILULE de AMMONIACO Quercetani.—P's de Dupuytren. See P's de CHLORURE mercurique.—P's de famille. See ALOES rosata.—P's de Fauré. See P's de Térébenthine magnésiées.—P's de Francfort. See PILULE angelicæ.—P's de Griffith. See PILULE FERRI COMPOSITE.—P's de Hahnemann. See PILULE ex HYDRARGYRO solubili Hahnemannii.—P's de Hahnemann opiacées. A mass of 380 centigrammes of Hahnemann's soluble mercury and 80 of opium, divided into 120 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's de Klein. See PILULE antimonialles Kleinii.—P's de Lemort. See P's de Bontius (3d def.).—P's de Meglin [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULE Meglin.—P's de Morton. See PILULE balsamica mortoniæ and cf. PILULE Mortoni.—P's de Mouchon. See P's de Térébenthine magnésiées.—P's de Plenck. See P's mercurielles ciculées.—P's de Plummer. See PILULE ANTIMONI COMPOSITE.—P's de Rudius. See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—P's de Rufus. See PILULE ALOES et myrrhæ.—P's de Schmucker. See PILULE resolventes (1st def.).—P's de Schroeder. See PILULE tartareæ Schroederi.—P's de Sédillot. See P's mercurielles savonneuses (1st def.).—P's des gourmands. See PILULE ALOES et mastiches.—P's de tribus. Six-grain pills of equal parts of powdered rhubarb and troches of agaric with enough syrup of rhubarb. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P. de Vallet. See *Massa FERRI carbonatis*.—P's de Vogler. A mass of 60 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 400 of purified licorice-juice, 250 of tragacanth, and enough water, made into 100 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's d'Helvétius. See ALUMEN draconisatum.—P's d'iodure ferreux selon la formule de Blancard [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULE FERRI IODIDI.—P's écos-saises [Fr. Cod.]. See *Anderson's Scots' PILLS*.—P's ecephrac-tiques. See PILULE ecephractica, PILULE solutiva Plebani, and PILULE amarocathartice.—P's emménagogues. See PILULE solutiva Plebani.—P's emménagogues de Richter. A mass of equal parts of asafetida and inspissated ox-gall. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's excitantes. 1. See PILULE lunares. 2. A mass of 4 grammes of Roman pelitory-root, 5 drops of oil of peppermint, and enough conserve of cochlearia, divided into 15 pills. 3. A mass of 6 centigrammes of sumach-leaves, 125 of licorice, and enough rob of elder, made into 4 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's ferrugi-neuses de Bland [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULE Bland.—P's fétides. See PILULE fétide.—P's fétides camphrées. See PILULE feru-lacæ camphorate.—P's fondantes. 1. A mass of 30 grammes of iron filings, 4 of myrrh, 11 of extract of *Helleborus niger*, 22 of medicinal soap, and 8 drops each of the oils of lesser cardamom and *Mentha crispæ*; or of 30 grammes each of iron filings and medicinal soap, 6 each of opopanax, sagapenum, myrrh, galbanum, and extracts of *Helleborus niger*, *Bryonia alba*, and *Erythraea centaurium*, and 20 drops of oil of mint. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. See PILULE resolventes.—P's fondantes de Plenck. A mass of 2 parts each of fulminating gold, calomel, and extract of squill, 7 of rhubarb, and enough rob of juniper, made into pills of 1 or 2 grains. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's fondantes de Richter. See PILULE resolventes (2d def.).—P's fondantes de Schmucker. See PILULE resolventes (1st def.).—P's fondantes de Wendt. Two-grain pills consisting of senega and mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P. fulminante. See PLACBO.—P's gommeuses laxatives. See PILULE gummoso-laxative.—P's hydragogues. 1. A mass of 1 part of cantharides, 2 parts of pure opium, and enough tragacanth mucilage; or of 6 parts of cantharides, 48 of sugar, 12 of cinnamon, and enough syrup of roses. 2. Four-grain pills of a mass of 2 parts of extract of elaterium, 7 each of aloes and gamboge, 60 of gum ammoniac, and enough tincture of wormwood. 3. A mass of 4 grammes of extract of tobacco, 30 of extract of licorice, and enough vinegar of squill, made into 80 pills. 4. A mass of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of gum ammoniac, and 1 part of potassium sulphate, made up with clarified honey; or one of 1 part each of aloes and iron sulphate and 4 parts of gum ammoniac, made up with either alcohol or oxymel of squill. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's hydragogues de Werlhof. A mass of 1 grain of cantharides, 1 grain of calomel, and enough gum-arabic mucilage, made into six pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's hydragogues de Withering. Ten-centigramme pills of a mass of 4 grammes each of digitalis leaves and asafetida made up with the syrup of five roots. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's hydragogiques de Dupuytren. Pills containing each 1 centigramme of mercury bichloride, 2 centigrammes of extract of opium, and 4 of extract of guaiac. [B. 46 (a, 14).]—P's incisives. See P's de SCILLE et d'ipeacuanha.—P's kermésines. See PILULE kermesina.—P's laxatives de Blasius. Four-grain pills of a mass of 4 parts of aloes, 6 of jalap, 2 of soap, and 1 part of anise. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—P's lithontriptiques. See PILULE subcarbonatis sodæ.—P's lunaires. See PILULE lunares.—P's macrocostines. See *EXTRACTUM macrocostinum*.—P's majeures de Hoffmann. See PILULE majores Hoffmanni.—P's mercurielles. A mass of 30 parts each of calomel and extract of guaiac and 6 of camphor, made up with balsam of copaiba;



or of 30 parts of mercury, 45 of balsam of Mecca, and 4 of pill mass of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's mercurielles ammoniacales.** See *PILULE SPECIFICÆ*.—**P's mercurielles ammoniacales opiacées.** Eight-centigramme pills of a mass of 15 grammes each of corrosive sublimate and opium, 38 of sal ammoniac, and 230 of licorice-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's mercurielles cicutées (ou de Plénc).** A mass of 179 parts of mercury, 550 of gum arabic, and 1,450 of bread-crumbs, made up with compound syrup of chicory; or of 1 part each of mercury and extract of hemlock, made up with 6 parts of gum arabic; or of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of gum arabic, some powdered licorice, and some extract of hemlock. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's mercurielles gommeuses.** See *Pilula HYDRARGYRI gummosa*.—**P's mercurielles purgatives.** See *PILULE mercurielles laxantes*.—**P's mercurielles savonneuses.** Lat., *pilule Sédillot* (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., pills each containing 10 centigrammes (1½ grain) of mercurial ointment (corresponding to ½ grain of mercury), 6½ centigrammes of almond-oil soap, and 34 centigrammes of licorice-powder. [B. 95.] 2. See *Pilule HYDRARGYRI jalappine*.—**P's mercurielles scammonio-aléotiques.** See *PILULE mercurielles laxantes*.—**P's mercurielles simples** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Massa HYDRARGYRI*.—**P's mineures de Hoffmann.** See *PILULE mineures Hoffmanni*.—**P's napolitaines.** See *PILULE mercurielles laxantes*.—**P's nervines.** A mass of 24 grammes of green vitriol, 6 of rhubarb, 2 of Alicante soap, and enough water, made into 50 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's opiacées myrrho-cynoglossées.** See *Pilule de CYNOGLOSSO*.—**Pilules panchymagogues.** See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—**P's pectorales.** 1. See *Pilule ex ammoniaco cum SULPHURE stibiato*. 2. Two-grain pills of a mass of 1 part of aqueous extract of opium and 3 parts of licorice-juice, made up with syrup of poppy heads. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's pectorales toniques.** See *Pilule FERRI compositæ*.—**P's polychrestes de Starkey.** A mass of 1 part each of *Helieborus niger*, *Veratrum album*, licorice, and opium, and 3 parts of Starkey's soap. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's purgatives.** 1. A mass of 6 grammes of pill mass of aloes and colocynth, with 2 of antimony dioxide, divided into 30 pills. 2. A mass of 2 grammes of calomel made up with 13 of Alicante soap and enough water, made into 40 pills. 3. A mass of 9 grammes of extract of colocynth, 4 of calomel, 2½ of jalap resin, 125 of cloves, and enough syrup, made into 130 pills. 4. A mass of 31 grammes of gamboge, 15 of scammony, 4 of nitre, and 8 of soap, made up with water. 5. A mass of 30 grammes of jalap, rhubarb, and aloes, and 60 of Alicante soap, made up with syrup of ginger. 6. A mass of 15 grammes of calomel with 45 of compound extract of colocynth, made up with syrup of purging buckthorn. 7. Pills of 6 or 12 centigrammes each, made of 3 parts of jalap soap and 1 part of powdered jalap; or of equal parts of jalap resin, calomel, soap, and compound extract of rhubarb; or equal parts of jalap, soap, and rhubarb, worked up with water. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 8. See *Pilula HYDRARGYRI jalappine*.—**P's purgatives (pour les chiens)** [Fr. Cod.]. A mass of 10 grammes of aloes, 15 gramme of colocynth, and enough soap, made into 10 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P's résolutes.** See *PILULE résolutes* (4th def.).—**P's savonneuses.** See *P's de savon*.—**P's savonneuses nitrées.** Four-grain pills of a mass of 250 parts of medicinal soap, 30 of marsh-mallow root, and 76 of nitre. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's scillitiques.** See *Pilule SCILLÆ compositæ*.—**P's sédatives de Hufeland.** One-grain pills of equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus and powdered hyoscyamus. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's solaires.** Six-centigramme pills of a mass of 4 grammes each of fulminating gold, viper lozenges, diaphoretic antimony, myrrh, saffron, aloes, and ammonium carbonicum pyro-leousum, 30 of aqueous extract of opium, and 50 drops of oil of cloves. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's solutives.** See *PILULE solutive Plebani* and *PILULE solutive*.—**P's stimulantes.** A mass of 30 centigrammes of rye meal, 400 of Guinea pepper, and enough water, made into 12 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's stomachiques.** See *PILULE stomachique* and *P's d'ALOES et de quinquina*.—**P's tartarées de Schroeder.** See *PILULE tartarées Schroederi*.—**P's tempérantes.** 1. Two-grain pills of extract of digitals and licorice powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Strass. Ph. (1830), pills containing each 1 grain of camphor, potassium nitrate, and licorice. [B. 119.]—**P's toniques.** 1. See *ALUMEN dracunculatum*. 2. Two-grain pills of equal parts of aloes, gum ammoniac, white soap, and iron malate; or of equal parts of licorice-juice and quinine sulphate; or 4-grain pills of 6 parts of iron filings, 3 of extract of gentian, 1 of powdered cinnamon, and enough syrup of orange-peel; or of equal parts of extract of gentian, rhubarb, and soap, and enough water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's toniques de Bland.** See *PILULE Bland*.—**P's toniques de Jahn.** Twenty-centigramme pills of a mass of 15 grammes of iron filings, 5 of calumba, 25 each of rhubarb and cinnamon, and a sufficient quantity of extract of quassia. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's toniques de Vallet.** See *Massa FIARI carbonalis*.—**P's traumatiques.** A mass consisting of 2 parts each of Venetian turpentine, licorice-juice, and extract of millefolium, and 1 part each of powdered mastic and powdered oilbalm. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**PILUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pil[us] (p[ro]p[ri]a[m] u[bi]q[ue] u[bi]q[ue]). A hair. [G.] Cf. CAPILLUS, CRINIS, VILLOSUS, and SETA.—**Pili amplex.** Hairs which grow about the anus. [G.]—**Pili capitis.** Hairs of the head; capilli. [G.]—**Pili capulati.** Hairs having cup-shaped bulbous roots; papilla hairs. [G.]—**Pili cutis.** The short, downy hairs that grow over the general surface of the skin; lunugo hairs. [G.]—**Pili palpebrarum.** See *CILIA* (1st def.).—**Pili pudendorum.** See *Pubic HAIR*.—**Pili subaxillares.** The hair of the axilla; [G.]

**PILZ** (Ger.), n. Pl[ur]. See *FUNGUS*; in the pl., *P's*, see *FUNGUS*.—**Algenp'e.** The *Phycomyces* (*Myxophyceæ*). [B. 49.]—**Bauchp'e.** The *Gastromyces*. [B. 49.]—**Blätterp'e.** See *AGARICUS*.—**Brandp'e.** The *Ustilagina*. [B. 49.]—**Gährungsp'e.** A zymogenic fungus. [a, 35.]—**Gemeiner Ohrp'e.** See *EXIDIA auricula Judo*.—**Gichtp'e.** See *Gichtmorchel*.—**Giftp'e.** Any poisonous fungus. [a, 35.]—**Hauptp'e.** The *Hymenomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Hefe-**

**p'e.** The *Saccharomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Hüllenp'e.** See *AMANTIA*.—**Kernp'e.** The *Pyrenomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Malariap'e.** See *BACILLUS malarie* and *PLASMODIUM malarie*.—**Milzbrandp'e.** See *BACILLUS anthracis*.—**Ohrp'e.** See *EXIDIA*.—**Schimmelp'e.** The *Mucorineæ*. [B. 49.]—**Schlauchp'e.** The *Ascomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Schleimp'e.** See *MYCOMYCETES* and *MYXOMYCETES*.—**Spaltp'e.** The *Schizomyces*. [a, 35.]—**Sprossp'e.** The *Saccharomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Strahlenp'e.** See *ACTINOMYCETES*.—**Trüffelp'e.** The *Tuberaceæ*. [B. 49.]—**Zitterp'e.** The *Tremellineæ*. [B. 49.]

**PIMARIC ACID**, n. Pl[ur]. *Pimarin*-a-*ri*-k. Fr., *acide pimérique*. Ger., *Pimarinsäure*, *Pimarinsäure*. An acid, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, isomeric with sylvic acid, forming the chief constituent of galipot. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PIMELADENES** (Lat.), n. m. and f. pl. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-a-*de*-*n* (a-*de*-*n*-ez(e)s). From *πυμῆλη*, fat, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Sebaceous glands. [G.]

**PIMELIC ACID**, n. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-e-*li*-k. Fr., *acide pimélique*. Ger., *Pimelinsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(CO.OH)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PIMELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-i-*ce*-(e)-*ti*-s. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *πυμῆλη*, fat. Fr., *pimélite*. 1. Inflammation of the adipose tissue. 2. Inflammation of connective tissue. [E.]

**PIMELOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-o-*m*-a-*s*. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). From *πυμῆλη*, fat. A fatty tumor. [E, 6.]

**PIMELOPTERYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-o-*pt*-e-*ri*-*gi*-um (u-*gi*/'i-*u*-m(u)m). From *πυμῆλη*, fat, and *πτερόγιο*, a little wing. Fr., *piméloptérygion*. Of Pétrequin, a fatty excrescence on the conjunctival tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PIMELORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-o-*r*-rhe-(ro'/'e)-a-*s*. From *πυμῆλη*, fat, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *pimélorrhée*. A morbid fatty discharge. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

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**PIMELORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Pl[ur]. *Pimel*-o-*r*-rhe-(ro'/'e)-a-*s*. From *πυμῆλη*, fat, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *pimélorrhée*. A morbid fatty discharge. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PIMENT** (Fr.), n. Pe-ma'n. 1. See CAPSICUM. 2. See CHENOPodium botrys. 3. See PIMENTA.—**Alcoolat de p.** See *Spiritus PIMENTÆ*.—**Eau de p. de la Jamaïque.** See *Aqua PIMENTÆ*.—**P. de Cayenne** [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*. [B.]—**P. des Anglais.** See PIMENTA (2d def.) and PIMENTA officinalis.—**P. royal.** See *MYRICA gale*.—**Poudre de p. des jardins** [Fr. Cod.]. Powdered capsicum. [B.]

**PIMENTA** (Lat.), n. f. Pl[ur]. *Pim*-e-*nt*-a-*s*. Fr., *piment* (2d def.), *poivre de la Jamaïque* (2d def.), *toute-épice* (2d def.), *piment des Anglais* (2d def.). Ger., *Piment*, *Nelkenpfeffer* (2d def.), *Nelkenköpfe* (2d def.), *Neugewürz* (2d def.), *Pimentosamen* (2d def.). Sp., *pimienta gorda* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *semen amomi* (2d def.), *piper jamaicense* (2d def.), *fructus pimentæ* (2d def.). 1. A genus of very fragrant myrtaceous trees of tropical America. 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, allspice; the dried, nearly ripe aromatic fruit of *P. officinalis*, a berry of about the size of a small pea. The berries are called *allspice* on account of their odor, which is compared with that of a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. They are rich in tannin, and contain also gum, resin, sugar, etc., a fixed oil, and a volatile oil (see *Oleum pimentæ*). P. is used as a culinary spice. In medicine it is employed mainly to increase the warmth of tonics and purgatives, or to render them more agreeable to the taste. A distilled water is used, and a tincture has been recommended as a topical application in chilblains. [B. 5, 18, 19, 112, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Aqua pimentæ** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de piment de la Jamaïque*. A preparation made by distilling 14 parts of allspice with 320 of water so as to obtain 160 parts of distillate [Br. Ph.]; or by dissolving 0.3 part of oleum pimentæ in 27 parts of alcohol, and shaking up with 997 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**English p.** P. (2d def.), especially the finer sort. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum pimentæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *(authenticum)*. Fr., *huile (ou essence) volatile du piment de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *Pimentöl*, *Nelkenpfefferöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *P. officinalis*. It has essentially the same composition as oil of cloves, but differs in flavor. It is used as an aromatic stimulant. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. acris.** Ger., *scharfer Piment*. Bayberry tree, black (or wild) cinnamon, the wild clove of the West Indies, sometimes erroneously identified with *P. officinalis*. Its fruit is analogous to that of the latter, and yields an oil of bayberry, which consists of eugenol and a hydrocarbon. Bay rum is flavored with this oil. The leaves are used as a spice and medicine in the West Indies. [B. 5, 18, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. aromatica.** See *P. communis*.—**P. citrifolia.** A West Indian species with black berries, more oval than ordinary allspice, and with the same properties. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. communis.** *P. officinalis*. *P. vulgaris*. Fr., *piment de la Jamaïque*, *à couronne*, *ou des Anglais*, *bios d'Inde*, *grand piment*, *poivre de Thet*, *tête de clon*, *coyre d'Inde aromatique*. Ger., *gewürzreicher Piment*, *Pimentblum*. An evergreen tree indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, and cultivated especially in Jamaica for its fruits, which are the allspice of commerce (see P., 2d def.). The bark is mildly aromatic and astringent. The leaves are aromatic and astringent and are used as a spice. [B. 5, 18, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Spiritus pimentæ.** Fr., *alcoolat de piment*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of allspice and 8 parts of white wine; or by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of allspice and 16 parts of 20-per cent. alcohol; or by distilling 3,790 grammes of a mixture of 71 of allspice, 3,700 of alcohol, and 473 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]



**PIMENTELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}^{\text{e}}\text{nt}^{\text{e}}\text{el}^{\text{e}}/\text{i}^2\text{a}^3$ . A genus of the *Cinchoneae*. The single species, a lofty tree, indigenous to the Peruvian Andes, has an astringent bark. [B. 23; B. 42 (a, 35).]

**PIMENTO**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}^{\text{e}}\text{nt}^{\text{e}}/\text{o}$ . See **PIMENTA** (2d def.) and **PIMENTA officinalis**.

**PIMPERNEL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{mp}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{n}}\text{e}^{\text{e}}/\text{l}$ . 1. The genus *Anagallis*, especially *Anagallis arvensis*. 2. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*. 3. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. 4. The *Frunella vulgaris*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**PIMPINELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{mp}^{\text{i}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{e}}/\text{l}^2\text{a}^3$ . Fr., *boucage*, *pimpinelle*. Ger., *Bibernell*. A genus of the *Ammineae*. The *Pimpinellae* are an order of the *Umbelliferae*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Essentia pimpinellae**. See *Tinctura pimpinellae*.—**Extractum pimpinellae** (Swiss Ph.). A thick extract prepared with dilute alcohol from the root of *P. magna*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pimpinellae alcoholicum**. A preparation made by macerating 2 parts of the root of *P. saxifraga* with 2 or 3 of alcohol and 9 of water (or 1 part of the root with 4 parts of alcohol and 8 of water), straining, distilling, and evaporating; or by extracting 1 part of the root with 5 or 6 parts of alcohol, straining, boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying with white of egg, mixing the liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pimpinellae aquosum**. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the root of *P. saxifraga* in 6 parts of boiling water, expressing, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Herba pimpinellae italicae**. Sp., *pimpinella* (Sp. Ph.). The herb of *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pimpinellae**. A preparation made by infusing 45 grammes of the root of *P. saxifraga* in 540 of boiling water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. alba**. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. alba major**. See *P. magna*.—**P. alba minor**. *P. alpina*. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. anisum**. Fr., *anis* (verf). Ger., *Anis-Bibernell*. Anise, anise, sweet cumin; an annual indigenous to Egypt and the Levant, and cultivated in Europe for its fruits (see **ANISUM** [2d def.]), which contain an essential oil (*oleum anisi*) rich in anethol. They are used in confectionery and in cordials, and medicinally as an aromatic stimulant, especially in flatulent colic, and as an adjuvant of other medicine. They are also said to be galactagogue. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. italica**. An old name for *Sanguisorba officinalis* and *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. magna**. Fr., *pimpinelle*, *boucage élevée*, *grand bouquetin* (ou *persil de bouc*), *pimpinelle blanche* (ou *saxifrage*, ou *noire*), *grande boucage* (ou *saxifrage*). Ger., *grosse Bibernell*. A species the root of which, *radix pimpinellae nigra* (see *pimpinella alba majoris*, seu *tragoselinii majoris*, seu *dauci cyanopii*), is larger than that of *P. saxifraga*. Its properties are similar, but less active, and it was formerly used medicinally. [B. 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. major**. 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. magna*.—**P. minor**. 1. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. nigra**. 1. See *P. magna*. 2. A variety by Koch and others considered a distinct species of *P. saxifraga*, found in Germany. Its root is powerfully active. [B. 64, 121, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. nostras**. See *P. saxifraga* (1st def.).—**P. rubra**, *P. sanguisorba*. 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. 2. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. saxifraga**. Fr., *boucage saxifrage*, *petite boucage* (ou *pimpinelle*, ou *saxifrage*), *pied de bouc* (ou *de chèvre*), *petit persil de bouc*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *Stein-*) *Bibernell*, *weisse Pimpinell* (oder *Bibernell*) *Bockspetersilie*. 1. Burnet saxifrage, or pimpinell; a perennial species growing throughout Europe and in Asia. The root, *radix pimpinellae (albae, etc.)*, *radix saxifrage* (seu *tragoselinii*), is considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic, and is sometimes used in asthma, dropsy, chronic catarrh, amenorrhoea, etc., and as a stimulant application in toothache, etc. It has an aromatic but disagreeable odor, and a pungent, acid, sweetish taste. It yields by distillation a golden-yellow limpid volatile oil of penetrating odor and biting taste; it also contains an acid resin. The herb and seed also were formerly official. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Scopoli, see *P. magna*.—**P. segetum**. See *PETROSELINUM segetum*.—**P. sisarum**. Fr., *chervis*, *girolles*. Ger., *Zuckerwurz*, *Skirret*; a perennial herb usually referred to the genus *Sium*. It is a native of China, Japan, and Corea, and is cultivated in Europe for its edible root (*radix sisari*), which forms bunches of small tubers, having a sweet taste, and is used in mercurial poisoning. The seeds are carminative and sudorific, but are seldom used. [B. 42, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Radix pimpinellae** [Ger. Ph.]. The root of *P. saxifraga* [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (of *P. magna* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura pimpinellae** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Ger., *Pimpinellinctur*. A preparation made by macerating for 1 week [Ger. Ph.] (5 days [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) digesting for 3 days [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.] or for 1 week [Swiss Ph.], boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.] 1 part of p. root with 5 (6 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of dilute alcohol. Some of the older pharmacopoeias ordered only 4 parts of alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**PIMPINELLIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{mp}^{\text{i}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{e}}/\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . The yellowish-white crystalline principle to which the acidity of *Pimpinella saxifraga* is due. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, pp. 124, 280 (a, 50).]

**PIMPERNUSSE** (Ger.), n. pl.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{mp}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{n}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}\text{e}^{\text{s}}$ . The seeds of *Pistacia vera*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PIMPLE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{mp}^{\text{l}}$ . A.-S., *pinpel*. Fr., *bouton*. Ger., *Finne*. A papule or any small (usually inflammatory) efflorescence upon the skin. [G. 60.]—**Maggot p's**. A vulgar term for comedones or for acne punctata.

**PIMPRENELLE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{pr}^{\text{e}}\text{ne}^{\text{l}}$ . 1. The genus *Poterium*. 2. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

**PIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}$ . A.-S., *pinna*. Lat., *pinna*. Fr., *épiingle*. Ger., *Stechnadel*. A small bolt, generally cylindrical, used as a fastening or for puncturing or for steadying anything. [a. 48.]—**Centre-p**. The sharp little perforator projecting from the centre of the circu-

lar saw of the trephine; used for fixing the saw in position. [E.]—**Hare-lip p**. A long, strong p. passed through the tissues to serve as a support for sutures in the operation for hare-lip. [a, 34.]

**PIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2$ . The genus *Pinus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Eau aromatique de p.** A liquid made by macerating 6 parts of the sprouts of *Pinus sylvestris* with 1 part of sugar, distilling, and filtering; used as an antiscorbutic and diuretic. [L. 77 (a, 14).]—**Eau distillée de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of pine-buds with water until the distillate equals 4 parts. [B.]—**Sirap de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 100 grammes of chopped pine-buds with 100 of 60-per-cent. alcohol, adding 1,000 of boiling water, expressing gently, filtering, and dissolving 9 of sugar in each 5 of filtrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 20 grammes of pine-buds for two hours in 1,000 of boiling water, and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**PINACOLIC ALCOHOL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *alcool pinacologique*. See **HEXYL ALCOHOL**.

**PINACOLINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2\text{en}$ . Fr., p. Ger., *Pinakolin*. 1. An oily, colorless liquid,  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CO}-\text{C}\equiv(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , derived from pinacene. 2. Any ketone obtainable by the decomposition of a pinacone in the more general sense. [B. 4; B. 3, 93 (a, 38).]

**PINACOLYL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . The radicle,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)/$ , of pinacolyl alcohol. [B.]—**P. alcohol**. Methyltri-methylcarbinol (see under **HEXYL ALCOHOL**). [B.]

**PINACONE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., p., *pinakone*. Ger., *Pinakone*. 1. A diatomic alcohol or glycol,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$  (or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}(\text{OH})_2$ ) =  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})-\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_3)_2$  (double tertiary alcohol). 2. Any ditertiary diatomic alcohol of the general formula  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{m}+1)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})-\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{n}+1)_2$ . [B.]

**PINALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See under **VALERIC ACID**.

**PIN AND WEB**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}$   $\text{a}^2\text{nd}$   $\text{we}^2\text{b}$ . An old term for an opacity of the cornea. See **ALBUGO** and **LEUCOMA**.

**PINASTELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pin}^2(\text{pen})\text{a}^2\text{st}^2(\text{a}^2\text{st})\text{e}^2/\text{l}^2\text{a}^3$ . Fr., *pinastelle*. 1. The genus *Hippuris*. 2. The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**PINCE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{z}$ . See **FORCEPS**.—**P. à baguette**. A forceps used for compressing the artery and dividing the middle and internal coats before the employment of the torsion forceps to twist the outer coat. [E.]—**P. à faux-germes**. See **OVUM FORCEPS**.—**P. à gaine**. A forceps with two, three, or four blades which may be brought together and retained by a sliding sheath. [E.]—**P. à griffes**. A forceps with pointed hooks at the ends of the blades for holding. [E.]—**P. à ligature**. An artery forceps. [E.]—**P. antérieure**. See **FORCEPS minor corporis callosi**.—**P. à os**. 1. A bone forceps. 2. A forceps for seizing the bones in the operation of craniotomy. [A. 15.]—**P. à pansement**. See **DRESSING FORCEPS**.—**P. à trois branches**. See **LITHOTRITY FORCEPS**.—**P. à verrou**. See **TORSION FORCEPS**.—**P. de Hales**. A long, slender forceps for extracting calculi from the urethra. [E.] **Of Vesical forceps**.—**P. de Museux**. A dressing forceps with sharp hooks at the ends of the blades which cross each other when closed. [E.]—**P. de Sentin**. Scissors for cutting a plaster-of-Paris bandage. [a, 34.]—**P. de Wilde**. See **WILDE'S FORCEPS**.—**P. électrique**. A forceps one of the points of which is made of copper, the other of zinc; used in experimental physiology to stimulate nerves and muscles. [K. 29.]—**P. érigée**. A toothed forceps for laying hold of a part.—**P. myographique**. An instrument devised by Marey for registering the amount of thickening in the adductor muscles of the thumb during their contraction. [Landois (K).]—**P. périméale**. A small forceps, like a *serre-fine*, for the temporary closure of a perineal laceration.—**P. postérieure**. See **FORCEPS major corporis callosi**.

**PINCE-CYSTITOME**, n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}\text{-si}^2\text{st}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{om}$ . Of De Wecker, an instrument like a curved iris forceps, to be used as a cystotome (q. v., 2d def.), each branch terminating in a triangular cutting blade. By it a square flap of the lens-capsule may be removed. [F.]

**PINCÉE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-sa}$ . A pinch; in pharmacy, the quantity of a pulverulent substance that can be held between the tips of the thumb and the forefinger. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**PINCERS**, n. pl.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2/\text{u}^2\text{rz}$ . See **FORCEPS**.

**PINCETTE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}\text{-e}^2\text{t}$ . Fr., p. Ger., *P.* A small forceps. [E.]—**Brun's epiglottis p.** A delicate, long, double-jointed, sharp-pointed forceps for seizing the epiglottis. [E.]

**PINCKNEYA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^3$ . Named after C. C. Pinckney. Fr., p. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. pubens**, *P. pubescens*. Fr., p. *pubescent*. Bitter-bark tree, fever-tree of Georgia, Florida (or Georgia-) bark tree; a large shrub or small tree common from South Carolina to Florida. The astringent and tonic bark is used in intermittent fever. [B. 5, 34, 42, 121, 173, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

**PINE**, n. *Pin*. See **PINUS**.—**Amblyna p.** The *Dammara orientalis*. [B. 19.]—**Frankincense p.** See **PINUS teda**.—**Ground-p.** See *AJUCA chamæpitys*.—**Kauri p.** See *DAMMARA australis*.—**New Zealand red p.** See *DACRYDIUM cupressinum*.—**Loblolly p.** See **PINUS teda**.—**P.-needle oil**. Lat., *oleum pini silvestris* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Fichtennadelöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the needles of *Pinus sylvestris*. It is colorless, or nearly so, with an aromatic, lavender-like odor and a pungent but not unpleasant flavor. It resembles turpentine in medicinal properties, but is milder. It is used by inhalation in the treatment of respiratory diseases and internally for rheumatism. [B. Robinson (B); B. 81 (a, 14); B. 5 (a, 35).]—**P.-saw**. See **MONOTROPA hypophysis**.—**P.-weed**. See *HYPERICUM sarothra*.—**Pitch-p.** The *Pinus rigida*, *Pinus australis*, and other species of *Pinus*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Prince's p.** The *Chimaphila umbellata*. [B. 19.]—**Screw-p.** The genus *Pandanus*, especially *Pandanus odoratissimus*. [B. 19, 172, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spruce-p.** The *Abies excelsa*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—



**Stone-p.** See *PINUS pinea* and *PINUS cembra*.—**Sweet p.-nuts.** Fr., *pignons doux*. The nuts of *Pinus pinea*. [a, 35].—**Water-p.** The *Stratiotes aloides*. [B, 295 (a, 35).]

**PINEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{e}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *pinus*, the pine-tree. 1. A pine-cone. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Pinus*. The *Pineae* of Sprengel are an order of the *Coniferae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**Nuces pineae.** The fruits of *Pinus p.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Nuclei pinarii (albae), Nuclei pinearum.** The seed-kernels of *Pinus p.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PINEAL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{e}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *pinea*, a pine-cone. 1. Resembling a pine-cone. 2. Pertaining to the p. gland. [a, 48.]

**PINEAPPLE**, n.  $\text{Pin}/\text{a}^2\text{p}/\text{p}^1$ . Sp., *piña* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The *Ananas sativus* or its fruit. 2. An old name for a pine-cone. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**PINELLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{e}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-a}^3$ . A genus of araceous herbs, of northern China and Japan. It constitutes the *Pinelliae* of Schott, a subtribe of the *Alleluchieae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. triphyllum.** A species used in China, considered more potent than *P. tuberifera*. [B, 266.]—**P. tuberifera.** A species used medicinally in China. [a, 35.]—**P. Wawre.** A species the root of which is used in China in intestinal obstruction. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PINENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2/\text{k}^2\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})/\text{a}^3$ . Gen., *-chym/atos (-atis)*. From *pinax*, a tablet, and *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion. Tissue composed of tabular cells. [B, 306 (a, 35).]

**PINEOLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{e}^2/\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4)$ . The *Pinus pinea*; in the pl. *pineoli*, its seed-kernels. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Emulsio pineolorum.** An emulsion of 32 parts each of the nuts of *Pinus pinea* and sugar and 500 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**PINEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . See *PINEA* (1st def.).

**PINEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . A pine-nut. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. purgans.** The *Jatropha curcas* or its fruit. [B, 307 (a, 35).]

**PINGUECULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pi}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{gwe}^2/\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4)/\text{-la}^3$ . See *PINGICULA* (2d def.).

**PINGUO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2/\text{gwe}^2(\text{gwa})/\text{do}$ . Gen., *-ed/inis*. Fat. [L, 50 (a, 14)]. See *AXUNGIA* and *ADEPS*.

**PINGUEFACTION**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2/\text{gwe}^2/\text{fa}^2/\text{k}^2/\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *pinguefacere*, to make fat. Conversion into fat.

**PINGICULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2/\text{gwi}^2/\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4)/\text{-a}^3$ . From *pinguis*, fat. Fr., *pinguicula*, *grasse* (1st def.). Ger., *Fettkraut* (1st def.), *Fettgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. Butterwort; a genus of the *Lentibulariaceae*. The *Pinguiculae* of Necker are an order consisting of *Utricularia*. The *Pinguiculae* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Calecularieae*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. A small yellow patch or nodule in the conjunctiva close to the temporal or nasal margin of the cornea. [F.]—**P. vulgaris.** Fr., *pinguicula* (ou *grasse*) *commune*, *herbe grasse*, *langue d'oie*, *tue-brûles*. Ger., *gemeines Fettkraut*, *Schmeerkraut*. Bog-violet, (common) butterwort, earning (or steep) grass, Yorkshire sanicle; a slender-stemmed plant growing in wet places in North America and in Europe. The leaves, *folia pinguiculae*, are said to coagulate milk, and were formerly used, dried, as a pectoral and vulnerary and fresh, as a mild evacuant. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

**PINGULEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}^2/\text{gwo}^2(\text{gwo}^2)/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *pinguis*, fat, and *oleum*, oil. A fatty or fixed oil. [B.]

**PINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pin}/\text{ik}$ . Fr., *acide pinique*. Ger., *Pininsäure*. A resinous substance,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2$ , found in pine resin, probably identical with amorphous  $\text{Pimaric}$  acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**PINIDECUSSATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{i}^2\text{-de}^2(\text{de}^2)/\text{ku}^3\text{s}$ . (ku<sup>3</sup>a):sa(su<sup>2</sup>/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-on/ia*. See *PINEAL* DECUSSION.

**PINIE** (Ger.), n. Pen<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>. See *PINUS pinea*.—**P'kerne.** See *Nuclei pinarum*.—**P'mandeln, P'nüsse.** See *AMYGDALAE pinaceae*.

**PINIPIKRIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{p}/\text{i}^2\text{k}/\text{ri}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *pinipikrine*. Ger., *Pinipikrin*. A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{11}$ , found in the needles and bark of *Pinus silvestris* and in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*; a bitter amorphous powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PINITANNIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2/\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pinitannique*. Ger., *Pinitannsäure*. A variety of tannic acid,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$ , a yellowish-red powder, obtained from *Pinus silvestris* and *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**PINITE**, n.  $\text{Pin}/\text{it}$ . Fr., p. Ger., *Pinif.* 1. A very sweet crystalline body,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_4\text{O}$ , isomeric with mannitol, found in the exudation of *Pinus lambertiana*; used as a laxative. [B, 4.]

**PINITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}(\text{pen})/\text{i}^2\text{-et}(\text{ez})/\text{ns}$ . From *pinis*, the pine. A genus of fossil coniferous trees. [a, 35].—**P. succinifer.** An extinct tree supposed to have been the chief source of amber.

**PINK**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{k}$ . The genus *Dianthus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 33).]—**Clove-p.** See *DIANTHUS caryophyllus*.—**Sea-p.** 1. The *Armeria maritima*. 2. The *Slava inflata*. [B, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**Swamp-p.** The genus *Azalea*. [B, 34, 293 (a, 35).]

**PINK-EYE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{k}/\text{i}$ . An acute contagious catarrhal conjunctivitis, of undetermined causation, characterized by a pink or red appearance of the eyeball. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 28, 1890, p. 712 (a, 34).]

**PINNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{na}^3$ . Fr., *parillon* (1st def.). Ger., *Parillon* (1st def.). 1. See *AVICULA*. 2. In botany, a leaflet of a pinnate leaf. [B, 19 (a, 35).] 3. See *FIN* (1st def.).—**Pinnæ nasi.** See *ALAE nasi*.

**PINNAL** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{a}^3$ . Pertaining to or connected with the *alae nasi*: as a *n. a. p. muscle*. [L.]—**P. supérieur, P. transverse.** One of the subdivisions of the compressor naris. [L.]—**P. transverse myrtiforme.** See *COMPRESSOR naris*.

**PINNATE**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{at}$ . Lat., *pinnatus* (from *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *pinné, penné*. Ger., *gefiedert*. Feather-shaped: possessing lateral processes; of a compound leaf, having the leaflets arranged laterally along a; lengthened axis. [B, 28 (a, 27); B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Abruptly p.** Lat., *abrupti-pinnatus*. Fr., *abruptipenné*. Paripinnate. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PINNATIFID**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-d}$ . Lat., *pinnatifidus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *fendere*, to cleave). Fr., *pennatifide*. Ger., *fiederspaltig*. Pinnately cleft; cleft into lateral segments on each side of the midrib. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PINNATIFIDO-INCISED**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2/\text{f}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-d-o-i}^2\text{n-sizd}'$ . Pinnatifid with the segments very deep. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PINNATILOBATE, PINNATILOBED**, adj's.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{at-i}^2\text{-lob'at, -lobd'}$ . Lat., *pinnatilobatus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *lobos*, a lobe). Fr., *pinnatilobé*. Ger., *fiederlappig*. Of a simple leaf, pinnately lobed. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PINNATIPARTITE**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{rt}/\text{i}^2\text{t}$ . Lat., *pinnatipartitus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *p.* Pinnately parted; of a leaf, having the pinnately veined divisions reaching nearly to the midrib. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PINNATISECT**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{kt}$ . Lat., *pinnatisectus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *pennatiséqué*. Pinnately divided down to the midrib. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PINNINERVED**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{rvd}$ . Lat., *penninervis* (from *pinna*, a fin, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *penninervé*. Ger., *fiedernervig*. Pinnately veined, feather veined, having the nerves (simple veins) proceeding from the midrib to the margin of the leaf like the plume on the shaft of a feather. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PINNI-NETTED**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2\text{-ne}^2\text{t'ed}$ . Having netted veins proceeding from the midrib to the margins. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**PINNOTHERIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{no}(\text{no}^2)-\text{the}^2\text{r}(\text{thar})/\text{i}^2\text{-d}(\text{a}^3\text{-e})$ . From *πιννοθήρις*, a small crab. A family of small decapod crustaceans found in the shells of oysters; the pea-crabs. [a, 48.]

**PINNULE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}/\text{u}^2$ . Lat., *pinnula* (dim. of *pinna*, a feather). Fr., p. Ger., *Federchen, Federblättchen*. In a leaf having compound pinnae, a division of a pinna; a secondary pinna. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PINODES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}-\text{od}'\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gr., *πινωδης* (from *πινος*, dirt). Fr., *pinodeux*. Of Hippocrates, dirty, full of sordes. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PINTA** (Sp.), n. Pen<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>3</sup>. 1. A spot; a blemish. 2. Mal del pinto.

**PINUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pin}(\text{pen})/\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Gr., *πίνος*. Fr., p. (1st def.), *pin*. Ger., *Kiefer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of coniferous trees; the pines. 2. Of Adanson, a family of plants including *P. Larix*, *Abies*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*, *Casuarina*, and *Equisetum*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 3. See *PINEAL GLAND*.—**Aqua pini.** A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of a mixture of 1 part of fir buds with 12 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua pyroli pini** [Norw. Ph.]. See *INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDAE*.—**Aqua turionum pini.** See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de pin*.—**Balsamum nativi pini laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum nativum pini silvestris.** Common turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum pini laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Coni pini.** The young cones of *P. silvestris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum turionum pini.** See *INFUSUM pini*.—**Emulsio pini (turionum).** An emulsion of spruce fir buds with sweet almonds or gum arabic, together with honey, sugar, or syrup. [B, 97.]—**Essentia pini.** See *Tinctura pini*.—**Extractum gemme pini.** 1. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of fir buds with 6 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, straining, boiling the residue in water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating. 2. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fir buds in 6 parts of water, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pini foliorum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling fir needles with water, separating the ethereal oil, cooling the residue, straining, clarifying, evaporating to a thin extract, and shaking up with this so much of the ethereal oil which had been separated from it as to make the product contain 1 part of oil to 100 parts of the thin extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gemmae pini** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Turiones pini*.—**Infusum pini.** A strained infusion of 19 parts of fir buds in 460 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pyroli pini** [Swed. Ph.]. See *INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDAE*.—**Oleum pini foliorum** [Russ. Ph.] (*silvestris*). See *PINE-needle oil*.—**Oleum pini pumilionis.** See *KRUMMHOLZöl*.—**Oleum pini silvestris.** Of the br. *pin*, pine-needle oil. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P. abies.** See *ABIES pinus*.—**P. australis.** Fr., *pin de marais* (ou de Boston). Ger., *laubblättrige Kiefer, Sumpfkiefer*. Yellow (or swamp, or broom, or southern, or Virginia, or long-leaved) pine; a species yielding much turpentine, resin, pitch, and tar through all seasons. The emanations from it are said to be antimalarial and antiseptic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. banksiana.** Fr., *pin des rochers*. Gray (or northern, or Hudson's Bay, or Labrador, or scrub) pine; the most northern of the North American species. The cones are used in chronic catarrh. [B, 77, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. cembra.** Fr., *pin cembro* (ou de Tarente), *abies, arale, cédre de Sibirie, finier, couve*. Ger., *Zirbelkiefer, Zirbelfichte*. Russian cedar. (Swiss or Siberian) stone-pine; an edible-seeded species abundant in the Alps and the Siberian ranges. It was the *resina* of the ancients, who used the bark as an astringent and the seed as a pectoral. It yields Hungarian turpentine, and an oil is expressed from the seeds. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. deodara.** The *Cedrus deodara*. It yields a coarse turpentine used in the East Indies as a diaphoretic, in leprosy, and externally for ulcers and skin diseases. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. glabra.** 1. Spruce pine; a North American species allied to *P. mitis*. 2. Of Boissier, a species which, in Luristan, affords a substance resembling oak-bark. [B, 18, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. halepensis.** Fr., *pin d'Alep* (ou de Jérusalem). Ger., *Küstenkiefer*. Aleppo (or Jerusalem) pine; a native of south-



ern Europe and northern Africa. It yields a peculiar kind of turpentine and a valuable tar. [B. 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. Jeffreyi**. The black (or sap-wood) pine of California; an astringent-barked species. [B. 314 (a, 35).]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 238 (a, 50).]—**P. lambertiana**. Fr. *pin de Lambert*. Ger., *kaltforische Kiefer*. Shake- (or giant-) California pine, sugar-pine. The resin contains pinite and is used as a substitute for sugar. The seeds are eaten. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. laricina**. Fr. *pin de Corse, lariciot*. Corsican (or Calabrian, or larch-) pine; a very resinous species found in southern Europe, yielding all the products of *P. silvestris*. [B. 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. longifolia**. Fr., *pin à longues feuilles*. Cheer (or Emodi) pine, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. It yields tar and turpentine. The young shoots are used in China as a diuretic and antiscorbutic. [B. 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. maritima**. 1. Of De Candolle, see *P. pinaster*. 2. Of Lambert, see *P. halepensis*.—**P. massoniana**. Fr., *p. de Masson*. Ger., *chinesische Kiefer*. Chinese (or Japanese) pine, the *maty* of Japan; a resinous turpentine-yielding species. In China the young bud-cones are highly valued as a medicine. The roots, burned with oil of *Brassica orientalis*, furnish Chinese lampblack. [B. 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. monophylla**. Stone-pine, California nut-pine. The large edible seeds have an almond-like taste. The wood is very resinous. [B. 314 (a, 35).]—**P. montana**. See *P. pumilio*.—**P. nigricans**. A European species referred by Koch to *P. pinaster*. It yields the products of *P. silvestris*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris**. See *P. pinaster*.—**P. picea**. See *ABIES picea*.—**P. pinaster**. Fr., *pin maritime* (ou de Bordeaux, ou des landes), *grand pin*. Ger., *Strandkiefer, Strandfichte*. The cluster- (or star-, or sea-side) pine; a Mediterranean species furnishing *terebinthina gallica* or *terebinthina burgundensis*. [B. 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. pinea**. Fr., *pin à pignon* (ou bon, ou cultivé, ou de pierre, ou pinier, ou pignon), *pignet, pigne, pinier*. Ger., *Pinienkiefer, Pinie, Pinienfichte, Nusskiefer*. The (Italian) stone-pine; common in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The wood is resinous. The bark was used by the ancient Greeks as an astringent in ulcers and mucous discharges. The nut-like seeds of the cones were formerly used as a demulcent. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pumilio**. Fr., *pin de Briançon, pin-suffis, pin d'Austriche, pin naïm*. Ger., *Zwerg-Kiefer, Krummholz, Knieholz*. The upright-coned mountain- (or knee-) pine; a recumbent bush closely allied to *P. silvestris*; found on the Alps and the Carpathians. It yields Krummholz oil (which is used as an external application in bruises, sprains, rheumatism, etc.) and Hungarian balsam. [B. 5, 77, 121, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pungens**. Table-mountain pine. A turpentine-yielding species. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. resinosa**. The red pine of North America, rich in resin. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rigida**. Fr., *pin hérissé* (ou rude). Ger., *Starkkiefer*. The pitch- (or sap-) pine of the northern United States. It yields large quantities of pitch and tar. It will flourish in salt-marshes, and is recommended by von Müller for subduing miasmata. [B. 5, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. sabiana**. The California nut- (or white-) pine, Digger pine. The seeds are used by the Digger Indians as food. Its resin yields abietene on distillation. [B. 5, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. serotina**. The fox-tail (or pond-) pine growing in the southern United States. It is of value for protection against malaria in swamps. [B. 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris**. Fr., *pin d'Ecosse, pin de Russie* (ou de mâture, ou de Norvège, ou du Nord, ou commun, ou suisse, ou sauvage). Ger., *gemeine Kiefer, Föhre, gemeine Fichte*. Birk apples, Scotch fir (or pine); a tree of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia; a source of pitch, tar, and turpentine. An essential oil, obtained by distillation from the leaves, is used in medicine (see *Pine-needle oil*). The young cones, which are balsamic and have a bitter resinous taste, are used in decoction in atony of the digestive organs, dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, skin diseases, etc., either externally or internally. The sweet, mucilaginous sap beneath the bark is used as a vermifuge and antiscorbutic, and in skin and pectoral complaints. The resin is substituted for Burgundy pitch. [B. 5, 18, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. strobus**. The pumpkin pine of Canada and the Weymouth (or white) pine of North America. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tæda**. Fr., *pin tæda* (ou de l'encens), *pin raide*. Ger., *Weihrauchkiefer*. The loblolly- (or frankincense-, or old field-, or rosemary-, or slash-, or swamp-) pine; a North American species which yields turpentine of somewhat inferior quality. The resin hardening on the trunk in cold weather resembles olibanum. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *PITCH*.—**Pyroleum pini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *TAR*.—**Resina pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*burgundica* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], seu *depurata* [Swiss Ph.], seu *flava* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). See *Burgundy pitch*.—**Resina pini colata** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Pix burgundica expurgata*.—**Resina pini empyreumatica liquida**. See *TAR*.—**Tinctura (gemme) pini**. A tincture of the buds of *Picea vulgaris*, formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B. 97.]—**Tinctura pini composita** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura lignorum*. A preparation made by digesting 9 parts of pine-cones, 3 each of juniper berries and sassafras-wood, 6 of guaiac-wood, and 108 of dilute alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.]; or 8 parts of pine-cones, 4 each of juniper berries, sassafras-wood, and guaiac-wood, and 100 of dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating for five days 9 parts of bruised pine-cones, 3 of bruised sassafras-wood, 6 each of bruised juniper berries and grated guaiac-wood, and 108 of 70-per-



PINUS SILVESTRIIS.  
[A, 327.]

cent. alcohol. Some of the older pharmacopœias added red saunders in the same quantity as the sassafras. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Turiones pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *bourgeois de sapin, pin sauvage* (*bourgeon*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fichtenknospen*. Sp., *pino* (*la yema*) [Sp. Ph.]. The young cones or strobiles of *P. silvestris*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Unguentum pyrolei pini** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Unguentum picis liquidæ*.—**Vapor olei pini silvestris** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 40 minims of pine-needle oil with 20 grains of light magnesium carbonate, and water enough to make a fl. oz. of mixture. For use, a fl. drachm of the preparation is mixed with 10 fl. oz. each of cold water and boiling water in an inhaler. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**PINYL**, n. Pin'p[ə]l. The compound C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. bromide**. A crystalline substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Br. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride**. A camphor-like crystalline mass, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Cl. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PINZETTE** (Ger.), n. Pin'ts-e't'e'te'. See *FORCEPS*.

**PIOSCOPE**, n. Pi'o-skop. From πῖον, fat, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A galactometer in which the richness of the milk is estimated from its correspondence with one or other of six shades of color painted on the instrument. [L. 225 (a, 48).]

**PIOTINSAÛRE** (Ger.), n. Pe-ot-en-zoir-e't. Hydromargaric acid. [A, 324.]

**PIP**, n. Pip'p. A disease of fowls in which a pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue. [L. 66 (a, 14).]

**PIPER** (Lat.), n. n. Pip(p'i'p'u't'r) (e't'r). Gen., *pip'eris*. Gr., πῖπερις, πῖπερις, πῖπερις. Fr., *poivrier* (1st def.), *poivre* (2d def.), *poivre noir* (ou commun) [2d def.]. Ger., *Pfeffer* (1st def.), *schwarzer Pfeffer* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Piperaceæ* (Fr., *piperacées*; Ger., *Piperaceen*), which are an order of the *Piperales* (see under *PIPERAL*). They are herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees, often with stimulant and aromatic qualities. The *Piperacæ* (Fr., *pépéracées*), or true peppers, include *P. Zippelia*, and other genera. They contain an acrid resin, an aromatic volatile oil, and a crystallizable principle, piperine, chiefly present in the root and fruit. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. the unripe fruit of *P. nigrum*. Black peppers are berry-like fruits having an aromatic smell and a hot, pungent taste. They contain piperine, a resin, an essential oil isomeric with oil of turpentine, gum, starch, lignin, etc. Black pepper is carminative and stimulant, but is used chiefly as a condiment. [B. 5, 18, 42, 121, 168, 170, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ piperis**. See *P.* (2d def.).—**Confectio piperis** [Fr. Ph.]. *Electuarium piperis*. Fr., *confection* (ou *électuaire*) *de poivre*. Ger., *Pfefferlatwerge*. A mixture of 2 parts of black pepper, 3 of caraway fruit, and 15 of clarified honey. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Essentia piperis**. See *Tinctura piperis*.—**Essentia piperis cubebæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of oleoresin of cubeb in 3 parts of 29-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum piperis**. See *Oleo-resina piperis*.—**Fructus piperis** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—**Fructus piperis nigri pulveratus** [Fr. Cod.]. Black pepper dried, powdered, and sifted. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Herba piperidis**. The leaves of *Lepidium latifolium*. [B. 180.]—**Oleo-resina piperis** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 100 parts of black pepper in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of liquid are obtained, distilling, evaporating off the ether until no further precipitation of piperine crystals takes place, and pressing the liquid through a muslin strainer. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Afzelii**. A tropical African species. Its red fruits constitute African cubebæ (*q. v.*). [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. album** [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. See *White pepper*.—**P. amalago**. Fr., *poivrier amalago*. Ger., *Amalago-Pfeffer*. A Jamaica species. The fruits are used as a condiment like black pepper, the leaves and young branches as a discutient, and the root as a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B. 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. angustifolium**. See *ARTANTE elongata*.—**P. anisatum**. Ger., *anisartiger Pfeffer*. A species growing on the Orinoco. The fruits and leaves are used in flatulent colic, etc., also in clysters and as a wash for ulcers. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. arborescens**. Ger., *baumartiger Pfeffer*. A climbing shrub of the Moluccas and Java. The bark is pungent and caustic, and is used externally in rheumatism and gout, and internally in constipation. The leaves, bruised, are applied in headache. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. betel**. Fr., *bétel*. Ger., *Betelpfeffer*. Beng., *pan*. Mal., *vetta*. Syn.: *Chavica betel*. Betel (or betle) leaf (or pepper); a climbing shrubby species growing wild in Java and cultivated in the East Indies for its leaf, which the natives use as a masticatory and digestive stimulant. It is used in combination with the areca-nut and chunam, or with camphor and other aromatics, and also with a mixture of quicklime. The juice is considered stomachic. According to Elliott, it sometimes produces a species of cancer, the betel-chewer's cancer. The leaves, warmed and smeared with oil, are applied over the chest in pulmonary affections and congestion of the liver and as a solvent in glandular swellings. The juice of the leaves is used as a febrifuge, and in Java as a pectoral. [B. 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. brasiliense**. Brazilian pepper; the fruit of *Capsicum annuum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. caninum**. Ger., *Hundspfeffer*. A species widely dispersed throughout the Malay Archipelago, sometimes confounded with *P. cubeba*. Its fruits are smaller than true cubebæ. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. capense**. Fr., *poivrier du Cap, poivre à queue*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, used as a stomachic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. carpuia**. *P. carpuia*. A Peruvian species. The leaves and fruit are used as a digestive. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. caudatum**. Fr., *cubèbe de Bourbon* (1st def.), *poivre à queue* (1st def.). Ger., *geschwånster Pfeffer* (1st def.). 1. A species found in Brazil, Guiana, etc. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific, and, together with the leaves, in baths for inflammatory swellings, etc. 2. Cubeb. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. chaba**. Ger., *Chaba-Pfeffer*. An East Indian species. The fruit-spikes are used like *p. longum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. churumaya**. Ger., *Churumaya-Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. citrifolium**. A Brazil and Guiana species; one of the plants used in Brazil under the name *jaborandi*. [B. 5, 18, 173,



180 (a, 35).]—**P. crassipes**. A Sumatran species said to furnish a very bitter, shriveled cubeb larger than true cubebs. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. cubeba**. Fr., *poivre à queue*, *poivre* (ou *poivrier*) *cubebe*. Ger., *Cubeben-Pfeffer*. A shrub indigenous to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and parts of the East Indies; the source of cubeb. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. decortiatum**. See *White pepper*.—**P. dichotomum**. Fr., *poivrier dichotome*. Ger., *gabelstädtiger Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species. The roots are used as a febrifuge and the leaves as a digestive. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. diffusum**. Ger., *weitschweifiger Pfeffer*. A Ceylon and Java species. The leaves are used in dysuria, gonorrhoea, and bilious complaints. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. dilatatum**. A South American species. The fruits furnish a highly stimulating beverage. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. electricum**. See *P. jaborandi*.—**P. excelsum**. Fr., *poivrier élevé*. The native pepper of New Zealand. The pulp of the fruit is eaten. [B, 168, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. germanicum**. The fruit of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. granulosum**. Ger., *gekörnter Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species, perhaps identical with *Artanthe adunca*. The berries and leaves are used in sluggish digestion, dysentery, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. heterophyllum**. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hispanicum** [Flinn. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus capsici*.—**P. indicum**. The *Capsicum annuum* or its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. jaborandi**. The *Jaborandi* bravo of Brazil; a shrub the leaves of which are seldom used. The root, however, is considered a most active diaphoretic and aphrodisiac, and is used in amenorrhoea, leucorrhoea, etc. [B, 197, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. longifolium**. A Peruvian species. The fruits are used like ordinary pepper. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. longum**. Fr., *poivre long* (2d def.). Ger., *langer Pfeffer*. Sp., *pimenta larga* [Mex. Ph.]. Tam., *tipilie*. Tel., *pipuloo*. Hind., *pipel*, *peepala-mool*. Mal., *cutta terpal*. 1. A shrub indigenous to Malabar, Ceylon, eastern Bengal, Timor, and the Philippines, and cultivated in India for its fruits (see 2d def.). The root is bitter, stomachic, and digestive, and is used in palsy, tetanus, and apoplexy, and to cause expulsion of the placenta. 2. The unripe fruit of *P. officinarum* and of *P. longum* (1st def.); long pepper, the *πiperis μακρόν* of the ancients. It is rarely used medicinally, except in veterinary practice. [B, 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. lowong**. A Java species with fruits closely resembling true cubebs. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. majusculum**. Ger., *vielnerviger Pfeffer*. A climbing species. The leaves are used in Java and the Moluccas as a stimulant application in paralysis, oedema of the limbs, rheumatism, and headache. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. methisticum**, **P. methysticum**. Fr., *poivrier ava*. Ger., *Ava-Pfeffer*. The ava, or kava, of the South Sea Islands, where the large, fibrous, spongy root (yangona-root, *radix avae*) is used in the preparation of an intoxicating drink. The root contains two principles, *kavain* and *gancanin*, which are physiologically inactive, a volatile oil, and two resins, *α-kava resin* and *β-kava resin*, the former soluble, the latter insoluble in petroleum ether. *Alpha kava resin* is a thin, oily, yellowish-green substance, having a pungent aromatic taste, and the pleasant odor of the root. It produces well-marked local anaesthesia, and in large doses causes an intoxication of a drowsy character. At first contact with a sensitive mucous membrane it causes much pain. *Ava-root* in small doses is tonic, stimulating, and diuretic, and is recommended in gonorrhoea. ["Practitioner," Mar., 1882; Lewin in "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," ix, 1886, p. 93 (B); B, 5, 168, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. nigrum**. Fr., *poivrier noir* (1st def.) (ou *commun*), *poivre noir* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *schwarzer Pfeffer*. Sp., *pimenta negra* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. (Black) pepper (plant); a perennial climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, and the West Indies. 2. Of the Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Gr. Ph., see *P.* (3d def.).—**P. nodosum**, **P. nodulosum**. Fr., *poivrier noueux*. Ger., *knötiger Pfeffer*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in snake-bites and various diseases. The astringent and sialagogue root has the pungent, cooling taste of peppermint. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. odoratum jamalense**. See *Pimenta* (2d def.).—**P. officinarum**. Long pepper; a native of the Indian Archipelago, closely related to *P. longum*. It is the chief source of long pepper (see *P. longum* [2d def.]). [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. peltatum**. Fr., *herbe à collet*, *collet de Notre-Dame*. Ger., *schildförmiger Pfeffer*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, see *P. sidifolium*. 2. Lizard-tail pepper; a powerfully diuretic West Indian species. The leaves are used as a resolvent. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pepuloides**. A species found in Sikkim and neighboring regions. The fruits are used medicinally like long pepper. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. reticulatum**. Fr., *poivre réticulé*. Ger., *netzartiger Pfeffer*. A West Indian and South American species. The root is used in Brazil as a stimulant, especially in snake-bites. The fruits are excitant, stercoratory, and sialagogue. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. ribesoides**. A species with fruits resembling cubebs. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sanctum**. Sp., *tlapenayquelite*, *yerba santa* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican medicinal plant. The stimulant leaves are used as a condiment. The plant yields a volatile oil resembling oil of sassafras. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886 (a, 50).]—**P. sidifolium**. A Brazilian species. The root is used in abdominal complaints, and externally to promote suppuration. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. silvaticum**. A species the fruits of which are used medicinally in Bengal. [a, 35].—**P. siriboa**. A species the leaf of which is used in the East Indian islands like the betel leaf, and the root as a stimulant. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. trifolium**. See *Peperomia trifolia*.—**P. unguiculatum**. A diuretic species growing in South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. The root (*radix jambarandi*) is used against snake-bites. [B, 93, 245.]—**Semen piperis pulveratum** [Swed. Ph.]. White pepper powdered and sifted. [B, 35 (a, 38).]—**Semina piperis** [Swed. Ph.]. See *White pepper*.—**Tinctura piperis**. A preparation made by extracting 1 part of pepper with 6 parts of 35 per cent. alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura piperis hispanici** [Gr. Ph.].

See *Tinctura capsici*.—**Unguentum piperis**. An ointment of 1 part of powdered black pepper and 12 parts of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**PIPERAL**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{l}}$ . Lat., *piperalis*. Belonging to the *Piperales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nirus piperalis*), of the *Exogone hypogaeae* consisting of the *Piperaceae*, *Chloranthaceae*, and *Saururaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**PIPERIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{ik}}$ . Fr., *acide piperique*. Ger., *Piperinsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} \\ \diagup \text{CH} \\ \diagdown \text{CH} \end{smallmatrix} \text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$ , occurring as bright-yellow intertwined acicular crystals. [B, 3, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**PIPERIDINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{id}}\text{en}$ . Fr., *pipéridine*. Ger., *P.* A strongly alkaline, colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ , having an odor of ammonia and pepper. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**PIPERINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{en}}$ . Lat., *piperina* [U. S. Ph.], *pi-perinum* [Gr. Ph.]. From *πίπερι*, pepper. Fr., *pipérine*. Ger.,

*Piperin*. An almost tasteless alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} \\ \diagup \text{CH} \\ \diagdown \text{CH} \end{smallmatrix} \text{CH} : \text{C} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}$ , found in various species of *Piper*. It is an energetic febrifuge. [B, 93, 95, 270 (a, 14, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 137 (a, 50).]

**PIPERIS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{id}}\text{s}$ . Gen., *-per'idios* (-idis). Gr., *πίπερις*. See *PIPER*.—**Diatrion piperidon**. Gr., *διὰ τριῶν πίπεριδων*. An old preparation made from three species of *Piper* (*longum*, *album*, and *nigrum*). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**PIPEROID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{oid}}$ . From *πίπερι*, pepper, and *είδος*, likeness. An oily resin (e. g., that of ginger) resembling oleo-resin of pepper. [B, 14.]

**PIPERONAL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{o}^2\text{n}}\text{al}$ . Fr., *pipéronal*. Ger., *P.* The compound  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ ; an antipyretic. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**PIPERYLUREA**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{id}}\text{u}^2\text{r}^1\text{e}^2\text{a}$ . Ger., *Piperyltharnstoff*. An artificial alkaloid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ . [A, 1.]

**PIPETTE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{e}^2\text{t}}$ . Fr., *P.* A glass tube or narrow vessel, with or without expanded portions, graduated or not, open at both ends, generally drawn out to a moderately small size at one end, used in chemical manipulations for conveying definite quantities of liquids.

**PIPITZAHIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{id}}\text{ts}^2\text{a}^2\text{ho}^2\text{id}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pipitzahique*. A hydroxyquinone,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$ , obtained from the root of the *Triria fruticosa*. [B, 3, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]

**PIPMENTHOL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{me}^2\text{nth}}\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . A name proposed for the variety of menthol obtained from oil of peppermint. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1884, p. 345.]

**PIPSISSEWA**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{si}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{wa}^2}$ . See *CHIMAPHILA umbellata*.—**P. beer**. Beer made with  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of p., 1 gallon of water, 1 lb. of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of powdered ginger, and enough yeast. [L, 130 (a, 21).]

**PIPTADENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{pt}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}$  (en)an<sup>i</sup>/i<sup>a</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *πίπτειν*, to fall, and *άδην*, a gland. A genus of leguminous trees, of the *Adenanthereae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. peregrina**. The niopotee tree of South America. From the roasted seeds powdered and mixed with lime the Indians prepare a snuff, called *niopo* in Venezuela and *parica* in Brazil, which produces an intoxication approaching frenzy. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. rigida**. Angico gum plant, a South American acacia-like tree yielding a gum similar to gum arabic. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

**PIPTONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{pt}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{id}^2\text{k}$  (u<sup>h</sup>e<sup>h</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>). From *πίπτειν*, to fall, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See *ONYCHOPTIS*.

**PIQUERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{q}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^1\text{id}^2\text{a}^2$ . Fr., *piquérie*. A genus of composite shrubs, rarely herbs, of the *Eupatoriaceae*; of Bailon, a section of the genus *Eupatorium*. [B, 42, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. trinervia**. Sp., *yerba del tabardillo* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Eupatorium febrifugum*; a Mexican species, used in infusion as a stimulant and febrifuge. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B, 173, 267 (a, 35).]

**PIQÛRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{q}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$ . See *PUNCTURE*.—**P. anatomique**. A dissection-wound. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**P. chirurgicale**. See *ACUPUNCTURE*.

**PIRIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{p}^{\text{id}}\text{r}^1\text{f}^1\text{o}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *piriformis*. Fr., *piriforme*. See *PYRIFORM*.

**PIRUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pi}^2\text{r}^1)/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . See *PYRUS*.

**PISCIARELLI** (It.), n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{shi}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{re}^2\text{ll}^2\text{e}$ . A place near Naples, Italy, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PISCICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{si}^2\text{c}^2\text{id}^2\text{k}^2\text{id}^2\text{u}^2\text{l}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Dim. of *piscis*, a fish. Of *Spigelia*, the biceps fisher brachiil. [A, 312 (a, 21); L.]

**PISCIDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{si}^2\text{id}^2\text{d}^2(\text{k}^2\text{id}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *piscis*, a fish, and *cavere*, to slay. 1. A genus of leguminous trees, scarcely different from *Loucheocarpus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] 2. The root-bark of *P. erythrina*. [a, 48].—**Extractum piscidia fluidum**. A fluid extract made by treating p. in a percolator with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**P. carthagenensis**. Fr., *p. de Carthage*, *bois à enivrer*. Black dogwood, Jamaican bitch-wood. The branches and leaves are used to stupefy fish. A tincture of the root-bark is used for odontalgia. [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. erythrina**. Fr., *bois à enivrer* (ou *de chien*, *enivrant*). Ger., *jamaikanischer Kornelkirschbaum*, *Hundsheerbaum*. Jamaican white dogwood, fish-poison tree. The leaves, twigs, and root-bark have long been used to stupefy fish. The root-bark is narcotic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is recommended in neuralgia, insomnia, whooping-cough, etc. It contains piscidin. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]



**PISCIDIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}/\text{si}^2\text{d}/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . The active principle of *Piscidia erythrina*. It crystallizes in nearly colorless prisms, and has probably the formula  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_8$ . It acts as a paralyzing agent on the sensory ganglia of the spinal cord, as an excitant of its motor centres, and as a cardiac depressant. [B; J, 270 (a, 38).]

**PISIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{fo}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *pisiformis* (from *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pisiforme*. Ger., *erbsenformig*. Shaped like a pea. [C.]

**PISI-PHALANGIEN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}-ze-fa^2\text{-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti manus*.

**PISO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pe})/\text{so}$ . Gen., *-on/is*. A mortar. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PISO-HAMATUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pi}^2\text{s})-\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{ha}^2\text{m}(\text{ha}^2\text{m})-\text{at}$  ( $\text{a}^2\text{t}/\text{u}^2\text{s}/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ). An anomalous muscle arising from the hooked process of the unciform bone and inserted into the pisiform bone. [Gruber, Virchow's "Arch.," Oct., 1881 (L).]

**PISONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pes-on}^2/\text{i}^2-\text{a}^2$ . From *Pison*, a traveler in Brazil. Fr., *pisonie*. A genus of the *Pisonieae*, which are a tribe of the *Nyctagineae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. aculeata**. The cockspur of the West Indies, used in gonorrhoea. [B, 19, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. fragrans**. Fr., *p. éclatant*. A West Indian emetic species. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. morindifolia**. The lettuce-tree of India; the leaves are used in elephantiasis. [A, 479 (a, 50).]

**PISO-UNCINATUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pi}^2\text{s})-\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})-\text{si}^2\text{n}$  ( $\text{ken})-\text{at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{s}/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ). See *PISO-HAMATUS*.

**PISSASPHALT**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{a}^2\text{s}-\text{fa}^2\text{lt}$ . Gr., *πίσασφαλτος* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen). Lat., *piassasphaltum*, *piassasphaltus*. Fr., *piassasphalte*. 1. See MALTHA. 2. Barbadoes petroleum. 3. Asphalt. [B, 307, 310 (a, 35).]

**PISSÆLÆUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{se}^2\text{l}-\text{e}^2/(\text{e}^2/\text{e}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *πίσσελαιον* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *ἐλαιον*, oil). Fr., *piissélæon*. Written also, but less correctly, *piissæleum* and *piissæleon*. 1. Of Dioscorides, see CEDRIA (1st def.). 2. An obsolete medicament compounded of oil and pitch. 3. Tar. 4. Oil of tar. 5. Asphalt oil. [B, 114, 121, 173, 307, 310 (a, 35).]

**PISSEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}-\text{sa-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . Urination. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**P. de sang**. See HEMATURIA.

**PISSENLIT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe}-\text{sa-n}^2/\text{i}^2-\text{le}$ . The *Taraxacum dens-leonis*; of the Fr. Cod., its leaves or root (see TARAXACUM [2d def.]). [B, 18, 95, 173 (a, 35, 38).]—**Extrait de p. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait de suc de p.** See *Extractum TARAXACI*.—**Extrait liquide de p.** See *Extractum TARAXACI fluidum*.—**Suc de p.** See *Succus TARAXACI*.—**Tisane de p.** See *Decoctum TARAXACI*.

**PISSEROS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{ser}(\text{sar})/\text{o}^2\text{s}$ . Gr., *πίσσηρός*. See CERATUM RESINÆ.

**PISSITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{sit}(\text{set})/\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gen., *-it/u(-æ)*. Gr., *πίσσιτης*. Fr., *pissile*. Ger., *Pechwein*. Wine flavored with pitch. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PISSOCOPIY**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{o}^2\text{k}/\text{op}-\text{i}^2$ . Gr., *πίσσοκοπία* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *κόπτειν*, to strike). Lat., *piissocopia*. Fr., *piissocope*. 1. The process of smearing with pitch. 2. Epilation by means of a pitch-plaster. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PISTACHE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{ta}^2\text{sh}$ . Of the Fr. Cod., see *PISTACIA nuts*.—**Émulsion de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. An emulsion consisting of 1 part each of pistacia nuts and white sugar and 20 of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Huile de p. de terre**. See *Oleum ARACHIS*.—**Noix de p.** See *PISTACIA nuts*.

**PISTACIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}-\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{si}^2(\text{ki}^2)-\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *πιστιάκία*. Fr., *pistachier*. Ger., *Pistacie*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs; in the pl., *pistacie*, p. nuts. The *Pistacie* of Adanson are a family of plants including *Copaiba*, *Borbonia*, *Elemi*, *Fraxinella*, *Rhus*, and other genera yielding balsamic or resinous products. The *Pistacie* (Fr., *pistaciées*) of Reichenbach are a section of the *Sumachine* comprising *P. Schinus*, and other genera of the *Anacardiaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cabulica**. A form of *P. terebinthus*, growing in Beloochistan and Afghanistan; one of the sources of East Indian mastic. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**P. lentiscus**. Fr., *pistachier lentisque*. Ger., *Mastic-Pistacie*. *Masticbaum*. Common mastic-tree, indigenous to the shores of the Mediterranean. Its



PISTACIA LENTISCUS. [A, 327.]

sap constitutes, after hardening, the mastic of commerce. This species was known as *schinus* (*oxyvos*) to the ancients, who used the wood, leaves, fruit, and root medicinally. The wood, *lignum lentisci* (seu *lentiscinum*, seu *masticchia*), was formerly used as a hæmostatic and astringent. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. nuts**. Lat., *pistacie*, *nucæ* (seu *fructus*, seu *semina*, seu *nucule*, seu *nuclei*) *pistacie* (veræ), *amygdalæ virides*. Fr.,

*pistaches* [Fr. Cod.], *noix de pistache*. Ger., *Pistacien*, *Pistacien-Nüsse*, *Pimpernüsse*, *syriache* (oder *welsche*, oder *levantische*, oder *grüne*) *Pimpernüsse*. The edible cotyledons of the fruit of *P. vera*. The fruits themselves (which are also called p. nuts) are oblong drupes somewhat larger than olives, with a brittle shell containing the cotyledons. These have a greenish color and agreeable taste, and are much used as food, either dried like almonds or made into confections, etc. They contain sugar, and a fixed oil obtained from them by expression, and are a mild demulcent. They are official in the Fr. Cod. for catarrhal and pectoral complaints, but, as they readily turn rancid, are not much employed medicinally. Their oil is used in southern Europe as a cosmetic. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. terebinthus**. Fr., *pistachier térébinthe*. Ger., *Terpentin-Pistacie*. Sp., *cornicabra*. Terebith or turpentine tree; a species common in the Mediterranean regions. Its resinous juice, according to Unger and Marchand, forms Chian turpentine. The bark, which is aromatic and serves as incense, and the leaves were formerly used in passive hæmorrhage, dysentery, etc. The fruits have an agreeable taste, and are eaten, though considered by Dioscorides as unwholesome. The branches of the tree are liable to the attacks of a species of insect which produces a gall or horn-like follicle, formerly used in dyeing and tanning as well as medicinally, and still used in pectoral and asthmatic affections. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. vera**. Fr., *pistachier* [Fr. Cod.] (*cultive*, ou *franc*). Ger., *wahre* (oder *ächte*) *Pistacie*, *Pimpernuss*. Sp., *alfonsigo*, *pistacho*. It., *pistacchio*. Ar., *jisuc*. The p. (or pistachio) nut tree; a species indigenous to Western Asia and extensively cultivated in Mediterranean countries for its edible seeds or cotyledons and its aromatic bark (see *P. nuts*). [a, 35.]

**PISTATION**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}-\text{ta}^2/\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *pistatio* (from *pistare*, to pound). Fr., p. See *EPISTATION*.

**PISTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2-\text{a}^2$ . From *πιστός*, drinking. Fr., *p. pistie*. A genus of the *Aroidæ*. The *Pistiacæ* (Fr., *pistiacées*; Ger., *Pisticeenæ*) are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section of the *Aroidæ*; of Lindley, the *Lemnaceæ* (in part). The *Pistiacæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Araceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Ariceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. stratiotes**. Ger., *schwimmende Muschelblume*. Mal., *coda-pail*. Tam., *agatamaray*. Tropical duckweed, water-lettuce; a stemless floating herb common in warm countries, and, according to Browne, affecting drinking-water in Jamaica so as to cause dysentery. It is the *σπαργώτης* of the ancients, who used it as a vulnerary and in hæmaturia. The leaves are demulcent and refrigerant, and in the East Indies are used as a pectoral, in dysuria, dysentery etc., and externally in hæmorrhoids. The root is emollient and laxative. [B, 19, 34, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**PISTIL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *pistillum*. Fr., p. Ger., *Pistill*, *Stempel*. 1. The modified leaf or leaves (carpels) bearing the ovules. It consists in its perfect form of an ovary, a style, and a stigma. 2. Of Tournefort and others, the p's of a flower considered as a whole. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Angiospermous p.** A p. forming a closed sac which envelops the ovules, as in most flowering plants. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Compound p.** A p. composed of several leaves (carpels) coalescent into one body. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Gymnospermous p.** A p. consisting of an open scale or leaf which does not inclose the ovules, which it bears. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**PISTILLATE**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{at}$ . Lat., *pistillatus*. Fr., *fe-melle*. Ger., *weiblich*. Of a flower, female; having pistils but no stamens. The term is also, less correctly, applied to a flower with a pistil when the stamen is present. [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PISTILLIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{id}/\text{id}^2-\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Dim. of *pistillum*, a pistil. An organ in a cryptogamic plant having the apparent function of a pistil (e. g., an archegone). [B, 19, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

**PISTILLIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{id}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pistillifer-us*. See *PISTILLATE*.

**PISTILLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}-\text{i}^2\text{l}/\text{lu}^2\text{m}(\text{lu}^2\text{m})$ . 1. A pestle. 2. See *PISTIL*.

**PISTYAN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2-\text{a}^2\text{n}$ . Written also *Pistyani*, *Poesthéng*. A place in Neutra County, Hungary, where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and saline springs, with bathing establishments. [L, 49, 37 (a, 14); "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 5, 1888, p. 945 (a, 50).]

**PISUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pi}^2\text{s})/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *πίσων*, *πίσος*. Fr., *pois*. Ger., *Erbsen*. The pea; a genus of leguminous plants of the *Viciæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. arvense**. Fr., *pois de champs*. A species indigenous to either southern Europe or western Asia. It has the uses of *P. sativum*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sativum**. The common garden pea, of which there are numerous varieties in cultivation. The farinaceous edible seeds, *semini pisi*, were formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PIT**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}$ . See FOSSA, HOLLOW, and DEPRESSION.—**Nasal p's**, **Olfactory p's**. Two small depressions on the anterior cerebral vesicle, from which the nasal fossæ develop. [L, 142.]—**P. of the stomach**. 1. See *INFRASTERNAL DEPRESSION*. 2. See *ANTICARDIAC*.—**Stomach p's**. Ger., *Magenrübchen*. The openings or mouths of the gastric tubules seen in the mucous surface of the stomach; also called *stomach-cells* and *stomach-ducts*. [J.]—**Sub-orbital p.** Fr., *larmier*. A sebaceous gland beneath the eyes of all true deer, secreting a waxy odoriferous substance. [L, 300.]—**Tear-p.** See *LACRYMAL SINUS*.

**PIT**, v. intr.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}$ . To be or become marked with a pit or shallow depression; to p. on pressure is to preserve for a short time a depression made by pressure of short duration, as with the tip of the finger. [a, 48.]

**PI TAXA**, n. See *CINCHONA pitayensis*.—**P. bark**. See *P. BARK* and cf. *CINCHONA pitayensis*.



**PITAYINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t-a'en}$ . An alkaloid contained in some varieties of cinchona-bark. [B. 14.]

**PITCH**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{ch}$ . A-S, *pic*. Gr., *πίττα*. Lat., *pix*. Fr., *poix*, *goudron*. Ger., *Pech*. The substance left behind in the distillation of tar. It is a shiny, black, solid substance which, on the application of moderate heat, becomes viscous and adhesive. It consists of fixed resin and volatile resinous principles. It was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *pix (pic nigra or pic arida)*. [B. 5.]

**Artificial Burgundy p.** A factitious product, devoid of the fragrance of Burgundy p., made by melting together p., rosin, and turpentine, or rosin and palm-oil or some other fat, and agitating the mixture with water to give it the necessary opaqueness. According to Hanbury, if treated with twice its weight of glacial acetic acid, it forms a turbid mixture, instead of dissolving like Burgundy p., and the oil soon forms a distinct layer above the other constituents. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).] Cf. *Poix blanche* (2d def.).—**Black p.** Lat., *pic nigra* (Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.) (seu *sicca*, seu *solida* [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], seu *navalis* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Fr., *poix noire* (ou *navale*). Ger., *Schiffspech*, *Schusterpech*, *schwarzes Pech*. See P. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**Burgundy p.** Lat., *pix burgundica* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)] (seu *abietina*). Fr., *poix blanche* (ou *de Bourgogne*, ou *des Vosges*, ou *grasse*, ou *jaune* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Fichtenharz*, *Tannenharz*, *burgundisches Pech*. Sp., *pez de Borgoña* [Mex. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the prepared resin of *Abies excelsa*. In commerce the term includes the prepared turpentines of various other coniferous trees. When pure, it is a somewhat opaque, yellowish-brown, aromatic, strongly adhesive substance, differing from turpentine chiefly in its smaller proportion of volatile oil. It is very soluble in glacial acetic acid, in water, in absolute alcohol, and even in 75-per-cent. alcohol, but considerably less soluble when it contains water and essential oil. It breaks with a clear conchoidal fracture, and when cold is brittle and hard, yet eventually assumes the form of the vessel in which it is kept. It is used in the form of plaster as a mild rubefacient. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi, p. 324 (a, 50)."—**Burgundy p. plaster.** See *Emplastrum picis* (under *Pix*).—**Canada p.** Lat., *pic canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. Hemlock p., the prepared resin of *Abies canadensis*; a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, opaque, nearly tasteless substance of a weak peculiar odor. It contains but a minute percentage of volatile oil. It is used like Burgundy p., but softens at a much lower temperature. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Canada p. plaster.** Hemlock p. plaster. See *Emplastrum picis canadensis* (under *Pix*).—**Irritant p. plaster.** See *Emplastrum picis irritans* (under *Pix*).—**Jew's p.** Mineral p. See *ASPHALT*.—**P. plaster.** See *Emplastrum picis* (under *Pix*).—**Yellow p.** Gallipot or barras purified by melting and straining. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PITH**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{th}$ . A-S, *piða*. The medulla, or central portion of the stem of a plant. It consists chiefly of soft thin-walled cells, which become dry and light after the growing period. [B. 229 (a, 35).]—**Hair p.** See *HAIR* p.

**PITHECOLOMIA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{th-e}^2\text{k(ak)-o(ə)-lob(ləb)l}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2\text{m}^2$ . From *πίθος*, an ape, and *λόβος*, a little lobe. A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees of the *Leguv.* They are astringent. [B. 42, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. avaremotemo.** The *brincos de sahoim* of the Brazilians; a species with a highly astringent bark forming one variety of barbatimao bark. [B. 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. bigeminum.** Soap-bark tree; a Malabar species. The bark and leaves are used in baldness, leprosy, and various skin diseases. [B. 42, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. cyclocarpum.** A species closely allied to, if not identical with, *P. bigeminum*. The fruit contains a fatty, sticky pulp, used in Caracas as a substitute for soap. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. dulce.** The manilla tamarind-tree. It has an edible fruit. [a, 35].—**P. latifolium.** A broad-leaved, crimson-flowered species found in Jamaica and Trinidad.—**P. saman.** The Genisaro-tree, rain-tree of Venezuela and Brazil. The pods are edible. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. unguis-cat.** Black-head-shrub, cat's-claw; a tropical American species. The fruit is edible, and the juice of its seeds produces an abundant secretion of nasal mucus. The bark is used, in powder or in decoction, to heal ulcers, as a febrifuge, and in catarrhal disorders. [J. M. Muiseh, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; B. 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

**PITTACIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t-tas}^2\text{t}^2\text{ky}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2\text{m}^2$ . Gr., *πίττακος* (from *πίττα*, pitch). A pitch-plaster. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PITTED**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{ed}$ . Having numerous shallow depressions or pits. [B. 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PITTING**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{p}^2\text{it}^2$ . The formation of pits. [a, 48.]

**PITTIOSPORAL**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{sp}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *pittiosporalis*. Belonging to the *Pittiosporales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *genus pittiosporalis* of the *Alismaceae*, consisting of the *Vitis*, *Pittiospora*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**PITTIOSPORUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{-to}^2\text{sp}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{m}^2$ . From *πίττα*, pitch, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *pittiospore*. A genus of evergreen shrubs. The *Pittiosporaceae* (Fr., *pittiosporaceae* or *Pittiosporae* [Fr., *pittiosporaceae*) are an order of syncarpous thalamiflorous dicotyledonous plants having bitter, aromatic, and resinous properties. The fruits, though edible in a few species, have usually an austere, disagreeable flavor. [B. 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. semina.** Fr., *bois de joli-cœur*. A species found in the Isle of France, where the root is used in gonorrhœa. [B. 173 (a, 35); B. 192.]

**PITTOTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t-to}^2\text{ta}^2$ . Gr., *πίττατά* (from *πίττα*, pitch). Old writers, medicines prepared with pitch. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**PITUITA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{(pet)-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{(a)-i}^2\text{(e)-ta}^2$ . Fr., *pituïte*. Phlegm, mucus. [K.]—**P. alba.** Anasarca. [L. 53.]

**PITUITARY**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{t}^2\text{-a-r}^2\text{i}^2$ . From *pituïta*, phlegm or mucus. Pertaining to or secreting mucus. [a, 48.]

**PITUITE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-tu}^2\text{it}$ . 1. See *PITUITA*. 2. Catarrhal gastritis characterized by the vomiting of glairy matter. [D. 72.]

**PITUITOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-u}^2\text{t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *pituïta*, phlegm. Fr., *pituïteux*. Containing or secreting mucus. [a, 48.]

**PITURI**, n. An Australian drug chewed by the natives; said to contain nicotine. [B. 8.]

**PITURINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r-en}$ . An alkaloid found by Gerrard in *Duboisia Hopwoodii*; a colorless oil, probably identical with nicotine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PITYIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{(i)u}^2\text{(s)-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-yidos (-idis)*. Gr., *πίτις*. A pine-cone or its kernel (nut). [B. 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

**PITYRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{r}^2\text{(u}^2\text{r)-i}^2\text{-as}^2\text{(a)s}^2\text{/i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'eos (-ia's)*. Gr., *πιτυρίασις* (from *πίτυρον*, bran). Fr., *herpes furfuraceus volatil*, *dartre furfuracée* (ou *farineuse*), *teigne furfuracée*. Ger., *Kleinausschlag*, *Kleiengrind*. Exfoliation of the skin in the form of branny scales; formerly (and by some still) regarded as an independent disease, but now by most dermatologists considered only as a secondary condition incident to various cutaneous diseases. [G.]—**Hebra's p.** Chronic *p. rubra*. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est." "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**P. acnéique.** Of Bazin, p. characterized by the appearance of "a series of true acne-pustules, situated at the base of the hairs" at the circumference of scaling patches. [G.]—**P. alba of the external ear.** A rare mycosis of the external auditory canal sometimes attending *p. capitis*. [E.]—**P. alba parasitaria** (Fr.). The scaling stage of *trinea trichophytia*. [G. 26.]—**P. cachecticoorum.** See *SEBORRHOEA*.—**P. capillitia**, Fr., *teigne*, *teigne furfuracée*, *crasse de la tête*. Ger., *Kopfschabe*. P. of the scalp or head; dandruff. [G.] Cf. *SEBORRHOEA*.—**P. chronique et circonscrite** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a chronic circumscribed form of *p.*, essentially identical in character with *seborrhœa sicca*. [G.]—**P. circinata.** Of Horand, see *P. rosea*.—**P. circinata et marginata.** A parasitic disease of the skin characterized by rose-colored or pale-brown patches on the trunk and extremities and in the axillæ. [Vidal, "Proc. of the Internat. Med. Cong.," 1881, iii, p. 167 (G).]—**P. essentialis.** Idiopathic *p.*, *p. rubra*. [G.]—**P. gravidarum.** See *CHLOASMA gravidarum*.—**P. indica.** See *P. nigra*.—**P. infantilis.** P. of infants; according to Fuchs, an eruption affecting infants, attended not only with desquamation but also with vesicles, erosions, and moist exudation; probably eczema. [G. 5.]—**P. inflammatoire** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a chronic circumscribed form of *p.* occupying hairy parts of the body, and attended with a copious production of large adherent scales on a reddened surface. [G.] Cf. *SEBORRHOEA congestiva*.—**P. maculata et circinata.** Fr., *p. rubra aiguë*, *p. maculée et circonscrite*. Of Bazin, a form of *p.* described as "pseudo-exanthématique arthritique," characterized by red or rose-colored spots that coalesce to form either large patches or rings, and attended with furfuraceous desquamation. [G.] Cf. *P. rosea* and *ROSEOLA furfuracea herpetiformis*.—**P. nigra.** Fr., *éphélide scorbutique*. 1. See *MELASMA*. 2. Of Willan, a cutaneous affection observed in children born in India and afterward brought to England. It "commenced in a partial papulation of the skin, and terminated in a black discoloration with slight furfuraceous exfoliations." According to Rayer, *p.* is frequently associated with pellagra. 3. Of Bazin, a parasitic affection, p. versicolor of a darker color than usual. [G. 10, 15.]—**P. rosea.** 1. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of pale-red or rose-colored scaly patches and rings. A macular form (*p. maculata*) and a circinate form (*p. circinata*) have been described. The macular form, which is the one first described by Gibert, occurs in rose-colored papules or in small reddish patches slightly scaling and but little elevated above the surrounding skin, appearing most commonly upon the neck or trunk and thence spreading. The circinate form represents a later stage of the disease, in which the patches, extending at the periphery, leave a smooth fawn-colored centre, with red and scaling borders. ["N. Y. Méd. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 724, and Mar. 8, 1890, p. 278 (a, 17); G. 25.] 2. Cf. *HERPES tonsurans maculosus*, *P. maculata et circinata*, and *P. circinata et marginata*.—**P. rubra.** Ger., *Rothkleie*, *rothe Kleinflechte*. 1. A disease characterized by intense hyperæmia of the skin attended by very copious exfoliation of the epidermis. The affection may continue for years, producing atrophy and contractions of the skin and general marasmus. Many authors make a distinction between the *p. rubra* of Hebra, that arises independently of any antecedent cutaneous affections, such as psoriasis, and tends to a very protracted course with atrophy of the skin, and other less severe forms of disease that have been described under the name of exfoliativa dermatitis. 2. Of Bazin, p. inflammatoire. 3. A hyperæmic condition of the skin which sometimes follows eczema. [G.] 4. See *P. maculata et circinata*.—**P. rubra pilaris.** See *LIENIS ruber*.—**P. senilis.** P. of the aged. Of the older writers as generally used, eczema. [G.]—**P. simplex.** Fr., *p. simple*. P. not attended with hyperæmia or redness. The term is used to distinguish the simpler forms of *p.* (such as *p. capitis*, etc.) from *p. rubra* and *p. versicolor*. [G.]—**P. tuberculentum.** *Seborrhœa*. [G.]—**P. versicolor.** Ger., *Kleinflechte*. 1. An old name for certain forms of chromotosis. 2. More recently, dermatomycosis furfuracea.—**P. vulgaris.** See *P. simplex*.

**PITYRISMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{r}^2\text{(u}^2\text{r)-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{(i)s}^2\text{/ma}^2$ . Gen., *-ia-matos (-atis)*. See *PITYRIASIS*.

**PITYROID**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{r-oid}$ . Gr., *πιτυροειδής* (from *πίτυρον*, bran, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *pityroides*, *pityrudes*. Fr., *pitryeux*. Ger., *kleienartig*. Furfuraceous. [G. 30.]

**PITYRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{t}^2\text{-ir}^2\text{(u}^2\text{r)-o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *πίτυρον*. 1. Bran. 2. See *PITYRIASIS*.

**PIVOINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-voin}^2$ . See *PEONIA*.—**Extrait de p.** A preparation made by boiling peony-root in six times its weight of water, expressing, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Hydrolat de p.** See *Aqua peonice*.—**P. officinale** [Fr. Cod.] Sp., *peonia* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Peonia officinalis* [Fr. Cod.] or of *Peonia fruticosa*, and of *Peonia corallina* [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. officinale (semence)** [Fr. Cod.] Sp., *peonia (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.].



The seed of *Paeonia officinalis* [Fr. Cod.], of *Paeonia Broteri*, and of *Paeonia corallina* [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PIVOTING**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{v}^0\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{n}^2$ . An operation in dentistry which consists in fixing by means of an amalgam a barbed screw-headed pivot or pin of platinum into a root-canal, the crown, previously fitted to the root, being placed upon this pivot and retained immovably by a gold nut. [E.]

**PIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *pi'cis*. See **PITCH**.—**P. alba** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See **Burgundy pitch**.—**Aqua picis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Theerwasser*. See **Infusum picis liquidæ**.—**Aqua picis concentrata** [Belg. Ph.]. See **Liquor picis concentratus**.—**Cerevisia picis** (liquide). See **Tar beer**.—**Emplastrum picis**. Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Bourgogne* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Flusspflaster*. Sp., *emplastro de pez de Borgoña* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *emplastrum piceum* (seu *sticticum*) [Dan. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of yellow wax and 18 of Burgundy pitch [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 of yellow wax and 15 of Burgundy pitch [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]; or of 5 of yellow wax and 15 of fir resin [Swiss Ph.]; or of 44 each of yellow wax and colophony, 13 of frankincense, 26 of Burgundy pitch, 1 of oil of nutmeg, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  of olive-oil, and 2 of water, evaporated to the proper consistence [Br. Ph.]. 2. A plaster consisting of 16 parts of yellow wax with 16 each of black pitch and Burgundy pitch and 2 of mutton suet [Dan. Ph.]; or with 32 of black pitch, 48 of Burgundy pitch, and 10 [Finn. Ph.] (8 [Swed. Ph.]) of larch turpentine [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or consisting of 30 parts of yellow wax, 27 of colophony, and 42 of black pitch [Netherl. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also **Ceratum resinæ**.—**Emplastrum picis burgundicæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See **Emplastrum picis** (2d def.).—**Emplastrum picis canadensis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Canada*. A plaster consisting of 1 part of yellow wax and 9 parts of Canada pitch. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis compositum**. A plaster, formerly official, consisting of Burgundy pitch, terebinthina cocta, wax, and oil of nutmeg, made up with frankincense or with colophony, water, and olive-oil. It resembled most closely the emplastrum picis of the Br. Ph. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix cantharidée*. Ger., *Pechpflaster mit Canthariden*. Syn.: *emplastrum calefaciens*. A plaster made by keeping 8 parts of cerate of cantharides at a temperature of 100° C. for fifteen minutes, straining, adding 92 parts of Burgundy pitch, and bringing to the proper consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis irritans** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *vésicatoire de Janin*. Ger., *reizendes Pechpflaster*. Irritant pitch-plaster, made by melting together 32 parts of Burgundy pitch and 12 parts each of yellow wax and turpentine, and adding 3 parts of finely powdered euphorbium. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum picis liquidæ** [Fr. Cod., 1866, Swed. Ph., 1817, Hann. Ph., 1819, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *emplâtre de goudron*. A preparation made melting with gentle heat 1 part of Burgundy pitch, 8 parts of yellow wax and 16 of wood tar, and stirring continuously until cold [Hann. Ph., Sax. Ph.]; or by boiling to a paste 2 parts of rye flour with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, adding 1 part each of wood tar and melted resin, and allowing to thicken over the fire [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum picis nigre (edinburgense)** [Gr. Ph.]. See **Emplastrum adhaesivum edinburgense**.—**Glyceritum picis liquidæ**. Fr., *glycéré de goudron* [Fr. Cod., 1866] (2d def.). Sp., *glicerolito de brea* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1810, glycerate of tar, a preparation containing 1 oz. (troy) of tar, 2 oz. of magnesium carbonate dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of glycerin, 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make a pint. [B, 5.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod. and Sp. Ph., a preparation made by triturating 1 part of purified tar with 3 parts [Fr. Cod.] (10 parts [Sp. Ph.]) of glycerium amyl. [B, 92, 95 (a, 14).]—**Infusum picis liquidæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *eau de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *agua de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *acua de pecura* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua picis* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. *aqua* (seu *infusum* [Swed. Ph.]) *pyrolei pini* [Norw. Ph.]. Infusion of tar, tar-water; made by mixing 1 part by volume of tar and 4 parts of water, and filtering. The Ger., Norw., and Swed. preparations are made with 10 parts of water, the Belg., Swiss, and Netherl. with 30, the Sp. with 25, and the Roum. with 1,000 parts. The Belg. preparation is made by diluting 3 parts of aqua picis concentrata with 97 of water. The Fr. preparation is made by steeping a mixture of 5 parts of tar and 15 of deal sawdust in 1,000 of distilled water, and filtering the infusion. Various older pharmacopœias used 30 parts of water to 1 part of tar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Liquor picis concentratus**. Sp., *solución de brea concentrada* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *licuore de pice concentrata* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua picis concentrata* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of tar, 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, and 100 parts of water, shaking well together, and filtering after 6 days [Sp. Ph.]; or by heating for 3 hours 100 parts of Norway pitch, 10 of sodium bicarbonate crystals, and 4,000 of water, and filtering after 2 days [Roum. Ph.] (or 250 of Norway pitch, 15 of sodium bicarbonate, and 1,000 of water, and filtering when thoroughly cooled [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum picis** (liquide) [U. S. Ph.]. See **Tar oil**.—**Pilula picis liquidæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Dutch Ph., Niem. Notes, 1811, U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *pilules de goudron*. Six-grain pills of wood tar with enough powdered elecampane [Dutch Ph., U. S. Ph.]; or made by mixing 4 parts each of wood tar and balsam of Peru with 3 of powdered orris-root, and 8 of licorice-root [Sard. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**P. abietina**. See **Burgundy pitch**.—**P. arida**. See **Pitch**.—**P. asphalti**. Asphalt. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. atra (solida)**. Pitch. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. betulæ**, **P. betulina**. Birch-tar; see under **BETULA alba**. [a, 48.]—**P. burgundica**. 1. Of the U. S., Belg., Swiss, and Hung. (2d ed.) Ph.'s, Burgundy pitch. 2. Pitch. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. burgundica expurgata** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poix de Bourgogne purifiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *resina pini coctata* [Russ. Ph.]. Burgundy pitch melted and strained through a

coarse linen cloth. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. canadensis** [U. S. Ph.]. See **Canada pitch**.—**P. cedria**. See **Tar**.—**P. græca** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **Colophony**.—**P. liquida** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*nigra*). Wood tar. [B.] See **Tar**.—**P. lithanthracis** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Coal tar**.—**P. navalis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. **P. nigra** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Pitch. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Pine-pitch; ordinary pitch, left behind in the distillation of wood tar. [B.]—**P. sicca**, **P. solida** [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Pitch. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. snatoria**. Calking pitch, ordinary pitch. [B.]—**P. vegetabilis**. Pitch. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pomatum cum pice** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Unguentum picis liquidæ**.—**Sapo picis** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph.]. See **Sapo piceus**.—**Syrupus picis** [Belg. Ph.] (*liquide*) [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersyrup*. Sp., *jarahe de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus cum aqua picea* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of tar; made by mixing 6 parts of tar (previously well washed) with 50 of boiling distilled water, and to 40 parts of the solution so obtained adding 60 of sugar. The Fr. preparation is made by digesting 1 part of purified tar and 3 parts of deal sawdust with 100 parts of distilled water at a temperature of 60° C., then adding to 100 parts of the filtered infusion 180 of sugar and heating on a water-bath. The Belg. preparation is a solution of 655 (the Sp. preparation one of 620) parts of sugar in 345 of tar-water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum picis**. Syn.: *unguentum basilicum* (2d def.). 1. Of the Swiss Ph., an ointment of 1 part of purified black pitch and 3 parts of suet. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., an ointment of 1 part each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch and 4 parts of olive-oil. 3. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Unguentum picis liquidæ*. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also *Unguentum resinæ*.—**Tinctura alcoholica picis græcæ compositæ**. See *Tincture d'aloës et de mastic*.—**Unguentum picis liquidæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersalbe*. Sp., *pomada de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum picis* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pyrolei pini* [Dan. Ph.]), *pomatum cum pice*. Tar ointment; a mixture of equal parts of tar and suet [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 parts of tar and 2 parts of yellow wax [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of tar with 4 [Belg. Ph.] (3 [Sp. Ph.], 9 [for veterinary purposes, 3] [Fr. Cod.]) of suet [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.]; or of 3 parts of crude potassium carbonate, 6 of suet, 11 of tar, and a little water [Dan. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PIZZLE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{zl}$ . The penis, especially of a domestic quadruped. [a, 48.]

**PLACEBO**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s-eb}^0\text{o}$ . The first person sing. fut. ind. of Lat., *placere*, to please. Lit., *I will please you*. A make-believe medicine; something administered for its effect on the patient's imagination rather than because it is of medicinal value. [a, 48.]

**PLACENTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s(pla}^3\text{k)-e}^2\text{nt}^0\text{a}^3$ . From *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake. Fr., *arrièr-faix*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*, *Gefässkuchen* (1st def.), *Nachgeburt* (1st def.), *Samenträger* (4th def.). 1. The afterbirth; an organ which during fetal life, in nearly all mammals, performs the function of aerating the blood of the fetus by providing the mechanism necessary to a direct interchange of gases between the foetal and the maternal blood; consisting of a maternal portion (see *Maternal p.*) and a foetal portion (see *Foetal p.*) closely interwoven with each other, the whole organ, thus doubly constructed, being intimately connected with the internal organism by its implantation upon the interior of the uterine wall on the one hand and connected with the foetal circulation by the umbilical cord on the other. "In all mammals, so far as is yet known," says Allen Thomson, "excepting the *Monotremata* and *Marsupials*, the true placental structures consist in the establishment of a close relation between finely ramified foetal blood-vessels, derived originally from the outer or mesoblastic layer of the allantois, with minutely or widely distributed blood-vessels belonging to the uterus. Both of these are, originally at least, if not throughout the whole of gestation, accompanied and supported by cellular and other constituent elements of the foetal and maternal structures to which the blood-vessels respectively belong; while the uterine glands do not appear to take any direct or important part in this combination of foetal and maternal elements." The term *p.* was first used by Fallopius. In China the dried human *p.* is used as a tonic in phthisis. [A, 45; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 760 (a, 50).] 2. Of Stein, a mass into which the segments may coalesce that have been formed by the breaking up of the endoplasts of two individual infusorians as the result of the conjugative act. [A, 12.] 3. Any cake-shaped formation or organism. [a, 48.] 4. (a) *The trophosperm* of Richard, the *spermophore* of Link, the *receptaculum seminum* of Necker, the *placental* of Mirbel; the portion of an ovary that bears the ovules, or the corresponding part in the fruit carrying the seed. In vascular cryptogams the tissue from which the sporangia are produced. (b) *The podosperm* of many authors; of Mirbel and others, the point of attachment of a single ovule in an ovary, the union of such *p.*s being called the *placental* or *placental cord*. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 279, 291 (a, 35).]—**Annular p.** See *Zonary p.*—**Axiferous p.** Fr., *placenta axifère*. In botany, a *p.* springing from the base or the summit of the ovary. [B, 132.]—**Axile p.** Fr., *p. axillaire*. A *p.* formed by the margins of the carpellary leaves of a compound pistil folding inward so completely as to meet in the centre or axis of the ovary. [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Basal p.**, **Basilar p.** A free central *p.* a *p.* in which the ovules are borne on a column which rises free from the bottom of the ovary. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Battledore p.** Fr., *p. à insertion vélamentueuse en raquette* (ou *marginal*). That form of insertion of the umbilical cord into the margin of the *p.* in which it spreads out so as to resemble a battledore.—**Bell-shaped p.** See *Dome-like p.*—**Central p.** See *Axile p.* and *Basal p.*—**Central p. prævia**. See *P. prævia centralis*.—**Cordiform p.** Ger., *herzförmige p.* A *p.* having a marginal indentation giving it a heart shape.—**Deciduate p.** A *p.* of which the maternal portion comes away at delivery. [L, 201.]—**Diffused p.** See *P. diffusa*, *P. mem-*



**branacea**, and **Villous p.**—**Discoid p.** Ger., *scheibenförmige P.* That variety of p. in which, as in the human subject, it constitutes practically one mass, circumscribed in outline and more or less circular in form.—**Disseminated p.** See **Villous p.**—**Dome-like p.** That variety of p. in which the chorionic villi persist at the upper pole of the chorion and for some distance around that point, but disappear from the lower pole. [A, 11.]—**Double p.** A placental mass formed of the two placenta of a twin gestation. [A, 48.] Cf. **p. dimidiata**.—**Fetal p.** Lat., *p. foetalis*. Fr., *p. foetal*. Ger., *Fruchtkuchen*. That portion of the p. which is formed by the aggregation of chorionic villi and in which the umbilical vein and arteries ramify.—**Free central p.** See **Basal p.**—**Fundal p.** A p. that is attached to the uterine wall within the fundal zone. [A, 40.]—**Gebärmutterp'** (Ger.). See **Maternal p.**—**Hauptp'** (Ger.). The principal placental mass in a case of p. succenturiata, as distinguished from the outlying detached portion. [A, 19.]—**Horseshoe p.** Ger., *hufeisenförmige P.* A placental formation in which the two placenta of a twin gestation are united by a strip of placental tissue.—**Hydatigenous p.** Fr., *p. hydatigène*. Of Ercolani, the degeneration of the p. seen in the vesicular mole. [A, 15.]—**Lateral p.** A p. attached to the lateral wall of the uterus. [A, 40.]—**Marginal p.** Fr., *p. marginal*. In botany, a p. in which the ovules are borne on the infolded edges of the carpels. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Maternal p.** Lat., *p. materna*. Fr., *p. maternel*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*. That portion of the p. which originally consisted of the superficial part of the decidua serotina, forming a thin, translucent, whitish-gray layer attached to the uterine surface of the fetal p. so closely as to be separable only in small pieces. [A, 61.]—**Membranous p.** See **p. membranacea**.—**Nebennp'** (Ger.). An outlying lobe of a p. succenturiata. [A, 19.]—**Nierenp'** (Ger.). See **p. reniformis**.—**Non-deciduate p.** A p. of which the maternal portion is not shed at birth. [L, 201, 294.]—**Parietal p.** Fr., *p. pariétal*. In botany, a p. consisting of a portion of the wall of the ovary. Such placentation occurs when the several carpellary leaves of a compound pistil, instead of meeting in the centre, fold inward so slightly as to appear as projections on the wall of the ovary. [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**p. biloba**, **p. bipartita** [Hyrtl]. Ger., *zweilappige P.* See **p. dimidiata**.—**p. cirsioides**. A p. with a cirsioid arrangement of the branches of the umbilical arteries. [A, 19.]—**p. diffusa**. Fr., *p. disséminé*. The diffused p.; that variety of placental formation in which small, simple chorionic villi are scattered over nearly the whole outer surface of the chorion, without any aggregation. [A, 11.] Cf. **Polycotyledonary p.**—**p. dimidiata**. Ger., *zweilappige P.* A two-lobed p.; to be distinguished from the true double p. [A, 19.]—**p. duplex**. 1. A double p. 2. (Incorrectly) a p. dimidiata. [A, 19.]—**p. evanida**. Of Hyrtl, the p. of a blighted ovum after it has undergone such compression by the surviving ovum of a twin gestation as to be reduced to a mere brownish layer destitute of any remnant of placental structure; found by him associated with a fetus papyraceus. [A, 19.]—**p. febrilis**. See **Acre cake**.—**p. fenestrata**. A p. so formed that at some point not involving the periphery its substance is lacking, the chorion being free from villi at that point and transparent like a window. [A, 19.]—**p. foetalis**. See **Fetal p.**—**p. incarcerata**, **p. inclusa**. Fr., *p. chatonné*, *p. encysté*. Ger., *eingeklemmt* (oder *eingesackter*) *Mutterkuchen*. A p. retained in the uterus by irregular contraction of that organ. [E.]—**p. in p.** Of Hyrtl, a fanciful term for an incapsulated sarcoma imbedded in a p. and fed by an arterial branch more or less detached, so as to be likened by him to an umbilical cord. [A, 19.]—**p. marginata**. Fr., *p. marginé*. Of Kölliker, that variety of placental formation in which the chorion is attached to more or less of the middle only of the fetal surface of the p., leaving the margin free. [A, 8.]—**p. materna**. See **Maternal p.**—**p. membranacea**. Fr., *p. membranéux*. 1. Of the elder Stein, that form of p. in which, as is normal in the pachyderms, it is thin and scattered over the whole surface of the chorion. [A, 24.] 2. A pathological thinning of the p. from atrophy. —**p. multiloba**. Of Hyrtl, that form of p. in which it consists of more than three separate lobes in an animal that normally has a one-lobed p. [A, 8.]—**p. obsoleta**. Of Hyrtl, that condition in which the two placenta of a twin gestation are entirely separate from each other. [A, 19.]—**p. pandureformis**. Of Hyrtl, a modified form of the p. dimidiata in which the oval or round halves of the organ are so fashioned at their adjacent edges as to give the whole the shape of a violin. [A, 19.]—**p. pravina**. Ger., *vorgefallene P.*, *vorliegende Nachgeburt*, *herabgefallener* (oder *aufsteigender*, oder *vorliegender*) *Mutterkuchen*. Syn.: *placental presentation*. The condition which the p. presents at parturition, being implanted on the lower segment of the uterus. See **p. pravina centralis**, **p. pravina partialis**, and **p. pravina lateralis**. —**p. pravina centralis**. That variety of p. pravina in which the centre of the p. so nearly coincides with the os uteri internum that after full dilatation of the cervix only the p. can be felt through the cervical canal. [A, 22.]—**p. pravina cervicalis** (seu *lateralis*, seu *marginalis*). That form of p. pravina in which the implantation of the p. extends to the os uteri internum, but not over it. —**p. pravina partialis**. Partial p. pravina; the variety in which, after full dilatation of the cervix, a portion of the membranes can be felt as well as the p. [A, 22.]—**p. reniformis**. Ger., *Nierenp'*. A kidney-shaped half of a p. dimidiata. [A, 19.]—**p. sanguinis**. A blood-clot. [K.]—**p. seminal** (Fr.). Of Gleichen, the perisperm, or albumen, of a seed. [B, 1, 4, 35.]—**p. spuria**. An outlying portion of p. which has not preserved its vascular connection with the decidua vera. [A, 24.]—**p. succenturiata**. Fr., *p. succenturié*, *petit p. isolé*. Ger., *Nebennp'*, *Nebenkeuchen*. Of Hyrtl, one of the separate lobes which are sometimes formed near the general mass of the organ from which they are more or less detached. [A, 19.]—**p. succenturiata obsoletacens** (seu *obsoleta*). Of Hyrtl, a p. succenturiata that is in process of disappearing by retrograde metamorphosis. [A, 19.]—**p. tripartita**. Ger., *dreigetheilter Mutterkuchen*. Of Hyrtl, a p. consisting of three separate lobes; to be distinguished from the triple p. [A, 19.]—**p.**

**triquetra**, **p. unilobata**. Of Hyrtl, a form of p. intermediate between the usual form and the p. succenturiata, characterized by a marked prominence at one portion of the border, as if a lobe were on the point of becoming detached. [A, 19.]—**p. uteri**, **p. utérin** (Fr.). See **Maternal p.**—**Polycotyledonary p.** That variety of placental formation in which, as in the ruminants, the chorionic villi are collected into a number of large separate tufts scattered over the surface of the chorion, each tuft being received into a crypt-like depression in a thickened portion of the uterine mucous membrane. [A, 11.]—**Retained p.** See **p. incarcerata**.—**Ringförmige p.** (Ger.). See **Zonary p.**—**Scheibenförmige p.** (Ger.). See **Discoid p.**—**Superficial p.** In botany, a p. in which the ovules are distributed over the inner surface of the carpels. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Triple p.** Ger., *Drillingsp'*. A placental mass formed of the three placenta of a triple gestation. Cf. **p. tripartita**.—**Twin p.** Fr., *p. gémellaire*. Ger., *Zwillingsp'*. See **Double p.**—**Uterine p.** See **Maternal p.**—**Velamentous p.** See under **INSERTIO velamentosa**.—**Villous p.** A placental formation in which the cotyledons are scattered and have the form of chorionic villi.—**Vorgefallene p.** (Ger.). See **p. pravina**.—**Zonary p.** Ger., *ringförmige P.* A p. in which the organ extends around the interior of the uterus in the form of a belt (zona) or ring surrounding the equator of the chorion.

**PLACENTALIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s}(\text{pla}^3\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{nt-ai}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Those mammals in which the development of the fecundated ovum is accompanied by the formation of a placenta; corresponding to *Mammalia choriata*.

**PLACENTARY**, adj.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{nt-a-rj}^2$ . Pertaining to the placenta; as a n. (Lat., *placentarium*; Fr., *placentaire*), the placenta (4th def., a). [B, 1, 77 (a, 35).]

**PLACENTATION**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{nt-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *placentatio* (from *placenta*, a cake). Fr., p. Ger., *Kuchenbildung*. The process of the formation of the placenta, or the variety formed, as determined by the nature of the particular animal or plant.

**PLACENTCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{-tse}^2\text{nt'ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . See **PLACENTULA**.

**PLACENTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s}(\text{pla}^3\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{nt-i}(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ , Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *placentite*. Inflammation of the placenta.—**p. decidualis**. P. secondary to interstitial inflammation of the decidua serotina. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**PLACENTULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s}(\text{pla}^3\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{nt-u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-a}^2$ . Dim. of *placenta*, a cake. Fr., *placentule*. Ger., *Placentchen*. Lit. a little placenta. Of Hyrtl, a placenta succenturiata that is smaller than a pfennig. [A, 19.]—**p. succenturiata**. Ger., *Nebenplacentchen*. See **p.**

**PLACOID**, adj.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{k}^2\text{oid}$ . Gr., *πλακώδης* (from *πλάξ*, a plate, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Plate-like; as a n., one of the irregular bony plates, grains, or spines which are formed in the skin of various fishes (*Elasmobranchii*). [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PLACUNTECHOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Plak}(\text{pla}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{nt}(\text{unt})\text{-ek}$  (*ach*)<sup>2</sup>/o's. From *πλακοῖς*, a flat cake, and *ἦχος*, an echo. See **Uterine soufflé**.

**PLACUNTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plak}(\text{pla}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{nt}(\text{unt})\text{-i}(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ , Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). See **PLACENTITIS**.

**PLACUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Plak}(\text{pla}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., p. A genus of composite plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Blumea*. [B, 42, 267 (a, 35).]—**p. chinensis**. A species used in China for ulcers and affections of the hairy skin. Its root, in combination with the betel-nut, is used in coughs. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**PLADAROSIS** (Lat.), **PLADAROTES** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{d-a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})/\text{o}^2\text{t-}^2\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-is), *-el'os* (-et'is). Gr., *πλαδαρώσις* (from *πλαδαρός*, flaccid). Fr., *pladarose*. Ger., *Balggeschwulst*. Sp., p. An old term for a soft, moist, non-inflammatory swelling on the conjunctival surface of the eyelid. Cf. **TRACHOMA**. [F.]

**PLAGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}(\text{pla}^2)/\text{ga}^2$ . Gr., *πληγή*. 1. See **WOUND**. 2. See **PLAGUE**. 3. In zoology, a stripe of color. [L, 343.]—**p. ignis**. Anthrax. Cf. **CARUNCULUS symptomaticus**.

**PLAGE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{g}^2\text{e}^2$ . See **PLAGUE**.—**Mutterp'**. Hysteria. [L, 80.]

**PLAGIOCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plaj}(\text{pla}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}(\text{a}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}$ . (*ke*)<sup>2</sup>/al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *plagiocéphalie*. An oblique deformity of the skull produced by a faulty development of the cranial bones. [C, 3.]

**PLAGUE**, n. *Plag*, Gr., *πληγή*. Lat., *plaga*. Fr., *pluie*, *peste*. Ger., *Pest*. It., *piaga*, *peste*. Sp., *plaga*, *peste*. Any destructive pestilence, especially a specific acute and malignant fever, which often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has occurred epidemically at different times and places in the large cities of Europe. It is attended with nervous disturbance, and usually is accompanied by buboes or swellings of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands, and occasionally with carbuncles, pustules, spots, and petechiæ of various colors and distributed in different parts of the body. [D, 1, 71.]—**Black p.** The p. which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. [D, 20.]—**Bubonic p.** An epidemic, contagious disease of great virulence which has prevailed in different parts of the world from a very remote period. It begins with slight fever and thirst and within a few hours swellings appear in the axilla or groins or upon the neck. Intense fever and pain are rapidly followed by delirium, unconsciousness, and, in a large majority of cases, death. [Brit. Med. Jour., Nov. 3, 1883, p. 886 (D).]—**Cold p.** A malignant form of bilious pneumonia. [Med. Exam., III, 1847, p. 237 (a, 34).]—**Hunger p.** See **Relapsing fever**.—**Indian p.** See **PALL**.—**Levantine p.** See **p. Lung**.—**The contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle**. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 15, 1883, p. 413 (D).]—**p. in the guts**. The term by which malignant cholera was known in England in the seventeenth century. [D, 1.]—**Swine p.** 1. See **Hog CHOLERA**. 2. A disease of



hogs in Europe, differing in character from the American swine p., or hog cholera. [B.]—**Syrian p.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.

**PLAGULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{g}(\text{pla}^2\text{g})\text{u}^1(\text{u}^1)\text{a}^3$ . Dim. of *plaga*, a curtain. See COMPRESS.

**PLAIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}$ . See WOUND.—**P's anatomiques.** Wounds received by the operator in an autopsy. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**P. d'arme** (ou d'armes) **a feu**, **P. d'arquebuse**, **P. d'arquebuse**. A gunshot wound. [E.]—**P. de l'Yémen**. In Arabia, a variety of ulcer. [E, 24.]—**P. envenimée**. A poisoned wound; one in which septic matter has been deposited. [E.]—**P. par arrachement**. A lacerated wound.—**P. par écrasement**. A contused wound. [E.]

**PLAISTER**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}/\text{u}^0\text{r}$ . See PLASTER.

**PLAN** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}^2$ . See PLANE.

**PLANEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})\text{e}'(\text{a}^3/\text{e}^2)\text{a}^3$ . From *planus*, flat. Of Haeckel, the fourth stage of embryonic development, which is between the morula (or mulberry) stage and the gastrula. ["Am. Nat.," x (a, 39).]

**PLANARTHRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})\text{a}^3\text{rth}/\text{ra}^3\text{gr}^2\text{a}^3$ . From *πλανᾶν*, to cause to wander, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἄρρα*, a seizure. Wandering articular gout. [a, 34.]

**PLANCHER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}^2\text{-sha}$ . 1. See FLOOR. 2. The floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 42 (K).]—**P. du cerveau**. See TENTORIUM.

**PLANCUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{pla}^2\text{n}^2\text{k})/\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$ . Flat-footed. [A, 332, 325 (a, 48).]

**PLANE**, n. Plan. Lat., *planum*. Fr., *plan*. Ger., *Ebene*. 1. A level surface; a surface such that if any two of its points are joined by a straight line that line will lie wholly within the surface. [a, 35.] 2. An ideal plane as above defined, used as a basis or standard of reference by means of which the positions of the parts of a body or organism are indicated. [a, 48.]—**Alveolcondylar p.** The p. tangent to the alveolar point and most prominent points on the lower aspects of the condyles of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Anterior (lateral) inclined p. of the pelvis.** See *Inclined p's of the pelvis*.—**Anterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Coccygeal p.** The fourth parallel p. of the pelvis.—**Diagonal p.** Of a flower, any vertical p. which is not antero-posterior or lateral. [B, 279.]—**Double-inclined p.** Two boards united by hinges and resting upon a third; used to support the lower limb flexed in the treatment of fractures. [E.]—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Focal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal foci of a dioptric system (e. g., the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior focus is called the *anterior (or first) focal p.*; that passing through the posterior focus the *posterior (or second) focal p.* [B.]—**Glabello-occipital p.** The vertical p. of the maximum antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Horizontal p. of van Ihering.** See *Van Ihering's p.*—**Inclined p.** Ger., *schiefe Ebene*. A surface situated obliquely to the p. of the horizon; one of the elementary mechanical powers. [a, 48.]—**Inclined p's of the pelvis.** "The sciatic spines," says Lusk, "divide the pelvic cavity into two unequal sections. In the larger, anterior section, the lateral walls slope toward the symphysis and arch of the pubes, while posteriorly the walls slope in the direction of the sacrum and coccyx. The declivities in front of the spines are termed the *anterior inclined p's* of the pelvis, over which rotation of the occiput takes place in the mechanism of normal labor. Behind the spines the lateral slopes are known as the *posterior inclined p's*." [A, 22.]—**Medial p., Median p., Mesial p.** Lat., *meson*. Ger., *Medianebene*. A p., usually antero-posterior, which divides a body or organ into two equal and symmetrical parts. The median p. of the body is known as the *meson*. [L; a, 48.]—**Naso-iniac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and the inion. [L.]—**Naso-opisthac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and opisthion. [L.]—**Orbital p.** See *PLANUM orbitale*.—**Parallel p's of the pelvis.** P's intersecting the axis of the pelvic canal at right angles, and therefore in reality not parallel. Four such p's are distinguished; the *first parallel p. of the pelvis* is the p. of the superior strait; the *second* is the p. extending from the middle of the sacral vertebra to the level of the subpubic ligament; the *third* is the p. at the level of the spines of the ischia; and the *fourth* is the p. at the outlet. [A, 30.]—**P. of refraction.** A p. passing through a refracted ray of light and drawn perpendicular to the surface at which refraction takes place. [B.]—**P. of regard.** A p. passing through the centre of rotation of the eye and the fixation point. [Helmholtz (a, 29).]—**P. of the chasma.** Fr., *plan du chasma*. Ger., *Chasmaebene*. The p. tangent to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris. [Lissauer (L).]—**P's of the pelvis.** Fr., *plans du bassin*. Imaginary p's touching the same parts of the pelvic canal on the two sides. [A, 22.]—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Principal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal points of a dioptric system (e. g., the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior principal point is called the *anterior (or first) principal p.*; that passing through the second principal point the *posterior (or second) principal p.* [B.]—**Sagittal p.** The median antero-posterior p. of the body. [a, 48.]—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Single-inclined p.** A support for the lower limb in the treatment of certain fractures, consisting of a board laid under the limb which is raised at the distal end and inclines downward to the buttocks.—**Van Ihering's p.** A p. tangent to the lower margin of the orbit and passing through the articular points. [L.]—**Visual p.** Fr., *plan visuel*. Ger., *Visirebene, Blickebene*. A p. passing through the visual axis. [B.]

**PLANESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})\text{e}(\text{a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es/eos* (-is). Gr., *πλάνησις* (from *πλανᾶν*, to cause to wander). See *ALYSMUS* (1st def.).

**PLANITIES** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plan}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2(\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-ez}(\text{as}))$ . Gen., *-ei*. From *planus*, flat. 1. A plane. 2. The sole of the foot. [A, 322, 325 (a, 14).]

**PLANOBLAST**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}^0\text{-bla}^2\text{st}$ . From *planus*, flat, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See GONOCHEME.

**PLANO-COMPRESSED**, adj.  $\text{Plan}^0/\text{o-ko}^2\text{m-pre}^2\text{st}'$ . Lat., *plano-compressus* (from *planus*, flat, and *comprimere*, to compress). Ger., *flach-zusammengedrückt*. Of a seed or other organ, compressed so that the two opposite surfaces are flat. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PLANO-CONCAVE**, adj.  $\text{Plan}^0/\text{o-ko}^2\text{n-kav}'$ . From *planus*, flat, and *concavus*, hollow. Fr., *plano-concave*. At once plane and concave. [B.] See P.-c. LENS.

**PLANO-CONVEX**, adj.  $\text{Plan}^0/\text{o-ko}^2\text{n-ve}^2\text{x}'$ . From *planus*, flat, and *convexus*, convex. Fr., *plano-convexe*. At once plane and convex. [B.] See P.-c. LENS.

**PLANODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})\text{-od}(\text{o}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *πλάνος*, wandering, and *ὁδός*, a way. Fr., *planodie*. A false passage made by an instrument, e. g., a catheter. [E.]

**PLANOGAMETE**, n.  $\text{Plan-o-ga}^2\text{m}'\text{et}$ . See *PLANO-GAMETE*.

**PLANOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-man}(\text{ma}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *πλάνος*, wandering, and *μανία*, madness. A monomania for wandering. [a, 34.]

**PLANO-SCUTELLATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Plan}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})/\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-sku}^2\text{t}$  ( $\text{sku}^4\text{t}$ )- $\text{e}^2\text{-lat}(\text{la}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$ . From *planus*, flat, and *scutella*, a salver. Of an apothecium, flat and shield-shaped. [B, 198.]

**PLANT**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *φύτον*. Lat., *planta*. Fr., *plante*. Ger., *Pflanze*. A member of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, whether tree, shrub, herb, or fungus; any organism not belonging to the animal kingdom. [a, 35.] Cf. *INDIVIDUAL* (3d def.), *PHYTON*, and *PHYTOMER*.—**Aerial p., Air p.** An epiphyte (q. v., 2d def.), or any p. which derives its nourishment from the air alone. [B, 291, 296 (a, 35).]—**Carnivorous p's.** See *Insectivorous p's*.—**Cellular p's.** P's in which the tissues are wholly cellular (e. g., mosses and liverworts). [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Dysentery-p.** See *OLDENLANDIA globosa*.—**Embryo-p.** See *EMBRYO* (2d def.).—**Flowering p's.** The phanerogams. [B, 19, 77 (a, 35).]—**Flowerless p's.** The cryptogams. [a, 35.]—**Forcible p.** See *BUPLEURUM rotundifolium*.—**Humus-p.** A saprophyte. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Insectivorous p's.** Carnivorous p's; p's, such as *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Dionaea muscipula*, *Sarracenia*, etc., which are provided with a specialized apparatus for the capture, digestion, and absorption of insects. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Lactiferous p's.** P's, such as the *Papaveraceae*, *Campanulaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Urticaceae*, etc., which exude a milky juice. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Litmus p.** See *CHROZOPHORA tinctoria*.—**Moving p.** See *HEDYSARUM gyanis*.—**Pitcher p's.** P's, such as *Sarracenia purpurea*, *Darlingtonia*, etc., provided with ascidia. [a, 35.]—**Rat-poison p.** 1. In Sierra Leone, the *Chaetilla toxicaria*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Hamelia coccinea*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sensitive p.** Fr., *p. sensitive*. Ger., *Sinnpflanze*. The *Mimosa pudica* and other species of *Mimosa*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Vascular p's.** P's, such as phanerogams, ferns, etc., in which vessels are formed. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**PLANTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{a}^2$ . 1. See *PLANT*. 2. The sole of the foot; the back of a bird's tarsus. [L.]—**Plantæ calyptrate.** The *Musci*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Plantæ capitata.** See *CEPHALOIDES*.—**P. mirabilis distillatoria.** Of Grimm, the genus *Nepenthes*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. noctis.** See *HYDROA*.—**P. pedis.** The sole of the foot.—**Plantæ meridiane.** Plants the flowers of which open about midday. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PLANTAGO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{n}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{go}$ . Gen., *-tag'inis*. Fr., *plantain*, *arnoglosse*. Ger., *Wegerich, Wegebreit, Wegtritt*. A genus of the *Plantaginaceae* (Fr., *plantaginacées*), or *Plantaginæ* (Fr., *plantaginées*; Ger., *Plantagineen*), which are the ribworts, an order of corollifloral dicotyledons. The *Plantaginæ* of Jussieu are the same. The *Plantagoideæ* of Meissner are a class of the *Diploclamydæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua plantaginis.** See *Eau distillée de PLANTAIN*.—**Conserva plantaginis.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of plantain-leaves and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia plantaginis.** The leaves of *P. major*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. acuta, P. angustifolia.** See *P. lanceolata*.—**P. aquatica.** See *ALISMA p.*—**P. arenaria.** Fr., *plantain des sables* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandflohkraut*. A European species very similar to *P. psyllium* and, like it, furnishing bemen *psyllii*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Bellardi.** Fr., *plantain velu*. An Alpine species with astrigent leaves and roots and emollient seeds. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. cordata.** A North American species with properties like those of *P. major*. [B, 34, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. coronopifolia, P. coronopus.** Fr., *corne de cerf, courtine, pied de corbeau* (ou de corneille). Ger., *fiederspaltiger Wegerich, Hirschhorn, Rabenfuss, Krähenfuss*. Buck's-horn (or hart's-horn) plantain, herb Eve (or ivy), star-of-the-earth; a species growing on the sea-coasts of Europe, northern Africa, and Asia Minor, and cultivated in gardens for salad. It is one of the plants called by Dioscorides *κορωνόριον*, and in Greece is still used, after drying in the sun, as a diuretic. The herb, *herba coronopi* (seu *cornu cervini*), was formerly used in various diseases, especially hydrophobia. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. cynops.** Shrubby plantain. The seeds are used like those of *P. psyllium*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. decumbens, P. ispaghula.** A species growing from the Canary Islands to India. The seeds, *semen ispaghule*, contain much mucilage, and in the East Indies are used as a refrigerant and demulcent drink, also in catarrhs, dysentery, and chronic diarrhoea. [B, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35); E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145.]—**P. lanceolata.** Fr., *plantain lancéolé, bonnes femmes, petit plantain, tête noire*. Ger., *lanzettblättriger Wegerich, Hundsruppe*. Ribwort plantain,



ripple-grass, chimney-sweeps, cock-grass, hen-plant; a species found in Europe, Asia, and North America, having the properties of *P. major*. The root, leaves, and seeds were formerly official as *radix, herba, et semen plantaginis angustifoliae* (seu *plantaginis acutae, seu plantaginis minoris, seu plantaginis quinquevenariae*). The leaves are styptic. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 112 (a, 50).]—*P. latifolia*, *P. major*. Fr., *plantain common, grand plantain*. Ger., *grosser Wegerich, grosses Wegbreit, Schafzungenkraut*. Greater plantain, white-man's foot-print; a species growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root, herb, and seed, *radix, herba, et semen plantaginis majoris, seu latifoliae, seu arnogiocossi, seu trinerviae, seu quinquevenariae, seu septinerviae*, were formerly official, the root and leaves as a refrigerant, deobstruent, and mild astringent, and the seed as a demulcent. The ancients used the leaves in dysentery, consumption, hemorrhage (especially from the lungs), and other complaints. The root has a sweetish, saline taste. The leaves, which are still used empirically in venomous bites and as an outward stimulant application to sores and wounds, have a saline, bitterish, austere taste. They contain resin, wax, albumin, pectin, and citric and malic acids. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 73; xii, p. 107 (a, 50).]—*P. maritima*. Fr., *plantain maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandswegerich*. Sea-side plantain. In northern Europe the fleshy leaves are eaten and are used in calculous affections. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. media*. Fr., *plantain moyen, langue d'aiguë* (ou blanc). Ger., *mittlerer Wegerich, Schafzunge*. Hoary plantain, lamb's-tongue, fire-weed; a species having the properties of *P. major* and formerly used like it. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. minor*. See *P. lanceolata*.—*P. psyllium*, *P. psyllium*, *P. pulicaria*. Ger., *Flohsamenwegerich, Flohkräut*. Flea-wort plantain, the ψύλλιον of Dioscorides; a species growing in northern Africa and southern Europe. The small, shining flea-colored seeds, *semen psyllii* (seu *pulicariae*), contain much mucilage, and are used as refrigerants and demulcents. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. quinquevenaria*. See *P. lanceolata*.—*P. septinervia*, *P. trinervia*. See *P. major*.

**PLANTAIN**, n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>n't'n*. Fr., p. (1st and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Plantago*. 2. The *Musa paradisiaca* or its fruit. 3. In the Fr. Cod., the official term for the flowering plant of *Plantago major*, *Plantago media*, and *Plantago lanceolata*. [B. 95 (a, 38); B. 275 (a, 35).]—*Eau (distillée)* (Fr. Cod.) de p. Sp., *agua de lantén* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing 1 part of the flowering plant of *Plantago major, media, or lanceolata* (fresh leaves of *Plantago major* [Sp. Ph.], pouring upon it 2 parts of water, and distilling 1 part. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Extrait* de p. (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of p. leaves in 6 parts of water, expressing, and evaporating; or by simply evaporating p. juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. des sables* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *PLANTAGO arenaria*.—*Water*-p. 1. The *Alisma plantago*. 2. The *Fontederia azurea*. 3. See *PLANTAGO cordata*.

**PLANTAIRE** (Fr.), adj. and n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>n'ta'r*. See *PLANTARIS*.—*P. grêle*. See *PLANTARIS minor*.

**PLANTAL**, adj. *Pla<sup>2</sup>n't'l*. Lat., *plantalis* (from *plantago* [q. v.]). Belonging to the *Plantales*, Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nexus plantalis*), of the *Aggregate*, consisting of the *Plantagineae* and *Globularineae*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**PLANTAR**, adj. *Pla<sup>2</sup>n'ta'r*. Lat., *plantaris* (from *planta*, the sole of the foot). Fr., *plantaire*. Ger., p. Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [C.]

**PLANTARIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pla<sup>2</sup>nt(pla<sup>2</sup>nt)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>*. See *DENEGE*.

**PLANTARIS** (Lat.), adj. *Pla<sup>2</sup>nt(pla<sup>2</sup>nt)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>*. From *planta*, the sole. *Plantar*; as a n. m. (Fr., *plantaire*; Ger., *Sohlenspanner*), a long, slender muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the femur above the external condyle, from the condyle, and from the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee. It terminates in a tendon in the upper part of the leg, which passes down between the soleus and the gastrocnemius, to be inserted into the posterior portion of the os calcis, near the tendo Achillis. In solipeds it is the soleus. [L. 13, 31, 112, 332.]—*P. minor*. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower posterior aspect of the femur or the capsule of the knee-joint. It accompanies and is inserted with the p. [L. 332.]—*P. verus*. See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.

**PLANTIGRADA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Pla<sup>2</sup>nt(pla<sup>2</sup>nt)-i<sup>2</sup>g'ra<sup>2</sup>d-(ra<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>3</sup>*. Ger., *Sohlengänger*. A tribe of the *Carnivora*; the plantigrade beasts of prey. [L. 28 (a, 30).]

**PLANTIGRADE**, adj. *Pla<sup>2</sup>nt'i<sup>2</sup>grad*. Lat., *plantigradus*. From *planta*, the sole, and *grad*, to walk. Fr., p. Ger., *sohlenschreitend*. Applying the entire sole of the foot to the ground in walking; of birds, walking on the back of the tarsus as well as on the soles of the toes. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

**PLANTULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pla<sup>2</sup>nt(pla<sup>2</sup>nt)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>*. Dim. of *planta*, a plant. Fr., *plantule*. An embryo or plantlet. [B. 1 (a, 35).] See also *PALMELE*.

**PLANULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pla<sup>2</sup>n(pla<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>*. Dim. of *planum*, a plane. The locomotory ciliated embryo of *Cœlenterata*. [B. 28 (a, 37); L. 193.]

**PLANULA** (Lat.), n. n. *Plan(pla<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m)*. See *PLANE*.—*P. frontale orbitæ*. The roof of the orbit. [L. 349.]—*P. circulaire ostii urethralis*. See *SPHINCTER vesicæ internus*.—*P. infra-orbitale ossis maxillæ*. The portion of the floor of the orbit external to the infra-orbital suture. [L.]—*P. mastoideum ossis temporum*. The mastoid portion of the pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.]—*P. maxillare orbitæ*. The floor of the orbit. [L. 349.]—*P. orbitale*. 1. The maxillary portion of the orbit. [L. 332.] 2. Of Henle, the portion of the floor of the orbit internal to the infra-orbital suture. [L. 31.]—*P. popliteum femoris*. The flat triangular area on the posterior surface of the tibia, between

the ridges into which the linea aspera divides. [L. 332.]—*P. semicircularis ossis frontis*. The portion of the frontal bone entering into the formation of the temporal fossa. [L. 332.]—*P. semilunare*. An elevation on the epithelial layer of the walls of the ampulla, at right angles to each end of the crista acustica, to which some of the terminal filaments of the auditory nerve are conveyed. [F. 33.]—*P. semicircularis (seu temporale) ossis parietalis*. The portion of the parietal bone, below the temporal ridge, which enters into the formation of the temporal fossa. [L. 332.]—*Plana temporalia*. Ger., *Seitenwände des Schädels*. The lateral surfaces of the skull. [L. 332.]

**PLANURIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pla<sup>2</sup>n(pla<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>*. From *πλάνη*, a wandering, and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *planurie*. See *UNOPLANIA*.

**PLAQUE**, n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., p. Ger., p. 1. A small saucer-shaped body; a laminar plate or patch. See also *PLATE*. 2. In the pl., see *Blood-p's*.—*Mucous p.* See *Mucous PATCH*.—*Opaline p's of the mouth*. See *LEUCOPOLAKIA buccalis*.—*Peyer's p's*. See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—*P's à surface réticulée* (Fr.). The net-like or sieve-like appearance presented by Peyer's patches after rupture, in typhoid fever. [D. 1.]—*P's choriales* (Fr.). Of Dastre, certain patches of phosphatic deposit found by him in the substance of the chorion in the sheep. [A. 15.]—*P. de Doyère* (Fr.). See *MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE*.—*P's de l'amnios chez les ruminants* (Fr.). Of C. Bernard, certain corpuscular outgrowths from the inner surface of the amnion in ruminants.—*P's des fumeurs* (Fr.). Of Buzenet, leucoplakia. [J. Whitehouse, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 21, 1885, p. 630.]—*P. excitatrice* (Fr.). A plate electrode for causing excitation of a nerve. [B.]—*P. fusoriola* (Fr.). See *SPINDLE-PLATE*.—*P's gaurfées* (Fr.). See *Peyer's GLANDS*.—*P. hématoscopique* (Fr.). The drop of blood inclosed between the two plates of the hematoscope. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 6, 1885, p. 89 (K).]—*P. humide* (Fr.). See *Mucous PATCH*.—*P. motrice (terminale)* (Fr.). See *MOTORIAL END-PLATE*.—*P. muqueuse* (Fr.). 1. See *Mucous PATCH*. 2. See *CYDLOMA latum*.—*P. nucléaire* [Strasbourg] (Fr.). See *EQUATORIAL PLATE*.—*P's protovertébrales* (Fr.). See *PROTOVERTEBRAL PLATES*.—*P. syphilitique* (Fr.). See *Mucous PATCH*.—*P. terminale* (Fr.). See *MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE*.

**PLAQUEMINIER** (Fr.), n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>k-me-ne-a*. The genus *Diospyros*. In the pl., p's, the *Ebenaceae*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**PLASMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>z(pla<sup>2</sup>z)-ma<sup>3</sup>*. Gen., *plasmatos* (atis). Gr., *πλάσμα* (from *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., p. Ger., p. 1. Of Haeckel, the animal or vegetable substance which is the seat of all vital activity. [J.] See *PROTOPLASM* (2d def.). 2. The blood and lymph exclusive of the corpuscles. [J.] See *Blood* p. 3. See (*Glycerium* AMYLL.—*Assimilationsp'* (Ger.). See *NUTRITIVE* p.—*Blood* p. The clear transparent fluid in which the blood-corpuscles float. When withdrawn from the vessels it rapidly undergoes a change, the fibrin-ferments forming fibrin and the serum remaining. [Landois, Stirling (a, 34).]—*Germ-p.* Ger., *Keimplasma, Keimprotoplasma, Keimsubstanz*. Syn.: *germinal nucleoplasm, mother protoplasm, germinal substance*. 1. A substance of peculiar chemical and complicated molecular structure whose office is to perpetuate the species. At every ontogenesis a portion of the germ-plasma which the parent germ-cell contains is not used in the formation of the offspring, but is reserved unchanged to produce the germ-cells of the following generation. It is therefore as deathless as the species itself. The germ-plasma of each species is supposed to vary in complexity of chemical and molecular structure in direct proportion to the complexity of structure of the individuals of the species. [Weissmann, "Nature," xxxiii (J, 62).] See also *HISTOGENETIC* p. 2. See *CARYOPLASM* and *NUCLEOPLASM*.—*Gesamtp'p.* (Ger.) Formative plasma. [J.] See *Germ-p.* and *IDIOPLASM*.—*Hauptp.* (Ger.). See *ECTOPLASM*.—*Histogenetio p.* The protoplasm of the body, which controls the development or regeneration of the tissues, in contradistinction to the *germ-p.* ["Nature," xxxiii (J, 62).] See also *HISTOGENETIC CELL* and *GERMINAL CELL*.—*Hüllp.* (Ger.). The layer of protoplasm inclosing the fat in a fat-cell. Its peripheral layer is somewhat condensed and modified to form the cell-membrane. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1876, p. 391 (J).]—*Keimp'* (Ger.). 1. See *NUCLEOPLASM* and *CARYOPLASM*. 2. Of Weissmann, the originally sexual form of caryoplasm. [Waldeyer, "Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," xxx, p. 254 (a, 32).]—*Körnerp'* (Ger.). Granular protoplasm. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—*Lymph p.* The liquid part of lymph; lymph less the lymph corpuscles. [J.]—*Muscle p.* Ger., *Muskelsaft, Muskellüssigkeit*. A juice obtained from muscle by prolonged pressure at a temperature of 1° C. It coagulates spontaneously, forming myosin. [K.]—*Nährp.* (Ger.). *Nutritive p.* The zone of the cell-body that has specially to do with nutrition. [J. 61.]—*P'klumpen* (Ger.). See *CYTODE*.—*P. locomoteur* (Fr.). Of Bruns, that part of the p. of an infusorian which has to do with the locomotion of the organism. [L. 87 (a, 39).]—*P. musculaire* (Fr.). See *Muscle* p.—*P'netz* (Ger.). See *INTRACELLULAR NETWORK*.—*P. sanguin* (Fr.), *P. sanguinis*. See *Blood* p.—*Somatic p.* See *HISTOGENETIC* p.

**PLASMATIC, PLASMATICAL**, adj's. *Pla<sup>2</sup>z-ma<sup>3</sup>'t'ik, -i<sup>2</sup>k'l*. Gr., *πλασματικός* (from *πλάσμα* [see *PLASMA*]). Lat., *plasmaticus, plasmicus*. Fr., *plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of plasma, especially the blood-plasma; containing plasma. [J.]

**PLASMENT**, n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>z-me'nt*. From *plasma* (q. v.). A proprietary jelly-like substance made from *Cetraria islandica*; used as a soothing application and as a lubricant.

**PLASMIC**, adj. *Pla<sup>2</sup>z-mi<sup>2</sup>k*. See *PLASMATIC*.

**PLASMIN**, n. *Pla<sup>2</sup>z-mi<sup>2</sup>n*. From *πλάσμα*, plasma. Lat., *matéria fibrogena*. Fr., *plasmine*. Of Dewis, a supposed fibrin-producing substance in the blood. According to his view, coagulation is due to the conversion of p. into fibrin (as a decomposition product). [K.; L. 40 (a, 14).]



**PLASMOCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{z}(\text{pla}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}^2\text{k}(\text{mo}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-chymatos (-atis)*. From  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$ , plasma, and  $\chi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$ , a fluid. Ger., *Plasmochym*. See PARAPLASM (2d def.) and CYTOCHYME.

**PLASMODE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s-mod}$ . See PLASMODIUM.

**PLASMODIÆRESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{z}(\text{pla}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-di}(\text{di}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es-eos (-er-esis)*. From  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$ , plasma, and  $\delta\iota\alpha\epsilon\iota\text{r}\epsilon\iota\text{v}$ , to cleave in twain. Fr., *plasmodiërese*. The division of the cell-body, in contradistinction to the division of the nucleus. [*Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.*, 1886 (J).]

**PLASMODIBLAST**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{z-mod}^2\text{-bla}^2\text{st}$ . From *plasmodium* (q. v.), and  $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sprout. See TROPHOBLAST.

**PLASMODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{z}(\text{pla}^2\text{s})\text{-mod}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$ , plasma, and  $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance. Fr., *plasmodie, p., plasmode*. Ger., *Plasmodie*. Syn.: *symplast, syncytium*. 1. A protoplasmic mass formed by the fusion of the cell-bodies of several cells, especially *Monera*, the nuclei remaining unfused, and the general appearance being that of an enormous multinucleated amoeboid cell. [A, 12; J, 9, 15, 34.] 2. The protoplasmic nucleated body of a myxomycetous *Frugis* when in the amoeboid stage of development. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. malarie, P. malaricum**. Fr., *hémato plasmode* (ou *plasmode*) *malarique*. Ger., *Malaria plasmodien, Plasmodien der Malaria*. A structure discovered by Marchiafava and Celli in 1883 and found by Councilman in all of 16 cases of malarial fever in the red blood-corpuscles; absent in non-malarial cases. These hematozoaria are said to occur in four forms: spherical, crescentic, flagellate, and segmented or "en rosacee." According to Crudell, it is no parasite, but only an altered form of the red blood-corpuscles produced (probably) by the presence of a *Bacillus*. It is, however, a distinct organism belonging to the *Sporozoa*. [*Trans. of the Assoc. of Am. Phys.*, 1886, p. 89; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch." 1887, p. 319 (B); "Ctbl. f. Bacteriol. n. Parasitenk." 1, 12 (1887) (B); "Trib. méd." Feb. 6, 1890, p. 84 (a, 50); Schröter (B, 245).] Cf. *OSCILLARIA malarie*.

**PLASMOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{z}(\text{pla}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ys-eos (-ol-ysis)*. From  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$ , plasma, and  $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a loosing. A contraction of protoplasm caused by certain reagents. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

**PLASSON**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\text{v}$ , to form. Of Haeckel, protoplasm; of Van Beneden, the protoplasm of naked, non-nucleated cells or cytodes. [J, 9; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", 1871, p. 242 (J).]

**PLASTER**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-u}^2\text{r}$ . Gr.,  $\epsilon\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\text{r}\omicron\upsilon\text{v}$ . Lat., *emplastrum*. Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. It., *empiastro*. Sp., *emplasto*. A medical preparation for external use in which the ingredients are made into a tenacious mass of harder consistence than a cerate, having as the base either an insoluble lead soap or a mixture of resin with fat or wax, and spread upon skin, linen, muslin, or paper. [B, 51 (a, 38).]—**Adhesive p.** See *Emplastrum RESINÆ*.—**André de la Croix's p.** See *Emplastrum RESINARUM glutinans*.—**Antimonial p.** See *Emplastrum ANTIMONII*.—**Aromatic p.** See *Emplastrum aromaticum*.—**Blistering p.** See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Breast p.** See *Unguentum GALBANI compositum*.—**Brown p.** See *Emplastrum fuscum*.—**Cesar's p.** A p. made by melting together 96 parts of white wax, 80 of pine resin, and 48 of black pitch, adding 32 of turpentine and 24 of oil of roses, 2 each of gum arabic and *succus hypocistidis*, dissolved in 8 parts each of juice of *Sedum telephium*, *Sempervivum tectorum*, and *Alisma plantago*, and finally 12 of red roses, 3 each of bistort, red and yellow saunders, cypress-need, coriander-seed, and spearmint, 4 of mastic, and 2 each of dragon's-blood, red coral, white and red bole, all well powdered, and mixing thoroughly to a p. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Camphorated blistering p.** Fr., *emplâtre vésicant camphré*. See under *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS camphoratum*.—**Chalybeate p.** See *Emplastrum FERRI*.—**Corn p.** See *Emplastrum ad verrucas*.—**Court p.** Lat., *emplastrum ichthyocolle* [U. S. Ph.], *emplastrum (adhesiveum)* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.], *anglicum* [Finn. Ph.] (see *anglicum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *sericum adhesiveum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *sparadrap ichthyocolle* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], Fr., *sparadrap de colle de poisson* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *esparadrapo de ieticoala* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru englesu* [Roum. Ph.]. A p. consisting of a solution of 30 grammes of isinglass in water enough to make 360 grammes, spread in two portions (one alone, the other with 120 grammes of alcohol and 3 of glycerin) thinly and very smoothly upon a silk backing so as to adhere to the skin when moistened, the silk being painted on the reverse side with tincture of benzoin [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; the Gr. Ph. directs that 6 parts of isinglass and 1 part each of benzoin and sugar be dissolved by digestion in 72 parts of dilute alcohol, strained, and spread on silk. The Norw. and Swed. Ph.'s use 10 parts of white gelatin, 110 of boiling water, spread half upon silk, and to the other half 40 parts of alcohol and 1 part of glycerin before spreading it upon the silk, and paint the reverse of the plaster with tincture of benzoin [Norw. Ph.] or balsam of Tolu [Swed. Ph.]. The other pharmacopœias direct as follows: 100 grammes [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 90 [Dan. Ph.], 80 [Hung. Ph.], 50 [Fr. Cod.], 1 part [Sp. Ph.] of isinglass, 2,000 grammes [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (1,500 [Hung. Ph.]), enough to make 1,000 [Dan. Ph.], 400 [Fr. Cod.], 8 parts [Sp. Ph.] of water, 100 grammes [Austr. Ph.] (90 [Roum. Ph.]), 350 for half the colature [Dan. Ph.], 400 diluted [Fr. Cod.], 80 [Hung. Ph.], 8 parts diluted [Sp. Ph.] of alcohol, with 10 grammes of clarified honey, and the necessary amount of a mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru, with 4 of tincture of benzoin [Austr. Ph.] (5 grammes of glycerin, and the necessary amount of a mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru and 10 of tincture of benzoin [Roum. Ph.], 5 of glycerin [Dan. Ph.], 6 of glycerin [Hung. Ph.]). The Dan. Ph. paints the reverse of the plaster with tincture of benzoin, the Sp. Ph. with concentrated tincture of balsam of Peru. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Diachylon p.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**English p.** See *Court p.*—**First blistering p.** A preparation made by mixing 1½ oz. of the powdered seeds of *Ammi majus* and 12 oz. of finely powdered cantha-

rides with 1 pt. of vinegar and incorporating thoroughly with 18 oz. of simple mellit plaster. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Logan's p.** A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 2½ pints of olive-oil, 4 oz. (av.) of fresh butter, 12 oz. (av.) of Castile soap, and 1 lb. (av.) each of lead oxide and lead carbonate, and adding 2 drachms of powdered mastic. [B, 5.]—**Magisterial stomach p.** A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 2 parts each of *Lavandula apica*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Lavandula vera*, spearmint, wormwood, *Calamus aromaticus*, aloes-wood, nutmegs, cubeb, galangal, long pepper, mace, and bay fruit, 4 each of marjoram, red roses, and yellow saunders, 5 of cloves, 6 of mastic, 8 of strained storax, 16 of spikenard, 24 of oil of mint, 48 of labdanum, and 64 each of melted pine resin and white wax. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Mercurial p.** See *Emplastrum HYDRARGYRI*.—**P. of Paris**. See *CALCIUM sulphate*.—**Rademacher's p.** See *Emplastrum miraculosum Rademacheri*.—**Second blistering p.** A p. made by thoroughly mixing 4 parts of Venice turpentine with 12 of Burgundy pitch and 6 of powdered cantharides. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Sticking p.** See *Emplastrum RESINÆ*.—**Stomach p.** See *Emplastrum aromaticum*.—**Strengthening p.** Ger., *stärkendes Pflaster*. See *Emplastrum FERRI* and *Emplastrum adstringens*.—**Warm p.**, **Warming p.** See *Emplastrum PICIS cum cantharide*.

**PLASTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{ik}$ . Gr.,  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ . Lat., *plasticus*. Fr., *plastique*. Ger., *plastisch*. 1. Formative (said of lymph, etc.). [K.] Cf. *P. SURGERY*. 2. Capable of being easily molded. [a, 17.]

**PLASTICITY**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{t-i}^2$ . Lat., *plasticitas*. Fr., *plasticité*. Ger., *Plasticität*. 1. The property of being easily molded into different forms. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *Plastic force*.

**PLASTICULES** (Fr.), n. pl.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{s-te-ku}^2\text{l}$ . The hypothetical molecules of developing organic matter. [J.]

**PLASTID**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{id}$ . Lat., *plastidium* (from  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , molded). Fr., *plastide*. Ger., *p.* 1. Of Haeckel, one of the morphological units (a cell or a cytode) of which a simple or complex organism is formed. [J, 9, 26, 39.] Cf. *BIOPLAST*. 2. In botany, a general term for the granular bodies imbedded in the protoplasm of active cells. They agree in chemical composition with protoplasm, from which they are not mechanically separable. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).] See also *CHLOROPLASTID*, *CHROMOPLASTID*, and *LEUCOPLASTIDS*.—**Connective-tissue p's.** See *Connective-tissue corpuscles*.—**Empfindungsp'en** (Ger.). See *Sensory cells*.

**PLASTIDULES**, n. pl.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{id-u}^2\text{l}$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , molded. Fr., *p.* Of Elsberg, the molecules or ultimate physical units of living matter. [J, 4, 26.]

**PLASTIN**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , molded. The chief proteid found in protoplasm; it is a mucoglobulin containing phosphorus. [J, 30.]

**PLASTINX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-i}^2\text{n-x}$ . Gen., *-in-gos (-in-gis)*. Gr.,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\chi\eta$ . Of Galen, a certain appliance for the reduction of dislocations. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLASTOCOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{l}(\text{kol})\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ys-eos (-col-ysis)*. From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , molded, and  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a hindering. Fr., *plastocolyse*. An arrest of development or growth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLASTODYNAMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{n}(\text{du}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , formed, and  $\delta\upsilon\text{n}\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\varsigma$ , power. Fr., *plastodynamie*. Of Lobstein, nutritive plastic force (e. g., of blood). [K; L, 42.]

**PLASTOPROLEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pro}(\text{pro}^2)\text{-le}^2\text{p}(\text{laps})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-leps-eos (-is)*. From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , molded, and  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\lambda\eta\psi\iota\varsigma$ , an anticipating. Fr., *plastoprolepsie*. Premature development of a part. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLASTRON**, n.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-ro}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *p.* 1. The lower shell of a chelonian. [L, 341 (a, 27).] 2. The sternum and costal cartilages as removed in an autopsy. [a, 48.]

**PLATANThERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{t}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{t})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-ther}(\text{thar})\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\alpha\nu\theta\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , an anther. A genus of orchids having the anther cells dividing below. [B, 34, 180; a, 35.]—**P. bifolia**. See *HABENARIA bifolia*.—**P. chlorantha**. See *HABENARIA chlorantha*.

**PLATANUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Pla}^2\text{t}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{t})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\upsilon\text{v}$ . Fr., *platane*. Ger., *Platane*. Plane-tree, buttonwood; a genus constituting the *Platanaceæ* (Fr., *platanacées*), or *Platanæ* (Fr., *platanées*), which are the sycamores. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. acerifolia, P. lobatus, P. occidentalis**. Fr., *platane d'Occident*. Ger., *abendländische Platane, Wasserbuche, Sykomore*. The North American plane-tree. It has been successfully planted in marshy situations to check miasmatic effluvia. [B, 34, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. orientalis (elongata), P. palmata**. Fr., *platane d'Orient*. Ger., *orientalische Platane*. The plane-tree of southern Europe and middle Asia. Formerly the flowers or fruit-heads were used for poisonous bites, for hemorrhage, and as a vulnerary, and the leaves and bark as a discutient. [B, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

**PLATE**, n. *Plat*. Lat., *platum, lamina*. Fr., *plat, lame, plaque*. Ger., *Platte*. A sheet-like structure, especially a thin layer of bone or other resistant tissue. [B; C; L.]—**Abdominal p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's*.—**Ambulacral p.** See *AMBULACRUM*.—**Approximation p.** See *Senn's p's*.—**Axial p.** Lat., *lamina axis*. Of His and Kölliker, the primitive streak of the blastoderm.—**Basilar p.**, **Basiscranial p.** The cartilaginous p. formed by the anterior extremity of the notochord and the parachordal cartilages. [L, 153.]—**Blood-p's.** See under *BLOOD*.—**Bone-p's.** See *Senn's p's*.—**Branchial p's.** See *Branchial ARCHES* (1st def.).—**Chief p.** See *Principal p.*—**Cribiform p. of the ethmoid bone.** Lat., *lamina cribiformis*. Ger., *Siebplatte*. The portion of the ethmoid bone that fits into the ethmoidal notch of the frontal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cytoplasmic p.** Fr., *plaque complétive*. The part of the cell-p. in the cell-body. [G.] See *CELL*.



**p.—Dorsal p's.** See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Electrical p.** In the torpedo and other electrical fishes, a finely granular p. containing nerve-endings and large nuclei, surrounded by a layer of gelatinous tissue and placed in each compartment of the electrical organs. [L. 353 (a, 39).]—**Enamel p's.** A variety of odontomata resembling small drops of congealed wax, situated usually about the neck of a tooth. [E.]—**End-p.** See the major list.—**Epiphyseal p's.** Ger., *Epiphysenplatten*. The disc-like epiphyses at each end of the centrum of a vertebra. In man they ossify from the eighth to the fifteenth year, and join the centrum about the twenty-fifth year. [J. 30, 69, 75.]—**Equatorial p.** Fr., *disque équatorial (ou nucléaire)*, *couronne équatoriale*, *plaque équatoriale (ou nucléaire)*. Ger., *Kernplatte*, *Äquatorialplatte*, *Äquatoriale Verdichtungszone*. Syn.: *nuclear p.* (or *disc*). In caryocinesis, a plate-like appearance in a dividing nucleus due to the massing of the chromatin fibrils in a plane midway between the poles of the nuclear spindle; the mother star seen in profile. [J. 64, 83.]—**External pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei*. The outermost and broadest of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. From its inner surface arises the pterygoideus internus, and the outer bounds the zygomatic fossa and furnishes the origin of the pterygoideus externus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Facial p's.** Syn.: *pre-oral arches*. A group of p's consisting mainly of the single (or median) fronto-nasal p. and the external pairs of nasal and maxillary p's in the embryo. [A. 5.]—**Flesh p.** See *LAMELLA carnea*.—**Foot-p.** The flat portion of the stapes, which fits into the fenestra ovalis. [B.]—**Frontal p.** Ger., *Frontalplatte*. Of Spöndli, a cartilaginous connection between the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilage and of the alae parvæ and the anterior sphenoid bone in the fetus. [H.]—**Fronto-nasal p.** The median p. of the facial group, designed for the formation of the external nose. [A. 5.]—**Genital p's.** In echinoderms, p's containing the outlets for the genital products. They alternate with the ocular p's. [a, 48.]—**Gill p's.** The branchial lamellæ of a mollusc. [L. 121 (a, 39).]—**Gray p.** See *LAMINA cinerea*.—**Ground p.** The hyaline ground-substance of the cell-body of endothelial cells and connective-tissue corpuscles, in which are contained the nucleus of the cell and the intracellular network. [Klein, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 329 (J. 30, 32).]—**Hair p's.** See *HAIR SCALES*.—**Horn p.** See *LAMELLA ceratina*.—**Hyoid p's.** The second pair of the subcranial p's, in which the upper part of the hyoid bone is developed. [A. 5.]—**Inferior maxillary p's.** See *Mandibular p's*.—**Infrapineous p's.** See *POSTSCAPULA*.—**Interambulacral p's.** Ger., *Interambulacralplatten*. The imperforate bands or areas that separate the ambulacra in the shell of an echinoderm (see *AMBULACRUM*). [a, 48.]—**Interfissural p. of the pia.** The fold of pia in the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. [I. 4 (K).]—**Intergential p's.** See *Ocular p's*.—**Internal pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina interna processus pterygoidei*. The longer and narrower of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. [L. 142, 332.]—**Internasal p.** See *Fronto-nasal p's*.—**Intervertebral p's.** The intervertebral fibrocartilages. [a, 39.]—**Lateral mesoblastic p's.** Lat., *laminae ventrales*. Fr., *lames latérales (ou ventrales)*. Ger., *Bauchlamellen*, *Seitenplatten*, *Bauchplatten* (Rathke), *Visceralplatten* (Reichert), *Wirbelplatten*. Syn.: *abdominal (or intestinal, or visceral, or protovertebral) p's*. Of Renak, the longitudinal thickenings of the lateral portions of the mesoblast that run along one on each side of the notochord, at an early period in the development of the embryo. Each splits into an outer (parietal) and an inner (visceral) lamina. The two outer, one from each side, coalesce in front to form the anterior wall of the body. Cf. *SOMATOPLEURE* and *SPANCHNOLEURE*.—**Leather p.** See *LAMELLA coriaria*.—**Ligamentous p's.** The intervertebral discs in the embryo.—**Loral p.** In serpents, a p. situated between the eye and the mouth. [L. 341 (a, 27).]—**Mandibular p's.** The first pair of subcranial p's, in which the lower jaw is developed. [A. 5.]—**Marrow p.** See *LAMELLA medullaris*.—**Maxillary p's.** See *Mandibular p's*.—**Medullary p's.** See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Mesenteric p.** Mesentery p. See *LAMELLA mesenterica*.—**Mesial p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's*.—**Motor p.** See *MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE*.—**Mucous p.** See *LAMELLA mucosa*.—**Muscle p's.** Muscular p's. Fr., *lames musculaires*. Ger., *Muskelplatten*, *Nebenplatten*. The embryonic source of the voluntary muscles; layers of the mesoblast which are developed in the upper and outer part of the protovertebral column, and consist of two laminae, an inner and an outer, inclosing a space said to be in communication at first with the intermesoblastic space. [A. 5.]—**Nuclear p.** Nucleus p. Ger., *Kernplatte*. See *Equatorial p.*—**Ocular p's.** In echinoderms, five p's bearing the eye-spots, situated around the aboral margin at the extremities of the ambulacra, alternating with the genital plates. [L. 353 (a, 39).]—**Orbital p. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *pars orbitalis ossis frontalis*. Ger., *Augenhöhlentheil*. A thin horizontal lamina of the frontal bone which forms the roof of the orbit. [C.]—**Orbital p. of the ethmoid bone.** See *Os planum*.—**Palate p. of the superior maxilla.** The portion of the superior maxilla which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms the larger portion of the hard palate. Its upper surface is smooth and convex, the lower concave and rough. [L. 142, 332.]—**Parachordal p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's*.—**Pharyngeal p's.** See *Post-oral ARCHES*.—**Prescapular p.** See *PRÆSCAPULA*.—**Primitive kidney p.** See *LAMELLA renalis*.—**Principal p.** Ger., *Hauptplatte*. Of Waldeyer, the chief p. of the p-like cells of tendon and white fibrous tissue. This p. contains the nucleus, and extending at right angles from it are two or more smaller or secondary p's. [Arel, f. mik. Anat., 1875, p. 176 (J.).]—**Protovertebral p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's*.—**Pterygoid p's.** See *External pterygoid p.* and *Internal pterygoid p.*—**Secondary p.** A p-like process of a connective-tissue corpuscle of the corium. Other thread-like processes connect the cells into a network. [J. 32.] Cf. *Chief p.*—**Senn's p's.** Circular or oval p's of decalcified bone, having a central opening and marginal apertures for the passage of sutures. They are placed within the intestine in enterectomy to facilitate coaptation and suturing of the resected intestine. [a, 34.]

—**Spindle-p.** Fr., *plaque fusoriale*. Ger., *Spindelplatte*. The part of a cell-p. situated within the nucleus. [J.]—**Subcranial p's.** See *Post-oral visceral ARCHES*.—**Tympanic p.** Lat., *lamina tympanica*. An osseous lamina one surface of which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory canal, and the other the posterior portion of the glenoid fossa, terminating below in the vaginal process. [L. 142, 332.]—**Utero-placental p.** See *DECIDUA serotina*.—**Valvular p.** The valvular curtain of the foetal heart; a valve-like growth which fills up the fossa ovalis in the fourth month of intra-uterine life, allowing the blood to flow from the right into the left auricle, but preventing a current in the reverse direction. [A. 5.]—**Vascular p.** See *VASCULAR LAMINA*.—**Vertebral p's.** Lat., *laminae vertebrales*. Fr., *lames vertebrales*. 1. Lateral mesoblastic folds, or plates, in which the mesoblast is not split into layers, extending longitudinally between the lateral mesoblastic p's and the medullary p's. 2. The laminae which, one on each side of the primitive groove, unite to form a vertebra. [I. 28 (K).]—**Visceral p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's*.—**Vitelline p's.** Ger., *Dotterplättchen*. Doubly refractive crystals of albuminoid substance found in the eggs of turtles, batrachians, and cartilaginous and many osseous fishes. [J. 35.]

**PLATELET**, n. *Plat'le't*. A little plate; especially a blood-plaque. [B.]

**PLATETROPE**, n. *Plat'e'trop*. From *πλατύς*, flat, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Of Wilder, in bilaterally symmetrical forms or structures, a corresponding part on the opposite side of the median plane. [a, 48.]

**PLATIASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Plat'(platt)-i'(e)-a'z(a's)'mu's* (mu's). Gr., *πλατιασμός* (from *πλατίζειν*, to pronounce broadly). Fr., *platiasme*. A defect in the speech-organs, causing broad and thick utterance. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PLATIN** (Ger.), n. *Plat'en'*. See **PLATINUM**.—**P'mohr**. Platinum black. [B. 48.]—**P'schwamm**. Spongy platinum. [B.]—**P'schwarz**. Platinum black. [B.]

**PLATINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Plat't(platt)'i'n-a's*, *platt'(platt)-in(en)'a's*. Fr., *platine*. Ger., *Platin*. An old name for platinum. [B.]—**Chloruretum platinae**, **Murias platinae**. Platinum chloride.

**PLATINAMINE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-a'm'*. Fr., p. Ger., *Platinamin*. An ammoniacal compound of platinum containing the metal as a tetrad radicle. [B.] See *Ammoniacal compounds of PLATINUM*.

**PLATINAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Plat't(platt)'i'n-a'm'a(m)'m'*. mon'i's-u'm(u'm). A quadrivalent radicle,  $\text{PtN}_2\text{H}_2 = \text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4^+$ . [B. 3.]

**PLATINATE**, n. *Plat't'i'n-at*. Fr., p. Ger., *Platinat*. A compound of platinum dioxide (platinic oxide) with a basic oxide. [B. 3.]

**PLATINDIAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Plat't(platt)'i'n-di(di)'a'm'a(m)'m'*. mon'i's-u'm(u'm). A quadrivalent radicle,  $\text{PtN}_2\text{H}_{12} = \text{Pt}(\text{NH}_2)(\text{NH}_4)^+$ . [B. 3.]

**PLATINE** (Fr.), n. *Plat'ten*. See **PLATINUM**.—**Éponge de p.** Mousse de p. Spongy platinum. [B.]

**PLATINEUX** (Fr.), adj. *Plat'te-nu's*. Platinous. [B.]

**PLATINIBROMIDE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-i's-brom'i'd*(id). A salt of bromoplatinic acid. [B.]

**PLATINIC**, adj. *Plat't-i'n'i'k*. Fr., *platitique*. Containing platinum as a tetrad radicle. [B.]

**PLATINICHLORIDE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-i's-klor'i'd*(id). See **CHLOR-PLATINATE**.

**PLATINI-IODIDE**, n. *Plat't'i'n-i's-i'o'd-i'd*(id). A double salt made up of platinum tetraiodide and another iodide. [B.]

**PLATINITHIOCYANATE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-i-thi'o-si'a'n-at*. A compound of platinic thiocyanate with the thiocyanate of another base. [B.]

**PLATINOBROMIDE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-brom'i'd*(id). A compound of platinum dibromide with the bromide of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

**PLATINICHLORIDE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-klor'i'd*(id). Fr., *platinochlorure*. 1. A compound of platinum dichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle; a salt of chloroplatinous acid. 2. One of the compounds more properly designated *platinichlorides*. [B. 3, 16.]

**PLATINOCYANIC ACID**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-si'a'n-i'k*. See **HYDROPLATINOCYANIC ACID**.

**PLATINOCYANIDE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-si'a'n-id*(id). Fr., *platinocyanure*, *platinocyanure*. Ger., *Platincyanür*, *Platinocyanür*. A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal; a salt of hydroplatinocyanic acid. [B.]

**PLATINODE**, n. *Plat't'i'n-od*. The collecting plate of a galvanic battery, whether made of platinum or other material. [B.]

**PLATINONITRIDE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-nit'r'id*. A nitride of platinum and another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

**PLATINOSULPHITE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-su'f'i't*. A double sulphite of platinum and another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

**PLATINOTHIOCYANATE**, n. *Plat't-i'n-o-thi'o-si'a'n-at*. A compound of platinitous thiocyanate,  $\text{Pt(SCN)}_2$ , and the thiocyanate of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

**PLATINOUS**, adj. *Plat't'i'n-u's*. Fr., *platinieux*. Ger., *platinigauer*. Containing platinum as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

**PLATINUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Plat't(platt)'i'n-u'm(u'm)*. Fr., *platine*. Ger., *Platin*. A metallic element first described in 1750 by Watson and again in 1756 by Scheffer, who was the first to write of it as platina or white gold. It occurs in nature uncombined in grains, crystals, and metallic masses, and combined with other



metals in various ores and minerals. It is a soft, ductile, and very malleable white metal, which is infusible at all temperatures ordinarily obtainable, but melts in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is very heavy, its sp. gr. being 21.5. Spongy p. (Fr., *éponge* [ou *mousse*] de *platine*; Ger., *Platinschwamm*) is a porous mass obtained by heating chloride of p. and ammonium. P. black (Fr., *noir de platine*; Ger., *Platinmohr*, *Platinschwarz*) is very finely divided metallic p., forming a soft black powder. P. has a marked capacity for absorbing hydrogen and for condensing oxygen upon its surface, and this property is especially pronounced in the case of the two varieties just described. P. is not oxidizable by exposure to air, oxygen, or water. It is not attacked by nitric acid, but is dissolved by nitrohydrochloric acid. It is attacked by the alkalies and alkaline cyanides and by potassium nitrate. It forms with several metals alloys which are fusible at temperatures much below its own melting point. In composition it acts partly as a dyad, forming *platinous* salts, partly as a tetrad, forming *platonic* salts. Symbol, Pt; atomic weight, 196.7. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniacal compounds of p.** Fr., *composés ammoniacaux de platine*. Ger., *ammoniakalische Platinverbindungen*. A great number of these compounds are known which may be regarded as derivatives of various radicles made up of p. and ammonium, or of ammonium residues. [B.] See **PLATINAMMONIUM** and **Fulminating p.**—**Bichloride of p.** A name formerly given to p. tetrachloride, because it contained twice the amount of chlorine found in the platinous chloride. [B.]—**Fulminating p.** A brownish mass,  $Pt_2O_3(NH_3)_2$ , which explodes on heating. [B, 3.]—**P. and ammonium chloride.** See **AMMONIUM PLATINOCHLORIDE** and **AMMONIUM PLATINICHLORIDE**.—**P. and phosphorus chloride.** 1. A substance,  $PtCl_4 + PCl_5$ , forming brown acicular crystals; sometimes called *phosphoplatinic chloride*. 2. A substance,  $PtCl_4 \cdot 2PCl_5$ , forming deliquescent prismatic crystals, sometimes called *diphosphoplatinic chloride*. [B, 3, 16.]—**P. arsenide.** A brittle substance,  $PtAs_3$ . [B, 3.]—**P. bichloratrum.** See **P. dichloride**.—**P. black.** See under **P.**—**P. bromide.** See **P. dibromide** and **P. tetrabromide**.—**P. chloratrum.** See **P. dichloride**.—**P. chloride.** A compound of chlorine and p. The p. chlorides are *p. dichloride* and *p. tetrachloride*, together with their derivatives the *platinochlorides* and *platinichlorides*. The term *chloride of p.* is, however, often applied to chloroplatinic acid. [B.]—**P. chloriodide.** A substance,  $PtCl_3I$ , forming red deliquescent crystals. [B, 16.]—**P. cyanide.** A compound of cyanogen with platinum. Platinous cyanide,  $Pt(CN)_2$ , is known as a greenish-yellow, absolutely insoluble substance. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. dibromide.** Ger., *Platinbromür*. Platinous bromide,  $PtBr_2$ ; a brownish mass forming double salts called *platinobromides*. [B, 3.]—**P. dichloride.** Ger., *Platinchlorür*. Platinous chloride,  $PtCl_2$ ; a greenish-gray powder, forming double salts with phosphorus trichloride (see *P. and phosphorus chloride*), with carbonyl (see *CARBONYL CHLOROPLATINITE*), and with the alkaline chlorides (see *PLATINCHLORIDE*). [B, 3.]—**P. dihydroxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydhydrat*. Platinous hydroxide,  $Pt(OH)_2$ . [B, 3.]—**P. diiodide.** Ger., *Platinjodür*. Platinous iodide; a black powder,  $PtI_2$ . [B, 3.]—**P. dioxide.** Ger., *Platinoxyd*. Platinic oxide; a black powder,  $PtO_2$ . [B, 3.]—**P. diphosphide.** A mass,  $PtP_2$ , of metallic lustre, soluble in aqueous ammonia. [B, 3.]—**P. disulphide.** A substance,  $PtS_2$ , black or gray according to the mode of its preparation. It combines with basic sulphides to form double salts called *thioplatinates*. [B, 3.]—**P. hydrate.** **P. hydroxide.** See **P. dihydroxide** and **P. tetrahydroxide**.—**P. iodide.** A compound of p. and iodine. [B.] See **P. diiodide**, **P. tetraiodide**, **P. chloriodide**, and **PLATIN-IOXIDE**.—**P. monosulphide.** A greenish powder or crystalline mass,  $PtS$ . [B, 3.]—**P. monoxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydul*. Platinous oxide; a gray powder,  $Pt_2O$ . [B, 3.]—**P. muriaticum.** See **P. dichloride**.—**P. nitride.** Ger., *salpetrigsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound,  $Pt(NO_2)_2$ , occurring in composition with the nitrides of other radicles to form the *platinonitrides*. [B.]—**P. oxide.** See **P. monoxide** and **P. dioxide**.—**P. perchloride.** See **P. tetrachloride**.—**P. phosphide.** See **P. diphosphide**.—**P. præcipitatum nigrum.** P. black. [a, 38.]—**P. sesquisulphide.** A gray crystalline powder,  $Pt_3S_4$ . [B, 3.]—**P. sulpharsenate.** See **P. thioarsenate**.—**P. sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Platinoxyd*. A compound of p. and sulphuric acid. Platinic sulphate,  $Pt(SO_4)_2$ , is a brownish mass. [B, 3.]—**P. sulphide.** Ger., *Schwefelplatin*. See **P. monosulphide**, **P. disulphide**, and **P. sesquisulphide**.—**P. sulphite.** Ger., *schwefligsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound of p. and sulphurous acid, known only in composition with other sulphites. [B.] See **PLATINOSULPHITE**.—**P. tetrabromide.** Ger., *Platinbromid*. Platinic bromide,  $PtBr_4$ ; known only in the form of compound salts. [B.] See **BIOMOPLATINIC ACID** and **PLATINIBROMIDE**.—**P. tetrachloride.** Ger., *Platinchlorid*. Platinic chloride, formerly called *bichloride of p.*; a substance,  $PtCl_4 + 5H_2O$ , forming reddish crystals. It combines with hydrochloric acid to form chloroplatinic acid, and with other chlorides forms the double salts called *platinichlorides*. It is much used as a reagent in chemical analysis. [B, 3.]—**P. tetrahydroxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydhydrat*. Platinic hydroxide,  $Pt(OH)_4$ ; a yellowish solid, acting both as a base and as an acid. It forms the platinate salts and the platinites. [B, 3.]—**P. tetraiodide.** Ger., *Platinjodid*. Platinic iodide,  $PtI_4$ ; a black or dark-brown amorphous powder. Its derivatives are iodoplatinitic acid and the platini-iodides. [B.]—**P. thioarsenate.** A black-brown precipitate, obtained by adding ferrous sulphate to a solution of a p. salt previously treated with neutral or basic sulpharsenate of sodium. [B, 2.]—**P. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Platinthiocyanat*. Platinous thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinoxydul*),  $Pt(SCN)_2$ , and platinitic thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinoxyd*),  $Pt(SCN)_4$ , are known in composition with other thiocyanates. [B.] See **PLATINOTHIOCYANATE** and **PLATINITHIOCYANATE**.—**Solution of perchloride of p.** [Br. Ph.] A solution of p. tetrachloride in 20 times as much water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Spongy p.** See under **P.**

**PLÄTTCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Plat'ch'e^2n$ . See **LAMINA** and **LAMELLA**.—**Blutp'**. 1. See **Bizzozero's CORPUSCLE**. 2. See **BLOOD-PLAQUES**.

—**Haarp'**. See **HAIR-SCALES**.—**Knochenp'**. See **BONE LAMELLE**.—**Netzförmiges P.** See **ORGAN OF CORTI**.

**PLATTE** (Ger.), n.  $Plat'te^2$ . 1. A plate or lamina. [a, 14.] 2. See **ALOPECIA**.—**Axenp'** [Remak]. See **PRIMITIVE STREAK**.—**Barbenp'n.** See under **LAMELLA** (1st def.).—**Bauchp'**. See **Lateral mesoblastic PLATES**.—**Centralp'n.** Of Burdach, the laminae which form the cerebral convolutions. [I, 3 (K).]—**Endp'**. See **END-PLATE**.—**Fleischp'**. See **LAMELLA carnea**.—**Fussp'**. The flat portion of the stapes. [L, 304.]—**Gefässp'**. See **VASCULAR LAMINA**.—**Gekrösp'**. See **LAMELLA mesenterica**.—**Graue P.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**Hauptp'**. See **Principal PLATE**.—**Hauptp'** [Remak]. The upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Herzp'**. The outer wall of the embryonic heart. [A, 29.]—**Hornp'**. See **LAMELLA ceratina**.—**Kernp'**. See **Nuclear PLATE** and **ASTER** (1st def.).—**Kleinhirnp'**. That portion of the cerebellum which assists in forming the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**Knochenp'n.** See **BONE LAMELLE**.—**Lederp'**. See **LAMELLA coriaria**.—**Markp'**. See **LAMELLA medullaris**, **Medullary LAMELLE**, and **Medullary RIDGES**.—**Mittelp'**. 1. See **Equatorial PLATE**. 2. The embryonic structure formed by the union of the upper and lower muscular plates.—**Nervenendp'**, **Nervennp'**. See **MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE**.—**Nierenp'**. See **LAMELLA renalis**.—**Papierp'**. See **Os planum**.—**Polarp'n.** See **Polar CELLS** (2d def.).—**Schlussp'**. See **LAMINA terminalis** (2d def.).—**Senkrechte P.** The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 304.]—**Sichel-förmige P.** An embryonic lamina in the vicinity of the Sylvian fissure which develops into the lateral convex surface of the hemisphere. [I, 17 (K).]—**Siebp'**. See **Cribiform PLATE of the ethmoid bone** and **Anterior perforated SPACE**.

**PLATTFUSS** (Ger.), n.  $Plat'tfuss$ . See **FLAT-FOOT**.

**PLATULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Plat't(pla't)u^2l(u^4l)-a^2$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad. See **PATHEIRIA pubis**.

**PLATYCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2(u^6)-se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^2l)^2-a^3$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , flat, and  $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$ , the head. A deformity of the head characterized by flattening of the sinciput and diminution of the vertical diameter. [Broca (D, 43).]

**PLATYCEPHALIC, PLATYCEPHALOUS**, adj's.  $Plat't-i^2-se^2f-a^2l^2i^2k$ ,  $-se^2f-a^2l^2u^2s$ . Lat., *platycephalus*. Fr., *platycephale*. Ger., *plattköpfig*. Affected with platycephalia; of a skull, having the index of height less than 70 per cent. [L, 14; a, 48.]

**PLATYCNEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2k(u^6k)-nem(nam)^2-i^2-a^2$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\kappa\eta\mu\eta$ , the leg. Fr., *platycnémie*. A transverse flattening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, with transformation of the posterior face of the bone into a more or less rounded border, as found in negroes and races whose occupations (e. g., climbing and hunting) bring much into play the tibialis posticus, etc. [Kuhlf., "Rev. d'anthrop.", 1881, 2; "Rev. des sci. méd.", Apr., 1882; A. Thomson, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxlii, p. 633 (a, 32).] Cf. **EURYCNÉMIE**.

**PLATYCELIAN, PLATYCELOUS**, adj's.  $Plat't-i^2-sel^2-i^2-a^2n$ ,  $-u^2s$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , flat, and  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , hollow. See **OPISTHOCELOUS**.

**PLATYCORIA** (Lat.), **PLATYCORIASIS** (Lat.), n's/f.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2(u^6)-kor(ko^2r)^2-i^2-a^2$ ,  $-ko^2r-i^2(i^2)-as(a^2s)^2i^2s$ . Gen., *-cor'ie -as'eos (-ia'sis)*. From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\kappa\omicron\rho\eta$ , the pupil. Fr., *platycorie*, *platycoriase*. Ger., *Platycorie*. See **MYDRIASIS**.

**PLATYELMINTHES** (Lat.), **PLATYHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n's/f. pl.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2(u^6)-el^2-mi^2nth(ez^2e^2s)$ ,  $-hel^2-mi^2nth(ez^2e^2s)$ . A class of the *Vermes* having a flat, more or less elongated body, with a cerebral ganglion, and often provided with hooks and suckers. They are usually hermaphrodite, and include flatworms, flukes, and tape-worms. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

**PLATYHERIC** [Turner], adj.  $Plat't-i^2-hi^2-e^2r-i^2k$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\varsigma$ , sacred. Of a sacrum ( $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\nu\ \delta\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\nu$ ), having the transverse diameter the greatest. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xx, p. 317 (a, 32).]

**PLATYNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2n(u^6n)-os^2i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr.,  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$  (from  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\nu$ , to make broad). See **AMPLIFICATION** (3d def.) and **cf. STENOSIS**.

**PLATYOPHTHALMION** (Lat.), n. n.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2(u^6)-o^2f-tha^2l(thai^2l)^2mo^2n$ . Gr.,  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  (from  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$ , the eye). Antimony trisulphide, used as a pigment. [B, 98.]

**PLATYPELLIC**, adj.  $Plat't-i^2-pe^2l-i^2k$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ , a basin. Having the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim greatly in excess of the conjugate. [W. Turner, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxi, p. 480.]

**PLATYPHYLLOUS**, adj.  $Plat't-i^2-fi^2l-i^2s$ . Lat., *platyphyllus* (from  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf). Broad-leaved. The *Platyphyllae* of Nees are a subtribe of the *Jungermannieae*. [B, 170, 308 (a, 35).]

**PLATYPODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^2d)^2-i^2-a^2$ . From  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , flat, and  $\pi\upsilon\delta\varsigma$ , the foot. Fr., *platypodie*. See **FLAT-FOOT**.

**PLATYRRHINE**, adj.  $Plat't-i^2-r-i^2n$ . Lat., *platyrrhinus* (from  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , broad, and  $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , the nose). Having the nose broad and flat. The *Platyrrhini* are a family of the *Simiidae* so characterized. The partition between the nostrils is not so narrow as in the *Catarrhini*. [A, 13 (a, 48).]

**PLATYSMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Plat't(pla't)-i^2z(u^6s)^2ma^2$ . Gen., *-ys'matos (-atis)*. Gr.,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha$  (from  $\pi\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ , to widen). Fr., *platysme*. A broad flat structure.—**P. myodes**, **P. myoides**. Fr., *large du cou*. Ger., *breiter Halsmuskel*, *Hautstalsmuskel*. A flat, thin, quadrangular, oblong layer of muscular fibres, external to the deep cervical fascia, which arises from the acromion, the clavicle, and the fascia covering the deloid, pectoralis major, and trapezius, and is inserted into the outer surface of the inferior



**PLESSIMETER**, n. Ple<sup>2</sup>a-jim'et-u<sup>6</sup>r. From πλήσσειν, to strike, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *plessimètre*. Ger., *P*. See PLEXIMETER.

**PLEURISY**, *n.* *Plur'itis* *f.* (Gr., νόσος πleuritis (or τὴν πleurῆν). Lat., *pleuritis*. Fr., *pleurésie*. Ger., *Brustfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the pleura. [D.]—**Acreolar** *p.* See *Multilobular p.*—**Bilious** *p.* See *Bilious-PNEUMONIA*.—**Calcareous** *p.* Fr., *pleurésie calcaree*. See *Sclero-calcareous p.*—**Costo-pulmonary** *p.* *p.* affecting both the parietal and the pulmonary pleura. [a. 34.]—**Diaphragmatic** *p.* Inflammation of the pleura covering the diaphragm. [a. 34.]—**Dry** *p.* Lat., *pleuritis sicca*. Fr., *pleurésie sèche*. *p.* with but little, if any, exudation. [a. 34.]—**Dyscratic** *p.* (Of F. Weber, a condition frequently found in still born infants, in which both pleural sacs, and usually the peritoneum and pericardium, contain a dirty, opaque, and foetid exudate; according to



Vogel, found only in lying-in hospitals and at the climax of epidemics of puerperal fever. [D, 39.]—**Encysted p.** P. with the effusion limited by adhesions. —**Gangrenous p.** Empyema with necrosis of the pleura. [a, 34.]—**Ichorous p.** Purulent p.—**Infectious p.** P., either primary or secondary, occurring as a localization of a general infection. [Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 652 (D).]—**Interlobar p.** P. affecting an interlobar space. [Hardy, "Med. and Surg. Rep.," June 8, 1882, p. 589.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. attended by hæmorrhage, usually produced by coughing or muscular strain and due to rupture of the bands of organized matter which have been formed during the inflammatory process. 2. Purulent p. in which the effusion is rosy or red from contained blood-corpuses. [D; L, 49, 87, 88 (a, 50).]—**Latent p.** Fr., *pleurésie torpide*. P. in which general symptoms are absent, although auscultation and percussion reveal the presence of the disease, which may be severe, with considerable effusion. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 253 (D).]—**Mediastinal p.** Fr., *pleurésie médiastine*. Inflammation of the pleura about the mediastinum. [a, 34.]—**Metapneumonic p.** P. occurring as a result of pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpleuritis*. An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis. —**Multifocal p.** A form of encysted p. in which there are several compartments in the pleura, shut off from each other by septa formed of exudate. [B.]—**P. root.** The *Asclepias tuberosa*. [B, 215.]—**Post-pneumonic p.** See *Metapneumonic p.*—**Pulsatile p.** **Pulsating p.** See *Pulsating empyema*. —**Purulent p.** P. with purulent effusion. —**Sclero-calcareous p.** Chronic p. with circumscribed calcareous degeneration of the pleura. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Secondary p.** An infectious p. consequent upon specific inflammation in some part of the body. [a, 34.]—**Serofibrinous p.** Fr., *pleurésie franchée*. P. in which there is serous exudation with fibrinous organization within the pleural cavity. [a, 34.]—**Spurious p.** See *PLEURODYNIA*. —**Subacute p.** P. of lesser intensity than in the acute form. [D, 28.]—**Suppurative p.** See *Purulent p.*—**Tuberculous p.** P. due to tuberculous. [a, 34.]

**PLEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). Ger., *pleuritis* (from *πλευρά*, the side). Fr., *pleurite*. Ger., P. See *PLEURISY*. —**P. carcinomatosa**. Of Mader, carcinoma of the pleura. [a, 34.]—**P. deformans**. The fibro-cartilaginous thickening of the pulmonary pleura occurring in cirrhosis pulmonalis. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**P. duplicata**. Double pleurisy. —**P. exquisita**. P. idiopathica. See *P. vera*. —**P. incapsulata**. See *Encysted pleurisy*. —**P. legitima**. See *P. vera*. —**P. pericardica**, **P. pericardii**. See *PERICARDITIS*. —**P. periodica**. Of Sauvages, tertian fever accompanied by pleurodynia. [a, 34.]—**P. pulsans**. See *Pulsating empyema*. —**P. sanguinea**. See *P. vera*. —**P. spuria**. See *PLEURODYNIA*. —**P. vera**. Simple uncomplicated pleurisy. [L.]

**PLEUROCARPOUS**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o-ka}^2\text{rp-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pleurocarpus* (from *πλευρόν*, a rib, and *καρπός*, fruit). Of mosses, having the fruits (archegones) borne laterally in the leaf-axils, either on the main stem or on the branches. [B, 19, 170, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**PLEUROCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-se}(\text{ka})^2\text{le}(\text{a})^2$ ; in Eng., *plu'r-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *κήλη*, a hernia. Fr., *pleurocèle*. 1. Lit., hernia of the pleura; more properly, hernia of the lung. [E.] 2. An effusion of serous fluid into the pleural cavity. [a, 34.]

**PLEUROCHOLECYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-kol-}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{ti})^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{-si}^2\text{st}(\text{ku}^2\text{st})^2\text{-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *πλευρά*, the side, *χολός*, bile, and *κυστίς*, a bladder. Inflammation of the pleura and of the gall-bladder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLEUROCCENADELPHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-sen}(\text{ko}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n})^2\text{-a}^2\text{d}(\text{a}^2\text{d})^2\text{-e}^2\text{if}(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, *κοινός*, common, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *pleuroccenadelphie*. Of Gurlt, a double monster with two nearly perfect bodies united laterally at the trunks. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PLEURO-CUTANEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Plur-o-ku}^2\text{t-an}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *cutis*, the skin. Of a fistula, passing through both pleura and integument.

**PLEURODIPLOSRYNIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo})^2\text{-si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^2\text{e}^2\text{r})^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *-ing'os* (*-in'gis*). From *πλευρά*, the side, *διπλός*, double, and *σῦριγξ*, a pipe. Fr., *pleurodiplosyringue*. A double syringe for washing out the pleura. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLEURODONT**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{d-o}^2\text{nt}$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Having the teeth attached by their sides to the adjacent jaw. [L, 12.]

**PLEURODYNE** (Lat.), **PLEURODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{d-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2\text{-e}(\text{a})^2$ ,  $\text{-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-di}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *pleurodynie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*, *Pleurodynie*. Neuralgic pain localized at some spot in the chest-wall not in relation with the intercostal nerves. By some it is regarded as a myalgia caused by rheumatism of the thoracic muscles and fasciæ; by others as a neuralgia of the nerves of the pleura. [B; D, 1.]

**PLEUROGYNE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{g-i}(\text{o}^2\text{g})^2\text{i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2\text{-e}(\text{a})^2$ . Gen., *-og'ynes*. Fr., p. A genus of gentianaceous herbs. [B, 121 (a, 35).] —**P. rotata**. A species the leaves of which are used as a vulnerary by the Tartars, and internally as a hemostatic in Russia. [B, 215; B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PLEUROGYNOUS**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{g-i}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pleurogynus* (from *πλευρόν*, the side, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *pleurogyne*. Ger., *seitweibig*. Of a stamen, standing by the side of and on the same level with the pistil. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PLEUROGYRATE**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{-ji}^2\text{r'at}$ . Lat., *pleurogyratus* (from *πλευρόν*, a rib, and *γύρος*, a circle). Of ferns, having the spore-case provided with a transverse annulus. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

**PLEUROHEPATITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-he}^2\text{p}(\text{hap})^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Inflammation of the pleura and liver. [a, 34.]

**PLEUROMELUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *μῆλος*, a limb. Fr., *pleuromèle*. A monster characterized by accessory thoracic limbs whose scapulae are in contact with those of the normal limbs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PLEURON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *πλευρόν*. 1. A rib. 2. The side of the body, especially of the thorax. [a, 48.] 3. See *EPIMERE* (1st def.).

**PLEUROPATHY**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{th-i}^2$ . Lat., *pleuropathia* (from *πλευρά*, the side, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *pleuropathie*. Ger., P. Any disease of the pleura or of the respiratory organs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLEUROPERICARDITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *πλευρά*, the side, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *pleuropéricardite*. Concomitant pleurisy and pericarditis. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{p}(\text{nu}^2\text{p})^2\text{-mon}(\text{mo}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, *περί*, around, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. See *PLEURO-PNEUMONIA*.

**PLEURO-PERITONEAL**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum. Pertaining to or connected with the pleura and the peritonæum. [L.]

**PLEURO-PERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). Fr., *pleuro-péritonite*. Concomitant pleurisy and peritonitis; described by Sîredey as a complication of puerperal septicæmia. [A, 62.]

**PLEUROPNEUMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-nu}^2\text{p}(\text{nu}^2\text{p})^2\text{-ma}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *πνεῦμα*, wind. Gen., *-pneum'atos* (*-atis*). See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

**PLEURO-PNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-nu}^2\text{p}(\text{nu}^2\text{p})^2\text{-mon}(\text{mo}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *πλευροπνευμονία*. Fr., *pleuropneumonie*. Ger., *Pleurpneumonie*. Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the lung. [a, 34.]—**Epizootic p-p.**, **Exudative p-p.** A contagious febrile disease of cattle having an incubative period of from two to three weeks to as many months, with an acute inflammation of the lungs and pleura. [Williams (a, 34).]—**Hypostatic p-p.** Hypostatic pneumonia with pleurisy.—**P-p. contagiosa**. See *Epizootic p-p.*

**PLEUROPYESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-pi}(\text{pu}^2\text{p})^2\text{-e}(\text{a})^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From *πλευρά*, the side, and *πύσις*, suppurating. Fr., *pleuropysée*. See *Purulent pleurisy*.

**PLEUORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{g}(\text{ra}^2\text{g})^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the pleura. [a, 34.]

**PLEUORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{-re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ῥέω*, a flowing. Fr., *pleurorrhée*. A collection of fluid in the pleural cavity. [a, 34.]

**PLEURORTHOPNEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{rth-o}^2\text{p-ne}(\text{no}^2\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2)$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνοή*, breath. Fr., *pleurorthopnée*. Orthopneæ caused by pleurisy or pleurodynia. [a, 34.]

**PLEUROSOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-som}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *σῶμα*, the body. A form of monstrosity in which one side of the abdomen and thorax is open, the opening being covered by a membrane only. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

**PLEUROSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-spa}^2\text{z}(\text{spa}^2\text{s})^2\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *pleurospasme*. Spasmodic pain in the chest. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLEUROSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{st-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *πλευρά*, the side, and *στέον*, a bone. Fr., *pleurostose*. Calcification of the pleura. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLEUROTHOTONOS**, **PLEUROTHOTONUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{th-o}^2\text{t-o}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . From *πλευρόθεν*, from the side, and *τόνος*, a straining. Fr., p. A form of tetanus in which the body is bent to one side by tonic spasm. [D; E.]

**PLEUROTOMY**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{t-o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . From *πλευρά*, the side, and *τομή*, a cutting. An incision into the pleural cavity. [E.]

**PLEUROTONUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{t-o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . See *PLEUROTHOTONOS*.

**PLÈVRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{vr'}$ . See *PLEURA*.

**PLEXIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x'i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *plexiformis* (from *plexus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *plexiforme*. Ger., *geflechtartig*. Having the form of a plexus.

**PLEXIMETER**, n.  $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *pleximetrum* (from *πλῆξ*, a stroke, and *μέτρον*, due measure). Fr., *pleximètre*. Ger., *Percussionsmesser*. A thin, flat piece of some hard substance to be placed upon a part to be percussed, in order to receive the taps of the hammer in mediate percussion. [E.]

**PLEXOR**, n.  $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x-o}^2\text{r}$ . See *PLESSOR*.

**PLEXUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$ . Gen., *plex'us*. From *plectere*, to twist. Fr., p. Ger., *Geflecht*. Lit., a braiding or twining. A complex or intricate collection of vessels or nerves. [C.] —**Abdominal aortic p.** Lat., p. *aortic abdominalis*. Fr., p. *aortique abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchortaengeflecht*. A sympathetic p. situated along the abdominal aorta. [L, 332.]—**Äusserer weisser Nervenp.** (Ger.). Of Krause, a p. of nerve-fibres in the second layer of the cortex cerebri. [L, 7 (K).]—**Anterior coronary p.** Lat., p. *coronarius anterior*. Ger., *vorderes Kranzgeflecht des Herzens*. A p. formed of fibres from the deep and superficial cardiac p's, situated between the aorta and pulmonary artery, and distributed concomitantly with the anterior coronary artery. [L, 143, 332.]—**Anterior gastric p.** Lat., p. *gastricus anterior*. Ger., *vorderes Magengeflecht*. The portion of the gastric p. lying upon the anterior surface of the stomach, made up of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and connected with the œsophageal p. [L, 332.]—**Anterior pulmonary p.** Lat., p. *pulmonalis anterior*. Ger.,



**vorderes Lungengeflecht.** A p. formed by the union of the anterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with the sympathetic nerves around the pulmonary artery. [C.]—**Anterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus anterior*. Ger., *vorderes (oder unteres) Gebärmuttergeflecht*. A p. formed by branches from the inferior hypogastric p., distributed to the cervix and anterior surface of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**Basilar p.** Of Virchow, the transverse sinus. [C.]—**Brachial p.** Lat., *p. brachialis*. Ger., *Achselgeflecht*. **Armgeflecht.** A nervous p. made up of the anterior branches of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical and first dorsal spinal nerves. The branches of the fifth and sixth cervical unite to form a single cord; those of the eighth cervical and the first dorsal also unite; but that of the seventh cervical remains single. At the outer border of the scapula each cord divides into an anterior and a posterior branch, and all the posterior branches unite to form the middle or posterior cord of the p. The anterior branches of the cord formed from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves and from the seventh cervical nerve unite to form the outer or upper cord. The inner or lower cord of the trunk, formed by the union of the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, remains single. In the upper part of their course all the trunks are close together, and are external to the axillary artery and vein, but lower down they are situated one behind the axillary artery, another on its inner side, and the other on its outer side. Above the clavicle the posterior thoracic and suprascapular nerves and unimportant branches to the muscles in the vicinity are given off. From the outer cord the musculocutaneous nerve and the outer root of the median nerve are given off; from the inner the nerve of Wrisberg, the ulnar and internal cutaneous nerves, and the inner root of the median nerve; and from the posterior the circumflex, musculo-spiral, and subscapular nerves. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Cardiac p.** A nervous p. connected with the heart, especially by the superficial cardiac p. [L.]—**Carotid p.** Lat., *p. caroticus*. Fr., *p. carotide*. Ger., *inneres Kopfadergeflecht*. A sympathetic p. situated in the carotid canal, on the outer side of the internal carotid artery; connected with the sixth cranial nerve and the Gasserian and superior cervical ganglia, and distributed to the internal carotid artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cavernous p.** Lat., *p. cavernosus*. Fr., *p. cavernosus*. A sympathetic p. in the cavernous sinus, upon and below the highest portion of the internal carotid artery, which furnishes branches to that vessel and connects with the third, fourth, and fifth cranial nerves. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis*, *cervicalplex*. Fr., *p. cervical*. Ger., *Halsgeflecht*. A p. made up of the union of the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves, lying in front of the upper ends of the scalenus medius and levator scapulae and beneath the sternocleidomastoideus. Each nerve is united to the one above and the one below by an ascending and a descending branch, which join to form a loop, except the first, which has a descending branch only. It gives off superficial branches supplying the integument of the neck and the platysma myoides, and deep branches which are almost exclusively muscular. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Choroid p.** Ger., *chorioidisches Geflecht*. **Adernetze**, **Gefäßhaut**, **Wundernetz**. Vascular prolongations of the pia, best marked in the lateral ventricles of the brain, where they are covered with villous projections. Histologically they are covered with a layer of large epithelial cells and spheroidal corpuscles, filled with pigment and fat-drops. The third and fourth ventricles contain similar p's. [I, 15 (K).]—**Ciliary p.** See CANAL of Schlemm.—**Coccygeal p.** Ger., **Steissgeflecht**. A small p. (one on each side) on the posterior surface of the coccyx and the lower end of the sacrum. It is formed of branches from the fourth and fifth sacral and coccygeal nerves, and the anococcygeal nerves are derived from it. [L, 332.]—**Coeliac p.** See SOLAR p.—**Cranial p.** Ger., **Kopfgeflecht**. Any nervous or venous p. within the cranium. [L.]—**Crural p.** 1. See LUMBAR p. 2. Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the upper portion of the femoral artery. [L, 332.]—**Cystic p.** A p. formed from branches of the hepatic p. which accompanies the cystic artery to the gall-bladder. [C.]—**Deep cardiac p.** The deep portion of the superficial cardiac p. [L, 31.]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Ger., **Zwerchfellgeflecht**. A sympathetic p. formed by the nerves of the upper part of the solar p., situated on the lower surface of the diaphragm, to which it is principally distributed. [L, 31, 332.]—**Epigastric p.** See SOLAR p.—**External carotid p.** Ger., **äusseres Kopfadergeflecht**. A p. on the lower portion of the external carotid artery, intimately connected with the pharyngeal p., superior cardiac nerve, and superior cervical ganglion; distributed to the external carotid artery and its branches. [L, 332.]—**External maxillary p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the distribution of the submaxillary artery. [L, 332.]—**Fibrilliplex** (Ger.). A p. or network of the fibrils of a nerve-fibre at its termination. [Kühne, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," 1896, p. 100 (J).]—**Ganglion p.** The plexiform arrangement of the two roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7, 31.]—**Ganglion p.** Fr., *p. ganglionnaire*. Ger., **Gangliengeflecht**. A nervous p. containing ganglion cells in its meshes. [L, 7.]—**Gastric p.** Ger., **Magengeflecht**. A prolongation of the oesophageal p. which distributes branches to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach. [L, 31, 332.]—**Gastroduodenal p.** An offshoot of the solar p. distributed to the duodenum and the adjoining portion of the stomach. [L.]—**Gastro-epiploic p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches from the coeliac p., and following the gastro-epiploic artery. [C.]—**Gefässp.** (Ger.). See VENOUS p.—**Grundp.** (Ger.). A principal p., such as that of nerves distributed to muscular-fibre cells. [J, 35.]—**Hæmorrhoidal p.** 1. A nervous p. made up of branches from the middle hæmorrhoidal nerves and of the pudendal p.; distributed to the lower half of the rectum. 2. A freely anastomosing venous p. immediately beneath the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from which the inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal veins arise. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hepatic p.** Ger., **Lebergeflecht**. A nervous p. derived from the solar p. It enters the liver with the hepatic vessels, and is distributed with the hepatic artery and portal veins. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric p.** Ger., **Beckengeflecht**. An unpaired nervous p. derived from the abdominal aortic p. and the

lumbar ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, situated in front of the last lumbar vertebra, and between the common iliac arteries. It divides into two portions, which descend on the two sides of the rectum, forming the inferior hypogastric p's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric p. of lymphatics.** Lat., *p. lymphaticus hypogastricus*. A lymphatic p. within the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**Iliac p.** Ger., **Krummdarmgeflecht**. A lymphatic p. upon the internal and external iliac arteries. [L, 332.]—**Inferior dental p.** Ger., **unteres Zahngeflecht**. A nervous p. formed by branches from the dental branches of the inferior dental nerve. [C.]—**Inferior hypogastric p.** Ger., **unteres Beckengeflecht**. The prolongation (one on each side) of the hypogastric p. on the side of the rectum in the male and of the vagina in the female. It receives branches from the first, second, third, and fourth sacral nerves, and is distributed to the pelvic viscera. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior maxillary p.** See INFERIOR DENTAL p.—**Inferior mesenteric p.** Ger., **unteres Gekrösgeflecht**. An unpaired p. derived from the left side of the aortic abdominal p. and distributed to the descending colon, the sigmoid flexure, and the upper portion of the rectum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior ovarian p.** A nervous p. lying between the folds of the broad ligament and distributed to the ovary and the round ligament. [L, 7.]—**Infra-orbital p.** Lat., *pes anserinus minor*. A nervous p. formed from the terminal branches of the infra-orbital nerve and branches of the facial nerve. [C.]—**Innerer weisser Nervenzp.** (Ger.). The sixth layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Interlaminar p.** [Auerbach]. A lymphatic p. in the muscular coat of the intestines. [L, 142.]—**Interlobular biliary p.** A p. formed by the interlobular biliary ducts or canals. [L, 332.]—**Interlobular venous p.** The p. formed by the interlobular veins of the liver. [L.]—**Intermesenteric p.** See ABDOMINAL AORTIC p.—**Intermuscular intestinal p.** See P. of Auerbach.—**Internal carotid p.** See CAROTID p.—**Internal maxillary p.** A p. on the internal maxillary artery derived from the external carotid p. [L, 332.]—**Intrarachidian p's.** The venous p's within the spinal canal. [L.]—**Ischiadic p.** See SACRAL p.—**Jugular lymphatic p.** Ger., **Drosselgeflecht**. A lymphatic p. on the side of the neck, lying over the jugular veins. [L, 332.]—**Lateral choroid p's.** The choroid p's of the lateral ventricles. [I, 29 (K).]—**Lateral hypogastric p's.** The inferior hypogastric p's. [L.]—**Lingual p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the lingual artery. [L, 332.]—**Lumbar p.** Lat., *p. lumbalis* (seu *lumbaris*). Fr., *p. lombaire*. Ger., **Lendengeflecht**. A nervous p. formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper lumbar spinal nerves. It lies behind or within the substance of the psoas magnus and in front of the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae. It is united with the last dorsal nerve by a small nerve, and with the sacral p. by a branch between the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. From the first lumbar nerve are given off the iliohypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerves, and a branch to the second lumbar nerve; from the second lumbar nerve, the external cutaneous and genito-crural nerves and a branch to the third lumbar nerve; from the third lumbar nerve, a branch to the fourth nerve, one to the anterior crural nerve, and another to the obturator nerve; and from the fourth, branches to the anterior crural and obturator nerves and to the fifth lumbar nerve. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Lumbo-sacral p.** Ger., **Lendenkreuzgeflecht**. The lumbar and sacral p's regarded as one. [L, 332.]—**Lymphaderp** (Ger.). **Lymphatic p.** A network of lymphatic vessels and glands. [L.]—**Malleal p.** **Manubrial p.** A venous p. about the manubrium mallei. [a, 29.]—**Median hypogastric p.** See HYPOGASTRIC p.—**Median meningeal p.** A p. derived from the external carotid p., and following the distribution of the middle meningeal artery. [L, 332.]—**Medullary-spinal p.** The venous p. surrounding the spinal cord. [L, 332.] Cf. **Medullary-spinal veins**.—**Meissner's p.** See P. of Meissner.—**Mesenteric p's.** Ger., **Gekrösgeflechte**. See INFERIOR MESENTERIC p. and SUPERIOR MESENTERIC p.—**Myenteric p.** See P. of Auerbach.—**Naso-palatine p.** Lat., *p. naso-palatina*. Ger., **Nasengangengeflecht**. A p. uniting the naso-palatine nerves in the incisive foramen. [L, 332.]—**Oesophageal p.** Ger., **Schlundgeflecht**. A nervous p. formed of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and the dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic nerve surrounding the oesophagus. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. *P. oesophageus anterior* and *P. oesophageus posterior*.—**Ovarian p.** 1. See PAMPINIFORM p. 2. A p. derived from the hypogastric p. which follows the course of the ovarian artery. [L, 7.]—**Pampiniform p.** Ger., **traubenförmiges Geflecht**. 1. A venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus, the oviduct, and the ovary, becomes condensed into a single trunk on each side, the internal spermatic vein, which empties into the renal vein on the right side, and into the ascending vena cava on the left side. [A, 32.] 2. In the male, the spermatic p. [L.]—**Pancreatico-duodenal p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches of the coeliac p., and following the distribution of the coeliac artery. [C.]—**Parotid p.** Ger., **Ohrdrüsengeflecht**. See PES ANSERINUS MAJOR.—**Patellar p.** Lat., *p. patella*. A p. formed over the patella by the union of branches from the patellar branch of the internal saphenous and the internal, middle, and external cutaneous nerves. [C.]—**Pelvic p.** Ger., **Beckengeflecht**. See INFERIOR HYPOGASTRIC p.—**Perineal p.** A venous p. consisting of two parts: one, superficial, formed by the veins of the labia majora and some of those from the preputium clitoridis and bulb, passing to the superficial epigastric and pudic and the external obturator veins; the other, deep, receiving the veins of the corpus cavernosum clitoridis, veins from the bulb, and a branch descending from the dorsal vein of the clitoris along the inferior ramus of the pubes, and terminating in the internal pudic trunk, which is joined by the superficial perineal and the inferior hæmorrhoidal veins as it runs backward to open into the internal iliac trunk. [Tschausow, "Arch. f. Anat.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 571 (a, 29).]—**Pharyngeal p.** Ger., **Schlundkopfgeflecht**. 1. A nervous p. on the side of the pharynx, nearly on a level with the middle constrictor, derived from the pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves and the superior cervical ganglion. 2. A venous p. around the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**Phrenic**



p. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—*P. anserinus major* (seu *nervi facialis*). See *Pes anserinus major*.—*P. anserinus nervi mediani*. See *Pes anserinus nervi mediani*.—*P. aorticus abdominalis*. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. articularis*. A venous p. close to the outer side of the temporo-maxillary articulation. [L, 332.]—*P. auricularis posterior*. A small p. derived from the external carotid p., distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland. [L, 332.]—*P. axillaris*. *P. brachialis*. See *Brachial p.*—*P. brachialis supraclavicularis*. The portion of the brachial p. above the clavicle. [L, 332.]—*P. bulbo-cavernosus*. A venous p. in the diaphragma urogenitale. [L, 31.]—*P. cardiacus*. See *Cardiac p.*—*P. caroticus*. See *Carotid p.*—*P. caroticus communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliches Kopfischlagadergeflecht*. A sympathetic p. surrounding the common carotid artery and uniting with the p's in its vicinity. [L, 332.]—*P. caroticus externus*. See *External carotid p.*—*P. caroticus internus*. See *Carotid p.*—*P. cavernosus*. 1. See *Cavernous p.* 2. See *Bulbi vestibuli vagina*.—*P. cavernosus clitoridis*. Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht der Clitoris*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the clitoris. [L, 332.]—*P. cavernosus nervi carotici*. See *Cavernous p.*—*P. cavernosus penis*. Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht des Penis*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the penis. [L, 332.]—*P. cerebri*. The chorioid p's. [I, 18 (K).]—*P. cervicalis*. See *Cervical p.*—*P. chorioidales laterales*. The chorioid p's of the lateral ventricles. [L, 332.]—*P. chorioidales quarti ventriculi*. The chorioid p's of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—*P. chorioides (impar)*. See *Chorioid p.*—*P. chorioides inferior*. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—*P. chorioides interpositus*. Of Haller, the fold of pia intervening between the chorioid p's of the superior ventricles. [I, 18 (K).] See *VELUM interpositum*.—*P. chorioides medius*. The chorioid p. of the third ventricle. [L, 332.]—*P. chorioides pampiniformis*. See *Chorioid p.*—*P. chorioides superior*. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—*P. chorioides ventriculi lateralis*. The chorioid p. of the lateral ventricle.—*P. chorioides ventriculi quarti*. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—*P. chorioides ventriculi tertii*. The chorioid p. of the third ventricle. [K.]—*P. ciliaris*. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—*P. circularis foraminis magni*. See *SINUS circularis foraminis magni*.—*P. circosides*. See *Pampiniform p.*—*P. coccygeus*. See *Coccygeal p.*—*P. collicus*. See *Solar p.*—*P. coronarius (cordis) anterior* (seu *dexter*). See *Anterior coronary p.*—*P. coronarius cordis posterior* (seu *sinister*). See *Posterior coronary p. of the heart*.—*P. coronarius ventriculi inferior* (seu *major*). Ger., *unteres Kranzgeflecht des Magens*. A p. derived from the hepatic p., containing microscopic ganglia and situated along the greater curvature of the stomach. [L, 332.]—*P. coronarius ventriculi superior*. Ger., *oberes Kranzgeflecht des Magens*. A p. derived from the solar p. and containing a number of microscopic ganglia. It lies along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to the anterior and posterior surfaces of which it is distributed. [L, 332.]—*P. cruralis*. See *Lumbar p.*—*P. curvaturae minoris*. See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior*.—*P. cysticus*. See *Cystic p.*—*P. deferentialis*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the vas deferens, prostate gland, and seminal vesicle. [L, 332.]—*P. de la petite courbure de l'estomac* (Fr.). See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior*.—*P. dentalis inferior*. See *Inferior dental p.*—*P. dentalis superior*. See *Superior dental p.*—*P. diaphragmaticus*. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—*P. digitales*. Venous p's on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the second and third phalanges. [L, 332.]—*P. divisionis aortae abdominalis* [Valentin]. A sympathetic p. between the abdominal aortic p. and the hypogastric p. (divided into an inferior and a superior portion, *p. divisionis aortae abdominalis inferior* and *p. divisionis aortae abdominalis superior*). [L, 31.]—*P. ductus choledochi*. Branches of the hepatic p. upon the common bile-duct. [L, 31.]—*P. epigastricus*. See *Solar p.*—*P. femoralis inferior*. See *Sacral p.*—*P. gangliiformis nervi maxillaris inferioris*. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. gangliiformis nervi vagi*. See *Inferior GANGLION of the pneumogastric nerve*.—*P. gangliiformis semilunaris*. See *Solar p.*—*P. ganglionaire* (Fr.). See *Ganglionic p.*—*P. gangliosus*. Small ganglia and p's formed in the inferior hypogastric p. at the junction of the spinal nerves with the p. [Tiedemann (C).]—*P. gangliosus supramaxillaris*. 1. See *Superior dental p.* 2. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. gangliosus submaxillaris*. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. gastricus*. See *Gastric p.*—*P. gastricus anterior*. See *Anterior gastric p.*—*P. gastroduodenalis*. See *Gastroduodenal p.*—*P. glandularis*. *P. glanduliformis*. See *Chorioid p.*—*P. gulæ*. See *Oesophageal p.*—*P. gustatorio-sensorius*. A p. in the tongue formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal and gustatory nerves. [L, 7.]—*P. hæmorrhoidalis*. See *Hæmorrhoidal p.*—*P. hæmorrhoidalis inferior*. The lower portion of the hæmorrhoidal p. [L, 7.]—*P. hæmorrhoidalis superior*. The upper portion of the hæmorrhoidal p. [L, 7.]—*P. hepaticus*. See *Hepatic p.*—*P. hepatic nervoso-arteriosus*. Branches of the hepatic p. which ramify upon the branches of the hepatic artery. [L, 31.]—*P. hepatic venoso-nervosus*. See *P. venæ portæ*.—*P. hypogastricus (impar)*. See *Hypogastric p.*—*P. hypogastricus inferior* (seu *lateralis*). See *Inferior hypogastric p.*—*P. hypogastricus medius* (seu *superior*). See *Hypogastric p.*—*P. iliaca externus*. A lymphatic p. along the external iliac vessels. [L, 332.]—*P. ilio-hypogastricus*. See *Hypogastric p.*—*P. inframaxillaris*. See *Inferior dental p.*—*P. infra-orbitalis*. See *Infra-orbital p.*—*P. internervosus*. See *Interventricular p.*—*P. interperitonealis*. See *Interventricular p.*—*P. intestinalis submucosus*. Fr., *p. simple*. An anastomosis between two nerves by the transfer of one bundle of fibres to the other. [L, 7.]—*P. sinus rhomboidei posterior*. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]—*P. solaris*. See *Solar p.*—*P. spermaticus inferior*. The lower portion of the spermatic p. [L, 7.]—*P. spermaticus (interior, seu superior)*. See *Spermatic p.*—*P. sphenoidalis*. The upper portion of the internal carotid p. [L, 332.]—*P. spinale*

of the lateral ventricle. [F, 30 (K).]—*P. itenalis*. See *Splenic p.*—*P. lingualis*. See *Lingual p.*—*P. longitudinalis columnæ vertebralis*. The longitudinal veins within the spinal canal. [L, 31.]—*P. lumbalis*. *P. lumbaris*. See *Lumbar p.*—*P. lumbosacralis*. See *Lumbo-sacral p.*—*P. lymphaticus axillaris*. A network of lymphatics and glands in the axilla. [L, 332.]—*P. lymphaticus cervicalis*. A network of lymphatics and glands on the lateral surface of the neck. [L, 332.]—*P. lymphaticus hypogastricus*. A network of lymphatic vessels and glands in the pelvis accompanying the branches of the hypogastric artery and vein. [L, 332.]—*P. lymphaticus inguinalis*. The lymphatics and their glands in the groin. [L, 332.]—*P. lymphaticus intercostales*. The lymphatic glands and vessels in the intercostal spaces. [L, 332.]—*P. lymphaticus lumbalis*. The lymphatic p. beneath the peritoneum on the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity. [L, 332.]—*P. lymphaticus sacralis*. A lymphatic p. between the rectum and the sacrum. [L, 332.]—*P. mammarius internus*. A lymphatic p. surrounding the internal mammary artery and vein. [L, 332.]—*P. maxillaris externus*. See *External maxillary p.*—*P. maxillaris internus*. See *Internal maxillary p.*—*P. median* (Fr.). See *Solar p.*—*P. meningeus medius*. See *Median meningeal p.*—*P. mesaraico-aorticus*. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. mesaraicus inferior*. See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesaraicus superior*. See *Superior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesentericus inferior*. See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesentericus superior*. See *Superior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesentericus proprius et maximus*. See *Solar p.*—*P. mirabilis (retiformis)*. See *Chorioid p.*—*P. moyeni* (Fr.). The chorioid p. of the third ventricle. [F, 39 (K).]—*P. myentericus (externus)*. See *P. of Auerbach*.—*P. myentericus internus*. See *P. of Meissner*.—*P. naso-palatine*. See *Naso-palatine p.*—*P. nervi vagi*. See *P. chorioidales laterales*.—*P. nervorum mollium*. See *External carotid p.*—*P. nervorum spinalium*. P's formed by the spinal nerves (e. g., the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral p's). [L, 332.]—*P. nervoso-arteriosus*. See *Cavernous p.*—*P. nervosus aorticus abdominalis* (seu *inferior*). See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. nervosus aorticus superior*. See *Thoracic aortic p.*—*P. nervosus plenus* (seu *repletus*). Fr., *p. plein*. A nervous p. in which the meshes contain nerve-cells or portions of the organ in which it is situated. [L, 7.]—*P. nodosus*. Ger., *Knotengeflecht*. See *Inferior GANGLION of the pneumogastric nerve*.—*P. oaricus inferior*. See *Inferior ovarian p.*—*P. occipitalis*. A small p. derived from the external carotid p. and distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland. [L, 332.]—*P. oesophageus*. See *Oesophageal p.*—*P. oesophageus anterior*. The portion of the oesophageal p. situated on the anterior surface of the oesophagus. [L, 332.]—*P. oesophageus posterior*. The portion of the oesophageal p. situated on the posterior surface of the oesophagus. [L, 332.]—*P. of Auerbach*. Lat., *p. myentericus*. A gangliated nervous p. between the circular and longitudinal muscular coats of the intestine, composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres with groups of nerve-cells at the nodal or intersecting points. It anastomoses freely with the p. of Meissner. [J, 30, 32, 35; L, 142.]—*P. of Meissner*. Lat., *p. myentericus internus* (seu *intestinalis submucosus*). A p. of non-medullated nerve-fibres, with ganglia at the nodal or crossing points, situated in the submucosa of the intestine. [J, 30, 31, 35.]—*P. of Santorini*. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. of the fourth ventricle*. Two prolongations of the pia situated on the roof of the fourth ventricle near the median line. They are covered by a layer of epithelium. [I, 15 (K).]—*P. of the obturator nerve*. A p. formed by the union of a branch of the obturator nerve, the nerve of the sartorius muscle, and the internal saphenous nerve. [C.]—*P. omentalis*. Sympathetic fibres in the omenta. [L, 332.]—*P. ophthalmicus*. A p. made up of sympathetic fibres and branches of the ciliary nerves surrounding the ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. [L, 332.]—*P. opisthogastric* (Fr.). See *Solar p.*—*P. ovaricus*. See *Ovarian p.*—*P. ovarius*. *P. pampiniformis*. See *Pampiniform p.*—*P. pancreatico-duodenalis*. See *Pancreatico-duodenal p.*—*P. procticus*. *P. parotidens*. See *Pes anserinus major*.—*P. patella*. See *Patellar p.*—*P. pelvius*. See *P. gangliosus*.—*P. pharyngeus* (ascendens). See *Pharyngeal p.*—*P. pharyngo-basilaris*. See *Pharyngeal p.*—*P. pharyngo-laryngeus*. A submucous venous p. behind the cricoid cartilage, which communicates with the pharyngeal p. (q. v. 2d def.). [L, 332.]—*P. phrenicus*. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—*P. plantaris*. A venous p. in the sole of the foot. [L, 31.]—*P. plein* (Fr.). See *P. nervosus plenus*.—*P. prostatico-vesicalis*. See *Prostatic p.* (2d def.).—*P. popliteus*. Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the popliteal nerve. [L, 332.]—*P. pterygoideus*. See *Pterygoid p.*—*P. pterygoideus internus*. A venous p. on the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus. [L, 332.]—*P. pubicus (impar)*. See *Pudendal p.*—*P. pubicus par.* The veins uniting the pudendal p. and p. bulbo-cavernosus. [L, 31.]—*P. pudendalis*. *P. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis*. *P. pudendus*. See *Pudendal p.*—*P. pulmonalis*. See *Posterior pulmonary p.*—*P. pulmonalis anterior*. See *Anterior pulmonary p.*—*P. ramiformis*. See *ANASTOMOSIS mutua*.—*P. renalis*. See *Renal p.*—*P. reticularis*. See *Bulbi vestibuli vagina*.—*P. reticularis flexurae tertiae carotidis cerebialis*. See *Cavernous p.*—*P. retiformis*. See *Bulbi vestibuli vagina*.—*P. sacralis (anterior)*. See *Sacral p.*—*P. sacralis posterior*. A p. behind the sacro-iliac articulation, formed by the posterior branches of the two lower lumbar and sacral nerves. [L, 332.]—*P. sacro-coccygeus*. See *Coccygeal p.*—*P. sacro-lumbalis*. See *Sacro-lumbar p.*—*P. sciatique* (Fr.). See *Sacral p.*—*P. semilunaris*. See *Solar p.*—*P. seminialis*. See *RETE testis*.—*P. simplicissimus*. Fr., *p. simple*. An anastomosis between two nerves by the transfer of one bundle of fibres to the other. [L, 7.]—*P. sinus rhomboidei posterior*. The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]—*P. solaris*. See *Solar p.*—*P. spermaticus inferior*. The lower portion of the spermatic p. [L, 7.]—*P. spermaticus (interior, seu superior)*. See *Spermatic p.*—*P. sphenoidalis*. The upper portion of the internal carotid p. [L, 332.]—*P. spinale*



**transversi.** The transverse branches uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins with each other. [L. 332.]—**P. spinalis anterior.** A venous p. formed by the anterior spinal veins and extending the whole length of the spinal canal. [L. 332.]—**P. spinalis posterior.** The venous p. formed by the posterior spinal veins. [L.]—**P. splenicus.** See *Splenic p.*—**P. supraclavicularis.** See *P. brachialis supraclavicularis.*—**P. supra-maxillaris.** See *Supramaxillary p.*—**P. suprarenalis.** See *Suprarenal p.*—**P. temporalis superficialis.** A p. derived from the external carotid p. and accompanying the branches of the external carotid artery to the external ear and the eyelids. [L. 332.]—**P. thyroideus impar.** A venous p. derived from the inferior thyroid veins and situated beneath the isthmus of the thyroid gland. [L. 332.]—**P. thyroideus inferior.** A p. formed of branches of the middle cervical ganglion which surround the external carotid and inferior thyroid arteries and are distributed to the larynx, pharynx, and thyroid gland. [L. 332.]—**P. thyroideus superior.** A p. of sympathetic filaments uniting the superior laryngeal and superior cardiac nerves. [L. 332.]—**P. tonsillaris.** A venous p. in and around the tonsil. [L. 332.]—**P. trachealis anterior inferior.** See *Pulmonary p.*—**P. triangulans nervi trigemini.** The plexiform arrangement of the fibres of the posterior root of the trigeminal nerve, just above the Gasserian ganglion. [L. 332.]—**P. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic p.*—**P. uterinus.** See *Uterine p.*—**P. uterinus anterior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus communis.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis inferior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis superior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus magnus.** The hypogastric p. in the female. [L.]—**P. uterinus posterior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus venosus.** See *Uterine (venous) p.*—**P. utero-vaginalis.** See *Utero-vaginal p.*—**P. vacuus.** Fr., *p. vide.* A p. the meshes of which contain nothing but connective tissue. [L. 7.]—**P. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal p.*—**P. vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis.** See *Spermatic p.* (2d def.).—**P. vasculosus coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal gland* (1st def.).—**P. vene portae (seu portarum).** An unimportant sympathetic p. situated upon the portal vein. [L. 332.]—**P. venosi.** P's of veins. [L.]—**P. venosi medullae spinalis anterior et posterior.** See *Medullary-spinal p.*—**P. venosus plantaris.** A venous p. on the inner margin of the sole of the foot. [L. 332.]—**P. vertebrales.** *P. vertebro-basilaris.* See *Vertebral p.*—**P. vesicalis.** See *Vesical p.*—**P. vesico-vaginalis.** A p. of nerves formed by many filaments derived from the pelvic p. and distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder and the adjoining portion of the vagina. [Leidy, a. 29.]—**P. vide** (Fr.). See *P. vacuus.*—**P. vidianus.** The plexiform arrangement of the branches of the Vidian nerve. [L. 332.]—**Posterior cervical p.** Of Cruveilhier, a p. of nerves derived from the inner branches of the first three cervical nerves. [C.]—**Posterior coronary p. of the heart.** Lat., *p. coronarius cordis posterior.* Ger., *hinteres Kranzgeflecht des Herzens.* A p. derived from the cardiac p. and distributed with the posterior coronary artery of the heart and its branches. [L. 332.]—**Posterior gastric p.** Ger., *hinteres Magengeflecht.* The portion of the gastric p. on the posterior surface of the stomach. [L. 332.]—**Posterior pulmonary p.** Ger., *hinteres Lungengeflecht.* A p. situated on the posterior surface of the root of the lung, formed by the union of the posterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with branches from the second, third, and fourth thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic system. [L.]—**Posterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus posterior.* Ger., *hinteres (oder oberes) Gebärmuttergeflecht.* A nervous p. derived from the hypogastric p's between the folds of the broad ligament, and distributed to the lateral and posterior surfaces of the uterus. [L. 332.]—**Prostatic p.** 1. A sympathetic p. formed from branches of the inferior hypogastric p., and distributed to the prostate gland, the vesicula seminalis, and the erectile tissue of the penis. [C.] 2. A venous network surrounding the prostate gland, into which the dorsal vein of the penis empties. [L. 142.]—**Pterygoid p.** Ger., *venosae Flügelgeflecht.* A venous p. between the temporals and pterygoids externus, formed of branches of the internal maxillary vein. It communicates with the facial vein and the cavernous sinus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Pudendal p.** Lat., *labyrinthus pudendalis* (seu *pudendo-vesicalis*, seu *pubicus impar*). Ger., *Schamgeflecht.* 1. A portion of the inferior hypogastric p. at the lower border of the pyriformis and beneath the sacral p. From it the inferior and middle hæmorrhoidal nerves are derived. 2. A venous p. which in the male surrounds the prostate and membranous portion of the urethra, and in the female receives the veins of the clitoris, labia minora, urethra, and vestibule of the vagina. [L. 332.]—**Pyloric p.** A sympathetic p. derived from the solar p. which accompanies the pyloric artery. [C.]—**Renal p.** Ger., *Nierengeflecht.* A p. derived from the solar and abdominal aortic p's, which accompanies the renal artery to be distributed to the kidney. [L. 142, 332.]—**Sacral p.** Lat., *p. sacralis.* Ger., *Hüftgeflecht.* 1. A nervous p. situated on the pyriformis and the anterior surface of the sacrum, and formed by the union of the fifth and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerves, and the anterior branches of the first, second, and third, and part of the fourth sacral nerves, into a broad flat cord, which passes out through the great sacro-sciatic notch, to terminate in the great sciatic nerve. It also gives off the pudic and small sciatic nerves and branches to the muscles in its vicinity. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. A lymphatic p. on the anterior surface of the sacrum. [L. 115 (a. 30).]—**Semilunar p.** Solar p. Ger., *Bauchnervengeflecht.* Syn.: *abdominal brain.* An unpaired p. the largest in the body, situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is made up of branches from both pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. It consists of cords having a number of ganglia connected with them, the most important of which are the right and left semilunar, situated respectively on the right and left sides, near the upper part of the p. From it are derived a large number of smaller p's, which are distributed to the viscera of the abdomen in com-

pany with their arteries. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Spermatic p.** Ger., *Samengeflecht.* *Rankengeflecht* (2d def.). 1. A derivative of the abdominal aortic and renal p's, distributed to the same parts as the spermatic artery. 2. The p. of convoluted veins around the spermatic cord. [L. 142, 332.]—**Spinal p's.** Venous p's along the anterior aspect of the spinal column. [L. 332.] See *P. spinalis anterior* and *P. spinalis posterior.*—**Splenic p.** Ger., *Milzgeflecht.* A p. made up of branches from the left semilunar ganglion and the right pneumogastric nerve, and distributed to the spleen along with the splenic artery and its branches. [L. 142, 332.]—**Submucous intestinal p.** See *P. of Meissner.*—**Superficial cardiac p.** Ger., *Herzgeflecht.* *Hernnervengeflecht.* A p. derived from the sympathetic nerve, situated in the middle of the upper portion of the chest, between the arch of the aorta and the base of the heart, and re-enforced by branches of the inferior, middle, and superior cardiac, hypoglossal, and pneumogastric nerves. [L. 332.]—**Superior dental p.** Ger., *oberes Zahngeflecht.* A p. of nerves formed by the union of branches from the superior dental nerves and distributed to the teeth and gums. [C.]—**Superior hypogastric p.** Ger., *oberes Beckengeflecht.* See *Hypogastric p.*—**Superior mesenteric p.** Lat., *p. mesentericus.* Ger., *oberes Gekrösgeflecht.* A p. derived from the solar p. It receives a branch from the right pneumogastric nerve, surrounds the superior mesenteric artery and is distributed along with it and its branches. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Supramaxillary p.** Fr., *p. supra-maxillaire.* Ger., *Oberkiefergeflecht.* A nervous p. or ganglion situated above the root of an upper incisor tooth, containing nerve-cells. [L. 332.]—**Suprarenal p.** Fr., *p. surrénal.* Ger., *Nebennierengeflecht.* A p. accessory to the renal p., also receiving fibres from the diaphragmatic and solar p's, and distributed to the suprarenal capsules. [L. 332.]—**Sympathetic p.** A p. of branches of the sympathetic nerve. [a. 48.]—**Thoracic aortic p.** Ger., *Brustartengeflecht.* A sympathetic p. derived from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic nerve and the cardiac p. It surrounds the thoracic aorta and connects with the solar p. through the aortic opening in the diaphragm. [L. 332.]—**Tympanic p.** Ger., *Paukengeflecht.* *tympanisches Nervengeflecht.* The tympanic portion of the tympanic nerve; so called because it contains so great a number of large ganglion cells, either solitary or grouped, and thus makes numerous connections with other important ganglia and nerves. [F. 4.]—**Urethro-vesical p.** A p. of veins which lies on the front and sides of the urethra and lower part of the bladder. Into it enter the dorsal vein of the clitoris, the right and left pudic veins, short veins from the corpora cavernosa clitoridis, a communicating branch with the obturator vein, and slender branches from the wall of the urethra and neck of the bladder. [Tschausow, "Arch. f. Anat.", Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.", Apr., 1886, p. 571 (a. 29).]—**Uterine p's (of nerves).** Ger., *Gebärmuttergeflecht.* See *Anterior uterine p.* and *Posterior uterine p.*—**Uterine (venous) p.** Lat., *p. uterinus.* Fr., *p. utérin.* The venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus alone, extends between the folds of the broad ligament and empties into the hypogastric vein. [A. 22.]—**Utero-vaginal p.** A venous p. surrounding the vagina, the cervix uteri, and the body of the uterus. It includes the uterine and vaginal p's. [L. 332; Tschausow, "Arch. f. Anat.", Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.", Apr., 1886, p. 571.]—**Vaginal p.** Ger., *Mutterscheidengeflecht.* A venous p. surrounding the vagina and communicating freely with the hæmorrhoidal and vesical p's. [C. L. 142.]—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefäßgeflecht.* *Gefäßknäuel.* A p. of intercommunicating blood-vessels. [L.]—**Venous p.** Ger., *venöses Geflecht.* *Venengeflecht.* *Adergeflecht.* *Aderstranggeflecht.* *Gefäßp.* A network of intercommunicating veins. [L.]—**Vertebral p.** Lat., *p. vertebro-basilaris.* A nervous p. surrounding the vertebral artery, in the vertebral canal, derived from the first dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the upper cervical nerves. It is prolonged into the cranium, following the basilar artery. [L. 332.]—**Vesical p.** Ger., *Blasengeflecht.* *Geflecht der Harnblasenvenen* (2d def.). 1. A nervous p. derived from the inferior hypogastric p's, and distributed to the fundus of the urinary bladder. 2. A venous network external to the muscular coat of the bladder, which communicates freely with the hæmorrhoidal and prostatic p's in the male and with the vaginal p's in the female. [L. 142, 332.]

**PLI** (Fr.), n. Ple. See **CONVOLUTION**, **FOLD**, and **PLICA**.—**Grand p. du corps calleux.** See *GYRUS FORNICATUS*.—**P. anastomotique des premières et secondes circonvolutions frontales.** A small bridging gyrus which unites the superior and middle frontal convolutions of the brain. [I. 70 (K).]—**P's ascendants.** The ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. [I. 6 (K).]—**P. cérébral.** See **CONVOLUTION** (2d def.).—**P. courbe** [Gratiolet]. 1. A small secondary or annectant convolution in the fissure between the first and second occipital convolutions. [I. 61 (K).] 2. See **ANGULAR CONVOLUTION**.—**P. de coude.** See **FOSSE CUBITI**.—**P's de Douglas.** See **RECTO-UTERINE FOLDS**.—**P. de la corne d'Ammon.** See **UNCINATE GYRUS**.—**P's de passage.** See **ANNECTANT CONVOLUTIONS**.—**P. de passage cunéo-imbrique** [Broca]. See **GYRAL ISTHMIUS**.—**P. de passage supérieure externe.** See **PAROCCIPITAL GYRUS**.—**P's de passage temporo-pariétal profonds.** See **GYRI TEMPORALES TRANSVERSI**.—**P. du lobe latéral.** One of the folia of the cerebellum. [I. 35 (K).]—**P. du lobe occipital.** An occipital convolution. [I. 35 (K).]—**P. du lobe occipital interne.** A convolution on the mesial aspect of the occipital lobe of the brain. [I. 35 (K).]—**P. du lobe occipito-sphénoïdal interne** [Gratiolet]. The dentate and hippocampal convolutions regarded as one. [I. 35 (K).]—**P. frontal.** See **INFERIOR FRONTAL CONVOLUTION**.—**P. fronto-pariétal inférieure interne.** See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**.—**P. génito-crural.** The fold of the groin.—**P. interne du lobe occipital.** See **CUNEUS** (2d def.).—**P. marginal inférieur.** See **INFERIOR TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION**.—**P. marginal supérieur.** See **SUPRAMARGINAL CONVOLUTION**.—**P. nasogénien.** The fold between the nose and the cheek. [a. 18.]—**P. occipital moyen.** See **SUROCCIPITAL FOLD**.—**P. occipito-sphé-**



**noidale moyen interne.** Of Gratiolet, the uncinate convolution. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. orbital interne.** See *Internal orbital convolution*.—**P. orbital moyen.** See *Midorbital fold*.—**P. orbital postérieur.** See *Postorbital fold*.—**P. semilunaris.** See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctiva*.—**P. semilunaris de Douglas.** See *Semilunar line of Douglas*.—**P. simien de la main.** A characteristic fold frequently found in the hands of negroes; a prolongation of the sulcus digitalis anterior (which usually terminates between the index and middle fingers in the Caucasian race) to the radial border of the hand. [L, 49, 150 (a, 14).]—**P. supra-orbitaire.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**P. temporal inférieur.** See *Inferior temporal convolution* and *Subcalcarine gyrus*.—**P. temporal moyen.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**P. temporal supérieur.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.

**PLICA** (Lat.), n. f. Pli(pli)²/ka³. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *pli*. Ger., *Falte*. 1. A fold; a convolution of the brain. 2. Of Riolan and Rolifink, a valve of a blood-vessel. 3. A matted condition of the hair (see *P. polonica*). 4. In botany, an abnormal multiplication of small twigs in place of branches. [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]—**Plicæ adiposæ.** Ger., *Fettklumpen*. 1. Folds of the parietal pleura containing fat. [L, 2.] See *Synovial fringes*.—**Plicæ adiposæ pericardiæ.** Fatty tassel-like processes of the visceral pericardium projecting into the pericardial cavity. [L, 115 (a, 50).]—**P. alaris.** 1. The feathered fold of skin on the front border of the wing, stretched by an elastic tendon from the shoulder to the wrist, and forming the smooth, straight anterior border of the wing. 2. The fold or bend of the wing. [L, 343 (a, 39).]—**Plicæ aliformes.** See *Alar ligaments of the knee*.—**P. aliformis lateralis.** See *Ligamentum alare externum*.—**P. aliformis medialis.** See *Ligamentum alare internum*.—**Plicæ arteriæ umbilicalis.** See *Plicæ pubo-umbilicales*.—**Plicæ ary-epiglotticæ.** See *Aryteno-epiglottic folds*.—**P. cæcætica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. caput Medusæ.** See *P. mitralis*.—**P. centralis (retinæ).** A fold of the retina, found after death, extending laterally on each side of the optic papilla. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ ciliariæ.** The folds of the choroid posterior to and corresponding to each of the ciliary processes. [L, 332.]—**P. cirrosa.** *P. polonica* characterized by one or more twisted hanging locks. [G.] See *P. longicauda*.—**P. coli.** The fold forming the upper margin of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ conniventes Kerekringii.** See *VALVULÆ conniventes*.—**P. cubiti.** See *Fossa cubiti*.—**Plicæ Douglasii.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**P. duodeno-mesocolica inferior.** A fold of the peritoneum forming the lower border of the duodeno-jejunal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. duodeno-mesocolica superior.** A fold of the peritoneum forming the upper border of the duodeno-jejunal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. epigastrica peritonæi.** A fold of peritoneum containing the internal epigastric artery and vein. [L, 115, 332.]—**P. falciformis fasciæ latæ.** The falciform process of the fascia lata. [L, 175.]—**P. fimbriata.** In mammals, a fold of mucous membrane with a fimbriated margin extending outward from the frenum to the apex of the tongue; regarded as the representative of the sublingua of lower vertebrates. [L, 142, 294.]—**P. genito-enterica.** See *Genito-enteric fold*.—**Plicæ glosso-epiglotticæ.** See *Glosso-epiglottic folds*.—**Plicæ glosso-epiglotticæ laterales.** Two small folds of mucous membrane extending forward from the margins of the epiglottis to the tongue. [L, 332.]—**P. glosso-epiglottica media.** See *Frenum of the epiglottis*.—**P. gubernatrix.** A portion of the gubernaculum testis; a peritoneal fold of the testis extending from the testicle toward the lower extremity of the mesonephros and thence into the scrotum, where it is connected with the gubernaculum testis. [A, 5.]—**P. hyo-epiglottica.** An anomalous fold of mucous membrane between the lateral margin of the epiglottis and the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**P. ilei.** The fold forming the lower margin of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L, 332.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis anterior.** A fold of the peritoneum sometimes inclosing the ileo-cæcal artery. [L, 332.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis inferior.** A fold of the peritoneum bounding the lower margin of the fossa ileo-cæcalis anterior. [L, 115.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis superior.** A fold of peritoneum bounding the upper margin of the fossa ileo-cæcalis anterior. [L, 115.]—**P. ileo-inguinalis** [Engel]. A fold of peritoneum, on the right side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery. [L, 31.]—**P. inguino-colicæ.** A fold of the peritoneum, on the left side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery. [L, 32.]—**P. interarticularis coxæ.** See *Ligamentum teres* (1st def.).—**Plicæ lingue perpendiculares.** Numerous curved grooves on the dorsum of the tongue which extend outward on each side of the median line, with their concavities backward. [L, 7.]—**P. longicauda.** Ger., *langschwänziger Weichselzopf*. A form of *p. polonica*, in which the matted hair forms a long coil like a tail or queue. [G.] Cf. *P. cirrosa*.—**P. longitudinalis duodeni.** A fold of the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum which terminates in the papilla duodeni. [L, 332.]—**P. longitudinalis meningis.** See *FALX cerebri*.—**P. lunata.** See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctiva*.—**P. mas.** See *P. cirrosa*.—**P. mesenterico-mesocolica.** A crescent-like fold between the posterior abdominal wall and the lower part of the mesentery. [L, 115.]—**P. mitralis.** Ger., *mützenförmiger Weichselzopf*. A form of *p. polonica* in which a stiff mass of tangled and matted hair covers the head like a cap. [G.]—**P. nervi laryngei.** A fold on the mucous membrane of the larynx produced by a branch of the superior laryngeal nerve. [L, 115.]—**Plicæ palmaræ.** See *ARBORE VITÆ uterina*.—**P. petro-clinoidea lateralis.** A fold of dura forming the upper and lateral wall of the cavernous sinus. It extends from the tip of the petrous bone to the anterior clinoid process. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. petro-clinoidea medialis.** A fold of dura extending along the upper border of the petrous bone to the posterior clinoid process. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. pharyngo-epiglottica.** A fold of mucous membrane, indicating the insertion of the stylo-pharyngeus muscle, extending from the vicinity of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube to the region of the epiglottis. [L,

332.]—**P. polonica.** An affection of the hairy scalp, of the beard, or sometimes of the hairy region of the pubes, in which the hairs become matted and stuck together so as to form a more or less stiff, inextricable mass which may assume various shapes and is usually swarming with vermin. The skin of the region affected is inflamed and covered with various secretions or thick crusts. It has been most commonly observed in Galicia, Posen, Poland, and Silesia, and along the banks of the Vistula and Dnieper. Though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease, and by some to be due to a peculiar diathesis, it is now regarded as a simple inflammatory condition induced by filth and neglect. [G.]—**P. præalaris.** See *P. alaris*.—**P. pterygo-mandibularis.** A fold of mucous membrane overlying the pterygo-maxillary ligament. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ pubo-umbilicales.** The folds of peritoneum covering the lateral ligaments of the bladder. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ recti.** See *Folds of the rectum*.—**Plicæ recto-uterinæ.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**P. recto-vesicalis.** See *Recto-vesical fold*.—**P. salpingo-nasalis.** A fold of mucous membrane which extends from the upper margin of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube toward the choana. [L, 332.]—**P. salpingo-palatina.** A fold of mucous membrane which constitutes the anterior edge of the mouth of the Eustachian tube, and is intimately connected with the tensor palati. [F.]—**P. salpingo-pharyngea.** A fold of mucous membrane which runs downward, backward, and inward from the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**P. saxonica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. sebacea.** *Seborrhœa capillitii*. [G, 46.]—**Plicæ semilunares Douglasii.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**P. semilunaris (conjunctiva).** See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctiva*.—**P. semilunaris fascialis transversalis.** A fold of the transversalis fascia forming the lower margin of the internal abdominal ring. [L, 31.]—**P. semilunaris of the recto-vesical pouch.** A crescentic fold which encircles the mouth of the recto-vesical pouch in the male. [C.]—**Plicæ serosæ.** Folds of serous membrane found in different parts of the body. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ sigmoidæ coli.** Transverse folds of the mucous membrane of the cæcum and colon. [L, 332.]—**P. sigmoidæ recti.** See *P. transversalis recti*.—**P. sublingualis.** See *Frenum of the tongue*.—**Plicæ synoviales.** See *Synovial fringes*.—**P. synovialis coxæ.** See *Ligamentum teres* (1st def.).—**P. synovialis patellaris.** The fold of synovial membrane forming the alar ligaments of the knee-joint. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ thyreo-arytenoideæ.** The thyreo-arytenoid ligaments. [L, 332.]—**P. transversalis recti.** A well-marked transverse fold of the mucous membrane on the anterior wall of the rectum at some distance above the anus. [L, 332.]—**P. urachi.** A fold of peritoneum covering the urachus. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ uretericæ.** The folds of mucous membrane of the bladder which diverge from the middle line of the fundus to the openings of the ureters. [L, 332.]—**P. urogenitalis** [Waldeyer]. A prominent fold in the posterior wall of the embryonic peritoneal cavity which incloses the lower end of the Wolffian duct. [a, 29.]—**Plicæ utero-rectales.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**Plicæ vaginæ.** The rugæ of the vagina. [L.]—**Plicæ vasculosæ.** See *Synovial fringes*.—**Plicæ vesicales laterales.** See *Plicæ pubo-umbilicales*.—**P. vesicalis media.** See *P. urachi*.—**Plicæ vesico-uterinæ.** See *Vesico-uterine folds*.—**P. vestibuli nasalis.** See *VESTIBULUM nasale*.—**P. villosa.** See *P. mitralis*. [G, 11.]—**Plicæ villosæ ventriculi.** Ger., *Zotten-falten des Magens*. Folds of the mucous membrane of the stomach which form a sort of network in the meshes of which are the openings of the gastric glands. [L, 332.]

**PLICARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pli²k-a(a³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *plulaire*. See *LYCOPodium clavatum*.

**PLICATE**, adj. Pli²k'at. Lat., *plicatus* (from *plicare*, to fold). Fr., *plié, plissé*. Ger., *gefaltet, faltig*. Bent, crumpled, plaited like a fan. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PLICATILIS** (Lat.), adj. Pli²k-a²t(a²)/i²l-i²s. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *placiatile*. Capable of becoming folded or plaited (said of corollas which are folded during the night, while open during the day). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**PLICATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pli²k-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *plicare*, to fold. Plicatura. [G.]

**PLICATURA** (Lat.), n. f. Pli²k-a²t(a²)-u²(n)/ra³. From *plicare*, to fold. 1. Plica plicatura. [G.] 2. A ligament. [L.] 3. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]

**PLICATUS** (Lat.), adj. Pli²k-at(a²)t(u²s)/u²s. See *PLICATE*.—**P. multiplex.** Ger., *vielfach gefaltet*. Folded more than once.—**P. simplex.** Ger., *einfach gefaltet*. Folded once. [L.]

**PLICHAS** (Lat.), n. f. Pli²k(pli²ch²)/a²s(a²)s. Gen., *plich'ados* (-adis). Gr., *πλῆξας*. See *GRESSURA*.

**PLINTHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pli²nth-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Gr., *πλινθίτις*. See *ALUM*.

**PLINTHIUS** (Lat.), adj. Pli²nth/i²-u²s(u²s). From *πλινθος*, a brick square.—**P. laqueus.** A kind of bandage, described by old writers as "a fourfold circle." [A, 336, 343 (a, 48).]

**PLIQUE** (Fr.), n. Plek. See *PLICA polonica*.—**P. sèche.** A form of plica polonica in which the severe sweating of the scalp and subsequent crusting and tangling of the hair are absent. [D.]

**PLISSÉ** (Fr.), adj. Pli-sa. See *CORRUGATED* and *PLICATE*.

**PLOMB** (Fr.), n. Plo²n². 1. See *LEAD*. 2. The mixture of gases exhaled by privies. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**Acétate de p. avec excès de base.** Acétate de p. basique. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Acétate de p. liquide avec l'alcool.** See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—**Acétate de p. tribasique.** See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Acétate neutre de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *LEAD acetate*.—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *LEAD nitrate*.—**Bloxyde de p.** See *LEAD dioxide*.—**Blanc de p.** See *White LEAD* and *Basic Lead carbonate*.—**Bougies (d'acétate) de p.** See *CEREOLI saturnini*.—**Carbonate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *BASIC LEAD carbonate*.—**Cendre de p.** See *LEAD suboxide*.—**Cérat d'**



acétate de p. (ou p. composé, ou de suracétate de p.). See *Ceratum PLUMBI subacetalis*.—Cérat de sous-carbonate de p. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—Chaux de p. See LITHARGE. —Chlorure de p. basique. See LEAD *orycholoride*.—Cinnabre de p. See Red LEAD oxide. —Deutoxide de p. See Red LEAD oxide. —Éléolé d'acétate de p. See *Liximentum PLUMBI subacetalis*. —Éléolé d'oxide de p. See *Unguentum acetalis PLUMBI*. —Emplâtre d'iode de p. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI iodidi*. —Emplâtre de p. (ou de protoxide de p. fondu). See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*. —Emplâtre d'oxide de p. rouge camphré. See *Emplastrum MINI rubrum*. —Éthylure de p. See LEAD *ethyl*. —Gallate de p. [Gr. Ph.]. See Dried LEAD tannate. —Hydrate de p. See LEAD hydroxide. —Hydroolé d'acétate de p. alcoolisé. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis dilutus*. —Liparolé d'iode de p. See *Unguentum PLUMBI iodidi*. —Lotion à l'acétate de p. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis dilutus*. —Magistère de p. Muriate de p. See LEAD chloride. —Onguent (d'acétate) de p. See *Unguentum PLUMBI acetalis*. —Oxyde blanc de p. See Basic LEAD carbonate. —Oxyde de p. (fondu). See LEAD monoxide. —Oxyde puce de p. See LEAD dioxide. —Oxyde rouge de p. [Fr. Cod.]. See Red LEAD oxide. —Peroxyde de p. See LEAD dioxide. —P. brûlé. See LEAD suboxide. —P. corné. See Horn LEAD. —P. rouge. See Red LEAD oxide. —P. spathique. Lead phosphate. [L. 41 (a, 14)]. —P. vitreux. 1. See *Vitrum PLUMBI*. 2. Native lead sulphate. [B. 38 (a, 14)]. —Pommade de carbonate de p. [Fr. Cod.] (ou de sous-carbonate de p.). See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*. —Pommade d'iode de p. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum PLUMBI iodidi*. —Poudre de carbonate de p. [Fr. Cod.]. Lead carbonate rubbed through a No. 2 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 14)]. —Poudre d'oxide de p. fondu [Fr. Cod.]. Lead monoxide powdered in a covered mortar and passed through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 113 (a, 14)]. —Proto-oxide de p. fondu [Fr. Cod.]. See LEAD monoxide. —Rouge de p. See Red LEAD oxide. —Sous-acétate de p. liquide [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis*. —Sous-muriate de p. See LEAD chloride. —Sucre de p. See LEAD acetate. —Vinaigre de p. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis*.

**PLOMBIERES** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Plo}^2\text{n}^2\text{b}^2\text{-e}^2\text{gr}$ . A health resort in the department of the Vosges, France, where there are warm sulphurous and cold gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PLOMBIERIN**, n.  $\text{Plo}^2\text{m}^2\text{b}^2\text{-e}^2\text{gr}^2\text{-in}$ . See BAREGIN.

**PLONGÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Plo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-zha}$ . See DEMERSED.

**PLUCHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{sh}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Pluchea*, a French physicist. Fr., *pluchéa*. Marsh flea-bane; a genus of strong-scented composite herbs, of the *Indulioideae*. Cf. *PLACUS*. The *Pluchinae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Conygeae*. The *Pluchineae* (Fr., *pluchinées*) are: Of Cassini, a division of the *Vernoniaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Indulioideae*. [B. 34, 42, 170, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. *bifrons*. A stimulant and aromatic species growing in the southern United States. [B. 215; B. 34, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. *borealis*. Arrow-wood, cachelimilla; a willow-like aromatic and stimulant shrub of North America. [B. 215, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. *camphorata*. Salt-marsh flea-bane; a fleshy, strong-scented plant growing in salt marshes from Massachusetts to Florida. It is stimulant and aromatic. [B. 34, 267, 275 (a, 35)]. —P. *foetida*. 1. See *P. camphorata*. 2. A stimulant, strong-scented United States species. [B. 34, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. *indica*. An aromatic, stimulant, and vulnerary species of the East Indies, Luzon, Java, etc., where it is used in baths, poultices, and salves. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. *odorata*. Fr., *grande sauge, herbe à cousin*. A West Indian species used in poisoned wounds and as a stimulating poultice in paralysis. The leaves and flowers are considered tonic and stomachic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35)]. —P. *quitoe*. A species used as a carminative and anthysteric. [B. 42, 267 (a, 35)].

**PLUG**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{g}$ . A substance used to stop an opening, or acting as an obstruction in a tubular organ. [a, 48]. —Cervical p. See *Mucous p.* —Cicatricial p. A mass of cicatricial tissue that fills up a breach in a part or organ. [a, 34]. —Kite-tail p. See *Kite-tail TAMPON*. —Mucous p. (Ger., *Schleimpropfe*). An accumulation of the thickened secretion of the follicles of the cervix uteri which occludes the cervical canal during pregnancy.

**PLUIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{-e}$ . Rain, rain-water. [a, 35]. —Eau de p. Rain-water; formerly used in pharmacy as distilled water is now. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).]

**PLUM**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}$ . A.-S. *plume*. Any species (or its fruit) of the genus *Prunus*, especially *Prunus domestica*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. See *PRUNE*. —American date-p. See *Diospyros virginiana*. —Common garden (or cultivated) p. The *Prunus domestica* and its varieties. [B. 34, 275 (a, 35)]. —Date-p. The genus *Diospyros*, or its fruit. [B.]. —European date-p. See *Diospyros lotus*. —Gingerbread p. The *Parinarium macrophyllum*. [B. 185 (a, 35)]. —Natal p. The *Carissa arduina* and *Carissa grandiflora* or their fruits. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. —Seeded p's. Persimmons (the fruits of *Diospyros virginiana*). [B. 293 (a, 35)]. —Wild p. 1. The *Prunus communis* and (in America) the *Prunus americana*. 2. The *Achras sapota* (of New South Wales). 3. The *Pippa capensis* (of South Africa). [B. 19, 275 (a, 35)]. —Winter p's. See Seeded p's.

**PLUMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2(\text{plu})^2\text{ma}^2$ . 1. A feather. [L. 343]. 2. See ORNAMENT.

**PLUMACEOLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plum})^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{g})^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2$ . Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. Fr., *plumaceau, plumasseau*. Ger., *Charpiebüschchen*. A pledge of lint. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLUMACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{s}$ . From *pluma*, a feather. Of feathers, intermediate in structure between pennaceous and filopennaceous, having a short weak stem, a soft rachis, barbs, and long slender barbules, with no hamuli. [L. 221.]

**PLUMALE** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plum})^2\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{-u}^2)$ . From *pluma*, a feather, and *ala*, a wing. See DOWN FEATHERS.

**PLUMBAGIN**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}^2\text{ba}^2\text{-j}^2\text{-in}$ . Fr., *plumbagine, plombagine*. A substance having at first a sweetish and afterward a sharp taste, found in *Plumbago europæa*. [B. 5, 38, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**PLUMBAGO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-ba}^2(\text{ba}^2)\text{-go}$ . Gen., *-agin*. From *plumbum*, lead. Fr., *dentelaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Bleiwurz* (2d def.). 1. See GRAPHITE. 2. Leadwort; a genus of the *Plumbaginaceae*. The *Plumbagaceae* (Fr., *plumbagées*) are a tribe of the *Plumbaginaceae*. The *Plumbaginaceae* of Lindley (Fr., *plumbaginacées*) are an order of the *Cortusales* agreeing essentially with the *Plumbaginaceae*. The *Plumbagineae* are: Of Jussieu, the *Plumbagineae*; of Endlicher, a class of gamopetalous *Acramphibrya*. The *Plumbaginaceae* (Fr., *plumbaginées*; Ger., *Plumbagineen*) are the leadworts, an order (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Primulales*. Some species are astringent, others acid or escharotic. [B. 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35)]. —P. *europæa*. Fr., *dentelaire d'Europe, herbe au cancer* (ou de la vache), *malthère*. Ger., *europäische Bleiwurz, Zahnwurz, Antonskraut*. European leadwort. The entire plant is acid and, when fresh, vesicatory. It contains plumbagin. The root and herb, *radix et herba dentariae* (seu *dentariae majoris*, seu *dentillariae*, seu *plumbaginis*, seu *plumbaginis europæae*), were formerly official, the former being also known as *radix squamale* (seu *squamarie*), *radix Antonii sancti*, and *radix ambliati*, and the latter as *herba Sancti Antonii*. The root is still used in France in toothache, and its decoction in olive-oil is recommended in skin diseases, especially itch. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35)]. —P. *lapathifolia*. 1. See *P. europæa*. 2. A species resembling *P. europæa* in properties. It is the *επιβαλίων* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used in dropsy. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35)]. —P. *rosea*. Fr., *dentelaire rose*. Ger., *rosenrothe Bleiwurz*. The rose-colored leadwort of the East Indies, where the root, bruised and mixed with oil, is used as an embrocation, and internally in rheumatism and paralysis. The leaves are applied to buboes and incipient abscesses. In Java the root is used as a vesicant and in rheumatism, leprosy, ulcers, etc. The plant is an acro-narcotic poison. Hindoo women are said to introduce pieces of the wood into the uterus in order to produce abortion. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 35); J. Clarke, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 187.] —P. *scandens*. Fr., *dentelaire grimpante, herbe au diable* (ou d'amour). Ger., *klimmende Bleiwurz*. Sp., *yerba del alacrán* [Mex. Ph.]. Devil's-herb, the toothwort of the West Indies and South America. The leaves and root are irritants, applied externally; the former are a dangerous emetic, and the latter is a purgative, taken internally. They are both used in snake-bites and skin diseases. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B. 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. —P. *zeylanica*. Fr., *dentelaire de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonische Bleiwurz*. Beng., *chitra*. Hind., *chita*. An East Indian species having properties like those of *P. rosea*, but milder. The root is sudorific, stomachic, and vesicatory, and is applied to buboes, etc. The powdered root is also said to be used by the natives to produce abortion. The root-bark is recommended as an antiperiodic. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 118 (a, 50).]

**PLUMBAL**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}^2\text{b}^2\text{-l}$ . Lat., *plumbalis* (from *plumbum*, lead). Of the *Plumbales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *plumbalis*) of the *Aggregatae*, consisting of the *Plumbaginaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**PLUMBEOUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-be}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{e})$ . In botany, lead-colored. [B. 296 (a, 35).]

**PLUMBIC**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}^2\text{b}^2\text{-ik}$ . Lat., *plumbicus*. Of or pertaining to lead; containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the lesser proportion of lead). [B.]. —P. acid. Fr., *acide plombique*. Ger., *Bleisäure*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{PbO}(\text{OH})_2$ , produced in the electrolysis of the lead salts. [B. 3.]

**PLUMBICUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ik-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *plumbum*, lead. Red lead oxide. [a, 35]. —P. rubrum. See P. —P. semivitreum. See LEAD monoxide.

**PLUMBISM**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}^2\text{b}^2\text{-izm}$ . From *plumbum*, lead. Any condition produced in the system by the toxic properties of lead. [a, 48.]

**PLUMBOSUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-os}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *plumbum*, lead. See LEAD suboxide.

**PLUMBOUS**, adj.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}^2\text{b}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *plumbosus*. Containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the greater proportion of lead). [B.]

**PLUMBTRIMETHYL**, n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}^2\text{b}^2\text{-tri-me}^2\text{th}^2\text{-yl}$ . Ger., *Bleitrimethyl*. A univalent radicle,  $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3)_3^2$ . [B. 3.] —P. iodide. Ger., *Bleitrimethyljodür*. A salt,  $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$ , forming acicular crystals. [B. 3.]

**PLUMBUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Plu}^2\text{m}(\text{plu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See LEAD. —Acetas plumbi [Belg. Ph.]. See LEAD acetate. —Acetas plumbi solutus. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis*. —Acetas plumbi venalis [Belg. Ph.]. See Commercial LEAD acetate. —Acetum plumbi (concentration). See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis*. —Aqua plumbi [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Goullard's]. Ger., *plumbi aqua*, seu *spirituosa* [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis dilutus*. —Balsamum plumbi. See *Balsamum SATURNI*. —Calx plumbi dulcis. Of the alchemists, lead nitrate. [B. 3.] —Calx plumbi rubra. See Red lead oxide. —Carbonas plumbi. See LEAD carbonate and Basic LEAD carbonate. —Carbonas plumbi venalis. See Basic LEAD carbonate. —Ceratum cum acetate plumbi. Ceratum plumbi (acetalis). Ceratum plumbi aceticum tabulatum. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetalis*. —Ceratum plumbi anodynum. Sp., *cervato anodino de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A cerate of 2 parts of emplastrum seldi anodynum and 1 part of olive-oil. [B. 95 (a, 38)]. —Ceratum plumbi carbonic. Sp., *cervato de carbonato plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. A cerate of 2 parts of white wax, 9 of fixed oil of roses, and 6 of powdered lead carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38)]. —Ceratum plumbi compositum. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetalis*. —Ceratum



**plumbi nigrum.** Sp., *cerato negro de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 9 parts of white wax and 36 of fixed oil of roses, adding a mixture of 1 part each of lead carbonate and antimony trisulphide and 2 parts each of litharge and lead sulphide (all finely powdered and triturated with 1 part of the oil of roses), and stirring till cold. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi rubrum.** Sp., *cerato rojo de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 40 parts each of powdered lead carbonate and powdered litharge, 145 of powdered red lead oxide, and 520 of fixed oil of roses, boiling gently while stirring, and adding 75 of finely cut white wax. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.] (see *superacetatis*). Fr., *cérat saturné* [Fr. Cod.], *éléocérôlé saturné*, *cérat d'acétate de plomb* (ou de plomb composé, ou de suracétate de plomb, ou de Saturne camphré). Sp., *cerato de Saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum plumbi acetici tabulatum* [Russ. Ph.], *ceratum plumbi (compositum)*, *ceratum cum subacetate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *ceratum Saturni* [Belg. Ph.], *unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum* [Br. Ph.]. Cerate of subacetate of lead, Goulard's cerate: an *ex-tempore* mixture of 8 parts of camphor cerate and 2 of solution of lead subacetate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 9 parts of *cérat de Galien* with 1 part of the lead solution [Fr. Cod.]; or of 97 parts of *cérat de Galien* with 3 of the lead solution [Belg. Ph.]; or a mixture of 8 parts of *cérat de Galien* with 1 part of the lead solution [Sp. Ph.]; or a preparation made by melting together 12 parts each of olive-oil and yellow wax, adding, when half cooled, 1 part of finely powdered purified lead acetate, and pouring into paper capsules [Russ. Ph.]; or by heating together 6 fl. oz. of the solution of subacetate of lead, 8 oz. (av.) of white wax, and 16 fl. oz. of oil of almonds, and adding 60 grains of camphor dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of oil of almonds [Br. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Unguentum plumbi*.—**Cinnabaris plumbi.** See *Red lead oxide*.—**Cineres plumbi, Cinis plumbi.** See *Lead suboxide*.—**Cremor refrigerans plumbi subacetici.** A preparation which differs from the *ceratum plumbi subacetatis* in containing twice the amount of solution of lead subacetate. [*Am. Jour. of Pharm.*, "July, 1890 (a, 50)."]—**Croceus plumbi.** See *Red lead oxide*.—**Deutoxidum plumbi.** See *Lead dioxide* and *Red lead oxide*.—**Emplastum e plumbo compositum.** See *Emplastum CERUSÆ*.—**Emplastum ioduretii plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastum plumbi iodidi*.—**Emplastum oxidi plumbi cum acetate cuprico** [Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre divin*. Syn.: *manus Dei*. A preparation made by melting 125 parts of *emplastrum galbani* and adding 2 of copper subacetate diluted in a little alcohol, incorporating them thoroughly. [A, 447 (a, 14).]—**Emplastum oxidi plumbi muclaginum.** An old preparation made by boiling 72 parts of litharge and 108 of olive-oil, with 3 to 6 of water gradually added, afterward adding 36 each of fenugreek mucilage, linseed mucilage, and mucilage of marsh-mallow root, and continuing the boiling till the proper consistence is obtained; or by infusing 172 parts each of marsh-mallow root and linseed in 2,760 of water, boiling, straining, mixing with 1,036 of this mucilage, 690 of litharge boiled with 1,380 of olive-oil, and bringing to the proper consistence; or by melting together equal parts of *emplâtre blanc cuit* and *emplâtre émollient*. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Emplastum plumbi*.—**Emplastum plumbi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre simple* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de plomb). Ger., *Diachelpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de plomo simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum diachylon simplex* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *emplastrum lithargyri* (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., 2d ed.), *Russ. Ph.* (*simplex* [Gr. Ph.]), *emplastrum oxydi* (seu *oxidi* [Swed. Ph.]) *plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *emplastrum plumbicum* [Finn. Ph.], *emplastrum simplex*. Lead plaster, the basis of many pharmaceutical plasters; consisting of a lead soap made by saponifying 60 parts of olive-oil with 32 of lead oxide and boiling with water till the whole is reduced to a homogeneous, white, tenacious mass, which should be completely soluble in oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by boiling together 1 part each of lead oxide and water and 2 parts of olive-oil. The preparations of the Belg., Ger., Netherl., and Russ. Ph.'s are made up of equal parts of lead oxide, olive-oil, and lard, with enough water. The Fr. preparation, *emplâtre simple*, is made by mixing 1 part each of lard, and olive-oil with 2 parts of water, heating, adding 1 part of powdered lead oxide, and boiling the mixture till it attains a uniform consistence, when the water is removed by expression. The preparations of the Austr., Hung., Roum., Sp., Swed., and Norw. Ph.'s have twice as much lard [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (olive-oil [Sp. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.]) as lead oxide, and enough water. The Swiss preparation contains 9 parts each of lard and either olive-oil or sesame-oil, with 10 of lead oxide, and enough water; the Dan., Finn., and Gr. Ph.'s direct 9 parts of olive-oil with 5 of lead oxide and enough water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastum plumbi carbonatis.** Plaster of carbonate of lead. Of the U. S. Ph., 1890, a preparation made by boiling together 1 lb. of lead carbonate and 2 pints of olive-oil and adding 4 oz. of yellow wax, 1 lb. of lead plaster, and 9 oz. of Florentine orris. [B. 5.] Cf. *Emplastum CERUSÆ* [Ger. Ph.].—**Emplastum plumbi carbonatis ustum.** Ger., *Bleicarbonatpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de cerusa quemado* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made of 72 parts of olive-oil, 12 of powdered lead carbonate, 6 of tatty, heated together, mixed with 8 parts of yellow wax, heated again, and before solidifying, mixed with 1 part of liquid balsam of Peru. Similar preparations containing also iris, marsh-mallow, and sweet-flag, were formerly official as the *emplastrum benedictum Musitani*, etc. [B. 95.]—**Emplastum plumbi compositum** [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre diachylon gommé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emplasto de plomo compuesto* (y *gomado*) [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru de plumb compus* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum ammoniaco-galbanicum* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *diachylon compositum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *diachylon gummosum* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], seu *gummi-resinosum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *gummosum* [Netherl. Ph.], seu *lithargyri compositum* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Compound lead plaster, consisting chiefly of lead plaster and wax, with which the different pharmacopœias incorporate small quantities of other in-

gredients. With 24 parts of lead plaster are incorporated 3 [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (4 [Dan. Ph.], 8 [Swed. Ph.]) of yellow wax, 2 each [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph.] (1 each [Finn. Ph.], 3 each [Netherl. Ph.], 4 each [Swed. Ph.]) of powdered ammoniac and powdered galbanum, with 1 part of turpentine [Finn. Ph.] (2 of turpentine and enough water [Ger. Ph.], 2 of turpentine [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 2 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), the plaster being colored with annatto rubbed up with alcohol, which is afterward evaporated off [Dan. Ph.]; or 30 parts of yellow wax (32 [Hung. Ph.]) are incorporated with 200 of lead plaster, 16 of resin, 25 of powdered ammoniac, and 8 of turpentine [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; or 716 parts of lead plaster with 71 each of yellow wax, powdered ammoniac, powdered galbanum, and larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; or 35 of lead plaster with 6 of yellow wax, 1 of dilute alcohol, and 3 each of powdered ammoniac, powdered galbanum, and turpentine [Norw. Ph.]; or 141 of lead plaster with 24 of yellow wax, 12 of colophony, 17 of powdered ammoniac, and 6 of turpentine [Roum. Ph.]. The *emplâtre diachylon gommé* of the Fr. Cod. is made by mixing 62 parts each of lard, olive-oil, and litharge with 125 of water, evaporating off most of the excess of water, adding to the warm mixture a further mixture of 10 parts each of bruised ammoniac and galbanum, 6 of oil of turpentine, and 4 times as much water, previously heated into an emulsion, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, and also a melted and strained mixture of 12 parts each of yellow wax, white resin, and larch turpentine, and stirring till cool. The *emplasto de plomo compuesto* of the Sp. Ph. contains 72 parts of lead plaster, 4 of purified suet, and 1 part of isinglass dissolved in water, the moisture being afterward dissipated by evaporation, and 4 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 6 of turpentine, previously melted together and strained, being added; the *emplasto de plomo gomado* consists of 1,035 parts of the *emplasto de plomo compuesto* plus a finely powdered mixture of 30 parts each of ammoniac and bdellium, 40 of galbanum, and 15 of asafoetida. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastum plumbi iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. (see *iodati*). Fr., *emplâtre d'iodure de plomb*. Ger., *Jodbleipflaster*, *Bleiiodürpflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum ioduretii plumbi* [Belg. Ph.]. Plaster of lead iodide; made by melting together 1 part of colophony and 8 parts of litharge plaster, and adding 1 part of lead iodide [Br. Ph.]; or consisting of 80 parts of Burgundy pitch plaster, 40 of powdered lead iodide, and 6 of olive-oil. The Br. preparation contains 10 per cent. and the Belg. Ph. 14 per cent. of lead iodide. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastum plumbi molle** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Emplastum LITHARGYRI molle*.—**Emplastum plumbi nigrum.** Fr., *emplâtre de plomb noir*. A plaster consisting of 57 parts each of lead sulphide and litharge, 29 each of lead carbonate and crude antimony, 1,035 of oil of roses, and 259 of white wax. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastum plumbi rubrum.** A preparation made by boiling together 115 parts each of red-rose petals, myrtle berries, the root and herb of *Symphytum majus*, and the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* and 3,105 of water, straining, adding to a part of this colature a mixture of 690 parts of powdered litharge, 1,380 of olive-oil, and 180 of mutton suet, boiling with the rest of the colature to plaster consistence, evaporating off the moisture, melting with 345 parts of yellow wax and 90 of turpentine, and, when cool, adding 58 parts each of mastic and oilbanum, 85 of dragon's blood, 115 of Armenian bole, and 175 of red lead oxide (all in powder). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastum plumbi subcarbonatis compositum.** A preparation made by boiling together 393 parts of lead carbonate and 946 of olive-oil and adding 590 of simple plaster and 125 of yellow wax, and when these are melted, 280 of powdered iris. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum plumbi.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Flores plumbi.** See *Flowers of lead*.—**Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling together 5 oz. of lead acetate, 3 of powdered litharge, 12 of water, and 1 pint of glycerin, filtering, and evaporating till the water is dissipated. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glycerinum tannatis plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 5 parts of finely cut oak-bark in 24 of water (heated for 2 hours over the water-bath and strained) with 2 of solution of lead subacetate, gathering the precipitate on thick linen cloth, expressing gently, and adding to the residue two thirds as much glycerite of starch [Belg. Ph.]. The Swed. Ph. orders the oak-bark, steamed in water enough to obtain 50 parts of colature, to be precipitated with the lead solution 2 parts by weight, and to this 1 part of glycerin added. The Sp. Ph. triturates 1 part of lead tannate with glycerin, and adds 15 parts of hog's lard. The other preparations consist of 5 parts of tannic acid with 10 of solution of lead subacetate and 85 of lard [Ger. Ph.] (or of vaselin [Hung. Ph.]), or with 5 of alcohol, 30 of the lead solution, and 150 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], or with 10 of alcohol, 30 of lead solution, and 120 of wax ointment [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glyceritum plumbi.** See *Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Glyceritum plumbi tannici.** See *Glycerinum tannatis plumbi*.—**Ioduretum plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**Linimentum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre de Saturne*, *oléolé d'acétate de plomb*, *liniment saturné*. Ger., *Blei-liniment*. Syn.: *linimentum plumbatum*. A mixture of 2 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 3 of cotton-seed oil. [B.]—**Liquor acetatis plumbi basici.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi acetici.** 1. See *P. acetici solutum*. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sous-acétate de plomb liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate de plomb basique* (ou avec excès de base), *acétate de plomb liquide avec l'alcool*, *vinaiigre de plomb*, *extrait de Saturne*. Ger., *Bleissig*. Sp., *sub-acetato plumbico líquido* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbu acetici basici soluti* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor plumbi acetici* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *subacetici* [Ger. Ph.]), *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *subacetatis plumbici*, *solutio acetatis plumbici basici* [Netherl. Ph.], *subacetatis plumbi liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], *p. aceticium basicum solutum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *p. subaceticium liquidum* [Gr. Ph.], *acetum plumbicum*, *decoctum saturninum*, *lotio plumbea*. Vinegar of lead, Goulard's extract, solution of sub-



acetate of lead : made by adding 12 parts of lead oxide to an aqueous solution of 17 parts of normal lead acetate, and mixing with water up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is almost exactly identical in strength with that of the U. S. Ph., each containing about 25 per cent. of the mixed basic acetates of lead. In both the Ger. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. the proportion of lead acetate to lead oxide is 3 to 1, but in the preparation of the Ger. Ph. the lead is dissolved in 10 parts of water, and in that of the Fr. Cod. in 7 parts of water. The Dan., Norw., and Swed. preparations contain 20 per cent. of the acetates. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias have essentially the same proportions as the Ger. and Fr. preparations, except that the Dutch consists of 16 parts of crude lead acetate, 9 of lead oxide, and 62 of boiling water, the Hung. and Roum. have two parts instead of 3 of lead acetate to 1 part of the oxide, and the Finn. Ph. dissolves in 16 parts of water. Some of the older pharmacopœias dissolved litharge, red lead oxide, or lead carbonate in 4 times as much vinegar. [B; B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*, *lotion dite de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.], *eau blanche* (alcoolsée), *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleiwasser*, *Kühlwasser*. Sp., *agua vegeto-mineral* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *apa de plumbi alcalica* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *agua Goulardi* [Netherl. Ph.] (*propria* [Swiss Ph.]), *agua plumbi* [Ger. Ph. (2d ed.)], *Swiss Ph.*, *Russ. Ph.* [Goulardi] [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *agua plumbica* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (seu *saturnina* [Belg. Ph.], seu *subacetatis plumbici* [Finn. Ph.], seu *vegeto-mineralis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph.]), *p. subaceticum liquidum dilutum* [Gr. Ph.], *solutio subacetatis plumbici diluta* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *lotion plumbea*, *subacetatis plumbi dilutus*. Dilute solution of subacetate of lead, lead water : made by diluting the solution of subacetate of lead with water. For 1 part of the solution of subacetate of lead are used 32 parts of water [U. S. Ph.], 61.2 of water, and 0.657 part of alcohol [Br. Ph.], 49 parts of water for the *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*, or 45 of water and 4 of alcohol *vulnèraire* for the *lotion dite de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.]. The other pharmacopœias direct as follows : with one part of the solution of subacetate of lead 20 parts [Netherl. Ph.] (24 [Gr. Ph.]) of water (45 of water and 4 of alcohol [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 45 of water and 4 of dilute alcohol [Finn. Ph.], 86 of water and 1 of alcohol [Sp. Ph.], 46 of water and 24 of alcohol [Roum. Ph.]); or 50 parts of water [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (49 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 324 [Belg. Ph.]) for aqueous dilutions, and 50 of water and 2 of alcohol [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (49 of water and 1 of alcohol [Swiss Ph.], 45 of water and 4 of alcohol [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 50 of water and 1 of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]) for spirituous dilutions. But, as the strength of the undiluted solution of the subacetate of lead and of the alcohol differs in different pharmacopœias, the above-mentioned ratios are not strictly comparable with each other. [B; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquor plumbi subaceticus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Magisterium plumbi**. See *Lead chloride*.—**Lotio plumbi et opii**. Lead-and-opium wash : a mixture of lead acetate solution and laudanum.—**Oxydulum plumbi** (griseum). See *Lead suboxide*.—**Oxydum plumbi album**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Oxydum plumbi carbonatum per acidum acetosum**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Oxydum plumbi rubrum**. See *Red lead oxide*.—**Oxydum plumbi semifusum** (seu *semivitreum*). See *Semivitrified lead oxide*.—**Phila plumbi cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. A pill mass made up of 6 parts of powdered lead acetate and 1 part each of opium and confection of roses. [B. 5.]—**Plumbi acetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Lead acetate*.—**Plumbi carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Plumbi iodidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Plumbi jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**Plumbi nitratis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Lead nitrate*.—**Plumbi oxidum**. See *Lead oxide*, of the U. S. and Br. Ph.'s. See *Lead monoxide*.—**Plumbi oxidum rubrum**. See *Red lead oxide*.—**Plumbi oxidum semivitreum**. See *Semivitrified lead oxide*.—**Plumbi saccharas**. See *Lead saccharate*.—**Plumbi subacetatis**. See *Lead subacetate*.—**Plumbi tannas**. See *Lead tannate*.—**P. acetatum**, **P. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph.]. See *Lead acetate*.—**P. aceticum basicum solum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**P. aceticum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Commercial lead acetate*.—**P. aceticum depuratum** [Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Lead acetate*.—**P. aceticum solum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbi aceticum acidum solum* [Roum. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of lead acetate in 6 parts of distilled water. [B. 95.]—**P. bromatum**. See *Lead bromide*.—**P. candidum**, 1. Of the ancients, tin. [B.] 2. See *White lead*.—**P. carbonicum**. See *Lead carbonate*, of the Austr., Hung., and Russ. Ph.'s. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**P. causticum** [Gerhardt]. Caustic lead : a solution of 5 parts of lead oxide in 7 parts of liquor potassæ (or solution of potassium plumbate); used to destroy warts. [Dtsch. Med.-Ztg., June 29, 1885, p. 600; Lancet, 1885, ii, p. 916; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**P. chloratum**. See *Lead chloride*.—**P. chromicum**. See *Lead chromate*.—**P. corneum**. See *Horn lead*.—**P. cyanatum**. See *Lead cyanide*.—**P. hydrico-aceticum solum**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**P. hydrico-carbonicum**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**P. hydrochloricum**. See *Lead chloride*.—**P. hydroiodicum**. See *Lead iodide*.—**P. hyperoxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. hyperoxydatum rubrum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Red lead oxide*.—**P. jodatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**P. jodatum cum hydrargyro jodato**. See *Lead and mercury iodide*.—**P. jodatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**P. murtatum**. See *Lead chloride*.—**P. nigrum**. Lead : so called by Pliny to distinguish it from *p. candidum* (tin). [B. 3.]—**P. nitricum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Lead nitrate*.—**P. oxalicum**. See *Lead oxalate*.—**P. oxydato-hyperoxydatum**. See *Red lead oxide*.—**P. oxydatum**. See *Lead oxide*; of the Austr., Swiss, Hung., and Russ. Ph.'s. See *Lead monoxide*.—**P. oxydatum fuscum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. oxydatum rubrum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Red lead oxide*.—**P. oxydatum fuscum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Lead monoxide*.—**P. peroxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. philosophorum**. The phi-

losopher's stone. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**P. phosphoricum**. See *Lead phosphate*.—**P. rubrum calcinatum**. See *Red lead oxide*.—**P. saccharicum**. See *Lead oxalate*.—**P. scytodopsicum**. See *LINIMENTUM saturnino-quercinum*.—**P. sesquioxysulatum**. See *sesquioxide*. [B. 48.]—**P. silicicum**. See *Lead silicate*.—**P. subaceticum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**P. subaceticum liquidum dilutum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**P. subcarbonicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**P. sulfuratum**. Sp., *sulfuro de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Lead sulphide*.—**P. sulfuricum**. See *Lead sulphate*.—**P. superoxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. tannicum**. See *Lead tannate* and *Dried lead tannate*.—**P. tannicum humidum** [Swiss Ph.] (seu *pultiforme* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Syn.: *cataplasma ad decubitu* [Russ. Ph.], *quercitanas plumbicus* [Finn. Ph.], *tannas plumbi humidus* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling oak-bark in water, decanting or filtering, precipitating with solution of lead subacetate, and adding usually alcohol or glycerin. The Ger. Ph. and Russ. Ph. use 40 parts of water for 8 parts of oak-bark, and add 1 part of alcohol to the finished product; the Belg. Ph. and Swiss Ph. use 64 parts of water, and add 4 parts of glycerin; the Finn. Ph. adds no alcohol or glycerin. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *CATAPLASMA ad decubitu*.—**P. tannicum purum** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *tannato plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Lead tannate*.—**P. tannicum siccum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Dried lead tannate*.—**P. ustum**, 1. Lead oxide obtained by calcination. 2. Lead sulphide. [B. 3, 119 (a, 38).]—**Saccharum plumbi quintessentiale**. Of Libavius, lead acetate. [B. 3.]—**Salt plumbi**. See *Lead acetate*.—**Scoria plumbi**. Lead oxide obtained by fusion. [B.]—**Solutio plumbi in acido acetoso**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Subacetatis plumbi**. See *Lead subacetate*.—**Subacetatis plumbi dilutus**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**Subacetatis liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Subcarbonas plumbi**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Sulphas plumbi**. See *Lead sulphate*.—**Sulphuretum plumbi**. See *Lead sulphide*.—**Supercetatis plumbi**. See *Lead acetate*.—**Suppositoria plumbi composita** [Br. Ph.]. Compound lead suppositories, each containing 3 grains of lead acetate, 1 grain of opium, and 11 grains of oil of theobroma. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tannas plumbi humidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. tannicum pultiforme*.—**Trochisci carbonatis plumbi**. See *Pulvis cerussæ compositus*.—**Unguentum acetatis plumbi**. Fr., *éclat d'oxide de plomb*. 1. An ointment consisting of 3 parts of litharge with 9 of olive-oil and 4 of vinegar (with 12 of oil of roses and 6 of vinegar, with 3 of lead carbonate, 8 of vinegar, and 18 of oil, or with 1 part of lead carbonate, 3 parts of vinegar and 6 of oil of roses); or of 4 of litharge with 1 of lead carbonate, 2 of vinegar, and 5 of oil of roses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum carbonatis plumbi**. **Unguentum oxydi plumbi carbonati**. See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—**Unguentum oxydi plumbi rubrum**. An ointment consisting of 154 parts of red lead oxide, 43 each of lead carbonate and litharge, 518 of oil of roses, and 115 of white wax. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *cerato de Saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum plumbi aceticum* [Russ. Ph.], seu *plumbicum* [Gr. Ph.], seu *subacetatis plumbi* [Belg. Ph.], seu *subacetatis plumbici* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Ointment of lead subacetate, consisting of 8 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 92 of lard [Ger. Ph.] or with 96 of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.]; or of 9 parts of the solution with 30 of white wax and 78 of olive-oil [Finn. Ph.] or with 28 of yellow wax and 72 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of the solution with 20 of white wax, 60 of olive-oil, and 10 of rose-water [Swiss Ph.]; or of 12 of the solution with 90 of the *cerat de Galien* [Sp. Ph.]; or of 15 of the solution with 25 of yellow wax and 60 of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.]; or of equal parts of the solution, lard, and olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]. Cf. *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi acetatis** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Bleiacetatsalbe*. Roum., *unguentu de acetatu de plumbu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum acetatis plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], seu *plumbi aceticum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Ointment of lead acetate, consisting of 2 parts of lead acetate mixed with 73 of benzoated lard [Br. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of lead acetate with 100 of white wax, 300 of lard, and 20 of water [Austr. Ph.]; or of 5 parts of lead acetate with 9 of white wax and 36 of olive-oil [Dan. Ph.] (with 80 of white wax, 240 of lard, and 16 of water [Hung. Ph.], with 25 of yellow wax and 70 of olive-oil [Norw. Ph.], or with 40 of white wax, 190 of lard, and 15 of water [Roum. Ph.]). [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Unguentum plumbi* and *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi aceticum**, 1. Of the Russ. Ph. See *Unguentum plumbi*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. (2d ed.) See *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi carbonatis** [Fr. Cod.], *cerat de sous-carbonate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleicarbonatsalbe*, *Bleicreissalbe*. Sp., *cerato de carbonato plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum carbonatis plumbi* [Belg. Ph.], seu *plumbici* [Netherl. Ph.], *unguentum cerussæ* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *unguentum hydrato-carbonatis plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *potomatum cum carbonate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *unguentum album simplex*. Ointment of carbonate of lead, consisting of 1 part of basic carbonate of lead (white lead) mixed with 9 parts of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.], or with 5 parts of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.] (of lard [Netherl. Ph.]), or with 2 parts of lard [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (of benzoated lard [Swed. Ph.], of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.]); or consisting of 3 parts of white lead with 7 of lard [Finn. Ph.] (of yaseline [Ger. Ph.], with 5 of lard and 1 part of litharge plaster [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]); or of 16 parts of white lead, 63 of lard, and 21 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], or 175 of white lead, 58 of white wax, and 390 of fixed oil of roses. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi Hebre**. See *Unguentum diacetylum*.—**Unguentum plumbi hydrico-carbonicæ**. See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi iodidi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *Bleiodalbe* (ou *pommade de Iodure de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Bleiodalsalbe*. Sp., *pomada de yoduro plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *potomatum cum iodureto plumbico*. Ointment of lead iodide, consist-



ing of 1 part of lead iodide mixed with 9 parts of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.], or with  $\frac{7}{8}$  parts of lard [Sp. Ph.]. Some of the older pharmacopoeias had a similar preparation consisting of 2 to 4 parts of lead iodide incorporated with 15 of conium plaster. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis** (seu subcarbonici). See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi tannici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *Glycerium tannatis plumbi*.—**Unguentum subacetatis plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Unguentum plumbi*.—**Vitrum plumbi**. Fr., *plomb vitreux*. Ger., *Bleiglas*. A yellow or fire-red transparent glass obtained by thorough melting of lead oxide. [B, 48, 270 (a, 14).]

**PLUME** (Fr.), n. Plu<sup>m</sup>. See FEATHER.—**P. à écrire**. See *Calamus scriptorius*.

**PLUMERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Plu<sup>m</sup>-er-i<sup>a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Plumier*, an American botanist. Fr., *frangipanier, franchipanier*. Ger., *Plumerie*. A genus of tropical American trees, of the *Plumeriaceae*, which are a tribe of the *Apocynaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. acuminata**. A species indigenous to China and Cochinchina. In Java the root, which contains an acrid caustic juice, is used as an evacuant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alba**. Fr., *frangipanier blanc, bois de lait*. Sp., *flor del cuervo* [Mex. Ph.]. West Indian pagoda-tree, white noregay-tree, frangipani-plant; a species the milky juice of which is acrid and sometimes quite poisonous, and is used as a drastic purgative and as an application to ulcers, warts, etc. The flowers are used as an emollient and to perfume pomades and cosmetics. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 168, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. drastica**. Fr., *frangipanier drastique*. Ger., *purgirende Plumerie*. A Brazilian purgative species. The milky juice is used in small doses in intermittent fever, constipation, jaundice, dropsy, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. lanceifolia**. The *agoriada* of Brazil. The bark furnishes agoriadin. [a, 35].—**P. niven**, **P. obtusa**. Fr., *frangipanier obtuse*. An East Indian species. The root is used in Java as a cathartic. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. phagedenica**. Fr., *frangipanier phagedénique*. A Brazilian species. The milky, caustic juice is applied to warts and used as a wash for foul ulcers. It is also used internally as an anthelmintic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rubra**. Fr., *frangipanier rouge*. Ger., *Jasminbaum*. Sp., *flor de Yucatán* [Mex. Ph.], *flor del cuervo* [Mex. Ph.]. Red noregay-tree, frangipani-plant, jasmine mango (or tree); an edible-fruited species found in the West Indies and South America, having about the same properties as *P. alba*. The milky juice is used as a corrosive application to warts and by the natives of the West Indies as a drastic purgative in dropsy, syphilis, chronic skin diseases, etc. A pectoral syrup is prepared from the flowers. [A, 447 (a, 21); "Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 23 (a, 35); B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PLUMOSE, PLUMOUS**, adj's. Plu<sup>m</sup>-os, -u<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *plumosus* (from *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *plumeux*. Provided with feathers. [L, 343.] See also FEATHERY and PENNACEOUS.

**PLUMULA** (Lat.), n. f. Plu<sup>m</sup>-ul<sup>a</sup> (u<sup>1</sup>l<sup>a</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. 1. A feather having a downy structure throughout, usually hidden beneath the contour feathers and investing nearly the whole body. [L, 221.] See also DOWN FEATHERS. 2. In botany, see PLUMULE (2d def.). 3. In cerebral anatomy, see *Calamus scriptorius*.

**PLUMULE**, n. Plu<sup>m</sup>-ul<sup>a</sup>. Lat., *plumula* (dim. of *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *p. Ger., Federchen*. 1. A little-plume (Ger., *Federhaar*); a hair or small plume in a plumose organ. 2. The primary terminal bud of a vegetable embryo. In some plants, such as the bean, it consists of a rudimentary pair of leaves, while in others it is only a rudimentary stem, the leaves developing some time after germination. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PLURICELLULAR**, adj. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>-ul<sup>a</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r. From *plus*, more, and *cellula*, a small apartment. Many-celled.

**PLURICEPS** (Lat.), adj. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>-ps (ke<sup>2</sup>ps). Gen., -cip<sup>2</sup>itis. From *plus*, more, and *caput*, the head. Ger., *mehrköpfig*. Pluricipital; having two or more shoots or stems from the crown of one root. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PLURICIPITAL**, adj. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-l. See PLURICEPS.

**PLURIFÉRATION** (Fr.), n. Plu<sup>r</sup>-e-fa-ta<sup>2</sup>-se-o<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>. The fecundation of two or more ova at the same time. [a, 34.]

**PLURIGESTE** (Fr.), n. Plu<sup>r</sup>-e-zhe<sup>2</sup>-st. See MULTIGRAVIDA.

**PLURIOCCULAR**, adj. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r. Lat., *plurilocularis* (from *plus*, more, and *loculus*, a receptacle). Having several compartments. [B, 1, 19, 123, 279 (a, 35).]

**PLURINUCLEATE**, adj. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>-cl<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-at. From *plus*, more, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., *plurinuclee*. Having several nuclei. [a, 48.]

**PLURIPARA** (Lat.), n. f. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *plus*, more, and *parere*, to bring forth. See MULTIPARA.

**PLURIPAROUS**, adj. Plu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>-us. From *plus*, more, and *parere*, to bring forth. 1. See MULTIPARIENT. 2. In botany, see MULTIPAROUS (3d def.).

**PLUTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Plu<sup>t</sup>-o-man<sup>2</sup>-ia<sup>2</sup>. From *πλοῦτος*, wealth, and *μανία*, madness. A variety of megalomania in which the person affected believes he is very wealthy. [a, 34.]

**PLUTONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Plu<sup>t</sup>-o-ni<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup> (u<sup>2</sup>m). Of Clarke, barium. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PLUVIAL**, adj. Plu<sup>v</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pluvialis* (from *pluvia*, rain). Fr., *pluvial*. Ger., *regnerisch*. Of plants, having flowers that expand when it threatens to rain. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PLYNTRIOPSORA** (Lat.), n. f. Pli<sup>n</sup>-tri-ops<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *πλυντρία*, a washerwoman, and *ψώρα*, the scurvy. Fr., *plynt-*

*riopsore*. Of Bateman, a species of psoriasis to which washerwomen are liable from the effects of alkalies. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEOBIOGNOSIS** (Lat.), **PNEOBIOGMANTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ne<sup>2</sup>-pne<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-bi<sup>2</sup>-gn<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>. From *pneiv*, to breathe, *βίος*, life, and *γνῶσις*, a knowing, or *μαντεία*, divination. See *DOCIMASIA pulmonum*.

**PNEODYNAMICS**, n. sing. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-cs. From *pneiv*, to breathe, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *pneodynamique*. The dynamics of respiration. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PNEOGRAPH**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>. From *pneiv*, to breathe, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *pneumographe*. 1. See PNEUMOGRAPH. 2. Of M. Granville, an instrument for indicating graphically the character of expiration as regards force, continuity, and duration by means of a delicately poised semi-disc suspended in front of the mouth. ["Lancet," 1888, ii, p. 724 (a, 48).]

**PNEOMETER**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-er. From *pneiv*, to breathe, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *pneomètre*. See SPIROMETER.

**PNEOSCOPE**, n. Ne<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-sko<sup>2</sup>. From *pneiv*, to breathe, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

**PNEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *pneum<sup>2</sup>-atos* (-atis). Gr., *πνεῦμα* (from *pneiv*, to blow). Fr., *pneuma* (2d def.). Ger., *Hauch, Aethen* (1st def.), *Lebensgeist* (2d def.). 1. See BREATH. 2. Of old writers, a material element on which life and health were considered to depend. [a, 48.]

**PNEUMAPÉRICARDE** (Fr.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-pa-re-ka<sup>2</sup>-rd. See PNEUMOPERICARDIUM.

**PNEUMAPOSTEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-st<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>(a)<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>-atos (-atis). See PNEUMONAPOSTEMA.

**PNEUMAPYOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-thor<sup>2</sup>-ax (a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ae<sup>2</sup>-os (-acis). From *pneuma*, breath, *πύον*, pus, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Thoracic empyema with the formation of gas. [a, 54.]

**PNEUMARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-rth<sup>2</sup>-ros<sup>2</sup>-is. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>-eos (-is). From *pneuma*, air, and *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing. Fr., *pneumarthrose*. A collection of gas in a joint. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMATELECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>-ec<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-s (ta<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>-s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>-eos (-ect<sup>2</sup>-asis). From *pneuma*, breath, *ἀτελής*, imperfect, and *ἐκτασις*, expansion. See ATLECTASIS pulmonum.

**PNEUMATHÆMIA** [Cless] (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-th<sup>2</sup>-æ<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup> (-æ<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pneuma*, air, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Pneumathämie*. The presence of free gas in the blood-vessels. ["Arch. f. d. ges. Phys.," xxxi, p. 184 (a, 32).]

**PNEUMATIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-k. Gr., *πνευματικός*. Lat., *pneumaticus*. Fr., *pneumatique*. Ger., *pneumatisch*. Pertaining to gases, especially to atmospheric air; pertaining to the respiratory system; pertaining to or subserving respiration or aeration. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 343; a, 48.]

**PNEUMATICITY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-y. From *pneuma*, air. The state of containing air. [L, 221.]

**PNEUMATICS**, n. sing. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-cs. Fr., *pneumatique*. Ger., *Pneumatik*. Syn.: *aero-mechanics*. The physics of gases. [a, 48.]

**PNEUMATOCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pneuma*, air, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *pneumatocarde*. Ger., *Herzwindsucht*. Accumulation of gas in the cavities of the heart. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMATOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>(a). In Eng., nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-sel. Gen., -cel<sup>2</sup>-es. From *pneuma*, air, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *pneumatocèle*. A confined collection of gas beneath the skin or other membranous structure (e. g., a fascia), differing from emphysema in not being diffused. — **P. capitis**, **P. cranii**. See PHYSOCEPHALUS (1st def.).

**PNEUMATOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>(a). From *pneuma*, air, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *pneumatocéphale*. See PHYSOCEPHALUS (1st def.).

**PNEUMATOCHÉMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>(a). From *pneuma*, air, and *χημία*, chemistry. Fr., *pneumatochémie*. The chemistry of gases. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMATOCYST**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>-st. From *pneuma*, air, and *κύστις*, a cyst. 1. The air-sac or float of certain *Hydrozoa*. [a, 27.] 2. In birds, an air-space in a bone. [L, 221.]

**PNEUMATODES** (Lat.), adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-d<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-z (as). Gr., *πνευματώδης*. From *pneuma*, air, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *pneumatode*. 1. Aeriform. 2. Flatulent. 3. Of Galen, asthmatic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMATODYSPNÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-pneu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-d<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-s (du<sup>2</sup>s)-pne<sup>2</sup>-pno<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pneuma*, air, and *δύσπνοια*, dyspnea. Fr., *pneumatodyspnée*. See EMPHYSEMODYSPNÆA.

**PNEUMATOGRAM**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>-m. From *pneuma*, air, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A tracing of the respiratory movements. [a, 48.]

**PNEUMATOGRAPH**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>-f. From *pneuma*, air, and *γράφειν*, to write. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

**PNEUMATOLOGY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-gi<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pneumatologia* (from *pneuma*, air, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pneumatologie*. The physics, chemistry, etc., of gases.

**PNEUMATOMETER**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-er. From *pneuma*, air, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *pneumatomètre*. Ger., *P. 1*. See SPIROMETER. 2. An instrument for measuring the pressure of the air in respiration. [J.]

**PNEUMATOMETRY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Pneumatometrie*. A system of treating diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs by the use of pneumatic apparatus. [M. Schupbert, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," N. S., 1876, iii, p. 486 (D, 87).]



**PNEUMATOMPHALOCLE** (Lat.), **PNEUMATOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n. s. f. and m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-seka<sup>2</sup>/le<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>); in Eng. nu<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-sel; nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From πνεύμα, air, ὄμφαλος, the navel, and κῆλη, a hernia. Fr., *pneumatophate*. Ger., *Nabelwindbruch*. An umbilical enterocoele containing flatus. [E.]

**PNEUMATOPATHY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, breath, and πάθος, a disease. Healing by so-called psychic force; mind cure. [L, 34.]

**PNEUMATORRHACHIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ruch<sup>2</sup>/ios (-rach<sup>2</sup>/eos), -o<sup>2</sup>r/rachis. From πνεύμα, air, and ῥάχis, the spine. The presence of gas in the vertebral canal. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

**PNEUMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). Gr., *πνεύματος* (from *πνεύματιν*, to inflate). Fr., *pneumotose*. Ger., *P.*, *Pneumotose*. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of gas where in health it does not occur or by an excess of gas in a natural situation.

**PNEUMATOTHERAPY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>-the<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, air, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The treatment of disease by the use of compressed or rarefied air.

**PNEUMATOTHERMATER** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-thu<sup>2</sup>r/m(thē<sup>2</sup>r/m)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>r(i). Gen., -er<sup>2</sup>/os (-is). From πνεύμα, air, and θερμαίνω, to warm. Fr., *pneumatothermètre*. A respirator. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMATOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-thor/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>/os (-acis). See **PNEUMOTHORAX**.

**PNEUMATOTOMY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. See **PNEUMOTOMY**.

**PNEUMATURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, air, and οὐρον, urine. Fr., *pneumaturie*. Ger., *Pneumaturie*. The presence of free gas in the urine. [A, 385.]

**PNEUMECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>/eos, -ec<sup>2</sup>/asis. See **PNEUMECTASIS**.

**PNEUMECTOMY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. See **PNEUMONECTOMY**.

**PNEUMIC ACID**. Nu<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>sk. Fr., *acide pneumique*. A crystallizable acid principle contained in the pulmonary parenchyma of mammals; formed, according to Verdel, by the molecular union of lactic acid and taurine. [B, 38, 53 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOBACILLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>2s-(ba<sup>2</sup>2)-i<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). From πνεύμα, the lung, and bacillus, a small staff. See **BACILLUS** of pneumonia.—**P. liquefaciens bovis**. Of Arling, a bacillus found in the lesions of contagious peripneumonia in cattle. [“Sem. méd.” Sept. 25, 1889, p. 367 (a, 18).]

**PNEUMOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). Gen., -oc<sup>2</sup>/aces. See **PNEUMOCACE**, and for other words in **Pneumono-** here given, see the corresponding words in **Pneumono-**.

**PNEUMOCENTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>nt-(kē<sup>2</sup>nt)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From πνεύμα, the lung, and κέντρον, a pricking. Paracentesis of a pulmonary cavity.

**PNEUMOCYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>2)/i<sup>2</sup>a-(u<sup>2</sup>a)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>/eos, -och<sup>2</sup>/ysis. From πνεύμα, the lung, and χύσις, a pouring. Pulmonary oedema. [a, 34.]

**PNEUMOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>k/ku<sup>2</sup>2s-(ku<sup>2</sup>2s). From πνεύμα, the lung, and κόκκος, a kernel. See **Micrococcus** of pneumonia.

**PNEUMOCYSTO-OVARIVM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>2st)/o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>wa<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From πνεύμα, air, κύστις, a cyst, and ovarium, the ovary. An ovarian cyst containing gas. [a, 34.]

**PNEUMODERMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>r/m-(dē<sup>2</sup>r/m)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -der<sup>2</sup>/motos (-atis). From πνεύμα, air, and δέρμα, the skin. Subcutaneous emphysema. [L.]

**PNEUMODES** (Lat.), adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>d/ez(as). From πνεύμα, the lung, and εἶδος, resemblance. See **PULMONARY**.

**PNEUMO-ENTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>nt-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>t(i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>/idos (-idis). From πνεύμα, the lung, and έντερον, the intestine. Inflammation of the lungs and of the intestines. [a, 34.]—**Infectious p.** Of Klein, swine plague. [a, 34.]

**PNEUMOGASTRIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>ga<sup>2</sup>st/ri<sup>2</sup>sk. From πνεύμα, the lung, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *pneumogastrique*. Ger., *pneumogastriisch*. Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; also to the p. nerve. [C.]

**PNEUMOGASTRO-PITUTEUX** (Fr.), adj. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-ga<sup>2</sup>stro-pi<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>. Affecting the pituitary tract and the parts supplied by the pneumogastric nerve.

**PNEUMOGRAPH**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>f. From πνεύμα, the lung, and γράφω, to write. Fr., *pneumographe*. Ger., *P.* An instrument, devised by Marey and modified by Bert, to show the movements of the chest in respiration. It consists of a hollow cylinder with ends of sheet rubber, and passing from these ends a band which encircles the animal. Connected with the inside of the cylinder is a tube that passes to a registering apparatus by means of which a tracing is obtained. [J, 3, 5, 19.]

**PNEUMOGRAPHY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>g/a<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>sk. From πνεύμα, the lung, and γράφω, to write. Fr., *pneumographie*. Ger., *Lungenbeschreibung*. The anatomy, etc. of the lungs.

**PNEUMOILEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-hem<sup>2</sup>(ha<sup>2</sup>2)-e<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumoémie*. See **PNEUMONEMIA**.

**PNEUMOHYDROTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-he<sup>2</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>2-a<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-thor/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>/os, -ac<sup>2</sup>/is. See **HÆMO-PNEUMOTHORAX**.

**PNEUMOHYDROTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-hid<sup>2</sup>hu<sup>2</sup>d-ro<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>)-thor/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>/os (-ac<sup>2</sup>/is). See **HYDRO-PNEUMOTHORAX**.

**PNEUMO-INCLUSEUR** (Fr.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-klu<sup>2</sup>-zu<sup>2</sup>r. An apparatus devised by Servajan for forcing carbonic acid or other gases into the uterus, the bladder, etc. [“Progr. méd.” Mar. 11, 1882.]

**PNEUMOMETER**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *pneumometerum* (from πνεύμα, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure). See **SPRIMETER**.

**PNEUMON** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., *pneum/-onos* (-is). Gr., *πνεύμων*. Fr., *p.* See **LUNG**.

**PNEUMONEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-em<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumohémie*. Ger., *Lungenschlagfluss*. Pulmonary congestion attended with hæmoptysis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMONALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, the lung, and άλγος, pain. Fr., *pneumonalgie*. Pain in the lungs. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**PNEUMONANTHE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>nth-(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/e(a). Gen., -anth<sup>2</sup>/es. From πνεύμα, the lung, and άνθος, a flower. Fr., *p.* The genus *Gentiana*, especially *Gentiana p.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**PNEUMONAPOPLEXY** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p-(a<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ple<sup>2</sup>x(plax)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, the lung, and άπopleξία, apoplexy. Fr., *pneumonapoplexie*. See **PULMONARY APOPLEXY**.

**PNEUMONAPOSTEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p-(a<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>st-e(a)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From πνεύμα, the lung, and άπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *pneumonapostème*. A pulmonary abscess. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMONATELECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tas<sup>2</sup>/eos (-ec<sup>2</sup>/tasis). From πνεύμα, the lung, άτλησις, imperfect, and έκτασις, expansion. See **ATELECTASIS pulmonum**.

**PNEUMONECTASIA** (Lat.), **PNEUMONECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>2s(a<sup>2</sup>2s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. From πνεύμα, the lung, and έκτασις, distention. See **PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA**.

**PNEUMONECHEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>k-(ach<sup>2</sup>)-e(a)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From πνεύμα, the lung, and ήχημα, a sound. The normal vesicular murmur. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMONECTOMY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>kt/om<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμα, the lung, and έκτομή, excision. Excision of a portion of the lung. [a, 34.]

**PNEUMONEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>m-fra<sup>2</sup>x(fra<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phra<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From πνεύμα, the lung, and έμφραξις, obstruction. Fr., *pneumonemphraxie*. Obstruction of the lungs or of the bronchi. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMONEMPHYSEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>m-fi<sup>2</sup>s(fu<sup>2</sup>s)-e(a)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From πνεύμα, the lung, and έμφύσημα, inflation. Fr., *pneumonemphysème*. Pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>(pnu<sup>2</sup>)-mon(mo<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *πνευμονία* (from πνεύμα, the lung). Fr., *pneumonie*. Ger., *Pneumonie*, *Lungenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lungs. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Abortive p.** Ger., *Abortiv-Pneumonie*. A form of p. in which there is simple pulmonary congestion. [a, 34].—**Acute interstitial p.** Fr., *angéioleucite pulmonaire*. Of Moxon, purulent inflammation of the lymphatics of the lung. [“Trans. of the Path. Soc. of Lond.” xxiv, p. 20 (a, 34).]—**Acute p.** See **LABAR p.**—**Adynamic p.** P. attended with atony and depression of the nervous system. [D, 72].—**Alcoholic p.** Fr., *pneumonie des alcooliques*. P. modified by alterations produced in the system by alcoholism. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Apex p.** **Apical p.** P. involving the apex of the lung. The area of the disease widens constantly, and there are great prostration and delirium. [Sturges (a, 34).]—**Apoplectic p.** Of See, p. complicated with cerebral apoplexy. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Arthritic p.** Of Tronseau, p. associated with gout. Its existence as a specific variety is denied by some authors. [D, 72].]—**Ataxic p.** See **ADYNAMIC p.**—**Bilious p.** Lat., *p. biliosa*, *peripneumonia biliosa*, p. cum ictero. Fr., *pneumonie bilieuse*, *pneumo-typhoïde*, *pneumo-typhus*, *pneumonie asthénique d'embalée*. P., either sthenic or asthenic, with the phenomena of malarial poisoning; especially prevalent in miasmatic regions. It begins as a p. with accompanying pleurisy. The fever is intermittent, and hepatic and gastric disorders are present. [D, 25].]—**Caseous p.** See **CHEESY p.**—**Catarrhal p.** Broncho-pneumonia, the form of p. commonly met with in children; an acute catarrhal inflammation of the finer bronchial tubes and of the pulmonary alveoli. The affected alveoli contain many large, irregular epithelial cells with prominent nuclei. [a, 34].]—**Central p.** A form of p. in which the fever and cough are the same as in ordinary crampous p., but the consolidation affects primarily the central portion of a lobe, and hence is not at first discoverable by auscultation or percussion. [D, 67].]—**Cerebral p.** Fr., *pneumonie méningée*. Lobar pneumonia in children beginning with symptoms like those of meningitis. [D.]—**Cheesy p.** Fr., *pneumonie caséuse*. Ger., *käsigé Pneumonie*. Crampous p. in which the conditions are unfavorable to the absorption of the inflammatory exudate, which undergoes cheesy degeneration, leading to pulmonary phthisis. [D.]—**Chronic catarrhal p.** Of Niemeyer, a catarrhal p. of slow progress accompanied or followed by indurations composed of gelatinous material. It is very apt to result in pulmonary phthisis. [D, 1.]—**Chronic p.** **Cirrhotic p.** See **INTERSTITIAL p.**—**Contusion-p.** Ger., *Kontusionpneumonie*. Of Litten, p. following injury to the chest. [a, 34].]—**Creeping p.** Lat., *p. migrans*. Ger., *Wanderpneumonie*. A form which, “beginning somewhat insidiously, often without a rigor, travels more or less slowly along one lung, either commencing



ing at the apex and passing down to the base, and then often attacking the other lung in a similar way, or starting at the base of the lung and making its way to the apex." [J. Dreschfeld, "Med. Chron., Aug., 1885, p. 353.]—**Croupous p.** See **Lobar p.**—**Desquamative p.** P. characterized by an increase of embryonal connective tissue in the intra-alveolar tissue and by an abundant new formation of cells and nuclei in the adventitia of the smallest arterial branches, which in different parts forms nodules or diffuse swellings. [D. 3.]—**Dissecting p.** Lat. *p. dissecans*. A suppurative inflammatory process which begins in the circumlobular and peribronchial tissue, dissects out the lobules, and destroys the parenchyma. The symptoms are principally those of abscess. [D. 47.]—**Embolie p.** P. caused by embolism of the bronchial arteries. [a. 34.]—**Epithelial p.** See **Desquamative p.**—**Erysipelato-phlegmonous p.** P. which, instead of being limited to its original area, involves other portions in a manner analogous to that seen in phlegmonous erysipelas. [D. 72.]—**Erysipelatous p.** P. of a severe and intractable type sometimes occurring after exposure to erysipelas, the poison of the latter disease evidently influencing the course of the former. [D. 7.]—**Fibrinous p.** See **Lobar p.**—**Fibroid p.** See **Fibrous p.** See **Interstitial p.**—**Food p.** Ger., *Schluckpneumonie*. P. caused by particles of food reaching the smaller bronchial tubes in consequence of faulty deglutition. [a. 34.]—**Gangrenous p.** Gangrene of the lungs. [a. 34.]—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person. The symptoms of p. rapidly disappear when the gout attacks some other locality. [W. R. Thomas, "Lancet," 1885, ii, p. 376 (a. 34).]—**Hepatic gastro-p.** Of Kunkler, bilious p. [a. 34.]—**Hypostatic p.** A form of p. frequently complicating other troubles, especially when the circulation is weak and the patient lies long in the dorsal decubitus. It attacks the lowermost portions of each lung. [D.]—**Intermittent p.** See **Bilious p.**—**Interstitial p.** A chronic form involving chiefly the pulmonary connective tissue. The fibrinous exudate crowds the air spaces, and secondary contraction of the new material may lead to bronchiectasis. The disease is almost invariably secondary to a bronchitis caused by the inhalation of irritating substances, the long-continued use of alcohol, etc. By Bayley it is considered a form of phthisis, by Addison a result of unresolved p., by Wilks a peculiar hypertrophy, and by Feltz a pulmonary cirrhosis. [D. 1.]—**Latent p.** P. in which the ordinary physical signs are wanting; usually subacute or chronic. [D.]—**Lobar p.** An acute form of p. in which the air vesicles are the seat of an inflammatory deposit of coagulable fibrin, which fills them and paralyzes their action. This process is very likely to begin at the root of a lung, from which it quickly spreads, involving a lobe or an entire lung, or even terminating in the involvement of both lungs. When uncomplicated by constitutional or specific disease, it runs a fixed course, with sudden and severe febrile symptoms initiated by a sharp chill, which begin to improve, in favorable cases, between the fifth and tenth days, though the inflammatory condition of the lung may still be severe. When the disease follows a typical course it passes through consecutive stages of engorgement, red and gray hepatization, and finally more or less rapid resolution, the inflammatory exudate being gradually broken down and absorbed, and the lung restored nearly or quite to its normal condition. If there is any constitutional or specific disease, this normal course is more or less modified; also there may be contamination of the blood in the course of the absorption of the exudate, and, instead of resolution and convalescence, extension of the inflammation to the other lung, pleurisy, pericarditis, or blood coagula in the heart or great vessels. The disease is very often fatal, especially among the aged, and prevails most extensively during cold weather. According to Niemeyer, the morbid process is identical with that of tracheal and laryngeal croup. [D. 1.]—**N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 9, 1889, p. 161.]—Lobular p.** 1. P. that limits itself to scattered groups of lobules, the intervening tissue remaining sound. [Walshe (a. 34).] 2. Pyemic infiltration of the lung. [a. 34.]—**Malarial p.** See **Bilious p.**—**Massive p.** 1. See **Croupous bronchitis**. 2. Of Grancher, a form of pneumonia in which a large portion of the lung is involved and in which the exudate is so abundant and dense that the diseased portion appears like a solid mass, yielding upon auscultation no sign but that of absolute silence (no souffle, râle, or rhonchus). [a. 18.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpneumonie*. An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Periodic p.** See **Bilious p.**—**Plastic p.** See **Lobar p.**—**Pleurogenic p.**, **Pleurogenous p.** P. consequent on pleurisy. [a. 34.]—**P. alba.** See **White p.**—**P. biliosa.** 1. See **Bilious p.** 2. P. with disorder of the liver. [L. 120.]—**P. crouposa.** See **Lobar p.**—**P. crouposa centralis.** See **Central p.**—**P. cum ictero.** See **Bilious p.**—**P. dissecans.** See **Dissecting p.**—**P. embolica.** P. caused by a hemorrhagic infarct of the pulmonary artery. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**P. epizootica.** P. affecting animals. [L. 128.]—**P. exquisita.** P. legitima. See **Lobar p.**—**P. malleosa.** P. caused by glanders. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**P. maligna.** See **Septic p.**—**P. migrans.** 1. See **Creeping p.** 2. Of German authors, p. in which the inflammation progresses slowly from one lobule to another. [Filatoff, "Jahrb. f. Kinderk.," xxi, 4, p. 524 (D).]—**P. morbillosa.** P. associated with and supposed to be caused by measles. [Clemens, "Dtsch. Klin.," 1850, ii, p. 439 (a. 34).]—**P. notha.** Capillary bronchitis. [a. 34.]—**P. pestifera.** A typhoid p. of a highly dangerous character. [L.]—**P. putrida.** P. septica. See **Septic p.**—**P. serosa.** Of Traube, pulmonary oedema. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**P. vera.** See **Lobar p.**—**Pseudo-lobar broncho-p.** See **Spleno-p.**—**Scrofulous p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a. 34.]—**Secondary p.** P. consecutive to some other disease. [D. 1.]—**Septic p.** P. caused by septic matter; of Silberman, a form of catarrhal p. in young children, due to the inspiration of putrid amniotic fluid, genital fluids, infected air, etc.; associated with a profuse growth of bacteria, often with pleurisy, and always with tracheo-bronchitis. ["Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxxiv (D).]—**Septinous p.** [B. W. Richardson], **Sewer-gas p.** P. induced by inhaling some toxic product from a cesspool or a sewer. ["Asclepiad," Oct., 1885, p. 350.]—**Spleno-p.** P. in which the pulmonary congestion gives the subjective and objective signs of pleurisy, but thoracentesis

shows there is no effusion. There are gummy expectoration, persistence of Traube's space, absence of sternal deviation, gradual reappearance of fremitus toward the apex, sometimes fine crepitations toward the base of the lung and ægophony; so called because the congested lung tissue looks like splenic tissue. [a. 34.]—**Traumatic p.** 1. P. due to direct injury of the lung, as from a wound or the presence of a foreign body. 2. P. following experimental section of both vagi, and consequent paralysis of the œsophagus. [Landois (K).]—**Stripe-p.** Ger., *Streifenpneumonie*. A form of hypostatic p. in which the affected portion of the lung is in the form of a stripe lying parallel with the vertebral column.—**Syphilitic p.** See **White p.**—**Tubercular p.** P. caused by tubercles. It follows the course of catarrhal p., and results in pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Typhoid p.** Fr., *pneumonie typhoïde, pneumo-typhoïde*. P. with adynamic symptoms. It must not be confounded with pneumo-typhus. [a. 34.]—**Vagus p.** Fr., *pneumonie par section du vague*. Ger., *Vaguspneumonie*. See **Traumatic p.** (2d def.).—**Wandering p.** See **Creeping p.**—**White p.** Lat., *p. alba*. Fr., *pneumonie blanche*. 1. Of Buhl, a form of cheesy p. which proceeds from desquamative p. 2. Of Wagner, a form of p. which is of syphilitic origin. [D.]

**PNEUMONIC**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>pk. Lat., *pneumonicus*. Fr., *pneumonique*. Ger., *pneumonisch*. 1. Pertaining to the lungs; of expectoration, discharged from the lungs. 2. Pertaining to or affected with pneumonia. [D. 1.]

**PNEUMONIE** (Fr., Ger.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-ne, pnoi-mo-ne'. See **PNEUMONIA**.—**Fremdkörperp.** (Ger.). Pneumonia due to the entrance of foreign material into the pulmonary passages. [D. 66.] See also **Food PNEUMONIA**.—**Grippe-P.** (Ger.). Pneumonia associated with influenza. [D. 67.]—**Infectionsp.** (Ger.). Pneumonia of infectious origin. [a. 34.]—**P. aiguë** (Fr.). See **Lobar PNEUMONIA**.—**P. athénique d'embliée** (Fr.).—**P. bilieuse** (Fr.). See **Bilious PNEUMONIA**.—**P. blanche** (Fr.). See **White PNEUMONIA**.—**P. cotonneuse** (Fr.). See **PNEUMONOCOINOSIS**.—**P. grippale** (Fr.). See **Grippe P.**—**P. larvée** (Fr.). See **Latent PNEUMONIA**.—**P. du sommet** (Fr.). See **Apex PNEUMONIA**.—**P. lobulaire scléreuse** (Fr.). A form of disseminated interstitial pneumonia observed in the lower animals, characterized by the production of hard masses composed of hypertrophied peribronchial connective tissue. [Mathis, "Lyon. méd.," Jan. 11, 1885, p. 50.]—**P. massive** (Fr.). See **Massive PNEUMONIA**.—**Saccadarte p.** (Ger.). See **PNEUMONIA migrans** (2d def.).—**Schluckp.** (Ger.). See **Food PNEUMONIA**.

**PNEUMONIQUE** (Fr.), **PNEUMONISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-nek, pnoi-mon-i'sh. See **PNEUMONIC**.

**PNEUMONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). See **PNEUMONIA**.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. clandestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See **Latent PNEUMONIA**.

**PNEUMONOBLENNOZEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-ble<sup>2</sup>n-no(n<sup>2</sup>s)-zem(zam)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, βλεῖνα, mucus, and ζῆμα, loss. Fr., *pneumonoblennozémie*. Pulmonary blennorrhœa. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>s-(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). Gen., -oc/aces. See **CACOPNEUMONIA**.

**PNEUMONOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)/o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-ka<sup>2</sup>r-si<sup>2</sup>n(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *pneumocarcinôme*. Cancer of the lung. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOCATARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-ka<sup>2</sup>t(kat<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>r(ru<sup>2</sup>s)(ru<sup>2</sup>s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κατάρρεω, down-flowing. Fr., *pneumocatarrhe*. Catarrhal pneumonia.

**PNEUMONOCÈLE** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-se(ka)/le(a). In Eng., nu<sup>2</sup>m/o<sup>2</sup>n-o-sel. Gen., -cel/es. From πνεύμων, the lung, and κύλη, hernia. Fr., *pneumocèle, hernie du pounmon*. Hernia of the lung. [E.]—**P. abdominis diaphragmatica interna**. P. through an opening in the diaphragm. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOCHOLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-ko<sup>2</sup>l(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and χολος, bile. Fr., *pneumocholose*. See **Bilious PNEUMONIA**.

**PNEUMONOCYHIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>k-(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -chys/eos (-och/ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κύσις, a pouring. Fr., *pneumocyhise*. Pulmonary oedema. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOCIRRHOSSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-si<sup>2</sup>r(ki<sup>2</sup>r)-ros/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κίρρως, yellowish. Fr., *pneumocirrhose*. Of Corrigan, cirrhosis of the lung. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOCOINOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)/o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-kon(ko<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>s/os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κωνία, dust. Fr., *pneumokoniose*. Ger., P. infiltration of the lung and the bronchial glands with particles of inhaled foreign matter. [D. 4.] Cf. **ANTHRACOSIS** (4th def.).

**PNEUMONODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-di<sup>2</sup>n(dn<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, and δύνω, pain. Fr., *pneumodynîe*. See **PNEUMONALGIA**.

**PNEUMONŒDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>d-(o<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d)-e(a)ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em/atos (-atis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and οἰδῆμα, a tumor. Fr., *pneumonœdème*. Pulmonary oedema. [L. 44, 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOGASTRICUS** (Lat.), adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)/ri<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **PNEUMOGASTRIC**.

**PNEUMONOLITH**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m/o<sup>2</sup>n-o-li<sup>2</sup>th. From πνεύμων, the lung, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *pneumolithe*. Ger., *Lungenstein*. A pulmonary calculus. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

**PNEUMONOLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>s)-li<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -as/eos (-iasis). Fr., *pneumolithiase*. Lithiasis of the lung. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]



**PNEUMOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέλας, black. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).

**PNEUMOMETER**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. See SPIROMETER.

**PNEUMOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-kos<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and μύκης, a mushroom. 1. A disease of the lungs caused by the presence of *Fungi*. [Virchow (B, 46).] 2. The development of fungous growths in the pulmonary cavities of a phthisical person. [L, 44 (a, 14).]—P. *aspergillina*. P. caused by *Aspergilli*. [a, 34].—P. *sarcinica*. P. caused by *Sarcinae*. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>eos (-al'ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Fr., *pneumoparalyse*. Paralysis of the lungs. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-i(e)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *pneumopathie*. Any disease of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>b(i-e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *pneumophlébite*. Inflammation of the pulmonary veins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ph<sup>2</sup>th(th<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>(a)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ph<sup>2</sup>thi<sup>2</sup>s(-oph<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>is<sup>2</sup>). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *pneumophthoé*. Pulmonary phthisis. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOPHYSETER** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>sa(fu<sup>2</sup>s)-etia<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>2</sup>ria<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -ey<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φυσήτρα, a blowpipe. Fr., *pompe laryngienne*. An apparatus for pulmonary insufflation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOPLEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ple<sup>2</sup>r(i-e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πλευρά, the side. See PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

**PNEUMOPTYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ty<sup>2</sup>s(-op<sup>2</sup>ty<sup>2</sup>is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πτύσις, a spitting. Fr., *pneumoptoé*. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

**PNEUMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥήγναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pneumorrhagie*. Pulmonary hæmorrhage.

**PNEUMORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>r-re/(o<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥέειν, a flowing. Fr., *pneumorrhée*. 1. Moderate but chronic pulmonary hæmorrhage. 2. Pulmonary blennorrhœa. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOSAPROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>p(sa<sup>2</sup>p)-ros<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -pros<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σάπρος, putrid. Fr., *pneumosaprose*. See CACOPNEUMONIA.

**PNEUMOSARCIE** (Fr.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-no-sa<sup>2</sup>r-se. Of Mathieu, the peripneumonia of cattle. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>rsker(ru<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σκίρρως, hard. Fr., *pneumosquirrhé*. Of Corrigan, hardening and contraction of the parenchyma of the lung with bronchiectasis. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>ps(sa<sup>2</sup>p)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -sep<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σήψις, putrefaction. See CACOPNEUMONIA.

**PNEUMOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>zi(sa<sup>2</sup>ps)/mu<sup>2</sup>si(mu<sup>2</sup>si). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *pneumospasme*. See ASTHMA.

**PNEUMOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>a-no<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and στένσις, stenosis. Contraction of a lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOSYRINX** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r(mi<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -in<sup>2</sup>gos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σύριγξ, a pipe. 1. A pulmonary fistula. 2. A syringe for pulmonary injections. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 3. See PNEUMONOPHYSETER.

**PNEUMOTELECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>l(e<sup>2</sup>t)/a<sup>2</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tas<sup>2</sup>eos (-ect<sup>2</sup>asis). From πνεύμων, the lung, τέλος, completion, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. A high degree of pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMONY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-on-i<sup>2</sup>s. See PNEUMONIA.

**PNEUMOPERTHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>p(u<sup>2</sup>p)-e<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-i(e)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, υπέρ, to excess, and πέρθεω, a disease. Fr., *pneumopertithie*. Of Piory, any very grave pulmonary affection. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMOPOTASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>p(u<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>eos (-ot<sup>2</sup>asis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὑποστάσις, a supporting. See HYSTATIC PNEUMONIA.

**PNEUMOPARESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)/e<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάρεσις, paresis. Of B. W. Richardson, simple respiratory failure. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPERICARDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>rd(i-e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From πνεύμων, the lung, περι, around, and καρδιά, the heart. Of Piory, pericarditis with the formation of gas in the pericardium. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPERICARDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>rd(i-e)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). The presence of gas in the pericardium. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>to<sup>2</sup>n(i-ti)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From πνεύμων, the lung,

and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity in peritonitis. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPHTHALMOS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>ft<sup>2</sup>tha<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>2</sup>)/mo<sup>2</sup>s. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Air within the eye. [W. F. Mittendorf, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 1, 1885, p. 133 (a, 29).]

**PNEUMOPHTHOÉ** (Fr.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-f-to-a. See PNEUMOPHTHISIS.

**PNEUMOPHYMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>ma(fu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πνεύμων, the lung, and φύμα, a growth. Pulmonary tubercles. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>ma-(fu<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPROTEINS**, n. pl. Nu<sup>2</sup>-mo-pro<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z. Of Foa, the protein products of the pneumococcus in the living organism. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOPYERICARDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>(pu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>rd(i-e)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, περι, around, and καρδιά, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardial cavity. [D, 70].]

**PNEUMOPYOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>(pu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thor(a<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. The presence of pus and gas in the pleura. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See PNEUMORRHAGIA.

**PNEUMOSCOPE**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o-skop. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

**PNEUMOSEROTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ser(se<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thor(a<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, serum (g. v.), and θώραξ, the thorax. Pneumothorax with a serous effusion. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOSQUIRRHE** (Fr.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-sker. See PNEUMOSCIRRHUS.

**PNEUMO-THERAPEUTICAL**, adj. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o-the<sup>2</sup>-r-a<sup>2</sup>-p-u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>l. From πνεύμων, the lung, and θεραπευτικός, healing. Fr., *aérotérapique*. Pertaining to pneumotherapeutics.

**PNEUMOTHERAPEUTICS**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-mo-the<sup>2</sup>-r-a<sup>2</sup>-p-u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>l. 1. The treatment of pulmonary disease. [E.] 2. See PNEUMATOTHERAPY.

**PNEUMOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thor(a<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., p. Ger., *P. Luftbrust*. The presence of gas in the pleural cavity. [a, 34].—P. *a soupe* (Fr.). Of Sée, p. in which a portion of pulmonary or pleural tissue acts as a valve in the pulmonary perforation. [a, 34].—P. *fermé* (Fr.). Of Sée, p. with closure of the pulmonary perforation. [a, 34].—P. *ouvert* (Fr.). Of Sée, p. in which the persistence of the pulmonary perforation permits free access of air to the pleural cavity. [a, 34].—P. *subphrenicus*. P. caused by diaphragmatic perforation. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOTOMY**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>t(o<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>s. From πνεύμων, the lung, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *pneumotomie*. Ger., *Lungenzerlegung*. *Pneumotomie*. The opening of pulmonary cavities through the chest wall and the insertion of drainage-tubes. [E.; H. Truc, "Rev. de méd.," Mar., 1886, p. 270.]

**PNEUMOTOXIN**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n. From πνεύμων, the lung, and τοξικός, poisonous. Of G. Klemperer, the toxic albuminoid substance formed by the pneumococcus in the living organism or in cultivations in nutrient media. [a, 34].—*Antip<sup>2</sup>*. The albuminoid substance formed in animals inoculated with p. that prevents the development of the pneumococcus in such animals. [a, 34].]

**PNEUMOTUBERCULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Nu<sup>2</sup>m(pnu<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>bi(tu<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>rk(e<sup>2</sup>rk)/u<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>tu)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From πνεύμων, the lung, and tuberculum, a tubercle. Fr., *pneumotubercule*. A pulmonary tubercle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PNEUMO-TYPHOÏDE** (Fr.), n. Pnu<sup>2</sup>-mo-te-fo-ed. See Typhoid PNEUMONIA and Bilious PNEUMONIA.

**PNEUMOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Nu<sup>2</sup>(pnu<sup>2</sup>)-mo(mo<sup>2</sup>)-tif(tu<sup>2</sup>f)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and τυφός, typhus. Of French authors, pneumonia due to early localization of the typhoid-fever bacillus in the lungs, with symptoms of that fever.

**PNEUMIOBIOGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>sa(pnu<sup>2</sup>sa)-i<sup>2</sup>a(o<sup>2</sup>)-bi<sup>2</sup>bi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>gn<sup>2</sup>-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From πνεύσις, a blowing, βίος, life, and γνῶσις, a judicial inquiry. See DOXIMASIA pulmonum.

**PNEUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Nu<sup>2</sup>sa(pnu<sup>2</sup>sa)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -pneus<sup>2</sup>eos. Gr., πνεύσις (from πνέω, to breathe). 1. See RESPIRATION. 2. Anhelation. [L, 200.]

**PNEUSOMETER**, n. Nu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From πνεύσις, a blowing, and μέτρον, a measure. See SPIROMETER.

**PNIGALION** (Lat.), n. m. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(pneg)-a<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>ios (-is). Gr., πνιγάλιον (from πνίγειν, to choke). See INCUBUS (2d def.).

**PNIGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(pneg)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -pnig<sup>2</sup>-matos (-afis). Gr., πνίγμα (from πνίγειν, to choke). See STRANGULATION.

**PNIGOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(pneg)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fob)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πνίγειν, to choke, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *pnigophobie*. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

**PNIGOS** (Lat.), **PNIX** (Lat.), **PNIXIS** (Lat.), n's n, f., and f. Ni<sup>2</sup>g(pneg)/o<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, ni<sup>2</sup>x(pnix), ni<sup>2</sup>x(pnix)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -pnig<sup>2</sup>eos, -pnig<sup>2</sup>os (-is), -pnix<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Gr., πνίγος, πνίξ, πνίξις (from πνίγειν, to choke). See STRANGULATION.

**PNOE** (Lat.), **PNEA** (Lat.), n's f. No<sup>2</sup>(pno<sup>2</sup>)/e(a), ne<sup>2</sup>(pno<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -pno<sup>2</sup>eos, -pnaeos. Gr., πνοή. See BREATH.



**POA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po*(po)<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>. From *πόα*, grass. Fr., *paturin*. Ger., *Rispengrass*. Spear- (or meadow-) grass; a genus of the *Festucaceae*. The *Poaceae* (Fr., *poacées*) are a division of grasses comprising *P.*, *Molinia*, etc. The *Poa* of Adanson are a section of grasses, consisting of *Arundo*, *P.*, *Festuca*, etc. The *Poaria* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Poaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 64, 121, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. abyssinica**. Fr., *paturin d'Abyssinie*. The fef of Abyssinia, where the grain is made into bread. [B, 121, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pratensis**. Fr., *paturin des prés*. Kentucky blue grass. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. trivialis**. Fowl- (or bird-, or rough-stalked meadow-) grass. [B, 121, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

**POAYA**, n. f. In Brazil, the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* or its root (*ipecacuanha*); used also of the emetic roots of various plants of the *Rubiaceae*, *Violariaceae*, and *Polygalaceae*. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. branca**. 1. Undulated *ipecacuanha*. 2. See *White IPECACUANHA* (2d def.). [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]

**PO-BAIA**, n. In Cochinchina, a vegetable powder used in various cutaneous diseases; supposed to be identical with *chrysarobin*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**POCGEREBARINDE** (Ger.), n. *Pok'gar-ab-a<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>*. See *Pocgereba* BARK.

**POCHE** (Fr.), n. *Po<sup>2</sup>sh*. A pocket, sac, sinus, or abscess. [a, 14.]—**P. amnio-choriale**. The space between the amnion and the chorion.—**P. copulatrice**. A diverticulum of the vagina in insects and gasteropod molluscs in which, as was supposed, the semen of the male was stored, to serve for the successive fecundation of ova as they descended. [A, 4.]—**P. des eaux**. See *BAG of waters*.—**P. en bissac**. See *P. en sablier*.—**P. en boudin**. A cylindrical protrusion of the foetal membranes through the os uteri.—**P. en sablier**. An hour-glass-shaped protrusion of the foetal membranes through the os uteri; said to indicate either that the foetus is dead or that the presentation is abnormal. [Duthell, "Thèse de Paris," 1884; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 242.]—**P. urineuse** (Fr.). A urethral diverticulum. [a, 34.]

**POCK**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>k*. A-S., *poc*, *pock*. Ger., *Pocke*, *Blatter*. The vesicle or pustule of an eruptive fever.—**Black p.** See *VARIOLA maligna*.—**Crystalline p.** See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.—**Diphtheritic p.** A small-pox p. in which the papillae are infiltrated by leucocytes to such an extent that the nutrient blood-vessels are occluded and necrosis of tissue results, giving rise to a whitish layer resembling a diphtheritic membrane. [a, 34.]—**Horn p.** See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.—**Master-p.** Fr., *maître bouton*. Ger., *Meister-pocken*. Of Van Swieten, a large p. found in small-pox, resembling the pustule of inoculated small-pox. [a, 34.]—**P. hole**, **p.-mark**. Ger., *Blatternarbe*, *Blattergrube*, *Pocke*. A mark or scar made by the small-pox pustule. [a, 37.]—**P.-marked**, **P.-pitted**. Ger., *blattermarkig*, *blatternarbig*. Pitted or scarred with the small-pox. [a, 37.]—**Stone p.** An old term for an acne pustule.

**POCKE** (Ger.), n. *Po<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>*. See *Pock* and *Pock-mark*; in the pl., *P'n*, see *VARIOLA* and *SMALL-POX*.—**Ambolnap'en**. See *FRAM-BESIA*.—**Blutige P'n**. See *VARIOLA sanguinea*.—**Eczemp'n**. See *VARIOLA vaccina herpetica*.—**Englische P'n**. See *ACNE contagiosa*.—**Falsche P'n**. See *VARIOLLA*.—**Fließp'n**. See *VARIOLA confusa*.—**Guineap'n**. See *FRAM-BESIA*.—**Halbp'n**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Krätzp'n**. See *VARIOLA vaccina herpetica*.—**Lymph-p'n**. See *HYDRACHTIDES* (1st def.).—**Milchp'n**. See *COW-POX*.—**Mittelp'n**, **Modificirte P'n**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Nebenp'n**. See *VACCINOLÆ*.—**Pneinimpfung**. Small-pox inoculation. [L, 80.]—**P'nabel**, **P'ngrube**, **P'nmarbe**. See *Pock-mark*.—**Schutzp'n**. See *COW-POX*.—**Warzige P'n**. See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.—**Zahn-p'n**. A varielliform eruption of unknown aetiology, occurring in children about six years old, causing violent itching, and unassociated with fever or other phenomena. [a, 34.]

**POCKHOLZ** (Ger.), n. *Po<sup>2</sup>k'ho<sup>2</sup>lts*. See *GUAIACUM*.

**POCKY**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>k'i<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *variolique*. Full of pocks or pustules; infected with small-pox or syphilis. [G.]

**POCULIFORM**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm*. Lat., *poculiformis* (from *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form). Fr., *poculiforme*. Cup-shaped. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**POD**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d*. Any dehiscent pericarp, especially a legume or a silique. [B, 19, 77, 296 (a, 35).]

**PODACHENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pod*(po<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-en<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup> u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A genus of the *Compositae*, tribe *Helianthoideae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. alatum**, **P. eminens**. A tall shrub of Mexico and Central America. The pith of the stem is used in bedding microscopic sections. [B, 42, 121, 267, 314 (a, 35).]

**PODAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>*. Gr., *ποδάγρα* (from *πούς*, the foot, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure). Fr., *podagre*, *goutte*. Ger., *P.*, *Fussgicht*, *Zipperlein*. Gout, especially of the articulations of the foot or the great toe. [D, 72.]—**P. aberrans**. See *Retrocendent* GOUT.

**PODAGRARIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *ποδάγρα*, gout. 1. The genus *Ægopodium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. See *ANGELICA officinalis*.

**PODAGRIC**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>g-ri<sup>2</sup>k*. Gr., *ποδαγρικός*. Lat., *podagricus*. Fr., *podagrique*. Ger., *podagrish*. Pertaining to or affected with podagra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PODAGROUS**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>g-ru<sup>2</sup>s*. Gr., *ποδαγρός*. Gouty.

**PODALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *ἀλγος*, pain. See *PODAGRA* and *PODIALGIA*.

**PODALIC**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k*. From *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *podalique*. Pertaining to the feet or to the pelvic pole of the foetus. See *P. VERSION*.

**PODALYRIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *podalyrie*. A genus of South African leguminous shrubs. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. australis**, **P. cærulea**. See *BAPTISIA australis*.—**P. tinctoria**. See *BAPTISIA tinctoria*.

**PODARTHTRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ri(re)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-thritidos* (-idis). From *πούς*, the foot, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *podarthrite*. Gout of the foot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PODARTHROCACE** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>-se(ka)*. Gen., *-throcaces*. From *πούς*, the foot, *άρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *p.* Caries of the joints of the feet. [E.]

**PODARTHURUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>rth/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *άρθρον*, a joint. A foot-joint; in a bird, the articulation of the toes collectively with the metatarsus. [L, 343.]

**PODAXIS** (Lat.), **PODAXON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>x(-a<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s, -o<sup>2</sup>n*. Gen., *-ac/eos* (-is), *-a/xi*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *axis*, or *ἄξων*, an axle. A genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi*. [B, 61, 76, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. carcinomata**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The brownish powder of spores and threads is used as a dressing for gangrenous sores, etc. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

**PODELCOMA** (Lat.), n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>lk-om'a<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). From *πούς*, the foot, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. See *Madura* FOOT.

**PODENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-al(-a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *podencephalie*. Of larger, exencephalia affecting the median or interparietal region of the head. [A, 15.]

**PODENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>l(-a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Fr., *podencephale*. Ger., *Stielhirn*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having a cerebral hernia through a cranial fissure and the brain contained in a pedunculated sac. [a, 34.]

**PODETUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *podétion*. Ger., *Gestell*, *Träger*, *Fruchtsütze*. 1. In some lichens, a stalk bearing apothecia. 2. An erect thallus. [B, 1, 19, 123, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

**PODEX** (Lat.), n. m. *Pod'e<sup>2</sup>x*. Gen., *pod'icis*. The region of the anus. [a, 48.]

**PODISOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>-som'a<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., *-som'atos* (-atis). From *πούς*, the foot, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *podisome*. A genus of parasitic *Fungi*, of the *Fusicinell*. [B, 61.]—**P. macrosp.** A species said to produce the excrescences sometimes found on *Juniperus virginiana*, used in domestic practice as an anthelmintic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]

**PODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pod*(po<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *πόδιον* (dim. of *πούς*, the foot). The foot; especially, in birds, the toes collectively without the shank. [L, 343.]

**PODOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>-se(ka)*. Gen., *-oc'aces*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *κακός*, evil. See *PODARTHROCACE*.

**PODOCARPINIC ACID**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp-i<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k*. An acid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, forming the chief constituent of the resin of *Podocarpus cupressina*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PODOCARPOUS**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/u<sup>2</sup>s*. Lat., *podocarpus*. Having the fruit borne on a stalk. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**PODOCARPUS** (Lat.), adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *καρπός*, fruit. See *PODOCARPOUS*; as a n. m. and f. (Fr., *podocarpe*), a genus of the *Podocarpaceae*, now regarded as a tribe or a family of the *Coniferae*, series *Taxoideae*. [B, 42, 77, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. dactyloides**. The white pine of New Zealand, where its gum is used as a masticatory. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. zamieifolius**. A New Zealand species used like *P. dactyloides*. [B, 73 (a, 35).]

**PODODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *δύνη*, pain. See *PODALGIA*.

**PODCEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>d(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-e(a<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., *-em'atos* (-atis). From *πούς*, the foot, and *οἰδήμα*, *oedema*. Fr., *podcédème*. *Oedema* of the feet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PODOGYNE**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>g-i<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *podogynium* (from *πούς*, the foot, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Stempelfuss*. A receptacular internode next below the gynæcium, developed into a long stalk (stipe) to the pistil. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PODOLOGY**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>l/o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>*. From *πούς*, the foot, and *λόγος*, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the foot. [a, 48.]

**PODOPHTHALMIC**, **PODOPHTHALMOUS**, adj's. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k, -mu<sup>2</sup>s*. Lat., *podophthalmus* (from *πούς*, the foot, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Fr., *podophtalmique*. Ger., *fussäugig*. Of crustaceans, having the eyes borne at the extremity of long movable peduncles. [L, 38, 49 (a, 14).]

**PODOPHYLLIC ACID**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>k*. Lat., *podophyllinum*. Fr., *acide podophyllique*. Ger., *Podophyllinsäure*. An inactive acid obtained from commercial podophyllin as a brown resinous amorphous mass. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PODOPHYLLIN**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *podophyllinum* (Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.), *podophylli resina* [Br. Ph.], *resina podophylli* [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *(pellati* [Fr. Cod.]), *Fr. résine de podophyllum (pellatum* [Fr. Cod.]), *podophylline*. Ger., *P. Sp.*, *podoflina* [Sp. Ph.]. A greenish- (or brownish-) yellow, amorphous resinous substance of peculiar bitter taste and disagreeable odor, obtained from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum*; used as a drastic cathartic and cholagogue. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]

**PODOPHYLLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>l(fu<sup>2</sup>l)-li<sup>2</sup>(le)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-lit'idos* (-idis). Fr., *podophyllite*. Inflammation of the podophyllous tissue. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PODOPHYLLOTOXIN**, n. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l-o-to<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n*. Fr., *podophyllotoxine*. An amorphous, acid, white powder contained in commercial podophyllin. It is very poisonous, causing violent gastro-enteritis, very frequent respiration, lowering of temperature, and coma. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PODOPHYLLOUS**, adj. *Po<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s*. Lat., *podophyllus* (from *πούς*, the foot, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.),



**podophylleux** (2d def.). 1. Having the feet or locomotory organs compressed in the form of leaves. 2. Pertaining to the foot and laminated (said of tissue inside the corneous wall of the hoof). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PODOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{f}^2\text{l}(\text{fu}^2)/\text{lu}^3\text{m}(\text{lu}^3\text{m})$ . Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.), rhizome de *podophylle* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Fussblatt* (1st def.), *Fussblattwurzel* (2d def.). Syn.: *podophylli rhizoma* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of berberidaceous herbs. The *Podophyllaceae* (Fr., *podophyllacées*) of De Candolle are an order of the *Thalamiflorae*. The *Podophylleae* (Fr., *podophyllées*; Ger., *Podophylleen*) are the same order, and also a tribe of it. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *P. peltatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Abstractum podophylli** [U. S. Ph.]. An abstract made by moistening 200 parts of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with a solution of 2 parts of tartaric acid in 80 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the powder is exhausted, reserving the first 170 parts of percolate, evaporating the remainder to 30 parts at a temperature not higher than 50° C., mixing the two, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk or enough more to make 100 parts when dried, and powdering finely. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum podophylli** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de podophylle*. Ger., *P. extrakt*. An extract made by treating 100 parts of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water till 500 parts are obtained, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum podophylli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de podophylle*. Ger., *flüssiges P. extrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.876, reserving the first 85 c. c., evaporating the alcohol from the residue, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with more alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Podophylli resina** [Br. Ph.]. See **PODOPHYLLIN**.—**Podophylli rhizoma** [Br. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—**P. diphyllum**. Fr., *podophylle à feuilles binées*. See *JEFFERSONIA* *Bartonia*.—**P. emodi**, *p. himalayense*. Himalayan May-apple; a species supposed to have the same properties as *P. peltatum*. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. montanum**, *P. peltatum*. Fr., *podophylle en bouquet*, *ped de canard*. Ger., *gemeines Fussblatt*. American May-apple (or wild) lemon, peca, podophyllin-plant; an erect, smooth-stemmed plant the leaves and root of which are poisonous, though the fruit, an oval berry as large as a lemon, is edible. The root, the p. of the U. S. Ph., has a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste. It contains albumin, gum, starch, extractive, lignin, gallic acid, etc., but its active purgative properties exist in its resin (see **PODOPHYLLIN**). It resembles jalap in its action, but is more drastic and slower. It is used as a general cathartic and as a cholagogue. [B, 5, 18, 19, 108, 173, 180, 185, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**Resin of p.**, **Resina podophylli** [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *Résine de p. (peltatum)* [Fr. Cod.]. See **PODOPHYLLIN**.—**Rhizoma podophylli** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—**Squibb's p. pills**. Pills consisting of 1 gr. of resin of p., 1 gr. of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus or 1 gr. of alcoholic extract of belladonna, 1 gr. each of powdered capsicum and powdered sugar of milk, 1 gr. of powdered anecia, made up with syrup and about a third of a gr. of glycerin; used as an aperient in disorders of the upper part of the intestinal tract. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 23, 1888, p. 700 (a, 50).]—**Tinctura podophylli** [Br. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 160 grains of resin of p. in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. [A, 327.]

**PODORRHEUMATISM**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{o}^2\text{r}-\text{ru}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{is}^2\text{m}$ . Lat., *podorheumatis* from *podus*, the foot, and *ῥευμα*, a flux. Fr., *podorheumatisme*. Rheumatism in the feet. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PODOSPERM**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{o}^2\text{s}-\text{p}^2\text{er}^2\text{m}$ . Lat., *podospermium* (from *podus*, the foot, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). See *Umbilical cord* (2d def.).

**PODOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{o}^2\text{t}^2\text{he}^2\text{thas}^2\text{ka}^2$ . From *podus*, the foot, and *θήκη*, a case. The horny or leather-like covering of the unfeathered portion of a bird's foot. [L, 321.]

**PODOTROCHILITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{o}^2\text{t}^2\text{ro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{il}^2\text{it}^2\text{is}^2$ . Gen., *-itis* from *trochilus*. From *podus*, the foot, and *τροχίλος*, a pulley. Fr., *podotrochilite*. See *MALACIA* *navicularis*.

**PODURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{u}^2\text{ra}^2$ . Fr., *podure*. Ger., *Spring-schwanz*. A genus of orthopterous insects. By reason of the markings on its scales, they are used as test-objects in microscopy.

**PODURES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{es}$ . From *podus*, the foot, and *ὑδρα*, the tail. Fr., *podure*. Walking or leaping by the aid of the tail (said of insects). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PODYPERIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-\text{y}^2\text{p}^2\text{er}^2\text{id}^2\text{ro}^2\text{sis}$ . Gen., *-osis* from *ὑδρ*, to excess, and *ὑδρ*, perspiration. Fr., *podypéridrose*. Excessive sweating of the feet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PECILIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{s}(\text{po}^2\text{-e}^2\text{k})-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *ποικιλία* (from *ποικίλος*, variegated). See **EPICHRYSIS** p.

**PECILOMELASMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{s}(\text{po}^2\text{-e}^2\text{k})-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{me}^2\text{l}-\text{a}^2\text{z}^2\text{ia}^2\text{s}^2\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-asmatos* (-atis). From *ποικίλος*, variegated, and *μέλασμα*, a livid spot. Fr., *pecilomélasme*. Ger., *Poikilomelasma*. Gangrene of the feet in the aged. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**PECILOPERISSOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pe}^2\text{s}(\text{po}^2\text{-e}^2\text{k})-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)-\text{pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{so}^2\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-somatos* (-atis). From *ποικίλος*, mottled, and *πέρισσωμα*, superfluity. Fr., *pecilopérissome*. An exuberant growth of heterogeneous tissues. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POGONIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pog}^2-\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{as}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})-\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as/eos* (-as/ie). From *πώγων*, the beard. Excessive growth of the beard; also, its presence in women. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**POGONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pog}^2-\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2$ . Gr., *πώγωνιον* (dim. of *πώγων*, the beard). Fr., *pogonium*. Ger., *Bärtchen*. 1. A little beard. 2. The vane of a feather. [L, 50, 343 (a, 48).]

**POGONOPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pog}^2-\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})/\text{o}^2\text{p}^2-\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{us})$ . From *πώγων*, the beard, and *πούς*, the foot. A genus of rubiaceae trees and shrubs. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. febrifugus**. A South American species yielding a bitter tonic bark, containing the alkaloid howardine and a bitter principle. [B, 19, 42 (a, 35).] Cf. **CHRYSOXYLON febrifugum**.

**POGOSTEMON** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pog}^2-\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{-stem}(\text{stam})/\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})$ . Gen., *-stem/onos* (-is). From *πώγων*, the beard, and *στῆμων*, a thread. Fr., *pogostémon*. A genus of labiate herbs. The *Pogostemeeae* of Endlicher (the *Pogostemoneae* of Reichenbach) are a subtribe of the *Menthæeae* (*Menthoidae*), and of Benth and Hooker a subtribe of the *Satureineae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. patchouli**. The patchouli, or *pucha pat*, of the East Indies; indigenous to Silhet, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula, and cultivated at Singapore and other places in the East for the volatile oil (see *Oil of PATCHOULI*) obtained from its leaves and flowering tops. The leaf is used as an ingredient in smoking tobacco. [B, 5, 19, 172, 314 (a, 35).]

**POIKILOCYTES**, n. pl.  $\text{Poik}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-\text{o}^2\text{-s}^2\text{its}$ . From *ποικίλος*, many-colored, and *κύτος*, a cell. Ger., *Poikilocyten*. Of Quincke, red corpuscles of irregular shape, supposed to be characteristic of the blood in pernicious anemia, but found in many other conditions. They have all the physical properties of ordinary red blood-corpuscles. [J. Jour. of Anat. and Phys., xxv, p. 363 (a, 32).]

**POIKILOCYTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Poik}^2-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)-\text{s}^2\text{it}(\text{ku}^2\text{t})-\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). Ger., *Poikilocytose*. A condition of the blood in which many of its cells are partly broken up or altered into peculiar shapes. [D, 48.]

**POIKILOTHERMAL**, **POIKILOTHERMIC**, adj's.  $\text{Poik}^2-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-\text{o}^2\text{-th}^2\text{er}^2\text{m}^2\text{l}$ ,  $-\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *ποικίλος*, many-colored, and *θερμ*, heat. Varying in temperature (said of cold-blooded animals, because their temperature is so easily affected by their surroundings). [K.]

**POIL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pwa}^2\text{l}$ . 1. See **HAIR**. 2. See **EPHEMERA puerperalis**.—Fr's accidentals. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS acquisita**.

**POILEUX** (Fr.), **POILU** (Fr.), adj's.  $\text{Pwa}^2\text{-lu}^2$ ,  $-\text{lu}^2$ . See **PILOSE**.

**POINT**, n. Point, Gr., *κέντρον*. Lat., *punctum*, *apex* (1st def.). Fr., *p.*, *pointe* (1st def.). Ger., *Punkt*, *Spitze* (1st def.). 1. The sharp end or fine tapering extremity of any object. 2. That which has position, but no extension; hence, position in space, time, or degree. [a, 48.]—**Absolute near p.** Fr., *p. rapproché absolu*. Ger., *absoluter Nahepunkt*. The nearest p. to which a single eye can be accommodated and still retain distinct vision. [F.]—**Alveolar p.** The middle p. of the inferior margin of the upper alveolar arch. [C.]—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *Anterior focus*.—**Anterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Anterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Apophysal p.** Fr., *p. apophysaire*. Ger., *Apophysenpunkt*. The tender spot over a vertebral spinous process, under which neuralgic nerves have their exit.—**Auricular p.** The centre of the external orifice of the auditory canal. [L, 149.]—**Binocular near p.** The nearest p. upon which the accommodation, with simultaneous convergence of the visual axes, can be directed. [C.]—**Bolling p.** Ger., *Siedepunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid passes into vapor with ebullition. [a, 48.]—**Cardinal p's.** Fr., *p's cardinales*. Ger., *Kardinalpunkte*. Six p's which determine the direction of the rays emerging from and entering a series of refracting media (e. g., the eye). See *Principal p's*, *Focal p's*, and *Nodal p's*. [B.]—**Corresponding retinal p's.** Covering p's. See *Identical retinal p's*.—**Critical p. of gases.** A temperature, fixed for every gas, at or above which it can no longer be liquefied by pressure alone. [B, 6.]—**Critical p. of liquids.** That temperature above which no amount of pressure is sufficient to retain a body in a liquid form. [B, 158 (a, 24).]—**Deaf p's of the ear.** Fr., *p's sourds* (ou de surdité) de l'oreille. Ger., *Taumpunkte des Ohrs*. Certain p's near the ear, discovered by Urbantschitsch, at which a vibrating tuning fork held perpendicularly in front of the ear can not be heard when started from the lower edge of the zygoma and moved backward toward the occiput. The position of the first p. is at the lower end of the tragus; the second is where the helix intersects the line of motion given above. [F, 33.]—**Dew p.** Ger., *Thaupunkt*. The temperature at which the moisture in cooling air begins to be deposited as dew. [a, 48.]—**Disparate retinal p's.** Those p's on the retina the images of which are not concentrated on the same p., but projected to different p's in space. [F.]—**External orbital p.** The most prominent p. at the outer edge of the orbit immediately above the fronto-malar suture. [L, 150.]—**Eye-p.** Ger., *Augenpunkt*. 1. An eye-spot, an ocellus. 2. The bright circle at the crossing p., or nearest approximation of the rays above the ocular of a microscope. It is best seen with a strong illumination for the microscope, and a piece of ground glass or thin paper above the ocular for a screen. [J.]—**Far p.** Lat., *punctum remotum*. Fr., *p. lointain*, *p. écarté*. Ger., *Fernpunkt*. The farthest p. of distinct vision; situated in the emmetropic eye at infinity, in the



myopic eye at a finite distance in front of the eye, and in a hypermetropic eye situated beyond infinity (*i. e.*, behind the eye). [B; F.]  
—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**First nodal p.** See *Nodal p's.*  
—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Fixation p.** Fr., *p. de regard*. Ger., *Fixierungspunkt*. That point on the visual axis at which an object is most clearly seen. [a, 48.]—**Focal p's.** The anterior and posterior principal foci of a compound dioptric system. The anterior (or *first*) focal p. of the eye is the p. to which rays that are parallel in the vitreous would converge in front of the eye; the posterior (or *second*) focal p. is the p. of the back of the eye to which rays that are parallel as they impinge upon the cornea converge. [B.]  
—**Freezing p.** Lat., *punctum congelationis*. Fr., *p. de congelation*. Ger., *Gefrierpunkt*, *Eispunkt*, *Frostpunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid body (usually water) becomes solid. [a, 48.]  
—**Fusing p.** *Fusion p.* See *Melting p.*—**Growing p.** Lat., *punctum vegetationis*. The soft centre of a bud or terminal portion of an organ with permanent apical growth. It consists of primary meristem. [B, 10, 229, 291 (a, 35).]  
—**Hystero-epileptogenous p's.** **Hystero-genic p's.** Of Charcot, circumscribed regions of the body pressure or rubbing on which produces the symptoms of an hysterical aura, and eventually causes an hysterical attack. They are found on the upper and lower extremities, but most frequently at the base of the sternum, below the clavicle, between the breasts, over the ovaries, in the inguinal region, between the shoulders, and in the lumbar regions. [a, 34.]—**Identical retinal p's.** Those p's in the two retine the images of which are projected to the same spot in space. [F.]—**Intersuperciliary p.** In craniometry, the central p. of a line connecting the most prominent p. of one superciliary arch with that of the other. [L, 150 (a, 50).]  
—**Jugal p.** The p. where the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone is cut by a line tangent to the upper border of the zygoma. [L, 149, 150.]—**Malar p.** The most prominent p. of the outer surface of the malar bone. [L, 149.]—**Maximum occipital p.** A spot on the maximum antero-posterior diameter of the skull most remote from the glabella. [L, 149.]—**McBurney's p.** A p. about 2½ in. distant from the anterior-superior spine of the ilium on a line drawn from that process to the umbilicus; thought by C. McBurney to be usually the p. of greatest tenderness in cases of inflammation due to a lesion of the appendix caeci.  
—**Melting p.** Fr., *p. de fusion*. Ger., *Schmelzpunkt*. The temperature at which a body begins to melt. [L, 41 (a, 21).]  
—**Metopic p.** See *GLABELLA.*—**Motor p.** The p. corresponding to that at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, where an electrode must be placed to produce the maximum amount of electrical contraction of that muscle. [a, 29.]—**Nasal p.** See *NASION.*—**Near p. (of distinct vision).** Lat., *punctum proximum*. Fr., *p's rapproché*. Ger., *Nähepunkt*. The nearest p. at which the eye can accommodate for distinct vision. [F.]—**Nodal p's.** Fr., *p's nœuds*. Ger., *Knotenpunkte*. Two p's, called respectively the *first (or anterior) nodal p.* and the *second (or posterior) nodal p.*, situated on the optical axis of a dioptric system, and so related that every incident ray which is directed toward the first p. is represented after refraction by a ray emanating from the second p. and having a direction parallel to that of the incident ray. The nodal p's of the schematic human eye very nearly coincide, the anterior being situated about 7 mm. behind the cornea (or just in front of the posterior pole of the lens), and the second 7.38 mm. behind the cornea, or just behind the posterior pole of the lens. (Donders, Helmholtz (B).)—**Occipital p.** See *Occipital POLE.*—**Ophryon p.** See *OPHRYON.*  
—**Painful p's.** Lat., *puncta dolorosa*. Fr., *p's douloureux*. The p's at which a neuralgic nerve is tender on pressure. They usually indicate (anatomically) the passage of the affected nerve through a foramen or fascia and its approach toward the surface. [D, 35.]  
—**Physiological middle-p. of the retina.** The fovea centralis. [F.]—**P. de regard (Fr.).** See *Fixation p.*—**P's lacrymaux (Fr.).** See *Lacrimalis PUNCTA.*—**P. loutain (Fr.).** See *Far p.*  
—**P. of dispersion.** Ger., *Zerstreuungspunkt*. See *Virtual focus.*  
—**P. of ossification.** Lat., *punctum ossificationis*. Fr., *p. d'ossification*. See *CENTRE OF OSSIFICATION.*—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *Posterior focus.*—**Posterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's.*  
—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Pressure p's.** Ger., *Druckpunkte bei Blepharospasmus*. The p's of emergence of the infra-orbital and supra-orbital, and sometimes also of branches of the facial nerve, upon the face in the vicinity of the margins of the orbit, pressure upon which will sometimes arrest an attack of blepharospasm. [L, 57.]—**Principal p's.** Ger., *Hauptpunkte*. Two p's situated on the optical axis or the line connecting the centres of curvature of the various refracting surfaces of a compound dioptric system, and so related that the final emergent ray bears the same relation to the *second (or posterior) principal p.* (E') that the initial or incident ray would bear to the *first (or anterior) principal p.* (E) after having undergone refraction through a single refracting surface of determinate curvature situated at E. In the schematic human eye, when at rest, the anterior principal p. is situated at 1.75 mm., the posterior at 2.11 mm. behind the posterior surface of the cornea. (Gauss (B); Helmholtz (B).)—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Second nodal p.** See *Nodal p's.*—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Vital p.** See *Respiratory CENTRE.*

**POINT**, v. intr. Point. Fr., *aboutir*. Ger., *zusitzen, reifen*. Of an abscess, to be about to break at a certain portion of its periphery that has approached a free surface.

**POINTE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t. See **POINT**.—**P. du cœur.** See **APPEX OF THE HEART**.—**P. de feu.** An eschar made by the actual cautery. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POINTILLAGE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>tel ya<sup>2</sup>zh. Massage by means of the tips of the fingers. [a, 34.]

**POIRE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>r. 1. A pear. 2. A pear-shaped bag (*e. g.*, *p. de Politzer*). [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**POIREAU (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>ro. 1. See **ALLIUM PORRUM**. 2. See **MUSCARI COMOSUM**. 3. A hard excrescence, especially on the fingers; a wart. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POIRIER (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>-re-a. See **PYRUS**, **PYRUS COMMUNIS**, and **ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS**.

**POIS (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>. See **PEA**.—**P. à cautère.** See **Issue PEAS**.—**P. d'Amérique.** See under **ABRUS PRECATORIUS**.—**P. pouilleux.** See **MUCUNA PRURIENS**.

**POISON**, n. Poi<sup>2</sup>z'n. Gr., *φάρμακον*. Lat., *venenum*. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Gift*. Any substance that acts upon a living organism in such a way as to destroy its life or decidedly impair its processes.  
—**Arrow p.** One of the numerous preparations used by savages on their arrow-heads (*e. g.*, in Africa the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *Euphorbia virosa*, and other species of *Euphorbia*; in Brazil, the juice of *Euphorbia cotinifolia*; in Guiana, curare; in Java, the *tienté tjetet*, etc.). [B, 5, 19, 185 (a, 35).]  
—**Bish p.** See under **ACONITUM JEROZ**.—**Frog p.** A powerful arrow p., acting like curare, obtained by the Indians of Colombia from a small animal, *neard*, considered by André a variety of *Thylobates bicolor*. [*"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc."*, xxix (a, 14).]  
—**Gaboon p.** See **INF.**—**Hamatic p.** See **BLOOD-POISONING**.—**Morbid p.** Ger., *Krankheitsgift*. The p. of a specific disease. [a, 34.]—**Muscle p's.** Toxalbumins formed during muscular action. [a, 34.]—**Ordeal p.** Fr., *p. d'épreuve*. Any one of the various poisons, such as *physostigma*, *tanghinia*, etc., used by savage tribes to test the guilt or innocence of accused individuals. [a, 35.]—**P. pulmonaire (Fr.).** A volatile p. contained in the breath, supposed to be a ptomaine. [Brown-Séquard (a, 18).]  
—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässgift*. A p. which acts by increasing or diminishing the blood-pressure in the vessels. [B, 270.]

**POISONING**, n. Poi<sup>2</sup>z'n-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *veneficium*. Fr., *empoisonnement*. Ger., *Vergiftung*. 1. The act of administering a poison in such an amount or manner as to produce its specific poisonous effect. 2. The condition produced by a poison. [D; a, 48.]  
—**Blood-p.** A condition in which the essential physical or chemical properties of the blood are altered by the introduction of some toxic agent; in popular parlance, septicæmia or pyæmia. [B.]

**POITRINAIRE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>-tre-na<sup>2</sup>r. A person affected with a pectoral disorder, especially phthisis. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POITRINE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>-tren. See **THORAX**.

**POIVRE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>vr'. Pepper, especially black pepper; also, the genus *Piper*. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolat de p. de la Jamaïque.** See **SPIRITUS PIMENTIS**.—**Alcoolé de p.** See **TINCTURA PIPERIS**.—**Confection de p.** See **CONFECTIO PIPERIS**.—**Confection de p. noir.** A mixture of 29 grammes of black pepper, 86 each of elecampane-root and fennel, and 57 each of honey and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]  
—**Electuaire de p.** See **CONFECTIO PIPERIS**.—**P. à queue.** 1. See **PIPER CAUDATUM** (1st def.). **PIPER CUBABA**, and **PIPER CAPENSE**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **CUBER**.—**P. blanc.** See **WHITE PEPPER**.—**P. de la Jamaïque.** See **PIMENTA** (2d def.).—**P. de Maniguette.** See **MELEGUETA PEPPER**.—**P. d'Inde.** Cayenne pepper, capsicum. [B, 121 (a, 35).]  
—**P. noir (Fr. Cod.).** The unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]  
—**Pommade de p.** See **UNGUENTUM PIPERIS**.—**Poudre de p. noir (Fr. Cod.).** Black pepper dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in a covered mortar, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]  
—**Teinture de p.** See **TINCTURA PIPERIS**.—**Teinture de p. de Cayenne.** See **TINCTURA CAPSICI**.

**POIVRETTE (Fr.)**, n. Pwa-vre<sup>2</sup>t. 1. The seeds of *Nigella arvensis*, *Nigella sativa*, and other species of *Nigella*; formerly substituted in France for pepper. 2. The plants themselves. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

**POIVRIER (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>-vre-a. See **PIPER** (1st def.).—**Faux p.** See **VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS**.—**P. à queue.** 1. See **PIPER CAUDATUM**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **CUBER**.

**POIX (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>. See **PITCH**.—**Écusson de p. de Bourgogne.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS**.—**Écusson de p. de Bourgogne stibié.** See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**Emplâtre de p.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS**.—**Emplâtre de p. composé.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM**.—**Emplâtre de p. de Bourgogne (Fr. Cod.).** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS**.—**Emplâtre de p. de Canada.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS CANADENSIS**.—**Emplâtre de p. cantharidé.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE**.—**Emplâtre de p. et de résine.** See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**Huile de p.** See **TAR OIL**.—**Onguent de p. avec l'oxide rouge de mercure.** See **UNGUENTUM FUSCUM**.—**P. blanche.** 1. Burgundy pitch. 2. A factitious Burgundy pitch, of variable composition, distinguished from the official variety by its strong terebinthinate odor, its bitter taste, and its property of dissolving completely in alcohol. [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 173 (a, 35).]  
—**Artificial Burgundy pitch.**—**P. de Bourgogne.** See **BURGUNDY PITCH**.—**P. de Bourgogne purifiée (Fr. Cod.).** Burgundy pitch melted and pressed through a cloth by way of straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]  
—**P. des Vosges (Fr. Cod.).** See **BURGUNDY PITCH**.—**P. liquide.** Wood tar. [B, 18 (a, 25).]  
—**P. navale.** **P. noire (Fr. Cod.).** See **BLACK PITCH**.—**P. noire liquide.** Wood tar. [B, 173 (a, 35).]  
—**P. noire-résine.** 1. See **RESIN** (2d def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **TEREBINTHINA COCTA**. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**POIZOU (Fr.)**, n. Pwa<sup>2</sup>-zu. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**POJAN**, n. A place in the district of Haromszik, Transylvania, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14, 50).]

**POL (Ger.)**, n. Pol. See **POLE**.—**Kernp'.** See **Polar FIGURE**.—**Zwillingsp'.** See **HOLOPOLE**.

**POLANISIA (Lat.)**, n. f. Poi<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *πολύ*, much, and *άνισος*, unequal. Fr., *polanisia*. A genus of the *Capparidæ*, considered by Baillon a section of the genus *Cleome*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]  
—**P. felina.** See **CLEOME FELINA**.—**P. graveolens.** Fr., *polanisia graveole*. False mustard, stink-weed, common clammy-weed, clammy mustard, worm-weed; a viscid, strong-scented herb found throughout Canada and the United States. According to Rafinesque, it is anthelmintic. [B, 34.]



**POLAR**, adj. Pol'a-r. Fr., *polaire*. Ger., *polarisch*. Pertaining to a pole. [A, 17.]

**POLARIMETER**, n. Pol-a-r-i-z'm'e-t-u-r. From *polaris*, polar, and *μετρον*, a measure. Ger., *P*. An apparatus for measuring the degree of polarization, the proportion of polarized light present in a beam of light, or the amount by which the plane of polarization is rotated by the passage of a polarized ray through an optically active substance. [B.] Cf. *POLARISCOPE* and *SACCHARIMETER*.

**POLARISCOPE**, n. Pol-a-r-i-z'-skop. From *polaris*, polar, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument used for investigating the phenomena of polarization and the changes produced in these phenomena by the interposition of certain substances in the path of the polarized ray. It consists essentially of a polarizer which puts the light in a state of polarization, and of an analyzer which, by quenching the polarized ray when placed in certain positions, throws the location of the plane of polarization. A change in the location of this plane or the presence of other phenomena induced by the interposition of a substance between the polarizer and analyzer is indicative of the structure or composition of the substance so interposed. [B.]

**POLARISTROBOMETER**, n. Pol-a-r-i-z'-stro'b-o-m'e-t-u-r. From *πῶλος*, an axis, *στροβός*, a whirling round, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A variety of polarimeter in which the plane of polarization is indicated with great delicacy by the disappearance of a set of parallel black lines which are produced by passing the light through a double interference plate of calcite. [B.]

**POLARITY**, n. Pol-a-r-i-z'-ti-ty. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarité*. Ger., *Polarität*. The property of having poles or of being under the influence of forces acting in the direction of poles. [A, 48.]

**POLARIZATION**, n. Pol-a-r-i-z'-a-shu'n. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarisation*. Ger., *Polarisation*, *Polarisierung*. 1. In optics, the induction of a peculiar condition by virtue of which a ray of light, instead of vibrating as usual in all planes transverse to its direction, vibrates in one plane only (plane of p.). P. may be induced by reflection from surfaces placed at a special angle (angle of p.), or by transmission through certain media, the doubly refractive crystals especially. [B.] 2. Of a galvanic battery, the collection of bubbles of hydrogen on the negative plate, whereby the generation of the current is interfered with.—**Chromatic p.** accompanied by a peculiar play of colors; a phenomenon observed when doubly refracting crystals or singly refracting substances, which have undergone distortion of their structure, are seen by polarized light. [B.]—**Circular p.** Fr., *polarisation rotatoire*. Ger., *kreisförmige Polarisation*. The rotation of the plane of p. to the left or right. [B, 118.]—**Dielectric p.** The condition of a non-conductor when strained under the action of two adjacent charges of positive and negative electricity. [A, 49.]—**Electrolytic p.**, **Galvanic p.** See *P*. (2d def.).

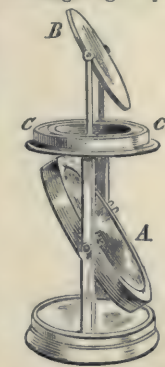
**POLARIZER**, n. Pol'a-r-i-z'-u-r. That portion of a polariscope which polarizes the light; consisting usually of a Nicol's prism, but sometimes of a reflecting plate of unsilvered glass. [B, 164; A, 49.]

**POLE**, n. Pol. Gr., *πόλος* (originally, an axis). Lat., *polus*. Fr., *pôle*. Ger., *Pol*. It., *Sp.*, *polo*. The extremities of any axis around which a body or the forces acting on it are more or less symmetrically disposed. [A, 48.]—**Antigerminal p.** The p. of an ovum opposite the germinal p. At this p. is situated the food-yolk. [J, 1, 30.]—**Cephalic p.** Ger., *Kopfende*. Of the focus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the head is situated.—**Geminous p.** See *Hologone*.—**Germinal p.**, **Germineative p.** The p. of an ovum at which the development of the embryo takes place. This term and *antigerminal p.* are especially applicable to ova in which a large amount of food-yolk is present, as in those of birds and reptiles. [J, 1, 30.]—**Lower p. (of an egg)**. See *Antigerminal p.*—**Negative p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electro-positive element in the galvanic cell. [B.]—**North p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the north. [B.]—**Nuclear p.** See *Polar figure*.—**Nutritive p.** See *Antigerminal p.*—**Occipital p.** Lat., *extremities occipitales* [Pausanias]. Fr., *pôle occipital*. The posterior pointed extremity of the occipital lobe. [I.]—**Pelvic p.** Ger., *Steissende*. Of the focus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the breech is situated.—**Placental p. of the chorion**. That p. of the chorion at which the dome-like placenta, when present, is situated.—**P's of the chorion**. The upper and lower extremities of the chorion, corresponding to the fundus uteri and the os uteri.—**P's of the eye**. The anterior and posterior extremities of the optic axis. [A, 29.]—**Positive p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electro-negative element in the galvanic cell. [B.]—**South p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the south. [B.]—**Upper p. (of an egg)**. See *Germinal p.*—**Vitelline p.** See *Antigerminal p.*

**POLEI** (Ger.), n. Pol-i. See *MENTHA pulegium* and *TEUCRIUM polium*.

**POLEMOACOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-e-m-o-o-ph'thalmi-a. From *πόλεμος*, war, *κακός*, evil, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See *Military OPHTHALMIA*.

**POLEMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pol-i-e-m-on-i-um. From *πόλεμος*, war. Fr., *polémoine*. Ger., *Sperkräut*. Greek valerian;



MALUS'S POLARISCOPE.  
[A, 376.]

A, the polarizer; B, the analyzer; CC, the basis of rotation of the analyzer on a vertical axis.

a genus of polemoniaceous herbaceous or climbing plants. The *Polemoniaceae* (Fr., *polemoniacees*) of Venterat, the *Polemonia* and *Polemoniaceae* (Fr., *polémóniacées*) of Jussieu, the *Polemoniidae* (Fr., *polémóniariées*) of Reichenbach, and the *Polemoniidae* (Fr., *polémóniides*) of Persoon are an order of hypogynous gamopetalous dicotyledons included in the cohort *Polemoniales* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Polemoniaceae* (Fr., *polémóniacées*) are a division (tribe) of the *Polemoniaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 163, 170, 173, 180 (A, 35).]—**P. æræum**. Fr., *polémoine à fleurs bleues*, *échelle de Jacob*, *valériane bleue* (ou grecque). Ger., *gemeines* (oder *blaues*) *Sperkräut*, *Himmelsleiter*, *Jacobseiter*. (Common) Jacob's ladder, charity, Greek valerian; a species growing in southern and middle Europe and in Asia, and cultivated elsewhere in gardens; perhaps the *polémónios* of Dioscorides. The herb and leaves, *herba valerianæ græcæ*, are used externally in Siberia for syphilitic tumors, ulcers, etc., and in Russia a decoction of the plant is employed in hydrophobia. The astringent root is used in dysentery. [B, 19, 34, 163, 173, 180 (A, 35).]—**Radix polemonii**. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 180 (A, 35).]

**POLYEMPHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-e-m-o-f-tha'l-(tha'l)-mi-a. From *πόλεμος*, war, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *polémophthalmie*. See *Military OPHTHALMIA*.

**POLENTA** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-e-n't-a. 1. Of Galen, peeled barley. 2. In modern Italy, porridge of maize-meal. [L, 30, 50 (A, 14).]

**POLEY** (Ger.), n. Pol-i. See *MENTHA pulegium*.

**POLFELD** (Ger.), n. Pol-fe'l'd. See *CHAMP polaire*.

**POLIATER** (Lat.), n. m. Pol-i-a-(a³)-tu-r(tar). Gen., -er'os (-is). From *πόλις*, the city, and *ιατρίη*, a physician. Of old writers, a medical practitioner licensed by the authorities of a city. [A, 323, 325 (A, 48).]

**POLICE**, n. Pol-es'. Gr., *πολιτεία* (from *πόλις*, a city). Lat., *politia*. Fr., p. Ger., *Polizei*. In medicine, an organization intrusted with the care of all matters affecting the public health; also the work of such an organization. [A, 48.]

**POLICLINIC**, n. Pol-i-z'-kli-n'i-jik. Lat., *poli-clinice* (from *πόλις*, a city, and *κλίνη*, a couch). Fr., p. Ger., *Poliklinik*, *Stadtklinik*. An institution for medical instruction maintained at the public expense. [D.] Cf. *POLYCLINIC*.

**POLIENCEPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-e-n'n(e²n²)-se-f'(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-i(e)-t'is. Gen., -it'idus (-idis). From *πολιός*, gray, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Strümpell, inflammation of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex. [A, 34.]—**P. acuta**. Of Strümpell, infantile cerebral paralysis of obscure origin, but analogous to that of poliomyelitis. [A, 34.]

**POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-z'-o(o²)-e-n(e²n²)-se-f'(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-i(e)-t'is. See *POLIENCEPHALITIS*.

**POLIOMYELENCOPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-z'-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-e²l(e²n²)-se-f'(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-i(e)-t'is. From *πολιός*, gray, *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Poliomyelitis associated with poliomyelitis. [A, 34.]

**POLIOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-z'-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-e²l(i-e)-t'is. Gen., -it'idus (-idis). From *πολιός*, gray, and *μυελός*, marrow. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. [D.]—**Acute anterior p.** Ger., *spinale Kinderlähmung*. A destructive inflammation of the larger multipolar ganglion cells in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, occurring chiefly in children during their first dentition. It deprives certain muscles and often an entire limb of muscular power, and the parts affected undergo rapid atrophy. [A, 530 (A, 29).]—**P. anterior chronica**. Progressive muscular atrophy. [Ross (A, 34).]—**P. anterior subacuta cervicalis circumscripta**. P. in which the lesion is situated in the anterior horns of gray matter in and about the cervical enlargement. [Eisenlohr, "Neurolog. Ctrbl.", 1, 1882, p. 410 (D, 35).]

**POLIOMYELOPATHY**, n. Pol-i-z'-o-mi-e²l-op'a²th-i². From *πολιός*, gray, *μυελός*, marrow, and *πάθος*, a disease. Any disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord. [D.]

**POLIOPLASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pol-i-z'-o(o²)-pla²z(pla²s)'ma². Gen., *plas'matos* (-atis). From *πολιός*, gray, and *πλάσμα*, matter. Fr., *polioplasmie*. Granular protoplasm. [B, 121 (A, 35).]

**POLIOLIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-z'-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *πολιώσις* (from *πολιόν*, to become gray). Canities. [G, 4.]

**POLIOTES** (Lat.), **POLIOTHRIX** (Lat.), n's f. Pol-i-i(z²)'o²t-e²z(a²), -i(z²)'o²th-r'i²x. Gen., -el'os(-is), -ol'ricos (-is). Gr., *πολιότης*, *πολιοθήριξ* (from *πολιός*, gray, and *θηρίξ*, hair). See *CANTITIES*.

**POLITIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-ti(e)-i(e)-a². See *POLICE*.

**POLITZERATION**, **POLITZERIZATION**, n's. Pol-i²ts-u²-a²-shu²n, -i²z-a²-shu²n. From *Poltzer*, the inventor of the method. Treatment by Politzer's bag. [E.]

**POLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pol-i-po²l-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *πόλιον*. Fr., *polion*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Teucrium* p. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Teucrium capitatum*. 3. Of Mönch, the genus *Teucrium*. [B, 42, 114, 121 (A, 35).]—**P. angustifolium**, **P. creticum**. See *TEUCRIUM creticum*.—**P. erectum**. See *TEUCRIUM p.*—**P. luteum**. The *Teucrium aureum* and *Teucrium flavescens*. [B, 180 (A, 35).]—**P. maritimum**, **P. monspeliacum**. See *TEUCRIUM p.*—**P. montanum**. See *TEUCRIUM montanum* and *TEUCRIUM p.*—**P. montanum Anglorum**. The *Teucrium capitatum*. [B, 180 (A, 35).]—**P. montanum Gallorum**. See *TEUCRIUM p.*—**P. montanum Germanorum**. See *TEUCRIUM montanum*.

**POLIZEI** (Ger.), n. Pol-ets-i. See *POLICE*.

**POLLAKIURIE** (Fr.), n. Pol-a²-ke-u²-ra. From *πολλάκις*, often, and *οὐρῆς*, to urinate. Unnatural frequency of urination. [Dielschlag, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.", May 19, 1882, p. 321.]—**P. brightie**. P. due to Bright's disease.

**POLLEMPHYTEUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pol-i-le²m-fi²t(fu²t)-u²s'i²s. Gen., -eus'eos (-is). From *πολλός*, many, and *ἐμφυτεύειν*, to im-



plant. Fr., *vaccine par dissémination*. Repeated vaccination in different parts of the body. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLLEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{e}^n$ . Gen., *pol'linis*. Fr., *p. corpuscule fécondant, poussière fécondante*. Ger., *Blütenstaub, P. Befruchtungsstaub*. It., *polline*. Sp., *polén*. The fecundating substance produced within the loculi of an anther (see *P. CELL* and *P. grains*); also, of Jussieu, the spores of the *Ophioglossaceae*; of Linnæus, the powdery substance in the spores of mosses. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); B, 198.]—**P. grains**. Ger., *P'körner*. The microspores of phanerogams. They consist of particles either forming a powder or united by means of a viscid matter into a mass (see *POLLINIUM*). They are usually yellow, of various forms, generally spheroidal, but always uniform in the same plant. Each grain is a cellular body, usually a single cell. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. mass**, *P'masse* (Ger.). See *POLLINIUM*.

**POLLEX** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{le}^x$ . Gen., *pol'licis*. Gr., *ἀντίχειρ*. The thumb; in birds, the digit that bears the alula, corresponding to the index finger. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

**POLLINARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *pollinaire*. Covered with a dust or powder as fine as pollen. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**POLLINARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Fr., *pollinaire*. Ger., *Pollinarie* (1st def.), *Pollenmasse* (2d def.). 1. See *CYSTIDIUM* (1st def.). 2. See *POLLINIUM*.

**POLLINATION**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . The conveyance of pollen to the receptive surface of the female organs. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**POLLINIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{k}$ . Lat., *pollinicus*. Fr., *pollinique*. Ger., *blumenstaubartig, pollinisch*. Pertaining to or consisting of pollen. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**POLLINIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Fr., *pollinie*. Ger., *Pollenmasse*. A pollen mass; a body composed of the pollen grains of an anther-loculus more or less coherent, as in orchids. [B, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**POLLINODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{li}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-od}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *pollen* (q. v.), and *diōs*, resemblance. In *Ascomycetes* and *Peronosporae*, the antheridium; so called because it usually conjugates with the oosphere by means of a delicate tubular outgrowth. [B, 77, 104, 279 (a, 35).]

**POLLUTION**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *pollutio* (from *polluere*, to defile). Fr., *p. Ger., Befleckung, P.* An involuntary seminal emission. In the pl., see *SPERMATORRHEA*. [E.]

**POLONICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{o}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{k}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See *PLICA* p.

**POLONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{o}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{k}^2(\text{u}^2\text{ch}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Congenital hyperonychosis. [G.]

**POLSTER** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{st}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r}$ . See *CUSHION* (3d def.), *ECPLEROMA*, *PULVINAR*, and *STROMA*.—**Fettp.** A layer of fatty tissue, especially the subcutaneous fat.—**Kehledeckelp.** See *TUBERCULUM epiglottidis*.—**P. der Sehnhügel**. See *PULVINAR*.—**Tastp.** See *Digital pulp*.

**POLURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{r}^2(\text{ur})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See *POLYURIA*.

**POLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pol}(\text{po}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4\text{s}))$ . 1. See *POL*. 2. The patella. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

**POLY**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2$ . From *πολύς*, gray. See *TEUCRIUM polium*.

**POLYACIDE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{le}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-sed}$ . Of a base, saturating with one of its molecules several molecules of an acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**POLYADELPHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{d}^2\text{-e}^2/\text{i}^2\text{f}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *polyadelphus* from *πολύς*, many, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). Fr., *polyadelphie*. Ger., *vielbrüderig*. Having the filaments united more than two sets (phalanges); of the *Polyadelphia* (Fr., *polyadelphie*), a Linnæan class of plants so characterized. [B, 17, 170 (a, 35).]

**POLYADENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2\text{d}^2(\text{a}^2\text{d}^2)\text{-en}^2(\text{e}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *ἀδην*, a gland. See *PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA*.

**POLYADENOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2\text{d}^2(\text{a}^2\text{d}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-om}^2/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *πολύς*, many, and *ἀδην*, a gland. Fr., *polyadénome*. Ger., *Polyadenom*. See *Multiglandular ADENOMA*.

**POLYÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, much, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *polyémie*. Ger., *Polyämie*. See *PLETHORA*.—**P. aquosa**. Excess of water in the blood, occurring physiologically after drinking a large amount of fluid. [K, 16.]—**P. serosa**. Excess of serum or water in the blood of an animal, brought about by the injection of blood serum into the veins. [K, 21.]

**POLYÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-e}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}^2)\text{-the}^2(\text{tha})^2/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)/\text{a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, much, and *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses. Ger., *Polyästhesie*. Of Fischer, a peculiar condition of sensation in which a single point touching the skin is felt as more than one. [D, 35.]

**POLYALTHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2/\text{li}^2\text{th}^2(\text{a}^2/\text{li}^2\text{th}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολυαλθία*, curing many diseases. Fr., *p. polyalthie*. Ger., *Heilstrauch*. A genus of the *Anonac.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. acutifolia**. Species having properties similar to those of *P. sempervirens*. The first is found in the East Indies, the second in Jamaica. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Corinti**. An East Indian species. The bark is used in intermittent fever, cardialgia, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. macrophylla**. Fr., *p. a grandes feuilles*. A Java species. The bark is used in typhoid and eruptive fevers. [B, 180, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sempervirens**. A Malabar species. The leaves are used in intermittent fever and rheumatism. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. subcordata**. Ger., *flügeliger Heilstrauch*. A Java species with aromatic fruits which are used in spasmodic colic. The bark, especially that of the root, is also highly aromatic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**POLYAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2(\text{a}^2\text{m}^2)\text{-mon}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . See *AMMONIUM base*.

**POLYANDROUS, POLYANTHEROUS**, adj's.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{ru}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2/\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *polyandrus, polyantherus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *άνδρ*, a man, or *άνθος*, blooming). Fr., *polyandre*. Ger., *polyandrisch*. Having the stamens indefinite in number. The *Polyandra* of Scopoli are a tribe, and the *Polyandria* of Linnæus a class, of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 170, 296 (a, 35).]

**POLYARTHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2/\text{r}^2\text{th}^2\text{-ri}^2(\text{e}^2)/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-thrit'idos (-idis)*. From *πολύς*, many, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *polyarthrite*. Ger., *P.* Inflammation, especially acute rheumatism, affecting several joints at once. [D, 6.]

**POLYATOMIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *άτομος*, an atom. Fr., *polyatomique*. Ger., *mehratomig*. Containing more than one atom of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, requiring the addition of more than one atom of hydrogen to saturate its combining capacity. [B.]

**POLYBASIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-bas}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *polybasique*. Ger., *mehrbasisch*. 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing in the molecule more than one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of more than one hydrogen atom by a base. [a, 38.]

**POLYBLENNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-ble}^2\text{n}^2/\text{ni}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *βλέννα*, mucus. Fr., *polyblennie*. Secretion of abnormal quantities of mucus. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**POLYBRACHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-bra}^2\text{k}^2(\text{bra}^2\text{ch}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *βραχίων*, the arm. A monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POLYBREPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-bre}^2\text{f}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *βρεφος*, an infant. 1. See *POLYCYESIS*. 2. The condition of having many young. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**POLYBROMURES** (Fr.), n. pl. *Po-le-bro-mu'r*. A mixture of several bromides.

**POLYCARPÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-ka}^2/\text{rp}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *καρπός*, fruit. 1. Of Fuchs, a genus of skin diseases, including eruptions attended with plastic lesions (or "fruits"), such as papules, vesicles, pustules, etc.; regarded by Fuchs as synonymous with *Flechtenausschläge*, *dartres*, and *tetter*, and doubtless meant to include for the most part eczematous and herpetic eruptions. [G.] 2. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceae*; of Lindley, a cohort of the *Monopetalæ*.

**POLYCARPÆA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-ka}^2/\text{rp}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Fr., *polycarpée*. Ger., *Vielsamenkraut*. A genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. The *Polycarpæe* of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Paronychieæ*. The *Polycarpæe* (Fr., *polycarpées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Paronychieæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Caryophyllaceæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. corymbosa**, *P. spadicea*. East Indian and Malabar species used in hypochondriasis and snake-bites. A plant described by Loureiro under the name of *Polia arenaria*, identified by some authors with the second species, is used in Cochinchina in chronic cough, catarrh, and fevers. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**POLYCARPIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-ka}^2/\text{rp}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *polycarpicus*. Fr., *polycarpien, polycarpique*. 1. Of a plant, fruiting repeatedly; bearing year after year. 2. Bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. The *Polycarpiceæ* are: Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasi*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Helobia*. [B, 1, 19, 170, 296 (a, 35).]

**POLYCARPON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-ka}^2/\text{rp}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *polycarpe*. Ger., *Nägelskraut*. A genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. tetraphyllum**. All-seed; an herb growing in South Carolina and southern Europe. It is identified with the *παρωνυχία* of Dioscorides, and has been used in paronychia and indurated swellings. [B, 34, 180 (a, 35).]

**POLYCEPHALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *polycéphalus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *polycéphale*. Consisting of or bearing numerous capitula. [B, 1, 296 (a, 35).]

**POLYCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f}^2)/\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . A genus of the *Tæniade* in the larval state. [Zeder (L, 36).]—**P. cerebralis**, *P. cœnurus*. See *CENURUS cerebralis*.—**P. echinococcus**, *P. granulosus*, *P. hominis*, *P. humanus*. See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis*.—**P. ovinus**. See *CENURUS cerebralis*.

**POLYCERUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-k}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *polycère*. See *MEGALOCERUS*.

**POLYCHEZIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-kez}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{z}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, much, and *χέζειν*, to evacuate the bowels. Fr., *polychézie*. Chronic diarrhoea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYCHOLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-kol}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πολύς*, much, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *polycholie*. Ger., *Polycholie*. Excessive secretion of bile. [D.]

**POLYCHREST**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{st}^2$ . Gr., *πολύχρηστος* (from *πολύς*, much, and *χρηστός*, serviceable). Lat., *polychrestus*. Fr., *polychreste*. Generally serviceable (formerly said of medicaments used against many different ailments). [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYCHROISM**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k}^2/\text{ro}^2/\text{i}^2\text{zm}$ . Lat., *polychroismus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color). See *PLECHROISM*.

**POLYCHROITE**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-kro}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t}$ . Fr., *polychroïte*. Ger., *Polychroït*. An orange-red coloring matter,  $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{60}\text{O}_{18}$ , obtained from saffron. It forms a perfectly translucent, ruby-red, horn-like mass. By some writers p. is called *crocine*; by others that name is given to  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6$ , one of the constituents of p. [B, 81 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 283 (a, 50).]

**POLYCHROMATE**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-krom}^2/\text{at}$ . A chromate containing several atoms of chromium in the molecule. [B.]

**POLYCHROMATIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-krom}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *polychromaticus*. Fr., *polychromatique*. Many-colored. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POLYCHROME**, n.  $\text{Po}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-krom}^2$ . Fr., *p. Ger., Polychrom*. 1. See *ÆSCULIN*. 2. A crystalline body extracted from quassa, communicating to water different opaline shades. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]



**POLYCHROMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-krom}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide polychromique*. Ger., *Polykromsäure*. See **ALOEETIC ACID**.

**POLYCHYLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-kil}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^1)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\chi\lambda\upsilon\sigma$ , chyle. Fr., *polychylie*. Excessive production of chyle. [L., 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYCLINIC**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-kli}^2\text{n}^1/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\kappa\lambda\iota\eta\eta$ , a couch. Fr., *polyclinique*. Ger., *Polyklinik*. A place where various clinics are held. [D.] Cf. **POLICLINIC**.

**POLYCOPIRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-ko}^2\text{p}^1/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\kappa\omicron\text{πρoς}$ , dung. Fr., *polycoprie*. Excessive defecation. [L., 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**POLYCORIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-kor}(\text{ko}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\kappa\omicron\rho\eta$ , the pupil. Fr., *polycorie*. Ger., *Polycorie*. The presence of more than one pupil in the same eye. [F.]

**POLYCOTYLEDONARY**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{d}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n-a}^1\text{-ri}^2$ . See **POLYCOTYLEDONOUS**.

**POLYCOTYLEDONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{d}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n-u}^3$ . Lat., *polycotyledonous*, *polycotyledoneus* (from  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha\lambda\eta\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , a hollow). Fr., *polycotyledon*. Ger., *polycotyledonisch*. Of a plant, furnished with more than two cotyledons. [B., 1, 19, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

**POLYCROTIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-kro}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\kappa\rho\omicron\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to beat. Showing more than one wave for each cardiac systole (said of the pulse). Cf. **DICROTIC**.

**POLYCYESIA** (Lat.), **POLYCYESIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-sik}(\text{ku}^1)\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . Gen., *-es/ia*, *-es/eos (-ia)*. From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , conception. See **SUPERFETATION**.

**POLYCYSTIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-st}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ , a bladder. Consisting of many cysts (said of tumors).

**POLYCYTHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-si}^2\text{th}(\text{ku}^1\text{th})\text{-em}^1/(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many,  $\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , a cell, and  $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$ , blood. Fr., *polycythémie*. Ger., *Polycythämie*. Plethora with excess of red corpuscles. [D., 8.]

**POLYDACRYA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-da}^2\text{k}(\text{da}^3\text{k})/\text{ri}^2(\text{ru}^6)\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\nu$ , a tear. Fr., *polydacrye*. Excessive lacrymation. [L., 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**POLYDACTYLISM**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-da}^2\text{k}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-z}^2\text{m}$ . Lat., *polydactylia* (from  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a finger). Fr., *polydactylie*. Ger., *Polydactylie*, *Mehrfingerigkeit*. The state of having a supernumerary finger or toe (rarely more than one). [E.; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 247 (a, 32).]

**POLYDACTYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-da}^2\text{k}^2(\text{da}^3\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-u}^3(\text{u}^3)$ . One affected with polydactylism. [E.]

**POLYDIPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-di}^2\text{ps}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\delta\iota\psi\alpha$ , thirst. Fr., *polydipsie*. Ger., *Polydipsie*. Inordinate thirst, as in diabetes. [D.]—**P. ebrisia**. See **DIPSOMANIA**.

**POLYDISSOLVANT**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-so}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-v}^2\text{nt}$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and *dissolve*, to dissolve. See **SULPHOLEIC ACID**.

**POLYEMBRYONY**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{m}^1/\text{bri}^2\text{-on}^1\text{-i}^2$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\upsilon\nu$ , an embryo. Fr., *polyembryonie*. Ger., *Polyembryonie*. The production (in phanerogams) of more than one embryo within an ovule. [B., 121, 291 (a, 35).]

**POLYETHYLENIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{th}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-en}^1/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Containing several molecules of ethylene. [B., 4.]—**P. alcohols**. Diethylene, triethylene, tetraethylene, and hexethylene alcohols. [B., 4.]

**POLYGALA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-g}^2(\text{u}^6\text{g}^2/\text{a}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . Gr.,  $\text{πολύγαλον}$  (from  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$ , milk). Fr., *p. polygala* (2d def.). *polygale* (2d def.). Ger., *Kreuzblume* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Lotus corniculatus*. 2. Milkwort; a genus of bitter herbs or shrubs, of the *Polygalaceæ*; so called because said to be galactagogue. The *Polygalaceæ* (Fr., *polygalacées*) are: Of Reichenbach, his *Polygaleæ* of 1827; of Lindley, the *Polygalææ* of Jussieu, the *Polygalæ* being the same. The *Polygalææ* (Fr., *polygalées*; Ger., *Polygalenæ*) of Jussieu are the milkworts, an order of polypetalous dicotyledons, of the *Polygalinae*, including *P. Moutabea*, *Kraneria*, etc. They are herbs or shrubs, having bitter and acrid properties, and their roots contain a milky juice. The *Polygalææ* are: Of Reichenbach (1827), a family of the *Limbatæ*; of the same (1837), the *Polygalinae* of Endlicher. [B., 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).] **Alcoolé de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Tinctura SENEÆ*.—**Décoction de p. amer** (Fr.). See *Decoction polygalæ*.—**Décoction de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Decoction SENEÆ*.—**Decoction polygalæ**. Sp., *cocimiento de polygala* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *P. amara* with water enough to make 23 parts of strained decoction. [B., 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum polygalæ**. 1. A preparation made by boiling *P. amara* with water, straining, and evaporating. [B., 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Belg. Ph. See *Extractum SENEÆ*.—**Extrait de p. amer** (Fr.). See *Extractum SENEÆ*.—**Extrait de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Extractum SENEÆ*.—**Herba polygalæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (*amaræ* [Belg. Ph.], *amaræ cum radice* [Russ. Ph.]). Sp., *polygala*, *polygala amara* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. [Netherl. Ph.], polygala amara herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The flowering plant and root [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (or the plant gathered before it blooms [Belg. Ph.]) of *P. amara*; also, according to the Belg. and Gr. Ph.s, of *P. amarella*. [B., 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusio de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Decoction SENEÆ*.—**P. amara**. Fr., *p. amer*. Ger., *bittere Kreuzblume*, *Bitteramel*, *Kreuzblumenkraut*. A European species, also found in Mexico, used as a pectoral. [B., 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. amarella**. A variety of *P. amara*. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Boykinii**. A species to which false or northern senega is sometimes erroneously referred; found in Georgia and Florida. [B., 5, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. chamaebuxus**. Fr., *p. à feuilles de buis*. Box-leaved milkwort, prairie senega; a stimulant and tonic European species, used in place of *P. senega* and *P. amara*. [B., 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. comosa**. Ger., *schöpfige Kreuzblume*. A

European species. The root and lower part of the stem are used like the root of *P. vulgaris*. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. crotalaroides**. A Himalayan species. Its root is used in catarrh and as an opoid alexipharmac. [B., 172, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *P. senega*.—**Polygalæ amara herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Herba polygalæ*.—**P. glandulosa**. Fr., *p. glanduleux*. Ger., *drüsige Kreuzblume*. A Mexican species with an emetic root. [B., 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hungarica**. See *P. major* and *P. comosa*.—**P. latifolia**. A variety of *P. senega* which furnishes part of the senega-root of commerce. [B., 5, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. linnea**. See *P. amara*.—**P. major**. Ger., *grössere Kreuzblume*, *Kreuzblumenwurzel*. A European species used like *P. amara* and *P. vulgaris*. The root, near the lower portion of the stem, *radix polygalæ hungaricæ* (seu *polygalæ vulgaris hungaricæ*, seu *polygalæ majoris*), is the official part. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. mexicana**. Sp., *polygala mexicana* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species used as a tonic and emetic. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. monticola**. A Venezuelan species having an emetic root. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. paniculata**. Ger., *rispige Kreuzblume*. A West Indian and South American species. The root is used in Jamaica as a diluent, solvent, and diaphoretic. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. paucifolia**. Fr., *p. nain*. Dwarf- (or fringed) milkwort, evergreen snakeroot; a species found from Canada to Georgia. The entire plant, especially the root, has a sweet and pungent taste, and (on account of its odor) is thought to contain oil of wintergreen. Its properties are similar to those of senega, but milder; its infusion is recommended in erysipelas. [B., 5, 34, 293 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 274 (a, 50).]—**P. poeyia**. A Brazilian species the emetic root of which is used like *ipeacacanha* in bilious fevers. [B., 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. polygama**. See *P. rubella*.—**P. rubella**. Fr., *p. rougeâtre*. Ger., *röthliche Kreuzblume*. Bitter *p.*, ground-flowering milkwort; a tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative American species, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. [B., 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. sanguinea**. Fr., *p. sanguin*. Ger., *blutrothe Kreuzblume*. A North American species. The root is used like senega, though milder. [B., 34, 173, 180, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. scoparia**. See *P. mexicana*.—**P. senega**. Senega snakeroot; found in Canada and the United States. The root is the senega (2d def.) of the U. S. Ph.—**P. serpentaria**. A South African species. The root is used in snakebites. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**P. telephoides**. An East Indian species used in catarrhal diseases. [B., 173 (a, 35).]—**P. thesioides**. Fr., *p. du Chili*. The *chinchin* of Chile, where the root is used as a diuretic. [B., 173, 188, 197 (a, 35).]—**P. tinctoria**. Fr., *p. des teinturiers*. An Arabian species. The seeds are used as a tenifuge. It yields some indigo. [B., 173 (a, 35).]—**P. venenata**, **P. venenosa**. Fr., *p. vénéneux*. Ger., *giftige Kreuzblume*. The *katu-tulun* of Java, where it is regarded as a deadly poison. According to the natives, even handling it or its heavy noxious odor produces sneezing and headache. [B., 173, 180, 197 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *p. commun*, *herbe à lait*, *fleur ambréale*, *laitier commun*, *polygalon*. Ger., *gemeine Kreuzblume*, *Natterblümchen*, *Milchblume*, *Kranzblume*, *Himmelfahrtsblümchen*. 1. Common (European) milkwort, cross- (orange-, or procession-, or rogation-) flower; a European species. The root, the lower part of the stem, or the entire flowering plant, *radix (cum herba florida) polygalæ vulgaris*, is used as a pectoral. The root-herb is aromatic and mildly balsamic in odor, but lacks the bitterness of that of *P. amara*. [B., 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. Of Lamarck, see *P. amara*.—**P. vulgaris hungarica**. See *P. major*.—**Poudre de p. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The root of *P. senega* dried at 40° C., powdered, and sifted. [B., 113 (a, 14).]—**Sirap de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Syrupus polygalæ* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Syrupus SENEÆ*.—**Teinture de p. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura SENEÆ*.—**Tisane de p. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Infusum SENEÆ*.

**POLYGALACTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-ga}^2\text{i}^2(\text{ga}^2\text{i})/\text{a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{shi}^2(\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$ , milk. Fr., *polygalactie*, *polygalie*. Ger., *Polygalactie*. An excessive secretion of milk during lactation, sufficient to affect the general health. [A., 24.] To be distinguished from *galactorrhæa* (q. v.).

**POLYGALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-a}^2\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide polygalique*. Ger., *Polygalasäure*. Syn.: *polygalin*, *senegin*. A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{13}$ , contained in the root of *Polygala senega*, probably identical with saponin. [B., 5 (a, 38); B., 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**POLYGAMARIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pol-u}^6\text{-ga}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r-en}^1$ . A crystallizable bitter substance contained in *Polygala amara*. [L., 57.]

**POLYGAMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-ga}^2\text{m}(\text{ga}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\gamma\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , a marriage. Fr., *polygamie*. Ger., *Polygamie*. 1. In Linnaeus's artificial system, a class of plants having the stamens and pistils separate in some flowers and associated in others, either on the same or on different individuals. [B., 1, 229, 296 (a, 35).] 2. See **SYNGENESIA**.

**POLYGAMOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m-u}^3$ . Lat., *polygamus* (from  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\gamma\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , marriage). Fr., *polygame*. Ger., *polygamisch*. 1. Of animals, mating with more than one of the other sex. [L., 341 (a, 27).] 2. Having hermaphrodite (bisexual) and unisexual flowers borne on the same species. [B., 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**POLYGASTRIC**, adj.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-ga}^2\text{st}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{k}$ . Having many stomachs: of or pertaining to the *Polygastrica* (of Ehrenberg, a group of infusorians). ["Am. Nat.," i, p. 505 (a, 39).]

**POLYGASTRIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-le-ga}^2\text{-st}^2\text{-re}$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , much, and  $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\rho\iota$ , the stomach. Excessive secretion of gastric juice. [Peter, "Union méd.," May 6, 1890, p. 645.]

**POLYGENISM, POLYGENY**, n.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-en}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-z}^2\text{m}$ .  $\text{-i}^2$ . From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\gamma\iota\gamma\gamma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , to be born. Fr., *polygénisme*. The theory that each of the different races or divisions of mankind is descended from an independent stock or species. [L., 121.]

**POLYGNATHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-na}^2\text{th}^2(\text{th}^2\text{na}^2\text{th})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-a}^3$  (n's). From  $\text{πολύς}$ , many, and  $\gamma\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , the jaw. Fr., *polygnathe*, *polygnathien*. Ger., *Polygnathe*. See **ERIGNATHUS** (3d def.), **HYPOGNATHUS**, and **PARAGNATHUS**.



**POLYGONAL**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g'o<sup>2</sup>n-l. Lat., *polygonalis* (from *πολύς*, many, and *γόνυ*, the knee). Of the *Polygonales* (Lindley's p. alliance [Lat., *nexus polygonalis*], an alliance of the *Curvembryae* consisting of the *Polygonaceae*). [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**POLYGONATE**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g'o<sup>2</sup>n-at. Lat., *polygonatus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *γόνυ*, the knee). Having numerous joints. [a, 35.] For the *Polygonatæ*, see under *POLYGONUM*; for the *Polygonatæ*, under *POLYGONATUM*.

**POLYGONATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>6</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>n-at(a<sup>3</sup>t)/u<sup>3</sup>m-(u<sup>3</sup>m). Fr., *polygonatum*, *secau de Salomon*. The true *Solomon's-seal*; a genus of the *Polygonatæ* (Fr., *polygonatées*), which are a tribe of the *Liliaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. biflorum**, *P. giganteum*. Varieties of *P. multiflorum*. [B. 34 (a, 35).]—**P. latifolium**. Ger., *breitblättrige Weisswurz*. A species having properties resembling those of *P. officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. majus**. See *P. officinale* and *P. multiflorum*.—**P. multiflorum**. Fr., *secau de Salomon multiflore*. Ger., *vielfluthige Weisswurz*. David's harp, fraxinell, many-flowered *Solomon's-seal*, ladder-to-heaven, lady's-seal, lily-of-the mountain; like *P. uniflorum* in properties. A decoction of the root in milk has been used internally in piles and externally in certain skin diseases. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. officinale**, *P. uniflorum*. Fr., *secau de Salomon (commun)*, *genouillet*, *herbe de la rupture*, *muguet anguleux*, *signet*. Ger., *gemeine Weisswurz*, *Salomons-siegel*, *Weisswurz-Thalblume*, *Weisswurz-Zauke*. Common (European) *Solomon's-seal*. The root was once official (with those of *P. latifolium* and *P. multiflorum*) as *radix polygonati (majoris)*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *latifolii*, *radix sigilli Salomonis*, and *radix geniculatæ* (seu *genicellæ*). It was used externally in bruises, tumors, wounds, skin eruptions, etc., and, powdered and mixed with rose-water, as a cosmetic, but is now rarely used, though recommended in gout and rheumatism. It is emetic, and the berries and flowers are acrid and poisonous. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. verticillatum**. The whorled *Solomon's-seal* of central and southern Europe. It has the same properties as those of *P. officinale*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgare**. See *P. officinale*.

**POLYGONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>6</sup>g)-gon/go<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *πολύς*, many, and *γόνος*, offspring. Fr., *polygonie*. Great fecundity, especially in the male. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYGONUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>6</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>m-(u<sup>3</sup>m). From *πολύς*, many, and *γόνυ*, the knee. Fr., *polygonne*, *renouée*. Ger., *Knöterig*. Knot-grass; a genus of herbs with ochreate-jointed stems. The *Polygonaceae* (Fr., *polygonacées*) are an order of the *Curvembryae*. The species are astringent and acid, and some are cultivated for their edible fruits. The *Polygonatæ* of Necker include *Rumex*, *Scleranthus*, *Herniaria*, and *P.* The *Polygonæe* (Fr., *polygonées*; Ger., *Polygonen*) are the *Polygonaceae*, and also a tribe of the latter. The *Polygonoidæ* of Brongniart are a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ* including the *Polygonæe* (*Polygonaceae*). [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. acre**. 1. Smart-weed; a species with a caustic juice, by some identified with the *P. hydropiperoides* of Michaux; used as an astringent and febrifuge. 2. Of Lamarek, *P. hydropiper*. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alpinum**. Alpine knot-weed. The herb is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. amphibium**. Fr., *renouée amphibie*. Ger., *Wechselknöterig*, *Wasserknöterig*, *Sommerlack*. Amphibian knot-weed, water persicaria, willow-grass. The root and herb were once official as *radix et herba persicariæ acidiæ* (seu *polygoni amphibii* [seu *aquatici*]), the former as a mild astringent, diuretic, and alterative in skin complaints, and the latter in calculous affections. The roots are said to contain over 20 per cent., and the stem over 17 per cent., of tannic acid. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. anthemorrhoidale**. Fr., *renouée anti-hémorrhoidale*. A Brazilian species used externally in gout and hæmorrhoids. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. aquaticum**. See *P. amphibium*.—**P. aviculare**. Fr., *renouée des oiseaux (traînasse)*, *achée*, *crépinnette*, *centinodé*, *corrigiolle*, *fausse senille*, *sanguinaire*, *herniôle*, *herbe à cochon*. Ger., *Vogelknöterig*, *Sauvages*, *Blaukraut*, *Angerkraut*, *Weggras*, *Tausendknoten*. The *πολύγονον ἀβήρον* of Dioscorides; armstrong, beggar-weed, common (or bird's) knot-grass, knotwort, crab-grass (or weed), iron- (or wire- or goose-) grass, ninety-knot, pink-weed, sparrow-tongue, swine's-grass; a common weed in nearly all lands. It is a mild astringent, and was formerly used as a febrifuge, vulnerary, and styptic, under the name *herba centumnodie* (seu *polygoni*, seu *sanguinariae*, seu *graminis porcini*, etc.), and recently has been used in bronchial catarrh, asthma, and whooping-cough. The root, called *false polygala* root, is sold along with that of *Polygala amara*. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 389 (a, 50).]—**P. barbatum**. Fr., *renouée barbue*. Ger., *bartiger Knöterig*. A species found in China, Japan, India, and southern Africa. All parts, especially the leaves, are used in India in colic, and at the Cape of Good Hope in oedema of the feet. The seeds are carminative. [B. 172, 173, 180, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. Bellardi**. A South European species having properties resembling those of *P. aviculare*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. bistorta**. Fr., *bistorte*, *feuille-lotte*, *serpentaire mâle* (ou femelle, ou rouge). Ger., *Wiesenknöterig*, *Natterwurz*, *Otterwurz*, *Schlangenwurz*, *Drachenwurz*, *Krebanwurz*, *Gift- (oder Schluppen-) Wurzel*. Bistort, dragon-wort, Easter giant (or ledges, or mangiants), gentle (or patient, or patience)-dock, red-legs, snake-weed; a species common in Europe and northern Asia, and said to be found in Connecticut. The root, *radix bistortæ* (seu *colubrinæ* [vulgaris], seu *serpentariae rubræ* [seu vulgaris]), *radix rumicis anserini*, is astringent. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. fagopyrum**. See *FAGOPYRUM esculentum*.—**P. glabrum**. Ger., *kahler Knöterig*. An East Indian species. The root is purgative, the leaves are diuretic, and the entire plant is used as an antarthritic application. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hydropiper**. Fr., *renouée poivrée*, *poivre d'eau*, *herbe à crapaud*, *curage*, *persicaire âcre* (ou brûlante), *piment aquatique* (ou brûlant, ou d'eau). Ger., *scharfer Knöterig*, *Wasserpfeffer*, *Mückenkraut*, *brennendes Flöckkraut*, *Pfefferknöterig*, *Flöckpfefferkraut*, *Pfauenkraut*, *Bitterlingkraut*, *Scharf*, *Pfauenspiegel*, *Mönchskraut*.

*Ciderage*, *culrage*, *curage*, *lake-weed*, *red-knees*, *smart-weed*, *water-pepper*; the *ὑδροπέρις*, of Dioscorides. The leaves or herb, *herba hydropiperis*, *herba persicaria (urentis)*, were formerly employed as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, but are now chiefly used by the veterinarians as a wash for ulcers. They contain polygonic acid, have a biting and burning taste, and inflame the skin if rubbed on it. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hydropiperoides**. 1. Of Michaux, the mild water-pepper, smart-weed of North America, having properties like those of *P. hydropiper* and sometimes used as a wash for old ulcers, and internally in calculous affections. It is used in amenorrhœa, and the dried leaves in decoction as a topical application in mercurial salivation and the sore mouth of nursing women. [B. 5, 34 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. acre* (1st def.).—**P. orientale**. Fr., *renouée d'Orient* (ou du Levant), *bâton de Saint-Jean*, *cordon de cardinal*, *grande persicaire*, *monte-au-ciel*, *persicaire du Levant*. Ger., *orientalischer Knöterig*. The prince's-feather of Asia, Australia, and South Africa. The leaves are mildly astringent and mucilaginous. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. persicaria**. Fr., *curage*, *persicaire (douce)*, *piéd rouge*, *fer-à-cheval*. Ger., *Flöckknöterig*, *Rötsch*, *Pfeischkraut*. Persicaria, red-shanks, crab's-claw, lady's-thumb, peach-wort. The herb, *herba persicariæ mitis* (seu *minoris*), is considered antiseptic, and has been used as a vulnerary and internally as a diuretic. In Norway the juice is used in toothache. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. Sieboldii**. A species found in China and Japan, where its root is used as a tonic. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**P. stypticum**. Ger., *styptischer Knöterig*. A Brazilian species. The root and herb are used as a styptic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**POLYGONUS** (Lat.), adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-gon/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). Gr., *πολύγωνος* (from *πολύς*, many, and *γώνια*, an angle). Fr., *polygonne*. Ger., *vielseitig*. Having numerous angles; as a n., in the n., *polygonum*, a figure so characterized, a polygon. [a, 48].—**Polygona venosa calicum renis**. Polygonal anastomoses of the renal veins at the apices of the pyramids. [L. 332.]

**POLYGURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>6</sup>g)-u<sup>3</sup>r(ur)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *πολυγυρία*. Fr., *polygurie*. An error for *Polyuria*.

**POLYGYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-ji<sup>2</sup>n(gu<sup>6</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *πολύς*, much, and *γυνή*, a woman. Of Linnaeus, an order (of various classes) of plants distinguished by polygynous flowers. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

**POLYGYNOUS**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *polygynus*. Fr., *polygyne*. Ger., *vielseitig*, *polygynisch*. Of flowers, containing numerous pistils or carpels. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**POLYHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-hem/(ha<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. See *POLYÆMIA*.

**POLYHIDRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-hi<sup>2</sup>d(hed)/ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *πολύς*, much, and *ἵδρω*, perspiration. See *HYPERIDROSIS*.

**POLYHYDRAMNIOS** (Lat.), n. m. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-hid(hu<sup>6</sup>d)-ra<sup>2</sup>m-(ra<sup>2</sup>m)/ni<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>s. From *πολύς*, much, *ἵδωρ*, water, and *ἄμνιον*, the amnion. Dropsy of the amnion. [a, 34.]

**POLYHYDRATE**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>hid/rat. A hydrate or hydroxide containing more than one molecule of hydroxyl. [B. 5.]

**POLYDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-id(ed)-ros/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-ros/eos (-is)*. Fr., *polydrosie*. 1. See *HYPERIDROSIS*. 2. Of Ritgen, see *MILIARIA* (1st def.).

**POLYLYMPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-li<sup>2</sup>mf(lu<sup>6</sup>mf)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *πολύς*, much, and *lymphā*, lymph. See *ANASARCA*.

**POLYMASTIA** (Lat.), **POLYMAZIA** (Lat.), n's f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-ma<sup>2</sup>st(ma<sup>2</sup>st)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>, *ma<sup>2</sup>z(ma<sup>2</sup>z)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>*. From *πολύς*, many, and *μαστός*, or *μάστις*, the breast. Fr., *polymastie*, *pléiomastie*. Ger., *Poly-mastie*. The state of having supernumerary breasts.

**POLYMELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-mel(me<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *πολύς*, many, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *polymélie*. Ger., *Poly-mélie*. The state of having supernumerary members. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYMER**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>r. See *POLYMERIDE*.

**POLYMERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>g)-mer(me<sup>3</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. See *POLYMERISM*.

**POLYMERIC**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>3</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *polymérique*. Ger., *polymerisch*. See *ISOMERIC*.

**POLYMERIDE**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *polyméride*. Ger., *Polymerid*. A substance which bears to another the relation of polymerism (said especially of chemical compounds whose formulae are the higher multiples of the common primitive formula). [B.] Cf. *ISOMERIC* and *ISOMERIDE*.

**POLYMERISM**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *polymeria* (from *πολύς*, many, and *μέρος*, a part). Fr., *polymérie*. 1. Multiplicity of component parts. [a, 48.] 2. See under *ISOMERISM*.

**POLYMERIZATION**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>z-a<sup>3</sup>zhu<sup>3</sup>m. From *πολύς*, many, and *μερίζω*, to divide. The act of producing isomeric modifications. [Strecker (B).]

**POLYMEROUS**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>3</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *polymerus*. Fr., *polymère*. Ger., *vieltätig*, *vieltiedrig*, *vieltätig*. Having many components or articulations; of whorls, having numerous members in each series or circle; of an ovary, composed of two or more united carpels. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); L. 180 (a, 39).]

**POLYMETAMERIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>3</sup>-me<sup>3</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Extending over two or more metameres. [L. 332.]

**POLYMICROTOME**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>k/ro-tom. From *πολύς*, many, *μικρός*, little, and *τέμνω*, to cut. A microtome for making a great number of microscopic sections in a short time. [Hailes, "Arch. of Med.," April, 1882.]

**POLYMITUS** (Lat.), n. m. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *πολύς*, many, and *μίτος*, a thread. Also written *polimitus*. Of Danilewsky, a roundish granule, having three or four long mobile filaments, found in the blood of persons suffering from paludal fever. [a, 34.]



**POLYMNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From Πολύμνια, one of the nine Muses. Fr., *polymnie*. Leaf-cup; a genus of the *Helianthoides*. [B, 42 (a, 35).] — **P. uvedalia**. Bear's-foot; the root is considered stimulant to the secretory organs. [B, 34, 267 (a, 35).]

**POLYMORPHIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>rf/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *polymorphe*. Ger., *vielfaltig*. Showing widely different types of structure or varieties of appearance. [L, 343 (a, 38).]

**POLYMORPHISM**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>rf/i<sup>2</sup>zm. From πολύς, many, and μορφή, form. Fr., *polymorphisme*, *polymorphie* (1st def.). 1. The state of being polymorphic. 2. In zoology, a variety of alternate generation in which colonies are formed as the result of non-sexual reproduction by budding from a single animal, the buds, remaining attached, developing into individuals that differ considerably in structure and appearance, and each of which performs special functions in maintaining the colony. [L, 11, 353 (a, 39).] 3. In the life-history of a plant, the alternation of a sexual form (*gametophyte*) with a non-sexual form (*sporophyte*); also the diversity and variation in form presented by one or other of these generations. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

**POLYMORPHOUS**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>rf/u<sup>2</sup>s. See **POLYMORPHIC**.

**POLYMORTALITÉ** (Fr.), n. Po-le-mor-ta<sup>2</sup>-le-ta. The death of several members in the same household at the same time or from the same cause. [B.]

**POLYMYOSITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -sit'idos (-itis). From πολύς, much, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *polymyosite*. Of Hepp, simultaneous inflammation of a number of muscles. [a, 34.] — **P. acuta progressiva**. Fr., *polymyosite aiguë progressive*. An acute p. attacking in a short time nearly all the voluntary muscles, attended by pain, swelling, suppurations, etc., and terminating in death. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April, 1889, p. 504 (a, 18).] — **P. parenchymatosa puerperalis**, *Puerperal p.* Of Winckel, p. of puerperal origin. [a, 34.]

**POLYNEURAL**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>-r/l. From πολύς, many, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Innervated by two or more nerves. [L, 332.]

**POLYNEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>-r-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-itis). Fr., *polynévrite*. See **Multiple peripheral NEURITIS** and **Multiple NEURITIS**.

**POLYODONTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>n-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and ὀδόν, a tooth. Fr., *polyodontie*. The possession of supernumerary teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *polyonychie*. The condition of having supernumerary nails. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>ft-tha<sup>2</sup>(thai<sup>2</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *polyophtalmie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary eyes. [F.]

**POLYOPHIA** (Lat.), **POLYOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *polyopie*, *polyopsie*. Ger., *Polyopie*, *Polyopsie*. The state in which several images of an object are seen at the same time. [F.]

**POLYOREXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, much, and ὄρεξις, desire. Fr., *polyorexie*. Morbid excess of the appetite. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POLYORRHOMENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-it(ei)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-itis). More properly written *polyorhymenitis*. From πολύς, many, ὄρρος, serum, and ὤλη, a membrane. Of Concato, a progressive and malignant inflammation of various serous membranes. ["Med. Record," Aug. 2, 1890, p. 123 (a, 34).]

**POLYOSTEON** (Lat.), **POLYOSTEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>st(e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)). From πολύς, many, and ὀστέον, a bone. An old term for the tarsus and metatarsus combined. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYOTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and ὤς, the ear. Fr., *polyotie*. Ger., *Polyotie*. The formation of two or more external ears on one side. [F.]

**POLYP**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>p. Gr., πολύπους (from πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *polype*. 1. An aquatic invertebrate having a number of foot-like processes; a simple actinozoan or an individual of the compound *Actinozoa*. [L, 147 (a, 48).] 2. See **POLYPUUS**.

**POLYP** (Ger.), n. Pol-u<sup>6</sup>p'. See **POLYPUUS**. — **Zelliger Himbeerap'**. See **Raspberry cellular POLYPUUS**.

**POLYPEDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-ped(p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and πῆδον, a little child. See **SUPERFETATION**.

**POLYPANARTHRIITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>n(pa<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>2</sup>ar<sup>2</sup>thri<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thrit'idos (-itis). From πολύς, much, πᾶς, all, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Arthritis deformans. [a, 34.]

**POLYPAPILLOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>p(p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>om<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -an<sup>2</sup>at<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-cal<sup>2</sup>ies. From πολύς, many, and papilla, a nipple. A skin disease in which multiple papillomata are formed. [a, 31.] — **P. tropicum**. See **FRAMBOESIA**.

**POLYPARÉSIE** (Fr.), n. Po-le-pa<sup>2</sup>-ra-ze. General paralysis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**POLYPARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2</sup>p(ar<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)). From πολύπους, a polyp. Fr., *cœuche polypère*. Ger., *Polyparium*. A polypary; the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the *Hydrozoa*. [L, 147 (a, 30).]

**POLYPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>th)/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *polypathie*. A complicated or frequently recurring disease. [L, 49, 30(a, 14).]

**POLYPE** (Fr.), n. Polop. See **POLYP** and **POLYPUUS**. — **P. cellulaire framboisé**. See **Raspberry cellular POLYPUUS**. — **P. fibreux intra-utérin à apparitions intermittentes**. An intra-uterine fibrous polypus which at times, as during menstrua-

tion, protrudes wholly or in part from the os uteri. [O. Larcher, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1867, i, p. 39; S. Pozzi, "Rev. de chir.," Feb., 1885, p. 113.]

**POLYPERÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-p<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>r)-em<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, much, πῆρ, in excess, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polyperémie*. General plethora. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYPETALOUS**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-pe<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *polypetalus* (from πολύς, many, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *poly pétalée*. Ger., *vielflumenblüttrig*. Having the petals separate or free. The *Polypetales* are: Of Hill, a class typified by *Sempervivum*; of Lindley, a division of the *Angiosperme* consisting of the *Thalamiflorae* and *Calyciflorae*; of Bentham and Hooker, the p. dicotyledons, including the *Thalamiflorae*, *Disciflorae*, and *Calyciflorae*. [B, 1, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

**POLYPHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>j(fa<sup>2</sup>g)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, much, and φαγείν, to eat. Fr., *polyphagie*. 1. Gluttony. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **BULIMIA**.

**POLYPHAGOUS**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *polyphagus*. Fr., *polyphage*. See **OMNIVOROUS**.

**POLYPHARMACON** (Lat.), **POLYPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>rm(a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)). Gr., πολυφάρμακον (from πολύς, many, and φάρμακόν, a drug). Fr., *polypharmacie*. Ger., *P.* 1. A medicine composed of many ingredients. 2. A panacea. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYPHARMACUS** (Lat.), adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>rm(a<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>6</sup>s). Gr., πολυφάρμακος. Fr., *polypharmaque*. 1. Composed of many drugs. 2. Using drugs too freely; as a n., a physician who prescribes drugs too freely. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**POLYPHARMACY**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>rm/a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *polypharmacie*. Ger., *Polypharmacie*. 1. Excess in the use of drugs or in prescribing them. [a, 48.] 2. The practice of ordering a great number of drugs to be taken together.

**POLYPHRASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-fra(fra<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, much, and φράσις, speech. Ger., *Polyphrasie*. Morbid garrulity. [a, 34.]

**POLYPHYLLOUS**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>6</sup>s). Lat., *polyphyllus* (from πολύς, many, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *polyphyllé*. Having many leaves (said of a circle of the perianth when the pieces or leaves composing it are not united, as of a compound leaf composed of numerous leaflets). [B, 1, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**POLYPHYLLY**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>. An increase beyond what is usual in the number of pieces in a whorl. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

**POLYPHYPODESMEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-ip(u<sup>6</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>(de<sup>2</sup>s)/me<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>6</sup>s). From πολύπους, a polypus, πῶ, under, and δέσμος, a bond. Fr., *polyphyppodesme*. See **POLYPODESME**.

**POLYPHYSLA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>z(fu<sup>6</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, much, and φύσα, flatus. Fr., *polyphysie*. See **FLATULENCE**.

**POLYPIARIUS** (Lat.), adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>p(u<sup>6</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>-ar(a<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>6</sup>s). From πολύπους, a polyp. Fr., *polypiaire*. See **POLYPOID**.

**POLYPIDE**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-p-i<sup>2</sup>d. Ger., *Polypid*. A separate zooid of a polyzoon. [L, 147 (a, 39).]

**POLYPIDOM**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-p-i<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>m. From πολύπους, a polyp, and ὄμοιος, a house. The dermal system of a colony of polyzoons. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**POLYPIONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-pi(pe)-on<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, much, and πίων, fat. Fr., *polyponie*. Ger., *Polyponie*, *Fettüberfluss*. Obesity, especially an abnormal accumulation of fat in the connective tissue of the skin. [G.]

**POLYPITE**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-p-i<sup>2</sup>t. From πολύπους, a polyp. A separate zooid of a hydrozoon. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**POLYPLASTIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-pla<sup>2</sup>st(i<sup>2</sup>k). Lat., *polyplasticus* (from πολύς, much, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Of cells, becoming greatly modified in form during their development into tissue. [J, 16.]

**POLYPNÉE** (Fr.), n. Po-lep-na. A nervous condition characterized by rapid breathing and sometimes by a sense of suffocation in the throat or by a feeling of internal compression seeming to interfere more or less with the thoracic movements. [Huchard, "Union méd.," June 17, 1882, p. 989.]

**POLYPODESME** (Fr.), n. Po-le-po-de<sup>2</sup>s-m'. Ger., *Polyppenun-terbinder*. An instrument for ligating the pedicle of a polypus. [E.]

**POLYPODIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-pod(po<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *polypodie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary feet. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POLYPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-pod(po<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)). Fr., *polypode*. Ger., *Tüpfelfarn*. Polypod, polypody; a large genus of ferns. The *Polypodeae* (Fr., *polypodées*) are: Of Link, the *Polypodiaceae*; of Lindley, a suborder of the latter. The *Polypodiaceae* are the largest division of ferns, distinguished by the sporangia being stalked, splitting transversely, and having a vertical ring. They include *Aspidium*, *P.* *Asplenium*, *Pteris*, etc. The *Polypodiaceae* (Fr., *polypodiées*) are the *Polypodiaceae*, also a subdivision of the latter. The *Polypodiaceae* (Fr., *polypodées*) are the *Polypodiaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 104, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (a, 35).] — **Decoctum polypodii communis** [Belg. Ph.]. A strained decoction of 1 part of the root of *P. vulgare* with water enough to make 20 parts. [B, 35 (a, 38).] — **P. alpestre**. Fr., *capillaire blanc*. Alpine polypody, white maidenhair (but distinct from *Asplenium ruta muraria*; a species found in northwestern America, northern Europe, and in high mountains of Switzerland). It is used as a pectoral and was formerly official as *herba adiantii albi* (see *adiantii albi filix folio*). [B, 242; B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] — **P. calaguala**. Fr., *calaguala*, *calahuala*. Ger., *peruanischer oder Calaguala*, *Tüpfelfarn*. A Peruvian species the rhizome of which, *radix calaguala* (see *calahuala*, see *calaguala*), *calahuala*, *ocala*-



*huala*, *calaguala*, was formerly used as a respiratory stimulant, a diaphoretic, and a diuretic. It is still employed in Peru and Mexico as an astringent, diaphoretic, and pectoral. [B. 168, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 769 (a, 50).]—**P. crassifolium**. A species found in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. The rhizome was formerly substituted for that of *P. calaguala*, and was known as *calaguala femina*. [B. 180 (a, 35); B. 249.]—**P. dryopteris**. Moss- (or oak-) fern, ternate polypody, found in Europe, India, Japan, the northern United States, etc. Its root is astringent, but is rarely if ever used. [B. 34, 173 (a, 35); B. 249.]—**P. dulce**. Ger., *süsser Tüpfelfarn*. A West Indian species. The stock is used like that of *P. vulgare*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. lanceolatum**. Sp., *lengua de ciervo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the mountains surrounding the valley of Mexico. The properties of the fronds are regarded as like those of *Scolopendrium officinarum*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**P. ligulatum**. Ger., *zungenförmiger Tüpfelfarn*. A species resembling *Scolopendrium officinarum*; used medicinally in China. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Loureiri**. Fr., *polypode goudrounne*. Ger., *chinesischer Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in China, where the stock is used as an anthelmintic and in passive hemorrhages and indolent ulcers. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. perussum**. Ger., *feinspitziger Tüpfelfarn*. A species found from Colombia to Peru and Brazil. The stock is used like that of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B. 249; B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. quercifolium**, **P. quernum**. Ger., *eichenblättriger Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in China, the East Indies, and Australia. In India the root and the fronds are used in malarial disease, ophthalmia, and gonorrhoea. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Rheedii**. Ger., *Rheede's Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in the East Indies, where the stock is used as an anthelmintic, and the leaves as an emmenagogue, sometimes producing miscarriage. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. simile**. Fr., *polypode semblable*. A Chinese species used as a tonic and anthelmintic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. suspensum**. Fr., *polypode pendante*. Ger., *überhängender Tüpfelfarn*. A tropical American species. The stock is used in the West Indies as an aperient in hepatic disorders and as a resolvent in tumors of the scrotum. The powdered plant is used by the negroes in gonorrhoea. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgare**. Fr., *polypode commun* (ou de chêne), *reglisse sauvage*, *fougerole*, *polypode*. Ger., *gemeiner Tüpfelfarn*, *wildes Süßholz*, *Engelsüßes*, *Süßkraut*, *Eichenfarn*, *Kropfwurzel*, *Steinfarn*, *Baumfarn*, *Tropfkraut*, *Steinlakeritzen*, *Korallenwurzel*. Common (or golden, or rock) polypody, brakeroot, adder's- (or wall-, or wood-) fern, golden locks (or maidenhair), fern-root, female fern, the *πολυπόδιον* of the ancients; a species found throughout North America, Europe, northern Asia, and southern Africa. The rhizome, *radix polypodii* (vulgaris, seu *quercini*, seu *querni*), *radix polypodii* (seu *filicis* [dulcis]), was employed by the ancients as a purgative in melancholia and mania, and is still occasionally used as a mild laxative and pectoral. In strong decoction it is recommended as a vermifuge for children. It is also used as an application to ringworm and as a poultice in rheumatism. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

**POLYPODY**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-pod-i}^2$ . The genus *Polypodium*; especially *Polypodium vulgare*. [B. 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**POLYPOID**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-poid}$ . From *πολύπους*, a polyp, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling a polyp or a polypus. [A. 17, 39.]

**POLYPORUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p(u}^2\text{p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s))}$ . From *πολύς*, many, and *πόρος*, a passage. Fr., *polypore*. Ger., *Löcherpilz*. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* allied to *Boletus*, but distinguished from it by the tubes being inseparable from each other. The *Polyporeae* (Fr., *polyporées*), *Polyporei* (Fr., *polyporés*), or *Polypori* are a division of the *Hymenomycetes*. [B. 76, 121, 173, 180, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. adustus**. Ger., *angebrannter Löcherpilz*. A European species growing on trees. It is sometimes found in the shops with the *Exidia auricula Jude*, which it closely resembles in its dried state, but does not, like it, soften in water. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. annosus**. A species used against serpent bites. [Loudon (B).]—**P. anthelminticus**. A Burmese species growing at the foot of old bamboos; used as a vermifuge. [B. 76 (a, 35).]—**P. beilius**. Fr., *polypore du bouleau*. Sap-ball fungus; used in Siberia in the preparation of amadou, and in northern Europe said to be burnt and used to aromatize tobacco. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. cerinus**. Ger., *Hirschbrunst*. 1. Of Persoon, a fawn-colored species remarkable when young for its large pores and rigid dissepiments; found on fallen branches of beech-trees. 2. An old pharmaceutical name for the *Elaophomyces granulatus*. [B. 180, 297 (a, 35).]—**P. confluent**. An esculent species highly esteemed in Europe. [B. 76 (a, 35).]—**P. destructor**. Ger., *trockner Hausschwamm*. A species the mycelium of which causes dry rot in wooden structures. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**P. fomentarius**. Ger., *Zunderpilz*, *Zunderschwamm*. Amadou, German (or vegetable) tinder, moxa, touchwood; a species, a foot or more in diameter, growing on the trunks of trees, especially the beech. It is used in Europe especially to prepare amadou. The Ostiaks and Kamtchatskans use its ashes as snuff, perhaps to prevent frost-bite by keeping up an irritation of the mucous membrane. [B. 19, 76, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] See also under *MOXA*.—**P. frondosus**. Fr., *coquille*, *barbasin*, *couveuse*, *orcion*, *roule des bois*, *bouquet*. Ger., *Klapperschwamm*, *Eichhase*. A European species growing at the root of old oaks. It has a mouse-like odor, but is eaten after long cooking. [B. 105; B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hirsutus**. Fr., *polypore velue*. A European species used as a yellow dye. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. hybridus**. Dry-rot fungus; a species that attacks ships built of oak. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. igniarius**. Fr., (*polypode*) *amadouvier*, *agaric officinal*. Ger., *Feuerschwamm*. Hard amadou (or German tinder); a species used in the preparation of an amadou which is said to be inferior to that of *P. fomentarius* (with which some botanists identify this species). It is dried and used with snuff by the Ostiaks. [B. 76, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. marginatus**. A corky species growing on the trunks of fir-trees; it furnishes an inferior amadou. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. officinalis**. Fr., *polypore du mélèze*, *agaric*

*blanc* (ou *purgatif*, ou *des médecins*). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Löcherpilz*, *Lärchenschwamm*. White (or purging) agaric, the *ἀγαρικόν* of Dioscorides; a species sometimes as large as a child's head, found especially on the trunks of larch-trees. It occurs in commerce as a light, white, spongy, friable mass, of a sweetish-bitter taste. It contains resinous matter, bitter extractive, metacellulose, a nutritious substance, and a crystalline principle (see *AGARICIN*). Externally it is used as a hemostatic. Internally it was formerly used as an anthelmintic and in jaundice and dropsy. In over-doses it purges. It is now used to check sweating in phthisis. A tincture of the agaric of the Canadian larch has been used in rheumatism. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pes capre**. Fr., (*polypore*) *pied de chèvre*, *pied de mouton noir*. A European species, eaten after maceration in vinegar. One variety, *P. pes capre*, var. *asprellus* (Fr., *escuarde*, *savatelle-truffe*), resembles the truffle in color, odor, and taste. [B. 105; B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. senex**. A gigantic species found in Chile. It has been used as a styptic and for night-sweats. [Grossi, "Rif. med.," "Gazz. degli ospit.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 56.]—**P. squamosus**. Fr., *miellin*, *oreille de Malchus* (ou *d'homme*, ou *d'orme*), *oreille tigrée de l'orme*. Ger., *Menschenohr*, *schuppiger Löcherpilz*. Sap-ball fungus; a European species growing on elms, walnuts, etc. It is tough and leathery, though it is eaten when young. It contains fungic acid. [B. 105; B. 70, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. suaveolens**. Fr., *polypore agréable*. Ger., *wohlriechender Löcherpilz*, *Weidenschwamm*, *Anispilz*. A species once official as *boletus* (seu *fungus*) *salicis* (seu *suaveolens*), used especially in lung troubles. It is found on the stems of willows, and when fresh has an odor like that of anise or orris-root. It has been considered aphrodisiac. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sub-squamosus**. An edible European species. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. sulphureus**. Fr., *polypore sulphurine*. A species yielding a yellow dye. It is not eaten, though not considered poisonous. [B. 76, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. tuberaster**. Fr., *polypore tubéaste*. Ger., *trüffelfartriger Löcherpilz*, *Mergelpilz*. Chin., *fo-tim*. An esculent species growing in mountains in Italy. It is procured in Naples by watering the *pietra funguaria*, or fungus stone, a kind of tufa in which the mycelium is imbedded. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. ulmarius**. A dry-rot fungus growing on the elm. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**P. umbellatus**. Ger., *doldenartiger Löcherpilz*. An esculent species growing in Europe on beach- and oak-trees. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. versicolor**. Fr., *polypore bigarré*. Ger., *bunter Löcherpilz*. A poisonous species growing on the trunks of trees and shrubs in Europe, Asia, and America; often confounded with *Exidia auricula Jude*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**POLYPOSIA** (Lat.), **POLYPOSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-i(u}^2\text{-poz(po}^2\text{s)/i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{p(u}^2\text{p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s))}$ . Gr., *πολυψοσία* (from *πολύς*, much, and *ψοίς*, a drinking). Fr., *polyposie*. See *DIFSIOMANIA*.

**POLYPOTOME**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p-o-tom}$ . Lat., *polypotomus*, *polypotome* (from *πολύπους*, a polyp, and *τομή*, cutting). Fr., p. Ger., *Polypotom*. A polypus knife; an instrument for cutting off and removing a polypus. [E.]

**POLYPTOME**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p-tom}$ . 1. See *POLYPOTOME*. 2. An instrument devised by Simpson for the removal of uterine polypi; resembling Ramsbotham's decapitator. [A, 69.]

**POLYPTRITE**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p-trit}$ . From *πολύπους*, a polyp, and *τερέω*, to triturate. An instrument for removing a polypus by crushing. [A, 48.]

**POLYPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Po}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p(u}^2\text{p}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s(us))}$ . Gr., *πολύπους* (from *πολύς*, many, and *πούς*, the foot). A tumor arising by a hyperplastic process, especially from or beneath a mucous membrane. The term is generally applied to pedunculated excrescences. [a, 34.]—**Blood-p**. See *Placental p*.—**Bronchial polyp**. Casts of greater or smaller size, and of varying consistence, of the bronchial tubes. [D, 63.] Cf. *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—**Cancerous p**. See *Scirrhus p*.—**Cellulo-fibrous p**. An old term for a p. partly fibrous and partly mucous in structure. [A, 42.]—**Fibrous p**. A polypoid body within the uterus, consisting of fibrin deposited from retained blood, generally attached either to certain parts of the ovum left by an incomplete abortion or to thrombi projecting at the site of the placental attachment.—**Fibrous p**, **Fleshy p**. Lat., *inopolypus*. A p. composed of fibrous tissue; most frequently found in the uterus, pharynx, rectum, or intestine. [E.]—**Follicular p**. Of Schröder, a p. containing mucous follicles. [a, 34.]—**Fungous p**. Fr., *polype fungueux*. An obsolete term for a small fungous excrescence. [a, 34.]—**Gelatinous p**. A p. that has undergone myxomatous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Glandular p**. 1. Adenoma. [L, 88 (a, 50).] 2. Of Thomas, a p. consisting of hypertrophied Nabothian glands. [a, 34.]—**Granular p**. An old term used by some writers as synonymous with spongy p. (q. v.) and by others for polypi of a truly granular structure. [A, 42.]—**Lardaceous p**. A p. that has undergone lardaceous degeneration. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Lipomatous p**. A pedunculate lipoma. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Malignant p**. Lat., *p. malignus*. Ger., *bösartiger Polyp*. A malignant growth having the appearance of a p. [a, 34.]—**Muco-lymphatic p**. See *Cellulo-fibrous p*.—**Mucous p**. Ger., *Schleimpolyp*. A p. the substance of which is soft. [E.]—**Myomatous p**. A p. consisting of muscular tissue. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Osseous p**. A bony p.—**Papillary p**. A p. of a papillary appearance. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Placental p**. Fr., *polype placentaire* (ou *fibrineux*, ou *fibrineux placentaire*). Ger., *Placentarpolyp*. A fibrinous p. constituted by the coagulation of blood deposited on a portion of placenta retained in the uterus after parturition, the pedicle being formed by the attachment of the placental tissue.—**P. carnosus**. See *SARCOMA*.—**P. mamillæ**. 1. See *CARUNCULA mamillaris* (3d def.). 2. The nipple. [L.]—**P. of the heart**. An old name for the fibrinous clots found in the heart after death. [B, 117.]—**Raspberry cellular p**. Fr., *polype cellulaire framboisé*. Ger., *zelliger Himbeerpolyp*. Of Toynbee, the aural p. most frequently met with; it consists of numerous round raspberry-like beads, varying much in size, attached by small filaments to a central



stem, which forms the root. [F. 35].—**Sarcomatous p.** A sarcoma that has the appearance of a p. [a. 34].—**Scirrhus-p.** A true cancerous tumor. [E.].—**Soft p.** See **Mucous p.**—**Stony p.** Fr. *polype pierreux*. A p. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [L. 41 (a. 34)].—**Tooth-p.** A p. growing from the pulp of a carious tooth and filling its cavity. [E. 19].—**Vascular p.** A pedunculated angioma. [L. 88 (a. 34)].—**Vesicular p.** An old term for a mucous p. [A. 42].

**POLYRHIZON** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-ri}^2(\text{z})/\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , a root. Of the ancients, the *Helleborus niger*. [B. 121 (a. 35)].

**POLYRRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-re}^2(\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , a flowing. Fr., *polyrrhée*. An excessive fluid secretion. [L. 50 (a. 14)].

**POLYSALICYLIC ACIDS**, n. pl.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-si}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acides polysalicyliques*. Salicylic anhydrides, obtained by the action of phosphoric oxychloride on sodium salicylate. [B. 93 (a. 14)].

**POLYSARCIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}$ , flesh. Fr., *polysarcie*. Ger., *Polysarkie*. 1. Excess of flesh, obesity; an excessive development of the soft tissues, especially of fat. [D.] Cf. **CORPULENCE**. 2. In botany, an unnatural and excessive development, due to an excessive production of sap. [B. 19 (a. 35)].—**P. cordis**. See **Cor adiposum**.

**POLYSCĒLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-scē}(\text{ske}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the leg. Fr., *polyscélie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary legs. [L. 41 (a. 14)].

**POLYSCHIDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-ski}^2\text{d}(\text{sch}^2\text{i}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr.,  $\text{πολυσχιδία}$  (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$ , a splinter). Ger., *Einteilungssucht*. A propensity to excessive subdivision in classification. [A. 322.]

**POLYSCLIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{si}^2(\text{ki}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-scī'dos (-adis)*. From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\kappa\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\varsigma$ , a shade. Fr., *p. a*. A genus of araliaceous trees or shrubs. [B. 42 (a. 35)].—**P. pinnata**. The *Panax pinnatum*. [B. 267 (a. 35)].

**POLYSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-skop}$ . Lat., *polyscopium* (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ , to examine). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polyskop*. Syn., *diaphanoscope*. An apparatus for illuminating an accessible hollow organ, such as the stomach, larynx, or vagina, so as to make the overlying structures sufficiently transparent to allow of a visual examination of the interior of the organ through them. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 21, 1892, p. 579].—**Electrical p.** An apparatus the invention of which is credited to Trounā, of Paris, and to Leiter, of Vienna, in which an electric light is introduced into the organ, the latter being protected against the effects of the heat by causing a current of water to circulate outside the light. [B. ratoux, "Progr. méd.," May 27, 1892, p. 399; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 21, 1892, p. 579.] Cf. **CYSTOSCOPE**.

**POLYSIALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-si}(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$ , saliva. Fr., *polyisialie*. See **PTYALISM**.

**POLYSOMATIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-som}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$ , the body. See **POLYSARCIA**.

**POLYSOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-som}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$ , the body. Fr., *polysomie*. A monstrosity characterized by the union of two or more bodies. [L. 41 (a. 14)].

**POLYSPASTON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-spa}^2\text{st}(\text{spa}^2\text{st})/\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\text{πολυσπαστον}$  (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$ , to draw). Fr., *polyspaste*. A pulley for reducing dislocations. [E.]

**POLYSPERMIOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{rm}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *polyspermus* (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$ , seed). Fr., *polysperme*. Ger., *vielsamig*. Having two or more seeds; of cryptogams, having numerous spores. [B. 170, 291, 296 (a. 35)].

**POLYSTEMONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{m}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *polystemonus* (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega\nu$ , a thread). Fr., *polystémone*. Absolutely polyandrous; relatively, having more stamens than petals. [B. 1, 19, 77, 170 (a. 35)].

**POLYSTICHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-sti}^2\text{k}(\text{sti}^2\text{ch}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , a row. Ger., *Polystichie*. An arrangement of the eyelashes in two or more rows. [L. 57 (a. 50)].

**POLYSULPHIDE, POLYSULPHURET**, n's.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{l}^2\text{f}^2(\text{i}^2\text{d})\text{-a}^2$ ,  $\text{su}^2\text{l}^2\text{f}^2/\text{u}^2\text{-re}^2\text{t}$ . Fr., *polysulfure*. A compound of an element or radicle with several atoms of sulphur. [B.]

**POLYSYMMETRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-si}^2\text{m}^2(\text{su}^2\text{m})\text{-me}^2\text{t}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\sigma\upsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , symmetry. Fr., *polysymétrie*. Symmetry that is more than bilateral but not complete. [L. 59 (a. 46)]. Cf. **DISYMMETRIA**.

**POLYTHELISM**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-thel}^2/\text{i}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$ . Lat., *polythelia* (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\theta\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ , a teat). The existence of supernumerary nipples. [L. 394.]

**POLYTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-tos}^2(\text{to}^2\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr.,  $\text{πολυτοκία}$  (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\tau\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , a bringing forth). See **SEVENTETION**.

**POLYTOCOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2/\text{o}^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Gr.,  $\text{πολυτόκος}$ . Multiparous, producing many young; in botany, polycarpic. [B. 296 (a. 35); L. 343.]

**POLYTRICHIA** (Lat.), **POLYTRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-tri}^2\text{ch}^2(\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ ,  $\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2(\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$ , a hair. Fr., *polytrichie*. Ger., *Polytrichie*. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.

**POLYTRICHUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-tri}^2\text{ch}^2(\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ . (u'm). From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$ , a hair. Fr., *polytrich*. Ger., *Widerhaar, Haarmoss*. Hair moss; a genus of acrocarpous mosses. The *Polytrichaceae* (Fr., *polytrichacées*), the *Polytricheae* of Dumortier, the *Polytrichei*, the *Polytrichoides* of Reichenbach, the *Polytrichoides* of R. Brown, and the *Polytrichoides* of Bridel are a division of the *Bryaceae*. [B. 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a. 35)].—**P.**

**commune**. Fr., *polytrich commun* (ou doré), *capillaire doré*, *perce-mousse*, *brosse de bryère*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *Gülden*) *Widerhaar*, *Goldhaar*, *gelbes Venushaar*, *Jungfernhhaar*, *Gülden-haarmoss*, *Haarwiderruf*, *Goldenfrauenhaar*. Common hair-moss, moor-silk, golden maidenhair, goldilocks; a species formerly official with the other species, as *herba adianti aurei* (see *polytrichi aurei*), *herba musci polytrichi* (see *musci capillacei majoris*), and *musci capillacei major*. It was considered a mild astringent, aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is now rarely used, but has been recommended as an emmenagogue and galactagogue. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 35)].—**P. juniperifolium**, **P. juniperinum**. Ger., *wachholderartiger Widerth*. Ground- (or hair-, or hair-cap, or juniper-leaved hair-) moss, robin's rye; a species found in Europe and the United States, used like *P. commune* (with which some botanists identify it). Its infusion in large quantities is, according to Wood, a strong and useful diuretic. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35)].—**P. vulgare**, **P. yuccaeifolium**. See *P. commune*.

**POLYTROPHY**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2/\text{rof}^2\text{-i}^2$ . Lat., *polytrophia* (from  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\tau\rho\phi\acute{\eta}$ , nourishment). Fr., *polytrophie*. Excess of nutrition. [L. 41, 50 (a. 43)]. Cf. **HYPERTROPHY**.

**POLYUNGSTATE**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{-stat}$ . A derivative of tungstic acid containing more than one atom of tungsten. [B. 3.]

**POLYURESIA** (Lat.), **POLYURESIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$ ,  $\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-res'ice*, *-es'eos* (-is). From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\omicron\upsilon\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , micturition. See **POLYURIA** (1st def.).

**POLYURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , much, and  $\omicron\upsilon\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , urine. Fr., *polyurie*. 1. Excessive excretion of urine. 2. Diabetes insipidus. [D. 3.]

**POLYURIQUE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{-le-u}^2\text{-rek}$ . Pertaining to or affected with polyuria. As a n., of Bouchardat, an excessive formation or insufficient elimination of uric acid. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1882, p. 289 (a. 18)].

**POLYVALENT**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-v}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{nt}$ . See **MULTIVALENT**.

**POLYZOA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-zo}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pol}^2\text{us}$ , many, and  $\zeta\omega\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , an animal. The sea-mats or sea mosses; a class of *Molluscoida* including animals forming compound growths or colonies, the mouth of each zooid of which is surrounded by a circle or crescent of tentacles. They have a nervous system, but no heart or an imperfect one. [L.; L. 147, 193 (a. 39)].

**POLYZOARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-zo}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . The group of polypides forming a colony of *Polyzoa*. [a. 48.]

**POLZIN** (Ger.), n. Pol'-sen'. A place in Pomerania where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs and bathing establishments. [L. 30, 41, 49, 57 (a. 14)].

**POMACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Po}^2\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{'shu}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pomaceus* (from *pomum*, an apple). Fr., *pomacé*. Pertaining to apples; of fruits, like a pome; of plants, having the fruit a pome. The *Pomaceae* (Fr., *pomacées*; Ger., *Apfelgewächse*) are an order of plants including *Pyrus*, *Crataegus*, and other genera having pomaceous fruits, now referred as a suborder or tribe (*Pomeae*) to the *Rosaceae*; or of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosaceae*, containing besides the *Pomeae* the *Potentilleae* and *Spiraeae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 116, 121, 123, 170 (a. 35)].

**POMADE**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{m}^2\text{-ad}'$ . Lat., *pomatium* (from *pomum*, fruit). Fr., *pommade*. Ger., *Pom*. An ointment. [B.]

**POMATUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{m}^2\text{-at}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *pomum*, an apple, because originally made from apples. An ointment. [B.]—**P. antipruriticum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum*.—**P. camphoratum**. See *Unguentum camphoratum*.—**P. citrinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis*.—**P. epispasticum**. See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**P. laurinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum laurinum*.—**P. nervinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum aromaticum*.—**P. nitriceum**. See *ADEPS oxygenatus*.—**P. ophthalmicum**. Fr., *pommade de Jovin*. An ointment of 3-8 grammes of calomel, 7-6 each of gray zinc oxide and Armenian bole, and 15 of lard washed in rose-water; used for serofulous ophthalmia. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**P. oxygenatum**. See *ADEPS oxygenatus*.—**P. populeum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pommade de bourgeons de peuplier* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent populeum*. Sp., *pomada de yemas de álamo compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum populeum* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (see *populi* [Swiss Ph.]). An ointment of 400 parts of lard with 80 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (160 [Swiss Ph.]), 100 [Netherl. Ph.] of dried poplar sprouts (fresh [Swiss Ph.]), 50 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (20 [Swiss Ph.]) each of belladonna-leaves and hyoscyamus leaves, 50 each of poppy-leaves and the leaves of *Solanum nigrum* [Fr. Cod.], and 60 [Belg. Ph.] (8 [Swiss Ph.]), enough [Netherl. Ph.] of alcohol; or of 2,750 parts of lard, 1,000 of fresh or 400 of dried poplar sprouts, 345 each of belladonna-leaves and the leaves of *Viola odorata*, *Sempervivum tectorum*, and *Umbilicus Fenestris*, and 90 of the dried leaves of *Solanum nigrum* [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**P. stibinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum ANTIMONI tartarati*.—**P. sulfuratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum sulphuris*.

**POME**, n.  $\text{Po}^2\text{m}^2$ . Lat., *pomum*. Fr., *pomme*. Ger., *Apfel*, *Apfel-frucht*. A fleshy induriscient syncarpous fruit with the calyx attached, and having an outer skin or pericarp, a fleshy mesocarp, and a seamy or horny endocarp inclosing the seeds, as in the apple, pear, hawthorn, etc. The several seeds which it contains may be cartilaginous, as in the apple, or bony, as in the haw. For the *Pomeae* see under *Pomaceae*. [B. 1, 3, 34, 42, 77, 123, 170, 201 (a. 34, 35)].

**POMEGRANATE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{m}^2\text{-gra}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}$ . Lat., *granatum*. Fr., *grenadier*. Ger., *Granat*. 1. The fruit of *Punica granatum*, also the tree itself. [B. 5, 185, 275 (a. 35)]. 2. See **GRANATUM** (2d def.).—**Decoction of p.-rind** (or **root**, or **root-bark**). See *Decoction GRANATI radices*.—**P.-bark**. See *Cortex GRANATI*.—**P.-peel**, **P.-rind**. See *Cortex fructus GRANATI*.



**POMERANZE** (Ger.), n. Pom-ar-a<sup>nts</sup>e<sup>s</sup>. The orange. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P'nbiumen**, **P'enblüthen**. See **AURANTII flores**.—**P'nblüthensyrup**. See **Syrupus AURANTII florum**.—**P'nblüth-enwasser**. See **Aqua AURANTII florum**.—**P'enelixir**. See **ELIXIR AURANTIORUM compositum**.—**P'ngelst**. See **Spiritus AURANTII**.—**P'nsaft**. See **Succus AURANTIORUM**.—**P'nchalengeist**. See **Oil of ORANGE peel**.—**P'nchalensyrup** [Ger. Ph.]. **P'ensyrup**. See **Syrupus AURANTII**.—**P'ntinetur**. See **Tinctura AURANTII amari**.

**POMIFEROUS**, adj. Pom-i<sup>f</sup>e<sup>r</sup>e<sup>u</sup>s. Lat., *pomiferus* (from *pomum*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pomifère*. Bearing pomes. The *Pomifera* of Hall are the *Pomaceæ*. [B, 170, 296 (a, 35).]

**POMMADE** (Fr.), n. Po<sup>m</sup>-a<sup>d</sup>. Lat., *pomatum*. An ointment. [B.]—**P. adoucissante**. A well-washed mixture of 2 parts of fresh butter and 1 part of beef marrow, triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. à la Sultane**. An ointment made by melting together 8 parts of spermaceti, 16 of cacao butter, 32 of oil of almonds, and 1 part of balsam of Peru, and adding 16 parts of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ammoniacale** [Fr. Cod.]. See **P. de Gondret**.—**P. antidiartreuse**. 1. A mixture of creasote with twice its weight of lard. 2. An ointment of 180 parts each of sulphur and either soft or black soap and 540 of lard with 60 of white hellebore and 4 of nitre, or with 42 of white hellebore and 3 1/2 of nitre. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antidiartreuse de Consbruch**. An ointment made by melting together 46 parts each of yellow wax and pitch and 123 of oil of myrrh, and adding 93 of tobacco-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antihépatique**. See **POMATUM SATURNI**.—**P. antipsorique**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **Unguentum SULPHURIS alkalinum**. 2. See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidi rubri**. 3. See **UNGUENTUM ad scabiem**. 4. An ointment of 120 parts of tar, 60 of butter, and 30 of potassium carbonate triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antipsorique anglaise**. An ointment of 180 grammes each of flowers of sulphur and black soap, 60 of white hellebore, 4 of nitre, 54 of lard, and 30 drops of oil of bergamot; or of 31 parts of flowers of sulphur, 8 of white hellebore, and 62 of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antipsorique de Hayward**. An ointment of 1 part of powdered root of *Phytolacca decandra* and 12 parts of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antipsorique d'Helmerich**. See **Unguentum SULPHURIS alkalinum**.—**P. antipsorique de Pringle**. An ointment of 16 parts of flowers of sulphur, 32 of lard, and 2 of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiscrofuleuse**. An ointment made by boiling 24 parts of tobacco-leaves, 6 of tobacco-juice, and 12 of lard, until the moisture is dissipated, and adding 2 parts of pitch, 2 of the rhizome of *Aristolochia rotunda*, and 1 part of yellow wax. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique**. An ointment of 3/8 parts of Sydenham's laudanum and 61 each of camphor and ointment of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. arsenicale**. See **Ceratum ARSENICI**.—**P. astringente**. 1. See **UNGUENTUM MYRTINUM compositum**. 2. An ointment of 8 parts each of oil-banum and extract of rhatany, 4 each of galbanum and olive-oil, 5 of turpentine, and 12 of ointment défensif rouge. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. belladonnée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Unguentum BELLADONNE**.—**P. benzoïnée**. See **ADEPS benzoïnatus**.—**P. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM camphoratum**.—**P. cathérétique** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 4 parts of finely powdered arsenious acid, 9 of powdered cinnabar, and 32 of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. chlorique**. An ointment made by triturating together 1 part of aqua chlori and 8 parts of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. citrine** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis**.—**P. contre l'amaurose**. A mixture of 1 part of strychnine and 24 parts each of unguentum mezerei and simple cerate. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P. contre les poux**. An ointment of 125 parts of sabadilla, 64 each of mustard and pellitory, and 1,000 of lard; or of 30 drops of essential oil of fennel triturated with 120 grammes of lard; or of 60 parts each of mustard and root of pellitory, 120 of parsley-seeds, 960 of lard, and 7 of oil of anise; or of 60 each of stavesacre and mercury, 30 each of white hellebore and turpentine, 1,030 of lard, 180 of laurel-oil, and 90 of soap; or of 164 of stavesacre, 82 of mercury, 55 each of laurel-oil and turpentine, and 984 of lard; or of 7 grammes of stavesacre, 6 of white hellebore, and 4 of tobacco, made into an infusion with oil of tobacco and a little wax, and perfumed with 8 drops of oil of lavender. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. créosotée**. See **UNGUENTUM CREASOTI**.—**P. d'Alyon**. See **ADEPS oxygenatus**.—**P. d'Autenrieth**. See **Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. de Cirillo**. Lat., *adeps hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus*. An ointment of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 8 parts of lard, to which was sometimes added 1 part of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Gondret** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *p.* (ou *graisse*, ou *caustique*) *ammoniacale*, *p. épispastique ammoniacale*, *liparolé d'ammoniaque*. A preparation made by melting together 1 part each of mutton-suet and lard and adding, while cooling, 2 parts of strong ammonia water (*ammoniaque liquide de commerce*); official in a number of pharmacopœias, with slight differences in the proportions. [B, 1.]—**P. de Grandjean**. See **BAUME ophthalmique jaune**.—**P. de Jadelot**. See **LINIMENT savonneux hydrosulfuré**.—**P. de Janin**. See **POMATUM ophthalmicum**.—**P. de Jordaens**. An ointment made by triturating 1 part of red mercury oxide with 16 parts of butter and adding 6 parts of solution of lead subacetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Lyon**. See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidi rubri**.—**P. de Régent** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts each of red mercury oxide and lead acetate and 1 part of powdered camphor mixed with 180 parts of vaseline. [B.]—**P. de Richter**. See **UNGUENTUM ophthalmicum Richteri**.—**P. de Rust**. An ointment of 25 to 35 centigrammes of red mercury oxide mixed with 2 grammes each of butter, solution of lead subacetate, and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Saint-Yves**. See **BALSAMUM ophthalmicum yveanum**.—**P. désinfectante de Rust**. See **Rust's disinfectant**.—**P. d'Helmerich**. See **Unguentum SULPHURIS alkalinum**.—**P. dilatoire**. Of Chaussier, an ointment of extract of belladonna, used for promoting relaxation of the uterus. [A, 20.]—**P. dite baume nerval** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM aromaticum**.—**P. du Liban**. A cosmetic of 1,000 parts of sweet-

almond paste, 500 each of bismuth subnitrate and behen-nut oil, 250 of powdered talc, 100 of white poppy-oil, 60 each of virgin wax and spermaceti, 30 of benzoic acid, 20 of orange-flower extract, 2 of Peruvian balsam, and 1 part of attar of roses. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**P. émétiée**. See **Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. épispastique**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS**. 2. An ointment of 3 parts of oil of cantharides and 2 of white wax; or of 1 part each of cantharides and white wax, 2 parts of brandy, and 4 of oil of almonds. 3. An ointment of 1 part each of pellitory, ginger, black pepper, euphorbium, mastic, and oilbanum, with 12 parts of white wax and 48 each of lard and compound oil of arthanita. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. épispastique ammoniacale**. See **P. de Gondret**.—**P. épispastique jaune** [Fr. Cod.] (ou *verte*). See **Unguentum CANTHARIDIS**.—**P. mercurielle** (à parties égales). See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**P. mercurielle camphrée**. See **UNGUENTUM mercuriale camphoratum**.—**P. mercurielle de Save**. An ointment of 35 parts each of mercury and lard and 6 of tartaric acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mercurielle faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**P. nerveuse**. See **UNGUENTUM aromaticum**.—**P. nitrrique**. See **ADEPS oxygenatus**.—**P. ophthalmique**. An ointment made by triturating together 12 parts each of red mercury oxide and opium, 31 of zinc oxide, and 600 of simple ointment; or by mixing 8 parts of olive-oil and 5 of sulphuric acid, or 3 of oil and 1 part of acid, and washing in warm water until it ceases to color blue litmus; or by mixing 11 parts of sulphuric acid, 4 of oil of mace, and 62 of ointment nerval. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ophthalmique de Guthrie**. An ointment of 20 centigrammes of silver nitrate, 400 of lard, and 5 drops of solution of lead subacetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ophthalmique de Velpeau**. An ointment of 10 parts of silver nitrate and 800 of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. oxigénée**. See **ADEPS oxygenatus**.—**P. pour les lèvres**. See **CERATUM labiale**.—**P. saturnée**. See **POMATUM SATURNI**.—**P. saturnée savonneuse**. See **Unguentum SATURNI saponaceum**.—**P. simple**. Simple ointment; unguentum. [B.]—**P. soufrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Unguentum SULPHURIS**.—**P. stibée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. sulfo-charbonneuse**. An ointment of 2 parts of flowers of sulphur, 5 of cerate, and 1 part of charcoal. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. sulfo-savonneuse**. See **LINIMENTUM psoricum**.—**P. sulfureuse contre la gale** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM vien-nense**.—**P. vésicante stibée** [Fr. Cod.]. An ointment of 1 part each of powdered tartar emetic and potassium dichromate and 50 parts of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**POMMATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>m</sup>-mat (ma<sup>st</sup>/u<sup>m</sup> (u<sup>m</sup>)). See **POMATUM**.

**POMME** (Fr.), n. Po<sup>m</sup>. 1. The apple. [B, 1, 19, 173 (a, 35).] Cf. **MALUM**. 2. See **POME**.—**Décoction de p's**. A strained decoction of 1 part of rennet apples in 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. d'Adam**. See **POMUM Adami**, and cf. **ADAMSAPPEL**.—**P. de Médie**. 1. The lemon. 2. Of the ancients, probably the citron. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de merveille**. See **MOMORDICA balsamina**.—**P. de pin**. A pine-cone. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de prairie**. See **CAMASSIA esculenta**.—**P's de sauge**. Galls produced by insects on the sage plant, as in *Salvia pomifera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P's de Sodome**. 1. The fruits of *Solanum ovigerum. 2. Galls produced on *Fisticia terebinthus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de terre**. See the major list. —**P. de vallée**. See **Datura stramonium**.—**P. d'or**. 1. The tomato. 2. The quince. 3. The sweet orange. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. du Paradis**. See *Musa paradisiaca*.—**P. épineuse**. The *Datura stramonium*; of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of the plant, also its seeds. [B, 95 (a, 35), 121, 173 (a, 35).] See **STRAMONTUM**.—**P. hémorrhoidale**. 1. The *Viscum album*. 2. A gall of the *Carduus arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. zombi**. See under **HYPOEMANE spinosa**.—**Sirop de p's**. See **Syrupus POMORUM** (under **POMUM**).—**Sirop de p. épineuse**. A solution of 17 part of extractum stramonii in 15 parts of water, boiled a few minutes with 500 of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]*

**POMME-DE-TERRE** (Fr.), n. Po<sup>m</sup>-d'-te<sup>r</sup>. The *Solanum tuberosum* or its tuber, the potato. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Eau-de-vie de p.-d.-t.** See **POTATO brandy**.—**Fécule de p.-d.-t.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **POTATO STARCH**.—**Gelée de féculé de p.-d.-t.** A jelly made by boiling together 1 part each of potato starch and syrup and 12 parts of water; or by pouring 500 parts of boiling water sweetened with sugar upon 61 of potato starch diluted with a little cold water, and flavoring with some aromatic tincture. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulpe de p.-d.-t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pounding potatoes in a mortar and passing the mass through a hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**POMMELIÈRE** (Fr.), n. f. Po<sup>m</sup>-le-e<sup>r</sup>. Bovine tuberculosis.

**POMMIER** (Fr.), n. Po<sup>m</sup>-e-a. The section *Malus* of the genus *Pyrus*; especially *Pyrus malus*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. à cidre**, **P. sauvage**. See *Malus communis acerba*.

**POMPE** (Fr.), n. Po<sup>m</sup>p. See **PUMP**.—**P. à sein**. See **Breast-PUMP**.—**P. pneumatique**. See **AIR-PUMP**.—**P. stomacale**. See **STOMACH-PUMP**.—**Speculum-p.** See **METROMYZEUS**.

**POMPELMOUSE** (Fr.), **POMPELMOUSE** (Ger.), n's. Po<sup>m</sup>-pe<sup>2</sup>l-muz'e<sup>2</sup>. See **CITRUS pomelmus**.

**POMPHOLYDODERMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>m</sup>mf-o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g-(u<sup>2</sup>g)-(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>e(t)i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-id<sup>2</sup>is). From *πομφόλις*, a bubble, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **PEMPHIGUS**.

**POMPHOLYGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Po<sup>m</sup>mf-o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>2</sup>g)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>2</sup>is). From *πομφόλις*, a bubble. A bullous eruption. [L, 290.]

**POMPHOLYGOIDES** (Lat.), adj. Po<sup>m</sup>mf-o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>2</sup>g)-od/ez(as). Gr., *πομφολυγώδης* (from *πομφόλις*, a bubble, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *pompholygœue*. 1. Bullous. 2. Resembling or affected with pompholyx. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POMPHOLYX** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>m</sup>mf/o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>x(u<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -phol'ygis. Gr., *πομφόλις*, a bubble. Written also, less correctly, *pompholiz*. 1. A bullous eruption due to local irritation. [G, 33.] 2. Pemp-



gus; pemphigus chronicus. For compound expressions containing this word, other than those given below, see similar expressions under PEMPHIGUS. 3. Cheiro-p. [Robinson, "Arch. of Derm." iii, 4, 1877, p. 289.] 4. Of old writers, zinc oxide. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]—**P. Onguent de p.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum zinci oxid.*—**P. conferta.** Pemphigus with the bullae confluent. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. epinyctis.** A form of cutaneous disease described by Fuchs as affecting especially the extremities in aged subjects. The eruption appears at night, and consists of vesicles and bullae attended with great pain and itching. It is regarded by Fuchs as identical with the epinyctis of Celsus. [G, 5.]—**P. solitaria.** See PEMPHIGUS solitaria.

**POMPHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Po^2mf/u^2s(u^4s)$ . From  $\rho\mu\phi\acute{o}s$ , a bubble, a blister. Fr., *pomphos*. A wheal. [G.]

**POMPOLÉON** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2m-po-la-o^2n^2$ . See CITRUS pomelos.

**POMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Pom^2u^2m(u^4m)$ . 1. See APPLE. 2. See POME.—**Acidum pomii.** Malic acid. [B.]—**Acidum pomii citrei.** Citric acid. [B.]—**Cataplasma pomii redolentis.** Sp., *cataplasma de camuesia* [Sp. Ph., 1865] (*de camuesia opiada* [Sp. Ph., 1884]). A preparation made by heating fragrant apples with an equal amount of water into a pulp, and adding 1 part of extract of opium to 600 parts of the pulp. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Elixir e succo pomorum ferrario** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri pomata*.—**Extractum pomii ferratum** [Dan. Ph.]. **Extractum pomorum ferratum.** See *Extractum ferri pomatum*.—**Extractum pomorum ferrarium liquidum.** See *Tinctura ferri pomata*.—**Poma acidula** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *camuesia* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. The fruit of *Pyrus malus*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Adami.** Fr., *pomme d'Adam*. 1. The fruit of *Citrus limetta* (2d def.). [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. The prominence in the middle line of the throat formed by the junction of the two lateral wings of the thyroid cartilage. [L.]—**P. capsulatum.** See ANTRUM (2d def.).—**Poma curassavica.** Unripe oranges. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pugionis.** See MANUBRIUM sterni.—**Poma quercina.** Nut-galls. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. renetti.** Renet apples, a variety of apples used for culinary and pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**Succus pomorum ferrarius inspissatus** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum ferri pomatum*.—**Syrupus pomorum.** Fr., *sirup de pommes*. A syrup made by dissolving with heat 1,000 parts of sugar in 500 of the juice of rennet apples. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura extracti pomorum ferrati** [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. **Tinctura pomii ferrati** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri pomata*.—**Unguentum pomii redolentis.** Sp., *pomada de camuesia compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 4 parts of powdered benzoïn, 2 each of powdered cloves and liquid styrax, 345 of fragrant apples, 1,085 of lard, and 43 each of rose-water and water of orange-flowers. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PONCTION** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2n^2k-se-o^2n^2$ . See PARACENTESIS.—**P. capillare.** See ACUPUNCTURE.

**PONCTIONNEUR** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2n^2k-se-o^2n-u^2r$ . An instrument for making a puncture. [E, 24.]

**PONCTUÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $Po^2n^2k-tu^2a$ . See PUNCTATE.—**P. de glandes.** See GLANDULOSO-PUNCTATUS.

**PONDING**, n.  $Po^2nd^2i^2n^2$ . The collection of liquid as in a pond. [a, 48].—**P. of the liquor amnii.** The retention of an undue amount of the amniotic fluid above the presenting part of the foetus after the rupture of the membranes in the expulsive stage of labor.

**PONDWEED**, n.  $Po^2nd^2wed$ . The genera *Potamogeton* and *Lemna*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**PONGAMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Po^2n^2-ga^2m^2i^2a^2$ . Fr., *pongamie*. A genus of the *Leguminosae* scarcely differing from *Lonchocarpus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. glabra.** Indian beech, the kuring of the Hindoos, the *pongam* of the Malays, the *vesti resi* of the Fijians; a wing-leaved, medium-sized tree of tropical Asia and Australia. The seeds yield a yellowish-brown fixed oil (pongam oil) used externally in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. It is recommended in chromophytosis and other parasitic skin diseases. The juice of the fresh root is used internally in gonorrhoea, and is applied to ulcers and fistulous tracts. The leaves are used in India in diarrhoea and other diseases of children. The dried flowers, powdered, are employed in decoction, in combination with other drugs, to quench thirst in diabetes. In the Fiji Islands the bark is used against retention of the placenta. [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).] ("Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1: "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 (a, 50).)

**PONGITIF** (Fr.), adj.  $Po^2n^2-zhe-tef$ . Pungent; sharp; smarting (said of pain). [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

**PONOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Pon^2po^2ny^2o^2s$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}s$ . Lit. pain. A chronic febrile disease, resembling pseudo-leucemia and tuberculosis, met with in the Greek islands of Spetzia and Hydra. [Stephanos, "Gaz. hebdom." 1884; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]

**PONS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Po^2nz(pons)$ . Gen., *pont'is*. A bridge or bridge-like structure; especially, the p. Varolii. [a, 18].—**P. hepatis.** Syn.: *isthmus hepatis*. A part of the liver which sometimes extends from the quadrate to the left lobe, crossing the umbilical fissure. [C.]—**P. Sylvii.** Of the older anatomists, the *corpora quadrigemina*. [I, 3(K).]—**P. Tarini.** Fr., *pont de Tarin*. A lamina of gray matter at the bottom of the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain, between the *corpora albicantia*. It forms a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. [I, 15 (K).]—**P. testibus et natibus ornatus.** See *Corpora quadrigemina*.—**P. Varolii.** Fr., *pont de Varole*. Ger., *Varoliusbrücke, Gehirnnöten*. That division of the encephalon which connects the medulla oblongata and the crura cerebri. It consists partly of longitudinal fibres continued above into the pes and tegmentum of the crura, partly of transverse fibres connecting the two cerebellar

hemispheres, and partly of central gray nuclei. [B.]—**P. zygomaticus.** The zygomatic arch. [L, 349.]

**PONTAILLAC** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2n^2-ta^2i^2ya^2k$ . A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PONTAL**, adj.  $Po^2n^2t'l$ . From *pons*, a bridge. Pertaining to the pons Varolii. [I, 1.]

**PONT-DE-BARRET** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2n^2-d^2ba^2r$ . See DIEU-LE-FIT.

**PONTE** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2n^2t$ . 1. The laying of an egg. 2. The escape or discharge of an ovule from a Graafian vesicle. See OVULATION.—**P. spontanée.** Ovulation not provoked by copulation (now an accepted fact in physiology). [A, 18.]

**PONTICINEREA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Po^2nt-i^2si^2n(ki^2n)-er(e^2r)^2$ . From *pons*, a bridge, and *cinerens*, ash-colored. Ger., *Brückenganglien*. Of Wilder, see *Pons GRAY*.

**PONTIRHAPHE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Po^2nt-i^2r^2ra^2f(r^2a^2f)-e(a)$ . Gen., *-tirhaphes*. From *pons*, a bridge, and  $\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}$ , a seam. Of Wilder, the median basal groove of the pons Varolii. [K.]

**PONTICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Po^2nt-i^2k(u^2l)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . Dim. of *pons*, a bridge. See *ALÆ pontis*.—**P. auriculæ.** A linear eminence on the eminentia conchæ for the attachment of the *retrahens aurem*. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**P. sinus rhomboidel.** See *P.*

**PONTIVY** (Fr.), n.  $Po^2n^2-te-ve$ . A place in the department of Morbihan, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PONTO-CRURAL**, adj.  $Po^2nt-o-kru^2r'l$ . From *pons*, a bridge, and *crus*, a leg. Pertaining to the pons Varolii and the crura cerebri. [a, 17.]

**POONGA**, n. See PONGAMIA glabra.

**POOP, POPE**, n's. Pup, pop. The name given by football players to an injury to the front and outer side of the thigh, causing more or less protracted disability. ["Lancet," 1888, ii, p. 666 (a, 34).]

**POPLAR**, n.  $Po^2p^2la^2r$ . 1. See POPULUS. 2. In the United States, the *Liriodendron tulipifera*. [B, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

**POPLES** (Lat.), n. m.  $Po^2p^2p^2lez(le^2s)$ . Gen., *pop'litis*. See HAM (1st def.).

**POPLITEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Po^2p-li^2t-e^2(a^2e^2)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . See POPLITRUS.

**POPLITEAD**, adv.  $Po^2p-li^2t-e^2a^2d$ . Toward the popliteal aspect. [L, 141.]

**POPLITEAL**, adj.  $Po^2p-li^2t-e^2a^2l$ . From *poples*, the ham. Fr., *poplitè, jarretier*. Ger., *popliteisch*. Pertaining to the region posterior to the knee joint and between the hamstring tendons. [L.]

**POPLITEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Po^2p-li^2t-e^2(a^2u^4s)$ . From *poples* (q. v.). Ger., *Knöchelmuskel*. A short, flat, somewhat triangular muscle, which arises by a tendinous apex from the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur beneath the external lateral ligament of the knee joint, and descends obliquely behind the knee joint in contact with the external semilunar fibro-cartilage, receiving some fibres from the capsular ligament of the joint, to be inserted by a short aponeurosis on the posterior surface of the tibia above the popliteal line. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. accessorius**, **P. biceps**, **P. geminus**. An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the plantaris from the external condyle of the femur near the origin of the p., and rarely from a sesamoid bone in the gastrocnemius externus, and is inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee joint. [L, 332.]—**P. minor**. 1. See *P. accessorius*. 2. See *PLANTARIS minor*.—**P. superior**. See *PLANTARIS minor*.

**POPPY**, n.  $Po^2p^2i^2$ . The genus *Papaver*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** See *PAPAVER somniferum*.—**Conserve of red p.** (or of wild-p. flowers). See *CONSERVA RHEGADOS*.—**Extract of p.** See *EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS*.—**Essence of p.** See *Finum opii crocatum* (2d def.).—**Extract of red p.** See *EXTRACTUM RHEGADOS*.—**Horned p.** **Horn-p.** 1. See *GLAUCIUM* and *GLAUCIUM luteum*. 2. See *CHELIDONIUM majus*.—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum papaveris* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Mohnsamenöl*. P.-seed oil, expressed from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is not narcotic. The finer qualities are largely used in Germany and in France (under the name of *huile de arlette*) as a salad oil and for adulterating olive-oil. [B, 3, 5, 77, 95 (a, 35, 38).]—**Opium p.** See *PAPAVER somniferum*.—**P. capsulae.** Lat., *papaveris capsula* [Br. Ph.], *papaver* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. *fructus papaveris immaturi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *têtes de pavot*. Ger., *Mohnköpfe*. The dried, nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P.-seed oil.** See *Oil of p.*—**Red corn p.** **Red p.** See *PAPAVER rhæas*.—**Syrup of p.** See *Syrupus PAPAVERIS*.—**Syrup of red poppies.** See *Syrupus RHEGADOS*.

**POPULAGO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Po^2p-u^2l(u^4l)-a^2a^2go$ . Gen., *-aginis*. 1. The genus *Caltha*; especially, *Caltha palustris*. 2. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**POPULEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Po^2p^2pop-u^2l(u^4l)-e^2(a^2u^4s)$ . Pertaining to or obtained from the poplar; as a n., in the n., *populeum*, see *UNGUENTUM populeum*. [a, 48.]

**POPULIN**, n.  $Po^2p^2p^2u^2l-i^2n$ . From *populus*, a poplar. Fr., *populine*. Ger., *P. Benzoylsäure*; a substance,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_6 + 2H_2O = C_{12}H_{12}(C_6H_5COO)_2 + 2H_2O$ , obtained from the bark, root, and leaves of *Populus tremula* and other varieties of poplar. It is recommended in painful micturition. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 644 (a, 50).]

**POPULUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Po^2p^2pop-u^2l(u^4l)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . Fr., *peuplier*. Ger., *Pappel, Pappelbaum*. 1. The poplar; a genus of the *Salicaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Gemma populi*.—**Cortex populi.** See under *P. alba*.—**Essentia populi.** See *Tinctura populi*.—**Gemma populi** [Ger. Ph. listed.],



Belg. Ph.), **Oculi populi**. Fr., *peuplier* [Fr. Cod.]. The buds of *P. nigra* or, according to the Ger. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., of other varieties of *P.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. alba**. Fr., *peuplier blanc* de



POPULUS ALBA. [A, 327.]

*Hollande, obeau, obel, ypréau, ipréau*. Ger., *weisse Pappel, Silberpappel*. 1. White poplar (or asp), -bbee, abele-tree, Dutch beech, silver (leaved) poplar; a species found in Europe and central Asia. The somewhat bitter astringent bark, *cortex populi*, was formerly used in stranguary and sciatica. It, as well as the leaves, contains salicin. The branches and bark contain a yellow dye. The leaves are said to be febrifuge. [B, 19, 168, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Willdenow, see *P. canescens*.—**P. balsamifera**. Fr., *peuplier-baumier* (1st def.). Ger., *Balsampappel* (1st def.). *Balsamespe* (1st def.). 1. Balsam (or tacamahac) poplar, the *liard* of the Canadians; a species found in North America, Siberia, and the Himalayas. The buds contain a balsam resin which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic, and was formerly imported into Europe under the names of *baume facot* and *tacamahaca communis* (see *vulgaris*). The buds themselves are used like those of *P. nigra*. 2. Of Miller, *P. heterophylla*. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. canadensis**. Ger., *canadische Pappel*. Fr., *peuplier du Canada*. The cotton-wood of the western United States, the river poplar of New England. [B, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. canadensis**. Ontario poplar, balm of Gilead; a tree of strong and peculiar fragrance, often cultivated in the United States and Canada. The buds contain much fragrant resin, and are used like those of *P. balsamifera*, of which this species is by most botanists regarded as a variety. [B, 34, 77, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. canescens**. Ger., *grauliche Pappel*. The gray poplar, the *P. alba* of Willdenow. Its bark contains salicin. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. dilatata**, **P. fastigiata**. Fr., *peuplier dilaté* (ou de Constantinople, ou de Lombardie, ou d'Italie, ou turc), Ger., *italienische* (oder *lombardische*) *Pappel*. Lombardy (or lady-) poplar; indigenous to the Orient. The resinous buds are used like black poplar buds. The leaves and bark contain salicin. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. graeca**. Fr., *peuplier d'Athènes*. Ger., *griechische Pappel*. Athenian poplar, the *αἰγυπιος κρηνη* of Hippocrates. The buds were formerly used to promote labor and, boiled in milk, as an external application in caligo cornæ. The bark and leaves contain salicin. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. heterophylla**. Fr., *peuplier argenté*. Cotton-tree, cotton-wood, downy poplar; a tree of eastern North America. It is very useful in eliminating miasma by absorbing moisture from swampy localities. [B, 34, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. levigata**, **P. monilifera**. Fr., *peuplier de Virginie* (ou *carolina*, ou *suisse*). (American) cotton-wood, necklace or berry-bearing, or Carolina poplar; a large tree growing along rivers and lakes. The buds are covered with resin. The minute downy seeds of the female tree, wafted through the air, produce irritation of the respiratory organs. [B, 34, 77, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. canadensis*.—**P. nigra**. Ger., *αἰγυπιος*. Fr., *peuplier noir* (ou *franc*), *bionté, léard, liard, liardier*. Ger., *schwarze Pappel* (oder *Espe*), *Schwarzpappel, Schwarzespe*. Black or willow (leaved) poplar; indigenous to Europe, but extending spontaneously to China and the Himalayas. A tincture of the buds was formerly used in pectoral, nephritic, and rheumatic affections, and they form a large part of an anodyne ointment (see *UNGUENTUM populeum*) applied to burns, wounds, etc. They are said to contain a principle which checks rancidity in ointments. The bark and leaves contain salicin. The leaves, soaked in vinegar, were used locally in gout; the fruit, mixed with vinegar, for epilepsy. [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. tremula**. Fr., *tremble*. Ger., *Fiederpappel, Zitterpappel, Espe, Aspe*. European aspen, asp, asps, or haptase, trembling poplar. The bark, which contains salicin and populin, is used as a febrifuge and by the veterinarians as a vermifuge. In Siberia a decoction is employed as an antiscorbutic and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. tremuloides**, **P. trepidula**. Fr., *peuplier mobile*. Ger., *Benzoepappel, langstielige Pappel*. (American) aspen, quaking asp; a species common in parts of the United States. The leaves and the bark contain salicin and the bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 5, 34, 77, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Radices populi tremulae** [Swed. Ph.]. The astringent root-runners of *P. tremula*. [a, 35.]—**Tinctura populi**. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds with 6 parts of 33-per-cent. alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum populi**. See *UNGUENTUM populeum*.

**PORCELAINE** (Fr.), n. *Por's-l'e'n*. 1. Porcelain. 2. A vulgar term for urticaria.—**P. de Montpellier**. The psycradia porcelaina of Sauvages; urticaria. [G.]

**PORCELLANEUS**, adj. *Po'r's-e'l-an'e'z-u's*. Lat., *porcellaneus*. Fr., *porcelainé*. Ger., *bunt*. Pertaining to or having the appearance or texture of porcelain. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PORCELLANFRIESEL** (Ger.), n. *Po'r-tse'l-la'n'fraz'e'l*. Urticaria. [G.]

**PORCELLANFIEBER** (Ger.), n. *Po'r-tse'l-la'n'feb-e'r*. See *ESSERA*.

**PORCUPINE-MEN**, n. pl. *Po'r'k'u'z-pin-me'n'*. Persons affected with ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

**PORE**, n. Por. Gr., *πόρος*. Lat., *porus*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *P*. *Porus*. A minute aperture or passage-way in a structure; especially, a fine tubular opening. [G.; a, 35.]—**Abdominal p's**. Ger., *Bauchporen*. P's by which, in certain fishes, the abdominal cavity communicates with the exterior of the body, and through which the ova escape. [A, 3.]—**Absorbent p's**. Of the early physiologists, the minute openings thought to be the channels through which nutritive fluids were absorbed into the general circulation. [K.]—**Exhalant p's**. Of the older physiologists, the small openings supposed to exist in the skin for the transmission of excrementitious fluids. [K.]—**P's of the skin**. The orifices of the cutaneous follicles. [G.]—**Pre-anal p's**. In *Amphisbæna*, the openings of certain integumentary glands of the abdomen, just in front of the anus. [L, 294 (a, 39).]—**Sweat p**. The external orifice of a sweat duct (see under *Sudoriferous GLANDS*). [G.]—**Tentacle p**. One of the orifices in the ambulacral plate of an echinoderm for the exit of a foot. [L, 353 (a, 39).]—**Vascular p**. Ger., *Gefässporen*. In the *Nematoda*, a transverse slit situated on the ventral surface in the median line, forming the common opening of the two lateral vessels which are regarded as excretory organs. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

**PORENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-e'n'ce'n'a'-se'f'(ke'f)-al-(a'3)l'i'a'*. From *πόρος*, a passage, and *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain. More properly, *encephaloporosis*. Fr., *porencephalie*. Ger., *Porencephalie*. Of Heschl, a condition of the encephalon characterized by hollows, mostly on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres, due to loss of substance, either opening into the arachnoid cavity or separated from it by the visceral arachnoid, and extending to various depths into the medullary substance. These cavities, which are usually filled with serous fluid, represent areas of partial atrophy in the brain, supposed to be due to hæmorrhage, thrombosis, or embolism during intra-uterine life or to injury at the time of birth. ["Lancet," Apr. 14, 1883, p. 649; Kundrat, "Brain," Jan., 1882; D, 35.]

**POREUTES**, n. pl. *Por'u'tz*. From *πορεύειν*, to convey. Ger., *Poreuten*. Of Kollmann, amoeboid cells derived from acroblasts, giving rise to the blood, the red and white blood-corpuscles, the endothelium of the vessels, the so-called wandering cells, and those cells of connective tissue which may become wandering cells. ["Recueil zool. suisse," 1884, p. 259 (J).]

**PORISTOTROPIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-i'st-o'ci'-tro(tro'z)p'i'a'*. From *πορεύειν*, to provide, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., *poristotropie*. Of Ritten, a chemical process by which, according to his theory, the original atoms are annihilated and new atoms created whenever new substance is formed. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**PORNIC** (Fr.), n. *Po'r-nek*. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

**POROCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Por-o'ci'-se'ka'le'la*; in Eng., *por-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *πόρος*, a callus, and *κύηλα*, a tumor. Ger., *Steingewächsbuch, Steinbruch*. A scrotal hernia in which the envelopes are thickened and callous. [a, 34.]

**POROMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Po'r(por)-om'a'*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *πόρωμα*. A callosity. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**POROMPHALOCLE** (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-om'phal-o'ci'-le'la*. **POROMPHALOS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. *Por-o'mf-a'l-(a'3)-o'ci'-se'ka'le'la*; in Eng., *por-o'mf-a'l-o-sel*; *po'r(por)-o'mf-a'l-(a'3)-o'ci'-se'ka'le'la*. From *πόρος*, a callus, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κύηλα*, a tumor. Fr., *poromphale*. Ger., *Nabelsteinbruch*. An umbilical hernia with indurated contents. [E.]

**POROPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Po'r-o'ci'-fi'l'(fu'3)l'u'm(hu'4)m*. Fr., *porophylle*. A genus of the *Helenioideæ*. The *Porophylleæ* of De Candolle are a division of the *Tagetineeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. japonicum**. A Japanese plant (probably a species of *Gynura*). The root is used as a hæmostatic. [B, 42, 267 (a, 35).]

**PORO-PLASTIC**, adj. *Por-o-pla'st'ik*. From *πόρος*, a pore, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Porous and plastic (applied chiefly to a material for splints having felt for its basis).

**POROPCEA** (Lat.), **POROPCEIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Po'r-o'ci'-pe'-(po'2)ci'a'*. *pe'-(po'2)ci'a'-i-a'*. Gr., *ποροποιία* (from *ποροποιεω*, to make a pathway). Fr., *poropée*. Of Galen, an opening of the pores produced by medication. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POROSE**, adj. *Por'os*. Lat., *porosus* (from *πόρος*, a pore). Ger., *porös*. See *POROUS*.

**POROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r(por)-os'i'a'*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *πώρωσις* (from *πώρυν*, to petrify). Fr., *porose*. The formation of a poroma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. palpebræ**. See *CHALAZION*.

**POROSITAS** (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-os'i'ta'-a's(a's)*. Gen., *-tat'is*. From *πόρος*, a pore. Fr., *porosité*. Ger., *Porosität*. A porosity, pore, or porous channel. The pl., *porositates*, is said to have been used by Harvey for canals or interstices and for fine openings (*pore*) corresponding to the capillary blood-vessels and to the sudoriparous glands. [H.]—**Porositates cæcæ**. Invisible openings formerly supposed to exist in the septum of the heart, allowing the blood to flow from the right ventricle to the left. [Harvey (H).]



**POROTIC**, adj. Por-o-ti'k. Lat., *poroticus* (from *πῶρος*, a callus). Fr., *porotique*. Of a remedy, supposed to favor the formation of callus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POROUS**, adj. Por-u's. Lat., *porosus* (from *πόρος*, a pore). Fr., *poroux*. Ger., *porös*. 1. Containing pores. 2. Taking place through pores (see P. *DEHISCENS*). [a, 35.]

**PORPHYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Po-rf'i(r)-a's. From *πορφύρα*, purple. Fr., p. 1. See *PURPURA*. 2. A genus of the *Ulvaceae*. The *Porphyrea* (Fr., *porphyrees*) of Kützinger are a family of the *Epi-blustee*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).] For subheadings not here given, see the same under *PURPURA*.—*P. laciniata*. Purple lacer, a species used in Ireland and Scotland as food. It contains iodine, and is considered antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. nautica* [Good]. See *SCORBUTUS*.—*P. of the Greeks*. Lat., p. (*græcorum*). *Purpura*.—*P. purpurea*. A mucilaginous species used as food by the poor natives of northern sea-shores. [B, 168 (a, 35).]—*P. vulgaris*. Purple lacer, a species growing in cold and in temperate seas, containing over 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 5 per cent. of potassium phosphate, and some iodine. It is used as food, especially in Japan, and against scrofula. [B, 19, 185, 314 (a, 35).]

**PORPHYRINE**, n. Po-rf'i-r-en. An alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{35}N_3O_3$ , obtained from the bark of *Alstonia constricta*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**PORPHYRISMA** (Lat.), n. n. Po-rf-i(r)-i-z(i)s/ma's. Gen., -is'matos (-atis). From *πορφύρα*, purple. *Scarlattina*. [L, 30, 50 (a, 43).]

**PORPHYRIZATION**, n. Po-rf-i(r)-i-z-a'shu'n. Fr., *porphyrisation*. In pharmacy, the reduction of a substance to a very fine powder by crushing it with a muller on a flat, hard surface, especially of porphyry (whence the name). [B; L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PORPHYROTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Po-rf-i(r)-u's(r)-o(-s)-tif(-tu's) (u's u's). From *πορφύρα*, purple, and *τύπος* (see *TYPHUS*). Ger., *Scharlatintypus*. See *TYPHUS*.—*P. anginosus*. An obsolete term for scarlatina anginosa. [a, 34].—*P. carbunculosus*. See *ANTHRACOPORPHYROTYPHUS*.

**PORPHYROXINE**, n. Po-rf-i(r)-o'sh'u'en. Fr., p. Ger., *Porphyrozin*. 1. An alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{35}N_3O_3$ , found by Hesse in the bark of *Alstonia constricta*, crystallizing from alcohol as thin white prisms of a bitter taste and strong alkaline reaction, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, or ether, and melting at 97° C. 2. Of Merck, a dubious substance, extracted from opium, which, according to Berzelius, is opine, while Hesse considers it only a mixture of various opium alkaloids. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PORPHYRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po-rf-i(r)-u's(r)-u's(ur)-i'a's. From *πορφύρα*, purple, and *οὖρον*, urine. Of Bird, a condition in which the urine contains purpurin. [a, 34.]

**PORRACEOUS**, adj. Po-r'a-shu's. Lat., *porraceus* (from *porrum*, a leek). Fr., *porracé*. Ger., *lauchgrün*. Having a green color, like leek-leaves (said of stools). [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PORRECTUS** (Lat.), adj. Po-r'e-kt'u's(u's). From *porrigere*, to stretch out. Fr., *tendu*. Projecting beyond (said of a part projecting beyond an organ in a line parallel to its axis). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PORRIGINE** (Fr.), n. Po-r-re-zhen. See *PORRIGO*.—*P. ton-dante*. Ringworm of the scalp. [G.] See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—*P. tonsurante*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.

**PORRIGO** (Lat.), n. f. Po-r'i(re)-g. Gen., -ig'inis. Fr., *porrigine*, *teigne*. Ger., *Kopfgriind*, *Staubmehlpustel*, *Erbgrind*. 1. An antiquated term that has been used for many different diseases affecting especially the hairy scalp (see varieties below and cf. *TINEA*). The *Porrigines* of Schönlein are a group of diseases in which the efflorescences occur in clusters, tend to form thick crusts, and usually occupy the hairy parts of the head and face. They include scycosis, tine, porrigo, and achor. [G, 10.] 2. See *PITYRIASIS*.—*P. amiantacea*. Fr., *porrigine amiantacée*. A variety in which the affected part has the appearance of asbestos. [G.] See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—*P. capitis*. See *P.* (1st def.).—*P. decalvans*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.—*P. escharotica*. P. with the formation of crusts that resemble the eschar produced by caustic potash.—*P. farinosa*. See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—*P. favosa*. 1. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G, 12.] 2. See *FAVUS*.—*P. furfurans*. See *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—*P. granulata*. Fr., *teigne granulee*. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp characterized by the formation of dry, friable crusts.—*P. lactuminosa*. See *CRISTA lactea*.—*P. larvalis*. Impetiginous eczema of the face; a form of disease not clearly distinguished from impetigo larvalis. [G, 9].—*P. lupina*, *P. lupinosa*. See *FAVUS*.—*P. scutellata*. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—*P. spuria*. See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—*P. squarrosa*. Scabby porrigo; favus granulatus. [G.]—*P. tonsurata*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.

**PORRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po-r'ru'm(ru'm). Gr., *πάρον*. Fr., *porreau*, *porreau*. 1. An onion or leek, especially *Allium porrum*. 2. A wart (see *VERRUCA*). 3. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Allium*. [B, 114, 121 (a, 35); G.]

**PORTA** (Lat.), n. f. Po-r'ta's. 1. A gate or entrance. [a, 48.] 2. The rima vulvæ. 3. Of Hyrtl, the hilum of a viscus. [L, 349.] 4. Of Wilder, the foramen of Monro. [J, 55.]—*P. hepatis*, *P. je-jeris*. The transverse fissure of the liver, where its vessels enter. [L, 304.]—*P. larynthi*. See *FENESTRA rotunda*.—*P. lentis*. See *HILUM of the spleen*.—*P. omentis*. See *FORAMEN of Winslow*.—*P. pulmonis*. See *HILUM pulmonis*.—*P. renis*. The hilum of the kidney. [L, 7.]

**PORTAL**, adj. Po-r't'al. From *porta*, a gate. 1. Pertaining to a porta, especially the porta hepatis, or to the parts there situated. 2. Pertaining to the portal circulation. [C.]

**PORTE-ACIDE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-a-sid. An instrument for applying an acid to a limited area of tissue. [a, 17.]

**PORTE-AIGUILLE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-a-gw'e-y'. 1. See *NEEDLE-HOLDER*. 2. See *ACQUICTOR* and cf. *Pin-conductor*.

**PORTE-BOUGIE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-bu-zhe. A silver cannula for guiding a bougie into the urethra. [E.]

**PORTE-CAUSTIQUE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-kos-tek. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

**PORTE-CAUTÈRE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-ko-te'r. An insulated handle for holding a galvanic cautery. [L, 149.]

**PORTE-CORDON** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-ko-r-do'n. See *Funis REPOSITOR*.

**PORTE-COTON** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-ko-to'n. See *COTTON-holder*.

**PORTE-CRAYON** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-kr-a-yo'n. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

**PORTE-ÉPONGE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-a-po'n. A sponge-holder.

**PORTE-FEUILLE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-fu's-ely'. Of Winslow, see *SUBSCAPULARIS*.

**PORTE-FIL** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-fel. See *PORTE-LIGATURE*.

**PORTE-FILLET**, **PORTE-LACS** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-fe-la, -la'sks. Ger., *Schlingenführer*, *Wendungsstübchen*. An instrument for applying a fillet to some part of the fetus in utero. [A, 15, 20.]

**PORTE-LIGATURE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-le-ga's-tu'r. An instrument for carrying a ligature around a deep part. [E.]

**PORTE-MAIN** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-ma'n. Lat., *manubrium manus* (1st def.). 1. The radius. [L, 349 (a, 29).] 2. An apparatus for supporting the hand to prevent trembling. [E, 24.]

**PORTE-MÈCHE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-me'sh. An instrument shaped like a slender, blunt-pointed fork, for carrying a tent into a wound. [E.]

**PORTE-NITRATE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-ne-tra't. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

**PORTE-NÉUD** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-nu's. An instrument for tying a ligature around the pedicle of a tumor. [E.]

**PORTE-OUATE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-u-a't. See *APPLICATOR*.

**PORTE-PIERRE** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-pe-èr. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

**PORTE-REMÈDE** (Fr.), **PORTE-TOPIQUE** (Fr.), n's. Po-r't-r-me'd, -to-pek. Any instrument for making a topical medicinal application.

**PORTE-VOIX** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-vwa's. A speaking-trumpet. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PORTIER** (Fr.), n. Po-r't-e-a. See *PYLORUS*.

**PORTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Po-r't-shi'i(t'i)-o. Gen., -on'is. See *PORTION*.—*P. adscendens brachiorum cerebelli*. Of Malacarne, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [L, 3 (K).]—*P. alba cerebelli*. The white matter of the cerebellum. [L, 3 (K).]—*P. cephalica processus rhachidei*. The encephalon as distinguished from the spinal cord. [L, 3 (K).]—*P. cerebri dorsalis*. The posterior portion of a cerebral hemisphere. [L, 17 (K).]—*P. cerebri medialis*. The middle zone of a cerebral hemisphere. [L, 17 (K).]—*P. cerebri orbitalis*. See *Orbital LOBE*.—*P. cervicalis uteri*. The lower two fifths of the uterus. [L, 3.]—*P. claviculæ musculi deltoidei*. The clavicular origin of the deltoideus. [L, 3.]—*P. corporis striati externa*. See *Lenticular NUCLEUS* (2d def.).—*P. corporis striati interna*. See *Caudate NUCLEUS*.—*P. dura (nervi septimi)*. The motor portion of the seventh cranial nerve, or, as now used, the facial nerve. [L, 3.]—*P. iliaca fasciæ late*. See *Iliac FASCIA*.—*P. infravaginalis*. See *Vaginal PORTION of the neck of the uterus*.—*P. inter durum et mollem*. A filament uniting the anterior root of the auditory nerve with the trunk of the facial nerve. [L, 332.]—*P. intermedia Wrisbergii (nervi facialis)*. A bundle of fibres from the anterior root or nucleus of the auditory nerve which unites with the facial nerve. [L, 3.]—*P. intravaginalis*. See *Vaginal PORTION of the neck of the uterus*.—*P. major nervi septimi*. See *P. dura*.—*P. major nervi trigemini*. The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve. [L, 175.]—*P. mamillaris*. An old term for the olfactory nerve. [L, 3 (K).]—*P. minor nervi facialis*. See *P. intermedia Wrisbergii*.—*P. minor nervi septimi*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*P. minor nervi trigemini*. The motor root of the trigeminal nerve. [L, 175.]—*P. minor nervi octavi*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*P. mollis (paris septimi)*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*P. palatina ossis palati*. See *Horizontal PLATE of the palate bone*.—*P. pectinea fasciæ la'æ*. See *FASCIA pectinea*.—*P. perforata adductoris magni*. The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the crest of the femur. [L, 332.]—*P. pubica fasciæ late*. See *P. pectinea fasciæ late*.—*P. pylorica ventriculi*. The right extremity of the stomach. [L, 175.]—*P. reflexa ligamenti pso-metacarpæ*. A roundish ligament situated between a tuberosity on the fifth metacarpal bone and the basis of the third and fourth metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—*P. splenica ventriculi*. The fundus of the stomach. [L, 175.]—*P. tendinosa adductoris magni*. The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the internal condyle of the femur. [L, 332.]—*P. vaginalis uteri*. The infravaginal portion of the uterus or its cervix. [L, 175.]—*P. ventriculi liemalis*. The fundus of the stomach. [L, 7.]

**PORTION**, n. Por-shu'n. Lat., *portio*. Fr., p. A part, a subdivision or section. [a, 48.]—*Descending p. of the duodenum*. The p. of the duodenum which most nearly approaches the vertical, which is furthest to the right, and into which the ductus communis choleochoicus opens. [L, 31.]—*Facial p. of the skull*. Ger., *Gesichtschädel*. The p. of the skull underlying the face. [L, 31.]—*Frontal p. of the frontal bone*. Ger., *Stirntheil*. See *Pars frontalis ossis frontis*.—*Iliac p. of the fascia lata*. Lat., *portio iliaca fasciæ late*. The p. of fascia lata external to the saphenous opening. [L, 142, 332.]—*Infravaginal p.* See *Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus*.—*Mastoid p. of the temporal bone*. See *Mastoid p. EXS.*—*Membranous p. of the urethra*. Lat., *pars membranacea urethræ*. Ger., *häutiger*



*Theil der Harnröhre.* That part between the apex of the prostate gland and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. It is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. It is the narrowest part of the canal, being about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. [C.]—**Periotic p. (of the temporal bone).** The p. of the temporal bone surrounding the inner ear, resulting from the coalescence of the epiotic, opisthotic, and periotic bones. [L.]—**Pes p.** Of Spitzka, the lower surface of the crura cerebri. ["N. Y. Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]—**Petrus p. of the temporal bone.** Lat., *pars petrosa ossis temporis, pyramis*. Ger., *Felsenbein, Felsenheil*. Syn.: *pyramid*. The three-sided, somewhat pyramidal process of the temporal bone which projects forward and inward from between the squamous p. and the mastoid process, with its base turned outward, and which contains the internal ear. On its outer surface are the external aperture of the meatus auditorius externus, the vaginal and styloid processes, the jugular fossa, and the stylo-mastoid and carotid foramina. Its posterior surface aids in forming the posterior fossa of the skull, and is perforated by the internal aperture of the internal auditory meatus. The upper surface assists in forming the middle fossa of the skull. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P's ascendantes des bras du cerveau (Fr.).** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. blanche (Fr.).** The white substance of the brain. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. descendante du bras du cerveau (Fr.).** See *INFERIOR PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM*.—**P. mastoïdienne (Fr.).** See *MASTOID PROCESS*.—**P. médullaire (Fr.).** The central, or medullary, p. of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. motrice des pyramides (Fr.).** The prolongation of the anterior pyramids in the medulla. [I, 28 (K).]—**P. sensitive (Fr.).** See *SENSORY TRACT*.—**P. spinale de la dure-mère (Fr.).** The spinal dura. [I, 39 (K).]—**Prostatic p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars prostatica urethrae*. The urethra as it pierces the prostate gland. [L.]—**Spongy p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars spongiosa urethrae*. That part between the posterior limit of the bulb of the urethra and its external orifice in the glans penis. It is about six inches long. In section it appears as a horizontal slit while at the above orifice it is a vertical slit. The orifice is surrounded by two small lips which constrict the canal to its smallest diameter. [C.] See also *CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRAE*.—**Squamous p. of the temporal bone.** Lat., *pars squamosa ossis temporis*. Ger., *Schuppe, Schuppentheil*. The expanded curved anterior and superior p. of the temporal bone. Its upper border is beveled to overlap the parietal bone, with which it articulates. The anterior border is thick and serrated, and articulates with the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. Its inner surface is concave and hollowed out in places to correspond with the cerebral convolutions. The outer surface is slightly convex. From its lower portion springs the zygomatic process. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Supravaginal p. of the neck of the uterus.** Lat., *portio supravaginalis*. That p. of the neck of the uterus which lies above the vaginal insertion.—**Tabular p. of the occipital bone.** Ger., *Schuppe, Hinterhaupttheil*. The p. of the occipital bone posterior to the foramen magnum. [L. 31.]—**Tabular p. of the temporal bone.** See *Squamous p. of the temporal bone*.—**Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus.** Lat., *portio vaginalis cervicis (seu colli) uteri*. Fr., *p. vaginale du col utérin*. Ger., *Vaginalp' (oder Scheidentheil) des Gebärmutterhalses*. That p. which projects into the vagina; sometimes called simply the "portio."

**PORTLANDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Port-la<sup>nd</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *Portland*, a proper name. Fr., *portlandie*. A genus of the *Condamineae*. The *Portlandiae* (Fr., *portlandiées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Rubiaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. grandiflora.** Fr., *portlande à grandes fleurs*. A West Indian species the bark of which is the *china nova* (seu *surinamensis*), according to Martius. It is bitter, astringent, tonic, and febrifuge. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hexandra, P. speciosa.** See *COUTAREA speciosa*.

**PORTONARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>rt-u<sup>2</sup>n-ar(a<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *porta*, a gate. See *PYLORUS*.

**PORTULACA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>rt-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-ak(a<sup>3</sup>k)<sup>4</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *pourpier*. Ger., *Portulak*. A genus of the *Portulacaceae* (Fr., *por-*

173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua portulacae.** Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de pourpier*. A water distilled from the herb of *P. oleracea*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. oleracea.** Fr., *pourpier cultivé, porcelin, porcellane, porchailles*. Ger., *gemeiner Portulak, Gemüsel (oder Kohl-) Portulak, Burzelkraut*. Garden purslane. The herb, *herba portulacae*, was formerly used as a refrigerant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The seed, *semina portulacae* (seu *porcellane*), constituted a part of the four small cooling seeds (*quatuor semina frigida minora*). In the East Indies the plant is used in gastritis and in hæmoptotic. In Jamaica it is used in fevers and as an antiscorbutic. [B. 173, 180, (a, 35).]—**P. pilosa.** Ger., *haariger Portulak*. A West Indian and South American species used as a digestive tonic and diuretic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. quadrifida.** Fr., *pourpier quadrifide*. The *choultry* of the Hindoos; said to produce stupor. In the East Indies the fresh leaves, bruised, are applied in erysipelas, and used internally as a diuretic and hæmstatic. Otherwise it is used like *P. oleracea*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sativa.** A cultivated variety of *P. oleracea*. [a, 35.]

**PORUS** (Lat.), n. m. Por(po<sup>2</sup>r)u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *πόρος*. A pore. Before Harvey's time the term was used for any opening, canal, or interstice in the skin or other tissue through which air was supposed to be drawn into the arteries during the cardiac diastole, and "fulgines," dirt, and excreta to be thrown out during the systole. According to Nock, the term was applied by Harvey to the blood-vessels. [H. 12; "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960.]—**P. acusticus externus.** The external opening of the external auditory canal. [L.]—**P. acusticus internus.** The external opening of the internal auditory canal. [L.]—**P. auditorius externus.** See *P. acusticus externus*.—**P. biliares.** See *Biliary ducts*.—**P. centralis.** The channel in the optic nerve which contains the central artery of the retina. [L.]—**P. cranio-nasalis.** The foramen cæcum of the frontal bone. [L.]—**P. deferens.** See *Vas deferens*.—**P. nectarifer, P. nectariferus.** A honey-tube of the abdomen of an aphid. [a, 48.]—**P. opticus.** 1. The aperture in the sclera and choroid which contains the optic disc. [B.] 2. See *FOVEA centralis*.—**P. pulmonens.** See *Air-cell* (1st def.).

**PORUS** (Lat.), n. m. Por'u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *πόρος*. See *CALLOSITY*.

**POSAUNENBLÄSER** (Ger.), n. Pos-a<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>n-bla<sup>2</sup>-z-e<sup>2</sup>r. The buccinator muscle. [L. 349.]

**POSCA** (Lat.), n. f. Po<sup>2</sup>sk'a<sup>3</sup>. A drink consisting of vinegar and water. [A. 312 (a, 21).]

**POSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pos(po<sup>2</sup>s)'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *pos'eos (-is)*. Gr., *πόσις* (from *πίνειν*, to drink). See *POTION*.

**POSITION**, n. Po<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>3</sup>n. Gr., *θέσις*. Lat., *positio* (from *ponere*, to place). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Stellung, Lage*. Syn.: *situation, posture, attitude*. 1. Locality; situation, absolute or relative. 2. See *POSTURE*. 3. See *ATTITUDE*. 4. In obstetrics, see *P. of the fœtus*, also the obstetrical subheadings of this article. The words *p., situation, attitude, and posture* are often used without much regard to their difference of meaning. Custom sanctions our regarding them as synonymous to a certain extent, but precision in descriptive writing would be favored by assigning a distinct meaning to each of them under certain circumstances. *Situation* is the only one of them that is always free from ambiguity, since it is never used in medicine with reference to anything else than locality. It might be used to advantage oftener than it is. It would be better, for instance, to say of a uterus or a heart forced bodily out of its natural locality that its *situation*, not its *position*, was changed—not because the use of *position* in this sense is without warrant, but because, technically, it may be misleading. *Attitude* may be said to be synonymous with both *posture* and *position*, using the latter terms in their ordinary sense, but under certain circumstances it has a special meaning of its own. (See *ATTITUDE of the fœtus* [in Supplement]). The same may be said of *posture* (see *POSTURE of the fœtus*), and it may be added that, when not speaking of the fœtus, it would be well to use the term instead of *position*, if the intention is to denote a relation to the immediate surroundings, since *position* may mean either *posture* or *situation*. *Position* may, however, be freed from ambiguity by coupling an appropriate adjective with it; e. g., "*prone position*" necessarily refers to *posture*, and can not refer to *situation*.—**Bregmato-cotyloid p. of the fetal head.** One of Uvedale West's subdivisions of the occipito-posterior p., being that one in which the vertex is inclined toward the acetabulum of the mother.—**Cadaveric p.** Of von Ziemssen, that p. of the vocal bands in which, owing to paralysis of the recurrent nerve, they remain motionless and in about the same p. as in a corpse. [Cohen (A. 63).]—**Calcanéo-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. calcanéo-cotyloïdienne*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward one or the other of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Calcanéo-pubic p.** Fr., *p. calcanéo-pubienne*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**Calcanéo-sacral p.** Fr., *p. calcanéo-sacrée*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Céphalo-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-cotyloïdienne*. A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Céphalo-iliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-iliaque*. A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's ilia. [A. 96.]—**Céphalo-pubic p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-pubienne*. A transverse presentation with the head resting over the mother's pubes. [A. 96.]—**Céphalo-sacral p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-sacrée*. A transverse presentation with the head directed toward the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Céphalo-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-sacro-iliaque*. A transverse presentation with the head directed to one of the mother's sacro-iliac synchondroses. [A. 96.]—**Dorso-anterior p's.** Those p's of the fœtus in which its back is directed forward as regards the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**Dorso-iliac (or -lateral) p.** Fr., *p. sacro-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fœtus in which the back is directed to the mother's right or left side.—**Dorso-posterior p's, Dorso-pubic p's, Dorso-sacral p's.** Those p's of the fœtus in which its back is directed backward as regards



PORTULACA OLERACEA. [A. 327.]

*tulacacées*; Ger., *Portulacaceen*), the *Portulacae* of Adanson, which are the purslanes, an order related to the *Caryophyllaceae*. The *Portulacaceae* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Rosiflorae*. [B.



the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**First p. of the fetal head.** Ger. *erste Kopfstellung*. 1. A general term for all p's in which, with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's left side. [A. 20.] 2. Of English and American writers, see *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**First p. of the fetus.** Fr. *première p.* Syn.: *dorso-posterior p.* That p. in which, whatever the presentation, the back of the fetus is directed toward the back of the mother.—**Fourth p.** See *Left occipito-posterior p.*—**Fronto-anterior p's.** The reverse of the various occipito-anterior p's.—**Fronto-cotyloid p. of the fetal head.** That one of Uvedale West's varieties of the occipito-posterior p. in which the forehead is inclined toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Genupectoral p.** **Knee-elbow p.** See *Genupectoral posture*.—**Left occipito-anterior p.** Fr. *p. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure*. Ger. *erste (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *first p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Left occipito-posterior p.** Fr. *p. occipito-iliaque gauche postérieure*. Ger. *vierte (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *fourth p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Lithotomy p.** Ger. *Steinschnittlage*. The p. in which a patient is placed for lithotomy (*i. e.*, in the dorsal p. with the thighs strongly flexed on the abdomen and abducted, and the legs flexed upon the thighs). [E.]—**Lumbo-iliac p.** Fr. *p. lombo-iliaque*. A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed to the mother's side. [A. 96.]—**Lumbo-public p.** Fr. *p. lombo-pubienne*. A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed forward as regards the mother. [A. 96.]—**Lumbo-sacral p.** See *Sacro-sacral p.*—**Mento-anterior p. (of the face).** Fr. *p. mento-iliaque antérieure (ou mento-pubienne)*. That p. of the fetal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat forward.—**Mento-cotyloid p.** Fr. *p. mento-cotyloïdienne*. A face presentation with the chin directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Mento-iliac p. (of the face).** Fr. *p. mento-iliaque (transversale)*. That p. of the fetal head in which, in face presentations, the chin looks directly toward the mother's right or left ilium.—**Mento-posterior p. (of the face).** Fr. *p. mento-iliaque postérieure (ou mento-sacrée)*. That p. of the fetal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat backward.—**Mento-public p.** Fr. *p. mento-pubienne*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is directed to the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**Mento-sacral p.** Fr. *p. mento-sacrée*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is turned toward the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Mento-sacro-iliac p.** Fr. *p. mento-sacro-iliaque*. A face presentation with the chin directed to one of the mother's sacro-iliac synchondroses. [A. 96.]—**Mento-transverse p.** See *Mento-iliac p.*—**Oblique p's of the fetal head.** Fr. *présentations inclinées du sommet*. See *Obliquity of the fetal head*.—**Obstetric p.** Fr. *p. obstétricale*. The p. ordinarily assumed by a woman in labor (in Great Britain, on the left side; in France, Germany, and most parts of the United States, on the back).—**Occipito-cotyloid p.** Fr. *p. occipito-cotyloïdienne*. A p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Occipito-lateral p.** Fr. *p. occipito-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed squarely to the mother's right or left side.—**Occipito-public p.** Fr. *p. occipito-pubienne*. Of Baudelocque, that p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**Occipito-sacral p.** Fr. *p. occipito-sacrée*. That p. of the fetal head in which, with a vertex presentation, the occiput is directed quite backward into the hollow of the mother's sacrum. [A. 15.]—**Occipito-sacro-iliac p.** Fr. *p. occipito-sacro-iliaque*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's right or left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. [A. 96.]—**Occipito-transverse p.** Fr. *p. occipito-transversale*. A vertex presentation with the occiput turned directly to one side of the mother. [A. 96.]—**P. acromio-iliaque** (Fr.). A transverse presentation with the cephalic pole to the mother's right or left. [A. 96.]—**P. calcaneo-iliaque droite (ou gauche)** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the feet with the heels to the mother's right or left. [A. 96.]—**P. céphalo-iliaque** (Fr.). That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the cephalic pole is toward the mother's side.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite antérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite antérieure*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's right side and somewhat forward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite postérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite postérieure*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's right side and somewhat backward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite transversale** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite transversale*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed straight to the mother's right side.—**P. céphalo-iliaque gauche antérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque gauche antérieure*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's left side and somewhat anteriorly.—**P. céphalo-iliaque gauche postérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque gauche postérieure*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's left side and somewhat backward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque gauche transversale** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque gauche transversale*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed straight to the mother's left side.—**P. céphalo-iliac droite** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a transverse presentation with the head to the mother's right. [A. 96.]—**P. céphalo-iliac gauche** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a transverse presentation with the head to the mother's left. [A. 96.]—**P. deminasse** (Fr.). See *Reclining posture*.—**P. en chien de fusil** (Fr.). A posture in certain diseases suggesting the cock of a gun, in which,

decubitus being maintained, the patient lies upon the side with the lower extremities flexed, and the upper ones drawn or crossed over the thorax. [D. 40.]—**P. horizontale de la matrice d'arrière en avant** (Fr.). Of Desgranges, anteversion of the uterus. [A. 59.]—**P. horizontale de la matrice d'avant en arrière** (Fr.). Of Desgranges, retroversion of the uterus. [A. 59.]—**P. lobulo-iliac droite** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's right side. [A. 96.]—**P. lobulo-iliac gauche** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's left side. [A. 96.]—**P. lobulo-pubienne** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**P. mento-iliaque antérieure** (Fr.). See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-iliaque postérieure** (Fr.). See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. mento-iliac droite (ou gauche) antérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-iliac droite (ou gauche) postérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. mento-iliac droite (ou gauche) transversale** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Mento-iliac p.*—**P. mento-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-sacrée** (Fr.). See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure** (Fr.). See *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure** (Fr.). See *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac droite antérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac droite postérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Right occipito-posterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac gauche antérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac gauche postérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). See *Left occipito-posterior p.*—**P. of election.** Fr. *p. d'élection*. Ger. *Electionstellung*. That p. of the visual axes or lines which corresponds to the p. of the object of fixation determined after tenotomy of the external rectus muscle. [F.]—**P. of indifference.** Fr. *du point d'indifférence*. Ger. *Lage des Indifferenzpunktes*. That point at or upon which, under the covering hand, binocular adaptation or fixation takes place. [F.]—**P's of the fetal head.** Four varieties are commonly admitted by writers in the English language, named according to the direction of the occiput: the right and left occipito-anterior and right and left occipito-posterior p's (see those headings).—**P. of the fetus.** Lat. *situs fetus*. Ger. *Kindeslage*. The direction in which a particular aspect (usually the dorsal aspect) of the presenting portion of the fetus points; according to D. B. Hart, "the relation to the upper strait of the pelvis of that part of the fetus which should first rotate to the front in the movement of internal rotation." The principal fetal p's are usually classified as follows: 1. With a vertex presentation, the *right* and *left occipito-anterior* and *occipito-posterior* p's (with the fetal occiput to the mother's right or left side and in front of or behind the centre of her pelvic canal). 2. With a face presentation, the *right* and *left mento-anterior* and *mento-posterior* p's (with the fetal chin to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 3. With a breech presentation, the *right* and *left sacro-anterior* and *sacro-posterior* p's (with the fetal sacrum to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 4. With a transverse presentation, the *right* and *left dorso-anterior* and *dorso-posterior* p's (with the fetal vertebral column to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). [A. 20; D. B. Hart, "Ed. Med. Jour.," Sept., 1890, p. 229.]—**P's sacro-iliac gauche antérieures** (Fr.). The dorso-anterior p's of the breech.—**P's sacro-iliac gauches postérieures** (Fr.). The dorso-posterior p's of the breech.—**P. sacro-iliac droite antérieure** (Fr.). See *Dorso-iliac p.*—**P. sacro-iliac droite postérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). A right dorso-posterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac droite transversale** (Moreau) (Fr.). A right dorso-lateral p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac gauche antérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). A left dorso-anterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac gauche postérieure** (Moreau) (Fr.). A left dorso-posterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac gauche transversale** (Moreau) (Fr.). A left dorso-lateral p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sur les genoux et les coudes** (Fr.). See *Genupectoral posture*.—**P. tibio-iliaque** (Fr.). That p. of the fetus in which, the knees presenting, the back is directed to the mother's side.—**P. tibio-iliac droite (ou gauche)** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a knee presentation with the tibia toward the mother's right (or left) side. [A. 96.]—**P. tibio-pubienne** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a knee presentation with the tibia toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**P. tibio-sacrée** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the knees with the tibia toward the mother's back. [A. 96.]—**Première p.** (Fr.). See *First p. of the fetus*.—**Primary occipito-posterior p's.** Fr. *p's occipito-postérieures primitives*. Those in which the p. exists at the beginning of labor. [A. 109.]—**Primary p. of the eyes.** Fr. *p. primaire des yeux*. That p. in which the eyes are able to make upward, downward, and lateral excursive movements without causing the vertical meridian to change its position without causing any rotation of the eyes. [F.]—**Right occipito-anterior p.** Fr. *p. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure*. Ger. *zweite (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *second p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Right occipito-posterior p.** Fr. *p. occipito-iliaque droite postérieure*. Ger. *dritte (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *third p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Sacro-anterior p's.** See *Dorso-anterior p's of the breech*.—**Sacro-cotyloid p.** Fr. *p. sacro-cotyloïdienne*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turning to one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Sacro-posterior p's.** The dorso-posterior p's of the breech.—**Sacropubic p.** Fr. *p. sacro-pubienne*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's pubes. [A. 96.]—**Sacro-sacral p.** Fr. *p. sacro-sacrée (p. lombo-anterio)*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Secondary occipito-posterior p's.** Fr. *p's occipito-postérieures secondaires*. Those



in which the p. is brought about by rotation of the head after labor has begun. [A, 109.]—**Secondary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. secondaire des yeux*. That p. of the eyes in which the vertical meridian is inclined away from its original vertical direction. [F.]—**Second p. of the fetal head.** Ger., *zweite Kopfstellung*. 1. A general term for all p's in which, with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's right side. [A, 20.] 2. Of English and American writers, see *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**Second p. of the fetus.** Fr., *deuxième p.* Syn.: *dorso-anterior p.* That p. of the fetus in which its back is directed toward the mother's anterior abdominal wall, whatever the presentation.—**Semi-prone p.** See *Latero-prone posture*.—**Sims's p.** See *Sims's posture*.—**Third p.** See *Right occipito-posterior p.*—**Tibio-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. tibio-cotyloïdienne*. A knee presentation with the child's shins directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Tibio-pubic p.** Fr., *p. tibio-pubienne*. A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly forward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Tibio-sacral p.** Fr., *p. tibio-sacrée*. A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly backward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Transverse p.** Ger., *Querlagerung, Querbett*. The p. of lying on a bed with the long axis of the body running crosswise from one side of the bed to the other.

**POSOLOGY**, n. Po'so-lŏ'jŏ-jî. From *posos*, how much, and *lŏgos*, understanding. Fr., *posologie*. Ger., *Dosenlehre*. The science of the proper doses of medicines. [a, 48.]

**POSSESSION**, n. Po'z-ze'sh'ŭn. Lat., *possessio* (from *posidere*, to possess). Fr., *p.* The condition of being possessed or occupied. [a, 48.]—**Demoniac p.** The condition of being (or of being supposed to be) under the mastery of demons or evil spirits. [a, 48.]

**POSSET**, n. Po's'e't. Lat., *possetum*. A beverage of hot milk curdled with wine or otherwise. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

**POSTANAL**, adj. Post-a'n'l. Lat., *postanal* (from *post*, behind, and *anus* [q. v.]). Situated behind the anus. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**POSTAXIAL**, adj. Post-a'x'i-a'l. From *post*, behind, and *axis* [q. v.]. 1. In embryology, directed backward from the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated posterior to the long axis of a limb; in the arm, on the ulnar side; in the leg, on the fibular side. [L]

**POSTBRACHIALIS** (Lat.), adj. Post(po'st)-bra'k(bra'sh'ch'2)-i-a(a'3)/i's. Fr., *postbrachial*. Situated behind or beyond the arm; as a n., in the n., *postbrachiale*, the metacarpus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POSTBRACHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-bra'k(bra'sh'ch'2)-i-u'm(u'm). From *post*, behind, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the posterior brachium of the corpus quadrigenum. [Med. Record, Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]

**POSTBRANCHIAL**, adj. Post-bra'n'2k'i'a-a'l. Situated behind the branchiæ. [L]

**POSTCENTRAL**, adj. Post-se'n'tr'l. Lat., *postcentralis* (from *post*, behind, and *centrum*, a centre). Situated behind a central part. [L]

**POSTCEREBELLAR**, adj. Post-se'r'e-b'2l'a'r. From *post*, behind, and *cerebellum* [q. v.]. Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebellum. [L]

**POSTCEREBRAL**, adj. Post-se'r'e-b'r'l. From *post*, behind, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebrum. [L]

**POSTCIBAL**, adj. Post-si'b'l. From *post*, after, and *cibum*, food. Occurring after eating. [a, 34.]

**POSTCLAVICLE**, n. Post-kla'v'i's-k'l. From *post*, behind, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *Epicoracoid bone*.

**POSTCOMMISSURA** (Lat.), n. f. Post(po'st)-ko'm-mi's-su-2(su)/ra's. From *post*, behind, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, see *Posterior commissure*.

**POSTCOMMUNICANT**, adj. Post-ko'm-u'n'i'2-k'n't. From *post*, behind, and *communicare*, to communicate. Posterior and communicating (said of an artery). [L]

**POST-CONVULSIVE**, adj. Post-ko'n-vu'ls'i'2-v. From *post*, after, and *convellere*, to tear away. Following a convulsion. [D.]

**POSTCORNU** (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-ko'r'n'u'2(u). Gen., -cor'-nu-. From *post*, behind, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Spitzka, see *Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle*.

**POST-CORNUAL**, adj. Post-ko'r'n'u'a-a'l. Situated behind the cornua (of the cerebrum or of the spinal cord). [L]

**POSTDIGASTRICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-di(di)-ga'st-(ga'st)/ri'2k-u's(u's). From *post*, behind, *di*, twice, and *gastrip*, the belly. Of E. Coues, the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. [Med. Record, July 23, 1887 (L).]

**POSTDILATATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-di(di)-la(la's)-ta-(ta'3)/to'r. Gen., -or'-is. From *post*, behind, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Of E. Coues, the dilatator alæ naris posterior. [L]

**POST-EPILEPTIC**, adj. Post-e'p-i'2-le'pt/i'2k. From *post*, after, and *epilepsia*, epilepsy. Following epilepsy or an epileptic seizure. [D.]

**POSTERIOR**, adj. Po'st'er-i'2-o'r. Lat., *posterius*, p. Fr., *postérieur*. Ger., *hinter*. Situated backward; in erect vertebrates, nearer or looking toward the dorsum of the body; in others, nearer the caudal extremity of the body than the cephalic; as a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a position relatively p. to some other muscle. In botany, see *Superior*.—**Medius p.** See *Medius superior*.—**P. conchæ.** See *Scuto-auricularis internus*.—**P. cubitum flectentium.** See *Brachialis anticus*.

**POSTERO-LATERAL**, adj. Po'st'e'rŏ-l'a't'e'r'i'2-l. From *posterius*, coming after, and *latus*, the side. Posterior and lateral, or posterior and external, at the same time. [L]

**POSTERO-PARIETAL**, adj. Post'e'rŏ-pa'r-i'e'r'i'2-t'l. From *posterius*, coming after, and *paries*, a wall. Posterior and parietal, or posterior to the parietal region, lobe, sulcus, etc. [L]

**POSTERO-TEMPORAL**, adj. Post'e'rŏ-o-te'm'pŏ-r'i'2-l. From *posterius*, coming after, and *tempus*, the temple. Posterior and temporal, or posterior to the temporal region, sulcus, lobe, etc. [L]

**POSTGENICULATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-je'n(ge'n)-i'2k-u'l(u'l)/at(a't)/u'm(u'm). From *post*, after, and *geniculatum* [q. v.]. Of Wilder, the internal geniculate body. [L, 80 (K).]

**POSTGLENOID**, adj. Post-glen'o'id. From *post*, after, and *glenŏid* (see *GLENŔ*). Behind the glenoid cavity or fossa. [L, 153.]

**POSTHALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth-a'l(a'l)/ji'2(g'i'2)-a'3. From *πόσθη*, the penis, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the penis. [a, 34.]

**POSTHE** (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth'e(a). Gen., *posth'es*. Gr., *πόσθη*. 1. The prepuce. 2. The penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POSTHETOMY**, n. Po'sth-e'tŏm-i'2. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *Circumcision*.

**POSTHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth'i'a-a'3. See *HORDEOLUM*.

**POSTHIOPLASTY**, n. Po'sth'i'2-o-pla'st-i'2. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., *Posthioplastik*. The plastic surgery of the prepuce. [E.]

**POSTHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth-i(e'ti's). Gen., -it'idŏs(-id'is). From *πόσθη*, the foreskin. Fr., *posthite*. 1. Inflammation of the prepuce. [E.] 2. See *BALANITIS* (2d def.).

**POSTHALCYMMA** (Lat.), **POSTHOCALYPTRON** (Lat.), n's n. Po'sth-o(o'sh)-ka'2(k'a'3)-i'2m(u'm)/ma'3, -i'2pt(u'pt)/ro'n. Gen., -ym'matos(-atis), -yp'tri. From *πόσθη*, the penis, and *κάλυμμα*, or *καλύπτρα*, a veil. See *CONDOM*.

**POSTHOLITH**, n. Po'sth'o-li'th. From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *λίθος*, a stone. See *Preputial calculus*.

**POSTHONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Po'sth-o'n'2k'u's(u's). From *πόσθη*, the prepuce, and *όνκος*, a tumor. Fr., *posthonicie*. Tumor of the prepuce. [E.]

**POSTHUMOUS**, adj. Po'st'hu'm-u's. Lat., *posthumus*. Fr., *posthume*. Ger., *nachgeboren*. 1. Born after the father's death. 2. See *POST-MORTEM*.

**POST-HYOID**, adj. Post-hi'o'id. From *post*, after, *υ*, upslon, and *είδος*, resemblance. Posterior to the hyoid bone or apparatus. [L]

**POSTICUS** (Lat.), adj. Po'st-ik(ek)/u's(u's). From *post*, after. See *POSTERIOR*.

**POST-MORTEM**, adj. Post-mŏ'r't'e'm. From *post*, after, and *mors*, death. Ger., *postmortal*. Occurring after death or in a dead body; as a n., an autopsy. [a, 17.]

**POSTNARES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Post(po'st)-nar(na'r)/ez(e'3). Gen., -nar'ium. From *post*, after, and *naris*, the nostril. Of Wilder, the posterior nares.

**POST-OCULAR**, adj. Post-o'k'u'l-a'r. From *post*, behind, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *post-oculaire*. Situated behind the eye or eyes. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**POSTOPTICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-o'pt/i'2k-u's(u's). From *post*, behind, and *ὀπτικός*, optic. Of Wilder, the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [L, 18 (K).]

**POST-ORAL**, adj. Post-o'r'l. From *post*, behind, and *os*, the mouth. Situated behind the mouth. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**POST-ORBITAL**, adj. Post-o'r'b/i'2-t'l. From *post*, behind, and *orbita*, the eye-socket. Situated behind the eye or orbit. [L, 153.]

**POST-PARTUM**, adj. Post-pa'r't'u'm. From *post*, after, and *partus* [q. v.]. Fr., *après enfement*. Following delivery.

**POSTPEDUNCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-pe'd-u'2n'2k-(u'n'2k)/u'l(u'l)-u's(u's). From *post*, after, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Of Wilder, see *Inferior cerebellar peduncle*.

**POSTPERFORATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-pu'r(pe'r)-fo'r-at(a't)/u's(u's). From *post*, behind, and *perforare*, to perforate. Of Wilder, the posterior perforated space. [L, 80 (K).]

**POST-PHARYNGEAL**, adj. Post-fa'r-i'n'je'a-a'l. From *post*, behind, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Situated behind the pharynx. [a, 48.]

**POST-PITUITARY**, adj. Post-pi't-u'2-i't-a-ri'2. From *post*, behind, and *pituita*, mucus. Situated behind the pituitary body. [a, 17.]

**POST-PLEURITIC**, adj. Post-plu'r-i't'i'2k. From *post*, after, and *pleuritis*, pleurisy. Following pleurisy. [D.]

**POSTPONE**, v. Intrans. Post-pon'. To occur after the regular time (said of the paroxysms of intermittent fever). Cf. *ANTICIPATE* (2d def.).

**POST-PUERPERAL**, adj. Post-pu'2-u'2rp'e'r'i'2-l. From *post* after, and *puerperus*, parturient. Fr., *post-puerpéral*. Happening after childbirth. [a, 48.]

**POST-PYRAMIDAL**, adj. Post-pi'r-a'm'i'2-d'l. From *post*, after, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. Situated behind the pyramidal tract. [a, 48.]

**POSTREMUS** (Lat.), adj. Po'st-rem(ram)/u's(u's). Superl. of *posterius*. Hindmost; as a n. m., a muscle situated behind all the others of a group. [a, 48.]—**P. pedis.** See *EXTENSOR brevis digitorum pedis*.

**POSTROLANDICUS** (Lat.), adj. Post(po'st)-rol-a'2nd'i'2k-u's(u's). Situated behind the sulcus rolandicus. [L, 332.]

**POSTSCALENUS** (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-ska'l(ska'l'2)-en(an)/u's(u's). From *post*, behind, and *σκαληνός*, unequal. Of E. Coues, see *SCALENUS posticus*.



**POSTSCAPULA** [Parker] (Lat.), n. f. Post(po'st)-ska²p(ska²p)-u²(u¹)-a². From *post*, behind, and *scapula* (q. v.). The portion of the scapula that is posterior to (or below) its spine. [L, 153.]

**POSTSCAPULAR**, adj. Post-ska²p-u¹-la²r. Pertaining to the postscapula. [L, 153.]

**POSTSCUTELLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-skū²t(sku²t)-e²l²-lu²m(lu²m). From *post*, behind, and *scutella*, a salver. The dorsal and last sclerite of each of the three divisions of the dorsal part of the thorax of insects. [Comstock (a, 30).]

**POST-SPHENOID**, adj. Post-sfen'oid. From *post*, after, *σφην*, a wedge, and *είδος*, resemblance. Situated behind or forming the posterior portion of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

**POST-SYSTOLIC**, adj. Post-si²s-to²l²ik. From *post*, after, and *συστολή*, systole. Fr., *postsystolique*. Ger., *nachsysstolisch*. Occurring after the systole. [K.]

**POST-TYMPANIC**, adj. Post-ti²mp-a²n²ik. From *post*, after, and *τύμπανον*, the tympanum. Posterior to the tympanum. [L, 153.]

**POSTURAL**, adj. Po²st-u²-r¹. Acting by virtue of the assumption of a particular posture (e. g., p. treatment of prolapse of the umbilical cord, p. method of copulation, etc.).

**POSTURE**, n. Po²st-u²-r¹. *Positura* (from *ponere*, to place), *situs*. Ger., *Lage*, *Stand*. Syn.: *attitude*, *position*. The arrangement of the body or of a part with regard to surrounding objects (e. g., the relation of the long axis of the fetus to the mother). See *P.* of the fetus, also remarks under *POSITION*. — **Genuepectoral p.**, **Kneechest p.** Fr., *position sur les genoux et les coudes*. Ger., *Kniebrustlage*. The p. in which the subject rests upon the knees and the front of the chest. — **Lateral semi-prone p.**, **Lateroprone p.** Ger., *corwärts geneigte Seitenlage*. Recumbency partly on the side and partly prone. — **P. of the fetus**, Ger., *Halbtund*. The relation of its various parts to each other. [A, 20.] See, also, *POSITION*. — **Sims's p.**, The p. in which Sims's speculum is generally used, with the patient lying on the left side and on the front of the upper part of the chest, the left arm more or less extended backward, the right thigh decidedly flexed, and the left thigh moderately flexed. — **Trendelenburg's p.** A dorsal p. with the body so inclined that the head and shoulders are decidedly lower than the hips and



SIMS'S POSTURE, SEEN FROM ABOVE.



TRENDELENBURG'S POSTURE. (AFTER WILLY MEYER.)

the legs, flexed and hanging over the foot of the table or held by an assistant, bear the weight of the body in a measure: employed in laparotomy to facilitate access to the pelvic contents by reason of relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the dropping of the intestines toward the diaphragm. [a, 34.]

**POSTZYGAPOPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Post(po'st)-zi²g(zu²g)-a²p-(a²p)uo²t²(u¹o²)-si²s. Gen., *physis* (e. g., *epiphysis*). From *post*, after, *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis. An articular process proceeding from the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra with the articular surface directed ventrally, to articulate with the prozygapophysis. [A, 13.] See fig. under *VERTEBRA*.

**POTABLE**, adj. Pot'a²b¹. Lat., *potabilis* (from *potare*, to drink). Proper for drinking.

**POTALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pot-a¹(a¹)l²-a². Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Potolineae* (Fr., *potaliées*), an order of monocotyledons, including genera (*P.*, *Fragaria*, and *Anthoeleista*) now placed in the

*Loganiaceae*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] — **P. amara**, **P. resinifera**. Fr., *p. amer.*, *p. résineux*. A smooth shrub of South America, with a bitter, acrid, tonic juice. In Brazil an infusion of the astringent, somewhat mucilaginous leaves is used as a lotion in ophthalmia, and in Guiana both the leaves and stem are employed in syphilis, snake-bites, and poisoning from other plants. Large doses of the plant are emetic. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**POTAMOGETON** (Lat.), n. f. Po²t-a²m(a²m)-o²(o²)-jet(gat)-o²n(on). From *ποταμός*, a river, and *γεννᾶν*, a neighbor. Fr., *potamo*. Ger., *Laichkraut*. Pondweed; a genus of the *Naiadaceae*. The *Potamogeton* (Fr., *potamogeton*) of Reichenbach (a family of the *Limnobiæ*), the *Potamogeton* (Fr., *potamogeton*) of Salisbury (an order of monocotyledons), the *Potamogetonaceae*, and the *Potamogetonaceae* (Fr., *potamogetonées*), of Reichenbach (a family of the *Limnobiæ*) are now included in the *Naiadaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] — **P. natans**. Fr., *potamo* flottant, *épi d'eau*, *herbe à la perchaude*, *langue de chien*. Ger., *schwimmendes Laichkraut*. Broad-leaved pondweed, dell's spoons, tenchweed, the *ποταμογεννᾶν* of Dioscorides; formerly used in hemiphsis, as an antemetic, and externally in the swellings of gout. The fresh leaves were applied to ulcers. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**POTAMOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Po²t-a²m(a²m)-o²p²(i²)(u¹)-a². From *ποταμός*, a river, and *πύρα*, a fever. Fr., *potamopyre*. Ger., *Flussfieber*. River-fever (i. e., malarial fever).

**POTASH**, n. Po²t-a²sh. Lat., *potassa*. Fr., *potasse*. Ger., *Kali*, *Potache*. 1. The alkali obtained by the lixiviation of the ashes of wood and of various plants. It includes both the caustic alkali, more commonly called caustic p. (potassium hydroxide), and the mild alkali (potassium carbonate). 2. In the dual system of nomenclature of salts, the basic oxide of potassium (KO), the salts of potassium being regarded as compounds of this base with the acid principle. Thus what is usually called potassium carbonate and designated by the formula  $K_2CO_3$ , is sometimes called the carbonate of p. and regarded as having the composition  $KOCO_2$ . This nomenclature has been abandoned in the U. S. Ph. and the Ger. Ph. 3. Commercial p., an impure potassium carbonate mixed with a variable amount of potassium hydroxide, occurring in hard-fused fragments of brownish, sometimes reddish color. It is caustic and readily deliquescent. When partially purified it forms pearl-ash. [B, a, 38.] — **Alcoholated p.** See *Alcoholic POTASSA*. — **Aqueous p.** See *Liquor POTASSÆ*. — **Caustic p.** See *POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE* and cf. *Caustic POTASSA*. — **Mephitis of p.** Potassium carbonate. [B, 91.] — **P. blue**. Ger., *Kaliblan*. Of dyes, the blue color obtained by the use of potassium cyanide, with ferric salts as mordants. [a, 14.] — **Prussiate of p.** 1. Potassium ferriprussiate; the red prussiate of p. 2. Potassium ferrocyanide; the yellow prussiate of p. [B.] — **Red chromate of p.** Lat., *kali chromicum rubrum*. See *POTASSIUM DICHROMATE*. — **Refined p.** Purified potassium carbonate. [a, 38.] — **Solution of p.** (Br. Ph., 1867). Liquor potassæ. [B.] — **Solution of iodate of p.** (Br. Ph.). A solution made by digesting 5 parts each of iodine and potassium chlorate and 1 part of nitric acid in 20 parts of water until the color of the iodine vanishes, boiling up, evaporating completely at 100° C., and dissolving in 430 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).] — **Solution of yellow prussiate of p.** (Br. Ph.). See *Test solution of POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE*. — **Sulphurated p.** (Br. Ph.). See *POTASSA SULPHURATA*.

**POTASSA** (Lat.), n. f. Po²t-a²s(a²s)/sa². 1. See *POTASH*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., caustic potash (potassium hydroxide). It is required by the U. S. Ph. to contain not less than 90 per cent. of absolute (anhydrous) potassium hydroxide. It corresponds to the p. caustica of the Br. Ph., the *kali causticum fusum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *hydras potassicus* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] — **Acetas potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). See *POTASSIUM ACETATE*. — **Acetas potassæ aquosus** (seu liquidus). See *Liquor POTASSÆ ACETICI CRUDUS*. — **Alcohol cum tartrate potassæ ferratus**. See *Tinctura FERRI TARTRATIS*. — **Alcohol potassæ**, **Alcohol p.** Fr., *potasse caustique à l'alcool* (Fr. Cod.), *hydrate de p. pur*. Ger., *Kalilias*. Sp., *hidrato potásico* (Sp. Ph.). 1. Purified caustic p., obtained by evaporation from a solution of impure caustic potash in 95-per-cent. alcohol. It is almost chemically pure, and is anhydrous. [B.] 2. A solution of p. in alcohol. [B.] — **Anhydrous p.** Potassium monoxide. [B.] See under *POTASSIUM OXIDE*. — **Aqua potassæ**. See *Liquor potassæ*. — **Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ**. Fr., *hydrolé de bicarbonate de potasse*. See *Liquor potassæ effervescentis*. — **Biantimonias potassæ** (Belg. Ph., 1885). See *Monohydric p. antimoniatæ*. — **Biarsenias potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). See *Dihydric p. arseniatæ*. — **Bicarbonas potassæ**. Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 95.] — **Bichromas potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). See *POTASSIUM DICHROMATE*. — **Bloxalas potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). See *POTASSIUM BIOMALATE*. — **Bifarras potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). Acid potassium tartrate. [a, 38.] — **Carbonas potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). See *POTASSIUM CARBONATE*. — **Carbonas potassæ aleuolens liquidus**. See *Liquor KALI CARBONICI*. — **Carbonas potassæ completus**. Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 270.] — **Carbonas potassæ (depuratus)** (Belg. Ph.). Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.] — **Carbonas potassæ liquidus**. See *Liquor KALI CARBONICI*. — **Carbonas potassæ purissimus** (seu purus) (Belg. Ph., 1885). See *POTASSIUM CARBONATE*. — **Carbonas potassæ venalis** (Belg. Ph., 1885). See *Crude POTASSIUM CARBONATE*. — **Carbonate of p.** from pearl-ash. Normal potassium carbonate. [B.] — **Caustic p.** Lat., *p. caustica* (Br. Ph.) *fusa* (Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.), *kali hydratum fusum*. Ger., *Ätzkali*. Caustic potash; potassium hydroxide prepared for pharmaceutical use. [B.] See also *P. fusa*. — **Chloras potassæ** (Belg. Ph.). *Chlorureum potassæ oxydatum*. See *POTASSIUM CHLORIDE*. — **Decoctum carbonatis potassæ absinthii**. A preparation made by boiling together 4 grammes of salt of wormwood, 600 of water, and 115 of honey, skimming, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **Hydrate of p.** Ordinary p.; potassium hydroxide. [B.] — **Hydriodas potassæ**, **Hydriodate of p.** Potassium iodide. [B.] — **Hydrochloras potassæ**. Potassium chloride. [a, 38.] — **Hydro-**



**cyanas potassæ.** Potassium cyanide. [a. 38.]—**Hydrocyanas potassæ ferruginosus.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B. 97.]—**Hypercarbonas potassæ venalis.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Hyperoxalas potassæ.** See POTASSIUM binoxalate.—**Hyperoxymuriate of p.** Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**Hypocarbonas potassæ liquidus.** See *Liquor KALI carbonici*.—**Liquor potassæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*causticæ*). Fr., *lessive caustique*, *potasse caustique liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges Kali*, *Kalilauge*, *Aetzkalilauge*. Sp., *solución de potasa cáustica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. caustica soluta* [Belg. Ph.], *liquor kali caustici* [Ger. Ph.], *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (see *solutio* [Dan. Ph.]) *hydratis kalici*, *kali causticum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.] (see *solutum* [Russ. Ph.]), *liquor kali hydrici* [Swiss Ph.]. Solution of p., aqueous potash; an aqueous solution of caustic p., made either directly by dissolving the latter in water [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.], or indirectly by treating a solution of potassium carbonate [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] or bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.] with a solution of quick-lime, or with slaked lime [Br. Ph.]. It is a clear, colorless or yellowish, corrosive liquid, of powerfully alkaline taste and reaction, and of sp. gr. 1.036 [U. S. Ph.] (1.058 [Br. Ph.], 1.142 to 1.146 [Ger. Ph.], 1.176 to 1.180 [Finn. Ph.], 1.194 to 1.198 [Dan. Ph.], 1.23 to 1.34 [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.]). It contains 5 [U. S. Ph.], 5.84 [Br. Ph.], nearly 15 [Ger. Ph.], about 20 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 33.3 [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.] per cent. of potassium hydroxide. [B. 95.]—**Liquor potassæ chloratæ** (see *chlornatæ*). See *Javelle water*.—**Liquor potassæ effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. Sp., *agua carbónica alcalina* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of potassium bicarbonate in 292 [Br. Ph.] [64 [Sp. Ph.]] of carbonic acid water. According to the Br. Ph., 5 fl. oz., when evaporated to one fifth, should give, with the addition of 12 grains of tartaric acid, a precipitate weighing when dried at least 12 grains. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Manganas potassæ.** Potassium manganate; especially chameleon minerale (q. v.). [B. 95.]—**Mixtura carbonatis absinthii stomachica.** A preparation made by dissolving 4.8 parts of salt of wormwood in a mixture of 115 each of water of lemon-peel, water of wormwood, and water of mint, with 57 of water of cinnamon, and adding 7 of tincture of aloeswood and 29 of syrup of lemon-peel. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Murias potassæ.** See POTASSIUM chloride.—**Murias potassæ hyperoxigenatus** (see *oxygenatus*). See POTASSIUM chlorate.—**Nitras potassæ** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. Potassium nitrate. [B. 95.]—**Nitras potassæ cum sulphure fusus.** See *Sel de PRUNELLE*.—**Oxalas potassæ acidulus.** See POTASSIUM binoxalate.—**Permanganas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Permanganate of p. See POTASSIUM permanganate.—**Pilule sulfatis potassæ.** See *PILULE de Bonivius* (3d def.).—**P. aerata.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**P. caustica** [Br. Ph.]. See *Caustic p.*—**P. caustica fusa** [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. See *Caustic p.*—**P. caustica soluta** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor potassæ*.—**P. cum calce** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *caustique de Vienne* (ou de *potasse et de chaux*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cáustico de Viena* [Sp. Ph.]. P. with lime, Vienna caustic, Vienna paste; made by rubbing together equal parts of caustic p. and quick-lime [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.]; a grayish-white, deliquescent alkaline powder. There are two corresponding French and Belgian preparations: (a) the *caustique de Vienne* [Fr. Cod.] (*pulvis potassæ et calcis* [Belg. Ph.]), made by rubbing together 5 parts of impure caustic p. and 6 of quick-lime, and, when used, making up into a paste with a little alcohol; (b) the *caustique de Filhos* [Fr. Cod.] (*causticum Filhos* [Belg. Ph.]), made by melting 5 parts of impure caustic p. in an iron spoon, adding 1 part of quick-lime, and running the liquid mixture into lead tubes, which are afterward preserved in bottles or glass tubes containing powdered quick-lime, or into iron molds, in which case the fused sticks require to be coated with gutta-percha when hardened. The Dan. preparation is of the same strength as the *Fr. caustique de Vienne*. The Netherl. Ph. orders 7 parts of p. and 6 of quick-lime; the Gr. Ph., equal parts of p. and of slaked lime. The *pasta caustica*, *causticum vindobonense*, or *viennense* [Russ. Ph.] and the *caustico di Filhos* of the Sardinian formulary contain 3 parts of caustic p. to 1 of quick-lime. A preparation formerly in use under the name of *causticum commune mitius* was made either by intimately mixing equal weights of soft soap and powdered burned lime or by dissolving caustic p. in 3 parts by weight of water and adding enough lime to convert the whole into a pasty mass. [B. 95 (a. 38); a. 34.]—**P. depurata.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Potassæ acetas** [Br. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM acetate.—**Potassæ antimoniotartras.** See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.—**Potassæ bicarbonas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM bicarbonate.—**Potassæ bichromas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM dichromate.—**Potassæ bitartras.** Acid potassium tartrate. [a. 38.]—**Potassæ carbonas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See *Purified* POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Potassæ carbonas impura.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Potassæ chloras** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM chlorate.—**Potassæ citras** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM citrate.—**Potassæ hydras.** See POTASSIUM hydroxide.—**Potassæ nitras** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—**Potassæ permanganas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM permanganate.—**Potassæ prussias flava** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM ferrocyanide.—**Potassæ sulphas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM sulphate.—**Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure.** Syn.: *sal polychrestus* Glaseri. Sulphate of p. with sulphur; of the old Eödin. Ph., a preparation of uncertain chemical composition consisting of a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and potassium nitrate heated together at a red heat and pulverized. [B. 5.]—**Potassæ supersulphas.** See ACID POTASSIUM sulphate.—**Potassæ tartras** [Br. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM tartrate.—**Potassæ tartras acida** [Br. Ph.]. Acid potassium tartrate. [B.]—**P. fusa.** A caustic prepared by evaporating liquor potassæ till water ceases to escape, drying the residue on a warm stone, and breaking into pieces when cold. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**P. impura.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM carbonate.—**P. sulphurata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *trisulfure de potassium solide* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *foie de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelfeber*, *Kalischwefelleber*. Sp., *trisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Liver of sulphur, consisting essentially of two equivalents (about

65 per cent.) of potassium trisulphide and one equivalent (about 35 per cent.) of potassium thiosulphate. It is prepared by heating together 1 part of sulphur and 2 parts (1½ part [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) of potassium carbonate. According to the U. S. Ph., it should answer to a test which would indicate the presence of 56 per cent. of potassium trisulphide. Pure p. sulphurata (liver of sulphur) is an amorphous substance, liver-colored when fresh, afterward of a greenish or yellowish hue, turning to a dirty green if the access of air is not prevented. It has an odor of hydrogen sulphide, is deliquescent in moist air, and is completely soluble in 2 parts of water. 2. A preparation made like that of the 1st def., but with crude potassium carbonate and unwashed sulphur. It consists essentially of the same constituents. If, however, the process of heating is carried too far, the thiosulphate is decomposed into potassium sulphate and potassium pentasulphide, the latter breaking up again into sulphur and potassium trisulphide. This impure liver of sulphur has essentially the same properties as the purer variety, but is employed externally. [B. 95.]—**P. venalis.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM carbonate.—**P. with lime** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. cum calce*.—**Prussias potassæ et ferri**, *Prussiate of p.* See *Prussiate of POTASS.*—**Pulvis potassæ et calcis.** See *P. cum calce*.—**Pulvis potassæ nitratis compositus.** Of H. V. Knaggs, gunpowder. [Therap. Gaz., Nov., 1888, p. 745.]—**Sapo potassæ terebinthinæ.** See *Sapo starkeyanus*.—**Solution of acetate of p.** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See *Test Solution of POTASSIUM acetate*.—**Solution of p.** [U. S. Ph.]. *Liquor potassæ*. [B.]—**Subcarbonas potassæ.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Sulphas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Potassium sulphate. [B. 95.]—**Sulphate of p.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Sulphate of p. with sulphur.** Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure. [B.]—**Sulphurated p.** [U. S. Ph.], *Sulphuretum potassæ*. See *P. sulphurata*.—**Supercarbonas potassæ.** Potassium bicarbonate. [B.]—**Superoxalas potassæ.** See POTASSIUM binoxalate.—**Supertartras potassæ.** Acid potassium tartrate. [a. 38.]—**Tabellæ chloratis potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Trochisci POTASSII chloratis*.—**Tartras potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B. 95.]—**Tartras potassæ acidula** (see *acidulus*). Acid potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Tartras potassæ acidulus stibiatus.** See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.—**Tartras potassæ et ferri.** See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**Tartras potassæ et ferri liquidus.** See *Tinctura FERRI tartarizata*.—**Tartras potassæ ferratus** (see *ferrosus*, see *feruginatus*). See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**Tartras potassæ stibialis** (see *stibiosus*). Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B. 119.]—**Tinctura tartratis potassæ ferri.** See *Tinctura FERRI tartarizata*.—**Trochisci nitratis potassæ.** Lozenges made of 3 parts of potassium nitrate, 1 part of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Trochisci potassæ chloratis** [Br. Ph., (1867)]. See *Trochisci POTASSII chloratis*.—**Unguentum potassæ sulphurata** [Br. Ph.]. Ointment of sulphurated potash, consisting of 5 parts of p. sulphurata, 18 of paraffin, and 55 of vaseline. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Unguentum tartratis potassæ stibiati.** See *Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati*.—**White stick caustic p.** Commercial caustic p. run into the form of sticks. It usually contains from 15 to 28 per cent. of water. [B. 5.]

**POTASSAMIDE**, n. Po<sup>+</sup>a<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>+</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m<sup>-1</sup>2d(id). A compound, NH<sub>2</sub>K, discovered by Gay-Lussac and Thénard in 1811; a yellowish-brown, inflammable substance, obtained by heating metallic potassium in ammonia gas. [B. 3.]

**POTASSE** (Fr.), n. Po<sup>+</sup>a<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>+</sup>. See POTASSA and POTASSIUM.—**Acétate de p. liquide.** See *Liquor POTASSII acetici crudus*.—**Acétate de p. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium acetate. [B.]—**Alcoolé d'acétate de p.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of potassium acetate in 4 parts of strong alcohol for some days, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Alcoolé de p.** See *Alcoholic POTASSA* (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de p. antimonii.** See *Tinctura METALLORUM* (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de p. et d'antimoine sulfuré.** See *Tinctura ANTIMONII aurata*.—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—**Blantimoniate de p.** Potassium antimonate. [B. 92.]—**Biarséniate de p.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of white arsenic and nitre heated at red heat till the production of nitrous vapor ceases, cooled, dissolved in water, and crystallized. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Bisulfate de p.** See *Acid* POTASSIUM sulphate.—**Carbonate de p. pur** [Fr. Cod.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Caustique de p. et de chaux** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**Chlorite de p. chloruré**, *Chlorure de p. liquide*. See *Javelle water*.—**Collutoire au chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered potassium chlorate with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B.]—**Craie de p.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Gargarisme au chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gargarisma cum chlorate potassico*. A solution of 1 part of potassium chlorate in 50 parts of water with the addition of 10 of syrup of mulberries.—**Hydrate de p.** See POTASSIUM hydroxide.—**Hydrate de p. pur.** See *Alcohol POTASSÆ* (1st def.).—**Hydriodate de p.** See POTASSIUM iodide.—**Hydrochlorate de p.** See POTASSIUM chloride.—**Hydrolé de bicarbonate de p.** See *Liquor POTASSÆ effervescens*.—**Hydrolé de carbonate de p.** See *Liquor KALI carbonici*.—**Hydrolé de p.** See *Liquor POTASSÆ*.—**Hypochlorite de p.** See *Javelle water*.—**Iodhydragryate de p.** See MERCURY and potassium iodide.—**Liqueur de p. (arsénite)**. See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis*.—**Métatartrate de p.** Acid potassium tartrate. [a. 38.]—**Enolé de tartrate antimonii de p.** Vinum antimonii prepared by dissolving tartar emetic in wine. [B. 119.]—**Oxalate acide** [Fr. Cod.] (ou *acidulé*) de p. See POTASSIUM binoxalate.—**Pastilles de chlorate de p.** See *Trochisci POTASSII chloratis*.—**Phénate de p.** Potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Pommade d'hydriodate de p.** See *Unguentum POTASSII iodidi*.—**Pommade d'hydriodate ioduré de p.** See *Unguentum IODIL*.—**P. à l'alcool.** See *Alcoholic POTASSA* (1st def.).—**P. caustique à la chaux** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *hydrate de p. impur*. Caustic potassa obtained by decomposing potassium carbonate with a solution of quick-lime. [B.]—**P. caustique à l'alcool** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alcoholic POTASSA* (1st def.).—**P. caustique**



avec la chaux. See POTASSA cum calce.—**P. caustique en pastilles** [Gr. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—**P. caustique liquide**. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ (1st def.).—**P. crue, P. de commerce**. See CRUDE POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—**P. en chlorure**. See POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—**P. perlasse**. See CRUDE POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—**P. pure**. See ALCOHOLIC POTASSA (1st def.).—**P. purifiée**. See POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—**P. sulfatée, P. vitriolée**. Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium nitrate pulverized and passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 50).]—**Poudre de chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Pulverized potassium chlorate passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de sulfate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium sulphate pulverized and passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 50).]—**Poudre de sulfate de p. composée**. See PULVIS ANTISPASMODICUS STALLII.—**Poudre d'oxalate de p.** 1. A mixture of 25 parts of potassium oxalate with 750 of oleosaccharum of lemon. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., potassium oxalate pulverized in a porcelain mortar, and afterward on porphyry. [B, 113 (a, 50).]—**Silicate de p. dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *liquor kali silicii* [Swiss Ph.], *silicas potassicus aqua solutus*. Solution of potassium silicate; a colorless (pale yellow [Swiss Ph.]), viscid liquid, of alkaline reaction. It hardens rapidly on exposure. [B.]—**Sirop d'hydrocyanate de p.** A mixture of 38 parts of a solution of p. cyanide in 8 times as much water, with 5,000 parts of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Soluté d'arsénite de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENITIS.—**Solution alcoolique de carbonate de p.** Syn.: *alcoolé de p. carbonatée*. A preparation made by calcining 1 part of potassium carbonate for two hours, running into a warm mortar, powdering, digesting for a fortnight with 2 parts of alcohol, and filtering; or by calcining 180 of the carbonate with 45 of charcoal, digesting the residue with 360 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Solution alcoolique de p.** See ALCOHOLIC POTASSA (2d def.).—**Solution aqueuse de bicarbonate de p.** See LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS.—**Solution aqueuse de carbonate de p.** See LIQUOR KALI CARBONICI.—**Solution aqueuse de sulfate de p.** Syn.: *hydroalé de sulfate de p.* A solution of potassium sulphate in 19 times as much water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Solution de chlorate de p.** A solution of 38 parts of potassium chlorate in 3,670 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Solution de p.** See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.—**Sulphophénate de p.** Potassium sulphocarbolate. [a, 38.]—**Sulfure de p.** Potassium sulphide, especially the potassa sulfurata of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Sulfure hydrogéné de p.** See SULFURE DE POTASSIUM HYDROGENATUM.—**Suroxalate de p.** See POTASSIUM BINOXALATE.—**Sursulfate de p.** See ACID POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—**Tablettes de chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See TROCHISCI POTASSII CHLORATI.—**Tartrate (ou tartre) antimonié de p.** See ANTIMONY and POTASSIUM TARTRATE.—**Tartrate de p.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tartrate de p. acide** [Fr. Cod.]. Acid potassium tartrate. [a, 38.]—**Tartrate de p. et d'acide borique**. See TARTARUS BORAZATUS.—**Tartrate de p. et de soude** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—**Tartrate de p. neutre** [Fr. Cod.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Tartroborate de p.** See TARTARUS BORAZATUS.—**Trisulfure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of the sulphide and sulphate of potassium. [B.]—**Vin de tartrate de p. et d'antimoine**. See VINUM ANTIMONII.—**Vitriol de p.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**POTASSIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *potassicus, kalicus*. Fr., *potassique*. Derived from or containing potash or potassium. [B.] For the various p. compounds, see under POTASSIUM.

**POTASSIÉMIE** (Fr.), adj. Po-ta<sup>2</sup>s-a-me. 1. Of Feltz and Ritter, the presence of potassium in the blood produced by the internal administration of potassium iodide. [a, 34.] 2. Of Huchard, uræmia due to the influence of potassa on the kidneys. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 374 (a, 50).]

**POTASSINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-sin(sen)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See POTASSIUM.

**POTASSIO-ANTIMONIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>o-a<sup>2</sup>nt-i<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>k. Containing both potassium and antimony. [B.]

**POTASSIO-BARYTIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>o-ba<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>k. Containing both potassium and barium. [B, 2.]

**POTASSIO-FERRIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>o-fe<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>k. Ferric and containing potassium. [B.]

**POTASSIO-MERCURIC**, adj. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>o-mu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>k. Compounded with both potassium and mercury. [B.]

**POTASSIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Po<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)/si<sup>2</sup>2-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., p. Ger., *Kalium*. Sp., *potasio*. [Mex. Ph.]. A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy; a silvery-white solid, at ordinary temperatures waxy and ductile, at 9° C. brittle and breaking with a crystalline fracture. It melts at 62.5° C. to a liquid resembling mercury in appearance; and from this liquid, when quickly cooled, the metal may be obtained in the form of octahedral crystals. It boils at a red heat, with the production of green vapor. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, abstracting this element from nearly all its compounds even at ordinary temperatures. It accordingly decomposes water with the liberation of hydrogen and the evolution of so much heat as to produce combustion; and on exposure to the air it tarnishes, from the formation of p. oxide. In its chemical relations it closely resembles sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium, and ammonium. It is univalent. Atomic weight, 39: sp. gr., 0.865; symbol, K or Ka (from *Kalium*). [B.]—**Acid p. antimonié**. Lat., *kali stibicum* (seu *stibiosum-stibicum*) *acidum*. Fr., *antimonié acide de potasse*. Ger., *saurer antimonischer Kalium*. A compound of p. antimonate with antimonious acid. Several such compounds are known, some of which have been used in medicine under the name of *antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum* (seu *lavatum*), etc. [B.]—**Acid p. carbonate**. See P. bicarbonate.—**Acid p. chromate**. See P. dichromate.—**Acid p. disulphate**. See P. pyrosulphate.—**Acid p. metantimonate**. Ger., *Kaliumhydrometantimonat*. A crystalline substance, K<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Sh<sub>2</sub>.

O, + 6H<sub>2</sub>O. [B, 3.]—**Acid p. oxalate**. See P. binoxalate.—**Acid p. sulphate**. Lat., *kali sulphuricum acidum* [Pruss. Ph. (5th ed.), Gr. Ph.], *kaliun bisulphuricum* (seu *hydrosulphuricum*). Fr., *bisulfate de p.* (ou de potasse), *sulfate de p. acide*. Ger., *Kaliumbisulfat*, *doppelt-schwefelsaures* (oder *saurer schwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. A substance, KHSO<sub>4</sub>, occurring as colorless prismatic acicular crystals, of acid saline taste, and readily soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the so-called p. disulphate or pyrosulphate. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Acid p. sulphite**. See under P. sulphite.—**Acid p. tartrate**. See under P. tartrate.—**Ammoniated p. tartrate**. See P. and ammonium tartrate.—**Azocarbure de p.** (Fr.). See P. cyanide.—**Bain d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). A solution of 50 grammes of p. iodide in 450 of distilled water. [B, 92.]—**Bain d'iodure de p. ioduré** (Fr.). See BALNEUM IODURATUM.—**Bain de sulfure de p.** (Fr.). See BALNEUM SULFURATUM.—**Biiodure de p.** (Fr.). Fr., *hydroiodate ioduré de potasse*. A mixture of 20 parts of p. iodide with 6 of pure iodine. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Bisulfate de p.** (Fr.). See ACID p. sulphate.—**Bisulfure de p.** (Fr.). See P. bisulphide.—**Bromure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Bromuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See P. bromide.—**Charta potassii nitratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier nitré* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Salpeterpapier*. Syn.: *charta nitrata* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Unsized white paper soaked in a solution of p. nitrate in 4 times (5 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water and dried. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Chlorure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See P. chloride.—**Crude p. carbonate**. Lat., *carbonas potassæ venalis* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *carbonas kalicus crudus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1884, Swed. Ph.], *kaliun* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *kali* [Russ. Ph.]), *potassium crudum*, *kali subcarbonicum crudum* [Gr. Ph.], *potassii carbonas impura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Ger., *roh'es Kalicarbonat* (oder *Pflanzenkali*), *Kesselschae*. Pearl-ash; an impure p. carbonate occurring as a dry granular powder or as a porous mass of a white color sometimes shading into bluish or greenish gray, containing from 57 [Gr. Ph.] to 90 [Ger. Ph.] per cent. of the pure salt. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cyanoferrure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See P. ferrocyanide.—**Cyanure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Cyanuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See P. cyanide.—**Dihydride p. arsenate**. Lat., *bi-arsenias potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *bi-arsenato potassico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, KH<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>, occurring as prismatic crystals of acid reaction, easily soluble in water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Elixir potassii iodidi compositum**. Syn.: *elixir alteratum*. A preparation consisting of 640 grains each of p. iodide and tincture of iron citro-chloride, 4 oz. of sugar, 14 fl. oz. each of the fluid extracts of saxifraga, stillingia, menispermum, and helonias, 4 fl. oz. of spirit of orange, and water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 224 (a, 50).]—**Emplastrum ex iodureto potassii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'iodure de p.* A plaster made *ex tempore* by mixing 80 parts of melted Burgundy-plaster with 14 of p. iodide triturated with 6 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Ferro-cyanure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Ferro-cyanuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See P. ferrocyanide. [B, 95.]—**Glycéré d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Glycerinum iodureti potassii* [Belg. Ph.], *Glycerite of iodide of p.* Sp., *glicerado de yoduro de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *glycerinum cum iodeto kalico* [Netherl. Ph.], *glyceritum cum iodureto potassico*. A mixture of 2 parts of p. iodide dissolved in an equal amount of water, with 11 [Fr. Cod.] (16 [Belg. Ph.]) of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or a mixture of 120 parts of glycerin with 15 of p. iodide rubbed up with 1 part of iodine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Hydroiodate de protoxide de p.** (Fr.). See P. iodide.—**Hydroalé d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). See *Solution d'iodure de p.*—**Impure p. carbonate**. See CRUDE p. carbonate.—**Iodidum potassii**, *iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Ioduretum potassii* [Belg. Ph.]. See P. iodide.—**Linentum potassii iodidum cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *opodeldoc iodatum* [Swiss Ph.], *linimentum saponato-iodatum* [Hirsch]. A liniment of 16 oz. of animal soap dissolved in 80 of water and mixed with 12 of p. iodide, 8 fl. oz. of glycerin, and 1 fl. oz. of oil of lemon [Br. Ph.]; or of 80 parts of tallow soap dissolved in 860 of alcohol and mixed with 60 of p. iodide and 6 of oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquor potassii acetici crudus**. Fr., *acétate de p. liquide*, *hydroalé d'acétate de p.* A solution of p. acetate in concentrated acetic acid, vinegar, or water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Liquor potassii arsenitis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'arsénite de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], *liqueur de Fowler*. Sp., *solucion de arseniato potassico* [Sp. Ph.]. Solution of arsenite of p. [U. S. Ph.], arsenical (or Fowler's) solution; an aqueous solution of p. arsenite, made by dissolving arsenic trioxide in water with equal parts (1 part [Gr. Ph.]) of p. carbonate dicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]. The solution contains 1 part of arsenic trioxide in 100 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (101-5 parts [Br. Ph.], 120 parts [Finn. Ph.], 95 parts [Sp. Ph.], and 90 parts [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). It is also colored by the addition of 3 of compound spirit of lavender [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], or 3 parts [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (5 [Swiss Ph.], 16 [Gr. Ph.]) of compound spirit of melissa, or 5 [Russ. Ph.] of compound spirit of angelica, or 5 [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] of spirit of lavender. [B, 95.]—**Liquor potassii carbonatis**. See LIQUOR KALI CARBONICI.—**Liquor potassii citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges citronensaures Kali*. Solution of citrate of p.; of the U. S. Ph., a solution of p. citrate made by mixing a solution of 8 parts of p. bicarbonate in 42 of water with a solution of 6 parts of citric acid in 44 of water. It has a sp. gr. of 1.059, and contains 9 per cent. of dry p. citrate. The preparations of the Norw. and Swed. Ph's contain about 5.5 per cent. of p. citrate and also 10 per cent. of simple syrup; that of the Norw. Ph., 5 per cent. of p. citrate and 8 per cent. of simple syrup. The corresponding Fr. preparation is the *potion gazeuse ou pepsin effervescente*, which consists of two solutions, one containing 2 parts of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in 50 parts of water and 15 of syrup, the other 2 parts of citric acid in 50 parts of water and 15 of syrup of lemon. These are mixed at the time of using. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mistura potassii citratis**.—**Liquor potassii permanganatis** [Br.



Ph.]. Sp., *solución de permanganato de potasa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *solutio kali hypermanganici* [Swiss Ph.]. Cond's fluid or disinfectant; a solution of 1 part of p. permanganate in 99 [Br. Ph.] (50 [Sp. Ph.], 49 [Swiss Ph.]) of distilled water. The Swiss Ph. directs that the solution be made *ex tempore*, and marked *Liquor normalis*. The preparation of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 4 grains of p. permanganate to the fl. oz. [B. 95.]—*Mistura potassii citratis* [U. S. Ph.]. Mixture of citrate of p.; a preparation made by saturating 100 parts of lemon-juice with 10 parts (or a sufficient amount) of p. bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or made up of 2 parts of p. bicarbonate, 96 of distilled water, 16 of lemon-juice, and 32 of syrup of lemon [Roum. Ph.]. Similar preparations, under the title of effervescent draught, Riverius's potion, etc., are official in various continental formularies. [B. 95.]—**Monohydric p. antimonate**. Lat., *biantimonias potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *kali stibicum* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique lavé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *biantimoniato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A loose white powder,  $\text{KH}(\text{SbO}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , having neither taste nor smell, and almost insoluble in cold water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Monohydric p. phosphate**. Lat., *potassii phosphas*. A white amorphous deliquescent substance,  $\text{H}_2\text{K}_2\text{PO}_4$ , occasionally used in medicine. [B. 5.]—**Nitrate of p. paper**. See *Charta potassii nitratis*.—**Pilules d'iodure de p. (Fr.)**. A mixture of 19 grammes of p. iodide, 23 of water, and enough biscuit to make 300 pills each containing 5 centigrammes of p. iodide. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Polysulfure de p. (Fr.)**. P. polysulphide; especially the trisulfure de p. *solide* of the Fr. Cod. (see *POTASSA sulphurata*). [B.]—**Pommade d'iodure de p. (Fr. Cod.)**. See *Unguentum potassii iodidi*.—**Pommade d'iodure de p. ioduré (Fr. Cod.)** (Fr.). See *Unguentum iodur.*—**Potassii acetat** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. acetate*.—**Potassii bicarbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bicarbonate*.—**Potassii bichromas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. dichromate*.—**Potassii bisulphas**. See *Acid p. sulphate*.—**Potassii bisulphid**. See *P. bisulphite*.—**Potassii bitartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *P. tartrate*.—**Potassii bromidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bromide*.—**Potassii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas impura** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Crude p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas pura**. See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii chloras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. chlorate*.—**Potassii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. citrate*.—**Potassii cyanidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (see *cyanurum*). See *P. cyanide*.—**Potassii et hydrargyri iodidum**. See *MERCURY and p. iodide*.—**Potassii et sodii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. and sodium tartrate*.—**Potassii ferrocyanidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. ferrocyanide*.—**Potassii hypophosphid** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. hypophosphite*.—**Potassii hyposulphid**. See *P. thiosulphate*.—**Potassii iodium** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. iodide*.—**Potassii nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. nitrate*.—**Potassii permanganas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. permanganate*.—**Potassii phosphas**. See *P. phosphate* and *Monohydric p. phosphate*.—**Potassii phosphis**. See *P. phosphite*.—**Potassii silicas**. See *P. tetrasilicate*.—**Potassii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *P. sulphate*. [B. 95.]—**Potassii sulphid** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. sulphite*.—**Potassii sulphuretum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *POTASSA sulphurata*.—**Potassii tartras acid** [Br. Ph.]. *Acid p. tartrate*. [a, 38.]—**P. acetate**. Lat., *potassii acetat* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kali acetatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali aceticum* [Russ. Ph.], *acetat kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *acétate de potasse sec* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*). Ger., *essigsäures Kalium*, *Kaliumacetat*. Sp., *acetato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (6 *de potasio*). A white powder,  $\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ , made up of foliate or scaly crystals (or amorphous [Belg. Ph.]), easily soluble in water or alcohol, and volatilizing on exposure to the air. It is obtained by neutralizing p. carbonate with dilute acetic acid and drying, the Br. Ph. using 20 parts of the carbonate containing 16 per cent. of water and about 41.76 parts of acid, the Fr. Cod. 100 parts of pure carbonate and 174 of slightly stronger acid, the Netherl. Ph. 11 of carbonate and 25 of acid, the Dan. Ph. 48 (the Russ. Ph. 50) of bicarbonate with 100 of acid. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. amalgam**. Ger., *Kaliumamalgam*. A compound of p. with mercury. The product is a silvery-white liquid when a very great excess of mercury is employed, but when less mercury is employed the amalgam is solid, and when the mercury and p. are brought together in suitable proportions, crystalline compounds,  $\text{Hg}_{24}\text{K}_2$  and  $\text{HgK}_2$ , are formed. [B. 3.]—**P. anide**. See *POTASSAMIDE*.—**P. and ammonium tartrate**. Lat., *ammonii et potassii tartras, tartarus solubilis ammoniacus*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *weinsäures Ammoniak-Kali*. A substance,  $\text{KNH}_4\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ , occurring as transparent prismatic crystals of pungent and saline but cooling taste, becoming opaque in the air, and easily soluble in water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**P. and cobalt nitrite**. A yellowish powder,  $\text{K}_2\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , composed of small crystals, but little soluble in water; used to lower arterial tension. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B.); J. W. Roosevelt, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 198.]—**P. and copper carbonate**. Lat., *kaliump cupricarbonicum*. Ger., *Kalium-Kupfercarbonat*, *Kalium-Cupricarbonat*. A substance obtained by dissolving recently precipitated copper carbonate in a solution of p. carbonate; used as a test, as it is reduced by glucose and milk-sugar, but not by cane-sugar, dextrin, and soluble starch. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and gold cyanide**. See *P. auricyanide* and *P. auricyanide*.—**P. and iron ferriocyanide**. Lat., *kaliump ferriocyanatum*. Ger., *Kalium-Ferriocyanid*. The compound  $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$ . [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and iron ferrocyanide**. Lat., *kaliump ferrocyanatum* (see *ferriocyanatum*). Ger., *Kaliumferrocyanid* (oder *Ferriocyanid*). A substance,  $\text{K}_2(\text{Fe}_2)(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$ , obtained by mixing the solutions of 1 part of crystallized iron chloride and 3 parts of p. ferrocyanide. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and magnesium tartrate**. Ger., *Kaliummagnesiumtartrat*. A double salt prepared by adding magnesium carbonate to acid p. tartrate; used as a mild purgative. [B. 5.]—**P. and sodium tar-**

**trate**. Lat., *kaliump natrio-tartaricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *natrio-kali tartaricum* [Russ. Ph.], *potassii et sodii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *soda tartarata* [Br. Ph.], *tartarus natrionatus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartras kalico-natricus* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *natrio-kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *sodico-potassicus* [Belg. Ph.]), *sal Seignetti, tartras potassico-sodici*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *soude tartarisée*. Ger., *Kaliumnatriumtartrat*. Sp., *tartrato sódico-potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Rochelle salt; a double salt,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NaO}_6 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \text{COOK} \text{COONa} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, odorless, of saline taste, and fairly soluble in water. It is a diuretic in small doses and a mild hydragogue cathartic in large doses, and is much used as an aperient and to remove dropsical effusions. [B. 5.]—**P. antimonate**. Lat., *kaliump stibiatum* (seu *stibicum*). Fr., *antimoniate de potasse*. Ger., *antimonsäures Kalium*, *Antimonoxydalkali*. A white powder,  $\text{KSbO}_3$ , obtained by heating together metallic antimony and p. nitrate, and washing with water. It dissolves in boiling water, separating again as a gelatinous mass,  $\text{KSbO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.] See also *Acid p. antimonate*.—**P. arsenate**. Lat., *potassii arsenias, kaliump arsenicum*. Fr., *arséniate de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliumarsenat*. A compound of p. and arsenic acid. Three arsenates of p. are known: (1) *normal p. arsenate*, or *tripotassic arsenate* (Ger., *arsensaures Kalium*, *neutrales Kaliumarsenat*), a crystalline body,  $\text{K}_3\text{AsO}_4$ ; (2) *monacid p. arsenate*, or *dipotassic arsenate*,  $\text{HK}_2\text{AsO}_4$ ; and (3) *diacid p. arsenate*, or *monopotassic arsenate*, often called simply *p. arsenate*,  $\text{HKAsO}_4$ , a body forming large crystals of acid reaction. The last mentioned is official in some continen al pharmacopœias, and is prepared by melting together equal parts of p. nitrate and arsenious acid. [B. 3.]—**P. arsenite**. Lat., *potassii arsenis, kaliump arsenicosum*. Fr., *arsénite de potasse*. Ger., *arsenigsaures Kalium*. A compound said to be formed by the action of arsenious oxide on caustic potassa in solution. It differs in composition according to the relative proportions of the ingredients, and normal p. arsenite,  $\text{K}_3\text{AsO}_3$ , does not appear to exist. *Diacid p. arsenite*,  $\text{H}_2\text{KAsO}_3$ , exists. The so-called solution of p. arsenite, "Fowler's solution," probably does not contain this salt, but only the uncombined arsenious acid. [B. 8.] See also *P. metarsenite* and *P. diarsenite*.—**P. aurate**. Ger., *Kaliumaurat*. See *P. metaurate*.—**P. auricyanide**. Lat., *kaliump auricyanatum*. Fr., *auricyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanid*. The compound  $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or  $2\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It has been proposed as an antiseptic. [B. 3, 4; "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**P. aurocyanide**. Lat., *kaliump aurocyanatum*. Fr., *auricyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanür*, *Kaliumaurocyanid*. The compound  $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2$ . [B. 3, 4.]—**P. aurothiocyanate**. See *GOLD and p. thiocyanate*.—**P. biantimonate**. See *Monohydric p. antimonate*.—**P. bicarbonate**. Lat., *potassii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bicarbonas potassæ* [Belg. Ph.] (see *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. 3d ed.], Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.), *kaliump bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali bicarbonicum* [Russ. Ph.] (see *carbonicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *bicarbonate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monokaliumcarbonat*, *doppelkohlen-saures Kalium*. Sp., *bicarbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. *Acid p. carbonate*,  $\text{KHCO}_3$ ; occurring as colorless transparent rhombic prisms or tablets, of saline but not sharp taste, and soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. It is usually prepared by passing carbon dioxide gas through a solution of the normal carbonate. It has been employed to facilitate the elimination of uric acid and to make the urine alkaline, also in obstructive jaundice to promote biliary excretion. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. bichromate**. See *P. dichromate*.—**P. binoxalate**. Lat., *bioxalas potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed. (see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph.]), *kaliump bioxalicum* [Swiss Ph.], *kali oxalicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *oxalate acide de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zweifachoxalsäures Kalium*, *saures oxalsäures Kalium*. Sp., *sal de acederos* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound  $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. bisulphite**. Lat., *potassii bisulphid*. See under *P. sulphite*.—**P. bitartrate**. See under *P. tartrate*.—**P. bromate**. Lat., *kaliump bromicum*. Ger., *bromsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumbromat*. The compound  $\text{KBrO}_3$ . [B.]—**P. bromide**. Lat., *potassii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bromuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *kaliump bromat* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *bromuretum* [Gr. Ph.]), *brometum kalicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumbromür*, *Bromkalium*, *Kaliumbromid*. Sp., *bromuro de potasio* (6 *potasio*) [Sp. Ph.]. A salt,  $\text{KBr}$ , occurring as colorless cubical crystals, of bitterish saline taste, soluble in 1.6 part of water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol. Its solution, when pure, is neutral and should never be more than faintly alkaline. It melts at a dull-red heat without decomposition. It is used in the treatment of functional disorders of the nervous system, especially epilepsy, and whenever a nervous sedative is required. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. carbolate**. A compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OK}$ , of p. and phenol. [B.]—**P. carbonate**. Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassæ pura* [Belg. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* (seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *kalicus purus* [Norw. Ph.]), *kaliump carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali carbonicum purum* [Russ. Ph.], *kali subcarbonicum e tartaro* [Gr. Ph.], *kali preparatum, kali hignum purum*. Fr., *carbonate de p.* (ou *de potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.]), *craie de potasse*. Ger., *kohlensäures* (oder *carbon-saures*) *Kalium*, *Kaliumcarbonat*, *geringigtes* (oder *mildes*) *Kali*. Sp., *carbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (6 *de potasio*). A very deliquescent, white, pulverulent substance,  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , either granular or finely crystalline in structure, of alkaline taste, and more readily soluble in water than the acid carbonate. Its solution has a strong alkaline reaction. The p. carbonate of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is the *purified p. carbonate* (q. v.). [B.] See also *Crude p. carbonate*.—**P. chlorate**. Lat., *potassii chloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassæ chloras, chloras potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl.



Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.), *kaliu* (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.) (see *kali* [Russ. Ph.]) *chlorium*, *kali miraculum oxygenatum* (Ger. Ph.), *kali oxychlorium*, Fr., *chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.), Ger., *chloresures Kalium*, *Kaliumchlorat*, Sp., *clorato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de potasio). The compound  $\text{KClO}_3$ . It forms large, transparent tabular crystals, of vitreous lustre, having a saline cooling taste, soluble in 15 or 16 parts of water, at ordinary temperatures, and readily soluble in boiling water. The Gr. Ph. and Dan. Ph. recognize, besides the ordinary pure salt, a less pure commercial variety, in which the Dan. Ph. allows, however, the presence of no nitre. It is used as a gargle in inflammatory affections of the throat and in mercurial salivation. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. chloride**, Lat., *potassii chloridum*, Fr., *chlorure de p.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Kaliumchlorür*. A substance, KCl, occurring as colorless cubical crystals of saline and slightly bitter taste, but no odor. [B.]—**P. chromate**, Fr., *chromate de potasse*, Ger., *Kaliumchromat*, (gelbes) *chromsaures Kalium*. Yellow potassium chromate,  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$ , forming yellow pyramidal crystals, which become red on heating. [B. 3.]—**P. citrate**, Lat., *potassii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kaliu citricum*, Fr., *citrate de p.*, Ger., *citronsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumcitrat*. The compound  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\text{K}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; used as a febrifuge, as a diuretic, and in the early stages of bronchitis. There are also known a *monacid* or *monohydrate p. citrate*, or *dipotassie citrate* (Ger., *Dikaliumcitrat*),  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\text{K}_2$ , and a *diacid* or *dihydrate p. citrate*, or *monopotassie citrate* (Ger., *Monokaliumcitrat*),  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\text{K} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. cobalticyanide**. See COBALT and p. cyanide.—**P. croconate**, Ger., *crokonsaures Kalium*. A reddish-yellow or light-yellow crystalline body,  $\text{C}_8\text{K}_2\text{O}_6$ . [B. 3.]—**P. cupricyanide**, **P. cuprocyanide**. See under COPPER and P. cyanide.—**P. cyanate**, Ger., *Kaliumcyanat*, *Kaliumcyanür*. A substance,  $\text{KCNO}$ , known in two isomeric forms: the ordinary cyanate, which has probably the constitution of the *pseudocyanate*,  $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{N}=\text{K}$ , produced by the oxidation of p. cyanide, and another body, probably  $\text{K}.\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{N}$ , or true p. cyanate, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on hydrate. Both forms occur as acicular crystals. [B.]—**P. cyanaurate**. See P. auriocyanate.—**P. cyanide**, Lat., *potassii cyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cyanuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *kaliu cyanatum* [Swiss Ph.] (see *cyanatum fusiun album* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali* (see *kaliu*) *hydrocyanicum*, *kali prussicum*, Fr., *cyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Cyankalium*, *Kaliumcyanür*, Sp., *cianuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de potasio). A body, KCN, formed by the decomposition by heat of p. ferrocyanide, with or without the addition of p. carbonate and charcoal. It forms white deliquescent cubical or octahedral crystals, or a white crystalline amorphous [U. S. Ph.] powder having a faint odor of almonds. It is readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. In aqueous solution it is very unstable. It readily absorbs oxygen, and is therefore a powerful reducing agent. It is very poisonous. It is used as an antispasmodic and sedative, especially in gastric and bronchial irritability. For pharmacological purposes it must contain 90 [U. S. Ph.] (about 95 [Br. Ph.], 99 [Belg. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt. [B. 95 (a, 38); Strecker, Short (B).]—**P. cyanure**, Ger., *Kaliumcyanur*, *cyanuresaures Kalium*, *einfachschwefelsaures Kaliumcyanurat*. A combination of p. and cyanuric acid. Three such are known, all soluble in water and crystallizable: *normal p. cyanurate*,  $\text{K}_3\text{C}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$ ; *monohydrate cyanurate*,  $\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{C}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$ ; and *dihydrate cyanurate*,  $\text{KH}_2\text{C}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$ . [B. 279 (a, 14).]—**P. dichromate**, Lat., *potassii bichromas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bichromas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassie* [Belg. Ph.]), *kaliu* [Swiss Ph.] (see *kali* [Russ. Ph.]) *bichromicum* [Russ. Ph.], *kaliu dichromicum* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.], Fr., *bichromate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Kaliumdichromat*, *Kaliumpyrochromat*, Sp., *bichromato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ , occurring as large, dark, orange-red, four-sided prisms, of acid reaction. It has been recommended in syphilis. [B. 95 (a, 38); Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv, p. 512 (a, 50).]—**P. disulphate**. See P. pyrosulphate.—**P. dulphite**. A salt,  $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ , not to be confounded with p. bisulphite. It is a crystalline body, of unpleasant, sweet taste. [B. 3.]—**P. ethylate**, Ger., *Kalüthylat*. A substance,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OK}$ , forming transparent crystals usually united with a molecule of ethyl alcohol of crystallization. In contact with organic tissues it decomposes with the formation of metallic p., which takes oxygen from the tissues and so acts as a caustic, and with the simultaneous formation of absolute ethyl alcohol, which acts as a preservative and antiseptic. [Richardson, "Lancet," Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 1884 (B).]—**P. ferrocyanide**, Lat., *potassii ferrocyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], Ger., *Kaliumferrocyanid*, *rothes Blutlaugensalz*, *Ferrocyankalium*. Red potassium prussiate; a very poisonous substance,  $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{N}_7)_6$ , occurring as large red prismatic crystals, decomposing on exposure to light; formed by passing chlorine through a solution of p. ferrocyanide into the latter no longer deposits a blue precipitate on the addition of ferric chloride. [B.]—**P. ferrocyanide**, **P. ferrocyanuret**, **P. ferropotassiate**, Lat., *potassii ferrocyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassa prussiatum* [Br. Ph.], *cyanuretum ferrosu potassicum* [Fr. Cod.], *ferro-cyanuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *cyanuretum sulfo-ferrosu* [Netherl. Ph.], *kaliu ferrocyanidum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (*flavum*), *ferro-kalium cyanatum* [Russ. Ph.], *kali ferrocyanos-hydrocyanicum* [Gr. Ph.], *kali* (see *kaliu*) *borecyanum* (see *ferro-borecyanum*), *kali zooleum*, Fr., *ferrocyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.], *cyanure ferrosu-potassique*, Ger., *Ferrocyankalium*, *Kaliumferrocyanür*, *Kaliumferrocyanür*, *Cyanisenkalium*, (gelbes) *Blutlaugensalz*, Sp., *cianuro ferroso-potásico* [Sp. Ph.], *ferrocianuro de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. Yellow potassium prussiate, the phlogisticated alkali of the old writers,  $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as odorless yellow pyramidal crystals, of sweetish, saline taste, and neutral reaction, soluble in 4 parts of cold or 2 of boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol. It was formerly obtained by washing carbonized blood (hence Ger., *Blutlaugensalz*). It is now produced by the reactions taking place between animal charcoal, iron, and pearl ash when subjected to heat. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. ferrotartrate**, Lat., *kali ferrotartricum*. See IRON and p. tartrate.—**P. fulminurate**, Ger., *Kaliumfulminat*. A

crystalline body,  $\text{C}_2\text{N}_2\text{KH}_2\text{O}_2$ . [B. 4.]—**P. hydrate**. See P. hydroxide.—**P. hydrosulphide**. See under P. sulphide.—**P. hydroxide**, Lat., *potassa* [U. S. Ph.] (*caustica* [Br. Ph.]), *potassa caustica fusca* (Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.), *kali causticum fusiun* (Ger., Ph., Russ. Ph.), *kaliu hydricum* [Swiss Ph.] (see *hydro-oxalatium* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *hydras kalicus* (Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.), Fr., *hydrate de potasse*, *potasse caustique en pastilles*, Ger., *Kaliumhydroxyd*, *Ätzkali*, *Kaliumhydroxyd* [Ger. Ph.], *Caustic potash*, *potassa*. A compound, KOH, occurring as a white, very deliquescent, hard substance, either entirely amorphous or presenting traces of a fibrous structure. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and has a very acrid taste, a strong alkaline reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is usually molded into the form of sticks which contain 15 to 28 per cent. of water. Chemically, it acts as a strong base. It is used as a caustic and, in very dilute solution, as an antacid. [B.] See also POTASSA.—**P. hyperchlorate**. See P. perchlorate.—**P. hypochlorite**, Lat., *kaliu hypochlorosum*, Fr., *hypochlorite de potasse*. A substance, KOCl, not yet obtained in the pure state. Its solution forms Javelle water. [B.]—**P. hypophosphite** [U. S. Ph.], Lat., *potassii hypophosphis*, *kaliu hypophosphosum*, Ger., *Kaliumhypophosphid*. A body,  $\text{KHP}_2\text{O}_6$ , forming deliquescent, inflammable, tabular crystals, of saline taste, very readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. [B. 3.]—**P. hyposulphite**, Lat., *potassii hyposulphitis*. See P. thiosulphate.—**P. indin**, **P. indine**, Ger., *Indinkalium*. A black crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{KN}_2\text{O}_2$ . [B. 4 (a, 38).]—**P. inosinate**, Ger., *inosinsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{K}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_{11}$ , obtained from aqueous extract of meat. [Munk (A, 312 (a, 21)).]—**P. iodate**, Ger., *iodsaures Kalium*. A body,  $\text{KIO}_3$ , forming minute cubical crystals. [B.]—**P. iodide**, Lat., *potassii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ioduretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassii* [Belg. Ph.], see *kalicum*), *iodetum* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *iodetum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), *kalicum*, *kaliu iodatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *kali hydroiodicum* [Gr. Ph.], *kaliu iodidum*, Fr., *iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Jodkalium*, *Kaliumjodür*, *Kaliumjodid*, *hydrojodinsaures Kali*, *Hydrojodkali*, Sp., *yoduro potásico* (ó de potasio) [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, KI, forming colorless cubical crystals, of peculiar feeble odor and a saline bitterish taste. It is soluble in less than its own weight of cold water and in half its weight of boiling water [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], in 18 parts of cold alcohol (in 6 to 12 parts, according to other pharmacopoeias), and in 3 parts of glycerin. When pure it should have a neutral reaction. It melts at a low red heat. It is used as an alternative and absorbent, in advanced syphilis, in scrofula, in lead-poisoning, in rheumatism, in internal aneurysm, and to accelerate the absorption of inflammatory exudate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. iodohydrargyrate**, **P. iodoneurocurate**. See MERCURY and p. iodide.—**P. isosulphate**, Ger., *isotinsaures Kalium*. A light yellow crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{K}_2\text{O}_6$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. isopropurate**, Ger., *Kaliumisopropurat*. The compound  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{K}_2\text{O}_6$ . [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**P. isopolycyanate**. See under P. thiocyanate.—**P. meconate**, Ger., *mekonsaures Kalium*. A compound of potassium and meconic acid. Three meconates of p. are known: *normal p. meconate*,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{K}_2\text{O}_7$ ; *acid p. meconate*,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{K}_2\text{O}_7$ ; and *basic p. meconate*,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{K}_2\text{O}_7$ . [B. 3.]—**P. metantimonate**, Ger., *Kaliummetantimonat*, *Kaliumpyroantimonat*. A compound of p. and metantimonic acid. The normal salt is  $\text{K}_3\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$ . [B.] See also ACID p.—**P. metaphosphate**, Ger., *Kaliummetaphosphat*, *P. monometaphosphate*,  $\text{KPO}_3$ , 2. *P. dimetaphosphate*,  $\text{K}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. metarsenate**, Ger., *goldsaures* (oder *metelgoldsaures*) *Kalium*. Usually called *p. aurate*. A strongly alkaline substance,  $\text{KAuO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.]—**P. molybdate**, Lat., *kaliu molybdanicum*, Ger., *molybdinsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance,  $\text{K}_2\text{MoO}_4$ . [B. 3, 15.]—**P. monamide**. See POTASSAMIDE.—**P. monoxide**. See under P. oxide.—**P. nitrate**, Lat., *potassii nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *nitras potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassie* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *nitras kalicus* (Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.), *kaliu nitricum* (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.), *kali nitricum depuratum* (Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.), *azotate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.), Ger., *salpetersaures Kalium*, *Kaliumnitrat*, *Kalialpeter*, Sp., *nitrate potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de potasio). Saltpetre, nitre,  $\text{KNO}_3$ , occurring as colorless, transparent prismatic crystals, or as a white crystalline powder, of sharp saline taste, soluble in water, nearly insoluble in alcohol. It has been recommended in intermittent fevers and for rheumatism. Dried papers saturated with a solution of the salt is burned to relieve asthma. [B. 95 (a, 38); Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xv, p. 195 (a, 50); a, 34.]—**P. orthoxybenzoate**, Fr., *orthoxybenzoate de p.* (ou de potasse). Ger., *orthoxybenzoesaures Kalium*. See P. salicylate.—**P. osmate**, Lat., *kaliu osmicum*, Ger., *Kaliumosmat*, *osminsaures* (oder *osmigaures*) *Kalium*. The compound  $\text{K}_2\text{OsO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It has been used in epilepsy. [Wildermuth, Berl. klin. Wchnschr., No. 23, 1884 (B); B. 3.]—**P. oxalate**, Lat., *potassii oxales*, *kali vegetabile acetosellatum*, *kaliu oxalicum*, Fr., *oxalate de p.*, Ger., *Kaliumoxalat*, *oxalsaures Kalium*, 1. *Normal p. oxalate*,  $\text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming prismatic crystals, 2. *Hydrate potassie oxalate*. See P. binoxalate. 3. *P. quadraxalate*, basic p. oxalate, a crystalline body,  $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring free in the different species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*. [B. 4.]—**P. oxide**, Fr., *oxyde de potasse*, Ger., *Kaliumoxyd*, *Kaliumoxyperoxyd*, Sp., *oxido de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. A compound of p. and oxygen. Two oxides of p. are certainly known: *p. monoxide*,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ , a grayish brittle solid, deliquescent and caustic, readily combining with water to form p. hydroxide; and *p. peroxide*, or *tetroxide*,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}_2$ , a dark yellow crystallizable powder. [B. 3.]—**P. perchlorate**, Ger., *Kaliumperchlorat*, *oxychlorsaures Kali*, *oxytrichlorsaures Kali*. A salt,  $\text{KClO}_4$ , prepared from p. chlorate by heating. [B. 3.]—**P. permanganate**, Lat., *potassii permanganas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1885], *permanganas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassa* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *san kalicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *hypermanganas kalicus* (Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885,



Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kaliwm permanganicum* [Ger. Ph.] (see *hypermanganicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], see *hypermanganicum crystallatum* [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *kali hypermanganicum* [Ger. Ph.], Fr., *manganate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *übermangansaures Kalium*, *Kaliumpermanganat* Sp., *permanagato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de potasio). A salt,  $K_2Mn_2O_8$ , forming very dark purplish acicular or prismatic crystals of sweetish astringent taste. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen. It is soluble in 15 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (30.5 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 2 [Belg. Ph.] (8 [U. S. Ph.]) parts of boiling water. The pharmaceutical preparation must contain 98.8 [U. S. Ph.] (95 [Russ. Ph.], 91 [Netherl. Ph.], almost 100 [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt. Being a strong oxidizing agent, it has been used as a deodorant, disinfectant, escharotic, and stimulant, especially in gonorrhea, burns, and frost-bite, and as an emmenagogue. [B. 95 (a, 38). "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 2, 1886, p. 393 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 78, xlii, p. 120, xxiv, p. 511 (a, 50).]—**P. peroxide.** See under *P. oxide*.—**P. phenylsulphate.** See *P. sulphocarbonate*.—**P. phosphate.** Lat., *potassii phosphas*, *kaliwm phosphoricum*. Fr., *phosphate de potasse*. Ger., *phosphorsaures Kalium*. *Kaliumphosphat*. A compound of p. and phosphoric acid. The phosphates of p. are the p. orthophosphates (often called simply p. phosphates), the p. metaphosphates, and the p. pyrophosphates. [B.] See also *Monohydric p. phosphate*.—**P. picrate.** Lat., *kali picricum*, *kaliwm picricum*. Ger., *pikrinsaures Kalium*. A yellow crystalline substance,  $C_{12}H_5(NO_3)_3OK$ , of bitter taste, nearly insoluble in water. It explodes on heating, and detonates when struck with a hammer. It has been recommended in tape-worm. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii, p. 122 (a, 50).]—**P. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumplatinichlorid*. A yellow crystalline powder,  $K_2PtCl_6$ . [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**P. platinochloride.** A substance,  $K_2PtCl_4$ , forming rose-colored crystals. [B. 3.].—**P. prussiate.** See *P. cyanide*.—**P. pseudocyanate.** See under *P. cyanate*.—**P. pyroborate.** Lat., *kaliwm bivoracium*. Ger., *Tetrakaliunborat*. A body,  $K_2B_4O_7 + 5H_2O$ , having a constitution resembling that of borax. [B. 3.].—**P. pyrophosphate.** Lat., *potassii pyrophosphas*. Ger., *Kaliumpyrophosphat*. Two pyrophosphates of p. are known: normal p. pyrophosphate,  $K_4P_2O_7 + 3H_2O$ , forming deliquescent crystals, and acid p. pyrophosphate,  $H_2K_2P_2O_7$ , a white deliquescent substance. [B. 3.].—**P. pyrosulphate.** Ger., *Kaliumpyrosulfat*. A salt,  $K_2S_2O_7$ . There is also an acid p. pyrosulphate (or disulphate),  $KHS_2O_7$ . [B. 3.].—**P. quadroxalate.** See *P. oxalate* (3d def.).—**P. saccharate.** **P. saccharose.** Ger., *zuckersaures Kalium*. 1. A salt of p. and dibasic saccharic acid. Two p. saccharates are known: normal p. saccharate,  $C_6H_8K_2O_8$ , and acid p. saccharate,  $C_6H_7KO_8$ . 2. A salt of p. and monobasic saccharic acid. See *SACCHARATE*. 3. See *P. succrate*. [B.]—**P. saccharose.** See *P. succrate*.—**P. salicylate.** Lat., *kaliwm salicylicum*. Ger., *Kaliumsalicylat*, *salicylsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance,  $C_7H_5KO_3$ , moderately soluble in water. Acid p. salicylate forms hard rhombic crystals. It readily decomposes into the normal salt and salicylic acid. [E. Hoffmann, Arch. d. Pharm., Mar., 1878; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1878, p. 540 (B).]—**P. selenate.** Ger., *Kaliumseleat*. A combination of p. with selenic acid. Two such are known: normal p. selenate,  $K_2SeO_4$ , and p. hydroselenate,  $KHSeO_4$ . [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**P. selenite.** Ger., *Kaliumseleat*. A combination of p. and selenious acid. Three such are known, all easily soluble in water: normal p. selenite,  $K_2SeO_3$ , p. hydroselenite,  $KHSeO_3$ , and p. trihydroselenite,  $KH_2SeO_3$ . [B. 270.].—**P. silicate.** Lat., *kaliwm silicicum*. Ger., *Kaliumsilicat*. See *P. metasilicate* and *P. tetrasilicate*.—**P. stannate.** Ger., *zinnsaures Kalium*. A substance,  $K_2SnO_3 + 3H_2O$ , forming colorless prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [B. 3.].—**P. succinate.** A compound of p. and succinic acid. It has been used internally to check hemorrhage. [a. 34.].—**P. succrate.** Fr., *succrate de potasse*. A compound,  $C_{12}H_{11}KO_{11}$ , of p. and saccharose, sometimes improperly called p. saccharate. [B.]—**P. sulpharsenate.** See *P. thioarsenate* and *ARSENIC OXYSULPHIDE*.—**P. sulphate.** Lat., *potassii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulphas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potasse* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *sulfas* [Finn. Ph.]), *kalicus*, *kaliwm sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *kali sulfuricum* [Russ. Ph.] (see *sulphuricum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali hydrothionicum*, *kali vegetabile sulphuricum*, *kali vitriolatum*. Fr., *sulfate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.), *sel de duobus* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumsulfat*, *einfachschwefelsaures* (oder *schwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. Sp., *sulfato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de potasio). A substance,  $K_2SO_4$ , forming small, hard pyramidal or prismatic crystals, of bitter, saline taste, soluble in 10 parts of water at the ordinary temperature. It is laxative. [B. 95 (a, 38); a. 34.] See also *Acid p. sulphate* and *p. pyrosulphate*.—**P. sulphide.** Lat., *kaliwm sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumsulfid*. A compound of sulphur and p. There are five such compounds known: 1. *P. monosulphide*, or simply *p. sulphide*,  $K_2S$ . 2. *P. hydrosulphide*,  $HKS$ . 3. *P. trisulphide* (Fr., *trisulfure de p. solide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Schwefelkalium*; Sp., *trisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]), a brownish crystalline substance,  $K_2S_3$ , soluble in water. It enters into the composition of potassa sulphurata, of which the Fr. and Sp. terms are the official equivalents. 4. *P. tetrasulphide* (Ger., *vierfach Schwefelkalium*, *Kaliumtetrasulfid*),  $K_2S_4$ . 5. *P. pentasulphide* (Lat., *kaliwm quinquiesulfuratum*; Ger., *Kaliumpentasulfid*; Sp., *quintisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]), a reddish-brown mass,  $K_2S_5$ , easily soluble in water and of bitter, alkaline taste. The preparation of the Sp. Ph. is a compound of 2 molecules of p. pentasulphide and 1 molecule of p. thiosulphate, prepared by heating equal parts of pure p. carbonate and sulphur. [B.] See also *POTASSA sulphurata*.—**P. sulphite.** Lat., *potassii sulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfis potassicus*, *kaliwm sulfurosum*. Fr., *sulfite de p.* Ger., *Kaliumsulfit*, *schwefligsaures Kalium*. A substance,  $K_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$ , occurring as white opaque octahedral crystals, or as a crystalline powder, of bitter saline and

sulphurous taste, without odor, and soluble in 4 parts of cold water. There is also an acid p. sulphite or p. bisulphite (Lat., *potassii bisulphis*, *kali bisulfurosum*),  $KHSO_3$ , forming acicular crystals of sulphurous taste and neutral reaction. P. bisulphite should not be confounded with the so-called p. disulphite. [B.; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. sulphocarbonate.** Fr., *sulfophénate de potasse*. Ger., *carbol-schwefelsaures* (oder *phenylschwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. A salt,  $C_6H_4OH.SO_3OK = KC_6H_4SO_3$ , a normal constituent of human urine. Two isomeric varieties are known: p. orthophenolsulphonate,  $C_6(H_4H.OH.H.OH.SO_3OK)$ , and p. paraphenolsulphonate,  $C_6(H_4H.OH.H.H.SO_3OK)$ . [B.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 279 (a, 50).]—**P. sulphosulphate.** See *P. thiosulphate*.—**P. sulphuret.** See *P. sulphide*.—**P. sulphhydrate.** See *P. hydrosulphide*.—**P. tartrate.** Lat., *potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *tartras potassae* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *kaliwm tartaricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali tartaricum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], Fr., *tartrate de potasse neutre* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *Kaliumtartrat*, *weinsaures Kalium*. Sp., *tartrato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de potasio). A compound of p. and tartaric acid. Normal p. tartrate (the p. tartrate of the pharmacopoeias),  $K_2C_4H_4O_6$ , according to the U. S. Ph. it is  $(K_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O)$ ; according to the Br. Ph.,  $K_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$ ; according to the Fr. Cod. it is anhydrous—occurs as small transparent or white crystals or as a white powder of bitterish saline taste, readily soluble in water. Acid p. tartrate, p. bitartrate, or cream of tartar—Lat., *potassii bitartras* [U. S. Ph.] (see *tartras acida* [Br. Ph.]), *bitartras kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*depuratus* [Swed. Ph.], see *depuratus venalis* [Dan. Ph.]), *bitartras potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potasse* [Belg. Ph.]), *kali bitartaricum depuratum* (see *purum*) [Russ. Ph.], *kaliwm hydrotartaricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *tartarus depuratus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartras kalicus acidus* [Netherl. Ph.], *crystalli tartari*; Fr., *tartrate de potasse acide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *zweifachweinsaures Kalium*; Sp., *crémor tartaro* [Sp. Ph.],  $C_4H_4O_6K$ —forms either colorless rhombic crystals or a white powder of acidulous taste and nearly insoluble in water. The tartrate and bitartrate are used as diuretics and in large doses as cathartics, particularly in dropsy. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. tellurate.** A compound of p. and telluric acid. It has been used for night-sweats. [Lancet, 1892, 1. p. 657 (a, 34).]—**P. tetraborate.** See *P. pyroborate*.—**P. tetrasilicate.** Lat., *potassii silicas*. A salt,  $K_4Si_4O_{10}$ , known also as soluble glass, or potash water-glass, discovered by Fuchs in 1818. It is a hard vitreous mass, soluble in water and analogous in properties to the ordinary or soda water-glass. [B. 3.].—**P. tetrathionate.** Ger., *doppeltschwefelunterschwefelsaures Kalium*. A substance,  $K_2S_4O_8$ , obtained by the action of iodine on p. thiosulphate. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. thioarsenate.** Ger., *schwefelarsensaures* (oder *thioarsensaures*) *Kalium*. A substance obtained by saturating solutions of p. arsenate with sulphureted hydrogen. Three varieties are known: p. orthothioarsenate,  $K_3As_2S_4$ ; p. pyrothioarsenate,  $K_4As_2S_7$ ; and p. metathioarsenate,  $KAsS_3$ . [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. thiocyanate.** Lat., *kaliwm rhodanatum*. Ger., *thiocyansaures Kalium*, *Kaliumrhodanat*, *Rhodankalium*, *Schwefelcyanalkaliwm*, *Sulfocyanalkaliwm*. A substance,  $KSCN = K.S.C:N$ , occurring as deliquescent laminar crystals, produced by the action of sulphur upon the cyanide and ferrocyanide of p. It occurs in minute quantities in the saliva. An isomeric form, p. isosulphocyanate,  $K.N:C:S$ , has been obtained as a granular crystalline body by the action of p. hydrate on persulphodicyanic acid. It is distinguished from the ordinary sulphocyanate by not giving a red color with ferric chloride. [B.]—**P. thionate.** Ger., *Kaliumthionat*. A p. salt, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of p. 6 of oxygen, and 2, 3, 4, or 5 of sulphur. The following exist: p. dithionate,  $K_2S_2O_8$ ; p. trithionate,  $K_2S_3O_9$ ; p. tetrathionate,  $K_2S_4O_{10}$ ; and p. pentathionate,  $K_2S_5O_{11}$ . [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. thiosulphate.** Lat., *potassii hyposulphis*, *kaliwm subulfurosum*. Fr., *thiosulfate* (ou *hyposulfite*) de p. Ger., *Kaliumthiosulfat*, *unterschwefelsaures Kalium*. A salt,  $K_2S_2O_5$ . It enters into the composition of liver of sulphur (see *POTASSA sulphurata*). [B. 95.].—**P. tungstate.** Ger., *wolframsaures Kalium*. A substance,  $K_2WO_4$ , forming acicular crystals (or prismatic crystals,  $K_2WO_4 + 2H_2O$ ). [B. 3.].—**P. uranate.** Ger., *Uranocydkalium*. An orange-yellow substance,  $K_2UO_7$ . [B. 3.].—**P. urate.** Ger., *Kaliumurat*, *harnsaures Kali*. A compound of p. and uric acid. Two p. urates exist: acid p. urate, potassic or monopotassic urate (Ger., *Kaliumdiurat*), an amorphous or granular substance,  $C_6H_5N_3O_8K$ , occurring as a deposit in febrile urine; and normal p. urate, dipotassic urate (Ger., *Dikaliumurat*),  $C_6H_5N_3O_8K_2$ , a white crystalline substance. [B. 3.].—**P. violurate.** Ger., *violursaures Kalium*. A substance,  $C_4H_5N_3O_8K + 2H_2O$ , forming dark-blue crystals. [B. 3.].—**P. xanthate.** **P. xanthogenate.** Lat., *kaliwm ethylosulfocarbonicum*. Ger., *Kaliumäthylxanthogenat*, *xanthogensaures Kalium*, *Reblausalz*. A substance,  $CS_2.C_2H_5$ , occurring as colorless, silky needles or a crystalline pulp readily soluble in water. It is used for exterminating the phylloxera. [B. 4 (a, 38); B. 270 (a, 14).]—**Purified (or Refined) p. carbonate.** Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potasse* [Belg. Ph.], see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*depuratus*), *kaliwm* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (see *kali* [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]), *carbonicum depuratum*, *kali subcarbonicum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.], *sal absinthii* [Sp. Ph.], Fr., *carbonate de potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *gereinigtes kohlenaures Kalium*. Sp., *carbonato potásico de ajénjos* [Sp. Ph.]. P. carbonate purified for pharmaceutical purposes. It must contain 99.36 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (about 82.8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], at least 81° [U. S. Ph.], 80 [Russ. Ph.], about 80 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) per cent. of the pure salt. It forms a dry, white, crystalline powder, soluble in an equal amount of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de bromure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *syrrupus cum bromureto potassico*. Sp., *jarafe de bromuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 5 parts of p. bromide mixed with 5 parts of water and added to 90 parts of syrup of bitter-orange peel



[Fr. Cod.] or to 66½ of syrup of orange-flowers [Sp. Ph.]. [B : B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat. *syrupus cum iodureto potassico*. Sp. *jirabe de yoduro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of p. iodide, consisting of 1 part of p. iodide dissolved in 1 part of water and mixed with 38 parts of syrup of bitter-orange peel [Fr. Cod.] or with 50 of syrup of sarsaparilla [Sp. Ph.]. [B : B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Solution d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). A solution of 48 grains of p. iodide in an ounce of water, or of 1 part of the iodide in 4 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Solution of p. bromoarsenite.** Clemens's liquor, made by boiling 1 part each of arsenious acid and p. carbonate in 64 parts of water, cooling, and adding 2 parts of bromine and water up to 93 parts. [Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Aug., 1882, p. 122 (B).]—**Sulfure de p.** (Fr.). See *P. sulphide*.—**Sulfure de p. hyposulfite** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of sublimed sulphur in 3 parts of liquor potassae; or of 1 part of flowers of sulphur in 11 parts of caustic-potash solution, boiled till the sp. gr. is 1.117. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sulphuret of p.** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **Sulphuretum potassii officinale** [Belg. Ph.]. See *POTASSA sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Test solution of p. acetate.** A test solution of p. acetate in 10 parts [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.] or 2 [Ger. Ph.] of water. [B.]—**Test solution of p. bichromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. dichromate in 10 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. chromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. chromate in 10 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).] For the corresponding solution of the Ger. Ph., see *KALIIUM chromicum flavum*.—**Test solution of p. ferri-cyanide.** A solution freshly made of p. ferri-cyanide in 10 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. ferrocyanide.** A solution of p. ferrocyanide in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (30 [Br. Ph.]) of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. iodide.** A solution of p. iodide in 9 [Ger. Ph.] (10 [Br. Ph.], 20 [U. S. Ph.]) of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. permanganate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. permanganate in 1,000 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. sulphate in 15 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Trisulfure de p. solide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under *P. sulphide* and *POTASSA sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Trochisci potassii chloratis** [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tabletas de clorato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pastilli kalii chlorici* [Swiss Ph.], *trochisci chloratis kalici* [Netherl. Ph.], *tablets chloratis potassae*. Troches of p. chlorate combined with sugar, Tolu balsam, etc. The U. S. and Br. lozenges contain each 5 grains of p. chlorate, the other lozenges about 10 centigrammes each (i. e., about one third as much). [B : B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum potassii iodidi** [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pomada de yoduro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum iodeti* (seu *jodeti*) [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *kalici* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *unguentum kali hydrojodici* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *kalii jodati*) [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *unguentum kalii iodati* [Ger. Ph.], *pomatum cum iodureto potassico* [Fr. Cod.]. Ointment of p. iodide; consisting of 10 parts [U. S. Ph., 13 [Br. Ph.]] of p. iodide, with 10 of rose-water and 80 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], 10 of water and 75 of lard [Sp. Ph.], enough water, and 75 parts of lard [Roum. Ph.], 75 of water, 80 of lard, and 4 part of sodium thiosulphate [Russ. Ph.], 5 parts of water and 85 of glycerin ointment [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 5 of water and 85 of paraffin ointment [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.], 10 of water and 80 of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.], 1 part of magnesium carbonate and 80 parts of rose ointment [Gr. Ph.], 10 of water and 80 of simple ointment [Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 5 of water and 85 of benzoated lard [Norw. Ph.], 6 of boiling water, 81 of benzoated lard, and 1 part of sodium thiosulphate [U. S. Ph.], or 14 parts of water, 110 of benzoated lard, and 1 part of p. carbonate [Br. Ph.]. The Swiss Ph. gives also, under the name of *unguentum strumale*, a mixture of 10 parts of p. iodide with 10 of rose-water, 130 of lard, and 4 part of sodium thiosulphate. [B : B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**POTASSOXYL**, n.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^{\text{a}}\text{-o}^{\text{a}}\text{-x}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . A univalent radicle, (K-O-), a potassium substitution compound of hydroxyl. [B, 6.]

**POTATO**, n.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{-at}^{\text{a}}$ . Fr., *pomme de terre*. Ger., *Kartoffel*. It., *patata*, *pomo di terre*. Sp., *papa* [Mex. Ph.]. The tuber of *Solanum tuberosum*; also the plant itself. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Canada p.** See *HELIANTHUS tuberosus*.—**Giant sweet p.** See *Ipomoea digitata*.—**Goa p.** See under *Dioscorea aculeata*.—**Indian p.** See *Ipomoea tuberosa* or its tuber. [B, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. brandy.** Ger., *Kartoffelbrandwein*. A spirit distilled from p's mixed with barley-malt. [B, 270 (a, 50).]—**P. oil.** See *Amyl alcohol*.—**P. poultice.** See *Cataplasma de fécule*.—**P.-spirit oil.** See *Amyl alcohol*.—**Spanish p.** Sweet p. The *Ipomoea batatas* or its tuberous root. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild p.** See *Ipomoea pandurata*.

**POTENTIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{-e}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . From *potentia*, power. Fr., *potentiel*. Ger., *potentiell*. 1. Of a remedy, not acting immediately or directly. See *P. CAUTERY*. 2. As a n., the algebraic sum of the amount of work which may be obtained at any point from the mutual repulsion of the electricities in a system until they are at an infinite distance apart and the amount obtained from a unit quantity of positive electricity placed at that point. Thus the sign is the same as that of the electrification of the system to which the p. is due. This energy becomes kinetic as the electricities are brought to approach one another. [a, 49.] The ability of an electrified body to do work by virtue of its electrification; hence the degree of its electrification as compared with some other body with which it is connected in the same circuit, and especially as compared with the earth. Differences in p. are the cause of electric currents; for, whenever two bodies differing in p. are connected by a conductor, a current passes from the body having the higher p. to the one having a lower p. until the p's are equalized. [B.]—**Electric p.** See *P. (3d def.)*.—**Static p.** The difference in electric level between the earth and a body charged with static electricity. [B.]

**POTENTILLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-e}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . From *potens*, powerful. Fr., *potentille*. Ger., *Fingerkraut*, *Handkraut*. Cinquefoil; a genus of rosaceous undershrubs or herbs. The *Potentilla*

*laceae* (Fr., *potentillacées*) of Humboldt, Kunth, and Bonpland, the *Potentilla* of Jussieu, the *Potentille* (Fr., *potentillees*) of Sprengel, and the *Potentillidæ* of Lindley are a section (tribe) of the *Rosaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alba.** Ger., *weissblühendes Fingerkraut*. White cinquefoil; a mildly astringent species. [B, 267, 310 (a, 35).]—**P. anserina.** Fr., *potentille argentine*, *bec d'oie*, *herbe aux oies*. Ger., *Gänsefingerkraut*, *Gänserich*, *Gänsekraut*, *Silberkraut*. Argemone, argentine, argentina, dog's tansy, fair grass (or days), goose-grass (or tansy), corn silver-weed, wild tansy. The root and herb, *radix et herba anserinae* (seu *potentillæ anserinae*), are astringent, and were formerly used in intermittent fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. The leaves and root are sometimes eaten. A cosmetic water is distilled from the plant. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. argentea.** Ger., *silberweisses Fingerkraut*, *Silberkraut*. Silvery cinquefoil; a European and North American species. The mildly astringent herb, *herba argentinæ* (seu *argentinæ*, seu *potentillæ*), was formerly official. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. canadensis.** Canadian five-fingers; a diuretic and diaphoretic species. [B, 5, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. comarum.** Fr., *comaret* (des marais), *quinte-feuille à fleurs rouges*. Ger., *Sumpfsiebenfingerkraut*, *Sumpffünfblatt*, *Blutauge*, *Sumpffingerkraut*. Marsh cinquefoil; a bitter, tonic species, by some botanists made a distinct genus (see *COMARUM*). The root and herb, *radix et herba comari palustris* (seu *pentaphylli aquatici*, seu *potentillæ rubræ*), were formerly used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hæmorrhage, and intermittent fever. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. fragarioides.** Fr., *potentille des rochers*. Ger., *Felsenfingerkraut*. Rock cinquefoil. The root, *radix quinquefolii fragiferi*, was formerly used as a mild astringent. The leaves are used as tea in Siberia. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris.** See *P. comarum*.—**P. reptans.** Fr., *chacourroie*, *herbe à cinq feuilles*, *main de Mara*, *nerf de bœuf*, *patte de pigeon*, *piéd-court*, *pipeau*. Ger., *kriechendes Fingerkraut*, *Fünffingerkraut*, *Fünffüßlerkraut*. (Creeping) cinquefoil, five-finger grass, five-leaf, sink-field, the *πεντάφυλλος* of the ancients; a perennial creeping herb. The root and herb, *radix et herba potentillæ* (seu *pentaphylli*, seu *pentaphylli lutei*, seu *quinquefolii*, seu *quinquefolii majoris*), were formerly used as mild astringents. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 38).]—**P. rubra.** See *P. comarum*.—**P. rupestris.** See *P. fragarioides*.—**P. tormentilla.** Fr., *blodrot*, *tormentille*, *tourmentille*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *aufrechte*) *Tormentil*, *Ruhrwurzwurz*, *Blutwurzwurz*, *Siebenfingerkraut*, *Hühnerwurzwurzwurz*, *Rothwurzwurz*, *rother Gänzel*, *Heideckerkraut*. Tormentil, septfoil, blood-root, ewe-daisy; an astringent species formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph. It is made by many botanists a distinct genus, *Tormentilla*. The root, *radix tormentillæ officinalis* (seu *erecta*, seu *silvestris*), *radix heptaphylli* (seu *septifolii*, seu *dysentericæ*, seu *consolidæ rubræ*), is powerfully astringent, and was formerly much used in diarrhoea, passive hæmorrhage, etc., and in gargles, fomentations, etc. [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**POTERIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-er}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-u}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . From *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup. Fr., *pimpernelle*. Ger., *Becherblume*. A genus of the *Potereie* (of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sanguisorbeæ genuinæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rosaceæ*). [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sanguisorba.** Fr., *pimpernelle* (des jardins), *hippeline*, *petite pimpernelle*. Ger., *gemeine Becherblume*, *Nagelkraut*, *welsche Bibernell*, *Afterblutkraut*, *Gross-sorbenkraut*, *Sperberkraut*, *Blutkraut*, *Venusitalce*. Salad burnet. The herb, *herba pimpernellæ* (*hortensis*, seu *italica*, seu *rubra*), *herba sanguisorbæ* (seu *tetrastemæ*, seu *sorbastrellæ*), was formerly used in diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., and externally as a vulnerary. In Siberia the leaves are used as tea, and the roots are eaten. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. spinosum.** A shrub growing in Dalmatia and Greece; the *στρογγύ* of the ancients, who used it as an astringent. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**POTHOPATRIDALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{th}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-o}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-pa}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . From *ποθος*, a longing, *παρσία*, of one's fathers, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Nostalgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**POTHOS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{th}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-o}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . Fr., p. A genus of the *Aroidææ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. foetidus.** Fr., *p. fétide*. The *Symplocarpus foetidus*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. scandens.** A febrile East Indian species. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tener.** A shrub of Amboyna, where it is used as an expectorant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**POTIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pot}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{hi}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}\text{-o}^{\text{a}}\text{1}^{\text{a}}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *potare*, to drink. A potion. [a, 38].—**P. alcalina.** See *AQUA naphthalis alcalina*.—**P. ammoniacalis.** Fr., *potion ammoniacale* (ou *cardiaque*). Sp., *potión amoniaca* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium carbonate, 15 of syrup of saffron, 30 of pimenta water, and 180 of water. 2. A mixture of 1 part of ammonia water (of sp. gr. 0.933), 30 parts of syrup, and 100 of water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. angelica.** A preparation made by infusing 61 grammes of manna and 127 of coriander in 125 of infusion of chamomile, or in a mixture of 122 of water and 3 1/2 of rhubarb (or 15 of rhubarb, the coriander being omitted); or by boiling 7 1/2 grammes of senna and 15 of sodium sulphate in 245 of water for a few minutes, adding 122 of manna, and straining; or by boiling 11 grammes of senna leaves, 80 of manna, and 4 of cream of tartar in 250 of water (or 115 grammes of manna, 39 of senna, and 14 each of cream of tartar and anise in 1,380 of water); or by boiling 57 grammes of manna, 21 of senna, and 7 of magnesium sulphate in 402 of water, and reducing to 345 grammes; or by dissolving 7 grammes of cream of tartar in 240 of boiling water, adding 60 of manna, 5 of potassium tartrate and the juice of 1 lemon, infusing with the peel of the lemon, clarifying with white of egg, and straining. The last formula is that of *aqua angelica viennensis*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anodyna.** See *Julep calumet*.—**P. antiepileptica.** See *P. angelica*.—**P. antiemetica Riverii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. Riverii*.—**P. antispasmodica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTIO antispasmodica* (1st def.).—**P. asthmatica.** Fr., *potion antiasthmatique*. A mixture of 7 grammes of asafoetida and 30 of Minshew's solution of ammonium acetate with either 90 of water of hyssop or water of pennyroyal, or 150 of infusion of peppermint.



[B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. balsamica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mixtura balsami COPAIVÆ*.—**P. bechica**. See *JULEP bechique*.—**P. cardiaca**. 1. See *P. ammoniacalis*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *POTION cordiale*.—**P. Chopart** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *potion au baume de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *potion balsamique* (de Chopart). A mixture of 57 parts each of balsam of copaiba, 84 per-cent. alcohol, peppermint water, and syrupus capillorum Veneris, 15 of orange-flower water, and 7 of sweet spirit of nitre [Belg. Ph.]; or of 50 parts each of balsam of copaiba, 80 per-cent. alcohol, and syrup of balsam of Tolu, 100 of peppermint water, and 5 of sweet spirit of nitre [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Mixtura balsami COPAIVÆ*.—**P. citrica purgans** [Aust. Ph.]. See *Liquor MAGNESII citratis*.—**P. communis purgativa**. Of Sydenham, a draught made by boiling  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of tamarinds, 2 drachms of senna-leaves, and 14 drachm of rhubarb in water, straining, and adding 1 oz. each of manna and syrupus rosarum solutivus. [B, 90.]—**P. cretacea**. See *Mistura CRETÆ*.—**P. demulcens**. A mixture of 15 grammes of gum arabic with 240 of water and 20 of syrup, or with 15 of syrup and 107 of tisanne commune, or with about 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow and either 485 of water or 240 of infusion of marsh-mallow, or 32 of orange-flower water and 192 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).] See also *POTION gommeuse*.—**P. de Todd** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTION de Todd*.—**P. effervescentes** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Liquor POTASSII citratis* and *P. Riverii*.—**P. expectorans**. See *LINCTUS expectorans*.—**P. gummosa**. See *POTION gommeuse*.—**P. iodurata**. Sp., *potión yodurada* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 4 grammes of potassium iodide in 150 of water and adding 20 of syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. laxans viennensis**. See *Infusum SENNÆ compositum*.—**P. laxativa**. See *P. angelica*.—**P. leniens**. See *POTION emulsive huileuse*.—**P. nigra Anglorum**. See *Infusum sennæ compositum*.—**P. oleosa**. See *POTION emulsive huileuse*.—**P. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTION pectorale* (1st def.).—**P. picea**. See *Infusum piceæ liquidæ*.—**P. purgans cum magnesia** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Potion purgative à la magnésie*.—**P. Riveri** [Ger. Ph. Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. **P. Riverii** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion gazeuse* [Fr. Cod.], *potion anti-émétique*, *potion antivomitivæ* (de Rivière) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *potión gasifera* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 60 [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (540 [Hung. Ph.]) parts of citric-acid crystals with 135 of sodium-carbonate crystals and 2,850 of water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (with 87 parts of pure potassium bicarbonate and 1,440 of water [Russ. Ph.], with 6 of pure potassium carbonate, 20 of syrup, and 170 of water [Hung. Ph.]); or an extemporaneous mixture of equal parts of a solution of 2 parts of potassium bicarbonate in 50 of water with 15 of sugar [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (one of 3 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 80 of water, 15 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 3 of vinous water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]) and a solution of 2 parts of citric acid in 50 of water with 15 of syrup of citric acid [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (one of 3 parts of citric acid in 70 of water, 15 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 3 of vinous water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Liquor POTASSII citratis* and *Mistura POTASSII citratis*.—**P. salina stibata**. A preparation made by dissolving 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of potassium sulphate in 240 grammes of water and adding 15 grammes of purified honey; or by mixing 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic with 15 grammes each of sodium sulphate and syrup and 122 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. sedans**. Sp., *potión sedante* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride and 4 grammes of potassium nitrate in 345 grammes of water, with 30 grammes of syrup of digitalis added. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTION simple*.—**P. stibata**. Fr., *potion stibée*. See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartarisati*.—**P. stibato-opiata**. Sp., *potión estibio-opiada* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 40 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 180 grammes of orange-flower water, with 15 grammes each of syrup and syrup of extract of opium (*jarabe de meconio*) added. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. tartro-boraxata**. A laxative drink made by triturating 1 part of sodium borate and 4 parts of potassium bitartrate together, adding gradually 36 parts of boiling water, and mixing with 15 of honey. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**P. temperans**. See *P. Riverii*.

**POTION**, n. Po'sh'n. Lat., *potio, potus* (from *potare*, to drink). Fr., *p*. See *DRAUGHT* (3d def.).—**Anti-gonorrhœic p**. See *Emulsio balsami COPAIVÆ*.—**Emetic p**. Fr., *p. vomitive composée*. A preparation made by dissolving 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 45 grammes of water, and adding 125 grammes of powdered ipecac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. acide** (Fr.). 1. A mixture of 255 grammes of Haller's acid elixir, 30 of syrup, and 92 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *GUTTULE phosphoræ*.—**P. acidulée** (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part each of tartaric acid and alcoholized nitric acid, 30 parts of syrup, and 100 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. adoucissante** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE demulcens ammoniacalis*.—**P. alkaline gazeuse** (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. aluminieuse** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE astrigente*.—**P. anodine** (Fr.). A mixture of 20 centigrammes of powder relachante, 4 grammes of syrup of lemon, 30 grammes of water, and 18 drops of Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anodine acide** (Fr.). A mixture of 24 grammes of tincture of opium, 14 of sulphuric acid, 30 of syrup of violets, and 180 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anthelminthique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 15 grammes of the bark of *Geoffrœa inermis* in 180 of water, and adding 15 of syrup of orange-peel and 30 of tincture of *Geoffrœa inermis*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anthelminthique de Schwarz** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of petroleum and 22 of tincture of asafetida. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antihémorrhagique** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE astrigente*.—**P. antiarthritique** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of guaiac resin, 30 each of Jacob's tincture of antimony and syrup of orange-peel, and 240 of elder water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiasthmaticque** (Fr.). See *POTIO asthmatica*.—**P. anticholérique** (Fr.). A preparation made by saturating 7 grammes of magnesium carbonate with concentrated vinegar, and adding 60 grammes each of spearmint water and syrup of opium and 7 of leycopodium. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antidyssentérique de Hufeland** (Fr.). A mixture of 70 centigrammes of extract of nuxvomica, 30 grammes each of mucilage and syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of elder water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antidyssentérique de**

**Velsen** (Fr.). A mixture of from 15 to 30 grammes of sodium nitrate, and 50 to 60 centigrammes of tragacanth with 240 grammes of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B, 116 (a, 38).]—**P. anti-émétique** (Fr.). 1. See *Antiemetic DRAUGHT*. 2. See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. antihémorrhagique** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of syrup of poppy, 125 of cinnamon water, 60 drops of sulphuric acid, and 30 of laudanum liquide; or of 4 grammes of dilute sulphuric acid with 30 of black-currant syrup and 60 of quince-mucilage, or with 180 each of water and either honey or sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antilyssique de Selle** (Fr.). A mixture consisting of 15 grammes of électuaire thériaque, 7 of ammonium carbonicum pyroaleousum, 4 of camphor, 240 of liquor ammonii acetatis, and 8 of oil of beetles. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antinéphrétique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 180 grammes of poppy heads in 1,080 of water until reduced to 240, and adding 30 of nitre. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antisicrofuluse** (Fr.). See *Antisicrofulous DRAUGHT*.—**P. antisicrofuluse de Niemann** (Fr.). See *Antisicrofulous DRAUGHT* (2d def.).—**P. antiseptique** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of Virginia snake-root in boiling water for a quarter of an hour, adding 4 parts of extract of cinchona-bark and 30 of syrup, triturating, and adding 8 parts of tincture of cinchona-bark, 30 of ammonium acetate, and sometimes 8 of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique** (Fr.). Sp., *potión antispasmodica* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 30 grammes each of orange-flower water and syrup of orange flowers, 90 of water of linden, and 4 of spirit of ether [Fr. Cod.]; or of 60 each of orange-flower water and water of melissa, 30 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 15 of spirit of ether. 2. A mixture of 15 grammes each of tincture of castoreum and liquor anodine végétale and 2 each of oil of valerian and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *MIXTURE ætherea*.—**P. antispasmodique éthérée** (Fr.). A mixture of 2 grammes of tincture of castoreum, 4 of ether, 32 of syrupus valerianis compositus, and 64 each of orange-flower water and valerian water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique opiacée** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). Sp., *potión antispasmodica con laudano* [Sp. Ph.]. P. antispasmodique éthérée with 2 grammes of Sydenham's laudanum added [Fr. Cod.]; or with 2 grammes of the laudanum added and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gramme less of ether [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. antisyphilitique** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 gramme of gum arabic in 100 grammes of water, and adding 10 of solution of mercury bichloride; or by mixing together 50 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 12 drops of hydrochloric acid, 30 grammes of syrup of poppy, and 450 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antisyphilitique de Peyrilhe** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 15 parts of senna foliées and 122 of melissa-leaves in water enough to make 336 parts, and adding 122 of sugar and 6 of ammonium carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antitétanique** (Fr.). A mixture of 5 parts of liquor ammonii succinei, 24 of castoreum, 8 of balsam of Peru, and 62 of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiémétique de Rivière** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. aromatique** (Fr.). A mixture of 32 grammes of syrup of clove-pink, 16 of tincture of cinnamon, 8 of confection of hyacinth, and 96 each of peppermint water and orange-flower water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. astringente** (Fr.). 1. See *MIXTURE astringente*. 2. A mixture of 7 parts of extract of logwood, 4 of Haller's acid elixir, and 120 of water. 3. A mixture of 22 parts each of tincture of rhafany and powdered rhafany with 180 of water; or a strained infusion of 19 parts of extract of rhafany and 135 of dittany in 270 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. astringente de Lentin** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 76 grammes of salep with 306 of boiling water and adding 19 of borax, 38 each of the extracts of cinchona-bark and of logwood, and 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. astringente émulsionnée** (Fr.). An emulsion of 1 part of balsam of copaiba, 39 parts of chamomile water, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. au baume de copahu** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). **P. balsamique** (de Chopart) (Fr.). See *POTIO Chopart*.—**P. balsamique de Fuller** (Fr.). A mixture of 14 grammes of balsam of copaiba, 57 of syrup, 230 of white wine, and the yolks of 2 eggs. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. calmante** (Fr.). 1. See *MIXTURE ætherea*. 2. A mixture of 20 drops of tincture of opium with 30 grammes of syrup of orange-peel, and 180 of infusion of roses. 3. A mixture of 38 grammes of cherry-laurel water, 92 of melissa water, and 30 of syrup of opium. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cardiaca** (Fr.). See *POTIO ammoniacalis* and *P. aromatique*.—**P. carminative** (Fr.). A mixture of 38 grammes of extract of gentian, 19 of Hoffmann's solution, and 122 of peppermint water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. catholique solutive** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 14 grammes each of senna-leaves and *Cuscuta epithymum*, 34 of anise, and 166 of boiling water, straining, and adding an equal amount of catholic decoction. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cordiale** (Fr.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 110 grammes of wine of Banyuls with 40 of syrup of bitter-orange peel and 10 of tincture of cinnamon. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *P. aromatique*.—**P. crétacée** (Fr.). See *Mistura CRETÆ*.—**P. de Chopart** (Fr.). See *POTIO Chopart*.—**P. de Rivière** (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. de Thacher** (Fr.). A p. made of 4 parts of ammonium carbonate, 8 of gum arabic, 31 of white sugar, and 125 of spring water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Todd** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). A mixture of 40 grammes of old brandy (or of rum), 30 of syrup, 5 of tincture of cinnamon, and 75 of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. diurétique** (Fr.). 1. A mixture of 2 parts of alcoholized nitric acid, 16 of oxymel of squill, 32 of peppermint water, and 125 of water of pellitory. 2. A mixture of 1 part each of oxymel of colchicum and liquor ammonii acetatis and 3 parts of parsley water. 3. A preparation made by infusing 7 parts of digitalis-leaves in 240 of boiling water, and adding 60 of cinnamon water and 7 of sweet spirit of nitre. 4. A mixture of 7 parts of leycopodium, 45 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 60 of water. 5. A preparation made by dissolving 15 to 22 parts of tartarus boraxatus in 90 each of juniper water and parsley water, and adding 7 of sweet spirit of nitre and 30 of syrupus papaveris. 6. A mixture of 2 parts of alcoholized nitric acid and 15 or 16 of oxymel of squill with 122 of infusion of hyssop or with 128 of water of hyssop and 32 of peppermint water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. effervescente** (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii* and *Effervescent DRAUGHT*.—**P.**



**effervescente aromatique** (Fr.). A mixture of 5 parts of potassium subcarbonate with 7 of white sugar, and 60 of cinnamon water; or of 1.8 part of the subcarbonate dissolved in 29 parts of water with 4 of cinnamon water and 21 of lemon-juice; or of 15 parts of the subcarbonate with 60 of mint water, 4 each of cinnamon water and sugar, and the necessary amount of lemon-juice; or of 7 parts of the subcarbonate with 120 of water and 60 each of peppermint water and lemon-juice; or of 2 parts of crystallized sodium carbonate with 16 of syrup of lemon-peel and 64 of water, the drink to be followed at once with 8 parts of lemon-juice; or of 65 centigrammes each of powdered ammonium carbonate and powdered white sugar, to be followed with a mixture of 2.5 grammes of concentrated vinegar and 15 of peppermint water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**P. effervescente de Hulme** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE huliniana*.—**P. émetique** (Fr.). **P. émétique** (Fr.). See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartarizati*.—**P. emmenagogue de Frank** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  grammes of myrrh, 7 of gum arabic, 29 each of syrup and cinnamon water, 172 of infusion of chamomile, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gramme of iron sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. émulive gommée** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Looch blanc*.—**P. émulive huileuse** (Fr.). Lat., *potio oleosa, eclegma gummoso-oleosum* (2d def.). Syn.: *p. huileuse emulsionnée*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Emulsio olei AMYGDALURUM* and *Looch album* (2d def.). 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a similar preparation containing 30 grammes of oil of sweet almonds with 15 of gum arabic (or 30 of gum-arabic mucilage) and 180 of water, or with 15 each of gum arabic and sugar and 240 of water, or with 15 of gum arabic, 45 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of water, or with 30 of gum-arabic mucilage and 300 of decoction of mallow, or with 30 each of gum arabic and water of orange-flowers, 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. éthérée** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE etherea*.—**P. fébrifuge** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of *Geum urbanum* and 7 of cascarella with 360 of water till reduced to 240 parts, cooling, and adding 7 parts of ether. 2. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of raw coffee with 360 of water till reduced a third, and adding 61 of lemon-juice. 3. A mixture of 30 parts of nitre with 360 of cranberry-juice; formerly used in intermittent fevers. 4. A mixture of 7.6 parts of powdered cinchona-bark, 3.8 of tincture of cinnamon, and 122 of peppermint water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Haase** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of *Geum urbanum* with 360 of water, cooling, and adding for every 240 parts of the colature 7 of extractum caryophyllatæ and 4 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Rademacher** (Fr.). A mixture of 30 parts of powdered cinchona-bark, 240 of alcohol, and 7 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fondante**. 1. A mixture of 2 parts of tartar emetic, 120 of ammonium chloride, 3,360 of distilled water, and 480 of syrupus liquiritiæ. 2. A mixture of 15 parts of potassium tartrate, 180 of water, and 7 of syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *P. savonneuse*.—**P. fondante antispasmodique**. A mixture of 4 parts of Hoffmann's solution, 7 of wine of antimony, 30 of mel glycyrrhizatum, and 240 of infusion of valerian. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. gazeuse** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See under *Liquor POTASSII citratis* and *Porto Rivieri*.—**P. gommeuse** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat., *potio gummosa*. Sp., *potion* (6 *julepe* [Mex. Ph.]) *gomosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part each of gum arabic and orange-flower water, 3 parts of syrup, and 10 of water. [A. 319 (a, 21).] Cf. *MIXTURE gummosa*.—**P. gommeuse kermésifère** (Fr.). An expectorant mixture made up of 16 centigrammes of kermes mineral, 7.6 grammes of gum arabic, 30 of syrup of vinegar, and 122 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. hémostatique** (Fr.). See *MIXTURE astrigente*.—**P. hydragogue** (Fr.). A mixture of 45 grammes of manna with 90 of iris-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. hydragogue de Fowler** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 4 grammes of tobacco in 60 of boiling water, straining, and adding 7 of alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. hydragogue de Sydenham** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 gramme of colocynth in 180 of water for 6 minutes, cooling, and adding 4 grammes of Hoffmann's solution, and 30 of syrup of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. hydragogue de van Swieten** (Fr.). A mixture of 8 parts of rob of juniper, 48 of water of juniper, 4 of tincture of juniper, and 1 part of sweet spirit of nitre. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. incisive** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts of gum ammoniac with 15 of oxymel of squill and 240 of water, or with 210 of vinegar of squill and 700 of infusion of hyssop. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mercurielle de Plenk** (Fr.). See *Mixtura mercurii gummosa*.—**P. minérale** (Fr.). A mixture of 35 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 240 grammes of water, 60 of vinous water of cinnamon, and 30 each of rectified spirit and syrup of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mucilagineuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts each of gum arabic and sugar, 4 of ether, and 180 of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. nerveine** (Fr.). See *P. valériane*.—**P. nitrée** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 parts of nitre with 30 of oxymel and 240 of water, or with 8 of syrup and about 120 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. oxymellée** (Fr.). See *Portus oxymellicus*.—**P. pectorale** (Fr.). Lat., *potio pectoralis* (Fr. Cod.) (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 4 parts of tîsane de fleurs pectorales with 1 part of syrup of anacis. 2. A mixture of 1 part of gum ammoniac, 12 parts of hyssop water, 2 of spiritus Mindereri, and 4 of syrupus alysimbril, or of 8 parts of mixtura ammoniaci, 1 part each of spiritus ammonia and pargorie, and 2 parts of syrup of balsam of Peru. 3. A preparation made by treating 6 parts of ipecac and 7 of orange peel with 150 of boiling water, adding 7 of cream of tartar, cooling, straining, and adding 15 grammes of oxymel of squill. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 4. See *Mixtura ex ammonio maritica*. 5. See *P. émulive huileuse*.—**P. phosphorique** (Fr.). See *GUTTULE phosphorata*.—**P. purgative** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of *Gratiola officinalis* with water enough to make 120 of decoction, cooling, and adding 30 of syrup of rhubarb and 14 part of ether. 2. A mixture of 4 parts of magnesium oxide, 31 of solution of ammonium carbonate, 95 of cinnamon water, and 170 of water. 3. A strained solution of 30 parts of magnesium sulphate with 30 of manna in 120 of water, or with 5 each of the sulphate and tartrate of potassium in 150 of water, or with 15 of senna leaves in about 345 of water. 4. See *Porto angelica*. 5. A mixture of 30 parts of sen-

na with 240 of boiling water and either 30 of manna or 40 of manna and about 44 of cream of tartar, or 44 of manna and 14 of tincture of soda or Rochelle salt, or with about 300 of boiling water and either 155 of manna, 10 of cream of tartar, and 5 of star anise or 125 of sodium sulphate and 250 of red-currant syrup, or 95 of the sulphate and 65 of honey, or with 420 of boiling water, 120 of manna, 30 of sodium sulphate, and 74 of rhubarb, or with about 490 of boiling water, 60 of sodium sulphate, and 120 of syrup of purging buckthorn, or with 90 of sodium sulphate and about 8 cups of boiling water, or with about 74 of anise, 1.23 of cinnamon, and 177 of boiling water, or with about 20 of star anise and 2,800 of boiling water, or with 54 of cream of tartar and 360 of water, or with water enough to make 360 of infusion, 12 of tincture of orange-peel, and 30 of syrup of cherries; or a mixture of 240 parts of infusion of senna with 11 of sodium sulphate and 7 of honey. 6. A solution of 38 parts of sodium sulphate in 1,220 of water, or of 30 of the sulphate and 15 of honey in 240 of water, or of 7 of sodium sulphate and 30 of magnesium sulphate in 240 of infusion of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative camphrée**. A mixture of 60 grammes of infusion of senna with 180 of mixtura camphorata. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative de Planche** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 50 centigrammes of scammony resin and 15 grammes of white sugar, and adding slowly 120 grammes of pure milk and 5 grammes of cherry-laurel water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative de Vogler** (Fr.). A mixture of 56 centigrammes of jalap resin and 16 of Venetian soap with 4,500 of oil of sweet almonds. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative éthérée** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 22 grammes of senna-leaves, 7 of rhubarb, 11 each of fresh lemon-peel and potassium tartrate, and 15 of lemon-juice in 240 of water, cooling, straining, adding 37 grammes of manna, straining again, and adding 8 drops of ether; or by boiling 180 grammes of tamarinds and 11 of cream of tartar in water enough to make 360, adding 6 grammes each of senna-leaves and rhubarb, digesting, adding 37 grammes of manna, straining, and finally adding 6 drops of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative savonneuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 60 centigrammes each of jalap soap and syrup of marsh-mallow with 400 of tincture of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. résolutive** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 grammes each of sal ammoniac and licorice-juice, 15 of wine of antimony, and 300 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. saline** (Fr.). A mixture of 60 grammes of solution of potassium acetate, 4 of ether, and 180 of infusion of peppermint. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. savonneuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 grammes of soap, 4 of pearl powder, 6 of powdered asacolith, 15 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 60 each of the waters of spearmint, lemon-peel, and fennel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. scillitique** (Fr.). See *P. durétique* (6th def.).—**P. simple** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat., *julepe simplex, potio simplex* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 3 parts of syrup, 2 of orange-flower water, and 10 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. stibicé** (Fr.). See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartarizati*.—**P. stomachique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 7 grammes of crisped mint in water enough to make 184 grammes, and adding 7 grammes of sugar, 15 of compound tincture of cardamom, and 8 drops of oil of crisped mint. 2. A mixture made by boiling 30 grammes of *Geum urbanum* in 360 of water till reduced to 240, cooling, and adding 7 grammes of ether and 15 of aqueous extract of rhubarb. 3. A mixture of 7 grammes of extract of hops, 15 of tincture of hops, 210 of hop water, and 30 of syrup of orange-peel. 4. A preparation made by macerating 4 grammes of zinc sulphate and 4 grammes of quassia wood in 240 of water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. sudorifique anti-moniée** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 oz. of spiritus Mindereri, 1 grain of tartar emetic, 1 oz. of syrupus liquiritiæ, and 6 oz. of infusion of elder flowers. [L. 85.]—**P. tempérante** (Fr.). A preparation made by saturating 11 parts of potassium carbonate with vinegar, adding 60 of syrup and 360 of water, and filtering; or by adding to a saturated solution of the carbonate in vinegar an equal amount of water, and 30 parts of syrup of vinegar to about 140 of the saturated solution. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. tonique** (Fr.). A mixture of 8 parts of tincture of cinnamon with 75 of red wine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. tonique ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *P. antiseptique*.—**P. tonique boratée** (Fr.). See *P. astrigente de Lentin*.—**P. valériane** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of valerian in water enough to make 122, and adding 30 of syrup and 3.8 of tincture of cinnamon; or by infusing 30 each of valerian and sweet flag and 7 of arnica in 360 of boiling water, and adding 7 of ether and 11 of oil of *Mentha trifoliata*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. vermifuge** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of extract of wormwood, 120 of peppermint water, and 7 of tincture of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. vomitique composée** (Fr.). See *Emetic p.*—**P. vomitive**. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1.3 gramme of tartar emetic in 125 of boiling water, and adding 190 of wine. 2. A mixture of 106 centigrammes of ipecac with 12,200 of water, to which is sometimes added 10 of tartar emetic; or of 125 of ipecac with 3,000 of oil of sweet almonds; or of 7 grammes of ipecac, 4 of bitter-orange peel, 2 of cream of tartar, and 120 of boiling water. 3. A mixture of 20 centigrammes of emetine with 15 of syrup of orange-flowers and 61 of infusion of orange-leaves; or of 5 of a solution of emetine in nitric acid, with 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow and 92 of infusion of linden. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. vomitive composée** (Fr.). See *Emetic p.*—**P. vomitive stibicé** (Fr.). See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartarizati*.—**Todd's p.** See *P. de Todd*.

**POTIRON** (Fr.), n. *Po-to-ro-n*. See *CUCURBITA maxima*, *BOLLETUS edulis*, and *AGARICUS campestris*.

**POTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pot-o(a)-man* (ma<sup>n</sup>)<sup>2</sup> *p* a<sup>2</sup>. From *potus*, a drinking, and *mania*, madness. See *DIPSOMANIA*.

**POTOTROMANIA** (Lat.). **POTOTROMOPARANCEA** (Lat.), n's f. *Pot-o(a)-tro<sup>2</sup>m-an(a)<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, -tro<sup>2</sup>m-o(a)<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>tr(p)a<sup>2</sup>ri-a<sup>2</sup>-ne/(no<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>*. From *potus*, a drinking, *trōmos*, a trembling, and *mania*, madness, or *μανία*, to be deranged. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

**POTPOURRI** (Fr.), n. *Po-pu-ri*. Syn.: *espèces odoriférantes*. An old mixture of aromatics for perfuming apartments. [B. 119 (a, 38).]



**POTTASCHÉ** (Ger.), n. Pot<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup>sh-e<sup>2</sup>. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**Gereinigte P.** Refined potash; potassium carbonate.

**POTTWALL** (Ger.), n. Pot<sup>2</sup>va<sup>2</sup>l. See **PHYSETER**.

**POTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pot<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., pot<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s. A potion.—**P. acidulus effervescens** [Fr. Cod.]. See *LIMONADE gazeuse*.—**P. acidulus**. 1. See *P. oxytellicus*. 2. See *Syrupus ACIDI SULPHURICI*.—**P. citratus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *LIMONADE commune*.—**P. communis incitans**. See *P. spirituosus*.—**P. imperialis**. See **IMPERIAL**.—**P. oxymellicus**. Fr., *potion oxymellée*. A mixture of equal parts of oxymel and spring water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgans cum citrate magnesiæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *MAGNESIUM citricum liquidum*.—**P. spirituosus**. A mixture of 60 grammes of honey with 120 of alcohol and 730 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**POU** (Fr.), n. Pu. See **PEDICULUS**.

**POUCE** (Fr.), n. Pus. See **THUMB**.

**POUCH**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>ch. Lat., *marsupium*. Fr., *poche*. Ger., *Tasche*. A pocket; a small bag; any bag-like structure. [a, 48.]—**Douglas's p.** See *Recto-uterine p.*—**Guttural p's**. Fr., *poche gutturale*. In solids; a large p. of mucous membrane, extending, one on each side, between the atlas and the anterior portion of the pharynx and the larynx, continuous with that lining the lower part of the Eustachian tube. [L, 13.]—**Hair p.** Ger., *Haartasche*. The depression or crypt in the skin within which a hair grows. [G.] Cf. **HAIR-BULB** and **HAIR-FOLLICLE**.—**Internal inguinal p. (of the peritonæum)**. The internal of two p's formed by the urachus and the obliterated hypogastric artery raising up the peritonæum into a well-marked fold as it passes from the apex of the bladder to the back of the recti muscles.—**Marsupial p.** See **MARSUPIUM** (5th def.).—**Pararectal p.** See *CAVUM Douglasii laterale*.—**Paravesical p.** See *Fossa paravesicalis*.—**Pharyngeal p.** See *RECESSUS pharyngeus*.—**P. of Fabricius**. See *Bursa Fabricii*.—**P's of the larynx**. Conical p's curving slightly backward, and extending from the anterior part of the ventricles upward for half an inch, between the superior vocal cords and the thyroid cartilage. They open into the ventricle by a narrow aperture, which is marked by two folds of the lining mucous membrane of the larynx. [C.]—**P's of the membrana tympani**. Ger., *Trommelfelbeutel*. The three p's on the inner side of the upper part of the drum-head, formed by duplicatures of mucous membrane around the chorda tympani in the horizontal portion of its passage through the tympanic cavity. [F, 4.]—**Recto-uterine p.**, **Recto-vaginal p.** Lat., *excavatio recto-uterina*, *cavum (seu fossa) Douglasii*. Fr., *cul-de-sac recto-utérin*. Ger., *Douglas'scher Raum*, *Mastdarmblasengrube*. Syn.: *Douglas's p.* (or *space*, or *cul-de-sac*). A p. of peritonæum situated between the rectum behind and the cervix uteri and the upper part of the vagina in front, and bounded laterally by the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-vesical p.** A p. formed by the reflection of the peritonæum from the lower part of the rectum to the base and upper part of the bladder in the male. Its mouth is bounded on both sides by the plicæ semilunares. [C.]—**Utero-vesical p.**, **Vesico-uterine p.** Lat., *excavatio vesico-uterina*. Fr., *cul-de-sac vesico-utérin*. The peritoneal p. situated between the uterus and the bladder; bounded laterally by the vesico-uterine folds of the peritonæum.

**POUDRE** (Fr.), n. Pudr<sup>2</sup>. See **POWDER**.—**P. absorbante de Hensler**. A mixture of 360 grammes of magnesium oxide, 240 of rhubarb, 60 of soap, and 45 of oleosaccharum of fennel; or of 7 grammes each of the oxide, rhubarb, soap, and sugar, and 2 drops of oil of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. à canon**. See **GUNPOWDER**.—**P. adoucissante** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of equal parts of marsh-mallow root and licorice. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. adoucissante de Wepfer**. A powder of 30 parts of marsh-mallow root, 15 of licorice, 7 each of cotton-seeds, poppy-seeds, and *Portulaca oleracea*, 15 each of barley and Armenian bole, 4 each of gum arabic and tragacanth, and 15 of sugar. [L, 85.]—**P. ad partum promovendum**. A powder of 15 grammes of borax, 6 each of castoreum and saffron, 8 drops of oil of cinnamon, and 6 of oil of amber; or of 7 grammes each of *Cassia lignea* and cinnamon, 4 each of borax and white amber, 2 of saffron, and 3 drops of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. aérophore**. See *Pulvis aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. alexipharmace**. A powder of 45 parts each of nitre and Armenian bole, 30 of astacolith saturated with citric acid, and 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. alexitére**. A 60-centigramme powder of 1 part each of ipecac and extract of opium and 30 parts of potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. altérante**. A powder of 61 parts each of nitre and orange-peel, 367 of cream of tartar, 6 of ipecac, and 245 of sugar of milk. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. altérante composée**. A powder of 7 parts of calomel, 4 of antimony pentasulphide, and 6 of guaiac resin; or of equal parts of each of these substances and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. altérante de Plummer**. See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI stibiatu*.—**P. amère ferrurée**. See *P. vermifuge* (3d def.).—**P. ammoniacale aromatique**. See *COLLYRE sec ammoniacal*.—**P. angélique**. See under **ANTIMONY oxychloride**.—**P. anodine**. A powder of 4 parts of aqueous extract of opium and 7 of prepared red coral; or of 1 part each of extract of opium and red saunders wood and 4 parts of prepared red coral. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anthelmintique**. A powder of 4 parts each of black mercury sulphide and jalap-root and 7 of valerian-root. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiacide**. See **Absorbent POWDER** (3d def.).—**P. antiarthritique de Berends**. A powder of 7 parts of guaiac resin, 15 of cream of tartar, and 22 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiasthmatic**. See *P. de SCILLE et de soufre*.—**P. antiasthmatic de Wepfer**. A powder of 30 parts of soot, 120 of sugar candy, 15 of iris, and 7 each of root of *Arum maculatum*, astacolith, antimony diaphoreticum martiale, and antisepticum Poterii. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anticacchetique**. A powder of 60 parts each of iron filings, orange-peel, and sugar, and 30 of the root of *Arum maculatum*; or of 15 of iron filings, 7 each of oyster-shells and the root of *Arum maculatum*, and 2½ of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anticacchetique de Hartmann**. A powder of 30 parts of red iron oxide, 7 each of the root of *Arum macu-*

*latum* and mother-of-pearl, 5 each of amber, hartshorn, and cinamon, and 87 of sugar, to which are sometimes added 7 of red coral. When pearls are substituted for the mother-of-pearl, and 6 parts of ambergris are added, the powder is characterized as *complète*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anticalculeuse de Quarin**. A powder of 15 grammes of barberry, 8 of gum arabic, 4 of jalap, 15 of sugar, and 6 drops of oil of orange-peel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anticarcinomateuse**. See *Pulvis arsenicalis Cosmi*.—**P. anticatarrhale**. 1. A powder of 22 parts each of licorice and flowers of sulphur and 2 of camphor; or of equal quantities of nitre, licorice, fennel, and flowers of sulphur. [B, 118 (a, 38).] 2. See *Pulvis contra tussim infantum*.—**P. anticatarrhale de Hufeland**. A powder of 30 parts each of fennel, Florentine iris, and licorice, 22 of senna, and 45 of flowers of sulphur. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiépileptique blanche**. See *Pulvis epilepticus albus*.—**P. antiépileptique d'Alsace**. See *Pulvis epilepticus holsaticus*.—**P. antiépileptique de Cellarius**. See *Pulvis epilepticus Cellarii*.—**P. antiépileptique de Mynsicht**. See *Pulvis epilepticus mirabilis Mynsichti*.—**P. antiépileptique de Rivière**. See *Pulvis epilepticus Riverti*.—**P. antiépileptique du margrave**. See *Pulvis epilepticus marchionis*.—**P. antiépileptique noire**. See *Pulvis epilepticus niger*.—**P. antiépileptique rouge**. See *Pulvis epilepticus ruber*.—**P. antifebrile**. 1. A powder of 7 parts each of iron and ammonium chloride and bitter quassia and 15 of chamomile. 2. See *P. de QUINQUINA et de gingembre*.—**P. antifebrile astringente**. See *P. de QUINQUINA alunée*.—**P. antihystérique**. See *Antihysterical POWDER*.—**P. antilyssique**. 1. See *Pulvis antilyssicus omskirianus*. 2. A powder of 2 parts of *Physcia nivalis* and 1 part of black pepper. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antimoniale (de James)**. See *Pulvis antimonialis*.—**P. antiscrofuleuse de Baglivi**. A powder of 15 grammes of iron filings, 4 each of calumba and rhubarb, 8 drops of cinnamon-oil, and enough sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antisapmodique**. 1. A powder of 1 part of kermes mineral and 10 parts each of nitre and potassium sulphate. 2. A powder containing 19 of milk sugar; or 8 of musk, 3 of flowers of zinc, and 14 of sugar; or 10 of musk and 7 of cinabar (*P. de Tunquin*). 3. See *Pulvis VALERIANÆ aromatus*. 4. A powder of 70 parts of flowers of zinc, 16 of opium, 400 of aqueous extract of cinchona, and 700 of oleosaccharum of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antisiphilitique de Berg**. See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI oxydati rubri*.—**P. aromatique de Gabelchover**. See *TRAGEA aromatica Gabelchoveri*.—**P. aromatique officinale**. See *TRAGEA aromatica officinalis*.—**P. arsenicale**. A powder consisting of 248 parts of white arsenic and 745 of cinabar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. arsenicale de Justamond**. See *CAUSTICUM arsenicale*.—**P. arsenicale de Plunquet**. A powder of 2 parts of white arsenic, 4 of *Maruta cotula*, 8 of *Ranunculus sceleratus* and *Ranunculus flammula*, and 1 part of sulphur. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. arsenicale mercurielle**. See *P. de Dupuytren*.—**P. astringente**. A name for various old astringent powders.—**P. à tirer**. See **GUNPOWDER**.—**P. aux mouches**. Metallic arsenic. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**P. aux poux**. Powdered nux vomica. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P. à vers**. Wormseed, also any vermifuge in the form of a powder. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. benzoinée**. See *Pulvis BENZOES*.—**P. bézoardique**. See *Pulvis CHINE antisepticus*.—**P. cacchetique de Ludovic**. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.—**P. camphrée**. See *Pulvis camphoratus*.—**P. caustique de Plenck**. See *Pulvis ex HYDRARGYRO rubro cum alumine*.—**P. céphalique**. A powder of 31 grammes each of *Betonica officinalis*, turmeric, and sweet marjoram, 15 each of lavender and iris, 27 each of cloves and cubeb, 8 of indigo, 20 drops of oil of lavender, and 16 of oil of lignum rhodii. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. chalybée**. See *P. martiale anglaise*.—**P. citrine**. See *Absorbent POWDER* (3d def.).—**P. confortante**. See *Pulvis confortativus*.—**P. content**. See *Cordial POWDER*.—**P. contre l'érysipèle**. 1. See *Pulvis externus ad erysipelas*. 2. See *Pulvis erysipelatodes*. 3. A powder of equal parts of elder flowers and bran. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cordiale**. See *Cordial POWDER*.—**P. cordiale tonique** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of 1 part of red iron oxide, 5 parts of salt, and 10 of powdered gentian-root. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. corroborante**. See *P. de QUINQUINA et de cannelles*.—**P. de blanchiment**. See *CALX chlorata*.—**P. de Brumser**. Powdered root of *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 93.]—**P. de chasse**. See **GUNPOWDER**.—**P. de Cheltenham**. See *P. saline composée*.—**P. de contesse**. Powdered cinchona. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P. de Dover**, **P. de Dover** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ et opii*.—**P. de Dover saccharinée**. A mixture of 5 grammes each of powdered ipecac and opium and 40 of powdered gum arabic and 2 centigrammes of soluble saccharin. [Nouv. rem., Oct. 8, 1890, p. 450.]—**P. de Dupuytren**. A mixture of 1 part of arsenious acid and 199 parts of calomel. [B, 38, 92 (a, 14).]—**P. de guerre**. See **GUNPOWDER**.—**P. de James**. See *Pulvis antimonialis*.—**P. de Knox**. 1. See *CALX chlorata*. 2. A powder of 3 parts of calcium chloride and 8 of sodium chloride. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Leayson**. See *COLLYRE sec ammoniacal*.—**P. de Moore**. See **ALGAROTH**.—**P. dentifrice absorbant** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts each of powdered calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and cinchona, and 1 part of oil of peppermint. [B, 105 (a, 14).]—**P. dentifrice acide**. Lat., *dentifricum acidulum*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a very finely triturated mixture of 40 centigrammes of carmin in No. 40 powder, 200 grammes each of sugar of milk and cream of tartar, and 1 gramme of oil of peppermint. 2. A powder of 90 grammes of cinchona, 15 each of cream of tartar, myrrh, and sage-leaves, 22 of catechu, and 16 drops of oil of cloves. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. dentifrice alcaline** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *dentifricum alcalinum*. A mixture of 100 parts each of precipitated calcium carbonate, pale cinchona-bark, and magnesium carbonate, and 1 part of oil of peppermint. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Pulvis dentifricus albus*.—**P. dentifrice noire**. See *Pulvis dentifricus niger*.—**P. de Pistoja**. A preparation made in a convent in Pistoja, formerly much used against gout; it was a powdered mixture of 20 parts of colchicum (bulbs) with 10 parts of bryonia-root, 50 parts of betonica, 10 of gentian, and 10 of chamomile flowers. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., Sept., 1891, p. 464 (a, 50).]—**P. de Plummer**.



See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI stibiat.*—**P. des Capucins.** A mixture of equal parts of celandine, stavesacre, parsley-seeds, and tobacco; used externally against pediculi capitis. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Seidlitz (anglaise).** See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.—**P. de Seltz.** See under *Pulvis aerophorus* (1st def.).—**P. désinfectant.**—**P. de Struensee.** See *Pulvis pyricus*.—**P. des voyageurs.** See *Pulvis diureticus*.—**P. de Talbot.** An old term for powdered cinchona. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**P. de Tunquin.** 1. See under *P. antispasmodique* (3d def.). 2. See *P. de musc composée*.—**P. de Vienne.** See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**P. d'Helvétius.** See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ cum tartaro*.—**P. diarrhodon** [Sard. Ph.]. See under *DIARRHODON*.—**P. digestif.** 1. A powder of 37 parts of salt of wormwood, 22 of cream of tartar, 2·8 each of potassium sulphate and diacrydium sulphuratum, and 30 of oleosaccharum of lemon. 2. A powder consisting of 60 parts of magnesium sulphate, 30 each of nitre, cream of tartar, and root of *Arum maculatum*, and 22 of sal ammoniac. 3. A mixture of 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic, 4 grammes of nitrum antimoniatum, and 11 of potassium tartrate. 4. A mixture of 2 parts of potassium sulphate with 1 part of prepared oyster-shells. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. digestif composé.** See *Pulvis digestivus cum rheo*.—**P. digestif de Klein.** See *Pulvis RHEI tartarisatus*.—**P. digestif du duc** (ou simple). A mixture of 1 part of powdered cinnamon and 16 parts of sugar. [B. 92, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. diurétique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Pulvis diureticus*. 2. A mixture of 1 part each of digitalis-leaves and cinnamon, and 2 parts each of sugar and potassium acetate. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *P. gommeuse nitrée*.—**P. diurétique de Hufeland.** A powder of 6 centigrammes each of dry squill and digitalis, 125 each of licorice and tartarus boraxatus, 12 of cinnamon, and 2 drops of oil of juniper. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. diurétique de Theden.** A powder of 30 parts each of toasted juniper and root of *Pimpinella saxifraga* and 20 of nitrum antimoniatum. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. diurétique d'Oslander.** A powder of 12 parts of dry squill, 6 of digitalis, and 200 of cream of tartar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. diurétique vétérinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 25 of powdered marsh-mallow root. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. d'oliban.** See *OLIBANUM pulveratum*.—**P. expectorante.** See *Pulvis keremesinus* and *Pulvis pectorale*.—**P. fébrifuge.** 1. A powder of 7 parts each of white arsenic, myrrh, piper longum, and Armenian bole, 15 of sulphur, and 4 of p. aromatique. 2. A powder of equal parts of avens and gum arabic; or of 3 parts of avens and 1 part of sal ammoniac. 3. A mixture of 7 parts of Guinea pepper and 50 of laurel-berries. 4. A powder of 6 grammes of cinchona-bark, 3·8 of iron filings, 1·9 gramme each of calomel, salt of wormwood, and potassium sulphate, and 7 centigrammes of purified opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Hecker.** A powder of 3 centigrammes of arsenic sulphide, 60 of white sugar, and 1 drop of oil of anise. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Hufeland.** A very fine powder of 15 parts of horse-chestnut bark and willow-bark, and 2 each of the roots of gentian, sweet flag, and avens. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Jahn.** A powder of 45 parts of cinchona-bark, with 7 each of the roots of hellebore, gentian, and *Arum maculatum*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fondante.** A powder of 4 parts of belladonna-leaves, 10 of rhubarb, and 53 of fennel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fortifiante.** A mixture of 22 parts of contrayerva, 7 of Virginia snake-root, and 30 of prepared chalk. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fumigatoire.** A powder of equal parts of amber and oilbanum; or of 4 parts each of amber, mastic, and juniper, and 1 part of cascarrilla; or of 20 parts of amber, 10 of oilbanum, 4 each of mastic and red roses, 3 of lavender, 12 of juniper, and 2 each of labdanum, benzoin, liquid storax, lignum rhodii, and saunders. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. galactopoliétique de Rosensteln.** **P. gazifère laxative.** A powder of 8 parts of magnesium oxide with orange-peel and fennel varying in amount each from 1 part to 16 parts, and sometimes with 2 or 4 parts of sugar added. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. gazifère purgative.** See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.—**P. gazifère simple.** See *Pulvis aerophorus*.—**P. gazogène alcaline** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis aerophorus*.—**P. gazogène ferrugineuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis effervescens ferratus*.—**P. gazogène laxative** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.—**P. gazogène neutre** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *pulvis effervescens neutralis*. A preparation consisting of 2 grammes of powdered tartaric acid put up in a white paper and 2 of sodium bicarbonate put up in a blue paper, to be dissolved separately and the solutions mixed immediately before taking. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. gommeuse.** See *Pulvis gummosus*.—**P. gommeuse alcaline.** A finely triturated mixture of 1 part of potassium carbonate and 8 parts of gum arabic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. gommeuse amygdaline.** See *Pulvis Amygdalatus*.—**P. gommeuse nitrée.** A powder of 1 part each of nitre and marsh-mallow and 2 parts each of gum arabic and sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. gommeuse soufrée.** A powder of equal parts of gum arabic, sulphur, and oleosaccharum of fennel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. grégorienne.** See *Pulvis antarthriticus purgativus*.—**P. hépatique rouge.** See *Pulvis hepaticus ruber*.—**P. hippocratique.** See *Pulvis equeum*.—**P. impériale.** See *SPECIES imperatoris*.—**P. incisive.** See *P. de scule et de soufre*.—**P. laxative et tempérante.** See *Pulvis temperans* (3d def.).—**P. laxative pour les enfants.** See *Pulvis eacanthus puriorum*.—**P. martiale anglaise.** A powder of 22 parts of iron filings, 15 each of cassia lignea and nutmeg, 7 each of cloves and mace, and 60 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mercurielle.** **P. mercurielle antimoniale.** See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI stibiat.*—**P. mucllagineuse.** See *Pulvis THAOCANTHÆ compositus*.—**P. ophtalmique.** 1. A powder of 300 parts of *Euphrasia officinalis*, 15 of *Arnica montana*, 4 each of mace and cubeb, and 11 of fennel. 2. A powder of from 5 to 12 parts of green vitriol and 140 of sugar; for spots on the cornea. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ophtalmique de Beer.** See *COLLYRE sec de Beer*.—**P. opacine de Dover.** See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ et opii*.—**P. pectorale.** 1. A powder of 8 parts of milk-sugar, 5 of gum arabic, and 3 of oleosaccharum of fennel. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *Pulvis alyssum compositus*.—**P. pectorale balsamique.** A powder of 20 grammes of licorice, 7 of Florentine iris, 15

of sulphur, 1½ of benzoin, 60 of sugar, and 10 drops each of the oils of fennel and anise. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. pectorale de Fritze.** See *P. de séné et de réglisse*.—**P. pectorale incisive de Wedel.** A powder of 15 parts each of diatridos and compound tragacanth powder, 11 each of licorice and marsh-mallow, 7 each of Armenian bole and sulphur, 6 of terra sigillata, and 180 of sugar; or of 15 each of root of *Arum maculatum*, Florentine iris-root, diaphoretic antimony, sulphur, cinnabar, and astacolith. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. pour embaument.** 1. A mixture of 38 parts of dried salt, 12 each of nut-galls and Socotrine aloes, and 2 each of benzoin, labdanum, myrrh, tacamahac resin, cinnamon, *Canella alba*, ginger, nutmeg, cloves, allspice, black pepper, and yellow saunders. [Guibourt (L. 85).] 2. A preparation containing 15 parts of dried salt, 20 each of gall-nuts and tan-bark, and 5 each of aloes, benzoin, ginger, cloves, lavender, peppermint, myrrh, nutmeg, saltpetre, black pepper, rosemary, sage, and thyme. [L. 85].—**P. pour la conservation des cadavres** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *pulvis ad condienda cadavera*. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of commercial zinc sulphate with 100 parts of white-wood sawdust and adding a solution of 2 parts each of carbolic acid and oil of thyme in 2 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. pour les enfants.** A very finely triturated mixture of 15 grammes of astacolith, 4 each of almond soap and rhubarb, 7 of sugar, and 6 drops of oil of fennel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative.** 1. A powder of 27 parts each of jalap and rhubarb; or of 30 of jalap and 15 of nitre; or of 3 of jalap with 2, 3, or 6 of cream of tartar; or of 75 of jalap, 7 of cream of tartar, and 4 of cinnamon-oil; or of 93 of jalap, 186 of cream of tartar, and 8 of ginger; or of equal parts of jalap, cream of tartar, and magnesium oxide; or of 60 parts each of jalap and cream of tartar, 11 of jalap resin, 9 of scammony, and 6 of cinnamon; or of 2 grammes each of jalap and magnesium sulphate and 2 drops of oil of fennel; or of 30 parts each of jalap and gentian, 7 of ginger, and 60 of magnesium sulphate; or of 12 parts of jalap with 6 of sodium sulphate, or with 5 or 6 of potassium sulphate; or of 2 grammes of jalap, 60 centigrammes of potassium sulphate, and 1 drop of oil of fennel; or of 60 parts of jalap with 30 of potassium sulphate and 5 of ipecac, or with 60 of scammony and 120 of potassium sulphate; or of 45 of jalap, 11 each of the resins of jalap and scammony, 30 each of cream of tartar and potassium sulphate, and 1½ part of oil of cinnamon. 2. See *Pulvis ad humbricos*. 3. A powder of 8 parts of magnesium oxide and 1 part of rhubarb. 4. See *Pulvis RHEI compositus*. 5. A powder of equal parts of scammony and cream of tartar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. purgative composée.** A mixture of 25 centigrammes each of calomel, jalap, and rhubarb, and 1 drop of oil of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. restituant.** See *Restorative aromatique*.—**P. saline.** See *Pulvis TARTARI compositus*.—**P. saline aromatique.** See *P. pour embaument*.—**P. saline composée.** A powder of 1 part of magnesium sulphate, 3 parts of potassium sulphate, and 4 of common salt. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. saline stibée.** A powder of 19 grammes of cream of tartar, 11 of potassium sulphate, and 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. sables** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POUDRE*.—**P. sternutatoire.** 1. See *Pulvis sternutatorius*. 2. See *P. céphalique*.—**P. stomachique.** 1. A preparation of 15 parts each of avens and gum arabic and 4 of rhubarb. 2. A mixture of equal parts of calumba and oleosaccharum of cinnamon. 3. A mixture of 4 parts each of iron filings and orange-peel and 7 of red cinchona-bark. 4. A powder of 5 parts of cinchona and 1 part each of rhubarb and sal ammoniac. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. styptique.** A mixture of equal parts of alum and zinc sulphate. [L. 85].—**P. sudorifique de Dover.** See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ et opii*.—**P. tempérante.** 1. A powder of equal parts of nitre and potassium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *Pulvis temperans* (2d def.). 3. See *NITRUM saturnum*.—**P. tempérante blanche.** A powder of equal parts of nitre, magnesium oxide, and milk-sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. tempérante de Rosensteln.** A powder of 3 parts of nitre, 15 of lemon lozenges, and 1 part of potassium oxalate; or of 3 parts of nitre, 10 of sugar, and 1 part of potassium oxalate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. tempérante d'Unzer.** A powder of equal parts of nitre, potassium sulphate, and magnesium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. thériacale** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *polvo thieriacal* [Sp. Ph.]. A powdered mixture of many drugs forming the basis of the *electuaire thieriacal*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. unique.** See *POUDRE de Godenou*.—**P. vermifuge.** 1. A powder of 4 parts of tin and 1 part of ethiops mineral; or of 4 parts of tin sulphide, 2 of jalap, and 1 part of asafetida. 2. A powder consisting of 1 part of green vitriol and 6 parts of tansy; or of 4 of vitriol and 11 each of tansy and santonica; or of 6 parts of vitriol, 35 of tansy, and 90 of valerian; or of 4 of vitriol, 7 of tansy, and 40 of jalap; or of 4 each of vitriol and cardamom and 7 each of tansy and santonica. 3. A powder of 1 part of jalap soap, 3 parts each of santonica and plantain and 2 of sugar; or of 15 of santonica, 4 of senna, and 2 each of coriander and calcined hartshorn; or of 12 parts each of santonica and jalap and 7 of ethiops mineral; or of 11 parts each of santonica and tansy and 4 of iron sulphate; or of equal parts of santonica, valerian, and jalap. 4. A powder of 125 parts of male fern and 12 of gamboge; or of equal parts of male fern, rhubarb, santonica, and Corsican moss. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. vermifuge composée.** A mixture of 7 parts each of calomel and scammony and 3 of gamboge. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. vermifuge de Rosensteln.** A powder of equal parts of tansy, santonica, gamboge, nux vomica, and iron sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. vomitive composée.** See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ cum tartaro*.—**P. vomitive de Marryat.** A preparation consisting of 50 centigrammes each of tartar emetic and copper sulphate, divided into three powders; to be taken in a little water and followed with infusion of chamomile. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**POUGUES** (Fr.), n. Pug. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a mineral spring. [L. 41, 49, 67 (a, 14).]

**POUILLON** (Fr.), n. Pu-el-yon<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Landes, France, where there are warm saline springs and mud-baths. [L. 30, 41, 49, 67 (a, 14, 50).]



**POULET** (Fr.), n. Pu-la. A chicken. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**Bouill-on de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Aqua CAPONIS*.

**POULIE** (Fr.), n. Pu-le. See *TROCHLEA*.

**POULIOT** (Fr.), n. Pu-le-o. See *MENTHA pulegium*.—**P. amé-ricain**. See *HEDEOMA pulegioides*.—**P. commun** [Fr. Cod.] See *P.*

**POULS** (Fr.), n. Pu. See *PULSE*.—**P. combiné, P. compliqué, P. concentré**. A pulse not readily perceptible under the finger.—**P. de Corrigan**. See *Water-hammer PULSE*.—**P. géminé**. See *Dicrotic PULSE*.—**P. inverse**. A difference of pulsation in the corresponding arteries on the two sides of the body. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**P. martelé, P. rebondissant, P. redoublé**. See *Dicrotic PULSE*.—**P. strophantique** [Bucquoy]. The sort of pulse resulting from the administration of strophanthus. It tends to assume the characters of the water-hammer pulse. ["Sem. méd." Aug. 3, 1889, p. 262 (a, 18).]—**P. trigéminé**. That derangement of the pulse in which a strong beat is followed by two weak ones. Cf. *PULSUS trigeminus*.—**P. veineux**. See *Venous PULSE*.

**POULTICE**, n. Po<sup>ult</sup>i<sup>ca</sup>. Perhaps from *πῶλος*, porridge. Gr., *κατάλαμα*. Lat., *cataplasma*. Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Breiumschlag, Umschlag*. A soft, mush-like mass, to be applied (usually hot) to a part.—**Anodyne p.** See *CATAPLASMA anodynum*.—**Antiseptic p.** See *CATAPLASMA antisepticum* and *CATAPLASMA carbo-naceum*.

**POUMON** (Fr.), n. Pu-mo<sup>n</sup>. See *LUNG*.

**POUND**, n. Pu<sup>u</sup>nd. Gr., *λίτρα*. Lat., *libra, libra*. Fr., *livre*. Ger., *Pfund*. A weight equivalent, in troy weight, to 12 oz., or 5,760 grains, or 373.2 grammes; in avoirdupois weight, to 16 oz., or 7,000 troy grains, or 453.6 grammes. The symbol for each is lb.; and 175 lb. troy = 144 lb. avoird. [B, 81 (a, 38); a, 43.]—**Foot-p.** The force required to raise a mass weighing a p. through the height of a foot. [a, 48.] Cf. *KILOGRAMMETRE*.

**POUNDAL**, n. Pu<sup>u</sup>nd-dl. A unit of force; the force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move at the uniform rate of a foot a second. [a, 48.]—**Footp.** The force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move through the space of a foot in a second. [a, 48.]

**POURPIER** (Fr.), n. Pur-pe a. See *PORTULACA*.

**POURPRE** (Fr.), n. Purpr<sup>r</sup>. 1. Purple. 2. *Purpura*. 3. Petechial fever.—**P. blanc**. See *MILIARIA*.

**POURRETTE** (Fr.), n. Pur-re<sup>t</sup>. See *GREASE* (2d def.).

**POURRIURE** (Fr.), n. Pur-re-tu<sup>r</sup>. See *ROT*.—**P. de Saint-Lazare**. See *MEASLES* (2d def.).—**P. d'hôpital**. See *HOSPITAL GANGRENE*.—**P. du pied**. See *FOOT-ROT*.—**P. noir**. See *ANTHRACOSIS*.

**POURVILLE** (Fr.), n. Pur-vel. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

**POUSSE** (Fr.), n. Pus. A bud, also a young shoot. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**POUSSÉE** (Fr.), n. Pusa. 1. An eczematous or erythematous eruption said occasionally to follow the use of mineral waters or other remedies. 2. See *LICHEN* (2d def.) and cf. *DARTRE* p.

**POUSSIF** (Fr.), adj. Pus-ef. Short-breathed, asthmatic. [A, 537 (a, 21).]

**POUSSOIR** (Fr.), n. Pus-swa<sup>r</sup>. See *PROBANG*.

**POWDER**, n. Pu<sup>u</sup>d-er. Gr., *κῶς*. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poudre*. Ger., *Pulver*. In pharmacy, a substance or combination of substances in solid, dry form such as will pass through a sieve of a certain degree of fineness; also a single dose of such p. The U. S. Ph. recognizes five degrees of fineness of p's, designated, according to the number of meshes to the square inch, as No. 20 or coarse p., No. 40 or moderately coarse p., No. 50 or moderately fine p., No. 60 or fine p., and No. 80 or very fine p.; the Br. Ph. recognizes six grades, Nos. 12, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60; the Fr. Cod. four grades, Nos. 90, 100, 120, 140 for silk sieves, Nos. 2, 1, 0, 00, for hair sieves (the inch being a trifle larger than that of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph.); the Russ. and Swed. Ph's distinguish the sieves as 1,000, 1,000, 300, and 100-mesh sieves; the Norw. Ph. distinguishes the p's as coarse, ordinary, and finest. [B, 81, 95 (a, 38).]—**Absorbent p.** Lat., *pulvis absorbens* (see *infantum*, seu *puerorum citrinus* [3d def.]). 1. A p. of 2 parts of antimony diaphoreticum lotum and 1 part each of prepared oyster-shells and astacoloth. 2. A p. of 2 parts of astacoloth and 1 part of magnesium oxide; or of 61 of prepared crab's claws, 81 of prepared red coral, and 15 of magnesium oxide. 3. A p. of 48 parts of magnesium oxide with 6 of cinnamon and sometimes 24 of sugar; or with 32 of sugar and 4 of cinnamon; or with 3 of cinnamon and 12 of licorice; or with 12 each of fennel and orange-peel; or with 16 each of Florentine iris, anise, and sugar, and 8 of saffron. 4. A p. of 20 parts of magnesium oxide, 7 of rhubarb, and 2 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Anthysteric p.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *poudre antihysterique*. A mixture of 2 parts of castoreum, 1 part each of cloves and saffron, 4 parts each of zedoary, citron-rind, amber, and mother-of-pearl, and 8 parts each of the roots of *Dictamnus albus* and *Paeonia officinalis*. [B, 119.]—**Antispasmodic p.** See *POUDRE antispasmodique*.—**Bleaching p.** See *CALX chlorata*.—**Cancer-p.** See *Martin's cancer p.*—**Carthusian p.** See *KERMES mineral*.—**Cordial p.** A p. of 100 parts of cinnamon, 64 of cloves, 20 of vanilla, 2,300 of rice, and 1,500 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Digestive p.** See *POUDRE digestive*.—**Divine p.** The equivalent of a popular term applied in Egypt to an aperient mixture of the carbonates of ammonium, magnesium, iron, and sodium with ginger and licorice given in the Egypt Ph. ["Lancet," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 42.]—**Dover's p.** Lat., *pulvis Doveri* [Aust. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A p. originally composed of 1 grain each of opium and ipecac and 4 grains each of nitrate and sulphate of potassium. [B. W. Richardson, "Asclepiad," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 532.] See *PULVIS IPECACUANHE et opii*.—**Fever p. of James**. See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—**Gascoigne's**

**p.** A mixture of bezoar with an absorbent p.; formerly used as an antidote. [B, 7.]—**Goa p.** See *CHRYSAROBIN*.—**Gray p.** See *HYDRARGYRUM cum creta*.—**Gregory's p.** See *PULVIS RHEI compositus*.—**Hufeland's p.** See *POUDRE fébrifuge de Hufeland*.—**Poudre diurétique de Hufeland**, and *POUDRE anticatarrhale de Hufeland*.—**James's p.** [Gr. Ph.]. See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—**Jesuits' p.** Lat., *pulvis jesuiticus* (see *Jesuitarum*). Ger., *Jesuitenpulver*. Powdered cinchona; so called because the Jesuit fathers administered it gratuitously to the indigent sick. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Knox's p.** See *POUDRE de Knox*.—**Martin's cancer p.** A p. made from *Epiphegus americana* and arsenic oxide. [L, 73.]—**Pearl p.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**Pectoral p.** See *POUDRE pectorale* and cf. *PULVIS pectoralis*.—**P.-blower**. See *INSUFFLATOR*.—**P. of Godernaux**. Fr., *poudre unique*. A proprietary remedy for epilepsy, syphilis, etc., containing mercury, antimony, charcoal, etc. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**Restorative p.** Fr., *poudre restaurante*. A mixture of 64 parts of cacao, 32 each of rice and sugar, and 1 part of cinnamon. [Hamb. Ph., 1833 (B, 119).]—**Ringworm p.** See *CHRYSAROBIN*.—**Ruding's p.** A much-vaunted p. of 2 parts of the cathartic antimony of Wilson and 1 part of tartar emetic, triturated well together in a glass mortar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sedative p.** Fr., *poudre sédative* (ou de *belladone sucrée*). A mixture of 3 parts of belladonna-root and 70 of sugar [Ph. castr. Pruss., 1823]. Other similar preparations contained licorice. Used in whooping-cough. [B, 119.]—**Seidlitz p.** See *PULVIS effervescens compositus*.—**Tooth p.** See *DENTIFRICE*.—**Tully's p.** A substitute for Dover's p., consisting of 20 parts each of camphor, prepared chalk, and licorice, and 1 part of morphine sulphate. [A, 78.]

**POWDERY**, adj. Pu<sup>u</sup>d-er-i<sup>z</sup>. 1. Having the form of a powder or readily crumbling into powder. 2. Covered with a bloom or pulverulent matter. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**POWER**, n. Pu<sup>u</sup>er. Gr., *δύναμις*. Lat., *potentia* (from *potens*, powerful). Fr., *pouvoir*, *puissance*. Ger., *Kraft*. Ability; strength; in physics, energy or agency in performing work. [a, 48.]—**Absolute p.** In physiology, the weight which is exactly sufficient to keep a muscle from contracting when it is stimulated. [K.]—**Combining p.** See *ATOMICITY* and *QUANTITVALENCE*.—**Inherent p.** See *IRRITABILITY*.—**Mechanical p's.** The simple machines; the elementary machines (lever and inclined plane) of which all kinds of mechanism are the combinations or modifications. [a, 48.]—**Nervous p.** Lat., *vis nervosa*. The power or activity of the nervous system. [K.] Cf. *vis nervosa*.—**Saturating p.** Ger., *sättigende Kraft*. The p. which acids and bases possess of combining with other bodies until all the combining capacities of the atoms contained in the molecule of the acid or base are satisfied (i. e., till the molecule is saturated). [B.]—**Sensorial p.** 1. The p. of both receiving and originating impulses. 2. Of Darwin, the p. of muscular contraction (probably limited to voluntary contraction). [K, 3.]—**Specific refractive power.** Ger., *Brechungsvermögen*. A quantity, constant for each substance, formed by dividing the index of refraction of the substance diminished by one by the density of the substance. This quantity multiplied by the molecular weight of the substance gives the refraction equivalent. [Strecker (B).]

**POX**, n. Po<sup>x</sup>. Ger., *Pocken*. 1. A term applied (usually in combination with another word) to certain eruptive, infectious diseases, such as small-p., chicken-p., etc. 2. Syphilis (formerly called great-p.). [G.]—**Ape-p.** Ger., *Affenpocken*. A variolous disease in the form of a general exanthem said to affect the wild apes in the West Indies during epidemics of variola. [G, 73.]—**Bastard p.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Chicken-p.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Cow-p.** See the major list.—**False p.** See *VARICELLA*.—**French p.** See *SYPHILIS*.—**Gland-p.**, **Glass-p.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Grease-p.** See *HORSE-POX* and *VARIOLEA equina*.—**Great p.** See *SYPHILIS*.—**Horn-p.** See *VARIOLEA cornea*.—**Horse-p.** See the major list and *VARIOLEA equina*.—**Secondary p.** See *VACCINOLAE*.—**Small-p.** See the major list and *VARIOLEA*.—**Wart-p.** See *VARIOLEA verrucosa*.

**POZZUOLI**, n. Po<sup>z</sup>-su-o-le. A place in the province of Naples, Italy, where there are hot springs. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PRACHTKÄFER** (Ger.), n. Pra<sup>ch</sup>t<sup>k</sup>/kaf-e<sup>r</sup>. See *BUPRESTIS*.

**PRÆBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-bi<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m)</sup>. From *præbere*, to furnish. A dose. [A, 325.]

**PRÆCINCTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>kt(hi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m))</sup>. From *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to bind. See *DIAPHRAGM*.

**PRÆCIPITATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>t-at(a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m))</sup>. See *PRÆCIPITATE*.—**Unguentum præcipitatum albi**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci*.—**Unguentum præcipitatum rubri**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidii rubri*.

**PRÆCISIO** (Lat.), v. f. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>/zhi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o)</sup>. Gen., *-onis*. From *præcidere*, to cut off in front. See *CIRCUMCISION*.—**P. præputii**. See *P.*

**PRÆCLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-kla<sup>2</sup>(kla<sup>2</sup>)-vi<sup>2</sup>sk(wi<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>3</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)(a<sup>2</sup>3)ri<sup>2</sup>s</sup>. From *præ*, before, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. A muscle situated in front of the clavicle. [a, 17.]—**P. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the acromion. [L, 332.]—**P. medius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or first costal cartilage and inserted into the clavicle internally to the subclavius. [L, 332.]

**PRÆCOGNITIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>g-ni<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o</sup>. Gen., *-onis*. From *præcognoscere*, to know beforehand. See *PROGNOSIS*.

**PRÆCOMMISSURA** (Lat.), n. f. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>m-mi<sup>2</sup>s-su<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>2</sup>/ra<sup>3</sup>)</sup>. From *præ*, before, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, the anterior commissure (of the brain). [L.]

**PRÆCORDIA** (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Pre<sup>(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>rd<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)</sup>. From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. Fr., *précordie*. 1. (Sing.) see *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.). 2. (Pl.) the thoracic viscera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**PRÆCORDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-ko²rd/i²-u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. See **ANTICARDION** and **DIAPHRAGM**.

**PRÆCORNU** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-ko²rn/u²(u). From *præ*, before, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Wilder, the anterior cornu (of the brain). [L.]

**PRÆCOX** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-ko²x. Gen., *præcoxis* (from *præcoquere*, to boil up beforehand). Fr., *précoce*. Ger., *frühzeitig*. Precocious; appearing or maturing before the usual time; of birds, able to walk when hatched. [a, 35; L.]

**PRÆCUNEATUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-ku²n(ku²n)-e²-at-(a²)-u²s(u²s). Situated in front of the lobulus cuneatus. [L, 332.]

**PRÆCUNEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ku²n(ku²n)-e²-u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Fr., *avant-coin*, *lobule carrée* (ou *quadrilatère*). Ger., *Vorzwinkel*, *Präcuneus*. A quadrilateral surface on the mesial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the termination of the collosal-marginal fissure and posteriorly by the internal parieto-occipital fissure. It is continuous with both the superior parietal convolution and the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 26 (K).]

**PRÆDONES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pre(præ²-e²)-don²ez(as). Fr., *déprédateurs*. Of Latreille, a group of hymenopterous insects, including several families. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

**PRÆGENICULATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-je²z(ge²n)-i²k-u²l(u²l)-at(a²)-u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *geniculatus*, geniculate. See **External geniculate body**.

**PRÆHALLUX** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ha²l(ha²l)/lu²x(lu²x). Gen., *hucis*. From *præ*, before, and *hallux*, the great toe. A small bone on the tibial border of the foot in many mammals, corresponding to an additional toe. A rudiment of the p. occurs in the human embryo of the second month. [L, 294 (a, 39).]

**PRÆLUMBO-SUPRAPUBIANUS** (Lat.), n. m. P e(præ²-e²)-lu²mb(lu²mb)/u²(o²)-su²p(sup)-ra²-pu²b(pub)-i²-an(a²n)/u²s(u²s). See **Psoas parvus**.

**PRÆMAXILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-ma²x(ma²x)-i²l(la²). From *præ*, before, and *maxilla*, the jaw. See **Intermaxillary bone**.

**PRÆMEDULLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-med-u²l(u²l)/la². From *præ*, before, and *medulla* (q. v.). See **Medulla oblongata**.

**PRÆMORSUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-mo²rs(u²s(u²s)). From *præ*, before, and *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *mordu*. Ger., *abgebissen*. Ending abruptly, as if bitten off. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PRÆNARIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-nar(na²r)/i²s. From *præ*, before, and *naris* (q. v.). Of Wilder, the anterior naris. [a, 39.]

**PRÆNOTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-no²shi²(t)²-o. Gen., *-on/is*. From *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know. See **Prognosis**.

**PRÆOPTICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-op²ti²k(u²s(u²s)). From *præ*, before, and *opticus*, for sight. Of Wilder, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 90 (K).]

**PRÆPARATUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-pa²r(pa²r)-at(a²t)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *préparé* (1st def.), *préparé* (2d def.). Ger., *präpariert* (1st def.). 1. Prepared. 2. Presenting in front; as a n., in the f., *præparata* (Ger., *Stirnblutader*), the frontal vein or its origin. [A, 385.]

**PRÆPEDUNCULI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pre(præ²-e²)-pe²d-u²n²k-(u²n²k)/u²l(u²l)-ie. From *præ*, before, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Of Wilder, see **Superior cerebellar peduncles**.

**PRÆPERFORATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-pu²r(pe²r)-fo²r-at(a²t)-u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *perforare*, to perforate. Of Wilder, see **Anterior perforated space**.

**PRÆPOLEX** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-po²l(le²x). Gen., *-pol/ica*. From *præ*, before, and *pollex*, the thumb. In many mammals, a supernumerary thumb consisting of a carpal and a rudimentary metacarpal bone. [L, 294.] Cf. **PRÆHALLUX**.

**PRÆPUTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-pu²(pu²)/shi²(t)²-u²m(u²m). See **PREPUCE**.—P. *clitoridis*. The prepuce of the clitoris, formed by the two layers into which the labia pudendi minora split at their junction anteriorly.

**PRÆRECTALIS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-re²kt(a²)/l(i²)s. From *præ*, before, and *rectum*, the rectum. Situated in front of the rectum. [L.]

**PRÆROLANDICUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-rol-a²nd/i²k-u²s(u²s). Situated in front of the sulcus rolandicus. [L, 332.]

**PRÆSEPE** (Lat.), **PRÆSEPIOLUM** (Lat.), **PRÆSEPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-sep(sa²)-e²p(e²)-e²a, -se²p(sa²)-ep(i²)-e²a²(u²m(u²m)), -sep(sa²)-e²p(i²)-u²m(u²m). Gen., *-sap/is*, *-e²ol*, *-sap/i*. From *præsepere*, to fence in front. See **ALVEOLUS** (1st def.).

**PRÆSAGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-sa²(sa²)-gi²(u²m(u²m)). From *præsapere*, to foretell. See **Prognosis**.

**PRÆSCAPULA** [Parker] (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-ska²p-(ska²p)/u²(u²)-la². From *præ*, before, and *scapula* (q. v.). The portion of the scapula situated anteriorly to its spine. [L, 153.]

**PRÆSCAPULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ska²p(ska²p)-u²(u²)-la²(u²)-r(i²)s. See **Suprascapular**.

**PRÆSCUTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-sku²t(skut)/u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *scutum*, a shield. Fr., *préscutum*, *écu*. The anterior piece of the scutellum of insects. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PRÆSERVATIVUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-se²r(se²r)-va²t-(wa²t)-u²s(u²s(u²s)). From *præ*, before, and *servare*, to preserve. See **PROPHYLACTIC**.

**PRÆSTERNALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-stu²rn(ste²rn)-a-(a²)-i²s. Pertaining to the presternum; as a n. m., a muscle on one or both sides of the sternum, running from above downward in the region of the sterno-clavicular articulation and the first to the fourth or fifth rib, and even farther. [L, 115 (a, 50).]

**PRÆSTERNUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-stu²rn(ste²rn)/u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *sternum* (q. v.). See **MANUBRIUM sterni**.

**PRÆSTUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-u²st(ust)/u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *verere*, to burn. Ger., *angebrannt*. In botany, having a burnt appearance. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PRÆEODYMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pra²s(pra²s)-e²-o(o²)-di²m-(du²m)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *πράσινος*, a leek, and *didymium* (q. v.). One of the elementary substances into which, according to C. A. v. Welsbach, didymium can be decomposed. It resembles lanthanum, and forms leek-green salts. [B.]

**PRASINUS** (Lat.), adj. Pra²s(pra²s)/i²n-u²s(u²s). Gr., *πράσινος* (from *πράσινος*, a leek). Leek-green. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PRASIMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pra²s(pra²s)/i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *πράσιον* (1st def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Marubium vulgare*. 2. A genus of the *Labiate*. [B, 42, 64, 115, 180 (a, 35).]

**PRASUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pras²(pra²s)/u²m(u²m). Gr., *πράσινος*. Of the ancients, the leek, also a leek-like seaweed. [B, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

**PRATENSIS** (Lat.), adj. Pra²t(pra²t)-e²ns(i²)s. From *pratium*, a meadow. Growing in meadows. [a, 35.]

**PRE-ALBUMINURIC**, adj. Pre-a²l-bu²m-i²n-u²r/i²k. Before the stage of albuminuria. [B.]

**PRE-AORTIC**, adj. Pre-a²o²rt/i²k. From *præ*, before, and *aorta* (q. v.). Situated in front of the aorta. [L.]

**PRE-ATAXIC**, adj. Pre-a²t-a²x/i²k. From *præ*, before, and *ataxia* (q. v.). Ger., *präataktisch*. Preceding ataxia. [B, 35.]

**PRE-AXIAL**, adj. Pre-a²x/i²-a²l. From *præ*, before, and *axis* (q. v.). 1. In embryology, directed forward of the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated on the internal or anterior (radial or tibial) side of a limb. [L, 343.] Cf. **Post-axial**.

**PRÆBASILAR**, adj. Pre-ha²s(i²)-a²r. Lat., *præbasilaris* (from *præ*, before, and *basis*, a base). Fr., *prébasilaire*. Situated in front of the basilar process of the occipital bone. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PREBLAU** (Ger.), n. Prab²la²-u². A place in the province of Carinthia, Austria, where there are gaseous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PREBRONCHIAL**, adj. Pre-bro²n²k/i²-a²l. Situated in front of the bronchil. [L.]

**PRÆCANCEROUS**, adj. Pre-ka²n²u²r-u²s. From *præ*, before, and *cancer*, a cancer. Preceding a cancerous development. By the phrase *p. stage of cancer* J. Hutchinson designates a supposed preliminary period of cancerous development in which "certain conditions of cell change" are present which are "identical with those of chronic inflammation" and in which there are as yet no clinical or histological marks distinctive of cancer. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1883.]

**PRÆCENTRAL**, adj. Pre-se²n²tr¹. Lat., *præcentralis* (from *præ*, before, and *centrum*, a centre). Situated in front of the central sulcus. [L, 332.]

**PRÆCHORDAL**, adj. Pre-ko²rd¹. From *præ*, before, and *chorda*, a string. Relating to structures in front of the notochord. Cf. **EPICHORDAL**.

**PRECIPITANT**, n. Pre²-si²p/i²-t¹nt. An agent causing precipitation. [B.]

**PRECIPITATE**, n. Pre²-si²p/i²-tat. Lat., *præcipitatus*, *præcipitatus* (from *præcipitare*, to precipitate). Fr., *précipité*. Ger., *Präcipitat*, *Niederschlag*. A substance thrown down from a solution by the addition of a reagent which converts the dissolved substance into a substance insoluble in the liquid. [B.]—**Atmospheric p's**. P's formed on the exposure of a solution to the air. [a, 48.]—**Fusible white p.** See **MERCURIAMMONIUM CHLORIDE**.—**Infusible (or Lémery's) white p.** See **AMMONIATED MERCURY**. [B, 3.]—**Red p.** See **Red MERCURY OXIDE**.—**White p.** Lat., *præcipitatum album*, *hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*, *mercurius præcipitatus albus*. Fr., *précipité blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses Präcipit* (oder *Quecksilberpräcipitat*). A term usually applied to ammoniated mercury; so called because it is a white substance precipitated from a solution of mercuric chloride by the action of ammonia. The Fr. Cod., however, gives this name to mercurous chloride (calomel) prepared by precipitation; and the name is also sometimes applied to mercurdiammonium chloride, or *fusible white p.* [B.] **Yellow p.** Fr., *précipité jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Präcipit*. See **MERCURY SUBSULPHATE** and **Yellow mercury oxide**.

**PRECIPITATION**, n. Pre²-si²p-i²-ta²sh¹n Lat., *præcipitatio*. 1. See **FESTINATION**. 2. In chemistry, the act or process of forming a precipitate. [a, 38.]—**Fractional p.** A method of separating a mixture of fatty acids by adding a small portion of the acetate of a heavy metal, which combines with a relatively large proportion of the less volatile acid and with a small proportion of the more volatile acid. These metallic compounds, being insoluble, are separated by filtration. The filtrate contains a higher charge of the more volatile acid, and by a repetition of the process may be entirely freed from the less volatile acid. If the latter, on the other hand, appears in greater proportion in the precipitate, and if it is re-decomposed into a mixture of acids by the action of hydrochloric acid, it may again be precipitated, and the process repeated till the precipitate contains only the less volatile acid. [B, 3, 4.]—**Partial p.** A method of separating a mixture of two soluble salts by precipitating a portion of each and decomposing the precipitate, which is redissolved and again in part precipitated. [B, 4.]

**PRÉCIPITÉ** (Fr.), n. Pré²-se²p-i²-ta. See **PRECIPITATE**.—**Pilules de p. rouge**. See **PILULE ANTIHERPÉTIQUES**.—**Pommade de p. rouge**. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI**.—**Poudre de p. rouge avec l'alun**. See **PULVIS EX HYDRARGYRO RUBRO cum alumine**.—**P. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **White precipitate**.—**P. blanc de Lémery**. See **AMMONIATED MERCURY**.—**P. jaune**. See **MER-**



CURY subsulphate.—P. noir. See MERCURY and ammonium nitrate.—P. per se, P. rouge. See Red MERCURY oxide.—P. vert. See MERCURIUS præcipitatus viridis.

**PRÉCIRRHOSE** (Fr.), n. Pra-ser-oz. An irremediable special state of deterioration of the liver preceding fully developed cirrhosis. [*"Sem. méd."*, Sept. 11, 1889, p. 34 (a, 18).]

**PRECIUS** (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra)'si(ki)²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *précocé*. Appearing or flowering early in the season. The *Previa* are an order consisting of *Primula*, *Androsace*, etc. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

**PRECORACOID**, adj. Pre-ko'r²-a²-old. Situated in front of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L.]

**PRECURSOR** (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra)-ku'r²s(ku'r²s)/o²r. Gen., -or'is. From *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run. Fr., *précurseur*. Ger., *Vorkäufer*. A forerunner, a premonitory symptom. [D.]

**PRECURSORY**, adj. Pre-ku'r²s/o²r-i². Lat., *præcursorius* (from *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run). See **PREMONITORY**.

**PREDIATOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra)-di(di)²-a²st(a²st)/o²l-e(a). From *præ*, before, and *diastole* (q. v.). Fr., *prédiastole*. Ger., P. The period in the heart's cycle immediately preceding the diastole. [K.]

**PREDIGESTED**, adj. Pre-di-je²st/e²d. From *præ*, before, and *digerere*, to digest. Partially digested (as by the action of a digestive ferment) before being taken into the stomach.

**PREDISPOSANT**, adj. Pre-di²s-pon'e²nt. From *præ*, before, and *disponere*, to dispose. Fr., *prédisposant*. Ger., *prädisponierend*. Predisposing. [D.]

**PREDORSAL**, adj. Pre-do²r²s/l. From *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back. Fr., *prédorsal*. Situated in front of the dorsum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PREDORSO-ATLOÏDIEN** (Fr.), n. Pra-do²r²-so-a²t-lo-e-de-a²n². See **LONGUS colli** (1st def.).

**PREFLORATION**, n. Pre-flor-a'sh'n. Lat., *præfloratio* (from *præ*, before, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *préfloraison*, *préfloraison*. See **ÆSTIVATION** (1st def.).

**PREFOLIATION**, n. Pre-fol-i²-a'sh'n. From *præ*, before, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *préfoliation*. See **VERNATION**.

**PREFRONTAL**, adj. Pre-fru²n't/l. From *præ*, before, and *frons*, the forehead. Situated in front of a frontal gyrus, lobe, sulcus, or bone. [L.]

**PREGNANCY**, n. Pre-g'na²ns-i². Gr., *κωφοπία*. Lat., *graviditas*. Fr., *grossesse*, *gravité*. Ger., *Schwangerschaft*, *Gravidität*. That condition of the female which exists from the time of fecundation up to the time of the expulsion or removal of the product of conception. (This reservation should be made, that in cases of the prolonged retention of a dead ovum, or of a portion thereof, p. can not be said to exist; the condition is then wholly pathological. Cf. **GESTATION**.—**Extra-uterine p.** See **Ectopic GESTATION**.—**False p.** Lat., *pseudocyesis*, *graviditas apparens* (sen *spuria*). Fr., *fausse grossesse*. Ger., *scheinbare Schwangerschaft*, *Muttergeschwulst*. A general term for conditions that counterfeit p. See **Hysterical p.**, **Fatty p.**, etc.—**Fatty p.** Fr., *grossesse adipeuse*. A condition in which an accumulation of fat in the abdominal wall counterfeits p.—**Feigned p.** Ger., *verstellte Schwangerschaft*. A simulation of p. by malingerers. [a, 34].—**Fetal p.** See **PREGNANCY**.—**Gemellary p.** See **TWIN GESTATION**.—**Hydatid p.** The simulation of p. by uterine hydatids. [a, 34].—**Hysterical p.** Fr., *grossesse nerveuse* (ou *simulée*). Any condition, such as tympacta, which, being due to nervous derangement, counterfeits p.; especially, a form of hysteria in which there are suppression of the menses with the general constitutional phenomena of p., attended by a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles simulating foetal movements, and even by muscular contractions and pains resembling those of labor at the end of the ninth month. [a, 34].—**Intramural p.** See **INTRAMURAL GESTATION**.—**Molar p.** Lat., *graviditas molaris*. Ger., *Molenschwangerschaft*. P. in which the product of conception is a mole. [a, 34].—**Multiple p.** See **PLURAL GESTATION**.—**Nervous p.** **Phantom p.** See **Hysterical p.**—**Precocious p.** Lat., *graviditas præcox*. 1. P. at an early age, sometimes before menstruation has been established. [a, 34]. 2. Gestation of less than the usual duration, but ending in the birth of a mature foetus. [Young, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1882, p. 108].—**Spurious p.** See **False p.**—**Tubal p.** See **TUBAL GESTATION**.—**Twin p.** See **TWIN GESTATION**.—**Unconscious p.** Fr., *grossesse méconnue*. Ger., *unbewusste Schwangerschaft*. P. in which the woman is not aware of her condition. [a, 34].

**PREGNANT**, adj. Pre-g'²n't. Gr., *κωφοπός*, *κωφός*. Lat., *pregnans*. Fr., *prégnante*, *enceinte*, *grosse*. Ger., *trächtig*, *schwanger*. In the state of pregnancy.

**PRE-HEMIPLEGIC**, adj. Pre-he²m-i²-ple²j/i²k. From *præ*, before, and *hemiplegia* (q. v.). Ger., *prähemiplegisch*. Preceding the occurrence of hemiplegia.

**PREHENSILE**, adj. Pre-he²ns'i²l. From *prehendere*, to seize. Fr., *préhenseur*. Adapted for seizing or grasping. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

**PRELACRYMAL**, adj. Pre-la²k'r/i²-m'l. Lat., *prælacrymalis* (from *præ*, before, and *lacrima*, a tear). Fr., *prélacrymal*. Situated in front of the lacrymal bone.

**PRELLSCHUSS** (Ger.), n. Pre²l'shus. A gunshot contusion without wound of the skin. [E.]

**PRÉLOMBO-SUS-PUBIEN** (Fr.), n. Pra-lo²n²-bo-su²-pu²-be-a²n². See **PSOAS minor**.

**PRÉLOMBO-THORACIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Pra-lo²n²-bo-to-ra²-sek. Pertaining to the prelumbar and thoracic regions; as a n., of Chaussier, the vena azygos major. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PRÉLOMBO-TROCHANTINIEN** (Fr.), n. Pra-lo²n²-bo-tro-ka²n²-te-ne-a²n². Of Chaussier, the psoas major. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**PRELUM** (Lat.), n. n. Prel(pral)/u²m(u²m). From *præmere*, to press. A press. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**P. arteriale**. See **TOURNIQUET**.

**PRELUMBAR**, adj. Pre-lu²mb/a²r. From *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, the loin. Fr., *prélombaire*. Situated in front of the lumbar vertebrae or the loin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PREMATURE**, adj. Pre-ma²t-u²r'. Lat., *præmaturus* (from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe). Fr., *prémature*. Ger., *vorzeitig*, *vorreif*. Taking place before the due time. [a, 48.]

**PREMAXILLARY**, adj. Pre-ma²x/i²l-a-ri². From *præ*, before, and *maxilla* (q. v.). Situated in front of or in the fore part of the superior maxilla; as a n., see **Intermaxillary BONE**.

**PREMNA** (Lat.), n. f. Pre²m'na². Fr., p., *premné*. A genus of the *Vitaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. corymbosa**. Fr., p. à *feuilles entières*, *arbre à la migraine*. The headache tree of the East Indies. The root is used as a stomachic, tonic, and febrifuge. The leaves are used externally in nervous headache. The root and bark yield an essential oil. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. esculenta**. A species indigenous to Chittagong, where the leaves are used medicinally. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. integrifolia**. See *P. corymbosa*.—**P. serratifolia**. An East Indian tree. The root yields a fragrant, bitterish oil. This oil, the root, and the leaves are used in dysentery, intermittent fever, and colic, and as a digestive. The leaves are also used externally in articular and rheumatic pains. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tahitiensis**, **P. taiensis**. A Fijian species. The bark is used in facial neuralgia, and is thought to enter into the composition of *tonga*. [B, 5 (a, 35).] "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.—**P. tomentosa**. An East Indian species. The leaves are diuretic. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886 (a, 50).]

**PREMOLAR**, adj. Pre-mol'a²r. From *præ*, before, and *mola*, a millstone. In front of the molar teeth; as a n., one of the molars that replace those of the milk set. [a, 27; C.]

**PREMONITORY**, adj. Pre-mo²n'i²l-o-ri². Lat., *præmonitorius* (from *præ*, before, and *monere*, to warn). Fr., *prémonitoire*. Ger., *vorwennend*. Giving warning in advance; of symptoms, occurring before those that mark the actual onset of a disease or as the expression of a tendency to such disease.

**PRENANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. Pre²n(pran)-a²nth(a²nth)/ez(as). From *πρηνής*, with the face downward, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *préanthe*. Ger., *Hasenlattich*. A genus of the *Prenantheæ*, which are a division of the *Lactucaceæ*. [a, 35].—**P. alba**. Gall of the earth, American white lettuce, lion's-foot. The root is astringent and tonic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. altissima**. Fr., *préanthe très élevée*. A North American species used in mastitis and against rattlesnake-bites. [B, 38, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. serpentina**. Rattlesnake-root, lion's-foot; a tonic and astringent species growing especially in Virginia and North Carolina; used in rattlesnake-bites. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PRE-OCULAR**, adj. Pre-o²k'u²l-a²r. Lat., *præocularis* (from *præ*, before, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *préoculaire*. Placed in front of the eye. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**PRE-OPERCLE**, n. Pre-op'u²r-k'l. Lat., *præoperculum* (from *præ*, before, and *operculum*, a cover). Fr., *préopercule*. See **PRE-OPERCULAR BONE**.

**PRE-ORAL**, adj. Pre-o'r'l. From *præ*, before, and *os*, the mouth. Situated in front of the mouth. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

**PRÉ-OSSEUX** (Fr.), adj. Pra-o²s-u². Preceding ossification (said of cartilage, etc.). [L.]

**PREPALATAL**, adj. Pre-pa²l/a²-t'l. From *præ*, before, and *palatum*, the palate. Situated in front of or in the forepart of the palate bone. [L.]

**PREPALATINE**, adj. Pre-pa²l/a²-t-i²n. Prepalatal; as a n. pl., p's, the maxillary processes of the palate bone. [L, 221.]

**PRÉPARATE** (Fr.), adj. Pra-pa²-ra²t. See **PRÉPARATUS**.

**PREPARATION**, n. Pre²p-a²r-a'sh'n. Lat., *præparatio* (from *præparare*, to make ready). Fr., *préparation*. Ger., *Präparat*. Anything prepared or made ready; specifically, a pharmaceutical compound, also a prepared anatomical or pathological specimen. [a, 48.]

**PREPATELLAR**, adj. Pre-pa²t-e²l/a²r. From *præ*, before, and *patella* (q. v.). Fr., *prérotulien*. Ger., *vorkniescheibig*. Situated in front of the patella. [L.]

**PREPITUITARY**, adj. Pre-pi²t-u²t-a-ri². From *præ*, before, and *pituita*, phlegm. Situated in front of the pituitary body or region. [L.]

**PRÉPUBIEN** (Fr.), adj. Pra-pu²-be-a²n². Situated in front of the os pubis. [L.]

**PREPUCE**, n. Pre'pu²s. Gr., *πρόθη ἀκροβυστία*. Lat., *præputium*. Fr., *prépuce*. Ger., *Vorhaut*. The retractable prolongation of the skin of the penis downward upon the glans. It extends to a varying distance upon or beyond the glans, and is lined with mucous membrane. [L, 142, 332.]

**PREPYRAMID**, n. Pre-pi²r'a²m-i²d. From *præ*, before, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See **Anterior PYRAMID**.

**PRERECTAL**, adj. Pre-re²k't'l. From *præ*, before, and *rectum* (q. v.). Fr., *prérectal*. Situated in front of the rectum.

**PRÉROTULIEN** (Fr.), adj. Pra-ro-tu²-le-a²n². See **PREPALATAL**.

**PRESBURG** (Ger.), n. Pre²s'burg. A place in Hungary where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PRESBYCUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pre²z(pre²s)-bi²(bu²)-ku²s(kus)/i²s. Gen., -cus'us (-is). From *πρεβύς*, an old man, and *ακούειν*, to hear. Fr., *presbycusie*. Diminution in the power of hearing due to old age. [a, 29.]



**PRESBYONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pre}^2\text{s})\text{-bi}^2(\text{bu}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ -u<sup>2</sup>s(u)s). From  $\text{pres}^2\text{b}^2\text{y}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ , an old man, and  $\text{nos}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ , disease. Any disease peculiar to old age. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PRESBYOPE**, n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}/\text{bi}^2\text{-op}$ . A person affected with presbyopia.

**PRESBYOPHRENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pre}^2\text{s})\text{-bi}^2(\text{bu}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{fr}^2\text{e}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pres}^2\text{b}^2\text{y}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ , an old man, and  $\text{phr}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ , the mind. Ger., *Presbyophrenie*. Of Arndt, senile dementia. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PRESBYOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pre}^2\text{s})\text{-bi}^2(\text{bu}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{p}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\text{pres}^2\text{b}^2\text{y}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ , an old man, and  $\text{op}^2\text{h}$ , the eye. Fr., *presbyopie*. Ger., *Presbyopie*, *Fernsichtigkeit*. Old sight; the condition of the accommodation in persons who have passed middle life, due to the increasing rigidity of the crystalline lens. It is the result of the gradual recession of the near-point of vision from the eye, which takes place as life advances, and which causes curtailment of the width of accommodation. When clear vision is no longer possible at a shorter distance than 22 cm. from the eye, p. is said to have begun. The standard is arbitrary. [F.]

**PRESBYOPIC**, adj.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}\text{-bi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *presbyopique*. Ger., *presbyopisch*. Affected with presbyopia. [F.]

**PRESBYOSPACHCELUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pre}^2\text{s})\text{-bi}^2(\text{bu}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2\text{s})\text{-sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{fa}^2\text{k})/\text{e}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})\text{s}$ . From  $\text{pres}^2\text{b}^2\text{y}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ , an old man, and  $\text{sp}^2\text{a}^2\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ , gangrene. Fr., *presbyospachcelé*. Ger., *Greisenbrand*. Senile gangrene. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PRESBYTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pre}^2\text{s})\text{-bi}^2/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Fr., *presbytie*, *presbytisme*. See **PRESBYOPIA**.

**PRÉSCAPULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pre-ska}^2\text{p}/\text{u}^2\text{-la}^2$ . From *præ*, before, and *scapula*, the scapula. Pertaining to the præscapula. [L.]

**PRESCRIPTION**, n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{-skri}^2\text{p}/\text{sh}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\text{ἀναγραφή}$ . Lat., *præscriptio* (from *præscribere*, to write before), *formula*. Fr., *précription*. Ger., *Rezept*, *Formel*. Direction given by a medical practitioner, especially, a written specification of a remedy or remedies to be employed in a particular case, with directions for their use. [a, 48.]

**PRESENTATION**, n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{-e}^2\text{nt-a}^2/\text{sh}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *præsentatio* (from *præsentare*, to place before). Fr., *présentation*. Ger., *Kindeslage*, *Geburtslage*. The particular manner in which (i. e., by what chief part of its structure) the ovum presents itself at the entrance of the parturient canal in parturition.—**Abdominal p.** Ger., *Bauchlage*. A p. of the abdomen.—**Arm p.** Fr., *présentation du bras*. A shoulder p. with prolapse of the arm.—**Breast p.** Ger., *Brustlage*. A p. of the fore part of the chest.—**Breech p.** Fr., *présentation du siège* (ou des fesses). Ger., *Steisslage*. A p. of the pelvic pole.—**Brow p.** Fr., *présentation du front*. Ger., *Stirn-lage*, *Vorderscheitel-lage*. A p. of the brow.—**Cephalic p.** See **Head p.**—**Cheek p.** Ger., *Wangenlage*. A p. of the cheek.—**Chin p.** Ger., *Kinnlage*. A p. of the chin.—**Coccygeal p.** See **Breech p.**—**Complete foot p.** Ger., *vollkommene Fuss-lage*. A p. of both feet.—**Complete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne complète*. That form of pelvic p. in which the lower limbs are flexed so that the feet touch the breech. [A, 15].—**Complicated p.** Fr., *présentation compliquée*. Of Cazeaux and Lachapelle, a p. complicated with prolapse of the limbs or of the umbilical cord. [A, 15].—**Ear p.** Ger., *Ohr-lage*. A p. of the ear.—**Eye p.** Ger., *Augenlage*. A p. of the eye.—**Face p.** Fr., *présentation de la face* (ou faciale). Ger., *Gesichts-lage*, *Gesichtslage*. A p. of this face.—**Footling p.**, **Foot p.** Fr., *présentation du pied* (ou des pieds). Ger., *Fusslage*. A p. of one or both feet.—**Fronto-anterior p.** See **Occipito-posterior p.**—**Fronto-ecotylod p.** A head p. with the foetal forehead directed toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Funis p.** Ger., *Vorliegen des Nabelstranges* (oder Nabelschnur). A p. of the umbilical cord with or without prolapse.—**Head p.** Fr., *présentation céphalique* (ou du crâne, ou de la tête). Ger., *Kopflage*. Any p. of the cephalic pole.—**Incomplete foot p.** Ger., *unvollkommene Fusslage*. A p. of one foot.—**Incomplete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne incomplète* (ou décomplétée). A p. of the knees or of the feet, or one of the breech in which the lower limbs are turned up on the abdomen. [A, 15].—**Irregular p.** Fr., *présentation irrégulière* (ou inclinée). A p. in which the presenting part is more or less inclined as regards the axis of the pelvic canal at the brim. [A, 15]. Cf. **Regular p.**—**Knee p.** Fr., *présentation du genou* (ou des genoux). Ger., *Knielage*. A p. of one or both knees.—**Longitudinal p.** Fr., *présentation longitudinale*. Ger., *Längslage*. A p. of the fetus by either of its poles, i. e., any other than a transverse p. [A, 22].—**Mouth p.** Ger., *Mundlage*. A p. of the mouth.—**Neck p.** Ger., *Hal-lage*. A p. of the neck.—**Nose p.** Ger., *Nasentage*. A p. of the nose.—**Occipital p.** Ger., *Hinterhauptslage*. A p. of the occiput.—**Occipito-lateral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed to one side of the mother's pelvis. [C, 4].—**Occipito-posterior p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed backward as regards the mother.—**Occipito-sacral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput turned toward the mother's sacrum. [C, 4].—**Pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenentlage*. A p. of the pelvic extremity of the fetus, including breech, knee, and foot p's.—**Placental p.** See **PLACENTA prævia**.—**Polar p.** Ger., *Längslage*, *Vertical-lage*, *Geradlage*. See **Longitudinal p.**—**P. of the funis.** See **PROLAPSE of the funis**.—**Preternatural p.** Ger., *widernatürliche Lage*. See **Transverse p.**—**Primary p.** Fr., *présentation primitive*. A p. that is established before labor actually begins. [A, 24].—**Regular p.** Fr., *présentation régulière* (ou franche). A p. of any one of the chief parts of the fetus squarely in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15]. Cf. **Irregular p.**—**Secondary p.** Fr., *présentation secondaire*. A p. that is established after labor has begun. [A, 24].—**Shoulder p.** Fr., *présentation de l'épaule*. Ger., *Achselgebur-lage*, *Achsel-lage*, *Schulter-lage*. A p. of the shoulder.—**Side p.** Fr., *présentation du plan latéral*. Ger., *Seitenbecken-lage*. A p. of the side of the trunk.—**Transverse p.** Fr., *présentation transversale* (ou du tronc). Ger., *Querlage*,

*Transversallage*. Syn.: *cross-birth*. Any other than a longitudinal p.—**Vertex p.** Fr., *présentation du sommet* (ou du crâne). Ger., *Hinterhauptslage*, *Hinterhauptstellung*. A p. of the vertex.

**PRESIS** (Lat.), **PRESMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n.  $\text{Pre}^2(\text{pra})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pras})/\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *pres'cos* (-is), *pres'matos* (-atis). Gr.,  $\text{πρήσιμα}$  (from  $\text{πρήσιν}$ , to burn). 1. Inflammation. 2. A tumor. 3. An inflamed swelling. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PRESMUCHUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{z}(\text{pre}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{k}(\text{mu}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ -u(m). Of the alchemists, white lead. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PRESPHENOID**, adj. *Pre-sfen'oid*. From *præ*, before,  $\text{σφην}$ , a wedge, and  $\text{ειδος}$ , resemblance. In front of or forming the anterior portion of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

**PRESPHYGMIC**, adj.  $\text{Pre-sfi}^2\text{g}/\text{mi}^2\text{k}$ . From *præ*, before, and  $\text{σφυγμός}$ , the pulse. Of or pertaining to the presystolic interval, preceding the pulse-wave. [a, 34.]

**PRESSE-ARTÈRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{r-te}^2\text{r}$ . An instrument formerly used to apply immediate pressure to arteries on the same principle as acupressure. [E.]

**PRESSE-URÈTHRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{s-u}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{th}^2\text{r}$ . See **JUGA penis**.

**PRESSOR**, adj.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{r}$ . From *premere*, to press. Ger., *pressorisch*. Exciting, stimulating (said of nerves). [K, 16.]

**PRESSURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{s-su}^2(\text{su})/\text{ra}^2$ . From *premere*, to press. Compression; of the older writers, the effect of pinching the skin between the finger nails. [G, 11.]

**PRESSURE**, n.  $\text{Pre}^2\text{sh-u}^2\text{r}$ . Gr.,  $\text{πίσις}$ . Lat., *pressio*, *pressura* (from *premere*, to press). Fr., *pression*. Ger., *Druck*, *Drückung*, *Pressung*. Force or stress exerted on a body, as by weight, tension, etc. [a, 48].—**After-p.** Ger., *Nachdruck*. A sense of p. which, for a brief interval, succeeds the removal of a weight from a portion of the body. [Landois (K).]—**Arterial p.** Fr., *pression artérielle*. Ger., *Arterien-druck*. The blood-p. in the arteries. [K.] Cf. **Venous p.**—**Atmospheric p.** The p. of the weight of the atmosphere. [a, 48].—**Blood-p.** Fr., *pression du sang*. Ger., *Blutdruck*. The p. exerted by the blood against the walls of the heart and of the blood-vessels. [K.]—**Intra-ocular p.** The normal tension of the eye, or the relation between the p. exerted by the coats of the eyeball and that exerted by its contents. [F.]—**Negative p.** Absence of p., also the force of suction.—**Partial p.** In chemistry, the total p. under which water is made to absorb a gas, minus the tension of aqueous vapor at 0° C.—**P. of inspiration**. Ger., *Inspirationsdruck*, *Einathmungsdruck*. The p. of the air in the respiratory tract during inspiration. [J, 53].—**Venous p.** Ger., *Aderdruck*. The blood-p. in the veins. [K.]

**PRESTOMIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pre-stom}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *præ*, before, and  $\text{στόμα}$ , the mouth. Projecting in front of the mouth. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

**PRÉSURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pra-zu}^2\text{r}$ . See **RENNET**.

**PRESYSTOLE**, n.  $\text{Pre-si}^2\text{st-o}^2\text{l-e}$ . Lat., *præsys-tole* (from *præ*, before, and *sys-tole* (q. v.)). Fr., *préystole*. Ger., *P*. The pause of the heart which precedes the systole. [K.]

**PRESYSTOLIC**, adj.  $\text{Pre-si}^2\text{s-to}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Pertaining to or occurring in the presystole. [B.]

**PRETIBIAL**, adj.  $\text{Pre-ti}^2\text{b}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *præ*, before, and *tibia*, the tibia. Fr., *prétibial*. Situated in front of the tibia. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**PRÉTIBIO-DIGITAL** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pra-te-be-o-de-zhe-ta}^2$ . Connected with the anterior surface of the tibia and the toes. [L.]

**PRÉTIBIO-SUS-PHALANGÉTAIRE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pra-te-be-o-su}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zha-ta}^2$ . Connected with the anterior surface of the tibia and the upper surface of the phalanges. [L.]

**PRETYMPANIC**, adj.  $\text{Pre-ti}^2\text{mp-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *præ*, before, and *tympanum* (q. v.). Situated in front of the tympanum or the tympanic region. [L, 207 (a, 39).]

**PREVERTEBRAL**, adj.  $\text{Pre-vu}^2\text{rt-e}^2\text{-br}^2$ . From *præ*, before, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *prévertébral*. Ger., *prävertebral*. Situated in front of a vertebra or of the spinal column. [C.]

**PREZYGAPOPHYSIS**, n.  $\text{Pre-zig-a}^2\text{p-o}^2\text{f-i}^2\text{-zi}^2\text{s}$ . From *præ*, before,  $\text{ζυγόν}$ , yoke, and  $\text{ἀρσίζουσα}$ , a process. An articular process extending from the front part of the neural arch of a vertebra and with the articular surfaces turned dorsally to articulate with the postzygapophysis (q. v.). [A, 13.]

**PRÍAPIISM**, n.  $\text{Pri}^2\text{a}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{z-m}$ . Gr.,  $\text{πριαπισμός}$ . Lat., *priapismus*. Fr., *priapisme*. Ger., *Priapismus*, *Ruthenkrampf*. 1. Prolonged or frequently recurring erection of the penis, with or without venereal desire. [D, 1.] 2. The erethism of the female genitals, including erection of the clitoris, under the influence of the sexual appetite. [A, 91.]

**PRÍAPITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pri}^2(\text{pri}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{p}^2(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *priapite*. See **PRÍALITIS**.

**PRÍAPIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pri}^2(\text{pri}^2)\text{-ap}^2(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})\text{s}$ . From  $\text{πριαπός}$ , the god of procreation. The penis. That of the bull (p. *torus*), as well as those of the whale and of the stag (p. *cervi*), was formerly used in dysentery and as an aphrodisiac. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PRÍMALIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Prim}^2(\text{prem})\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2\text{i})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Of Wilson and Cassin, a proposed division of organized beings of simpler structure than either animals or plants, possessing simply the power of reproduction by cell development. It includes the *Algae*, *Lichenes*, *Fungi*, *Spongiae*, and *Infusoria*. [Proc. of the Acad. of Nat. Sci., 1893 (a, 39).]

**PRÍMARY**, adj.  $\text{Prim}^2\text{-ar}^2/\text{i}^2$ . Lat., *primarius* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primaire*. Ger., *primäre*, *erste*, *hauptsächliche*. 1. Original; first in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; central or median. See *P. AMPUTATION*, *P. ASSES-THERIA*, *P. COLOR*, *P. DISEASE*, *P. AXIS*, *P. CORTEX*, *P. NERVE*, etc. [a, 35; a, 48.] 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a



substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with only one other (carbon atom). The term is also applied to amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, in which but one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., is replaced by a radicle. [B.]—**P.-secondary**. Ger., *primär-sekundär*. Partly p. and partly secondary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom and the other is united to an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected with two other carbon atoms). [B. 4.]—**P.-tertiary**. Ger., *primär-tertiär*. Partly p. and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the substituted molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom, and the other is combined with an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected directly with three other carbon atoms). [B. 4.]

**PRIMATES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pri<sup>2</sup>m(prem)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/tez(tas); in Eng., *prim'atz*. From *primus*, first. The highest order of the Mammalia, including man, apes, and lemurs. [a, 39.]

**PRIMEVÈRE** (Fr.), n. Pre-m'-vèr. See **PRIMULA**.—**Acétol** de p. See **Acetum PRIMULÆ**.—**Eau de p.** **Hydrolat de p.** See **Aqua PARALYSEOS**.—**Oxéolé de p.** See **Acetum PRIMULÆ**.—**Oxymel de p.** See **Oxymel PRIMULÆ**.

**PRIMIGENIUS** (Lat.), adj. Prim(prem)-i<sup>2</sup>-jen(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget. See **PRIMORDIAL**.

**PRIMIGRAVIDA** (Lat.), n. f. Prim(prem)-i<sup>2</sup>-gra<sup>2</sup>(gra<sup>3</sup>)/vi<sup>2</sup>d-(wi<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *primus*, first, and *gravidus*, pregnant. Fr., *primigravide*, *primigeste*. A female pregnant for the first time.

**PRIMINE**, n. Prim'i<sup>2</sup>n. From *primus*, first. In botany, the outer integument of an ovule with two coverings. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

**PRIMPARA** (Lat.), n. f. Prim(prem)-i<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *primipare*. Ger., *Erstgebärende*. A female parturient for the first time. [a, 48.]

**PRIMPAREOUS**, adj. Prim-i<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s. Fr., *primipare*. Parturient for the first time. [a, 48.]

**PRIMISTERNAL** (Lat.), n. n. Prim(prem) i<sup>2</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-al(a<sup>3</sup>)/e(a). From *primus*, first, and *sternum* (q. v.). See **MANUBRIUM sterni**.

**PRIMISTERNALIS** (Lat.), adj. Prim(prem)-i<sup>2</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-al(a<sup>3</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *primisternal*. Ger., *erstbrustbeinig*. Pertaining to the manubrium sterni. [L.]

**PRIMITÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Prim(prem)-i<sup>2</sup>/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *primus*, first. That portion of the liquor amnii which is discharged before the birth of the child. [a, 48.]

**PRIMITIVE**, adj. Pri<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *primitivus* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primitif*. Ger., *primitiv*. 1. Original, not derived. 2. See **PRIMORDIAL**. [a, 35.]

**PRIMORDIAL**, adj. Prim-o<sup>2</sup>rd/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *primordialis* (from *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin). Fr., p. Earliest developed; first in the order of existence or appearance. [a, 35.]

**PRIMROSE**, n. Pri<sup>2</sup>m/roz. 1. The genus *Primula*, especially *Primula vulgaris*. 2. The genus *Ligustrum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Evening-p.** See the major list.—**Tree-p.** The genus *Eriogonum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**PRIMULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pri<sup>2</sup>m(prem)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *primus*, first. Fr., *primevère*. Ger., *Primel*, *Schlüsselblume*. 1. Primrose, cowslip; a genus of the *Primulaceæ* (Fr., *primulacées*; Ger., *Primulaceen*), or primworts, which are an order of the *Primulales*. The *Primulaceæ* are a family of the *Cyathinæ*, agreeing essentially with the *Primulaceæ*. The *Primulaceæ* are: Of Sprengel, the *Primulaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Craterifloræ*; of Endlicher and others, the *Primulidæ*, a tribe (Lindley) of the *Primulaceæ*. The *Primulaceæ* are a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ*. The *Primulaceæ* are an order (cohort) of the *Gamopetalæ*. [a, 35].—**Acetum primulæ (veris)**. Fr., *acétol* (ou  *vinaigre*, ou *oxéolé* de *primevère*). Ger., *Schlüsselblumenessig*. Vinegar of cowslip; made by macerating 3 parts of the root of *P. officinalis* with 24 of vinegar, expressing, adding 2 of alcohol, and decanting after some days.—[B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua primulæ veris**. See **Aqua PARALYSEOS**.—**Conserva primulæ (veris)**. Fr., *conserva de primevère*. Ger., *Schlüsselblumenlatverge*. Conserve of cowslip; made by triturating 1 part of fresh flowers of *P. officinalis* with 2 parts of white sugar. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Oxymel primulæ (veris)**. Oxymel of



PRIMULA OFFICINALIS. [A, 327.]

cowslip; made by mixing 1 part of acetum primulæ with 2 parts of honey and boiling slowly to a syrupy consistence. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**P. auricula**. Ger., *Bärenohr-Primel*, *Aurikel*, *Gemaueurz*, *Schwindblümel*. Bazziers, bear's- (or boar's-) ears, (common) auricula, French (or mountain-) cowslip, dusty-miller, tanner's-apron;

an Alpine species. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, folia, et flores auriculæ ursi* (seu *auriculæ*), were formerly used like those of *P. officinalis*, and are still used in the Alps against cough, consumption, and vertigo. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. elatior**. Fr., *primevère élevée*, *pain* (ou *brayes* de *coucou*). Ger., *gemeine* (oder *grosse*) *Primel*, *Gartenprimel*, *Hühnerblind*, *grosse Schlüsselblume*. Bardfield (or true) oxlip, great cowslip, oxlip primrose; a European species formerly used like *P. officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. inflata**. A Hungarian species. The flowers are used like those of *P. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. odorata**, **P. officinalis**. Fr., *primevère commune*, *brairéle*, *coucou*, *fleur de coucou* (ou de *printemps*), *herbe à la paralysie* (ou de *Saint-Paul*, ou de *Sainte-Pierre*), *primérote*, *printanière*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Primel*, *Frühlingsprimel*, *Schlüsselblume*, *Himmelschlüssel*, *Pathenge*, *Pagenkraut*, *Peterschlüssel*. Lady's-fingers, crewel, fairy-cups, bedlam- (or common) cowslip, herb-Peter, palsywort, St. Peter's-wort, cowslip-primrose; a native of Europe and northern Africa, having the odor of anise. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, herba, et flores primulæ* (seu *primulæ veris*, seu *primulæ odoratæ*, seu *paralyseos*, seu *verbasci odorati*, seu *verbasci pargensis*), were formerly used in nervous exhaustion, paralysis, vertigo, and affections of the kidneys and bladder, externally in pains in the joints, as a vulnerary, etc. The flowers are still used to make a diuretic and mildly stimulating tea. The root was formerly used as a sternutatory. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. veris**. The *P. officinalis* or *P. elatior*. The former is *P. veris a. officinalis*; the latter *P. veris b.* [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. (Common) primrose, Jack-in-the-green, lady's-frills; a European species. From the flowers primrose wine is made. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus primulæ veris**. A preparation made by infusing 21 parts of cowslip flowers in 24 of boiling water, pressing through a strainer, and adding 16 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 35).]

**PRIMULAL**, adj. Pri<sup>2</sup>m/u<sup>2</sup>l'l. Lat., *primulalis*. Belonging to the *Primulales*, which are: Of Lindley, the p. alliance (Lat., *nixus primulalis*) of the *Polycarpi*, consisting of the *Primulaceæ*, *Myrsinæ*, *Sapotææ*, *Ebenaceæ*, and *Illiciæ*; of Benth and Hooker, a cohort of the *Inferæ*, including the *Plumbaginæ*, *Primulaceæ*, and *Myrsinæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**PRIMUS** (Lat.), adj. Prim(prem)/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). First; as a n., *musculus* understood, the first of a series of muscles. [L.]—**P. laryngis**. See **CRICO-THYREODEUS**.—**P. manus externus**. See **EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis**.—**P. penis**. See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**.—**P. qui buccas et labia movet**. See **PLATYSMA myoides**.

**PRINCIPALES** (Fr.), n. pl. Pra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-se-pa<sup>2</sup>l. From *princeps*, chief. An old term for three portions of the embryo at an early stage of gestation—the head, the heart, and the liver. [A, 44.]

**PRINCIPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pri<sup>2</sup>n(pri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *princeps*, first. 1. A beginning; an old term for the initial stage of a disease. [A, 244.] 2. An element or principle. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**P. spinalis medullæ**. Of Haller, the medulla oblongata. [I, 62 (K).]

**PRINCIPLE**, n. Pri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-p'l. Gr., *ἀρχή*. Lat., *principium*. Fr., *principe*. Ger., *Princip*, *Prinzip*. 1. A general truth; a general or widely prevailing law. 2. An element or ultimate constituent, especially that one on which the distinctive characters of anything depend. [a, 48.]—**Active p.** That p. in any substance to which its characteristic energy is due. [a, 48.]—**Astringent p.** An old name for gallic acid. [B, 86, 91.]—**Digestive p.** See **PERSIN**.—**Proximate p's**. Fr., *principes immédiates*. Those constituents of an organic body which are themselves susceptible of decomposition into simpler p's, and are the first to be set free in an analysis of the body.—**Vital p.** Lat., *aura vitalis*. Fr., *flamme vitale*. Ger., *Lebensfunken*. Life; the unknown force which animates organized bodies. [K.]

**PRINGLEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g'l/a<sup>3</sup>. From Sir J. Pringle. Fr., *pringlea*. A genus of the *Cruciferae* scarcely differing from *Cochlearia*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. antiscorbutica**. Kerguelen's Land cabbage (or horseradish). The entire plant abounds in a pungent volatile oil, and is antiscorbutic. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

**PRINOS** (Lat.), n. m. Prin(pren)/o<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *πρίνος*. Fr., p. (1st def.). Ger., *Winterbeere* (1st def.). 1. Winterberry; a genus of the *Illiciæ*, by some botanists referred to *Ilex*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Ilex verticillata*. [a, 35.]

**PRIONOID**, adj. Pri<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n-oid. Lat., *prionodes* (from *πρίων*, a saw, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *prionôide*. Saw-shaped. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PRIOR** (Lat.), n. m. Pri(pri<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or'is. The former; the first of a series. [L.]—**P. annularis**. The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ring-finger. [L.]—**P. indicis**. See **ABDUCTOR indicis**.—**P. medii**. The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ulnar side of the middle finger. [L.]

**PRISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pri(pre)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *pris'eos* (-is). Gr., *πρίσις* (from *πρίσσειν*, to saw). See **TREPHING** and **BRYGOS**.

**PRISM**, n. Pri<sup>2</sup>zm. Gr., *πρίσμα* (from *πρίσσειν*, to saw). Lat., *prisma*. Fr., *prisme*. Ger., *Prisma*. A solid the sides of which are parallelograms and its cross-section a figure of three or more sides. [a, 48.]—**Abducting p's**. P's to be held before the eyes with their bases directed toward the nose, so as to cause divergence of the eyes.—**Adducting p's**. P's to be held before the eyes with the bases outward, so as to adduct or converge the eyes in ophthalmological examinations. [H. Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 319).]—**Enamel p's**. Fr., *prismes de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzprismen*, *Schmelzfäsern*. The solid hexagonal p's, about 0.015 millimetre in diameter, which, standing side by side, form the enamel of the teeth. Generally they are placed at right angles to the surface of the dentin, and are implanted in minute depressions in it. Isolated p's, when viewed on the side, present a wavy outline, as if alternately constricted and enlarged. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Muscle p's**. 1. See **SARCOUS ELEMENTS**. 2. The dark discs of a muscular fibre. [J, 31.]—



**Nicol's p.** Also called *nicol*. A p. made by cutting a crystal of Iceland spar diagonally and cementing the pieces with Canada balsam; used to effect the polarization of light. [a, 48.]—**Sarcous p.** See **Sarcous ELEMENTS**.

**PRISMATIC, PRISMATICAL**, adj's. Pri<sup>2</sup>z-ma't'i'k, -i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Lat., *prismaticus*. Fr., *prismatique*. Ger., *prismatisch*. Pertaining to or shaped like a prism; of colors, developed by means of a prism; of plant-organs, having flat faces separated by angles. [a, 35; a, 48.]

**PRISMENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pri<sup>2</sup>z(pri<sup>2</sup>s)-me'n<sup>2</sup>/k'i<sup>2</sup>m- (ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -chym<sup>2</sup>/atos (-atis). From *πρῖσμα*, a prism, and *εὔχυν*, to pour in. Cellular tissue of prismatic shape. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

**PRISMOID**, adj. Pri<sup>2</sup>z-moid. From *πρῖσμα*, a prism, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Acting like a prism; as a n., a p. substance.—**Liquid p.** Watery p. Of J. Thomson, the "refracting watery liquid in the entrant corner between the lip of the eyelid and the cornea." ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," No. 315, p. 70.]

**PRISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pri<sup>2</sup>z(pri<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *πρίσμος*. See **TREPHING**.

**PRISMOPTOMETER**, n. Pri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>pt-o<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *πρῖσμα*, a prism, *ὀπτός*, seen, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument devised by Culbertson for determining ametropia. It is composed of a single glass prism, the apex of which covers half of a central opening in a diaphragm which can be revolved at pleasure. The eye of the patient looks through the aperture at a white circle 20 feet distant. The prism is fixed at such a distance that the margins of the true and false images induced by it are tangent in the emmetropic eye. In myopia the circles lap, in hypermetropia they separate. A lens which makes the circles tangent denotes the glass required by the eye. Astigmatism is detected by revolving the prism disc. [Culbertson, "Am. Jour. of Ophth.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 27, 1886, p. 366 (a, 29).]

**PRISTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pri<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *prist/eos* (-ia). Gr., *πρίστις* (from *πρίσσειν*, to saw). See **SAW**.

**PRIVA** (Lat.), n. f. Pri(pre)/va<sup>2</sup>(wa<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Verbenaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. lappulacea**. A South American and West Indian species, used as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PRIVET**, n. Pri<sup>2</sup>v/e<sup>2</sup>t. The genus *Ligustrum* especially *Ligustrum vulgare*. [B, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

**PROAMNION** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)/ni<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *πρό*, before, and *ἀμνιον*, the amnion. Fr., *proamnion*. The primitive amnion of certain animals, appearing around the head very early, but soon becoming obliterated. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1889 (a, 39).]

**PROBANG**, n. Pro-ba<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A long flexible sound for passage into the larynx or esophagus. [a, 17.]—**Sponge p.** A long whalebone rod with a sponge attached to its end, intended for passing into the esophagus and pushing impacted bodies into the stomach. [E.]

**PROBARBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>rb/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pro*, before, and *barba*, the beard. Fr., *p.* The soft down that precedes the beard. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROBASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(ba<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -bas/eos, probasis. Gr., *πρόβασις* (from *πρόβαίνω*, to step forward). Fr., *probase*. Change of situation, ectopia, prolapsus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROBE**, n. Prob. Gr., *μῆλη*. Lat., *specillum*. Fr., *sonde*. Ger., *P.* A slender rod or wire with a smooth bulbous extremity used for exploring a wound or a sinus or cavity of the body. [a, 48.]—**Ancle's p.** A fine-pointed silver or gold p., used for dilating contracted lacrymal puncta or examining the lacrymal canals. [F.]—**Howman's p's.** Flexible silver p's for the treatment of stricture of the nasal duct. [F.]—**Ear-p.** Ger., *Ohrensonde*, *Ohrenp.* A p. used in the examination and treatment of the ear. [a, 29.]—**Lente's p.** A silver p. having its bulb coated with silver nitrate by fusion.—**Nélaton's p.** A p. with an unglazed porcelain tip, used in bullet wounds. The tip receives a black mark when it touches a leaden bullet. [E.]—**Stethoscopic p.** Of B. H. W. Washington, a p. having the flexible tube of a stethoscope attached to the external end. [a, 34.]—**Vertebrate p.** A p. made in small sections jointed together, allowing of flexibility and motion. [E.]

**PROBE** (Ger.), n. Prob/e<sup>2</sup>. 1. See **EXPERIMENT** and **TEST**. 2. See **PHONE** (Eng.).—**Darmschwimmp'.** See **DOCIMASIA gastro-intestinalis**.—**Elterp'.** See **DOMIC TEST** for pus.—**Guajakp'.** See **GUAIAC TEST** for blood and **GUAIAC TEST** for hydrocyanic acid.—**Hälymetrische Bierp'.** See **HALYMETRIC beer-test**.—**Heiler'sche Blutp'.** See **Heller's blood-test**.—**Hydrostatische Lungenp'.** See **HYDROSTATIC TEST**.—**Leberp'.** See **DOCIMASIA hepatis**.—**Lungenp'.** See **DOCIMASIA pulmonum**.—**Lungen-schwimmp'.** See **DOCIMASIA hamato-pulmonaris** and **Hydrostatic test**.—**Milchp'.** A test for the purity of milk.—**Ozonp'.** See **GUAIAC TEST** for blood.—**Perlepen'n.** See **BEAD-proof**.—**P'kunst.** See **DOCIMASIA**.—**P'mahlzeit.** Fr., *repas d'exami*. A meal composed of known substances ingested under known conditions to test stomachal digestion. The stomach is washed out after a certain time and its contents are examined. [Strümpell (a, 18).]—**P'mischung.** A test-solution. [K.]

**PROBOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(ba<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>al. Gen., prob/oles. Gr., *πρόβολη* (from *πρόβάλλειν*, to throw forward). See **APOPHYXIS**.

**PROBOSCS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-bo<sup>2</sup>s(si<sup>2</sup>sk'i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -bos/e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>di<sup>2</sup>-is. Gr., *πρόβος*. Ger., *Rüssel*. An extensible and flexible tubular projection from the head of an animal, used either as a prehensile or as a food-absorbing organ. [B, 28; a, 37, 39.]

**PROCALYMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ca<sup>2</sup>l(ka<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ym<sup>2</sup>/matus (-atis). Gr., *προκαλύμμα* (from *προκαλύπτειν*, to hang before). See **Pudenda APRON**.

**PROCAMBIIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>mb(ka<sup>2</sup>mb)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pro*, before, and *cambium* (q. v.). Fr., *amas de cambium*. A mass of closely united prosenchymatous cells forming the first stage of a fibro-vascular bundle. [a, 35.]

**PROCARDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rd/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *πρό*, before, and *καρδία*, the heart. See **INFRASTERNAL DEPRESSION** and **ANTICARDION**.

**PROCARP**, n. Pro/ka<sup>2</sup>rp. Lat., *procarpium* (from *πρό*, before, and *καρπός*, fruit). Fr., *procarpe*. See **CARPOGONIUM**.

**PROCATARCTIC**, adj. Pro-ka<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>rkt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *προκαταρκτηκός* (from *προκατάρχειν*, to begin first). Lat., *procatarticus*. Primary or original, predisposing. [B.]

**PROCEPHALIC**, adj. Pro-se<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. In front of or at the forepart of the head. [L, 168.]

**PROCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *πρό*, before, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The front part of the head in the *Arthropoda*. ["Am. Nat.," xx (a, 39).]

**PROCEREBRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>r(ke<sup>2</sup>r)/e<sup>2</sup>-bru<sup>2</sup>m(bru<sup>2</sup>m). From *pro*, before, and *cerebrum*, the brain. See **PROSENCEPHALON**.

**PROCERUS** (Lat.), adj. Ger., *hoch*. High, tall. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PROCERUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pros(pro<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρό*, before, and *κέρας*, a horn. See **PYRAMIDALIS nasi**.—**P. nasi**, **P. Santorini**. See **P**.

**PROCÈS** (Fr.), n. Pro-se<sup>2</sup>. See **PROCESS**.—**P. auditif**. See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**P. de Ran**. See **Long process of the malleus**.

**PROCESS**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>s/e<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *προβολή* (3d def.). Lat., *processus* (from *procedere*, to go forth). Fr., *process*. Ger., *Fortsatz*. 1. The course of occurrence, development, or modification. 2. See **METHOD**. 3. In anatomy, an outgrowth or projecting part. [a, 48.]—**Accessory p.** See **ANAPOPHYXIS**.—**Acromion p.** Ger., *Grätenacke*. See **ACROMION**.—**Alveolar p.** Lat., *processus alveolaris maxillae*. The thick curved border of either maxilla that contains the alveoli. [L.]—**Ameboid p.** See **PSEUDOPodium** (2d def.).—**Anconeal p.** See **OLECRANON**.—**Ankyroid p.** See *Coracoid p.*—**Anterior clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoides anterior*. A small rounded knob on the posterior margin of the inner portion of the ala minor of the sphenoid bone, below and to the inner side of the optic foramen. [L.]—**Anterior vermiform p.** See **PROCESSUS vermiformis anterior**.—**Apex p.**, **Apical p.** Ger., *Spitzenfortsatz*, *Pyramidenfortsatz*. The single large p. that usually extends from the apex of the pyramidal cells of the cortex cerebri toward the free surface of the cortex. [J, 32, 35.]—**Articular p'es.** Lat., *processus articulares* (seu *obliqui*). Ger., *Gelenkfortsätze*. The surfaces by means of which adjacent vertebrae articulate with each other. They consist of two pairs on each vertebra, an inferior and superior, near the union of the laminae and pedicles, covered with cartilage. [L.]—**Ascending p. of the superior maxilla.** See *Nasal p.*—**Axis-cylinder p.**, **Axis-p.** Fr., *prolongement de Deiters*. Ger., *Axenzylinderfortsatz*, *Nervenzylinderfortsatz*. 1. Of Deiters (1868), the single large unbranched p. arising from a multipolar nerve-cell which, after continuing for a short distance and becoming surrounded by a myelinic sheath, is continued as a medullated nerve. 2. The p. or p'es of a nerve-cell which are continued either as a medullated or as a non-medullated nerve. [J, 30, 32, 35, 42; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**Base p'es.** See **Central base-p.** and **Lateral base-p.**—**Basilar p.** Lat., *processus basilaris ossis occipitis*. Ger., *Grundstück des Hinterhauptbeins*. The narrow part of the base of the occipital bone, in front of the foramen magnum, which articulates with the sphenoid bone. [L.] Cf. **Basoccipital bone**.—**Brachial p.** See **BRACHIUM**.—**Branching p'es.** See **PROTOPLASMIC p'es**.—**Calcarine p.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra.** In lower vertebrates, the superior transverse p., which articulates with the capitulum of a rib. [a, 13.]—**Central base-p.** (Meynert). Ger., *mittlerer Basalfortsatz*. The axis-cylinder arising from the middle of the base of the pyramidal cells of the brain. [J, 32, 35, 38.]—**Ciliary p'es.** Folds or thickenings of the ciliary body arranged radially around its anterior margin, interdigitating with p'es of the suspensory ligament of the lens. [L, 142, 351.]—**Ciliary p'es of the hyaloid.** Lat., *processus ciliares zonular*. Folds of the hyaloid membrane which dip between the true ciliary p'es. [L, 7, 142.]—**Ciliary p'es of the retina.** The anterior portion of the retina, which is closely united with the true ciliary p'es. [L, 7.]—**Clinoid p'es of the sphenoid bone.** See **Anterior clinoid p.**, **Middle clinoid p.**, and **Posterior clinoid p.**—**Cochleariform p.** See **PROCESSUS cochleariformis**.—**Condylar p.**, **Condylloid p.** Ger., *knorpelförmiger Fortsatz*. See **OCIPITAL CONDYLES**.—**Conoid p.** Ger., *kegelförmiger Fortsatz*. The tuberosity of the clavicle. [L.]—**Coracoid p.** Lat., *processus coracoides* (seu *rostriformis*). Ger., *Rahenschulterfortsatz*, *Schulterhaken*. A thick, strong, hook-like p. which rises from the upper border of the scapula above the glenoid cavity. [C.]—**Corner base-p.** Ger., *eckständiger Basalfortsatz*. See **Lateral base-p.**—**Coronoid p.** Lat., *processus coronoides*. Ger., *Kranzförmiger Fortsatz*, *Kronenfortsatz*, *Kriehenschulterfortsatz*. 1. A pointed p. which extends vertically upward from the front portion of the anterior margin of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31, 142, 352.] 2. See *Coracoid p.* 3. A sharp curved p., with its upper concave surface lined with cartilage, which projects forward from the upper extremity of the ulna, and is received into the coronoid fossa of the humerus during flexion. [C, 3; L.]—**Costiform p'es.** Lat., *processus costarii*. The transverse p'es of the lumbar vertebrae to which no ribs are attached; supposed to be rudimentary ribs. [L, 13.]—**Deiters's p.** See **Axis-cylinder p.**—**Deiters's protoplasmic or ramifying p'es.** See **PROTOPLASMIC p'es**.—**Dental p'es.** See **DENTAL FIBRES**.—**Endiform p.** See **ENSIIFORM CARTILAGE**.—**Ethmoidal p.** Lat., *processus ethmoidalis*. A small projection on the upper surface of the inferior turbinate bone which articulates with the uncinate p. of the ethmoid bone.



[C.]—**External angular p.** A p. at the inferior outer angle of the orbital arch which articulates with the malar bone. [L.]—**External auditory p.** An irregular curved p. which forms the circumference of the external auditory meatus (except its upper portion) and to which the cartilage of the ear is attached. [L.]—**External nasal p. (of the embryo).** A small plate which forms the outer portion of the nostril. [L. 14.]—**External orbital p.** See **External angular p.**—**Falciform p.** Lat., *processus falciformis*. Ger., *Sichelfortsatz*. 1. A prolongation forward and upward of the great sacro-sciatic ligament along the ramus of the ischium to the arched upper margin of which is attached the obturator fascia. 2. The curved outer margin of the saphenous opening. [L.]—**Floccular p.** See **FLOCCULUS** (2d def.).—**Frontal p.** Lat., *processus frontalis*. Ger., *Stirnfortsatz*. 1. Of the malar bone, the upward projecting portion, which articulates with the frontal and sphenoid bones. [L.] 2. See **Nasal p. of the superior maxilla.**—**Fronto-nasal p.** In the embryo, a projection in the median line of the head from which the integument of the nose, the columella, and the middle of the upper lip are developed. [L. 142, 201.]—**Ganglion-cell p's.** See under **Nerve-cell**.—**Gaumenp' (Ger.).** See **Palate p.**—**Genian p.** See **Genial TUBERCLE**.—**Gottstein's basal p's.** See under **ORGAN of Corti**.—**Hamate p. of the ethmoid bone.** See **Uncinate p.** (1st def.).—**Hamular p. Fr.** *crochet pterygoïdien* (ou de l'aille interne de l'apophyse pterygoïde). Ger., *pterygoidischer Haken, Flügelhaken des Sphenoidalknochens, Keilbeinhäkchen*. A hook-like p. on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone around which the tendon of the tensor palati muscle plays. [E.]—**Hamular p. of the humerus.** See **Supra-condylar p. of the humerus**.—**Hamular p. of the lacrimal bone.** See **HAMULES lacrimalis**.—**Hamular p. of the pterygoid bone.** See **Hamular p. of the sphenoid bone**.—**Hamular p. of the inferior maxillary p.** The first post-orbital arch. [L.]—**Inferior turbinate p.** See **Middle spongy bone**.—**Inferior vermiform p.** Lat., *vermis inferior*. Fr., *ver inférieur, éminence vermiculaire inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Wurm*. The projection on the lower surface of the cerebellum occupying the fossa between the hemispheres. [I. 62 (K).] Cf. under **PYRAMID** and **UVULA** and see **AMYGDALÆ cerebelli**.—**Infrapineal p.** The posterior peduncle of the pineal gland. [I. 2 (K).]—**Interjugal p.** See **PROCESSUS intrajugularis ossis occipitis**.—**Intermaxillary p.** See **Fronto-nasal p.**—**Intermediate p.** See **Intermedio-lateral tract**.—**Internal angular p.** A p. forming the inner end of the orbital arch of the frontal bone. [L.]—**Intrajugal p.** See **PROCESSUS intrajugularis partis petrosæ** and **PROCESSUS intrajugularis ossis occipitis**.—**Jugal p.** See **PROCESSUS jugalis ossis frontis** and **PROCESSUS jugalis ossis maxillæ**.—**Jugular p.** Lat., *processus jugularis*. Ger., *proceß jugulaire*. Ger., *Drosselfortsatz*. A projection on the occipital bone, external to the condyle, which fills in the angle between the mastoid and petrous p's of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Lacrymal p.** See **Posterior lacrymal crest** and **Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone**.—**Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone.** Lat., *processus lacrimalis (seu nasalis) conchæ inferioris*. A p. on the attached margin of the inferior turbinate bone which articulates with the lacrimal bone and aids in forming the lacrimal canal. [L.]—**Lateral base-p.** Ger., *seitlicher Basalfortsatz*. One of the branching or protoplasmic p's arising from the thickest part of the pyramidal nerve-cells of the brain. [J. 32, 35, 38.]—**Lateral frontal p. (of the embryo).** See **External nasal p.**—**Lateral p's.** Ger., *seitliche Fortsätze*. The p's connecting the odontoblasts. [J. 35.]—**Lenticular p. of the incus.** Lat., *osiculum lenticulare Sylvii*. Fr., *proceß (ou os) lenticulaire*. Ger., *Linsenbein*. The extremity of a small tubercle covered with cartilage, on the long p. of the incus, which forms the articulation with the capitulum of the stapes. [F.]—**Long p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus incudis longus*. Ger., *Amboßstiel*. A p. which descends almost vertically from the body of the incus and at its end is bent inward to terminate in the lenticular p. [L. 142, 332.]—**Long p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus longus (seu spinosus)*. Fr., *proceß long (ou épineux)*. Ger., *langer (oder dorniger) Fortsatz*. The long p. of the hammer, which passes from the junction of the handle and neck of the malleus anteriorly into the Glaserian fissure. After birth it unites with the lower wall of the Glaserian fissure by a mass of ligamentous tissue, which favors slight motion in any direction. [F. 33.]—**Malar p.** A thick triangular p. of the superior maxilla, above the first molar tooth, which articulates with the malar bone. [L. 31, 142.]—**Mamillary p's of a lumbar vertebra.** Tubercles which project backward from the upper margins of the superior articular p's. [L. 31, 332.]—**Marginal p.** See **PROCESSUS marginalis cartilaginis thyroideæ**.—**Mastoid p. (of the temporal bone).** Lat., *processus mamillaris (ossis temporis)*. Ger., *Warzenfortsatz, Zitzenfortsatz*. A conical or nipple-shaped p., varying in size and form, situated at the back part of the temporal bone. It contains the mastoid cells and antrum. [F. 31.]—**Maxillary p.** Lat., *processus maxillaris*. 1. A folded part of the extended portion of the attached margin of the inferior turbinate bone, behind the lacrymal process. It articulates with the superior maxilla and forms a portion of the inner wall of the antrum. 2. (Ger., *Oberkieferfortsatz*) the broad lower portion of the malar bone which articulates with the superior maxilla. 3. A thin p. of the vertical plate of the palate bone which overlies the opening of the antrum. [L. 31, 142.]—**Maxillo-palatine p.** See **Superior maxillary p.**—**Mental p.** See **Mental PROMINENCE**.—**Middle clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoides medius*. An anomalous p. on the posterior angle of the tuberculum sellæ. [L. 31, 332.]—**Midfrontal p.** See **Fronto-nasal p.**—**Modeling p.** 1. Of Macartney, a method of healing of wounds when the part is continuously immersed in water; probably identical with that which ensues in the most favorable instances of healing by granulation. 2. That part of the p. of repair of fractures which consists in the shaping or modeling of the fragments and of their bond of union. [A. 541 (a, 21).] 3. The changes of shape impressed upon a child's head in the process of

birth that enable it to pass through the parturient canal.—**Morbid p.** The specific destructive or deteriorating action of a disease on a part or organ; the progressive development of its lesions as distinguished from its clinical course.—**Muscular p's of a vertebra.** Lat., *processus musculares vertebrarum*. The p's which serve for the attachment of muscles. [L. 332.]—**Muscular p. of the arytaenoid cartilage.** The short round angle of the cartilage which projects backward and outward. [C.]—**Nasal p.** Ger., *Nasenfortsatz*. 1. The nasal p. of the superior maxilla. 2. The lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone. [L.]—**Nasal p. of the frontal bone.** See **Nasal SPINE**.—**Nasal p. of the palate bone.** Ger., *Nasengaugenfortsatz*. The maxillary p. of the palate bone. [L.]—**Nasal p. of the superior maxilla.** A slender and tapering p. of the superior maxilla. Its external surface is smooth and continuous with the facial surface of the body of the bone; its internal surface is irregular, fitting with the anterior extremity of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates by its anterior border with the nasal bone, by its apex with the frontal, and posteriorly with the lacrymal bone. On its orbital surface is a depression for the lacrymal sac, and a groove which assists in forming the lacrymal canal. [C.]—**Nerve-p.** See **Azis-cylinder p.**—**Oblique p.** Ger., *schiefer Fortsatz*. See **Articular p's.**—**Odontoid p.** Lat., *processus odontoides*. Ger., *Zahnfortsatz*. A large, blunt, tooth-like p. on the body of the axis, which extends upward to articulate with the atlas. [L.]—**Olivary p.** See **TUBERCULUM sellæ**.—**Orbicular p. of the incus.** See **Lenticular p. of the incus**.—**Orbital p.** Lat., *processus orbitalis*. Ger., *Orbitalfortsatz*. A somewhat pyramidal p. which ascends from the anterior margin of the vertical plate of the palate bone. Its anterior margin articulates with the superior maxilla, the internal with the ethmoid bone, and the posterior with the sphenoidal turbinate bones; the upper aids in forming the orbit, and the external in forming the sphenomaxillary fossa. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Palatal p's (of the embryo).** Those p's of the superior maxillary plates which, advancing inward from the two sides, meet and coalesce to form the bony palate. [A. 5.]—**Palate p. (of the superior maxilla).** Ger., *Gaumenp'*. See **Palatal plate of the superior maxilla**.—**Palatine p.** See **Palate p.** and cf. **Palatine APOPHYSIS**.—**Paracondyloid p.** See **Paramastoid p.**—**Paroccipital p.** An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone which articulates with the transverse p. of the atlas. [L. 332.]—**Pituitary p.** See **HYPOPHYSIS cerebri**.—**Pneumatic p.** Ger., *lufthaltiger Fortsatz*. An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone, containing a large number of air-cells which communicate with the mastoid cells. [L. 31.]—**Posterior brachial p. of the corpora quadrigemina.** See **Posterior BRACHIUM**.—**Posterior clinoid p.** The posterior lateral angle of the dorsum sellæ. [L.]—**Post-glenoid p.** A small p. on the temporal bone just behind the articular cavity of the glenoid fossa. [C.]—**Pre-maxillary p.** See **Fronto-nasal p.**—**P. of Folius.** See **Long p. of the malleus**.—**P's of Ingrassias.** See **ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ**.—**P. of Lenhossek.** See **Reticular p.**—**P. of Rau.** See **Long p. of the malleus**.—**P. of Spix.** See **LINGULA mandibulæ**.—**P. of the helix.** See **CAUDA helicis**.—**Protoplasmic p's.** Fr., *prolongements protoplasmiques*. Ger., *Protoplasmafortsätze, verästelte Fortsätze*. Syn.: branching, *Deiters's protoplasmic, ramifying or protoplasma p's, protoplasmic offshoots of Deiters*. 1. Of Deiters, the branching p's of nerve-cells, in contradistinction to the unbranched axis-cylinder p. [J. 10, 30, 35.] 2. P's of protoplasm, especially those thrown out by leucocytes when subjected to heat. [K.]—**Pterygoid p's.** Ger., *flügelartige (oder flügel-förmige) Fortsätze, Flügelfortsätze, Alar p's, Gaumenflügel*. P's of the sphenoid bone which project downward and forward between the body and the alæ majores. They divide into the external and internal pterygoid plates. [L.]—**Pterygo-palatine p's.** See **Palatal p's**.—**Pulp p.** Ger., *Pulpafortsatz*. The p. connecting an odontoblast with a cell in the dental pulp. [J.]—**Pyramidal p's.** See **PYRAMIDS of Ferrein**.—**Pyramidal p. (of the palate bone).** Ger., *Pyramidenfortsatz*. A p. of the palate bone which fits into the space between the external and internal pterygoid plates. [L. 31, 332.]—**Pyramid p's.** See **MEDULLARY RADIX**.—**Querp' (Ger.).** A transverse p. [L. 80 (a, 43).]—**Ramifying p's.** See **Protoplasmic p's**.—**Reticular p.** A peculiar network seen in a cross-section of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region; situated on the outer side of each gray crescent, near its centre, and formed by p's of gray matter that extend into the white substance. [I. 15 (K).]—**Short p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus brevis incudis*. A short p. which passes back horizontally from the body of the incus, to be connected ligamentously with the posterior wall of the tympanum. [L.]—**Short p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus brevis mallet*. Fr., *proceß bref du marteau*. Ger., *kurzer Fortsatz des Hammers*. A projection of bone at the junction of the handle of the malleus with the neck, which pushes the membrana tympani in front of it and points toward the auditory canal. [F. 33.]—**Sphenoidal p.** Ger., *Keilbeinfortsatz*. A p. which passes upward, inward, and backward from the posterior portion of the vertical plate of the palate bone. It articulates with the sphenoidal turbinate bone, the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, and the vomer. [L.]—**Spinous p. (of a vertebra).** Lat., *processus spinosus (vertebræ)*. Ger., *Dornfortsatz, Stachelfortsatz*. The p. which projects backward in the middle line from the posterior portion of the arch of a vertebra. [L. 14, 31, 332.]—**Spinous p. of the sphenoid bone.** A sharp p. which projects downward from the lower posterior portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L. 31, 142.]—**Styloid p.** Lat., *processus styloideus*. Ger., *Griffelfortsatz*. A long, slender p., especially the styloid p. of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the fibula.** 1. A blunt conical elevation at the upper posterior portion of the head of the fibula. 2. The pointed extremity of the external malleolus. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the radius.** A stout, pyramidal p. which projects downward from the outer part of the inferior end of the radius. [C. 3.]—**Styloid p. of the temporal bone.** Ger., *Griffelfortsatz*. A long, tapering p. of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in



front of the digastric fossa, passing down and outward. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the ulna.** A short cylindrical eminence on the inner and back part of the rounded head of the inferior extremity of the ulna. [C. 3.]—**Subterminal p'es.** Ger., *subterminale Fortsätze*. Of His, certain string-like and conical outgrowths from the inner surface of the epiblast. [A. 8.]—**Superior maxillary p.** In the embryo, a prominence on the side of the face in which are developed the superior maxilla and the malar bone. [L. 142, 201.]—**Superior turbinate p.** See *Superior spongy bone*.—**Superior vermiform p.** Fr., *éminence vermiciforme*. Ger., *Überwurm*. The most anterior of the lobes on the upper surface of the cerebellum. It lies in front of and partly beneath the quadrate lobe, near the median line, posterior to the lingula, and anterior to the monticulus. [L. 15 (K.); a. 18.]—**Supracondylar p. of the humerus.** An anomalous hook-like p. in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus above the median nerve. [L. 31, 142.]—**Supracondylar p'es.** See *TROCHANTER tertius* and *PROCESSUS supracondylaroides femoris medialis*.—**Tactile p'es.** See *Nerve PAPILLÆ*.—**Temporal p.** The posterior angle of the malar bone which articulates with the extremity of the zygoma. [C.]—**Transverse p'es.** Lat., *processus transversus (seu laterales) vertebrarum*. Ger., *rippeartiger Fortsätze, Querfortsätze*. Two p'es, one on each side of a vertebra, which project outward from the arch, at the junction of the pedicle with the lamina. [C.] See also *Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra* and *Tubercular transverse p.*—**Tubercular transverse p.** In lower vertebrates, the inferior transverse p., or that one which articulates with the tuberculum of a rib. [A. 13.]—**Unbranched p.** See *Acis-cylindur p.*—**Unciform p. (of the ethmoid bone).** See *Uncinate p. (1st def.)*.—**Unciform p. of the gyrus hippocampi.** The curved extremity of the hippocampus major. [L. 23 (K.).]—**Uncinate p.** Lat., *processus hamatus (major ossis ethmoidi)* (1st def.). 1. A long, thin lamina of bone which descends from the orbital plate of the ethmoid to articulate with the inferior turbinate. 2. A flat hook-like p. on the palmar surface of the unciform bone. [C.; L. 332.] See also *HAMULUS uncinatus major*.—**Ungual p'es.** The outer extremities of the terminal phalanges. [C.]—**Vaginal p.** Lat., *processus vaginalis*. Fr., *gaine de l'apophyse styloïde* (1st def.). Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz*. 1. The lower margin of the tympanic plate of the temporal bone, which descends to surround the front of the base of the styloid p. [L. 31, 142.] 2. Of the sphenoid bone, see *PROCESSUS ad vomerem*.—**Vermiform p.** Fr., *éminence vermiciforme du ceruelet* (1st def.). Ger., *kleiner Flügel des kleinen Hirns* (1st def.). 1. See *Superior vermiform p.* and *Inferior vermiform p.* 2. See *APPENDIX cæci*.—**Vocal p. (of the arytenoid cartilage).** Lat., *processus glottidis*. Ger., *Stimmbandfortsatz*. The anterior pointed angle which projects horizontally forward, and to which the true vocal cord is attached. [C.]—**Xiphoid p.** See *ENSIFORM CARTILAGE*.—**Zygomatic p. (of the temporal bone).** Ger., *Wangenfortsatz, Jochfortsatz, Wangenhöcker*. That portion of the zygoma which belongs to the temporal bone.

**PROCESSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro)²-se²(ske²s)(su²s)(su²s). Gen., p. See *PROCESS.*—**P. abdominalis ossis ilii.** Ger., *Darmbeinhügel, Darmbeinschaukel*. The broad, expanded portion of the ilium. [L. 332.]—**P. accessorii spurii.** See *P. transversii spurii*.—**P. accessorius.** See *ANAPHYSIS*.—**P. a cerebello ad medullam spinalem.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. acromialis.** See *ACROMION*.—**P. acutus heliis.** See *CAUDA heliis*.—**P. ad cerebrum.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad pontem.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad testes.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ad vomerem (ossis sphenoidi).** The portion of the internal pterygoid plate of the ethmoid bone which articulates with the vomer. [L. 31, 332.]—**P. aliformes.** See *P. aliformes*.—**P. alares.** The diverging processes into which the anterior portion of the crista galli sometimes divides. [L. 332.]—**P. alati.** The ala of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**P. aliformes.** See *ALAR LIGAMENTS of the knee*, *ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidi*, and *Pterygoid PROCESSES*.—**P. alveolaris.** See *Alveolar PROCESS*.—**P. aniformis.** Of Santorini, a bundle of nerve-fibres which descends from the pyramids, turns upward beneath the olivary bodies, and ascends to the restiform bodies. [L. 3 (K.).]—**P. anconicus.** See *OLECRANON*.—**P. ancoralis.** See *Coracoid PROCESS*.—**P. annularis.** See *PONS Varolii*.—**P. anonyms.** Ger., *ungenaunder Fortsatz*. 1. A p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone above the anterior condylar foramen. [L. 332.] 2. See *JUGULAR TUBERCLE*.—**P. anterior calcanei.** The thin anterior portion of the os calcis. [L. 332.]—**P. anterior mallei.** See *Long process of the malleus*.—**P. anterior medullæ oblongatæ.** See *CORPUS striatum*.—**P. a protuberantiis orbicularibus emissi.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. arciformis.** See *ARCIFORM FIBRES*.—**P. arciformis olivæ.** See *FASCICULUS arciformis olivæ*.—**P. articulares.** See *Articular PROCESSES*.—**P. articulares spurii.** Small eminences on the posterior surface of the sacrum, internal to the posterior sacral foramina, representing the articular processes of the true vertebrae. [L.]—**P. articulares atlantis.** An anomalous process on the upper margin of the arch of the atlas, which articulates with the upper surface of the apex of the odontoid process. [L. 332.]—**P. ascendens (ossis frontis).** Ger., *Stirnplatte*. The portion of the frontal bone situated above the supra-orbital arches. [L.]—**P. a testibus in cerebelli medulla.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. auditorius.** Fr., *proceus auditif*. Ger., *Trommelfortsatz*. See *ANSTYLUS tympanicus*.—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidi.** See *P. occipitalis*.—**P. belemnoides.** See *BELEMNOID*.—**P. beloides.** A styloid process. [A. 332.]—**P. brevis mallei.** See *Short process of the malleus*.—**P. brevis mallei.** See *Short process of the malleus*.—**P. bulbi olfactorii.** The small nerve-fibres arising from the lower surface of the olfactory bulb and running through the internal perforated space. [L. 6 (K.).]—**P. cartilaginei tube Eustachii.** The cartilages sesamoides tube Eustachii when they are attended to the tubal cartilage. [L. 332.]—**P. cartilagineus heliis.** See *SPINA heliis*.—**P. caudatus.** See *CAUDA he-*

*licis*.—**P. cérébelleux (Fr.).** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli.** See *CRURA cerebri*.—**P. cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad nates, seu ad testes, seu anteriores).** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli inferiores.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli medii.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli medullares (seu posteriores, seu postici).** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli secundi.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli tertii.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebelli transversii.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. cerebri lateralis.** See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**P. cerebri major.** See *FALX cerebri*.—**P. ciliares.** See *Ciliary PROCESSES*.—**P. ciliares hyaloides.** See *Ciliary PROCESSES of the hyaloid*.—**P. ciliares retinæ.** See *Ciliary PROCESSES of the retina*.—**P. ciliares zonulæ.** See *Ciliary PROCESSES of the hyaloid*.—**P. civinianus.** An anomalous triangular, pointed tooth projecting backward from above the middle of the posterior border of the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [L. 115.]—**P. clavatus.** See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—**P. clinoides anterior.** See *Anterior clinoid PROCESS*.—**P. clinoides medius.** See *Middle clinoid PROCESS*.—**P. clinoides posterior.** See *Posterior clinoid PROCESS*.—**P. cochleariformis, P. cochlearis.** Ger., *hörförmiger Fortsatz*. The spoon-shaped tympanic end of the septum tubæ, on the anterior part of the inner wall of the tympanic cavity; the sulcus over which the tendon of the tensor tympani passes. [F.]—**P. condyloideus.** See *Condylar PROCESS*.—**P. condyloideus (ossis) maxillæ inferioris.** The condyle of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**P. condyloideus ossis occipitis.** The condylar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—**P. condyloideus scapulae.** The portion of the scapula that bears the condyle. [L. 115.]—**P. conicus.** See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—**P. coracoides, P. coracialis.** See *Coracoid PROCESS*.—**P. cornu Ammonis digitalis.** See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**P. coronoides mandibulae (seu maxillæ inferioris).** See *Coronoid PROCESS* (1st def.).—**P. coronoides ulnæ.** See *Coronoid PROCESS* (3d def.).—**P. corporis quadrigemini ad cerebellum.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. costarii.** See *Costiform PROCESSES*.—**P. ericoideus.** A small projection on the lower margin of the thyroid cartilage, a little internal to the lesser cornu. [L. 332.]—**P. cruciati.** The tentoria of the brain. [L. 6 (K.).]—**P. cubitales (humeri).** The portions of the humerus that bear its lower articular surfaces. [L.] Cf. *CAPITELLUM* (3d def.) and *TROCHLEA*.—**P. cuneiformis.** See *Uncinate PROCESS*.—**P. dentalis.** 1. The alveolar process of either maxilla. 2. The malar p. of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**P. dentatus.** See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—**P. e cerebello ad cerebrum, P. e cerebello ad corpora gemina.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. e cerebello ad medullam.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. e cerebello ad pontem.** See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. e cerebello ad testes.** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ensiformes (ossis sphenoidi).** See *ALÆ parvæ Ingrassiae*.—**P. ensiformis (sterni).** See *ENSIFORM CARTILAGE*.—**P. enteroides.** Of Malacarne, the cerebral convolutions. [L. 3.]—**P. e testibus in cerebri medulla (Willis).** See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—**P. ethmoidalis (conche inferioris).** See *Ethmoidal PROCESS*.—**P. falciformis (cerebri, seu duræ matris).** See *FALX cerebri*.—**P. falciformis fascia lata.** See *Falciform PROCESS* (3d def.).—**P. falciformis fascia pelvis.** See *ARCUS tendineus fascia pelvis*.—**P. falciformis ligament sacro-tuberosi.** See *Falciform PROCESS* (1st def.).—**P. foliaceus.** An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the frontal cells. [L. 332.]—**P. foliatus, P. folii.** See *Long PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. frontalis (maxillæ superioris).** See *Nasal PROCESS of the superior maxilla*.—**P. frontalis ossis temporis.** An anomalous offshoot of the squamous portion of the temporal bone which articulates with the frontal bone. [L. 332.]—**P. frontalis ossis zygomatici, P. fronto-sphenoidalis.** See *Frontal PROCESS* (1st def.).—**P. glandule pincalis.** See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.—**P. glandulosi.** See *CORPORA albicantia* and *AMYGDALÆ cerebelli*.—**P. glottidis.** See *Vocal PROCESS of the arytenoid cartilage*.—**P. gracilis mallei.** See *Long PROCESS of the malleus*.—**P. hamatus.** See *Uncinate PROCESS*.—**P. hamatus (major ossis ethmoidi).** See *Uncinate PROCESS* (1st def.).—**P. heliis.** See *CAUDA heliis*.—**P. heliis acutus.** See *SPINA heliis*.—**P. horizontalis incedis.** See *Short PROCESS of the incus*.—**P. incisura trigemini externus.** An anomalous process which extends from its outer side over the depression on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges the trunk of the trigeminal nerve. [L.]—**P. incedis longus.** See *Long PROCESS of the incus*.—**P. inferior.** See *MANUBRIUM of the malleus*.—**P. infrajugularis partis petrosæ (Hemle).** See *P. infrajugularis partis petrosæ*.—**P. inframalleolaris calcanei.** See *P. trachelæ calcanei*.—**P. infundibuli.** 1. The posterior lobe of the pituitary body. [L. 17 (K.).] 2. See *INFUNDIBULUM* (3d def.).—**P. infundibuliformis.** 1. See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*. 2. That portion of the chorion and the amnion where, at the insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta, there is a space between them. [A. 43.]—**P. infundibuliformis fascia lata.** See *Infundibuliform FASCIA*.—**P. innominatus.** See *JUGULAR TUBERCLE*.—**P. internus calcanei.** See *SEXTANTACULUM tali*.—**P. intrajugularis ossis occipitis.** An osseous spicule of the occipital bone dividing the jugular notch into two portions. [L.]—**P. intrajugularis partis petrosæ.** An anomalous process of bone which divides the jugular notch of the temporal bone into two parts. [L.]—**P. jugalis ossis frontis.** The external angular process of the frontal bone. [L.]—**P. jugalis ossis maxillæ.** The malar process of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**P. jugularis.** See *JUGULAR PROCESS*.—**P. jugularis accessorius (seu anterior).** An anomalous p. on the margin of the jugular notch of the occipital bone, in front of the p. intrajugularis ossis occipitis. [L.]—**P. jugularis medius.** See *P. intrajugularis ossis occipitis*.—**P. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrimal PROCESS*.



—**P. lacrimalis anterior**. See **Anterior lacrymal crest**. —**P. lacrimalis conchae inferioris**. See **Lacrymal process of the inferior turbinate bone**. —**P. laterales vertebrarum**. See **Transverse processes**. —**P. lateralis**. Ger., *Seitenhorn* (1st def.). 1. A projection of gray substance midway between the anterior and posterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [L. 17 (K).] 2. Of Hohl, the rudimentary lateral outgrowth from the body of a vertebra from which the lamina, the transverse process, and (in the dorsal vertebrae) the rib are subsequently developed. [“Sitzungsb. d. Acad. d. Wiss.” Wien, 1882; “Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.” Sept. 6, 1883, p. 226.] —**P. lateralis calcanei**. See **SUSTENTACULUM tali**. —**P. lateralis spurius**. See **TROCHANTER tertius**. —**P. lateralis talli**. The outer portion of the upper surface of the astragalus. [L.] —**P. lateralis uteri**. See **OVIDUCT**. —**P. lenticularis**. See **Lenticular process of the incus**. —**P. longus incudis**. See **Long process of the incus**. —**P. malaris**. See **Zygomatic process of the temporal bone**. —**P. mallei**. A process of the malleus. For **P. mallei anterior** (seu *gracillimus*, seu *primus* [Colter], seu *secundus*, seu *epinosus*, seu *tenuis*) see **Long process of the malleus**, and for **P. mallei conoideus** (seu *externus*, seu *tertius*) see **Short process of the malleus**. —**P. mallei inferior** (seu *primus*). See **MANUBRIUM of the malleus**. —**P. mamillares cerebri**. See **CORPORA albicantia**. —**P. mamillaris**. Ger., *Zitzenfortsatz*, *zitzenförmiger Fortsatz*. One of the mamillary processes of a lumbar vertebra. [L.] —**P. mamillaris ossis temporis**. See **Mastoid process**. —**P. marginalis** (cartilaginosis thyroideae). See **P. cricoideus**. —**P. marginalis ossis zygomatici**. An anomalous process on the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone. [L.] —**P. mastoidei**. See **CORPORA albicantia**. —**P. mastoideus**. See **Mastoid process**. —**P. maxillaris conchae inferioris**. See **Maxillary process of the inferior turbinate bone**. —**P. maxillaris ossis malaris**. See **Maxillary process of the malar bone**. —**P. medialis calcanei**. See **SUSTENTACULUM tali**. —**P. medullae cerebri**. See **CRURA cerebri**. —**P. medullares**. Of Lancisi, the peduncles of the pineal gland. [I. 3 (K).] —**P. medullares a cerebellum ad testes**. See **Superior cerebellar peduncles**. —**P. medullaris**. A band of fibres that connects the two corpora quadrigemina upon the same side and then extends to the corresponding corpus striatum. [I. 3 (K).] —**P. medullaris transversus**. See **PONS Varolii**. —**P. medullosi cerebri**. See **CRURA cerebri**. —**P. membraniformis**. The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. [I. 3 (K).] —**P. musculares**. The muscular processes of the arytenoid cartilages or of a vertebra. [L.] —**P. nasalis**. See **Maxillary process of the palate bone**, **Lacrymal process of the inferior turbinate bone**, and **Nasal spine**. —**P. nasalis conchae inferioris**. See **Lacrymal process of the inferior turbinate bone**. —**P. nasalis maxillae superioris**. See **Nasal process of the superior maxilla**. —**P. nasalis ossis frontis**. The nasal process of the frontal bone. [L. 332.] —**P. nasofrontalis**. See **Nasal spine**. —**P. nasofrontalis ossis maxillae**. See **Nasal process of the superior maxilla**. —**P. natiformis**. See **NATES** (2d def.). —**P. nucleiformis**. See **Odontoid process**. —**P. obliqui**. See **Articular processes**. —**P. obliqui accessorii**. Anomalous prominences on the upper surfaces of the spinous processes of certain lumbar and dorsal vertebrae. [L.] Cf. **DIARTHROSIS obliqua accessoria**. —**P. obliqui spurii**. See **P. articulares spurii**. —**P. obliqui vertebrarum sacralium**. See **P. articulares spurii**. —**P. obliqui-mamillares**. See **P. transversarii spurii**. —**P. obtusus**. See **Short process of the malleus**. —**P. occipitalis**. See **Basilar process**. —**P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidalis**. A small process at the base of the dorsum sellae which articulates with the apex of the pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.] —**P. occultus**. A small eminence in the outer portion of the infra-orbital canal. [L. 332.] —**P. odontoides** (epistrophei). See **Odontoid process**. —**P. orbicularis**. See **Lenticular process of the incus**. —**P. orbitalis**. See **Orbital process**. —**P. palatinus ossis maxillaris superioris**. See **Palate plate of the superior maxilla**. —**P. papillares**. See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.). —**P. paracondyloideus**. See **Paracondyloid process**. —**P. peripherici Iridis** [Pappenheim]. See **LIGAMENTUM pectinatum**. —**P. petrosi ossis sphenoidalis posteriores seu superiores**. See **Posterior clinoid processes**. —**P. petrosi ossis sphenoidalis anterior**. See **LINGULA sphenoidalis**. —**P. petrosi ossis sphenoidalis medius**. See **P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidalis**. —**P. pinealis**. See **Pineal gland**. —**P. primus**. See **MANUBRIUM of the malleus**. —**P. protuberantiae cerebrales (arteries)**. See **CRURA cerebri**. —**P. pterygoidei**. See **Pterygoid processes**. —**P. pyramidalis**. See **Pyramid of the thyroid**. —**P. pyramidalis glandulae thyroideae**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland. [L. 332.] —**P. pyramidalis ossis palatini**. See **Pyramidal process of the palate bone**. —**P. rhachidianus**. See **Spinal cord**. —**P. Ravii**. Fr., *procès de Rau*. Ger., *Rau'scher Fortsatz*. See **Long process of the malleus**. —**P. restiformis**. See **Restiform body**. —**P. reticularis**. See **Reticular process**. —**P. rostriformis**. See **Coracoid process**. —**P. Sömmerringii**. See **P. cricoideus**. —**P. spelaeus**. An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the sphenoidal sinuses. [L. 332.] —**P. sphenofrontalis**. See **Frontal process** (1st def.). —**P. sphenoidales apicis partis petrosae**. The tooth-like processes on the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which interdigitate with similar processes on the sphenoid bone. [L.] —**P. sphenoidalis**. See **Sphenoidal process**. —**P. sphenoidalis ossis palatini**. See **Sphenoidal process** (2d def.). —**P. sphenoides posticus apicis partis petrosae**. An anomalous process projecting from the upper portion of the margin of the internal auditory meatus. [L.] —**P. sphenomaxillaris**. An anomalous projection from the lower end of the anterior margin of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L. 31, 142.] —**P. spinosus spurii**. The prominences on the posterior surface of the sacrum in the median line which represent the spinous processes of the true vertebrae. [L.] —**P. spinosus**. See **Spinous process of a vertebra**. —**P. spinosus mallei**. See **Long process**

of the malleus. —**P. spinosus ossis sphenoidalis**. See **Spinous process of the sphenoid bone**. —**P. spurii durae matris**. The prolongations of the dura which cover the roots of nerves and become continuous with the neurilemma. [L.] —**P. striatum longitudinalis**. See **Marginal convolution**. —**P. styloideus cranii**. See **Styloid process of the temporal bone**. —**P. styloideus fibulae**. See **Styloid process of the fibula**. —**P. styloideus ossis metacarpali tertii**. A process on the dorsal surface of the third metacarpal bone. [L. 175 (a, 50).] —**P. styloideus ossis temporis**. See **Styloid process of the temporal bone**. —**P. styloideus radii**. See **Styloid process of the radius**. —**P. styloideus ulnae**. See **Styloid process of the ulna**. —**P. sulcatus**. An anomalous plate of bone uniting the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone. [L. 332.] —**P. superior incudis**. See **Short process of the incus**. —**P. supracondyloideus externus** (seu *femoris lateralis*). See **TROCHANTER tertius**. —**P. supracondyloideus femoris medialis**. An anomalous protuberance on the posterior surface of the femur, a little above the internal condyle. [L. 332.] —**P. supracondyloideus humeri**. See **Supracondylar process**. —**P. synoviales**. See **Synovial fringes**. —**P. tali externus**. See **P. lateralis tali**. —**P. tegmenti tympani proprii**. An anomalous osseous plate projecting from the tegmen tympani. [L.] —**P. temporalis ossis frontis**. An anomalous process of the frontal bone which separates the ala magna of the sphenoid bone from the parietal bone. [L. 332.] —**P. temporalis ossis zygomatici**. See **Temporal process**. —**P. testiformis**. See **TESTES** (2d def.). —**P. transversi**. See **Transverse processes**. —**P. transversii accessorii vertebrarum lumbalium**. Small tubercles beneath the mamillary processes of the lumbar vertebrae. [L. 332.] —**P. transversi spurii**. A row of tubercles on the posterior surface of the sacrum, near the margin, which represent the transverse processes of the true vertebrae. [L.] —**P. transversii vertebrarum**. See **Transverse processes**. —**P. transversus accessorius**. See **ANAPHYSIS**. —**P. transversus occipitalis**. See **Jugular process**. —**P. trochleares**. Ger., *Trochlearfortsätze*. Osseous eminences over which tendons glide. [L. 332.] —**P. trochlearis calcanei**. An eminence on the os calcis above the groove for the tendon of the peroneus longus. [L.] —**P. tubarius**. A process on the inner surface of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone upon which the extremity of the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube rests. [L. 31.] —**P. tuberositatis navicularis**. An anomalous process on the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 332.] —**P. turbinatus**. See **Odontoid process**. —**P. tympani**. See **TEGMENT tympani**. —**P. unciniformis**. See **Uncinate process** and **Coracoid process**. —**P. uncinatus major**. See **Uncinate process** (1st def.). —**P. uncinatus minor** (ossis ethmoidalis). An anomalous process found below the uncinatus process (1st def.). [L. 31.] —**P. uncinatus ossis lacrimalis**. See **Hamular process of the lacrymal bone**. —**P. vaginalis**. See **Vaginal process** and **P. vaginalis peritonaei**. —**P. vaginalis fasciae transversalis**. See **Infundibuliform fascia**. —**P. vaginalis Halleri**. The inferior part of the mesorchium. [L. 175 (a, 50).] —**P. vaginalis ossis sphenoidalis**. See **P. ad vomerem**. —**P. vaginalis peritonaei**. Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz des Bauchfells*. The peritoneal pouch of the foetus which passes down into the scrotum in advance of the testicle and, after being shut off from the general peritoneum, becomes the tunica vaginalis testis. —**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens**. The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I. 3 (K).] —**P. vermicularis**. See **APPENDIX cæci**. —**P. vermiformes laterales**. See **AMYGDALAE cerebelli**. —**P. vermiformis**. See **Vermiform process** and **APPENDIX cæci**. —**P. vermiformis anterior (superior)**. The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process. [I. 3 (K).] —**P. vermiformis posterior**. The posterior portion of the superior vermiform process. [Viessens (I. 3 (K)).] —**P. vermiformis posterior inferior**. The posterior portion of the inferior vermiform process. [I. 3 (K).] —**P. vermis inferior**. See **Inferior vermiform process**. —**P. vermis superior**. See **Superior vermiform process**. —**P. vocalis (anterior)**. See **Vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage**. —**P. xiphoideus**. See **Ensisiform cartilage**. —**P. zygomatico-orbitalis**. See **Malar process**. —**P. zygomaticus ossis frontis**. See **External angular process**. —**P. zygomaticus ossis maxillae**. See **Malar process**. —**P. zygomaticus ossis temporis**. See **Zygomatic process of the temporal bone**.

**PROCHAIN** (Fr.), adj. Pro-sha'n<sup>2</sup>. See **PROXIMAL**.

**PROCHEILON** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-kil/(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/el)-o<sup>2</sup>n(on). From *πρό*, before, and *χῆλος*, the lip. See **PROLABIUM**.

**PROCHORDAL**, adj. Pro-ko<sup>2</sup>r'd'l. From *πρό*, before, and *χορδή*, a cord. Situated in front of the chorda dorsualis. [L. 294.]

**PROCHORION** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-kor(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *πρό*, before, and *χορίον*, a membrane. 1. The primitive chorion (1st def.). 2. Of Hensen, the zona pellucida and the *Eiweiss-hülle* taken together. [A. 8; L. 146.]

**PROCIDENTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>d(ki<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *procidere*, to fall down. Fr., *providence*. Ger., *Vorfall*. Prolapse; protrusion. [E; F.] —**P. ani**. See **PROLAPSE of the anus**. —**P. intestini recti**. Prolapse of the rectum. —**P. Iridis**. See **IRIDOPTOSIS**. —**P. oculi**. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**. —**P. uteri**. Prolapse of the uterus.

**PROCNEMIUM** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>k-ne(na)/mi<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *προκνήμιον* from *πρό*, before, and *κνήμη*, the leg. See **TIBIA**.

**PROCELOUS**, adj. Pro-sel'u<sup>2</sup>s. From *πρό*, before, and *κοίλος*, hollow. Having a concavity in front and a convexity behind (said of the centra of vertebrae).

**PROCREATION**, n. Pro-kre-a'sh'n. Lat., *procreatio* (from *procreare*, to bring forth). See **GENERATION** (1st def.).

**PROCTAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prokt)/a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Sudden pain about the anus.

**PROCTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prokt)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πρωκτός*, the anus, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *proctalgie*. Neu-



ralgia of the anus or rectum. [E.] Cf. PROCTAGRA.—**P. inflammatoria.** See PROCTITIS.—**P. intertriginosa.** Intertrigo of the anus. [G.]

**PROCTATRESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-a<sup>2</sup>t(re)(ra)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, a priv., and *ptōsis*, perforation. Atresia of the anus or rectum. [L, 107 (a, 43).]

**PROCTECTASIA** (Lat.), **PROCTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-te<sup>2</sup>k-ta(ta<sup>2</sup>)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -te<sup>2</sup>k-ta<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *ektasis*, distention. Dilatation of the anus.

**PROCTECTOMY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>k-te<sup>2</sup>k-to-mi<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *ektēma*, to excise. Excision of a portion of the rectum. [a, 34.]

**PROCTENCELEISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-klis<sup>2</sup>(kle<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cleis<sup>2</sup>eos(-eis). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *ἐγκλείω*, to shut in. See STRUCTURE of the rectum.

**PROCTEURYNTER** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-tu<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n(un)/tu<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -er<sup>2</sup>os(-is). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *εὐρύνη*, to make broad. An instrument for dilating the anus. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PROCTHEMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-the<sup>2</sup>m-(tha<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Afterblutung*. Hemorrhage from the anus. [a, 34.]

**PROCTHYPODESMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-thip(thu<sup>2</sup>p)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s)(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *proktōs*, the anus, *ὑπό*, under, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Afterlütze*. An anal pessary or supporter. [a, 34.]

**PROCTICA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)/i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus. Any rectal or anal affection. [a, 17.]—**P. marisca.** See HEMORRHOID.—**P. simplex.** See PROCTALGIA.

**PROCTISIS** (Lat.), **PROCTITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s, Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)/ie<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., -is<sup>2</sup>eos, *proct<sup>2</sup>isis*, -it<sup>2</sup>idis(-idis). From *proktōs*, the anus. Inflammation of the anus or rectum. [D, 70; E.]—**P. gangrenosa.** See PROCTOCACE.

**PROCTOBLENNOZEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-to(to<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>o(no<sup>2</sup>)-ze(za)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ζήμια*, a loss. See PROCTORRHEA.

**PROCTOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). Gen., -oc<sup>2</sup>aces. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *κακός*, evil. Gangrenous inflammation around the anus and rectum. [E.]

**PROCTOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., Pro<sup>2</sup>kt'o-sel. Gen., -cel<sup>2</sup>es. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by a prolapse of the rectum. [a, 34.]—**Vaginal p.** A vaginal hernia of the rectum.

**PROCTOCYSTOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st-(ku<sup>2</sup>st)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-to(mto<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. See RECTAL CYSTOTOMY.

**PROCTODÆUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-to<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *δαίω*, on the way. That portion of the anal invagination of the epiblast which is distinct from the primitive hypoblastic part of the hindgut, but subsequently becomes united with it to form the lower portion of the intestine. [A, 8.]

**PROCTODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *δύσιν*, pain. See PROCTALGIA.

**PROCTOLEUCORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-to(to<sup>2</sup>)-lu<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, *λευκός*, white, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. See PROCTORRHEA.

**PROCTOMENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-men(man)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *μήν*, a month. Vicarious menstruation from the rectum. [a, 34.]

**PROCTONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Any tumor at the anus. [E.]

**PROCTOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(-is). Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>eos(-al<sup>2</sup>ysis). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

**PROCTOPLASTY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt'o-pla<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *proctoplastie*. Ger., *Proctoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the anus or rectum.—**Verneuil's p.** See LINEAR PROCTOTOMY.

**PROCTOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-plej(plag)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See PROCTOPARALYSIS.

**PROCTOPOLYPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-to(to<sup>2</sup>)-po<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(-is). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *πολύπους*, a polyp. Fr., *proctopolype*. Ger., *Afterpolyp*. A rectal polypus. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PROCTOPTOMA** (Lat.), **PROCTOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>om<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos(-atis), -os<sup>2</sup>eos(-ia). Prolapse of the rectum or anus. [a, 34.]

**PROCTORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Afterblutung*. See PROCTHEMORRHAGIA.

**PROCTORRHAPHY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt-o<sup>2</sup>r-ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *ῥάφει*, a seam. Suture of the rectum or anus. [a, 34.]

**PROCTORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *proctorrhée*. A discharge of mucus from the anus. [E.]

**PROCTOSCHIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r-(ski<sup>2</sup>r)/u<sup>2</sup>s(-is). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *σχιρρῶς*, an induration. Schirrus of the rectum. [E.]

**PROCTOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z-(spa<sup>2</sup>z)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Rectal tetanus. [E.]

**PROCTOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos(-ia). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Stricture of the rectum.

**PROCTOTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>k(prok)-to(to<sup>2</sup>)-to<sup>2</sup>s(to<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *proktōs*, the anus, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. Expulsion of the foetus through the anus. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PROCTOTOME**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt-o<sup>2</sup>tom. Fr., p. An instrument for dividing strictures of the anus or rectum. [E, 24.]

**PROCTOTOMY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt-o<sup>2</sup>tom-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *proctotomia* (from *proktōs*, the anus, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *proctotomie*. Ger., *Mastdarmschnitt*, *Proctotomie*. Incision of the anus or rectum for any purpose, usually for overcoming stricture. [E.]—**External p.** The operation of dividing the rectum and the anus and the tissue between the anus and the tip of the coccyx; usually done for stricture. [E, 5.]—**Internal p.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the rectum within the rectal pouch without at the same time cutting the sphincters. [E, 5.]—**Linear p.** An operation for the relief of rectal stricture by means of incision of the posterior rectal wall, of the stricture, and of all the tissues between the anus and a subcutaneous opening made near the coccyx. [a, 34.]—**Maisonneuve's p.** Fr., *procédé de la ligature extemporanée*. Removal of the rectum by the use of a strong cord attached to an écarteur. A deep circular incision is first made completely around the anus, and from the bottom of this cut a strong whip-cord is made to include the whole diseased part by passing it into the rectum and out again, each loop including in its bight a segment of the disease. [E.]—**Nélaton's p.** A form of external p. devised by Nélaton; performed by introducing the left index finger as far as the stricture, and with this as a guide, passing in a blunt-pointed bistoury and dividing all the soft parts below the stricture in the median line. By pulling open the lips of this incision the stricture is brought into view and may be divided by a second incision. [E.]—**Panas's p.** Linear p.; incorrectly so termed, as others performed the operation before Panas. [a, 34.]—**Rouse's p.** A form of p. intended to avoid a wound of the sphincter by making a deep cut in the fossa at the side of it and through this pressing out a diseased part of the rectal wall to be removed. [E.]—**Verneuil's p.** In which the rectum is first divided into lateral halves with the écarteur, and the subsequent dissection is done with the galvano-cautery knife. [E.]

**PROCTOTOREUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>kt(prok)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-to<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s(-i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -eus<sup>2</sup>eos(-is). From *proktōs*, the anus, and *τορεύω*, to bore through. The operation of perforating an imperforate anus. [E.]

**PROCUMBENT**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>m'b<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *procumbens* (from *procumbere*, to fall forward). Of stems or branches, lying at length along the ground. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PRODIGUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>d(prod)/i<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See SUPINATOR longus.

**PRODROMAL**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>d'ro-m'l. Pertaining to a prodrome, premonitory. [D.]

**PRODROME**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>drom. Gr., *πρόδρομος* (from *πρό*, before, and *δρομος*, a running). Fr., p. Ger., *Prodrom*, *Vorläufer*. A forerunner or premonitory symptom of disease. [D, 1.]

**PRODUCTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>k(du<sup>2</sup>k)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. From *producere*, to lead forth. See PROLAPSE.

**PROECCRISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>k(kri<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cris<sup>2</sup>eos(-ec<sup>2</sup>crisis). From *πρό*, before, and *ἐκκρίσις*, a separation. A premature crisis in a disease. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PROEMBRYO**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m(bri<sup>2</sup>)-o. Lat., *proembryon*. 1. In phanerogams, the suspensor. 2. In some higher cryptogams, an organ (developed from the oospore) from which the mature form of the plant is developed. [B, 291, 296 (a, 35).]

**PROEMBRYONIC**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m(bri<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Of or pertaining to the proembryo; resembling or having the character of a proembryo. [B, 279 (a, 35).]

**PROENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πρό*, before, and *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *proencephalie*. Encephalia affecting the fronto-facial region. [A, 15.]

**PROENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> (a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Having a cranial fissure in the frontal region.

**PREOTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pre<sup>2</sup>pro<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>osh(o<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πρωιότης*, earliness. Of Good, sexual precocity. [a, 34.]

**PROFESSIONAL**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>fesh<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>n'l. Fr., *professionel*. From *profiteri*, to profess. Pertaining to a profession or calling; specifically, to the medical profession; consistent with the etiquette recognized in that profession. [a, 48.]

**PROFLUVIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-flu<sup>2</sup>(flu)/vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *profluere*, to flow forth. A liquid discharge. [a, 17.]—**P. alvi.** See DIARRHEA.—**P. muliebrie.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**P. sanguinis.** See HEMORRHAGE.—**P. seminis.** The expulsion of the semen from the vagina after coitus. [J M. Duncan, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 5, 1883, p. 487.]—**P. uterinum.** An old term for the menstrual discharge.

**PROFUNDUS** (Lat.), adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-fu<sup>2</sup>nd(fu<sup>2</sup>nd)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Deep, deep-seated; as a n. m., a deep-seated muscle or nerve; as a n. in the f., *profunda*, a deep-seated artery or vein. [C; L.]

**PROFUSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-fu<sup>2</sup>(fu)/zhi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. From *profundere*, to pour out. A simple effusion of blood from the capillaries. [L, 290 (a, 48).]

**PROGASTER** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -gast<sup>2</sup>er<sup>2</sup>os(-is), -gast<sup>2</sup>ri. See ARCHENTERON.

**PROGLOTTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-glot<sup>2</sup>(glot)/i<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -glot<sup>2</sup>tidos(-idis). From *πρό*, before, and *γλῶττα*, the tongue. Fr., *cuvand*, *anneau libre*. Ger., *Kübiarmum*. The fully developed generative segment of a *Tania*. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 11.]

**PROGNATHISM**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *prognathismus*. Fr., *prognathisme*. The state of being prognathous.

**PROGNATHOUS**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>th-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *prognathus* (from *πρό*, before, and *γνάθος*, the jaw). Having the jaws project-



ing forward; having the gnathic index above 103° [Flower], or the profile angle below 89°, or Camper's facial angle below 80°. [L.]

**PROGNOSTIC**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>g-no<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *prognosticus*. Fr., *pronostique*. Ger., *prognostisch*. Serving for the formation of a prognosis; as a n. (Fr., *pronostic*), a sign so serving. [D, 18, 20.]

**PROGNOSTICATE**, v. tr. and intr. Pro<sup>2</sup>g-no<sup>2</sup>s/ti<sup>2</sup>k-at. To make a prognosis; to declare as a prognosis. [B.]

**PROGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>g-no<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nos/eos (-is). Gr., *πρόγνωση* (from *προγινώσκω*, to know beforehand). Fr., *pronostique*. Ger., *Prognose*, *Prognostik*, *Vorhersagung*. An opinion, expressed in advance, of the probable course, modifications, and termination of a disease. [D, 3.]—**P. anceps**. A p. representing the issue as doubtful. [D.]—**P. fausta**. A favorable p. [D.]—**P. infesta**. An unfavorable p. [D.]

**PROGRESSION**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>gre<sup>2</sup>sh'u<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *προχώρησις*. Lat., *progressio* (from *progređi*, to step forth). The process of moving forward. [a, 48.]—**Cyrtophoric p. of the fetal head**. Ger., *kyrtophorische P.* The simple advance of the head as distinguished from its rotation; so called from the curvilinear course of the parietal canal. [A, 97.]—**Backward p.** Fr., *p. rétrograde*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbewegung*. Inability to walk except backward. In a case recorded by L. Mazzotti, the patient died a few days after the phenomenon was noticed. The spinal cord was not examined; there was slight cloudiness of the pia mater over the frontal lobes, with decided atheroma of all the arteries at the base of the brain. ["Riv. clin. di Bologna," July, 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 14, 1885, p. 1118.]—**Cross-legged p.** By means of crossed legs; observed in femoral ankylosis and some neurotic diseases. Called also *scissor-legged deformity*. [a, 34.]

**PROGRESSIVE**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>gre<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *progressivus* (from *progređi*, to come forth). Fr., *progressive*. 1. Of a disease, increasing in intensity or invading more and more tissue. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, moving forward (said of subterranean stems, rhizomes, etc., which advance by the growth of one extremity while the other decays and dies). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**PROJECTION**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>je<sup>2</sup>k'sh'n. Lat., *projectura* (from *proicere*, to throw before). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* 1. Any act or process of throwing forward. [a, 48.] 2. A process or prominence; any projecting appendage. [B, 123, 296 (a, 35).]—**Binocular p.** The faculty of transposing into space and combining the impressions made by objects in space upon the perceptive layer of the retinae of both eyes at the same time. [F.]—**Monocular p.** See *Unioocular p.*—**P. of visual impressions**. The faculty or act of projecting out from the fundus of the eye into space the impressions of objects made upon the retina by the rays of light which emanate from them entering the pupil, and coming to a focus upon the perceptive layer of the retina. By means of this, objects are correctly located in space. [F.]—**Unioocular p.** The faculty of transposing or displacing into space the impressions made by objects upon the retina of one eye. The p. is about in the line of direction of the object, but the estimate of the distance of objects is faulty. [F.]

**PROLABIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-lab(la<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pro*, before, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *p.* The central prominent part or border of the lip. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**PROLAPSE**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>ps'. Lat., *prolapsus* (from *prolabi*, to fall down), *excidentia*. Fr., *p.*, *providence*, *chute*. Ger., *Prolaps*, *Vorfall*. A falling down of a part. [E.] See also *PROCIDENTIA* and *PROSIS*.—**Artificial p.** The drawing down of a part (e. g., of the uterus toward the vaginal outlet to facilitate examination or treatment). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1890, p. 159 (a, 17).]—**P. of the funis (umbilicalis)**. Expulsion of the funis from the uterus in advance of the fetus.

**PROLAPSED**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>pst'. Lat., *prolapsus*. Fr., *prolapsé*. Ger., *prolabirt*. In a state of prolapse. [E.]

**PROLAPSION**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>p'sh'n. Lat., *prolapsio*. An old term for prolapse.

**PROLAPSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>ps(la<sup>2</sup>ps)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -lap/sus. See *PROLAPSE*.—**P. ani**. Prolapse of the anus.—**P. bulbi**. An old term for protrusion of the eye. [F.]—**P. cartilaginis ensiformis** (see *processus xiphoidei*). Dislocation of the ensiform cartilage. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**P. cerebri**. See *ENCEPHALOCLE*.—**P. corneæ**. An old term for staphylocoma of the cornea. [F.]—**P. graissens** (Fr.). See *Pendulous abdomen*.—**P. intestini recti**. Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. tridis**. See *HERNIA tridis*.—**P. lingue**. See *PARAGLOSSA*, *GLOSSOCLE*, and *MACROGLOSSIA*.—**P. oculi**. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.—**P. palpebræ**. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*.—**P. placentæ**. Prolapse of the placenta. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*.—**P. recti**. Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. sclerotice**. Staphylocoma of the sclerotic. [F.]—**P. uteri**. Prolapse of the uterus.—**P. uteri completus**. Procidencia uteri.—**P. uteri incompletus**. That degree of prolapse of the uterus in which it appears at the vulva.—**P. uvulæ**. See *STAPHYLOEDEMA*.—**P. vaginæ**, **P. vaginæ** (Fr.). Prolapse of the vagina.—**P. vesicæ** (urinariæ). Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

**PROLEGS**, n. pl. Pro<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>gz. The abdominal feet of caterpillars without locomotive power. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PROLEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>ps(laps)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -leps'(-is). Gr., *πρόληψις* (from *προλαμβάνειν*, to receive before). Fr., *prolepse*. Anticipation of a paroxysm of intermittent fever. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROLEPTIC, PROLEPTICAL**, adj's. Pro<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>pt/i<sup>2</sup>k, -le<sup>2</sup>pt/i<sup>2</sup>k-l. Gr., *προληπτικός*. Fr., *proleptique*. Anticipating; prognostic.

**PROLES** (Lat.), n. f. Prol'e/ez(as). Gen., *prol'is*. Ger., *Brut*. 1. Offspring. [a, 48.] 2. Any gemmaceous part produced on a plant and separating from it to form a new plant. [B, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

**PROLIFERATING**, adj. Prol-i<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>r-at-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *proliferans*. Undergoing proliferation; of cells, dividing to form daughter-cells. [J, 30.]

**PROLIFERATION**, n. Prol-i<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>r-a'sh'n. Lat., *proliferatio* (from *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *proliferation*. Ger., *P.*, *Sprossenbildung*. The condition of being proliferous; growth by the multiplication of component elements (see *CELL-GENESIS*); in pathology, neoplastic growth of tissue in abnormal amount or situation. [D, 4; a, 17, 35.]—**Atrophic p.** Of Flemming, direct p. of the nuclei associated with degeneration of the differentiated protoplasm of the special cell elements. It occurs in ordinary inflamed tissue, in reparative processes, and in cachectic and febrile conditions. [a, 34.]

**PROLIFEROUS**, adj. Prol-i<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *prolifer*, *proliferus*. Fr., *prolifère*. Ger., *proliferend*. Bearing progeny, exuberant, reproducing; especially, in botany, developing shoots on unusual parts (as flowers from the midst of a flower); also, of an organ, producing something different from itself (of leaves, bearing buds). [B, 1, 84, 123, 296, 308 (a, 35).]

**PROLIFIC**, adj. Prol-i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *prolificans*, *prolificus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to produce). Fr., *prolifique*. Bringing forth abundantly, fruitful; in botany, proliferous, also capable of developing into a new plant. [B, 123, 308 (a, 35).]

**PROLIFICATION**, n. Prol-i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-ka'sh'n. Lat., *prolificatio*. Fr., *p.* The state of being prolific or proliferous. [a, 35.]

**PROLIGEROUS**, adj. Prol-i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *proligerus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *proligère*. 1. Containing a germ or ovum (cf. *DISCUS proligerus*). [J.] 2. In botany, see *PROLIFEROUS*.

**PROLONGEMENT** (Fr.), n. Pro<sup>2</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>zh-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A prolongation. [a, 17.]—**P's basiliares**. Of Huguenin, the prolongations of the pyramidal ganglion-cells of the cerebral cortex. [I, 28 (K).]—**P. de Deiters**. See *AXIS-CYLINDER PROCESS*.—**P's protoplasmiques**. See *PROTOPLASMIC PROCESSES*.—**P. rhachidien** (de l'encéphale). See *SPINAL CORD*.

**PROMANUS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>m'a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *pro-manus*. From *pro*, before, and *manus*, the hand. The thumb.

**PROMESOBLAST**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>s'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *πρό*, before, *μέσος*, middle, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. The aggregation of large primitive cells destined to form the mesoderm. [E. Haeckel (a, 39).]

**PROMETOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-op/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *πρό*, before, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Fr., *prométopie*. The forehead and its integument. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROMETOPIDIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-op(op)-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *προμετωπίδια*. Bandages for the forehead. [E.]

**PROMINENCE**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>ns. Lat., *prominentia* (from *prominere*, to jut out). Ger., *Hervorragung* (1st def.), *Erhabenheit* (1st def.), *Vorsprung* (2d def.). 1. An elevation or projection on the surface of a part or organ. 2. A projection or tooth between two incisions in the margin of a part or organ. 3. The state of being prominent or elevated. [B, 123 (a, 35).] Cf. *PROTUBERANCE*.—**Doyère's p.** See *MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE*.—**Genital p.** An elevation on the ventral wall of the cloaca in the embryo from which the generative organs are developed. [L, 294.]—**Mental p.** A triangular elevation on the inferior maxilla continuous below with the symphysis.

**PROMINENT**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>-n't. Lat., *prominens*. Fr., *proméminent*. Ger., *hervorspringend*. Elevated, conspicuous. [a, 35.]

**PROMINENTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-mi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n/shi<sup>2</sup>t(i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. 1. See *PROMINENCE*. 2. See *PROLAPSE*.—**Prominentia albicans**. See *CORPUS ALBICANS* (2d def.).—**P. annularis cerebri**. See *PONS VAROLII*.—**P. canalis facialis** (see *FALLOPII*). A slight elevation in the wall of the tympanum, above and behind the fenestra ovalis, marking the course of the aqueduct of Fallopius. [L.]—**P. cerebri**. A cerebral lobe. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. corneæ**. See *KERATOCELE*.—**Prominentia encephali** (see *gemmae*). See *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA*.—**P. laryngea**. See *POMUM ADAMI*.—**P. lentiformis**. See *CORPUS STRIATUM*.—**Prominentia natiiformis**. See *NATES* (2d def.).—**P. oculi totius**. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.—**Prominentia orbiculares**. See *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA*.—**Prominentia orbiculares majores**. See *NATES* (2d def.).—**Prominentia orbiculares minores**. See *TESTES* (2d def.).—**P. semiovalis** [Sömmerring]. See *OLIVARY BODY*.—**P. sphaerica** [Sömmerring]. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. spiralis**. An elevation upon the outer wall of the cochlear duct containing a small capillary. [L, 31, 332.]—**Prominentia testiformis**. See *TESTES* (2d def.).

**PROMONTOIRE** (Fr.), n. Pro<sup>2</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-twa<sup>2</sup>r. See *PROMONTORY*.—**P. de l'oreille**. See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**P. pelvien**. See *PROMONTORY OF THE SACRUM*.

**PROMONTORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>(pro<sup>2</sup>)-mo<sup>2</sup>nt-or/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *PROMONTORY*.—**P. ossis sacri**, **P. pelvis**. The promontory of the sacrum. [L.]—**P. tympani**. See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**P. vertebrae inferioris**. See *PROMONTORY OF THE SACRUM*.

**PROMONTORY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>m'o<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>-o-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *promontorium* (from *pro*, before, and *mons*, a mountain). Fr., *promontoire*. Ger., *Promontorium*. 1. A prominence or protuberance. 2. A slight prominence on the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, below the fenestra ovalis. [L, 332.] 3. Of Scarpa, see *SPUR* (2d def.).—**Double p.**, **False p.** Fr., *faux promontoire*. Ger., *doppeltes Promontorium*. An unusual prominence of the anterior aspect of the junction of the first and second sacral vertebrae. [A, 22.]—**P. of the sacrum**, **Sacro-vertebral p.** Lat., *promontorium ossis sacri*. Fr., *saillie sacro-vertébrale*. Ger., *Vorberg des heiligen Beins*, *Promontorium des Kreuzbeins*. The projection forward formed by the last lumbar vertebra and the upper part of the sacrum. [L, 332.] See also *Sacro-vertebral angle*.



**PROMUSCIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s)/si<sup>2</sup>s(ki<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -muscidis. Fr., *promuscide*. The proboscis of an insect. [A, 48.]

**PROMYCELIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/li<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pro*, before, and *mycelium* (q. v.). Fr., *promycélium*. A short-lived and imperfectly developed mycelium bearing sporidia which germinate and form a true mycelium. [A, 35.]

**PRONATEUR** (Fr.), n. Pro-na<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>r. See PRONATOR.—Grand p. See PRONATOR *teres*.—Petit p. See PRONATOR *quadratus*.—P. rond. See PRONATOR *radii* *teres*.

**PRONATION**, n. Pron-a<sup>2</sup>/sh'n. Lat., *pronoatio* (from *pronus*, to bend forward). Fr., p. Ger., *Einwärtsdrehung*, *Vorwärtsbeugung*. The condition of being or the act of making prone. [L, 149.]

**PRONATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Pron-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/to<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or<sup>2</sup>is. Fr., *pronateur*. Ger., *Vorwärtsbeuger*. A muscle that effects or assists in pronation of a portion of a limb.—P. cubito-radialis. See P. *quadratus*.—P. inferior, P. minor. See P. (*radii*) *quadratus*.—P. obliquus. See P. *radii* *teres*.—P. pedis. An anomalous muscle arising from the fibula below the flexor hallucis longus and inserted into the inner surface of the os calcis. [L, 332.]—P. (*radii*) *quadratus*. Fr., *carré pronateur*. Ger., *viereckiger Vorwärtsdeher*. A flat, quadrangular muscle arising from the lowest fourth of the anterior surface and margin of the ulna and inserted on the anterior surface of the lower part of the radius. [L.]—P. *radii* *teres*, P. *rotundus*, P. *teres*. Fr., *rond pronateur*. Ger., *runder Einwärtsdeher*. A long, roundish muscle which arises by two heads—the one from the internal condyle of the humerus (forming a tendon common to itself, the flexor carpi radialis, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum manus sublimis, and the palmaris longus) and from the intermuscular septum, and the other from the coronoid process of the humerus. It is inserted into the outer surface of the radius near its middle. It pronates the hand and forearm, and aids in flexion of the forearm. [L.]—P. *transversus*. See P. (*radii*) *quadratus*.

**PRONAUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)/na<sup>2</sup>s(na<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *πρόναος* (from *πρό*, before, and *ναός*, a temple). The vestibule of the vagina. [L, 332.]

**PRONE**, adj. Pron. Gr., *πρόνως*. Lat., *pronus*. Fr., *penché*, *incliné*. Lying with the face directed downward; of the forearm, having the lower end of the radius turned around that of the ulna so that, in ordinary postures, the palm looks downward; in botany, lying flat, especially with the face downward. [A, 35.]

**PRONEPHRIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>f-ri<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). In certain animals, principally invertebrates, one of a number of canaliculi which act as excretory organs. [Haeckel, "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890 (a, 39).]

**PRONEPHROS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>f-ro<sup>2</sup>s. From *πρό*, before, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Ger., P. *Kopfniere*. Syn.: *head-kidney*. An embryonic glandular structure found in the *Anamniota*, believed to be the relics of a portion of the primitive vertebrate excretory system. [L, 201.] Cf. *Segmental apparatus*.

**PRONERVATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>r(ne<sup>2</sup>r)-va(wa<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. From *pro*, before, and *nervus*, a tendon. See APONEUROSIS (2d def.).

**PRONCEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>(no<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *πρόνοια* (from *προνοειν*, to perceive before). See PROGNOSIS.

**PRONOSTIC** (Fr.), n. Pro-no<sup>2</sup>s-tek. See PROGNOSIS.

**PRONOSTIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Pro-no<sup>2</sup>s-tek. See PROGNOSTIC.

**PRONOTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-not<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *πρό*, before, and *νῶτον*, the back. The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect. [A, 39.]

**PRONUCLEOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>(nu<sup>2</sup>)-kle(kle<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *pro*, before, and *nucleolus* (q. v.). A nucleolus contained in a pronucleus. [J.]

**PRONUCLEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>(nu<sup>2</sup>)/kle<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *pro*, before, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., p. *pronucleus*. Ger., P. *Vorkern*. A primordial or germinal nucleus; in botany, the nucleus of a conjugating gamete, which by fusion with another p. forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77, 279 (a, 35).]—Female p. Lat., p. *fœmininus*. Fr., *pronucleus* (ou *noyau*) *féminelle*. Ger., *Eikern*, *weiblicher Vorkern* (oder P.). 1. A small body, lying at first near the periphery, just beneath the extrusion globules, and representing the portion of the nucleus of the ovum (see *GERMINAL VESICLE*) which remains after the extrusion of the polar globules. It sinks to or toward the centre of the vitellus, where it usually remains, and must fuse with the male p. before segmentation can take place. A system of radiating lines runs out from it into the yolk, forming a star-like figure (see under *ASTER* [1st def.]), the so-called female aster. [A, 5; J, 1, 23, 30; Minot, "Am. Nat.," xiv, p. 242 (a, 32).] 2. In botany, the nucleus of the oosphere, which by fusion with the male p. forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—Male p. Lat., p. *masculinus*. Fr., *pronucleus* (ou *noyau*) *masle*. Ger., *männlicher Vorkern*, *Spermakern*, *Holenkörnchen*. 1. The p. into which the head or some other portion of a spermatozoid is transformed after it has imbedded itself in the vitellus and become enlarged, clear, and spheroidal. It finally unites with the female p. and, like the latter, is surrounded by radiating lines forming the so-called male aster. [A, 5; J, 1, 23, 30; Minot, l. c.] 2. In botany, the generative nucleus derived from the pollen-tube, which by fusion with the nucleus of the oosphere, or female nucleus, forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—P. *dérivé* (Fr.). Of Van Beneden, the smaller, rounded portion of a clear spot that appears on each of the two spheres formed by the first segmentation of the vitellus, the other portion, larger and surrounding the p. *dérivé*, being termed the p. *engendré*. [A, 15.]—P. *engendré* (Fr.). See under P. *dérivé*.—Segmentation p. See *GERM-NUCLEUS* and *GERMINAL SPOT*.—Sperm-p. See *Male p.*

**PRO-ODONTUS** (Lat.), adj. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρό*, before, and *ὄδους*, a tooth. Having the radius fixus making an

angle of between 23° and 50° with the line joining the subnasal and alveolar points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**PRO-OSTEON** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *πρό*, before, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. A bony process (see *PROCESS*, 3d def.). [A, 48.]

**PRO-OTIC**, adj. Pro-ot<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *pro-oticus* (from *πρό*, before, and *ὠς*, the ear). Situated in front of the ear-capsule. [L.]

**PROPACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>k(pa<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Dim. of *propago* (q. v.). Fr., *propacule*. See PROPAGO (1st and 2d def's).

**PROPAGATION**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>g-a<sup>2</sup>/sh'n. Gr., *διασπορά*. Lat., *propagatio* (from *propagare*, to generate). Fr., p. Ger., *Fortpflanzung*. 1. Reproduction, generation. [A, 35.] 2. Transmission, dissemination. [A, 17.]

**PROPAGO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>2</sup>)/go. Gen., -ag<sup>2</sup>/inis. From *propagare*, to disseminate. Fr., *propagule* (1st and 2d def's.), *propagine* (3d def.). Ger., *Keimknospe* (1st and 3d def's), *Keimkorn* (3d def.). 1. An unexpanded leaf-bud, capable of propagation, terminating a runner or slender branch; also, by extension, such runner or branch serving for propagation. 2. The powdery grains of the soredia of lichens. 3. In mosses and the *Marchantiaceae*, a bulbil (bulbil) by means of which the plant is reproduced vegetatively. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291, 296, 306 (a, 35).] 4. Any bud-like structure or process. [A, 48.]—P. *bracteolata*. See ANABLASTEMA.—P. *corporis striati*. See *Olfactory NERVE*.

**PROPAGULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>g(pa<sup>2</sup>g)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *propagule*. See PROPAGO (1st def.).

**PROPANE**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>/pan. Fr., p. Ger., *Propan*. A hydrocarbon, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>3</sub>, of the paraffin series; one of the constituents of petroleum. [B.]

**PROPARATERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>r-(tar)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). From *πρό*, before, *παρά*, beside, and *τήρησις*, a watching. Fr., *proparatèresis*. See PROPHYLAXIS.

**PROPARGYL**, n. Prop-a<sup>2</sup>r/ji<sup>2</sup>l. See PROPINYL.

**PROPARGYLATE**, n. Prop-a<sup>2</sup>r/ji<sup>2</sup>l-at. An oxygen compound of propargyl with a univalent radicle, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>X.O. [B.]

**PROPARGYLIC ACID**, n. Prop-a<sup>2</sup>r-jj<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. See PROPIOLIC ACID.

**PROPATHY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *propathia* (from *πρό*, before, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *propathie*. 1. A precursory symptom. 2. A disease already passed. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROPENDINGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>n/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *propendere*, to hang forth. See PROLAPSE.—P. *uvulæ*. Relaxation of the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROPENYL**, n. Prop-e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *propényle*. Ger., P. See GLYCERYL.—P. *alcohol*. See under GLYCERIN.—P. *trinitrate*. See NITROGLYCERIN.

**PROPENYLATE**, n. Prop-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>l-at. Ger., *Propenylat*. A compound of a metal or ether with propenyl (glyceryl) alcohol. [B.]

**PROPEPSIN**, n. Pro-pe<sup>2</sup>ps/i<sup>2</sup>n. From *πρό*, before, and *πέψις*, digestion. See PEPsinogen.

**PROPEPTONE**, n. Pro-pe<sup>2</sup>pt/on. From *πρό*, before, and *πέπτω*, to cook. Fr., p. Ger., *Propepton*. See PARAPEPTONE (3d def.), HEMIALBUMOSE, and DEUTERIALBUMOSE.

**PROPEPTONURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>p-ton-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. For deriv., see PROPEPTONE and URINE. The presence of propeptones in the urine. It may occur in connection with various diseases. [A, 34.]

**PROPERISTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -stom<sup>2</sup>/atus (-atis). From *πρό*, before, *περί*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Ger., *Properistom*. The margin of the blastopore. [L, 146.]

**PROPERITONEAL**, adj. Pro-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-st<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l. From *πρό*, before, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum. Situated in front of the peritoneum. [A, 48.]

**PROPHETIN**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>/fe<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *prophétine*. Ger., P. A glucoside, probably C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, extracted from *Echallium officinale* and the fruits of *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B; B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**PROPTHALMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l(thi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρό*, before, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See EXOPHTHALMUS.

**PROPHYLACTIC**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>/fi<sup>2</sup>l a<sup>2</sup>kt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *προφυλακτικός*. Fr., *prophylactique*. Ger., *prophylaktisch*, *vorbeugend*. Preventive of disease or intended to prevent it.

**PROPHYLAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>l(fu<sup>2</sup>l)/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ax<sup>2</sup>/eos (-is). Gr., *προφυλαξίς* (from *προφύλασσω*, to keep guard before). Fr., *prophylaxie*. Ger., P., *Prophylaxe*. Prevention of disease. [A, 48.]

**PROPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>l(fu<sup>2</sup>l)/lu<sup>2</sup>m(lu<sup>2</sup>m). From *πρό*, before, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A primary leaf; one of the first leaves to appear on an axis or branch. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**PROPIAC** (Fr.), n. Pro-pe-a<sup>2</sup>k. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there are gaseous springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**PROPINE**, n. Prop'en. See ALVLENE.

**PROPINYL**, n. Prop/i<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. The radicle CH≡C—CH<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>. [B; A, 38.]

**PROPIOLIC ACID**, n. Prop/i<sup>2</sup>-ol/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide propiolique*. The compound C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PROPIONALDEHYD** (Ger.), n. Prop-e-on/a<sup>2</sup>ld-e<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>d. See PROPIONIC ALDEHYDE.

**PROPIONAMIDE**, n. Prop/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). Fr., p. Ger., *Propionamid*. The compound NH<sub>2</sub>.(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O) = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO. [B, 4.]



**PROPIONE**, n. Prop-<sup>12</sup>-on. Fr., p. Ger., *Propion*. A liquid,  $(C_2H_5)_2CO$ , of agreeable odor, boiling at 104° C. [B, 3, 93 (a, 38).]

**PROPIONIC**, adj. Prop-<sup>12</sup>-o-n-<sup>12</sup>ik. Derived from propyl. [B.]  
—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide propionique*. Ger., *Propionsäure*. A colorless monobasic liquid,  $C_2H_5O_2 = C_2H_5O.OH$  (or  $C_2H_5CO.OH$ ), occasionally found in sweat and in diabetic urine. [B; B, 270 (a, 38); K.]  
—**P. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde propionique, hydrure de propionyle*. Ger., *Propionaldehyd*. Oxide of propylidene, propylic aldehyde,  $C_2H_4O$ , bearing the same relation to propyl alcohol and propionic acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid; a mobile liquid of a peculiar suffocating odor. [B, 5.]  
—**P. anhydride**. Ger., *Propionsäureanhydrid*. The compound  $(C_2H_5O)_2O$ . [B, 4.]

**PROPIONITRILE**, n. Prop-<sup>12</sup>-o-nit-<sup>12</sup>ril. Fr., p. Ger., *Propionitril*. See *ETHYL cyanide*.

**PROPIONOXYL**, n. Prop-<sup>12</sup>-o-n-o-x-<sup>12</sup>l. Ger., P. See *PROPIONYL*. —**P. hydrate**. See *PROPIONIC acid*.

**PROPIONYLE**, n. Pro-pi-<sup>12</sup>-n-<sup>12</sup>l. Fr., *propionyle*. Ger., P., *Propionoxyl*. The acid radicle,  $(C_2H_5O_2)$ , of propionic acid. [B.]

**PROPLEXUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-plex-<sup>2</sup>-u-s(u)s. From *pro*, before, and *plexus* (q. v.). The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [Wilder and Gage (a, 39).]

**PROPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pod(pod<sup>2</sup>)-<sup>12</sup>-u-m(u)m. From *pro*, before, and *πους*, the foot. The anterior part of the foot in molluscs. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PROPOLIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(p<sup>2</sup>)-o-l-i-s. Gen., *-pol'eos (-is)*, p. Gr., *πρόπολις* (from *πρό*, before, and *πόλις*, a city). A reddish or yellowish-brown aromatic, somewhat viscous matter used by bees at the base of the hive as a sort of mortar to stop cracks. It seems to be anodyne and soporific, and has been recommended in diarrhoea and the early stage of dysentery. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Chicago Med. Jour.," xxiv, pp. 417, 485 (B); L.]

**PROPOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(p<sup>2</sup>)-o-m-a-s. Gen., *-pom'atos (atis)*. Gr., *πρόσιμα* (from *πρότινεν*, to drink before). Fr., *propome*. Ger., *Trank*. A potion, especially one of wine or vinegar, mixed with honey, taken before meals. [L, 322, 325 (a, 14, 48).]

**PROPRIETARY**, adj. Pro-pri-<sup>2</sup>-et-a-ri-<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *proprietary* (from *proprietas*, a property). Of medicinal preparations, constituting the property of an individual or corporation that, by copy-righting the name or otherwise, has or professes to have the exclusive right to produce and vend them. [a, 48.]

**PROPRIETAS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pri-<sup>2</sup>-et-a-<sup>2</sup>s(a)s. Gen., *-at'is*. From *proprius*, one's own. A property; of old writers, temperament. [H.]

**PROPTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(p<sup>2</sup>)-ot-m-a-s. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *πρόπτομα* (from *πρότινεν*, to fall forward). Fr., p. Ger., *Vorfall*. Prolapse. [G.] —**P. auricularum**. 1. See *FLAP EAR*. 2. An elongation of the external ear seen among the Siamese, caused by hanging weights upon them. [L, 132.] —**P. labii inferioris**. Relaxation of the lower lip. [G, 17.] —**P. mammarum**. A flabby, pendulous condition of the breasts. [G, 17.] —**P. palpebrarum**. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*. —**P. scroti**. Redundancy of the scrotum. [G, 17.]

**PROPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(p<sup>2</sup>)-ot-s-i-s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *πρόπτωση*. Prolapse, protrusion. [E.] —**P. oculi**. Of Celsus, exophthalmia. [F.] —**P. palpebræ**. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*. —**P. uvulæ**. See *STAPHYLOEDEMA*.

**PROPTYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(p<sup>2</sup>)-t-i-s-i-s. Gen., *-ys'eos*, *propt'ysis*. From *πρό*, before, and *πτειν*, to spit. Fr., *proptysse*. See *EXPECTORATION*.

**PROPULLULANS** (Lat.), adj. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-pu-<sup>2</sup>l(pu-<sup>2</sup>l)-<sup>12</sup>-u-l(u)l-a-<sup>2</sup>n(z)a-s. From *pro*, before, and *pullulare*, to sprout out. Ger., *ausschlagend, hervortreibend*. Of roots, having the apex produced into a stem. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PROPULSION**, n. Pro-pu-<sup>2</sup>l-sh'n. From *pro*, before, and *pellere*, to drive. Fr., p. Ger., P. A thrusting or being thrust forward; specifically, the peculiar gait of paralysis agitans. The patient gets up from his seat slowly and with difficulty, hesitates a moment, and then starts forward quickly, speed being necessary to prevent falling. [D, 35.] Cf. *FESTINATION*.

**PROPYL**, n. Pro-pi-<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *propyle*. Ger., P. The radicle,  $C_2H_5$ , of p. alcohol. It occurs in two isomeric forms: *normal p.*,  $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2$ , and *isop.*, or *secondary p.*,  $(CH_3)_2.CH$ . [B, 270 (a, 38).] —**Hydrated p. oxide**. See *P. alcohol*. —**P. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de propyle*. Ger., *Essigsäure-Propylester, Propylacetat*. A body,  $C_2H_5OC_2H_3O = C_2H_5O$ , isomeric with valerician acid. [B, 4.] —**P. acetic acid**. Ger., *Propyllessigsäure*. The compound  $C_2H_5.CH_2CO.OH$ . [B.] —**P. acetylene**. Fr., *propylacétylène*. Ger., *Propylacetylen*. A mobile liquid,  $C_2H_5.C \equiv CH = C_2H_5$ . [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P. acrylic acid**. Ger., *Propylacrylsäure*. See *HYDROSOBIC ACID*. —**P. alcohol**. Ger., *Propylalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol,  $C_2H_5.OH = C_2H_5O$ . [B.] —**P. aldehyde**. See *PROPIONIC aldehyde*. —**P. amine**. Ger., *P.amin*. A primary amine of p.,  $(C_2H_5)_3NH_2$ . Two isomeric forms are known: one,  $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$ , derived from normal p., and occurring as a liquid boiling at 49° C. and having an ammoniacal odor; the other,  $CH_3.CH(NH_2).CH_3$ , derived from isop' (*isopropylamine*), a mobile liquid boiling at 32° C. and having the odor of herring brine. Many bodies which were thought to contain p'amine are now known to contain the metameric trimethylamine. P'amine was discovered by Brieger in putrefying gelatin, and was formerly used as a remedy for rheumatism. [B; Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xcv, p. 483 (B).] —**P'benzaldehyde**. See *CUMIC aldehyde*. —**P'benzene**. Fr., *propylbenzène*. A p. substitution compound,  $C_6H_5.C_2H_5 = C_6H_5-CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$ , of benzene. [B, 4.] —**P'benzoic acid**. An acid,  $C_6H_5.C_2H_5.CO.OH$ , known in two isomeric forms: *orthopropylbenzoic acid*, crystallizing from dilute alcohol as small plates melting at 58° C., and *parapropylbenzoic*

*acid*, occurring as shining plates of microscopic prismatic crystals, melting at 140° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P'benzoic aldehyde**. See *CUMIC aldehyde*. —**P'benzoylcegonine**. A crystalline salt obtained by treating benzoylcegonine, propyl iodide, and propyl alcohol with ethylene bromide and alcohol. It readily forms salts, is quite bitter, and is a powerful anesthetic. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi, p. 554 (a, 50).] —**P'benzyl alcohol**. An alcohol,  $C_{10}H_{11}O$ . Parapropylbenzyl (or paraisopropylbenzyl) alcohol is cumyl alcohol. [B, 4 (a, 38).] —**P. borate**. A compound of p. and boric acid comprising: (1) the borate of normal p.,  $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$ , and (2) the borate of isop',  $(CH_3-CH-CH_3)_3-BO_3$ . [B.] —**P. bromide**. Ger., *P'bromür*. The compound  $C_2H_5.Br$ . Two isomeric varieties are known: (1) bromide of normal p.,  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2.Br$ , a liquid boiling at 71°, and (2) bromide of isop',  $CH_3-CHBr-CH_3$ , a liquid boiling at about 62° C. [B.] —**P. butyrate**. Fr., *butyrate de propyle*. Ger., *Buttersäure-Propylester, Propylbutyrat*. The compound  $C_2H_5OC_4H_7O = C_2H_5O$ . [B.] —**P. carbamate**. Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Propylester*. The compound  $C_4O_2NH_2 = CO \cdot NH_2 / OC_2H_5$ . [B.] —**P. carbamine**, **P. carbammonium**. The compound  $C_2H_5N \equiv C$ . [B.] —**P'carbinol**. See *BUTYL alcohol*. —**P. carbonate**. The substance  $(C_2H_5)_2CO_3$ . [B.] —**P. chloride**. The compound  $C_2H_5.Cl$ . Two are known: *normal p. chloride*,  $CH_3CH_2CH_2.Cl$ , a mobile liquid boiling at 46° 5' C., and *secondary p. chloride*, or *isopropyl chloride*,  $CH_3-CH(Cl)-CH_3$ , a liquid boiling at about 36° C. [B.] —**P. cyanate**. A liquid,  $C_2H_5OCN$ , boiling at about 75° C. [B.] —**P. cyanide**. The compound  $(C_2H_5)_2N$  (or  $[C_2H_5]_2CN$ ). There are two isomeric forms: (1) the cyanide of normal p.,  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CN$ , an oily liquid boiling at 118° C., and (2) the cyanide of isop', *isobutyronitrile*,  $(CH_3)_2CH-CN$ , an aromatic, oily liquid, boiling at 107° C. [B.] —**P'dimethylcarbinol**. A monatomic alcohol,  $C_2H_5(CH_3)_2C.OH = C_2H_5O$ . [B, 2.] —**P'ethylene**. See *AMYLENE*. —**P'eugenol**. A liquid,  $C_9H_9(OC_2H_5)OC_2H_7 = C_9H_9O_2$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P'glycol**. See *PROPYLENE alcohol*. —**P. guanamine**. The compound  $C_2H_7.C_2H_5.N_3$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P. hydrate**. See *P. alcohol*. —**P. hydride**. See *PROPANE*. —**P. hydrosulphide**. See *P. mercaptan*. —**P. iodide**. The compound  $C_2H_5.I$ . [B.] —**P. isocyanide**. See *P. carbamine*. —**P'malonic acid**. The compound  $C_2H_7.CH(CO.OH).CO.OH$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P. mercaptan**. The compound  $C_2H_5.SH$ . [B.] —**P'methyl**. See *BUTANE*. —**P'methylbenzene**. A substitution compound of benzene,  $C_6H_5(C_2H_5)(CH_3) = C_{10}H_{14}$ . [B.] —**P'methylcarbinol**. Fr., *p'méthylcarbinol*. See *AMYL alcohol*. —**P'methylquinone**. Quinone in which p. and methyl replace two atoms of hydrogen; thymoquinone is para-p'methylquinone,  $C_9(CH_3)_2O.O.C_2H_5.H.H$ . [B.] —**P. nitrate**. The substance  $C_2H_5O.NO_2$ . The nitrate of normal p. is not known; the nitrate of isop',  $CH_3-CHO.NO_2-CH_3$ , is an inflammable liquid boiling at 102° C., and giving off a vapor which at high temperatures is violently explosive. [B.] —**P'nitrolic acid**. A crystalline body,  $C_2H_5N_2O_2 = C_2H_5(NO_2).N.OH$ . [B; B, 93 (a, 14).] —**P'phenyl**. A univalent radicle,  $C_6H_5(C_2H_5)$ . [B.] —**P'phosphine**. A phosphine containing p.; derived from secondary p. or isop'. All are liquids, *isop'phosphine*,  $(C_2H_5)_2PH_2$ , and *di-isop'phosphine* (or *secondary isop'phosphine*),  $(C_2H_5)_2PH$ , both spontaneously inflammable and of very powerful odor, and *tri-isop'phosphine*,  $(C_2H_5)_3P$ . [B.] —**P'pyridine**. A 1-molecule substitution compound of pyridine,  $C_5H_4(C_2H_5)N = C_5H_5N$ . Three isomeric varieties produced by the substitution of normal p. are known:  $\alpha$ -p'pyridine, or *congrine*, a colorless liquid boiling at about 167° C.;  $\beta$ -p'pyridine, a liquid boiling at 170° or 173°; and  $\gamma$ -p'pyridine, a liquid boiling at 162° C. [B.] See also *Isop'pyridine*. —**P. sulphide**. A substance,  $(C_2H_5)_2S$ , known in two isomeric forms: the sulphide of normal p., a liquid boiling at 130° to 135° C., and the sulphide of isop', boiling at 105° C. [B.] —**P. sulphyonate**, and **P. thiocyanate**. The compound  $C_2H_7.SCN$ . [B.] —**P'toluene**. See *CYME*. —**Secondary p.** See under *P.*

**PROPYLENE**, n. Pro-pi-<sup>2</sup>l-en. Fr., *propylène*. Ger., *Propylen*. A colorless gas,  $C_3H_6 = CH_2-CH=CH_2$ , of alliaceous odor. [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P. alcohol**. A diatomic alcohol (glycol),  $C_2H_5O_2 = C_2H_5.OH$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P. dibromide. An oily liquid,  $C_2H_5Br_2 = CH_2-CH.Br-CH_2.Br$ . [B; B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P. dichloride**. A colorless liquid,  $C_2H_5Cl_2 = CH_2-CH.Cl-CH_2.Cl$ . [B; B, 3 (a, 38).] —**P'diisopropyl**. See under *NONANE*. —**P'disulphonic acid**. A dibasic acid,  $C_2H_5S_2O_6 = CH_3-CH(SO_3H)-CH_2(SO_3H)$ . [B.] —**P. glycol**. See *P. alcohol*. —**P. oxide**. A mobile liquid,  $C_2H_5O$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]**

**PROPYLIC**, adj. Pro-pi-<sup>2</sup>l-ik. Of, belonging to, containing, or derived from propyl. [B.] —**P. alcohol**. See *PROPYL alcohol*.

**PROPYLIDENE**, n. Pro-pi-<sup>2</sup>l-id-en. Ger., *Propylden*. A bivalent radicle,  $C_3H_4 = C_2H_5.CH$ , isomeric with propylene. [B.] —**P. oxide**. Propionic aldehyde,  $C_2H_5O$ . [B.]

**PRORA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro-ra<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *πρόρα*. The prow of a ship; of old writers, the occiput. [A, 325 (a, 48).] —*Sutura proræ*. See *Lambæid suture*.

**PRORRHESIS**. Pro-re(r)a/si-s. Gen., *-rhes'eos (-is)*. Gr., *πρόρρησις* (from *πρό*, before, and *ῥήσις*, a speech). See *PROGNOSIS*.

**PRORUPTION**, n. Pro-ru-<sup>2</sup>p-sh'n. Lat., *proruptio* (from *prorumpere*, to rush forth). See *ERUPTION*.

**PROSAGGE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro-s-a-g(a)g-o'je(ga). Gen., *-og'es*. Gr., *προσαγωγή*. See *ADDUCTION*.

**PROSARMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro-s-a-rm-a-s. Gen., *-arm'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *πρόσαρμα* (from *προσαρτεν*, to take up). Fr., *prosarème*. Anything ingested. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSAPOTHLIPSE** (Fr.), n. Pro-sa<sup>2</sup>-pot-leps. Of Schultz, a grooved suture. [C.]

**PROSARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro-s-a-rth-ros-i-s. Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. From *προσαρθρῶσθαι*, to be attached by joints. See *DIARTHROSIS*.



**PROSCAPULA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-ska²p(ska²p)/u²(u⁴)-la². From *pro*, before, and *scapula* (q. v.). See *Coracoid bone* (1st def.).

**PROSCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s/ki²(ch²u⁴)-si²s. Gen., -chys/eos, pro²schysis. Gr., πρόσχυσις. See *DIFFUSION*.

**PROSCOLEX** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-skol/e²x(ax). Gen., -ec/os (-ec/is). From *pro*, before, and *σκώληξ*, a worm. The scolex of a *Tænia* prior to its encysted stage in its host. [L.]

**PROSCOLLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-ko²l/la². From *pro*, toward, and *κόλλα*, glue. Fr., *proscollé*. Ger., *Klebdüse*. A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**PROSECTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-se²k/shi²(tl²)-o. Gen., -on/ia. From *pro*, before, and *secare*, to cut off. See *Dissection* (1st def.).

**PROSECTOR** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-se²kt/o²r. Gen., -or/ia. Fr., *prosecteur*. One who makes dissections for anatomical instruction. [a, 17.]

**PROSENCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f/-a²l(a²l)-o²n. From *pro*, forward, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Stirnhirn*, *Vorderhirn*. Of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which includes the cerebral hemispheres with their lateral ventricles, the corpora striata, the olfactory lobes, the corpus callosum, and the fornix. [A, 5.]

**PROSENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-e²n²/ki²(ch²u⁴)-ma². Gen., -chyn/atos (-atis). From *pro*, toward, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. Fr., *prosenchyme*. Ger., *Füsgewebe*, *Prosenchym*. Fibro-vascular tissue; tissue composed of elongated, taper-pointed cells (applied especially to wood-cells and bast-cells). [a, 35.]

**PROSLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s/li²(lu²)-si²s. Gen., -lyse/eos, pro²slysis. From *pro*, beside, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Fr., *prolyse*. See *CATALYSIS* (2d def.).

**PROSOBREGMUS** (Lat.), adj. Pro²s-o(o²)-bre²g/mu²s(mu⁴s). From *pro*, forward, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 82° to 95° with a line from the horn to the bregma. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**PROSOGASTER** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-o(o²)-ga²st(ga²st)/u²r(ar). Gen., -gast/eros (-is). From *pro*, forward, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *FOREGUT*.

**PROSOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro²)-som/a². Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From *pro*, before, and *σώμα*, the body. In entomology, the anterior segment of the body. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**PROSOPALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *pro*, forward, the face, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Facial neuralgia. [a, 34.]

**PROSOPANTRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op-a²nt(a²nt)-ri(re)-ti²s. Gen., -it/idos (-idis). Fr., *prosopantrite*. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSOPANTRON** (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-o(o²)-pa²nt(pa²nt)/ro²n. From *pro*, forward, the face, and *ἄντρον*, a cavity. See *FRONTAL SINUS*.

**PROSOPERYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-op-e²r-i²(u²)-si²p(-sep)/e¹l-a²s(a²s). Gen., -el/atos (-atis). From *pro*, forward, the face, and *ἐρυσιπέλας*, erysipelas. Fr., *prosopérysiptèle*. See *ERYSIPELAS faciei*.

**PROSOPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op/i²s. Gen., -op/idos (-idis), -op/is. Gr., προσωπίς. Fr., p. Ger., *Süsshölzbaum*. A genus of the *Adenanthaceae*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. dulcis**. Cashew-tree; found in the southwestern United States. [a, 35.]—**P. glandulosa**. The mesquite-bean of Texas; of Bentham, a variety of *P. dulcis*. It yields Mexican chicle and gomme de Peroa, a variety of mesquite gum. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. juliflora**. Honey-mesquit, algaroba, July-flower of Jamaica, southwestern honey-locust; a species growing in New Mexico, Texas, Central America, and the West Indies, considered by Bentham a variety of *P. dulcis*. The stem and branches yield mesquite gum. [a, 35.]—**P. reptans**. A Colombian species used in dysentery. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. spieglera**. A species found in the East Indies, extending to Persia. The pods are used like those of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [a, 35.]—**Radix p.** The root of *Lappa tomentosa* and other species of *Lappa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**PROSOPOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-ka²r-si²n(-ki²n)-om/a². Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From *pro*, forward, the face, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Carcinoma of the face. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSOPODIDYMIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-di²d(i²m/-u²m-u²s(u⁴s). From *pro*, forward, the face, and *δίδυμος*, double. See *DIDYMOUS* (n.).

**PROSOPODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)/i²-a². From *pro*, forward, the face, and *δύνη*, pain. See *PROSOPALGIA*.

**PROSOPODYSMORPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-di²g(-du²g)-mo²rf/i²-a². From *pro*, forward, the face, and *δυσμορφία*, deformity. Ger., *Prosopodysmorphie*. See *Progressive facial atrophy*.

**PROSPOLOGY** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op-o²l/o²ji². Lat., *prosopologia* (from *pro*, forward, the face, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *prosopologie*. See *PHYSIOGONOMY* (1st def.).

**PROSOPOPARALYSIS, PROSOPOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-pa²r(pa²r)-a²(la²l)/i²(u²)-si²s, -plegia/ji²(gi²)-a². Gen., -ys/eos (-al/ysis). From *pro*, forward, the face, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis, or *πληγή*, a stroke. See *Facial paralysis*.

**PROSOPSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-spa²z(z)pa²s/a². Gen., -mu²m(u⁴s). From *pro*, forward, the face, and *σπασμός*, a drawing. See *RISUS sardonicus*.

**PROSOPOSTERNODYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-stu²rn(-sta²rn)-o(o²)-di²m-du²m/i²-a². From *pro*, forward, the face, *στήθος*, the breast, and *δίδυμος*, double. The state of a cephalothoracopagus in which there is union of the faces and the breasts. [a, 34.]

**PROSOPOTHORACOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o²r(a²r)-a²(gu²g)-u²s(u⁴s). From *pro*, forward, the face, *θώραξ*, the chest, and *ἄγος*, which is fixed. That variety of the cephalothoracopagus (q. v.) in which there is union of the face, throat, and thorax. [A, 328 (a, 34).]

**PROSOPOTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-op/o(o²)-to²(to²)/si²(ki²)-a². From *pro*, forward, the face, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. Fr., *prosopocie*. See *Face presentation*.

**PROSOPROPUS** (Lat.), adj. Pro²s-o(o²)-pro²s-op/u²s(u⁴s). From *pro*, forward, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66° to 75° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**PROSORRHINUS** (Lat.), adj. Pro²s-or(o²r)-rin(ren)/u²s(u⁴s). From *pro*, forward, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66° to 77° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**PROSPEGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-pe²g(pag)/ma². Gen., -peg/matos (-atis). Gr., πρόσπγμα (from *προσπγγνύω*, to fix). A concretion, especially of mucous matter in the anus. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PROSPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s/pi²(fu²)-si²s. Gr., πρόσφυσσις (from *προσφύεσθαι*, to cling to). Fr., p. A coalescence, adhesion; in the pl., *prospyses* (Fr., *vaisseaux adducteurs* [Hedwig]), very delicate filaments mingled with the spores in the urns of mosses and the capsules of the *Hepaticae*. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).] Cf. *PARAPHYSIS*.—**P. palpebrarum**. See *ANKYLOBLEPHARON*.

**PROSTATA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s/ta²t(ta²t) a². Gr., *προστάτης*. Ger., P. See *PROSTATE*.—**P. adenoides**. See *P.—P'saft* (Ger.). The secretion of the prostate. [L.]—**P. superior**. See *PROSTATE*.

**PROSTATAUXE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-a²x(a²x/-u²x)-e(a). Gen., -aux/es. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *αὔξη*, growth. Enlargement of the prostate. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PROSTATE**, n. Pro²s/ta²t. Gr., *προστάτης* (from *pro*, before, and *ιστάω*, to set). Lat., *prostate*. Ger., *Vorsteherdrüse*, *Prostate*. Fr., p. 1. A gland surrounding the first portion of the urethra. It is made up of a fibrous capsule lined with a layer of unstriated muscular fibres which also divide the organ into a number of compartments containing small vesicles whose ducts empty into the excretory ducts. It is about 1½ in. wide, 1½ in. long, and 1 in. deep, and is pierced by the urethra and nearer the anterior than the posterior surface by the common seminal ducts. It resembles a flattened cone with its base resting on the bladder and its apex directed upward, with the posterior surface on the rectum and the anterior just below the symphysis pubis. It is divided into three lobes—two lateral which unite in front of the urethra and are separated behind by a notch in its base, and a middle which lies between the lateral against the neck of the bladder. [L, 2.] Of Cuvier, one of the portions of the spermatic canal. [A, 4.]—**Anterior p.** A small gland sometimes found in front of and between Mery's glands. [C.]—**Petites p's** (Fr.). See *Mery's glands*.—**P. de la femme** (Fr.). See *Vulvo-vaginal gland*.—**P's inférieures** (Fr.). See *Mery's glands*.

**PROSTATECTOMY**, n. Pro²s-ta²t-e²kt/om-i². From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *prostatectomie*. Syn.: *Mercier's operation*. The removal of a portion of the prostate.

**PROSTATELCOSIS** (Lat.), **PROSTATHELICOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro(pro²)-sta²(sta²t)-e²lk-os/i²s, -sta²th(sta²th)-e²lk-os/i²s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Ulceration of the prostate. [E.]

**PROSTATIC**, adj. Pro²s-ta²t/i²k. Lat., *prostaticus*. Fr., *prostatique*. Ger., *prostatisch*. Pertaining to the prostate. [E.]

**PROSTATICUS** (Lat.), adj. Pro²s-ta²t(ta²t)/i²k-u²s(u⁴s). Prostatic; as a n., a muscle acting upon the prostate.—**P. superior**. See *Compressor prostate*.

**PROSTATIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Pro-sta²-tek. Prostatic; as a n., a person suffering from enlargement of the prostate. [Guyon, "Ann. d. mal. d. org. gén.-ur.," Jan., 1885, p. 1.]

**PROSTATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²-sta²t(sta²t)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., -it/idos (-idis). Fr., *prostatite*. Inflammation of the prostate. [G.]

**PROSTATOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-o(o²)-se(-kay)/e¹l-a². In Eng., *prostate-tu²t(-sel)*. Gen., -cel/es. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by swelling of the prostate. [E.]

**PROSTATOCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-ta²t(ta²t)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., -it/idos (-idis). From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Inflammation of the prostate and of the bladder. [a, 34.]

**PROSTATOLITH**, n. Pro²s-ta²t'o-li²th. Lat., *prostatolithus* (from *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *prostatolithes*. See *Prostatic calculus*.

**PROSTATOMELE** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-o(o²)-me²(ma²)/le²(a). Gen., -mel/es. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *μέλη*, a probe. A sound for exploring the prostate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSTATONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-o²n²k/-u²s(u⁴s). From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *γκύος*, a tumor. Fr., *prostatoncic*. See *PROSTATOCELE*.

**PROSTATOPARECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-o(o²)-pa²r(pa²r)-e²kt(a²s)/a²s-i²s. Gen., -tas/eos (-ect/asis). From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *παρέκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *prostatoparectasie*. Enlargement of the prostate. [E.]

**PROSTATORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-o²r-re²(ro²r)/e²-a². From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *ῥοα*, a flowing. Fr., *prostatorrhée*. Ger., *Prostatorrhoe*. A morbid discharge of prostatic fluid from the urethra. [G.]

**PROSTATOSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-sta²t(sta²t)-o(o²)-si²r(ski²r²)-ru²s(r⁴s). From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *σκληρός*, an induration. Fr., *prostatosclérose*. A schirrous hardening and enlargement of the prostate. [E.]



**PROSTATOTOMY**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-ta<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the prostate. [E.]—**Thermo-electric p.** The making of a free channel through the prostate by galvanic cauterization in cases of obstruction from its enlargement. [Bottini, "Gazz. degli Ospiti," Feb. 11, 1885, p. 91.]

**PROSTERNIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-stu<sup>2</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *προστερνιδιον*. Fr., *prosternidion*. A plaster for the chest. [L. 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSTHETHIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-ed(-ad)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *πρό*, before, and *στήθος*, the breast. 1. See **PROSTERNIDIUM**. 2. A callus or corn. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-the<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thes/eos, *prosthesis*. Gr., *πρόσθεσις* (from *προστίθειν*, to put to). Fr., *prothèse*. Ger., *Ersetzung*, Ersatz. 1. That branch of surgery which deals especially with the supplying of deficiencies by artificial means. [E.] 2. An appliance for supplying a part that is lacking. [E.]

**PROSTHETIC**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-the<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *prosthétique*. Pertaining to prosthesis.

**PROSTHETICS**, n. sing. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-the<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ks. See **PROSTHESIS**.

**PROSTHETOS** (Lat.), **PROSTHETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-the<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>s, -u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *πρόσθετος*. Artificially supplied; as a n., in the n. pl., *prostheta*, external remedial appliances. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PROSTHION** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-thi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *πρόσθιον*, foremost. 1. See **PENIS**. 2. See **Alveolar POINT**.

**PROSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From *πρό*, before, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *prostome*. See **BLASTOPORE**.

**PROSTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-stom(sto<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *προστομία* (from *πρό*, before, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *prostomie*. See **COMMISSURÆ labiorum**.

**PROSTOMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-stom(sto<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). In comparative anatomy, the region in front of and dorsal to the mouth. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 422, 1891, p. 52 (L).]

**PROSTRATE**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-trat. Lat., *prostratus*. See **PROCUMBENT**.

**PROSTRATION**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-tra/sh'n. Lat., *prostratio* (from *prostrare*, to overthrow). Fr., p. Ger., *Hinfälligkeit*, P. A condition of extreme weakness. [D. 1.]—**Nervous p.** Due to an overtaxed or a diseased nervous system. [D. 1.]

**PROSTYPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro<sup>2</sup>s-ti<sup>2</sup>p(tu<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρό*, before, and *τύπος*, a stem. Fr., *protype*. Ger., *Blattspur* (1st def.), *Gefässrinne* (2d def.). 1. In many mosses, one of the decurrent leaf-bases investing the stem and giving to a cross-section of it an irregularly-angled appearance. 2. A fine canal or tube observed in many thick seed-shells. It is a prolongation of the vessels of the funiculus. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PROTAGON**, n. Pro<sup>2</sup>a'g-on. From *πρωτος*, first, and *ἀγων*, to lead. Fr., p. Ger., P. A complex body, C<sub>100</sub>H<sub>308</sub>N<sub>6</sub>PO<sub>56</sub>, forming most of the white substance of Schwann, and also said to be a constituent of red blood-corpuscles. It was regarded as identical with myelin by Liebreich, who first isolated it in the form of fine acicular crystals soluble in warm alcohol. ["Annal. der Chemie und Pharm.," vol. cxxiv, p. 29 (K); Pfüger's "Archiv," xii, 214 (K).]

**PROTALBULOSE**, n. Prot-a<sup>2</sup>l'bu<sup>2</sup>-mos. See under **ALBUMOSE**.

**PROTAMINE**, n. Prot-a<sup>2</sup>m-en. A peculiar body found in semen; not known in its free form. [K.]

**PROTANDROUS**, adj. Prot-a<sup>2</sup>nd'ru<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *protandrique*. See **PROTANDROUS**.

**PROTEA** (Lat.), n. f. Prot'e-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Πρωτεύς* (see **PROTEUS**). Fr., *proté*, p. Ger., *Schillerbaum*, *Silberbaum*. A genus of the *Proteaceæ* (Fr., *protéacées*; Ger., *Proteeaceen*), or proteads, which are an order of the *Daphniales*. The *Proteæ* are: (1) Of Jussieu, the *Proteeaceæ*; (2) a tribe of the *Proteeaceæ*. The *Proteeaceæ* of Batsch are the *Proteeaceæ*. The *Proteeaceæ* of Dumortier include the *Proteeaceæ*, *Eleagnideæ*, *Thymelineæ*, *Aquilariaceæ*, and *Pencaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**P. cyanodes**, **P. grandiflora**. Fr., *p. à grandes fleurs*. Cape artichoke-flower. The bark is astringent. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. mellifera**, **P. repens**, **P. speciosa**. Species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers yield a honey-like pectoral juice. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PROTECTIVE**, adj. Pro-te<sup>2</sup>kt'i<sup>2</sup>v. From *protegere*, to protect. Affording protection or security against disease or injury; as a n., a water-proof material to be placed in direct contact with a wound in antiseptic treatment. [E. 4; a, 48.]

**PROTEID**, n. Prot'e-i<sup>2</sup>d. Fr., *protéide*. Ger., P. An amorphous non-crystallizable body, containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. It is soluble in strong acids and in alkalies, and gives the xanthoproteic reaction. The albumins, globulins, and peptones and fibrin are p's. [K.] See also under **ALBUMINOID** (2d def.).—**Anti-p.** A supposed body found when fibrin is peptonized. [K. 3.]—**Defensive p's.** Of E. H. Hankin, bactericidal substances occurring in blood-serum that furnish immunity from disease. They include the alexins of Buchner, which have been subdivided into zozins and phylaxins. [a, 34.]—**Hemi-p.** A p. supposed to be produced during the peptonization of fibrin. [K. 3.]

**PROTEIFORM**, adj. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *proteiformis*. Fr., *proteiforme*. Varying in form or appearance (said of diseases). [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PROTEIN**, n. Prot'e-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *proteina* (from *πρωτος*, first). Fr., *protéine*. Ger., P. 1. A substance or principle formerly supposed to be the base of the proteids and an essential constituent of foods. [a, 48.] 2. A peculiar body, closely allied to alkali-albumin (q. v.) and fibrin, and analogous to it if not identical with casein,

which Mulder professes to have isolated and to which he assigns the formula C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>15</sub>. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PROTEMBRYO**, n. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>m'br'i<sup>2</sup>-o. From *πρωτος*, first, and *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo. Of Quain, the collection of blastomeres which in the higher animals constitutes the blastoderm. [A, 5.]

**PROTENSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>ns(tansy)-i<sup>2</sup>-o. Gen., -on/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *protendere*, to stretch forth. A protruding part; a process. [a, 48.]—**P. glandularis**. See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).

**PROTEOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys/eos (-ol'ysis). From *proteina*, protein, and *λύσις*, a loosing, Fr., *protéolyse*. Ger., P., *Proteolyse*. The conversion of proteids into peptones. [M. Foster (K).]—**Digestive p.** The dissolution of proteids during the process of digestion. [M. Foster (K).]

**PROTEOLYTIC**, adj. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *protéolytique*. Pertaining to or favoring the digestion of proteids.

**PROTERANDROUS**, adj. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>nd'ru<sup>2</sup>s. From *πρότερος*, former, and *ἀνδρ*, a man. Fr., *protéandre*. Of dichogamous flowers, having the stamens precocious. [a, 35.]

**PROTERANTHIOUS**, **PROTERANTHOUS**, adj's. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>nth'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s, -a<sup>2</sup>nth'u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *proteranthus*, *proteranthus* (from *πρότερος*, former, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Fr., *proteranthé*. 1. Having flowers which appear before the leaves. 2. Of some authors, leafing before flowering. [a, 35.]

**PROTEROGYNOUS**, adj. Prot-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>g'i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *proterogynus* (from *πρότερος*, before, and *γυνή*, a woman). Of dichogamous flowers, having the stigmas precocious. [a, 35.]

**PROTEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Prot'u<sup>2</sup>s. From *Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god who changed his form at will. 1. Of Hauser, a genus of *Schizomyces* (Bacilli). [B. 308 (a, 35).] 2. A genus of the *Urodela*.—**P. mirabilis**. A species having the same habitat and the same pathogenic action as *P. vulgaris*, but distinguished by the much more frequent occurrence of spherical (or pear-shaped or spermatozoid-like) forms (involution forms) from 3.75 μ to 7 μ in diameter. It liquefies the gelatin more slowly than *P. vulgaris*. [B. 238 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. The common species of the genus, occurring in putrefying animal matter, contents of putrid ulcers, etc., in forms about 6 μ in thickness, but varying in length. Sometimes they appear as bacilli 1.25 μ to 3.75 μ long, often ciliated, sometimes as twisted convoluted threads (regarded by Hauser as spirilla), and sometimes as rods so short as to seem nearly spherical. Liquid cultivations, unless first filtered through plaster cylinders, set up putrefaction even in boiled and sterilized meat. Small doses are not pathogenic in animals. Somewhat large doses cause at the point of injection abscesses. In rabbits and guinea-pigs large subcutaneous injections produces symptoms of poisoning. [B. 238 (a, 35).]—**P. Zenkeri**. A species resembling in its effects the *P. vulgaris*, except that the odor developed by its cultivations is not pronounced and it does not liquefy gelatin. It occurs in rods 0.4 μ in breadth, and averaging 1.65 μ in length. Spirilla are rarely formed. [B. 238 (a, 35).] Cf. **AMEBA**.

**PROTHALLIUM** (Lat.), **PROTHALLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-tha<sup>2</sup>l(thal<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -lu<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρό*, before, and *θαλλός*, a young shoot. Fr., *prothalle*. In angiosperms and vascular cryptogams, the sexual plant; the structure derived from the germination of the non-sexually produced spore and bearing the male or female organs or both. [a, 35.]—**Female p.** In heterosporous vascular plants, the small cellular p. produced from the germination of the macrospore and bearing archegonia only. [a, 35.]—**Internal p.** A p. which does not become exposed by the rupture of the wall of the germinating spore. [a, 35.]—**Male p.** In heterosporous vascular plants, the p. produced from the germination of the microspore and bearing antheridia only. [a, 35.]

**PROTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>th'e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. See **PROSTHESIS**.

**PROTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-thor'a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac/os (-ac'i<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρό*, before, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. The anterior somite of the thorax of insects. [a, 27.]

**PROTHYALOSOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Pro-thi(u<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-som'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -som/atos (-atis). From *πρωτος*, first, *υαλος*, glass, and *σώμα*, the body. Ger., *Prothyalosoma*. Of Van Beneden (1883), a special layer surrounding the germinal spot within the germinal vesicle in the genus *Ascaris*. [J.]

**PROTIODIDE**, n. Prot-i<sup>2</sup>od-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See under **PROTOCHLORIDE**.

**PROTISTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prot-i<sup>2</sup>st'a<sup>2</sup>. From *πρωτιστος*, the very first. Ger., *Protisten*, *Urwesen*. Of Haeckel, a kingdom including the unicellular animal and vegetable forms (*Protozoa* and *Protophyta*). [a, 48.]

**PROTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pro<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). 1. A section of the genus *Bursera*. 2. Of Wight and Arnott, a genus of the *Burseraceæ*. [a, 35.]—**P. javanicum**. A Java species yielding a terebinthinous resin used as a stimulant. The fruits furnish a volatile oil which is used both internally and externally. [a, 35.]

**PROTMESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pro<sup>2</sup>t-me(ma)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -mes/eos (-is). Gr., *πρότμησις* (from *πρό*, before, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *protnèse*. The umbilicus. [A. 311 (a, 30).]

**PROTOBLAST**, n. Prot-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *πρωτος*, first, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *protoblaste*. 1. A mass having the attributes of a cell, but with no investing membrane; also a cell exclusive of the cell wall. 2. Of Villot, the nucleus of the ovum. [J, 33.]

**PROTOBROMIDE**, n. Prot-o-brom'i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See under **PROTOCHLORIDE**.

**PROTocatechuic acid**, n. Prot-o-ka<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Protocatechusäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(H<sub>3</sub>.OH.OH.OH.COOH). It has been found in the urine. [B, 4; W. Smith, "Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1882, p. 466.]

**PROTocatechuic aldehyde**, n. Fr., *aldéhyde protocatechique*. Ger., *Protocatechualdehyd*. Dihydroxybenzoic aldehyde, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>COH. [B.]



**PROTOCEREBRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(ō)-se<sup>2</sup>r(ke<sup>2</sup>r)/e<sup>2</sup>-bru<sup>2</sup>m(bru<sup>2</sup>m). From *πρωτος*, first, and *cerebrum* (q. v.). Fr., *protocébrum*. Of Wilder, the primitive cerebrum. [L, 80 (K).]

**PROTOCHLORIDE**, n. Prot-o-klor<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Lat., *protochloridum*, *protochloruretum*. Fr., *protochlorure*. Ger., *Protochlorür*. That one of a series of compounds of an element or radicle with chlorine which contains the smallest relative amount of chlorine. Analogous compounds of bromine, iodine, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *protobromide*, *protiodide* (or *protiodide*), *protoxide*, and *protosulphide*. [B.]

**PROTOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Prot-o(ō)-ko<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>s(ku<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρωτος*, first, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. The typical genus of the *Proto-coccaceae* (Fr., *proto-coccacées*), which are an order of *Algae*. The *Proto-coccaceae* are a tribe of the *Nostochinoideae*. The *Proto-coccidae* are a tribe of the *Palmelleae*. The *Proto-coccinae* are a division of the *Nostochinae*. The *Proto-coccoidae* are a division of the *Chlorophyceae* consisting of the *Palmellaceae* and *Proto-coccaceae*. [a, 35.] — *P. nivalis*. A species regarded by DeCaisne as a rudimentary *Palmella*; the "red snow" of the Arctic and Alpine regions; also found on stones in running streams. The microscopic globules assume on pressure the appearance of blood. [a, 35.]

**PROTO-COMPOUND**, n. Prot-o-ko<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/pu<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>nd. A compound of the kind described under *PROTOCHLORIDE* (q. v.).

**PROTOCONE**, n. Prot-o-kon. From *πρωτος*, first, and *κωνος*, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890 (a, 50).]

**PROTOCONID**, n. Prot-o-kon<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-external cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," (a, 50).]

**PROTOCONULE**, n. Prot-o-kon<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l. Of H. F. Osborn, the anterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," (a, 50).]

**PROTODONT**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt. From *πρωτος*, first, and *δούς*, a tooth. A very simple form of molar tooth, with not very clearly marked cusps. [L.] Cf. *TRITUBERCULISM*.

**PROTOELASTOSE**, n. Prot-o-e<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>os. See under *ELASTOSE*.

**PROTOGALA** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-lac<sup>2</sup>tos* (-is). From *πρωτος*, first, and *γάλα*, milk. See *COLOSTRUM*.

**PROTOGASTER** (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o(ō)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., *-gast<sup>2</sup>eros* (-eris), *-gast<sup>2</sup>ri*. From *πρωτος*, first, and *γαστήρ*, a cavity. Ger., *Keimhöhle*. See *BLASTOCOELE*.

**PROTOGENIC**, adj. Prot-o-je<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g. Fr., *protogène*. In botany, formed when the tissues begin to differentiate (said of intercellular spaces). [B, 229 (a, 35).] Cf. *HYSTEROGENIC* (2d def.).

**PROTOGLOBULOSE**, n. Prot-o-glo<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l-os. See under *GLOBULOSE*.

**PROTOGYNOUS**, adj. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *protogyne*. See *PROTEROGYNOUS*.

**PROTO-HEMOBLAST**, n. Prot-o-he<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *πρωτος*, first, *αίμα*, blood, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See *HAEMOGLOBIC CELL*.

**PROTOIODIDE**, n. Prot-o-i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See under *PROTOCHLORIDE*.

**PROTOLÉCYTHE** (Fr.), n. Pro-to-la-se<sup>2</sup>. 1. The yolk of an egg or ovum. [J, 33.] 2. See *NUTRITIVE VITELLUS*.

**PROTOLEUCOCYTES**, n. pl. Prot-o-lu<sup>2</sup>ko-sitz. From *πρωτος*, first, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. The minute primary lymph-cells (or corpuscles) found in the red marrow of bones and in the spleen. They resemble the smallest lymph-corpuscles. [Osler, "Med. Record," xxix.]

**PROMERISTEM**, n. Prot-o-me<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s-te<sup>2</sup>m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *μερίστος*, divided. Primary meristem, the young and imperfect cells forming the foundation of an organ or tissue. [a, 35.]

**PROMERITE**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-it. From *πρωτος*, first, and *μερος*, a part. In the *Gregarinidae*, the anterior and smaller of the two chambers into which the medullary substance is divided. [L, 121.]

**PROTOMEUS** (Lat.), **PROTOMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pro(proto)-tomito<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), pro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *πρωτεύειν*, to cut up beforehand. See *PROSECTOR*.

**PROTOMYOSINSE**, n. Prot-o-mi<sup>2</sup>os<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n-os. See under *MYOSINSE*.

**PROTONEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(ō)-nem(nam)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-nem<sup>2</sup>atus* (-atis). From *πρωτος*, first, and *νήμα*, a thread. In the *Muscinæ*, an inconspicuous, usually filamentous structure (derived from a germinating spore), upon which is developed the leafy or thalloid plant bearing the reproductive organs. [a, 35.]

**PROTONEPHRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(ō)-ne<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>r(i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). From *πρωτος*, first, and *νεφρός*, a kidney. See *MESONEPHROS*.

**PROTONITRATE**, n. Pro-to-ni<sup>2</sup>tr<sup>2</sup>at. That one of two or more nitrates which contains the smallest amount of the nitric-acid radicle. [B.]

**PROTOPATHIC**, adj. Prot-o-pa<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g. Fr., *protopathique*. Ger., *protopathisch*. See *IDIOPATHIC*.

**PROTOPATHY**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *protopathia* (from *πρωτος*, first, and *πάθος*, disease). A primary disease.

**PROTOPHLOEM**, n. Prot-o-fl<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *φλοιός*, bark. Fr., *protophloème*. In botany, the elements first formed in the phloem in a vascular bundle. [B, 279 (a, 35).]

**PROTOPHYTE**, n. Prot-o-fl<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *protophytum* (from *πρωτος*, first, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Any plant of the *Protophyta* (Ger., *Protophyten*, *Uepllanzen*), which are the lowest division of cryptogams, those with no visible reproductive organs. [a, 35.]

**PROTOPEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o(ō)-pe<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>). From *πρωτος*, first, and *πέψις*, a softening. A primary digestive process, as of starchy substances by the saliva. [a, 34.]

**PROTOPINE**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>p-en. A base, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, found in opium. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PROTOPLASM**, n. Prot-o-pla<sup>2</sup>zm. Gr., *πρωτόπλασμα* (from *πρωτος*, first, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded). Lat., *protoplasma*. Fr., *protoplasme*. Ger., *P.*, *Ürschleim*, *Bildungsstoff*, *Zelleib* (2d def.). Syn.: *plasma*, *bioplasma*, *plasson*, *sarcode*, *cell-body* (2d def.). 1. The complex jelly-like, proteid living substance of animals and plants which, in its undifferentiated stage, is capable of nutrition, growth, movement, and reproduction. The term was introduced independently by Purkinje (1839 to 1840) and von Mohl (1844). P. usually occurs in minute, more or less distinct masses, called cells (q. v.), and, by becoming specially differentiated in structure, gives rise to a specialization of function whereby the originally homogeneous p. is capable of performing all the varied functions of the most highly organized animals and plants. In its youngest or formative period, p. is of a homogeneous structure, but very soon divides into a denser part, which assumes a granular, filar, or reticular arrangement, and a semi-fluid, homogeneous matrix, the *paraplasma*. According to Heitzmann and Elsberg, the protoplasmic fibrils forming the reticula of neighboring cells are interconnected, so that there are no independent cells or plastids except the wandering cells and those of the blood and lymph. [J, 26, 31, 39.] 2. Of Schultze (1861) and many more recent writers, the cell-body only. [J, 15, 30.] Cf. *NUCLEUS* (1st def.) and headings there referred to.—*Intercellular p.* See *INTERCELLULAR PROPLASM*.—*Mother p.* See *GERM-PLASMA*.

**PROTOPLASMATIC**, **PROTOPLASMIC**, adj's. Prot-o-pla<sup>2</sup>z-ma<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g, -pla<sup>2</sup>z-mi<sup>2</sup>g. Fr., *protoplasmatique*, *protoplasminique*. Ger., *protoplasmatisch*. Pertaining to protoplasm. [J.]

**PROTOPLASTIC**, adj. Prot-o-pla<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g. Protoplasmic, pertaining to the action or functions of protoplasm (used especially of a solution employed in determining the action of the blood-plates in the coagulation of the blood). The p. liquid of Schmidt is prepared by allowing 1 part of blood to flow into 3 parts of a 28-per cent. aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate at 0° C. The mixture is well stirred and allowed to stand until the cellular elements have settled. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off and filtered at 0° C. [J, 48.]

**PROTOPODITE**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>d-it. From *πρωτος*, first, and *πούς*, the foot. The basal segment of the typical limb of a crustacean. [a, 27.]

**PROPTERYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>g(i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). From *πρωτος*, first, and *πτερυξ*, a fin. The anterior of the three cartilaginous or osseous pieces by means of which the pectoral fin connects with the pectoral arch in certain fishes. [L.]

**PROTOQUINAMICINE**, n. Prot-o-ki<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s-en. Ger., *Protoquinamicin*. A substance, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained by heating quinamine sulphate to 120° C. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

**PROTOSOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(ō)-som<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-som<sup>2</sup>atos* (-atis). From *πρωτος*, first, and *σώμα*, the body. A large, dark, oval spot formed in the middle of the transparent area of the blastoderm by a multiplication of the epiblastic and mesoblastic cells at that point, representing the primitive stage in the development of the embryo. [A, 22.]

**PROTOSPASM**, n. Prot-o-spa<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Spasm which begins in one limb and extends to the other, to the head, or to the entire side of the body. In other cases it may become bilateral and generalized. [D, 35.]

**PROTOSPORE**, n. Prot-o-spor. From *πρωτος*, first, and *σπόρος*, a seed. A primary spore the germination of which produces a prothallium or an analogous body. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

**PROTOSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-stom<sup>2</sup>atos* (-atis). See *BLASTOPORE*.

**PROTOSULPHATE**, n. Prot-o-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>at. Of two or more sulphates, that which contains the smallest amount of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.] Cf. *PERSULPHATE*.

**PROTOSULPHIDE**, n. Prot-o-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *protosulfure*. See under *PROTOCHLORIDE*.

**PROTOVERATRINE**, n. Prot-o-ve<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>ren. An extremely poisonous crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>11</sub>. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxix, p. 370 (a, 50).]

**PROTOVERTEBRA** (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o(ō)-vu<sup>2</sup>rt(we<sup>2</sup>rt)/e<sup>2</sup>b-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *πρωτος*, first, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *protovertèbre*. Ger., *Urwirbel*. See *PROTOVERTEBRAL SOMITE*.

**PROTOVUM** (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>vu<sup>2</sup>m(wu<sup>2</sup>m). From *πρωτος*, first, and *ovum*, an egg. An ovum without a nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

**PROTOXIDE**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *protoxyde*. Ger., *Protoxyd*. See under *PROTOCHLORIDE*.

**PROTOXYLEM**, n. Prot-o<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m. Fr., *protoxylème*. The first-formed elements of xylem in a vascular bundle. [a, 35.]

**PROTOZOA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prot-o(ō)-zo<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *πρωτος*, first, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *protozoaires*. Ger., *Urtiere*, *Urtierchen*. The lowest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of forms in which the body is not differentiated into histogenetic cells. They are divided by Haeckel into the *Monera* and the *Euplastica* (including the *Infusoria*, *Ciliata*, and *Flagellata*), and by Lankester into *Gymnamoeba* and *Corticata*. The P. of Siebold and Stannius are a subkingdom of invertebrates, minute animals, either simple or forming colonies. The body is composed of sarcod, is not divided into regular segments, has no nervous or circulatory system, and usually has no mouth and no definite body cavity. [B : L.]

**PROTRACTILE**, adj. Pro-tra<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *ersertile*. Capable of being thrust out. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

**PROTRACTOR** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(proto)-tra<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>(tra<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., *-oris*. From *protrahere*, to draw forth. 1. An instrument for



measuring angles and representing them in a drawing. [a, 48.] 2. See PROTRAHENS.—**P. penis.** A muscle of some animals which carries the sheath of the penis forward. [L, 13.]

**PROTRAHENS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>/tra<sup>3</sup>-he<sup>2</sup>nz(hans). Gen., -ent<sup>is</sup>. Ger., *Hervortreiber*. A muscle that draws a part forward. [L.]—**P. auriculæ.** See **ATTRAHENS aures** (in Supplement).—**P. lentis.** See **Ciliary MUSCLE**.

**PROTRUDE**, adj. Pro-tru<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *protrusus* (from *protrudere*, to thrust forward). Ger., *hervorgestossen*. Pushed out, thrust forward as if with force. [a, 35.]

**PROTRUSILE**, adj. Pro-tru<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l. See **PROTRACTILE**.

**PROTRUSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-tru<sup>2</sup>(tru)/zhi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>is</sup>. See **PROTRUSION**.—**P. enorbitalis.** Protrusion forward of the orbit as well as of the eyeball. [F.]—**P. exorbitalis, P. oculi.** See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

**PROTRUSION**, n. Pro-tru<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *protrusio* (from *protrudere*, to thrust forward). Fr., p. Ger., *Hervortreibung, P.* The act of thrusting or the condition of being thrust out. [a, 48.]

**PROTRUSOR** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-tru<sup>2</sup>(tru)/so<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or<sup>is</sup>. See **PROTRAHENS**.—**P. labii inferioris.** See **CORRUGATOR labii inferioris**.—**P. linguae.** See **GENIOGLOSSUS**.

**PROTUBERANCE**, n. Pro-tu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ns. A knob-like projection.—**Annular p.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**Cerebral p. Lat., prominentia cerebri.** Fr., *protubérance cérébrale* (2d def.). 1. A p. formed by the upper of the two flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. [A, 16.] 2. See **PONS Varolii**.—**External occipital p.** A p. on the outer surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, near its centre. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Frontal p.** The lower p. of the two formed by the flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. [A, 16.]—**Inferior maxillary p's.** Two p's, one on each side, formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo, being the rudiments of the lower jaw. [A, 16.]—**Internal occipital p.** A p. on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Lateral frontal p's.** Two p's formed one on each side of the frontal p. of the embryo. [A, 16.]—**Natiform p.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**Occipital p's.** See **EXTERNAL OCCIPITAL p.** and **INTERNAL OCCIPITAL p.**—**Parietal p.** See **PARIETAL EMINENCE**.—**Superior maxillary p's.** Two p's formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo. [A, 16.]

**PROTUBERANCE** (Fr.), n. Pro-tu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-a-ra<sup>2</sup>ns. See **PROTUBERANCE**.—**P. cérébelleuse (moyenne).** See **VERMIFORM PROCESS**.—**P. cylindroide.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS major** and **PONS Varolii**.

**PROTUBERANTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(tub)-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See **PROTUBERANCE** and **PONS Varolii**.—**P. annularis minor.** See **TRAPEZIUM** (2d def.).—**P. cerebelli media.** See **MIDDLE PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum**.—**P. cerebrelli.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**P. circularis minor.** See **TRAPEZIUM** (2d def.).—**P. glandulosa.** See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**Protuberantia internæ ossis maxillæ inferioris.** See **Mental SPINES**.—**P. laryngea.** See **POMUM Adami**.—**P. basilaris.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**P. mentalis externa.** See **Mental PROMINENCE**.—**P. natiformis.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**P. occipitalis exterior (seu externa).** See **EXTERNAL OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE**.—**P. occipitalis interna.** See **INTERNAL OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE** and **TORCULAR Herophili**.—**P. orbicularis.** See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**P. scleralis.** A circumscribed backward protrusion of the sclera below the optic nerve entrance, said by von Ammon to arise from the scleral hiatus. [F.]—**P. striata.** See **OPTIC THALAMUS**.—**P. testiformis.** See **TESTIS** (2d def.).—**P. transversalis** [Winslow]. See **PONS Varolii**.

**PROTYL**, n. Prot<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l. From *πρωτος*, first, and *ἔλγ*, matter. Fr., *protyle*. Ger., *P.* 1. An old name for methyl, so called as being the first of the series of univalent hydrocarbons. 2. A name suggested for the supposititious primary element of which all the other so-called elements are supposed to be composed. [Croches, "Am. Jour. of Sci.," Nov., 1886 (B).]

**PROTYLIC**, adj. Prot<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Containing or derived from protyl, methylic. [B.]

**PROVENANCE** (Fr.), n. Pro-v<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>ns. Source, origin.—**P. equino-humaine.** Transmission from the horse to man. [a, 18.]—**P. interhumaine.** Transmission from man to man. [a, 18.]

**PROVENTRICULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro<sup>2</sup>)-ve<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>nt)-ri<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *Drüsenmagen*. A cavity into which the oesophagus empties in birds, situated between the ingluviæ and the gizzard. [L, 147.]

**PROVINS** (Fr.), n. Pro-va<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>a. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Marne, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [a, 14.]

**PROXIMAD**, adv. Pro<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>d. Toward the proximal aspect. [L, 141.]

**PROXIMAL**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *prochain*. Ger., *nächst*. Nearer or nearest to the body; situated nearest a centre, axis, or point of attachment. [L.] Cf. **DISTAL**.

**PROXIMATE**, adj. Pro<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t. 1. Primary or immediate, as distinguished from remote or ultimate. [B.] 2. See **PROXIMAL**.

**PRÜFUNG** (Ger.), n. Pru<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>um<sup>2</sup>. See **ASSAY** (n.) and **DOCIMASIA**.

**PRUINA** (Lat.), n. f. Pru<sup>2</sup>(pru<sup>2</sup>)-in(en)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See **BLOOM** (3d def.).

**PRUINATE**, **PRUINOSE**, **PRUINOUS**, adj's. Pru<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-at<sup>2</sup>-os, -u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *pruinatus, pruinoseus*. Ger., *bereift, duftig*. Having a bloom; covered as if with a hoar frost. [L, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PRUNA** (Lat.), n. Pru<sup>2</sup>(pru<sup>2</sup>)-na<sup>2</sup>. See **ANTHRAX** (2d def.) and **IGNIS persicus**.

**PRUNE**, n. Pru<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *πρῦνον*. Lat., *prunum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *fructus pruni*, pruna [Gr. Ph.], *prunus* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *p. sèche, pruneau (noir)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pflaume*. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*. [B, 173, 185 (a, 35).]—**Confection de**

**p's** (Fr.). See **Confectio PRUNORUM laxativa** (under **PRUNUM**).—**French p.** The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, var. *juliana*. [a, 35.]—**P. de Saint-Julien** (Fr.). A fresh plum, especially of the French p. [a, 35.]—**P. sèche** (Fr.). See **P.**

**PRUNEAU** (Fr.), n. Pru<sup>2</sup>-no. See **PRUNE**.—**Conservede p'x.** See **CONSERVA PRUNORUM**.—**Décoction de p'x.** A strained and sweetened decoction of 64 grammes of plums in water enough to make a litre. [a, 38.]—**P. à médecine, P. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. See **PRUNE**.—**Pulpe de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **PULPA PRUNORUM** (under **PRUNUM**).

**PRUNELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pru<sup>2</sup>n(prun)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Prunelle* (3d def.). 1. A thick crust on the tongue in fevers. [B, 117.] 2. See **APHTHÆ** and **CYNANCHE**. 3. Self-heal, blue curls; a genus of the *Prunelleæ*, which are a section of the *Prasiacæ*. [a, 35.] 4. See **Sel de PRUNELLE**.—**P. grandiflora.** Large-flowered self-heal. The flowering herb was formerly used like that of *P. vulgaris*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. officinalis, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *prunelle* (ou *brunelle*) *commune, brunette, bonnette, petite consoude, charbonnière, petite consyre.* Ger., *gemeine Prunelle* (oder *Brunelle, Braunelle, Gottheil*. (Common) all-heal (or self-heal), brunel, carpenter-grass, heart-of-the-earth, sicklewort, herb-carpenter; common in Europe and the United States. The flowering herb, *herba prunelle* (seu *brunelle*, seu *brunelle vulgaris*, seu *consolida minoris*, seu *symphyti minoris*), was formerly used as an astringent and vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Sal prunelle.** See **Sel de PRUNELLE**.—**Syrupus prunelle.** Fr., *sirup de prunelle*. A solution of 16 parts of sugar in 9 of purified juice of the herb of *P. vulgaris*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**PRUNELLE** (Fr.), n. Pru<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See **PRUNELLA**. 2. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*. [a, 35.] 3. See **PUPIL**.—**Conservede p. Lat., conserva spinosa.** A preparation made by reducing the fruit of *Prunus spinosa* to a pulp and adding 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Rob de p.** See **ACACIA nostras**.—**Sel de p. Lat., sal prunelle.** Ger., *Prunellenstein, Prunellensalz*. A preparation made by melting potassium nitrate and (generally) adding slowly from about  $\frac{1}{10}$  to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much flowers of sulphur, allowing to spread thinly, and breaking into pieces when cool. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**PRUNELLIER** (Fr.), n. Pru<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>l-e-a. See **PRUNUS spinosa**.—**Eau de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 2 of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* and 4 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirup de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* in 3 of boiling water, and adding 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**PRUNEOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pru<sup>2</sup>n(prun)-e<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **PRUNUS**.—**Conserva pruneoli.** See **CONSERVE de PRUNELLE**.—**P. silvestris.** See **PRUNUS spinosa**.—**Rob pruneolorum.** See **ACACIA nostras**.

**PRUNIER** (Fr.), n. Pru<sup>2</sup>-ne-a. See **PRUNUS**.—**P. commun** [Fr. Cod.], **P. cultivé.** See **PRUNUS domestica**.—**P. épineux.** See **PRUNUS spinosa** and **XIMENIA americana**.

**PRUNUM** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Pru<sup>2</sup>n(prun)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **PRUNE**.—**Confectio prunorum laxativa.** Fr., *confection de prunes*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of senna-leaves in water enough to make a saturated infusion, dissolving in this 3 parts of sugar, boiling to the proper consistence, adding 6 parts of the pulp of plums, and evaporating slowly. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva prunorum.** Fr., *conservé de pruneaux*. A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of plums in water, straining, adding 3 parts of syrup, and evaporating to the proper consistence; or by making a pulp of plums, sometimes alone, sometimes with 2, 3, or 6 times as much sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum prunorum cum senna.** See **Confectio prunorum laxativa**.—**Pulpa prunorum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de pruneaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pulpa de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling plums, removing the stones, and pressing through a hair sieve. The Netherl. Ph. adds to the pulp  $\frac{1}{2}$  its weight of sugar and evaporates; the Roum. Ph. adds  $\frac{1}{2}$  (the Gr. Ph.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and the Hung. Ph.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) as much sugar to the evaporated pulp. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulpa prunorum purgans.** Sp., *conserva purgante de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 40 grammes of powdered jalap bulbs and 85 of powdered acid potassium tartrate with a little water, adding 600 of pulpa prunorum saccharata and reducing to a uniform consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulpa prunorum saccharata.** Sp., *conserva de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of white sugar with 1 part of pulpa prunorum and evaporating over a water-bath. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulpa prunorum silvestrium condita.** See **CONSERVE de PRUNELLE**.

**PRUNUS** (Lat.), n. f. Pru<sup>2</sup>n(prun)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *πρῦνον*. Fr., *prunier*. Ger., *Pflaumenbaum*. A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs. Bentham and Hooker make it include as sections the genera *Amygdalus* (including *Persica*, *Armeniaca*, *Cerasus*, and *Laurocerasus*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**Aqua pruni padl.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 1 part of the flowers of *P. padus* with water enough to make 2 parts. 2. A preparation made by macerating 4 parts of the bark of *P. padus* in 6 of water and distilling 5 parts; or by distilling 100 parts of a mixture of 72 of the bark with 6 of alcohol and 216 of water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de cerisier de Virginie.* Ger., *flüssige Wildkirschenrindenextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of the bark of *P. serotina* in No. 20 powder with 50 of a mixture of 1 part of glycerin and 2 parts of water, allowing to stand 48 hours in a percolator, treating with alcohol till the bark is exhausted, reserving the first 80 centimetres of percolate, evaporating the next 120 centimetres to a thin syrup, distilling off the alcohol from the residue, evaporating the latter to a thin syrup, adding the other syrup, evaporating to a soft extract, adding the reserved percolate, and bringing up to 100 centimetres with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gummi prunorum.** See **GUMMI CERASORUM** (under **CERASUS**).—**Infusum pruni virginianæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu



(virginian). A preparation made by moistening 4 parts of the bark of *P. serotina* in No. 40 powder with 6 of water, macerating, and treating in a percolator with water until 100 parts are obtained. [B. 95 (a. 35).]—**P. acacia**. See *P. spinosa*.—**P. acida**. Ger., *rothe* (oder *helle*) *Sauerkirsche*, *Glaskirsche*, *Amarelle*. Of the two leading forms of *P. cerasus*, the one including the varieties in which the fruit has a short pedicel and a clear pulp. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**P. amygdalus**. See *AMYGDALUS communis*.—**P. armeniaca**. Fr., (*prunier*) *abricotier*. Ger., *Aprikosenbaum*. The apricot. The stem and branches of the older trees yield *gummi armeniaca*, which is used like *gummi cerasorum*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. austera**. Morello (cherry); a variety of *P. cerasus*. The mucilaginous, refrigerant, laxative, acid or subacid fruits, *fructus cerasorum acidorum* (seu *cerasa acida*), are used, especially in the form of a syrup (*syrupus cerasorum*), in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The flowers, fruit-pedicels (*stipites cerasorum*), and young leaves are sometimes used in domestic practice as a diuretic and calnative. According to some writers, the liqueurs, known as *maraschino* and *ratafia*, are prepared from the fruits of this variety. The pulp, stone, and kernel being pounded and allowed to ferment. The kernel contains prussic acid. [B. 180, 185 (a. 35).]—**P. avium**. Fr., *merisier*, *merisier*. Ger., *Stüsskirschbaum*, *Vogel-toder Holz*, oder *Wald-kirschbaum*, *Twieselbeere*, *Kasbeere*. Crab (or wild, or corone) cherry, gean, mazard, mazzard, English cherry, ox-heart, bigearu. There are numerous varieties, those with large fruit including the var. *juliana*, in which the pulp is soft, and the var. *duracina*, in which it is firm. The small-fruited varieties include, among others, *P. nigricans*, with black sweet fruit, and *P. varia*, with a small pale-red fruit of a somewhat bitter taste. The small black fruits, *cerasa nigra* (seu *dulcina*), *fructus cerasorum nigrorum*, are used especially in making *Kirschwasser* (*spiritus cerasorum*). The stem and branches yield *gummi cerasorum*. The leaves are said to be used to adulterate tea. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. brigantia**. Fr., *prunier de Briançon* (ou des *Alpes*). Briançon apricot, *marmottes*-oil plant. The bitter kernels yield an oil (Fr., *huile de marmottes*) used like olive-oil. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. capolin**. P. *capuli*. A Mexican febrifuge species. The root-bark is used in dysentery. The leaves and kernels contain prussic acid. [B. 19, 367 (a. 35).]—**P. caroliniana**. Fr., *prunier de la Caroline*, *laurier de Mississippi*. Carolina plum (or mock-orange), the American cherry-laurel. The black, juiceless drupes and the leaves are considered poisonous. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**P. cerasus**. Fr., (*prunier*) *cerisier*, *griottier*, *guin*, *guindoux*, *pichot*. Ger., *Sauer-Kirschbaum*, *Ammerbaum*. 1. Dwarf wild cherry, sour cherry; indigenous to Asia Minor or to the regions of the Black Sea. 2. Of Scopoli, see *P. avium*. [a. 35].—**P. chamaecerasus**. Fr., *prunier chamaecerasus*, *cerisier nain*. Ger., *Zweyerkirsche*. A West Indian species. The fruit is said to be purgative. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**P. claudiana**. Fr., *prunier de reine Claude*. Green gage; a variety of *P. domestica*. [a. 35].—**P. coccumilia**. Fr., *prunier de Calabre*. A species found in Italy and Greece. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. dasycarpa**. Fr., *prunier à fruit noir*. The black (or thick-fruited) apricot; it has the properties of *P. armeniaca*, of which it is by some authors regarded as a variety. [a. 35].—**P. domestica**. Fr., *prunier* (*cultivé*, ou *domestique*, ou *commun* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *gemeiner Pflaumenbaum*, *Quetschenbaum*, *Zwetschenbaum*. Common garden plum, damson plum, cultivated plum-tree. The var. *juliana* (Fr., *prunier de St-Julien*) is the principal if not the exclusive source of the prunes of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. Prunes are nutritious and laxative, and, stewed, are used as a laxative during recovery from fevers, etc. The pulp is an ingredient of the confectio semine. [a. 35]. Cf. *P. economica*.—**P. juliana**. 1. A variety of *P. avium*. 2. The *P. domestica*, var. *juliana*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**P. lauro-cerasus**. Fr., *laurier-cerise* (ou *amandier*, ou *au lait*, ou *impré*, ou *de Trébizonde*), *cerisier de Trébizonde*. Ger., *Kirschlorbeerbaum*. Common (or cherry-) laurel, poison laurel, laurel-cherry tree; a species forming the section *Lairo-cerasus*, a native of countries bordering on the Black Sea, and cultivated in Europe. All parts of the tree contain hydrocyanic acid. The fresh leaves, the *folia lauro-cerasi* of the Br. Ph., contain also an essential oil resembling oil of bitter almonds, which is used in flavoring. [a. 35]. Cf. *Aqua lauro-cerasi*.—**P. mahaleb**. Fr., (*prunier*) *mahaleb*, *quénol*, *prunier odorant* (ou *de Sainte-Lucie*). Ger., *Mahaleb-Kirsche*, *Steinweichsel*, *Weichselkirsche*, *Dintbeere*. Perfumed cherry; a European species. The fruits (*fructus mahaleb*) and their kernels were formerly used in calculous affections, and the wood, *lignum Sanctae Luciae* (seu *Sancti Gregorii*), was considered sudorific and remedial in rabies. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. oeconomica**. A species the fruits of which (Ger., *Quetschen*, *Zwetschen*) furnish a substitute for French prunes. [B. 18 (a. 35).]—**P. padus**. Fr., *merisier* (ou *prunier à grappes*, *faux bois de Sainte-Lucie*, *putier*, *putet*, *laurier-putiel*). Ger., *Franken-Kirschbaum*, *Altkirsche*, *Stinkbaum*, (*falscher*) *Faulbaum*, *Elstbeerenbaum*, *Schliesbeere*. Bird-cherry, black dogwood, eggberry, hackberry, hazberry, hedge-berry, hog-cherry. It has the medicinal properties of *P. lauro-cerasus*, though in a lesser degree. The bark, especially of the young branches (*cortex pruni padis* [seu *cerasi racemosi* seu *padis*]), is sedative, diuretic, and sudorific, and is used in chronic rheumatism and gout and as a febrifuge. It contains tannin, resin, gum, an acid substance, extractive, and an essential oil containing hydrocyanic acid. A water, *aqua pruni padis*, is distilled from it, closely resembling in its properties *aqua amygdalana amara*. The leaves, flowers, and berries are considered antelmintic, though rarely used. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. semperflorens**. A variety of *P. acida*. [a. 35].—**P. serotina**. Fr., *prunier tardif* (1st def.), *cerisier de la Toussaint* (1st def.). 1. Of Ehrhart, the black (or wild) cherry-tree of North America. The bark (wild-cherry bark, the *p. virginiana* of the U. S. Ph.) has an astringent, aromatic, bitter taste, and when macerated in water emits the odor of bitter almonds. It is tonic and sedative, and is much used in the United States as a pectoral. The leaves yield a volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid, and

a water may be distilled from them similar in properties to *aqua lauro-cerasi*. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).] 2. See *P. semperflorens*.—**P. silvestris**, **P. spinosa**. Fr., *prunier épineux* (ou *sauvage*), *cavaron*, *cravichon*, *créquier*, *épine noire*, *Jourdanier*, *mère du bois*, *prunellier*. Ger., *Schlehenpflaume*, *Schlehenstrauch*, *Schlehdorn*, *Schwarzdorn*, *Heckdorn*. Blackthorn, buckthorn, sloe, wild plum; a shrub growing throughout Europe. The flowers, *flores acaciae* (seu *acaciae germanicae*, seu *acaciae nostralis*, seu *pruni spinosae*, seu *pruni* [et *prunellae*] *silvestris*), contain an essential oil (associated with hydrocyanic acid), a bitter extractive, and tannin, and are sedative and mildly laxative. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. varia**. See under *P. avium*.—**P. virginiana**. Fr., *prunier de Virginie* (2d def.). 1. Of Miller, the *P. serotina* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnaeus and others, the choke-cherry; a small tree or shrub growing in the United States, bearing a small astringent fruit. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.). [a. 35].—**Syrupus pruni virginianae** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 12 parts of the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.) with water, macerating, treating in a percolator with water till 35 parts of percolate are obtained, adding 60 of sugar and 5 of glycerin, and straining. [B. 95 (a. 35).]



PRUNUS SPINOSA. [A. 327.]

**PRURIENT**, adj. *Prur<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nt*. Lat., *pruriens* (from *prurire*, to itch). Ger., *juckend*. Itching; in botany, causing an itching sensation, stinging (said of hairs, etc.). [B. 19, 123 (a. 35).]

**PRURIGINOUS**, adj. *Prur<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ous*. Lat., *pruriginosus*. Fr., *prurigneux*. Ger., *pruriginös*, *juckend*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling prurigo. 2. Itching, pruritic. [G.]

**PRURIGO** (Lat.), n. f. *Prur<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(prur)-ig<sup>2</sup>o*. Gen., *-ig<sup>2</sup>inis*. From *prurire*, to itch. Fr., *gale invétérée*, *psoride papuleuse*, p. Ger., *Juckblattern*, *Juckblätchen*. 1. See *PRURITUS*. 2. Of Hebra, a pruritic disease of the skin beginning in infancy and often continuing with varying intensity through life; chiefly affecting the extensor surfaces of the legs and arms, frequently, also, other regions of the body, but invariably avoiding the flexor surfaces of the joints. The pruritus is accompanied with lesions of the skin often urticarial in character at the beginning, subsequently consisting of papules of milium size or larger, pale or red, which may be associated with eczema. Where the disease is most pronounced, as upon the outer aspects of the legs, the skin is apt to become thickened, horny, and rough. The severer cases are often attended with large indolent swellings of the inguinal lymphatic glands. 3. Of Willan, an itching disease attended with an eruption of small papules not varying in color from the surrounding skin. [G.]—**P. adolescentium**, **P. aestivalis**. See *Summer p.*—**P. agria**. P. (2d def.) of a very severe form, in which the itching is intense, the skin is decidedly thickened, pigmented, and roughened, and the lymphatic glands are greatly enlarged. [G. 3.]—**P. d'hiver** (Fr.). See *PRURITUS hiemalis*.—**P. ferox**. See *P. agria*.—**P. formicans**. Pruritus attended with formication. [G. 12.]—**P. furfurans**. See *ECZEMA lichenoides*.—**P. latens**. Of Alibert, see *PRURITUS*.—**P. mitis**. Mild p., p. in which both the pruritus and the cutaneous lesions are comparatively slight. [G. 3.]—**P. partialis**. P. limited to particular regions of the body. [G. 47.]—**P. pedicularis**. Pruritus due to phthiriasis. [G.]—**P. secundus**. A mania for operating. [a. 34.]—**P. scabida**. See *SCABIES papulosa*.—**Summer p.** Of J. Hutchinson, a variety of p. that continues with slight intermission over many years, usually affecting the face or upper extremities, beginning about the age of puberty and being worse during summer. ["Med. Times," 1878, p. 161 (a. 34).]—**Winter p.** See *PRURITUS hiemalis*.

**PRURITIC**, adj. *Prur<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(prur)-it<sup>2</sup>ic*. From *pruritus*, an itching. Fr., *pruriteux*. Of the nature of pruritus, itching. [G.]

**PRURITUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Prur<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(prur)-it<sup>2</sup>us* (prur<sup>2</sup>is). Gen., *-it<sup>2</sup>us*. From *prurire*, to itch. Gr., *κνησμός*, *κνησις*. Fr., *prurit*, *démangeaison*. Ger., *Hautjucken*. The sensation of itching. [G.]—**P. analis**, **P. ani**. Ger., *Afterjucken*. Intense and persistent itching of the anal mucous membrane and the surrounding tissue. [D.]—**P. hiemalis**. Fr., *prurigo de l'hiver* (ou *d'hiver*). Winter p., frost itch; a cutaneous disease chiefly characterized by itching, sometimes attended with a somewhat harsh state of the skin, apparently due to cold weather. ["Phila. Med. Times," Jan. 10, 1874 (4): G. 63.]—**P. localis**. P. limited to certain regions of the body. [G.]—**P. opili**. P. caused by the administration of opium or one of its products. [a. 34.]—**P. pudendi maris**. P. of the male genitals. [G.]—**P. senilis**. A form of general p. frequently attacking old people. [G.]—**P. universalis**. P. affecting the entire skin. [G.]

**PRUSSIANE**, n. *Prus<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>an<sup>2</sup>e*. Lat., *prussias*. See *CYANIDE*.  
**PRUSSIC**, adj. *Prus<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>an<sup>2</sup>e*. Pertaining to Prussian blue.—**P. acid**. See *HYDROCYANIC ACID*.

**PSALIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Psal<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(psa<sup>2</sup>)-id<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>um* (u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ψαλίδιον* (dim. of *ψαλς*, a vault). See *FORNIX cerebri*.



**PSALIDOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sal(psa<sup>3</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>d-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). Gr., ψαλιδωμα (from ψαλῖς, a vault). Fr., psalidôme. The vault of the skull. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PSALIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sal(psa<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., psal'idos (-idis). Gr., ψαλῖς. 1. See SCISSORS. 2. See FORNIX cerebri.

**PSALTER** (Ger.), n. Psa<sup>3</sup>l't/e<sup>2</sup>r. See OMASUM.—P'binde. See Many-tailed BANDAGE.

**PSALTERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>3</sup>l't(psa<sup>3</sup>l't)-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., ψαλτήριον. Fr., psalter (1st def.). Ger., Psalter. 1. See OMASUM. 2. Of Bergmann, a collection of longitudinal fibres in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 6 (K).] 8. See LYRA.

**PSAMMA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>m(psa<sup>3</sup>m)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -atos (-atis). From ψάμμος, sand. A genus of grasses, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Ammophila* and by Steudel to *Calamagrostis*. [a, 35].—*P. arenaria*, *P. littoralis*, *P. pallida*. Marram (or bent or mat) grass, matweed; a tall grass with long descending roots, growing in sandy places, and cultivated for binding drifting sands. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PSAMMISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>m(psa<sup>3</sup>m)-mi<sup>2</sup>z(mi<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., ψαμμισμός (from ψάμμος, sand). Fr., psammisme. 1. Treatment with warm sand-baths. 2. Urinary lithiasis. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PSAMMOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>m(psa<sup>3</sup>m)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>3</sup>r-si<sup>2</sup>n(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From ψάμμος, sand, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. See CARCINOMA psammosum.

**PSAMMODYTES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sa<sup>2</sup>m(psa<sup>3</sup>m)-mo<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>4</sup>t)-e(e<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -od'y'tum. Gr., ψαμμοδύτης (from ψάμμος, sand, and δύνειν, to sink into). See AMMODYTES.

**PSAMMOGETON** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>m(psa<sup>3</sup>m)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-jet(gat)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -get'onos (-is). A genus of the Umbelliferae, tribe *Caucalineae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*P. setifolium*. A species indigenous to India and Persia, where the fruit is employed as a stomachic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38 (a, 50).]

**PSAMMOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>m(psa<sup>3</sup>m)-mom/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From ψάμμος, sand. Fr., psammome. Of Virchow, a variety of small tumor found in the cerebral meninges, containing granular calcareous concretions. [E.]

**PSAPHAROUS**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., ψαφαρός. Lat., psapharus. Fr., psaphare. Friable, pulverulent; of the urine, gritty. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PSARON** (Lat.), n. n. Sar(psa<sup>3</sup>r)/o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., ψαρόν. Of old writers, a certain dry medicament used as a caustic. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PSATHYROUS**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., ψαθυρός. See PSAPHAROUS.

**PSEGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Se<sup>2</sup>(psag)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ψῆγμα (from ψήγειν, to rub down). See *Flos æris* (under *Æs*).

**PSELAPHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sel(psal)-a<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>f)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). Gr., ψηλάφησις (from ψηλάφω, to feel about). Fr., pselaphèse. A feeling or searching about with the fingers, as in delirium. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSELAPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>(psal)-a<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ψηλάφια (from ψηλάφω, to grope about). Fr., pselaphie. Digital exploration.

**PSELISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Se<sup>2</sup>(psel)-li<sup>2</sup>z(li<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., ψελλισμός. Fr., psellisme. Any defect of the vocal organs that affects distinctness of articulation. [L, 60 (a, 48).]

**PSEUDACETIC ACID**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>s-et(e<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k. Propionic acid. [B, 93.]

**PSEUDACONINE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>k/o<sup>2</sup>n-en. An amorphous alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, obtained as a decomposition product of pseudacotine. [B, 270 (a, 38); L, 87 (a, 50).]

**PSEUDACONITINE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>t-en. 1. False acconitine, a term applied by makers of acconitine to products that they do not regard as true acconitine, including japaconitine and napelline. 2. An alkaloid, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>42</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, found in *Aconitum ferox* and perhaps in other varieties of *Aconitum*, crystallizing as rhombic octaëdra from alcohol, ether, or chloroform. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PSEUDACOUSMA** [Sexton], **PSEUDACUSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-uz(us)/ma<sup>2</sup>, -u<sup>2</sup>(u)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ous/matos (-atis), -us'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ακουσμα, a thing heard, or ακουσις, a hearing. Ger., Gehörtauschung. A variety of autophony in which the pitch and timbre of the voice are heard falsely in one or both of the speaker's own ears. ["Med. Record," 1881, p. 85 (a, 29).]

**PSEUDÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s)-the-(tha)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and αἴσθησις, feeling. Fr., pseudæsthésie. Sensation or perception without a corresponding impression or object, or without irritation of the peripheral end-organs or of the conducting nerve-trunk. [D, 35.]

**PSEUDAMNESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-ne(na)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and ἀμνησία, forgetfulness. A transitory amnesia, like that caused by fever. [A, 34.]

**PSEUDANKYLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ki<sup>2</sup>l-(ku<sup>4</sup>l)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἀγκύλωσις, ankylosis. See *Falsæ ANKYLOSIS*.

**PSEUDANGELOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. The formation of blood vessels in adventitious tissue. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDANGEIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From ψευδής, false, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. Ger., falsches Gefäß. An adventitious vessel. [L, 80 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDAPHE** (Lat.), **PSEUDAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>f)-e(a), -a<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., pseud'aphes -aph'ice. From ψευδής, false, and ἀφή, touch. See PSEUDÆSTHESIA.

**PSEUDARGOMORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>rg-o-(o<sup>2</sup>)-mo<sup>2</sup>rf-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, ἀργός, white,

and μορφή, form. Fr., pseudargomorphose. The formation of false membrane.

**PSEUDARTHROSIS** (Lat.), **PSEUDARTICULATION** (Lat.), n's f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ras/i<sup>2</sup>s, -a<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -arthro'seos (-is), -on'is. From ψευδής, false, and ἄρθρον, or articulation, an articulation. Fr., pseudarthrose. See *Falsæ ARTICULATION*.—**Diarthrodial p.** The form of false joint, sometimes resulting from the fracture of a long bone, which resembles a natural one in being inclosed in a fibrous capsule, being lined with more or less hyaline cartilage, in containing a little serum (not synovia), and in the shape of the ends of the bones, one being cupped and the other rounded. [E, 25].—**Ligamentous p., Synarthrodial p.** The form seen in fracture of the patella or olecranon, in which the fragments are joined by fibrous bands. [E.]

**PSEUDASTHMA** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>sth(a<sup>2</sup>sth)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -asth/matos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἄσθμα, asthma. Fr., pseudasthme. See DYSPNEA.

**PSEUDAXIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ax'is. From ψευδής, false, and axis, an axis. See SYMPEDIUM.

**PSEUDEMESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἐμεσις, a vomiting. Fr., pseudémèse. Pretended vomiting. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and ἐγκεφαλός, the brain. Fr., pseudencéphalie. Ger., Pseudencephalie. That malformation of the head in which a vascular tumor replaces the brain.

**PSEUDERYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>p-(sep)/e<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). See PSEUDO-ERYSIPELAS.

**PSEUDIATRUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t(ru<sup>2</sup>s)/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>4</sup>s). From ψευδής, false, and ιατρός, a physician. A quack.

**PSEUDINOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-in(en)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-gen'esis). From ψευδής, false, ἴς, a fibre, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., pseudinogénèse. Of Ritgen, an abnormal formation of fibres. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PSEUDINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἴς, a fibre. See SCIRRUS.

**PSEUDO-ACEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and κεφαλή, the head. See PSEUDENCEPHALIA.

**PSEUDO-ACETIC ACID**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-o-a<sup>2</sup>s-et(e<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k. Propionic acid. [B.]

**PSEUDO-ACONITINE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-o-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>t-en. See PSEUDACONITINE.

**PSEUDO-ACTINOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sud(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>kt(a<sup>2</sup>kt)-i<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>4</sup>)-k-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Of F. A. Loesch, a variety of tuberculosis in which bodies resembling the grains found in actinomycosis are present in the sputa. The grains are crystalline concretions of a substance allied to leucine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 31, 1889, p. 242 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDO-ALBUMINURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-bu<sup>2</sup>(bu)-mi<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>(u)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and albuminuria (q. v.). Fr., pseudo-albuminurie. Ger., Pseudoalbuminurie. See *Falsæ ALBUMINURIA* and *Physiological ALBUMINURIA*.

**PSEUDO-AMYLENE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-o-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. See AMYLENE (3d and 4th var.).

**PSEUDO-ANÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-em(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and αἷμα, blood. See *Progressive pernicious ANÆMIA*.

**PSEUDO-ANGIOMA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From ψευδής, false, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. A temporary angioma occasionally formed during the reparative process in an amputation stump. [a, 34].—**Urethral p.-a.** Of Savage, a urethral caruncle. [a, 34].

**PSEUDO-ANGINA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-na<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and angina (q. v.). Cardiac pain less severe in character than that of true angina pectoris. [D, 68.]

**PSEUDO-ANGUSTURA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-gu<sup>2</sup>st(gu<sup>4</sup>st)-u<sup>2</sup>(u)/ra<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and angustura (q. v.). See *Falsæ ANGUSTURA bark*.

**PSEUDO-ANGUSTURINE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-o-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-gu<sup>2</sup>s-tu<sup>2</sup>/ren. See BRUCINE.

**PSEUDO-APOPLEXY**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>d-o-a<sup>2</sup>p/o-ple<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>. Ger., Pseudo-apoplexie. A disease presenting the symptoms of apoplexy, though no cerebral hæmorrhage is found post mortem. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDO-ARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ras/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thros'eos (-is). See *Falsæ ARTICULATION*.

**PSEUDO-ASTHMA** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>sth(a<sup>2</sup>sth)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -asth/matos (-atis). From ψευδής, false, and ἄσθμα, asthma. See DYSPNEA.

**PSEUDOBLEPSIA** (Lat.), **PSEUDOBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>ps/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, -ble<sup>2</sup>ps/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -bleps'ie, -bleps'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and βλέψις, sight. Fr., pseudoblepsie. 1. Of Cullen, an old generic term for any perversion of vision. [F.] 2. See PSEUDOPSIA.

**PSEUDOBOINA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bo<sup>2</sup>-i(e)/na<sup>2</sup>. From ψευδής, false, and bos, an ox. Fr., pseudoboine. Spurious cow-pox. [L, 50 (a, 50).]

**PSEUDOBANCHIÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su<sup>2</sup>d(psu<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(bra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/ki<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)). From ψευδής, false, and βράγχια, gills. Ger., Pseudobranchien, Nebenkiemen. Supplementary gills found in certain fishes, which receive arterialized blood only, and consequently do not assist in respiration. [a, 27.]



**PSEUDOBULB**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}'\text{o-bu}^2\text{lb}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\beta\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a bulb. Fr., *pseudo-bulbe*. A fleshy bulb-like internode in epiphytal orchids. [B. 19, 77, 296 (a, 35).]

**PSEUDOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{-r-si}^2\text{n}(\text{ki}^2\text{n})\text{-om}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\nu\alpha\mu\alpha$ , carcinoma. Fr., *pseudocarcinome*. A benign tumor resembling a carcinoma. [A. 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOCARDIOMYUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{-rd-i}^2\text{-o}(\text{g}^2)\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\omega\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , heart-burn. Pain apparently but not actually originating in the heart or stomach. [A. 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOCARP**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}'\text{o-ka}^2\text{rp}$ . Lat., *pseudocarpium* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , fruit). Fr., *pseudocarpe*. A false fruit; the accessory portion of an anthocarpous fruit; that part not organically united with the pericarp. [B. 296 (a, 35).]

**PSEUDOCATARACTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{-t-(ka}^2\text{t)-a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r)-a}^2\text{kt}(\text{a}^2\text{kt})\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\eta\varsigma$ , a cataract. Fr., *pseudocataracte*. See **FALSE CATARACT**.

**PSEUDOCAVITAIRE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-ka}^2\text{-ve-ta}^2\text{r}$ . Apparently but not really indicative of a pulmonary cavity (said of physical signs). ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1886.]

**PSEUDO-CELLS**, n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}'\text{o-se}^2\text{iz}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *cella*, a cell. Ger., *Pseudozellen*. Of Kleinenberg, peculiar albuminoid vesicles with thick walls found in the ova of many hydrozoa; said by Balfour to be comparable to the vitelline granules of a bird's egg. [J. 1.]

**PSEUDOCEPHALOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2(\text{ka}^2)\text{'le}^2(\text{la}^2)$ ; in Eng., *-sef'a-l-o-sel*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$ , the head, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. An apparent cephalocele that is a hematoma caused by trauma. [A. 319 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{'e}^2\text{as}^2\text{-i}^2\text{as}$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$ , a horn, and  $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ , generation. The formation of adventitious horny tissue. [A. 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOCERATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-os}^2\text{'i}^2\text{as}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$ , a horn. Fr., *pseudoceratosis*. See **PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS**.

**PSEUDO-CHINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-kin}(\text{che}^2\text{n})\text{'a}^2$ . 1. False cinchona-bark. 2. See **SMLAX p.-c.** 3. See **GYNCEA p.-c.** 4. The bark of the *Solanum p.-c.*

**PSEUDOCHOREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{r}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\alpha$ , a dance. Fr., *pseudochorée*. A nervous affection, often hysterical, in which the symptoms of chorea are simulated. [D.]

**PSEUDOCROM-ESTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-krom}(\text{ch}^2\text{rom})\text{-e}^2\text{s}(\text{st}^2\text{e}^2\text{s})\text{-thet}(\text{tha}^2)\text{'zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\chi\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$ , color, and  $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , feeling. An anomaly in the perception of visual sensations, in which the vowels in words appear colored, each having a separate tint. [A. 540 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOCROMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-krom}(\text{ch}^2\text{rom})\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\chi\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$ , color. Color-blindness. [A. 540 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOCILIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{l}(\text{ki}^2\text{l})\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *cilium*, an eye-lash. Hairs growing from various parts of the conjunctiva. [F.]

**PSEUDOCELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sel}(\text{ko}^2\text{'e}^2\text{l})\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$ , a cavity. Of Wilder, the fifth ventricle of the brain. [A. 39.]

**PSEUDOCOLOBOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{l}(\text{o}^2\text{b})\text{-om}^2\text{'a}^2$ . Gen., *-bo'matos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\beta\omicron\mu\alpha$ , a mutilation. Fr., *pseudocolobome*. Ger., *Pseudocolobom*. The mildest form of fissure of the iris, or merely an intimation of it, consisting in a form of partial unilateral heterochromia of the iris. It is the last remains of the embryonic ocular fissure, which is tending toward closure. [Mittelstädt, "Arch. of Ophth.," ix, p. 4 (F).]

**PSEUDOCOSTATE**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-ko}^2\text{'st'at}$ . Lat., *pseudo-costatus* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *pseudo-côté*. Ger., *falschrippig*. False-ribbed (said of a leaf in which a vein or rib is formed by the confluence of the true veins). [B. 19, 296 (a, 35).]

**PSEUDOCOTYLEDONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ko}^2\text{t'el}^2\text{e}^2\text{d'o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pseudocotyledoneus* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha\lambda\eta\delta\omega\varsigma$ , a cavity). Fr., *pseudocotylédoné*. Provided with false cotyledons, or *pseudocotyledons* (Fr., *pseudocotylédons*), which are filaments emanating from the spores of mosses and other cryptogams at the beginning of germination. The *Pseudocotyledoneae* (Fr., *pseudocotylédoneae*) of Agardh are a kingdom (*regio*) of plants including mosses, ferns, etc. [a. 35.]

**PSEUDOCOXALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{ji}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, *coxa*, the hip, and  $\delta\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , pain. A hystero-neurosis simulating hip-joint disease.

**PSEUDOCRISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-kri}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-cris'os (-ac'risis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\rho\iota\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ , a separating. An apparent termination (really an interruption) of the progress of a fever. [D. 3.]

**PSEUDO-CROUP**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}'\text{o-krup'}$ . Ger., *Pseudokrup*. See **LARYNGISMUS stridulus** and **Simple LARYNGITIS**.

**PSEUDOCUMENE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ku}^2\text{'men}$ . Fr., *pseudocumène*. Ger., *Pseudocumol*. A liquid,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$  =  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}$ , isomeric with cumene. [B. 4.]

**PSEUDOCUMENOL**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ku}^2\text{'me}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . A trimethylhydroxybenzene,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OH}$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PSEUDOCUMIDINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ku}^2\text{'mi}^2\text{d-en}$ . An amidotrimethylbenzene,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}_2$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**PSEUDOCUTRINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ku}^2\text{'ren}$ . Fr., *p.* A non-pelous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**PSEUDOCYANIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-si-a}^2\text{n}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Ger., *Pseudocyansäure*. See **CARBOXYLIMIDE**.

**PSEUDOCYANOGEN**, n.  $\text{Sud-o-si-a}^2\text{n}'\text{o-je}^2\text{n}$ . See under **CYANOGEN**.

**PSEUDOCYESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2(\text{ku}^2)\text{'e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{'-si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\kappa\upsilon\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , conception. See **FALSE PREGNANCY** and **Extra-uterine GESTATION**.—**P. abdominalis**. See **Abdominal GESTATION**.—**P. ovaria**, **P. tubaria**. See **Tubal GESTATION**.

**PSEUDODESMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-de}^2\text{s}(\text{de}^2\text{s})\text{'-ma}^2$ . Gen., *-des'matos (-atis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\delta\epsilon\varsigma\mu\alpha$ , a bond. An adventitious ligament. [A. 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDODIARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2(\text{di}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{rth-ros}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\delta\iota\alpha\rho\theta\rho\omega\varsigma$ , articulation. See **DIARTHRODIAL PSEUDARTHROSIS**.

**PSEUDODIPHThERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{f-the}^2(\text{the}^2)\text{'r}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *diphtheria* (q. v.). Of Klebs, a fibrinous pharyngeal and tonsillar exudation, caused by and containing *Schistomyces monadina*. [L. 57 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDODONTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-d}^2\text{ont-os}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\delta\omicron\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , a tooth. The formation of adventitious teeth. [A. 322 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDODYSPEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{'a-pe}^2\text{p-si}^2\text{'a}^2)$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\delta\upsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\psi\iota\alpha$ , dyspepsia. Fr., *pseudo-dyspepsie*. See **SYMPTOMATIC DYSPEPSIA**.

**PSEUDO-ELEPHANTIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{f-a}^2\text{nt}(\text{a}^2\text{nt})\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\tau\iota\alpha$ , elephantiasis. Fr., *pseudo-éléphantiasis*. A tumor-like hypertrophy (as of the mammary gland). [A. 94.]

**PSEUDO-EMBRYO**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-e}^2\text{m'br}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$ , an embryo. A pro-embryo. [a. 35.]

**PSEUDOENCEPHALITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{'se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{'-it}^2\text{e}^2(\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{os})\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the brain. See **HYDROCEPHALOID**.

**PSEUDO-EPIThELIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{e}^2\text{th}(\text{el}^2\text{thal})\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\epsilon\pi\iota$ , upon, and  $\epsilon\theta\lambda\eta$ , the nipple. Of Balfour, the single layer of germinal cells on the surface of the ovary after the formation of the ovarian tubes or nests. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J).]

**PSEUDO-EROTISM** (Chapman), n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-e}^2\text{r}'\text{o}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{zm}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , love. The display of amatory instincts in animals at unusual seasons. ["Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 147 (L).]

**PSEUDO-ERYSIPELAS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{e}^2\text{l-si}^2\text{p}(\text{sep})\text{-e}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{si}^2(\text{a}^2\text{si})$ . Gen., *-el'atos (-atis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\iota\text{r}\epsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ , erysipelas. 1. A diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, affecting especially the subcutaneous areolar tissue, sometimes extending to the fascia beneath, usually following an injury or local infection with septic material or an animal virus. 2. See **PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS**.—**P.-e. subtendinosum colli**. See **ANGINA Ludovici**.

**PSEUDO-EXANTHEMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{th})\text{'e}^2\text{m}(\text{am})\text{'a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{'a}^2$ . Gen., *-em'aton*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\eta\mu\alpha$ , an eruption. Fr., *pseudo-exanthèmes*. Of Bazin, certain acute, non-contagious, eruptive diseases resembling the exanthemata in having a self-limited and more or less regular course. [G. 26.]—**Arthritic p.-e.** See **ARTHRITIDES pseudo exanthématiques**.—**Herpetic p.-e.** See **HERPÉTIDES primitives**.—**Idiopathic p.-e.** Of Bazin, acute urticaria, herpes phlyctenodes, pityriasis rubra, pemphigus, or herpes zoster. [G. 26.]

**PSEUDOFIBRIN**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-f}^2\text{'br}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . See **BRADYFIBRIN**.

**PSEUDO-FIÈVRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-fe}^2\text{'e}^2\text{vr'}$ . A condition simulating fever. [D.]

**PSEUDOGASTRALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ga}^2\text{-st-(gn'at)-ra}^2\text{l}(\text{ra}^2\text{l})\text{'ji}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\rho\iota$ , the stomach, and  $\delta\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , pain. A pain simulating that of gastralgia, but not originating in a gastric disorder; sometimes connected with disease of the aorta. [Huchard, "Un. méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

**PSEUDOGELATINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-je}^2\text{l}(\text{ge}^2\text{'l})\text{'a}^2\text{-t}(\text{im}^2\text{en})\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *gelare*, to congeal. See **Vegetable GELATIN**.

**PSEUDOGESTUSIA** (Lat.), **PSEUDOGESTUSTIA** (Lat.), n'a f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ju}^2\text{'st}(\text{gu}^2\text{'z}^2\text{i}^2\text{si}^2)\text{'a}^2$ ,  $\text{-ju}^2\text{'st}(\text{gu}^2\text{'z}^2\text{i}^2\text{si}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\theta\alpha\iota$ , to taste. A subjective sensation of taste. [A. 540 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDOGONORRHOEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-go}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{r-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{'e}^2\text{a}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\rho\omicron\iota\alpha$ , gonorrhoea. Non-contagious urethritis. [G.]

**PSEUDO-HEMAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-he}^2\text{'m'l}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *hema*, blood. Simulating a blood-vascular structure (said of certain vessels [in the *Rotifera*] filled with a clear fluid, usually non-corpuscular, red or green, and forming an intermediate stage between a water-vascular system of an embryo and the subsequent apparatus of a heart and blood-vessels). [A. 12.]

**PSEUDO-HEMORRHAGE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-he}^2\text{'m'o}^2\text{r-re}^2\text{z}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, *hema*, blood, and  $\rho\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon\omega\text{v}\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. Fr., *pseudo-hémorrhagie*. A false or apparent hemorrhage, i. e., a condition which indicates that blood has been transuded, but in which no ruptured vessels are discoverable; e. g., vicarious hemorrhage. [D. 2.]

**PSEUDO-HEARTS**, n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}'\text{o-ha}^2\text{'rtz'}$ . Certain contractile cavities connected with the arterial system of brachiopods and long considered to be hearts. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

**PSEUDO-HERMAPHRODITISM**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-hu}^2\text{'m-a}^2\text{f'ro-dit}^2\text{i}^2\text{zm}$ . Lat., *pseudohermaphroditismus* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\delta\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , an hermaphrodite). Fr., *pseudo hermaphroditisme*. Ger., *Pseudohermaphroditis*. See **SPURIOUS HERMAPHRODITISM**.—



**Feminine p.-h.** Of Klebs, p.-h. in which the genitals of the female are so deformed congenitally that they resemble those of the male. There is the same variety of forms as in masculine p.-h. [a, 34.]—**Masculine p.-h.** Of Klebs, p.-h. in which the genitals of the male are deformed congenitally so as to resemble the organs of the opposite sex. It is external, internal, or complete, according as it affects the external or internal organs or both. [a, 34.]

**PSEUDOHXYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-he}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{l}'\text{ko-ho}^2\text{l}$ . Secondary hexyl alcohol. [B.]

**PSEUDO-HYDROPSIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-e-dro-pe-ze}$ . See *Fulse dropsy*.

**PSEUDO-HYMEN** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-hi}(\text{hu}^2)\text{'me}^2\text{n}$ -(man). Gen., -*hym/enos* (-is). See *PSEUDYMEN*.

**PSEUDO-HYPERTROPHY**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-hip-u}^2\text{r}'\text{tro}^2\text{f-i}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *pseudohypertrophia* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false,  $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\rho}$ , in excess, and  $\tau\rho\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}$ , a growth). Fr., *pseudohypertrophie*. Ger., *Pseudohypertrophie*. A degenerative increase in size of a part. [a, 34.]

**PSEUDOJERVINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ju}^2\text{r}'\text{ven}$ . An alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_7$ , found in certain species of *Veratrum* and *Sabadilla*.

**PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA** (Lat.), **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-lu}^2\text{-sem}^2(\text{ka}^2\text{'e}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{k-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sith}(\text{ku}^2\text{'th})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{'e}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *leucos*, white, *κύτος*, a cell, and *αἷμα*, blood. A disease characterized by enlargement of groups of glands, or of the entire glandular system, attended by great anæmia and failure of the general health, and ending fatally generally from exhaustion. [E, 4.]

**PSEUDO-LIEN** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-le-a}^2\text{n}^2$ . Gen., -*en/is*. See *Accessory spleen*.

**PSEUDOLIGAMENTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-li}^2\text{g-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{'me}^2\text{n'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *ligamentum*, a ligament. Inflammatory bands of adhesion. [L.]

**PSEUDOLIPOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-li}^2\text{p-om'a}^2$ . Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *λίπος*, fat. Fr., *pseudo-lipome*. Localized cedematous infiltration, especially above the clavicle and about the knee; observed particularly in cases of rheumatism. [E, 24.]

**PSEUDOLUNULÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-lu}^2\text{n}^2(\text{lun}')\text{-u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{'e}^2)$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *lunula* (q. v.). Lunula-like collections of mucous cells in the salivary glands. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 28 (J).]

**PSEUDO-MALADY**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-ma}^2\text{l}'\text{a}^2\text{-di}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *malum*, an evil. An imaginary or feigned disease. [D.]

**PSEUDOMELANÆMIA** (Lat.), **PSEUDOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{'n})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{'e}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{-os/is}$ . Gen., -*amice*, -*os/eos* (-is). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *μαῖλα*, black, and *αἷμα*, blood. The staining of tissues by iron sulphide, occurring either after death or near gangrenous parts during life. The iron from the blood combines with hydrogen sulphide and is deposited in small round masses or scales. [D, 3.]

**PSEUDO-MEMBRANE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-me}^2\text{n}'\text{bran}$ . Lat., *pseudomembrana* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *membrana*, a membrane). Ger., *Pseudomembran*. See *Fulse membrane*.

**PSEUDOMENINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{n}$ -(man)-*i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{i}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2(\text{ge}')\text{'i}^2\text{s}. Gen., -*it'idios* (-idis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. A group of symptoms simulating meningitis.—**Dental p.-m.** Of Guaita, a grave affection simulating meningitis, occurring among children during dentition; thought to be largely due to obstinate or intercurrent constipation. [Guaita, "Gazz. d. osped.," Jan., 1883 (D).]*

**PSEUDOMENINGOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{n}(\text{man})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-go}(\text{go}^2)\text{-se}^2(\text{ka}')\text{'le}^2(\text{la})\text{'}$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{su}^2\text{d-o-me}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-go}^2\text{-se}$ . Gen., -*cel'es*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *μηνίγξ*, a membrane, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See *MENINGOCELE falsa*.

**PSEUDO-MENSTRUAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-me}^2\text{n}'\text{stru}^2\text{'l}$ . Of uterine hemorrhage, occasioned by systemic disease.

**PSEUDO-MENSTRUATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-me}^2\text{n}'\text{stru}^2\text{'a-sh'n}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *menstruus*, monthly. Uterine hemorrhage dependent on a morbid systemic condition, especially any of the exanthematous fevers. Cf. *METROSTAXIS*.

**PSEUDOMETRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{t}(\text{mat})\text{-ri}(\text{re}')\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*rit'idios* (-idis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *pseudo-mérite*. An apparent metritis, the phenomena being due to some other disease. [Pozzi, "Ann. de gyn.," Nov., 1884, p. 342; "Bull. gén. de therap.," Mar. 30, 1885, p. 278.]

**PSEUDOMNESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{m-ne}^2(\text{na}')\text{'zi}^2$ . (si)²-a². From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *μνάσθαι*, to be mindful of. Apparent memory of what never existed. [A, 541 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDO-MONOCOTYLEDONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{e}^2\text{d-o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pseudo-monocotyledoneus* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *μόνος*, alone, and *κοτυλῶδης*, a cavity). Fr., *pseudo-monocotylédoné*. Having two or more cotyledons united into one mass. [a, 35.]

**PSEUDOMONOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-mo}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ma}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{'ny})\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *μόνος*, alone, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pseudomonomanie*. Of Delasiauve, a mental disturbance presenting symptoms suggestive of, but not dependent on, monomania. [D, 86.]

**PSEUDOMORPHINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-mo}^2\text{r}'\text{f-en}$ . An alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ , contained in opium; a white powder turning yellow in the light. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PSEUDOMORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-mo}^2\text{r}'\text{f-os}^2\text{'is}$ . Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *μόρφωσις*, a shaping. Ger., *Afterbildung*, *Aftergebilde*, *Afterorgan*. An ab-

normal structure or formation; a generic term for tumors, deformities, and malformations. [E; a, 48.]

**PSEUDO-MUCIN**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-mu}^2\text{s}'\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . See *METALBUMIN*.

**PSEUDOMYELOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-mi}^2(\text{mu}^2)\text{'e}^2\text{l-om'a}^2$ . Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *Medullary sarcoma*.

**PSEUDOMYXOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-mi}^2\text{x}(\text{mu}^2\text{'x})\text{-om'a}^2$ . Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *μύξα*, mucus. A tumor containing colloid material that has escaped from a ruptured mucous cyst. [a, 34.]—**P. peritonæi**. Of Werth, a plastic peritonitis produced by the contact of the gelatinous material from a ruptured ovarian cystoma. [a, 34.]

**PSEUDO-NARCISSINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-na}^2\text{r}'\text{s-i}^2\text{s-en}$ . An alkaloid isolated from the bulb of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. It has been found to have nearly opposite effects when obtained from the flowering plant and when obtained from the plant after flowering—in the former case drying the secretions of the mouth, checking perspiration, dilating the pupil, and quickening the pulse, and in the latter causing salivation and perspiration and contracting the pupil, except when applied locally, when it dilates it slightly. On the frog's heart p.-n. obtained from the bulb of the flowering plant acts antagonistically to muscarine and pilocarpine. [a, 35.]

**PSEUDO-NARCOTISM**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-na}^2\text{r}'\text{k-o}^2\text{i}^2\text{z-m}$ . Lat., *pseudonarcotismus* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *ναρκῶν*, to benumb). A simulation of narcotism, as in hysteria. [L, 57.]

**PSEUDONAVICELLÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-na}^2\text{-v}(\text{na}^2)\text{'s-wi}^2\text{k-e}^2\text{l-le}^2(\text{la}^2\text{'e}^2)$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *navicella*, a boat. Spindle-shaped cases which contain the embryo in the *Gregrinidae*. [L, 11.]

**PSEUDONEURALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{'l})\text{'ji}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pseudo-neuralgie*. Of Charcot, a form of peripheral pain occurring in chactis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

**PSEUDONOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ma}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{'n})\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , to deceive, and *μανία*, madness. A form of moral insanity with a marked propensity for lying. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSEUDONUCLEOLI** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{-}(\text{nu}^2)\text{'kle}^2(\text{kle}^2\text{'o}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{e})$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *nucleolus*, a little nut. Ger., *Pseudonucleolen*, *Netzknoten*. 1: Of Van Beneden, a variable number of minute masses in the nucleus, especially of an ovum, smaller than the true nucleoli and much less refractive. 2: Of Flemming, the minute masses in the nucleus produced by the local thickenings or the crossing points of the nuclear fibrils. According to Klein, all nucleoli are of this nature. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, p. 153; "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1879, p. 349 (J).]

**PSEUDO-OSTEOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{st-e}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ma}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{'l})\text{'a}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{'s})\text{'i}^2\text{k-i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μαλακία*, softness. Of Michaelis, a form of rhachitic contraction of the pelvis in which the acetabula are pushed inward, upward, and backward and the symphysis pubis forward, giving the brim a clover-leaf shape resembling that seen in osteomalacia. [A, 22.]

**PSEUDO-OXYBUTYRIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-bu}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{r}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See under *HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID*.

**PSEUDOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{-r}(\text{pa}^2\text{'r})\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{'l})\text{'i}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2)\text{'si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*ys'eos* (-al'yis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Fr., *pseudo-paralyse*. Ger., *Pseudoparalyse*. A simulated paralysis, as in hysteria. [a, 34.]—**General alcoholic p.** Chronic alcoholism with manifestations resembling those of general paralysis.

**PSEUDOPARAPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{-r}(\text{pa}^2\text{'r})\text{-a}^2\text{-plej}(\text{plaz}')\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *παράπληγία*, paraplegia. A condition in which there are phenomena suggestive of paraplegia (e. g., paraplegioid spasms). [D, 53.]—**Tetanoid p.** Spastic paralysis. [D.]

**PSEUDOPARASITES**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-pa}^2\text{r}'\text{-a}^2\text{'s-i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. See *COMMENSALS*.

**PSEUDOPARENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o-pa}^2\text{-r}(\text{pa}^2\text{'r})\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{'ki}^2\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{'u}^2\text{m})\text{'a}^2$ . Gen., -*chym'atos* (-atis). From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *παρέγχυμα*, anything poured in beside. Fr., *pseudo-parenchyme*. In certain *Fungi*, fully developed hyphal tissue (consisting of closely packed polyedral cells) which, by the pressure of adjacent parts, has assumed a parenchymatous form; e. g., the outer layer in sclerotia. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**PSEUDO-PELADE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-p}^2\text{'la}^2\text{'d}$ . See under *FOLICULITIS decalvans*.

**PSEUDO-PELLETIERINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-pe}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}'\text{-en}$ . An alkaloid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , obtained from the root-bark of *Punica granatum*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**PSEUDOPERIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{r}(\text{par})\text{'i}^2\text{d-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{'m})$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *περίδιον*, a little wallet. Ger., *Trugperidie*. A false peridium; the envelope of the fructification in certain *Fungi*. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PSEUDOPHIDIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{f-i}^2\text{d-i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *φίδης*, a serpent. See *CECILIAE*.

**PSEUDOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-op}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *pseudopie*. See *PSEUDOPSIA*.—**P. exalarans**. See *GALEROPIA*.

**PSEUDOPLASM**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-pla}^2\text{zm}$ . Lat., *pseudoplasma* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed). Fr., *pseudoplasme*. Ger., *P*. See *NEOPLASM*.

**PSEUDOPNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{-}(\text{pnu}^2)\text{'mon}(\text{mo}^2\text{'n})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , false, and *πνεῦμον*, pneumonia. Fr., *pseudo-pneumonie*. Ger., *unächte* (oder *typhöse*) *Pneumonie*. A pulmonary affection that simulates pneumonia.



[L. 41 (a. 50).]—**Erysipelatous p.** See *Erysipelatous PNEUMONIA*.—**Palustral p.** See *Bilious PNEUMONIA*.—**Typhoid p.** See *TYPHO-PNEUMONIA*.

**PSEUDOPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\pi\omicron\delta\epsilon$ , the foot. Fr., *pseudopode*. Ger., *Pseudopodie*, *Trugstiel* (1st def.), *Trugborste* (1st def.). 1. In certain mosses, a prolongation of the axis (or of a branch) of the sexual plant supporting the sporogonium or bearing gemmæ. [B. 77, 123, 279 (a. 35).] 2. (Fr., *expansion sarcodique, prolongement protoplasmique*. Syn.: *amœboid process*). One of the contractile processes or projections of protoplasm from the surface of a rhizopod or of an amœboid cell. [J; L. 11.]

**PSEUDOPOLYPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-po}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{p}(\text{u}^2\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , a polypus. Fr., *pseudopolype*. A polypoid tumor formed of mucus or blood. [A. 322 (a. 34).]

**PSEUDO-PREGNANCY**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-pre}^2\text{g}^2\text{-na}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *pregnans*, pregnant. See *False PREGNANCY*.

**PSEUDOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{ps}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\psi\upsilon\varsigma$ , sight. Visual hallucination. [a. 34.]

**PSEUDO-PUS**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^2\text{-o-pu}^2\text{s}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *pus*, pus. A liquid having the appearance, but not the composition, of pus. [E. 24.]

**PSEUDOQUININE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-kwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{-en}$ . Quinidine sulphate. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**PSEUDORASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-as}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ , to see. See *PSEUDOPSIS*.

**PSEUDORCIN**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-rs}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Erythrite. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**PSEUDORESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , desire. A perverted or depraved appetite. [D. 52.]

**PSEUDO-RHEUMATISME** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-ru}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-tes-m}^2$ . Simulated rheumatism. [D.]—**P. infectieux**. An infectious disorder (e. g., blennorrhagia, glanders, dysentery, etc.) in which there is a tendency to determination to the joints, though there may be no arthritic diathesis. ["Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 24, 1883, p. 558 (D).]—**P. ourlien**. A rheumatoid affection observed in connection with mumps. [E. Boiney, "Lyon méd.," Feb. 1, 1885.]

**PSEUDORRHACHITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ra}^2\text{-k}(\text{ra}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{e})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\iota\varsigma$ , the spine. Of Pozzi, osteitis deformans. [a. 34.]

**PSEUDORUBEOLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ru}^2\text{b}(\text{ru}^2\text{b})\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *rubeola* (q. v.). An eruptive disease simulating rubeola. [a. 34.]

**PSEUDOSARCOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sa}^2\text{-rk}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-le}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{su}^2\text{d-o-sa}^2\text{-rk}^2\text{-o-sel}$ . Gen., *-cel'ea*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\kappa}\iota\varsigma$ , flesh, and  $\epsilon\chi\eta\lambda\alpha$ , a tumor. See *ANDROME*.

**PSEUDOSCARLATINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ska}^2\text{-rl}(\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{-i}^2\text{e})^2\text{-na}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *scarlatina* (q. v.). A disease in which there are a low fever and a cutaneous eruption, somewhat as in scarlatina; observed as a sequel of gonorrhoea and also after tracheotomy. [D. 47.]

**PSEUDOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-skle}^2\text{-r}(\text{skle}^2\text{-r})\text{-os}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *pseudo-sclérose*. A general neurosis simulating multiple degeneration of the brain and spinal cord. [Westphal.]

**PSEUDOSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-skop}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to observe. Fr., p. Ger., *Pseudoskop*. An instrument, consisting of two rectangular prisms placed with their hypotenuses inward or outward in front of the eyes, which causes projecting surfaces to be seen depressed, and *vice versa*. [F.]

**PSEUDO-SÉREUSE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-sa}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{-z}$ . See *INTIMA vasorum*.

**PSEUDOSMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\sigma\mu\mu\eta$ , the sense of smell. A morbid state characterized by olfactory hallucinations.

**PSEUDOSPERM**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^2\text{-o-spu}^2\text{-m}$ . Lat., *pseudospermum* (from  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\tau\mu\alpha$ , a seed). Fr., p. Any one-seeded indehiscent fruit, in which the seed is closely invested by the pericarp and appears naked. [a. 35.]

**PSEUDOSPHERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-ph}(\text{ra})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\sigma\phi\epsilon\eta\sigma\eta\varsigma$ , the sense of smell. Fr., *pseudospherie*. See *PSEUDOSMIA*.

**PSEUDOSTOMATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sto}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$ , the mouth. Of Klein and Sanderson, dark patches appearing between silver-stained endothelial cells; due to processes of underlying connective-tissue corpuscles or to accumulations of cell-contents. [J. 6, 30.]

**PSEUDOSYNARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ar}^2\text{-th}(\text{ro}^2\text{-s})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'om (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false,  $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon$ , with, and  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a joint. See *Ligamentous PSEUDARTHROSIS*.

**PSEUDOPHYLLIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{-f}(\text{su}^2\text{f})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-phyl'idis*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *syphillis* (q. v.). 1. See *RADISYGE*. 2. Of A. Cooper, chancreoid.

**PSEUDOTABES** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tab}(\text{ta}^2\text{b})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *tabes* (q. v.). Any disease simulating tabes. [a. 48.]—**P. mesenterica**. A functional affection which simulates tabes mesenterica; chiefly characterized by impaired appetite and assimilation, emaciation, and sensitiveness over the abdomen and especially over the seat of the mesenteric glands. It occurs mostly among young women with lowered vitality and among hysterical subjects, and is due to deficient nerve power and impaired digestion. [D. 25.]

**PSEUDOTETANY**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-te}^2\text{t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\sigma$ , tetanus. An affection in which the symptoms of tetany are simulated. [D.]

**PSEUDOTRICHINOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tri}^2\text{-k}(\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{en})\text{-os}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *trichinosis* (q. v.). Acute polymyositis not due to trichiniasis. [L. 57 (a. 50).]

**PSEUDOTROPINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-t}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-p-en}$ . An isomeric form,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$ , of tropine. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**PSEUDOTUBERCULOUS**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-tu}^2\text{-b-u}^2\text{-rk}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-l-u}^2\text{-s}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *pseudo-tuberculeux*. Simulating a tubercular affection. [L. 88.]

**PSEUDO-TURBINAL**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-tu}^2\text{-rb}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-l}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *turbo*, a spinning-top. In certain *Sauropsida*, an osseous prominence accessory to the true turbinal bone. [L. 294.]

**PSEUDOVA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-s}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{s})^2$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *ovum*, an egg. Ger., *Pseudova*, *Keime*. Ova which develop parthenogenically, such as the ova which give rise to new individuals in the non-sexual generation of *Aphis*. [J. 11.]

**PSEUDO-VACUOLAE** (Fr.), n. pl.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{d-o-va}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{-ol}$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *vacuole* (q. v.). Of Danilewsky, the transparent spherical bodies containing grains of black or red pigment discovered by Laveran in the blood of persons affected by paludal fever. [a. 34.]

**PSEUDO-VARIOLÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-va}^2\text{-r}(\text{wa}^2\text{-r})\text{-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{o}^2\text{-l-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2)$ . From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and *variola* (q. v.). See *VARICELLA*.

**PSEUDO-VERMICULES** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Psu}^2\text{-do-ve}^2\text{-r-me-kul}$ . Of Danilewsky, the crescent-shaped bodies discovered by Laveran in the blood of patients affected by paludal fever. [a. 34.]

**PSEUDOXANTHINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d-o-za}^2\text{-nth-en}$ . A white powder,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ , obtained by heating uric acid to about 130° C. with sulphuric acid. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**PSEUDYMEN** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-man}$ . Gen., *-y'menos (-is)*. From  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ , false, and  $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\text{-n}$ , a membrane. Fr., p. A false membrane. [a. 34.]

**PSIADIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{psi}^2)\text{-ad}^2(\text{a}^2\text{d})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\psi\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , a drop. A genus of the *Psidiaceæ*, or *Psidiacæ*, which are a section of the *Solidaginæ*. [a. 35.]—**P. glutinosa**. A resinous, balsamic species found in Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands, etc. The leaves are used as a vulnerary. [B. 173 (a. 35).]

**PSIDA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sid}(\text{psi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Pomegranate-bark. [a. 35.]

**PSIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d}(\text{psi}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Fr., *goyavier, gouyavier*. Ger., *Guajavenbaum*. The guava-tree; i. e., a genus of the *Myrtacæ*. The *Psidiæ* are a section of the *Myrtææ genuina*. [a. 35.]—**P. aromaticum**. Fr., *goyavier aromatique* (ou de montagne), *citronelle de la Guinée*. Ger., *gewürzhafter Guajavenbaum*. A Guiana species with edible fruit. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. guaiava, P. guajava**. Ger., *eigentlich Guajavenbaum*. Large yellow guava; indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and southern Brazil, with varieties cultivated in most tropical countries (cf. *P. pomiferum* and *P. pyrifolium*). The edible fruits before they are fully ripe, the leaves, and the young buds are astringent. The bark and root are tonic. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. pomiferum**. Fr., *goyavier pomme* (ou des savannes, ou rouge). Sp., *guayabo* [Mex. Ph.]. Apple-shaped (or red) guava; a variety of *P. guaiava*, with similar properties. The root, bark, and young leaves are astringent. The leaves have been used to arrest the vomiting and diarrhoea of cholera. The root and leaves are used in India as a stomachic. In Mexico the leaves are used as a vulnerary and resolvent and the fruit as an anthelmintic. [B. 173, 180, 185, 314 (a. 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**P. pyrifolium**. Fr., *goyavier poire* (ou blanc), *poirier des Indes*. Sp., *guayabo* [Mex. Ph.]. Pear-shaped (or white) guava; a variety of *P. guajava*, bearing a superior fruit. In Mexico it is used like *P. pomiferum*. In the East Indies the root-bark is recommended in the chronic diarrhoea of children. [B. 185, 275 (a. 35).]—**P. thea**. The *alpacato* of Argentina. The leaves are aromatic and stimulant, and are used in place of tea. [B. 121 (a. 38).]

**PSILOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{psel})\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr.,  $\psi\iota\lambda\omega\mu\alpha$  (from  $\psi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , bare). Baldness. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

**PSILOPÆDIC**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{-o-ped}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$ . From  $\psi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , bare, and  $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , a child. Hatched featherless (said of birds). [L. 221.]

**PSILOSTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{psel})\text{-os}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr.,  $\psi\iota\lambda\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ . See *ALOPECIA*, *PTILOSIS*, and *APHTRÆ trophæa*.

**PSILOTHORIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{psel})\text{-o}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}(\text{ru}^2\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\psi\iota\lambda\omega\theta\rho\omicron\upsilon$ . A depilatory. [A. 311, 322 (a. 48).]

**PSIMMYTHIUM** (Lat.), **PSINCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{psi}^2\text{m})\text{-mi}^2\text{-th}(\text{u}^2\text{-m})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ ,  $\text{si}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{psi}^2\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{-s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\psi\sigma\mu\mu\theta\iota\omicron\upsilon$ . White lead. [A. 311, 325 (a. 48).]

**PSITTACIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{psi}^2)\text{-tas}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{k})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\psi\iota\tau\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\omicron\upsilon$ . A certain old resolvent plaster, also a kind of salve. [A. 325 (a. 48).]

**PSOA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{So}^2\text{pro}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gr.,  $\psi\sigma\alpha$ . See *DYSODIA* (1st def.).

**PSOAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{So}^2\text{ps}^2\text{o}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-s}$ . An erroneous form, really a genitive, introduced by Riolan to represent the Gr.  $\psi\sigma\alpha$ , the loin or loin region (or *Galen*) a muscle of the loins; the plural form *psos* is in use (correctly) for the p. muscles. Fr., p. Ger., *Lendenmuskul*. A muscle of the region of the loins. [A. 311, 322, 325, 385, 500 (a. 48).]—**Grand p.** (Fr.). See *P. magnus*.—**Petit p.** (Fr.). See *P. parvus*.—**P. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle accessory to the p. *magnus*, arising from the transverse processes of one or more of the lumbar vertebrae, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur. [L. 332.]—**P. magnus, P. major**. Ger., *grosser Lendenmuskul*. A long, strong muscle which arises from the last



dorsal and all the lumbar vertebrae, their intervertebral fibrocartilages, and the anterior surfaces and lower borders of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae. The various origins unite into one mass, which passes out of the pelvis beneath Poupart's ligament, and, after uniting with the tendon of the iliacus, is inserted into the femur, below and in front of the lesser trochanter. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. minor**. See **P. parvus**.—**P. minor accessorius**. An occasional bundle of muscular fibres separated from the inner side of the *p. minor*. [L. 332.]—**P. parvus**. Fr., *petit p. Ger., kleiner Lendenmuskel*. An anomalous muscle which arises from the bodies of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae and their fibrocartilages, and is inserted into the ilio-pectineal line and eminence. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**P. quartus**. See **Obturator internus**.

**PSODYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sod(pso<sup>2</sup>d)'t<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ψόα*, the loin, and *δίδυμος*, double. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having two complete and separate thoraxes, two pelvic membranes, and sometimes a rudiment of a third. [a, 34.]

**PSOITIS** (Lat.), n. f. So(pso<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idōs (-is). From *ψόα*, the loin. Fr., *psöite*. Inflammation of a psoas muscle. [E.]

**PSOLONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. So<sup>2</sup>(pso<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From *ψολή*, the bared glans penis, and *γκυος*, a tumor. Swelling of the prepuce and glans due to paraphimosis. [A, 311.]

**PSORA** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)'a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ψώρα* (from *ψάω*, to rub). Fr., *psore*. Ger., *Psore*. 1. See **SCABIES**. 2. Of ancient Greek writers, any cutaneous disease attended with abundant exudation, pustulation, and crusting. 3. Of Fuchs, scabies pustulosa. [G.]—**P. leprosa** [Willan]. See **PSORIASIS** (1st def.).

**PSORALEA** (Lat.), n. f. So<sup>2</sup>(psor)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)'e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψωραλέος*, mangy. Fr., *psorale*, *psoralier*. Ger., *Drüsenklee*. Scurfy pea; a genus of the *Psoraleae*, which are: Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Lotaeae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Galegeae*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. bituminosa**. Fr., *psorale bitumineuse*, *trèfle bitumineux* (ou odorant, ou des jardins). Ger., *harziger Drüsenklee*, *Harzklee*, *stinkender Klee*. Bitumen trefoil, the *τριφύλλων* of Dioscorides, growing in southern Europe. When bruised or rubbed it has an unpleasant, somewhat bituminous odor. The leaves are diuretic, and were once official as *herba trifolii bituminosi*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. corylifolia**. Fr., *psorale à feuilles de noisetier*. Ger., *haselblättriger Drüsenklee*. An Arabian and East Indian species. The seeds (bawchan seeds) yield an oil, and are used in the East Indies as a stomachic and deobstruent and in skin diseases. An oleo-resin obtained from them is used in leucoderma. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. eglandulosa**. Samson's snake-root, Bob's (or Congo) root; a mildly stimulant and tonic species growing in the southern and western United States; said to be analogous to tea in its effects on the nervous system, and to be remedial in subacute irritation of the digestive tract, especially when involving the mesenteric region and accompanied by diarrhoea. [B, 5, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. esculenta**. Fr., *psorale comestible*. Missouri bread-root, prairie-turnip; a native of Wisconsin, Missouri, etc. The tuberous roots are farinaceous and edible, but somewhat insipid. [B, 19, 173, 207, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. glandulosa**. Fr., *psorale glanduleux*, *culen jaune*. Ger., *chilenischer Drüsenklee*. Sp., *culén-culén*, *yolochiahuitl* [Mex. Ph.]. Mexican tea-plant, Jesuit's-tea of Chile. The root, American ipecacuanha (Fr., *ipecacuanha d'Amérique*), is emetic; the leaves, *herba culen*, are stomachic and anthelmintic, and are also used as a vulnerary. An infusion of the ashes is considered purgative. The plant has been introduced into the Mauritius, where it is used in pectoral diseases. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168 (a, 35).]—**P. melilotoides**. See **P. eglandulosa**.—**P. pentaphylla**. Fr., *psorale à cinq feuilles*. A Mexican species. The root, white or Mexican contrayerva (Fr., *contrayerva blanc* [ou du Mexique]), has been used in malignant fevers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PSORALINE**, n. Sor(a<sup>2</sup>)'en. Ger., *Psoralin*. See **CAFFEINE**.

**PSORELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-e<sup>2</sup>lk-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Ulceration or excoriation due to scabies. [G.]

**PSORETERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-e<sup>2</sup>nt-er'e<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *εἴσπερον*, an intestine. See **ASIATIC CHOLERA**.

**PSORIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-i<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)'si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *ψωρίασις* (from *ψώρα*, scabies). Fr., *p. Ger., trockene Flechte*, *Schuppenflechte*. 1. A non-contagious, chronic, relapsing disease of the skin, consisting essentially in an abnormal growth of the epidermis, attended with the production of silvery-white laminated scales resting upon a hyperæmic and easily bleeding corium, and occurring in circumscribed roundish, circinate, gyrate, or irregular spots or patches which tend to spread at the periphery. 2. Of older and some recent writers, a chronic squamous form of eczema, attended with a thickened, often excoriated or fissured condition of the skin. [G, 12, 62.] Cf. **LEPRA** (1st def.).—**Buccal p.**, **Lingual p.**. See **LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis**.—**P. abdominalis**. See **P. inveterata**.—**P. acuta**. P. in which red, slightly scaly, usually guttate efflorescences appear rather suddenly, scattered over the cutaneous surface. [G.]—**P. annularis**. See **P. circinata**.—**P. asturiensis**. See **Rose of the Asturias**.—**P. buccalis**. See **LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis**.—**P. centrifuga**. P. the patches of which tend to heal in the centre while spreading at the periphery. [G.]—**P. circinata**. P. with the efflorescences in the form of circles. [G.]—**P. composita**. P. combined with some other cutaneous disease, producing an eruption of mixed characters. [G.] See **P. eczematous** and **P. herpétiforme**.—**P. diffusa**. 1. P. in which the affected areas run into each other and form extensive patches or occupy a large portion of the general surface. [G.] 2. See **ECZEMA squamulosum**.—**P. discoides**, **P. discoides**. See **P. nummularis**.—**P. eczematous** (Fr.). A squamous disease usually affecting the legs or arms, attended with itching and desquamation and sometimes with abundant secretion. [G, 50.]—**P. figurata**, **P. geographica**. P. with efflorescences arranged in gyrate or irregular figures. [G.]—**P. guttata**. P. with small drop-like patches sprinkled over the

surface. [G.]—**P. gyrata**. P. with the patches arranged in gyrate lines. [G.]—**P. gyrata ophioides**. Of Struve, a form of p. occurring in gyrate, circinate, or serpentine lines and attended with the formation of fissures with serous exudation. [G, 33.]—**P. gyrata syphilitica**. A gyrate papulo-squamous syphilide. [G, 33.]—**P. herpétiforme** (Fr.). Of Devergie, a skin disease, either nearly corresponding to ringworm of the body, or forming small circumscribed patches surrounded by *boutrelets* and having no tendency to heal in the centre. [G.]—**P. inveterata**. An inveterate form of p. affecting the trunk. [G.]—**P. leproformis**. See **LEPRA** (1st def.).—**P. lingue**. See **LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis**.—**P. lotricum**. See **ECZEMA lotricum**.—**P. nummularis**, **P. nummulata**. P. occurring in round or discoid patches, like coins in shape and size. [G.]—**P. ophthalmica**. Squamous eczema of the eyelids. [G, 9.]—**P. orbicularis**. See **P. circinata**.—**P. palmaris et plantaris syphilitica**. See **Squamous syphiloderm of the palms and soles**.—**P. pellagra**. Pellagra or a squamous condition of the skin associated with it. [G, 33.]—**P. pilaris**. P. affecting especially the sites of the hair follicles. [G.]—**P. pistorum**. See **ARTROPODOPORA**.—**P. punctata**. P. with small or punctate efflorescences. [G.]—**P. rubra**. See **P. acuta**.—**P. rupioides**. P. with crusts somewhat like those of rupia. [G.]—**P. simplex**. See **ECZEMA**.—**P. striata**. Of Fürst, p. in which the patches occur in striae. [a, 34.]—**P. unguium**. P. of the nails, which become brittle, lustreless, rough, and thickened, with deep longitudinal rugæ or furrows. The free extremities are usually broken and ragged. [G.]—**P. universalis**. Fr., *p. généralisée*. P. occupying the greater portion of the cutaneous surface. [G.]—**Syphilitic p.**. See **Papulo-squamous syphiloderm**.—**Syphilitic p. of the palms and soles**. See **Squamous syphiloderm of the palms and soles**.

**PSORICUS** (Lat.), adj. Sor(psor)'i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ψωρικός*. 1. Pertaining to scabies. 2. See **ANTIPSORIC**.

**PSORIDE** (Fr.), n. Pso-red. 1. Of Alibert, a skin affection marked by great itching. [G, 7.] 2. In the pl., *ps's* (Ger., *Psoriden* Fuchs), a family of skin diseases including scabies, psora, serigo, and psorelcosis. [G, 5.]—**P. crustacée**. Impetiginous eczema. [G, 7.]—**P. papuleuse**. An eczematous or lichenous skin affection. [G, 7.] See **PRURIGO**.—**P. papuleuse formicante**. Eczema or lichen characterized by intense itching. [G, 7.]—**P. papuleuse pédiculaire**. P. due to pediculi. [G.]—**P. pustuleuse**. Of Rayer, see **SCABIES**.—**P. pustuleuse canine**. See **SCABIES canina**.—**P. pustuleuse purulente**. See **SCABIES humida**.—**P. pustuleuse séreuse**. See **SCABIES canina**.

**PSOROCOMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sor(psor)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kom(ko<sup>2</sup>m)'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *κομειν*, to take care of. A hospital for those affected with itch. [G, 16.]

**PSOROPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-of-tha<sup>2</sup>l(thal<sup>2</sup>)'mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. See **Palpebral conjunctivitis** and **BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa**.

**PSORORRHEUMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sor(psor)-o<sup>2</sup>-ru<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)'mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *ρευματισμός*, rheumatism. Rheumatism attributed to scabies. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PSOROSPERM**, n. Sor(o<sup>2</sup>)-spu<sup>2</sup>rm. From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *psorosperme*. Of Darier, a parasitic vegetable cell-like body supposed to cause the diseases mentioned under **PSOROSPERMOSIS**. [a, 50.]

**PSOROSPERMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spu<sup>2</sup>rm-(spe<sup>2</sup>rm)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Of Darier, a morbid condition supposed to be due to the presence of psorosperms. The principal diseases in which this condition was said to exist are keratosis follicularis, molluscum contagiosum, carcinoma, and Paget's disease of the nipple. [G.]—**Proliferative follicular p.**. See **KERATOSIS follicularis**.—**P. cutanea**. P. of the skin. [G.] See **P. follicularis cutis** (seu vegetans). See **KERATOSIS follicularis**.

**PSOROTHEORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψώρα*, the itch, and *θεωρία*, a theory. Ger., *Kratztheorie*. A theory advanced by Hahnemann that scabies (driven inward) was the cause of many diseases. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHAGOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>k(psu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)'og(o<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading. Fr., *psychagogie*. Mental excitement produced by certain impressions. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHAGOGIC**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>g-o<sup>2</sup>j'i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *psychagogicus*. Fr., *psychagogique*. Ger., *psychagogisch*. Remedial in cases of syncope or apparent death. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PSYCHALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>k(psu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)'ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)'a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Melancholia; so called because supposed to be a mental pain. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHENTONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>k(psu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n-ton(ton<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ἐντονα*, tension. Fr., *psychentonie*. Mental over-exertion. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHIATRIST**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>k'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>st. Lat., *psychiater* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ιατρίη*, a physician). See **ALIENIST**.

**PSYCHIATRY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>k'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *psychiatria*. Fr., *psychiatrie*. Ger., *Psychiatrie*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of mental diseases. [D.]

**PSYCHIC**, **PSYCHICAL**, adj's. Si<sup>2</sup>k'i<sup>2</sup>k, -i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Gr., *ψυχικός*. Fr., *psychique*. Ger., *psychisch*. Pertaining to the mind. [D.]

**PSYCHLAMPsia** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>k(psu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>mp(la<sup>2</sup>mp)'si<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *λαμπς*, a shining. Of Clouston, mania; so called as being a mental eclampsia. [a, 34.]

**PSYCHOCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>k(psu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kom'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *κόμα*, coma. Of Clouston, mental stupor. [a, 34.]

**PSYCHODOMETER**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ψυχή*, the soul, *δῶς*, a way, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic processes. [A, 540 (a, 34).]



**PSYCHODUNAMY**, n. *Sik-o-du'n-a'm-i²*. More properly written *psychodynamy*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *δύναμις*, power. See *Animal Magnetism*.

**PSYCHOGENIC**, adj. *Sik-o-ju's-i²k*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *γενέσις*, the sense of taste. Pertaining to or concerned in taste-perception. [A, 17.]

**PSYCHOKINESIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-o(o³)-ki²n(ken)-e(a)²i²z(i²)-a²*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *κινεῖν*, to move. Of Clouston, a state of defective psychic inhibition. [A, 34.]

**PSYCHOLOGY**, n. *Sik²k-o²l'-o-j²i²*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *psychologie*. The science of mind. [A, 48.]

**PSYCHOMETRY**, n. *Sik²k-o²m'e²t-ri²*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the sense-relations of mental phenomena. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHO-MOTOR**, adj. *Sik-o-mot'o²r*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μovere*, to move. See *IDEO-MOTOR*.

**PSYCHONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-o(o³)-nu²r-os'-i²s*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. See *Psychoneurosis*.

**PSYCHONOSEMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-o(o³)-no²s-e(a)²m-a²*. Gen., *-en'atos (-atis)*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *νόσημα*, disease. Fr., *psychonoseme*. Any mental disease. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHONOSLOGY**, n. *Sik²k-o-no²s-o²l'-o-j²i²*. Lat., *psychonologia* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). The nosology of mental diseases. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHOPARENSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-o(o³)-pa²r(pa²r)-e²s-i²a*. Gen., *-es'eos (-par'eis)*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *πάρεσις*, paresis. Mental enfeeblement. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHOPATHIST**, n. *Sik²k-o²p'a²th-i²st*. See *ALIENIST*.

**PSYCHOPATHY**, n. *Sik²k-o²p'a²th-i²*. Lat., *psychopathia* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *psychopathie*. Ger., *Psychopathie*. A purely psychical disorder. [D, 3.]

**PSYCHOPHYSICS**, n. sing. *Sik²k-o-i²z-i²k*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *φυσικός*, physical. The science of the relations of physical nerve-stimuli to the psychical sensations they produce. [A, 48.]

**PSYCHORHYTHM**, n. *Sik²k-o²r-ri²th'm*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm. Of Clouston, alternation in mental conditions, as in folie circulaire. [A, 34.]

**PSYCHO-SENSORY**, adj. *Sik²k-o-se²ns-or-i²*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *sensus*, sense. Relating or pertaining to the conscious perception of sensation. [A, 34.]

**PSYCHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-os'i²s*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ψύχσις* (from *ψυχή*, the soul). Fr., *psychose*. Ger., *Psychose*. Any disease of the mind. [D.]

**PSYCHOSOMATIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-o(o³)-som-a²ti-a²ti-i²-a²ti-a²ti-ri²-a²*. From *ψυχή*, the mind, *σῶμα*, the body, and *ίατρία*, medical treatment. The medical treatment of both mind and body. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS**, n. sing. *Sik²k-o-the²r-a²-pu²t-i²k*. Lat., *psychotherapeia* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). The treatment of disease by hypnotism. [A, 34.]

**PSYCHOTRIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-o²t-ri²-a²*. From *ψυχόν*, to give life. Fr., *psychotrie*. Ger., *Brechkraut*. A genus of the *Psychotriaceae*, which are a section of the *Rubiaceae*. The *Psychotriae* are a tribe of the *Coffeae*. The *Psychotriaceae* (Fr., *psychotriaceae*) are a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

—*P. emetica*. Fr., *psychotrie émetique*. Sp., *ipecaçuana de las minas de oro* [Mex. Ph.]. A shrub or small tree growing in shady woods along the Magdalena River, and also in Peru. [B, 5, 78, 173, 180 (a, 35).] See *Large striated IPECAÇUANIA*. —*P. officinalis*. See *NOSETILLA officinalis*. —*P. parasitica*. Ger., *schmarotzendes Brechkraut*. Climbing vine; a shrub growing on old tree trunks in the West Indies, where the root is used like *ipecaçuana*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] —*P. sambucina*. A Brazilian species having an emetic root which resembles striated *ipecaçuana*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] —*P. tinctoria*. A Peruvian species the leaves of which yield a yellow dye. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**PSYCHRALGIE** (Fr.), n. *Pse-kra-l'-zhe*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *άλγος*, pain. A morbid state characterized by painful subjective sensations of cold. [M. Polleson, "Lyon méd.," Sept. 11, 1887, p. 85.]

**PSYCHRAPOSTEMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-ra²p(ra²p)-o²s-e(a)²ma²*. Gen., *-en'atos (-atis)*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *ἀποστήμα*, an abscess. See *Cold Abscess*.

**PSYCHROLUSIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-ro(ro³)-lu²z(i²)-a²*. Gr., *ψυχρολουσία* (from *ψυχρός*, cold, and *λούειν*, to wash). Ger., *Psychrolusie*. Cold bathing. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

**PSYCHROLUTION** (Lat.), n. n. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-ro(ro³)-lu²t(-lut)-ro²n*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *λουτρόν*, a bath. A cold bath. [A, 322 (a, 48).]

**PSYCHROMETER**, n. *Sik²k-ro²m'e²t-a²n*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere. [L, 20, 50 (a, 43).]

**PSYCHRONÉVRALGIE** (Fr.), n. *Pse-kro-na-vra-l'-zhe*. See *PSYCHRALGIE*.

**PSYCHROPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-ro(ro³)-foh(-fo²)-h²i²-a²*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *φόβος*, fear. Morbid dread of cold, especially of cold water. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**PSYCHROPHORE**, n. *Sik²k-ro-far*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *φορέω*, bearing. Ger., *Kühlwaende*. A double catheter without an eye, for applying cold to the urethra. [A, 319 (a, 50).]

**PSYCHROPOSTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²k(psu²ch²)-ro(ro³)-po(po³)-z(i²)-a²*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *πόσις*, a drinking. Fr., *psychroposie*. The ingestion of cold drinks. [L, 50.]

**PSYCTERUS** (Lat.), **PSYCTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Sik²k(psu²k)-er(ar)²-i²-s²u²s*, *sik²k(psu²k)-i²k-u²s²u²s*. Gr., *ψυκτήριος*, *ψυκτικός* (from *ψύειν*, to make cool). Refrigerant. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PSYDRACIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sik²d(psu²d)-ra(ra²)/si²(ki²)-a²*. 1. See *PSYDRACIUM*. 2. Of Fuchs, see *ECZEMA*; in the pl., *psydriacae*, of Plenck, an order of skin diseases, included under the *Maculae*, characterized by "red spots, elevated as if by a large superficial blister." They include *psydriacae spontaneae*, p. urticata, and p. a punctura insectorum. [G, 11.] —*P. ab acaris sironibus*. Of Sauvages, a disease said to be caused by *Acari*, that get beneath the skin of the hands and feet. [G, 17.] —*P. a punctura insectorum*. Inflammation of the skin from the bite of an insect. [G, 11.] Cf. *STIGMATOSIS*. —*P. consensualis*. Of Struve, a term for several varieties of eczema occurring as the reflex effect of various internal disorders. It includes many varieties, such as p. gastrica, p. plethoricorum, p. infantilis etc. [G, 38.] —*P. flavescens*. See *ECZEMA impetiginosum*. —*P. hidrosa*. See *MILIARIA*. —*P. melilifera*. See *MELITAGRA*. —*P. porcellanea*. Urticaria. [G, 17.] —*Psydriacae spontaneae*. A form of urticaria characterized by large wheals appearing usually about the chest, arms, and other parts ordinarily covered with clothing. [G, 11.] —*P. tineae*. Ringworm. [G.] —*P. urticata*. A dermatitis, usually urticarial, produced by the sting of the nettle or by the use of turpentine or similar plants. [G, 11, 17.] —*P. vulgaris*. See *ECZEMA simplex*.

**PSYDRACIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sik²d(psu²d)-ra(ra²)/si²(ki²)-u²m(-u²m)*. Gr., *ψυδράκιον*. Of Willan, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, only slightly elevated and terminating in a laminated scab. [G, 28.] Cf. *ACHOR* and *PHLYZACIUM*.

**PSYGMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Sik²g(psu²g)-ma²*. Gen., *psyg'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ψύγμα*. A cooling medicine. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**PSYLLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sik²(psu²l)/li²-u²m(-u²m)*. Gr., *ψύλλιον*, *ψυλλίον* (from *ψύλλα*, a flea). Fr., p. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Plantago* p., and perhaps other species of *Plantago*; of Tournefort, the genus *Plantago*; of French writers, the *Plantago arenaria*. The *Psylliæ* are a subdivision of the *Plantaginæ*. [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the herb of *Plantago* p. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. A vegetable poison used by the ancients. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 111.] —*Mucilage de semence de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), *Mucilage psyllii*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of seed of p. with 10 parts of warm distilled water. [B.] —*Psylli semen* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., p. (semen) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zaragatona* (semilla) [Sp. Ph.]. The seed of *Plantago* p. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —*Semen psylli*. The seed of *Plantago* p., *Plantago arenaria*, and *Plantago cynops*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]

**PTARMICA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ta²rm(pta²rm)/i²k-a²*. From *πταρμικός*, causing to sneeze. 1. The genus *Achillea*. The *PTARMICA* are a division of the *Anthemideæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).] 2. See *ACHILLEA* p. —*P. montana*. See *ARNICA montana*. —*P. vulgaris*. See *ACHILLEA* p.

**PTARMICUS** (Lat.), adj. *Ta²rm(pta²rm)/i²k-u²s²u²s*. Gr., *πταρμικός* (from *πταίνειν*, to sneeze). See *STERNUTATORY*.

**PTELEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Tel²(pte²l)/e²-a²*. Gr., *πτελέα* (1st def.). Fr., *ptéléa* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederblume* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the elm. 2. Shrub-trefoil; a genus of the *Toddalææ*. The *Pteleæ* are: Of Kunth, a family of the *Terebinthaceæ*; of Link, an order of the *Anastomæones*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).] —*P. trifoliata*. Fr., *ptellée* (ou *orme*) à trois feuilles, *orme de Samarie*, *trèfle de Virginie*. Ger., *gemeine Lederblume*, *Kleezahn*. Hop-tree, shrubby trefoil, swamp-dogwood, wafer-ash, wing-seed, three-leaved elm; a species growing in Canada and the United States. The root-bark is used in dyspepsia and as a stomachic tonic. An infusion of the young shoots is used as an anthelmintic and detergent. The fruits are sometimes substituted for hops. [A, 35.]

**PTÉREAL** (Fr.), n. *Pta-ra-a²l*. 1. See *Orbito-sphenoid BONE*. 2. See *Pro-otic BONE*.

**PTERIDOPHYTA** (Lat.), **PTERIDOPHYTES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Te²r(pte²r)-i²d-o²r(i²t)(u²t)-a²*, *-ez(e)s*. From *πτερίς*, a fern, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *ptéridophytes*. Vascular cryptogams. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

**PTERIGOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Te²r(pte²r)-i²g-o(o³)-i²d(ed)²e²-u²s²u²s*. From *πτερίς*, a fern, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. 1. Of distichous leaves, spread out laterally so as to form a wing-like border to the branch or stem. [B, 123 (a, 35).] 2. See *PTERYGION*.

**PTERION** (Lat.), n. n. *Ter²(pte²r)-i²-o²n*. From *πτερόν*, a wing. The region, near the anterior part of the temporal fossa, where the great wings of the sphenoid, temporal, parietal, and frontal bones meet. [L, 150.]

**PTERIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ter²(pte²r)-i²s*. Gen., *pter'idis (-idis)*. Gr., *πτερίς* (from *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., p. (2d def.). Ger., *Saufern* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a fern; of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, the *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. [B, 180 (a, 35).] —*P. aquilina*. Fr., *fougère commune* (ou à *Paille*, ou *impériale*). Ger., *gemeiner Saufern*, *Adlerfern*, *Farnkrautweibchen*. Adder-spit, bracken, brakefern, eaglefern, the *thalypetris* of Theophrastus. The root-stock, *radix pteridis aquilinae*, *radix filix femininae*, was formerly used as an anthelmintic and tenifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).] —*P. arachnoides*. A variety of *P. aquilina*, reputed pectoral. [B, 249; B, 121 (a, 35).] —*P. esculenta*. Fr., p. comestible. The edible fern of New Zealand, tara-fern of Tasmania; a variety of *P. aquilina*. [A, 35.]

**PTERNA** (Lat.), n. f. *Tu²r(pte²r)-a²*. Gr., *πτερά*. 1. See *CALCANEUM*. 2. In birds, the heel pad; the posterior portion of the pelma immediately under the joint of the foot, frequently prominent. [L, 343 (a, 39).]

**PTEROCARPOUS**, adj. *Te²r-o-ka²rp-u²s*. Wing-fruited. [A, 35.]

**PTEROCARPUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Te²r(pte²r)-o(o³)-ka²rp-u²s(u²s)*. From *πτερόν*, a wing, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *ptérocارpe*. Ger.,



**Flügelfrucht.** A genus of the *Pterocarpeae*, which are a subtribe of the *Dalbergieae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**Pterocarpium lignum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum SANTI* rubri. —**P. dalbergioides**. Andaman red-wood-tree, Burmese kino-tree; a species found in the Andaman Islands and Burmah, yielding a gum kino. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. draco**. Fr., *ptérocarpe draco* (3d def.). *dragonnier du Brésil* (3d def.). 1. Of Hayne, see *P. suberosus*. 2. Of Lamarck, see *P. indicus*. 3. An American species. The bark, wood, and leaves are very astringent. The bark yields West Indian dragon's-blood. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. ebenus**. Fr., *ebene noire*. See *ASPALATHUS ebenus*. —**P. erinaceus**. African (or Gambian) gum kino-tree, African rosewood, corn-wood, molompi-wood tree; indigenous to tropical western Africa. It yields African kino. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. flavus**. Fr., *ptérocarpe jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Flügelfrucht*. A tonic and diuretic species found in China and the Moluccas. The inner bark is used in beriberi, rheumatism, etc., and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. indicus**. Fr., *ptérocarpe des Indes*. Ger., *indische Flügelfrucht*. Burmese rosewood, *lingo*; an East Indian species. It furnishes a small part of commercial kino. The leaves are used as a detergent, and the wood like red sandal-wood. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. marsupium**. Fr., *ptérocarpe marsupium*. Ger., *ausgerandete Flügelfrucht*. East Indian (or Amboyana) kino-tree. It furnishes the best medicinal kino. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. santalinus**. Fr., *santal rouge*. Ger., *dunkel-rote Flügelfrucht*. East Indian red-wood, red sandal (or saunders) wood, ruby wood; a species closely related to *P. marsupium*, indigenous to southern India and the Philippines. It yields a sort of dragon's-blood, and the astringent red sandal-wood (see *Lignum SANTI rubri*). [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. suberosus**. A Guiana species. The wood is used as cork. It closely resembles *P. draco* (3d def.), and probably furnishes a dragon's-blood also. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PTEROCAULON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^1/(\text{ka}^3\text{u}^4)\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *καυλός*, a stem. A genus of the *Inuloidae*. [B, 34, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. pycnostachyum**. The black-root of the negroes; a tonic, narcotic, emmenagogue, and oxyctic species found in Georgia. Its rhizome is used as an alternative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, pp. 135, 227 (a, 50).]

**PTERONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-on}(\text{o}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *πτέρων*, a wing, Fr., *ptérone*. A genus of composite shrubs. The leaves and flowers of one of the species are used in Cape Colony as a febrifuge and purgative. [a, 35.]

**PTEROPEGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-peg}(\text{pag})/\text{a}^3$ . From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *πήγος*, well put together. Of Kirby, that portion of the mesothorax and metathorax to which the wings are attached. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

**PTEROPODOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{o}^2\text{d}\text{-u}^3\text{s}$ . From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *πούς*, the foot. Wing-footed (said of organs the stalk or support of which has membranous lateral expansions). [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**PTEROSPERMUM** (Lat.), n. n. From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *Heterosperme*. Ger., *Flügel-samen*, *Flügelkern*. A genus of the *Helicteraceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. acerifolium**. Ger., *ahornblättriger Flügel-samen*. A tree of the East Indies. The flowers are used in leucorrhoea, gastralgia, etc., and the tomentum of the leaves is employed as a hæmostatic. [A, 496; B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 429 (a, 50).]—**P. glabrescens**. Ger., *kahlwerdendiger Flügel-samen*. A Malabar species. The leaves are used in epididymitis. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. heyneanum**. Ger., *Heyne's Flügel-samen*. An East Indian species. The flowers are used in leucorrhoea. The powdered leaves are smoked like tobacco in nervous headache. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. suberifolium**. 1. Of Willdenow, see *P. heyneanum*. 2. A species found in southern India, resembling *P. heyneanum* and used like it. The flowers are used in migraine. [B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 165 (a, 50).]

**PTEROSPORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{sp}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3$ . From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *σπόρα*, a seed. Fr., *ptéropore*. A genus of the *Monotropeae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. andromeda**. Fr., *ptéropore paradoxe*. Scaly dragon-claw, dragon root, fever-root, Albany beechdrops; found in Canada and in New York and Vermont. The root is used as an anthelmintic, diaphoretic, anodyne, deobstruent, emmenagogue, and pectoral. [a, 35.]

**PTEROTIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-ot}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Wing-like. [L.] Cf. *P. BONE*.

**PTERYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{j}(\text{u}^6\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{n}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *πτερυγιον* (dim. of *πτερυξ*, a wing). Fr., *ptérygion*, *onglet*. Ger., *P. Flügel-fell* (2d def.). *flügel-förmiges Augen-fell* (2d def.). 1. One of the alæ nasi. [L, 349.] 2. A triangular patch of thickened conjunctiva the apex of which encroaches on the cornea; generally occupying the palpebral fissure and most frequently growing from the nasal side into the cornea, between the epithelium and the substantia propria. [F.] 3. See *P. unguis*. 4. A wing or membranous expansion to a seed. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. carnosum**. **P. crassum**. Ger., *dickes (oder tuchförmiges) Augen-fell*. A thick, vascular, muscle-like p. (2d def.); developed from a p. tenue by inflammation, or forming the initial stage of a p. tenue. [B; F.]—**P. membranaceum**. See *P. tenue*.—**P. sarcomatosum**. See *P. crassum*.—**P. tenue**. Ger., *dünnes Augen-fell*. A thin grayish p. (2d def.). [F.]—**P. unguis**. A prolongation of the epidermis over the nail, covering the lunula. [G.]—**P. vasculosum**. See *P. crassum*.

**PTERYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLARE** (Fr.), n. Pta-re-go-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-gu<sup>3</sup>-le-ma<sup>3</sup>x-e-la<sup>2</sup>r. See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.

**PTERYGO-COLLI-MAXILLARE** (Fr.), n. Pta-re-go-ko<sup>3</sup>-le-ma<sup>3</sup>x-el-a<sup>2</sup>r. See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.

**PTERYGOID**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{g}\text{-old}$ . Gr., *πτερυγώδης* (from *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *ptérygoïde*, *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *pterygoïdisch*. Pertaining to or resembling a wing; as a n., the p. bone, also the internal p. plate. [C.]

**PTERYGOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}$ -(ed)<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *Flügel-muskel*. A muscle attached to a pterygoid plate or process. [L.]—**P. anomalus**. See *P. proprius*.—**P. externus**. Fr., *ptérygoïdien petit (ou externe)*. Ger., *äusserer Flügel-muskel*. A muscle arising by two closely approximated heads, which passes backward to be inserted into the anterior portion of the condyle of the inferior maxilla and the temporo-maxillary fibro-cartilage. The upper and smaller head arises from the ridge on the ala major of the sphenoid bone which separates the temporal and zygomatic fossæ and a portion of the ala major forming the zygomatic fossa, and the inferior and larger from the tuberosity of the superior maxilla, the pyramidal process of the palate bone, and the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. Acting singly, it advances the condyle of the inferior maxilla; with its fellow, it protracts the lower jaw. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. internus**, **P. major**. Fr., *ptérygoïdien grand (ou interne)*. Ger., *grösser (oder innerer) Flügel-muskel*. A thick, oblong muscle which arises from the pterygoid fossa, and passes downward, backward and outward to be inserted into the angle and internal surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla, as far as the dental foramen. Acting with its fellow, it raises and advances the inferior maxilla; singly, it draws it to the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. minor**. See *P. externus*.—**P. proprius** [Henle]. An anomalous muscle which extends between the crest of the ala major of the sphenoid bone and the pyramidal process of the palate bone or the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**P. tertius**. The portion of the p. externus that is inserted into the temporo-maxillary fibro-cartilage. [L, 332.]

**PTERYGOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-om}^2\text{a}^3$ . Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). Gr., *πτερυγωμα* (from *πτερυξ*, a wing). Fr., *ptérygome*. Of Severin, a chronic engorgement of the labia minora that prevents coitus. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**PTERYGOMAXILLARY**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{g}\text{-o-ma}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a-ri}^2$ . Lat., *pterygomaxillaris* (from *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *maxilla*, the jaw). Fr., *ptérygo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or uniting a pterygoid plate or process and the inferior or superior maxilla. [L.]

**PTERYGOPALATAL, PTERYGOPALATINE**, adj's.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{g}\text{-o-pa}^2\text{l}^2/\text{a}^2\text{-t}^1$ , -a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and to the palate bone or region. [L.]

**PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}(\text{fa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^3\text{n})/\text{j}^2\text{e}(\text{ge}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. Fr., *ptérygo-pharyngien*. 1. See **PALATOPHARYNGEUS**. 2. That portion of the constrictor pharyngis superior which arises from the internal pterygoid plate. [L.]—**P. externus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted with the stylo-pharyngeus. [L, 332.]

**PTERYGOPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *πούς*, the foot. See **CLASPER**.

**PTERYGO-SALPINGOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{pn}^2\text{-go}(\text{go}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *πτερυξ*, a wing, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *ptérygo-salpingoïdien*. 1. An anomalous slip of the abductor of the Eustachian tube attached to the hamular process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.] 2. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.

**PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-sta}^2\text{f}(\text{sta}^2\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^6\text{l})\text{-in}(\text{en})/\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *ptérygo-staphylin*. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**P. externus**. See **P. inferior**. Of Winslow, a portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. superior**. The external portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]

**PTERYGO-SYNDESMO-STAPHYLI-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{pn}(\text{su}^4\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{a}^2\text{z}(\text{de}^2\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-sta}^2\text{f}(\text{sta}^2\text{f})/\text{i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^6\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{r}(\text{fa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^3\text{n})/\text{j}^2\text{e}(\text{ge}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . See **SUPERIOR CONSTRICTOR of the pharynx**.

**PTERYGOTEMPORAL**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{g}\text{-o-te}^2\text{mp}^2\text{o}^2\text{-r}^1$ . From *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *tempus*, the temple. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the temporal bone. [L.]

**PTERYLÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^6\text{l})\text{-e}(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2$ . From *πτέρων*, a feather, and *ἔλη*, matter. Ger., *Federfluren*. Feather-tracts; the areas or tracts on the skin of birds where feathers grow. [L, 343 (a, 39).]

**PTERYLOGRAPHY**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{l}\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2/\text{ra}^2\text{f}\text{-i}^2$ . The study of the plumage of birds. [L.]

**PTERYLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^6\text{l})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). The distribution of plumage on the skin. [L, 343.]

**PTILOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{l}(\text{pti}^2\text{l})\text{-om}^2\text{a}^3$ . Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *πίλον*, down. Fr., *ptilome*. The bared part of the eyelid caused by ptilosis. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PTILOPÆDIC**, adj.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{l-o-ped}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *πίλον*, down, and *παῖς*, a child. See **DASYPÆDIC**.

**PTILOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{l}(\text{pti}^2\text{l})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Gr., *πτίλωσις* (from *πτίλον*, down, to be feathered). 1. See **MADAROSIS ciliaris**. 2. The plumage of a bird. [L, 221.]

**PTISAN**, n.  $\text{Te-zan}^2$ . Gr., *πίσιαν* (from *πίσιεν*, to peel). Lat., *ptisana* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane*. Ger., *Tisane*. An infusion or decoction designed as a medicinal beverage. [B.]

**PTISANA** [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{s}(\text{pti}^2\text{s})/\text{a}^3(\text{a}^3)\text{-na}^2$ . See **PTISAN**.—**P. Callaci**. See **Decoctum SARRAPILLIÆ excoale**.—**P. Datisili**. A preparation made by triturating together 60 grammes of toasted bread and 2 lemons deprived of the peel and seeds, turning on gradually 540 grammes of decoction of pearl barley, straining, and adding 30 grammes of syrup of mulberry and 180 of wine. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. Feltz**. See **Decoctum Feltz**.—**P. regalis**. See **APozÈME laxatif**.



**PTOCHIATER** (Lat.), n. m. Tok(ptoch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/tu<sup>2</sup>(tar). Gen., -er<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From πτωχός, poor, and ιατρία, a physician. A person intrusted with the medical care of the poor. [a, 48.]

**PTOCHIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tok(ptoch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ri(re)/a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *ptochiatrie*. Medical care of the poor. [a, 48.]

**PTOCHOCOMION** (Lat.), n. n. Tok(ptoch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kom(ko<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From πτωχός, poor, and κομῆν, to take care of. Fr., *ptochocome*. A hospital for the poor. [a, 48.]

**PTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tom(ptom)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *ptom/atos* (-is). Gr., πτώμα (from πτώω, to fall). Fr., *ptôme*. See CADAVÉR.

**PTOMAINEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tom(ptom)-a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-em(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πτώμα, a corpse, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Ptomainämie*. Infection of the blood by a ptomaine. [a, 34.]

**PTOMAINIE**, n. Tom/a<sup>2</sup>-en. From πτώμα, a corpse. Fr., *ptomaine*. Ger., *Ptomain*, *Ptomainalkaloid*. An alkaloid formed as the result of putrefactive or abnormal fermentative changes taking place in an organism after death or as a consequence of morbid action during life. P's are probably in all cases due to the decomposition of proteid or other organic compounds by bacterial action. Some p's are poisonous, others are physiologically inert. The p's include amylin, aseline, betaine, butylamine, cadaverine, choline, collidine, diethylamine, dihydrocoridine, dihydrocollidine, dihydrolutidine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, ethyldenediamine, gadidine, hexylamine, methylamine, methylguanidine, morrhaine, muscarine, mydaleine, mydatoxine, mydine, mytilotoxine, neuridine, neurine, parvoline, peptotoxine, phlogosine, propylamine, putrescine, pycyanine, saprine, spasmodoxine, spermine, sustoxine, tetanine, tetanotoxine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, trimethylenediamine, typhotoxine, and various unnamed or unanalyzed bases. [Vaughan and Novy (B).] Cf. LEUCOMAINIE.

**PTOMATINE**, n. Tom/a<sup>2</sup>-en. A more correct form of *ptomaine* (q. v.).

**PTOMATOPSIE** (Fr.), n. Pto-ma<sup>2</sup>-top-se. See NECROPSY.

**PTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tos(ptos)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *ptos/eos* (-is). Gr., πτώσις. A falling, a prolapse; commonly used in the sense of blepharoptosis (q. v.).—P. *iridis*. See HERNIA *iridis*.—P. *oculi*. See EXOPHTHALMIA.—P. *palpebræ*. P. *palpebrarum*. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—P. *sympathicæ*. Of Horner and Stellwag, a rare form of blepharoptosis due to paresis of the cervical sympathetic nerve and occurring in connection with meiosis and vascular paralysis of the side of the face affected. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**PTYALOGOGUE** (Fr.), n. Pte-a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-gog. Fr., p. See SALILOGOGUE.

**PTYALIN**, n. Ti/a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *ptyalin* (from πτύαλον, saliva). Fr., *ptyaline*. Ger., P., *Speichelsstoff*. Syn.: *animal diastase*. A soluble amylolytic ferment occurring in exceedingly minute quantities in saliva. It is most active in the presence of a dilute alkali and in a large quantity of water. German writers apply the name to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, which is similar in action but much more powerful. [J.]

**PTYALISM**, n. Ti/a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z'm. Gr., πτυαλισμός (from πτυαλίζειν, to expectorate). Lat., *ptyalismus*. See SALIVATION.

**PTYALISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ti(ptu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). See SALIVATION.—P. *chylosus*. See CHYLOPTYALISMUS.

**PTYALOCLE** (Lat.), n. f. Ti(ptu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., ti/a<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From πτύαλον, saliva, and κλη, a tumor. A cyst due to obstruction or rupture of a salivary duct. [a, 34.]

**PTYALOLITH**, n. Ti-a<sup>2</sup>/o-lith. From πτύαλον, saliva, and λίθος, a stone. See SALIVARY CALCULUS (1st def.).

**PTYALURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ti(ptu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From πτύαλον, saliva, and οὐρον, urine. Fr., *ptyalurie*. The supposed discharge of urine by a salivary duct. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PTYALOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ti(ptu<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>t(o<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>s-(thi<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phthi<sup>2</sup>s(eos)/oph<sup>2</sup>(thi<sup>2</sup>s). From πτύαλον, saliva, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *ptyalophtisie*. Emaciation from excessive loss of saliva. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

**PTYCHOTIS** (Lat.), n. m. Ti<sup>2</sup>k(ptu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-ot/i<sup>2</sup>s. From πτυχ, a fold, and οἶς, the ear. Ger., *Faltenohr*, *Howardohr*. The genus *Carum*, also a section of that genus. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—P. *carum*. The *Carididæ* of the East Indies; used as a carminative. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—P. *optica*. See UNDER *CARUM ajowan*.

**PTYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tis(ptu<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *ptys/eos* (-is). Gr., πτύσις. The act of spitting.

**PTYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ti<sup>2</sup>z(ptu<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *ptys/matos* (-atis). Gr., πτύσμα. See SPUTUM.

**PTYSMAGOGUE**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>z/ma<sup>2</sup>-g-o<sup>2</sup>g. From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἀγωγ, to drive. See SALILOGOGUE.

**PTYSMATISCHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ti<sup>2</sup>z(pti<sup>2</sup>s)-ma<sup>2</sup>t(ma<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>s-(ke<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -es/eos (-i<sup>2</sup>schesis). From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἵσχειν, to check. Retention of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 38).]

**PTYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ti<sup>2</sup>x(ptu<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *ptyx/eos* (-is). Gr., πτυχίς. A folding, as of a leaf in a bud. [B, 206 (a, 35).]

**PUANTEUR** (Fr.), n. Pu-a<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>r. See DYSDODIA.

**PUBAL**, **PUBEN**, adj's. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>l, pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See PUBIC.

**PUBEOTOMY**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. See PUBIOTOMY.

**PUBERTAS** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/u<sup>2</sup>rt(e<sup>2</sup>rt)/a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -tat/is. From *puber*, adult. See PUBERTY.—P. *plena*. Complete puberty. [A, 102.]

**PUBERTY**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>rt i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pubertas* (from *puber*, adult). Fr., *puberté*, *maturité proéatrice*. Ger., *Pubertät*, *Pubertätszeit* (2d def.), *Manubarkeit* (3d def.). 1. The sum of the changes in the generative organs and in the general system which accompany the assumption of functional activity by the former. 2. The age at

which those changes take place. 3. In botany, the period during which the stamens are ripe for fecundation and the anthers discharge their pollen. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**PUBERULENT**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *puberulus* (from *puber*, adult). Minutely pubescent, covered with a fine, almost imperceptible down. [a, 35.]

**PUBES** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/ez(as). Gen., *pub/is*. Gr., ἡβη. Fr., *pubis* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The hair about the genitals in the adult. [a, 48.] 2. The hairy region of the hypogastrium overlying the os pubis. 3. See *Os pubis*. 4. See PUBESCENCE (3d def.).

**PUBESCENCE**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s/se<sup>2</sup>ns. Lat., *pubescencia*. Ger., *Behaarung* (2d def.), *Flaumhaar* (3d def.). *Pubescenz*. 1. The state of puberty. 2. General hairiness. 3. In botany, the condition of being covered with soft short hairs; also any such downy covering. [B, 123, 206 (a, 35).]

**PUBESCENT**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s/e<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *pubescens*, *pubens* (2d def.). Fr., *pubère* (1st def.), p. Ger., *flaumhaarig*. 1. Reaching or having reached the age of puberty. 2. Covered with hairs, especially fine soft hairs; downy. [a, 35.]

**PUBIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *pubialis*. Fr., *pubien*. Ger., *pubial*. Pertaining to the pubes or to the os pubis. [C.]

**PUBIO-CAVERNEUX** (Fr.), n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-be-o-ka<sup>2</sup>-ve<sup>2</sup>r-nu<sup>2</sup>. See COMPRESSOR *venæ dorsalis*.

**PUBIO-COCCYGEAL** (Fr.), adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>-be-o-ko<sup>2</sup>-k-se-zhe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See PUBIO-COCCYGEAL.

**PUBIOFEMORALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fe<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes*, the pubes, and *femur*, the thigh. Fr., *pubiofémoral*. See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus*.—Anterior p.-f. See SUPERPUBIO-FEMORALIS.—Posterior p.-f. See GREAT ADDUCTOR of the thigh (2d def.).

**PUBIO-INFRA-UMBILICALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n-fra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-bi<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>h(ek)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), *infra*, below, and *umbilicus* (q. v.). See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis*.

**PUBIO-ISCHIADIC**, **PUBIO-ISCHIATIC**, adj's. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o-i<sup>2</sup>s-k-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>k, -a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *ischion*, the ischium. Pertaining to the os pubis and the ischium. [L.]

**PUBIO-ISCHIO-TIBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>)-bi<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), *ischion*, the ischium, and *tibia* (q. v.). See ISCHIO-TIBIALIS *externus*.

**PUBIO-OMBILICAL** (Fr.), n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-be-o-o<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-be-le-ka<sup>2</sup>l. See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis*.

**PUBIOPROSTATICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pro-(pro<sup>2</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>t(sta<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *pubes* (q. v.), and *prostata*, the prostate. Fr., *pubio-prostatique*. See COMPRESSOR *prostate*.

**PUBIO-SOUS-OMBILICAL** (Fr.), n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-be-o-suz-o<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-be-le-ka<sup>2</sup>l. See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis*.

**PUBIOSTERNALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stu<sup>2</sup>rn-(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *sternum* (q. v.). Fr., *pubio-sternal*. See RECTUS *abdominis*.

**PUBIOTIBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>b(i<sup>2</sup>teb)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *tibia* (q. v.). See SHORT ADDUCTOR of the leg.

**PUBIOTOMY**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pubiotomia* (from *pubes*, the pubes, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *pubiotomie*. Ger., *Beckenschnitt*, *Pubeotomie*. Syn.: *pelviotomy*. The operation of sawing through the pubic bone on either side of the symphysis, to facilitate delivery in cases of contracted pelvis.

**PUBIO-UMBILICALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-bi<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>h(ek)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *umbilicus* (q. v.). See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis*.

**PUBIO-URÉTHRAL** (Fr.), **PUBIO-URÉTRAL** (Fr.), n's. Pu<sup>2</sup>-be-o-u<sup>2</sup>-ra-tra<sup>2</sup>l. See WILSON'S MUSCLE.

**PUBIOCAVERNOSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>(ka<sup>2</sup>)-vu<sup>2</sup>rn(we<sup>2</sup>rn)-os/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *pubes* (q. v.), and *caverna*, a hollow. Fr., *pubio-caverneux*. See COMPRESSOR *venæ dorsalis*.

**PUBO-COCCYGEAL**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-o-ko<sup>2</sup>-k-si<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *κόκκυξ*, the coccyx. Pertaining to or uniting the coccyx and the os pubis. [L.]

**PUBO-FEMORAL**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-o-fe<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *pubofemoralis*. Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the femur; as a n., see PECTINÆUS. [L.]

**PUBO-ISCHIADIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-o-i<sup>2</sup>s-k-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>k. See PUBIO-ISCHIADIC.

**PUBOPERINEALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n-e(a<sup>2</sup>)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *perineum*, the perineum. An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and inserted into the deep layer of the perineal fascia. [L, 332.]

**PUBOPERITONEALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>-n-e(a<sup>2</sup>)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *peritoneum*, the peritoneum. See PUBOTRANSVERSALIS.

**PUBO-PROSTATIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-o-pro<sup>2</sup>-sta<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *pubo-prostaticus*. Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the prostate; as a n., see WILSON'S MUSCLE. [L.]

**PUBOPUDENDUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pu<sup>2</sup>d(en<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>nd(u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). For deriv., see PRIGIA and PRIGENIUM. An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and blending with the ischio-pubicus. [L, 332.]

**PUBO-TIBIAL**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>-o-ti<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>l. From *pubes* (q. v.), and *tibia* (q. v.). Pertaining to the os pubis and the tibia. [L.]

**PUBOTRANSVERSALIS** (Lat.), **PUBOTRANSVERSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>(pub)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tra<sup>2</sup>ns-tra<sup>2</sup>ns-ve<sup>2</sup>rs-ve<sup>2</sup>rs-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s, -u<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *pubes* (q. v.), and *transversus*, transverse. A slender bundle of muscular fibres arising from the



superior ramus of the os pubis and lost in the transversalis fascia near the internal abdominal ring. [L, 332.]

**PUBOTROCHANTERICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)'o(o<sup>2</sup>). trok(trō'chē)-a'nt(a'snt)-e'r(ar)'i'k-u's(u's). From *pubes* (q. v.), and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. See PECTINÆUS.

**PUBO-URETHRALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-u'r(ur)-e'eth(ath)-ra(r)'i'z. From *pubes* (q. v.), and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. See Wilson's MUSCLE.

**PUBO-VESICAL**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>b-o-ve's'i'z-k'l. Lat., *pubovesicalis*. Pertaining to the os pubis and the bladder; as a n., see COMPRESSOR prostate. [a, 48.]

**PUCINE**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>k'sen. Of Wayne, a substance discovered by him in the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, supposed to be an alkaloid, but thought by Hopp to be a mixture of sanguinarine, resin, and coloring matter. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**PUCINIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu-chen'i'a<sup>2</sup>. From *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist. Fr., *puccinie*. A genus of parasitic fungi, of the *Uredineæ*. The *Pucciniei* are a suborder of the *Coniomyces*; the *Pucciniastri* a division of the *Epiphyti*; the *Puccinie* a subdivision of the *Uredinei*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. favi**. See ACHORION Schönleini.—**P. graminis**. Wheat mildew; a species forming patches on the stem and leaves of wheat and other grasses. According to Salisbury, its development in damp straw occasions epidemics of measles in camps. [B, 61; B, 275, 291 (a, 35).]

**PUCOON**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>k-un'. 1. The *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or its root. 2. The *Lithospermum hirtum*. 3. The *Lithospermum canescens*. 4. The *Hydrastis canadensis*. [B, 5, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

**PUCE** (Fr.), n. Pu's. See PULEX.—**P. de Bourgogne**. A malignant form of anthrax observed in Burgundy. Cf. ANTHRAX gallicus and Contagious ANTHRAX.—**P. chique**. See PULEX irritans.—**P. maligne**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.

**PUCERON** (Fr.), n. Pu's-ro'n<sup>2</sup>. See APHIS.

**PUCES** (Fr.), n. Pu's. See MAL des plongeurs.

**PUCHURY** [Netherl. Ph.], n. See PICHURIM and Pichurin BEAN.

**PUDENDA** (Lat.), n. m., pl. of pudendum (q. v.).

**PUDENDAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>d(pu'd)-e'nd'a'g(a'g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *pudendum* (q. v.), and ἄγρα, a seizure. 1. Pain in the external genitals. 2. Primary syphilis, more particularly of women. [G.]—**P. pruriens**. Pruritus vulvæ. [G.]

**PUDENDAL**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>d-e'n'd'l. Lat., *pudendalis*. Pertaining to the pudenda.

**PUDENDUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>2</sup>d(pu'd)-e'nd'u'm(u'm). From *puere*, to be ashamed. Used most frequently in the pl., *pudenda* (Gr., αἰδοῖα; Fr., parties honteuses; Ger., Schaamtheile). The external genitals (especially those of the female, including the vulva and the mons Veneris).—**P. muliebre**. The p. of the female.

**PUDIBILIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu<sup>2</sup>d(pu'd)-i'b'i'i'z-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pudibilis*, shameful. The pudenda, especially of the male. [a, 48.]

**PUDIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>d'i'k. Fr., *honteux*. See PUDENDAL.

**PUEBLA HOT SPRINGS**, n. Pwab'la<sup>2</sup>. Thermal mineral springs situated in Humboldt County, Nevada. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**PUEENTE VIESGO** (Sp.), n. Pwant'a ve-e's'go. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there are hot gaseous and saline springs. [L, 49 (a, 50).]

**PUERARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pu')-e'r-ar(a'r)'i'a-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of leguminous shrubs. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. tuberosa**. An East Indian species. The tuberous roots are used in cataplasms for swellings of the joints. [B, 172, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

**PUERPERA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pu')-u'r-p(er)'e'r-a<sup>2</sup>. Fem. of puerperus, parturient (from *puer*, a child, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., femme accouchée (ou en couches), nouvelle-accouchée. Ger., Wöchnerin, Neuentbundene, Friscentbundene, Kindbeterin. A woman who is or has recently been in labor. [a, 48.]

**PUERPERAL**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>-u'r-p'er'a'l. Lat., *puerperalis*. Fr., *puerpéral*. Pertaining to or caused by childbirth; of a woman, in the lying-in state.

**PUERPÉRISME** (Fr.), n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-e'r-p-a-res-m'. A generic term for all pathological conditions to which the puerperal state predisposes, including traumatic febrile conditions, phlegmasias, etc. [A, 55.]—**P. infantile**. A generic term for the pathological states incident to the new-born child, especially those due to puerperal infection. [A, 55.]—**P. infectieux**. Puerperal disease due to infection. [a, 54.]

**PUERPERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pu')-u'r-p(er)'e'r-i'u'm(u'm). From *puerperus*, parturient. Ger., Kindbettzeit. The condition or period of lying-in.

**PUERPEROPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pu')-u'r-p(er)'e'r-o-py'a<sup>2</sup>. i'z(u'r)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *puerperus*, parturient, and πυρ, fever. See Puerperal FEVER.

**PUERPERO-TYPHUS**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-u'r-p'er-o-tif'u's. From *puerperus*, parturient, and τυφός, stupor. See Puerperal TYPHUS.

**PUFF-BALL**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>'ba'l. Ger., *Bovist* (1st def.). 1. The genera *Lycoperdon* and *Bovista*, especially *Lycoperdon bovista* and *Lycoperdon giganteum*. 2. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 19, 185, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

**PUGIONIFORM**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>-j-i'o'n'i'z-fo'r'm. Lat., *pugioni-formis* (from *pugio*, a dagger, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pugioniforme*. Dagger-shaped. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

**PUIT** (Fr.), n. Pwe. A well-like depression. [a, 48.]—**P's** lymphatiques. See Lymph-WELLS.

**PULASSARI**, n. Of Rumphius, the *Alyxia stellata*. [B, 46.]

**PULBION** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)'bi'z-o'n. Gr., πούλιον. A pil-low. [A, 325.]

**PULEGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)-ej(e'g)'i'z-u'm(u'm). From *puler*, a flea, and *agere*, to drive. Fr., *pouliot*. Ger., *Poley*. 1. Pennyroyal (*Mentha p.*). 2. A section of the genus *Mentha*. 3. The genus *Preslia*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ætheroleum pulegii**. See *Oleum pulegii æthereum*.—*Aqua pulegii* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de pouliot*. Ger., *Poleywasser*. A solution of 3 parts of oil of pennyroyal in 27 of alcohol, shaken up with 9.970 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum pulegii æthereum**. Fr., *huile essentielle de pouliot, oléum de pouliot*. A preparation made by distilling pennyroyal in water, and gathering the oil which floats on the surface. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulegii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *menthe pouliot, pouliot commun* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *poleo* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowering tops [Fr. Cod.] (flowering herb [Sp. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of *Mentha p.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. angustifolium**. See *Mentha p.*—**P. hortense**, **P. vulgare**. See *Mentha p.*—**Spiritus pulegii**. Fr., *alcoolat (ou esprit) de pouliot*. A preparation made by treating pennyroyal with alcohol, or oil of pennyroyal with alcohol and water, and distilling off a quantity equal to the alcohol used. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**PULEX** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)'e'x. Gr., ψύλλα, ψύλλος, ψύλλαξ. Fr., *puce*. Ger., *Floh*. The flea; a genus of the *Pulicidæ*, including the true fleas. [L, 196 (a, 39).]—**P. irritans**. Fr., *puce de l'homme*. Ger., *Menschenfloh*. The common flea, parasitic on man. [L, 353 (a, 39).]—**P. penetrans**. Fr., *puce pénétrante*. Ger., *Sandfloh*. The chigoe, jigger, sand-flea; a minute insect resembling in its general anatomy the common flea, but much smaller, found in various regions of Central and South America, in the West Indies, and in parts of the southern United States. The impregnated female, which is of about half the size of the male, burrows under the skin of the feet, especially about the toe nails, and there lays its eggs. Irritation with more or less inflammation supervenes unless the parasite is removed, and sometimes ulceration, gangrene, loss of the toes, or tetanus may result. The extraction of the parasite by means of a pointed instrument is termed by the French "exchiage." [G.]



PULEX PENETRANS.  
[A, 327.]

**PULICARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)-i'z-k-a(a'z)'ri'z-a<sup>2</sup>. From *pulicarius*, pertaining to fleas. Ger., *Flohkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old name for *Plantago arenaria* and *P. vulgaris*. 2. A genus of the *Inuloideæ*. The *Pulicariæ* are a subdivision of the *Inuleæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. crispata**. A stimulant and tonic species found in Egypt. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. dysenterica**. Fr., *conyze des prés (ou moyenne)*. Ger., *ruhrwürdiges Flohkraut, Ruhrkraut, Ruhrkraut, Berufkraut, gelbe Minze*. Common fleabane; an astringent species common in Europe and Central Asia. The root and herb, *radix et herba conyze medie (seu arnice suedensis)*, were formerly used in diarrhoea. The root and flowers are sometimes substituted for those of *Arnica montana*. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. odora**. Ger., *wohlriechendes Flohkraut*. A species growing in mountains in southern Europe and Asia Minor. The root is used in Italy like that of *Inula helenium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. undulata**. Ger., *wellenblättriges Flohkraut*. An aromatic species cultivated in Egypt and Arabia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *pulicaire*. Ger., *gemeines Flohkraut, Christenkraut*. A species found in middle Asia and Europe. The herb, *herba conyze (pulicariæ)*, was formerly used in diarrhoea and dysentery. It has been used to drive away fleas. [B, 88 (a, 39); B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]

**PULICARIS** (Lat.), adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)-i'z-k-a(a'z)'ri'z. From *pulex*, a flea. Fr., *pulicaire*. Of diseases, characterized by little spots like the bites of insects.

**PULICATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)-i'z-k-a(a'z)'shi'z(ti'z)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *pulex*, a flea. Ger., *Flohsucht*. The condition of a person infested with fleas. [G.]—**P. enesmodis**. Ger., *Flohsucht der Juckknötchen*. P. associated with prurigo senilis, in which, according to Willan, a very small flea was present. [G, 33.]

**PULIOL**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>'li'z-o'l. See under PENNYROYAL.

**PULLNA** (Ger.), n. Pu<sup>2</sup>'na<sup>2</sup>. A place in Bohemia where there are numerous mineral purgative springs. [a, 14.]

**PULLULANS** (Lat.), adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)'lu'z(lu')-a'nz(a'ns). Ger., *aussprossend*. Budding, forming new shoots. [a, 35.]

**PULLULATION**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-u'l-a'shu'n. From *pullulare*, to sprout out. Fr., *p. Sprouting*; that mode of cell multiplication in which a cell forms a small protuberance which afterward increases to the size of the parent cell, is divided from it by the formation of a wall at the point of junction, and eventually becomes completely separated. [B, 279, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. vaccinæ généralisée** (Fr.). Generalized vaccinia. [Guéniot, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1882, No. 20.]

**PULMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)-me'nt'u'm(u'm). See GRUEL.

**PULMO** (Lat.), n. m. Pu<sup>2</sup>(pul)'mo. Gen., -on'is. See LUNG.

**PULMO-AORTIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>'mo-a-o'r'ti'z-k. From *pulmo*, the lung, and *aorta* (q. v.). Pertaining to the lung and the aorta.

**PULMO-HEPATIC**, adj. Pu<sup>2</sup>'mo-he'p-a'ti'z-k. From *pulmo*, the lung, and ἥπαρ, the liver. Pertaining to the lung and the liver.

**PULMOMETER**, n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-mo'm'e't'r-u'r. From *pulmo*, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pulmomètre*. See SPIROMETER.

**PULMONAIRE** (Fr.), adj. and n. Pu<sup>2</sup>-mo-na'r. See PULMONARY. PULMONARIA, and PULMONARIA officinalis.—**Grande p. P. d'Italie**. See PULMONARIA officinalis.—**P. officinale**. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*; of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of that and other varieties of *Pulmonaria*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



**PULMONARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>n(mon)-a(a<sup>3</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *pulmo*, the lung. Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the Boraginaceae, tribe *Boragaceae*. The *Pulmonariae* are a subtribe of the *Lithospermeae*. 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. 3. The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B. 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 4. See PNEUMONIA.—**P. angustifolia**. Fr., *pulmonaire à feuilles étroites*, *petite pulmonaire*, *concou bleu*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the small (or narrow-leaved) lungwort, blue (or bugloss-) cowslip; a species with the habitat and properties of *P. officinalis*. 2. Of Schrank, *P. azurea*. [a, 35].—**P. arborea**. The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. azurea**. Azure-flowered lungwort; a European species with the properties of *P. officinalis*. [B. 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. gallica**. See *HIERACIUM murorum*.—**P. latifolia**, *P. maculata*, *P. maculosa*. See *P. officinalis*.—**P. media**, *P. mollis*. A European species having the properties of *P. officinalis*. [B. 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. officinalis**. Fr., *pulmonaire officinale* (ou d'Italie), *grande pulmonaire*, *herbe aux poumons* (ou au lait de Notre-Dame, ou de cœur), *sauge de Jérusalem* (ou de Bethléem). Ger., *gemeines* (oder *braunes*) *Lungenkraut*, *Fleckenlungenkraut*. Common lungwort, bedlam- (or bugloss-), or Jerusalem-) cowslip, sage of Jerusalem, Virgin Mary's honeysuckle; a European species. The root and leaves, *radix et herba pulmonariae* (*maculose*, *seu maculata*, *seu latifoliae*, *seu symphyti maculosi*), were formerly used as a pectoral and demulcent. The leaves are somewhat mucilaginous and mildly astringent. Their former repute in pulmonary complaints was probably largely due to the fancied resemblance of their blotchy surface to that of a diseased lung. [a, 35].—**P. saccharata**. A European species having the same properties as *P. officinalis*. [B. 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. vaccarum**. The *Verbascum thapsus* and other species of *Verbascum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. virginica**. Virginian cowslip, a North American species. The roots are used as a vulnerary and internally as a mild astringent. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PULMONARY**, adj. Pu<sup>3</sup>l'mo<sup>2</sup>n-a-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pulmonalis* (from *pulmo*, the lung). Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *pulmonisch*. Pertaining to the lungs. [C.]

**PULMONATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>n(mon)-a(a<sup>3</sup>/ta<sup>3</sup>. A group of terrestrial or fresh-water molluscs in which respiration is effected by means of a pulmonary sac, no gills being developed. [Kingsley (L. 227 (a, 39)).]

**PULMONATE**, adj. Pu<sup>3</sup>l'mo<sup>2</sup>n-at. From *pulmo*, the lung. Possessing lungs. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

**PULMONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-mon'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *pulmo*, the lung. See PNEUMONIA.

**PULMONIC**, adj. Pu<sup>3</sup>l'mo<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *pulmonique*. See PULMONARY.

**PULMONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-mo<sup>2</sup>n(mon)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. See PNEUMONIA.

**PULP**, n. Pu<sup>3</sup>lp. Gr., *σάψ*, Lat., *pulpa*, *pulpamen*. Fr., *pulpe*. Ger., *Brei* (1st def.), *Kern*, *Mark* (2d def.). 1. Any soft, usually juicy, slightly cohesive mass. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, soft-walled parenchyma, especially fruit parenchyma, also the succulent hymenium of *Fungi*. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 3. See ALBA.—**Dental p.** Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern*, *Zahnpulpa*. The soft substance filling the p.-cavity of a tooth; composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and mucoid connective tissue containing many branching cells. At the surface of the p. the cells (odontoblasts) are arranged like an epithelium. [J. 20, 30, 35.] Cf. *TOOTH PAPILLA*.—**Digital p.** Lat., *pulpa digitorum*. Fr., *pulpe des doigts et des orteils*. Ger., *Tastpolster*. The highly sensitive, elastic, fleshy mass on the palmar or plantar aspect of the distal part of the fingers and toes. [J.]—**Fruit-p.** Ger., *Fruchtbrei*, *Fruchtmarm*. The p. in which the seeds of certain fruits are imbedded. [a, 35.]—**Hair-p.** Lat., *pulpa pili*. See *HAIR PAPILLA*.—**P. elements**. Cells forming the p., or parenchyma, of an organ. [J.]—**Splenic p.** The portion of the spleen which, with the Malpighian corpuscles, fills in the spaces between the trabeculae. [J.]

**PULPA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-p'a<sup>3</sup>. 1. See PULP. 2. In the pl., *pulpe*, of the Fr. Cod., see PULPE [2d def.].—**Milz** (Ger.). See SPLENIC PULP.—**P. cerebri**. The cerebral medulla. **P. dentis**. See *DENTAL PULP*.—**P. digitorum. See *DIGITAL PULP*.—**P'krankheit** (Ger.). A disease of the dental pulp. [a, 31.] **P. lienis**. See SPLENIC PULP.—**P. pili**. See *HAIR PAPILLA*.—**P'führen** (Ger.). See PULP TUBES.—**P. testiculii**, **P. testis**. The tissue of the testicle included within the septa. [L. 7.]**

**PULPAMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-p'a(a<sup>3</sup>/me<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., *-pam-i*nis. From *pulpa*, pulp. See PULP.

**PULPE** (Fr.), n. Pu<sup>3</sup>lp. 1. See PULP. 2. In the pl., *p's*, of the Fr. Cod., a class of medicinal preparations consisting of roots, tubers, leaves, or fruits reduced to a pulp by grating, pounding, or treating with water and sifted. [B.]

**PULPEZIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-e(a)/zi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *pulpésie*. Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy.

**PULPIFICATION**, n. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-fa<sup>2</sup>k/sh'n. From *pulpa*, pulp, and *facere*, to make. Reduction to pulp. [B. 227.]

**PULPITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>3</sup>l(pu<sup>4</sup>l)-pi<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-it'id*os (-idis). Fr., *pulpite*. Inflammation of the dental pulp. [a, 34.]

**PULPOSE**, **PULPOUS**, **PULPY**, adj's. Pu<sup>3</sup>l'p'os, -us, -a<sup>3</sup>. Lat., *pulposus*. Fr., *pulpeux*. Ger., *breiig*, *markig*. 1. Containing pulp, resembling or of the consistence of pulp. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**PULQUE** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Pul'ka. See VINUM AGAVES and cf. AGAVE (1st def.).—**P.-plant**. See AGAVE p.

**PULS** (Ger.), n. Puls. See PULSE.—**Aortenp.** See *Water-hammer pulse*.—**Aussetzender P.** See *Intermittent pulse*.—**Doppelschlagender P.** See *Dicrotic pulse*.—**Erregungsp.** An irritable pulse. [a, 14.]—**Fadenförmiger P.** See *Thready pulse*.—**Hüpfender P.** See *Caprizant pulse*.—**Jugularvenenp.** See *Veinous pulse* (1st def.).—**Leberp.**, **Lebervenenp.** See *Hepatic pulse*.—**Mäuseschwanzemartiger P.** See *Myurous pulse*.

**Ordentlicher P.** A regular pulse. [L. 80.]—**P'ähnlich**. See SPHYGMODIC.—**P'krümmung**. See *PULSE curve*.—**P'lehre**. See SPHYMOLOGY.—**P'messer**. See PULSIMETER.—**P'schlag**. The beat of the pulse. [K.]—**P'schwingung**. Oscillation of the pulse. [K.]—**P'ühr**. See *PULSE clock*.—**P'vermehrung**. Increase in the rapidity of the pulse. [D.]—**P'wage**. See PULSIMETER.—**P'welle**. See *Pulse-wave*.—**P'wellenzeichner**. See SPHYMOGRAPH.—**Schwankender P.** See *Intermittent pulse*.—**Seltener P.** See *Infrequent pulse*.—**Träger P.** See *Slow pulse*.—**Unterbrochener P.** See *Intermittent pulse*.—**Venenp.**, **Venöser P.** See *Veinous pulse*.—**Wellenförmiger P.** See *Undulating pulse*.—**Wurmformiger P.** See *Vermicular pulse*.—**Zurücklaufender P.** See *Recurrent pulse*.

**PULSADER** (Ger.), n. Puls'a<sup>3</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>r. See ARTERY.—**Achself.** See *Axillary artery*.—**Adernetzp'n.** See *Chorioid arteries*.—**Aeussere Fersenbeinp'n.** See *External calcaneal arteries*.—**Aeussere Fussbeinp'n.** See *External plantar artery*.—**Aeussere Halsp.** See *External carotid artery*.—**Aeussere Kranzp' des Oberschenkels.** See *External circumflex artery of the thigh*.—**Aeussere Rückenp' der grossen Zehe.** See *Arteria dorsalis hallucis externa*.—**Armp.** See *Brachial artery*.—**Backenp.** See *Buccal artery*.—**Bauchdeckenp'n.** See *Epi-gastric arteries*.—**Blasenp.** A vesical artery. [a, 48.]—**Blendungsp'n.** See *Ciliary arteries*.—**Blinddarmp.** See *Arteria caecalis*.—**Brustschulterp.** See *Acromial thoracic artery*.—**Dickdarmp'n.** See *Colic arteries*.—**Dritte Aeussere Schamp.** See *Arteria pudenda externa tertia*.—**Dünndarmp'n.** See *Intestinal arteries*.—**Eingeweidep'n.** See *Celiac artery*.—**Ellenbogenp.** See *Ulnar artery*.—**Ernährungsp'n.** A nutrient artery. [a, 48.]—**Erste Mittelfussrückenp'n.** See *Metatarsal artery*.—**Felsenbeinp.** See *Arteria petrosa*.—**Fingerrückenp'n.** See *Dorsal digital arteries of the hand*.—**Flügelgaumenp'n.** See *Pterygo-palatine artery*.—**Flügel-muskelp'n.** See *Arteria pterygoidea*.—**Flügelp.** See *Pterygo-palatine artery*.—**Gallenblasenp.** See *Cystic artery*.—**Gaumenp'n.** See *Palatine arteries*.—**Gebärmutterp'n.** See *Uterine arteries*.—**Gehirnp'n.** See *Cerebral arteries*.—**Gekrösp'n.** See *Mesenteric arteries*.—**Gemeinschaftliche Hüftp.** See *Common iliac artery*.—**Gesässp.** See *Gluteal artery*.—**Gesichtsp.** See *Facial artery*.—**Griffellochp.**, **Griffelzitzensp.** See *Stylo-mastoid artery*.—**Grosse Daumenp.** See *Large artery of the thumb*.—**Grosse Körperp.**, **Grosse schlagende P.** See *Aorta*.—**Haarp'n.** See *Ciliary arteries*.—**Harnröhrenzweibelp.** See *Artery of the bulb of the penis*.—**Heiligbeinp'n.** See *Sacral arteries*.—**Hintere Mittelfellp'n.** See *Posterior mediastinal arteries*.—**Hintere Nasenp.** See *Spheno-palatine artery*.—**Hintere obere Adernetzp'n.** See *Arteria chorioidea posterior superior*.—**Hintere Rückenmarksp.** See *Posterior spinal artery*.—**Hintere Schamlippenp'n.** See *Arteriae labiales posteriores*.—**Hintere Verbindungs-p.** See *Posterior communicating artery of the brain*.—**Hintere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenp'n.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent artery*.—**Hintere zurücklaufende Schienbeinp'n.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent artery*.—**Hintere Zwischenknochenp.** See *Posterior interosseous artery of the forearm*.—**Hinterhauptsp.** See *Occipital artery*.—**Hirnhauptp'n.** See *Meningeal arteries*.—**Hirnkopf-p.** See *Internal carotid artery*.—**Hirneinp'n.** See *Cerebellar arteries*.—**Hodenp.** See *Internal spermatic artery*.—**Hodensackmuskelp'n.** See *Scrotal arteries*.—**Hohlhandfingerp'n.** See *Palmar digital arteries*.—**Hohlhandmittelhandp'n.** See *Palmar interosseous arteries*.—**Hohlhandp.** Any palmar or volar artery. [a, 48.]—**Hüftbeinlochp.** See *Obturator artery*.—**Hüftenp'n.** See *Iliac arteries*.—**Hüftlendenp.** See *Ilio-lumbar artery*.—**Hüftlochp.** See *Obturator artery*.—**Hüftp'n.** See *Iliac arteries*.—**Innere Fussbeinp'n.** See *Internal plantar artery*.—**Innere Gehörp.** See *Internal auditory artery*.—**Innere Halsp.** See *Internal carotid artery*.—**Innere Hüftbeinp.** See *Internal obturator artery*.—**Innere Kieferp.** See *Internal maxillary artery*.—**Innere Kopf-p.** See *Internal carotid artery*.—**Innere Kranzp' des Oberschenkels.** See *Internal circumflex artery of the thigh*.—**Innere Schamp.** See *Internal pudic artery*.—**Kaumuskelp.** See *Masseteric artery*.—**Kehlkopf-p'n.** See *Laryngeal arteries*.—**Keilbeingauemp'n.** See *Spheno-palatine artery*.—**Kieferzungenbeinp.** See *Myllo-hyoid artery*.—**Klump.** See *Mental artery*.—**Kitzlerp.** See *Arteria clitoridea*.—**Kniegelenkp'n.** See *Articular arteries of the knee*.—**Kniekehlenp.** See *Popliteal artery*.—**Knöchelp'n.** See *Malleolar arteries*.—**Kopfamp.** See *Innominate artery* (1st def.).—**Kreuzbeinp'n.** See *Sacral arteries*.—**Leberp.** See *Hepatic artery*.—**Lendenp'n.** See *Lumbar arteries*.—**Kranzp.** A coronary artery. [a, 48.]—**Luftgefässp'n.** See *Tracheal arteries*.—**Magenetzp'n.** See *Gastro-epiploic arteries*.—**Magenzweilfingerp'n.** See *Gastro-duodenal artery*.—**Mandel-p.** See *Tonsillar artery*.—**Mastdarmp'n.** See *Hemorrhoidal arteries*.—**Milzp.** See *Splenic artery*.—**Mittelfleischp.** See *Perineal artery*.—**Mittelfussrückenp'n.** See *Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot*.—**Mittlere Nebenp.** See *Arteria collateralis media and Capsular artery*.—**Muskelzwischp'n.** See *Musculo-phrenic artery*.—**Nabelgefässp'n.** See *Omphalo-mesenteric arteries*.—**Nabelp'n.** See *Umbilical arteries*.—**Nackenp'n.** See *Cervical arteries*.—**Nebengelenkp'n des Knies.** See *Arteriae articulares genu accessorii*.—**Nebenlendenp'n.** See *Supra-renal arteries*.—**Netzhauptp.** See *Central retinal artery*.—**Nierenp.** See *Renal artery*.—**Oberaugenhöhlep'n.** See *Superior orbital artery*.—**Oberbauchp.** See *Celiac artery*.—**Obere linke Grimmdarmp.** See *Arteria colica sinistra superior*.—**Obere P. des Hirnleins.** See *Superior cerebellar artery*.—**Obere Trommelfellp.** See *Arteria tympanica superior*.—**Oberflächliche Halsp.** See *External carotid artery*.—**Oberschenkel-p.** See *Femoral artery and Common femoral artery*.—**Oberste Brustp.** See *Superior thoracic artery*.—**Ohrp'n.**



See *Auricular arteries*.—**P. des Glaskörpers**. See *Hyaloid artery*.—**P. Öffnung**. See *Arteriomyoma*.—**Quere Dampf**. See *Transverse perineal artery*.—**Rachenp.** See *Arteria lingualis*.—**Riechbeinp.** See *Ethmoidal arteries*.—**Rippenackemp.** See *Costo-cervical artery*.—**Rückenp.** Any dorsal artery. [a. 48.]—**Samengangp.** See *Artery of the vas deferens*.—**Schambeinp.** See *Arteria pubica*.—**Scheidenp.** See *Vaginal artery*.—**Schenkelp.** See *Femoral artery*.—**Schlenbeinp.** See *Tibial arteries*.—**Schilddrüsenp.** See *Thyroid arteries*.—**Schlafenp.** See *Temporal artery*.—**Sitzbeinp.** See *Inferior gluteal artery*.—**Sohlenmittelfussp.** See *Plantar interosseous arteries*.—**Sohlensehnp.** See *Plantar digital arteries*.—**Speichenhohlhandp. des Daumens**. See *Arteria pollicis radialis volaris*.—**Speichenp.** See *Radial artery*.—**Speichenrückenp. des Daumens**. See *Inner dorsal artery of the thumb*.—**Speiseröhrenp.** See *Esophageal arteries*.—**Tiefe Ruthenp.** See *Artery of the corpus cavernosum*.—**Tiefe umgeschlagene Hüftp.** See *Deep circumflex iliac artery*.—**Tiefe Wadenp.** See *Deep sural arteries*.—**Trompetenp.** See *Arteria tubaria*.—**Ungenannte P.** See *Innominate artery*.—**Untere Augenhöhlep.** See *Infra-orbital artery*.—**Untere linke Grimmdamp.** See *Arteria colica sinistra inferior*.—**Untere tiefe Arm.** See *Inferior profunda artery of the arm*.—**Untere Trommelfellp.** See *Arteria tympanica inferior*.—**Unterschulterblattsp.** See *Subscapular artery*.—**Unterzungesp.** See *Sublingual artery*.—**Vidi'sche P.** See *Vidian artery*.—**Vordere Handwurzp.** See *Anterior radio-carpal artery*.—**Vordere Hodensackp.** See *Anterior scrotal artery*.—**Vordere Mittelfellp.** See *Anterior mediastinal arteries*.—**Vordere Rückenmarksp.** See *Lateral spinal arteries*.—**Vordere Verbindungsp.** See *Anterior communicating artery of the brain*.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenp.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent artery*.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Schienbeinp.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent artery*.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Speichenp.** See *Anterior radial recurrent artery*.—**Vordere Zwischenknochenp.** See *Anterior interosseous artery of the forearm*.—**Vordere Zwischenrippenp.** See *Anterior intercostal arteries*.—**Wadenbeinp.** See *Peroneal artery*.—**Winkelp.** See *Angular artery*.—**Wirbelp.** See *Vertebral artery*.—**Wurmfortsatzp.** See *Appendicular artery*.—**Zahnnp.** See *Dental arteries*.—**Zehenrückenp.** See *Dorsal digital arteries of the foot*.—**Zungenbeinp.** See *Hyoid artery*.—**Zungenp.** See *Lingual artery*.—**Zurücklaufende Zwischenknochenp.** See *Arteria interossea recurrens*.—**Zweite durchbohrende P.** See *Second perforating artery of the thigh*.—**Zwerchfellp.** See *Phrenic arteries*.

**PULSATILE**, adj. Pu'sl-a't-īl. From *pulsare*, to beat. Throbbing, attended with pulsations or throbs. [a. 48.]

**PULSATILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu'sl(pu'sl)-a't(a't)-īl'la. From *pulsare*, to beat. Fr., *pulsatille*, *anémone pulsatille* [Fr. Cod.] (ou coquelourde [2d def.]). Ger., *Küschenschelle*. Sp., *pulsatilla* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A section of the genus *Anemone*, also *Anemone p.* The *pulsatilla* are a subsection of the *Anemoneae genuinae*. 2. The flowering herb of *Anemone p.* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph.], of *Anemone pratensis* [Gr. Ph.], of both [Gr. Ph.], of *Anemone p.*, of *Anemone pratensis*, or of *Anemone patens* [U. S. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 33).]—**Aqua pulsatillae nigricantis**. See *ANEMONE water*.—**Extractum pulsatillae** [Gr. Ph., 1st ed. Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de pulsatilla* [Sp. Ph.]. An alcoholic (aqueous [Gr. Ph.]) extract made from the fresh leaves [Sp. Ph.] (the fresh flowering herb [Gr. Ph., Gr. Ph.], the dried flowering herb [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) of *Anemone p.*, and brought to the consistence of a thick extract [Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (a pilular consistence [Gr. Ph.]). Many older pharmacopœias had an aqueous extract, a few an alcoholic extract. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Infusum pulsatillae**. An infusion of the herb of *P. pratensis* in boiling water, with the addition of a little sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**P. cœrulea**. See *ANEMONE p.*—**P. nigricans**, **P. pratensis**. See *ANEMONE pratensis*.—**P. vulgaris**. See *ANEMONE p.*

**PULSATILLE** (Fr.), n. Pu'sl-a't-el-y'. See *PULSATILLA*.—**Extrait alcoolique, ou aqueux de p.** See *Extractum PULSATILLÆ*.—**Saccharolé de p.** A preparation made by triturating 4 to 9 parts of extract of *pulsatilla* with 40 of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

**PULSATION**, n. Pu'sl-a'sh'n. Fr., *battement*. Ger., *Aderschlag*, *Pulsiren*, *Klopfen*, *Schwankung*. 1. A beating or throbbing. 2. A pulse-beat.—**Over-maximum p.** Ger., *übermaximale Schwankung*. The additional elevation attained by the contracting muscle curve, after it has reached the maximum and remained there for a short time. [K. 35.]—**Paradoxic p.** Ger., *Paradoxschwankung*. A special section of p. noticed both on opening and closing a galvanic current passed through the first nerve and muscle. [K. 35.]—**P. endopleurica** (Fr.). See *PULSUS endopleuricus*.—**P. exopleurica** (Fr.). See *PULSUS exopleuricus*.—**Secondary p.** Ger., *sekundäre Schwankung*. The contraction observed in the muscle of a "muscle-nerve" preparation if its nerve is laid across a second contracting muscle. [K. 35.]—**Staircase p.** The pulsations of a frog's heart that has been filled with pure serum. Each contraction is a little more prolonged than the preceding one. [K. 19.]

**PULSE**, n. Pu'sl. Gr., *πύλσις*. Lat., *pulsus*. Fr., *pouls*. Ger., *Puls*, *Aderschlag*. 1. A beat or throb; the movement of an artery or other vessel, especially the perceptible impulse communicated to the contained column of blood by each beat of the heart. [K.] 2. The seeds of many cultivated leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, etc. [a. 35.]—**Abdominal p.** A p. observed in emaciated persons over the line of the abdominal aorta. [a. 34.]—**Abrupt p.** A quick p.—**Anacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of ascent once (anacrotic p.) or twice (anacrotic p.). [Hayden (a. 34).]—**Aortic p.** Ger., *Aortenpuls*. 1. The p. of the aorta. 2.

See *Water-hammer p.*—**Arachnoid p.** An old term for a small and tremulous p.—**Ardent p.** Lat., *pulsus ardens*. Fr., *pouls ardent* (ou *élevé*). A p. which seems to strike the finger at a single point. [K.]—**Breath p.** A peculiar audible pulsation, simultaneous with each heart-beat, said by Hall to be heard on placing the ear at the mouth of certain phthisical patients. [K. 41.]—**Bounding p.** See *Caprizant p.*—**Capillary p.** A condition of alternating redness and pallor of a tissue sometimes observed (most readily in the matrices beneath the nails), attributed to a pulsatile flow of blood through the capillaries instead of the usual steady current; occurring chiefly where an excessive cardiac impulse coincides with general arterial narrowing. [Quincke and Ruault, "Lancet," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 292.]—**Caprizant p.** Lat., *pulsus caprizans*. A peculiar irregularity of the p. in which a weak pulsation is succeeded by a strong one. [K. 4.] Cf. *CAPRIZANT*.—**Catacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of descent once (catacrotic p.) or thrice (catacrotic p.). [Hayden (a. 34).]—**Collapsing p.** A p. that strikes the finger feebly and abruptly and subsides suddenly and completely; observed in permanent patency of the aortic orifice. [Hayden (a. 34).]—**Complex p.** Fr., *pouls combiné* (ou *composé*, ou *composé*). A p. continuously alternating from hard and rapid to soft and slow. [K. 4.]—**Compressible p.** See *Soft p.*—**Corrigan's p.** See *Water-hammer p.*—**Critical p.** See *Incident p.*—**Dicrotic p.**, **Dicrotic p.**, **Dicrotous p.** Lat., *pulsus dicrotus* (seu *bicrotus*, seu *biferiens*, seu *mallearis*, seu *intercusis*, seu *duplez*). Fr., *pouls dicrote* (ou *rebondissant*, ou *redoublé*, ou *mar-telé*). A p. in which the finger feels two distinct blows, one lighter than the other, for each cardiac systole. It occurs when the heart pulsations are rapid and the arterial tension is diminished; there is a rebound of the artery with each contraction of the heart, in addition to the original impulse. [D. 27; K.]—**Dropped-beat p.** See *Intermittent p.*—**Elastic p.** A full p. that presents an elastic feeling to the finger. [a. 34.]—**Endopleural p.** See *PULSUS endopleuricus*.—**Entoptical p.** A pulsation sometimes observed normally in the arteries of the retina while the heart is beating rapidly after bodily exertion. [K. 16.]—**Epigastric p.** See *Abdominal p.*—**Exopleural p.** See *PULSUS exopleuricus*.—**Febrile p.** A p. indicative of fever. When the fever comes on it is usually full and bounding, becoming weak and feeble when the fever subsides or when prostration ensues. [D.]—**Filiform p.** See *Thready p.*—**Formicant p.** See under *FORMICANT*.—**Full p.** Lat., *pulsus plenus*. Ger., *voller Puls*. A p. in which the artery has a distended, tense feeling; observed in sthenic inflammation. [a. 34.]—**Gaseous p.**, **Hæmorrhagic p.** The full, soft, and readily compressible p. of a distended artery which has lost its tone. [D. 25.]—**Hard p.** Ger., *harter Puls*. A p. in which, owing to changes in the arterial wall or to vascular distention, a sensation of hardness is imparted to the finger. [a. 34.]—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Leberpuls*, *Lebervenenpuls*. An expansion sometimes observed in the veins of the liver at each ventricular contraction, due to an impulse propagated from the vena cava inferior. [K. 16.]—**Heterochronic p.** An irregular p. [A. 301.]—**Hypodicrotous p.** A modification of the dicrotous p. In the sphygmograph tracing it presents a slight irregularity in the first secondary line, and the notch which joins the latter to the following line does not descend to the common curve level, as in the dicrotous p.—**Incident p.** Lat., *pulsus incidens* (seu *incidens*). A p. in which the second beat is weaker than the first, and the third than the fourth, a stroke then following which is as strong as the first. [D. 52.]—**Infrequent p.** Lat., *pulsus varius*. Fr., *pouls rare*. Ger., *seltener Puls*. As frequently used, a slow p.; properly, a p. due not to lengthened but to less frequent systolic contractions. [K.]—**Intermittent p.** Lat., *pulsus intermittens*. Ger., *aussetzender* (oder *schwankender*, oder *unterbrochener*) *Puls*. One in which the rhythm is broken by the absence of one or more beats. [D. 1.]—**Irregular p.** A p. in which the beats are unequal in frequency and in force, or in which the force is the same but the rate varies. [Hayden (a. 34).]—**Jerking p.** The p. of aortic regurgitation; so-called because from a state of emptiness the artery is suddenly filled with blood. [Hayden (a. 34).]—**Jugular p.** See *Venous p.* (1st def.).—**Locomotive p.** [Bellingham]. See *Water-hammer p.*—**Long p.** A p. in which the duration of the systolic wave is comparatively long. [Bristowe (B).]—**Monocrotous p.** A form of p. which indicates a grave condition of the circulation and impending death. The sphygmographic tracing shows a simple ascending and descending line, without interruptions. [D. 1.]—**Myurous p.** Lat., *pulsus myurus*. Fr., *pouls en queue de souris*. Ger., *mäuseschwänzchenartiger Puls*. A p. in which the beats gradually become weaker and of diminishing amplitude. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**P-clock**. Ger., *Pulsuhr*. An apparatus invented by Waldenburg for registering the tension and volume of the p. on a dial-plate. [K. 16.]—**P-curve**. A graphic representation of the variations of the p. on a chart. [D. 1.]—**P-measurer**. Ger., *Pulsauge*. See *PULSIMETER*.—**P-trace**, **P-tracing**. See *P-curve*.—**Quick p.** Lat., *pulsus celer*. A p. that strikes the finger rapidly.—**Recurrent p.** Ger., *zurücklaufender Puls*. The return of the radial p. on the distal side of a point where the artery is compressed, through the agency of the collateral circulation of the hand. [K. 16.]—**Renal p.** The hard and full p. observed in cases of coma from kidney disease.—**Respiratory p.** The alternate dilatation and contraction of the great veins of the neck occurring simultaneously with the acts of expiration and inspiration. [K. 4.]—**Retrosternal p.** A venous p. detected by depressing the integument covering the suprasternal notch; believed to be due to pulsation of the left innominate vein. ["Rev. gén. de clin. et de théor.," Oct. 13, 1887 (a. 34).]—**Senile p.** The p. which is peculiar to old age. Its peculiarities are largely due to inelasticity of the arteries. The sphygmographic tracing shows a high position of the secondary waves in the line of descent and great size of the first secondary wave as compared with the second. [D. 1.]—**Shabby p.** A p. having the characters produced by a combination of a weak heart and relaxed arteries. [Broadbent, "Lancet," 1875, ii, p. 906 (a. 34).]—**Short p.** A p. in which the duration of



the systolic wave is comparatively short.—**Shuttle p.** Of C. H. Hughes, a p. in which the wave passes under the finger as if it were floating something solid as well as fluid; observed in rheumatic endocarditis or endarteritis. [*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.*, "lvii, p. 223 (a. 34).]—**Slow p.** Lat., *pulsus tardus*. Fr., *pouls lent* (ou *laid*). Ger., *langsame Puls*. In a physiological sense, a p. corresponding to a lengthened systolic contraction of the heart succeeded by a long diastole. [K. 3.]—**Small p.** A p. giving the sensation that the artery is small.—**Soft p.** Ger., *weicher Puls*. A p. that may readily be stopped by digital compression. [a. 34.]—**Spashing p.** See *Jerking p.*—**Steel-hammer p.** An abrupt, energetic p. like the rebound of a smith's hammer from the anvil; observed in the arteries near a joint affected with rheumatism. [Stokes (a. 34).]—**Sublingual capillary p.** A p. observed beneath the nail by slightly raising its tips; thought to be caused by a systolic serous reflux. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, "Nov. 24, 1888, p. 575 (a. 34).]—**Supradicrotic p.** Of Wolff, a dicrotic p. in which the repulsed beat closely resembles the cardiac beat. [a. 34.]—**Tense p.** A p. in which, in consequence of vascular dilatation, the vessel is hard and tense, like a cord. [a. 34.]—**Thready p.** A slight and scarcely appreciable p. observed during syncope. [a. 34.]—**Throbbing p.** See *Collapsing p.*—**Tremulous p.** Lat., *pulsus tremulus*. Fr., *pouls tremblant*. A p. in which a series of oscillations is detected with each beat. [K. 3.]—**Trirotic p.** 1. The normal p.-curve, so called because it consists of three distinct waves. [K.] 2. A p. in which the three waves normally present are abnormally distinct. [B.]—**Undulating p.** Lat., *pulsus undosus*. A p. that communicates to the finger the sensation of successive waves. [a. 34.]—**Unequal p.** A p. which varies in strength, some throbs being strong and others weak. [D. 1.]—**Vaginal p.** The perceptible arterial p. sometimes to be felt in the vagina as the result of heightened vascular development in the pelvis in consequence of pregnancy or of inflammatory disease.—**Venous p.** Ger., *fließende Puls*. Lat., *pulsus venarum* (seu *venosus*). Ger., *Jugularvenenpuls*, *Venenpuls*, *venöser Puls*. 1. A pulsation sometimes noticed in the jugular veins, supposed to be due to tricuspid regurgitation. 2. In physiology, the swelling of the veins of the neck during expiration. [K. 3.] Cf. *Respiratory p.*—**Vermicular p.** Lat., *pulsus vermicularis*. A small frequent p. that communicates to the finger the sensation of a worm-like motion. [a. 34.]—**Vibrating p.** See *Jerking p.*—**Water-hammer p.** Syn.: *Corrigan's p.*, *locomotive p.* A jerking, visible, collapsing, tortuous, and yet regular and rapid p., characteristic of aortic incompetence with hypertrophy of the left ventricle or of aneurysm of the ascending or transverse portion of the arch of the aorta, and of disease of the aorta when that vessel has become rigid and dilated. [D. 1.]—**Wiry p.** Fr., *pouls roide*. A tense p., which feels like a firm cord or wire beneath the finger. [K.]

**PULSILOGIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{ls}(\text{pu}^2\text{ls})\text{-i}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{gi}^2\text{um}$  / $\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$  (u<sup>2</sup>m). From *pulsus*, the pulse, and *λόγος*, a reckoning. See *PULSIMETER*.

**PULSIMETER**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{ls-i}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{tr}$ . Lat., *pulsimetrum* (from *pulsus*, the pulse, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *pulsimètre*. Ger., *Adermesser*, *Aderschlagmesser*, *Pulsmesser*. Any apparatus used to record the force of the pulse-beat. [K.]

**PULSIONSDIVERTIKEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Puls-e-onz-de-ve}^2\text{rt-ek-el}$ . Of von Ziemssen, the analogue in the human subject of the cæcum oesophageum of the pig.

**PULSUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{ls}(\text{pu}^2\text{ls})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., p. See *PULSE*.—**P. aequalis**. A pulse in which the beats are equal. [a. 34.]—**P. alternans**. See *P. bigeminus*.—**P. araneus**. Fr., *pouls aranéen*. See *Arachnoid pulse*.—**P. bierotus**. *P. biferiens*. See *Dicrotic pulse*.—**P. bigeminus**. Of Traube, an irregular p. with a slight pause after every two pulsations. [a. 34.]—**P. bisferiens**, *P. bisiliens*, *P. bis pulsans*. See *Dicrotic pulse*.—**P. celer**. See *Quick pulse*.—**P. celer tricrotus**. See *Tricrotic pulse* (2d def.).—**P. cerebialis**. A slow pulse sometimes observed in apoplexy. [a. 34.]—**P. contractus**. A small hard pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. contumitans**. A doubly or trebly compound pulse. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**P. cordis**. See *Apeze beat*.—**P. crassus**. A strong, full pulse.—**P. creber**. A frequent pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. debilis**. A feeble pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. dicrotus**, *P. duplex*. See *Dicrotic pulse*.—**P. differens**. Inequality of the pulse in corresponding arteries.—**P. durissimus**. A tense pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. durus**. See *Hard pulse*.—**P. endopleuricus**. The latent pulsation of pulsating pleurisy (one that can be made visible and traced only by binding on a manometer). [Rummo, "Riform. med.," "tribl. f. klin. Med.," No. 2, 1880; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 1, 1890, p. 138.]—**P. exopleuricus**. The positive pulsation of pulsating pleurisy (one that is visible and can be traced without binding on a manometer). [Rummo, l. c.]—**P. filiformis**. See *Thready pulse*.—**P. fibrans**. A jerking pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. formicans**. See under *Formicant*.—**P. fortis**. See *Hard pulse*.—**P. fusalis**, *P. gazellians*. See *Caprizant pulse*.—**P. imminutus**. See *Myurous pulse*.—**P. inaequalis**. An unequal pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. inanis**. See *Thready pulse*.—**P. inflammatorius**. A tense pulse observed in inflammation. [a. 34.]—**P. inspiratione intermittens**. See *P. paradosus*.—**P. interdens**. An intermittent pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. intercusis**. See *Dicrotic pulse*.—**P. intercurrens**, *P. intermittens*. See *Intermittent pulse*.—**P. irregularis**. An irregular pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. lentus**. See *Slow pulse*.—**P. magnus**. A full pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. mollis**. A soft pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. myurous**. See *Myurous pulse*.—**P. myurus deficiens**. A p. myurus in which the waves diminish so that they are scarcely appreciable. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**P. paradoxicus**, *P. paradoxus*. Fr., *pouls paradoxal*. A phenomenon observed under certain rare pathological conditions *u. g.* in that form of pericarditis in which the aorta is compressed by adhesions in which the pulse disappears during each full inspiration and reappears during expiration. [D. 47, 68; K. 16; a. 18.]—**P. plenus**. A full pulse. [L. 80.]—**P. privatio**. Syncope, apoplexy (1st def.).—**P. quadrigeminus**. A pulse with an appreciable pause after every four beats. [a. 34.]

**P. quinquegeminus**. A pulse with an appreciable pause after every five beats. [a. 34.]—**P. rarus**. See *Infrequent pulse*.—**P. remittens**. An intermittent pulse. [L. 80 (a. 34).]—**P. resiliens**. See *Dicrotic pulse*.—**P. retardus**. A retarded pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. tardus**. See *Slow pulse*.—**P. serratus**. A strong, hard, full pulse. [a. 34.]—**P. trigeminus**. An irregular p. in which every third beat is followed by an appreciable pause. [Guttmann (a. 34).] Cf. *Pouls trigémène*.—**P. undosus**, *P. undulosus*. See *Undulating pulse*.—**P. vacillans**. See *Intermittent pulse*.—**P. vacuus**. See *Thready pulse*.—**P. varius**. A changeable pulse. [L. 80 (a. 34).]—**P. venarum**, *P. venosus*. See *Venous pulse*.—**P. vibrans**. A tense strong pulse. [a. 34.]

**PULTACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pultaceus* (from *puls*, pottage). Fr., *pultacé*. Ger., *breig*. Macerated, pulpy.

**PULTATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)}\text{-shi}^2\text{(ti}^2\text{)}\text{-o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *pultare*, to beat. See *ATHEROMA*.

**PULTICULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{lt}(\text{u}^2\text{lt})\text{-a}^2$ . Dim. of *puls*, pottage. See *GRUEL*.

**PULVER** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{l-fe}^2\text{r}$ . A powder.—**Cosme'sches P.**, **Cosmi'sches P.** See *PULVIS arsenicalis Cosmi*.—**Fieberp.** See *Aque powder*.—**Gichtp.** See *PULVIS arthriticus*.—**Giftp.** 1. An alexipharmac powder. 2. A poisonous powder. [L. 46 (a. 21).]—**Gummiges P.** See *PULVIS gummisus*.—**Kastrirp.** A caustic powder used to destroy the spermatic cord of an animal. [a. 14.]—**Kinderp.** See *PULVIS MAGNESIÆ cum rheo*.—**Kurella'sches Brustp.** See *PULVIS GLYCRRHIZÆ compositus*.—**Lugop.** See *PULVIS cardinalis*.—**Niesep.** See *PULVIS sternutatorius*.—**Plummer's altertendes P.** See *PULVIS HYDRARGYRI stibiatius*.—**Räucherp.** See *DIAPASMA*.—**Schiessp.** See *GUNPOWDER*.—**Wiener Aetzp.** See *POTASSA cum calce*.

**PULVERACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{l-va-r-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pulveraceus*. Ger., *staubartig* (2d def.). *pulverig* (2d def.). 1. Having a powdery coating. 2. Consisting of a granular or dusty mass. [a. 35.]

**PULVÉRISATEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{l-va-re-za}^2\text{-tu}^2\text{r}$ . See *ATOMIZER*.—**P. à vapeur**. A steam atomizer.

**PULVÉRISATION** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{l-va-re-za}^2\text{-se-o}^2\text{n}$ . 1. The formation of spray from a liquid. 2. The spray thus produced.—**P. phéniquée**. A carbolic acid spray or its application.

**PULVERIZATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lv-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z-a}^2\text{-sh'n}$ . From *pulverizare*, to reduce to dust. Fr., *pulvérisation*. Ger., *Pulverisierung*. The act or process of reducing a substance to powder. [a. 48.]

**PULVÉRULENCE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{l-va-ru}^2\text{-la}^2\text{n}s$ . The state of being pulveraceous. [a. 17.]—**P. des narines**. The accumulation of a fine powder on the hairs of the nares, a deposit of dust from the expired air due either to a dryness of the pituitary membrane or to great tenacity of the mucus; observed in the advanced stages of grave diseases, and given by Delarocque as one of the four pathognomonic symptoms of typhoid fever, the others being stupor, dilatation of the pupils, and ileo-cæcal gurgling. [Notta, "Union méd.," Dec. 30, 1884, p. 1081; L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

**PULVERULENT**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lv-e}^2\text{-r-u}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{nt}$ . Lat., *pulverulentus* See *PULVERACEOUS*.

**PULVILLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})\text{-vi}^2\text{lt}(\text{vi}^2\text{lt})/\text{lu}^2\text{s}(\text{lu}^2\text{s})$ . See *PAD*.—**P. medicatus**. See *SACCULUS medicatus*.

**PULVINAR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})\text{-vin}(\text{wen})/\text{a}^2\text{r}$ . Gen., *-ar'is*. From *pulvinus*, a cushion. Ger., *Polster*. 1. Lit., a cushion or pillow; the posterior eminence, or tubercle, of the optic thalamus. [L. 15, 28 (K.).] 2. In botany, a hypogynous disc. [B. 123 (a. 35).]—**P. posterior thalami optici**. See *P. (1st def.)*.

**PULVINULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})\text{-vi}^2\text{lt}(\text{wen})/\text{u}^2\text{lt}(\text{u}^2\text{lt})\text{-u}^2\text{s}$  (u<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *pulvinus*, a cushion. Fr., *pulvinule*. Ger., *Polsterchen*, *Brutpolster*. 1. See *ANABLASTEMA*. 2. See *ANABLASTEMA glomerulosum*. 3. A heap of naked spores. [a. 35.] 4. See *PAD*.

**PULVINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})\text{-vin}(\text{wen})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Blattpolster*, *Blattkissen*. A cushion-like enlargement at the base of a leaf or petiole. [a. 35.]

**PULVIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{lt}(\text{pu}^2\text{lt})/\text{vi}^2\text{s}(\text{vi}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *pulv'eris*. See *DUST* and *POWDER*.—**Cataplasma pulverum emollientium**. A poultice of equal parts of marsh-mallow root and the leaves of *Malva silvestris* powdered and boiled. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**P. acidulus**. See *P. ex ACIDO TARTARICO*.—**P. ad botium**. Fr., *poudre antistramuse*. A powder formerly used for scrofula, consisting essentially of burnt sponge.—**P. ad condienda cadavera** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre pour la conservation des cadavres*.—**P. ad flatus**. Fr., *poudre carminative*. A mixture of 30 parts each of anise, cloves, coriander, and fennel, 22 each of orange-peel and ginger, 25 of crabs' eyes, 4 of mace, and 180 of sugar. [L. 85.]—**P. ad herpetem**. Fr., *poudre antidermatose*. A powder of 2 parts each of athiops mineral and athiops antimonialis and 4 each of guaiac resin, licorice, and magnesium oxide. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**P. ad limonadum** [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *trockene Limonade*. An extemporaneous mixture of 10 grammes of citric acid, 120 of white sugar, and 3 drops of fresh oil of lemon. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**P. ad partum**. 1. Of the Ed. Ph. 1699, an oxyctic powder of 2 parts each of Venetian borax, British crocus, the livers of eels dried with their gall, and white amber, and 8 of horses' testicles dried in an oven. [A. 69.] 2. Powdered ergot.—**P. ad senilem**. Fr., *poudre antipropique*. A powder of 1 part each of antimony crudum and flowers of sulphur and 2 parts of sugar of milk. [*Pharm. of the Strass. Hosp.*, 1890 (B. 119).]—**P. ad sternutamentum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *P. sternutatorius*.—**Pulveres acrophori** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. acrophorus anglicus*.—**Pulveres acrophori laxantes** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. effervescentes compositus*.—**P. acrophorus**. Fr., *poudre acrophore* (1st def.), *poudre gazifère simple*. Syn.: *p. acrophorus e natro carbonico acidulo* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.), *p. effervescentes* [Swiss Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a preparation consisting of 9 parts of powdered tartaric acid, 10 of powdered sodium bicarbonate, and 10 [Netherl. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph.]) of pow-



dered sugar, dried separately and mixed [Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]; or of 2 parts each of the acid and sugar and 3 of the bicarbonate [Gr. Ph.]; or of two powders to be mixed only for immediate use, one consisting of 5 parts each of the acid and sugar, the other of 6 parts of the carbonate with 4 of sugar [Swiss Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias, magnesium carbonate being sometimes used instead of the sodium salt, and cream of tartar instead of tartaric acid. Some of the formulas included oleosaccharum of lemon or a little peppermint oil. The so-called *poudre de Seltz* contained equal parts of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid, or, less commonly, four times as much of the carbonate as of the acid. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Hung. Ph. and Russ. Ph., see *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—*P. aerophorus anglicus* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre gazogène alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo gasifero simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulveres aerophori* [Belg. Ph.] (see *aperientes* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *p. aerophorus* [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *effervescens* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] *anglicus* [Swiss Ph.], see *alcalinus*). A preparation consisting of two powders to be mixed for immediate use, one consisting of 150 centigrammes of tartaric acid (130 [Fr. Cod.], 125 [Sp. Ph.], 220 [Russ. Ph.]), put up in white paper, the other of 200 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate (208.3 [Sp. Ph.], 250 [Russ. Ph.]), put up in colored (usually blue) paper. The *pulveres aperientes* of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 162 centigrammes of acid and 194 of sodium bicarbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. aerophorus laxans* [Ger. Ph.]. See *P. effervescens compositus*.—*P. aerophorus mangano-ferricus* [Gr. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 3 parts of manganese sulphate, 6 of iron sulphate, 80 each of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, and 212 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. aerophorus seidlitzensis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *P. effervescens compositus*.—*P. alexipharmacus*. Fr., *poudre alexipharmaque*. See *P. bezoardicus Rollwagii*.—*P. alexiterius*. See *P. IPEACATANHÆ et opii*.—*P. alterans edinburgensis* (see *Plummeri* [Swiss Ph.]). See *P. HYDRARGYRI stibiatum*.—*P. aluminosus*. See *P. ex HYDRARGYRO rubro cum alumine*.—*P. aluminosus*. See *P. stypticus*.—*P. amarus ferratus* [Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part each of iron sulphate and cardamom-seeds and 2 parts each of the flowers of *santonica* and *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. ammoniaco-camphoratus*. Fr., *poudre ammoniacale camphrée*. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium carbonate, 1 part of powdered camphor, and 12 parts of white sugar. [L. 85.]—*P. analepticus*. A powder consisting of 15 parts of cinna-bar, 90 of sugar candy, and 2 to 4 of oil of cinnamon; or of 22 parts of cinna-bar, 60 of sugar, and 2 of oil of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. angelicus*. See under *ANTIMONY oxychloride*.—*P. anodynus*. See *P. IPEACATANHÆ et opii*, and *P. CRETÆ compositus cum opio*.—*P. antacidus*. 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., a powder of 2 parts of calcium carbonate and 1 part of magnesium carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *P. MAGNESIÆ compositus*. 3. See *Absorbent powder* (2d and 3d def's).—*P. anthelminticus*. Fr., *poudre vermifuge*. A powder of 7 parts each of hydrargyrum saccharatum and the roots of valerian and aspidium, 15 each of jalap-root and eleosaccharum of tansy, and 2 of dried iron sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anti-arthritis purgatus*. Fr., *poudre grégorienne*. A powder of 60 parts of senna-leaves, 120 of cream of tartar, and 30 of scammony; or of 62 each of senna and cream of tartar, 15 of scammony, and 8 of ginger; or of 125 each of senna, cream of tartar, gum arabic, and cinnamon and 61 each of scammony, guaiac-wood, and sarsaparilla, and sometimes of *Smilax china*; or of 42 of senna, 111 of rhubarb, and 14 each of cream of tartar and *Convolvulus mechoacanna*; or of 50 of senna, 31 of cream of tartar, 18 each of jalap, ginger, and juniper, and 30 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anticephalicus* [Ludovici]. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.—*P. anticolicus Camerarii*. Fr., *poudre contre la colique*. A powder of 11 parts each of chamomile and salt of wormwood, 15 of rock crystal, 22 of hartshorn, and 30 of ivory scrapings. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anti-epilepticus* [Gr. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts of *Viscum album* and 1 part each of peony-root and astacolith. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. anti-epilepticus febrilis*. Fr., *poudre de quinquina valérienne*. A powder of 11 parts each of cinchona and quinine-juce and 2 of valerian. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anti-hemorrhoidalis* [Gr. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts each of senna-leaves and fennel-seeds, 3 each of rhubarb-root, purified sulphur, cream of tartar, and magnesium carbonate, and 16 of eleosaccharum of fennel. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. antihæcticus-scrophulosus*. Fr., *poudre antihéctique de Goëlis*. A powder of 1 part each of burned hartshorn, nutmeg, and toasted laurel berries and 3 parts of licorice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antihæcticus*. See *P. RHEI compositus*.—*P. antilyssicus* [Gr. Ph.]. A powder of 160, 200, or 240 grains of the root-bark of *Marsdenia erecta*, and 5 of *Mylabris cichoreus* or *Mylabris variegata*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. antilyssicus omskirianus*. Fr., *poudre antilyssique*. A powder of 1 drachm of elecampane rhizome, 1 oz. of chalk, 3 drachms of Armenian bole, and 10 grains of alum, with 5 drops of oil of anise. [B. 119.]—*P. antimonialis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph. (James) [Belg. Ph.]]. Fr., *poudre antimoniale* (ou *stibée*, ou *de James*). James's powder; a mixture of 33 parts of antimony oxide (33½ [Belg. Ph.]) with 67 [U. S. Ph.] (66 [Br. Ph.], 66½ [Belg. Ph.]) of calcium phosphate; or of equal parts of antimony sulphide and hartshorn, heated in a porcelain mortar to a white heat [Gr. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antimonialis Kaempffii* [Ph. Fuldens. (1791), Hamb. Ph. (1835)]. Fr., *poudre dépurative de Kaempff*. A powder consisting of 15 parts of antimonium crudum, 11 of magnesium carbonate, and 4 of dried orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antiquarius peruvianus*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*P. antispasmodicus Stahlîi*. Fr., *poudre antispasmodique (ou tempérante) de Stahl*. A powder of 30 parts of cinna-bar with 320, 380, 120, 135, or 160 each of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate; or with 30 of the sulphate and 120 of the nitrate; or with 60 each of the sulphate and nitrate and of prepared oyster-shells; or with 96 each of the sulphate and of mother-of-pearl, 192 of the nitrate, and 48 each of prepared red coral and astacolith. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *P. salinus compositus* and *P. temperans cum*

*HYDRARGYRO sulphurata rubro*.—*P. antispasticus*. See *P. VALERIANÆ aromaticus*.—*P. aperiens*. Fr., *poudre apéritive*. 1. A powder of 11 parts of potassium nitrate and 15 of magnesium oxide. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. In the pl., *pulveres aperientes* [U. S. Ph.], see *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—*P. aromaticus* [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. cinnamomi compositus* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of 35 parts each of cinnamon and ginger in No. 60 powder, with 15 each of nutmeg in No. 20 powder and crushed cardamom-seeds [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of ginger with 2 each of cinnamon and cardamom-seeds [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], with 5 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 3 of cardamom [Gr. Ph.], with 4 of cinnamon and 2 of cardamom [Gr. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with 8 of cinnamon, 4 of cardamom, and 2 each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg [Swiss Ph.], or with 8 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 2 each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. aromaticus laxativus* [Swiss Ph.]. A powder of 6 parts of senna-leaves, 3 each of orange-peel, Chinese cinnamon, anise-seed, licorice, rhubarb-root, ginger, and cream of tartar, and 12 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. aromaticus ruber* [Swiss Ph.]. A powder of 6 parts of cinnamon, 4 of red saunders, 3 of ginger, 184 of sugar, and 1 part each of cloves, galangal, and nutmeg. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. arsenicalis Cosmî* [Gr. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre antiscariomatéux (ou escharotique arsenicale)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cosmêches Pulver*. A powder for external use in cancerous ulcers, consisting of 1 part of arsenious acid with 5 (3 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of red mercury sulphide and 2 of animal charcoal [Belg. Ph.] (of burnt sponge [Fr. Cod.], of sole-leather ash [Sp. Ph.], 1 part of animal charcoal and 1 part of resina draconis [Gr. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. arsenicalis Roussetol* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre caustique arsenicale* [Fr. Cod.], *poudre arsenicale de Roussetol*. Sp., *polvo arsenical de Roussetol* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. A powder of 30 parts of arsenious acid with 180 [Fr. Cod.] (235 [Belg. Ph.], 240 [Sp. Ph.]) of red mercury sulphide, and 3 [Fr. Cod.] (235 [Belg. Ph.], 240 [Sp. Ph.]) of resina draconis. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. arthriticus*. Fr., *poudre antiarthritique*. Ger., *Gichtpulver*. A powder of 1 part of extract of aconite and 60 parts of white sugar; or of 12 of the extract and 125 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. basilicus*. An old preparation made up of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap; or of calomel, scammony, and sugar; or of tartar emetic and jalap. [L. 104, 119.]—*P. benjoinus*. See *Poudre de BENJOIN*.—*P. bezoardicus halensis*. Fr., *poudre bezoardique de Halle*. A powder of 30 parts each of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate, and astacolith, and 6 of cinna-bar; or of 1 part of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum and 2 parts of potassium sulphate, with the addition sometimes of 2 of potassium nitrate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. bezoardicus Rollwagii*. Fr., *poudre de Rollwag*. A powder of 22 parts each of regulus antimonii medicinalis and contrayerva, with 15 each of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, stag's hoof, rock crystal, red coral, mother-of-pearl, and sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. cachecticus Ludovici*. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.—*P. camphoratus*. Fr., *poudre camphrée*. An old mixture of camphor and sugar, in varying proportions, with starch or gum arabic. [B. 119.]—*P. capitalis*. See *P. sternutatorius* (1st def.).—*P. cardiacus*. See *P. analepticus*.—*P. cardinalis* (de Lugo). Ger., *Cardinalspulver*, *Lugopulver*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*P. Carthusianorum*. See *KERMES mineral*.—*P. caryocostinus*. Fr., *espèces caryocostines*. A powder of 205 parts each of scammony and *Ipomœa turpethum*, 102 of ginger, and 338 each of hermodactyl and sugar; or of 2 parts each of scammony and hermodactyl and 1 part each of cloves, cinnamon, and ginger. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. catharticus*. See *P. RHEI compositus*.—*P. catharticus absorbens*. See *P. RHEI cum magnesia*.—*P. causticus*. 1. See *P. ex HYDRARGYRO rubro cum alumine*. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *POTASSA cum calce*.—*P. causticus cum calce*. *P. causticus viennensis*. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—*P. cellensis aureus*. See *P. analepticus*.—*P. comitissæ*. Ger., *Pulver der Gräfin*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [a, 38].—*Pulveres compositi* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudres composées* [Fr. Cod.]. Powders consisting of several ingredients which are themselves already mostly in powdered form. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. Constantini*. See *MERCURY tartrate*.—*P. contra tussim infan-tum*. A powder of 15 parts of peony-root, 22 of Florentine iris, 7 of Virginia snake-root, 4 of saffron, and 30 of sugar candy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. cordialis*. See *P. analepticus*.—*P. Cornacchini*, *P. cornacchinus*. Fr., *poudre cornachine* (ou *catholique*). Ger., *Cornachinpulver*. Syn.: *p. trium diabolorum*, *p. scammonii antimonialis*, *p. oxydi stibii compositus*, *cerberus triplex*. A powder of equal parts of scammony, cream of tartar, and antimonium diaphoreticum lotum; or of 4 parts of scammony, 3 of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, and 2 of cream of tartar (the formula given by Cornacchino himself). [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. cosmicus*. See *P. arsenicalis Cosmî*.—*P. cum citrate magnesiæ et saccharo* [Fr. Cod.]. See *MAGNESIÆ citras effervescens*.—*P. dentifricus albus* [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre dentifrice alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of 100 parts each of precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Fr. Cod.]; or of 40 grammes of powdered calcium carbonate, 5 each of magnesium carbonate and the rhizome of Florentine iris, and 4 drops of oil of peppermint dissolved in alcohol [Austr. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. dentifricus camphoratus* [Swiss Ph.]. *P. dentifricus cum creta et camphora* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre dentifrice de craie camphrée* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of camphor (finely powdered and sifted through a No. 120 wire sieve [Fr. Cod.]) and 9 parts of precipitated calcium carbonate (with a few drops of peppermint-oil added, if desired [Swiss Ph.]). The Fr. Cod. directs also that the mixture be sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. dentifricus niger* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre dentifrice noire* (ou *au charbon et quinquina* [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *polvo dentifrico carbonoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of equal parts of purified charcoal, sage-leaves, and yellow cinchona-bark [Austr. Ph.]; or of 35 parts of prepared charcoal, 20 of yellow cinchona-bark, 15 of myrrh, 1



part of purified potassium carbonate, and 2 each of the oils of cloves and bergamot [Dan. Ph.]; or of 24 parts of prepared charcoal, 6 of pale cinchona-bark, 2 of the rhizome of calamus, and 1 part of cream of tartar [Gr. Ph.]; or of 200 parts of powdered charcoal with 100 of pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Fr. Cod.] (with 300 of pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. dentifricus ruber** [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr. *poudre dentifrice*. Sp., *polvo dentifrico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. tartari compositus* [Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 1,500 parts of cream of tartar with 1,900 of prepared oyster-shells, 750 of sugar, 1,500 of magnesium carbonate, 24 of carmin dissolved in ammonia, 18 of oil of Chinese cinnamon, 15 of oil of orange-flowers, and 24 of oil of peppermint [Dan. Ph.]; or with 6,000 of prepared oyster-shells, 750 of lacca in globulis, 500 of cloves, 250 of Chinese cinnamon, and 4,000 of rhizome of iris [Gr. Ph.]; or with 1,500 each of burnt hartshorn and resina draconis, 400 of cloves, 800 of the rhizome of iris, and 60 of cochineal [Sp. Ph.]; or with 500 each of kino, myrrh, and the rhizome of iris, 50 of cochineal triturated with a little citric-acid solution, and 25 of oil of cloves [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. depilatorius** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 37 parts of orpiment, 593 of quick-lime, and 370 of starch. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. de tribus**. See *P. Cornacchini*.—**P. diacarthamu**. A powder of 3 parts of carthamus-seeds, 2 each of tragacanth, hermodactyl, and scammony, 1 part each of cinnamon and licorice, and 4 of *Convolvulus turpethum*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. diaphoreticus**. Fr., *poudre diaphorétique*. See *P. bezoardicus halensis*, *P. viennensis virgineus*, and *P. ipeacacanthæ et opii*.—**P. diaphoreticus**. See *P. ipeacacanthæ et opii*.—**P. diarmaton**. See *P. aromaticus*.—**P. digestivus**. 1. Of the Dan. Ph., a powder of 1 part of rhubarb-root, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 4 of cream of tartar. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *Poudre digestive* (4th def.). 3. See *P. RHEI cum magnesia*.—**P. digestivus compositus**. An old preparation for which different formulæ are given. One derived from the Mil. Ph. of Copenhagen (1808) contains 4 parts of potassium sulphate, 2 of rhubarb, and 1 part of ammonium chloride; another, given by Gubour (1834), contains 12 parts each of anise, coriander, and fennel, 3 each of cinnamon, lemon-peel, and orange-peel, 1 part each of rhubarb and cloves, and 64 parts of sugar. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," July, 1881, p. 106 (B).]—**P. digestivus Kleini**. See *P. RHEI tartarizatus*.—**P. diureticus** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *poudre diurétique* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *des voyageurs*). A powder of 1 part each of potassium nitrate and marsh-mallow root, 2 parts of licorice, and 6 each of gum arabic and sugar of milk. The Fr. Cod. has also a powder for veterinary use, consisting of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 25 of marsh-mallow root. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Doveri** [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. **P. Doveri** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. ipeacacanthæ et opii*.—**P. ecephoticus**. A laxative powder.—**P. effervescens**. See *P. aerophorus* (1st def.), and *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. effervescens alcalinus** [Fr. Cod.] (see *anglicus* [Swiss Ph.]). See *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. effervescens compositus** [U. S. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre gazogène laxative* [Fr. Cod.], *poudre de Sedlitz* (anglaise), *poudre gazifère purgative*, *limonade gazeuse en poudre*. Sp., *polvo gasífero laxante* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulveres aerophori laxantes* [Belg. Ph.] (see *effervescences aperientes* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *p. aerophorus laxans* [Ger. Ph.] (see *sedlitzensis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *p. effervescens laxans* [Swiss Ph.] (see *laxativus* [Fr. Cod.]). Sedlitz powder; a preparation consisting of two powders to be dissolved separately and the two solutions mixed at the time of use, one containing 200 centigrammes (150 [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 220 [Russ. Ph.], 225 U. S. Ph.), 250 [Sp. Ph.], 300 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of tartaric acid, put up in white paper, the other containing 250 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate and 750 of sodium and potassium tartrate [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (258.3 of the bicarbonate and 775 of the tartrate [U. S. Ph.], or 250 of the bicarbonate and 800 of the tartrate [Swiss Ph.], or 300 of the bicarbonate and 1,000 of the tartrate [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or 900 of the bicarbonate and 800 of the tartrate [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or 200 of the bicarbonate and 600 of the tartrate [Fr. Cod.]), put up in colored (usually blue) paper. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. effervescens ferratus** [Swiss Ph.] (see *ferrugineus* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *poudre gazogène ferrugineuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo gasífero ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 80 parts of tartaric acid, 3 of ferrous sulphate, 200 of sugar, and 60 of sodium bicarbonate, powdered and thoroughly dried. When required for use, 20 grammes of the powder are put into a bottle of the capacity of a litre nearly filled with water, and the bottle is immediately corked and shaken. This produces a clear, acidulous, effervescent solution containing sodium tartrate, free carbonic acid, and a small proportion of iron [Fr. Cod.]. Also a mixture of 400 parts of tartaric acid, 30 of dry iron sulphate, 550 of sodium bicarbonate, 20 of sugar, and a sufficient amount of alcohol [Swiss Ph.]; or one made by mixing 2 grammes of iron and potassium tartrate with 25 of sodium bicarbonate, dividing into 12 parts, and adding to each for use 1 gramme of powdered tartaric acid. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. effervescens laxans** [Swiss Ph.] (see *laxativus* [Fr. Cod.]). See *P. effervescens compositus*.—**P. effervescens neutralis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre gazogène neutre*.—**P. emeticus**. See *P. ipeacacanthæ cum tartaro*.—**P. emolliens**. Sp., *polvo emoliente* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of equal parts of the leaves of *Melva silvestris* and marsh-mallow root. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus**. See *P. valerianæ aromaticus*.—**P. epilepticus albus**. Fr., *poudre antiépileptique blanche*. A powder of 15 parts of peony-root and 4 each of *Viscum album*, ivory scrapings, calcined ivory, stag's hoof, hartshorn scrapings, red and white coral, and pearls. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus Cellarii**. Fr., *poudre antiépileptique de Cellarius*. A powder of 7 parts each of *Viscum album*, stag's hoof, red coral, castoreum, sea unicorn, and Oriental pearls, 6 of human skull, 4 of powdered vipers, 24 of the five precious stones, and 15 each of peony-root and peony-seeds; or of 30 parts of *p. epilepticus marchionis* and 7 of linden charcoal. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus holasticus**.

Fr., *poudre antiépileptique d'Alsace*. A powder of 60 grammes each of peony-root, gentian-root, and stag's hoof, 30 each of the herbs of betonica, common germander, and *Potentilla reptans*, the flowers of peony, lily-of-the-valley, violet, and linden, and hartshorn scrapings, 15 each of coriander-seeds, peony-seeds, *Viscum album*, red and white coral, and Oriental pearls, 19 of ass's hoof, 22 of human skull, and 24 of star-apples. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus marchionis**. Fr., *poudre antiépileptique du margrave*. A powder of 90 grammes of peony-root with 22 each of *Viscum album*, ivory scrapings, stag's hoof, hartshorn, burnt ivory, red and white coral, and prepared pearls, and 30 of star-apples. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus mirabilis Mynsichti**. Fr., *poudre antiépileptique de Mynsicht*. A powder of 15 parts of human skull and 7 each of *Viscum album*, cinabar, and stag's hoof. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus niger**. Fr., *poudre antiépileptique noire*. A powder of 19 parts each of *Viscum album* and white dittany-root, 37 of peony-root, 11 each of aloes wood, peony-seeds, and stag's hoof, 15 each of red coral and mother-of-pearl, 7 each of white amber and sea unicorn, and 45 of linden charcoal. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus Riverii**. A powder of 15 grammes each of *Viscum album*, peony-root, white dittany-root, peony-seeds, and stag's hoof, 7 of the seeds of *Atriplex hortensis*, 30 of human skull, 6 each of red coral and jacinth, and 50 of star-apples. Mixed with an equal amount of cinabar, it is known as *p. cephalicus Fullerii* (Fr., *poudre céphalique de Fuller*). [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. epilepticus ruber**. Fr., *poudre antiépileptique rouge*. A powder of 2 parts each of peony-root and red coral and 1 part each of sea unicorn, prepared amber, and native cinabar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. equorum** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *poudre hippiatrice*. A powder of 1 part of black antimony sulphide, 2 parts each of sublimed sulphur and the roots of marsh-mallow and *Carlina acaulis*, 3 each of laurel-berries, the rhizome of calamus, and the roots of *Asarum europæum* and *Rheum raphaniticum*, 5 of fenugreek-seeds, 6 of gentian-root, and 20 of sodium sulphate [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. errihus**. See *P. sternutatorius* (1st def.).—**P. evacans puerorum**. Fr., *poudre laxative pour les enfants*. A powder of 15 grammes of calomel, 7 each of jalap resin and sweet almonds, 30 of white sugar, 24 of diaphoretic antimony, and 2 drops of oil of lemon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. externus ad erysipelas**. Fr., *poudre contre l'erysipèle*. A powder of 4 parts of wormwood, 8 of chalk, and 2 of Armenian bole. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. febrifugus Jacobi**. See *P. antimoniæ*.—**P. fulminans**. See GUNPOWDER.—**P. galactopituiticus**. A powder of 1 part each of the seeds of fennel, anise, lettuce, white poppy, and sesame, and 4 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. gummosus**. Fr., *poudre gommeuse*. Ger., *gummiges Pulver*. 1. See *P. TRAGACANTHÆ compositus*. 2. A powder of 2 parts each of gum arabic and sugar (3 of gum arabic with 1 part of sugar [Ger. Ph.], or with 2 parts of sugar [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 1 part of gum arabic with 3 parts of sugar [Swiss Ph.]) mixed with 1 part each of starch and licorice [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (with 2 parts of marsh-mallow root [Finn. Ph.], of licorice [Ger. Ph.], of tragacanth [Netherl. Ph.], with 1 part of licorice [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], of marsh-mallow root [Swed. Ph.], of tragacanth [Swiss Ph.]). [L. 85; B. 10; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. gummosus cum liquiritia et sulphure stibiato**. See *P. pectoralis resolvens*.—**P. gummosus stibiatus**. A powder of 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony [Finn. Ph.] (of kermes mineral [Swed. Ph.]) thoroughly triturated with 9 parts each of sugar and *p. gummosus*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. hæmostaticus** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of tragacanth, 3 parts of white bole, and 6 of colophony. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. hepaticus ruber**. A powder of 120 parts of cream of tartar, 15 each of red saunders and red-rose petals, and 7 of dilute sulphuric acid. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. infantum**. See *Absorbent powder*, *P. RHEI cum magnesia*, and *P. MAGNESIÆ compositus*.—**P. infantum Hufelandii** [Russ. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of saffron triturated with a little alcohol, 28 parts of valerian-root, 24 of the rhizome of Florentine iris, 36 of licorice, 8 of anise-seed, and 16 of magnesium carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Jacobi**, **P. Jamesii**. See *P. antimoniæ*.—**P. Jesuitarum**. See *Jesuits' powder*.—**P. Joannis de Vigonis**. See *RED MERCURY oxide*.—**P. kermesinus**. Fr., *poudre kermésine* (ou *expectorante*). A preparation consisting of powders made up of kermes mineral mixed with milk-sugar (Geneva Ph., 1780), or with sugar and starch (Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808), or with licorice and crab's eyes (Wurz. Ph., 1796), or with sugar and *p. gummosus* [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B. 119.]—**P. kermesinus cum camphora**. Fr., *poudre kermésine camphrée*. A preparation consisting of powders each containing 1 grain of kermes mineral, 1 grain of camphor, and 20 grains of sugar. [Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808; B. 119.]—**P. mantuanus**. Fr., *poudre de Mantoue*. A powder of 7 parts each of contrayerva, *Scorzonera humilis*, and Oriental and Occidental bezoar, and 4 each of terra sigillata, the five precious stones, red coral, prepared pearls, and rhinoceros's horn. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mercurialis argenteus**. See *MERCURY tartrate*.—**P. mercurialis gummosus**. See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI gummosus*.—**P. mucilaginosus**. See *P. TRAGACANTHÆ compositus*.—**P. nitratus**. See GUNPOWDER.—**P. patrum**. See *Jesuits' powder*.—**P. pectoralis Kurellæ**. See *Pulvis GLYCERYLLÆ compositus*.—**P. pectoralis resolvens**. Fr., *poudre pectorale fondante*. A powder of 2 parts of antimony pentasulphide, 22 of sugar of milk, 11 of licorice, and 4 of Florentine iris [Ph. Fuldens., 1791]; or 25 of golden sulphur of antimony, 150 of sugar of milk, 70 of licorice, 2 of extract of opium, and 110 of senega [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B. 119.]—**P. peruanus**. Cinchona-bark. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**P. principis**. Red mercury oxide. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. pro limonada**. See *P. ex ACIDO TARTARICO*.—**P. pro pasta viennensi**. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**P. pro vaporibus** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio chlori*.—**P. puerorum citrinus**. See *Absorbent powder* (3d def.).—**P. purgans Rogé** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 26 grammes of citric acid, 50 of sugar, 8 of calcined magnesia, 4 of magnesium carbonate, and 3 drops of oil of lemon, to be stirred into 250 grammes of water when taken. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. pyrius**. See GUNPOWDER.—**P. refrigerans**. 1. See *P. ex ACIDO TARTARICO*.



2. See *P. temperans* (2d def.). 3. Of the Dan. Ph. and Norw. Ph., a powder of one part each of potassium nitrate and elæosaccharum of lemon and 6 parts of cream of tartar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. salicylicus cum talco* [Ger. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of salicylic acid, 10 of wheat starch, and 87 of talc. [B. 95.]—*P. salinus compositus* [Netherl. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of red mercury sulphide, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, and 4 of potassium nitrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. sanctus*. See *P. SENNÆ compositus*.—*P. seidlitzensis*. See *P. effervescens compositus*.—*P. sternutatorius*. Fr., *poudre sternutatoire* [Fr. Cod.], *p. ad sternutamentum* [Fr. Cod.], *p. capitalis*. 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Gr. Ph., a powder of equal parts of flowers of lily-of-the-valley, leaves of asaret and betonica, and herb of sweet marjoram [Fr. Cod.] (of radix asari and Florentine iris and the herb of sweet marjoram [Belg. Ph.]); or of 1 part of cloves, 4 parts each of lavender-flowers and the rhizome of Florentine iris and 8 each of the herbs of *Teucrium marum*, Cretan origanum, and radix asari [Gr. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation. 2. A powder of 7 grammes of white hellebore, 4 of Florentine iris, 45 of rice, and 20 drops of mixture oléoso-balsamique; or of 16 parts each of white and black hellebore, 8 each of betonica and pellitory, 5 of pennyroyal, and 24 of sweet marjoram. 3. A powder of 75 grammes of the flowers of lily-of-the-valley, 75 each of Florentine iris and *Teucrium marum*, and 225 of sweet marjoram. [L. 135 (a, 50); B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. stibialis*. Fr., *poudre stibée*. See *P. antimonialis*.—*P. strumalis*. A mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon and ginger, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, 5 of sugar, and 6 of burnt sponge [Gr. Ph.]; or of 5 parts each of sugar, burnt sponge, and milk-sugar and 1 part of p. aromatis [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. stypticus*. Fr., *poudre d'alun*. 1. Of the Russ. Ph. and Finn. Ph., 3d ed., a powder of equal parts of alum, colophony, and gum arabic. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a powder of 4 parts of alum and 1 part of kino. 3. A powder of 1 part of alum and 5 parts each of white sugar and gum arabic. [B. 95 (a, 38); L. 85.]—*P. sudorificus Doveri*. See *P. IPRACUANHE et opii*.—*P. temperans*. Fr., *poudre tempérante* (2d def.), *poudre laxative et tempérante* (3d def.). 1. A powder of equal parts of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate [Gr. Ph., Russ Ph.], or of 1 part of potassium nitrate, 3 parts of cream of tartar, and 6 of sugar [Ger. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of boric acid, 2 parts of nitre, and 4 of cream of tartar. 3. A mixture of 1 part of nitre with 4 of cream of tartar, to which 1 part of sugar is sometimes added; or with 6 parts of cream of tartar and 1 part of elæosaccharum of lemon. [a, 50; a, 38.]—*P. temperans ruber*. See *P. temperans cum HYDRARGYRO sulphurato rubro*.—*P. vitæ imperatoris* [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces cordiales impériales*. A powder of 7 parts each of the roots of zedoary, elecampane, sweet flag, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, avens, licorice, and galangal, 4 each of lesser centaury, and the herbs of *Scolopendrium officinale*, *Centaurea benedicta*, and *Veronica officinalis*, 45 of senna, 6 each of the seeds of anise, fennel, caraway, and parsley, 11 of juniper, 6 of rhubarb, 15 of *Rheum raphaniticum*, and either 4 of cinnamon, 5 each of cardamom and cubebs, 7 each of mace and burnt hartshorn, 11 of cream of tartar, and 45 of sugar candy, or 4 each of ginger and cardamom, 2½ each of cinnamon and cubebs, 7 each of mace and cream of tartar, and 135 of sugar candy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*P. vitalis* [Hall]. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.

**PUMICE, PUMICE-STONE**, n. *Pu<sup>m</sup>m/ī's*. Lat., *pumex*, *lapis pumicis* (Vulcani), *argilla pumex*. Fr., *ponce*, *pierre ponce*. Ger., *Bims*, *Bimstein*, *Putzstein*. A light, porous mineral of volcanic origin, used for polishing, etc.; composed chiefly of silica. [a, 35.]

**PUMILINE**, n. *Pu<sup>m</sup>m/ī<sup>2</sup>l-en*. The volatile oil of *Pinus pumilio*; also a pharmaceutical preparation containing it. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 4, 1888, p. 140.]

**PUMILUS** (Lat.), adj. *Pu<sup>2</sup>(pu<sup>4</sup>)/mī<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. In botany, low-growing. [a, 35.]

**PUMP**, n. *Pu<sup>m</sup>mp*. Fr., *pompe*. Ger., *Pumpe*. A mechanical apparatus consisting essentially of one or more barrels, each provided with a piston, the play of which tends, according to the situation of a valve attached to it (whether on the one or the other side), either to simply suck a liquid into the barrel, as in the common p., or to do that and subsequently eject it forcibly at the other end, as in the force-p. The term is also applied to an endless chain furnished with discs and playing through a tube so as to lift the liquid.—**Air-p.** See the major list.—**Breast-p.** Lat., *lactisugium*. Fr., *pompe à sein*. Ger., *Brustpumpe*, *Milchsäuger*. An apparatus for pumping milk from the breast. [a, 48.]—**Enema p.** An apparatus for pumping fluids into the rectum, consisting of a force-p. and tubes. [E.]—**Force-p.** Fr., *pompe foulante*. Ger., *Druckpumpe*. See under *P.*—**Lift-p.** Fr., *pompe élévatrice*. Ger., *Hebepumpe*. The common p. (see under *P.*).—**Milk-p.** See *Breast-p.*—**Stomach-p.** Lat., *gastrorchyta*. Fr., *pompe stomacale*. Ger., *Magenspritze*. A double-acting syringe with soft-rubber tubes for emptying the stomach or filling it with fluids. [E.]—**Suction-p.** Fr., *pompe aspirante*. Ger., *Saugpumpe*. See under *P.*

**PUMPKIN**, n. *Pu<sup>m</sup>ā<sup>3</sup>kī<sup>2</sup>n*. Fr., *potiron*. Ger., *Pfebe*, *Kürbis*. A plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, especially the *Cucurbita pepo* or *Cucurbita maxima*, or its fruit. [a, 35.]—**Common p.** See *Cucurbita pepo*.—**P. seed**. 1. See *Semen cucurbitæ*. 2. The seed of *Cucurbita maxima*, the *semence de courge potiron* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**PUNA**, n. See *Mountain sickness* and *Mountain fever* (1st def.).

**PUNAISE** (Fr.). n. *Pu<sup>4</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>z*. See *Bra*.

**PUNAISE** (Fr.). n. *Pu<sup>4</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>z-e*. See *OZENA*.

**PUNCH**, n. *Pu<sup>2</sup>nch*. Fr., *ponche*, *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Punsch*. A drink made of wine or of spirit and water, sweetened and variously flavored. [a, 48.]

**PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED**, adj's. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt/at*, *-at-e<sup>2</sup>d*. Lat., *punctatus*. Fr., *ponctué*, *pointillé*, *ponctifié*. Ger., *punktiert*. 1. Pointed. 2. Marked with dots on the surface. 3. Composed of fine dots.

**PUNCTICULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt(pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt)-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. Dim. of *punctum*, a point. See *PETECHIA*.

**PUNCTICULATE, PUNCTICULOSE**, adj. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l-at*, *-os*. Lat., *puncticulatus*, *puncticulosus*. Ger., *feinpunktiert*. Minutely punctate. [a, 35.]

**PUNCTIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>k(pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>k)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o*. Gen., *-on/ī's*. From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *ponction*. Ger., *Stich*, *Punction*. See *PUNCTURE* and *PARACENTESIS*.

**PUNCTUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt(pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt)/u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m)*. From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *point*. Ger., *Funkt*, *Tüpfel*. 1. A dot or point; in botany, a minute colored spot or a small translucent interval immediately beneath the epidermis of an organ. [B. 123 (a, 35).] 2. See *Puncta lacrimalia*.—**P. adhesionis (muscularis)**. Ger., *Anhaltspunkt*. The point of attachment of a muscle. [L. 31.]—**P. alæ vomeris**. The point upon the rostrum of the sphenoid bone where it is included between the alæ vomeris. [L.]—**P. bregmatis**. See *BREGMA*.—**P. cæcum (of Mariotte)**. See *Optic disc*.—**Puncta ciliaria**. Ger., *Augenwimpernpunkte*. The perforations in the eyelid through which the hairs emerge. [L.]—**P. congelationis**. See *Freezing point*.—**Puncta dolorosa**. See *Painful points*.—**P. fixum**. See *P. adhesionis*.—**P. foraminis incisivi**. The posterior border of the incisor foramen. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol." xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]—**P. foraminis magni arterius**. See *BASION*.—**P. foraminis magni posterioris**. See *OPISTHION*.—**P. insertionis**. The point of insertion of a muscle. [L.]—**Puncta lacrimalia**. Fr., *points lacrymaux*. Ger., *Thränenpunkte*. Two small contractile openings, one in the ciliary margin of each eyelid; the patent orifices of the lacrymal ducts. [F.]—**P. mobile musculare**. See *P. insertionis*.—**Puncta mucosa**. See *ACNE punctata*.—**P. nasale inferius. See *RHINION*.—**P. naso-frontale**. See *NASION*.—**P. occipitale**. See *Occipital pole*.—**P. ossificationis**. See *CENTRE of ossification*.—**P. præmaxillare**. See *Alveolar point*.—**P. protuberantia occipitalis**. See *INION*.—**P. proximum**. See *Near point*.—**P. remotum**. See *Far point*.—**P. saliens**. Gr., *σπλιγέ κινουμένη* [Aristotle]. The first rudiment of the embryonic heart. [A, 8.]—**P. spinæ nasalis anterioris**. The apex of the anterior nasal spinal or, when that is absent, the upper end of the suture between the superior maxilla. [L.]—**P. spinæ nasalis posterioris**. The middle of the posterior nasal spine. [L.]—**Puncta vasculosa**. The points marking the cut ends of blood-vessels in a section of the brain. [L.]—**P. vegetations**. See *Growing point*.**

**PUNCTURA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt(pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)/ra<sup>2</sup>*. See *PUNCTURE* and *PARACENTESIS*.

**PUNCTURE**, n. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>kt/u<sup>2</sup>r*. Gr., *κέντησις*, *ρύξις*, *παράκέντησις*, *πήξις*. Lat., *punctura* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *pointure* (1st def.), *ponction* (2d def.). Ger., *Punktur*, *Punktion*, *Stich*. 1. A small hole made by a sharp point. 2. The act or process of making such a hole. [E.] Cf. *PARACENTESIS*.—**Capillary p.** With a fine needle (as with the aspirator).—**Diabetic p.**, *Sugar-p.* Fr., *piqûre*. Ger., *Zucker-Stich*. P. of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in animals, which is followed by the appearance of sugar in the urine. [K. 16.] Cf. *Artificial DIABETES*.

**PUNGENT**, adj. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>j'nt*. Lat., *pungens* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *piquant*. Ger., *stechend*. 1. Stinging; of a sharp, biting taste or of a stimulating, penetrating odor. 2. Terminating in a rigid prick-like point. [a, 35.]

**PUNICA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pu<sup>n</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>(pun<sup>2</sup>)/ī<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *punicus*, Carthaginian. Fr., *grenadier*. Ger., *Granatbaum*. A genus of small trees usually placed in the *Myrtaceæ*, but by Benth and Hooker included among the anomalous genera of the *Lythraceæ* and by some botanists considered as a separate order (*Granateæ*). [B. 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. granatum**. Gr., *πέα*. Fr., *grenadier cultivé*, *balaustrier*, *mitougranier*. Ger., *gemeiner Granatbaum*. 1. The pomegranate (tree), Carthaginian apple; formerly regarded as a native of Carthage,



PUNICA GRANATUM, FRUIT AND FLOWER. [A, 327.]



now cultivated throughout subtropical parts of the world. All parts are astringent. The fruit, the *punicum malum* of the ancients, is sometimes used as a mild laxative. The rind, the pomegranate-peel of commerce, is used in India, especially in combination with opium and some aromatic, in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery, and was formerly official in the U. S. Ph. It is useful as a gargle in sore throat, and as an injection in leucorrhoea, and in the form of powder is recommended for intermittents. The seeds, *semen granatorum* (see *mali punicæ*), have similar properties, and are also anthelmintic. The bark and root-bark are teniafuge. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).] See GRANATUM (2d def.).

**PUNICEOUS**, adj. Pu<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>sh</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>. From *punicus*, purple-red. Of a bright carmine red. [a, 34.]

**PUNICINE**, n. Pu<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-en. Ger., *Punicin*. See PELLETIERINE.

**PUNICOTANNIC ACID**, n. Pu<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-k-o-ta<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-k. See GRANATANNIC ACID.

**PUNKT** (Ger.), n. Pu<sup>n</sup>-kt. See POINT.—**Augenp.** See EYE-POINT.—**Druckp.** See BLEPHAROSPASMUS. See PRESSURE POINTS.—**Eisp.** See FREEZING POINT.—**Fixirp.** See FIXATION POINT.—**Frostp.** See FREEZING POINT.—**Hauptp.** See PRINCIPAL POINTS.—**Knotenp.** See NODAL POINT.—**Mittelp.** See THE MAJOR LIST.—**Nahep.** See NEAR POINT (of distinct vision).—**P'substanz.** Of Leydig (1864), the interior substance of the nerve-ganglia of invertebrates. It consists of nerve-cells and an anastomosing network of fine nerve-fibres. [J, 57.] See NEUROSPONGIUM.—**Schmelztp.** See MELTING POINT.—**Siedep.** See BOILING POINT.—**Taubp.** See DEAF POINTS OF THE EAR.—**Thaup.** See DEAF POINT.—**Zerstreuungsp.** See VIRTUAL FOCUS.

**PUPA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>p</sup>-a (pup)<sup>a</sup>. From *pupus*, a boy. See CHRYSALIS.

**PUPALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>p</sup>-a (pup)-a (a<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of amarantaceous herbs or undershrubs. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. prostrata.** An East Indian species. The herb is used as an astringent and febrifuge, and the root in indigestion, jaundice, dropsy, and especially skin diseases. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**PUPARIUM** (Lat.), n. Pu<sup>p</sup>-a (pup)-a (a<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>-m (u<sup>4</sup>-m). From *pupa*, a chrysalis. The case which incloses the pupa. ["Amer. Nat." ii (a, 39).]

**PUPIL**, n. Pu<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *κόρη*. Lat., *pupilla*, *pupillis*, *pupula*. Fr., *pupille*. Ger., *Pupille*, *Schloch*. The circular aperture in the iris for the transmission of light, situated a little to the nasal side of the centre. [F.]—**Artificial p.** An artificial opening made in the iris for the purposes of vision. [a, 29.]—**Robertson p.** A condition in which the p. is habitually small and will not contract under bright light, but contracts promptly and to a very small size under efforts of accommodation, and in a lesser degree on ordinary movements of the globe. [Noyes, "Arch. of Ophth.," June, 1882, p. 210.]

**PUPILLARY**, adj. Pu<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ar-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *pupillaris* (from *pupilla*, the pupil). Ger., *pupillar*. Pertaining to the pupil. [L, 343.]

**PUPILLE** (Ger.), n. Pup-i<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>. See PUPIL.—(Künstliche) **P'nbildung.** See COROMORPHOSIS.—**P'nerweiterer.** See DILATOR *pupille*.—**P'nerweiterung.** See MYDRIASIS.—**P'nsperre.** See SYNIZIS.—**P'nsparre.** Immobility of the pupil. [a, 29.]—**P'nvengerung.** See MYOPIA.—**P'nverschluss.** **P'nverschliessung.** See COROCLISIS.—**P'nversetzung.** See CORRECTOPIA.—**P'nvverzerrung.** **P'nvierzehung.** See COROPARELCYSIS.

**PUPILLOMETER**, n. Pu<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-m-e<sup>2</sup>-t-u<sup>r</sup>. See COREOMETER.

**PUPILLOSCOPY**, n. Pu<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-sk'op-i<sup>2</sup>. From *pupilla*, the pupil, and *skopein*, to examine. See RETINOSCOPY.

**PUPIPAROUS**, adj. Pu<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r-u<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *pupiparus* (from *pupa*, a chrysalis, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *pupipare*. Producing offspring in the chrysalis state. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**PUPPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-pis. Gen., *pup'pis*. Of old writers, the face or forehead. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).] Cf. PRORA.

**PURGAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-g (pu<sup>r</sup>-g)-a<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>-nt-u<sup>3</sup>-m (u<sup>4</sup>-m). From *purgare*, to purge. 1. A purgative. 2. In the pl., *purgamenta*, the lochia; also excrement. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]—**Alba purgamenta.** An old term for leucorrhoea.—**Purgamenta cerebri.** See EXCREMENTA CEREBRI.

**PURGANTIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu<sup>r</sup>-g (pu<sup>r</sup>-g)-a<sup>2</sup>-n (a<sup>2</sup>)-n' (i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *purgare*, to purge. Purgative remedies; now, usually, laxatives. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

**PURGATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-g (pu<sup>r</sup>-g)-a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-n (i<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -a<sup>2</sup>-is. From *purgare*, to purge. See PURGATION.—**Puerperii p.** An old term for the puerperal period. [A, 44.]

**PURGATION**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-g-a<sup>2</sup>-sh'n. Lat., *purgatio* (from *purgare*, to purge). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Abführung*. The free emptying of the intestines by means of a purgative. [D, 1.]

**PURGATIVE**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-g-a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-v. Lat., *purgativus*. Fr., *purgatif*. Ger., *abführend*. Purgative or effecting purgation, cathartic; as a n. (Ger., *Purgirmittel*), a drug or other agent that effects purgation. [D, 6; a, 48.]

**PURGE**, **PURGERMITTEL** (Ger.), n's. Pu<sup>r</sup>-g, purg-er' (mi<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>). See PURGATIVE.

**PURIFIED**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-fied. Lat., *purificatus*, *depuratus*. Fr., *dépuré*, *pur.* Ger., *gereinigt*, *rein*. Freed from impure or extraneous matters, refined. [a, 48.]

**PURIFORM**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>-rm. From *pus*, pus, and *forma*, form. Fr., *puriforme*. Resembling pus. [a, 18.]

**PURIDENTINE** (Fr.), n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>-n'i<sup>2</sup>-ten. A neutral saponeous paste for use as a dentifrice. [Rottenstein, "Progr. méd.," Apr. 1, 1882.]

**PURIOHEPATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-he<sup>2</sup>-p'a<sup>2</sup>-p'a<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-tis. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>-tis. From *pus*, pus, and *hepar*, the liver. Suppurative hepatitis. [a, 34.]

**PUROMUCOUS**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-o-mu<sup>2</sup>-k-u<sup>s</sup>. See MUCO-PURULENT.

**PURPLE**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-p'l. Gr., *πορφύρεος*. Lat., *purpureus*. Fr., *pourpre*. Ger., *purpurroth*. Of a color more or less resembling both blue and red (including violet); as a n. (Lat., *purpura*; Fr., *pourpre*; Ger., *Purpur*), such a color or a substance possessing it. [a, 48].—**French p.** See ORCHELLIN.—**Mineral p.** P. of *Cassius*. Lat., *purpura (mineralis) Cassii*, *aurum stannatum* (see *stanno paratum*). Ger., *Goldpurpur*. A purplish-red or brownish powder; made by precipitating a solution of gold trichloride with a mixture of stannic and stannous chlorides. Its composition is uncertain. [B, 3.]—**P'wort.** The *Potentilla comarum*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Retinal p.** **Visual p.** Fr., *rouge rétinien*. Ger., *Schpupur*. A pigmentary photo-chemical albuminoid secreted from the hexagonal pigment epithelium of the retina. When the eyes are kept for a long time in darkness it becomes abundant. [F.]

**PURPLES**, n. pl. Pu<sup>r</sup>-p'lz. 1. A popular term for *purpura* and *purpura hæmorrhagica*. 2. See EAR COCKLE.—**Long p.** See ORCHIS MAScula.

**PURPUR** (Ger.), n. Pur-pur'. See PURPLE.—**P'sauer.** Containing purpuric acid.—**P'säure.** See PURPURIC ACID.

**PURPURA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-a (pu<sup>r</sup>-a)/pu<sup>2</sup>-a (pu<sup>2</sup>)-ra<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *πορφύρα* (1st def.). Fr., *maladie tachetée* (2d def.), *p.* (2d def.). Ger., *Blutfleckenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. See PURPLE. 2. A disease characterized by reddish, purplish, or yellowish spots, due to extravasation from the blood-vessels.—**Aqueous p.** See HÆMOPIHILIA.—**Fulminant p.** See *P. fulminans*.—**Henoch's p.** P. with intestinal symptoms. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est," "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Iodid p.** P. caused by poisoning by iodine. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1879, i, 173 (a, 34).]—**Mechanical p.** P. due to a mechanical impediment to the circulation of the blood. [Mackenzie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 1, 1883.]—**P. alba.** See MILIARIA.—**P. apyretica.** See *P. simplex*.—**P. Cassii.** See PURPLE OF CASSIUS.—**P. contagiosa.** The form of p. that sometimes occurs in the course of a contagious disease, such as typhoid or typhus fever. [G, 12.]—**P. de Werlhof** (Fr.). See *P. hæmorrhagica*.—**P. febrilis.** 1. P. hæmorrhagica with febrile symptoms. [G, 9.] 2. Of Behrend, see *P. variolosa*.—**P. fulminans.** Fr., *p. foudroyant*. A malignant variety of p. first described by Henoch, occurring in young children as a sequel to certain acute infectious diseases. It runs a very rapid course, with the formation of extensive ecchymoses of the skin, and ends fatally. ["Berl. klin. Wochenschr.," 1887, No. 1; "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," April, 1888, p. 170 (G).]—**P. hæmorrhagica.** Fr., *p. (ou péliose) hæmorrhagique*, *scorbut de terre*, *hæmorrhagie pétiéclée*. Ger., *Landscorbut*, *Blutfleckenkrankheit*, *Werlhof'sche Krankheit*. Werlhof's disease, land scurvy, black leg of Canada; a systemic disease, of sporadic occurrence and limited duration, associated with a temporary hæmorrhagic diathesis; chiefly characterized by the development of purpuric spots in the form of petechiæ, vibices, ecchymoses, or ecchymomata, most abundantly on the lower extremities, and usually associated with hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes.—**P. maligna.** See PETECHIAL FEVER and SCARLATINA.—**P. medicamentosa.** P. due to the action of a drug.—**P. menstrualis.** P. associated with the periods of menstruation. [G, 27.] Cf. MENOCCELIA.—**P. miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**P. nautica.** See SCURVY.—**P. neuritica.** P. due to nervous disease; neurotic p. [G, 4.]—**P. papulosa.** P. accompanied with papulation. [G, 3.]—**P. puerperalis.** **P. puerperarum.** A puerperal affection probably of an erysipelatous nature and due to septicæmia. [A, 57.]—**P. pulicosa.** Petechiæ produced by flea-bites.—**P. rheumatica.** A form of p. associated with rheumatic symptoms, including fever and articular pains, and sometimes attended with various erythematous eruptions.—**P. scorbutica.** P. due to scurvy.—**P. senilis.** P. of the aged. [G, 12.]—**P. simplex.** Fr., *p. simple*. Simple p.; characterized by the spontaneous appearance of small purpuric spots, usually petechiæ, most commonly upon the limbs; generally of short duration and apparently independent of systemic disease.—**P. syphilitica.** P. due to syphilis; sometimes affecting only a limited portion of the body (e.g., the regions supplied by a particular nerve), sometimes occurring as a general eruption. [G.]—**P. thrombotica** [J. Hutchinson]. P. due to venous thrombosis.—**P. toxica.** P. due to the action of any poisonous substance introduced into the system. [G.] Cf. *P. medicamentosa*.—**P. traumatica.** Purpuric spots due to injuries. [G.]—**P. urticaria.** **P. urticata.** Urticaria with effusion of blood into the wheals. [G.]—**P. variolosa.** P. hæmorrhagica due to small-pox. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic SMALL-POX*.—**P. vibicea.** See *P. urticaria*.—**Rheumatic p.** P. caused by or associated with rheumatism. [a, 34].—**Saline p.** P. due to alteration in the saline constituents of the blood, as in scurvy. [Richardson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1874.]—**Vascular p.** P. due either to abnormal constitution of the blood or to changes in the walls of the capillary blood-vessels. [Richardson, l. c.; Mackenzie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 1, 1883.]

**PURPURÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Pu<sup>r</sup>-a (pu<sup>r</sup>-a)/pu<sup>2</sup>-ræ<sup>2</sup>-m'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *purpureus*, purple, and *ai<sup>2</sup>ma*, blood. See HÆMORRHAGIC MALARIAL FEVER.

**PURPURAMIC ACID**, **PURPURAMIDE**, n's. Pu<sup>r</sup>-a (pu<sup>r</sup>-a)/a<sup>2</sup>-m'i<sup>2</sup>-k, -pu<sup>2</sup>-ræ<sup>2</sup>-m'i<sup>2</sup>-d (id). Fr., *purpuramine*, *purpuric acid*. A body,  $C_{12}H_9NO_4 = C_{12}H_9O_4.NH_2 = C_{12}H_9 \cdot \frac{N}{(OH)_2}$  chemically a monamide of purpurin. [B, 2.]

**PURPURIC**, adj. Pu<sup>r</sup>-a (pu<sup>r</sup>-a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-k. Pertaining to, resembling, or associated with purple or purpura. [a, 48.]—**P. acid.** 1. Of Prout, dialuramide. 2. An acid,  $C_{12}H_9NO_6$ , not known in the free state. Murexide is its ammonium salt. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**PURPURIN**, n. Pu<sup>r</sup>-a (pu<sup>r</sup>-a)/r'i<sup>2</sup>-n. Fr., *purpurine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A dye,  $C_{12}H_9O_6 = C_{12}H_9OH_2$ , obtained formerly from madder, and now artificially by the oxidation of alizarin. [B, 2.] 2. Of G. Bird, see URO-ERYTHRIN.



**PURPUROXANTHIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{pu}^{\text{pr}}\text{-o-za}^{\text{pr}}\text{nth}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{c}}\text{.}$  An acid,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{O}_4\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$ , a constituent of madder. [B, 2.]

**PURR**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}\text{.}$  Fr., *ronron*. A low murmur, such as is made by a cat. [a, 48.]

**PURREE**, n. See *Indian yellow*.

**PURREIC ACID, PURRHEIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}\text{-re}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{c}}\text{.}$  See *EUXANTHIC ACID*.

**PURSLANE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}\text{'s}^{\text{pr}}/\text{lan}$ . Lat., *porcilaca, portulaca*. Written also *purstain* and *purcellaine*. The genus *Portulaca*, especially *Portulaca oleracea*. [B, 19, 121, 293 (a, 35).]—See *p*. See *ARENARIA peploides* and *ATRIPLIX portulacoides*.—**Water p**. See *LUDWIGIA palustris*.

**PURULENCE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}\text{-e}^{\text{pr}}\text{ns}$ . Lat., *purulentia*. Fr., p. Ger., *Purulenz*. The condition of being purulent; also, a disposition to the formation of pus. [Panum, Virchow's "Arch.," ix, p. 349; A, 22.]

**PURULENT**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}\text{-l}^{\text{pr}}\text{nt}$ . Lat., *purulentus* (from pus, pus). Fr., p. Ger., *eiterig*. Accompanied by the formation of pus.

**PURULOID**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}\text{-oid}$ . From *pus*, pus, and *eidōs*, resemblance. Resembling pus (said of a fluid such as is found in a cold abscess, which has the appearance but lacks the pathological character and pathogenic property of pus). [R. Park, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1889, p. 303 (a, 17).]

**PUS** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{s}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pus})$ . Gen., *pur* (-is). Gr., *πύον*. Fr., p. Ger., *Eiter*. A liquid (usually thickish and yellowish-white) occurring as the result of inflammation; consisting of degenerated leucocytes, liquid plasma, granular detritus from broken-down cellular structures, and sometimes fibrin flakes. [a, 34].—**Blue p**. That is colored blue by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. [a, 34].—**Concrete p**. Fibro-purulent coagula found in a case of infective endocarditis. [Bowditch (a, 34).]—**Healthy p**. See *Laudable p*.—**Ichorous p**. See *ICHOR* (3d def.).—**Laudable p**. An old term for a yellowish-white, creamy, inodorous p. that was supposed to indicate a normal reparative process. [a, 34].—**P. aequale, P. benignum**. See *Laudable p*.—**P. malignum**. See *ICHOR* (3d def.).—**P. maturum**. Ger., *reifer Eiter*. P. supposed to be well matured. [a, 34].—**P. spurium**. Ger., *unächter Eiter*. A puruloid fluid. [L, 50 (a, 34).]—**Sanious p**. P. tinged with the coloring matter of the blood.—**Serous p**. Consisting chiefly of a thin serum mixed with flakes.—**Watery p**. See *ICHOR* (3d def.).

**PUSH**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{sh}$ . An obsolete provincial term for a pimple or a pustule. Perhaps a corruption of the French *pousse*.

**PUSTEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{el}$ . See *PUSTULE*.—**Aleppo-P**. See *Aleppo BOIL*.—**Bösartige P**. See *Malignant PUSTULE*.—**Feuerp**. See *PHLYZACIUM*.—**Kratzp**. The pustule of scabies.—**P'flechte**. See *IMPETIGO*.—**Schleimp**. See *MYCOPHYLLIZACIUM*.

**PUSTULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}(\text{u}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}$ . From *pus*, pus. Written also *pusula*. See *PUSTULE*; in the pl., *pustulæ*, of Paracelsus, venereal disease. [H.]—**Male pustulae**. See *SYPHILIS*.—**P. aleppensis**. See *Aleppo BOIL*.—**P. ardens**. See *EZEMLA*.—**P. cum duritie**. See *SYPHILITIC CHANCERE*.—**P. Esthoniae**. See *ANTHRAX malignus esthonicus*.—**P. gangrenosa**. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. indurata**. See *Indurated CHANCERE*.—**P. in virga**. See *CHANCERE*.—**P. livens et noctibus inquietans**. See *EPINCYTIS*.—**P. livida**. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. livida Esthoniae**. See *ANTHRAX malignus esthonicus*.—**P. maligna**. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. nocturna**. See *EPINCYTIS*.—**P. oris**. See *APHTHA*.—**P. phlyzaica**. See *PHLYZACIUM*.—**P. psycladica**. See *PSYDRACIUM*.—**P. serotina**. See *EPINCYTIS*.—**Pustulae seriginosæ**. See *HERPES*.—**Pustulae siccæ**. See *LICHEN* (2d def.).

**PUSTULANT**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-nt}$ . Lat., *pustulans*. Producing pustules; as a n., a remedy so acting. [B.]

**PUSTULANTIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}(\text{u}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{n}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}})\text{-shi}^{\text{pr}}(\text{ti}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}$ . From *pustulare*, to blister. See *EPISPASTICA p*.

**PUSTULAR**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-ar}$ . Lat., *pustularis* (from *pustula*, a pustule). Ger., *blatterig*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of pustules. 2. Affected with pustules. 3. In botany, see *PUSTULATE* (1st def.).

**PUSTULATE**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-at}$ . Lat., *pustulatus*. Fr., *pustulé*. 1. Pustular, pustulose; of an organ, having blister-like elevations on the surface. 2. In the form of a pustule. [B, 1, 291, 296 (a, 35).]

**PUSTULATION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{shu}^{\text{pr}}\text{n}$ . The formation of pustules. [B.]

**PUSTULE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}$ . Gr., *ῥέανθημα*. Lat., *pustula, pusula, epianastasis*. Fr., p. Ger., *Pustel, Blatter, Eiterblatter, Eiterbläschen*. 1. Of early writers, a general term for any efflorescence of the skin which was elevated above the surrounding surface, whether the contents were solid or liquid. By some (e. g., Galen) the term was applied to lesions of internal organs, as well as to those of the skin. 2. In the modern sense, a purulent efflorescence of the skin in which a circumscribed collection of pus is covered only by epidermis; the lesion produced by the purulent transformation of the contents of a vesicle. Three varieties are commonly described: *achor, psycladica*, and *phlyzaica*. [G.]—**Malignant p**. Lat., *pustula maligna, carbunculus epizooticus*. Fr., p. *maligne*. Ger., *schwarze Blatter, Milzbrandblatter*. A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, characterized by the appearance, at the point of inoculation, of a vesicle, beneath which a black slough forms, followed by further vesiculation, with more or less rapidly advancing infiltration and sloughing at the periphery. Malignant oedema differs from it in that the changes at the point of inoculation are less marked and the surrounding inflammatory oedema is more diffuse, while the sloughing that may take place at one or more points is less apt to extend regularly from the point of inoculation. [G.] Cf. *ANTHRAX*.—**P. chancreuse** (Fr.). Simple

chancre. [G.]—**P. de Bagdad** (Fr.). See *Aleppo BOIL*.—**P's de poulet** (Fr.). See *VARICELLA*.—**P. maligne** (Fr.). See *Malignant p.* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P's vénériennes** (Fr.). A vague term for various forms of syphilodermata. [G.]—**P's vénériennes galeuses** (Fr.). See *Aceform SYPHILODERM*.—**P's vénériennes lenticulaires** (Fr.). See *Lenticular papular SYPHILODERM*.—**P's vénériennes milliaires** (Fr.). See *Miliary papular SYPHILODERM*.—**P's vénériennes ortifées** (Fr.). See *Roseola SYPHILOITICA urticata*.—**P's vénériennes plates** (Fr.). See *SYPHILIS pustulans compressa*.—**P's vénériennes squameuses** (Fr.). See *Papulosquamous SYPHILODERM*.—**P's vénériennes vésiculaires** (Fr.). See *Vesicular SYPHILODERM*.

**PUSTULO-CRUSTACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-o-kru}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{shu}^{\text{pr}}\text{s}$ . From *pustula*, a pustule, and *crusta*, a crust. Attended with pustules that become covered with crusts. [G.]

**PUSTULOSE, PUSTULOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-os, -u}^{\text{pr}}\text{s}$ . Lat., *pustulosus*. Fr., *pustuleux*. Ger., *pustulös*. See *PUSTULAR*.

**PUSULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{s}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pus})/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}(\text{u}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}$ . Another form of *pustula* (q. v.). 1. A pustule. 2. Erysipelas.

**PUTAMEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tu}^{\text{pr}}(\text{put})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}})/\text{me}^{\text{pr}}\text{n}$ . Gen., *-am'inis*. From *putare*, to prune. Fr., p. *coquille*. Ger., *P.*, *Steinschale*. 1. A shell, husk, or pod. [A, 312 (a, 48).] 2. The hardened endocarp of a stone-fruit. The *Putamineæ* of Linnæus are an order of plants, consisting of *Cleome, Crataeva, Capparis*, etc. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).] 3. In the corpus striatum, the outer part of the lenticular nucleus. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**Putamina ovorum**. Egg-shells. [a, 35.]

**PUTAMINOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tu}^{\text{pr}}\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{m}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{pr}}\text{n-u}^{\text{pr}}\text{s}$ . From *putamen*, a husk. Pertaining to the membrana putaminis. [L, 221.]

**PUTORIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tu}^{\text{pr}}(\text{put})\text{-or}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{pr}}\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}$ . From *putor*, a stench. A genus of the *Putoriæ* (Fr., *putoriées*), which are a division of the *Spermaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**P. calabrica**. A mildly astringent species. [a, 35.]

**PUTREFACTION**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-fa}^{\text{pr}}/\text{k}^{\text{pr}}/\text{sh}^{\text{pr}}\text{n}$ . Gr., *σῆψις*. Lat., *putrefactio* (from *putrefacere*, to make rotten). Fr., *putréfaction, décomposition putride*. Ger., *Fäulnis*. Fermentative decomposition of albuminoid matter, attended with an offensive odor, due to the evolution of ammonia and sulphureted hydrogen. [B.]

**PUTREFACTIONIST**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-fa}^{\text{pr}}/\text{k}^{\text{pr}}/\text{sh}^{\text{pr}}\text{n-i}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}$ . A believer in the putrefactive origin of a given disease. [A, 84.]

**PUTREFACTIVE**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-fa}^{\text{pr}}/\text{k}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{pr}}\text{v}$ . Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of putrefaction. [D.]

**PUTRESCENCE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-s}^{\text{pr}}/\text{e}^{\text{pr}}\text{ns}$ . Lat., *putrescentia*. Fr., p. Ger., *Putrescenz*. A process or condition of putrefaction. [a, 48.]

**PUTRESCENT**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-s}^{\text{pr}}/\text{e}^{\text{pr}}\text{nt}$ . Lat., *putrescens*. Undergoing the process of putrefaction. [a, 48.]

**PUTRESCENTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tu}^{\text{pr}}(\text{put})\text{-re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-s}^{\text{pr}}/\text{e}^{\text{pr}}\text{nt}(\text{ke}^{\text{pr}}\text{e}^{\text{pr}}\text{n})/\text{shi}^{\text{pr}}\text{-ti}^{\text{pr}}\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}$ . See *PUTRESCENCE*.—**P. uteri**. See *METRITIS disseicans*.

**PUTRESCINE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{re}^{\text{pr}}\text{-s}^{\text{pr}}/\text{e}^{\text{pr}}\text{nt}$ . Ger., *Putrescin*. A poisonous liquid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_3 = \text{NH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{NH}_2$ , having the odor of semen, found in putrefying gelatin, fish, and meat, in human cadavers, and in cultures of choleraic matter. It causes necrosis and inflammation. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xxv, p. 483 (B).]

**PUTRID**, adj.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tri}^{\text{pr}}/\text{d}$ . Lat., *putridus*. Fr., *putride*. Ger., *fäul.* Decomposed, having undergone putrefaction; associated with putrefaction or gangrene (said of disease processes). [D; a, 17.]

**PUTRILAGE**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tri}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}\text{-e}^{\text{pr}}\text{j}$ . Lat., *putrilago* (from *putris*, rotten). Fr., p. Ger., *Jauche*. 1. A putrescent, putrid, or gangrenous substance, especially a putrid liquid or pultaceous substance. [B.] 2. See *SLOUGH*.

**PUTTY**, n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{ti}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{pr}}$ . Fr., *mastic*. Ger., *Kitt*. A pasty substance which hardens on drying, ordinarily made from whiting and linseed-oil. [a, 48].—**Horsley's p**. A preparation of white and yellow wax, vaseline, and carbolic acid; used to arrest bleeding from the cut surface of bone. [a, 34].—**P.-root**. See *APLECTRUM hiemale*.

**PUTZSTEIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{ts}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{in}$ . See *PUMICE*.

**PUZZICHELLO** (It.), n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{pr}}/\text{tse}^{\text{pr}}/\text{ke}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}/\text{o}$ . A place in Corsica where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous springs. [L, 87, 105 (a, 50).]

**PYÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pu}^{\text{pr}})\text{-em}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{e}^{\text{pr}}\text{m})/\text{i}^{\text{pr}}\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *pyhémie, pyohémie, pyoémie*. Ger., *Pyohämie, Pyämie*. A febrile disease supposed to be due to the absorption of pus or its constituents into the blood. It usually follows wounds, suppurative inflammation of bone, or the puerperal state, and results in the formation of secondary abscesses in the viscera, joints, and connective tissue. It is sometimes associated with phlebitis or embolism. [D, 1.]—**Arterial p**. [Wilks]. See *Ulcerative ENDOCARDITIS*.—**Metastatic p**. **Multiplex p**. [Huet]. The condition of multiple abscess from infected thrombi of pyæmic origin. [A, 73].—**Puerperal p**. Puerperal metrophelebitis. [A, 61].—**Spontaneous p**. P. of obscure origin (i. e., which does not originate from any known wound, bruise, or abscess). [E.]

**PYAPOSTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pu}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{p}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{p}^{\text{pr}})\text{-o}^{\text{pr}}/\text{st}^{\text{pr}}/\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{s}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}})\text{-i}^{\text{pr}}\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'eos* (-ost'asis). From *πύον*, pus, and *ἀποστασις*, apostasis. Fr., *pyapostase*. Metastasis of pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYAR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pu}^{\text{pr}})/\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{r}$ . Gen., *py'atos* (-atis). Gr., *πῦαρ*. See *COLOSTRUM* (1st def.).

**PYARTHROSIS** (Lat.), **PYARTHROS** (Lat.), **PYARTH-RUS** (Lat.), n's f., n. and m.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pu}^{\text{pr}})/\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{rth-r}^{\text{pr}}/\text{os}^{\text{pr}}/\text{i}^{\text{pr}}\text{s}$ , *-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{rth-r}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}\text{m}^{\text{pr}}(\text{r}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}}\text{m}), *-ru}^{\text{pr}}\text{s}(\text{ru}^{\text{pr}}/\text{s}). Gen., *-thros'eos* (-is). From *πύον*, pus, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *Pyarthros*. See *ARTHROPOYOSIS*.**

**PYLAULACOMELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{pr}}(\text{pu}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{l}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{u}^{\text{pr}})\text{-a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{k}^{\text{pr}}(\text{a}^{\text{pr}}/\text{k}^{\text{pr}})\text{-o}^{\text{pr}}(\text{o}^{\text{pr}})\text{-me}^{\text{pr}}(\text{ma}^{\text{pr}}/\text{le}^{\text{pr}}/\text{la})$ . Gen., *el'es*. From *πύον*, pus, *αἰλαξ*, a furrow,



and  $\mu\lambda\eta$ , a probe. Fr., p. A grooved probe used in searching for pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYCNANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-na}^2\text{nth}(\text{na}^2\text{nth})/\text{e}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\pi\kappa\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , compact, and  $\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu$ , a flower. North American mountain mint, American wild basil; a genus of the *Satureiaceae*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. Inifolium**. Dysentery-weed, flax-leaved tufted savory; used in digestive complaints. [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.**, "xxxvii (a, 50).]

**PYCNIMASIA** (Lat.), **PYCNIMASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-ni}^2\text{k-ma}(\text{ma}^2)/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$ ,  $\text{-ni}^2\text{k}/\text{ma}^2\text{s}(\text{ma}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{as}^2/\text{ie}$ ,  $-\text{as}^2/\text{eos}$  (from  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , thick, and  $\kappa\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , moisture. Fr., *pycnimasia*. A thickening of the fluids in the body. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYCNIDE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}/\text{ni}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *pycnidium* (from  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , close). Fr., p. Ger., *Pyknide*. In certain lichens or ascomycetous *Fungi*, a special receptacle or cyst regarded by Tulane as a secondary, sporiferous reproductive organ. It consists of simple filaments composed of short cellules (basidia) bearing each at its apex a colorless usually oblong body (stylospore). [B, 19, 77, 279, 308 (a, 35).]

**PYCNIDIOSPORE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ni}^2\text{d}/\text{i}^2\text{-o-spor}$ . From  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , close, and  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a sowing. See **STYLOSPORE**.

**PYCNIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-ni}^2\text{d}/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See **PYCNIDE**.

**PYCNOCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-no}^2(\text{no}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , solid, and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ , the heart. Ger., *Pyknochardie*. See **TACHYCARDIA**.

**PYCNOCEPHALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-no-se}^2\text{f}/\text{a}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *pycnoccephalus* (from  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , dense, and  $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$ , a head). Fr., *pycnocéphale*. Thick-headed; of flowers, compactly arranged in a dense capitulum. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**PYCNOPHRASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-no}^2(\text{no}^2)\text{-fra}(\text{fra}^2)/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , thick, and  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ , speech. Ger., *Pyknophrasie*. See **TACHYPHRASIA**.

**PYCNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-nos}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{os}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{os}^2/\text{is}$ ). Gr.,  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ), to make close). Inspissation. [a, 30].

**PYCNOSPORE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-no-spor}$ . From  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , solid, and  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a seed. See **STYLOSPORE**.

**PYCNOTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-no}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr.,  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\pi\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ), to thicken). Lat., *pycnoticus*. Fr., *pycnotique*. See **INCRASSANS**.

**PYECCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{k}/\text{k}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{ys}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{ec}^2/\text{chysis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\epsilon\chi\chi\iota\varsigma$ , ecchysis. Fr., *pyecheysie*. An effusion of pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{l}/\text{i}^2(\text{e})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{it}^2/\text{idos}$  ( $-\text{idis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a pelvis. Fr., *pyélite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Nierenbeckens*. Of Rayer, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney. [D, 25].—**Calculus p.** P. due to the presence of a calculus. [D, 70].—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with renal hæmorrhage. [a, 34].—**Muco-purulent p.** P. with a mucopurulent discharge from the kidney. [a, 34].—**P. pyorrhoeica**. P. originating from purulent cystitis. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**P. uratica**. P. caused by uratic concretions. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**PYELOCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{st}/\text{k}^2\text{u}^2\text{st}/\text{i}^2(\text{e})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{it}^2/\text{idos}$  ( $-\text{idis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a pelvis, and  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ , the bladder. Associated pyelitis and cystitis. [a, 34].

**PYELOMETER**, n.  $\text{Pi-e}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the pelvis, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. See **PELYMETER**.

**PYELONEPHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ne}^2\text{f-ri}^2(\text{re})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{it}^2/\text{idos}$  ( $-\text{idis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a pelvis, and  $\nu\epsilon\phi\rho\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$ , disease of the kidney. An inflammatory condition in which pyelitis and interstitial nephritis are combined. [D, 5].—**Hæmato-fibrinous p.** P. caused by fibrinous clots produced from successive hæmorrhages from multiple aneurysm of the renal artery. [Ollivier, "Arch. de phys. norm. et path.", 1873, v. p. 43 (a, 34).]—**P. parasitica**. Of Klebs, p. caused by micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**Tubercular p.** Tuberculous p. P. caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*. [a, 34].]

**PYEOS** (Lat.), **PYELUS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{s}$ ,  $-\text{u}^2\text{s}$  ( $-\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ). Gr.,  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ . See **PELVIS**.

**PYEMESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{m}^2/\text{o}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{es}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{em}^2/\text{esis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , emesis. Fr., *pyémèse*. Vomiting of pus. [L, 80].]

**PYENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2(\text{e}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}/\text{k}^2\text{e}^2\text{f}/\text{a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the brain. Intracranial suppuration.

**PYESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{es}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{es}^2/\text{ia}$ ). Gr.,  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus). Fr., *pyése*. See **SUPPURATION**.

**PYETIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{es}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{es}^2/\text{ia}$ ). Gr.,  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\iota\alpha$  (from  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the brain). Intracranial suppuration.

**PYGACHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-a}^2\text{g}/\text{a}^2\text{g}/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\pi\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}$ , the rump, and  $\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ , a seizure. Eczema or pruritus of the anus. [G, 5].—**P. amorpha**. Intertrigo of the fold of the nates. [G, 5].—**P. granulata**. Eczema of the anus. [G, 5].]

**PYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-i}^2\text{d}/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\pi\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}$ , the rump. The caudal portion of the body of trilobites, etc. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

**PYGMIE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-me}^2(\text{ma})$ . Gr.,  $\pi\gamma\gamma\mu\acute{\eta}$ . 1. The first. 2. The distance from the elbow to the knuckles. [A, 311 (a, 48)]. 3. See **FOREARM**.

**PYGMIEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-me}^2(\text{ma})\text{-e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\pi\gamma\gamma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ . Of the length of a pygme (2d def.), dwarfish; as a n. m., a dwarf. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

**PYGODIDYMUUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{d}/\text{i}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\pi\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}$ , the rump, and  $\delta\iota\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , double. Fr., *pygodidyme*. See **DIPYCUS**.

**PYGOMELUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{e}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\pi\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}$ , the rump, and  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a limb. Fr., *pygomèle*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having one or two accessory members behind or between the normal lower extremities. [a, 34].]

**PYGOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *pygopage*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the gluteal region. [a, 34].]

**PYGOSTYLE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-o-stil}$ . From  $\pi\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}$ , the rump, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a pillar. Fr., *os en soc de charrue*. The plowshare-shaped bone in birds which supports the tail-feathers and uropygial gland. It consists of the ankylosed posterior caudal vertebrae. [L, 12].]

**PYIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *pyicus*. Fr., *pyique*. See **PURULENT**.

**PYIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *pyine*. Ger., *P*. A complex albuminous body obtained from pus by digesting it with a solution of sodium chloride and filtering. [K].]

**PYLEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2\text{m})/\text{a}^2$ . Gen.,  $-\text{em}^2/\text{atos}$  ( $-\atis$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate, and  $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$ , blood. Fr., *pylème*. Ger., *Pfortaderblut*. The blood of the portal vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})/\text{e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen.,  $\text{pyl}^2/\text{es}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate. See **Portal vein**.

**PYLEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{m-fra}^2\text{x}(\text{fra}^2\text{x})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{ax}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{ax}^2/\text{is}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate, and  $\epsilon\mu\phi\rho\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , a stopping. Fr., *pylemphraxie*. Obstruction of the portal vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYLEPHLEBECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-fle}^2\text{b-e}^2\text{kt}^2/\text{a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{as}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\text{ect}^2/\text{asis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate,  $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ , a vein, and  $\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a stretching. Ger., *Pylephlebectasie*. Enlargement of the portal vein. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

**PYLEPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-fle}^2\text{b-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{it}^2/\text{idos}$  ( $-\text{idis}$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate, and  $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ , a vein. Inflammation of the portal vein.—**Adhesive p.** Lat., *p. adhærens*. Thrombosis of the portal vein. [D, 70].—**P. obturans**. P. associated with an obstructed flow in the portal vein. [D, 70].]

**PYLETHROMBOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-thro}^2\text{mb-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{os}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\is$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate, and  $\theta\rho\acute{o}\mu\beta\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , thrombosis. Thrombosis of the portal vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Pil}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *pylicus* (from  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ , a gate). Fr., *pylique*. Pertaining to the portal vein.

**PYLOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-fle}^2\text{b-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{it}^2/\text{idos}$  ( $-\text{idis}$ ). See **PYLEPHLEBITIS**.

**PYLORECTOMY**, n.  $\text{Pil-o}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{kt}/\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , the pylorus, and  $\epsilon\kappa\tau\epsilon\mu\omega\upsilon$ , to cut out. Fr., *pylorectomie*. Ger., *Pylorektomie*. Resection of the pylorus.

**PYLORIC**, adj.  $\text{Pil-o}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *pyloricus* (from  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , the pylorus). Fr., *pylorique*. Pertaining to the pylorus. [C].]

**PYLOROCLEISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-cle}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}(\text{k}^2\text{le}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{ei}^2/\text{seos}$  ( $-\is$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , the pylorus, and  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a closing. Occlusion of the pylorus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYLOROGASTROSCIRRHIUS** (Lat.), **PYLOROSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-or}^2/\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ga}^2\text{st}(\text{ga}^2\text{st})\text{-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{r}(\text{sker})/\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ ,  $-\text{or}^2/\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{r}(\text{sker})/\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , the pylorus,  $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\rho\iota\varsigma$ , the stomach, and  $\sigma\kappa\iota\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , scirrhus. Fr., *pylorogastroscirrhus*. Scirrhus of the pylorus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYLOROSTENOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-or}^2/\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ste}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{a}^2$ . Gen.,  $-\text{om}^2/\text{atos}$  ( $-\atis$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , the pylorus, and  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\eta\omega\mu\alpha$ , a narrow pass. Fr., *pylorosténome*. A constricted state of the pylorus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYLORUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pil}(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-or}^2/\text{o}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$  (lit., a gate-keeper). Fr., *pylore*. Ger., *Pfortner*, *P. unterer Magenmund*. 1. The opening of the stomach into the duodenum. [L.] 2. See **Pyloric valve**.—**P. proprius**. See **Pyloric valve**.

**PYOBLENNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ble}^2\text{n-na}^2$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\beta\lambda\epsilon\nu\alpha$ , mucus. Fr., *pyoblénne*. See **Muco-pus**.

**PYOBLENNORRHOEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ble}^2\text{n-no}^2\text{r-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)/\text{a}^2$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus,  $\beta\lambda\epsilon\nu\alpha$ , mucus, and  $\rho\acute{o}\alpha$ , a flowing. Ger., *Pyoblennorrhoe*. A mucopurulent discharge. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOCATARACTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ka}^2\text{t})/\text{a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})/\text{a}^2\text{kt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{kt})/\text{a}^2$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\eta\varsigma$ , a cataract. See **Purulent cataract**.

**PYOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2(\text{ka})/\text{i}^2\text{e}^2(\text{ia})$ . In Eng., *pi-o-sel*. Gen.,  $-\text{cel}^2/\text{es}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\eta$ , a tumor. Fr., p. Ger., *Eiterbruch*. A tumor formed by the distention of an inclosed space by pus, especially such an affection of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 17).]

**PYOCENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{n})/\text{o}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $-\text{os}^2/\text{eos}$  ( $-\is$ ). From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\epsilon\nu\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , an emptying. Fr., *pyocénose*. The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80].]

**PYOCHEZIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ke}^2\text{z}(\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{z})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\chi\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$ , to defecate. Fr., *pyochézie*. A discharge of pus by the intestine. [L, 41 (a, 50).]

**PYOCCELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-cel}^2(\text{ko}^2\text{e}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\alpha$ , a hollow. See **ASCITES purulentus**.

**PYOCOLPOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{k}(\text{pu}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-kol}^2\text{p-o}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\acute{o}\lambda\text{p}\omicron\varsigma$ , the vagina. A collection of pus in the vagina.—**P. lateralis**. An abscess of the vaginal wall. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**PYOCYANINE**, n.  $\text{Pi-o-si-a}^2\text{n-en}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , to kill. Fr., *pyocyanine*. Ger., *Pyoktanne*. See **METHYLLANILINE violet**. It is recommended as an antiseptic to diminish suppurations, and in diphtheria. [R. P. Lincoln, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 31, 1891, p. 488 (a, 48).]

**PYOCYANINE**, n.  $\text{Pi-o-si-a}^2\text{n-en}$ . From  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ , pus, and  $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , to kill. Fr., *pyocyanine*. Ger., *Pyoktanne*. A non-poisonous crystalline base,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2$ , perhaps an anthracene derivative, secreted by a fungus discovered by Pasteur in the discolorations sometimes seen on old bandages; the coloring matter of blue pus.



from which it can be extracted by means of alcohol. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxv, p. 483 (B); "Gaz. méd. de Paris," "Med. Times and Gaz.," April 1, 1882.]

**PYOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-si}^{\text{st}}(\text{ku}^{\text{st}})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}$ . Gen., *-cyst/eos* (-is). From *πύον*, pus, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *pyocyste*. A purulent cyst. [a, 34.]

**PYOCYTE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{o}}\text{-sit}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *κύτος*, a hollow. Fr., *p*. The leucocyte of pus. [E, 24.]

**PYODES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-od}^{\text{e}}(\text{ez})\text{as}$ . Fr., *pyeuz*. See **PROID**.

**PYODIATHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-di}^{\text{di}}(\text{di}^{\text{2}})\text{-a}^{\text{th}}(\text{a}^{\text{th}})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}$ . Gen., *-es/eos* (-ath/eis). From *πύον*, pus, and *διάθεσις*, a disposition. Fr., *pyodiatheze*. See **PURULENT DIATHESIS**.

**PYODYSPNŒA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-di}^{\text{2s}}(\text{du}^{\text{s}})\text{-pne}^{\text{e}}(\text{pno}^{\text{2e}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *δύσπνοια*, dyspnoea. Fr., *pyodyspnée*. Dyspnoea caused by pulmonary cavities containing pus or by emphysema. [L, 115 (a, 34).]

**PYEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-e}^{\text{2d}}(\text{o}^{\text{2e}}\text{-e}^{\text{2d}})\text{-e}(\text{a})^{\text{ma}^{\text{2}}$ . Gen., *-em/atos* (-atis). From *πύον*, pus, and *οἰδῆμα*, oedema. Fr., *pycédème*. Oedema caused by purulent infiltration. [a, 34.]

**PYOGENES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2j}}(\text{o}^{\text{2g}})^{\text{e}^{\text{2n}}}\text{-ez}(\text{as})$ . See **PROGENIC**.

**PYOGENESIS** (Lat.), **PYOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-je}^{\text{2n}}(\text{ge}^{\text{2n}})^{\text{e}^{\text{2s}}}\text{-i}^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-es/eos* (-gen/esis). From *πύον*, pus, and *γενέσις*, a begetting. Fr., *pyogénésie*, *pyogénie*. The formation of pus. [L, 49 (a, 50).] See **SUPPURATION**.—**P. corrosiva**. See **ULCERATION**.

**PYOGENIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{o}}\text{-je}^{\text{2n}}\text{i}^{\text{2k}}$ . Lat., *pyogenicus*, *pyogeneticus*, *pyogenicus*. Fr., *pyogène*, *pyogénique*, *pyogénétique*. Ger., *pyogen*. Causing the formation of pus, secreting pus.

**PYOGÉNIQUE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pe}^{\text{o}}\text{-zha-nek}$ . See **PYOGENIC**; as a n., of Pasteur, a variety of *Diplococcus* thought by him to be the cause of suppuration. [A, 15.]

**PYOGENITÄT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pu}^{\text{e}}\text{-o-gan-e-tat'}$ . The capacity for exciting suppuration. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 29, 1885, p. 758 (B).]

**PYOHEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-hem}^{\text{e}}(\text{ha}^{\text{2e}}\text{m})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Fr., *pyohémie*. Ger., *Pyohämie*. See **PYÆMIA**.—**P. multiplex**. Purulent infection with metastases. [E, 15.]

**PYOID**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{o}}\text{id}$ . Gr., *πυοειδής* from *πύον*, pus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Lat., *pyodes*, *pyoides*. Resembling pus. [E.]

**PYOKTANIN**, n. See **PROCTANIN**.

**PYOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-om}^{\text{a}^{\text{2}}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis). From *πύον*, pus. See **SUPPURATION**.

**PYOMALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2m}}(\text{om})\text{-a}^{\text{2l}}(\text{a}^{\text{2l}})^{\text{j}i^{\text{2}}(\text{gi}^{\text{2}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, *ῥῶμος*, the shoulder, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *pyomalgie*. Omalgia caused by suppuration. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOMELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-mel}(\text{mal})^{\text{e}}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-mel/es*. From *πύον*, pus, and *μήλη*, a probe. See **PYAULACOMELE**.

**PYOMETRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-me}^{\text{2t}}(\text{mat})^{\text{ra}^{\text{2}}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *pyométrie*. A collection of pus in the cavity of the uterus. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**PYON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{o}^{\text{2n}}}\text{-Gr.}$ , *πύον*. See **PUS**.

**PYONEPHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-ne}^{\text{2f}}\text{-ros}^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-ros/eos* (-is). From *πύον*, pus, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Ger., *Pyonephrose*. See **NEPHROPHOSIS**.

**PYONOMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2n}}(\text{o}^{\text{2m}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-on/omes*. From *πύον*, pus, and *νομή*, an eating sore. 1. A suppurating sore. 2. Of Carswell, a neoplasm infiltrated with pus. [A, 42; E.]

**PYOOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-fo}^{\text{2r}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}(\text{e})^{\text{ti}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From *πύον*, pus, *φῶν*, an egg, and *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *pyoophorite*. Purulent oophoritis. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOPERICARDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-pe}^{\text{2r}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{3rd}}\text{-i}^{\text{2s}}\text{-u}^{\text{4m}}(\text{u}^{\text{4m}})$ . From *πύον*, pus, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. An accumulation of pus in the pericardium. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-pe}^{\text{2r}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-to}^{\text{2n}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}(\text{e})^{\text{ti}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From *πύον*, pus, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum. Purulent peritonitis. [a, 34.]

**PYOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2f}}\text{-tha}^{\text{2l}}(\text{tha}^{\text{2l}})^{\text{mi}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyophtalmie*. See **HYPOPYON** (4th def.).

**PYOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2t}}(\text{o}^{\text{2f}})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}(\text{thi}^{\text{2s}})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-is/eos* (-oph/thisis). From *πύον*, pus, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. See **APOSTEMATOPHTHISIS**.

**PYOPHYLACTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{o}}\text{-fi}^{\text{2l}}\text{-a}^{\text{2k}}\text{i}^{\text{2k}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *φυλάσσειν*, to guard. A term suggested to replace *pyogenic* (in the phrase "pyogenic membrane"), on the ground that this membrane does not produce pus, but is formed solely to act as a barrier against infiltration of pus into the surrounding tissues. [R. Park, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1889, p. 303 (a, 17).]

**PYOPLANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-plan}(\text{pla}^{\text{2n}})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *πλάνος*, wandering. Fr., *pyoplanie*. Diffusion or burrowing of pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOPNEUMOPERICARDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-pnu}^{\text{2m}}(\text{pnu}^{\text{2m}})^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-pe}^{\text{2r}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{3rd}}\text{-i}^{\text{2s}}\text{-u}^{\text{4m}}(\text{u}^{\text{4m}})$ . From *πύον*, pus, *πνεύμα*, air, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardium. [D, 70.]

**PYOPNEUMOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-nu}^{\text{2m}}(\text{pnu}^{\text{2m}})^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-thor}^{\text{a}^{\text{2x}}(\text{a}^{\text{3x}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-ac/os* (-ac/is). From *πύον*, pus, *πνεύμα*, the lung, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Pneumothorax with pyothorax. [D.]—**P. subphrenicus**. A p. situated between the lung and the diaphragm. [Neusser, "Wien. med. Wchnschr.," 1884, 44-47; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 14.]—**Tuberculous p.** Caused by tuberculous ulceration through the lung. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**PYOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-poi}^{\text{e}}(\text{a})^{\text{si}^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-es/eos* (-is). From *πύον*, pus, and *ποίησις*, production. See **SUPPURATION**.

**PYOPTYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2pt}}\text{-i}^{\text{2u}}(\text{u}^{\text{2s}})^{\text{si}^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-ptye/eos* (-opt/ysis). From *πύον*, pus, and *πτύσις*, a spitting. Fr., *pyoptysie*. Purulent expectoration. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**PYORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2r}}\text{-raj}(\text{ra}^{\text{2g}})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *pyorrhagie*. A profuse flow of pus.

**PYORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2r}}\text{-re}^{\text{e}}(\text{ro}^{\text{2e}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *pyorrhée*. Ger., *Eiterfluss*, *Pyorrhoe*. A purulent discharge.—**Alveolar p.** See **Fauchoard's DISEASE**.—**P. nasalis**. See **OZENA**.—**P. palpebræ**. See **BLEPHAROPYORRHEA**.—**P. urethralis**. Gonorrhoea in the male. [G.]—**P. vitarum lacrimonum**. See **DACRYOPYORRHEA**.

**PYORTHOPNŒA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2rth}}\text{-o}^{\text{2p}}\text{-ne}^{\text{e}}(\text{no}^{\text{2e}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνοή*, breath. Fr., *pyorthopnée*. Orthopnoea due to pyothorax. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{o}^{\text{2s}}}\text{-Gr.}$ , *πύος*. See **COLOSTRUM** (1st def.).

**PYOSALPINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-sa}^{\text{2l}}(\text{sa}^{\text{2l}})^{\text{pi}^{\text{2n}}(\text{pi}^{\text{2n}})^{\text{2j}}(\text{ge}^{\text{2t}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *σαλπιγίς*, a trumpet. Purulent salpingitis. [a, 34.]

**PYOSALPINX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-sa}^{\text{2l}}\text{p}(\text{sa}^{\text{2l}}\text{p})^{\text{i}2\text{n}}\text{-x}$ . Gen., *-ping/os* (-ping/is). From *πύον*, pus, and *σαλπιγίς*, a trumpet. An accumulation of pus in the oviduct. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**PYOSAPRÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{2o}}(\text{o}^{\text{2s}})\text{-sa}^{\text{2p}}(\text{sa}^{\text{2p}})^{\text{rem}^{\text{e}}(\text{ra}^{\text{2e}}\text{m})^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, *σαπρός*, rotten, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **PYÆMIA**.

**PYOSCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2sk}}(\text{o}^{\text{2sch}})^{\text{2e}}\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-se}(\text{ka})^{\text{le}(\text{la})}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ ; in Eng., *pi-o-sk'e-2-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel/es*. From *πύον*, pus, *σχέον*, the scrotum, and *κύηλα*, a tumor. Fr., *pyoschéocèle*. Ger., *Eiterhodensacksbruch*. Suppurative orchiocele. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYOSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{o}}\text{-skop}$ . From *πύος*, colostrum, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Pyoscop*. Of Heeren, an apparatus for examining the richness of milk (in a thin layer between two glasses) by its color. [A, 382.]

**PYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-os}^{\text{i}2\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). Gr., *πύωσις* (from *πύον*, to suppurate). 1. Suppuration. 2. Hypopyon (4th def.). 3. Pterygium (2d def.). 4. Suppuration of the eye. [F.]

**PYOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}(\text{o}^{\text{a}})\text{-thor}^{\text{a}^{\text{2x}}(\text{a}^{\text{3x}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . Gen., *-thorac/os* (-ac/is). From *πύον*, pus, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Eiterbrust*. A collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

**PYOTORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})\text{-o}^{\text{2r}}\text{-re}^{\text{e}}(\text{ro}^{\text{2e}})^{\text{2s}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πύον*, pus, *ὀδός*, the ear, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Purulent otorrhoea. [F.]

**PYOXANTHIN**, **PYOXANTHOS**, n's.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{o}}\text{-za}^{\text{2nth}}\text{i}^{\text{2n}}\text{-os}$ . From *πύον*, pus, and *ξανθός*, yellow. A yellow pigment found in pus. [K.]

**PYRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pir}(\text{pu}^{\text{e}})^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$ . From *πῦρ*, fire. See **ANTHRAX**.

**PYRACETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pir-a}^{\text{2s}}\text{-et}(\text{e}^{\text{2t}})^{\text{i}2\text{k}}$ . See **PYROLIGNEOUS acid**.

**PYRACONITIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pir-a}^{\text{2k}}\text{-o}^{\text{2n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2t}}\text{i}^{\text{2k}}$ . Itaconic acid. [B.] See also **PYROCITRIC ACID**.

**PYRAMID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^{\text{2r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2d}}$ . Gr., *πυραμῖς*. Lat., *pyramis*, *corpus pyramidale* (3d def.). Fr., *pyramide*, *corpus pyramidal* (3d def.). Ger., *Pyramide*. 1. A solid resting on a plane base of three or more sides, and having as its sides triangular planes which meet at the apex. [a, 48.] 2. A part of the body shaped more or less like a p. 3. A large compact bundle of medullated nerve-fibres situated ventrad in the medulla oblongata, being the downward continuation of the motor tract. 4. The petrous portion of the temporal bone. [a, 29.] 5. A pyramidal nerve-cell. [J.]—**Anterior p's (of the medulla oblongata)**. Fr., *pyramides bulbaires antérieures*. A pair of oblong bodies on the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata, separated by the anterior median fissure. [I, 15 (K).]—**Cortical p's** [Henle]. See *P's of Malpighi*.—**Lateral p.** See *Restiform body*.—**Posterior p. (of the medulla oblongata)**. The expanded portion of the funicular gracilis at the lower angle of the fourth ventricle. [I, 15.]—**P's of Ferrein**. Lat., *fasciculi tubulosi*. The minute cone-like bodies formed by the central tubules of the medullary radii. [J.]—**P. of Lalouette**. See *P. of the thyroid gland*.—**P. of light**. Fr., *cône de lumière*. See *Light spot on the membrana tympani*.—**P. of Malacarne**. The posterior extremity of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**P's of Malpighi**. Lat., *coni Malpighii*. The pyramidal masses of the renal cortex, composed of glomeruli, blood-vessels, and convoluted tubules, situated between the medullary radii. They have the base of the p. next the surface of the kidney, and the apex terminating as a renal papilla. [J, 121; L.]—**P. of the cerebellum**, **P. of the inferior vermiform process**. Lat., *pyramis cerebelli* (seu *laminosa*, seu *vermis*), *lobus pyramidalis*. Fr., *pyramide du cervelet* (ou *vermis*). Ger., *Kleinhirn-Pyramide*. A small elevation near the middle of the inferior vermiform process, between the biventral lobes. [I, 15 (K).]—**P's of the medulla oblongata**. See *P. (3d def.)*, *Anterior p's*, and *Posterior p.*—**P. of the spinal cord**. Lat., *funiculus pyramidalis*. See *Pyramidal tract*.—**P. of the thyroid gland**. A slender conical process of the gland which extends from the upper part of the isthmus or the adjacent part of the lobes to the hyoid bone, to which it is attached by loose fibrous tissue. [C.]—**P. of the tympanum**. Lat., *eminencia pyramidalis* (seu *papillaris*). Ger., *Pyramidenwulst*. A small, hollow bony projection on the inner wall of the tympanum, behind the oval fenestra. The stapedius muscle passes through a small opening at its apex. [a, 29.]—**Renal p's**. See *P's of Malpighi* and *P's of Ferrein*.



**PYRAMIDAL**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-a}^3\text{m}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^1$ . Lat., *pyramidalis*. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *pyramidalisch*, *pyramidenförmig*. Pertaining to or shaped like a pyramid; also conical. [B, 19 (a, 35); L, 150.]

**PYRAMIDAL** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Pe-ra}^3\text{-me-da}^1$ . See P. (Eng.); as a n., a p. muscle. [a, 17.] Cf. **PYRAMIDALIS**.—**P. de la cuisse**. See **PYRIFORMIS**.—**P. de la face**. See **PYRAMIDALIS nasi**.—**P. du bassin**. See **PYRIFORMIS**.

**PYRAMIDALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-a}^3\text{m}^1(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^1(\text{a}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . See **PYRAMID**; as a n. m., a pyramidal muscle, especially the p. abdominis; as a n. in the n., *pyramidale*, see *Pyramidal bone*. [C.]—**P. abdominis**. Ger., *Pyramidenbauchmuskul.* A small muscle resting on the anterior surface of the rectus abdominis, arising from the front of the os pubis and the ligaments near the symphysis. It tapers as it ascends, and is inserted, about a third of the distance from the umbilicus to the os pubis, into the linea alba, of which it is believed to be a tensor. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. auriculæ**. 1. See *Helicis minor* (under *HELIX*). 2. An anomalous fasciculus of the tragus which is inserted into the spine of the helix. [L, 332.]—**P. femoris**. See **PYRIFORMIS**.—**P. Jungii**. See **P. auriculæ**.—**P. menti**. See *Depressor anguli oris*.—**P. nasi**. Fr., *pyramidal du nez* (ou de la face). Ger., *Nasenzacke*, *Nasenrückenmuskul.* 1. A small muscle, continuous above with the inner fibres of the frontalis, which extends downward upon the upper lateral surface of the nose and terminates in the skin of the nose and in a tendinous expansion common to it and the compressor naris. The muscles of the opposite sides are united above. It wrinkles the skin over the root of the nose, and antagonizes the action of the frontalis. [L, 88, 142, 332.] 2. In solipedes, see *Dilatator naris lateralis*.

**PYRAMIDE** (Fr., Ger.), n.  $\text{Pe-ra}^3\text{-med}$ ,  $\text{pu}^2\text{-a}^3\text{m}^1\text{-ed}^2$ . See **PYRAMID**.—**Felsenp.** (Ger.), **Felsp.** (Ger.). See *Petræus portion of the temporal bone*.—**Grosse P'n** (Ger.). The giant ganglion cells (see under *Pyramidal nerve-cell*). [I, 17 (K).]—**Markp'n der Nieren** (Ger.). See *Pyramids of Malpighi*.—**Nebenp.** (Ger.). See *Olivary body*.—**Nierenp'n** (Ger.). See *Pyramids of Malpighi*.—**P. du vermis** (Fr.). See **PYRAMID of the cerebellum**.—**P. grise** (Fr.). A tract of gray matter beneath the olfactory nerve. [I, 6 (K).]

**PYRAMIDO-STAPEDIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-a}^3\text{m}^1(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^1(\text{a}^3)\text{-sta}^2\text{p}(\text{sta}^2\text{p})\text{-ed}^1(\text{ed})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *pyramido-stapéal*. See **STAPEDIUS**.

**PYRAMIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-a}^3\text{m}^1(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-am'idos* (-idis). Gr., *πυραμῖς*. See **PYRAMID** and **MODIOLUS**.—**P. laminosa**. See **PYRAMID of the cerebellum**.—**P. lateralis**. See *Restiform body*.—**P. ossis temporis**. See **PYRAMID** (4th def.).—**P. vermis**. See **PYRAMID of the cerebellum**.—**P. vestibuli**. See *Crista vestibuli*.

**PYRANGONE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-a}^3\text{n}^2(\text{a}^3\text{n}^2)\text{-go}^3\text{n}^2\text{-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-an'gonēs*. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *ἄγκων*, to strangle. See *ISTHMO-PYRA*.

**PYRANTIMONATE**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-a}^3\text{n}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{m}^1\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-at}$ . Fr., *pyro-antimoniate*. A salt of pyrantimonic acid. [B, 159.]

**PYRANTIMONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-a}^3\text{n}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{m}^1\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique*. Syn.: *pyrantimonic acid*, *metantimonic acid* [Freym]. A tetrabasic acid,  $\text{H}_4\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$ , formed by the action of water on antimony pentachloride or by decomposing a pyrantimonate with an acid. [B, 159.]

**PYRAWARTH**, n.  $\text{Pu}^2\text{-r-a}^3\text{-va}^3\text{-rt}$ . A place in Lower Austria where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**PYRAZOL**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-a}^3\text{-z-o}^1$ . Ger., **P.** The compound  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$ , a derivative of pyrrol; according to B. Fischer, formed in the manufacture of antipyrine. [A, 382.]

**PYRAZOLINE**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-a}^3\text{-z-o}^1\text{-en}$ . Ger., **P.** The compound  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$ , formed in the reduction of pyrazol. [A, 382.]

**PYRAZOLON**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-a}^3\text{-z-o}^1\text{-o}^2\text{-n}$ . Ger., **P.** An oxygen substitution compound,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{ON}_2$ , of pyrazoline. [A, 382.]

**PYRECTIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-kt}^1\text{-ik}$ . Gr., *πυρεκτικός*. Lat., *pyrecticus*. Fr., *pyrectique*. See **PYRETIC**.

**PYREMETIN**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-m}^1\text{-et}^1\text{-in}$ . Lat., *pyremetina*. Fr., *pyrémétine*. An emetic substance found in impure creasote; probably identical with fagine. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**PYREN** (Lat.), **PYRENA** (Lat.), n's m. and f.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{n}$  (an),  $\text{pi}^2\text{-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-en}(\text{an})\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-en'os* (-is), *-en'e*. See **PYRENE**.

**PYRENEMATOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{m}^1\text{-a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Having nucleated red blood-corpuscles. [a, 34.]

**PYRENEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{an})\text{-em}^1(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πυρην*, a nucleus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of G. Gulliver, the state of having the red blood-corpuscles nucleated. [a, 34.]

**PYRENARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{an})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$  (-u'm). From *πυρην*, a nucleus. See **PORZ**.

**PYRENE**, n.  $\text{Pi-r}^2\text{-en}$ . Gr., *πυρην* (1st def.). Lat., *pyren* (1st def.), *pyrena* (1st def.). Fr., *pyrène*, *pyrénée* (2d def.). Ger., *Kornhütschen* (1st def.), *Steinfach* (1st def.), *Steinkern* (1st def.). *Pyren*. 1. The indurated endocarp of a one-seeded fruit; a bony carpel of a fleshy fruit containing several carpels; the seed of a fleshy fruit when provided with a hard testa. [B, 19, 123, 206 (a, 35).] 2. A hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}$ , obtained from the part of coal tar which boils above  $300^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**PYRENIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-en}(\text{an})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *πυρην*, a nucleus. Ger., *Kerngehäuse*. 1. The hypothecium in nucleiform apothecia. 2. The perithecium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 77, 143 (a, 35).]

**PYRENOIDEINE**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$ . Of apothecia, nucleiform. [a, 35.]

**PYRENOID**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-en}^2\text{-oid}$ . Lat., *pyrenoides* (from *πυρην*, a nucleus, and *eidos*, resemblance). Ger., *kernähnlich*. See **PYRE-**

**NODEINE**; as a n., a rounded, minute, colorless granule imbedded in a chromatophore in chlorophyllous *Algae*. [a, 35.]

**PYRENOMYCETOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o-mi-set}^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *πυρην*, a nucleus, and *μυκίς*, a mushroom. Of the *Pyrenomyces* (Fr., *pyrénomycètes*; Ger., *Kernpilze*), which are a division (order) of ascomycetous *Fungi*, distinguished by producing roundish or club-shaped asci in the interior of a perithecium. Most authors include in the division the *Sphaeriaceae* and *Phaciaceae*. [a, 35.]

**PYRETIOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-et}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-gi}^2$ . Lat., *pyrætiologia* (from *πυρετός*, a fever, *aira*, a cause, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pyrétologie*. Ger., *Pyretologie*. The ætiology of fevers. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYRÈTHRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Pe-re}^2\text{-tr}^1$ . The name of various species of *Anacyclus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. **PYRETHRUM** (4th def.).—**Alcoolat de p.** See *Tinctura PYRETHRI*.—**Emplâtre de p.** A plaster made by melting together 30 parts of yellow wax and 13 of turpentine and adding 10 each of the powdered root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, powdered mustard, gum ammoniac, saganum, and galbanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Esprit de p.** See *Tinctura PYRETHRI*.—**Poudre de p.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., *poudre de p. (fleur)*, the flowers of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. In commerce, the powdered herb of *Pyrethrum caucasicum*, *roseum*, and *carneum*, used as insect-powder. [B, 93 (a, 14).] 3. Of the Fr. Cod., *poudre de p. (racine)*, the root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, crushed, dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. du Caucase** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caucasian insect-powder*.—**P. officinal** (racine) [Fr. Cod.]. See **PYRETHRUM** (4th def.) and *ANACYCLUS pyrethrum*.—**P. salivaire**. See **PYRETHRUM** (4th def.).—**P. vral**. See *ANACYCLUS pyrethrum*.—**Teinture de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura PYRETHRI*.

**PYRETHRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{th-r}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-ru}^2\text{m}$ . Gr., *πυρῆθος* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Fr., *pyrèthre* (*salivaire* [4th def.]), *pyrèthre officinal* (racine) [Fr. Cod.] (4th def.). Ger., *Bertramwurzel* (3d def.), (*römische*) *Bertramwurzel* (4th def.). Sp., *pelitre* (*ratz*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. 2. Of Medics, the genus *Spilanthes*. 3. Of Bechtham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. 4. The root of *Anacyclus p.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or of *Anacyclus officinarum* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. [B, 42, 95, 121 (a, 35, 38).]—**Essentia pyrethri**. See *Tinctura pyrethri*.—**Pyrethri radix**. See *P.* (4th def.).—**P. camphor**. A constituent,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}$ , of oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, differing from laurel camphor only in turning the plane of polarized light to the left. [B, 270 (a, 35).]—**P. carneum**. See *CHRYSANthemum roseum*.—**P. commune**. See *ANACYCLUS officinarum*.—**P. germanicum**. See *ANACYCLUS officinarum* and *ACHILLEA ptarmica*.—**P. officinarum**. See *ANACYCLUS officinarum*.—**P. parthenium**. See *CHRYSANthemum parthenium*.—**P. romanum**. See *ANACYCLUS p.*—**P. roseum**. See *CHRYSANthemum roseum*.—**P. silvestre**. See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*.—**Radix pyrethri**. See *P.* (4th def.).—**Tinctura pyrethri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolat*) *de pyrèthre*. Sp., *tiñtura alcoholica de pelitre* [Sp. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the root of *Anacyclus p.* in No. 40 powder with alcohol for 1 day and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to obtain 5 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the coarsely powdered root with 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (for 6 days [Belg. Ph.]); by macerating 4 fl. oz. of the root in No. 40 powder for 2 days with alcohol, and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* for 5 days with 5 parts of spirit of rosemary [Russ. Ph.] (digesting it 3 days with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura pyrethri composita**. Sp., *tiñtura alcoholica de pelitre compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 12 days with 1,040 grammes of 60-per-cent. alcohol a mixture of 24 grammes of the root of *Anacyclus p.*, 4 of cloves, 12 of tobacco-leaves, 60 of guaiac wood, 30 of sassafras wood, 8 each of the tops of origanum and of thyme, and 2 each of camphor and opium, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PYRETIC**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-t}^1\text{-ik}$ . Gr., from *πυρετός*, fever. Fr., *pyrétique*. Ger., *pyretisch*, *feberartig*. Pertaining to fever; feverish; as a n., a remedy for fever. [D, 1, 48.]

**PYRETICOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^1\text{-ik-os}^1\text{-is}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Fr., *pyreticose*. Feverishness.

**PYRETOGENESIA** (Lat.), **PYRETOGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-en}(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-is}$  (-is), *-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-en}(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-is}. Gen., *-es'is*, *-es'eos* (-gen'es'is). From *πυρετός*, fever, and *γενεσις*, generation. Fr., *pyrétogénésie*. The origin and production of fever. [L, 50 (a, 48).]*

**PYRETOGENINE**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-en}$ . Fr., *pyrétogénine*. Of Roussy, a soluble, granular, homogeneous white substance isolated from cultures of micro-organisms; given to dogs in very small doses, it produces intense fever. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 431 (a, 50).]

**PYRETOGENOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-en-u}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *pyrétogène*, *pyrétogénique*. Productive of fever.

**PYRETIOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-gi}^2$ . Lat., *pyrætiologia* (from *πυρετός*, fever, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pyrétologie*. Ger., *Feberlehre*. The science or study of fevers. [a, 17.]

**PYRETOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^1\text{-tha}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πυρετός*, fever, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyrétophthalmie*. 1. Ophthalmia caused by an inflammatory fever. 2. Fever complicated with ophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**PYRETORTHOPNCEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi-r}(\text{pu}^2\text{-r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-rth-a}^2\text{-p-ne}^2\text{-no}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *πυρετός*, fever, *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνοή*, breath. Orthopnea attended with fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**PYREXIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gr., *πυρεξία* (from *πύρεον*, to be feverish). Fr., *pyrexie*. Ger., *Pyrexie*. Fever. [D.]—Nervous p. See *Nervous fever* (2d def.).

**PYRGOCEPHALY**, n.  $\text{Pu}^6\text{rg-o-se}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2$ . From *πύργος*, a tower, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The state of having the vertex rising in the form of an eminence.

**PYRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gr., *πυρία* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Fr., *pyrie*. A hot bath, vapor-bath, or fomentation. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**PYRIASTES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3\text{st}(\text{a}^3\text{st}/\text{ez}(\text{as}))$ . See *Colostrum* (1st def.).

**PYRICASTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^4\text{st}/(\text{ka}^3\text{u}^4\text{st})\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *πυρικαστος*, burnt in fire. See *Burn*.

**PYRIDINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}/\text{i}^2\text{d-en}$ . Ger., *Pyridin*. A colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ , of acid odor and burning taste; an alkaloid obtained from the oils derived by distillation from bones and other organic matter. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**P-carbonic acid**. Ger., *Pyridincarbonsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})\text{N}$ , isomeric with nicotinic and picolinic acids, prepared from cinchomeronic acid, isonicotinic, etc. [B., 79.]

**PYRIDIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *pyrum*, a pear. Fr., *pyridin*. Of Mirbel, a pomaceous fruit. [B., 1, 123 (a, 35).] See *Pome*.

**PYRIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}/\text{i}^2\text{-fo}^3\text{rm}$ . Lat., *pyriformis* (from *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form). Ger., *birnförmig*. Pear-shaped. [B., 123 (a, 35).]

**PYRIFORMIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-fo}^3\text{rm}/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . See *PyRIFORM* and *PYRAMIDAL*, as a n. (Fr., *pyriforme*, *pyramidal*; Ger., *birnförmlicher Muskel*, *Birn-muskel*), a muscle arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum along the margins of the second, third, and fourth anterior sacral foramina, the posterior margin of the great sciatic notch, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament. It emerges from the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and is inserted into the upper margin of the great trochanter. [L.]

**PYRIGENÆUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2/(\text{a}^3\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Gr., *πυριγενής*, *πυριγενής*. See *EMPYREUMATIC*.

**PYRIMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-man}(\text{ma}^3\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *πῦρ*, fire, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pyramanie*. See *PYROMANIA*.

**PYRITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-it}(\text{et})/\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gr., *πυρίτης*. Fr., *pyrite*. Ger., *Schwefelkies*, *Pyrit*, *Feuerstein*. A native iron disulphide,  $\text{FeS}_2$ , occurring as regular crystals of a metallic lustre and a sp. gr. of 5.0, and generating sparks when rubbed with steel. It always contains a small percentage of arsenic. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Arsenical p.** A compound of arsenic disulphide, trisulphide, and pentasulphide. [B., 93 (a, 14).]—**Iron p.** See *P.*—**Magnetic p.** A compound of various proportions of ferric and ferrous sulphides, resembling brass in color and showing magnetic properties. [B., 3.]—**P. arsenicalis micaceous**. Orpiment. [B., 119.]

**PYRMONT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pu}^6\text{r}/\text{mo}^2\text{nt}$ . A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are saline and also gaseous and chalybeate springs. [A., 14.]

**PYROACETIC**, a. i.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-a}^2\text{s-et}(\text{e}^2\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Derived from an acetic compound by the action of heat. [B.]—**P. ether**, **P. spirit**. See *ACETONE*.

**PYROACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-a}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{d}$ . See *Pyro-ACID*.

**PYROACONITIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-a}^2\text{k-o}^3\text{n-i}^2\text{t}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Itaconic acid. [a, 38.] See also *PYROCITRIC ACID*.

**PYROANIMALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-a}^3\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-m-a}^3(\text{a}^3)/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *πῦρ*, fire, and *animal* (q. v.). Fr., *pyro-animal*. Produced by the destructive distillation of animal substances. [B.]

**PYROANTIMONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-a}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-mo}^3\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique*. Ger., *Pyroantimonsäure*. See *PYRANTIMONIC ACID*.

**PYROARSENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-a}^2\text{r-se}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyro-arsénique*. Ger., *Pyroarsensäure*. A tetrabasic crystalline acid,  $\text{H}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_7$ , obtained by heating arsenic acid to 180° C. [B., 3, 9.]

**PYROARSENIUS ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-a}^2\text{r-se}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}$ . Fr., *acide pyro-arsénieux*. Ger., *Pyroarsenigsäure*. A tetrabasic acid,  $\text{H}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_5$ . [B., 270.]

**PYROBORATE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-bo}^3\text{rat}$ . A salt of pyroboric acid. The p's are frequently called simply *borates*. [B.]

**PYROBORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-bo}^3\text{r}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyroborique*. Ger., *Pyroborssäure*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_8 = \text{B}_4\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$ , formed by heating boric acid. [B., 3.]

**PYROCATECHIC ACID**, **PYROCATECHIN**, **PYROCATECHINIC ACID**, **PYROCATECHUIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-ka}^2\text{e}^2\text{k}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-ka}^2\text{e}^2\text{k-i}^2\text{n}$ ,  $\text{-ka}^2\text{e}^2\text{k-i}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyrocatechique*, *acide oxyphénique*, *pyrocatechine*. Ger., *Pyrocatechin*, *Brenzcatechin*. Syn.: *catechol*, *orthodihydroxybenzene*, *oxyphenol*. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$ , forming prismatic crystals, which dissolve readily in water, alcohol, and ether. Pyrocatechin is isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone. It is to be found in the cerebro-spinal liquid, especially after repeated puncture (of hydrocephalus, etc.), and occurs also in small quantities in the green leaves and fruits of *Ampelopsis hederacea* and in the urine of horses. [B., 3 (a, 38); B., 4; B., 93 (a, 14); "Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 266 (a, 18).]

**PYROCINCHOMERONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ko-me}^2\text{r-o}^3\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See *PYRIDINE carbonic acid*.

**PYROCINCHONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ko}^3\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A triatomic acid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{OH})(\text{CO.OH})_2$ , formed by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid. [B., 2.]

**PYROCITRIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-si}^2\text{t}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyrocitrique*. Ger., *Brenzcitronensäure*, *Pyrocitronsäure*. An acid formed from citric acid by distillation. The name was originally limited to citraconic acid, but is now applied to itaconic, mesaconic, and lipic acids. [B., 3; B., 93 (a, 14).]

**PYROCOLL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-ko}^3\text{l}$ . Ger., *P.* A body,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ , derived from the dry distillation of gelatin. [B.]

**PYROCOMENAMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-kom-e}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyrocoménamique*. Ger., *Pyrokomenamissäure*. A crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{N} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}$ , formed by the action of hydriodic acid and glacial acetic acid on comenamic acid. [B., 79.]

**PYRODEXTRIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-de}^2\text{x}/\text{tri}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *pyrodextrine*. Ger., *P.* A brittle, brownish substance,  $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{74}\text{O}_{27}$ , produced by the action of dry heat on dextrin. [B., 3.]

**PYRODINE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}/\text{od-en}$ . Fr., *pyrodine*. Ger., *P.* See *HYDRACETIN*.

**PYRCENUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-en}/(\text{o}^3/\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *πῦρ*, fire, and *οίνος*, wine. Spirit of wine.

**PYROFOLIE** (Fr.), n. *Pe-ro-fo-le*. Of Guislain, pyromania.

**PYROGALLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-ga}^2\text{l}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *acidum pyrogallicum*. Fr., *acide pyrogallique*. Ger., *Pyrogallussäure*, *Brenzgalussäure*. See *PYROGALLOL*.

**PYROGALLOCARBONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-ga}^2\text{l-o-ka}^3\text{r-b}^3\text{o-n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyrogallocarbonique*. Ger., *Pyrogallocarbonsäure*. A compound obtained by heating pyrogallol with a 5-per-cent. solution of sodium carbonate and dissolving the product in cold concentrated sulphuric acid; a delicate test for nitric acid, showing a violet coloration. [A., 382.]

**PYROGALLOL**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-ga}^2\text{l}/\text{o}^3\text{l}$ . Fr., *p.* [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *P.* Metatrioxybenzene,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3 = \text{C}_6(\text{H.OH.OH.H.OH.OH})$ , prepared by heating gallic acid in carbon dioxide. It forms colorless, very bitter, poisonous acicular or laminar crystals, readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It is a strong reducing agent. [B.]—**P-carboxylic acid**. See *PYROGALLOCARBONIC ACID*.

**PYROGALLOQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-ga}^2\text{l-o-kwi}^2\text{n}/\text{o}^3\text{n}$ . Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyrogallochinon*. The compound  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + (\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)_2$ . [B., 3 (a, 38); B., 93 (a, 14).]

**PYROGALLUSSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Pu}^6\text{r-o-ga}^2\text{l}/\text{lus-zoir-e}^2$ . See *PYROGALLOL*.

**PYROGEN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}/\text{o}^3\text{-e}^2\text{n}$ . From *πῦρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. A material capable of producing fever when absorbed into the blood.

**PYROGENESIA** (Lat.), **PYROGENESIS** (Lat.), n's. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2(\text{e}^2\text{i}^2/\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^3$ ,  $\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *πῦρ*, fire, and *γεννέω*, generation. Fr., *pyrogénésie*. The generation or production of fire or heat. [L., 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**PYROGENETIC**, **PYROGENIC**, adj's.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-je}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{t}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-je}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *pyrogénétique*, *pyrogénésique*. Ger., *pyrogenetisch*. Producing heat or fever. [D.]

**PYROGENOUS**, adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-je}^2\text{n-u}^3\text{s}$ . Lat., *pyrogenus* (from *πῦρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *pyrogéné*. Ger., *feuererzeugt*, *pyrogen*. Produced by combustion. [B.]

**PYROGLUCIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-glu}^2/\text{si}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyroglucique*. See *PYRODEXTRIN*.

**PYROGLYCERIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-gli}^2\text{s}/\text{e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *pyroglycérine*. See *NITROGLYCERIN* and *DIGLYCERIN*.

**PYROGLYCIN**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-gli}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . See *METAGLYCERIN*.

**PYROGUAIACIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-gwa}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide pyroguaïacique*. Ger., *Pyroguaïaksäure*. See *GUAIACOL*.

**PYROLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-o}^3\text{l-a}^3$ . From *pyrus*, a pear-tree. Fr., *pyrole*. Ger., *Wintergrün*. Wintergreen; a genus of ericaceous herbs. The *Pyrolaceæ* (Fr., *pyrolacées*) or *Pyroleaceæ* are, of some authors, a distinct order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of others, the *Pyroleæ* (Fr., *pyrolées*), the wintergreens or wintergreen tribe, a division of the *Ericaceæ*, including (Bentham and Hooker) *P. Chimaphila*, and *Moneses*. [B., 19, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. asarifolia**, **P. chlorantha**. Species found in Europe and in northern North America, having the properties of *P. rotundifolia*. [B., 34, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. elliptica**. Ger., *elliptischblättriges Wintergrün*. American shin-leaf; wild lettuce, consumption-weed. The herb is emetic. [B., 34, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. grœnlandica**. Fr., *pyrole de Grœnland*. A powerful antiscorbutic species found in Greenland. [B., 38 (a, 14); B., 311 (a, 35).]—**P. major**. See *P. rotundifolia*.—**P. minor**, **P. rosea**. Fr., *pyrole petite*. Ger., *kleineres Wintergrün*, *kleiner Waldmangold*. Common wintergreen, wood-lily; used like *P. rotundifolia*. [B., 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. rotundifolia**. Fr., *pyrole commune* (ou à feuilles rondes), *verdure de mer* (ou d'hiver). Ger., *rundblättriges* (oder *rundes*, oder *grosses*) *Wintergrün*, *Holz-mangold*, *Waldmangold*, *Birn-kraut*, *Stein-pflanze*. Canker- (or wild) lettuce, round-leaf, consumption-weed, false (or larger) wintergreen. It has the properties of *Chimaphila maculata*, though in a much less degree. The leaves, *herba pyrole* (seu *pyrole majoris*, seu *pyrole rotundifolia*, seu *consolidæ petrae*, seu *limonii cordi*), were formerly used in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. The North American Indians employ them as a sudorific, astringent, and anodyne. [B., 34, 168, 173, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. secunda**. Notched-leaved wintergreen; formerly used as a vulnerary. [B., 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. umbellata**. See *CHIMAPHILA umbellata*.

**PYROLACTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-la}^2\text{k}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See *LACTIDE*.

**PYROLE** (Fr.), n. *Pe-rol*. See *PYROLA* and *PYROLA rotundifolia*.—*Extrait liquide de p. ombellée*. See *EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ fluidum*.

**PYROLEIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-o-l}/\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See *SEBACIC ACID*.

**PYROLEOSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-ol}(\text{o}^3\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{-os}/\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . See *PYROOLEOSUS*.

**PYROLEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^6\text{r})\text{-ol}(\text{o}^3\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *πῦρ*, fire, and *λαίον*, olive-oil. Fr., *pyroléule*. 1. Petroleum. 2. An oil obtained by heat or dry distillation. [B.; a, 38.]—*Aqua* [Neth. Ph.] (seu *Infusum* [Swed. Ph.]) *pyrolei pinli*. See *Infusum*



**PICIS LIQUIDE**.—*P. animale* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Dippel's animal oil*.—*P. animale crudum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oleum animale crudum*.—*P. animale rectificatum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Dippel's animal oil*.—*P. benzinum* [Swed. Ph.]. Benzene. [B.]—*P. oxycedri*. Juniper tar. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—*P. petroleum* [Swed. Ph.]. See *PETROLEUM*.—*P. rectificatum*. See *Dippel's animal oil*.

**PYROLIGNEOUS**, adj. *Pir-o-lig-neu*-u<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *pyroligneus* (from *πῦρ*, fire, and *lignum*, wood). Derived from the combustion of wood. [B.]—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide pyroligneux* (ou *pyroligneux*, ou *pyro-acétique*, ou *empyreumatique*). Impure acetic acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]—*P. alcohol*, *P. spirit*. Fr., *esprit pyroligneux*. See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.—*P. vinegar*. Ger., *Holzessig*. See *P. acid*.

**PYROLIGNITE**, n. *Pir-o-lig-nit*. A salt of pyroligneous acid. [B.]

**PYROLITHIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-lit-thi*-k. See *CYANURIC ACID*.

**PYROLIVILIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-liv-il-thi*-k. Fr., *acide pyrolivique*. Ger., *Pyrolivinsäure*, *Olivid*. 1. A product of the dry distillation of olivile acid, forming an oil resembling oil of cloves in taste and smell. 2. Of Sobrero, an acid identical with eugenol or with isoeugenol. [B. 3, 38, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**PYROLUSITE**, n. *Pir-o-lu-sit*. Ger., *Pyrolusit*. Native manganese dioxide. [B. 3.]

**PYROLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o-liv-il-thi-k. Fr., *acide pyrolivique*. Ger., *Pyrolivinsäure*. 1. The property of being easily kindled. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. Monomania for incendiarism. [a, 34.]

**PYROLYTIC**, adj. *Pir-o-lit-thi*-k. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Pertaining to pyrolysis. The *p. inhalation* of Thudicum is inhalation of the vapor of a heated extract of opium. ["Brit. and Colon. Drugg." June, 1885, p. 168.]

**PYROMALIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-mal-i*-k. Fr., *acide pyromalique*. See *MALEIC ACID*.

**PYROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-man(ma)n-i-a<sup>s</sup>. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pyromanie*, *pyrofolie*. Ger., *Feuerwuth*, *Pyromanie*. 1. The property of being easily kindled. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. Monomania for incendiarism. [a, 34.]

**PYROMECONIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-me-k-o-n-i*-k. Fr., *acide pyroméconique*. Ger., *Pyroméconsäure*. A crystalline dibasic acid, (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, produced in the distillation of meconic acid. [B. 3.]

**PYROMEL** (Lat.), n. n. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-mell-i. Gen., -mell-i-s. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *mel*, honey. Fr., *p. Molasses*. [B.]

**PYROMELLITIC**, adj. *Pir-o-mel-lit-thi*-k. Derived from a melitic compound by distillation or combustion. [B.]—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide pyromellitique* (ou *pyromellique*). Ger., *Pyromellithsäure*. An acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CO.OH)<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>4</sub>(CO.OH.CO.OH.CO.OH.CO.OH.H)<sub>4</sub>, forming asymmetric tabular crystals containing two molecules of water which is lost at 110° C. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—*P. anhydride*. Fr., *anhydride pyromellitique*. Ger., *Pyromellithsäure-Anhydrid*. The compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, obtained by the distillation of pyromellitic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PYROMETER**, n. *Pir-o-m-e-t*-u<sup>r</sup>. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *pyromètre*. Ger., *P.* An apparatus for measuring high temperatures (e. g., by noting the changes in the expansion of metallic or porcelain bars). [B. 93 (a, 14).]—*Optic p.* Of Bequerel, a photometer used as a p., the luminous intensity of a body being found to correspond to its temperature. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—*Wedgwood's p.* A p. founded on the contraction of dried porcelain clay when heated, as measured by a metallic rule. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**PYRO-OLEOUS** (Lat.), adj. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-ol(o)-e-o-u<sup>s</sup>. (u<sup>s</sup>). From *πῦρ*, fire, and *oleum*, oil. Empyreumatic. [B.] Cf. *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.

**PYROMEPHIGUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-pe<sup>2</sup>-m-fig-(eg)<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>). From *πῦρ*, fire, and *πέμφω*, pemphigus. Fr., *p. Pemphigus* with fever. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**PYROPHLYCTIC** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-flit-thi-k(flu)<sup>2</sup>-k(t)<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phlyct-ido<sup>s</sup> (-it-ido). From *πῦρ*, fire, and *φλυκτίς*, a rising on the skin. Fr., *pyrophlyctide*. Ger., *Feuerbeule*. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—*P. syriaca*. See *Aleppo BOIL*.

**PYROPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-fob(fob)<sup>2</sup>-h-i-a<sup>s</sup>. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *pyrophobie*. Morbid dread of the danger of fire. [a, 34.]

**PYROPHORUS**, n. *Pir-o-ph*-o<sup>r</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>. Fr., *pyrophore*. Ger., *Pyrophor*, *Luftzunder*. A body which absorbs atmospheric oxygen so energetically as to take fire, or at least to emit light, when exposed to the air. [B.]—*Arsenical p.* A mixture produced by igniting barium arsenite (metarsenite) with tragacanth. [B. 3.]

**PYROPHOSPHAS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-fos(fos)<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>s-(fa<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -phat-is. See *PYROPHOSPHATE*.—*Liquor pyrophosphatis natrio-ferri*. See *Solutio pyrophosphatis natrio-ferri*.—*P. ferri-o-sodius*. Fr., *Pyrophosphate de fer et de soude*.—*P. ferri-o-s*. Fr., *Pyrophosphate de fer et d'acide*.—*P. ferri-o-s*. Fr., *Pyrophosphate de fer et d'acide ammonio*. [Fr. Cod.] See *Pyrophosphate de fer et d'acide ammonio*.—*P. natrius* [Netherl. Ph.], *P. sodius* [Fr. Cod.]. See *SOLUTIO pyrophosphatis natrio-ferri*.—*Solutio pyrophosphatis natrio-ferri* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *solution de pyrophosphate de fer et de soude* [Lerass] [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de pyrophosphato sódico-ferroso* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of an aqueous solution of ferric chloride of ferric sulphate [Gr. Ph.] with one of sodium pyrophosphate. It is a clear colorless solution containing in 1,000 parts 1.67 [Netherl. Ph.] 0.33 [Sp. Ph.] part of ferric oxide and 16.585 [Netherl. Ph.] 0.7408 [Sp. Ph.] parts of sodium pyrophosphate. [B. 95.]—*Syrupus cum pyrophosphate ferri* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus cum pyrophosphate de fer*.

**PYROPHOSPHATE**, n. *Pir-o-ph*-o<sup>s</sup>-fat. Lat., *pyrophosphas*. A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. [B. 3.]

**PYROPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-ph*-o<sup>s</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>-r-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyrophosphorique*. Ger., *Pyrophosphorsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> = (OH)<sub>2</sub> = PO = O = PO = (OH)<sub>2</sub>, derived from phosphoric acid by heating it to 215° C., occurring either as a soft substance of glassy aspect or as an opaque crystalline mass. [B. 3.]

**PYROPOTHYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o<sup>2</sup>-pt-o(o)-thi<sup>2</sup>m-(thu<sup>2</sup>m)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>s</sup>. From *πῦρ*, fire, *πρωσις*, to terrify, and *θυμός*, mind. Of Landsberg, a variety of insanity in which the person affected imagines he is surrounded by fire. [a, 34.]

**PYRORACEMIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-ra*-s-e<sup>2</sup>-m-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyroracémique*. Ger., *Brenztraubensäure*. See *ACETOFORMIC ACID*.

**PYROS** (Lat.), n. m. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o<sup>s</sup>. Gr., *πυρός* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Of the ancients, wheat. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

**PYROSCOPE**, n. *Pir-o-skop*. Lat., *pyroscopium* (from *πῦρ*, fire, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Pyroskop*. A kind of differential thermometer, used for measuring the intensity of thermal radiation. [a, 48.]

**PYROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o<sup>s</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -o<sup>s</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>o<sup>s</sup> (-i<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *πύρσις*. Fr., *p.*, *fer chaud*, *crémaçon*. Ger., *Sodbrennen*. Heartburn; a burning sensation in the esophagus and the pharynx resulting from indigestion; often accompanied by eructations of an acid liquid. [A. 301.]

**PYROSPHYRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o(o)-s-sfr(sfu<sup>2</sup>e)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>s</sup>. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *σφύρα*, a hammer. Fr., *pyrosphyre*. Ger., *Brennhammer*. See *HAMMER of Mayor*.

**PYROSULPHATE**, n. *Pir-o-su*-l<sup>2</sup>-at. Fr., *pyrosulfate*. A salt of pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

**PYROSULPHURIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-su*-l<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyrosulfurique*. An acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>5</sub> = H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, prepared by crystallization from cooled Nordhausen sulphuric acid, occurring as white fuming crystals, which readily decompose on heating. [B. 3.]

**PYROTARTARIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-ta*-r-ta<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyrotartrique* (ou *pyrovinique*, ou *dioxyglutarique*). Ger., *Brenzweinsäure*, *Methylbernsteinsäure*. A dibasic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, occurring as prismatic crystals, of cool acid taste. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

**PYROTECHNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-o-te<sup>2</sup>k(te<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>s</sup>. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *τέχνη*, art. Fr., *pyrotechnie*. The scientific use of fire; especially, among the older chemical writers, the application of dry heat. [L. 50 (a, 48).]—*P. chirurgica*. The use of fire in surgery. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**PYROTHIOARSENATE**, n. *Pir-o-thi-o-a*-s<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>n-at. Fr., *pyrothioarsénate*. A compound analogous to the pyrophosphates, in which arsenic takes the place of phosphorus and sulphur that of oxygen. [B. 3.]

**PYROTHONIDE**, n. *Pir-o-th*-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Pyrothionid*. A tarry substance formed by the partial combustion of hemp, linen, and cotton; formerly used in medicine under the name of *oleum chartæ*. [B. 46, 93 (a, 50); B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PYROTIC**, adj. *Pir-o*-i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *πυρτικός* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Lat., *pyroticus*. Fr., *pyrotique*. Caustic; burning. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

**PYROTITRITIC ACID**, **PYROTITRITARTIC ACID**, n's. *Pir-o-tri*-ta<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k, -ta<sup>2</sup>-r-ta<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyrotitritique* (ou *pyrotitartrique*). See *UVIC ACID*.

**PYROURIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-u*-r-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyrourique*. Of Scheele, cyanuric acid. [B.]

**PYROVINIC ACID**, n. *Pir-o-vi*-n-i<sup>2</sup>k. See *PYROTARTARIC ACID*.

**PYROXYLIC**, adj. *Pir-o-x*-i<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *pyroxylique*. Derived from the combustion of wood. [B.]—*P. acid*. 1. See *PYROLIGNEOUS ACID*. 2. An acid obtained by dissolving pyroxylin in potash, possibly identical with saccharic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—*P. spirit*. See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.

**PYROXYLIN** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **PYROXYLON**, n's. *Pir-o-x*-i<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n, -o<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *pyroxylon* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *pyroxylon* [Belg. Ph.], *gossypium fulminans* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *lana colodii*. Fr., *pyroxyle*, *fulmi-coton* (soluble), *coton fulminant*, *poudre coton*. Ger., *Pyroxylon*, *Kollodiumwolle*, *Schießbaumwolle*. Sp., *pirorilina* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. (Soluble) gun-cotton, collodion cotton, cotton-wool which has been treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids so as to render it explosive. Chemically it is a mixture of the nitrates of cellulose (nitro-cellulose). The term is usually restricted to a compound containing an excess of trinitro-cellulose or to trinitrocellulose itself, this being the most explosive variety of the nitrogen compounds of cellulose. [B. 4, 8, 9.]

**PYRRHOL**, n. *Pir-r*-o<sup>2</sup>-l. A more correct form of *pyrrhol* (q. v.).

**PYRRHOPIN**, n. *Pir-r*-o<sup>2</sup>-p-i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *P.* Of Polex, chelerythrine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PYRROL**, n. *Pir-r*-o<sup>2</sup>-l. More properly written *pyrrhol*. From *πυρρός*, flame-colored, on account of the deep-red color of p. red. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *P.* A colorless liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N = C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH), of agreeable odor, boiling at 130.5° C. It is obtained from coal-tar, from the products of distillation of horn, bone, feathers, etc., and from the distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol or ether. [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38).]—*P. red*. Fr., *rouge de p.* Ger., *Pyrrrolroth*. An orange-red powder, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, produced by treating p. with strong acids. [B. 3.]

**PYRROLIN**, n. *Pir-r*-o<sup>2</sup>-l-i<sup>2</sup>n. An oily liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, of basic properties, derived from pyrrhol by the addition of hydrogen. [B. 3.]

**PYRURIC ACID**, n. *Pir-u*-r-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide pyrourique*. See *CYANURIC ACID*.

**PYRUS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pir*(*pu*)\*-u<sup>2</sup>-s(u<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *poirier*. Ger., *Birnbaum*. A genus of the *Pomaceæ*. It includes the pears (*P. communis* and related species), the apples (*Malus*), and the service-trees (*Sorbus*). Some authors refer to it *Cydonia* and *Mespilus* also. [B. 19, 42, 64, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. aria*. Fr., *louchier*,



drouillier, sorbier des Alpes. Ger., filzige Eberesche, Mehlbirne, Mehlbeere, Arolsbeere, Arolsbeere. The chess- (or hen-) apple, lot-tree, white beam- (or haw-) tree of Europe. The fruits (*baccæ sorbi alpini*) become sugary and palatable after penetration by frosts. They were formerly used in pectoral complaints, diarrhoea, and dysentery. [B. 42, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. aucuparia**. Fr., *poirier* (ou *sorbier*) *des oiseleurs*, *aillame*, *cochesne*, *timmer*. Ger., *gemeine Eberesche*, *Vogelbeerbaum*, *wilder Speierling*, *Drosselbeere*, *Maalbaum*. Field- (or mountain-) ash, care, cock-drink, quick-beam, witch-hazel, quicken-tree, rowan- (or roan-) tree; an astringent species indigenous to southern Europe. The berries, *baccæ* (seu *poma*) *sorbi aucupariae* (seu *fracini silvestris*), seu *baccæ sorbi* (seu *sorbi silvestris*), seu *fructus* (seu *baccæ*) *aucupariae*, are diuretic and emetic, and when dried are used in dysentery and urinary disorders. They contain a peculiar sugar (see *SORBIN*). [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. communis**. Fr., *poirier commun*, *aigrin*. Ger., *Birnbaum*, *gemeiner Birnbaum*. The common (or choke-) pear (tree), the *δύκων*, of the ancients, a native of Europe and the Orient. The fruits of the wild tree (*P. communis pyrastris*), *fructus pyri silvestris*, the *άπας* of Dioscorides, were formerly employed for dysentery, and are still used empirically. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. coronaria**. Fr., *pommier odorant*. Wild crab, garland-crab-apple, American (or sweet-scented) crab-tree; a small tree with a



PYRUS SORBUS. [A, 327.]

yellowish, hard, sour fruit, used for preserves. The inner bark of the root is said to be tonic and febrifuge. [B. 34, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vil. p. 276 (a, 50).]—**P. cydonia**. See *CYDONIA vulgaris*.—**P. domestica**. See *P. sorbus*.—**P. hybrida**. Fr., *sorbier de Laponie*. Ger., *Bastardeberesche*. Bastard service-tree, a species with fruit like that of *P. aucuparia*. The seeds contain amygdalin. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. intermedia**. Fr., *alisier à feuilles larges* (ou *de Fontainebleau*). A form intermediate between *P. aria* and *P. hybrida*, having the properties of *P. aria*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. malus**. Fr., *pommier commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Apfelbaum*. Common apple-tree. The fruits contain sugar and malic acid, and are used, especially cooked, as a gentle laxative and refrigerant. Their fermented juice (cider) is used medicinally combined with tonic or aromatic drugs. The

seeds contain amygdalin. The bark (*cortex mali silvestris*) of the wild apple-tree (*P. malus silvestris*) was formerly employed in intermittent fever. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris**. See under *P. communis*.—**P. sorbus**. Fr., *sorbier domestique*, *cormier*. Ger., *zahme Eberesche*, *Speierling*. Common service-tree; a native of southern Europe. The fruits, *baccæ sorbi domesticae* (seu *sativa*), were formerly used in diarrhoea. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. torminalis**. Fr., *alisier des bois* (ou *tranchant*), *aigretier*, *blanc aune*, *tormigne*, *torminal*. Ger., *spitzlappige Eberesche*, *Elsebeere*, *Adlersbeere*, *Darmbeere*. Maple- (or wild) service-tree, chequer-tree; a European species. The fruits were formerly official as *baccæ sorbi torminalis*. They are used, dried, as a domestic remedy for dysentery. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**PYRUVIC ACID**, n. *Pir-u<sup>2</sup>-vi<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., *acide pyruvique*. Ger., *Pyruvinsäure*, *Brenztraubensäure*. See *ACETOFORMIC ACID*.

**PYTHMEN** (Lat.), n. m. *Pi<sup>2</sup>th(pu<sup>6</sup>th)/me<sup>2</sup>n(man)*. Gen., *pyth-/menos* (-is). Gr., *πυθμήν*. Ger., *Hafter*, *Haftfaser*, *Haftzaser*. A fibrillose or filamentous continuation of the lower surface or of the border of the thallus of lichens, serving as a base of attachment of the lichens to the substratum. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

**PYTHMENODES** (Lat.), adj. *Pi<sup>2</sup>th(pu<sup>6</sup>th)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man)-od<sup>2</sup>ez* (-as). Ger., *hafterähnlich*. Resembling a pythmen. [a, 35.]

**PYTHOGENIC** [Murchison], adj. *Pi<sup>2</sup>th-o-je<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ik*. From *πύθω*, to rot, and *γεννάω*, to generate. Lat., *pythogenes*. Fr., *pythogénique*. Ger., *pythogen*. Arising from filth. [L. 88 (a, 50).]

**PYTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pi<sup>2</sup>(pu<sup>6</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. Gr., *πυτία*. See *COLOS-TRUM* (1st def.).

**PYTONES**, n. *Pit<sup>2</sup>onz*. Peptones obtained from vegetable ferments. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**PYULCON** (Lat.), **PYULCUM**, **PYULCUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. *Pi(pu<sup>6</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>ik(u<sup>2</sup>ik)<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n*, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *πύλον*, pus, and *ἐλκεω*, to draw. Fr., *pyulque*. An old term for a cannula used for withdrawing deep-seated pus. [L. 41, 50 (a, 48).]

**PYURIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pi(pu<sup>6</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *πύον*, pus, and *οὐρεῖν*, to urinate. Fr., *pyurie*. Ger., *Eiterharnen*, *Pyurie*. That morbid condition in which pus is discharged with the urine. [D.]—**Miliary p.** P. in which miliary bodies consisting of pus cells, epithelial cells, and blood-corpuscles are present in the urine. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 20, 1889 (a, 34).]

**PYXACANTHA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pi<sup>2</sup>x(pu<sup>6</sup>x)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/-a<sup>2</sup>*. Gr., *πυξάκανθα*. See *BERBERIS vulgaris*.

**PYXIDATE**, adj. *Pi<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d-at*. Lat., *pyxidatus* (from *πύξις*, a box). Fr., *pyxidé*. Provided with a lid, like a pyxis. [B. 296 (a, 35).]

**PYXIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pi<sup>2</sup>x(pu<sup>6</sup>x)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. Gr., *πύξιδον*. See *PYXIS*.

**PYXIDULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Pi<sup>2</sup>x(pu<sup>6</sup>x)-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *πύξις*, a box. Fr., *pyxidule*. The urn of mosses. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**PYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pi<sup>2</sup>x(pu<sup>6</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *pyxidos* (-idis). Gr., *πύξις* (lit., a box, from *πύξος*, the box-tree). Fr., *pyxide*. Ger., *Kapsel*, *Moosbüchse*. A many-seeded dry fruit opening like a lid by circumscissile dehiscence. [B. 34 (a, 35).]

## Q

**QUACK**, n. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>k*. Gr., *ἀγυρίπρ*, *ἀγυρίπρς*. Lat., *agyrtā*, *agyrtēs*. Ger., *Quacksalber*. See *CHARLATAN*.

**QUACKERY**, n. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>*. See *CHARLATANISM*.

**QUADDEL** (Ger.), n. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>de<sup>2</sup>l*. See *WHEAL*.

**QUADRANT**, n. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>nt*. Lat., *quadrans* (from *quattuor*, four). Ger., *Kreisbogen*. A quarter of a circular area (e. g., of the cornea); of Wilder, such an area of the ventral aspect of the crus cerebri. [I, 80 (K).]

**QUADRANTOXIDE**, n. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d(id)*. See *TETRAN-TOXIDE*.

**QUADRATE**, adj. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>rat*. Lat., *quadratus* (from *quadrare*, to square). Fr., *carré*. Ger., *viereckig*. Squared, square or nearly so; as a n., see *QUADRATUS*. [a, 27.]

**QUADRATIFORMIS** [Claus] (Lat.), n. m. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ra<sup>2</sup>t(rat<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *quadratus*, squared, and *forma*, form. See *QUADRATUS femoris*.

**QUADRATI-PRONATOR** [Claus] (Lat.), n. m. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ra<sup>2</sup>t(rat<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-pr<sup>2</sup>on-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/to<sup>2</sup>r*. Gen., -*or<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *quadratus*, squared, and *pronare*, to bend forward. See *PRONATOR radii quadratus*.

**QUADRATUS** (Lat.), adj. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-rat(rat<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *quadrare*, to make square. Quadrate; as a n., a quadrate muscle. [L.]—**Q. antibrachii**. See *PRONATOR radii quadratus*.—**Q. femoris**. Ger., *viereckiger Hüftmuskul*, *Q. des Oberschenkels*. A thick quadrangular muscle which arises from the outer surface of the tuberosity of the femur and is inserted into the posterior intertrochanteric line. [L. 142, 332.]—**Q. genæ** [Cowper]. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.—**Q. inferior**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris*.—**Q. labii superioris**, *caput angulare* [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *LEVATOR labii superioris alicque nasi*.—**Q. labii superioris**, *caput infra-orbitale* [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.—**Q. labii superioris**, *caput zygomaticum* [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.—**Q. lumborum**. Fr., *quadrangulaire des lombes*. Ger., *Q. der Lenden*. A broad, flat, nearly quadrilateral muscle which arises from the ilio-lumbar ligament, the internal lip of the crest of the ilium, and the lower margins of

the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted into the lower margin of the last rib and the transverse processes of the three or four upper lumbar vertebrae. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Q. menti**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris*.—**Q. plantæ** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**Q. radii**. See *PRONATOR q.*—**Q. superior**. See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.

**QUADRIAZOTÉ** (Fr.), adj. *Ka<sup>2</sup>d-re-a<sup>2</sup>-zo-ta*. Quadruply nitrated; containing four molecules of nitryl. [B.]

**QUADRIBASIC**, adj. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>k*. See *TETRABASIC*.

**QUADRICARBURETUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ri<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rb-u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-et(at<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. Fr., *quadricarburé*. See *ACETYLENE*.

**QUADRICEPS** (Lat.), adj. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ri<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>/ps(ke<sup>2</sup>ps)*. Gen., -*cip<sup>2</sup>itis*. From *quattuor*, four, and *caput*, a head. Having four heads; as a n., a muscle so characterized, especially the extensor cruris q. [a, 48.]—**Q. cruris**, **Q. femoris** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *EXTENSOR cruris q.*

**QUADRIDIGITATE**, adj. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-at*. Lat., *quadrifidus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *digitus*, the finger). Fr., *quadrifidité*. Of a compound leaf, having four leaflets at the apex of the petiole. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**QUADRIEREMATUS** (Lat.), **QUADRIEREMUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ri<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>m(am<sup>2</sup>)-at(at<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*, -e<sup>2</sup>r-em(am<sup>2</sup>)/-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *quattuor*, four, and *eremus* (q. v.). Fr., *quadrirémé*. Of Mirbel, having four separate achænia or eremi (said of a cænobion). [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**QUADRIFID**, adj. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>d*. Lat., *quadrifidus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *quadrifide*. Divided for about half the length into four parts or segments. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**QUADRIFLORIGEROUS**, **QUADRIFLOROUS**, adj's. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-flor-i<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s*, -flor/u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *quadriflorigerus*, *quadriflorus* (from *quattuor*, four, *flor*, a flower, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *quadriflorigère*, *quadriflore*. Having four flowers in a verticil or circle. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**QUADRIFOIL**, **QUADRIFOLIATE**, adj's. *Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-foil*, *kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-fol<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-at*. Lat., *quadrifolius* (from *quattuor*, four, and



*folium*, a leaf). Fr., *quadrifolié*. 1. Having four leaves. [B, 1, 19, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See *QUADRIGITATE*.

**QUADRIGA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ri(re)/ga<sup>3</sup>. From *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke. Fr., *q*. A crossed bandage for the chest or the abdomen. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**QUADRIGEMINAL, QUADRIGEMINUS**, adj's. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>m('i-n'), -i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *quadriginus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *quadrimeau*. Fourfold; consisting of four symmetrically disposed parts. [a, 48.] Cf. *CORPORA quadrigena*.

**QUADRIGEMINUS** (Lat.), adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ri<sup>2</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>m(ge<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See *QUADRIGEMINUS*; as a n., a quadriginous muscle.—*Q. brachii*. See *Biceps FLEXOR brachii*.—*Q. capitis*. See *STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS*.

**QUADRIJUGATE, QUADRIJUGATOUS**, adj's. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>g'at, -ju<sup>2</sup>g'at-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *quadrjugatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *quadrjugué*. 1. Having (on one petiole) four pairs of leaflets. 2. Of an umbelliferous fruit, having four ridges or jugs. [a, 35.]

**QUADRILATÈRE** (Fr.), n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-re-la<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>r. A four-sided space. [J.]—*Q. perforé*. See *Posterior perforated space*.

**QUADRILATERUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d(kwa<sup>2</sup>d)-ri<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>t(la<sup>2</sup>t)-e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, a side. See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).

**QUADRILOCULAR**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. From *quattuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place. Fr., *quadriloculaire*. Ger., *vierfächerig*. Four-chambered; having four loculi. [a, 27, 35.]

**QUADRIMANOUS**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>m'a<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. See *QUADRU-MANOUS*.

**QUADRIPARTITE**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>rt('i-t). Lat., *quadr-partitus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *quadr-partit*. Ger., *viertheilig*. Four-parted, cleft into four segments nearly to the base. [a, 35.]

**QUADRIPHYLLOUS**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *quadr-iphyllos* (from *quattuor*, four, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *quadr-iphylle*. See *QUADRIGITATE* and *TETRAPHYLLOUS*.

**QUADRIPINNATE**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>na't. Lat., *quadr-ipinnatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *pinnā*, a feather). Ger., *vier-fach-gefiedert*. Of a compound leaf, four times pinnate; having tripartite leaflets on the rachis. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**QUADRIVALENT**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>l'nt. From *quattuor*, four, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *vierwerthig*. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in a compound. [B.]

**QUADRIVULATE, QUADRIVALVE, QUADRIVALVED, QUADRIVALVULAR**, adj's. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>l'v'at, kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>l'v, -va<sup>2</sup>l'vd, kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ri<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>l'v'u<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *quadrivalvatus, quadrivalvis* (from *quattuor*, four, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *quadrivalve*. Four-valved, splitting into four valves. [a, 35.]

**QUADRUMANOUS**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ru<sup>2</sup>m'a<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *quattuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand. Fr., *quadrmane*. Ger., *vierhändig*. Having four hands. The *Quadrumana* are an order of the *Mammalia* characterized by having the feet and hands prehensile. [L, 147 (a, 39).]

**QUADRUPED**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ru<sup>2</sup>-pe<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *quadrupes* (from *quattuor*, four, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *quadrupède*. Ger., *vierfüssig*. Having four feet; as a n., a four-footed animal.

**QUADRUPLET**, n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>d-ru<sup>2</sup>-p-le<sup>2</sup>t. Fr., *quadrupletum*. Ger., *Vierling, Vierlingsfrucht*. One of four children born at one birth. [a, 48.]

**QUALITATIVE**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>t-a-ti<sup>2</sup>v. From *qualitas*, a quality. Fr., *q*. Ger., *qualitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding the quality or character of a body. [B.] Cf. *Q. ANALYSIS*.

**QUAMASH**, n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>m'a<sup>2</sup>sh. See *CAMASSIA esculenta*.

**QUANTITATIVE**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>nt'i<sup>2</sup>t-a-ti<sup>2</sup>v. From *quantitas*, quantity. Fr., *q*. Ger., *quantitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding quantity. [B.] Cf. *Q. ANALYSIS*.

**QUANTIVALENCE**, n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>nt-i<sup>2</sup>v'a<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>ns. From *quantus*, how much, and *valere*, to be worth. The combining power of an element or a radicle as measured by the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it will combine. [B.] Cf. *ATOMICITY*.

**QUAPOYA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *quapoyer*. A genus of the *Guttifera*; referred by Benthams and Hooker to *Clusia*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*Q. scandens*. The *Clusia microcarpa*; found in Guiana. The viscid, resinous juice is used as a purgative. [B, 267, 310, 311 (a, 35).]

**QUARANTINE**, n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>nt-en'. From Fr., *quarante*, forty. Fr., *quarantaine*. Ger., *Quarantäne*. 1. Originally, isolation of a ship from the port it was making for for a period of forty days, during which time means were taken to prevent communication of disease from the ship, crew, or cargo. The time during which this isolation is continued is now left to the discretion of the proper authorities. 2. The place at which vessels are stopped, and properly attended to, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. 3. The isolation of a person or district on land, to prevent the spread of contagion. [D.]—*Land q*. See *Q* (3d def.).

**QUARG** (Ger.), **QUARK** (Ger.), n's. Kwa<sup>2</sup>rg, kwa<sup>2</sup>rk. See *CURD*.

**QUARS**, n. Of the alchemists, a gall-stone. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325 (a, 48)).]

**QUARTAN**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-t'n. Lat., *quartanus* (from *quartus*, fourth). Fr., *quarte*. Ger., *viertägig*. Recurring on the fourth day both days of occurrence being reckoned; occurring at intervals of three days, or characterized by such occurrence. [a, 48.]

**QUARTANA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-rt-a<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>. From *quartus*, fourth. See *QUARTAN FEVER*.—*Q. duplicata*. See *Double quartan intermittent fever*.

**QUARTENYL**, n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-rt'e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. The radicle C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>. [B.]

**QUARTIPAROUS**, adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-rt-i<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>-r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *quarti-parus* (from *quartus*, fourth, and *parere*, to bring forth). Ger., *viergebärend*. Having borne four children, or pregnant for the fourth time. A *quartipara* (also written *IVpara*) is a woman that can be so described.

**QUARTISTERNAL** (Fr.), n. Ka<sup>2</sup>-r-te-ste<sup>2</sup>r-na<sup>2</sup>l. From *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*, the sternum. The fourth bony piece of the sternum. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**QUARTUS** (Lat.), adj. Kwa<sup>2</sup>-rt'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *quattuor*, four. Fourth; as a n., the fourth of a series of muscles. [L.]—*Q. femoris*. See *PYRIFORMIS*.—*Q. hyoidis*. Of Columbus, see *OMOHYOIDEUS*.—*Q. pedem moventium* [Vesalius], *Q. tibiae* [Columbus]. See *SOLEUS*.—*Q. tibiam moventium*. See *Biceps FLEXOR cruris*.

**QUASS**, n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>s. See *KWAS*.

**QUASSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwa<sup>2</sup>s(kwa<sup>2</sup>s)/si<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Quassi*, a Surinam negro, who used *Surinam q*. for fever. Fr., *q*, *quassie*, *quassier* (1st def.), *q. de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *bois amer de Surinam* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), *quassie amère* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Quassie, jamaikanisches* (oder *dickes*) *Quassienholz* (oder *Bitterholz*) (2d def.), *surinamisches Quassienholz* (oder *Bitterholz*) (3d def.). Sp., *cuasia, cuasia de Jamaica* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.), *cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.] (4th def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Simarubaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., *Jamaica q*. (wood), bitter wood (or ash); the wood of *Picramnia excelsa*. In the shops it is usually met with in chips or raspings; it is also made into cups, called *q. cups* or *bitter cups*. It is without smell, but is intensely bitter, and was formerly used to replace hops in beer. Its medicinal properties are due to the presence of quassin (*q. v.*). It is used as a stomachic and tonic, and against constipation due to intestinal atony. It is narcotic to insects, and is used to poison flies and to expel thread-worms. 3. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., the bitter wood of Surinam, or Surinam q.; the wood of *Q. amara*. It has the same properties as the Jamaica q., but is somewhat denser. 4. Of the Nederl. Ph., the wood derived from both *Picramnia excelsa* and *Q. amara* (see 2d and 3d defs.). [a, 35.]—*Aqua quassia* [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting *q.*-wood or *q.*-bark and *q.*-wood together with alcohol and water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Aqueous extract of q.* See *Extractum quassiae*.—*Cortex quassiae*. The bark of *Q. amara*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Decoction of q.* *Decoction ligni quassiae*. See *Infusum quassiae*.—*Decoction quassiae ligni compositum*. Syn.: *decoction amarum*. Compound decoction of *q.*; made by macerating 4 parts of *q.* shavings, 6 of chamomile-flowers, and 1 part of potassium carbonate in 192 parts of water, boiling down to three fourths, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—*Essentia quassiae*. See *Tinctura quassiae*.—*Extractum ligni quassiae* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *Extractum quassiae* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Nederl. Ph.], *Fr. extract de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *extract (aqueux) de quassie* (bois amer). Ger., *Quassien-extrakt*. Sp., *extracto de cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. An extract made from *q.*-wood (wood and bark in equal parts [Roum. Ph.]) with cold or hot water and brought to a thick [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Nederl. Ph.] (a dry [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph.], a pilular [Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.], a half-thick [Hung. Ph.], a soft [Fr. Cod.]) consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Extractum quassiae alcoholicum*. Fr., *extract alcoolique de quassie*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of *q.*-wood with 4 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, repeating the process three times, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 28).]—*Extractum quassiae aquosum*. See *Extractum quassiae*.—*Extractum quassiae fluidum* [U. S. Ph.], *Fr. extract liquide de quassie*. Ger., *flüssiges Quassienextrakt*. A preparation made from 100 grammes of Jamaica *q.*-wood in No. 60 powder by treatment in a percolator in the usual way, and after evaporation to the consistence of a soft extract, bringing up to 100 c. cm. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Extrait de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum quassiae*.—*Infusum quassiae* [Br. Ph.], *Fr. tisane de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrolé de quassie*. Sp., *infusion de cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *q.*-wood with 138 parts of water [Sp. Ph.] (50 parts for half an hour [Br. Ph.], 200 for four hours [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. The older ph's ordered boiling water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Infusum quassiae cum natro*. Fr., *sau atomachique*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of *q.*-wood and 3 of sodium carbonate in 180 of boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Lignum quassiae*. See under *Q* (3d def.).—*Lignum quassiae jamaicense*. See *Q* (3d def.).—*Poudre de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation consisting of *q.*-wood crushed, dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Q. africana*. A tree of southern tropical Africa. The wood has the same bitterness as that of *Q. amara* and probably the same properties. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*Q. amara*. Fr., *quassier amer* (1st def.), *bois amer* (2d def.) of Surinam. Ger., *Bitterholz, bittere Quassie* (1st def.), *ächter Quassienbaum* (1st def.), *Bitterquassienrinde* (2d def.). Sp., *cuasia amarga de Surinam* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A branching shrub or small tree growing in Surinam. Its wood constitutes *q.* (3d def.); its bark, *cortex quassiae amara* (see *surinamensis*), has the same medicinal properties as the wood; its root is used in dysentery, and the flowers are stomachic. 2. Of the Roum. Ph., see *Q* (3d def.). [B, 5, 18, 119, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*Q. cup*. See under *Q* (3d def.).—*Q. de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), *Quassia-lignum* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *See Q* (3d def.).—*Q. officinalis*. The *Simaruba guianensis*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—*Q. smarubae*. The *Simaruba guianensis* and *Picramnia excelsa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Q. surinamensis*. See *Q. amara*.—*Tinctura quassiae*. Fr., *teinture de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *q.*-wood in No. 40 powder with alcohol for one day, and treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 10 parts [U. S.



Ph.]; or by macerating  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of the wood for 7 days in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol, or enough more to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's direct that the wood be macerated (or digested) several days with 4, 5, or 6 times as much alcohol of a strength varying in different ph's. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura quassiae aquosa*. Sp., *tintura acuosu de quassia amara* [Sp. Ph.]. An aqueous extract made by macerating q.-wood for 8 hours with 100 times its weight of water and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Infusum quassiae*.—*Vinum quassiae*. Fr., *vin de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vinu de quassia amara* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 30 parts of q.-wood with 1,000 of white wine or of some liqueur for 10 days [Fr. Cod.] (with 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 970 of Malaga wine for 6 days [Belg. Ph.], with 30 of 80-per-cent. alcohol for 1 day, then with 900 of strong wine for 8 days [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**QUASSIC ACID**, n. Kwa's'i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A dibasic crystalline acid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, produced by the decomposition of quassin with hydrochloric acid. [Oliveri and Denaro (B).]

**QUASSIDE**, n. Kwa's'i<sup>2</sup>d(id). An amorphous white and very bitter substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (regarded as an anhydride of quassin), obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on quassin. [Oliveri and Denaro (B).]

**QUASSIE** (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka's-se, kwa's-se'. See QUASSIA.—**Alcoolé de q.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura quassiae*.—**Extrait (aqueux) de q.** (Fr.). See *Extractum quassiae*.—**Extrait liquide de q.** (Fr.). **Flüssiges Q'enextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum quassiae fluidum*.—**Hydrolé de q.** (Fr.). **Infusion de q.** (Fr.). See *Infusum quassiae*.—**Jamaikinisches Q'holz** (Ger.). See QUASSIA (2d def.).—**Q. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See QUASSIA (3d def.).—**Q'-nextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum quassiae*.—**Teinture de q. composée** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 60 grammes of q.-wood, 30 of orange-peel, and 15 of cardamom with 720 of brandy for four days and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**QUASSIN**, n. Kwa's'i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *quassina* [Belg. Ph.]. A substance, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (or C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>), obtained from quassia-wood as small prismatic crystals of a bitter taste. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUASSINIC ACID**, n. Kwa's'i<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. A dibasic acid, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>10</sub>. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUEBRABUNDA** (Port.), n. Ka-bra's-bun'da<sup>3</sup>. Hip pestilence, straddling disease; an epizootic disease observed chiefly in horses and pigs on the island of Marajó, Brazil, thought to be identical with beriberi. [Lacerda, "Lancet," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 318.]

**QUEBRACHAMINE**, n. Ka-bra'ch'a'm-en. One of the alkaloids obtained by Hesse from white quebracho-bark, occurring as colorless acicular or foliate crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUEBRACHETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kab-ra'sk(r'a'ch<sup>2</sup>)-et(at)'u'm-(u'm). A name proposed for the associated quebracho alkaloids.

**QUEBRACHINE**, n. Ka-bra'ch'en. Lat., *quebrachinum*. A colorless crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (or C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), found in white quebracho-bark. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in boiling alcohol and chloroform, and melts at 216° C. (with partial decomposition). It forms crystalline salts. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14); Hesse.]

**QUEBRACHO**, n. Ka-bra'ch'o. Sp., q. 1. The *Aspidosperma q.* or its bark, white (or true) q. (Sp., q. blanco). It is used in Chile as an antiperiodic, and is recommended in cardiac or asthmatic dyspnoea, though in toxic doses it produces dyspnoea, paralysis, and death. Cf. the various alkaloids mentioned under *ASPIDOSPERMA q.* 2. Red q. (Sp., q. colorado), the hard, heavy, reddish-brown wood of *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*, or the plant itself. The wood is used in place of white q., which it is said to resemble in medicinal properties, though it is much milder. According to some, it is merely an astringent and a gastro-intestinal stimulant. [B, 5, 121, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**Q. gum**. The dried juice of the wood of red q., having its medicinal properties. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**QUEBRACHOL, QUEBRACHYL ALCOHOL**, n's. Ka-bra'ch'o'al, -i<sup>2</sup>l. An alcohol-like levorotatory crystalline substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O, found in white quebracho-bark. It gives the chemical reactions of cholesterol. [Hesse (B); B, 3 (a, 38).]

**QUEBRICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwe'b'ri'sk-u'm-(u'm). An old term for arsenic and for sulphur. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**QUECKE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'k'e<sup>2</sup>. See *TRITICUM repens*.—**Flüssiges Q'nextrakt** (oder Q'nwurzelextrakt). See *Extractum TRITICI fluidum*.

**QUECKSILBER** (Ger.), n. Kwe'k'zi'l'b-e<sup>3</sup>r. See MERCURY and HYDRARGYRUM.—**Aetzendes Q'sublimat**. See MERCURY bichloride.—**Blausaures Q.** See MERCURY cyanide.—**Blutserumq'**. M-rcury albuminate obtained by precipitating sterilized and filtered blood serum with a solution of mercury bichloride, and dissolving in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride. [M. Bockhart, "Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1885, No. 5; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Nov. 2, 1885, p. 979 (a, 50).]—**Bromq'**. See MERCURY bromide.—**Chlorq'**. See MERCURY chloride.—**Cyanq'**. See MERCURY cyanide.—**Essigsaures Q'oxydul**. See MERCURY acetate.—**Gediegenes Q.** Metallic mercury. [B, 180.]—**Gelbers Q'präcipitat**. See MERCURY sulphate.—**Gelöschtes Q.** See HYDRARGYRUM extinctum.—**Gerinigtes Q.** See HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.).—**Getödtetes Q.** See HYDRARGYRUM extinctum.—**Hahnemann's lösliches Q.** See MERCURY and ammonium nitrate.—**Jodq'**. See MERCURY iodide.—**Knallq'**. See MERCURY fulminate.—**Oxalsaures Q.** See MERCURY oxalate.—**Phenolq'**. See MERCURY carbolate.—**Phosphorsaures Q.** See MERCURY phosphate.—**Q'-Ammoniumchlorid**. See Ammoniated MERCURY.—**Q'äthyl**. See MERCURYethyl.—**Q'-ausschlag**. See HYDRARGYRIA.—**Q'bromid**. See MERCURY bi-bromide.—**Q'bromür**. See MERCURY bromide.—**Q'chlorid**. See MERCURY bichloride.—**Q'chloridalbuminat**. See HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum albuminatum.—**Q'chloridamid**. See Ammoniated MERCURY.—**Q'chlorid-Harnstoff**. See HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum carbamidatum solum.—**Q'chlorür**. Calomel. [B.] See MERCURY chloride.—**Q'darmschwindsucht**. See HYDRARGYRTEROPHTHISIS.—**Q'diäthyl**. See MERCURY ethyl.—**Q'dimethyl**. See MERCURY methyl (2d def.).—**Q'jodid**. See MERCURY biniodide.—**Q'jodid-Jodkalium**. See MERCURY and potassium iodide.—**Q'jodür**. See MERCURY protiodide.—**Q'krankheit**. See MERCURIALISM.—**Q'legirung**. An amalgam.—**Q'mittel**. See MERCURIAL (1st def., n.).—**Q'mohr**. See BLACK MERCURY sulphide.—**Q'nitür**. See MERCURY nitride.—**Q'oxyd**. See Red MERCURY oxide.—**Q'oxydul**. See Black MERCURY oxide.—**Q'pepton**. See HYDRARGYRUM peptonatum.—**Q'perchlorür**. See MERCURY bichloride.—**Q'pflaster**. See *Emplastrum HYDRARGYRI*.—**Q'präcipitat**. Precipitate of mercury; red, yellow, and black mercury oxides, and ammoniated mercury. [B.]—**Q'salbe**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI*.—**Q'schmierker**. See HYDRARGYRTERIPIS.—**Q'seife**. See MERCURY oleate.—**Q'thier**. An animal upon which experiments are made by the administration of mercury. [Stein-aer, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wssensch.," 1882, p. 141 (B).]—**Q.** and **Ammoniak-Pflaster**. See *Emplastrum AMMONIACI cum hydrargyro*.—**Q.-Zinkeyanür**. See MERCURY and zinc cyanide.—**Roth q'salbe**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxid. rubri*.—**Rother Q'präcipitat**. See Red MERCURY oxide.—**Roths Doppeltschwefelq'**, **Roths geschwefeltes Q.**, **Roths Q'bisulphuret**, **Roths Schwefelq'**. See Red MERCURY sulphide.—**Schwarzes Schwefelq'**. See Black MERCURY sulphide.—**Schwefelq'**. See MERCURY sulphide.—**Weisses Q'präcipitat**. See Ammoniated MERCURY.

**QUECKSILBERN**, adj. Kwe'k'zi'l'b-u<sup>3</sup>rn. See MERCURIAL (1st def.) and MERCURIC.

**QUECKWEIZEN** (Ger.), n. Kwe'k'vits-e<sup>2</sup>n. See TRITICUM repens.

**QUEDLINBURG** (Ger.), n. Kwe'd'li<sup>2</sup>n-burg. A place in Saxony where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14, 43.]

**QUELITE** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka-le'ta. See CHENOPodium viride.

**QUELL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'2'. See FOUNTAIN and FONS.

**QUELLMITTEL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'2'/mi<sup>2</sup>t-te'2'l. An expanding material (e. g., compressed sponge) for effecting dilatation.

**QUELLSATZSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'2'/za'ts-zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. Apocrenic acid. [A, 324.]

**QUELLSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'2'/zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. See CRENIC ACID.

**QUELLSTIFT** (Ger.), n. Kwe'2'/sti<sup>2</sup>ft. A dilating tent.

**QUENDEL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'nd'e'2'l. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q'öl**. See *Oleum SERPYLLI*.

**QUÉNOT** (Fr.), n. Ka-no. The *Prunus mahaleb* or its wood.

**QUENOUILLE** (Fr.), n. K'-nu-el-y'. 1. The genera *Cnicus* and *Thypha*. 2. The *Thypha angustifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

**QUERBALKEN** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ba'l'k-en. A cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**Grauer Q.** See Middle COMMISSURE of the brain.—**Hinterer kleiner Q.** See Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE.—**Vorderer grösserer Q.** See Anterior white COMMISSURE of the brain.

**QUERBAND** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ba'nd. 1. A cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K).] 2. A transverse ligament. [L.]—**Dunkles Q.** See Dark disc.—**Grosses Q.** See CORPUS CALLOSUM.—**Langes Q.** The lower surface of the posterior vermiciform process of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Q. des kleinen Hirns**. See PONS Varoli.—**Sichtbares Q.** Of Reil, the posterior part of the posterior vermiciform process. [I, 3 (K).]

**QUERBÄNDCHEN** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'band-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. A small cerebral commissure. [K.]

**QUERBETT** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'be't. The state of lying crosswise of the bed.

**QUERBLATT** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'bla't. A transverse layer, especially the transverse lamina of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

**QUERBRUCH** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'bruch<sup>2</sup>. See TRANSVERSE FRACTURE.

**QUERBÜNDEL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'bu'nd-e<sup>2</sup>l. A transverse bundle.—**Q. des Brückenarmes**. The transverse fibres of the crus cerebri. [I, 11 (K).]

**QUERCERA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwu'r's(kwe'r'k)'e'r-a<sup>3</sup>. Also written *querquera*. Fr., *querquère*. See CHILL.

**QUERCETIC ACID**, n. Kwu'r-se't'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide quercétique*. Ger., *Quercetinsäure*. The compound C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>7</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUERCETIN**, n. Kwu'r'se't-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *quercétine*, *nésétine*. Ger., *Q.* A yellow pigment, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, found in various plants. [B, 270 (a, 38); B, 48 (a, 14).]

**QUERCIFOLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwu'r's(kwe'r'k)-i<sup>2</sup>-fo(l)'fo(l)'i-a<sup>3</sup>. From *quercus*, the oak, and *folium*, a leaf. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**QUERCIN**, n. Kwu'r'si<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *quercine*. A bitter crystallizable carbohydrate, C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>64</sub>(HO)<sub>8</sub>, extracted from acorns and oak-bark. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUERCINUS** (Lat.), adj. Kwu'r's(kwe'r'k)/i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>s(u's). From *quercus*, the oak. Pertaining to an oak; as a n. (also *quercina*), an oak-tree. [B, 180 (a, 35).] For *Quercina* and *Quercinea*, see under QUERCUS.

**QUERCITANNIC ACID**, n. Kwu'r's-i<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide quercitannique*. Ger., *Quercitrongsäure*. A substance, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>9</sub>, found in oak-bark, forming an amorphous yellowish-brown mass. It differs from galloctannic acid in not being transformable into gallic acid and in showing no trace of pyrogallol on dry distillation. [B, 93 (a, 14).]



**QUERCITARTARIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Kwu}^{\text{r}}\text{s}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{a}}\text{-t}^{\text{a}}\text{-r}^{\text{a}}\text{-i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide quercitartrique*. A substance,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_8$ , obtained by heating quercitol with tartaric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUERCITE, QUERCITOL**, n's.  $\text{Kwu}^{\text{r}}\text{s}^{\text{i}}\text{-t}$ ,  $\text{-si}^{\text{t}}\text{-ol}$ . From *quercus*, the oak. Fr., *q.*, *sucré de gland*. Ger., *Quercit, Eichelzucker, Samen Zucker*. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_7(\text{OH})_5$ , obtained from acorns and from the leaves of the fan-palm. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUERCITRIC ACID, QUERCITRIN**, n's.  $\text{Kwu}^{\text{r}}\text{-si}^{\text{t}}\text{-ri}^{\text{a}}\text{k}$ ,  $\text{kwu}^{\text{r}}\text{-si}^{\text{t}}\text{-ri}^{\text{a}}\text{n}$ . Fr., *acide quercitrine, quercitrine, quercitréine*. Ger., *Quercitrin, Quercitrin, Quercitrinsäure*. A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_{20} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a yellow coloring matter found in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* and in other plants. [B, 49, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**QUERCITRON**, n.  $\text{Kwu}^{\text{r}}\text{'ci}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^{\text{n}}$ . From *quercus*, the oak, and *citrus*, the citron. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Quercitrone*. 1. The *Quercus tinctoria*. 2. The inner layers of its bark. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**QUERCUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Kwu}^{\text{r}}\text{rk}(\text{kwe}^{\text{r}}\text{rk})/\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$ . Gen., *quercus*. Gr., *δῦς*. Fr., *chêne*. Ger., *Eiche*. The oak; a genus of cupuliferous trees, rarely shrubs, easily distinguished from the other *Cupuliferae* by the well-known fruit (see ACORN). The *Quercinae* of Presl include this genus. The *Quercineae* (Fr., *quercinées*) are a family of the *Corylarieae*, a family or tribe of the *Cupuliferae*, or a family of the *Amentaceae*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua glandium q.** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 10 parts of bruised fresh acorns without the cups with 2 of alcohol, and water enough to make 15 of distillate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Calyculae (glandium) q.** Acorn-cups (cups of *Q. robur*, etc.), formerly official. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Cortex q.** See *Q. alba*.—**Decoctum corticis q. cum aceto.** Syn.: *foetus antisepticus*. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of oak-bark and 2 oz. of herb of wormwood in 36 of water till reduced one half, expressing, and adding 4 oz. of vinegar; or by boiling 1 oz. of the bark in 2 lbs. of vinegar till reduced to 1½ lb., adding a handful each of the herbs of rue and scordium and 1½ oz. of ammonium chloride, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum corticis q. cum alumine.** Syn.: *foetus adstringens*. A preparation made by boiling 2 oz. of oak-bark in 36 of water till reduced one half, expressing, and adding 3 drachms of alum. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum querci** [Br. Ph.] (= *cortice* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tisane d'écorce de chêne*. Ger., *Eichenrindenabsud.* Syn.: *decoctum corticis q.* A preparation made by boiling 1½ oz. of bruised oak-bark with 20 fl. oz. of water in a covered vessel for ten minutes, straining, and washing with water enough to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the bark an hour with water enough to make 20 parts of strained decoction after boiling a quarter of an hour [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum q. albe** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of white-oak bark for 15 minutes in water enough to make 1 pint of strained decoction. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum q. aluminatum** [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous preparation made by boiling 4 parts of chopped oak-bark in water enough to make 60 of decoction, and adding 1 part of alum and 4 parts of syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum q. roboris.** See *Decoctum q.*—**Essentia corticis q.** See *Tinctura corticis q.*—**Extractum corticis q.** Extract of oak-bark; made by digesting 1 part of oak-bark with 12 parts of boiling water, and evaporating; or by boiling 1 part of the bark with 8 parts of water till reduced one half, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fructus q. tostus** [Belg. Ph.]. **Glandes q. toste** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semen q. tostum*.—**Q. abelicea.** Fr., *chêne abelicea, fauz santal de Crète*. False sandal-wood of Crète. The wood is said to be detensive and astringent. [B, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Q. agilopifolia, Q. agilops.** Fr., *chêne à feuilles d'agilops (ou d'égilops), chêne grec (ou vélan)*. Ger., *Ziegenbarteiche, Knopferiche*. Vallonea (or valonia) oak, oak of Bashan; a native of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The cups are rich in tannin and constitute the valonia of commerce. The immature acorns are sometimes imported under the name *camatena*. The ripe acorns are edible. [a, 35.]—**Q. vesiculosa.** Ger., *esbure Eiche, Speiseeiche*. Italian oak, the *φύγις* of Dioscorides; one of the species known to the followers of Hippocrates as *δῦς*; a small tree found in Greece and Asia Minor, bearing sweet acorns which taste like chestnuts when roasted. The leaves were used by the ancients in resolvent poultices. Some consider it a variety of *Q. sessiliflora*. [B, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. alba.** Fr., *chêne blanc*. Ger., *weisse Eiche*. 1. American white oak, Quebec oak; found from Canada to the Gulf and westward to Texas. Except the epidermis, all parts of the tree especially the fruit and bark are astringent. The bark of the trunk and large branches is whitish. (See 2d def.). The acorns are edible. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., white-oak bark, the

bark of *q. alba*. It contains about 8 per cent. of tannin, and has the same properties and uses as the bark of *Q. robur*. [a, 35.]—**Q. austriaca.** Ger., *österreichische Eiche*. Austrian oak; used like *Q. robur*. [a, 35.]—**Q. ballota.** Fr., *chêne à glands doux (ou ballote), bellote*. Ger., *süssfrüchtige Eiche*. Barbary (or belote, or sweet-oak) oak; a native of southern Europe, northern Africa, and Palestine. The acorns (Fr., *glands doux* [Fr. Cod.]) form an important article of food, either raw or cooked, and yield an oil resembling olive-oil. [a, 35.]—**Q. bicolor.** Fr., *chêne de deux couleurs*. The swamp white oak of North America. [a, 35.]—**Q. ceris.** Fr., *chêne ceris (ou chevelu, ou de Bourgogne), chêne-doucier, gland chatin*. Ger., *burgundische Eiche, Zerzeiche, Zirneiche*. Turkey (or mossy-cupped, or bitter, or iron-) oak, the *δῦς* of Greek writers; an astringent species found in southern Europe and southwestern Asia. The inner bark, fruit, etc., were formerly used in diarrhoea, hæmorrhage, etc. It yields inferior nut-galls. The large acorns are extremely bitter; some varieties, however, bear a comparatively sweet fruit which, when cooked, is eaten, though it is said to produce symptoms of poisoning sometimes. [a, 35.]—**Q. coccifera.** Fr., *chêne au kermès, concaille, garouille, arbre au vermillon*. Ger., *Kermeseiche, Scharlach-eiche*. A species found in southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia, called the



QUERCUS ROBUR. [A, 327.]

kermes oak from the red dye furnished by the *Coccus ilicis* which collects on it. The bark contains about 8 per cent. of tannin. [a, 35.]—**Q. cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *Oak-bark*.—**Q. densiflora.** Chestnut-oak of California; found along the Coast Range. The bark is tonic and astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 531 (a, 50).]—**Q. discolor.** Fr., *chêne d'Espagne (ou en faux)* (1st def.). 1. Two-colored oak, American Spanish oak; a tree growing from Virginia to Florida, bearing an astringent fruit and said to produce superior galls. The bark has the properties of that of *Q. robur*. The leaves have been applied as an astringent in gangrene. [a, 35.] 2. Of Michaux, see *Q. bicolor*.—**Q. glandes** [Gr. Ph.]. See ACORN.—**Q. ilex.** Fr., *chêne vert (ou yeuse), queuse, yeuse*. Ger., *immergrüne Eiche (oder Steineiche)*. 1. Evergreen (or holly-, or holm-) oak, the *πῖπος* of Dioscorides; an edible-fruited species, very like *Q. suber*, but without its corky bark. [a, 35.] 2. See *Q. ballota*.—**Q. incana.** A Himalayan species on which lives a kind of silkworm. The acorns are used medicinally. [A, 496; B, 314 (a, 35).]—**Q. infectoria.** Fr., *chêne à la galle (ou à la noix de galle, ou des teinturiers)*. Ger., *Galläpfel-eiche, Färbereiche*. Dyers' oak, Aleppo gall- (or nut-gall) oak; growing in Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, producing most of the nut-gall of commerce. [B, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Q. mannifera.** A species found in Kurdistan. The oak manna which it produces is sold in cakes known as *ghioek-helvashee* (sweatmeat of heaven). [A, 496; B, 19, 77 (a, 35).]—**Q. occidentalis.** A cork-yielding species growing in Portugal and southwestern France. [B, 5, 314 (a, 35).]—**Q. pedunculata.** Fr., *chêne blanc (ou femelle, ou pèdonculé, ou ravelin), gravelin, merrain*. British (or female, or golden) oak; a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *Q. robur*. It is the source of the oak-bark of the Br. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. prinus.** Fr., *chêne prinus*. North American (yellow) swamp chestnut-oak; a species growing in the United States, except New England, resembling *Q. robur* in properties. [a, 35.]—**Q. pubescens.** Ger., *stammhaarige (oder französische) Eiche, Weiss-eiche*. Durmast- (or truffle-) oak; growing in southern and middle Europe, having the properties of *Q. robur*, of which it has been thought a variety. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. robur.** Fr., *chêne mâle (ou noirâtre)*. Ger., *Stieleiche, Sommer-eiche, gemeine (oder starke) Eiche*. The common black oak of Europe and western Asia. Various other names are given to it, more applicable to its varieties *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora* (by many regarded as distinct species). The bark, *cortex q.*, is astringent and tonic. It contains quercitanic acid, gallic acid, extractive, etc., and a very little quercite, and is chiefly used externally as an astringent. The acorns (*glandes q.*, *seu quercinae*, etc.), are used as a tonic and astringent, and in Germany their seeds are roasted and used like coffee. The leaves, *folia q.*, are also used as an astringent tonic. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Q. rubra.** Fr., *chêne rouge*. Ger., *rote Eiche*. Red oak, champion oak, common in Canada and the northern United States. Its bark has the properties of that of *Q. robur*. [a, 35.]—**Q. semen.** See ACORN.—**Q. sessiliflora, Q. sessile.** Fr., *chêne à glands sessiles (ou à grappes, ou à trochets), chêne mâle, durelin*. Ger., *Winter-eiche, Traubeneiche, Steineiche, Schwarz-eiche*. Sessile-flowered (or male, or bay-, or chestnut-) oak; a variety (by some considered



QUERCUS ALBA. [A, 327.]

173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. alba.** Fr., *chêne blanc*. Ger., *weisse Eiche*. 1. American white oak, Quebec oak; found from Canada to the Gulf and westward to Texas. Except the epidermis, all parts of the tree especially the fruit and bark are astringent. The bark of the trunk and large branches is whitish. (See 2d def.). The acorns are edible. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., white-oak bark, the



distinct) of *Q. robur*, abundant in Germany and southern Europe. [a, 35.]—*Q. suber*. Fr., *chêne liège*, *alcornoque*, *rusque*, *surier*. Ger., *Korketche*, *Pantoffelholzbaum*. Cork-oak tree, cork-tree; a large tree of southern Europe and northern Africa. [a, 35.] Cf. *CORK*.—*Q. tinctoria (angulosa)*. Fr., (*chêne*) *quercitron*, *chêne jaune* (ou *noir*). Ger., *Quercitroneneiche*. Black (or dyers', or yellow-bark) oak; widely distributed east of the Mississippi. [B, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—*Q. vallonica*. Oak-manna tree; a species yielding valonia and oak-manna. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*Q. virens*. Fr., *chêne verdoyant* (ou *vert de la Caroline*). American live oak, bearing edible acorns. [B, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—*Semen q. tostum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph.], *Sp., bellotas tostadas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *fructus q. tostus* [Belg. Ph.], *glandes q. tostæ* [Gr. Ph.], *semina q. tostæ* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ripe acorns freed from the cups and shells, roasted at a gentle heat, and, after the removal of any blackness produced by burning, reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Semen q. tostum pulveratum* [Russ. Ph.]. Acorns roasted and powdered. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura corticis q.* [Aust. Ph., 1820]. A tincture made by digesting 2 parts of oak-bark in 12 of alcohol and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

**QUERFALTEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Kwe'r'falt-e-n. See VALVULÆ conniventes.

**QUERFELL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'fe'l. See EPIPHRAGM.

**QUERFORTSATZ** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'fort-za'ts. A transverse process. [L, 31.]—*Q. der harten Hirnhaut*. See TENTORIUM cerebelli.—*Q. des kleinen Hirns*. Of Sömmerring, the pons Varolii. [I, 3 (K).]—*Q'pfanne*. An articular surface on the transverse process of a vertebra, for the tubercle of a rib. [L, 311.]

**QUERFURCHE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'furch-e. A transverse fissure. [K.]

**QUERGISSKANNENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ges-ka-n-ne'n-musk-e'l. See ARYTENOIDEUS.

**QUERHAUT** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ha'ut. See EPIPHRAGM.

**QUERLAGE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'la'g-e. See Transverse POSITION.—*Verschleppte Q.* Impaction of the presenting shoulder with great distention of the lower segment of the uterus. [Winter, Ctrbl. f. Gynäk., Jan. 23, 1886, p. 60.]

**QUERLAGERUNG** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'la'g-e-r-un'g. See Transverse POSITION.—*Halbe Q.* That posture of a patient in which the body lies obliquely on the bed, with the hips at its edge, one leg resting on a chair. [a, 34.]

**QUERMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'musk-e'l. A transverse muscle.—*Oberer und unterer Q'n des Halses*. See INTERTRANSVERSALS.

**QUERNAL**, adj. Kwu'r'n'l. Lat., *quernalis* (from *quernus*, of oaks). Pertaining to the *Quernales*, which are Lindley's q. alliance (Lat., *nixus quernalis*) of diclinous exogens, consisting of the *Corylaceæ* and *Juglandaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**QUERQUÈRE** (Fr.), n. Ke'r'-ke'r. See QUERCERA.

**QUERRINNE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ri'n-ne. A transverse groove.

**QUERSCHLEIBE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'shib-e. See DARK DISC.

**QUERSCHLAG** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'shla'g. See PARAPLEGIA.

**QUERSCHNITT** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'shli'ts. See Transverse FISSURE of the brain.

**QUERSCHNITT** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'shni't. A transverse incision or section.—*Künstlicher Q.* The surface of a muscle exposed by a cross-section made at right angles to the long axis. [Grünhagen (K).]—*Natürlicher Q.* In electro-physiology, the natural termination of the fibres of a muscle, as distinguished from those in an artificial cross-section. [Grünhagen (K).]

**QUERSPALTE** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'spa'l't-e. A transverse fissure.—*Mittlere Q.* The transverse fissure of the cerebrum. [I, 3 (K).]

**QUERSTAND** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'sta'nd. Syn.: *querer Kopfstand*. That position of the fetal head in which its antero-posterior diameter is roughly coincident with the transverse diameter of the mother's pelvis.—*Hoher Q.* Q. when the head is at the superior strait.—*Tiefer Q.* Syn.: *nichtrotirter Kopfstand*. An arrest of the fetal head on account of its failure or delay to undergo its normal movement of rotation on reaching the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]

**QUERSTREIFEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Kwe'r'strif-e-n. Transverse striae. [I, 3 (K).]—*Flechtsige Q.* See INSCRIPTIONES tendineæ.—*Q. der Zwihrbel*. Of Sömmerring, the peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]

**QUERULANTENWAHN** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r-ul-a'nt'e-n-v'a'n. Insanity characterized by querulousness. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**QUERWAND** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'va'nd. A transverse septum.

**QUERWULST** (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'vulst. 1. A transverse swelling or projection. 2. See LINGULA.

**QUETSCH-HAHN** (Ger.), n. Kwe'tsh'ha'n. A pinch-cock. See also CLAMP.

**QUETSCHUNG** (Ger.), n. Kwe'tsh'un'g. See CONTUSION.

**QUEUE** (Fr.), n. Kué. 1. A tail or tail-like prolongation. [a, 48.] 2. A petiole of a leaf. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*Q. de cheval*. See CAUDA EQUINA, *Equisetum palustre*, and *Hippuris communis*.—*Q. de la moëlle allongée*. See CAUDA MEDULLÆ oblongatæ.—*Q. de l'épididyme*. See CAUDA EPIDIDYMI. —*Q. de l'os hyoïde*. See URO-HYAL BONE and BASIPHARYNGEAL BONES.—*Q. de pourceau*. See PEUCEDANUM officinale (1st def.).—*Q. du lobule médian*. See NODULE (2d def.).—*Q. du pancréas*. See CAUDA PANCREATIS.—*Q. du vermis médian*. See NODULE (2d def.).

**QUICKEN**, v. intr. Kwi'k'n. Syn.: *to feel life*. To experience the sensation of quickening (q. v.).

**QUICKEN**, n. Kwi'k'n. 1. The *Triticum repens*. 2. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 275, 295 (a, 35).]

**QUICKENING**, n. Kwi'k'n'i'n. The mother's first perception of the movements of the fœtus, being a fluttering sensation in the hypogastrium.

**QUICKLIME**, n. Kwi'k'lim. See under LIME.

**QUICKSILVER**, n. Kwi'k'silv-u'r. Lat., *argentum vivum*, *mercurius vivus*. Fr., *argent vive*. Ger., *Quecksilber*. Mercury; so called on account of its mobility and its silvery appearance.

**QUILL**, n. Kwi'l. Lat., *penna*. Ger., *Federkiel*. Fr., *tuyau de plume*. The portion of a feather by which it is inserted into its papilla. [L, 141.]

**QUILLAIA** (Lat.), n. f. Kel-la'i'a. Chilean, *quillai* (from *quilleau*, to wash). Fr., *quillai* (1st def.), *écorce de quillaja* (2d def.). Ger., *Seifenrinde* (2d def.), *Quillajarinde* (2d def.). Written also *quillaja* and *quillaja*. 1. A genus of rosaceous trees, with a saponaceous bark. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., soap-bark; the bark of *Q. saponaria*. It is inodorous, very acrid, and sternutatory. Its active principle is saponin (q. v.). A syrup of q. is used in place of syrup of senega. Q. is used in Chile as a detergent. An extract, quillaia-bark oil, is said to promote the growth of the hair. [B, 121, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*Q. Moline*, *Q. saponaria*, *Q. smegmadermos*. Fr., *quillai savonneux*. The *quillai* or *cullay* of Chile, indigenous to Chile and Peru and now cultivated in northern India. Its thick bark constitutes the q. of the U. S. Ph., and its root is used in coryza. [B, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

**QUILLAIN**, n. Kwi'l'a'i-n. Saponin. [B.]

**QUILMAI** (Chilean), n. See under *ECITES chilensis*.

**QUINA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwi(kwe)'na. Sp., q. [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Cinchona; also, in Brazil, any one of various other febrifuge barks, such as those of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, *Hortia brasiliana*, *Ticorea febrifuga*, etc. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. CHINA and QUINGUINA.—*Extracto de q. roja* [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). An extract made in the same way as the extractum cinchonæ (q. v.) of the U. S. Ph., but from the red instead of the yellow bark. [A, 447 (a, 38).]—*Q. calisaya* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (Sp.). See *YELLOW CINCHONA-BARK*.—*Q. colorada* (Sp.). Red cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Q. quina*. 1. The *Cinchona officinalis* or its bark; also any cinchona-bark. 2. The genus *Toluifera*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**QUINACETOPHENONE**, n. Kwi'n-a's'e't-o-fe'n'on. See METADIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE.

**QUINAMICINE**, **QUINAMIDINE**, n's. Kwi'n-a'm'i's-e-n, -i'd-en. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinamicin*, *Chinamidin*. Isomeric amorphous bases, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained from Peruvian bark. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINAMINE**, n. Kwi'n-a'm-en. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinamin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (or C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), found in nearly all species of *Cinchona*. It is less bitter than the other cinchona alkaloids and is a monacid base. [B, 4, 5 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINANILIDE**, n. Kwi'n-a'n'i'l-i'd(id). Fr., q. Ger., *Chinanilid*. The compound C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.NH.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINANISOL**, n. Kwi'n-a'n'i's-o'l. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinanisol*. A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N, the tetrahydride of which constitutes one of the varieties of kairine. [B.]

**QUINARY**, **QUINATE**, adj's. Kwi'n-a'ri. Lat., *quinatus*, *quini* (from *quinque*, five). Fr., *quiné*. Ger., *gefünft*, *fünzfählig*. Arranged in fives. [a, 35.]

**QUINATE**, n. Kwi'n-at. Fr., q. A salt of quinic acid. [B.]

**QUINAZOLINE**, n. Kwi'n-a'z'o'l-en. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinazolin*. A base, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(H,H,H,H,N):CH.N:CH,—[. [B.]

**QUINCE**, n. Kwi'ns. Ger., *qudwia*. Lat., *cydonia*, *malum cotoneum* (seu *cotonium*, seu *cydonium*, seu *cydonium*, seu *cydonie*) (2d def.). Fr., *coing* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Quitte* (2d def.). Sp., *membrillo* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The *Cydonia vulgaris*. 2. Its fruit. [a, 35.]—*Conserve of q's*. See *CONDITUM CYDONIUM*.—*Decoction of q. seeds*. See *DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ*.—*Juice of q.* See *SUC DE COING* and *SUCCUS CYDONIÆ*.—*Mucilage of q. seed*. See *MUCILAGO CYDONII*.—*Q. mucilage*. See *CYDONIN* (2d def.).—*Q. seed*. Lat., *cydonium* [U. S. Ph.], *semen cydonia*. Fr., *sémenes de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Quittensamen*. The mucilaginous seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**QUINCÉ** (Fr.), n. Ka'n2-sa. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**QUINCHAMALIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwi'n2-ka-mal(ma'l)'i2-u'm(u'm). A genus of the *Thesiceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*Q. chilense*, *Q. procumbens*. Fr., *quinchamali*. A Peruvian and Chilean species used internally in inflammatory diseases and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**QUINCIÉ** (Fr.), n. Ka'n2-se-a. A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**QUINCUNCIAL**, adj. Kwi'n2k-u'n's'i2-l. Fr., *quincuncial*. Ger., *fünfschichtig* (1st def.), *gefünftet* (2d def.). 1. See under *ÆSTIVATION*. 2. Arranged as a quincunx (1st def.) or in quincunxes. 3. Pentastichous. [B, 1, 19, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

**QUINCUNX** (Lat.), n. m. Kwi'n2k'u'n's'i2x(u'n's'i2x). Gen., *-cun'-cis*. 1. A set of five arranged thus: . . . four at the corners of a square and the fifth at its centre. [a, 48.] 2. See *QUINCUNCIAL ÆSTIVATION*.

**QUINETHONIC ACID**, n. Kwi'n-e'th-o'n'i2k. Ger., *Chinäthonsäure*. An acid, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, found in combination with phenolsulphuric and cresolsulphuric acids in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol. [Kossel, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 292 (B).]

**QUINETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwi'n-et(at)'u'm(u'm). See CINCHONA febrifuga.

**QUINHYDRONE**, n. Kwi'n-hi'd'ron. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinhy-dron*. A substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, consisting



of equal molecules of quinone and hydroquinone, and formed by mixing the two substances together, or by the incomplete conversion of one into the other. It occurs as green acicular crystals of golden lustre. [B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14); B. 3 (a, 38).]

**QUINIA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See QUININE.—**Pilula quiniæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. A pill-mass of 60 grains of quinine sulphate and 20 of confection rose caninae. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Quiniæ sulphas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See QUININE sulphate.—**Quiniæ valerianæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Quinine valerianate. [a, 38].—**Tinctura quiniæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See Tinctura QUININÆ.—**Vinum quiniæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Wine of q. See Vinum QUININÆ.

**QUINIC**, adj. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>ik. Lat., *chinicus, quiniæ*. Fr., *quinique*. Pertaining to cinchona. [B.]—**Q. acid**. Lat., *acidum chinicum* (see *quinicum*). Fr., *acide quinique*. Ger., *Chinasäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid,  $C_7H_5O_6 = C_6H_4(OH)CO.OH$ , found in the cinchona barks and in many other vegetable substances. It forms colorless, rhombic, prismatic crystals, very soluble in water and in alcohol, melting at about 162° C. and of very sour taste. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Q. anhydride**. See QUININE.—**Q. other**. Lat., *æther chinicus*. Ger., *Chinäther*. A substance (probably consisting chiefly of ethyl quinate) obtained by the distillation of calcium quinate with sulphuric acid and alcohol. It has been recommended for inhalation in intermittent fever. [B. 270.]

**QUINICINE**, n. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>is-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinicin*. An alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8$ , isomeric with quinine; yellowish, amorphous, dextrorotatory, bitter, and febrifuge. [B. 593 (a, 14, 38).]

**QUINIDAMINE**, n. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>id<sup>a2</sup>m-en. An alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_8$ , obtained from *Cinchona rosulenta*, *Cinchona succirubra*, and probably other red cinchona barks. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**QUINIDE**, n. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>id(id). Fr., *quinide*. Ger., *Chinid*. A tough, vitreous mass,  $C_7H_5O_6$ , produced by the dehydration of quinic acid by the prolonged action of heat. [B. 93, 270.]

**QUINIDINE**, n. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>id-en. Lat., *quinidia, quinidia, chinidinum*. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinidin*. 1. Of Henry and Delondre, see CINCHONINE. 2. Of Pasteur, a substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8$ , isomeric with quinine, sometimes called  $\beta$ -quinine or  $\beta$ -quinidine; dextrorotatory, very bitter, and forming large monoclinic prisms of a vitreous lustre. [B. 5 (a, 38); B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Q. sulphate**. Lat., *quinidinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *chinidinum sulfuricum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8)_2SH_2O_4 + 2H_2O$ , occurring as silky white acicular crystals, very bitter but odorless. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**QUININA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>(in)en<sup>a2</sup>. See QUININE.—**Chlorhydras quiniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE hydrochloride.—**Citras quiniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE citrate.—**Citras quiniæ et ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Iron and quinine citrate.—**Ferrocyanhydras quiniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. **Hydroferrocyanato de q.** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See QUININE ferrocyanide.—**Quiniæ bisulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE bisulphate.—**Quiniæ hydrobromas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE hydrobromide.—**Quiniæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE hydrochloride.—**Quiniæ phenylsulphas**. See Carbolated QUININE sulphate.—**Quiniæ phos.** See QUININE phosphate.—**Quiniæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE sulphate.—**Quiniæ valerianæ** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE valerianate.—**Sulphas quiniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE sulphate.—**Tannas quiniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE tannate.—**Tinctura quiniæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving, with gentle heat, 160 grains of quinine hydrochloride in 30 fl. oz. of tincture of orange-peel, allowing to stand for 3 days with occasional shaking, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura quiniæ ammoniata** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving with gentle heat 160 grains of quinine sulphate in 174 fl. oz. of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.920, and adding 24 fl. oz. of ammonia water of sp. gr. 0.959. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Valerianas quiniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE valerianate.—**Vinum quiniæ** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Chinwein*. A preparation made of 20 grains of quinine sulphate, 30 grains of citric acid, and 1 pint of orange-wine. Older formulæ used Madeira wine. [B. 81 (a, 21); B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**QUININE**, n. Kwi'n<sup>12</sup>en. Lat., *quinina* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *quinia* [Br. Ph., 1867], *chininum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chinina* [Romm. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Fr.*, *q.*, *hydratée* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger.*, *Chinin*. It., *chinina*. Sp., *quinina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8$ , obtained from various species of cinchona, occurring as a flaky white powder consisting of small crystals containing three molecules of water, or amorphous and anhydrous. It has no odor, but a very bitter taste, has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in 1,600 parts of cold water or 6 of alcohol at 15° C. in 700 of boiling water or 2 of boiling alcohol, and melts in crystalline form at 57° C. and in anhydrous form at 177° C. [U. S. Ph.]. Other ph's give q. a much greater solubility in water. Q. and its salts are distinguished from all other alkaloids except quinidine and quinine by the emerald-green color given to their solution by treatment with a chlorine solution followed by ammonia. It is used in malarial fever, in malarial neuralgia, as a tonic, and as an antipyretic. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**Alcoolé de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). See Tincture de sulfate de q.—**Amorphous q.** Lat., *chininum amorphum* (see *cinidum*). An alcoholic extract prepared from calisaya-bark or other similar bark, previously powdered and mixed with half its weight of calcium hydrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. QUINOSIDE.—**Beta-q.** See QUINOSIDE (2d def.).—**Brown q.** Lat., *chininum fuscum*. A preparation made by extracting calisaya bark with water and a little hydrochloric acid, precipitating with sodium carbonate, exhausting the precipitate with strong alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, drying, and powdering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Carbolated q. sulphate**. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8)_2SO_3.C_6H_5O + 2H_2O$ , occurring as acicular crystals containing 75 per cent. of q. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Eau de q.** (Fr.). A mixture of 100 parts of rum, 10 of cognac-water, 10 of castor-oil, 10 of tincture of red cinchona, 3 of balsam of Peru, and 50 of water. ["Am. Jour. of

Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 427 (a, 50).]—**Hydrocyanoferrate de q.** (Fr.). See Q. ferrocyanide.—**Enolé de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). See Vinum QUININÆ.—**Poor man's q.** The seeds of *Cassipouia bonduca* and *Cassipouia bonducella*. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 29 (B).]—**Prussiate de q. ferrée**. See Q. ferrocyanide.—**Q. acetate**. Lat., *chininum aceticum*. Sp., *acetato quini-co* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.C_2H_3O_2$ . [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Q. and iron citrate**. See Iron and q. citrate.—**Q. and urea hydrochloride**. Lat., *chininum bismuriaticum carbamidatum*. A crystalline salt soluble in an equal weight of water or in strong alcohol, recommended particularly for hypodermic injection. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. antimoniate**. A substance prepared by mixing aqueous solutions of potassium antimonate and q. sulphate. It has been used in pernicious fever and other malarial affections. [B. 92.]—**Q. arsenate**. Lat., *chininum arsenicum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chininum arsenicum* [Russ. Ph.]. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8)_2AsH_3O_4 + 8H_2O$ , occurring as small, white acicular crystals, containing about 70 per cent. of q. and 15 per cent. of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. arsenite**. Lat., *chininum arsenicosum*. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8)_2H_3As_2O_3 + 3H_2O$ , occurring as white acicular crystals; recommended in chronic cutaneous troubles. [B. 5, 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. benzoate**. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.C_7H_5O_2$ , occurring as small prismatic crystals, containing 72.6 per cent. of q. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. bisulphate**. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$ , occurring as shining white rhombic prisms, of very bitter taste and acid reaction, soluble with brilliant blue fluorescence in 11 parts of cold water or 33 of cold alcohol, very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 59.12 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 22.99 per cent. of water of crystallization. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. borate**. An amorphous salt of q. and boric acid. [a, 34.]—**Q. bromate**. Ger., *bromsaures Chinin*. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.HBrO_3$ , obtained by the action of bromic acid on q. or the precipitation of barium bromate by q. sulphate. It forms microscopic acicular crystals, soluble with difficulty in cold water, readily soluble in warm water, in acid solutions, and in dilute alcohol. [Cameron, "Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882 (B).]—**Q. bromhydrate**, **Q. bromide**. See Q. hydrobromide.—**Q. brute** (Fr.). See QUINOSIDE.—**Q. bush**. See GARRYA Fremontii.—**Q. carbolate**. Fr., *phénate de q.* A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.C_6H_5O$ , soluble in 400 parts of water or 80 of alcohol. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. chlorate**. A substance obtained as small mushroom-shaped masses of crystals. It melts when heated, and takes fire on long exposure to the air, exploding sometimes if very dry. [B. 5 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 244 (a, 50).]—**Q. citrate**. Lat., *citras quiniæ* [Belg. Ph.], *citras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum citricum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de q.* Ger., *Chinincitrat*. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8)_2C_6H_8O_7 + 7H_2O$ , occurring as white acicular crystals of bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol. It contains, according to the Russ. Ph., 67 per cent. of anhydrous q. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. dihydrochloridum**. See Q. hydrochloride (2d def.).—**Q. ferrocyanate**, **Q. ferrocyanide**. Lat., *ferrocyanhydras quiniæ* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum ferrocyanatum*. Fr., *ferrocyanhydrate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.H_4Fe(CN)_6 + 2H_2O$ , occurring as yellow or orange crystals or as a yellowish-green powder. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 56.25 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 0.25 per cent. of water; according to others, 54.54 per cent. and 9.09 per cent. respectively. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. fluoride**. A compound of q. and fluorine. It has been used in enlargement of the spleen. ["Lancet," 1884, i, p. 559 (a, 34).]—**Q. formate**. A salt of q. and formic acid; rarely used. [a, 34.]—**Q. hydraté** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *quinina*. Q. combined with three molecules of water of crystallization. [B.]—**Q. hydriodate**, **Q. hydriodide**. Lat., *chininum ioduratum* [Gr. Ph.] (2d def.), *chininum hydriodicum acidum* (2d def.). 1. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8(HI)_3 + 51H_2O$ , occurring as transparent prisms or scales, becoming opaque at 30° C., melting at 100° C. in its crystallization water, and becoming anhydrous at 120° C. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. Acid q. hydriodate, acid q. hydriodide; a brown substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.HI$ . The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed. [B. 81, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. hydrobromate**, **Q. hydrobromide**. Lat., *quinina hydrobromas* [U. S. Ph.], *chininum hydrobromicum*. Fr., *hydrobromate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Basic q. hydrobromide; a substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.HBr + H_2O$ , occurring as fine silky needles grouped about a centre, soluble in 60 parts of cold water [Fr. Cod.] (16 of water at 15° C. [U. S. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol, and containing 73.47 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (76.60 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of anhydrous q. and 8.16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (4.25 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of water. The Fr. Cod. also recognizes the normal (sometimes wrongly called acid hydrobromide of q. (*bromhydrate de q. neutre*),  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8)_2(HBr)_3 + 3H_2O$ , occurring as prismatic crystals soluble in 7 parts of cold water, very easily soluble in alcohol or in boiling water, and containing 69 per cent. of anhydrous q. with 10 per cent. of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. hydrochlorate**, **Q. hydrochloride**. Lat., *quinina hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chlorhydras quiniæ* [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chininum hydrochloratum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloratum chinicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Fr.*, *chlorhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.], *Sp.*, *cloruro quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Basic q. hydrochloride,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.HCl + 2H_2O$ , occurring as white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, soluble in 24 [Austr. Ph.], Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (25 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 26 [Russ. Ph.], 34 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]) parts of water at 15° C., very easily soluble in alcohol or boiling water, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 81.77 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 9.08 per cent. of water. The U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph. require that at least 91 per cent. must be left when the salt is dried at 100° C. until no further loss of weight takes place. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Neutral q. hydrochloride,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8.HCl + 7H_2O$ , (sometimes called q. bihydrochloride or acid q. hydrochloride); an amorphous mass or a white or yellowish crystalline mass, becoming darker in



the light and very easily soluble in water. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed. [B, 10; B, 80, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. hydroferrocyanate, Q. hydroferrocyanide.** See *Q. ferrocyanoide*.—**Q. hydrofluorate, Q. hydrofluoride.** A salt of q. soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used in malarial engorgement of the liver.—**Q. iodate.** Ger., *Jodsaures Chinin*. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}O_9N_2 \cdot HIO_3$ , occurring as microscopic acicular crystals. [Cameron, l. c. (B).]—**Q. iodide.** See *Q. hydriodide*.—**Q. iodophosphate.** Ger., *Chininsulfatdijodür*. A compound,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9 \cdot N_2O_5)(H_2SO_4)(H_2I_4) + 3H_2O$ , occurring as prismatic crystals, nearly colorless in transmitted light, emerald-green in reflected light. They have a remarkable power of polarizing light. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. kinate.** See *Q. quinate*.—**Q. lactate.** Lat., *lactas quiniques* [Fr. Cod.], *chininum lacticum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *lactate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9 \cdot C_3H_5O_3$ , occurring as prismatic crystals, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 78.26 per cent. of anhydrous q. The crystals closely resemble in appearance those of q. sulphate; used for hypodermic injections. [B, 95 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**Q. oleate.** A solution of 1 part of q. in 3 parts of oleic acid. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. phosphate.** A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9)_2H_3PO_4 + 8H_2O$ , forming transparent acicular crystals of bitter taste, containing 75.85 per cent. of q. [B, 10; B, 81, 119 (a, 38).]—**Q. quinate.** Lat., *quinine quinas*. Ger., *chinasaures Chinin*. A substance occurring as star-shaped groups of opaque or semitransparent crystals, of very bitter taste, and very soluble in water. [B, 5, 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. salicylate.** Lat., *chininum salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *salicylate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9 \cdot C_7H_5O_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$ , crystallizing from alcoholic solution in concentrically grouped prisms soluble in 900 parts of water at 10° C. [Fr. Cod.] (in 225 parts at 16° C. [Russ. Ph.]), in 120 of ether, and in 20 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 68.79 per cent. of q. and 1.91 per cent. of water which is lost at 100° C. It is used in diarrhoea, neuralgia, and rheumatic gout. [B, 95 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**Q. subphosphate.** Basic q. sulphate, ordinary q. sulphate. [B.]—**Q. sulphate.** Lat., *quinine sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *quinie sulphas* [Bel. Ph., 1867], *subulfas quinicus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas quinique* [Belg. Ph.], *sulphas chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulphas chinicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *subulphas chinicus* [Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chininsulfat*. Sp., *sulfato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9)_2 \cdot SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$ , occurring as pliable white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, volatilizing in the air or under the influence of gentle heat, soluble in 740 [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (750 [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 755 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of cold water, in 30 parts (25 [Ger. Ph.]) of boiling water, in 60 (65 [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol (60 of absolute alcohol, or 80 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or 120 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling alcohol, soluble with difficulty in chloroform and especially in ether, and containing about 74.31 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 14.45 per cent. of water. The cold saturated solution in water shows no fluorescence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. sulphuric acid.** A solid amorphous substance,  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9)_2 \cdot SO_3$ , soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Q. tannate.** Lat., *chininum tannicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *tannas chinini* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *quinine* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tannate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9 \cdot (C_{14}H_{10}O_5)_2 + 8H_2O$ , occurring as a colorless or yellowish amorphous powder of slightly bitter or puckering taste and little odor, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol, and containing from 20 to nearly 23 per cent. of q. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. tartrate.** A salt prepared by heating 2 parts of q. in 3 of water, adding tartaric acid enough to acidulate the solution slightly, filtering while still boiling, and allowing to crystallize. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Q. urate.** A yellow amorphous or, more commonly, crystalline salt, compounded of q. and uric acid, soluble in hot water; recommended in obstinate intermittent fever. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. valerianate.** Lat., *quinine valerianas* [U. S. Ph.], *valerianas quinine* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *valerianas chinicus* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *valerianate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *valerianato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_9 \cdot C_8H_{10}O_2 + H_2O$ , occurring as shining white crystalline needles, tablets, or scales, or as a crystalline powder of very bitter taste and slight odor of valerianic acid, soluble in 100 [110 [Fr. Cod.], Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]] parts of cold water, in 40 (50 [Swiss Ph.]) of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, only slightly soluble in ether, and containing 72.97 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (71.52 per cent. [Belg. Ph.], 76.06 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of q. The aqueous solution treated with dilute sulphuric acid shows a blue fluorescence. It is given in hysteria, nervous headache, etc. [B, 95 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**Sirop de sulfate de q.** [Fr. Cod. (aqueux)]. (B.), **Sirop hydrolique de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). Sp., *jarabe de sulfato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 50 centigrammes of q. sulphate dissolved in 60 of dilute sulphuric acid and 400 of water (or the necessary amount of both), and mixed with 95 [Fr. Cod.] (150 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup. The Fr. preparation contains 10 centigrammes, the Sp. preparation about 6, of q. sulphate in 20 grammes of the mixture. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of q. sulphate in 100 parts of 84-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**QUININIC ACID**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>k. An acid,  $C_6H_5(OCH_3)(CO.OH)_N$ , produced by the oxidation of quinine. [B, 79.]

**QUININISM**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-en-í<sup>2</sup>zm. See CINCHONISM.

**QUININOMETRY**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-en-í<sup>2</sup>zm-e<sup>2</sup>t-í<sup>2</sup>. From *quinina*, quinine, and *metrôiv*, to measure. See CINCHONOMETRY.

**QUINIOIDINE**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>-í<sup>2</sup>oid-en. A substance derived from quinine. [Ann. di chim. e di farmacol., Mar., 1886, p. 184 (B).]

**QUINIQUE** (Fr.). adj. Ke-nek. 1. Produced by the action of quinine. 2. Present in or derived from quinine.

**QUINIRRHETIN**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>r-ret-í<sup>2</sup>n. Of Flückerig, the brownish product resulting from exposure of an aqueous solution of quinine sulphate to sunlight; bitter, somewhat aromatic, and isomeric with quinine, but not alkaline. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

**QUINISM**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>zm. Fr., *quinisme*. See CINCHONISM.

**QUINIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A yellowish amorphous brittle mass, without odor and very bitter, obtained by mixing 2 parts of cinchona containing principally cinchonine and 1 part of a bark containing principally quinine, treating the mixture with half its weight of slaked lime, washing with alcohol, and distilling in a water-bath to dryness. It should contain one third of its weight of the two alkaloids. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINIZARIN**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r-í<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *quinizarine*. One of the varieties of dioxyanthraquinone,  $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_6H_4(CO)_2 \cdot C_6H_4(OH)_2$ , isomeric with alizarin; a body forming reddish acicular crystals, or yellow plates, melting at 192° C. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINIZINE**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>-z-en. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinizin*. Of Knorr, the hypothetical base  $C_6H_{10}N_2$ . [B.]

**QUINO A** (Sp.). n. Ken-o<sup>2</sup>a. 1. The *Chenopodium q.* or its seeds. [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red q.** A variety of *Chenopodium q.* the seed-husks of which contain a bitter principle, and are used in Peru and Chile as a febrifuge and emetic. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**QUINOIDIN** [U. S. Ph.], **QUINOIDINE**, n's. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-í<sup>2</sup>-í<sup>2</sup>d-í<sup>2</sup>n, -en. Lat., *chinoidinum* [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *chinoidinum* [Ger. Ph.], *chinoidina* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *quinoidina* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *quinoidine*, *quinine brute*. Ger., *Chinoidin*, *Chinoidin*. A usually amorphous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the preparation of the crystallizable cinchona alkaloids, consisting ordinarily, according to Pasteur, of quinine and cinchonine; a dry dark-brown resinous mass, having no odor and only a slightly bitter taste, which becomes more marked in solution. [B, 4, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. borate.** A yellow amorphous powder, or scaly crystalline substance of alkaline reaction, soluble in 3 parts of cold water. It is said that in ordinary fevers 100 parts of q. borate produce the same effect as 60 parts of quinine. [Union méd., May 30, 1882; "Med. Times and Gaz.," June 10, 1882, p. 620; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Mar., 1882, p. 35 (B).]—**Q. citrate.** A salt of q. and citric acid. It has been used in intermittent fevers. [Hagens, "Disch. Med.-Ztg.," 1882 (B).]—**Q. hydrochlorate, Q. hydrochloride.** A preparation made by heating 1 part of purified q. with 4 parts of water, adding enough diluted hydrochloric acid to insure complete solution, filtering, evaporating, and powdering. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. iodo-sulphate.** A substance obtained from a solution of q. in benzene by successive treatment with sulphuric acid and a mixture of iodine and potassium iodide; used in testing for quinine. [B.]—**Q. tannate.** A yellowish-brown substance obtained by the action of tannin on an acid alcoholic solution of q. [Rether and Kilmann, "Phar. Centralhalle," in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 21 (B).]

**QUINOÏLE** (Fr.). n. Ke-no-í<sup>2</sup>. See QUINONE.

**QUINOL**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>í. See HYDROQUINONE.—**Q. dicarboxylic acid.** A fluorescent acid,  $C_6H_4O_6 = C_6(OH.CO.OH)_2$ , [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**QUINOLÉINE** (Fr.). n. Ke-no-la-en. See QUINOLINE.

**QUINOLIC ACID**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>í-í<sup>2</sup>ik. Fr., *acide quinolique*. Ger., *Chinolsäure*. An acid formed by prolonged boiling of cinchoninic acid in nitric acid. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINOLINE**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>í-en. Fr., q. *quinoléine*. Ger., *Chinolin*. An oily alkaline liquid,  $C_8H_7N = C_6(H,H,H,H,N) \cdot CH$ .

CH: CH—, of acrid and bitter taste, obtained from quinine by distillation with a caustic alkali, and synthetically by the action of sulphuric acid on an excess of aniline, nitrobenzene, and glycerin. [B, 5; B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Q. benzo-carbonic acid.** A monobasic acid,  $C_{10}H_7NO_2 = C_6H_5(CO.OH)N$ . [B, 79.]—**Q. salicylate.** Lat., *chinolinum salicylicum*. Ger., *Chinolin-salicylat*. A compound of q. and salicylic acid; a solid substance used when mixed with boric acid as an application in otorrhoea. [B.]—**Q. sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Chinolin-schwefelsäure*. An acid,  $C_8H_7NSO_3$ , derived from q. by the substitution of the molecule  $HSO_3$  for an atom of hydrogen. Three isomeric varieties—orthoq'sulphonic, metaq'sulphonic, and paraq'sulphonic acids—are known. [B, 79.]—**Q. tartrate.** Ger., *veinsäures Chinolin*. A salt occurring as white crystalline scales or powder of pungent odor and sharp but not disagreeable taste; said to be an efficient antiseptic and antipyretic. [Donath, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1881; B, 5, 8 (a, 38).]

**QUINOLOGIST**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>í-o-í<sup>2</sup>st. One versed in quino-logy. [a, 35.]

**QUINOLOGY**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>í-o-í<sup>2</sup>. From *quina*, cinchona, and *logos*, understanding. Fr., *quinologie*. Ger., *Chinologie*. The study or science of the cinchona alkaloids, also the science and art of cinchona cultivation. [B, 23.]

**QUINON** (Fr.). n. Ke-no<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Thick cinchona-bark. [a, 35.]

**QUINONE**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinon*. A substance,  $C_6H_4O_2$ , obtained by the oxidation of many substances of the aromatic group, including hydroquinone, aniline, and numerous vegetable principles. It occurs in yellow prismatic crystals, volatile at ordinary temperatures, exhaling a pungent irritant vapor, and melting at 116° C. It forms numerous substitution products, to which the name q. is collectively applied. [B, 4.]—**Q. chlorimide.**  $C_6H_4O(NCl)$ , occurring as golden crystals of persistent q.-like odor, melting at 85° C. and detonating at a higher temperature. It stains the skin a permanent brown. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Q. dioxime.** See DINITROSORESOLINOL.—**Q. tetrahydride.**  $C_6H_8O_2$ , crystallizing from slowly evaporated aqueous solution as short, flat, shining prisms, of peculiar odor and cooling taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]



**QUINOPIRICIC ACID**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o-pi<sup>2</sup>k'ri<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide quino-pirique*. A compound of picric acid with the alkaloids isomeric with quinine, proposed by Henry as a substitute for quinine sulphate. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

**QUINOTANNIC ACID**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o-ta<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide quino-tannique*. Ger., *Chinogerbäure*. A special form of tannin, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>7</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, existing in several classes of cinchona-bark, partly combined with the alkaloids, and differing from gallotannic acid in being colored green by ferric salts; obtained by boiling a cinchona infusion with hydrated magnesia; a light-yellow astringent powder. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINOVA** (Lat.), n. f. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o'va<sup>2</sup>(wa<sup>2</sup>). Ger., *Chinova*. A contraction of *quina nova*; false cinchona (bark of *Portlandia grandiflora*, or, according to some, of *Cascarilla magnifolia*). [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINOVATANNIC ACID**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-ov'a<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide quinovatannique*. An acid, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, extracted from false cinchona; in properties like quino-tannic acid, and in composition analogous to caffeotannic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINOVATE**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o'v-a<sup>2</sup>. A salt of quino-vic acid. [B.]

**QUINOVATIC ACID**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o'v-a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, considered by Rochleder and Schwarz to be identical with aesculic acid.

**QUINOVIC ACID**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-ov'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide quino-vique*. Ger., *Chinovasiure*. A decomposition product, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of quino-vin, forming tasteless white rhomboidal crystals. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**QUINOVIN**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o-vi<sup>2</sup>n. Syn.: *chinovin*, *kinovin*, *kinovic bitter*. A white, amorphous, bitter mass, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, extracted from quino-va and several of the real cinchona-barks. [B. 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**QUINOXALINE**, n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o'x'a<sup>2</sup>l-en. Ger., *Chinoxalin*. The base C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>. [B.]

**QUINOYLE** (Fr.), n. Ke-no-el. See **QUINONE**.

**QUINQUEDIGITATE**, adj. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>j'i<sup>2</sup>-tat. Lat., *quinquedigitatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *quinquédigité*. Ger., *fünffingrig*. Of a compound leaf, having five leaflets at the end of the petiole. [a, 35.]

**QUINQUEFID**, adj. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *quinquefidus* (from *quinque*, five, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *quinquéfide*. Ger., *fünfspaltig*. Five-cleft. [B. 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

**QUINQUEFOLIATE**, **QUINQUEFOLIATED**, adj's. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n-kwe<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *quinquefoliatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *quinquéfolié*. Ger., *fünfblättrig*. 1. Having five leaves (said of corolla, calyx, etc.). 2. Quinquedigitate. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**QUINQUEFOLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>l(fo<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>m). From *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf. 1. Of Matthæus, the *Potentilla reptans*. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Potentilla*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. fragiferum**. See **POTENTILLA fragarioides**.—**Q. majus**. See **Q.** (1st def.).

**QUINQUEJUGAL**, **QUINQUEJUGATE**, adj. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>j-g'at. Lat., *quinquejugatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *quinquejugué*. Ger., *fünfpaurig* (1st def.). *fünffriegig* (2d def.). 1. Having five pairs of leaflets on the same petiole. 2. Of a fruit, having five juga or ridges. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**QUINQUEPARTITE**, adj. Kwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>-part'i<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *quinquepartitus* (from *quinque*, five, and *partiri*, to divide). Fr., *quinquparti*. Ger., *fünfteilig*. Five-parted. [a, 35.]

**Q. QUINA** (Fr.), n. Ka<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ke-na<sup>2</sup>. See **CINCHONA**; in the pl. q's [Fr. Cod.], see **CINCHONA-BARK**.—**Alcoolé de q.** See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ**.—**Alcoolé de q. et de gentiane** (ou *serpentinaire*) **composé**. See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA**.—**Bols de q.** A preparation consisting of 19 grammes of cinchona and 6 grammes of syrup, made into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Bols de q. et de cannelle**. A preparation consisting of 2 grammes of cinchona, 6 of syrup, and 69 centigrammes of cinnamon, divided into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Bols de q. et de cannelle opiacés**. A preparation consisting of 19 grammes of cinchona, 6 grammes of syrup, and 69 centigrammes each of cinnamon and tincture of opium, divided into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Bols de q. opiacés**. A preparation consisting of 19 grammes of cinchona, 38 grammes of syrup, and 64 centigrammes of tincture of opium, divided into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Cérat au q.** See **CÉRAT ANTISEPTIQUE**.—**Décoction de q.** See **DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ** and **DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ**.—**Décoction de q. acidulée**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of cinchona and 2 parts of wormwood in 36 of water until reduced to 30, expressing, and adding 4 of vinegar; or by mixing 240 parts of decoction of cinchona with 7 of acid aromatic elixir. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. avec la poudre de q.** A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in 480 of water until reduced to 240, expressing, and adding 7 parts of powdered cinchona and, when cold, 7 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. cinnamomée**. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of cinchona in boiling water, straining, and adding 6 parts of syrup and 1 part of tincture of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. composée et laxative**. See **DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ ANTISEPTICUM PURGANS**.—**Décoction de q. et de benoîte**. A preparation made by boiling 15 parts of cinchona in 480 of water until reduced to 300, adding 15 of the root of *Geum urabrum*, reducing to 240, and adding, when cold, 30 of gum arabic mucilage and 7 of tincture of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de cascarrille**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 7 of cascarrilla in 360 of water until reduced to 240, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et d'écorce d'orange**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in water, adding 4 of bitter-orange peel, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de polygala**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona

and 7 of Virginia snake-root in 480 of water till reduced to 240, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 parts of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de rhubarbe**. A decoction made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 4 of rhubarb with 480 of water till reduced one half, and adding, when cold, 7 parts of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de rue**. A preparation made by boiling 60 parts of cinchona and 30 of rue-leaves with 1,080 of water until reduced a third, and adding 7 of camphor triturated with gum-arabic mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de séné**. See **DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ ANTISEPTICUM PURGANS**.—**Décoction de q. et de serpentaire**. A preparation made by boiling 14 parts each of cinchona and Virginia snake-root in 516 of water till reduced to 344, and adding 57 of spirit of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de valériane**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in 480 of water till reduced one half, adding 7 of valerian, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 of ether; or by boiling 31 grammes of cinchona in 478 of water for ten minutes, and mixing with an infusion of 31 of valerian in 478 of water; or by adding 76 parts of powdered valerian to 2,450 of decoction of cinchona. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Décocté de q. jaune**. See **DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ**.—**Dragées de q.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of cinchona and 3 parts of dry extract of cinchona, pouring on 35 of white sugar boiled to the proper consistence, and stirring till a granular powder is formed. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Écorce de q.** See **CINCHONA** (2d def.).—**Électuaire de q.** An electuary consisting of 60 parts of cinchona, 7 of diascordium, and enough syrup of wormwood. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Électuaire de q. et de cachou**. See **ELECTUARIUM CHINÆ et catechu**.—**Électuaire de q. et de sel ammoniac**. An electuary consisting of 18 parts of cinchona, 16 each of honey and syrup of wormwood, and 1 part of sal ammoniac. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Électuaire de q. et de valériane**. An electuary of 2 parts of cinchona and 1 part of valerian, made up with syrup of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Élixir de q.** See **ELIXIR CHINÆ**.—**Émulson de q.** See **EMULSION CHINATA**.—**Essence de q. composée**. See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA**.—**Extrait alcoolique de q.** See **EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ**.—**Extrait aqueux de q.** See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ AQUOSUM**.—**Extrait de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ**.—**Extrait de q. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ RUBRÆ**.—**Extrait de q. callisaya** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ**.—**Extrait de q. gris (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ FUSCÆ**.—**Extrait de q. jaune (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ**.—**Extrait de q. mou**. See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ FUSCÆ**.—**Extrait de q. rouge (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ RUBRÆ**.—**Extrait de q. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ FUSCÆ**.—**Extrait gommeux (ou hydrolitique) de q.** See **EXTRACTUM CHINÆ AQUOSUM**.—**Extrait liquide de q. jaune**. See **EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLUIDUM**.—**Extrait onélique de q.** **Extrait vineux de q.** See **EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI VINOSUM**.—**Faux q.** 1. Any false cinchona-bark. 2. *Itea frutescens*. 3. *Croton cascarrilla*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Infusion de q. acidulée**. See **INFUSUM CHINÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM**.—**Infusion de q. calcaire**. See **INFUSUM CHINÆ CUM AQUA CALCIS**.—**Infusion de q. et de contrayerva**. A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of the root of *Scorzonera humilis* and 7 of crushed lemon-seeds in 2,070 of water until reduced to 1,380, adding 57 of cinchona and 20 of contrayerva, straining, and adding 86 parts of honey of elder. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusion de q. et de valériane**. An infusion of 3 parts of cinchona and 1 part of valerian in 48 of boiling water, strained after 12 hours. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusion de q. faite à chaud**. See **INFUSUM CHINÆ CALIDUM**.—**Infusion de q. faite à froid**. See **INFUSUM CHINÆ FRIGIDUM**.—**Infusion de q. magnésée**. See **INFUSUM CHINÆ CUM MAGNESIA**.—**Infusion de q. potassée**. See **Tinctura CHINÆ AQUOSA KALINA**.—**Magistère de q.** See **EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ**.—**Génolature (ou anolé)** [Fr. Cod.] de q. See **Vin de q.**—**Génolé de q. et de gentiane composé**. See **Vinum CHINÆ AMARUM**.—**Poudre de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis cinchona cinerea*. Dried pale cinchona-bark bruised and passed through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de q. alunée**. Syn.: *poudre antifebrile astringente*. A powder of 60 parts of cinchona, 14 of alum, and 5 of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. aromatique**. A powder of 15 parts of yellow cinchona, 7 of sweet flag, and 6 of aromatic powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. au cacao**. See **PULVIS CHOCOLATÆ CHINATÆ**.—**Poudre de q. camphrée**. A powder of 60 parts of cinchona, 5 of camphor, and 28 of gum arabic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de cannelle**. A mixture of 11 parts of cinchona and 2 of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de fer**. A powder of 30 parts of cinchona, 7 of iron filings, and 4 of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de gingembre**. Syn.: *poudre antifebrile*. A powder of 8 parts of cinchona and 1 part of ginger. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de rhubarbe**. A powder of 2 parts of cinchona and 1 part of rhubarb. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de sel ammoniac**. A powder of 2 grammes of cinchona and 35 centigrammes of sal ammoniac. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Poudre de q.**—**Poudre de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried yellow cinchona-bark bruised and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried red cinchona-bark bruised and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. aromatique**. Cascarilla-bark. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. badier**. The *Erechtosma floribundum* or its bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. blanc**. The bark of *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. brun**. See **Pale CINCHONA-BARK**.—**Q. callisaya** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Yellow CINCHONA-BARK**.—**Q. callisaya roulée**. See **Quilled CALLISAYA-BARK**.—**Q. carthagène**. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. Carthagena-BARK**.—**Q. colombia**. Colombia bark (see under *CINCHONA lancifolia*). [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. de la Nouvelle-Grande**. In French commerce, a name for various barks resembling yellow cinchona-barks, including Colombia-bark, Pitaya-bark, and Maracaibo bark. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Lima**. The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, *Cinchona nitida*, *Cinchona peruviana* (the chief



source), or *Cinchona ovata*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Loxa** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pale cinchona bark*.—**Q. de Muzo**. The *Cascarilla muzonensis* of its bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Rio Janeiro**. 1. See *COUTAREA speciosa*. 2. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. des Antilles**. The *Exostema caribæum* or its bark; also, according to some authors, Santa Lucia bark. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. des Indes orientales**. The bark of *Cedrela febrifuga* (1st def.). [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. des pauvres**. See *ARNICA montana*.—**Q. d'Europe**. The *Fraxinus excelsior* or its bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Virginie**. See *MAGNOLIA glauca*.—**Q. du Brésil**. 1. The *Machaonia brasiliensis*. 2. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. du Mexique**. See *IVA frutescens*.—**Q. du Pérou**. The *Exostema peruvianum*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. fauve**, **Q. femelle**. Common yellow Carthagena bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. gris**. See *Gray bark*.—**Q. gris aromatique**. See *Croton cascarilla*.—**Q. gris Huancu** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Pale cinchona bark*.—**Q. gris de Loxa** [Fr. Cod.]. The bark of *Cinchona crispata*, answering to the pale cinchona-bark of the Br. Ph. [B.].—**Q. havane**. 1. See *Q. humalies*. 2. A commercial term for inferior gray cinchona-barks. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. humalies**. See *CINCHONA humalies* and cf. *Humalies-bark*.—**Q. Huancu** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cinchona Huancu*.—**Q. indigène**. 1. The root of *Gentiana lutea*. 2. The genus *Mussaenda* (see also under *Mussaenda landia*). [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. jaune**. See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—**Q. jaune de Guayaquil**. See under *Cinchona coccinea*.—**Q. jaune orangé roulé**. A variety of Carthagena bark (see under *Cinchona lanceifolia*). [a, 35].—**Q. jaune royal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—**Q. nova**. The bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B. 5 (a, 35).] Cf. *QUINOVA*.—**Q. pâle de Jaén**. Pale Jaén bark (see under *Cinchona Jaén*). [a, 35].—**Q. pitaya**. Cf. *Guibourt*, hard Pitaya-bark. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Q. piton**. Santa Lucia bark; also, according to some authors, the bark of *Exostema caribæum*. [B. 5, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Red cinchona bark*.—**Q. rouge vif** (ou vrai). The bark of *Cinchona succubra* (see *Red cinchona*). [B. 267 (a, 35).]—**Résine de q.** See *Extractum cinchonæ*.—**Sirop aqueux de q.** See *Syrupus chinæ aquosus*.—**Sirop de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus chinæ*.—**Sirop de q. au vin** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus chinæ vinosus* [Belg. Ph.], *syrupus de cinchona cum vino paratus*. A preparation made of 1 part of extract of yellow cinchona, 43 parts of Spanish white wine, and 56 parts of white sugar. The Belg. Ph. orders extract of pale cinchona and Malaga wine. [B. 95, 119 (a, 21, 38).]—**Sirop de q. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus chinæ ferratus* [Swiss Ph.], *syrupus ferrugineus* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *jaboré de quina ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 20 of water (10 [Belg. Ph.], as little as possible [Sp. Ph.], a little with some citric acid [Gr. Ph.], and adding 970 [Fr. Ph.], 980 [Belg. Ph.], 1,000 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup of cinchona prepared with wine (1,000 [Swiss Ph.], about 6,000 [Gr. Ph.], of syrup of cinchona). [B. 95, 113 (a, 21, 38).]—**Sirop de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by treating 200 parts of pale cinchona in medium powder with 1,000 of 30-per-cent. alcohol and water enough to make with 1,000 of white sugar 1,335 of filtered syrup. [B. 113 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de q. vineux**. See *Sirop de q. au vin*.—**Sirop hydrolique de q.** See *Syrupus chinæ aquosus*.—**Tablettes de q.** See *MORSULI chinati*.—**Teinture aqueuse alcaline de q.** See *Tinctura chinæ aquosa kalina*.—**Teinture de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cinchonæ*.—**Teinture de q. amère**. See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.—**Teinture de q. ammoniacale**. See *Tinctura chinæ ammoniata*.—**Teinture de q. composée**. See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.—**Teinture de q. et d'écorce d'orange**. A tincture of 15 parts each of cinchona and bitter-orange peel in 61 of brandy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. et de roseau aromatique**. A tincture of 12 parts of cinchona and 1 part each of sweet flag and green oranges in 72 of alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. et de serpentaire**. Syn.: *essence de Hellwig*. A tincture of 3 parts of cinchona, 2 of Virginia snake-root, and 1 part of contrayerva, in 16 of brandy, expressed and filtered after digestion over the water-bath. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura chinæ* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *fusce* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of pale cinchona-bark with 5 parts of alcohol more or less diluted (6 parts [Gr. Ph.], 8 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cinchonæ*.—**Teinture de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura chinæ* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *seu cinchonæ* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of red cinchona-bark with 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or by treating 4 oz. of the bark in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered percolate after 2 days' maceration [Br. Ph.]. The Netherl. Ph. orders 8 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.879. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Tinctura cinchonæ*.—**Tisane de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum cinchona* and *Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ*.—**Tisane de q. jaune**. See *Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ* and *Infusum cinchonæ*.—**Vin de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum chinæ* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cum vino malacensis* [Swiss Ph.], *vinum corticis peruvian*. Sp., *vino de quina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *anolé de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of pale cinchona-bark with 2 of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 20 of red (or white) wine [Fr. Cod.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of 92-per-cent. alcohol and about 32 parts of Malaga wine; the Gr. Ph., 12 parts of strong wine; the Sp. Ph., about 17 of sherry; the Russ. Ph., 1 part each of the pale and the yellow barks and 331 parts of Malaga wine; the Swiss Ph., 4 parts of the pale bark, 1 part of orange-peel, and 50 or enough more of Malaga wine. Various old ph's had similar preparations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] See *V-*

*num chinæ* [Ger. Ph.].—**Vin de q. acidulé**. A mixture of 15 parts of cinchona, 11 of sugar, 60 of lemon-juice, and 450 of wine, strained at the end of two days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin de q. au grenache** (ou lunel, ou madère, ou malaga) [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Vin de q. jaune*.—**Vin de q. cinnamomé**. A mixture of 60 parts of cinchona, 7 of cinnamon, 15 of calumbe, and 1,080 of red wine, filtered after a maceration of some days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin de q. et d'écorce de Winter**. A preparation made by macerating 250 parts of cinchona and 16 each of bitter-orange peel, cortex Winteri, and quassia-wood in 500 of brandy for 24 hours, adding 3,000 of strong wine, and straining and filtering after four days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin de q. et de gentiane**. See *Vinum chinæ amarum*.—**Vin de q. et de roseau aromatique**. See *Tinctura burgundica*.—**Vin de q. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de cinchona martiatum*. Sp., *vino de quina ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 2 parts each of ferrug sulphate and citric acid dissolved in 10 parts of water, and mixed with 990 parts of wine of pale cinchona-bark (vin de q. gris de Grenache) [Fr. Cod.], (1,000 of wine of pale cinchona prepared with sherry [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 113; B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Vinum ferrum amarum*.—**Vin de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. **Vin de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vin de q. au grenache* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of yellow or red cinchona-bark with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 40 of red (or white) wine. Instead of red or white wine, a stronger wine may be used. The alcohol is then not added. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**QUINQUVALENT**, adj. Kwí<sup>2</sup>n-kwí<sup>2</sup>v<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>nt. Fr., *quinquivalent*. Ger., *fünfwerthig*. Having an atomicity of five, capable of replacing 5 atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

**QUINSY**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nz<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>. From *κυνάγκη*, cynanche. Ger., *Braune*. See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**Lingual q.** A rare form of q. arising in the tonsillar tissues and leading to acute suppurative glossitis. [a, 34].—**Membranous q.** See *Membranous ANGINA*.

**QUINTAN**, adj. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>n. From *quintus*, fifth. Recurring at intervals of four days. [a, 48.]

**QUINTANE**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>an. From *quintus*, fifth. See *PENTANE*.

**QUINTE** (Fr.), n. Ka<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>. A fit of coughing consisting of five or more efforts. [A. 385 (a, 48).]

**QUINTENYL**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>yl. The radicle C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>. [a, 38].—**Q. alcohol**, **Q. glycerin**. A triatomic alcohol, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, occurring as a thick, colorless liquid of sweet aromatic taste.

**QUINTEUX** (Fr.), adj. Ka<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Occurring in paroxysms (cf. *QUINTE*). [A. 385 (a, 48).]

**QUINTINE**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. From *quintus*, fifth. Fr., *q.* A supposed fifth integument of a vegetable ovule; actually the skin of the nucleus or embryo-sac. [B. 19, 38, 121 (a, 35).]

**QUINTISULFURE** (Fr.), n. Kwa<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>-te-su<sup>2</sup>l-fu<sup>2</sup>r. See *PENTASULPHIDE*.—**Q. hydrogéné**. See *Liquor fumans Beguini*.

**QUINTUPLE**, **QUINTUPLED**, adj's. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>-pl, -p<sup>2</sup>ld. Lat., *quintuplex* (from *quintus*, fifth, and *plicare*, to fold). Fr., *quintuple*. Ger., *fünffach*. Fivefold, dividing into five parts. [a, 35.]

**QUINTUPLET**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>-ple<sup>2</sup>t. From *quintus*, fifth. One of five born at one birth. [a, 48.]

**QUINTUPLINERVED**, **QUINTUPLINEVED**, adj's. Kwí<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>-pl<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>rd. vand. Lat., *quintuplinervis*, *quintuplinervis* (from *quintus*, fifth, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *quintuplinervé*. Of a leaf, having the midrib branching into two lateral ribs on each side above the base. [a, 35.]

**QUIRINACUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Opium. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**QUIRL** (Ger.), n. Kwerl. See *VERTICIL*.

**QUISQUALIS** (Lat.), n. f. Kwí<sup>2</sup>s-kwa(kwa<sup>2</sup>)ll<sup>2</sup>s. From *quis*, who, and *qualis*, of what kind. Fr., *quisquale*. Ger., *Sonderling*. A genus of combretaceous shrubs. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. chinensis**. The *tot-chee-fa* of the Chinese; an anthelmintic. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**Q. glabra**. A Javanese shrub, perhaps a variety of *Q. indica*, having the same uses. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. indica**. Ger., *indischer Sonderling*. 1. The *bavy-bavy* of the Philippine Islands, the *rangoon creeper* of India. The seeds of the immature nuts and the leaves are used as an anthelmintic. 2. Of Loureiro, a Cochinchina species, perhaps identical with *Q. glabra*; astringent and tonic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**QUITCH**, n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>tch. See *TRITICUM repens*, *AGROSTIS alba*, and *ARRHENATHERUM avenaceum*.

**QUITE** (Ger.), n. Kwí<sup>2</sup>te<sup>2</sup>. See *CYDONIUM* and *CYDONIA* (2d def.).—**Q'narznel**. See *DIACYDONION*.—**Q'nconfect**. See *MELOPLACINATION*.—**Q'nkerne**, **Q'nnamen**. See *Semen cydoniæ*.—**Q'n-samenschleim**, **Q'n-schleim**. See *CYDONION* (1st def.).—**Q'n-syrup**. See *Syrupus cydoniorum*.—**Q'nsoft**. See *Succus cydoniæ*.

**QUITTER**, **QUITTOR**, n's. Kwí<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>-r, -o<sup>2</sup>r. Suppuration in the tissue of a horse's foot with a fistulous opening in the coronet. [L. 297.]

**QUOTIDIAN**, adj. Kwot<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *quotidianus*. Cer., *alltäglich*, *alltäglich*. Daily; recurring daily; as a n., see *Q. FEVER*.

**QUOTIENT**, n. Kwo<sup>2</sup>-sh<sup>2</sup>nt. From *quotiens*, how often. The result obtained by dividing one number or quantity by another. [a, 48].—**Respiratory q.** The ratio between the carbon dioxide excreted and the oxygen taken up in a given time, CO<sub>2</sub> + O. [J.]

A, ape; A<sup>2</sup>, at; A<sup>3</sup>, ah; A<sup>4</sup>, all; Ch, chin; Ch<sup>2</sup>, loch (Scottish); E, he; E<sup>2</sup>, ell; G, go; I, die; I<sup>2</sup>, in; N, in; N<sup>2</sup>, tank;



## R

**RABDOIDAL**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>o-doi'dl. See RHABDOIDAL. For other words in *R* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rh*.

**RABE** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>b/e<sup>2</sup>. See CORAX (1st def.).—**R'nähnlich**, **R'antig**. See CORACOID.—**R'näuslein**. See CORACOBRACHIALIS.

**RABID**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *rabidus*. Fr., *enragé*, *rabique*, *rabélique*, *rabien*. Ger., *rasend*, *rabietisch*. Affected with rabies.

**RABIES** (Lat.), n. f. Rab(rab<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-ez(as). Gen., -e/i. From *rabere*, to rave. Fr., *rage*. Ger., *Tollsucht*, *Hundswuth*. An acute specific disease of animals (commonly called hydrophobia) that may be communicated, by inoculation, to man. It occurs most frequently in the dog, wolf, and cat. The poison, the nature of which is yet unknown, has a particular affinity for the nervous system. The incubation period varies, in man, from six weeks to several months. *R.* is characterized by a premonitory stage of depression and irritability that is succeeded by a stage of great excitability associated with hyperesthesia and intensely painful spasms of the laryngeal and oral muscles. There may be an elevation of temperature. Following this are a cessation of the spasms, unconsciousness, and death. There are congestion of the vessels of the cerebro-spinal system, minute hemorrhages, especially in the medulla oblongata, and acute laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial congestion. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Dumb r.** *R.* occurring in rodents, in which the preliminary stages are absent and the paralytic stage is pronounced from the outset, characterized by the gradual occurrence of unconsciousness, enfeeblement of the heart, and death by syncope. [Osler (a, 34).]—**False r.** See **Pseudo-r.**—**Paralytic r.** 1. Of Gamaleia, *r.* in which the first and second periods of the disease are latent, and the third period—that of paralysis—manifests the existing infection. ["Ann. de l'Institut Pasteur," 1887, p. 63 (a, 34).] 2. An acute ascending spinal paralysis of infectious (probably rabietic) origin. ["Gaz. Heb. de méd. et de chir.," Dec. 10, 1892 (a, 34).]—**Pseudo-r.** A morbid state resembling *r.*, occurring in dogs infested with the *Strongylus gigas* or produced by the injection of medicinal substances into animals. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 18, 1889, p. 548 (a, 34).]—**R. canina**. See *R.*—**R. felina**. *R.* occurring in or contracted from the cat.—**Tanacetic r.** A morbid state resembling *r.*, though not necessarily fatal, produced in rabbits by intravenous injections of oil of tanacetum. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 729 (a, 34).]

**RABIETIC**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to or affected with rabies. [a, 48.]

**RABIFIC**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *rabies* (q. v.), and *facere* to make. Productive of rabies. [a, 48.]

**RACAHOUT** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>-hu. A chocolate preparation consisting of 30 parts of salep, 120 each of cacao, siliqua dulcis, and rice flour, 90 of potato starch, 500 of sugar, and 3 of vanilla. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. des Arabes**. See *R.*

**RACOURCISSEMENT** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>k-kur-ses-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A shortening.—*R.* surgical des ligaments ronds. See **ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments**.

**RACE**, n. Ras. Gr., *γένος*. Lat., *proles*, *stirps* (1st def.). Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A stock or family; especially one of those large groups characterized by community of characters into which mankind has been divided (e. g., the Caucasian, the Negro). [a, 48.] 2. In botany, a fixed variety in a genus; a variety so permanent as to be reproduced by seed; also, of Bentham, any collection of individuals the characters of which are continued through successive generations; of Necker, a genus. [B, 1, 34, 121, 296 (a, 35).]

**RACEME**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>-em. From *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. Fr., *grappe*. Ger., *Traube*, *Blüthentraube*. A form of indeterminate inflorescence in which the flowers are pedicelled and arranged along a lengthened rachis. [a, 35.]—**Compound r.** A *r.* in which the pedicels branch or divide, forming new racemes. [a, 35.]—**False r.** A scorpioid cyme. [a, 35.]

**RACEMIC ACID**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>a-e<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide racémique*. Ger., *Traubenäure*. A substance found in the juice of certain species of grape; chemically, a mixture, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>12</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, of equal parts of dextrotartaric acid and levotartaric acid. [B, 4, 5.]

**RACEMOSE**, adj. Ra<sup>3</sup>s/e<sup>2</sup>m-os. Lat., *racemosus*. Ger., *traubig* (1st def.), *traubenartig* (2d def.). 1. Arranged in racemes. 2. Having the appearance of a raceme. [a, 35.]

**RACEMILUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ra<sup>3</sup>s(rak<sup>2</sup>o)-e<sup>2</sup>m(am)/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>a. (u<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *Traubenchen*. A small raceme. [a, 35.]

**RACHE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>sh. An old term for various inflammations of the face and scalp in infants. [G.]

**RACHEN** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See FAUCES, THROAT, and RICHES.—**R'eingang**, **R'enge**. See ISTHMIUS, FAUCIUM, R'förmig. See RINGENT.—**R'schmerz**. See ISTHMOGYNIA.—**R'schneider**. See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Wolfr', Wolfar'**. See CLEFT PALATE.

**RACHENHAUT** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t. Of Remak, the union of epiblast and hypoblast in the stomodæum of the embryo.—**Primitive R.** See PHARYNGEAL MEMBRANE.

**RACINE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>-sen. See ROOT. **Cinq r's apéritives** [Fr. Cod.]. See **QUINQUE RADICES APERTIVES MAJORES**.—**R. adventive**. See **ADVENTITIOUS ROOT**.—**R. antérieure de la couche optique**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 28 (K).]—**R. axile**. See **TAP ROOT**.—**R. blanche moyenne**. See **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**R. brésilienne**. See **IPÊCACUANHA** (1st def.).—**R. bulbaire**. A root of a cranial nerve arising from the medulla oblongata. [L.]—**R. de Jean-Lopez**. See **RADIX LOPEZ**.

—**R. de l'accessoire**. See **ACCESSORY NUCLEUS**.—**R's de la verge**. See **CRURA PENIS**. [I, 28.]—**R. du Brésil**. See **IPÊCACUANHA** (1st def.).—**R's du cerveau**. The cerebellar peduncles. [I, 22 (K).]—**R's du clitoris**. See **CRURA CLITORIDIS**.—**R's du penis**. See **CRURA PENIS**.—**R. fléchière**. See **ARROW-ROOT**.—**R. inférieure de la couche optique**. Of Huguénin (after Meynert), a bundle of nerve-fibres extending from the optic thalamus downward and forward to a point near the edge of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 28 (K).]—**R. pivotante**. See **TAP ROOT**.—**R. salivaire**. Pyrethrum (see under **ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM**). [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Sirope de cinq r's** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Syrupus de quinque radicibus (compositus)**.—**R. supérieure de la couche optique**. Ger., *oberer Stiel des Thalamus*. Of Meynert, a tract of nerve-fibres in the anterior pillars of the fornix. [I, 28 (K).]

**RACK**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>k. See **ARRACK**.

**RACLAGE** (Fr.), **RACLEMENT** (Fr.), n's. Ra<sup>3</sup>-kla<sup>2</sup>zh, ra<sup>3</sup>k-l'ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. The operation of scraping a surface. Cf. **CURETTING**.

**RACLEUR** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>k-lu<sup>2</sup>r. See **CURETTE** and **SPOON**.

**RACORNISSEMENT** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>-korn-es-ma<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>. See **CORNIFICATION**.

**RADEIN**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>-din'. A place in Styria where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**RADESYGGE**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Radesuche*, *Egersund krankheit*. An epidemic which occurred in the last century along the coast of Norway and afterward in Sweden, consisting of various severe affections, especially of the skin and mucous membranes. Though formerly regarded as an independent disease, it is now believed by most authorities to comprehend under a common name a variety of distinct diseases, including syphilis in a severe and neglected form and leprosy (see **SPEDALSKEHD**), together with various ulcerative and other cutaneous diseases (cf. **SCABIES crustosa**). [G.] Cf. *Ditmarsh disease*.—**R. canadensis** (Lat.). See **CANADIAN SYPHILOID**.—**R. istrica** (Lat.). See **SCHERLIEVO**.—**R. scabieuse** (Fr.). See **SPEDALSKEHD**.—**R. scotica** (Lat.). See **SIBBENS**.

**RADIAD**, adv. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>d. Toward the radial aspect. [L, 141.]

**RADIAL**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-l. Lat., *radialis* (from *radius*, the radius). Fr., Ger., *r.* 1. Situated toward or near the radius; pertaining to the radius: as a n., the scaphoid bone, also the *r.* artery, a *r.* muscle, etc. [L.] 2. In botany, pertaining to the ray; arranged in rays growing around the margin or circumference: as of an organ, developing uniformly on all sides around its longitudinal axis. The *Radiales* are an order of the *Liliaceæ*, including the *Alliaceæ*, etc. [a, 35.]—**R. antérieur** (Fr.). See **FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS**.—**R. externe court** (Fr.). See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS**.—**R. externe long** (ou *premier*) (Fr.). See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS**.—**R. externe second** (Fr.). See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS**.—**R. interne** (Fr.). See **FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS**.

**RADIALEXTENSOR** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>d-e-a<sup>2</sup>i/e<sup>2</sup>x-t'e<sup>2</sup>ns-o<sup>2</sup>r. An extensor muscle arising from the radius. [a, 48.]—**R'ender Hand**. The extensores carpi radiales brevis et longus. [L.]

**RADIALFLEXOR** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>3</sup>d-e-a<sup>2</sup>i/fle<sup>2</sup>x-o<sup>2</sup>r. A flexor muscle of the hand arising from the radius. [L.]—**R. der Hand**. See **FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS**.

**RADIALIS** (Lat.), adj. Rad(rad<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *radius* (q. v.). Fr., *radial*. Radial; as a n., a muscle arising from the radius. [L.]—**R. anticus**. See **FLEXOR CARPI R.**—**R. externus brevis**. See **EXTENSOR CARPI R. BREVIS**.—**R. externus longus** (seu *primus*). See **EXTENSOR CARPI R. LONGUS**.—**R. externus secundus**. See **EXTENSOR CARPI R. BREVIS**.—**R. internus**. See **FLEXOR CARPI R.**—**R. internus brevis** (seu *minor*, seu *profundus*). See **FLEXOR CARPI R. BREVIS** and **ABDUCTOR BREVIS POLLICIS**.

**RADIANT**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-nt. Lat., *radians*. Ger., *strahlend*. See **RADIATE** (2d def.) and **RADIIFORM**.

**RADIATE**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-nt. Lat., *radiatus*. Fr., *radiaté*, *radicé*. Ger., *strahlig*, *strahlblüthig* (2d def.). 1. Having a ray-like appearance; diverging from a common point. The *Radiata* are a group of animals now placed in separate subkingdoms (e. g., the *Calenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Infusoria*, etc.). [a, 37.] 2. Spreading around the circumference, forming rays or ray-flowers. [a, 35.]

**RADIATIFORM**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *radiatiformis* (from *radius* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *radiatiforme*. Of a head of flowers, forming apparent rays by the enlargement of some of the outer flowers. [a, 35.]

**RADIATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Rad(rad<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>o. Gen., -on/i<sup>2</sup>s. See **RADIATION**.—**R. caudicea**. **R. caudicis**. **R. centralis**. **R. corporis callosi**. See **CORONA RADIIATA** (2d def.).—**R. explementi**. The radiating fibres of the cerebral cortex. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. medullaris cerebri**. See **CORONA RADIIATA** (2d def.).

**RADIATION**, n. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>sh'n. Lat., *radiatio*. Fr., *rayonnement*. Ger., *R.*, *Strahlung*. 1. Divergence in ray-like lines from a central point (said especially of light and heat). 2. Any structure presenting the appearance of radiating lines. [a, 48.]—**Optical r's**, **Optic r.** [Gratiolet]. Fr., *faisceau du pulein*. Ger., *Schstrahlung*. A bundle of nerve-fibres in the posterior part of the optic thalamus, continuous with those of the corona radiata, probably the termination of the optic nerve. The fibres are derived mostly from the optic tract and the external and internal geniculate bodies, and radiate into the parietal and occipital lobes. [I, 17, 28 (K).]—*"Med. Rec."* Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).]—**R. der Zwißel** (Ger.). Of Trevisanus, probably the connection of the peduncles



of the pineal gland with the posterior commissure and lateral wall of the third ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. du corps calleux** (Fr.). See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Thalamic r's**. Of Spitzka, certain tracts of fibres which radiate into the hemisphere from the optic thalamus. ["Med. Rec.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).]

**RADICAL**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Lat., *radicalis* (from *radix*, a root). Fr., *r.*, *wurzelständig* (2d def.), *radikal* (3d def.). 1. Pertaining to a root. 2. Springing from the root or from a root-like portion of the stem. [a, 35.] 3. Concerned with the root, origin, or essence; reaching to the root, thorough; curative as opposed to palliative. [a, 48.] 4. As a n., see **RADICLE**.

**RADICANT**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-k'nt. Lat., *radicans*. Ger., *wurzelnd*. In botany, striking root. [a, 35.]

**RADICATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>d(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>k(ek)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *radicare*, to take root. The production, growth, arrangement, etc., of roots. [a, 35.]

**RADICEL**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *radicella* (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicelle*. Ger., *Radicelle*. A rootlet; especially the tiny root produced in germination. [a, 35.]

**RADICIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>-flor/i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *radix* (q. v.), and *flos*, a flower. Flowering apparently from the underground part of the plant. [a, 35.]

**RADICIFORM**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>r'm. Lat., *radiciformis* (from *radix* (q. v.), and *forma*, form). Resembling a root (said of rhizomes, etc.). [a, 35.]

**RADICLE**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Lat., *radicula* (1st and 2d def's) (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicule* (1st and 2d def's), *radical* (4th def.). Ger., *Wurzelchen* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), *Radikal* (4th def.). 1. The primary root of the embryo. 2. A little root, a fibril of a root. [a, 35.] 3. A minute initial portion of a fibre, nerve, or vein. 4. An atom or a group of atoms which goes into and out of combination without change, and which determines the character of a molecule. [Cooke (B).]—**Acid r.** See under **ACID**.—**Alcohol r.** A r. which, when it replaces half the hydrogen in one or more molecules of water, forms an alcohol. [B, 2.]—**Aldehyde r.** A r., (CnH<sub>2</sub>nO), which, when combined with oxygen, forms an aldehyde. [B.]—**Alkali r.** A r. which, substituted for an atom of hydrogen in water, produces an alkali. [B.]—**Ascending r's of the fornix**. Lat., *radices fornicis ascendentes*. Fr., *racines antérieures de la voûte*. Ger., *aufsteigende Wurzeln des Gehirns*. The ascending pillars of the fornix, where they leave the corpora albicantia and extend upward. [I, 23 (K).]—**Compound r.** A r. (4th def.) composed of a group of dissimilar atoms. [B.]—**Descending r's of the fornix**. Lat., *radices descendentes fornicis*. Fr., *racines descendentes*. Ger., *absteigende Wurzeln*. Those fibres of the fornix which originate in the optic thalamus and ascend to the corpus mamillare. [I, 23 (K).]—**Electro-negative r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, the non-metallic component of a salt, which in electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole. Acid r's are electro-negative. [B.]—**Electro-positive r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, that constituent of the salt which, in electrolysis, is evolved at the negative pole, and which consists either of a metal or of a group of atoms which go into and out of combination like a metal. Alkali r's are electro-positive. [B.]—**Negative r.** See **Electro-negative r.**—**Positive r.** See **Electro-positive r.**—**Simple r.** A r. consisting of a single atom or molecule of an elementary substance. [B.]

**RADICOSE**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-k-os. Lat., *radicosus* (from *radix*, a root). Ger., *grosswurzellig*. Having a large root or numerous roots. [a, 35.]

**RADICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>d(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>k(ek)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. See **RADICLE** (1st and 2d def's).

**RADICULAR**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *radiculaire*. Ger., *radiculär*. Pertaining to a radicle (q. v.), especially 3d def.). [a, 48.]

**RADICULE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>d-e-ku<sup>2</sup>l. See **RADICLE** (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**R's veinueses**. The smallest veins. [L.]

**RADICULOSE**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l-os. Provided with rootlets. [a, 35.]

**RADIEN**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **RADIAL** (1st def.).

**RADIEN-PHALANGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ra<sup>2</sup>d(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-l(i<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS**.

**RADIO-BICIPITAL**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-o-bi-si<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>-t'l. From *radius*, the radius, and *biceps*, two-headed. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps. [L.]

**RADIO-CARPAL**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-o-ka<sup>2</sup>r/p'l. Lat., *radio-carpeus* (from *radius* (q. v.), and *καρπός*, the wrist). Fr., *radio-carpien*. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

**RADIO-CARPEO-METACARPEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *radio-carpien*. See **FLEXOR carpi radialis brevis**.

**RADIOCARPEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/e<sup>2</sup>. n's(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis** and **FLEXOR carpi radialis brevis**.

**RADIO-CARPO-METACARPALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>s. See **RADIO-METACARPALIS**.

**RADIO-DIGITAL**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-o-di<sup>2</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>-t'l. From *radius*, the radius, and *digitus*, a finger. Pertaining to the radius and the fingers. [L.]

**RADIO-HUMERAL**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-o-hu<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>-r'l. From *radius*, the radius, and *humerus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the radius and the humerus. [L.]

**RADIOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ra<sup>2</sup>d(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)-l(i<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *radius*, a ray. See **BARBULE** (2d def.).

**RADIO-METACARPALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/li<sup>2</sup>s. For deriv., see **RADIUS** and **METACARPUS**.

The flexor carpi radialis brevis when inserted into a metacarpal bone. [L, 332.]

**RADIO-METACARPEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus**.

**RADIO-PALMAR**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-o-pa<sup>2</sup>l/ma<sup>2</sup>r. From *radius* (q. v.), and *palma*, the palm. Fr., *radio-palmaire*. Pertaining to the radius and the palm. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**RADIO-PHALANGETIEN DU POUCE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>d-e-o-fa<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe<sup>2</sup>t-te-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup> du<sup>2</sup> pus. See **FLEXOR pollicis manus longus**.

**RADIO-PHALANGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS**.

**RADIO-PREMETACARPEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pre(p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *radius* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *metacarpus* (q. v.). Fr., *radio-prémétacarpien*. See **EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus**.

**RADIO-PRÆPHALANGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pre(p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *radius* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (q. v.). Fr., *radio-préphalangien*. See **CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS**.

**RADIO-SUS-PALMAIRE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>d-e-o-su<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>l/ma<sup>2</sup>r. A branch of the radial artery running toward the space between the first and second metacarpal bones. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**RADIO-ULNAR**, adj. Rad/i<sup>2</sup>-o-ul<sup>2</sup>/na<sup>2</sup>r. Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.

**RADISH**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-sh. Fr., *radis*. Ger., *Rettig*. Sp., *rábano cultivado* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Rhaphanus sativus*, also its root. [a, 35.]—**Horse-r'**. See the major list and **ARMORACIA**.

**RADIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ῥαδις* (1st def.), *κερκίς* (2d and 3d def's), *παπαρήγιον* (3d def.). Fr., *rayon* (1st def.), *r.* (3d def.). Ger., *R.* (2d and 3d def's), *Strahl* (1st def.), *Halbmesser* (2d def.), *Speichenknochen* (3d def.), *Armsspinde* (3d def.). 1. A ray of light or of heat. 2. The semi-diameter of a circle or of a sphere. 3. That bone of the forearm which, when the forearm is supinated, lies externally. It articulates with the ulna above and



THE RIGHT RADIUS, ANTERIOR ASPECT.



THE RIGHT RADIUS, POSTERIOR ASPECT.

with the ulna and carpus below. [a, 48.] 4. In fishes, one of the cartilaginous or horny rods which support the fins. [L, 294.] 5. In botany, see **RAY**. 6. See **BARBULE** (2d def.).—**Auricular radii**. Fr., *rayons auriculaires*. Lines at right angles to a line passing through the auricular points. [L.]—**Medullary radii**. Fr., *pyramides de Ferrein*. Ger., *Markfortsätze*. Of Ludwig, the bundles of straight uriniferous tubules originating from one main trunk and extending from the medullary nearly to the surface of the cortical portion of the kidney. [J.]—**R. capitis** [Oken]. See **MALAR BONE**.—**R. fixus**. A line drawn from theinion to the punctum alæ vomeris. [L.]—**Radii lentis**. Lines radiating from the poles of the crystalline lens, which indicate the sutures of the fibres or the points where the ends of these fibres meet. [L, 31, 351.]—**Radii medullares**. See **Medullary radii**.—**R. suræ**. See **FIBULA** (1st def.).

**RADIX** (Lat.), n. f. Rad(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., *-ic'is*. A root (often applied to bulbs and rhizomes also). [a, 38.]—**Quinque radices aperientes majores**. The five greater aperient roots: the roots of *Apium graveolens*, *Asparagus officinalis*, *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Feniculum officinale*, and *Petroselinum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Quinque radices aperientes minores**. The five lesser aperient roots: the roots of *Eryngium campestre*, *Triticum repens*, *Ononis spinosa*, *Rubia tinctorum*, and *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radices accessorie breves ganglii ciliaris**. Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the oculomotor, abducens, naso-ciliary, and other nerves. [L, 332.]—**Radices accessorie medie ganglii ciliaris**. Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the internal carotid plexus or the sympathetic plexus surrounding the ophthalmic artery. [L, 332.]—**R. accessoria sphenopalatina ganglii ciliaris**. An accessory branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the sphenopalatine ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. alopecurioides**. The root of *Ononis spinosa*, *Ononis repens*, or *Ononis hircina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. alexipharmaca**. The root of various species of *Dorstenia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radices anthelictis**. See **CRURA anthelictis**.—**R. antica processus transversus vertebrae** [Sömmerring]. See **PARAPHYSIS**.—**Radix aortæ**. See **AORTIC BULB**.—**R. bezoardica**. See **R. alexipharmaca**.—**R. brasiliensis**. See **IPÊCACUANA** (1st def.).—**R. brevis ganglii ciliaris** (seu ophthalmici). A branch of the oculomotor nerve running to the ciliary ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris**. The immediate or mediate branches of the lingual nerve running to the submaxillary ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. britannica** (antiquorum), **R. britannica**. The root of *Rumex hydrolapathum*, *Rumex aquaticus*, and *Rumex maximus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. cerebelli**. See **Restiform BODY**.—**R. cordis**. See **BASIS cordis**.—**Radices corporum cavernosorum penis**. See **CRURA penis**.—**R. dentis**. The root of a tooth. [L.]—**R. dysenterica**. See **IPÊCACUANA** (1st def.).—**R. epiglottidis**. The constricted, attached part of the epiglottis. [L.]—**R. externa nervi sapheni externi**. See **PERONEAL**



**communicating NERVE.**—**Radices fornicis.** The pillars of the fornix. [L. 3.]—**R. gangliosa.** The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve. [L.]—**R. inferior ganglii ophthalmici.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. linguae.** The root of the tongue. [L.]—**Radices longae ganglii ophthalmici.** See *Radices longae superiores ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices longae superiores (accessoriae) ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the naso-ciliary nerve running to the ciliary ganglion. [L. 332.]—**R. longa ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**R. longa ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris*.—**R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris.** An occasional additional branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the naso-ciliary or one of the bony ciliary nerves. [L. 332.]—**R. Lopez, R. lopeziana.** Lopez-root, root of Juan Lopez Pigneiro; a root of uncertain origin, discovered by Pigneiro at the mouth of the Zambezi (where it was used as an antidote to poisoning from snake-bites), and introduced by Gaubius (1771) into Europe, where it acquired a great reputation as a stimulant and tonic in chronic dysentery. It was also used in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. It was official in the Edinb. Ph. of 1792. It resembles in appearance and properties the root of *Toddalia aculeata*, and is probably derived from that and other species of *Toddalia* or from the allied genus *Xanthoxylum*. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. media ganglii ciliaris (seu ophthalmici).** The branch of the ciliary ganglion made up of fibres from the internal carotid plexus. [L. 332.]—**R. media nervi olfactorii.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—**R. medullae spinalis.** Of Varolius, the medulla oblongata. [I. 3 (K).]—**R. mesenterii.** The root of the mesentery. [L.]—**R. minor trigemini.** The motor root of the trigeminal nerve. [L.]—**R. mollis ganglii otici.** See *Radices sympathicae ganglii otici*.—**R. mollis ganglii submaxillaris.** See *Radices sympathicae ganglii submaxillaris*.—**R. motoria ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. motoria ganglii otici.** The portion of the otic ganglion derived from the inframaxillary nerve. [L. 31.]—**R. motoria ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris.** A branch of the chorda tympani running to the submaxillary ganglion. [L. 31.]—**R. nasi.** The root of the nose. [L.]—**R. nervi optici.** The optic tract. [L.]—**R. olfactoria grisea.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—**R. olfactoria superior.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the apex of the carunculae mamillaris (1st def.) and aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L. 31.]—**Radices palmatae.** Palmate salep; the roots of *Orchis maculata*, *Orchis latifolia*, etc. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Radices penis.** See *CRURA penis*.—**R. pill.** See *HAIR-root*.—**P. postica processus transversus vertebrae** [Sömmerring]. See *DIAPHYSIS*.—**R. prior processus transversus vertebrae.** See *PARAPHYSIS*.—**R. processus spinosa.** The broader, anterior part of a spinous process of a vertebra. [L. 175.]—**R. pulmonis.** The root of a lung. [L.]—**R. recurrens ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices sensitive ganglii ciliaris.** See *Radices longae superiores ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices sensitive ganglii otici.** Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve running to the otic ganglion. [L. 31.]—**Radices sensitive ganglii sphenopalatini.** The sphenopalatine nerves. [L.]—**R. sensitiva ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris*.—**Radices sympathicae ganglii otici.** The fibres uniting the otic ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the middle meningeal artery. [L. 31.]—**Radices sympathicae ganglii submaxillaris.** Fibres uniting the submaxillary ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the external maxillary artery. [F. 31.]—**R. sympathica ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. media ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. sympathica ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—**R. unguis.** The root of a nail. [L.]—**Radix urinaria.** The root of *Ononis hircina*, *Ononis repens*, and *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. vestibularis.** The anterior root of the auditory nerve. [L.]—**Syrupus de quinque radicibus (compositus)** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr. *sirop des cinq racines* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *jarahe de cinco raíces, jarahe de apio compuesto, apocrito* [Mex. Ph.]. A syrup made of 1 part each of the roots of celery, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom, 30 parts of boiling water, and 20 of white sugar. [A. 447 (a, 38).]

**RADULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>d(rad<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *radere*, to scrape. See *RASPATORIUM*.

**RADZYGE**, n. See *RADSYGE*.

**RAFFINOSE**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-os. A carbohydrate, 2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+5H<sub>2</sub>O, contained in beet-molasses. [a, 38.]

**RAFFLESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>-les<sup>2</sup>i-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Raffles*, a British statesman. Fr. *rafflésie*. Ger. *Riesenblume*. A genus of parasitic plants, consisting of large, solitary, foetid flowers, sessile on stems or roots of vines. The rafflesias (*Rafflesiaceae* [Fr. *rafflesiaceae*], *Rafflesiae* [Fr. *rafflesiaceae*]) are a distinct order (placed by Lindley in the rhizogens); of Buillon, a series of the *Aristolochiaceae*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cytinaceae*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. Arnoldi.** Ger. *Riesenblume von Sumatra*. A Sumatra styptic species. [B. 185 (a, 35).]—**R. patma.** Ger. *Riesenblume von Java*. A Javanese species. The styptic buds or flowers are used in metrorrhagia. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**RAFLE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>. 1. See *RHACHIS*. 2. A pustular disease of cattle. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**RAFRAICHISSANT** (Fr.). Ra<sup>2</sup>-fra<sup>2</sup>-esh-es-sa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *REFRIGERANT*.

**RAGATZ** (Ger.), **RAGAZ** (Ger.), n's. Ra<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-s. A place in the canton of Saint-Gall, Switzerland, where there are bathing establishments. [a, 14.]

**RAGE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>zh. 1. Rabies. 2. Any severely painful affection. [a, 48.]—**R. de dents.** Toothache. [a, 34.]—**R. des rues.** Casual (as opposed to inoculated) rabies.—**R. de tête.** A disease resembling epidemic meningitis that was observed in France in 1481. [A. 391 (a, 34).]—**R. muet.** *R. muette*, *R. tranquille*. See *DUMB RABIES*.

**RAGLE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>gl<sup>2</sup>. A visual hallucination, observed in French troops while marching through the desert, in which water, prairies, and even ghosts were imagined to be seen. It was generally caused by insolation and insomnia, and was followed by delirium. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**RAGWURZ** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>vurts. See *ORCHIS*.

**RAHM** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>m. See *CREAM* (1st def.).—**Biedert'sches R'gemente.** See *Biedert's food for infants*.—**Weinstein'**. See *POTASSIUM bitartrate*.

**RAHMEN** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>m'e'n. A frame. [a, 14.]—**Cuticullärer R.** See *OPERCULUM* (2d def.).

**RAIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>i-a<sup>2</sup>. See *RAJA*.

**RAIDEUR** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>r. Stiffness, rigidity. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**R. cadavérique.** Cadaveric rigidity. [a, 34.]

**RAIE** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>. See *RAY* and *RAJA*.—**Huile de foie de r.** See *RAY oil*.—**R's de Fraunhofer, R's du spectre.** See *Fraunhofer's LINES*.

**RAIFORT** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>-for. 1. See *ARMORACIA* and *ARMORACIA rusticana*. 2. The genus *Raphanus*. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolat de r.** See *Spiritus RHAPHANI*.—**Alcoolé de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de r. composée*.—**Esprit de r.** See *Spiritus RHAPHANI*.—**Esprit de r. composé.** See *Spiritus ARMORACIE compositus*.—**Hydrolat de r.** See *Aqua ARMORACIE*.—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum ARMORACIE*.—**R. cultivé.** 1. See *ARMORACIA sativa*. 2. The *Raphanus sativus* and *Raphanus niger*. [a, 35.]—**R. noir, R. officinal.** The *Raphanus niger*. [a, 35.]—**Sirap de r.** See *Syrupus ARMORACIE*.—**Sirap de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus ARMORACIE compositus*.—**Sirap de r. iodé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus COCHLEARIE ioduratus*.—**Teinture de r. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura raphani composita*. Syn.: *alcoolé de r. composé*. A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of horse-radish, 10 of black mustard, 5 of ammonium chloride, and 40 each of 60-per-cent. alcohol and compound spirit of scurvy-grass for 10 days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vin-aigre de r.** See *Acetum ARMORACIE*.—**Vin de r.** See *Vinum ARMORACIE*.

**RAINURE** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>r. See *GROOVE*.—**R. digastrique.** See *DIAGASTRIC FOSSA*.—**R. du grande hippocampe.** See *HYPOCAMPAL FISSURE*.

**RAISIN** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>-za<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A grape. [a, 35.] See also under *RAISINS*.—**R. d'Amérique.** See *PHYTOLACCA decandra*.

**RAISINS**, n. pl. Ra<sup>2</sup>z'nz. Lat., *uva passa* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *uvæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosinen*. Dried grapes; the dried ripe, or nearly ripe, fruits of *Vitis vinifera*; mildly laxative. [a, 35.]—**Bloom r.** Malaga r. dried in the shade, so as to retain the bloom of the fresh fruit. [A. 496 (B. 5 (a, 35).)]—**Confection de r.** See *Confectio SENNÆ*.—**Confection de r. purgative** (Fr.). See *Confectio pasculata cathartica*.—**Corinthian r.** Fr., *r. secs de Corinthe* [Fr. Cod.]. The *uva passæ* *minores* of old pharmacopœias; small bluish-black r. made from grapes formerly cultivated about Corinth and now in the Ionian Islands. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Green r.** R. dried in the shade; pale-green in color. [A. 496 (a, 35).]—**Malaga r., Muscatel r.** Fr., *r. secs de Malaga* [Fr. Cod.]. Large, fleshy, purplish-brown r. dried in entire bunches. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**R. d'ours** (Fr.). See *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva ursi* and *PHYTOLACCA decandra*.—**R. de passe** (Fr.). R. dried upon the vine after the stalks of the bunches have been cut. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**R. purgatifs** (Fr.). See *Confectio SENNÆ*.—**R. secs** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). See *R. Smyrna*. R. originally from the coast of Syria, of a yellowish-brown color and a somewhat musky smell. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Valerian r.** Spanish r. prepared from a thicker-skinned grape than the Malaga r.; said to be generally employed in English pharmacy. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]

**RAJA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>/ja<sup>2</sup>(ya<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *raie*. Ger., *Roche*. A genus of cartilaginous fishes, including the rays and skates. [a, 39.]—**Oleum rajæ.** See *RAY oil*.—**R. batia.** The common skate. [L. 292 (a, 39).]—**R. clavata.** Ger., *Giftröche*. The thornback, or rough ray. An odorless, colorless, tasteless, clarifying agent is prepared from its skin. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**R. torpedo.** See *TORPEDO*.

**RAKI**, n. A Turkish liqueur. Mastic is used in its preparation. [B. 185 (a, 35).]

**RÂLE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>l. Ger., *Höhlenrasseln*. A rattling sound generated in the air-tubes (in the bronchial tubes unless otherwise specified) by the passage of air through them when contracted or when containing fluid. [a, 34.]—**Amphoric r.** A r. indicative of a large, thin-walled, air-containing cavity connected with an air-tube, in which there is fluid. The r. is caused by the splashing of particles of fluid in the cavity. [a, 34.]—**Bronchial r.** A r. occurring in the bronchial tubes (cf. R.). The term r. means a bronchial r. unless otherwise specified. [A. 288 (a, 34).]—**Bubbling r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Bulious r.** See *Moist r.*—**Cavernous r.** A metallic gurgling sound heard over a cavity or over a dilated bronchus. [a, 34.]—**Cooling r.** A sibilant r. resembling the cooing of doves. [a, 34.]—**Crepitant r.** Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch*. A fine, dry, crackling sound, heard only in inspiration and sometimes only in the latter part of it; said by Flint to be "almost pathognomonic of pneumonia." It is produced in the bronchioles and the air vesicles. [D. 26.]—**Dry crackling r.** A succession of short sharp sounds, which tend to pass into the clicking sound. They are heard only in inspiration, usually in the infracavicular and supraclavicular regions, and generally indicate the softening of tubercles. [D. 1.]—**Dry r.** A r. produced, for the most part, by the vibration of thick fluids which the air can not break up, and which temporarily narrow the calibre of the tube. [A. 288 (a, 34).]—**Extrathoracic r.** A laryngeal or tracheal r. [a, 34.]—**Friction r.** The r. produced by the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. It may be dry, when there is a tearing or grating sound, or moist, when there is a fine crackling sound. [a, 34.]—**Gurgling r.** The coarse moist r. heard over a pulmonary cavity. [a, 34.]—**Guttural r.** A



r. formed in the throat. [a, 34].—**Hissing r.** A sibilant, high-pitched r. [a, 34].—**Humid crackling r.** In auscultation, a few successive clicks, heard both in inspiration and expiration, but more regularly and distinctly during inspiration. It is produced in the interior of softened tubercles which have begun to communicate with minute bronchi. [D, 1].—**Humid r.** See **Moist r.**—**Intermediate r.** Of Clymer, a class of adventitious sounds which are intermediate between dry and moist r's. He characterizes the intermediate r. as a clicking or crumpling sound, which is first dry, and then thickly moist, or gummy. [D, 1].—**Intrathoracic r.** A r. produced within the thorax. [a, 34].—**Laryngeal r.** A r. produced in the larynx. [a, 34].—**Metallic r.** A r. having a metallic sound produced by the bursting of bubbles in large pulmonary excavations or in pneumothoracic cavities occupied by a certain quantity of fluid. [Guttman (a, 34)].—**Moist bronchial r.** See **Mucous r.**—**Moist r.** The sound produced by the passage of air through air-tubes containing fluid. [A, 288 (a, 34)].—**Mucous r.** Of Laennec, the sound produced by the bursting of small, slightly viscid bubbles in the air-passages. [D, 1].—**Piping r.** A sibilant r. having a piping sound. [a, 34].—**Pleural r.** A term sometimes applied to pleural friction sounds. [a, 34].—**R. algu.** See **Sibilant r.**—**R. bronchial humide.** A moist bronchial r. [a, 34].—**R. cavernoux laryngé.** A coarse moist laryngeal r. [L, 88 (a, 34)].—**R's cavernuleux.** A moist subcrepitant r. observed in pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchial dilatation. [L, 87 (a, 34)].—**R. crépissant de retour.** See **R. redux.**—**R. crépissant humide.** See **HYGROSCISSORRHONCHUS.**—**R. de retour.** **R. redux.** In auscultation, a crackling sound heard with inspiration and expiration, coming on slowly and of unequal character as it is repeated; caused by the bubbling of air through fluid contained in a bronchial tube; heard in the resolving stage of pneumonia. [D, 1].—**R. ronflant.** See **Sonorous r.**—**R. sec.** See **Dry r.**—**R. soufflant.** A fine crepitant r. [L, 83 (a, 34)].—**Sawing r.** A sibilant r. that simulates the sound made in sawing. [a, 34].—**Sibilant r.** A dry, high-pitched r., produced by a narrowing in a small bronchial tube. [A, 288 (a, 34)].—**Small bubbling r.** See **Subcrepitant r.**—**Snoring r.** **Sonorous r.** A low-pitched, musical r., produced by moderate narrowing of one of the larger bronchial tubes. [A, 288 (a, 34)].—**Subcrepitant r.** **Submucous r.** A fine, moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both. It may be associated with a crepitant r. It occurs in capillary bronchitis, oedema of the lungs, hæmoptysis, etc., and is produced in the bronchial tubes of small calibre. [D, 36].—**Tracheal r.** A r. which seems to be produced in the larynx or trachea. [D, 25].—**Vesicular r.** See **Crepitant r.**—**Vibrating r.** See **Dry r.**—**Whistling r.** See **Sibilant r.**

**RAMAL, RAMEAL**, adj's. Ra'm'l, ra²m'e²'l. Lat., *ramalis*, *ramealis*, *rameus*. Fr., *raméal*. Ger., *astständig*. Pertaining to a branch; borne by or situated on a branch. [a, 35.]

**RAMEANUS** (Lat.), adj. Ram(ra²m)-e²-an(a²n)/u²s(u²s). From *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *raméen*. Ger., *astvertretend*. Simulating or performing the functions of a branch. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**RAMEAU** (Fr.), n. Ra²-mo. See **RAMUS.**—**R. anastomotique** de Jacobson. See **TYMPANIC PLEXUS.**

**RAMENTACEOUS**, adj. Ra²m-e²n-ta'shu²s. Lat., *ramentaceus*. Ger., *ausschlagschuppig*, *knospenschuppig*. Provided with or covered with ramenta. [a, 35.]

**RAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ra²m(ra²m)-e²nt(u²m)/u²ni. From *ramus*, a branch. Ger., *Knospenschuppe* (1st def.), *Ausschlagschuppe* (1st def.), *Spreuschuppe* (2d def.), *Spreudstichen* (2d def.). 1. A bud-scale. 2. One of the short branchlets of various forms on the stem and branches of the thallus of many *Algae*, differing more or less in structure from true branches. 3. In the pl., *ramenta*, elongated cells forming thin chaffy scales on the surface of plants. [a, 35.] 4. In the pl., filings (e. g., of iron).

**RAMEOUS**, adj. Ram'e²-u²s. Lat., *rameus*. See **RAMEAL.**

**RAMEX** (Lat.), n. m. Ram(ra²m)/e²x. Gen., *ram'icis*. See **HERNIA.**—**R. varicosus.** See **VARICOCELE.**

**RAMIFICATION**, n. Ra²m-i²-fik-a'sh'n. Lat., *ramificatio* (from *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *r. Ger., Verzäugung, Verzweigung*. A branching, as of plants or their parts, or of vessels and nerves. [a, 35.]

**RAMIGRI**, n. Of Ruland, colophony. [A, 325.]

**RAMILLE** (Fr.), n. Ra²-mel-y'. A branch of a branchlet. [a, 35.]

**RAMLÖSA**, n. A place in Sweden where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**RAMOLLISMENT** (Fr.), n. Ra²-mol-les-ma²n². Morbid softening.—**R. des os.** See **OSTEOMALACIA.**—**R. hémorrhagique.** Softening productive of hemorrhage. [D, 35.]

**RAMOSE**, adj. Ra²m'os. Lat., *ramosus* (from *ramus*, a branch). Fr., *rameux*. Ger., *ästig*. Having many branches. [a, 35.]

**RAMPE** (Fr.), n. Ra²mp. Lit., a flight of stairs; the lower layer of the hippocampus major. [I, 3 (K)].—**R's de limaçon.** The scala tympani and scala vestibuli. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**RAMPION**, n. Ra²mp'i²-o²n. Fr., *rampon*. See **CAMPANULA rapunculius.**—**Horned r.** The genus *Phyteuma*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

**RAMSGATE**, n. Ra²mz'gat. A sea-bathing resort in Kent, England. [a, 14.]

**RAMTIL** (Beng.), n. See **GUZOTIA oleifera.**

**RAMULOSE**, adj. Ra²m'u²l-os. Lat., *ramulosus*. Fr., *ramuleux*. Bearing many branchlets. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**RAMULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ra²m(ra²m)/u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *ramule*. A branchlet, a twig. [a, 35.]

**RAMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ram(ra²m)/u²s(u²s). Fr., *rameau*. Ger., *Ast*. See **BRANCH.**—**Ascending r. of the ischium.** The portion included between its tuberosity and the acetabulum. [L.]—

**Ascending r. of the pubic bone.** See **Horizontal r. of the pubic bone.**—**Descending r. of the ischium.** The portion forming the posterior boundary of the obturator foramen. [L.]—**Descending r. of the pubic bone.** The portion that passes downward and outward from the body of the bone to articulate with the ischium. [L.]—**Horizontal r. of the pubic bone.** The portion that passes backward and outward from the body of the bone to the acetabulum. [L.]—**Ischio-pubic ram.** The descending r. of the ischium and pubic bone regarded as one. [L.]—**Rami accelerantes.** Accelerator nerves. [L.]—**R. acetabuli.** A branch of the internal circumflex artery of the thigh that supplies the hip joint. [L, 332].—**Rami alares.** Branches of the lateral nasal artery running to the nasal pinnæ. [L, 332].—**R. anastomoticus.** Fr., *rameau anastomotique*. Ger., *Verbindungast*. The communicating branch by which an anastomosis is established. See **ANASTOMOSIS** by *transverse communication*.—**R. anastomoticus transversus.** See **ARTERIA anastomotica transversa.**—**R. anterior ascendens.** See **R. ascendens.**—**Rami anteriores nervorum spinalium.** The anterior branches of the spinal nerves. [L, 332].—**R. anterior nervi acustici.** See **Cochlear NERVE.**—**R. ascendens.** The ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 17 (K)].—**R. ascendens (corporeis) ossis ischii.** The ascending r. of the ischium. [L.]—**R. ascendens glabellaris.** An ascending branch of the angular artery. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**R. ascendens nervi vagi.** A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve running to the frenum of the epiglottis. [L, 333].—**R. articularis nervi vagi.** See **NERVE of the urethra.**—**R. bulbocavernosus.** See **ARTERY of the bulb of the urethra.**—**Rami cardiaci (nervi vagi).** The cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi inferior.** See **Inferior cardiac NERVE.**—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi superior.** See **Superior cardiac NERVE.**—**R. cervicofacialis (nervi facialis).** See **Cervico-facial NERVE.**—**R. cochlear.** **R. cochlearis.** See **Cochlear NERVE.**—**R. communicans anterior.** See **Anterior communicating ARTERY of the brain.**—**R. communicans medullæ spinalis.** A branch of a spinal nerve that connects it with the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**R. communicans posterior.** See **Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain.**—**Rami communicantes noni.** Nerves that pass from the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve to the branch between the second and third cervical nerves. [C.]—**R. cutaneus.** See **Lumbo-inguinal NERVE.**—**R. cutaneus nervi radialis.** See **Radial NERVE** (1st def.).—**R. cutaneus palmaris longus.** See **R. palmaris longus nervi mediani.**—**R. descendens.** 1. The descendens noni nerve. 2. The inferior division of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 333].—**R. descendens nervi hypoglossi.** The descendens noni nerve. [L.]—**R. descendens ossis ischii.** The descending r. of the ischium. [L.]—**R. descendens ossis pubis.** The descending r. of the pubic bone. [L.]—**R. dexter arteriæ pulmonalis.** The right pulmonary artery. [L.]—**R. dorsalis nasi.** The dorsal artery of the nose. [L, 115].—**R. dorsalis nervi radialis.** See **Radial NERVE** (1st def.).—**R. dorsalis nervi ulnaris.** See **NERVUS dorsalis manus ulnaris.**—**R. dorsalis pollicis radialis.** See **ARTERIA dorsalis medialis pollicis.**—**R. dorsalis pollicis ulnaris.** See **ARTERIA dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.**—**Rami emissarii.** Branches of the anterior spinal plexuses which pass out through the intervertebral and anterior sacral foramina. [L, 332].—**R. externus.** **R. femoralis.** See **Lumbo-inguinal NERVE.**—**R. hepaticus dexter.** See **Right hepatic ARTERY.**—**R. hepaticus sinister.** See **Left hepatic ARTERY.**—**R. horizontalis fissuræ Sylvii.** The horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 59 (K)].—**R. horizontalis mandibulæ.** The body of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**R. horizontalis ossis pubis (seu pectinis).** The horizontal r. of the pubic bone. [L.]—**R. hyoideus.** See **Hyoid ARTERY.**—**R. inferior ossis ischii.** See **Ascending r. of the ischium.**—**R. inferior ossis pubis.** See **Descending r. of the pubic bone.**—**R. intermedius.** See **R. anastomoticus.**—**Rami intestinales.** Branches of the cerebro-spinal nerves distributed to the abdominal viscera. [L, 333].—**Rami linguales (nervi glossopharyngei).** The terminal branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [L.]—**R. linguales recurrens.** See **R. ascendens nervi vagi.**—**R. major nervi maxillaris inferioris.** The larger of the two primary divisions of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L.]—**Rami marginales.** The branches of the palpebral arteries which aid in forming the arcus tarsal. [L, 332].—**R. maxillaris inferior nervi trigemini.** See **Inferior maxillary NERVE.**—**R. maxillaris superior (seu medius) nervi trigemini.** See **Superior maxillary NERVE.**—**Rami molles (nervi vagi).** See **Nervi molles.**—**Rami musculares.** Unnamed branches of nerves or blood-vessels supplying the muscles. [L.]—**R. muscularis nervi radialis.** See **NERVUS radialis profundus.**—**R. nasalis nervi ophthalmici.** See **Naso-ciliary NERVE.**—**R. nutrien.** A nutrient artery of a bone. [L.]—**R. of the inferior maxilla.** The ascending part, which bears the coronoid process and the condyle. [L.]—**Rami olfactorii.** See **Olfactory NERVE** (2d def.).—**Rami olfactorii laterales.** The outer branches of the optic bulb. [L, 332].—**Rami olfactorii mediales.** The inner branches of the optic bulb. [L, 332].—**R. ophthalmicus (quinti).** See **Ophthalmic NERVE.**—**R. ossis maxillæ inferioris.** See **R. of the inferior maxilla.**—**R. ovarii.** See **Ovarian ARTERY.**—**R. palmaris longus nervi mediani.** A branch of the median nerve running to the skin of the palm of the hand. [L, 332].—**Rami pectorales laterales (seu perforantes laterales, seu posteriores, seu superficiales).** See **Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES.**—**R. perpendicularis (mandibulæ).** See **R. of the inferior maxilla.**—**Rami pharyngei (nervi vagi).** The pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**R. posterior.** 1. See **Trio-tumbar ARTERY.** 2. The posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 17 (K)].—**R. primus nervi trigemini.** See **Ophthalmic NERVE.**—**R. profundus nervi radialis.** See **NERVUS radialis profundus.**—**R. recurrens vagi.** A branch of the jugular ganglion which ascends through the jugular foramen to the transverse sinus. [L, 332].—**Rami recurrentes nervorum spinalium.** The spinal nerve sinuvertebrales. [L, 332].—**R. secundus (ganglii Gasserii).** See **Superior maxillary NERVE.**—**R.**



**secundus nervi trigemini** (seu quinti paris). See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—**R. sinister arterie pulmonalis**. The left pulmonary artery. [L.]—**Rami sinuvertebrales**. See *NERVUS sinuvertebralis*.—**R. sublimis arterie radialis**. See *Superficial nerve ARTERY*.—**R. superficialis nervi radialis**. See *Radial NERVE* (1st def.).—**R. superior nervi trigemini**. See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—**R. superior ossis ischii**. See *Descending r. of the ischium*.—**R. superior ossis pubis**. See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone*.—**R. suprascapularis**. See *Suprascapular ARTERY*.—**R. tertius nervi trigemini**. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—**Rami ventrales**. The branches of the intercostal arteries running to the intercostal muscles and to the ribs. [L. 332.]—**R. vestibularis**. See *Vestibular NERVE*.—**R. volaris nervi ulnaris**. See *NERVUS ulnaris volaris*.—**R. volaris superficialis arterie radialis**. See *Superficial volar ARTERY*.

**RANA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ran*(ra)n/a<sup>2</sup>. See *Frog* (1st def.) and *RANULA*.—**Emplastrum ranarum simplex**. Sp., *emplastro de ranas simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum Vigonis sine mercurio*. A plaster formerly official in the Sp. Palat., and Würt. Ph's, containing resins, wax, litharge, and live earth-worms and frogs. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum de spermate ranarum**. Fr., *emplâtre de frai de grenouille*. Ger., *Froschlachplaster*. An old plaster made from frogs' spawn, white lead, alum, and camphor, and sometimes also olive-oil, white wax, and turpentine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**Jus ranarum**. Ger., *Froschbrühe*. Broth of frogs, employed in ancient medicine for phthisis and other chronic affections. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—**R. esculenta**. Ger., *grüner Frosch*, *Wasserfrosch*. Edible frog, bull-frog. This and *R. temporaria* were formerly cut up while living (*ranæ viventes*) and boiled with olive-oil, etc., to prepare plasters. Their spawn, *sperma ranarum*, especially that of *R. temporaria*, served as a cosmetic, refrigerant, and hæmostatic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. temporaria**. Ger., *Grasfrosch*, *Brachfrosch*, *Thaufrosch*. A species resembling *R. esculenta*, but living less in the water. It was similarly used. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Ranæ viventes**, *Sperma ranarum*. See under *R. esculenta*.

**RANAL**, adj. *Ra*n'l. Lat., *ranalis*. Pertaining to the *Ranales*, which are: Of Lindley, his r. alliance (Lat., *nexus ranalis*), including *Magnoliaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, and other hypogynous polypetalous orders with indefinite stamens and a minute embryo in much fleshy or horny albumen; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B. 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**RANCID**, adj. *Ra*n's'id. Lat., *rancidus* (from *rancens*, putrid). Fr., *rance*. Ger., *ranzig*. Having the rank, offensive smell or taste characteristic of partly decomposed fats. [a, 14, 48.]

**RAND** (Ger.), n. *Ra*n'd. See *MARGIN* and *BORDER*.—**R'ständig**. See *MARGINAL*.—**R'stelling**. The arrangement of the white blood-corpuscles along the walls of a vessel just before their escape into the tissues. [K. 25.]—**Schuppenr**. See *Margo squamosus*.

**RANBOGEN** (Ger.), n. *Ra*n'd'bo'gen. A marginal arch; specifically, that from which the cerebral fornx is developed. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Aeusserer R.** Of Schwalbe, the gyrus fornicatus. [I. 17 (K).]—**Embryonaler R.** See *Gyrus marginalis internus*.

**RANDIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*n'd'ia<sup>2</sup>. From *Rand*, an English botanist. Fr., *grutgal*, *r. randie*. A genus of the *Gardenieæ*, of which the *Randieæ* are a subtribe. [a, 35.]—**R. aculeata**. Fr., *bois de lance franc*. Ink-berry, indigo plant; a West Indian species. The juice of the fruit is astringent. [a, 35.]—**R. dumetorum**. An East Indian species. The fruit is used to stupefy fish, and medicinally as a powerful emetic, as a nervine, antispasmodic, and cardiac excitant, and as an external anodyne in rheumatism. The bark also is used as an emetic. [B. 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**Practitioner**. Aug., 1891 (a, 50).]—**R. longiflora**. A Bengal species. The bark is used in intermittent fever. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. scandens**. A Chinese species. The seeds yield a scarlet dye. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

**RANDWULST** (Ger.), n. *Ra*n'd'wulst. 1. A convolution. 2. Of Gütte, the embryonic swelling. [A. 8.]—**R. des Grosshirns**. Of Henle, one of the marginal convolutions of the brain, such as the gyrus hippocampi. [I. 6 (K).]—**R. des Kleinhirns**. One of the folia of the cerebellar hemispheres. [I. 6 (K).]—**R. des Seepferdchens**. See *Uncinate ovary*.

**RANINE**, adj. *Ra*n'in. From *rana*, a frog. 1. Pertaining to or shaped like a frog. 2. Relating to the part of the tongue liable to be affected with ranula. [C. a. 48.]

**RANKE** (Ger.), n. *Ra*n'k. See *CIRRUS*.

**RANKIG** (Ger.), adj. *Ra*n'k'ig. See *CIRRAL*.

**RANKKORN** (Ger.), n. *Ra*n'k'k'orn. Ergot of rye. [a, 35.]

**RANULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*n'u'la<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *rana*, a frog. Fr., *ranule*, *grenouillette*. Ger., *Fröscheingeschwulst*, *Kröte*. Frog-tongue; a sublingual cyst connected with the duct of the sublingual salivary gland. [E.]—**Suprahoid r.** A cystic tumor situated above the hyoid bone. [a, 34.]

**RANUNCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ra*n'u'cu'lus<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *rana*, a frog. Fr., *renoncule*. Ger., *Ranunkel*, *Hahnenfuss*. Crowfoot; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ* (Fr., *renunculaceæ*; Ger., *Ranunculaceæ*), which are (1) an order of polypetalous dicotyledons, belonging to the cohort *Ranales* in the system of Bentham and Hooker, who characterize them as herbs with alternate leaves or climbing shrubs with opposite leaves and rarely with stipules; the sepals being deciduous, usually colored, the stamens indefinite in number, and the seeds without aril; an acrid, caustic principle, often dissipated by heat, pervading to some degree the whole order, and many of the species, such as the aconites and hellebores, being well known poisons; (2) of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ranunculifloræ* containing the *Ranunculæ*, *Diluvææ*, and *Magnoliææ*. The *Ranunculariæ* of Reichenbach are a section of his *Ranunculææ*. The *Ranunculariæ* of Dumortier are

an order consisting of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.), *Magnoliaceæ*, *Anonaceæ*, and *Menispermaceæ*. The *Ranunculææ* are: Of Necke, Reichenbach, and others, the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.); of De Candolle and others, a tribe of that order. The *Ranunculi* of Jussieu are the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.). The *Ranunculifloræ* of Reichenbach are a formation of the *Schizocarpaceæ*. The *Ranunculina* of Bernhardt are a section of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.), consisting of the *Anemoneæ*, *Ranunculææ*, *Hellebores*, and *Pæoniææ*. The *Ranunculineæ* of Wight and Arnott are a suborder of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.). [B. 19, 34, 42, 168, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. abortivus**. Ger., *fehlslagernder Hahnenfuss*. A species growing in Canada and the United States. It is acrid and vesicant, and has been used in syphilis. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. aconitifolius**. Fr., *renoncule à feuilles d'aconit*, *piéd de corbeau*. Fair-maids-of-France (or -of-Kent); a European species. The green leaves and the juice of the herb and root are vesicant and caustic, and are used in gout, asthma, intermittent fever, etc. [B. 64, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. acris**. Fr., *renoncule acre* (ou *des prés*), *bouton d'or*, *grenouillette*, *jauneau*, *patte de loup*, *piéd de corbin*, *piérot*. Ger., *scharfer Hahnenfuss*, *Brennkrout*, *Butterblume*, *Wiesenranunkel*, *Waldhähnchen*, *Schmalzblume*. The meadow r., blister-plant, buttercup, upright crowfoot, yellow gowan; found abundantly throughout Europe; highly irritant and said to cause erythema æstivum. It has the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*, and was formerly recognized by the Dublin College. Its herb was once official as *herba ranunculi pratensis* (seu *acris*), but is no longer used, its acrid principle being dissipated by heat or drying. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).] Fröhlich, "Ctbl. f. Therap.": "Union méd." Apr. 1, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour." May 15, 1886, p. 566.]—**R. albus**. See *ANEMONE nemorosa*.—**R. alpestris**. Ger., *Alpenhahnenfuss*. White Alpine crowfoot; a vesicant and purgative species. The hunters of the Alps chew the leaves to keep off weariness and giddiness. [B. 168, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. aquaticus**. See *R. aquatilis* and *R. sceleratus*.—**R. aquatilis**. Fr., *renoncule* (ou *milieu*), *aquatique*, *herbe sardonique*. Floating white crowfoot, ram's-foot, water-anemone (or -crowfoot, or -snow-cups), lode-wort; a European and North American species; one of the few wholesome species, being nutritive to cattle and swine, though said by some authors to be poisonous when fresh. [B. 19, 34, 173, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. asiaticus**. Fr., *renoncule des jardins*. Ger., *asiatischer Hahnenfuss*. Common garden-r., Turkey-crowfoot; used by the ancients like *R. creticus*. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. bulbosus**. Fr., *renoncule bulbeuse*, *bassinot*, *renoncule*, *rave de Saint-Antoine*. Ger., *knolliger* (oder *zwiebelwurzeliger*) *Hahnenfuss*, *Rübenhahnenfuss*. Bulbous-rooted crowfoot, buttercup, butter-daisy, crow-flower; found in Europe and North America; very acrid and having the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*. It was formerly on the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., and the root (including the bulb-like base of the stem) was once official as *radix ranunculi bulbosi*. The entire plant is still used by homeopaths. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. creticus**. A species which, with *R. asiaticus*, was known as *βαρβαχον* to the ancients, who used them against warts, chilblain, itch, and cancerous ulcers, and the root for toothache and as a sternutatory. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. dulcis**. See *R. repens*.—**R. ficaria**. Fr., *clair-bassin*, *éclairette*, *herbe aux hémonorhoides*, *petite éclair* (ou *scrophulaire*), *pissenlit doux* (ou *ron*), *petite chélidoine*, *jauneau*. Ger., *Pfeffen-salut*, *kleines Schöllkraut*. Small (or lesser) celandine, pilewort, figwort, buttercup; a European species. The root and herb, *radix* (et *herba*) *chelidonii* (seu *ficaria*, seu *scrophularia*) *minoris* (seu *ranunculi*) *verna*, were formerly used in pectoral complaints, serofula, and hæmorrhoids. The leaves are eaten as salad, and the small tuberous roots are eaten after boiling. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. flammula**. Fr., *petite douve* (ou *flamme*), *flamme*. Ger., *brennender Hahnenfuss*, *Egelkraut*, *kleiner Stumpfahnenfuss*, *kleines Spierkraut*. Small (or lesser) spearwort; found in North America, Europe, and northern Asia. The acrid herb, *herba flammula* (seu *flammula minoris*, seu *ranunculi flammæ minoris*), was formerly official. It has the acrid, vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. glacialis**. Fr., *renoncule des glaciers*. Ger., *gletscher Hahnenfuss*. A European Alpine species. The acrid root is used as a sudorific in catarrh, rheumatism, and pectoral complaints. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. gramineus**, *R. graminifolius*. Fr., *renoncule graminée*. Grass-leaved buttercup; a European species having properties resembling those of *R. sceleratus*. A water distilled from it has been used as an emetic. [B. 64, 173, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. lingua**, *R. longifolius*. Fr., *renoncule lancéolée*, *grande douve*, *herbe de feu*. Ger., *großer Stumpfahnenfuss*, *großes Spierkraut*, *zungenblättriger Hahnenfuss*. Great (or greater) crowfoot (or spearwort); growing in Europe, Asia, and North America; having the vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*. The root and herb, *radix* (et *herba*) *flammula* (seu *ranunculi flammæ*) *majoris*, were formerly official. [B. 19, 64, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. muricatus**. Ger., *stachelstammiger Hahnenfuss*. A European species. The bruised herb is used as an external stimulant and vesicant and in various skin diseases. [B. 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nemorosus**. 1. Of De Candolle, an Alpine European species. 2. Of ancient pharmacy, the *Anemone nemorosa*. [B. 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. paluden-**



RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS.  
[A. 327.]



**sis, R. palustris.** Old pharmaceutical names for *R. sceleratus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pratensis.** See *R. acris*.—**R. repens.** Fr., *renoncule rampante*, *bassinet pié-pou*, *petite bassine*, *pié de coq* (ou de poule, ou court, ou pou). Ger., *kriechender Hahnenfuss*, *Butterblume*, *Schmalzblume*. Creeping, crowfoot, buttercup, butter-daisy, grow-flower, yellow gowan; abundant in Europe, northern Asia, and North America; said to have the properties of *R. sceleratus*, though, according to Winkler, it is eaten as a vegetable. The herb and flowers were once official as *herba et flores ranunculi dulcis*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. sceleratus.** Fr., *renoncule scélérat* (ou des marais) *grenouillette aquatique*, *herbe sardonique*, *mort aux vaches*. Ger., *böser Ranunkel*, *blasenziehender* (oder verrucker, oder sellerieblättriger) *Hahnenfuss*, *Wasserhahnenfuss*, *Giftranunkel*, *Giftblume*, *Froschpfeffer*, *Froschpeppig*, *Kneckenknies*, *Brennkraut*. Celery-leaved crowfoot, water-celery; a very acrid species growing in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. It contains a nearly inert resin and an acrid volatile oil which dissolves in ether and on standing is decomposed into anemonin and anemonic acid. The herb, *herba ranunculi aquatici* (seu *palustris*, seu *paludensis*), was formerly used as an external stimulant and vesicant. According to Clarus, it is narcotic also. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. thora.** Fr., *renoncule thora*. Ger., *Gifthahnenfuss*. Kidney-leaved crowfoot, mountain-wolfsbane; a very acrid, poisonous species. The juice was used by the ancient Gauls as an arrow-poison. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. vernus.** See *R. flcaria*.

**RANUNKEL** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^n n-un^2 k'e^2 l$ . See RANUNCULUS.

**RANZEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^n nts'tsit$ . The period of rut.

**RAPA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Rap(rap^3 p)^2 a^2$ . 1. The genus *Brassica*. 2. The *Brassica r.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oilum rapæ** (seu *raparum*). See RAPE-seed oil.—**R. napus.** See *Brassica napus*.

**RAPE**, n. *Rap.* Fr., *rapt*. Ger., *Nothzucht*, *Schändung*. In law, copulation with a woman by force or intimidation and against her will. [D, 38.]

**RAPE**, n. *Rap.* Lat., *rapa*. Fr., *navette*. Ger., *Rübe*. The *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, and *Brassica campestris*. [a, 35.]—**R. seed.** Ger., *Rübsamen*, *Rübsen*. The seed of *Brassica napus*. [A, 496 (a, 35).]—**R.-seed oil.** Lat., *oleum rapæ* [Ger. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *raparum* [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *huile de navette*. Ger., *Rüböl* [Ger. Ph.], *Rapsöl*. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus*. [B, 180 (a, 50).] Cf. COLZA oil.

**RAPHANISTRUM** (Lat.), **RAPHANUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. See RHAPHANISTRUM and RHAPHANUS.

**RAPISTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^2 p(rap^3 p)-i^2 st^2 ru^2 m(ru^4 m)$ . Fr., *rapistrie* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Rapistrææ*, which are a subdivision of the *Rhaphanææ*. 2. In old pharmacy the *Rhaphanus raphanistrum* and the *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**RAPPE** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^2 p/pe^2$ . See MALANDRIA (2d def.).

**RAPPOLANO** (It.), n.  $Ra^2 p-po-la^2 no$ . A place in Italy where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

**RAPTORES** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $Ra^2 pt(rap^3 pt)-or^2 ez(as)$ . From *rapere*, to seize. The birds of prey; an order having a long, hooked upper mandible, a very muscular body, short, robust legs, and toes armed with long talons. [L, 147 (a, 39).]

**RAPTUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^2 pt(rap^3 p)-u^2 s(u^4 s)$ . Gen., *rap'tus*. 1. A seizure. 2. See DELIRIUM.—**R. hæmorrhagicus.** Sudden congestion and hæmorrhage. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**R. maniacus.** See TRANSITORY FRENZY.—**R. melancholicus.** See MELANCHOLIC FRENZY.—**R. nervorum.** A sudden nervous attack, such as a spasm. [a, 34].—**R. posterganeus.** See OPISTHOTONUS.

**RAPUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Rap(rap^3 p)-u^2 m(u^4 m)$ . Of the ancients, the *Brassica rapa* and other species of *Brassica*. [B, 114, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. rubrum.** The *Beta vulgaris rubra*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**RANUNCULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^2 p(rap^3 p)-u^2 n^2 k(u^4 n^2 k)^2 u^2 l(u^4 l)-u^2 s(u^4 s)$ . Ger., *Rapunzel* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Campanula*, especially *Campanula r.* 2. The *Enothera biennis*. 3. The genus *Phyteuma*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

**RAREFACTION**, n.  $Ra^2 r-e^2-fa^2 k'sh'n$ . From *rarefacere*, to make thin. Fr., *rarefaction*. Ger., *R.*, *Rarificirung*. The act or process of rendering anything less dense, or of becoming less dense; attenuation; dilution. [a, 48].—**Pulmonary r.** See VESICULAR EMPHYSEMA.—**R. of bony tissue.** See OSTEOPOROSIS.

**RASA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ras(ras^2)s/a^2$ . See RESINA and STANNUM.

**RASCATION** (Fr.), n.  $Ra^2 s-ka^2-se-o^2 n^2$ . See HAWK (2d def.).

**RASCETA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2 s(ras^2)s-set(kat)^2 a^2$ . The carpus. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**RASE** (Fr.), n.  $Ra^2 z$ . Oil of turpentine. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**Huile de r.** See R.

**RASEND** (Ger.), adj.  $Ra^2 z/e^2 nd$ . See RABID.

**RASEREI** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^2 z-e^2 r-i$ . See DELIRIUM *furibundum*.

**RAGA** (Ar), n. The patella. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

**RASH**, n.  $Ra^2 sh$ . From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *rache* (O. Fr., *rache*). r. Ger., *Ausschlag*, *Finne*. A superficial eruption of the skin, usually inflammatory; an exanthem. [G.]—**Arsenical r.** A localized r. imputed to the irritant action of the hairs of certain caterpillars and of a secretion from their bodies. ["Lancet," June 30, 1888, p. 1308 (a, 34).]—**Doctor's r.** A r. sometimes occurring in nervous persons when they strip for a medical examination. [A. Clark, W. H. Broadbent, "Lancet," 1883, i. p. 686.]—**Drug r.** See MEDICINAL ERUPTION.—**Fever r.** See SCARLET FEVER.—**Iodide r.** A r. due to the toxic action of potassium iodide. [G.] See IODINE ACNE.—**Lichenous r.** See LICHEN (2d def.).—**Medicinal r.** See MEDICINAL ERUPTION.—**Mercurial r.** See ECZEMA *mercuriale*.—

**Millet-seed r.** See MILARIA.—**Mulberry r.** [Jenner]. A cutaneous eruption with efflorescences occurring in groups, resembling the exanthem of measles; sometimes observed in the course of typhus. [G.]—**Nettle-r.** See URTICARIA.—**Rose r.** See ROSEOLA.—**Scarlet r.** See SCARLET FEVER.—**Tooth r.** Lat., *strophulus dentitionis*. Fr., *feu de dents*, *ébullition*. Ger., *Hitzblätterchen*, *rothes Ausfahren*. Any r. imputed to teething in children. [E.] Cf. STROPHULUS.—**Typhoid r.** See ROSEOLA *typhosa*.—**Wildfire r.** Lat., *strophulus volaticus*. Fr., *feu volage*. Ger., *rothes Ausfahren*. Any transitory erythematous r., usually in infants. [G.]

**RASORIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^2 s(ras^2)s-or^2 i^2 u^2 m(u^4 m)$ . From *radere*, to scrape. 1. See RASPATORY. 2. A razor. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**RASPATORY**, n.  $Ra^2 sp^2 a^2 t-o-r^2 i^2$ . Lat., *raspatorium*. Fr., *raspatoir*, *grattoir*, *rugine*. Ger., *Raspel*, *Beinfeile*, *Abschaber*, *Radireisen*. An instrument for scraping, especially for detaching the periosteum from bone. [E.]

**RASPBERRY**, n.  $Ra^2 z/be^2 r-i^2$ . See RUBUS *idæus* (1st and 2d defs.).—**R. vinegar.** See *Acetum RUBI idæi*.—**R. water.** See *Aqua RUBI idæi*.—**Syrup of r.** See *Syrupus RUBI idæi*.—**Syrup-of-r. vinegar.** See *Syrupus RUBI idæi acetatus*.

**RASSELGERÄUSCH** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^2 s/se^2 l-ge^2 roish$ . See RHONCHUS and CREPITANT RÂLE.—**Feuchtes R.** See HYGRORRHONCHUS.—**Grossblasiges R.** See *Subcrepitant RÂLE*.—**Kleinblasiges R.** See *Crepitant RÂLE*.

**RASSELKRANKHEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^2 s/se^2 l-kra^2 n^2 k-hit$ . See PNEUMATOSIS.

**RASSELN** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^2 s/se^2 ln$ . See CREPITATION, RHONCHUS, and RÂLE.—**Höhlenr.** See CAVERNOUS RÂLE.

**RASTENBERG** (Ger.), n.  $Ra^2 st^2 e^2 n-be^2 rg$ . A place in Weimar where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

**RASTETA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2 s(ras^2)s-tet(tat)^2 a^2$ . See RASCETA.

**RASURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2 s(ras^2)s-u^2 (u^4 ra^2)$ . From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *rasature*. Ger., *Rasiren*. 1. The act or process of shaving, scraping, or rasping. 2. Anything shaved or scraped off, a shaving or rasping. [A, 312, 322 (a, 48).]

**RATAFIA** (Fr.), n.  $Ra^2-ta^2-fe-a^2$ . A very sweet liqueur, flavored with various vegetable essences. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**R. des Carabes.** See *Élixir antiarthritique*.—**R. des Hollandais.** Syn.: *amer des Allemands*. A preparation made by macerating 15 grammes each of crushed gentian-root and small unripe oranges, 12 of coriander, 4 each of cinnamon and calamus, and 2 of elemipane for 8 days in 2 litres of Holland gin, straining, and adding 90 grammes of sugar. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

**RATANHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2 t(rat^2)t-a^2 n(a^2 n)^2 ha^2$ . Ger., *R.* See RHATANY. For *Extractum ratanhæ* (*depuratum*), *Radix ratanhæ*, *Syrupus ratanhæ*, and *Tinctura ratanhæ*, see the corresponding subheadings under *Ratanhia*.

**RATANHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2 t(rat^2)t-a^2 n(a^2 n)^2 hi^2 a^2$ . Fr., r. Ger., *R.*, *Wurzel*. See RHATANY and KRAMERIA (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de r.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura KRAMERIE*.—**Decoctum (radicis) ratanhæ.** Fr., *décoction de r.* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *cocimiento de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of rhatany after maceration with water enough to make 20 parts of strained and decanted decoction [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling rhatany with 40 times as much water and straining when cold [Sp. Ph.].—**Extractum ratanhæ.** See *Extractum KRAMERIE*.—**Extractum ratanhæ alcoholicum.** An extract made by infusing rhatany in 22-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum ratanhæ americanum.** See AMERICAN KINO.—**Extractum ratanhæ aquosum** (seu *depuratum*). See *Extractum KRAMERIE*.—**Extractum ratanhæ falsum.** See AMERICAN KINO.—**Extractum ratanhæ fluidum.** See *Extractum KRAMERIE fluidum*.—**Extractum ratanhæ venale.** See *Extractum KRAMERIE*.—**Extrait de r.** (Fr.). See *Extractum KRAMERIE*.—**Infusion de r.** (Fr.). See *Infusum KRAMERIE*.—**Poudre de r.** (Fr. Cod.). (Fr.). Rhatany dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Racine de r.** (Fr.), *Radix ratanhæ*, *Ratanhiæ radix*. See KRAMERIA (2d def.) and RHATANY.—**R. red.** Fr., *rouge de r.* Ger., *Eröth*. A red pigment,  $C_{24}H_{20}O_{11}$ , occurring in the bark of rhatany, produced in the decomposition of r'tannic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14, 35).]—**R'tannic acid.** Fr., *acide r'tannique*. Ger., *R'gerbsäure*. A tannic acid found in the root-bark of various kinds of krameria, depositing from alcohol as a shining, dark-red, amorphous mass. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Suppositoria cum extracto ratanhæ** [Fr. Cod.], **Suppositorium ratanhæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *suppositoire d'extraît de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *supositorio de extracto de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. Suppositories made by mixing dried and finely powdered extract of rhatany with oil of theobroma, so that each contains 1 gramme of the extract with 3 [Fr. Cod.] (4 [Belg. Ph.], 5 [Sp. Ph.]) grammes of the oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus cum extracto ratanhæ.** *Syrupus ratanhæ*. See *Syrupus KRAMERIE*.—**Teinture de r.** (Fr.), *Tinctura ratanhæ*. See *Tinctura KRAMERIE*.—**Tisane de r.** (Fr.), *Tisane* (Fr.). See *Infusum KRAMERIE*.

**RATANHINE**, n.  $Ra^2 t^2 a^2 n-en$ . A methylated tyrosine,  $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3 = C_9H_{10}(CH_3)NO_3$ . [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RATE** (Fr.), n.  $Ra^2 t$ . See SPLEEN.—**R. flottante**, **R. mobile.** See FLOATING SPLEEN.

**RÂTELIER** (Fr.), n.  $Ra^2-t^2-le-a^2$ . See DENTIER *simple*.

**RATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra(ras^2)shi^2(t)^2 o$ . Gen., *-io'nis*. From *veri*, to compute. An exposition.—**R. medendi.** The theory or plan of a course of medical treatment.

**RATSBANE**, n.  $Ra^2 ts^2 ban$ . See ARSENIC *trioxide*.—**Yellow r.** See ORPIMENT.

**RATTLE**, n.  $Ra^2 t^2 l$ . 1. The *Pedicularis silvatica*. 2. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [B, 19, 275, 295 (a, 35).] 3. See RÂLE.—



**Death-r.** A gurgling sound heard in the trachea of a dying person. [D.]—Gurgling r. See *Cavernous RALE*.

**RATULA**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>t(rat<sup>2</sup>)u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See *RASPATORY*.

**RAUCEDO** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>s(rat<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>/do. Gen., -ed'inis. From *raucus*, hoarse. See *HOARSENESS*.—**R. potatorum**. R. caused by drinking spirits. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. syphilitica**. Chronic hoarseness resulting from secondary syphilitic affections of the glottis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**RAUCH** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See *FUME* and *SMOKE*.—**Hüttenr.** See *ARSENIC flour*.—**Weihrr.** See *INCENSE*.

**RAUCHEND** (Ger.), adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *FUMING*.

**RAUCHERN** (Ger.), **RAUCHERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Roich<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>rn, -e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See *FUMIGATION*.

**RAUCITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>s(rat<sup>2</sup>uk)-i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *Heiserkeit*. See *HOARSENESS* and cf. *RAUCEDO*.

**RAUCOUS**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *raucus*. Fr., *rauque*. See *HOARSE*.

**RÄUDE** (Ger.), n. Roid'e<sup>2</sup>. See *PSORIASIS*.

**RAUHHAARIG** (Ger.), adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>h-aar<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>g. See *HIRSUITE*.

**RAUHIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>h-i<sup>2</sup>g-keit. See *ASPERITAS* and *TUBEROSITY*.—**R. der Augenlider**. See *ECHINOPHTHALMIA*.

**RAUKE** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Sisymbrium*. [a, 35.]

**RAUM** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m. See *AREA* and *SPACE*.—**Chylusr.** The enlarged blind extremity of the central chyle-canal or lymph-canal in the intestinal villi. [Hartmann (a, 18).]—**Douglas'scher R.** See *Douglas's POUCH*.—**Markr.** See *MEDULLARY CAVITY*.—**Pettis'scher R.** See *CANAL of Pettis*.—**Primäre Markräume**. See *Primary AREOLAE*.—**R'schwindel**. See *AGORAPHOBIA*.—**R'sinn**. The idea of space; sense of locality; also the appreciative form and dimensions, the sense which is measured by the tests for visual acuity. [B, K.]—**Ursprüngliche Markräume**. See *Primary AREOLAE*.—**Zwischenknochenr.** See *INTEROSSEOUS SPACE*.—**Zwischenrippenr.** See *INTERCOSTAL SPACE*.

**RAUSCH** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>sh. See *INTOXICATION*, *CRAPULENCE*, and *MURMUR*.

**RAUSCHBRAND** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>sh-bra<sup>2</sup>nd. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.

**RAUSCHEND** (Ger.), adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>sh-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *SCARIOUS* and *SONOROUS*.

**RAUSCHGELB** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>sh-ge<sup>2</sup>lb. See *ORPIMENT*.

**RAUSCHROTH** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>sh-rot. See *ARSENIC disulphide*.

**RAÜSPERN** (Ger.), n. Rolsp'e<sup>2</sup>rn. See *EXCRETATIO*.

**RAUTENGURBE** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>n-grub-e<sup>2</sup>. See *CALAMUS scriptorius* and *Fourth VENTRICLE*.

**RAUTENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>n-musk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See *RHOMBOIDEUS*.

**RAUWOLFIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>olf<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Rauwolf*. Fr., *rauwole*, *rauwole*. A genus of the *Plumeriaceae*. The *Rauwoleae* are a subdivision of the *Cariaceae*. [B (a, 35).]—**R. canescens**, **R. hirsuta**. Fr., *rauwole blanche*, *bois-lait*. Hoary-leaved milkwort; a West Indian species, yielding an acrid, poisonous juice which, mixed with castor-oil, is used in skin diseases. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nitida**. A West Indian and South American shrub with an emetic and purgative juice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**RAVE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>v. See *RHAPHANUS sativus* and *BRASSICA rapa*.

**RAVENELLE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>-v-ne<sup>2</sup>l. See *RHAPHANUS raphanistrum* and *CHEIRANTHUS cheiri*.

**RAWLEY SPRINGS**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>w<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>. A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**RAY**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>, *raia*, *raie*. Ger., *Roche*. Any member of the genus *Raja*. [L, 292 (a, 39).]—**R. oil**. Lat., *oleum rajae*. Fr., *huile (de foie) de raie*. Ger., *Rochenthran*. A pale or bright-yellow oil obtained from the liver of *Raja batis*. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

**RAY**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ῥᾶς* (1st def.). Lat., *radius*. Fr., *rayon* (1st def.). Ger., *Strahl* (1st def.). 1. A radiating line, especially a line of light. [a, 48.] 2. See *FIN-r*. 3. In botany, one of a number of parts radiating from a common centre; hence a pedicel in an umbel of flowers, and by extension the marginal part of a flower-cluster as opposed to the disc; also a flower belonging to the r. or margin. [B, 296 (a, 35).]—**Actinic r's**. Solar r's that produce chemical transformations. [a, 48.]—**Bipolar r's**. R's leading from one centre of radiation to another, as in the amphistole of an ovum.—**Branchiostegal r's**. Lat., *costae branchiostegae*. R's supporting a membrane that covers the gills internally in some fishes. [A, 13 (a, 48).]—**Chemical r's**. See *Actinic r's*.—**Fin-r**. Ger., *Flossenstrahl*. One of the cartilaginous or osseous rods which form the framework of the fins of fishes. [L.]—**Medullary r.** Lat., *radius medullaris*. Fr., *rayon médullaire*. Ger., *Markfortsatz*, *Markstrahl*. 1. In woody plants, one of the vertical plates of parenchyma radiating from the pith to the bark and separating the fibrovascular bundles. [a, 35.] 2. In the pl., see *MEDULLARY RADII*.—**Polar r's**. See *Unipolar FILAMENTS*.—**R. fungus**. See *ACTINOMYCES*.

**RAYON** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>-yo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *RAY* and *RADIUS*.—**R's in-aques**. Radii centering at the inion. [L.]—**R's sous-iriens**. See *Ciliary PROCESSES*.

**REABSORPTION**, n. Re-a<sup>2</sup>b-so<sup>2</sup>rp<sup>2</sup>sh'n. From re-, again, and absorbere, to absorb. See *RESORPTION*.

**RÉACTIF** (Fr.), n. Ra-a<sup>2</sup>k-tef. See *REAGENT* and *TEST*.

**REACTION**, n. Re-a<sup>2</sup>k'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *reactio*. Fr., *réaction*. Ger., *R.*, *Gegenwirkung* (1st def.). 1. An action or motion resulting from and opposed to another action or motion. In Newton's third law of motion, the word r. designates the effect produced upon a moving body by its own motion as distinguished from "action," the effect which it produces upon other bodies. The word hence denotes mutual action, interaction. 2. In chemistry, a physical phenomenon occurring on the application of a chemical test, and hence indicative of the possession of a special chemical property; also, a physical phenomenon indicative of a change in the chemical state of a body; hence the change of state itself, whether this is brought about by the molecular interaction of two or more substances or the application of a physical force. 3. In electrophysiology, a physical phenomenon occurring upon the application of electricity and indicating therefore the possession of certain electrical properties or some change in electrical condition. [B.] 4. The process of recovery from "shock." [E.] 5. The development of fever as the result of an injury, a surgical operation, or the like.

—**Acid r.** 1. A r. indicative of acidity, such as the reddening of blue litmus-paper by the action of an acid. 2. The possession of acid properties. [B.]—**Adamkiewicz's r.** A r. used as a test for albuminous bodies. [B.]—**Adams' r.** A r. used as a test for albuminous bodies. [B.]—**Adams' r.** A r. used as a test for albuminous bodies. [B.]—**Alkaline r.** A r. indicative of alkaline properties, such as the turning of red litmus-paper blue by an alkali. [B.]—**Amphibiotic r.**, **Amphibious r.**, **Amphoterie r.**, **Amphoterous r.** A combination of acid and alkaline r. shown under certain conditions, when substances stain red litmus-paper blue and blue litmus-paper red. This occurs occasionally in the urine. [B.]—**Biuret r.** Ger., *Biuretprobe*. A r. by which a solution of copper sulphate and an excess of caustic soda produce a reddish or deep-violet color (according to the amount of copper sulphate) when brought into the presence of biuret or of albuminous substances, nucleins, etc. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Chemical r.** See *R.* (2d def.).—**Electrical r.**, **Galvanic r.** See *R.* (3d def.).—**Galvano-tropic r.** A phenomenon observed by L. Hermann in small aquatic animals placed in a vessel through which a galvanic current is made to pass. After a few violent movements they place themselves in the direction of the galvanic current, with the head directed toward the anode, and remain motionless while the current is passing. [Pflüger's "Arch.," xxxvii, p. 457; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 291 (B).]—**Gmelin's r.** A r. shown by biliary matter when 3 or 4 parts of urine are put into a conical glass vessel, and 1 part of a mixture of equal amounts of 25-per-cent. nitric acid and red fuming nitric acid is poured slowly down the side of the vessel. Green, blue, violet, and yellow colors form where the acid collects at the bottom. [a, 34.]—**Gruppenr.** (Ger.). A chemical r. common and peculiar to a group of substances, indicating that the substance tested belongs to that group. [B, 270.]—**Hemilopic pupillary r.** Of Wernicke, a r. observed in hemianopsia in which a pencil of light thrown on the blind side of the retina produces no r. in the iris, but thrown on the normal side of the retina produces binocular contraction of the pupils. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 31, 1887, p. 750 (a, 34).]—**Hydrochloric-acid r.** The assumption of a violet color by albuminoids when boiled with crude fuming hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Isofaradaic r.** Of Adamkiewicz, a condition of a muscle in which it reacts to faradization, but not to galvanism. ["Charité Ann.," 1878, v, p. 353 (a, 34).]—**Myotonic r.** Of Erb, a r. observed in Thomsen's disease, in which the faradaic excitability is increased quantitatively and qualitatively. The changes are not unlike those observed in the r. of degeneration, the stable currents producing rhythmical, wave-like contractions. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 14, 1886, p. 188 (a, 34).]—**Neutral r.** Fr., *réaction neutre*. Ger., *neutrale R.* A r. indicative of the absence of both of two opposite positive qualities; usually of the absence of both acidity and alkalinity. [B.]—**R. of degeneration.** The electrical r. indicative of degenerative changes in a nerve. It consists in a rapid loss of the galvanic and faradaic irritability of the nerve itself and of the faradaic irritability of the muscles supplied by it, while the galvanic irritability of the muscles increases and remains excited for a number of months (until muscular atrophy supervenes). [B.]—**R-time.** The time which elapses between the reception of a stimulus by a nerve-centre and the emission of the consequent motor impulse. [B.]—**Xanthoproteic r.** A r. seen on adding strong nitric acid and then ammonia to a solution containing a proteid. A characteristic orange-color results. [K.]

**READJUSTMENT**, n. Re-a<sup>2</sup>d-ju<sup>2</sup>st'm't. Of ocular muscles, see *ADVANCEMENT*.

**REAGENCY**, n. Re-a<sup>2</sup>je<sup>2</sup>ns-i<sup>2</sup>. See *REACTION* (2d def.).

**REAGENT**, n. Re-a<sup>2</sup>j'nt. Lat., *reagens*. Fr., *réactif*. Ger., *R.*, *Reagens*, *Reagmittel*. In chemistry, any body, of known properties, brought into contact with other bodies for the purpose of observing the phenomena which ensue. [B.]—**Bouchardat's r.** A solution of 1 part of iodine and 2 parts of potassium iodide in 50 of water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Buckingham's r.** A solution of 1 part of ammonium molybdate in 16 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, to be warmed for use. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Dragendorff's r.** A solution of bismuth iodide in a hot solution of potassium iodide diluted with an equal amount of potassium iodide solution. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Fehling's r.** See *Fehling's solution*.—**From's r.** A r. for alkaloids made by boiling 15 grammes of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate with 20 grammes of water, and adding successively 7 grammes of potassium iodide and 20 drops of hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**General r.** A r. that serves to determine the group of substances to which a body under test belongs, without indicating what member of the group it is. [B, 2.]—**Mandelini's r.** Ger., *Mandelini'sches Reagens*. A solution of ammonium vanadate in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Mangini's r.** for alkaloids. A mixture of 3 parts each of hydrochloric acid and potassium iodide and 10 of bismuth iodide. [B, 270 (a,

O, no; O<sup>2</sup>, not; O<sup>3</sup>, whole; Th, thin; Th<sup>2</sup>, the; U, like oo in too; U<sup>2</sup>, blue; U<sup>3</sup>, lull; U<sup>4</sup>, full; U<sup>5</sup>, urn; U<sup>6</sup>, like ü (German).



38].—**Mann's r.** A r. made by triturating 1 part of molybdc acid with 2 parts of citric acid, melting the product, dissolving it in water, soaking filter-paper in the solution, and drying at 100° C.; used for the detection of water in moist air or in alcohol or ether. The paper is blue when prepared, and becomes white in the presence of water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Marme's r.** A mixture of 2 parts of cadmium iodide, 4 of potassium iodide, and 12 of water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Mayer's r.** A solution of 13.546 grammes of mercury bichloride and 49.8 of potassium iodide in water, diluted to 1 litre. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Millon's r.** Fr. *réactif (ou liqueur) azoto-mercurelle*. A solution of mercury in an equal weight of concentrated fuming nitric acid, mixed with an equal volume of distilled water, or a mixture of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of nitric acid containing 4 equivalents of water; used for making the finer structure of cell-walls visible and as a test for albuminoid substances, especially for protein kernels or crystalloids. Such substances are colored brick-red by the r., the application of heat being sometimes necessary. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Nessler's r.** A mixture of 1 part of mercury bichloride dissolved in 6 parts of water, 2½ parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 6 of water, and 6 of caustic potash dissolved in 6 of water, the whole being then diluted to 36 parts; used for the detection of ammonium or its salts by producing a yellow or reddish-brown color or a precipitate, according to the quantity of ammonium present. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Scheibler's r.** A preparation made by boiling sodium tungstate with half as much phosphoric acid and water, precipitating with barium chloride, dissolving in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, treating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Sonnenschein's r.** A preparation made by precipitating ammonium molybdate dissolved in nitric acid by means of phosphoric acid, washing with water, boiling with nitrohydrochloric acid, evaporating, and dissolving in 10-per-cent. nitric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Special r.** A r. capable of indicating the presence of an individual body, and not merely of a body of a certain group. [B, 2.]—**Thresh's r.** A mixture of 1.8 gramme of potassium iodide, 45 c. c. of hydrochloric acid, and 30 c. c. of the Br. Ph's solution of bismuth. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Trommer's r.** See **Trommer's TEST**.

**REALGAR**, n. Re<sup>a</sup>2a1g<sup>a</sup>r. Fr. *réalgar*. Ger., *R.* 1. Of the ancients, a nondescript body produced by the purification of many metals and salts; supposed to cause ulcers in the human body. [H.] 2. See **ARSENIC disulphide**.—**Gelber R.** (Ger.), *R. citrinum*. See **ORPIMENT**.

**RE-AMPUTATION**, n. Re<sup>a</sup>2m-pu<sup>t</sup>2'a<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>n</sup>. From *re*-, again, and *amputare*, to cut around. A repeated amputation.

**REBENDOLDE** (Ger.), n. Rab<sup>e</sup>2n-do<sup>2</sup>ld-e<sup>2</sup>. See **CENANTHE** (2d def.).

**REBIS**, n. Of Paracelsus, see **EXCREMENT**.

**REBOUTEUR** (Fr.), n. R<sup>1</sup>-bu<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>r</sup>. See **BONE-setter**.

**REBROUSSÉ** (Fr.), adj. R<sup>1</sup>-brus-sa. See **REFLEXED**.

**RECAIRE** (Fr.), n. R<sup>1</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>r. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**RECALESCENCE**, n. Re-ka<sup>1</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>ns. From *re*-, again, and *caulis*, a stalk. Of Schimper, the adnation of leaves or their stalks to a stem. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**RECEIVER**, n. Re-sev<sup>2</sup>u<sup>r</sup>. Fr. *réceptier*. Ger., *Rezipient*. 1. A popular term for a piece of flannel or blanket in which a newborn child is placed when the umbilical cord has been divided. [A, 30.] 2. In an air-pump, the vessel in which the vacuum is produced. 3. A vessel for receiving and containing gases or the products of distillation. [B.]

**RECEPTACLE**, n. Re-se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>. Lat., *receptaculum* (from *recipere*, to receive). Fr., *réceptacle*. 1. A vessel or place into which something is received or in which it is contained. [C.] 2. In botany, a secretion reservoir, a chamber containing resin, oil, or other secretion; also a part bearing an organ or several similar organs, especially a part (Ger., *Fruchtboden*) bearing the organs of reproduction. [a, 35.]—**Common r.** The r. of inflorescence, the short rachis bearing a flower-head. [a, 35.]—**Polliferous r.** Of R. Brown, a cellular partition dividing an anther cell into two compartments. [a, 35.]—**R. of Fungi.** Cellular tissue, varying in shape and size, developed from the mycelium, and supporting the reproductive organs. It may consist of a hypha or of an aggregation of hyphae forming a flattened hymenium. [a, 35.]—**R. of inflorescence.** See **Common r.**—**R. of the flower.** Ger., *Blüthenboden*. The torus or axile portion of a single flower. [a, 35.]—**R. of the ovules** (or *seeds*). See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).—**Seminal r.** See **RECEPTACULUM seminis**.

**RECEPTACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>pt)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>1</sup>m). 1. See **RECEPTACLE**. 2. In the pl., *receptacula*, see **SPHENOIDAL SINUSES**.—**R. chylli.** Ger., *Chylcyst, Milchcyste, Milchbehälter*. A dilatation of the thoracic duct opposite the first lumbar or last dorsal vertebra. [L, 31, 332.]—**R. Cotunnii.** An old term for a triangular space formed by the separation of the two laminae of the dura mater of the internal ear near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the aqueductus vestibuli terminates. It is filled with the fluid of Cotunnii. [F, 40.]—**R. seminis.** 1. Of some writers, the posterior cul-de-sac of the vagina, from its supposed function as a special receptacle for the semen in the act of copulation. 2. In queen-bees, the sac in which the semen introduced by the male is stored. [L, 196.]—**R. seminum.** See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).

**RECEPTUM**, n. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup>m(tu<sup>1</sup>m). Ger., *Recept*. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

**RECESS**, n. Re se<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *recessus* (from *recedere*, to go back). A depression or cavity. [a, 48.]—**Aulic r.** 1. Of Wilder, see **FOVEOLA triangularis seriatia**. 2. In botany, a sinus. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Interapular r.** The depression between the scapulae. [L.]—**Lateral r'es.** The lateral portions of the floor of the fourth

ventricle, which appear in the angle between the anterior extremity of the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

**RECESSION**, n. Re-se<sup>2</sup>sh<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *recessio*. A going back. [a, 48.]—**R. of the gums.** See **EXPULSIVE GINGIVITIS**.—**R. of the milk.** Fr., *lait répandu*. See **LAIT remonté**.

**RECESSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>s(ke<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>)/su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>1</sup>s). Gen., *-ces<sup>2</sup>us*. 1. See **RECESS**. 2. See **ABSCES**. 3. Of Günther, a cornu of a lateral ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. acetabuli.** See **FOSSA acetabuli**.—**R. ampullaceus.** See **AMPULLA ossæ**.—**R. aulæ; R. aulicus.** See **AULIC RECESS** (1st def.).—**R. chiasmatis.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**R. cochlearis.** A slight depression between the two diverging ridges into which the crista vestibuli divides. [L, 332.]—**R. conarii.** A small cavity at the base of the pineal gland, included between the lamina conarii and lamina pedunculorum. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. duodeno-jejunalis.** See **Duodeno-jejunal FOSSA**.—**R. ellipticus.** See **R. hemiellipticus**.—**R. glosso-epiglotticus.** See **FOSSA glosso-epiglottica**.—**R. epitympanicus.** See **ATTIC of the tympanum**.—**R. hemiellipticus.** An oval depression in the roof of the wall of the vestibule behind the crista vestibuli. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. hemisphaericus.** A small roundish depression in the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, in front of the crista vestibuli, perforated for the transmission of branches of the auditory nerve. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. ileo-caecales.** See **FOSSA subcaecalis**.—**R. incisivus.** See **R. naso-palatinus**.—**R. infundibuliformis.** See **R. pharyngeus**.—**R. infrapinealis.** See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius**.—**R. infundibuli.** The depression in the floor of the third ventricle which forms the cavity of the infundibulum. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. intercavalis.** The interpeduncular space. [Leidy (a, 34).]—**R. labyrinthi.** A foetal structure corresponding to the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear. [L, 142.] See **FOSSULA sulciformis**.—**R. laryngo-pharyngeus.** See **FOSSA laryngo-pharyngea**.—**R. naso-palatinus.** The nasal opening of the naso-palatine canal. [L, 31.]—**R. occipitalis** [Alby]. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. opticus.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**R. peritoneal.** Ger., *Bauchfelltaschen*. The pouch-like processes formed by the peritoneum. [L, 31.]—**R. pharyngeus.** A blind pouch-like process of the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the opening of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**R. pharyngeus medius.** See **BURSA of the pharynx**.—**R. pharyngo-laryngeus.** See **FOSSA laryngo-pharyngea**.—**R. pinealis.** See **R. conarii**.—**R. sacci lacrimalis.** See **Lacrymal FOSSA**.—**R. salpingo-pharyngeus.** An anomalous diverticulum on the side of the upper portion of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**R. sphaericus.** See **R. hemisphaericus**.—**R. spheno-ethmoidalis.** A small groove between the superior turbinated bone and the sphenoid bone. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. stensonianus.** See **R. naso-palatinus**.—**R. subcaecalis.** See **FOSSA subcaecalis**.—**R. sulciformis.** See **FOSSULA sulciformis**.—**R. superior sacci omenti.** The cavity of the lesser omentum. [L.]—**R. suprapinealis.** Of Reichert, a diverticulum at the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. vesicae urinariae.** An anomalous diverticulum of the urinary bladder. [L, 332.]

**RECETTE** (Fr.), n. R<sup>1</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>t. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

**RÉCHUTE** (Fr.), n. Ra-shu<sup>t</sup>. See **RELAPSE**.—**R. récidive.** Of Charcot, a relapse with recurrence of most of the primary symptoms. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1886, p. 1 (a, 34).]

**RÉCIDIVE** (Fr.), **RECIDIVE** (Ger.), **RECIDIVIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ra-se-dev, ra-se-dev-ef<sup>2</sup>, -ef<sup>2</sup>-er<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>. See **RECURRENT** and **RELAPSE**.

**RÉCIDIVISTE** (Fr.), n. Ra-se-de-vest. A person who seems to have recovered from a disease, but is in danger of a relapse (said especially of those who have been insane). [Blachez, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 16, 1885, p. 674.]

**RÉCIDIVITÉ** (Fr.), n. Ra-se-de-ve-ta. Proneness to recur.

**RECIPE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>p-e. The 2d pers. sing. imp. of Lat., *recipere*, to take. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

**RECKEN** (Ger.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See **PANDICULATION**.

**RECLINATE**, **RECLINED**, **RECLINING**, adj's. Re<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>n-at, re-klind<sup>1</sup>, -klin<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *reclinatus*. Fr., *recliné*. Ger., *niederbeugt*. Of a stem or branch, bent downward against the earth; of a leaf, reflexed so that its apex hangs below the base; of a leaf in bud, having the apex bent downward. [a, 35.]

**RECLINATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-kli<sup>2</sup>n(klen)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>. (ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-on<sup>2</sup>is*. See **RECLINATION**.—**R. cataractæ.** See **R. palpebrarum**. Ectropion. [F.]

**RECLINATION**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>sh<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *reclinatio* (from *reclinare*, to lean back). Fr., *reclinaison*. Ger., *R. Staarstechen, Versenkung der Linse*. An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle through the sclera just behind the ciliary region, passing it between the iris and the lens, and then depressing the lens into the vitreous till it lies at the bottom of the eye in a horizontal position with its anterior surface upward. [F.]—**Willburg's operation of r.** The original operation, in which the lens was depressed directly backward by pressure upon its anterior surface. [F.]

**RECLUSOR** (Lat.), n. m. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-klu<sup>2</sup>s(klus)/o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., *-or<sup>2</sup>is*. From *recludere*, to enclose. A muscle that opens a part. [a, 48.]—**R. palpebrarum.** See **LEVATOR palpebræ superioris**.

**RECLUSUS** (Lat.), adj. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-klu<sup>2</sup>s(klus)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>1</sup>s). From *recludere*, to shut off. Fr., *reclus*. Ger., *verschlossen*. Shut in, inclosed (said of a plant-embryo surrounded by albumen, and of a flower inclosed in a hollow receptacle). [a, 36.]

**RECOARO** (It.), n. Ra-ko-a<sup>2</sup>ro. A place in Vicenza, Italy, where there are gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 41, 57, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

**RECONDITE**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>nd-it. Lat., *reconditus* (from *recondere*, to put back). Ger., *verborgen, versteckt*. Hidden (said of parts or organs so situated as not to be easily seen). [a, 35.]



**RECONSTITUENT**, adj. Re-ko'n-sti'tu'e-nt. Fr., *reconstituant*. Serving to promote reconstitution.

**RECONSTITUTION**, n. Re-ko'n-sti'tu'e-shu'n. Continuous repair or renovation of decaying tissues. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**RECONVALESCENTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)-ko'n-va'sh(wa'sh)-e's-se-n(ke'n)/shi'ti(t'i)-a's. See CONVALESCENCE.

**RECREMENT**, n. Re'k're'm-nt. Lat., *recrementum* (from *re-*, again, and *cernere*, to separate). Fr., *récrement*. 1. A fluid which after its secretion has been resorbed in whole or in part. [A, 385 (a, 48).] 2. See EXCREMENT.

**RECRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL** (Fr.), adj. Ra-kra-ma'sh-to-e'sh-kra-ma'sh-nt-to-se-e'sh. See EXCRÉMENTO-RECRÉMENTITIEL.

**RECRUDESCENCE**, n. Re-kru'd-e's/e'sns. Lat., *recrudescencia*. Fr., r. Ger., *Recrudescenz*. A renewed or repeated acute condition of the disease after a decline or intermission. [D.]

**RECRUDESCENT**, adj. Re-kru'd-e's/e'nt. Lat., *recrudescens*. Showing recrudescence.

**RECRYSTALLIZATION**, n. Re-kri'st-a'sh-i'z-a'shu'n. From *re-*, again, and *κρυστάλλω*, clear ice. Ger., *Wiederkristallisierung*. The act or process of crystallizing a second time. [B.]

**RECTAL**, adj. Re'k't'l. Fr., r. Pertaining to the rectum.

**RECTALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Re'kt-a'sh(a'sh)/ji'sh(g'i'sh)-a's. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *rectalgie*. See PROCTALGIA.

**RECTEMBRYUS** (Lat.), adj. Re'kt-e'm'bri't(bru'e)-u's(u's). From *rectus*, straight, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. Fr., *rectembryé*. Having the embryo straight. The *Rectembryæ* are a suborder of the *Leguminales*, a cohort of the *Incompletæ*, or a division (suborder) of the *Solanaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

**RECTIFICATION**, n. Re'kt-i'f-i'k-a'shu'n. Lat., *rectificatio* (from *rectus*, straight, and *facere*, to make). 1. The act or process of setting anything straight or in the proper position. 2. The process of purifying liquors by repeated distillation. [a, 48.]—**Artificial r.** The operation of correcting a faulty position of the foetal head during labor, either with the hand or with the forceps.

**RECTIFIED**, adj. Re'kt-i'f-i'd. Lat., *rectificatus*. Fr., *rectifié*. Ger., *rectifizirt*. Subjected to rectification (2d def.), and often also specially flavored. [a, 48.]

**RECTINERVED**, adj. Re'k'ti'nu'rvd. Lat., *rectinervia*, *rectinervius*. Ger., *geradnervig*. Of a leaf, having the nerves straight. [a, 33.]

**RECTISERIAL**, adj. Re'kt-i'ser-i'z-l. Lat., *rectiserialis* (from *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row). Fr., *rectisé*. In phylotaxy, in vertical ranks. [a, 35.]

**RECTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Re'kt-i'e(t'i)-s. Gen., -i'tylos (-i'dis). Fr., *rectite*. See PROCTITIS.—**R. proliferans**. Chronic proctitis with connective-tissue hyperplasia and the formation of small granuloma. [a, 34.]

**RECTOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Re'kt-o(o's)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., re'kt'o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *κύλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Rectokela*. See PROCTOCELE.

**RECTOCOCCYGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re'kt-to(to's)-ko'sh-si'g(ku'g)-e's-u's(u's). A muscle, one on each side, which arises from the anterior surface of the coccyx and is inserted into the posterior portion of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the rectum. [L, 332.]

**RECTO-COLONIC**, adj. Re'kt-o-kol-o'n'i'z-k. Pertaining to the rectum and the colon. [E.]

**RECTOPEXIE** (Fr.), n. Re'kt-to-pe'sh-e. Artificial fixation of the rectum in a desired position. [° Sem. méd., Dec. 4, 1889, p. 449 (a, 18).]

**RECTOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Re'kt-o(o's)-fob(fo'sh)/i's-a's. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *φόβος*, fear. Of C. B. Kelsey, a sense of impending evil affecting a patient suffering from rectal disease. [a, 34.]

**RECTOSCOPE**, n. Re'kt'o-skop. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *Rectal speculum*.

**RECTOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Re'kt-o(o's)-ste'n-os'i's. Gen., -os'e'os (-ia). See PROCTOSTENOSIS.

**RECTOTOMY**, n. Re'kt-o't'om-i'z. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *τομήν*, to cut. See PROCTOTOMY.

**RECTO-URETHRAL**, adj. Re'kt-o-u'r-eth'r'l. Fr., *recto-urétral*. Pertaining to the rectum and the urethra. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**RECTO-UTERINE**, adj. Re'kt-o-u't'e'r-i'n. Lat., *recto-uterinus*. Fr., *utéro-rectal*. Pertaining to the rectum and to the uterus. [L.]

**RECTO-UTERINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re'kt-o(o's)-u't(u't)-e'r-in(-e'u'i'se'u's). A band of unstriped fibres in the recto-uterine folds. [L, 332.]

**RECTO-VAGINAL**, adj. Re'kt-o-va'z-i'n'l. Pertaining to the rectum and to the vagina. [C.]

**RECTO-VESICAL**, adj. Re'kt-o-ve'sh-i'z-k'l. Pertaining to the rectum and to the bladder. [L, 80.]

**RECTRIX** (Lat.), n. f. Re'kt'ri'x. Gen., *rec'tricis*. From *rector*, a director. One of the stiff tail-feathers of a bird, that serve as a steering apparatus in flying. [L, 353 (a, 30).]

**RECTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re'kt'u'm(u'm). Neut. of *rectus*, straight. Gr., *ῥέχος*. Fr., r. Ger., *Afterdarm*. The portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus. It passes from opposite the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis, from left to right, to about the middle of the sacrum, whence it descends in the middle line to the anus. It is somewhat smaller above and dilates greatly near the anus. It is partially invested by the peritoneum (cf. MESORECTUM), and has an external layer of longitudinal muscular fibres, beneath which are circular fibres (cf. SPHINCTER

*ani internum*) and an inner coat of mucous membrane united to the muscular layers by connective tissue. The mucous membrane is covered with columnar epithelium and raised into crescentic longitudinal folds (cf. COLUMNÆ MORGAGNI and Plicæ transversalis recti). [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Encysted r.** Of Physick. Gross's sacciform disease of the anus; a pathological formation of pouches in the rectal mucous membrane. [a, 34.]

**RECTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re'kt'u's(u's). From *regere*, to direct. Any straight muscle.—**Inferior r. (of the eye)**. See *R. oculi inferior*.—**Internal r. of the eye**. See *R. oculi internus*.—**Palpebrarum aperiens r.** See *LEVATOR palpebræ superioris*.—**R. abdominis (anticus major)**. Fr., *droit abdominal* (ou du bas ventre). Ger., *gerader Bauchmuskel*. A long flat muscle, broader and thinner above, which arises from the outer surfaces of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs and the ensiform process of the sternum, and is inserted by a tendon into the pubic bone. The tendon divides into two portions, one of which is attached to the crest of the pubes, and the other to the structures overlying the symphysis. Its fibres are vertical, and are interrupted by several transverse lines, the lineæ transversæ (q. v.). [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. abdominis anticus minor**. See *PYRAMIDALIS abdominis*.—**R. abdominis posticus**. See *QUADRATUS lumborum*.—**R. abducens**. See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. anterior brevis**. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. anterior femoris**. See *GRACILIS* (3d def.) and *R. femoris*.—**R. anterior longus (seu major)**. **R. capitis anterior (major)**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis anticus** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. capitis anticus major**. Fr., *grand droit antérieur du cou*. Ger., *vorderer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel*. A long small muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis anticus medius (seu minimus)**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the lateral mass of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone behind the r. capitis anticus major. [L, 332.]—**R. capitis anticus minor**. Fr., *petit droit antérieur du cou*. Ger., *vorderer kleiner gerader Kopfmuskel*, *kleiner vorderer Kopfmuskel*. A short, quadrangular muscle beneath the r. capitis anticus major, arising from the anterior arch of the atlas and its lateral masses, and inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone between the r. capitis anticus major and the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis internus major**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis internus minor**. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. capitis lateralis**. Fr., *droit latéral de la tête*. Ger., *seitlicher gerader Kopfmuskel*. A short flat quadrangular muscle which arises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone behind the jugular foramen. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis longus**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis major**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posterior inferior**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posticus lateralis**. See *R. capitis lateralis*.—**R. capitis posticus major**. Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête*. Ger., *größerer hinterer gerader Kopfmuskel*. A triangular muscle which arises from the spinous process of the axis, and is inserted into the inferior curved line of the occipital bone, near its outer extremity. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis posticus minor (seu profundus)**. Fr., *droit postérieur petit de la tête*, *petit droit postérieur de la tête*. Ger., *kleinerer hinterer gerader Kopfmuskel*. A small triangular muscle lying beneath the rectus capitis posticus major. It arises from the posterior tubercle of the atlas, and is inserted into the inner end of the inferior curved line of the occipital bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis posticus superficialis**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posticus superior**. See *R. capitis posticus minor*.—**R. colli**. The portion of the longus colli arising from the three lower cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**R. cruris**. See *R. femoris*.—**R. externus**. See *R. oculi externus*.—**R. femoris accessorius**. An anomalous muscle of the thigh arising from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, beneath the origin of the r. femoris, and inserted in common with the vastus externus. [W. Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxiv, p. 363.]—**R. femoris (anterior)**. Fr., *droit antérieur de la cuisse*. Ger., *gerader Schenkelmuskel*. A long spindle-shaped muscle arising by two tendons, one attached to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and the other to the dorsum of the ilium above the acetabulum. It is inserted by a broad tendon into the upper margin of the patella. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *QUADRICEPS extensor cruris*.—**R. inferior oculi**. See *R. oculi inferior*.—**R. internus**. See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. internus femoris**. See *R. femoris*.—**R. internus major**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. internus minor**. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. internus oculi**. See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. labii**. See *COMPRESSOR labii*.—**R. lateralis**. See *R. oculi externus*. **R. capitis lateralis**, and **R. lateralis abdominis**.—**R. lateralis abdominis**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the tenth rib and passes down between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, to be inserted into the crest of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**R. lateralis oculi**. See *R. oculi externus*.—**R. major capitis**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. medialis oculi**. See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. oculi externus**. Fr., *droit externe de l'œil*. Ger., *äusserer gerader Augenmuskel*. See *ABDUCENS oculi* (1st def.).—**R. oculi inferior**. Fr., *droit inférieur de l'œil*. Ger., *unterer gerader Augenmuskel*. Syn., *musculus humilis*. A muscle which arises by a common tendon with the internal r. from the lower and inner part of the margin of the optic foramen. It is inserted into the sclera, about 3 lines from the inferior corneal margin. Its action is to pull the eye downward and inward, and rotate the vertical meridian outward. [F.]—**R. oculi internus**. Fr., *droit interne de l'œil*. Ger., *innerer gerader Augenmuskel*. Syn., *musculus latitior*. A muscle which arises in common with the r. oculi inferior from the ligament of Linn., and is attached to the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen. It runs forward, hugging



the eyeball, and is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about from 2½ to 3 lines from the nasal margin of the cornea. It is the broadest of the recti of the eye, and turns the organ in toward the nose. [F.]—**R. oculi lateralis.** See **R. oculi externus**.—**R. oculi medialis.** See **R. oculi internus**.—**R. oculi superior.** Fr., *droit supérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *oberer gerader Augenmuskel*. A muscle, the thinnest and narrowest of the four recti of the eye, which arises from the upper margin of the optic foramen, beneath the levator palpebrae and obliquus superior, and from the fibrous sheath of the optic nerve. It is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about 3 or 4 lines from the superior corneal margin. It turns the eye upward and inward, and rotates the vertical meridian inward. [F.]—**R. posticus major.** See **R. capitis posticus major**.—**R. posticus minor.** See **R. capitis posticus minor**.—**R. sternalis, R. sternal.** See **STERNALIS**.—**R. superior oculi.** See **R. oculi superior**.—**R. thoracis, R. thoracicus.** See **STERNALIS**.—**Superior r. of the eye.** See **R. oculi superior**.

**RECURRENS** (Lat.), adj. **Re**(re)<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>(ku)<sup>4</sup>/re<sup>2</sup>nz(rans). 1. Recurrent; as a n., a recurrent vessel or nerve, especially the recurrent laryngeal nerve. 2. As a n., relapsing fever.

**RECURRENT**, adj. **Re**-ku<sup>2</sup>re<sup>2</sup>ant. Lat., *recurrens* (from *currere*, to run back). Fr., *récurrent*, *recidivé* (2d def.). Ger., *recurrend*, *wiederkommend* (2d def.). 1. Turning backward in its course. 2. Of a disease, occurring again after having subsided.

**RECURVATION**, n. **Re**-ku<sup>2</sup>rv-a'sh'n. Lat., *recurvatio* (from *recurvare*, to curve backward). See **KYPHOSIS**.

**RECURVATE, RECURVED**, adj's. **Re**-ku<sup>2</sup>rv'at, -ku<sup>2</sup>rv'd. Lat., *recurvatus, recurvus*. 1. In zoology, curved upward. [L, 241 (a, 27).] 2. In botany, bent or curved (not rolled) backward or downward. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

**RECUTITUS** (Lat.), adj. **Re**(re)<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>t(ku)<sup>4</sup>-it(et)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u's). 1. See **CIRCUMCISED**. 2. In botany, having the epidermis apparently taken off. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**RED**, adj. **Re**d. A-S., *read, read, rude*. Gr., *ῥυθός*. Lat., *ruber*. Fr., *rouge*. Ger., *roth*. Of a color resembling that of blood; as a n., such a color or a substance possessing it. [a, 48.]—**Berlin r.** Ger., *Eisenmennige, Berliner Roth*. An iron paint consisting chiefly of ferric oxide mixed with from 5 to 50 per cent. of aluminum oxide or some other insoluble substance. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Chinese r.** Mercuric sulphide. [B, 8 (a, 38).]—**Chrome-r.** Ger., *Chromroth*. Basic lead chromate. [B.]—**Congo r.** Ger., *Congoroth*. A coloring matter which is colored blue by free acids, and thus forms a very delicate test for them. [B.]—**English r.** Ger., *englisches Roth*. See **Berlin r.**—**Indian r.** 1. An ochre from the Persian Gulf, used in painting. [B, 5 (a, 35).] 2. See **Berlin r.**—**Indigo r.** See under **INDIGO**.—**Madder-r.** See **ALIZARIN**.—**Magdala r.** Naphthalene r. See **AZODINAPHTHYLAMINE hydrochloride**.—**Orange r.** See **Orange MINERAL**.—**Paris r.** 1. Red mercury sulphide. 2. A bright orange-r. pigment consisting of a less dense variety of red-lead oxide than ordinary red lead. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Retinal r.** See **VISUAL PURPLE**.—**Venetian r.** A dull-red, ochre-like pigment. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Visual r.** See **VISUAL PURPLE**.

**REDBERRY**, n. **Re**d'be'r-i<sup>2</sup>. 1. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. 2. The *Gaultheria repens*. [B, 293 (a, 35).]

**REDDLE**, n. **Re**d'dl. See **RED CHALK**.

**REDESUCHT** (Ger.), n. **Rad**'e-zuch't. A mania for reading or declaiming aloud. [Arch. de neur., xv, 44, p. 257 (a, 18).]

**REDHIBITORY**, adj. **Re**d'hi'b'i<sup>2</sup>o-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *redhibitorius* (from *redhibere*, to take back). Fr., *redhibitoire*. Relating to disease of such a kind that the buyer of an animal affected with it is entitled to annulment of the purchase. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**REDINTEGRATION**, n. **Re**d'ín-te-g'ra'sh'u'n. Lat., *redintegratio* (from *redintegrare*, to make whole again). Fr., *redintégration*. Restoration, renewal. [A, 48.]

**REDIVIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Re**d'í-<sup>2</sup>vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See **REDUVIA**.

**REDRESEMENT** (Fr.), n. **R**'dre's'ma'n<sup>2</sup>. Replacement. [E.]

**REDRESSER**, n. **Re**-dre's'u'r. Fr., *redresseur*. An instrument for replacing a displaced organ or part.

**RED SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n. **Re**d'su'lh'u'r. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**REDUCTEUR** (Fr.), n. **Ra**-du'k-tu'r. See **REDUCTOR**.—**R. A air.** An India-rubber bag, invented by A. Favrot, to be introduced into the rectum and inflated, for the purpose of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus. [A, 59.]

**REDUCTION**, n. **Re**-du'k'shu'n. Gr., *ἀρρεβόλησις* (1st def.). Lat., *reductio* (from *reducere*, to bring back). Fr., *réduction*. Ger., *E. Zurückbringung*. 1. The act or process of bringing back or down to the normal position or condition, as by the replacement of a displaced part, the diminution of swelling, the lowering of the heart's action to its normal rate or force, the lowering of an abnormally high temperature, etc. [a, 48.] 2. In chemistry, deoxidation; bringing back to the metallic or unoxidized state by depriving of oxygen (said especially of this process as a means of analysis). [B.]—**False r.** Fr., *fausse réduction, réduction par reflux*. An erroneous forcing of a strangulated hernia through the peritoneal incision made in the operation, or through a laceration of the neck of the sac, and beneath the parietal peritoneum, the latter having been detached by the manipulations. [Berger, "Rev. de chir.," Dec., 1884, p. 959.]—**La Mothe's r.** A method of reducing dislocation of the shoulder by manipulation with the patient in the dorsal posture, the arm parallel to the side of the head and face, and the hand of the operator fixing the scapula. [E.]—**R. en bloc, R. en masse.** Ger., *Bruchverschiebung*. The r. of a strangulated hernia with its sac, so that the strangulation is not relieved. [E.]—**Thomas's r.** A method of adjusting the fragments in fracture of the lower jaw by a piece of

wire passed through them, each end of which is twisted upon itself till the fragments are brought into apposition. [H. O. Thomas, "Lancet," 1867 (E).]

**REDUCTOR** (Lat.), n. m. **Re**(re)<sup>2</sup>-du'kt(du'<sup>2</sup>kt)/o'sr. Gen., -or'is. Fr., *réducteur*. 1. An apparatus for effecting reduction. 2. A retractor muscle. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**REDUNCUS** (Lat.), adj. **Re**d-u'n'k(u'n'k)/u's(u's). Ger., *haken gekrümmt*. Bent at the apex in the form of a hook. [a, 35.]

**REDUPPLICATE**, adj. **Re**-du'p/li<sup>2</sup>-kat. Lat., *reduplicatus, reduplicativus*. Fr., *reduplicatif*. Ger., *auswärts geschlagen*. Folded and projecting outward. [a, 35.] See under **VALVATE RESTIVATION**.

**REDUPLICATION**, n. **Re**-du'p/li<sup>2</sup>-ka'shu'n. Fr., *dédoublement*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*. A doubling; of a heart sound, its division.—**R. of the muscles.** A doubling of a muscle in consequence of some abnormal arrangement of the fasciculi. [a, 34.]

**REDUVIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Re**d-u'2(u')/vi<sup>2</sup>(wi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See **HANGNAIL** and **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).

**RED-WATER**, n. **Re**d'wa't'/u'r. A popular term for interstitial nephritis in cattle. [Dickinson, "Lancet," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 664.]

**REDWOOD**, n. **Re**d'wu'd. 1. The genus *Erythroxylon*. 2. In the East Indies, the *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Soymdia febrifuga*. 3. The *Sequoia sempervirens*. 4. In the Bahamas, the *Colubrina ferruginea*. 5. The *Ceanothus spinosus*. 6. In Jamaica, the *Gordonia hamatoxylon*. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**REED**, n. **Red**. 1. The genus *Arundo*. 2. The genus *Phragmites*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**REELING**, n. **Rel**'i'n<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *chancellement*. Ger., *Taumenl*. Swaying of the body, as in one who is intoxicated.

**REFLECTION**, n. **Re**-fle'k'shu'n. Lat., *reflexio* (from *reflectere*, to bend back). Fr., *réflexion, réflexion*. Ger., *Reflexion, Zurückwerfung*. 1. A turning or bending back, especially the turning back of a ray of light, etc. (cf. **ANGLE of r.**). [a, 48.] 2. A turning back or turning aside of a structure, as of a flap; also that point of the structure at which the folding takes place.

**REFLECTIRT** (Ger.), adj. **Ra**-fle'kt-ert'. See **REFLEX**.

**REFLECTOR** (Lat.), n. m. **Re**(re)<sup>2</sup>-fle'kt'o'r. Gen., -or'is. From *reflectere*, to bend back. Fr., *réflecteur*. Ger., *Reflector*. 1. See **MIRROR**. 2. A muscle the action of which is to turn a part back. [a, 48.]—**Forehead r.** See **Head MIRROR**.—**R. epiglottidis.** See **DEPRESSOR epiglottidis**.

**REFLEX**, adj. **Re**-fle'x'. From *reflectere*, to bend back. Fr., *réflexe, réfléchi*. Ger., *r., reflektorisch, reflectirt*. Caused by impulses conveyed by a sensory nerve to the central nervous system and thence reflected by a motor nerve to another part; as a n. (Fr., *réflexe*; Ger., *R., Reflexe*), a r. action, movement, sensation, etc. [a, 48.]—**Abdominal r.** A r. contraction of the abdominal muscles, resulting from stimulation of the skin over them. [Landois (K).]—**Achillessehnenr.** (Ger.). See **ANKLE CLONUS**.—**Auditory r.** Irritation (such as respiratory spasm) caused by excitation of the auditory nerve. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 25, 1890 (a, 34).]—**Bi-ceps r.** A r. elicited by striking the biceps tendon at the bend of the elbow. [a, 34.]—**Bone r.** A r. muscular contraction caused by blows over a bone. [a, 34.]—**Chin r.** A sudden elevation of the lower jaw immediately following a blow on the lower teeth or on the chin. ["Polyclinic," 1884, p. 190 (a, 34).]—**Choking r.** See **PHARYNGEAL r.**—**Ciliary-spinal r.** Dilatation of the pupil produced by irritating the skin of the neck on the same side. [Herter (a, 34).]—**Cremasteric r., Cremaster r.** A raising of the testicle when the skin on the front and inner side of the corresponding thigh is stimulated; best marked in young children. [Landois (K).]—**Crossed r.** A r. manifested on the opposite side of the body from that in which the original impulse took place (e. g., the contraction of the right hind leg of a frog caused by irritation of the left eye after the brain is removed). [Landois (K).]—**Cutaneous r.** A r. excited by stimulation of the skin. [B.]—**Epigastric r.** A r. muscular contraction producing a dimpling in the epigastric region; elicited by applying a stimulant to the skin over the sixth rib. [Landois (K).]—**Fascial r.** A r. produced by a sudden tap over a fascia. [a, 34.]—**Genital r.** Irritation due to any abnormality of the genital organs. [a, 34.]—**Gluteal r.** A contraction of the gluteal muscles caused by irritating the overlying skin. [Landois (K).]—**Guttural r.** A r. observed in certain cases of disease of the genitalia in women, in which the patient has a desire to spit but can not. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1888, p. 190 (a, 34).]—**Inter-scapular r.** A r. contraction of the scapular group of muscles resulting from stimulation of the skin over the interscapular region. [Landois (K).]—**Knee r.** See **KNEE-JERK**.—**Light r.** A narrow oval ring of light seen on the retina, that changes its shape according to the situation and property of the illuminated spot, and is seen with the ophthalmoscope in the upright image as a reflection from the interior of the walls of the eye. [Hense, Arch. f. Ophth., "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 702 (a, 34).]—**Muscle r.** See **Tendon r.**—**Nasal r.** See **PHYSIOLOGICAL nasal r.**—**Oblique r.** Of Geigel, a contraction of the lower fibres of the internal oblique muscle, just above Poupart's ligament, on sharply stimulating the skin over the upper and inner part of the thigh in women; there is no retraction of the labium. [a, 34.]—**Organic r.** A r. movement connected with organic life. [Landois (K).]—**Patellar (tendon) r.** See **KNEE-JERK**.—**Pathic r.** Of Setchenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve. [Landois (K).]—**Pathological nasal r.** Any neurosis resulting from a morbid state of the nasal mucous membrane. [J. N. Mackenzie, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 190.]—**Periosteal r.** See **Bone r.**—**Pharyngeal r.** Retching caused by tickling the pharyngeal mucous membrane; frequently absent in hysteria and bulbar paralysis. [a, 34.]—**Plantar r.** The r. movement produced by tickling the soles of the feet. [K.]—**Scapular r.** Contraction of the scapular muscles produced by stimulation of the overlying



skin. [D, 47].—**Superficial r.** See *Cutaneous r.*—**Tactile r.** Of Setskew, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of the nerves of touch. [Landois (K.).]—**Tendo-Achilles r.** See *Ankle clonus*.—**Tendon r.** The r. contraction of a muscle (or group of muscles) resulting from a sudden blow on its tendon. [Landois (K.).] Cf. *Knee-jerk*.—**Toe r.** A r. elicited by grasping the great toe of a patient lying on his back with extended legs, and flexing it strongly. There immediately follows involuntary flexion of the foot, then of the leg, and lastly of the thigh. It is only met with in patients in whom the knee-jerk, ankle clonus, and other tendon r's are highly developed. [*Med. News*, lili, p. 611 (a, 34).]—**Triceps r.** Contraction of the triceps extensor cubiti elicited by striking its tendon when the forearm hangs downward with the arm at right angles to the trunk. [a, 34].]—**Virile r.** A r. retraction of the bulbocavernosus portion of the penis elicited by pulling the organ toward the umbilicus and sharply percussing its urethral or lateral aspect near the perineum; said to be present in healthy adult males. [C. H. Hughes, "Alienist and Neurologist," Jan., 1881 (a, 34).]

**REFLEXA** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)<sup>2</sup>-fle<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>. See *DECIDUA r.*

**REFLEXED**, adj. Re-fle<sup>2</sup>xt'. Lat., *reflexus* (from *reflectere*, to bend back). Fr., *réfléchi, récliné*. Of leaves, petals, etc., bent toward the dorsal side. [a, 35.]

**REFLEXIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)<sup>2</sup>-fle<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>-o. Gen., -on'is. See *REFLECTION*.—**R. palpebrarum**. See *ECTROPION*.

**REFLEXOMETER**, n. Re-fle<sup>2</sup>x-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *reflex* (q. v.), and *μετρον*, a measure. Of Daniilo, an instrument for measuring the force required to elicit myotatic movement. [a, 34.]

**REFLUX**, n. Re-flu<sup>2</sup>x. Lat., *refluxus* (from *refluere*, to flow back). Fr., *réflux*. Ger., *Zurückfluss*. A return flow.

**REFOULEMENT** (Fr.), n. R'-ful-ma<sup>2</sup>n'. A forcing back. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**R. du sacrum en arrière**. The backward inclination of the sacrum that forms one of the changes in the shape of the pelvis in girls at the age of puberty. [A, 18.]

**REFRACTION**, n. Re-fra<sup>2</sup>k'sh'n. From *refringere*, to break up. Fr., *refraction*. Ger., *Brechung, Refraktion*. Deflection from a straight course; especially the change of direction of rays of light, heat, and sound in passing from one medium to another of different density, or through a medium the density of which is not uniform (cf. *ANGLE of r.* and *REFRACTIVE INDEX*). [a, 48].—**Double r.** Ger., *Doppelbrechung*. The breaking up of a ray of light into two rays, which proceed in different directions on emerging from the medium (such as Iceland spar) which produces this bifurcation. [a, 48].—**R. equivalent**. Ger., *Refraktionsäquivalent*. A number expressing the product of the specific refractive power of a substance by the molecular weight of the latter. This number, when calculated for the different members of an homologous series of organic chemical compounds, is found to vary according to more or less definite rules; and its value being determined for the elementary bodies, its value for compounds can be deduced, at least in some instances. [Strecker (B).]

**REFRACTORY**, adj. Re-fra<sup>2</sup>kt/or-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *refractorius* (from *refringere*, to break up). Ger., *schwerflüssig, feuerbeständig*. Stubborn; resisting treatment; especially resisting the action of heat, melting with great difficulty. [a, 14, 48.]

**REFRACTURE**, n. Re-fra<sup>2</sup>kt-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *refringere*, to break up. The breaking of a bone to overcome deformity following the union of a previous fracture. [E.]

**REFRACTUS** (Lat.), adj. Re(re)<sup>2</sup>-fra<sup>2</sup>kt/(fra<sup>2</sup>kt)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *herabgeknickt*. In botany, bent backward abruptly. [a, 35.]

**REFRESH**, v. tr. Re-fre<sup>2</sup>sh'. To denude of an epithelial covering for surgical purposes.

**REFRIGERANT**, adj. Re-fri<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-r'nt. Lat., *refrigerans*. Fr., *réfrigérant, refroidissant, rafraîchissant, réfrigérantif*. Ger., *kühlend*. Cooling; as a n., an agent that effects cooling. [a, 48.]

**REFRIGERATION**, n. Re-fri<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-r'a/sh'n. Lat., *refrigeratio*. Fr., *refroidissement*. The act or process of cooling. [a, 17.]

**REFROIDISSANT** (Fr.), adj. R'fwa<sup>2</sup>-des-sa<sup>2</sup>n'. See *REFRIGERANT*.

**REFUSION**, n. Re-fu<sup>2</sup>/zhu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *refusio* (from *refundere*, to pour out). The operation of drawing blood, freeing it from some poisonous impurity (e. g., carbon dioxide in cases of poisoning with coal-gas), and passing it back into the blood-vessels again.

**REGEL** (Ger.), n. Rag'e<sup>2</sup>. A rule; in the pl., R'n, see *MENSES*.—**R'low**. See *ATAXIC*.—**R'mässig**. See *REGULAR*.—**R'recht**. See *NORMAL*.—**R'widge**. See *ABNORMAL* and *ANOMALOUS*.

**REGENBOGENHAUT** (Ger.), n. Rag'e<sup>2</sup>n-bog-e<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>-n't. See *IRIS* (1st def.).—**R'ablösung**. See *RHODOLYSIS*.—**R'ausschneidung**. See *IRIDECTOMY*.—**R'bewegung**. See *IRIDOCINESIS*.—**R'blutung**. See *IRIDEMIA*.—**R'einschleissung**. See *IRIDECLEISIS*.—**R'einschneidung**. See *IRIDOTOMY*.—**R'entzündung**. See *IRITIS*.—**R'excision**. See *IRIDECTOMY*.—**R'mangel**. See *ANIRIDIA*.—**R'schmerz**. See *IRALGIA*.—**R'spaltung**. See *COLOBOMA iridis*.—**R'umschnürung**. See *IREOPERISPHINXIS*.—**R'verdickung**. See *IRIDAFEXE*.

**REGENERATION**, n. Re-je<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>-r'a-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *regeneratio*. Fr., *régénération*. Ger., *R.* 1. A reparative process in which lost elements or attributes are renewed. 2. In chemistry, the process of obtaining from the end-products or by-products of an operation a material which is employed in an earlier stage of the same operation. [B.]—**Pathological r.** A renewal of destroyed or injured tissues which takes place in conformity with a pathological instead of a physiological process. [D, 3.]

**REGENWURM** (Ger.), n. Rag'e<sup>2</sup>n-vurm. See *LUMBRICUS terrestris*.—**R'öl**. See *OLEUM LUMBRICORUM*.

**REGIMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Re<sup>2</sup>/je<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., -im'inia. Fr., *régime*. A systematic course, especially of eating and drinking, for preserving or restoring health.

**REGIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)<sup>2</sup>/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. See *REGION*.—**R. aulica**. Of Wilder, the region around the *iter a tertio ad quantum ventriculum*. [I, 80.]—**R. cardiaca**. The region of the heart.—**R. colli mediana, infrahyoidea**. The region of the neck.—**R. colli media suprahyoidea**. See *Infra-hyoid REGION*.—**R. coxarum**. Ger., *Hüft gegend*. The lower portion of the lumbar region. [L, 332.]—**R. germinativa**. Of Waldeyer, the germ epithelium of the embryo. [A, 8.]—**R. glutea**. The region of the gluteal muscles.—**R. infra-auricularis**. See *SUBAURICULAR REGION*.—**R. inframaxillaris**. See *SUPRA-HYOID REGION*.—**R. mesogastrica**. See *UMBILICAL REGION*.—**R. subthalamica**. See *CORPUS SUBTHALAMICUM*.

**REGION**, n. Re'ju<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., τόπος. Lat., *regio*. Fr., *région*. Ger., *Gegend*. A certain definite space, more or less circumscribed. [C.]—**Aulic r.** The r. about the aula. [I, 80.]—**Central gray r.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemisphere. [I, 56 (K).]—**Ciliary r.** 1. The zone of the eyeball which contains the ciliary body. 2. That portion of the lid that bears the cilia. [B.]—**Clavicular r.** The space about the clavicle.—**Costal r's**. Ger., *Rippengegend*. The lateral aspects of the chest. [L, 332.]—**Epigastric r.** Ger., *Oberbauchgegend*. The portion of the anterior abdominal surface bounded by two vertical lines passing through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments, and by two horizontal lines touching respectively the lower margin of the sternum and the lowest part of the thorax. [L, 142, 332.]—**Gastric r.** Ger., *Magengegend*. The r. over the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Gustatory r.** The tip, margins, and root of the tongue in the neighborhood of the circumvallate papillae, also the lateral parts of the soft palate and the anterior surface of the anterior pillars of the fauces. [A, 34.]—**Hyo-mental r.** See *SUPRA-HYOID r.*—**Hyo-sternal r.** See *Infra-hyoid r.*—**Hypochondriac r.** Ger., *Unterrippengegend*. The r. that adjoins the epigastric r. laterally. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric r.** That r. of the abdominal surface bounded above by a horizontal line drawn through the anterior superior crests of the ilia, and on either side by vertical lines drawn through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments. [B, L, 142, 332.]—**Iliac r.** Ger., *Darmgegend*. The r. external to the hypogastric r. [L.]—**Ilio-inguinal r.** The iliac r. and groin conjointly. [L.]—**Inferior sternal r.** The space bounded by that portion of the sternum which lies below the lower margin of the third costal cartilages. [D, 1.]—**Infra-axillary r.** Ger., *Unteraxillargegend*. A triangular r. on the lateral wall of the chest, below the axilla, limited anteriorly by the edge of the pectoralis major, posteriorly by the latissimus dorsi. [L, 34 (a, 29).]—**Infraclavicular r.** The r. lying between the lower border of the clavicle and the lower border of the third rib, and between the edge of the sternum and a vertical line from the acromial end of the clavicle to the spine of the pubes. [D, 1.]—**Infra-hyoid r.** The r. below the hyoid bone, between the sterno-cleido-mastoidei and the sternum. [L.]—**Inframammary r.** The r. lying between a line drawn along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage and the margin of the false ribs, and between the middle line of the xiphoid cartilage and a vertical line passing through the spine of the pubes. [D, 1.]—**Infrascapular r.** The r. lying below a transverse line drawn from the angle of the scapula to the seventh dorsal vertebra and above the continuation of the lower boundary of the inframammary r. [D, 1.]—**Infraspinous r.** The r. beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Inguinal r.** See *INGUIN*.—**Interseapular r.** The r. lying between the scapulae.—**Ischio-rectal r.** The r. between the ischium and rectum. [a, 34.]—**Jugal r.** The r. over the zygoma. [a, 34.]—**Lumbar r.** Ger., *Lendengegend*. The r. posterior to a vertical line through the middle point of Poupart's ligament, and extending vertically as far as the lumbar vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**Mammary r.** The r. nearly square, bounded above by a line passing through the lower border of the third rib at its junction with the sternal cartilage, below by a line passing along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage, externally by a vertical line to the spine of the pubes, and internally by the edge of the sternum. [D, 1.]—**Middle cervical r.** Lat., *regio colli media*. Fr., *région trachéenne*. The space bounded by the lower jaw, the anterior borders of the sterno-cleido-mastoidei, and the sternum. [L, 31.]—**Mylo-hyoid r.** See *MYLO-HYOID TRIANGLE*.—**Olfactory r.** Lat., *regio olfactoria*. Fr., *région olfactive*. Ger., *Geruchgegend*. That portion of the nasal mucous membrane which corresponds to the ramifications of the olfactory nerve and is specially concerned with the sense of smell. [K.]—**Psycho-motor r.** The r. of the higher cerebral centres; the cortex cerebri. [I, 22.]—**Pterygo-maxillary r.** The r. between the pterygoid process and the maxillary bone. [a, 34.]—**Pubic r.** 1. The lower portion of the hypogastric r. [L, 142.] 2. See *Hypogastric r.*—**Pulmo-cardiac r.** That r. of the thorax in which a portion of the left lung covers the heart. [a, 34.]—**Pulmo-gastric r.** That r. in which the lower border of the left lung overlies the stomach. [a, 34.]—**Pulmo-hepatic r.** That r. in which the lower border of the right lung overlies the liver. [a, 34.]—**Respiratory r. of the nose**. All the lower part of the nasal passages through which there is a free passage of air during respiration. [C.]—**Sacral r.** Ger., *Kreuzbeingegend*. The r. over the sacrum. [L, 332.]—**Scapular r.** Ger., *Schulterblattgegend*. The r. overlying the scapula. [L, 332.]—**Sternal r.** The r. overlying the sternum. [L, 332.]—**Subauricular r.** Ger., *Unterohrgegend*. The r. immediately below the ear. [L, 332.]—**Subclavicular r.** The anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 1.]—**Submaxillary r.** Ger., *Unterkefergegend*. See *SUPRA-HYOID r.*—**Submental r.** Lat., *regio submentalis*. Ger., *Unterkinngegend*. The space immediately beneath the chin. [L.]—**Subthalamie r.** Lat., *regio subthalamica*. The prolongation of the tegumentum beneath the posterior portion of the thalamus opticus. [I, 1.]—**Superior r. (of the skull)**. The r. extending from the supra-orbital ridge in front to the superior curved line of the occipital bone behind, and bounded laterally by the temporal lines. **Superior sternal r.** That portion of the r. overlying the sternum which is above the lower border of the third rib. [D, 1.]—**Supraclavicular r.** The r. lying above the clavicle.—**Supra-hyoid r.** Ger., *Unter-*



*kiefergegend*. The r. between the upper margin of the hyoid bone, the anterior borders of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and the lower border of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31, 142.]—**Supraspinous r.** The r. bounded by the supraspinous fossae. [D, 1.]—**Suprasternal r.** The r. bounded inferiorly by the notch of the sternum, and laterally by the sterno-mastoid muscles. [D, 1.]—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *regio umbilicalis*. Ger., *Nabelgegend*. The r. about the umbilicus, bounded above by a horizontal line connecting the cartilages of the ninth rib, below by a line joining the anterior superior crests of the two ilia, and laterally by vertical lines passing through the central points of Poupart's ligament. [B; L, 142, 332.]

**RÉGION** (Fr.), n. Ra-zhe-o'n. See REGION.—**R. de la protubérance**. The region of the pons Varolii or the pons itself. [I, 35.]—**R. du bulbe**. The medulla oblongata. [I, 35.]—**R. pré-frontale**. See *Pars cerebri frontalis anterior*.

**REGISTER**, n. Re-j'ist-u'r. Lat., *registrum*. Fr., *registre*. Ger., R. 1. An apparatus for registration. 2. The compass of a voice or of a musical instrument; also a subdivision of this compass, comprising a range of tones similarly produced and of the same character. [a, 48.]

**REGISTRATION**, n. Re-j'ist-ra'shu'n. The act of recording in more or less complete and systematic fashion. [a, 48.]

**RÉGLÉ** (Fr.), adj. Ra-gla. 1. Regulated. 2. See REGULAR (2d def.). A woman is said to be *réglée* when her menstrual function is established, when she becomes "regular."

**RÈGLES** (Fr.), n. pl. Re-g'l'. See MENSTRUATION and Menstrual FLOW.—**R. par des organes étrangers**. See VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION.

**RÉGLISSE** (Fr.), n. Ra-gles. 1. The genus *Glycyrrhiza*. 2. Licorice-root. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Bâtons de r. blancs**. See *Baculi LIQUIRITILÆ albi*.—**Bâtons de r. citrins**. See *Baculi LIQUIRITILÆ citrini*.—**Extrait de r.** See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ purum*.—**Extrait de suc de r.** See *Succus LIQUIRITILÆ depuratus*.—**Extrait liquide de r.** See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ fluidum*.—**Hydrolé de r.** Infusion de r. See *Infusum radicis GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Jus de r.** See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Mixture de r.** See *Mistura GLYCYRRHIZÆ composita*.—**Pastilles de r. opiacées**. See *Trochisci GLYCYRRHIZÆ et opii*.—**Pâte de r.** See *Pasta GLYCYRRHIZÆ* and *Pasta LIQUIRITILÆ flava*.—**Pâte de r. blanche**. A paste made by infusing 3 parts of licorice-root in 54 of boiling water, straining, adding 45 of gum arabic and 27 of sugar, evaporating to the proper consistence, and sometimes flavoring with orange-flower water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pâte de r. brune** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pasta de regaliz opida* [Sp. Ph.]. A paste of 100 parts of licorice-juice with 1,500 of Senegal gum, 1,000 of white sugar, 2,500 of water, and 0.75 part of extract of opium [Fr. Cod.]; or of 60 parts of extract of licorice, 920 of gum arabic, 575 of sugar, 1,550 of water, and 0.7 part of extract of opium [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pâte de r. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pasta LIQUIRITILÆ flava*.—**Pâte de r. opiacée**. See *Pâte de r. brune*.—**Poudre de r. (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix LIQUIRITILÆ pulverata*.—**Poudre de r. composée**. See *Pulvis GLYCYRRHIZÆ compositus*.—**Poudre de r. ratissée**. See *Pulvis GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Racine de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**R. noire**. See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Sirap de r.** See *Syrupus LIQUIRITILÆ*.—**Suc de r.** See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Suc de r. purifié**. See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ purum*.—**Tablettes de r.** See *Trochisci GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Teinture de r.** See *Tinctura GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Tisane de r. (avec la glycine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ptisana GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Trochisques de r.** See *Trochisci GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Trochisques de r. opiacés**. See *Trochisci pectorales Danorum*.

**REGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Re-g'(rag)'ma. Gen., *reg'matos (-atis)*. From *pyrēnā*, to break. Fr., *regmate*. A monogynous, polycarpellary fruit, such as that of the geranium, in which the carpels separate elastically from the base of the carpophore. [a, 35.]

**REGMACARP**, n. Re-g'ma's-ka'rp. Lat., *regmacarpium* (from *pyrēna*, a fracture, and *καρπός*, fruit). A pod; any dry, dehiscent fruit. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

**REGORGEMENT** (Fr.), n. R'-gorzh-ma'n. An overflowing. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**R. de la vessie**. R. urinaire. Involuntary micturition. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**REGRESSION**, n. Re-gre'sh'u'n. From *regredi*, to go back. Fr., *régression*. Retrograde development; degeneration.

**REGRESSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re-(re')-gre's-su's(su's). Gen., *-gres/sus*. Reversion of an organ to the lower form that immediately preceded it (e. g., of petals into sepals). [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**REGULAR**, adj. Re-g'u-lar. Lat., *regularis* (from *regula*, a rule). Fr., *régulier* (1st def.), *régulièrement menstruée* (2d def.). Ger., *regelmässig*. 1. Conforming to rule or custom; of a flower or other whorl of parts, having the members of each circle alike in shape and size. [B, 296 (a, 35).] 2. Menstruating regularly.

**REGULATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Re-g'(rag)-u-l(u'l)-a(a's)'to'r; in Eng., re-g'u-lat-o'r. Gen., *-or's*. From *regulare*, to direct. A structure or apparatus which serves to control.—**R. radii**. See SUPINATOR longus.—**Temperature r.** See Cold-water COIL.

**REGULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re-g'(rag)-u-l(u'l)-u's(u's). Dim. of *rex*, a king. Fr., *régule*. An old chemical term for several of the metals when separated by fusion from the ore and obtained in a pure state; particularly the metallic button formed at the bottom of the crucible in the process of assaying; also, in England, an impure mixture of sulphides of a metal obtained by fusion of the ore. [Brande (B).] Cf. subheadings under ANTIMONY.—**R. jovialis**. See R. ANTIMONII *jovialis*.

**REGURGITATION**, n. Re-gu'rj'-i-ta'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *gurgitare*, to ingest. Fr., *renvoi*. Ger., R. A flowing backward or reflux, as of blood in incompetent heart valves, or of food or liquid that has been swallowed. [a, 34.]—**Aortic r.** R. of the

blood-current through the aortic orifice, on account of incompetence of the valves. [D, 1.]—**Functional r.** Mitral r. due to contraction of the tendinous cords and papillary muscles. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Sept. 18, 1886, p. 309 (a, 34).]—**Mitral r.** Fr., *reflux mitral*. R. of the blood-current through the mitral orifice, due to valvular incompetence. [a, 34.]—**Tricuspid r.** R. of the blood-current through the right auriculo-ventricular orifice, owing to incompetence of the tricuspid valves. [D.]

**REH** (Hind.), n. An efflorescence consisting of sodium salts found on the soil in India; used medicinally. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**REHBURG** (Ger.), n. Ra'burg. A place in Hannover, Prussia, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs and bathing establishments. [a, 14.]

**REHE** (Ger.), n. Ra'e. See CRITHIASIS and FOUNDER.

**REHMANNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra-ma'n'i-a. Fr., *rehmannie*. A genus of the *Digitalaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. chinensis**. A species the root of which is used in China as an alterative and tonic. [A, 496 (a, 35).]—**R. lutea**. A species used like *R. chinensis*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 205 (a, 14, 50).]

**REIBEGERÄUSCH** (Ger.), n. Rib'e'-ge'-roish. See FRICTION-SOUND.

**REIBUNG** (Ger.), n. Rib'un. See FRICTION.—**Gefässr.** See ANGIOITHLIPSIS.—**R'sgeräusch**. See FRICTION-SOUND.

**REICHENHALL** (Ger.), n. Rich't'e'n-ha'l. A health resort in Upper Bavaria, where there are rich saline springs, and in the neighborhood mud, pine-needle, and mineral baths. [A, 305 (a, 14).]

**REIFEN** (Ger.), n. Rif'e'n. See MATURATION.—**R'bahre**. See CRADLE.

**REIFUNG** (Ger.), **REIFWERDEN** (Ger.), n's. Rif'un', -ve'rd-e'n. See MATURATION.

**RE-IMPLANTATION**, n. Re-i'm-pla'nt-a'shu'n. Lat., *reimplantatio (dentium)* (from *re*, in again, and *implantare*, to implant). The restoration of extracted teeth to their sockets. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**REIN** (Fr.), n. Ra'n. 1. See KIDNEY. 2. In the pl., *r's*, the loins. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**R. amyloïde**. See *Lardaceous KIDNEY*.—**R. céphalique**. See *Head KIDNEY*.—**R. en fer à cheval**. See *Horse-shoe KIDNEY*.—**R. flottant**. See *Floating KIDNEY*.—**R. primitif**. R. primordial. See *MESONEPHROS*.—**R's succenturiés**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.

**REINERZ** (Ger.), n. Rin'e'rts. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

**RE-INFECTION**, n. Re-i'n-fek'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *inficere*, to infect. Infection after a previous infection of the same sort.

**RE-INFUSION**, n. Re-i'n-fu't'zhu'n. See REFUSION.

**REINIGEND** (Ger.), adj. Rin'i'g-e'nd. See DEPURATIVE and DETERGENT.

**REINIGUNG** (Ger.), n. Rin'i'g-u'n. See DEPURATION and CATHARSIS (1st def.).—**Kindbett'r.** The lochia. [a, 34.]—**Monatliche R.** Menstruation. [a, 34.]—**R'smiltel**. A purgative. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

**RE-INOCULATION**, n. Re-i'n-o-k'u-l-a'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *inoculare*, to inoculate. Inoculation after a previous inoculation of the same sort. [a, 48.]

**RE-INVERSION**, n. Re-i'n-vu'r'zhu'n. From *re*, again, and *invertere*, to turn upside down. Ger., R. The procedure of reducing an inverted uterus by indenting the fundus. [A, 22.]

**REIS** (Ger.), n. Ris. 1. The genus *Oryza*. 2. The seed of *Oryza sativa*; rice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R'wasser**. See *Decoctum ORYZÆ*.

**REITBAHNBEWEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Rit'ba'n-be'-vag-un'. See CIRCUS MOVEMENT.

**REITKNOCHEN** (Ger.), n. Rit'kno'ch-e'n. See RIDER'S BONE.

**REIZ** (Ger.), n. Rits. See IRRITATION, STIMULUS, and ERETHISM.—**Druckr.** Stimulation of a nerve of touch by a weight. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Entzündungs'r.** Irritation which causes inflammation. [D, 4.]—**Gegen'r.** See COUNTER-IRRITATION.—**Gehirnr.** See CEREBRAL IRRITATION.—**R'barkheit**. Irritability.—**R'end**. See ERETHISTIC, EXCITANT, and STIMULANT.—**R'losigkeit**. See ANERETISIA.—**R'mittel**. See IRRITANT and EXCITANT (n.).

**REIZUNG** (Ger.), n. Rits'un. See EXCITEMENT, IRRITATION, and STIMULATION.—**Consensuelle R. des Uterus**. See SYMPATHETIC IRRITATION of the uterus.

**REJETON** (Fr.), n. R'-zh't'o'n. A young shoot springing from the stem of a plant. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

**REJUVENESCENCE**, n. Re-ju'-v'e'n-e's'e'n's. Lat., *rejuvenescentia* (from *rejuvenescere*, to grow young again). Fr., *rajeunissement*. Ger., *Vollzellbildung*. 1. The property possessed by a protoplasmic cell of undergoing a rearrangement of its parts and taking on a new shape and new properties. [Pop. Sci. Month., Oct., 1879, p. 736 (B); B, 279 (a, 35).] See also CELL-r. 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the complete development of cells. The exhibition by cells of renewed activity in binary division, instead of their breaking up into spores after conjugation. [J, 27, 55.]

**RELÂCHANT** (Fr.), adj. R'-la's-sha'n. 1. Relaxing. 2. Laxative.

**RELAPSE**, n. Re-la'ps'. Lat., *relapsus* (from *relabi*, to slide back). Fr., *rechute*. Ger., *Recidiv*, *Rückfall*, *Relaps*. A return of a diseased condition. [D.]

**RELAPSING**, adj. Re-la'ps'i'n. Returning to a former bad condition (said of fever). [a, 34.]

**RELAXANT**, adj. Re-la'x'nt. Lat., *relaxans* (from *relaxare*, to relax). Relaxing, producing relaxation; laxative; as a n., a r. remedy. [a, 48.]



**RELAXATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>x(la<sup>2</sup>x)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on/is. See RELAXATION.—**R. cordis**. See DIASTOLE.

**RELAXATION**, n. Re-la<sup>2</sup>x-a/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *relaxatio*. Fr., *r.*, *relâchement*. Ger., *Abspannung*, *Erschlaffung*, *Schlafheit*, *Auflockerung*, *R.* 1. A loosening; looseness, diminution of tension. 2. A general laxity of a part, especially of the muscular system. [K.]—**R. of the pelvic joints**. Fr., *relâchement des articulations pelviennes* (ou des symphyses du bassin). Ger., *Auflockerung der Beckenverbindungen*. An excess or unnatural duration of the softening and increased mobility of the pelvic joints that accompany pregnancy, producing pain and difficulty in walking and pain in the affected joints, the thighs, and the lumbar region. [A, 22.]

**RELAXED**, adj. Re-la<sup>2</sup>xd'. Lat., *relaxatus* (from *relaxare*, to relax). Fr., *relâché*. Relieved of or lacking in tension. [K.]

**RELEVEUR** (Fr.), n. R'-l'-vu<sup>2</sup>r. See LEVATOR.—**R. de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris alaeque nasi*.—**R. de la buette**. See AZYGOS *uvulae*.—**R. de l'angle des lèvres**. See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**R. de la paupière supérieure**. See LEVATOR *palpebrae superioris*.—**R. de l'œil**. See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**R. de l'omoplate**. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulae*.—**R. du coecyx**. See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**R. profond**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris major*.—**R. superficiel**. See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.

**RELIQUÉ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Re<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>kw<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *relinquere*, to leave. See DÉBRIS.—**Morbi r.** See DREGS (2d def.).

**REMANSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>n(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/shi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on/is. From *remanere*, to stay behind. See SUPPRESSION.—**R. mensium**. See AMENORRHEA.

**REMÈDE** (Fr.), n. R'-me<sup>2</sup>d. See REMEDY.—**Grand r.** Mercury. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Dibon**. Calomel. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Durande**. A mixture of 2 parts of ether and 1 part of oil of turpentine, emulsified with yolks of eggs; used in cholelithiasis. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Kaempfer**. An aphrodisiac composed of opium and aromatics. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Lacombe**. An oxytocic made by mixing 80 centigrammes of tartar emetic with 250 grammes of edulcorated aromatized water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**R. de Leroy**. A preparation made by digesting 24 parts of jalap, 6 of scammony, and 2 of mercury sub sulphate with 432 of brandy, filtering, and adding a syrup composed of 24 parts of senna, 72 of boiling water, and 90 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. de Madame Nouffer**. A ténifuge containing calomel, scammony, and gamboge. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**R. de Pradier**. See *Compound tincture of Mecca BALSAM*.—**R. de Reitz**. A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, sulphuric ether, and sodium borate, employed internally against scirrhus and cancer. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. des Caraïbes**. A 4-per-cent. alcoholic solution of guaiac, used against gout. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**R. de Whytt**. See *R. de Durande*.—**R. du capucin**, **R. du duc d'Antin**. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI nitratis*.

**REMEDIAL**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>-med'<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-l. Lat., *remedialis* (from *remediare*, to heal). Fr., *réparateur*. Acting as a remedy.

**REMEDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re<sup>2</sup>-med(med<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See REMEDY.—**Divinum r.** See under *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.—**R. antiphthisicum Adairi**. A solution of 20 centigrammes of copper sulphate in 62 grammes of water, with 10 drops of sulphuric acid added. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. catholicon**. See PANACEA (1st def.).

**REMEDY**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>m'<sup>2</sup>ed<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ἀρεσκία, βοηθήμα. Lat., *remedium* (from *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal). Fr., *remède*. Ger., *Arzneimittel*, *Heilmittel*. Any means used to cure or mitigate disease. [D, 1.]—English r. See CINGHONA (2d def.).

**REMIGES** (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *remex*. Re<sup>2</sup>m(ram)/i<sup>2</sup>g(i<sup>2</sup>g)-ez(es). The large flight-feathers of a bird's wing. [L, 343 (a, 48).]

**REMIJIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra-me<sup>2</sup>-je-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., r. A genus of tropical American cinchonaceous shrubs or small trees. [B, 121, 180 (a, 45).]—**R. bergianiana**. A Brazilian tree the bark of which is bitter and mildly astringent. [A, 400; B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. eujabensis**. The *quina de eujaba* of Brazil. The bark is antiperiodic. [A, 400; B, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. ferruginea**. Fr., *quinquina ferruginea*. A Brazilian shrub the bark of which, *quina da serra*, or *quina de remijo*, is used in Brazil in place of cinchona, though less active. According to some authors, it grows also in Colombia, and yields cuprea-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *R. pedunculata* and *R. purdieana*.—**R. formula**. A species growing along the Rio Negro. [A, 400.]—**R. Hilarii**. Fr., *quinquina de Remijo*. A Brazilian species. The bark, *quina de remijo*, is used like that of *R. ferruginea*. It is said to yield a part of the cuprea-bark of commerce. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. macrocemia**. Ger., *langschwieriger Fieberindienbaum*. A species found along the Amazon and Japura rivers. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pedunculata**. A South American species. According to Triana, this and *R. purdieana* are the only sources of cuprea-bark. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. purdieana**. A species with the habitat of *R. pedunculata*, furnishing a variety of cuprea-bark containing cinchonamine. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. Vellozii**. A Brazilian shrub. Its bark is used like that of *R. ferruginea*. According to some, it is found also in Columbia, and yields a part of the cuprea-bark of commerce. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**REMIREA** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *remière*. A genus of the *Cyperaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. maritima**. Fr., *remière maritime*. A tropical perennial herb found in both hemispheres. Its rhizome is aromatic, sudorific, and diuretic. [a, 35.]

**REMISSION**, n. Re-mi<sup>2</sup>sh'u<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *remissio* (from *remittere*, to send back). Fr., *rémission*. Ger., *R.*, *Nachlass*, *Nachlassung*. That stage of a disease, especially a fever, in which its severer symptoms are abated. [D, 1.]—**Thierfelder'sche R.** (Ger.). A form of r. described by Thierfelder as occurring in typhoid fever, characterized by a decided lowering of the temperature. [A, 319.]

**REMITTENT**, adj. Re-mi<sup>2</sup>t'<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *remittens*. Fr., *rémittent*. Ger., *remittend*. Disappearing in part, but recurring periodically (said especially of fever due to malaria).

**REMONTOIR** (Fr.), n. R'-mo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-twa<sup>2</sup>r. See REPOSITOR.

**REMORA** (Lat.), n. f. Re-m'o<sup>2</sup>-ra-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *rémore*, *arrêt*. 1. Stagnation. 2. A surgical instrument for holding parts in position; especially one used in the operation of castration to prevent protrusion of the intestine, and another (*r. Hildani*) used to maintain fractured or dislocated bones in position. [E.]

**REMOTE**, adj. Re-mot'. Lat., *remotus* (from *removere*, to move back). Fr., *éloigné*. Ger., *entfernt*. Distant in space or in time; of leaves, placed at longer distances apart than usual; of anther-lobes, widely separated; of the lamellæ of *Fungi*, having their minor extremities not reaching the stem; of a bird's hallux, not touching the ground. [B, 19 (a, 35); I, 221.]

**REMPART** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>r. A rampart, a ridge or crest.

**REMULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re<sup>2</sup>m(ram)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *remus*, an oar. The posterior portion of a rib. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**REN** (Lat.), n. m. Re<sup>2</sup>n(ran). Gen., *ren/ia*. See KIDNEY.—**R. mobilis**. See *Floating KIDNEY*.—**Renes succenturiati**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**Renes succenturiati accessori**. See *Accessory suprarenal CAPSULES*.

**RENAL**, adj. Re-n'l. Lat., *renalis* (from *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *rénal*. Pertaining to the kidney.

**RENCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(rank)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See RENCULUS.

**RÈNE** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>n. A rein. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**R's de la glande pinéale**. See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.—**R. de l'âme**. The anterior peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 42 (K).]

**RENFLEMENT** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-fl'-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See ENLARGEMENT (2d def.).—**R. bionique**. See *Kawier's DISC*.—**R. brachial**, **R. cervical**, **R. cervico-brachial**. See *Cervical ENLARGEMENT*.—**R. crural**. See *Lumbar ENLARGEMENT*.—**R. du corps strié interne**. Of Gratiolet, a projection on the inner side of the corpus striatum described as the thalamus of the olfactory nerve. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. lombaire**. See *Lumbar ENLARGEMENT*.—**R. mame-lonné**. See *CORPUS albicans* (2d def.).—**Second r.** See *Cervical ENLARGEMENT*.—**Troisième r.** See *Lumbar ENLARGEMENT*.

**RENICULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re<sup>2</sup>n(ran)-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Dim. of *ren*, the kidney. 1. A small kidney. 2. A lobe of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**RENIFLEMENT** (Fr.), n. R'-ne-fl'-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Sniffing. [a, 48.]

**RENIFORM**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *reniformis* (from *ren*, the kidney, and *forma*, form). Fr., *réniforme*. Ger., *nierenförmig*. 1. Kidney-shaped. 2. Having the outline of the longitudinal section of a kidney. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**RENLAIGUE** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>g. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**RENNES-LES-BAINS** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>n-la-ba<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are alkaline, sulphurous, and chalybeate springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**RENNET**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>t. Gr., πτυρία, πτυρία, τάμσιος. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *présure*. Ger., *Lab*. A caseous matter which coagulates milk, found in the fourth stomach of ruminants. [K.] Cf. *ABOMASUM* and *Milk-curdling FERMENT*.—**Liquid r.** See *Liquor seriparus*.—**Vegetable r.** The *Withania coagulans* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

**RENONCULE** (Fr.), n. R'-no<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>l. See RANUNCULUS.—**R. des bois**. See *ANEMONE silvestris*, *ANEMONE nemorosa*, and *RANUNCULUS silvaticus*.

**RENOUÉE** (Fr.), n. R'-nu-a<sup>2</sup>. See POLYGONUM.—**R. polvrée**. See *Polygonum hydropiper*.—**R. sarrazin**. See *Fagopyrum esculentum*.

**RENOUEUR** (Fr.), **RENOUEUR** (Fr.), n's. R'-nu-u<sup>2</sup>r, -vu<sup>2</sup>r. See BONE-setter.

**RENOVATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>-no<sup>2</sup>(no<sup>2</sup>)-va(wa<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on/is. From *renovare*, to renew. See ANANEOISM.

**RENUENT**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>'nt. Lat., *renuens* (from *re*, back, and *nuere*, to nod). Fr., *rénuent*. Moving the head backward (said of a muscle). [a, 48.]

**RENUNCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re<sup>2</sup>n(ran)-u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See RENCULUS.

**RENVERSEMENT** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ve<sup>2</sup>rs-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See ECTROPION, EXSTROPHY (1st def.), and INVERSION.

**RENOI** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-vwa<sup>2</sup>. See REGURITATION.

**REPAD**, adj. Re-pa<sup>2</sup>nd'. Lat., *repandus* (from *re*, again, and *pandus*, bent). Fr., *godronné*. Ger., *ausgeschweif*. Undulate; having the margin bending slightly inward and outward. [a, 35.]

**REPANDATIO** (Lat.), **REPANDITAS** (Lat.), n's f. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>nd(pand<sup>2</sup>)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o, -pa<sup>2</sup>nd(pand<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>ia<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -on/ia, -at/is. See LORDOSIS.

**REPELLENT**, adj. Re-pe<sup>2</sup>l'<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *repellens* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Ger., *zertreibend*. See REPERCUSSIVE.

**REPENT**, adj. Rep'<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *repens* (from *repere*, to creep). Fr., *rampant*. Ger., *kriechend*. Creeping; prostrate and emitting roots. [a, 35.]

**REPERCOLATION**, n. Re-pu<sup>2</sup>r-ko<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *re*, again, and *percolare*, to strain through. A modification of the process of percolation devised by Dr. E. R. Squibb, by which a given portion of menstruum may be applied to fresh quantities of the drug to be treated. [B, 5 (a, 38).]



**REPERCUSSION**, n. Re-pu<sup>r</sup>-ku<sup>sh</sup>-u<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *repercussio* (from *repercutere*, to drive back). 1. See CONTRAFISSURA. 2. See CHOC EN RETOUR (2d def.). 3. The induction of metastasis of a local affection by some topical agent. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**REPERCUSSIVE**, adj. Re-pu<sup>r</sup>-ku<sup>sh</sup>-i<sup>v</sup>. Fr., *répercussif*. Effecting repercussion (3d def.).

**REPLETE**, adj. Re-plet<sup>t</sup>. Lat., *repletus*. Ger., *angefüllt*. See FARTATE.

**REPLETION**, n. Re-ple<sup>t</sup>-shu<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *repletio* (from *replere*, to fill again). Fr., *réplétion*. 1. The condition of being filled up. [a, 48.] 2. See PLETHORA.

**REPLI** (Fr.), n. R<sup>l</sup>-ple. See CONVOLUTION and FOLD.—**R. antérieur**. See GERM.—**R. externe du vermis latéral**. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a convolution on the external border of the cerebellar hemisphere in apes. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. falciforme**. See FALX cerebri.—**R. interne du vermis latéral**. A convolution on the inner border of the cerebellar hemisphere in apes. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. longitudinal de la méninge**. See FALX cerebri.—**R's semilunaires**. Of Berger, the valves of the umbilical vein. [A, 15.]—**R. supérieur longitudinal**. See FALX cerebri.—**R. transverse**. See TENSORIUM cerebelli.—**R's vésico-utérins**. See Vesico-uterine FOLDS.

**REPLICATE**, adj. Re-pli<sup>2</sup>-kat. Lat., *replicatus* (from *replicare*, to fold back). Fr., *réplié*. Folded backward; having the upper portion curved backward and applied to the lower (said of leaves, plant embryos, etc.). [a, 35.]

**REPLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re-plu<sup>m</sup>-lu<sup>m</sup>. The septum of certain pods that persists after the dehiscence of the valves. [a, 35.]

**REPOSITION**, n. Re-poz-i<sup>sh</sup>-u<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *repositio* (from *reponere*, to replace). Fr., *réposition*. Ger., *R. Replacement*; restoration of a part to its normal position. [a, 48.]

**REPOSITOR**, n. Re-po<sup>z</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>r</sup>. Fr., *remontoir*. An instrument used for replacement or readjustment of a part. [a, 48.]—**Funis-r**. Lat., *omphalosoter*. Fr., *porte-cordon*. Ger., *Nabelschaur-Repositorium*. A more or less flexible rod, armed with a detachable loop, for replacing the umbilical cord within the uterus in cases of prolapse of the cord.—**Pneumatic r**. An India-rubber bag that is filled with air; used to correct uterine inversion. [a, 34.]—**Hydrostatic r**. An instrument consisting of a double India-rubber bag mounted on a steel X-shaped frame, and connected with a rubber tube or supply-pipe. It is kept in position by four inelastic perineal bands attached to a waistband. It is used in chronic uterine inversion, and either a fluid, mercury, or air may be pumped into the bag through the supply-pipe. ["Lancet," Sept. 21, 1889, p. 598 (a, 34).]

**REPOUSOIR** (Fr.), n. R<sup>l</sup>-pus-swa<sup>r</sup>. Ger., *Treibbeisen*. 1. A dental instrument for extracting the roots of teeth. [E.] 2. See PROBANG.—**R. d'arêtes**. A sponge probang. [E.]

**REPRISE** (Fr.), n. R<sup>l</sup>-prez. The whistling inspiration, or attempt at inspiration, which interrupts the paroxysms of coughing in pertussis. [D, 39.]

**REPRODUCTION**, n. Re-pro-du<sup>k</sup>-shu<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *reproductio* (from *re*, again, and *producere*, to bring forth). Ger., *Fortpflanzung*. The process by which a species of organized beings is perpetuated by the formation of new individuals. Cf. GENERATION.—**Asexual r**. R. without sexual congress. [a, 48.]—**Endogenous r**. The formation of new offspring within the body of the parent, especially the genesis of cells. [K.]—**Merismatic r**. See FISSION.—**Nutritive r**. Ger., *nährhafte Fortpflanzung*. A form of r. in which the exact character of preceding cells or organs is repeated. [K, 11.]—**Parthenogenetic r**. See PARTHENOGENESIS.—**Sexual r**. R. by the union of sexually distinct cells. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

**REPTANT**, adj. Re-pt<sup>t</sup>-nt. See REPENT.

**REPTATION**, n. Re-pt<sup>t</sup>-a<sup>shu</sup>-n. Lat., *reptatio* (from *reptare*, to creep). Fr., *r*. The process of creeping or crawling. [a, 48.]

**REPTILIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Re-pti<sup>l</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *reptilis*, creeping. Fr., *reptiles*. Ger., *Reptilien*. The reptiles; a class of vertebrates including scaly or armored cold-blooded animals, with pulmonary respiration and with two cardiac ventricles incompletely separated; comprising the tortoises, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, etc. [L, 147, 353 (a, 39).]

**REPULLULATION**, n. Re-pu<sup>l</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>shu</sup>-n. From *repullulare*, to sprout again. In medicine, the return of a morbid growth. [a, 34.]

**REPULSION**, n. Re-pu<sup>l</sup>-shu<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *repulsio* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Fr., *répulsion*. Ger., *R. Abstossung, Zurückstossung*. The act or process of driving back; also the force exerted by one body on another which tends to cause their separation (cf. ATTRACTION). [a, 48.]—**Capillary r**. R. due to the forces which cause the movements of liquids in small tubes, or to analogous forces (cf. CAPILLARY ATTRACTION). [a, 48.]

**REPULSORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-pu<sup>l</sup>s(pu<sup>l</sup>s)(i<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>m</sup>. From *repellere*, to drive back. See REPOUSOIR (1st def.).

**RÉSEAU** (Fr.), n. Ra-zo. See NETWORK and RETICULUM.—**R. admirabilis**. See RETE mirabile.—**R. cellulaire**. See CELL-NETWORK.—**R. de Malpighi**. R. muqueux. See RETE mucosum.—**R's nucléines**. See NUCLEAR FIBRILS.—**R. protoplasmique**. See INTRACELLULAR NETWORK and NUCLEAR FIBRILS.

**RESECTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>k</sup>-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-on/ia*. See RESECTION.—**R. subperiosteal**. An operation suggested by Cristoforis as an improvement on pubic symphysectomy; subperiosteal resection of the median extremities of the pubic bones, with the idea of their replacement by bony deposit. [A, 30.]

**RESECTION**, n. Re-se<sup>k</sup>-shu<sup>n</sup>. Lat., *resectio* (from *resecare*, to cut off). Fr., *résection*. Ger., *R. Wegschneiden*. The act of cutting away, especially the articular surfaces or the ends of bones.

—**Estlander's r**. An operation for persistent empyema with collapsed lung, consisting in the r. of one or more ribs, so as to cause collapse of the chest-walls and obliteration of the suppurating cavity. [B.]—**Intra-epiphyseal r**. A r. within an epiphysis. [L. Ollier, "Rev. de chir." Mar., 1885, p. 177 (a, 34).]—**Meissel's** (Ger.). R. by chiseling.—**Nervous r**. See NEURECTOMY.—**Ossous r**. See OSTEOTOMY.—**Osteoplastic r**. See OSTEOPLASTY and Temporary r.—**Osteoplastic r. of the tarsus**. See Wladimiroff's OPERATION.—**Subcapsulo-periosteal r**. A r. in which the periosteum and capsular ligament are saved. [E.]—**Subperiosteal r**. A r. in which the periosteum is saved. [E.]—**Subperiosteal r. of the uterus**. Sänger's method of closing the uterine wound in the Cesarean operation by paring away a strip of the muscular tissue from either lip, and then applying Gely's intestinal suture. [A, 32.]—**Temporary r**. A partial r. for an ulterior object, such as reaching a nasopharyngeal polypus, the bone being subsequently replaced. [E.]—**Ultra-epiphyseal r**. A r. made beyond the epiphyseal line. [L. Ollier, l. c. (a, 34).]

**RÉSECTION** (Fr.), n. Ra-se<sup>k</sup>-se-o<sup>n</sup>. See RESECTION.—**R. costale thoraco-plastique**. See Estlander's RESECTION.

**RESEDA** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>s</sup>-ed(ad)<sup>a</sup>. Fr., *réséda*. Ger., *R. Resede*. Mignonette; the typical genus of the *Resedaceæ* (Fr., *résédacées*; Ger., *Resedaceen*), which are an order of plants closely allied to the *Capparidæ*. The *Resedaceæ* are an order of the *Toropetalæ*. The *Resedæ* and the *Resedina* correspond to the *Resedaceæ*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. lutea**. Fr., *réséda jaune, grand'mère, herbe mauve*. Ger., *gelbe Resede*. Base (or crumpling, or Italian) rocket; a species growing throughout Europe. The root, *radix resedæ*, was formerly used as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. luteola**. Fr., *gaude, herbe jaune* (ou à la serpent, ou aux juiifs), *lis des teinturiers, sardine, roquette bâtarde*. Ger., *gelbliche Resede, Wau, Färber-Wau, Gelbkraut*. Dyers'-rocket (or -weed), wild mignonette (or woad), yellow-weed; indigenous to Europe, middle Asia, and northern Africa, and naturalized in the United States. The root was formerly used as an aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. odorata**. Fr., *réséda odorant, herbe d'amour, mignonette*. Ger., *wohlriechende Resede*. Common garden mignonette; a native of northern Africa and Syria; the r. of the ancient Romans, who applied it as a charm to allay the irritation of wounds. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. sesamoides, R. stellata**. A European species considered detergent and vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**RESERATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>r</sup>-at(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>r</sup>. Gen., *-or/ia*. From *reserare*, to unlock. See SPINATOR longus.

**RESERVOIR**, n. Re<sup>s</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-v<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>r</sup>. From *reservare*, to keep back. Fr., *réservoir*. See RECEPTACLE (1st def.).—**Accidental r's**. Of De Candolle, cavities (e. g., in pith) containing secretions but having originally some other function. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Fascicular r's**. Fascicles of small, tubular, parallel cells filled with secretions. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**R. of Pecquet**. See RECEPTACULUM chyli.

**RESIDUAL**, adj. Re<sup>s</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-d<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-l. Lat., *residuum* (from *residere*, to remain behind). Constituting a residue. Cf. R. AIR.

**RESIDUE**, n. Re<sup>s</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-d<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *residuum*. Fr., *résidu*. Ger., *Rückstand*. 1. That which is left of a material after its subjection to a process (e. g., percolation). 2. In organic chemistry, the portion of a radicle or compound which remains after deducting the more readily replaceable elements (especially hydrogen and oxygen). The r. is thus the skeleton of the original body, and, by receiving various additions, forms a series of compounds related in structure. From the different acids are formed acid r's which reappear in the various salts and other derivatives of the acid. [B.]—**Respiratory r**. See RESIDUAL AIR.

**RESILIENCY**, n. Re-si<sup>l</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>n</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>. From *resilire*, to leap. Fr., *rebondissement*. Ger., *Zurückspringen*. The tendency of anything which has been distended, compressed, or displaced, to return to its normal condition by virtue of its elasticity. [J.]

**RESIN**, n. Re<sup>s</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-n. Gr., *ῥηῖν*. Lat., *resina, colophonum, resina colophonum, pix graeca* (all 2d def.). Fr., *résine* (1st def.), *arcançon* (2d def.). Ger., *Harz* (1st def.), *Geigenharz* (2d def.), *Fichtenharz* (2d def.). 1. An excretory product of various plants; an amorphous, more or less translucent, readily fusible substance, insoluble in water, mostly soluble in alcohol, ether, essential oils, or hot fixed oils, and combining with alkalies to form soaps. It is sometimes mixed with volatile oils (see OLEO-r.), sometimes contains benzoic or cinnamic acids, either with or without volatile oil (see BALSAM), and sometimes contains mucilaginous matter (see GUM-r.). It is also obtained in a fossil state (see AMBER and Australian DAMMAR). 2. Rosin, colophony; of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. It has a sp. gr. of 1.070 to 1.080, melts at about 135° C., and is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in fixed or essential oils. It is the anhydride, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of abietic acid. It is used as a stimulant and preservative constituent of plasters and ointments. The Fr. Cod. distinguishes between this resin (*colophane*) and white r. (*poix-résine*). [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Acaroid r**. Lat., *acaroides resina, gummi acaroides*. Fr., *résine acaroides, gomme de Botany-Bay*. Ger., *Botany-Bay-Harz, Acaroidharz*. A r. occurring as a spontaneous exudation on the leaves and in the stem of *Xanthorrhoea hastilis* and other species of *Xanthorrhoea*. It contains benzoic and cinnamic acids, and is used as a stimulating expectorant and tonic and in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and colic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 21); B, 33.] See also *Red acaroid r.*—**Aldehyde r**. A light-brown resinous body obtained by heating aldehyde with potash in solution; also formed in alcoholic solutions of the alkalies and in acetal, when kept for a long time. [B, 2, 5 (a, 35).]—**Anime r**. See ANIME.—**Balsam and r. clyster**. An enema of 25 grammes of copaiba, the yolk of 1 egg, and 0.05 gramme of extract of opium. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Beta-r**. See R. of MASTIC (2d def.).—**Biliary r**. A resinous substance obtained by distilling bile. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Botany-Bay r**. See ACAROID r.—**Cayenne r**. See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Courbaril r**. Fr., *animé occidental*. See South American ANIME



and cf. *Brown American ANIME*.—*Cowdie r.*, *Cowrie r.* See *Australian DAMMAR*.—*Hard r.* Ger., *Hartharz*. A r. which can not be kneaded with the hand. [B. 270 (a. 14).]—*Kauri r.* See *Australian DAMMAR*.—*Ointment of r.* See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.—*Pine r.* See R. (2d def.).—*Piney r.* White dammar. [B. 77 (a. 35).]—*Red acaroid r.* A dark brownish-red (in thin pieces ruby-red and transparent) r., derived from *Xanthorrhoea australis*; of vitreous fracture and balsamic odor. [B. 33.]—*R. ointment.* See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.—*R. plant.* Any plant that yields a resinous product. [a. 35.]—*R. plaster.* See *Emplastrum RESINÆ*.—*R. soaps.* Soaps formed by the alkaline salts of various weak acids contained in r's. [B. 4 (a. 38).]—*White r.* Lat., *resina alba*. Fr., *poix-résine* [Fr. Cod.]. R. (2d def.) made whitish by agitation with water. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—*Yellow r.* See R. (2d def.).

**RESINA** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>z(ras)-in(en)<sup>a</sup>3. See RESIN (2d def.).—**Ceratum resinæ** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *onguent simple*. Ger., *Harzcerat*. Syn.: *ceratum resinæ pini* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *emplastrum commune* (see *cere*) [Swed. Ph.], *seu citrinum* [Dan. Ph.], *seu resinosum* [Swiss Ph.], *seu resinæ pini* [Russ. Ph.], *seu cere terebinthinatum* [Finn. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 60 parts of yellow wax with 200 of lard and 140 of rosin [U. S. Ph.]; or with 60 of suet and 20 of Burgundy pitch [Swed. Ph.]; or with 20 of rosin, 16 of suet, and 24 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, and 15 each of suet and turpentine [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; or with 90 of Burgundy pitch, 30 of mutton suet, and 15 of turpentine [Dan. Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, 20 of suet, and 10 each of turpentine and olive-oil [Finn. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *Emplastrum resinæ*, *Unguentum resinæ*, and *Unguentum basilicum*.—**Ceratum resinæ compositum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *cérat de résine composé*. Syn.: *cera arborea*. Compound resin cerate, Deshler's salve, somewhat resembling the unguentum basilicum of the Ger. Ph.; made up of 12 parts each of rosin, suet, and yellow wax, 6 of turpentine, and 7 of flaxseed oil. [B.]—**Ceratum resinæ pini** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Ceratum r. sine*.—**Emplastrum adhaesivum cum r. mastiche** [Norw. Ph.]. A plaster of 4 parts of mastic, 3 of yellow wax, 32 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of suet. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Emplastrum commune cum r.** See *Emplastrum resinæ* and *Emplastrum LITHARGYRI cum r.*—**Emplastrum resinæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum resinæ cum lithargyro** (see *polychrestum*). Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif*. Syn.: *emplastrum adhaesivum* (*borussicum*) *seu resinosum*. Resin (or adhesive) plaster; made by adding 14 parts of powdered rosin to a mixture of 80 of lead plaster and 6 of yellow wax melted together [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding to 16 parts of lead plaster 2 of rosin and 1 part of soap [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 100 parts of lead plaster, 10 each of yellow wax and rosin, and 1 part of turpentine [Ger. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. recognizes two plasters: *Emplastrum adhaesivum*, consisting of 6 parts each of rosin and terebinthina cocta, 3 of white wax, and 85 of litharge plaster; and *emplastrum resinosum*, made of 143 parts of Burgundy pitch and 857 of litharge plaster. The Nederl. Ph. orders 36 parts of litharge plaster, 6 of colophony, and 1 part of larch turpentine; the Russ. Ph., 17 parts of litharge plaster, 15 each of lard and olive-oil, and 12 of rosin. The other ph's order 32 parts of litharge plaster with 8 of Burgundy pitch [Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.], (with 2 of dammar [Finn. Ph.], with 8 of colophony [Swiss Ph.], with 3 each of yellow wax and Burgundy pitch, and 1 part each of larch turpentine and suet [Norw. Ph.]). The Swiss Ph. gives in its supplement a plaster made of 10 parts of litharge plaster with 12 of crude oleic acid, 3 of rosin, and 1 part of suet. [B.; B. 5, 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum LITHARGYRI cum r.* and *Emplastrum PICTIS burgundica*.—**Emplastrum resinæ pini**. See *Ceratum resinæ*.—**Emplastrum resinarum glutinans**. Sp., *emplastro de resinas aglutinante*, *esparadrapo de Andrés de la Cruz* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 92 parts of Burgundy pitch, 29 of elemi, 12 each of olive-oil and turpentine, and 6 of white wax; 115 parts of this plaster are melted with 7 each of yellow wax and compound lead plaster, and spread thin on linen. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**R. alba**. See *White resin* and *Burgundy pitch*.—**R. auri**. Of the alchemists, saffron. [A. 325 (a. 48).]—**R. colophonium**, **R. communis**. See RESIN (2d def.).—**R. dammar**, **R. dammaræ**. See DAMMAR. —**R. de Gomart**. See CHIBOU. —**R. draconis**. See DRAGON'S-BLOOD. —**R. elastica**. See CAOUTCHOUC. —**R. empyreumatica fluida**. Tar. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—**R. empyreumatica solida**. Pitch. [a. 35.]—**R. flava**. Yellow resin. [B. 5 (a. 35).] See RESIN (2d def.).—**R. fluida canadensis**. See *Canadian TURPENTINE*. —**R. lentiscina**. Mastic. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**R. Marie**. Sp., *bálsamo ó aceite de Maria* [Sp. Ph.]. Resin of *Calophyllum tacamahaca*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**R. mastix**. See MASTIC. —**R. mecenensis fluida**. See *Mecca BALSAM*. —**R. nigra**. Ordinary pitch. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—**R. pini colata**. See *Pix burgundica expurgata*. —**R. terra**. Of the alchemists, sulphur. [A. 325 (a. 48).]—**R. toluatana**. See BALSAM of Tolu. —**R. vernix**. See SANDARAC. —**Sirapum resinæ toluatana**. See *Syrupus toluatana*.—**Unguentum resinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum cereum* (see *flavum*, *seu resinosum*). An ointment made with 2 parts of yellow wax, 4 of rosin, 8 of simple ointment, and 1 part of oil of almonds [Br. Ph.]; or with 9 parts of lard and 1 part of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]. The other ph's order 60 parts of yellow wax with 1,000 of lard and 60 of Burgundy pitch [Ger. Ph., T. A.]; with 960 of lard and 20 of water [Ir. Ph.] (with 100 of lard, 30 of rosin, and 10 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; with 375 of lard, 30 of water, 45 of rosin, and 12 of turpentine [Roum. Ph.]), and color the plaster with 10 parts (5 [Roum. Ph.], 20 [Ger. Ph., T. A.]) of turmeric. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *Ceratum resinæ*, *Emplastrum resinæ*, and *Unguentum basilicum*.—**Unguentum resinæ flava**. See *Ceratum resinæ* and *Unguentum basilicum* (1st def.).—**Unguentum resinæ nigra**. See *Unguentum basilicum* (2d def.).

**RESINATE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>2n-at. A compound of a resin with a salifiable base. [B. 38 (a. 14).]

**RÉSINE** (Fr.), n. Ra zen. See RESIN. —**Cérat de r. anglaise**. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.—**R. canarine**. See ELEMI. —**R. caryne**.

See CHIBOU.—**R. de la Nouvelle-Espagne**. See COPAIBA.—**R. d'ergot**. Ergotamine in combination with a resinous acid; Wiggers's ergotine. [Tanret, "Bull. gén. de therap.," Mar. 30, 1882.]—**R. de Tyr**. See TURPENTINE.—**R. tacamaque**. See *Brazilian ELEMI*.

**RESINEONE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>2n-e-on. Fr., *résineone*. Ger., *Resineon*. 1. An oily liquid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O, obtained by distilling rosin with 8 times as much slaked lime. 2. An oil obtained as a decomposition product of the black tar which comes over last in the dry distillation of the otherwise worthless parts of resinous trees, when this black tar is itself distilled with steam. [B. 93 (a. 14); B. 270 (a. 38).]

**RESINOCERUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re<sup>2</sup>z(ras)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ser(kar)<sup>1</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *resina*, resin, and *cera*, wax. Fr., *resinocérum*. A mixture of resin and wax; the *πρωτόκρηπος* of Galen. [A. 325 (a. 48).]

**RESINONE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>2n-on. Fr., *résineone*. Ger., *Resinon*. A colorless fluid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O. [B. 48, 93 (a. 14).]

**RESINOUS**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>2n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *resinosus*. Fr., *résineux*. Ger., *harzig*. Of the nature of or pertaining to resin; of electricity, elicited by rubbing sealing wax or a similar body. [D.]

**RESOLUTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>z(re<sup>2</sup>s)-o<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)sh<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>1</sup>is. See RESOLUTION.—**R. nervorum**. Paralysis. [L. 325 (a. 14).]—**R. ossium**. See OSTEOLYSIS.—**R. ventriculi autopeptica**. See GASTROMALACIA.

**RESOLUTION**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *resolutio* (from *resolvere*, to loosen). Fr., *résolution*. Ger., *Auflösung*. 1. A breaking up into constituents. 2. A sudden improvement in a febrile disease. Cf. CRISIS. 3. The breaking up and absorption of an inflammatory deposit; the return of a swollen or inflamed tissue to its normal state without suppuration. [D.]—**Cumulative r.** In chemistry, the process by which from a single substance there is formed a series of substances, each member of the series being derived from the preceding member by the addition of one or more molecules of the original substance, less a certain portion of the latter. The original substance is called a *diapolyte*, and the constant quantity deducted from each member is called the *apolyte*. When the process is repeated a very great number of times the resulting product is called a *cumulate*, and a series of such cumulates may be formed, each derivable from the one preceding by some fixed law. The cumulates are designated by the symbol  $\Omega$ . [B. 2.]

**RESOLUTIVE, RESOLVENT**, adj's. Re<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>2n-u<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>v, -o<sup>2</sup>1<sup>1</sup>-vut. Lat., *resolvens*. Fr., *résolutif*. Ger., *auflösend*. Causing or promoting resolution.

**RESONANCE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z-o-na<sup>2</sup>ns. Lat., *resonantia* (from *resonare*, to resound). Fr., *résonance*. Ger., *Resonanz*, *Nachklang*. The resounding of a part subjected to auscultation or percussion.—**Amphoric r.** 1. In auscultatory percussion, a sound heard over a large superficial cavity having thin, tense walls, resembling that produced by tapping the cheek when the mouth is closed and fully but not forcibly inflated. [Loomis.] 2. In auscultation of the voice, a ringing sound like that produced by speaking into a wide-mouthed vessel; caused by the reverberation of the voice in a cavity which communicates by a small opening with a bronchus. [D. 1.]—**Bronchial r.** See BRONCHOPHONY.—**Pectoral vocal r.** Natural bronchophony. [D.]—**Tympanitic r.** R. of a clear, high-pitched quality, produced by percussion over a cavity well distended by air. [D.]—**Vocal r.** The r. heard on auscultation of the chest while the patient is using the voice.

**RESONATOR**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>n-at-o<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *résonateur*. A mechanical device for intensifying sounds (as in Cammann's binaural stethoscope).—**Helmholtz's r.** An instrument for determining a lessened perception for certain single tones. [F.]

**RESONITUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)so<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gen., -son<sup>1</sup>-itus. See CONTRAFISSURA.

**RESORCIN**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>rs-i<sup>2</sup>2n. Metadihydroxybenzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(H.OH.H.OH.H.H.H.), occurring as large colorless or slightly yellowish rhombic prisms or tabular crystals, of very sweet but afterward irritating taste; used as an antiseptic, a topical stimulant, and an antipyretic. In poisonous doses it causes epileptoid convulsions. [A. 308; B. 3, 95, 270 (a. 38).]—**R. blue**. Ger., *R'blau*. A blue coloring matter found under certain circumstances in animal and vegetable albuminous tissues, and obtainable synthetically by heating r. and urea together. [Andeer, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wnsch." No. 51, 1881, and No. 47, 1883, p. 889 (B).]—**R'phthalein**. Fluorescein, a substance known in two forms, one, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring as yellow flocks, the other, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O, as a brick-red crystalline powder. [B. 4 (a. 38).]—**R. yellow**. Ger., *R'gelb*. A yellow coloring matter found in vegetable tissues and in the organs of animals that have received a large amount of certain compounds of the aromatic series with their food; also prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on r. It appears to be a pathological pigment of the animal body. [Andeer, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wnsch.," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 737 (B).]

**RESORCINOL**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>rs-i<sup>2</sup>2n-o<sup>2</sup>l. See RESORCIN.—**R'azobenzene**. A substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, occurring as red acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**R. ether**. A substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, occurring as a resinous mass or as a brilliant brownish-red powder. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**R'quinone**. A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, isomeric with quinhydrone, and occurring as black acicular crystals, showing a garnet color in transmitted light, and possessing a green lustre. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**RESORCYLIC ACID**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>rs-i<sup>2</sup>2l<sup>1</sup>2k. An acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, known in three isomeric forms:  $\alpha$ -r. a., or symmetric metadihydroxybenzoic acid, C<sub>6</sub>(OH.H.CO.OH.H.OH.H.);  $\beta$ -r. a., or asymmetric metadihydroxybenzoic acid, C<sub>6</sub>(OH.CO.OH.H.OH.H.H.); and  $\gamma$ -r. a., or adjacent metadihydroxybenzoic acid, C<sub>6</sub>(OH.CO.OH.H.H.H.OH.). [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**RESORPTION**, n. Re-so<sup>2</sup>rp<sup>1</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *resorptio* (from *resorbere*, to suck back). Fr., *resorption*. Ger., *R., Aufsaugen*. 1.



The act of taking up again into the circulation that which has been deposited in the tissues. [D.] 2. See *Pathological Absorption*.—**Morbid r.** See *Pathological Absorption*.—**Purulent r.** See *Purulent Absorption*.—**R'sdiabetes** (Ger.). A form of glycosuria due to the absorption of sugar (e. g., the glycosuria of the puerperal period). [A, 61.]

**RESPIRABILITY**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-spi}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-b-i}^2\text{-ti}^2$ . The quality of being respirable. [J.]

**RESPIRABLE**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-spi}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-b-l}$ . From *respirare*, to breathe. Fr., r. Ger., *athembar*. 1. Of a medium such as air, water, etc., capable of sustaining life by serving for respiratory gas-interchange. Cf. *IRRESPIRABLE*. 2. Capable of being breathed, as in the case of nitrogen and hydrogen, which may be inspired and expired, although incapable of serving for the respiratory gas-interchange. [J.]

**RESPIRAMEN** (Lat.), **RESPIRAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-spi}^2\text{-r(sper)-a(a}^2\text{)me}^2\text{n, -a}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt'u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Gen., *-am'inis, -men'ti*. Respiration. [J.]

**RESPIRATEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{R}^2\text{-spe-ra}^2\text{-tu}^2\text{r}$ . 1. See *RESPIRATOR*. 2. A therapeutical agent supposed to increase the amount of oxygen in the blood. [Duboué (rev. in "Lyon méd." Apr. 2, 1882).]

**RESPIRATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-spi}^2\text{-r(sper)-a(a}^2\text{)shi}^2\text{(ti}^2\text{)-o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. See *RESPIRATION*.—**R. abolita**. See *APNEA*.—**R. anhelosa**. See *ANHELATION* (1st def.).—**R. muscularis**. See *MUSCLE-RESPIRATION*.—**R. pectoralis**. See *COSTAL RESPIRATION*.—**R. suspiriosa**. See *Sighing RESPIRATION*.

**RESPIRATION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-spi}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *ἀναπνοή, ἀνάπνευσις*. Lat., *respiratio* (from *respirare*, to breathe). Fr., r. Ger., *R. Athmen, Athmung, Athem*. 1. The mechanical processes of inspiration and expiration of air, or of supplying water to the gills, etc. 2. One complete inspiration followed by a complete expiration. 3. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of animals or plants; that part of the nutrient process which has to do with nutriment and waste in the gaseous form. 4. The assumption of oxygen by the blood in the lungs, gills, etc., and the rejection of carbon dioxide, watery vapor, and traces of organic matter at the same time and by the same organs (see *External r.*). 5. Of less recent writers, the taking up of carbon dioxide and the rejection of oxygen by the green parts of plants in sunlight; shown by Draper (1844) to be comparable to digestion, but not to. Physiologists are now agreed that the r. of plants is identical with that of animals, and the term is used collectively for the processes of absorption of oxygen by plants, oxidation of the oxidizable organic matter (carbohydrates) in their tissues, and evolution of the products (carbonic acid and water) of such oxidation. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35); J, 40.]—**Abdominal r.** Fr., *abdominale* (ou ventrale). Ger., *Abdominalathmen, Bauchathmen*. R. (1st def.) due principally to the contraction of the diaphragm and the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera; said to be common in adult men, the horse, the cat, and the rabbit. [J, 14, 40.]—**Aerial r.** Fr., *aérienne*. Ger., *Luftathmung*. R. of air, in which the respiratory membrane of the lungs, trachea, etc., is supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of atmospheric air. In the lower forms of air-breathing animals, aerial r. is combined with aquatic r., as in frogs, or the animal may exercise either aerial or aquatic r. as inclination or necessity demands, like frogs in winter and some pulmonate gastropods. [J, 5, 11.]—**Aquatic r.** Ger., *Wasserathmung*. R. in water, i. e., r. in which the respiratory membrane, branchial mucosa (gills), skin, etc., are supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of water. [J.] Cf. *Aerial r.*—**Artificial r.** Ger., *künstliche Athmung*. 1. Imitation of the natural movements of r., as by alternately drawing the arms up over the head and pressing them against the sides of the chest, thus in turn enlarging the thoracic cavity by elevating the ribs and diminishing it by depressing them, as in Sylvester's method of resuscitating asphyxiated persons. The expiration may be made more complete by pressing the abdominal wall toward the thorax at the same time that the chest is compressed. [J.] Hall's method (the so-called "ready method") of treating asphyxia consists in laying the person on the face to allow liquids to run out from the air-passages, then turning him on one side, so as to allow of the expansion of the walls of the chest from the weight of the body having been removed from the breast. These movements are repeated fifteen times to the minute, and warm applications are made. Howard's method is by the direct application of compression to the ribs by the hands of the operator, who kneels over the patient, slowly brings his weight to bear upon the chest, compressing the ribs and costal cartilages, and then suddenly removes the pressure, allowing the thorax to expand by its own elasticity. [E.] 2. See *Forced r.*—**Blood-r.** Ger., *Blutathmung*. See *External r.*—**Blowing r.** See *Bronchial r.*—**Branchial r.** Ger., *Kiemenathmung*. R. by means of gills or branchiae, as in aquatic animals. [J.]—**Branchial r.** Fr., *souffle branchique, bruit des bronches*. Ger., *Bronchialathmen, Bronchialgeräusch*. 1. The sound produced by the rush of the air from the larynx into the pharynx or the reverse; most marked in expiration. A somewhat similar sound may be heard over the bronchial tubes. [J, 40.] 2. A form of r. which displaces vesicular r. in certain diseases of the lungs. In inspiration it is tubal, short in duration, incomplete, and of high pitch. Expiration is, as long as inspiration or longer, of greater intensity, and of higher pitch. It indicates condensed lung tissue, as in pneumonia, pleurisy with effusion, etc. [D, 1.] See also *BRONCHIAL MURMUR*.—**Broncho-vesicular r.** Of Flint, r. which shows less of the vesicular character than the healthy respiratory murmur, less softness, higher pitch, and more of a blowing and less of an equable character. The inspiratory portion is short in duration, elevated in pitch, and variable in intensity. The expiratory portion is either absent or, if present, prolonged, higher in pitch, and often of greater intensity than the inspiratory portion, which it follows after an appreciable interval. It indicates pulmonary condensation, and may occur in

phthisis, pneumonia, cancer, cedema, etc. [D, 1.]—**Buccal r.** See *Mouth-BREATHING*.—**Cavernous r.** R. accompanied by a sound like that produced by blowing into a cavity. In inspiration it is slow in its development and low in pitch; in expiration it is still lower in pitch. It indicates a cavity or a globular tracheal dilatation. [D, 1.]—**Cerebral r.** See *Nervous r.*—**Cheyne-Stokes r.** Ger., *Cheyne-Stokes'sches Phänomen* (oder *Athmungsphänomen*). An abnormal state of the r. observed when death is impending, and in certain diseases, especially of the brain, first carefully investigated by Cheyne and Stokes. The respiratory movements gradually decrease in extent and rapidly, finally ceasing entirely for several seconds, then begin again and gradually increase until the normal condition is regained or exceeded. [J, 19.]—**Clavicular r.** A form of r. practised by singers in which the clavicle takes part in the respiratory movement, the shoulders being elevated. ["Rev. de laryng. et d'otol." May 15, 1892, p. 292 (a, 50).] Cf. *Costo-superior r.*—**Cogged-wheel r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Costal r.** Ger., *Costalathmen, Rippenr.* R. (1st def.) due chiefly to the elevation and depression of the ribs, especially the upper ones, the diaphragm taking a comparatively small part; seen especially in women and supposed by most physiologists to have reference to gestation, although some attribute it to the mode of dress. [J, 8, 19, 28, 40, 41.]—**Costo-inferior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, r. (1st def.) produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the lower ribs; said to be especially well seen in dogs. [J, 18, 28, 45.]—**Costo-superior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, a form of respiratory movement produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the upper ribs; most common in women. [J, 18, 28, 45.]—**Cutaneous r.** Fr., *r. cutanée*. Ger., *Hautathmung*. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the blood through the skin. [J.]—**Diaphragmatic r.** Ger., *Diaphragma-R.* *Zwerchfellathmung*. See *Abdominal r.*—**Direct r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in small bulk, as in the *Amaba*, etc., takes oxygen directly from the surrounding medium, and excretes carbon dioxide directly into it. [J, 55.]—**Divided r.** [Walshe]. That form of r. in which there is a distinct interval between the murmur of inspiration and that of expiration; due to dilatation of the air-cells (as in emphysema), by which the expulsion of the air is hindered. [D, 1.]—**Exaggerated r.** R. which differs from normal r. only in showing greater intensity. It may, however, become a sign of disease, in which case the excess of intensity is in expiration, in health it is in inspiration. [Walshe and Fournet (D, 11).]—**External r.** Ger., *äussere Athmung, Blutathmung*. The assumption of oxygen and rejection of carbon dioxide carried on by the blood in its passage through the lungs, branchiae, or other respiratory membranes. The oxygen is conveyed by the blood to the entire body, and while in the capillaries the blood gives up its oxygen to the tissues and receives carbon dioxide in return. So far as general r. is concerned, the blood acts simply as a carrier of oxygen and carbon dioxide for the tissues. Considered as a tissue, however, the blood respires like other tissues. [J.] See *Tissue r.*—**Extrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the inspiration and immediate expiration of a gas (e. g., nitrous oxide) into the surrounding air, so that a portion that has once been inspired is not inspired again. ["Med. Chron." Feb., 1886, p. 363.]—**Facial r.** Ger., *Gesichtathmung*. All the movements of the face dependent upon r., especially the dilatation of the nostrils during inspiration and their collapse during expiration. All the facial signs of r. are intensified in labored breathing. [J, 19.]—**Feebler r.** R. in which there is lessening of the intensity of the vesicular murmur without change in its character. [D, 47.]—**Fetal r.** See *Placental r.*—**Forced r.** R. supported by blowing air into the lungs with bellows, or in some other way, as in physiological experiments. The nozzle of the bellows is usually connected with the trachea by means of a tube. By using two Y-tubes, one of them communicating in some part of its length with a chamber for ether, chloroform, etc., either pure air or air mixed with the anæsthetic may be made to pass into the lungs. [J.]—**Harsh r.** See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Hissing r.** An increase of the vesicular murmur producing a hissing sound. [a, 34.]—**Hollow r.** See *Amphoric MURMUR* (1st def.).—**Indirect r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in quite large masses, as in the higher animals, and the oxygen is supplied by a respiratory blood, which also removes the carbon dioxide. In this form of r. the respiratory blood is in turn supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by special respiratory organs (lungs or gills). [J, 55.]—**Inner r.** **Internal r.** See *Tissue r.*—**Interrupted r.** Fr., *r. saccadée, r. entrecoupée*. R. in which the respiratory murmur is interrupted; supposed to be caused by incomplete dilatation of the air-cells and oftenest found at the anterior surface of the apex of the right lung. [D, 1.]—**Intestinal r.** Ger., *Darmathmung*. The process of the absorption and evolution of gas by the mucous membrane of the intestines. [B, 49.]—**Intramolecular r.** See *Intramolekuläre ATHMUNG*.—**Intra-uterine r.** 1. R. by the fetus before delivery. 2. See *Placental r.*—**Intrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the breathing over and over again of a limited volume of a gas. ["Med. Chron." Feb., 1886, p. 363.]—**Jerking r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Kiemenr.** (Ger.). See *Branchial r.*—**Labored r.** 1. Respiratory movements in which the ordinary muscles of r. are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently for the aeration of the blood and are assisted by the so-called auxiliary respiratory muscles. 2. Dyspnea. [J.]—**Laryngeal r.** The rhythmic widening and narrowing of the glottis during r. In inspiration the glottis is wide open, allowing the freest entrance of the air, while in expiration it is narrowed and somewhat retards the air's exit. [J, 19.]—**Lung r.** See *Pulmonary r.*—**Metamorphotic r.** **Metamorphosing r.** Of Seitz, a respiratory sound that begins like that of stenosis, distinctly bronchial, and suddenly changes to a weak bronchial breathing that is also heard during expiration; very rare and said to be a certain sign of a cavity. [Vierordt (a, 34).]—**Muscle-r.** Ger., *Muskelathmung*. R. (3d def.) by a muscle when in action. [K.]—**Nasal r.** R. (1st def.) through the nose. [J.]—**Nervous r.** Of Corrigan, that form of r. in fevers (especially in typhus) in which the lips are closed, the cheeks are distended, the nostrils dilate with each expiration, the breathing is irregular, and there is a



puffing, blowing noise as the expired air is forced through the lips. [D. 1.]—**Normal r.** See *Tranquil r.*—**Oral r.** See *Mouth-BREATHING*.—**Ordinary r.** See *Tranquil r.*—**Periodical r.** See *Periodische ATHMUNG*.—**Pharyngeal r.** 1. Of Garland, rhythmical expansions and contractions of the pharynx in connection with the other respiratory movements. The expansion is preliminary to inspiration and synchronous with expiration, while the contraction coincides with inspiration and is essentially an inspiratory act. It was first observed and investigated in dogs, but has been observed in man. ["*Jour. of Phys.*," 11 (J.).] 2. The rhythmical introduction and expulsion of water into and from the mouth and pharynx, as seen in the soft-shelled turtle (*Aspidonectes*). [Gage, "*Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.*," xxxii, 1883 (J.).]—**Placental r.** Ger., *Placentarr*. The gas-interchange between the foetal and the maternal blood, through the intermediation of the placenta, by which the former is maintained in its normal condition. [J.]—**Puerile r.** An exaggerated respiratory murmur. [Flint (J. 17).] See also *Exaggerated r.*—**Pulmonary r.** 1. R. in which the gas-interchange between the blood and the air takes place in the lungs. 2. Inspiration and expiration, and the changes taking place between the tidal and the stationary air. [J. 40.] Cf. *Expired and Inspired AIR*.—**R. élémentaire** (Fr.). See *Tissue r.*—**R. entrecoupée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted r.*—**R. of ascending and descending rhythm.** Syn.: *up-and-down respiratory rhythm*. R. at first light and infrequent, becoming fuller and more forcible by an ascending scale, then frequent and exaggerated until dyspnoea is attained, when it gradually subsides to the condition existing when it began. [W. J. Mickle, "*Jour. of Ment. Sci.*," 1886, p. 58 (a, 34).]—**R. of cells.** See *Vesicular r.*—**R. of mucous membranes.** External r. through mucous membranes, carried on chiefly, in the higher animals, through the pulmonary and (to a lesser extent) the nasal and gastro-intestinal mucosae, though in some fishes r. through the last-named is sufficient to support life. [J. 5.]—**R. saccadée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted r.*—**R. ventrale** (Fr.). See *Abdominal r.*—**Rude r.** See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Senile r.** The feeble r. peculiar to old age. [D. 1.]—**Sighing r.** Lat., *respiratio suspiriosa*. Deep r. accompanied with sighs, as in pulmonary congestion. [L. 135 (a, 50).]—**Stertorous r.** See *STERTOR*.—**Subsibilant r.** Of Laennec, a dull whistling sound heard over and due to a mucous obstruction in the bronchi. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**Superficial r.** See *External r.*—**Supplementary r.** See *Exaggerated r.*—**Thoracic r.** Ger., *Brustkorb-Atmung*. See *Costal r.*—**Tissue r.** Ger., *Gewebeathmung*. The taking up of oxygen and giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of the body for their own requirements. In man and the higher animals generally the tissues obtain their oxygen from the blood in the capillaries, and give their carbon dioxide up to it in return, the capillary walls acting as a respiratory membrane to the tissues. In insects the air is conveyed to the tissues by the tracheae, and the tissues respire the oxygen of the air directly, instead of from the blood as in man, etc., the walls of the tracheae acting as a respiratory membrane. In unicellular organisms (*Protozoa*) the general surface of the body acts as a respiratory membrane, and the protoplasm respire the oxygen dissolved in the surrounding water directly. [J. 4, 5, 11, 19, 40.]—**Tubal-and-for r.** See *Intrinsic r.*—**Tracheal r.** Fr., *souffle tubaire* (1st def.), *r. trachéenne* (2d def.). Syn.: *tubal murmur* (1st def.). 1. The normal respiratory murmur heard over the suprasternal fossa, said to be generated in the trachea and bronchi. It is tubular in character; in inspiration it is higher in pitch than vesicular r., and in expiration it is more intense, longer, and higher-pitched than in inspiration. [D. J. 16, 17.] See *Bronchial r.* (2d def.). 2. R. by means of tracheae, as in insects (see under *Tissue r.*). [J. 5, 11.]—**Tranquil r.** Fr., *r. calme et normale*. Ger., *ruhige Athmung*. The quiet, almost effortless movements of r. that occur when the body is in a state of rest or moderate activity. This form of breathing is understood when no qualifying term is used. [J.]—**Tubal r.**, **Tubular r.** See *Tracheal r.* (1st def.).—**Uramic r.** See *Cheyne-Stokes r.*—**Vaginal r.** The movements of the vagina due to the depression and elevation of the diaphragm in r. [J. 16.]—**Ventral r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Vesicular r.** See *Vesicular murmur*.—**Vesiculo-bronchial r.** [Da Costa]. See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Wavy r.** See *Interrupted r.*

**RESPIRATOR**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>pi<sup>2</sup>r-at-o<sup>2</sup>r. An apparatus to be fitted over the mouth, or over the mouth and nose, for modifying the inspired air or filtering it from impurities. It generally consists of two fine wire screens with an interposed layer of cotton or a wet sponge. [E. L. 49 (a, 14).]

**RESPIRATORY VENTRIS** (Lat.), n. n. Re<sup>2</sup>-spi<sup>2</sup>r(sper)-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(sper)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(m<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)ve<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>nt)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

**RESPIRATORY**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>pi<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>t-i-o<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *respiratorius*. Fr., *respiratoire*. Ger., *respiratorisch*. Pertaining to or affecting respiration or the respiratory organs. [D.]

**RESSERRÉ** (Fr.), adj. Re<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>r-ra. See *CONRICTED*, *CONTRACTED*, and *CONSTRICTED*.

**RESSEREMENT** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>r-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Constriction, constriction. [L. 41, 49 (a, 33).]

**RESSUSCITANT** (Fr.), adj. Res-su<sup>2</sup>-se-ta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *REVIVISCENT*.

**REST**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>st. Of Royce, an epithelial formation arising either early during the development of the embryo or from accident in later life, and apparently left over in the formation of a part or organ. Such are the paracardial epithelial nests in the bed of the teeth, the remains of the cranio-pharyngeal, lingual, and neural canals, the urachus, the Wolffian ducts, and Müller's ducts. Other examples occur along the palate and other fissural lines; and in adult life they are encountered in the lines of old incisions. [a, 34.]

**RESTANT** (Fr.), adj. R<sup>2</sup>-sta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t. See *PERSISTENT*.

**RESTAURANS** (Lat.), adj. Re<sup>2</sup>-sta<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>(sta<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>z(a<sup>2</sup>ns). Gen., -ant<sup>2</sup>is. From *restaurare*, to restore. Fr., *restauratif*. Restorative, tonic. [a, 21.]

**REST-HARROW**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-ha<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-o. The genus *Ononis*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]

**RESTIBRACHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-bra<sup>2</sup>k(bra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *restis*, a rope, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 34.]

**RESTIFORM**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *restiformis* (from *restis*, a rope, and *forma*, form). Fr., r. Ger., *strickförmig*. Cord-like.

**RESTING**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t. Dormant, quiescent, functionally inactive. [L. 349 (a, 34).]

**RESTITUTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>-sti<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. See *RESTITUTION*.—**R. ad integrum**. See *APOCATASTASIS*.

**RESTITUTION**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-sti<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *restitutio* (from *restituere*, to set up again). Fr., r. Ger., R. 1. A restoring or being restored; a return to a previous condition. [a, 17.] 2. See *MOVEMENT of r.*

**RESTORATIVE**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>-stor<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *restaurans*. Fr., *restauratif*. Ger., *restaurierend, wiederherstellend*. Having the power to restore a lost or suspended function; as a n., an agent so having such power, a tonic. [D. 1.]

**RESTRAINT**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-strant<sup>2</sup>. From *restringere*, to draw back. 1. The act of checking or holding back. 2. The state of being checked or controlled; specifically, the abridgment of liberty in the case of the insane. [a, 48].—**Mechanical r.** The r. of insane patients by mechanical devices.—**Chemical r.** The use of sedatives and narcotics to restrain insane patients.

**RESTRICTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>-stri<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>(shi<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. From *restringere*, to draw back tightly. See *STRUCTURE*.

**RESUPINATE**, adj. Re-su<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-at. Lat., *resupinatus* (from *resupinare*, to bend back). Fr., *récupiné*. See *INVERTED* (1st def.).

**RESURRECTIONIST**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-z<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>st. From *resurgere*, to rise again. One who disinters dead bodies for purposes of dissection. [a, 48.]

**RESUSCITATION**, n. Re-su<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *resuscitatio* (from *resuscitare*, to raise up again). Fr., *resuscitation*. Ger., *Wiedererweckung*. The revival of the apparently dead.

**RETANILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *rétanille*. A genus of the *Rhamnea*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**R. ephedra**, *R. obcordata*. Two Chilean and Peruvian astringent and tonic species. [B. 267 (a, 35).]

**RETCHING**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-tch<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Abortive attempts at vomiting.

**RETE** (Lat.), n. n. Ret<sup>2</sup>(rat<sup>2</sup>)e(a). Gen., *ret<sup>2</sup>is*. Gr., *ῥέτις*. Fr., *réseau*. Ger., *Netz*. A network, anastomosis, or plexus. [a, 48].—**Bipolar r. mirabile**. A r. mirabile the elements in which unite to form a single efferent vessel. [L. 294.]—**R. acromiale**. An arterial anastomosis over the acromion. [L. 332.]—**R. articulare cubiti**. Ger., *Ellenbogennetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the elbow. [L. 332.]—**R. articulare genu**. Ger., *Kniegelenknetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the anterior and lateral surfaces of the knee. [L. 332.]—**R. calcaneum**. Ger., *Fersenetz*. An arterial r. over the os calcis. [L. 332.]—**R. carpeum dorsale**. The posterior carpal arch. [L.]—**R. carpi volare**. Ger., *Hohlhandnetz der Handwurzel*. An arterial network, made up of branches of the radial and ulnar arteries and deep palmar arch, upon the anterior surface of the carpus. [L. 332.]—**R. chorioideum**. See *Chorioide plexus*.—**R. cubitale**. See *R. articulare cubiti*.—**R. malleolare externum**. Ger., *laterales Knöchelnetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the external malleolus. [L. 332.]—**R. malleolare internum**. An arterial anastomosis over the internal malleolus. [L. 332.]—**R. Malpighi**, *R. Malpighii*. See *R. mucosum*.—**R. mirabile**. Ger., *Wundernetz, Gefässbüschel*. A cluster of fine arteries or veins which anastomose freely with each other. [L. 294.]—**R. mirabile duplex**. A r. mirabile consisting of both veins and arteries. [L.]—**R. mirabile of Galen**. Ger., *Wundernetz*. A r. mirabile found in the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and other quadrupeds. [C.]—**R. mirabile simplex**. A r. mirabile of either arteries or veins only. [L. 294.]—**R. mucosum**. Fr., *corps muqueux de Malpighi, réseau de Malpighi*. Ger., *Malpighisches Schleimnetz, Schleimschicht*. The layer of epidermis lying next the corium, into which the papillae of the skin project. It consists of several rows of cells, the deepest approximately columnar and perpendicular to the corium. The other cells are rounded or polyhedral except those next the stratum corneum, which become flattened and parallel to the surface of the skin. The dark color of the skin is due to pigment granules in the r. mucosum, especially in the deepest layer, from which that layer is sometimes called the pigment layer. In the negro the entire r. mucosum is charged with pigment, and in most cases there is a limited amount of pigment in the cells of the stratum corneum. The cells of the r. mucosum are connected by fine processes, and the layer next the corium is connected with corium in a similar way. [J. 30, 31, 35.] Cf. *Prickle-cells*.—**R. tarsuum dorsale**. An arterial anastomosis upon the dorsal surface of the tarsus. [L. 332.]—**R. testis**. The anastomosing network of the vasa recta in the mediastinum testis. [L. 115, 332.]—**R. vasculare**. Of B. Ridge, a vascular membranous sac said by him to constitute, together with the "meconic membrane," an envelope for the meconium of the fetus. [A. 79.]—**R. vasculosum**. A plexus or network of blood-vessels. [L.]—**R. vasculosum Hallerli**. See *R. testis*.—**R. venosum dorsale manus**. A venous network upon the dorsum of the hand. [L. 332.]—**R. venosum dorsale pedis**. A venous network upon the dorsum of the foot. [L. 332.]—**Unipolar r. mirabile**. A r. mirabile in which the elements do not unite to form a single vessel. [L. 294.]

**RETENE**, n. Ret<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., *réène*. Syn.: *enacetylene*. A hydrocarbon, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, occurring as white, pearly, tasteless, and inodorous scales. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]



**RETENTIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Re<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>n/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o*. Gen., -on/is. See **RETENTION**.—**R. alvina**. See **CONSTIPATION**.—**R. testis**. See **CRYPTORCHIDISM**.

**RETENTION**, n. *Re-te<sup>2</sup>n/sh'n*. Gr., *ἐπίσχεσις*. Lat., *retentio* (from *retinere*, to keep back). Fr., *rétenition*. Ger., *Verhaltung*. **R. 1.** A holding back or holding in (said both of natural functional processes and of the morbid suppression of natural evacuations). [a, 48.] **2.** The absence of a natural discharge without any real r. Thus, Whitehead calls undue retardation of the menses "amenorrhoea from r." [A, 37.]—**Hysteroecytic r.** R. of urine caused by tension of the bladder due to a gravid uterus. [a, 34.]—**R. of milk**. See **GALACTICISCHESIS**.—**R. of the menses**. 1. As usually employed, that state in which the menstrual blood is retained within the genital canal in consequence of a mechanical impediment to its outward discharge. 2. The failure of menstruation to take place at the proper age. [A, 37.]—**R. of the placenta**. See **PLACENTA incarceration**.

**RETENTIVE**, adj. *Re-te<sup>2</sup>n/ti<sup>2</sup>v*. Fr., *rétentif, contentif*. Serving to retain anything (e. g., a dressing) in place. [a, 48.]

**RETHEL**, n. *Re<sup>2</sup>t/e<sup>2</sup>l*. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there is a gaseous, saline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**RETICULAR, RETICULATE, RETICULATED**, adj's. *Re<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r*, -at, -at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *reticularis, reticulatus* (from *reticulum*, a little net). Fr., *réticulé*. Ger., *netzig, netzartig*. Having the appearance of or forming a reticulum. [a, 35.]

**RETICULATION**, n. *Re<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n*. A net-like formation.

**RETICULUM** (Lat.), **RETICULUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Re<sup>2</sup>t(rat)-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*, -u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Dim's of *rete*, a net. Fr., *réticulum, réticule, réseau*. Ger., *R., Gerüst, Netz*. 1. A network, as of fibres and anastomosing cells; specifically, the network of protoplasm in cells and nuclei. [J, 2.] See **OMENTUM**. 2. The second division of the complex stomach of ruminants. [B, 28 (a, 27).]—**Germ r.** Ger., *Keimnetz*. Of von Ebner, a r. of fine fibres sometimes found between layers of seminal cells. [J, 32.]—**Nuclear r., Plasmatic r.** See **Nuclear FIBRILS** and **Intranuclear NETWORK**.—**R. cutaneous**. See **RETE mucosum**.—**R. glutinosum**. Ger., *Klebnetzchen*. In orchids, a continuation of the caudicle (2d def.) composed of elastic reticulated threads uniting the grains of the pollinia. [a, 35.] **R. mucosum**. See **RETE mucosum**.

**RETIFORM**, adj. *Re<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>r-m*. Lat., *retiformis* (from *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form). Fr., *réforme*. See **RETICULATE**.

**RETINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Re<sup>2</sup>t(rat)/i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *rete*, a net. Fr., *réfine*. Ger., *R., Netzhaut*. The innermost of the three coats of the eyeball, the nerve or sensitive coat of the eye. It consists of ten layers, which, reckoning from within outward, are: (1) the membrana limitans interna retinae, (2) optic-nerve fibres, (3) ganglion cells, (4) the internal granular or molecular layer, (5) internal granules, (6) the external granular layer, (7) external granules, (8) the membrana limitans externa retinae, (9) rods and cones, (10) the hexagonal pigment epithelium. The r. is traversed by numerous fibres of connective tissue (see *Müller's FIBRES*). The layers 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9 are regarded as nerve structures; all the others belong to the supporting structure of the r. The rods and cones are the most important. At the fovea centralis the optic-nerve fibres disappear, the ganglion cells increase, the rods are absent, the cones become narrower, longer, and more numerous, and all the other layers are reduced to a minimum. [F.]—**Leopard r., Tiger r.** Ger., *getigerte Netzhaut*. The appearance of the r. in chronic retinitis pigmentosa. [F.]

**RETINACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Re<sup>2</sup>t(rat)-i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *retinere*, to hold back. Fr., *crochet* (2d def.), *retinacle* (1st def.). Ger., *Halter* (1st def.), *Spannenfaser* (3d def.). 1. A viscid gland in orchids and asclepiads holding the pollen-masses fast. 2. The persistent, hardened, hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceae*. [a, 35.] 3. One of the solid fibres in lymphatic glands which pass from the follicular capsule across the investing space to the follicle. They tend to hold the delicate follicular reticulum tense. [J, 21, 43.] 4. In embryology, in the pl., *retinacula*, of Barry, certain tense filaments which run from the thickened portion of the cellular membrane lining the Graafian follicle, corresponding to the situation of the ovule, to various other parts of the same membrane. [A, 4.]—**R. costae ultimae**. See **Lumbo-costal LIGAMENT**.—**Retinacula cutis**. Fibrous bands which connect the corium with the fascia beneath. [L, 332.]—**R. ligamenti arcuati**. See **Short external lateral LIGAMENT of the knee joint**.—**Retinacula of the ileo-caecal valve**. See **FRENA of the ileo-caecal valve**.—**Retinacula ossis brachii**. Fibrous bands from the capsule of the humero-scapular articulation which are inserted into the neck of the humerus. [L, 349.]—**R. patellae externum**. See **Lateral patellar LIGAMENTS**.—**R. patellae internum**. See **LIGAMENTUM patellae mediale**.—**Retinacula patellae laterale et mediale**. See **Lateral patellar LIGAMENTS**.—**R. peroneorum inferius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The fibrous band extending over the peroneal tendons on the outer side of the calcaneum. [A, 5.]—**R. peroneorum superius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. **R. tendinum peroneorum**. See **External annular LIGAMENT of the ankle**.—**Retinacula valvulae**. See **FRENA of the ileo-caecal valve**.

**RETINAL**, adj. *Re<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-n'l*. Fr., *rélinien*. Pertaining to the retina. [F.]

**RETINERVED**, adj. *Re<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>r-vd*. Reticulate-veined. [a, 35.]

**RETINITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Re<sup>2</sup>t(rat)-i<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *réinite*. Ger., *Netzhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the retina. [F.]—**Albuminuric r.** R. occurring in the course of chronic renal disease; characterized by great oedema of the disc and retina, numerous hemorrhages, and a more or less abundant exudation which rapidly undergoes fatty degeneration. The exu-

lation often has a characteristic stellate arrangement, the rays radiating from the yellow spot as a centre. There is impaired vision, and subsequently the retina, optic disc, and chorioid atrophy. [F.]—**Diffuse parenchymatous r.** Parenchymatous r. affecting the limitans, the externa, the interna, and the adventitia. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Glycosuric r.** See *R. diabetica*.—**Nephritic r.** See *Albuminuric r.*—**Parenchymatous r.** A simple chronic r. affecting the retinal connective tissue. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Perivascular r.** See *PERIVASCULITIS retinae*.—**R. antica**. R. in which there is inflammation of the inner retinal layer. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. apoplectica**. See *R. haemorrhagica*.—**R. Brightica**. See *Albuminuric r.*—**R. centralis recurrens**. A rare form of syphilitic r. of one or both eyes, characterized by the sudden appearance of a central dark scotoma, which disappears in a few days only to return with renewed force in a few weeks or months. The attacks increase in length, and the free intervals diminish. Ophthalmoscopically, there is a fine opacity at the macula, of a grayish color, with occasionally whitish dots, isolated or in groups. [F.]—**R. cerebri**. R. due to intracranial inflammation. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**R. chronica diffusa**. A r. affecting principally the internal layers with a lymphoid infiltration, and followed by an interstitial proliferation of connective tissue. There is a gradual atrophy of the nerve-fibres, with sometimes hypertrophy of the bacillar layer and granule layers. Vision is seriously affected. [F.]—**R. circum-papillaris**. R., usually serous, immediately around the optic disc. It always exists in connection with optic neuritis. There is proliferation of the outer layers of the retina round the disc. [F.]—**R. diabetica**. A form of r. occurring in diabetes mellitus, of very inconstant type. Sometimes there are simple retinal hemorrhages; sometimes there is an actual r. haemorrhagica, with or without patches of yellowish exudation. There is frequently opacity of the corpus vitreum, with great disturbance of vision. [F.]—**R. exsudativa**. Any r. characterized by a parenchymatous exudation. [F.]—**R. externa diffusa**. Acute diffuse inflammation of the external layers of the retina and adjacent chorioid; of rare occurrence, and usually syphilitic. [F.]—**R. gravidarum**. R. of pregnant women, resembling in all respects the ordinary type of albuminuric r. of chronic renal disease, and due to the same cause. It usually appears in the later months of pregnancy, and is of grave import. [F.]—**R. haemorrhagica**. R. characterized by numerous hemorrhages over the fundus, without other very marked tissue-changes; due to disease of the heart or of the vascular system or to some grave disturbance of the general circulation. [F.]—**R. hepatica**. A rare form of r., with or without hemorrhages, occasionally found in patients suffering from parenchymatous hepatitis. [F.]—**R. leucämica**. A form of r. often met with in leucämia, characterized by a diffuse, pale infiltration in the retina, and numerous small hemorrhages and white patches, which are partly due to varicose hypertrophy of the nerve-fibres and partly to fatty infiltration or infiltration with lymphoid corpuscles. These are met with both in the region of the macula and at the periphery, and are sometimes surrounded by a hemorrhagic margin. Vision is seriously affected. [F.]—**R. nyctalopica**. A diffuse, streaked opacity of the retina and swelling of the disc, with central scotoma or color scotoma and more or less marked amblyopia; formerly ascribed to r., now regarded as evidence of retrobulbar neuritis. [B; F.]—**R. oxalurica**. A form of r. met with in oxaluria, in which there are great disturbance of vision, marked cloudiness of the vitreous, occasional retinal hemorrhages, and small deposits of fatty degeneration, and more rarely proliferation of connective tissue in the retina. [F.]—**R. paralytica**. Of Klein, r. caused by paralysis affecting the optic nerve. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. pigmentosa**. A chronic interstitial proliferation of the connective-tissue framework of all the layers of the retina, with atrophy of the nerve elements and intrusion of pigment from proliferation of the pigment epithelium. [F.] Cf. **CHOROIO-pigmentosa**.—**R. postica**. Inflammation of the posterior retinal layer. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. proliferans** [Manz]. A form of r. characterized by lines or bands of opaque tissue firmly attached to the retina and extending more or less over its surface and into the vitreous. These originate usually from injury of the eye complicated by extensive vitreous hemorrhage, but they may occur idiopathically. [F.]—**R. punctata albescentis**. R. marked by the formation of minute white spots in the fundus. [B.]—**R. purulenta**. R. characterized by the exudation of pus and occurring with purulent chorioiditis; usually one of the symptoms in panophthalmitis. It has occurred alone as a result of a retinal embolism. [F.]—**R. septic**. A form of r., purulent, usually embolic or thrombotic in origin, and secondary to a chorioiditis. [F.]—**R. serosa**. R. characterized by the appearance of a very delicate bluish-gray or bluish-green veil spread over the surface of the retina and hiding the epithelium and chorioid vessels. The optic disc is usually somewhat swollen and oedematous. The vision slowly grows worse, and total blindness may result. [F.]—**R. sympathica**. R. of sympathetic origin, usually occurring in the course of a sympathetic iridocyclitis with vitreous opacities, but sometimes primarily. It is attended with marked retinal hyperæmia, redness of the disc, engorgement of the veins, and great disturbance of vision. [F.]—**R. syphilitica**. A chronic diffuse r., of syphilitic origin, occurring usually as a late manifestation. [F.]

**RETINO-CHORIOIDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Re<sup>2</sup>t(rat)/i<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kor(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). See **CHORIO-RETINITIS**.

**RETINOL**, n. *Re<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l*. From *ῥητινῆ*, resin. Fr., *rétinole*. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>36</sub>, produced by the dry distillation of resin. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

**RETINOSCOPY**, n. *Re<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>sk-op-i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *retina* (q. v.), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *réтинo-scopie*. Ger., *Retinoskopie*. 1. Examination of the retina by means of the ophthalmoscope. 2. Diagnosis of the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the retina. 2. See **SKIASCOPY**. [F.]—**Phosphenic r.** Of Serres d'Uzès, a process for ascertaining the condition of the retina



when the lens is opaque. Slight pressure is made on different regions of the closed eye, and, if the part of retina pressed is healthy, a luminous circle or arc is seen by the patient on the side opposite to the point of pressure. [F.]

**RETINULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}^2\text{t}(\text{rat})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2(\text{u}^1)\text{-a}^3$ . Dim. of *retina*. One of the rods, composed of retinal cells, that make up the greater part of the compound eye in insects. [L. 176 (a, 48).]

**RETORT**, n.  $\text{Re-to}^2\text{rt}^2$ . From *retorgere*, to bend back. Fr., *cornue*. Ger., *Kolben*. A vessel used to contain a liquid during the process of its distillation. The common form consists of a bulb with a long neck. [a, 48.]—**Tarbulated r.** A r. with a stoppered tube on the shoulder of the bulb. [a, 48.]

**RETORTUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to}^2\text{rt}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^1\text{s})$ . In botany, bent or twisted outward or backward. [a, 35.]

**RETRACTED**, adj.  $\text{Re-tra}^2\text{kt}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *retractus*. Fr., *retracté*. Ger., *zurückgezogen*. Drawn back; of a naturally projecting part, drawn in or sunk so as to be more or less inclosed by the surrounding parts or to disclose a part before covered. [a, 35.]

**RÉTRACTEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ra-tra}^2\text{k}^2\text{tu}^2\text{r}$ . See **RETRACTOR**.—**R. de l'oreille**. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.

**RETRACTILE**, adj.  $\text{Re-tra}^2\text{kt}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2$ . Fr., *rétractile*. Ger., *zurückziehbar*. Capable of retraction. [a, 27.]

**RETRACTILITY**, n.  $\text{Re-tra}^2\text{kt}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2$ . From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétractilité*. Ger., *Retraktibilität*. *Zurückziehbarkeit*. 1. The state of being retractile. 2. Of Pajot, a property of the uterine tissue by virtue of which the uterus, having been emptied of a portion of its contents, becomes thicker-walled, while its capacity and its volume are diminished. It differs from *contractility* in that it is permanent and not intermittent, and is in inverse proportion to the distention undergone. [A, 15.]

**RETRACTION**, n.  $\text{Re-tra}^2\text{k}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *retractio* (from *retrahere*, to draw back). Fr., *rétraction*. Ger., *R. Zurückziehen*. The state of being or the process of becoming retracted.—**Cicatricial r.** See **CICATRICIAL CONTRACTION**.—**Muscular r.** Contraction and atrophy of a muscle due to paralytic changes. [a, 34.]—**R. of the uterus.** A tonic contraction of the organ, so that it applies itself closely to its contents (or, in case it contains nothing, remains contracted to the smallest size compatible with the state of its own walls) without any alternations of contraction and relaxation.—**Spasmodic r.** See **IRREGULAR CONTRACTION of the uterus**.

**RETRACTOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Re}(\text{re}^2)\text{-tra}^2\text{kt}^2(\text{tra}^2\text{kt})\text{o}^2\text{r}$ . Gen., *-or'is*. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétracteur*. Ger., *Zurückzieher*, *Rückwärtstzieher* (2d def.). 1. Any appliance for drawing back an organ or any mass of tissue, especially a strip of muslin designed to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw in amputations or a metal instrument for holding the lips of a wound apart. [E.] 2. A muscle which retracts the organ or tissue in which it has its insertion. [L.]—**Emmet's perineal r.** A vaginal speculum of one or two blades, acting on the principle of Sims's speculum, but made self-retaining by the angle of the shank with the blade being capable of adjustment by means of a screw, and by a loop-like plate (also adjustable) for counter-pressure over the sacral region. [A, 21.]—**Eyelid r.** A metallic r. employed in holding the lids up or down and away from the eyeball for examination or for operating. The usual pattern is that of a metallic plate fitting the inner surface of the lid and the outer surface of the eyeball. [F.]—**Minor's trachea r.** A hollow rod, slightly curved, holding by a screw a bent wire r. at each end; used as a substitute for tracheotomy tubes. [E.]—**Pilcher's r.** A small pair of blunt hooks on a single delicate stem; used in tracheotomy. [E.]—**R. anguli oris**. See **BUCGINATOR**.—**R. bulbi oculi**. Ger., *Grundmuskul*. See **CHONOIDES**.—**R. glottidis**. See **GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS**.—**R. urethrae**, **R. urethralis**. See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**.—**R. uteri**. 1. The recto-uterine of both sides regarded as one. [L. 392.] 2. Of Luschka, a recto-uterine fold.—**Rose's r.** A piece of steel wire bent to form a pair of spring-hooks; used to hold open the wound in tracheotomy. [E.]—**Wells's r.** Two wires bent into the form of hooks and connected by a band passing around the back of the neck. For holding open the wound in tracheotomy. [E.]

**RETRAHENS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Re}^2(\text{tra}^2)\text{-he}^2\text{nz}(\text{hans})$ . Gen., *-hent'is*. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Retracting, drawing back; used both as a partic. (*musculus* understood) and as a n. for a retractor muscle. [a, 48.]—**R. aurem**, **R. auriculæ**, **R. auriculæ**, **R. auris**. Fr., *cervico-aurien*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Ohres*. 1. A muscle consisting of two or three fleshy fasciculi which arise from the mastoid portion of the temporal bone by short aponeurotic fibres and are inserted into the lower part of the cranial surface of the concha. [F.] 2. In the pl., *retrahentes aurem*, of Percival, the cervico-auricularis (externus, medius, and internus). [L, 13.]

**RETRAIT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{R}'\text{-re}^2$ . Contraction, shrinkage. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**R. des artères**. See **ARTERIAL SYSTOLE**.—**R. de l'utérus**. See **INVOLUTION of the uterus**.

**RÉTRÉCISSEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ra-tra-ses-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **CONTRACTION**, **STENOSIS**, and **STRicture**.—**R. canaliculé**. A stricture or constriction which is diffuse rather than confined to a particular point (applied by Pinard to a form of pelvic contraction). [A, 52.]—**R. du bassin**. See **PELVIC CONTRACTION**.—**R. mitral**. See **MITRAL STENOSIS**.—**R. sous-aortique**. See **SUBAORTIC STENOSIS**.

**RETRANCHÉMENT**, n.  $\text{Re-tra}^2\text{neh'm}^2\text{nt}$ . Fr., *retranchement*. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by removing superfluous material and procuring cicatricial contraction. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]

**RETROBULBAR**, adj.  $\text{Re-to}^2\text{-bu}^2\text{li}^2\text{b'a}^2\text{r}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *bulbus*, a bulb. Situated behind the globe of the eye.

**RETROCEDENT**, adj.  $\text{Re-to}^2\text{-ro-sed}^2\text{nt}$ . From *retrocedere*, to go back. Fr., *retrocedant*. Ger., *zurückgehend*. Relapsing.

**RÉTROCEPS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ra-to}^2\text{-se}^2\text{ps}$ . Of Hamon, a sort of obstetrical forceps for seizing the fetal head from behind. [A, 15.]

**RETROCERVICAL**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-su}^2\text{rv}^2\text{i}^2\text{-k}^2\text{l}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *cervix*, the neck. Situated behind the cervix uteri.

**RETROCESSION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-se}^2\text{sh'u}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *retrocesso* (from *retrocedere*, to go back). A going backward. [a, 48.]—**R. of labor**. Of Charrier, a rare condition in which, after labor has begun, but before the rupture of the membranes, the uterine contractions cease and the os uteri, before dilated to a certain extent, contracts somewhat and forms a canal instead of a simple ring. [A, 15.]

**RETROCLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-kla}^2(\text{kla}^2)\text{-vi}^2\text{k}(\text{wi}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^1)\text{-aa}^2(\text{ri}^2\text{s})$ . From *retro*, behind, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See **STERNO-CLAVICULARIS posticus**.

**RETROCLUSION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-klu}^2\text{zhun}^2$ . From *retro*, back, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin in and out of the tissues a short distance from the side of the vessel and at right angles to it, then passing it in front of the vessel to the opposite side, after which the pin is reversed, the head being carried over, and the point, returning to the side of entrance, pushed into the soft parts beneath the vessel. [E.]

**RETROCOLLIC**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-ko}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *collum*, the neck. Situated behind the neck. [a, 48.]

**RETROCURVED**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-ku}^2\text{rvd}$ . Recurved. [a, 35.]

**RETRODEVIATION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-de-vi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *retro*, backward, and *deviare*, to deviate. Backward displacement of a part or organ. [a, 34.]

**RETRO-EVERSIÖ** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-vu}^2\text{r}^2(\text{we}^2\text{r})\text{-zhi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *retro*, backward, and *evertere*, to turn upside down. Eversion backward; also a pouch produced by such eversion.—**R.-e. hypogastrica dextra (inferior)**. See **FOSSA subcaecalis**.—**R.-e. hypogastrica (inferior) sinistra**. See **FOSSA intersigmoidea**.—**R.-e. intermesocolica**, **R.-e. media**, **R.-e. mesogastrica**. See **Duodeno-jejunal FOSSA**.

**RETROFLEXION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-fle}^2\text{k}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *retroflexio*, *retroflexio* (from *retroflexere*, to bend back). The bending backward of an organ. [a, 34.]—**R. of the uterus**. Lat., *uterus retroflexus*. Ger., *Gebärmutterkrümmung*. A uterine distortion in which the body of the uterus is bent backward, the cervix usually being more or less displaced. [a, 34.]

**RETROGNATHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro}^2\text{gn}^2\text{ath-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *retro*, backward, and *gnáthos*, the jaw. Having the jaw retracted. [a, 34.]

**RETROGRAPHY**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro}^2\text{gr}^2\text{af-i}^2$ . From *retro*, backward, and *γράφειν*, to write. Writing backward, or writing that resembles the mirrored image of ordinary writing. Observed in certain cerebral lesions. [a, 34.]

**RETROGRESSION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-gre}^2\text{sh'u}^2\text{n}$ . From *retro*, backward, and *gradis*, to walk. 1. A walking backward. 2. See **RETROGRADE METAMORPHOSIS**.

**RETRO-INFECTION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-in-fe}^2\text{k}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *retro*, backward, and *inficere*, to infect. See **CHOC en retour** (1st def.).

**RETRO-INSULAR**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-in-su}^2\text{-la}^2\text{r}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *insula* (q. v.). Situated behind the insula (1st def.). [a, 48.]

**RETROJECTION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-je}^2\text{k}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *retro*, backward, and *jacere*, to throw. Irrigation of a canal from within outward by a stream carried by a tube to the base of the cavity. [a, 34.]

**RETROLINGUAL**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-li}^2\text{n}^2\text{gw}^2\text{l}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *lingua*, the tongue. Situated back of the tongue. [L.]

**RETROMALLEOLAR**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-ma}^2\text{l}^2\text{e}^2\text{o-la}^2\text{r}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *malleolus* (q. v.). Situated behind a malleolus. [a, 48.]

**RETROMAXILLARY**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-ma}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{la}^2\text{-ri}^2$ . From *retro*, behind, and *maxilla* (q. v.). Situated behind the maxilla. [a, 48.]

**RETRONASAL**, adj. From *retro*, behind, and *nasus*, the nose. Posterior to the nose or nasal cavity. [L.]

**RETRO-ŒSOPHAGEAL**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-œs-o}^2\text{f-a}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *œsophagus* (q. v.). Ger., *retroösophageal*. Situated behind the œsophagus. [L.]

**RETROPERITONEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{v}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^1\text{m})$ . From *retro*, behind, and *peritoneum* (q. v.). The retroperitoneal space. [L.]

**RETROPERITONEAL**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-pe}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *rétroperitonéal*. Ger., *retroperitonäal*. Situated behind the peritoneum. [L.]

**RETROPERITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}^2(\text{re}^2)\text{-tro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-it}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the peritoneum. [a, 34.]

**RETROPHARYNGEAL**, adj.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-fa}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-je}^2\text{-l}$ . From *retro*, behind, and *pharynx* (q. v.). Situated behind the pharynx. [L.]

**RETROPHARYNGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}^2(\text{re}^2)\text{-tro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-gi}^2\text{-tis}$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue posterior to the pharynx. [a, 34.]

**RETROPOSITION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-po}^2\text{-zi}^2\text{-t}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *retropositio* (from *retro*, behind, and *ponere*, to place). Posterior displacement of the uterus without flexion or version. [a, 34.]

**RETROPULSION**, n.  $\text{Re}^2\text{-to-ro-pu}^2\text{l}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *retro*, backward, and *pellere*, to push. Fr., *rétroussion*. Ger., *R.* 1. The act of forcing a part back. 2. A backward movement sometimes seen in paralysis agitata, taking the place of the ordinary progression. [D, 35.] Cf. **PROPULSION**.

**RETRORSSE**, adj.  $\text{Re-to}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{rs'}$ . Lat., *retroversus* (from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *retourné*. Directed backward. [a, 35.]



**RETROTARSAL**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>t-ro-ta<sup>3</sup>r's'l. From *retro*, behind, and *tarsus* (q. v.). Situated behind the tarsus. [A, 48.]

**RETRO-UTERINE**, adj. Re<sup>2</sup>t-ro-u<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *retro*, behind, and *uterus* (q. v.). Fr. *retro-utérin*. Ger. *retrouterinal*. Situated behind the uterus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**RETROVERSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>t-ro(r<sup>2</sup>)-vu<sup>2</sup>r(we<sup>2</sup>r)/zhi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. See *RETROVERSION*.—**R-flexio uteri**. Combined retroversion and retroflexion of the uterus.

**RETROVERSION**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>t-ro-vu<sup>2</sup>r'zhu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *retroversio* (from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *retroversion*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbeugung*, *Zurückwendung*. The process of turning a part or organ backward, also the state of being turned backward.—**Partial r. of the uterus**. Fr., *retroversion partielle*, *dilatation sacciforme* [Depaul]. An apparent r. of the uterus due to unequal growth of the various parts of the organ during pregnancy. ["Arch. de tocol." 1876].—**R. of the uterus**. Lat., *retroversio* (seu *reclinatio*, seu *delapsus*) *uteri*. Fr., *retroversion utérine*, *renversement transversal* [Levet]. Ger., *R. (oder Rückwärtslagerung)*. A condition in which the upper part of the organ is turned (not bent) backward, and the cervix turned forward.

**RETTIG** (Ger.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>t/ti<sup>2</sup>g. The genus *Rhaphanus*; also the root of *Rhaphanus sativus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**RETTUNG** (Ger.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>t/tun<sup>2</sup>. Rescue, deliverance. [L, 30.]—**R'smittel**. See *ALEXETERIUM*.

**RETUSE**, adj. Re-tu<sup>2</sup>s'. Lat., *retusus* (from *retundere*, to blunt). Ger., *eingedrückt*. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having a shallow depression at the centre of a rounded apex. [A, 35.]

**RETZROGGEN** (Ger.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>ts'ro'g-ge<sup>2</sup>n. See *ERGOT* of rye.

**REUNIO** (Lat.), n. f. Re(re<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>n(un)'i<sup>2</sup>-o. Gen., -on'is. From *re-*, again, and *unire*, to unite. Union; conjunction; a connecting structure.—**R. vasorum**. See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

**RÉUNION** (Fr.), n. Ra-u<sup>2</sup>-ne-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *REUNIO*.—**R. du cervelet**. See *PONS VAROLII*.—**R. grande du cerveau**. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.

**RÉUNION** (Fr.), n. Ra-u<sup>2</sup>-yo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. An island in the Indian Ocean where there are thermal mineral springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**REUTLINGEN** (Ger.), n. Roit/li<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Germany where there are gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**REVACCINATION**, n. Re-va<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>n-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *revaccinatio*. Ger., *R. Wiederimpfung*. Vaccination of one who has been vaccinated before, especially of one who has been successfully vaccinated before. [A, 48.]

**REVALENTA** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>l(wa<sup>2</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>nt'a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *révalencie*, Lentil meal. [B, 185 (a, 35).] See *ERVALENTA*.—**R. arabica**. See *RACAHOUT* and cf. *ERVALENTA*.

**RÉVASSERIE** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>s-s'-'re. 1. A condition characterized by vague, wild dreams, in troubled sleep. 2. The formation of vague, indistinct ideas in certain forms of insanity. [A, 18.]

**RÊVE** (Fr.), n. Re<sup>2</sup>v. See *DREAM*.

**RÉVEILLEUR** (Fr.), n. Ra-ve<sup>2</sup>l-yu<sup>2</sup>r. The instrument used in Baunscheidtism. [A, 273.]

**REVERSION**, n. Re-vu<sup>2</sup>r'zhu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *reversio* (from *revere*, to turn back). Fr., *réversion*, *anomalie réversive*. 1. A turning backward, as of a fold of tissue. 2. See *RETROGRADE METAMORPHOSIS* (2d def.).

**REVIVIFICATION**, n. Re-vi<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>k-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *revivificatio* (from *re-*, again, and *vivificare*, to quicken). Fr., *révivification*. Ger., *Wiederbelebung*. 1. Resuscitation. 2. The isolation of a metal existing in a state of combination. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

**REVIVISCENT**, adj. Re-vi<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>nt. From *reviviscere*, to come to life again. Fr., *révivescent*. Ger., *wiederauflebend*. Of animals, returning to life by humectation after a more or less complete desiccation. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**REVOLUTE**, adj. Re-vu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>t'. Lat., *revolutus* (from *revolvere*, to revolve). Fr., *révoluté*. Ger., *zurückgerollt*. Rolled backward; of leaves and tendrils, coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one; of aestivation or vernation, having the margins of the organs rolled outward. [A, 35.]

**REVULSION**, n. Re-vu<sup>2</sup>l'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *revulsio* (from *revelere*, to pluck away). Fr., *révulsion*. See *DERIVATION*.

**REVULSIVE**, adj. Re-vu<sup>2</sup>l'si<sup>2</sup>v. Fr., *révulsif*. Ger., *ableitend*. See *DERIVATIVE* (adj.).

**REVULSOR**, n. Re-vu<sup>2</sup>l's-o<sup>2</sup>r. From *revellere*, to pluck away. Fr., *révulseur*. An instrument used to produce counter-irritation.—**Hamilton's r.** An apparatus consisting of two circular chambers of brass, filled, respectively, with hot and cold water, fixed one at each end of a rod that revolves on a pivot at its centre: used for the alternate application of heat and cold to the spine. [E.]

**REYRIEUX** (Fr.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>-re-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Ain, France, where there is a saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**RHA** (Lat.), n. n. Ra(r<sup>2</sup>). Gen., *rhat'os*, *rhat'is*. Gr., *ῥᾶ, ῥῆν*. Of Dioscorides, a root supposed to have been rhubarb. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**R. barbarum**. See *RHABARBARUM*.

**RHABARBARIN**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>rb'a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *r., rhubarbarine*. Ger., *Rhabarberbitter*. See *CHRYSOGRAPHIC ACID*.

**RHABARBARUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ra<sup>2</sup>b(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b)-a<sup>2</sup>rb'a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). Also written *Rha barbarum*. From *ῥᾶ*, rhubarb, and *ῥᾶπαρος*, barbarian. The genus *Rheum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum rhubarbari**, **Infusum rhubarbari**. See *INFUSUM RHEI*.—**R. tostum**. See *Radix RHEI tosta*.—**Syrupus de rhubarbaro Deodati**. A preparation made by digesting 90 parts each of rhubarb and senna, 1½ of cinnamon, 5 of purified potassium carbonate,

4 of ginger, 600 of chicory-water, and 240 of rose-water, boiling up, expressing, clarifying, and adding 16 parts of sugar for each 9 of colature. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tragemata rhabarbari**. Comfits made of 1,968 parts of sugar, 328 of starch, 55 of rhubarb, and enough water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**RHABARB** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>b-a<sup>2</sup>rb'e<sup>2</sup>r. See *RHEUM* (1st and 2d defs) and *RHUBARB* (1st def.).—**Kronr.** Russian rhubarb which had passed the imperial inspection at Kiachta. [B, 20.]—**R'beere**. See *BERBERIS vulgaris*.—**R'bitter**. See *CHRYSOGRAPHIC ACID*.—**R'pflanze**. See *RHEUM* (1st def.).—**R'wurzel**. See *RHUBARB* (1st def.).—**R'wein**. See *Tinctura RHEI vinoso*.

**RHABARBERINA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>b(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b)-a<sup>2</sup>rb-e<sup>2</sup>r-in(en)'a<sup>2</sup>. See *BERBERIS vulgaris*.

**RHABDITE**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>b/dit. From *ῥάβδος*, a rod. One of the blade-like elements of the sting and ovipositor of an insect. [A, 27.]

**RHABDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>b(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b)-di(de)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rhabdit*. See *ANGUILLULA*.—**R. acet**. The common vinegar eel; a filiform species often found in turbid vinegar. [L, 16 (a, 39); L, 24.]—**R. de la colle** (Fr.). See *R. glutinis*.—**R. du blé niellé** (Fr.). See *R. tritici*.—**R. genitalis**. A worm found in the urine of a certain woman, proved to have come from the genitals. [Scheiber, Virchow's "Arch." Oct., 1880 (L).]—**R. glutinis**. Fr., *r., anguillule de la colle*. The paste eel; a filiform worm found in sour flour paste. [Duges (L, 18).]—**R. intestinalis**. A nematode resembling *R. stercoralis*, but somewhat larger. [L, 24.]—**R. stercoralis**. A nematode found in diarrhoeal discharges; supposed to cause a certain form of anaemia. [L, 24; Perronito, "Jour. de l'anat. et. de la phys." 1881, p. 499 (B).]—**R. tritici**. A worm found in mildewed wheat.

**RHABDOCELA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ra<sup>2</sup>b(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b)-do(do<sup>2</sup>)-sel'(ko<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *κεῖλος*, hollow. A suborder of the *Turbellaria*, which have the intestinal canal straight and unbranched. [A, 48.] Cf. *DENDROCELA*.

**RHABDOID**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>b/doid. Gr., *ῥαβδόειδής, ῥαβδόωδης* (from *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *rhabdoideus, rhabdoides*. Fr., *rhabdoïde*. Ger., *ruthenförmig*. Rod-shaped (said of the sagittal suture. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**RHABDOMYOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ra<sup>2</sup>b(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b)-'do(do<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Ger., *Rhabdomyom*. A myoma consisting of striped muscle. [E, 4.]

**RHABDONEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ra<sup>2</sup>b(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>b)-do(do<sup>2</sup>)-nem(nam)'-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -nem'atos (-atis). From *ῥάβδος*, a rod, and *νῆμα*, a thread. A genus of the *Anguillulidae*.—**R. hominis** [Lutz], **R. strongyloides** [Grassi]. See *RHABDITIS intestinalis*.

**RHACHILEUS** (Lat.), adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-e'(a<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ῥαχιαίος*. Fr., *rachie*. Spinal; as a n. in the m. pl., *rachiaiei* (Gr., *ῥαχιαίοι*), see *RHACHITE*. [L, 50, 84 (a, 43).]

**RHACHLAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *rachiagre*. Rheumatic pain in the spinal muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHACHIALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *rachialgie*. Ger., *Rachialgie*, *Rückgratschmerz*. Pain in or about the spine; of Frank (1818), spinal irritation (q. v.). [D, 34.]—**R. Pictaviensis**, **R. plectonum**. See *METALLIC COLIC*.

**RHACHIALGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-ji<sup>2</sup>(ge)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -git'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). Fr., *rachialgie*. Inflammatory rachialgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHACHIASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>z(a<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *ῥάχης*, the spine. Of M. Hall, the spasmodic action of the muscles at the back of the neck that occurs early in epilepsy. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**RHACHIDIAN**, adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-n. Fr., *rachidien*. See *SPINAL* and *VERTEBRAL*.

**RHACHIDIEN** (Fr.), adj. Ra<sup>2</sup>k-e-de-a<sup>2</sup>n. See *SPINAL* and *VERTEBRAL*; as a n., a portion of the spinal cord. [A, 48.]—**R. inférieur**. See *CRURAL ENLARGEMENT*.—**R. moyen**. See *Cervical ENLARGEMENT*.—**R. supérieur**. See *MEDULLA OBLONGATA*.

**RHACHILYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys'eos (-i<sup>2</sup>ysis). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *λύσις*, to loose. Of Barwell, a method of forcible correction of lateral spinal curvature by traction or pressure on the summit of each curve, tending to move the summit toward the median line. ["Med. Record," April 5, 1890, p. 387 (a, 18).]

**RHACHIOCAMPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>mp-(ka<sup>2</sup>mp)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -camps'eos (-is). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *κάμψις*, a bending. See *CURVATURE of the spine*.

**RHACHIOCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>z. (u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -chys'eos (-och'ysis). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *χύσις*, a pouring. Fr., *rachiochyse*. See *HYDORRHACHIS*.

**RHACHIOCYPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si(ku<sup>2</sup>)-fos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *κύφωσις*, kyphosis. See *KYPHOSIS*.

**RHACHIODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *δύνη*, pain. Spasmodic pain in the vertebral column. [E.]

**RHACHIOMETER**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>o-m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining the degree of deformities of the vertebral column. [A, 83.]

**RHACHIOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>e'(ti<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *μυελός*, marrow. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHACHIOMELOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>k(r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>t(i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>s(thi<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phthis'eos (-oph'this).



From *ῥάχης*, the spine, *μυελός*, marrow, and *φθίσις*, a wasting. Fr., *rhachiomelophthise*. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.

**RHACHIMYVELO** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot mi$  ( $mu^6/e^2 \cdot o^2$ ). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *Spinal cord*.

**RHACHIOPARALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot pa^2(rpa^2) \cdot a^2(i^2) \cdot i^2(u^2) \cdot si^2s$ . Gen., *-rachios (-aly/sis)*. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Spinal paralysis.

**RHACHIOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi(fu^6) \cdot ma^2$ . Gen., *-rachios (-at/s)*. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *φύμα*, a growth. A tumor of the spine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHACHIOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot plej$  ( $plag/i^2 \cdot a^2$ ). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *πληγή*, a blow. Fr., *rhachio-plegie*. See *RHACHIOPARALYSIS*.

**RHACHIORRHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot ru^2(m^2) \cdot a^2$ . Gen., *-rachios (-at/s)*. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *ῥεύμα*, a flowing. Ger., *Lendenweh*. Rheumatism of the back. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**RHACHIOSCOLIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot skol$  ( $ske^2/i^2 \cdot o^2$ ). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *σκολίος*, curved. Fr., *rhachioscoliose*. See *SCOLIOSIS*.

**RHACHIOSTROPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot stro^2f \cdot os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-rachios (-is)*. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *στρόφος*, twisted. See *CURVATURE of the spine*.

**RHACHIOTOME**, n.  $Ra^2k/i^2 \cdot o \cdot tom$ . Lat., *rhachiotomus*. Fr., *r. Ger., Rückgratmesser*. 1. An instrument for performing rhachiotomy. 2. An instrument invented by Aral for opening the spinal column without injuring the medulla. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHACHIOTOMY**, n.  $Ra^2k/i^2 \cdot o^2 \cdot u^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot i^2$ . From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Rückgrateröffnung*. The operation of dividing the vertebral column of the foetus to facilitate delivery.

**RHACHIPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot p/a^2 \cdot g(a^2) \cdot u^2s$  ( $u^2s$ ). From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *πάγος*, anything fixed. A double monster with the individuals united at the spine. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**RHACHIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2s$ . Gen., *rach/eos (-eis)*. Gr., *ῥάχης*. Fr., *r. r. rach* (2d def.). Ger., *Spindel* (2d def.). 1. See *Vertebral COLUMN*. 2. The part of the shaft of a feather that bears the web. [L, 343.] 3. A primary axis; the petiole of a compound leaf or the continuation of the peduncle in a flower-cluster. [a, 35.]

**RHACHISAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2s \cdot a^2 \cdot g(a^2) \cdot ra^2$ . See *RHACHIAGRA*.

**RHACHISCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2s \cdot ki^2(ch^2) \cdot si^2s$ . Gen., *-rachios (-sch/sis)*. From *ῥάχης*, the spine, and *σχίσις*, a cleaving. See *SPINA bifida*.

**RHACHITE** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2t(et) \cdot e(a^2 \cdot e^2)$ . Gr., *ῥάχαι*. The muscles attached to the vertebral column. [Hippocrates, Galen (a, 21).]

**RHACHITIC**, adj.  $Ra^2k/i^2 \cdot i^2k$ . Gr., *ῥαχίτης*. Lat., *rhachiticus*. Fr., *rhachitique*. Ger., *rhachitisch*. Pertaining to or affected with rhachitis. [D.]

**RHACHITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2(e) \cdot ti^2s$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. Gr., *ῥαχίτις*. Fr., *rhachitisme, maladie anglaise*. Ger., *R. englische Krankheit*. Rickets, the "English disease"; a constitutional disease of early childhood characterized chiefly by curvature of the shafts of the long bones with thickening of their epiphyses, by deformities of other parts of the skeleton, by delayed dentition, and sometimes by degenerative disease of the liver or spleen. All the manifestations are preceded or accompanied by a state of general weakness, and sometimes there are nervous manifestations, such as laryngismus stridulus. [A, 2, 268.] Cf. subheadings under *RICKETS*.—**R. auditorum**. See *OSTEOMALACIA*.—**R. annularis**. Congenital r. characterized, according to Winckler, by progressing after birth, with the production of furrows of the bones and multiple fractures. [A, 15.] Cf. *R. micromelia*.—**R. micromelia**. Intra-uterine r. characterized, according to Winckler, by notable shortening of the limbs and thickening of the diaphyses. [A, 15.] Cf. *R. annularis*.—**R. vitularum**. Ger., *Lähme der Kalber*. R. affecting calves. [a, 34.]

**RHACHITOME**, n.  $Ra^2k/i^2 \cdot tom$ . See *RHACHIOTOME*.

**RHACHUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot i^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr., *ῥάχος*. 1. A thorn or a needle. 2. A ragged wound. 3. Lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHACOMA** (Lat.), **RHACOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot om^2(a^2) \cdot os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-omatos (-at/s)*, *-os/eos (-is)*. Gr., *ῥάκος*. *ῥάκος* (from *ῥακύνω*, to make wrinkled). Fr., *rhacose*. 1. Relaxation of the skin of the scrotum. 2. The formation of a ragged excretion. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

**RHEBAUCHEN** (Lat.), **RHEBOCRANIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot a^2k(a^2) \cdot u^2ch^2 \cdot e^2(n^2) \cdot a^2$  ( $o^2o^2$   $kran^2kran^2n^2/i^2 \cdot a^2$ ). Gen., *-rhebauch (-cran/s)*. From *ῥαβός*, crooked, and *ἄκρον*, the neck, or *κρανίον*, the skull. Fr., *rhebauchen, rhébo cranie*. The condition of being wry-necked. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**RHEBOSCELIA** (Lat.), **RHEBOSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot e^2(n^2) \cdot sel^2ske^2/i^2 \cdot a^2$  ( $re^2ba^2 \cdot u^2ch^2 \cdot os/i^2s$ ). Gr., *ῥαβός*, crooked, and *σκέλος*, the leg. Fr., *rhébo scélie, rhébose*. Crookedness of the legs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Re^2(rach^2) \cdot u^2m(u^2m)$ . See *RHEUM*.

**RHAGADES** (Lat.), **RHAGADIE** (Lat.), n's f. pl.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot a^2d(a^2) \cdot e^2(n^2) \cdot a^2$  ( $ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot a^2d(a^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot a^2$ ). Gr., *ῥαγάδες* (pl. of *ῥαγάς*). Fr., *rhagades*. Ger., *Rhagaden*. Fissures in the skin, occurring often in the vicinity of the mouth or anus and also on the hands or feet. [G.]

**RHAGADIOLUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2k(rach^2) \cdot a^2d(a^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot u^2 \cdot a^2$  ( $u^2a^2$ ). A genus of the *Cichoriaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. edulis**. An edible aperient and diuretic species found in southern Europe.

[B, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. hedynolis**. A species reputed aperient, detergent, and vulnerary. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]

**RHAGAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Rag(rach^2) \cdot a^2s(a^2s)$ . Gen., *rhag/ados (-adis)*. See *RHAGADES*.

**RHAGES** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Raj(rach^2) \cdot ez(e^2s)$ . Gen., *rhag/on*. Gr., *ῥάγες* (pl. of *ῥάγ*, a grape). 1. Grapes. 2. The fleshy points of the fingers. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHAGODEITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^2g(rach^2) \cdot od \cdot e^2 \cdot i^2(e) \cdot ti^2s$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *ῥάγ*, a grape, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See *UVEITIS*.

**RHAGOIDES** (Lat.), adj.  $Ra^2g(rach^2) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot id(ed) \cdot ez(as)$ . From *ῥάγ*, a grape, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *rhagoïde*. Resembling a raisin-seed; as a n., see *UVEA*.

**RHAMMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^2m(rach^2) \cdot ma^2$ . Gen., *rhama/matos (-atis)*. Gr., *ῥάμμα* (from *ῥάπτω*, to sew). See *SUTURE* (2d def.).

**RHAMNACEOUS**, adj.  $Ra^2m \cdot na/shu^2s$ . Lat., *rhamnaceus*. Fr., *rhannacé*. Resembling the genus *Rhamnus*, belonging to the *Rhamnaceae* (Fr., *rhannacées*), or rhamnads, or buckthorns, an order of polypetalous dicotyledons closely allied to the *Celastrineae*. The *Rhamnaceae* of Dumortier are an order of the *Calypatales*. The *Rhamnaceae* are an order comprising *Ilex*, *Hovenia*, *Pulturus*, *Zizyphus*, and *Rhamnus*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**RHAMNAL**, adj.  $Ra^2m \cdot n'l$ . Lat., *rhannalis*. Pertaining to the *Rhamnaceae*, which are Lindley's r. alliance (Lat., *nixus rhannalis*) of perigenous exogens, consisting of the *Penaeaceae*, *Aquilariaceae*, *Ulmaceae*, *Rhamnaceae*, etc. [a, 35.]

**RHAMNIGIN**, n.  $Ra^2m \cdot ne^2g \cdot i^2n$ . Of Schützenberger, either of two substances—one, *a-r*, being xanthorrhhamin, and the other, *β-r*, a more easily soluble glucoside. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHAMNETIN**, n.  $Ra^2m \cdot ne^2t \cdot i^2n$ . A principle,  $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$ , obtained from various species of *Rhamnus*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHAMNIN**, n.  $Ra^2m \cdot ni^2n$ . Fr., *ramnine*. 1. See *RHAMNETIN*. 2. Of Stein, the compound  $C_{48}H_{88}O_{26}$ . 3. A glucoside more easily soluble in alcohol than Stein's r., probably identical with Schützenberger's *β-rhamnigin*. 4. A certain preparation made from the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHAMNOCATHARTIN**, n.  $Ra^2m \cdot no \cdot ka^2th \cdot a^2rt \cdot i^2n$ . Fr., *rhannocathartine*. A bitter principle contained in the berries of *Rhamnus cathartica*; an amorphous, yellow, translucent mass, probably a mixture of different bodies. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**RHAMNOTANNIC ACID**, **RHAMNOTANNIN**, n's.  $Ra^2m \cdot no \cdot tan^2 \cdot i^2k$ , *-i^2n*. An astringent, amorphous, neutral, greenish-yellow mass, probably an impure coloring matter obtained from species of *Rhamnus*. [B, 33, 93 (a, 14).]

**RHAMNOXANTHIN**, n.  $Ra^2m \cdot no \cdot za^2nth \cdot i^2n$ . See *FRANULIN*.

**RHAMNUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $Ra^2m(rach^2) \cdot nu^2s(nu^2s)$ . Gr., *ῥάμνος*. Fr., *nerprun*. Ger., *Wegdorn, Kreuzdorn*. Buckthorn; the typical genus of the *Rhamnaceae*, which are: Of Jaume St. Hilaire and others, the *Rhamnaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rhamnaceae*. The *Rhamnaceae* are a family of the *Rhamnaceae*, corresponding essentially with the *Rhamnaceae*. [B, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ rhamn.** The berries of *R. cathartica*. [B, 120.]—**Extractum rhamni frangule** [Br. Ph.]. An extract prepared from the bark of *R. frangula* by treatment with alcohol and afterward with water, or with water alone, and brought to the consistence of a thick or a dry extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhamni frangule liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum FRANGULÆ fluidum*.—**Fructus rhamni cathartice** [Fr. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *nerprun purgatif* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ramno catártico, espino cerval* [Sp. Ph.]. The berries of *R. cathartica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Rhamni succus**. Fr., *suc de nerprun* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kreuzdornbeeren-saft*. The expressed juice of the fruit of *R. cathartica*, formerly official in the Br. Ph. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. alaternus**. Fr., *nerprun alaternus*. Ger., *immergrüner (oder lederblättriger) Wegdorn*. Barren privet, indigenous to northern Africa and southern Europe. The leaves are astringent, the fruits bitter and purgative. There are numerous varieties. [B, 180, 375 (a, 35).]—**R. alpinus**. Alpine buckthorn; a European species with purgative fruits and bark. [B, 267, 375 (a, 35).]—**R. californicus**. Californian buckthorn (or coffee-tree). The intensely bitter bark is said to have greater purgative powers than that of *R. ericea*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. carolinianus**. A shrub or small tree with purple berries, growing on river banks in the southern United States. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**R. cathartica**. Fr., *nerprun purgatif, bourg-e-pine, pine de cerf, noirprun, quenot*. Ger., *gemeiner Wegdorn, Purgirwegdorn, Kreuzdorn, Hirschdorn, Farbbeerstrauch, Kreuzbeerenstrauch*. Common (or purging) buckthorn, purging thorn, hart's thorn, rain- (or Rhine-) berry thorn, way thorn; a shrub indigenous to northern Africa, Europe, and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. The small, juicy, black, shining drupes, *fructus rhamni*, or buckthorn berries, have an acrid, bitterish, nauseous taste and a disagreeable odor, and are an ener-



RHAMNUS CATHARTICA.  
[A, 327.]



getic purgative. Their expressed juice was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *rhanni succus*. They are usually given, to reduce their irritant effects, in the form of a syrup. The bark is also strongly purgative and, when fresh, emetic. [B. 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. crocea**. Californian mountain-holly. The bark, an extract of which is used as a mild laxative and tonic, occurs in curved pieces, dark-brown on the outside and of a red color with numerous delicate white streaks internally, slightly aromatic in odor, and of a bitter but not disagreeable taste. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**R. ellipticus**. Fr., *nerprun elliptique*, *bois costière* (ou *de fer*). A species, by some identified with *Colubrina ferruginosa*, used as an antisyphilitic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**R. frangula**. Fr., *aune noir*, *bourdaine*, *pouverne*, *rhubarbe des paysans*. Ger., *glatter Wegdorn*, *Faulbaum*, *Pulverholz*, *Zapfenholz*. Alder-buckthorn, berry-bearing (or black) alder, dogwood; an erect, glabrous shrub growing in northern Africa, in northern and middle Asia, and throughout Europe except in the far north. The dried bark, the frangula of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., occurs in quills about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick, grayish or brownish externally, with small corky warts, and internally smooth and of a pale brownish-yellow. In its action it is analogous to rhubarb, though, when fresh, it is very irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, producing vomiting and purging accompanied by much pain. The charcoal of the wood is used in the preparation of the finest gun-powders. The dark-purple berries, *bacca frangulae* (seu *alni bucciferae*), have properties analogous to those of *R. catharticus* and were formerly official in Europe. Both the bark and berries are used for dyeing. [B. 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. inebrians**. An Abyssinian species. The bark is used like hops in the preparation of a sort of beer. [B. 267 (a, 35).]—**R. infectoria**, **R. infectorius**. Fr., *épine puante*, *petit nerprun*. Ger., *fürbender Wegdorn*. Yellow-berried (or dyers') buckthorn; a native of southern Europe and western Asia. [a, 35.] Cf. *Avignon BERRIES*.—**P. lineatus**. Fr., *nerprun tracé*. A Cochinchina species. The roots are used as a diuretic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**R. lycioides**. A Spanish species. A decoction of the berries is used externally in gout. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. pumilus**. Dwarf-buckthorn; a European species used like *R. alpinus*. [B. 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. purshiana**, **R. purshianus**. California bearberry (or buckthorn); a small tree found in California and northward as far as British America. The bitter bark constitutes cascara sagrada, and is official in the Br. Ph. as *rhanni purshiani cortex*. It contains three resins which are supposed to produce the laxative effects of the bark: tannic, malic, and oxalic acids; a neutral, crystallizable principle, said to be tonic; and an essential oil. It is said to contain also glucose, ammonia, and a ferment to which the griping effects of the fresh bark are attributed. It is analogous in properties to *R. frangula*, but is preferable as a laxative, being more certain and powerful in its action, and producing a more permanent influence upon the intestinal tract. [B. 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. sanguinea**, **R. sanguineus**. A Spanish species. The acrid inner bark is used in the treatment of itch. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**R. saxatilis**. Fr., *nerprun des rochers*. Ger., *Steinwegdorn*. Rock buckthorn; a European shrub. The berries and the inner bark are purgative. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. solutivus**. See *R. catharticus*.—**R. tinctoria**, **R. tinctorius**. Ger., *Maler-Wegdorn*. Dyers' buckthorn; found in Hungary and Lower Austria. The fruits yield a yellow dye. [B. 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. virgatus**. Slender-branched buckthorn; a Hindoostan tree with a bitter purgative fruit. [A. 496; B. 275 (a, 35).]—**R. Wightii**. An Asiatic species. The bark, analogous in composition to cascara sagrada, is used medicinally. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Succus rhanni** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rhamni succus*.—**Syrupus rhanni**. Ger., *Kreuzdornberyrup*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating 4 pints of the juice of *R. cathartica* to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , adding 4 oz. each of sliced ginger and bruised pimento, digesting, straining, adding, when cold, 6 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, decanting after two days, and adding 5 lbs. of sugar, or enough to bring the sp. gr. to 1.32. [B. 5 (a, 35).] 2. See *Syrupus rhanni cathartice*.—**Syrupus rhanni catharticae** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de nerprun* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup consisting of 30 (35 [Ger. Ph.]) parts of filtered juice of *R. cathartica* with 30 [Fr. Cod.], 20 [Belg. Ph.], 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  [Swiss Ph.], 65 [Ger. Ph.] of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**RHANTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^{2nt}(ra^{2nt})u^{2r}(ar)$ . Gen., *-er'os* (-is). Gr., *ῥαντήρ* (from *ῥαννέω*, to sprinkle). See *Inner CANTHUS*.

**RHAPHAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2g}(a^{2g})ra^{2s}$ . From *ῥαφή*, a seam, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *rhaphagre*. Of Malfatti, pain in the sutures of the cranium. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHAPHANEDON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2n}(a^{2n})ed(ad)o^{2n}$ . Gr., *ῥαφανήδων*. See *Transverse FRACTURE*.

**RHAPHANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})an(a^{2n})i^{2a}$ . From *ῥάφανος*, the radish. Fr., *raphanie*. Ger., *Raphanie*, *Hungerkrankheit*. Poisoning by the black radish (*Rhaphanus niger*), also by strawberries or by ergot (see *ERGOTISM*). ["Med. and Surg. Reporter," July 3, 1886, p. 21 (a, 50).]—**R. malsitica**. Fellagra; so called because supposed to be due to the use of maize as food.

**RHAPHANISM**, n.  $Ra^{2f}a^{2n}i^{2z}m$ . Lat., *rhaphanismus*, *rhaphanidosis*. Fr., *rhaphanisme*, *raphanidose*. Ger., *Rettigkeilen*. The introduction of a freshly peeled horseradish into the scarified podex; used in ancient Rome as a punishment for adultery. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHAPHANISTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2n}(a^{2n})i^{2st}ru^{2m}(ru^{2m})$ . 1. The genus *Rhaphanus*. 2. The *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B. 121, 1 0 (a, 35).] 3. See *RHAPHANUS*.

**RHAPHANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2n}(a^{2n})u^{2s}(u^{2s})$ . Gr., *ῥαφανίς*, *ῥάφανος*. Fr., *raifort*. Ger., *Rettig*. The radish, a genus of the *Rhaphaneæ*, which are a tribe of the *Cruciferae*, or a subdivision of the *Lomentaceæ*. The *Rhaphani* are a section of the *Cruciferae*. The *Rhaphanida* are a tribe of the *Cruciferae*. The *Rhaphanideæ* are a section of the *Cruciferae*. The *Rhaphanistræ* are a tribe of the *Siliquastræ* or a division of the *Synclisteæ*. [B. 19, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. aquaticus**. The *Nasturtium amphibi-*

*bium*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. hortensis**. *R. sativus*; in pharmacy, *R. niger*. [a, 35].—**R. niger**. Fr., *raifort noir* (ou *cultive*, ou *aes Parisiens*, ou *officinal*), *rée*, *gros radis*, *radis noir*. See under *R. sativus*.—**R. raphanistrum**. Fr., *raifort sauvage*, *ravenelle*, *rosse*, *russe*. Ger., *Ackerrettig*, *Kriebelettig*, *Heidenrettig*, *Hederich*, *Bauernsenf*. Wild mustard (or radish), jointed (or white) charlock, runch, the *λαμφάνη* of Dioscorides; a European species, naturalized sparingly in North America. The seeds, *semen rapistris*, are acrid and stimulating, and were formerly used like mustard-seed. *Rhaphania* has been erroneously attributed to this plant. [B. 34, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. rusticus**, **R. rusticanus**. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—**R. sativus**. Fr., *raifort cultivé*, *rave*, *petite rave*, *tendrette*. Ger., *schwarzer Rettig*, *Gartenrettig*, *Rübenrettig*. Garden (or common cultivated) radish, the *ῥάφανος* or *ῥαφανίς* of the ancients; indigenous to western Asia, China, and Japan. Its root is rich in a peculiar nitrogenized juice considered powerfully antiscorbutic. Of one variety, *R. sativus*, var. *oleifera*, the seeds yield a fixed oil, and of another, *R. niger*, or black radish (by some authors considered distinct), the fresh root, *radix recens raphani* (*nigri*, seu *hortensis*), was formerly used as an expectorant, and the seeds, *semen raphani nigri* (seu *hortensis*), as an aperient, stimulant, and diuretic. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. silvestris**. See *R. raphanistrum* and *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—**Spiritus raphani**. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de raifort*. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 6 parts each of horseradish root, water, and the juice of horseradish, and 2 of alcohol, adding 3 of horseradish root, and distilling over the water bath. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus raphani compositus** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of black mustard, 4 of cultivated horseradish, and 1 part of orange-peel, in water enough to make 40 parts of colature, and adding 80 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura raphani composita**. See *Tincture de RAIFORT composé*.

**RHAPHÉ** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})e(a)$ . Gen., *raph'es*. Gr., *ῥαφή* (from *ῥάπτω*, to sew). Fr., *raphé*. Ger., *Naht* (1st def.), *Nabelbinde* (4th def.). 1. Literally a seam; hence (its ordinary meaning) a line projecting above the surrounding surface like a seam, especially the line that marks the junction of the two lateral halves of the scrotum. 2. In anatomy and surgery, a suture. 3. Of Stilling, the septum of the medulla oblongata. It consists of mingled longitudinal and transverse nerve-fibres, and contains numbers of multipolar ganglion cells. [I. 15 (K).] 4. In botany, the ridge or cord formed by the funiculus extending along the whole length of an anatropous ovule and half the length of an amphitropous ovule. [B. 291 (a, 35).]—**Palatine r.** A narrow ridge of mucous membrane in the middle line of the palate. [L. 142, 332.]—**Perineal r.** Lat., *r. perinaei*. Ger., *Mittelfleischnaht*, *Dammnaht*. A slightly elevated ridge of the integument in the middle line of the perineum. [L. 142, 332.]—**R. exterior**. The stria longitudinalis medialis. [I. 6 (K).]—**R. inferior corporis callosi**. The r. on the inferior surface of the corpus callosum. [I. 18 (K).]—**R. of the penis**. A prolongation of the r. of the scrotum forward upon the penis. [L. 31.]—**R. of the perineum**. See *Perineal r.*—**R. of the pharynx**. The streak of connective tissue in the middle line of the posterior wall of the pharynx. [L. 332.]—**R. of the scrotum**. Lat., *r. scroti*, *linea media scroti*. Ger., *Hodensacknaht*. A ridge of the integument of the scrotum which divides it into two lateral halves and is continuous behind with the r. of the perineum. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. of the tongue**. Ger., *Zungennaht*. A median furrow on the dorsum of the tongue. It sometimes ends posteriorly in a closed depression, the foramen cæcum of Morgagni. [C.]—**R. palati duri**. See *Palatine r.*—**R. postoblongata**. The posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata. [I. 21 (K).]—**R. superior corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkennaht*. The median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. [I. 15 (K).]

**RHAPHIANCISTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}a^{2n}(a^{2n})si^{2st}(ki^{2st})ru^{2m}(ru^{2m})$ . From *ῥαφίς*, a needle, and *ἄγκιστρον*, a fish-hook. A hooked needle formerly used in the formation of an artificial pupil. [F.]

**RHAPHIDAGOGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}a^{2g}(a^{2g})og'u^{2s}(u^{2s})$ . From *ῥαφίς*, a needle, and *ἀγωγός*, leading. See *ACUDUCTOR*.

**RHAPHIDES**, n. f. pl.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}ez(e^{2s})$ . From *ῥαφίς*, a needle. Ger., *Rhaphiden*. Acicular crystals of calcium oxalate, usually in compact bundles, found in the interior of certain plants, especially the *Araceæ* and *Onagraceæ*. The term is also applied to crystals of other forms. [B. 291, 296, 308 (a, 35).]

**RHAPHIDOPHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}o^{2f}o^{2r}a^{2s}$ . From *ῥαφίς*, a needle, and *φορέω*, bearing. Of Schott, a genus of the *Aroidæ*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**R. vitensis**. A species yielding tonga. In Fiji the bark is used in facial neuralgia. [B. 5; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 50).]

**RHAPHION** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}o^{2n}$ . Gr., *ῥάφιον* (dim. of *ῥαφίς*, a needle). See *NEEDLE*.

**RHAPHIOSTIXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}o(o^{2s})sti^{2x}i^{2s}$ . Gen., *-stix'eos* (-is). From *ῥαφίς*, a needle, and *στρίψω*, a pricking. See *ACUPUNCTURE*.

**RHAPHIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2s}$ . Gen., *raph'idōs* (-idis). Gr., *ῥαφίς*. See *NEEDLE* and cf. *RHAPHIDES*.

**RHAPHOSYMPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})o(o^{2s})si^{2m}(su^{2m})fi^{2s}(fu^{2s})is$ . Gen., *-ph'ysēos* (-symp'h'ysis). From *ῥαφή*, a seam and *σύνφωσις*, symphysis. Fr., *rhaphosymphyse*. Ossification of a suture. [a, 34.]

**RHAPONTIC** (Fr.), n.  $Ra^{2s}po^{2n}tek$ . 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *RHEUM rhaponticum*. 2. See *CENTAUREA rhapontica*.

**RHAPONTICIN**, n.  $Ra^{2p}o^{2nt}i^{2s}i^{2n}$ . Fr., *rhaponticine*. Ger., *R.* See *CHRYSOPIANIC ACID*.



**RHAPONTICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ra<sup>2</sup>p(rap<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *pā*, rhubarb, and *ponticus*, pertaining to Pontus. Ger., *Rübenstiel* (2d def.). 1. The *Rheum r.*: also the *Rheum undulatum*. 2. A genus of the *Rhaponticeae*, which are a division of the *Serratulaceae*. [B. 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Extractum rhapontici**. An extract made by infusing *Rheum r.* twice with cold water, mixing the colatures, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**RHATANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>t(rat<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See *RATANHIA* and *RHATANY*.

**RHATANY**, n. Ra<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *ratanhia, ratanhia, rhatania, radix ratanhæ* (Ger. Ph.) (see *ratanhia, krameria radix* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ratanhiawurzel*. The root of *Krameria triandra* or of *Krameria tinia*. It contains minute proportions of gum, starch, and a crystallizable sugar, and a large proportion of ratanhiatic acid. R. is a tonic and powerful astringent, especially its cortical portion. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoction of r.** See *Decoction radicis RATANHIE*.—**Extract of r.** See *Extractum kramerie*.—**False r.** American kino. [B. 168 (a, 35).]—**Guayaquil r.** A variety from Guayaquil, believed to be from some other genus than *Krameria*; a large, woody, very astringent root with a fibrous, reddish-brown bark streaked with black and dotted over with small warts. It is said to be richer in tannin than Peruvian r. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**North American r.** See *Texas r.*—**Pará r.** Fr., *ratanhia des Antilles* (Cotton, 1808). Brazilian r., r. from Ceará, the root of a Brazilian plant, probably *Krameria drynaria*. It resembles *Savannilla r.*, but occurs in longer pieces, of a darker hue, and very elastic. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Peruvian r.** Ordinary r., the root of *Krameria triandra*. It occurs in pieces sometimes an inch thick and two or three feet long, sometimes not thicker than a quill. The bark is scaly and rugged and of a dark reddish-brown color, with an inner layer of a bright brownish-red color adhering to a brownish-yellow, dense wood without pith, but with fine, dark medullary rays and thin vessels arranged in concentric rings. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Savannilla r.*—**Savannilla r.** New Granada r.: derived from *Krameria tinia*, and occurring in shorter, thinner pieces than Peruvian r. It is dull-purplish, and has a smooth, thick bark which is furrowed longitudinally and crossed here and there by deep cracks. Its tannic acid differs from that of common r. It is richer in soluble matter than the Peruvian drug, and for medicinal use is probably preferable. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Texas r.** A variety derived from *Krameria lanceolata*; said to be more active than the official drug, yielding 34.5 per cent. of extract and 17 per cent. of tannin. [B. 10; B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]

**RHAZYA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>z(raz<sup>2</sup>)-ya<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *rhazye*. A genus of the *Apocynaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**R. stricta**. A shrubby Asiatic plant. The bitter, tonic leaves are used in India to prepare cooling drinks, and, combined with an infusion of the fruits of *Withania coagulans*, in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. The fruits are applied to boils. [B. 19, 172 (a, 35).]

**RHEA SPRINGS**, n. Ra. A place in Rhea County, Tennessee, where there are alkaline, chalybeate, and saline springs. [a, 14.]

**RHEEDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ra<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *cyroger*. A genus of the *Rheediaceae*, which are a section of the *Mangostaneeae*. [a, 35].—**R. americana, R. lateriflora**. Fr., *cyroger à fleurs latérales, cyrogerne d'Espagne*. The wild mamee of Jamaica. A resin exuding from the bark is used in salves and plasters. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]

**RHEGE** (Lat.), **RHEGMA** (Lat.), **RHEGMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Re<sup>2</sup>g(rag<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>, -mu<sup>2</sup>smu<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *rheg'es, -matus (-matis), -mi*. Gr., *ῥήγη, ῥήγμα, ῥήγμος* (from *ῥήγνυμι*, to break). See *CONTUSIO*, *CRAMP*, and *LACERATION*.

**RHEIC ACID**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. 1. An amorphous red powder, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. 2. Chrysophanic acid. [B. 8, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHEIN, RHEINIC ACID**, n's. Re<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n, re<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *rhéine, acide rhénique*. Ger., *Rheinsäure*. See *CHRYSTOPHANIC ACID*.

**RHEMBASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Re<sup>2</sup>m-ba<sup>2</sup>z(ba<sup>2</sup>s)<sup>2</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *ῥεμβασμός* (from *ῥεμβασθαι*, to roam about). Fr., *rhembasme*. 1. Mental wandering. [A, 540 (a, 34).] 2. See *SOMNAMBULISM*.

**RHENCHOS** (Lat.), **RHENCHOS** (Lat.), **RHENXIS** (Lat.), n's n., and f. Re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s(o<sup>2</sup>s), re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *rhench'ous (-ia), rhen'ous (-ia), rhen'ous (-ia)*. Gr., *ῥήγος, ῥήγος, ῥήγος* (from *ῥήγω*, to snore). See *SSORING*.

**RHEOCHORD, RHEOCORD**, n's. Re<sup>2</sup>o-ko<sup>2</sup>rd. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *χορδή*, a cord. Fr., *rhéocorde*. Ger., *R.* A simple apparatus for increasing the resistance in an electric circuit. It consists of a wire stretched between two fixed points. Along the wire slides a piece of metal, to which is attached one of the wires of the battery. This instrument is used in modifying the strength of nerve-currents. [K, 35.]

**RHEOMETER**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *rhéomètre, viscosimètre*. Ger., *R.* 1. See *GALVANOMETER*. 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current. It consists essentially of a U-shaped tube each arm of which expands into a bulb. One of the bulbs is filled with olive oil, the extremities of the tube are inserted into the cut ends of a clamped artery, and the blood is then allowed to continue on its course. The velocity of the flow is calculated from the time taken by the blood in displacing the oil from the bulb. [K.]

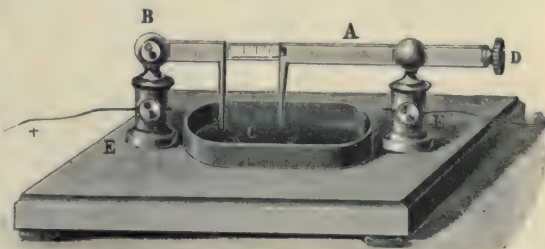
**RHEONOM** (Ger.), n. Ra<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>nom'. An instrument devised by v. Fleischl for ascertaining the exact effect of any irritation on a nerve. [Gruenhagen (K).]

**RHEOPHORE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>for. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *rhéophore*. Ger., *Rheophor*. The conducting cord connecting an electrode with the source of the electrical current.

**RHEOSCOPE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-skop. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *σκοπέω*, to examine. Ger., *Rheoskop*. An apparatus for testing the existence of an electric current. [a, 49].—**Physiological r.** Fr., *gre-*

*nouille galvanoscopique*. A r. consisting of two muscle-nerve preparations, so arranged that the nerve of one specimen rests upon the muscle of the other. If one nerve is stimulated, both muscles will contract. [K, 3.]

**RHEOSTAT**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-sta<sup>2</sup>t. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *στάσις*, to place. Fr., *rhéostat*. Ger., *R.* An apparatus for regulating the



TROUVÉ'S WATER RHEOSTAT (AFTER DE WATTEVILLE).

A, a sliding rod connected with one pole. B, a stationary rod connected with the other pole. Each rod is provided with a descending arm that dips into the water. C, the degree of separation of the two arms is regulated by the screw, D, and read off from a scale secured behind the sliding rod.

intensity of an electrical current by interposing an adjustable length of some substance that is relatively a poor conductor; usually a volume of water or a number of coils of wire.

**RHEOTANNIC ACID**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. A reddish or yellowish brown powder, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>14</sub>, derived from rhubarb. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHEOTOME**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-tom. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *rhéotome*. Ger., *Rheotom*. An instrument for interrupting an electric current at regular intervals. [K.]—**Differential r.** A r. for noting the negative variation in muscle-currents. It consists of a rotating rod so arranged that it alternately opens and closes a galvanometer circuit and at the same time stimulates the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation. [M. Foster (K).]

**RHEOTROPE**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-trop. From *ῥεύω*, to flow, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., *rhéotrope, disjoncteur*. An apparatus for reversing the direction of an electrical current.

**RHEOTROPISM**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-tro<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *rheotropismus*. A tendency to movement in a mass of protoplasm, induced by the action of a current of water. R. is positive when the protoplasm tends to move toward the source of the current, and negative when it tends to move away from the source. [E. Stahl, "Bot. Ztg.," 1884, pp. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. of the Roy. Mic. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B).]

**RHEORANCHE** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>(rat)-o<sup>2</sup>r(or)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ke-(ch<sup>2</sup>a). Gen., *-anch'es*. From *ῥήτωρ*, a public speaker, and *ἄρχω*, to press tight. See *FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS*.

**RHEUM**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>m. Gr., *ῥεύμα* (from *ῥεύω*, to flow). Lat., *rheuma*. Fr., *rhume*. A liquid discharge, especially from the air-passages or the eyes. [a, 48].—**Salt r.** Ger., *Salzfluss*. A popular term for chronic eczema.

**RHEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Re<sup>2</sup>(ra)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *ῥῆ, ῥήον*. Fr., *rhubarbe*. Ger., *Rhubarber*. 1. A genus of polygonaceous herbs. [B. 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph. see *RHUBARB* (1st def.).—**Alcohol cum rheo**. See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Animal rhei**. See *Infusum rhei*.—**Elixir proprietatis cum rheo**. Fr., *elixir de propriété de (ou avec la) rhubarbe*. Syn.: *elixir proprietatis rhubarbarum* (sen cum rhubarbaro). Any one of various old preparations consisting essentially of tincture of rhubarb and tincture of aloes. [L. 85 (a, 48).]—**Elixir rhei amarum**. See *Vinum rhei amarum*.—**Elixir rhei dulce**. See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Essentia rhei**. See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Extractum rhei** [U. S. Ph.] (alcoholicum, sen aqumum). Fr., *extrait de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhubarberextrakt*. Sp., *extracto (alcohólico) de rhubarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. Extract of rhubarb; made by treating rhubarb root in No. 30 powder with a mixture of alcohol and water in a percolator till the percolate becomes almost tasteless, and bringing to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by treating the root in No. 40 powder in a percolator with alcohol and afterward with water, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders a dry extract with alcohol, the Sp. Ph. both an alcoholic and an aqueous extract. Other ph's order an extract made with water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhei compositum**. Ger., *zusammengesetztes Rhubarberextrakt*. An extract consisting of 10 parts of extract of aloes and 30 (32 [Dan. Ph.],



25 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] of dry extract of rhubarb (20 of inspissated extract [Belg. Ph.], 30 of dry with 40 of inspissated extract [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], with 4.44 [Swiss Ph.], 7.1 [Dan. Ph.], 7.5 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) each of jalap-resin and soap (5 of jalap-resin and 20 of soap [Ger. Ph.]), and 40 each of dilute alcohol and water [Belg. Ph.] (32 of dilute alcohol and 42 of water [Dan. Ph.], the proper amount [Ger. Ph.] (20 parts [Swiss Ph.], 40 [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38); L. 85.]—**Extractum rhei fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger. *flüssiges Rhabarber-extrakt*. An extract made by moistening 100 grammes of rhubarb-root in No. 90 powder with 40 of a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.830) and 1 part of water, treating in a percolator with more of the menstruum till the root is exhausted, reserving the first 75 cubic centimetres of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 cubic centimetres with alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhei jalapinum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Extractum rhei compositum*.—**Infusum rhei**. Fr. *tisane de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *infusión de ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing rhubarb-root in 40 times as much boiling water [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. preparation orders for 1 part of rhubarb 200 parts of cold water; the Gr. Ph., 12 of boiling water; the Belg. Ph., 14 of water; and the Sp. Ph. water enough to make 30 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rhei alcalinum** (seu **alkalinum**) [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. seu **aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. An infusion of 100 parts of rhubarb-root with 20 of potassium carbonate in 1,150 of water [Belg. Ph.], or with 12 of sodium bicarbonate in 800 of water [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or with 30 of sodium carbonate crystals in 1,600 of water [Hung. Ph.] (enough water [Roum. Ph.], with 664 of sodium carbonate crystals in 6664 of water, and 1334 of alcohol [Netherl. Ph.]). The Belg. preparation is aromatized with 3 parts of spirit of crisped mint, the Dan. as well as the Norw. with 120 of vinous water of cinnamon, and the Netherl. with 1334 of water of cinnamon. Various older ph's had similar preparations, sometimes ordering chicory or fennel to flavor them. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rhei boraxatum**. A preparation of 45 parts of rhubarb with 11 each of potassium carbonate and borax and 430 of boiling water, or with 7 of borax and 360 of water, and mixed with 60 parts of vinous water of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rhei cum kali subcarbonico** [Gr. Ph.]. **Infusum rhei cum natrio carbonico** [Hung. Ph.]. See *Infusum rhei alcalinum*.—**Infusum rhei salinum**. A strained infusion of 15 parts of rhubarb and 7 of cream of tartar in 15 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Mistura rhei et sodæ** [U. S. Ph.]. **Mistura rhei natronata**. A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 500 of water and adding 30 each of fluid extract of rhubarb and spirit of peppermint with water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule rhei** [U. S. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 195 grammes of powdered rhubarb-root and 6.5 of powdered soap, made up with water into 100 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule rhei compositæ**. A mass made of 975 centigrammes of purified aloes, 650 of myrrh, 1,300 of rhubarb-root, 65 of oil of peppermint, and the necessary amount of water, divided into 100 pills [U. S. Ph.]; or of 45 parts of Socotrine aloes, 3 each of soap and myrrh, 6 each of rhubarb-root and syrup, 2 of glycerin, and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Br. Ph.]; or of 40 parts of aloes, 25 each of soap and myrrh, 50 of rhubarb-root, 60 of syrup, and 3 of oil of peppermint, divided into 30-centigramme pills, which are then sprinkled with rhubarb powder [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38); L. 85.]—**Pulvis digestivus cum rheo**. A mixture of 4 parts of either potassium, magnesium, or sodium sulphate and 1 part of rhubarb powder. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—**Pulvis e rheo**, **Pulvis infantum cum rheo**, **Pulvis puerorum epilepticus cum rheo**. See *Pulvis rhei cum magnesia*.—**Pulvis rhei**. Fr. *poudre de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix rhei pulveratus*.—**Pulvis rhei compositus**. 1. A powder of 5 parts of rhubarb-root and 2 of ginger, each in No. 60 powder, and 18 of calcined magnesia [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of rhubarb, 1 part of ginger, and 6 parts of calcined magnesia, light or heavy, according to the kind of powder required [Br. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of rhubarb and 3 parts of potassium sulphate. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis rhei cum magnesia**. Sp. *polvo de magnesia con ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of rhubarb, 12 of magnesium carbonate, and either 8 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Ger. Ph.] or 8 of sugar and 4 part of oil of fennel [Sp. Ph.]; or of 4 parts of rhubarb, 16 of magnesium carbonate, and 8 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Russ. Ph.], with the addition of 2 parts of rhizome of iris [Swiss Ph.]; or of 10 parts each of rhubarb and magnesium carbonate, and either 10 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Norw. Ph.] or 10 of sugar and 1/4 part of oil of fennel [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Finn. Ph. has also a similar powder, *pulvis rhei salinus*, consisting of equal parts of rhubarb and dry magnesium sulphate. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pulvis rhei compositus*.—**Pulvis rhei salinus**. See *Pulvis rhei cum magnesia*.—**Radix rhei**. See *Rhubarb* (1st def.).—**Radix rhei pulveratus**. Fr. *poudre de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *polvo de ruibarbo*. A preparation made by peeling rhubarb-root, pounding in an iron mortar, drying at 40° C., and pounding further so as to leave no residue when sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; by cleaning the root, pounding, drying in the oven, powdering in an iron mortar to such a fineness as to leave a residue of 1/4 [Sp. Ph.]; or by sifting the powdered root through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (without residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix rhei tosta**. Sp. *ruibarbo tostado* [Sp. Ph.]. Coarsely powdered rhubarb-root, gently heated till brown, and bolted through a sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Rhei radix**. See *Rhubarb* (1st def.).—**R. alexandrinum**. See *Turkey rhubarb*.—**R. australe**. Fr. *rhubarbe australe* (ou du Thibet). Ger. *Himalaya-Rhabarber*, *wahrer Rhabarber*. Red-veined Himalayan (or Nepal) rhubarb. Its root is Indian rhubarb. It is cultivated in Europe and the United States for its edible petioles. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. barbaricum**, **R. barbarum**. Rhubarb. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**R. capsicum**. A species found in the Altai Mountains. The root has properties analogous to those of official rhubarb, but is not much known in commerce. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**R. chinense**.

See *Chinese rhubarb*.—**R. compactum**. Fr. *rhubarbe compacte*. Ger. *derbblättrige Rhabarberpflanze*. Thick-leaved rhubarb; a native of Tartary and China. It has been cultivated in France for its root (see *French rhubarb*). [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. danicum**. See *Chinese rhubarb*.—**R. gallicum**. See *French rhubarb*.—**R. im-perialle**. See *R. leucorrhizum*.—**R. indicum**. See *Chinese rhubarb*.—**R. leucorrhizum**. Ger. *weisswurzeliger Rhabarber*. A Siberian species. The root is white rhubarb. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. levanticum**. See *Turkey rhubarb*.—**R. moerocroftianum**. A Himalayan species furnishing a valuable root called *chukri*, which has the properties of medicinal rhubarb. The acid leaf-stalks are refrigerant. [A. 496; B. 5 (a, 35).]—**R. muscoviticum**. See *Russian rhubarb*.—**R. nigrum**. See *Ipomea purga*.—**R. officinale**. A perennial plant resembling *R. raphaniticum*, but larger, indigenous to southeastern Tibet, where it is cultivated for its root, which is official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as rhubarb, and is identified with Chinese or commercial rhubarb, though specimens of it cultivated in Europe lack the rich yellow color of the latter. It is supposed to grow also in various parts of western and north-western China. [a, 35.]—**R. optimum**. See *Russian rhubarb*.—**R. palmatum**. Fr. *rhubarbe palmée*. Ger. *handblättriger Rhabarber*. Palmate-leaved rhubarb; recognized in the Br. Ph. as a source of rhubarb, though its cultivation in Russia has failed to produce a root agreeing with that of Chinese rhubarb. A variety, *R. palmatum tanguticum*, from the Tangut country of Mongolia, is said to yield an excellent medicinal root known as *Khansu rhubarb*. [B. 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *English rhubarb*.—**R. persicum**. See *Turkey rhubarb*.—**R. rhabarbarum**. See *R. undulatum*.—**R. raphaniticum**. Fr. *rhapontic* (exotique). Ger. *pontischer* (oder *rhapontischer*, oder *kahlblättriger*) *Rhabarber*, *Rhapontik*. Garden- (or tart-, or raphantic) rhubarb, pie-plant; a native of southern Siberia and the regions of the Volga; cultivated in Europe and the United States for its acidulous and edible leaf-stalks and for its medicinal root (see *English rhubarb*). The juice of the leaf-stalks contains oxalic, nitric, and malic acids, and is sometimes expressed and made into a wine resembling champagne. [B. 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. ribes**. Fr. *rhubarbe pulpaire* (ou *grosellier*). Ger. *persischer Rhabarber*. Currant-fruited (or warty-leaved) rhubarb; a Persian species. The leaves furnish a juice (the *roob ribes* of the old Arabian physicians) used in inflammatory diseases. The root is purgative and tonic. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. russicum**, **R. sibiricum**. See *Russian rhubarb*.—**R. sicilianum**. The root of *R. raphaniticum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. sinense**. See *Chinese rhubarb*.—**R. tataricum**. An Asiatic species with leaf-stalks used like those of *R. raphaniticum*. [B. 314 (a, 35).]—**R. undulatum**. Fr. *rhubarbe ondulée*. Ger. *wellenblättriger Rhabarber*. Buckrian (or wavy-leaved) rhubarb; a native of Siberia and probably of Tartary and China, once largely cultivated in southern Siberia for its root. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *French rhubarb*.—**Rhizoma rhei**. See *Rhubarb* (1st def.).—**Species aperientes cum rheo** [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. Fr. *espèces aperitives avec la rhubarbe*. A preparation consisting of 36 parts each of the species aperientes majores and minores, 6 each of rhubarb and cinnamon, and 1 part of spikenard. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus de rheo compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr. *sirop de rhubarbe composé* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pouring 1,000 parts of hot water (at 80° C.) over 200 of rhubarb-root and 20 each of cinnamon and yellow saunders, expressing after 6 hours, filtering when cold, adding 180 parts of sugar to each 100 of filtrate, mixing with the residue from the filtrate 200 parts of chicory-root, 300 of chicory-leaves, 100 each of the leaves of fumitory and scolopendrium, 50 of the fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*, and 5,000 of boiling water, expressing after 12 hours, adding sugar enough to make 3,000 parts with what was used before, boiling down to a sp. gr. of 1.26, combining the two solutions, and clarifying and straining [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 50 parts of rhubarb and 100 of taraxacum in water for 12 hours, heating for half an hour over the water bath, expressing, filtering, and adding 645 parts of sugar for each 335 of filtrate, and when cold 20 of water of cinnamon [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei**. Ger. *Rhabarbersyrup* [Ger. Ph.]. A syrup made by macerating 90 parts of rhubarb, 18 of cinnamon, and 6 of potassium carbonate in 420 of water for 12 hours, straining and filtering so that 400 parts are obtained, and adding 600 of sugar [U. S. Ph.]; by treating 2 oz. each of rhubarb and coriander in No. 20 powder in a percolator with a mixture of 8 fl. oz. of alcohol and 24 of water, evaporating to 14 fl. oz., filtering, and adding 24 oz. of sugar, thus obtaining about 40 oz. of syrup of a sp. gr. of about 1.310 [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's order preparations more or less closely resembling that of the U. S. Ph., but with somewhat different proportions, and the Finn., Hung., Roum., and Swed. Ph's substitute sodium carbonate for the potassium salt, the Belg., Gr., and Netherl. Ph's omit the salt altogether, the Hung. Ph. orders besides water an amount of alcohol equal to the rhubarb, and the Belg. Ph. adds cinnamon water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei alcalisatus**. A syrup made by boiling tinctura rhei aquosa with twice as much or with 3/4 as much again of sugar; or by digesting together 7 parts of potassium carbonate, 720 of boiling water, and from 70 to 120 of rhubarb, and adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of strained colature. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei aromaticus**. A mixture of 1 part of aromatic tincture of rhubarb and 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or a preparation made by digesting 19 grammes of rhubarb, 15 each of cinnamon and cloves, and 2 nutmegs in 473 grammes of water, evaporating to one half, and adding 393 grammes of sugar and 260 of brandy; or by digesting 90 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 717 of boiling water, straining, and adding 1,074 of sugar. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei compositus**. See *Syrupus de rheo compositus*.—**Syrupus rhei cum senna**. See *Syrupus sennæ compositus*.—**Tablette de rheo**. Lozenges made of 32 parts of rhubarb, 24 of water, 2.87 of tragacanth, and 352 of sugar; or containing 42 parts each of powdered rhubarb and diarrhodon powder, 332 of sugar, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage; or 7 parts each of rhubarb and cream of tartar, 2 of orange-peel, and 120 of sugar dissolved in water of orange flowers. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—



**Tinctura rhei.** Fr., *teinture de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhubarbertinctur*. A preparation made by macerating 12 parts of rhubarb and 2 of cardamom-seeds in No. 40 powder for one day, and treating in a percolator with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2 oz. of rhubarb in No. 20 powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. each of saffron, coriander, and cardamom-seeds for 2 days, and treating in a percolator, using in the two processes enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.920 to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; by macerating rhubarb with five times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for 6 days [Belg. Ph.] (10 [Fr. Cod.]); or by digesting it for 3 days with enough 70-per-cent. alcohol to make 3 times as much filtrate as the rhubarb employed [Roum. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei amara.** Ger., *bittere Rhubarbertinctur*. A tincture made by treating 15 or 16 parts of rhubarb and either  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the bark of *Canella alba* and 3 of gentian-root [Swed. Ph.], or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of cardamom-seeds and 6 of gentian-root [Norw. Ph.], or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of serpentaria and 4 of gentian-root [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] with 150 (160 [Dan. Ph.], 192 [Russ. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei aquosa.** Ger., *visserige Rhubarbertinctur* (Ger. Ph.). Sp., *tintura acuosa de rhubarbo* (Sp. Ph.). 1. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of rhubarb in 3,500 of water [Sw. Ph.], with 30 of sodium carbonate and 1,500 of boiling water [Aust. Ph.], with 50 of sodium carbonate, 800 of cold water, and 200 of vinous water of cinnamon (Swiss Ph.); or by infusing 100 parts of rhubarb and 10 each of borax and potassium carbonate in 900 of boiling water (850 [Russ. Ph.]), macerating with 90 of dilute alcohol [Finn. Ph.] (alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 [Ger. Ph.], 100 of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]), and adding 150 of (vinous [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.]) water of cinnamon for 850 of colature [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. 2. Of some of the older ph's, infusum rhei (q. v.). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei aromatica.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and older ph's, a tincture made by maceration and percolation of 20 parts of rhubarb, 4 each of cloves and cinnamon, and 2 of nutmeg, all in No. 40 powder, with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts of filtrate [U. S. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Gr. Ph., see *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Tinctura rhei composita.** 1. Of the Lond. Ph., 1851, a preparation made by macerating 24 oz. of rhubarb, 6 drachms of bruised licorice, and 3 drachms each of saffron and sliced ginger in 40 fl. oz. of proof spirit. [\* Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Nov., 1882, p. 171 (B).] 2. Of the Russ. Ph., see *Tinctura rhei amara*.—**Tinctura rhei Darelli.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Tinctura rhei dulcis** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by maceration and percolation of 8 parts of rhubarb, 4 each of anise-seed and licorice, and 1 part of cardamom-seeds, all in No. 40 powder, with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei et absinthii.** See *Teinture d'absinthe composée* and cf. *Tinctura rhei*.—**Tinctura rhei et aloes.** Fr., *alcoolé d'aloès et de rhubarbe, élixir sacré, teinture sacrée*. A preparation made by macerating 23 parts of aloes, 19 of rhubarb, 15 of lesser cardamom-seeds, and 470 of brandy, and filtering. [L. 85.]—**Tinctura rhei vinosa** (Darelli) [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. **Vinum rhei** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhubarberwein*. A preparation made by moistening 10 parts of rhubarb and 1 part of calamus in No. 30 powder with 5 parts of stronger white wine and treating in a percolator with enough more wine to make 100 parts of filtrate; or by macerating  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of coarsely powdered rhubarb and 60 grains of coarsely powdered bark of *Canella alba* in 1 pint of sherry for 7 days, expressing, straining, filtering, and adding enough more sherry to make 1 pint [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders 60 parts of bruised rhubarb macerated in 1,000 of Grenache wine for 10 days, the Belg. Ph. in 970 of Malaga wine and 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol for 6 days. The other ph's order 40 parts of rhubarb, 10 of orange-peel, 4 or 5 of cardamom-seeds, macerated or digested with from 400 to 500 of sherry, Malaga, or other strong wine, and, except the Swiss Ph., 60 parts of powdered sugar ( $\frac{1}{4}$  the amount of the filtrate [Ger. Ph.]) added. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Tinctura Darelli*.—**Vinum rhei amarum.** A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of rhubarb, 2 of gentian, and 1 part of the bark of *Canella alba* [Finn. Ph.] cardamom-seeds [Swed. Ph.] with 100 parts of sherry. Some of the older ph's used white wine and alcohol, and substituted Virginia snake-root for the cardamom or *Canella alba*. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Vinum rhei aromaticum.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.

**RHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *rheum'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *ῥεύμα* (from *ῥέω*, to flow). See *RHEUM* (Eng.).

**RHEUMATHRITIS** (Lat.), **RHEUMATHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> r<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> r<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup> (-itis). Gen., *thriv'idus (-idis)*, *thriv'eos (-is)*. From *ῥεύμα*, a flowing, and *ῥῆμα*, a joint. Acute rheumatic arthritis. [a, 34.]

**RHEUMATALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> l<sup>g</sup> i<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> (-ia). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhumat'algie*. Ger., *Rheumatalgie*. The pain of chronic rheumatism. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

**RHEUMATIC**, adj. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> c<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ῥευματικός* (from *ῥεύμα*, a flux). Lat., *rheumaticus*. Fr., *rhumatique*, *rhumatismal*. Ger., *Rheumatisch*. A constitutional disease characterized by attacks of pain or inflammation of the fibrous structures about the joints; a general term for the forms of disease mentioned in the subheadings, which have been ascribed to a special constitutional condition or diathesis.—**Acute (articular) r.** Rheumatic fever; an acute disease characterized by inflammation of the fibrous structures about one or more of the joints, with a tendency to give rise to valvular disease of the heart, and often associated with inflammation of the tonsils. The articular inflammation has a tendency to shift from one joint to another, and often involves several at once. It is supposed to be due to the formation of some toxic

material within the body or to inadequate elimination of some such material. The fever is often high and accompanied by acid perspiration. [A., 2; Osler (a, 34).]—**Apoplectic r.** R. complicated with apoplexy, the apoplexy, according to Trousseau, being due to cerebral congestion or embolism. [D., 72.]—**Articular r.** Ger., *Gelenkrheumatismus*. Acute or chronic r. affecting one or more joints. [a, 34.]—**Blennorrhagic r.** See *Gonorrhoeal r.*—**Cerebral r.** R. in which delirium, coma, meningitis, convulsions, or chorea may appear, resulting from hyperpyrexia. [a, 34.]—**Chronic r.** **Chronic articular r.** See *CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS*.—**Diaphragmatic r.** Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [a, 34.]—**Encephalic r.** See *Cerebral r.*—**Epiceranial r.** See *GRAVEDO* (1st def.).—**Epidemic muscular r.** Muscular r. occurring in an epidemic form. [D., 25.]—**Fibrous r.** Chronic r. in which the lesions of the circumarticular fibrous tissues are much more prominent than those of the joints. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**Genito-urinary r.** **Gonorrhoeal r.** An affection resembling acute articular r., associated with gonorrhoea and probably a result of the specific virus of that disease. [D., 1.]—**Gouty r.** See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS*.—**Hæmorrhagic r.** R. with a hæmorrhagic tendency. [L. 88 (a, 34).]—**Heberden's r.** R. of the small joints with nodosities. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est., "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Infectious r.** An articular localization of a general infectious disease. [Comby, "Progr. méd." Aug. 18, 1883, p. 652 (D).]—**Inflammatory r.** See *Acute (articular) r.*—**Multi-articular osseous r.** See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS* and *CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS*.—**Muscular r.** A painful affection of the voluntary muscles and of the fascia and periosteum to which they are attached. It has received special names according to the region affected, such as lumbago, pleurodynia, etc. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Nervous r.** **Neuralgic r.** Muscular r.; so called because it is often a neuralgia of the sensory nerves of a muscle. [a, 34.] Cf. *ARTHRITIS neurotica*.—**Nodose r.** **Nodular r.** Fr., *rhumatisme noueux*. See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS*.—**Periosteal r.** A form of periostitis prevalent among syphilitics and very painful, especially at night. [D., 47.]—**Puerperal r.** A form of r. supposed by Lorain to originate, like gonorrhoeal r., in some disorder of the urogenital tract (especially urethritis), in pregnant, lying-in, or menstruating women. [a, 15.]—**R. of the abdominal walls.** See *PERITONITIS muscularis anterior*.—**R. of the gullet.** A functional affection of the oesophagus, of rare occurrence. The chief symptom is painful deglutition, associated with r. of various muscles. [D., 63.]—**R. of the heart.** An affection of the heart (especially endocarditis and pericarditis) occurring in the course of r. (particularly acute articular or gonorrhoeal r.). It is the most frequent cause of valvular disease. [B.]—**R. of the spine.** See *SPONDYLITIS deformans* and cf. *Spinal r.*—**R. of the superior portion of the spinal cord.** See *TETANY*.—**R. of the uterus.** Lat., *uteri rheumatismus*. Fr., *rhumatisme de l'utérus* (ou *utérin*). Ger., *Rheumatismus der Gebärmutter*. 1. An old term for painful uterine contractions during the last weeks of pregnancy, also for leucorrhoea. 2. Of Cazeaux, true r. affecting the uterus; of Gauthier, neuralgia of the uterus. [A., 15, 42.]—**Scarlatinal r.** Lat., *rheumatismus scarlatinæ*. A rheumatoid affection that may result in suppurative arthritis, sometimes occurring during the course of scarlet fever. [a, 34.]—**Scorbutic r.** An articular affection resembling r., occurring in a person suffering from scurvy. [L. 135 (a, 34).]—**Spinal r.** Of some French authors, a mild form of spinal meningitis. [A., 319 (a, 34).]—**Synovial r.** A rheumatoid affection of the synovial membranes usually causing serous accumulation. [a, 34.]—**Syphilitic r.** See *Periosteal r.*—**Urethral r.** See *Gonorrhoeal r.*—**Urogenital r.** See *Gonorrhoeal r.*—**Uterine r.** See *Puerperal r.*—**Veneræal r.** Ger., *Lustszechenschmerz*. See *Gonorrhoeal r.* and *Periosteal r.*—**Vertebro-meningeal r.** See *Spinal r.*—**Visceral r.** R. that involves the viscera. [a, 34.]

**RHEUMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup> (-ismus). Ger., R. See *RHEUMATISM*.—**Entzündlicher R.** (Ger.). **Hitziger R.** (Ger.). See *Acute (articular) RHEUMATISM*.—**Muskel-r.** (Ger.). See *Muscular RHEUMATISM*.—**R. abdominis.** See *PERITONITIS muscularis anterior*.—**R. articulo-rum chronicus.** See *CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS*.—**R. blennorrhoeicus.** See *Gonorrhoeal RHEUMATISM*.—**R. calidus.** See *Acute (articular) RHEUMATISM*.—**R. canerosus.** See *PROSOPALGIA*.—**R. cervicis.** See *TORTICOLLIS*.—**R. cordis.** See *RHEUMATISM of the heart*.—**R. coxæ.** **R. coxarius febriculus.** See *COXALGIA*.—**R. dorsæ.** A rheumatic affection of the spinal muscles and ligaments. [L. 128.]—**R. febriculus.** See *RHEUMATIC FEVER*.—**R. febrilis exanthematicus.** See *DENGUE*.—**R. flatuosus.** See *EMPHYSEMA*.—**R. lumborum muscularis.** See *LUMBAGO*.—**R. muscularis.** See *Muscular RHEUMATISM*.—**R. nodosus.** See *RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS* and *CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS*.—**R. odontalgicus.** See *ODONTALGIA*.—**R. pectoris.** See *PLEUODYNIA*.—**R. vesicæ urinariæ.** See *CYSTORRHEIA*.—**Schmerzhafter R.** (Ger.). Acute rheumatism. [L. 80 (a, 34).]—**Wandernder R.** (Ger.). Migrating rheumatism. [L. 80 (a, 34).]

**RHEUMATOCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> c<sup>2</sup> o<sup>2</sup> l<sup>g</sup> i<sup>2</sup> c<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κολικός*, pertaining to the colon. Fr., *rhumatocolique*. Rheumatic colic. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHEUMATODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> d<sup>2</sup> y<sup>2</sup> n<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *rhumatodynie*. A dull rheumatic pain. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHEUMATOID**, adj. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> o<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup> d. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *rhumatoïde*. Resembling rheumatism.

**RHEUMATOKELIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> c<sup>2</sup> e<sup>2</sup> l<sup>g</sup> i<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *kel'idus (-idis)*. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κῆλη*, a spot, a nodule. See *PERIPHERAL RHEUMATISM*.

**RHEUMATOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup> (-ia). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. See *RHEUMATIC OPHTHALMIA*.

**RHEUMATOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> t<sup>h</sup>i<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup> (-is). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *φθίσις*, wasting. Gen., *-phthis'cos (-ophthisis)*. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux,



and *φθίσις*, wasting. Fr., *rhumatophthiis*. Atrophy or emaciation caused by rheumatism. [A, 84.]

**RHEUMATOPNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>3</sup>t)-o(a<sup>3</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>(pnu<sup>2</sup>)-mon(mo<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ρῆμα*, a flux, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. Fr., *rhumatopneumonie*. Pneumonia associated with and attributed to rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**RHEUMATOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>3</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ρῆμα*, a flux, and *πύρ*, fever. See *Rheumatic fever*.

**RHEUMATOSES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru<sup>m</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>3</sup>t)-os/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *ρῆμα*, a flux. Ger., *Rheumatoßen*. Of Fuchs, a family of the *Dermatanthes*, including miliaria, plantaria, and rheumatocells. [G.]

**RHEUMIC**, adj. Ru<sup>m</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Of H. G. Piffard, resembling or allied to rheumatism (said of a diathesis supposed to give rise to certain skin diseases).

**RHEUMIC ACID**, n. Re-u<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide rhémique*. Ger., *Rheumsäure*. 1. An acid form for oxalic acid. 2. An acid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, produced by treating rheotannic acid with dilute acids. [B, 93; B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHEUMIN**, n. Re-u<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *rhémine*. See *CHRYSOPHANTIC ACID*.

**RHEUMOPAROTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>m</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>t-(ot)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>/idos (-idis). From *ρῆμα*, a flux, and *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland. Fr., *rhumoparotite*. Rheumatic parotitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).] For words in *Rheumo-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rheumato-*.

**RHEUMOTYLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ru<sup>m</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ρῆμα*, a flux, and *τύλος*, a knot. Fr., *rhumotyle*. A rheumatic callus, either in the skin or in the muscular or cellular tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHEUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>s</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *rheus/eos*. Gr., *ρῆσις* (from *ρῆν*, to flow). Fr., *rheusie*. A flow, especially from the genitals of the female. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Re<sup>2</sup>x(rax)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *rhex/eos* (-is). Gr., *ρήξις*. A rupture.

**RHICNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>k-nos/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Gr., *ρήκνωσις* (from *ρήκνός*, shriveled). Fr., *rhicnose*. A wrinkling of the skin, resulting from wasting of the body.

**RHIGOLENE**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l-en. From *ρῆγος*, frost, and *ἐλαίου*, oil. Fr., *rhigolène*, *rhigosolène*. Ger., *Rhigolen*. A very volatile, limpid liquid obtained by the distillation of petroleum and consisting of the part that boils at about 18° C. It is the lightest of all known liquids, its density being -0.625; it evaporates so rapidly, lowering the temperature to -15° C., that it is used for producing local anesthesia by freezing. [B, 3, 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**RHIGOS** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>g(eg)/o<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *rhig/eos*. Gr., *ρῆγος* (from *ρῆγειν*, to shiver). See *Rigoor*.

**RHIN** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren). Gen., *rhin/os* (-is). Gr., *ῥῖν* (= *ῥίς*). See *Nose*.

**RHINACANTHIN**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>nth/i<sup>2</sup>n. A resinous substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, obtained from the root of *Rhinacanthus communis*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**RHINACANTHUS** (Lat.), n. f. Rin(ren)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. Fr., *rhinacanthé*. A genus of the *Acanthaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. communis**. The *nasuta* of the East Indies, ringworm-root. The root is said to be aphrodisiac, and is used, together with the wood and seed, in ringworm and other skin diseases. The plant is used also in snakebites. [B, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 141 (a, 50).]

**RHINÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s)-the(th<sup>2</sup>a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. See *OLFACTION*.

**RHINÆUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ῥίς*, the nose. See *COMPRESSOR NARIS*.

**RHINAL**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>n'l. Lat., *rhinalis*. Pertaining to the nose. [L, 343 (a, 13).]

**RHINALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>g(i<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhinalgie*. Ger., *Nasenschmerz*. Pain in the nose. [E.]

**RHINANCHONE** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/ko<sup>2</sup>n(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n)-e(a). Gen., -anch/ones. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἀγχώνη* (see *ANGINA*). Painful constriction of the nasal passages. [A, 322.]

**RHINANTHIN**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>nth/i<sup>2</sup>n. A glucoside, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, obtained from the seeds of *Rhinanthus alectorolophus*. [A, 38.]

**RHINANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *rhinanthé*, *cocrète*. Ger., *Klappertopf*, *Wiesenklopfer*. A genus of the *Rhinanthaceae* (Fr., *rhinanthaceae*), which were an order now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceae*. The *Rhinanthaceae* are: Of Jussieu, (1) the *Pediculariæ*, and (2) a section of the latter; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Personatæ*; of Bentham, a section of the *Euphrasiæ*. The *Rhinanthideæ* are the *Rhinanthaceae*. The *Rhinanthoideæ* are an order including *R.*, *Polygala*, etc. The *Rhinanthoideæ* are a family corresponding partly to the *Rhinanthaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. alectorolophus**, *R. crista galli*. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *Ackerklappertopf*. Cock's comb, hen-penny grass, penny-grass, rattle-grass, yellow rattle, rattle-box; a weed common in meadows and pastures in Europe and North America. The herb, *herba crista galli*, was formerly official. The seeds are poisonous, and are sometimes used in decoction to destroy vermin. [a, 35].]—**R. major**. Ger., *grosser Klappertopf*. A European species having the same properties as *R. crista galli*, formerly official. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. minor**. Ger., *kleiner Klappertopf*, *gemeine Wiesenklopfer*, *gemeiner Hahnenkamm*. A European species having the same properties as *R. crista galli*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**RHINANTRALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Rin(ren)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-ra<sup>2</sup>l(ra<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>g(i<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, *άντρον*, a cavity, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhinantalgie*. Pain in the nasal cavities. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ῥινάριον* (dim. of *ῥίς*, the nose). Fr., *rhinarion*. Ger., *Naschen* (1st def.). *Nasensalbe* (2d def.). 1. A small nose. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a salve for the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINEBERRY**, n. Rin/be<sup>2</sup>r-ri<sup>2</sup>. See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.

**RHINELCOS** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -elc/eos. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Nasengeschwür*. An ulcer of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monstrosity with the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis. [a, 34.]

**RHINENCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-en(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See *OLFACTORY BULB*.

**RHINENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *rhinencephale*. Ger., *r.* *Nasenkepf*. A monster characterized by rhinencephalia. [a, 34.]

**RHINENCHYSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>z(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐχχυσίς*, a pouring in. Fr., *rhinenchysie*. Nasal douching. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINENCHYTA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>z(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s)-ta<sup>3</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐχχυσίς*, poured in. Fr., *rhinenchyte*. Ger., *Nasenspritze*. A nasal syringe. [L, 135 (a, 50).]

**RHINENCHYTUS** (Lat.), adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>z(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s)-tu<sup>2</sup>s(tu<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *rhinenchyte*. Pertaining to nasal injections; as a. n. in the n., *rhinenchytum*, a liquid for nasal injection. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINEURYNTER** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>nt(u<sup>2</sup>nt)/ur(ar). Gen., -er/os (-is). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *εὐρύνην*, to dilate. A thin rubber bag to be introduced through the nares, dilated, and then pulled forward and fastened firmly against the posterior nares like the plug used with Bellocq's sound.

**RHINIATRY**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. See *RHINOLOGY*.

**RHINION** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ῥίνιον* (dim. of *ῥίς*, the nose). The lower point of the suture between the nasal bones. [L.]

**RHINITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>/idos (-idis). From *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *rhinite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. [D, 29.] Cf. *CORYZA*.—**Acute catarrhal r.** Acute coryza. [E.]—**Atrophic r.** Chronic r. with atrophy or complete disappearance of the erectile structure. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.] Cf. *Atrophic nasal CATARRH*.—**Cholesteatomatous r.** See *R. caseosa*.—**Chronic catarrhal r.** See *Hypertrophic nasal CATARRH*.—**Cirrhotic r.** See *Atrophic r.*—**Fetid atrophic r.** See *Atrophic nasal CATARRH* and *OZENA*.—**Hyperplastic r.** *Hypertrophic r.* Chronic r. with hypertrophy of the walls of the erectile structure. [Mackenzie, l. c.] See also *Hypertrophic nasal CATARRH*.—**Pruriginous r.** See *HAY FEVER*.—**Pseudo-membranous r.** R. in which an opaque, white coating forms over the inflamed area. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 21, 1890 (a, 34).]—**R. caseosa**. Of Duplay, a rare form of chronic r. characterized by the accumulation of material resembling the contents of certain sebaceous cysts. [J. H. Bryan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1893, p. 97.]—**R. sympathetica**. A general term proposed by Mackenzie for a number of "so-called reflex neuroses" of the nasal passages, including "hay fever." ["Maryland Med. Jour.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 453.]—**R. ulcerosa**. See *OZENA*.—**Simple r.** The first stage of r., before hypertrophic or atrophic changes have occurred. [Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.]

**RHINIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ῥίς*, a file. Of Celsus and Galen, a certain eye-salve containing gritty ingredients. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**RHINOBLENNORRHOEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-no<sup>2</sup>r-re(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. See *RHINORRHOEA*.

**RHINOBYON** (Fr.), n. Re-no-be-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *byon*, to stuff. Of St. Ange, an instrument essentially the same as the rhineurynter. [a, 34.]

**RHINOCEAL** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-o<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κακός*, evil. See *CACORRHINIA* and *CORYZA scarlatinea*.

**RHINOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r-si<sup>2</sup>n-(ki<sup>2</sup>n)-om(a<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *rhinocarcinome*. Ger., *Nasenkrebs*. Cancer of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINOCEATTARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>t(k<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κατάρρεος*, down-flowing. See *CORYZA*.

**RHINOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *rhinocephale*. See *RHINENCEPHALUS*.

**RHINOCEROS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>n(ren)-o<sup>2</sup>s(o<sup>2</sup>s)/e<sup>2</sup>r-r<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>/os (-ot/is). Gr., *ῥινόκερος* (from *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn). Fr., *rhinocéros*. Ger., *E.* A genus of pachydermatous, perissodactylous mammals, having one or two horns growing above the nose. Formerly the horn, *unicornu* (see *rhinocerotis*) *cornu*, was used, especially in Spain, against epilepsy, poisons, and fevers. It is still used medicinally in China. [B, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *DENTES unicornu*.—**R. africanus**, *R. bicornis*. The African (or one-horned) r. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. indicus**. The Indian (or one-horned) r.—**R. javanicus**, *R. sondaicus*. The Java r.; a one-horned r., smaller than *R. indicus*, of which it is perhaps a variety. [B, 180 (a, 35).]



**RHINOCLISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-kli^2s(kle^2)^2s-i^2s$ . Gen., *-clisis/eos (-is)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ , a closing. Fr., *rhinoclisis*. An occlusion of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINOCNESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2k-ne^2z(nas)/mu^2s$  (mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., the nose, and  $\kappa\nu\eta\sigma\mu\acute{o}s$ , an itching. Fr., *rhinocnesme*. Itching of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINODACRYLITHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-da^2k$  (da<sup>2</sup>k)- $li^2ru^2o^2-li^2th-u^2su^2s$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose,  $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\nu\acute{o}$ , a tear, and  $\lambda\iota\theta\acute{o}s$ , a stone. Fr., *rhinodacrylith*. Ger., *Rhinodacryolith*. A lacrymal calculus in the nasal duct. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-di^2n(du^2n)/i^2a^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\delta\acute{o}\nu\eta$ , pain. See RHINALGIA.

**RHINOGRAMMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-gra^2m(gra^2m)/ma^2$ . Gen., *-gram/matos (-atis)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha$ , a line. Fr., *trait nasal*. Ger., *Nasenzug*. See NASAL LINE.

**RHINOLALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-la(la^2)/i^2a^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , speech. See DYSALALIA *nasalis*.—**R. aperta**. Of Kussmaul, naso-palatine dyslalia in which the nasal fossa and the naso-pharyngeal cavity remain in free communication with the pharynx when they should be separated from it. [L. Lichtwitz, "Rev. mens. de laryngol. d'otol. et de rhinol." Feb., 1886, p. 59 (a, 34).]—**R. clausa**. Of Kussmaul, naso-palatine dyslalia due to the nasal fossa or the naso-pharyngeal cavity, or both being separated from the pharynx. [Lichtwitz, l. c. (a, 34).]

**RHINOLARYNGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-la^2r(la^2r)-i^2nu^2n^2s$  (ji-ge/i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *-git/idos (-idis)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\lambda\alpha\rho\gamma\acute{\eta}$ , the larynx. Fr., *rhino-laryngite*. Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes. [E.]

**RHINOLEREMA** (Lat.), **RHINOLERESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-le^2r(la^2r)-e(i)a/ma^2$ , *-si^2s*. Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*, *-eost (-is)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\lambda\eta\rho\mu\alpha$  or  $\lambda\acute{\eta}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$ , silly talk. Fr., *rhinolérème*, *rhinolérèse*. See PAROSPHRESIS.

**RHINOLETHRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2le^2th-ru^2m(ru^2m)$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\delta\alpha\epsilon\theta\rho\acute{o}s$ , destruction. Fr., *rhinoléthrum*. Loss of the nose (e. g., from syphilis). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINOLITE**, **RHINOLITH**, n's.  $Ri^2n'o$ -lit, *-li^2th*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\lambda\iota\theta\acute{o}s$ , a stone. Fr., *rhinolithe*. Ger., *Nasenstein*, *Rhinolith*. A nasal calculus. [E.]

**RHINOLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-li^2th-i^2a(a^2)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-as/eos (-is)*. A calculous affection of the nose.

**RHINOLOGY**, n.  $Ri^2n'o$ -lo-ji<sup>2</sup>. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\acute{o}s$ , understanding. Fr., *rhinologie*. Ger., *Rhinologie*. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the nose. [a, 48.]

**RHINOMETER**, n.  $Ri^2n-o^2m^2e^2t-u^2r$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$ , a measure. An instrument used for measuring the size of normal and diseased nares. [a, 34.]



JARVIS'S RHINOMETER.

**RHINOMECTOME** (Lat.), **RHINOMECTOMIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2m-me^2kt'o^2m(-oia)-me^2kt'o^2m(-oia)/i^2a^2$ . Gen., *-mect/omes (-to/mia)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$ , the eye, and  $\iota\kappa\rho\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota$ , a cutting out. Fr., *rhinomectomie*. Ger., *Nasenaugenwinkelausschnitt*. Excision of the inner canthus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINONECROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-ne^2k-ros/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\omega\iota\varsigma$ , death. Fr., *rhinonecrose*. Necrosis of the nose. [E.]

**RHINOPHONY**, n.  $Ri^2n-o^2f'on-i^2$ . Lat., *rhinophonia* (from  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\phi\omega\eta\acute{\eta}$ , the voice). Fr., *rhinophonie*. Ger., *Rhinophonie*. A nasal quality of the speech. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-fi(fu^2)/ma^2$ . Gen., *-phym/atos (-atis)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$ , a tumor. Ger., *Nasenauswuchs*. 1. A lobular enlargement of the nose, with a dusky coloration, due to hypertrophy of all the structures of the skin except the epidermis, to congestion, and to over-production and retention of sebum. [H. v. Hebra, "Viertelj. f. Derm. u. Syph." 1880, No. 4: "Ann. de dermat. et de syph." June, 1882, p. 383.] 2. A hypertrophic nodule or tubercle growing upon the nose in consequence of gutta serena. Cf. *GUTTA serena hypertrophica*.

**RHINOPLASTY**, n.  $Ri^2n'o$ -pla^2st-i^2. Lat., *rhinoplastica*, *rhinoplasticus* (from  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon$ , to mold). Fr., *rhinoplastie*. Ger., *Rhinoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the nose. [E.]—**English r.** An operation devised by Syme, consisting in taking flaps from the cheek. [E.]—**German r.** A modification of the Tagliacozzi r. made by von Graefe, which consists in performing the whole operation at a single sitting. [E.]—**Heteroplastic r.** R. performed with tissues removed from another person than the one operated upon. [a, 34.]—**Indian r.** R. in which the flap is taken from the forehead: so called from its having originated in India. [E.]—**Italian r.** See *Tagliacozzi r.*—**Langenbeck's r.** A modification of the Indian method, consisting in including the periosteum in the frontal flap. [E.]—**Osteoplastic r.** R. in which there is transplantation of a cartilaginous flap to replace the septum nasi. [L, 88 (a, 31).]—**Periosteal r.** Of Ollier, r. by means of a flap containing periosteum removed from the frontal bone. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Post's r.** A modification of the Tagliacozzi r. consisting in taking the flap from the patient's finger. [E.]—**Syme's r.** See *English r.*—**Tagliacozzi r.** The r. of Tagliacozzi, in which the flap is taken from the skin of the arm. [E.] (Cf. *German r.*)—**Von Graefe's r.** See *German r.*—**Wood's r.** R. by means of an inverted flap taken from the upper lip and elongated by separating the mucous from the cutaneous surface, from the root of the flap to, not through, its free border, and covering this with lateral flaps derived from the cheeks. [A, 277 (a, 34).]

**RHINOPOLYPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-po^2l(i^2p(u^2p)-u^2su^2s)$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\upsilon\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a polypus. Fr., *rhinopolype*. Ger., *Nasenpolyp*. A nasal polypus. [E.]

**RHINOPTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2p/shi^2(t)^2i^2a^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\pi\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}s$ , seen. Fr., *rhinoptie*. Internal strabismus. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHINORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2r-raj(r\acute{a}^2g)/i^2a^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\nu\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. See EPISTAXIS.

**RHINORRHAPHY**, n.  $Ri^2n-o^2r-a^2f-i^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$ , a seam. Suture of a wound of the nose. [E.]

**RHINORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2r-re^2(ro^2e^2)-a^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\rho\acute{o}\iota\alpha$ , a flowing. Fr., *rhinorrhée*. Ger., *Nasenschleimfluss*. A flow of mucus from the nose. [E.]

**RHINOSCLEROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-skle^2r(sklar)-om^2a^2$ . Gen., *-om/atos (-atis)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\sigma\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\rho\mu\alpha$ , an induration. Fr., *rhinosclérome*. Ger., *Rhinosclerom*. A neoplastic disease peculiar to the region of the anterior nares, affecting both the skin and the adjacent mucous membrane; characterized by exceedingly hard growths in the form of flat infiltrations, nodules, or excrescences, over which the skin appears dry, smooth, and shining, of a normal or brownish-red color, devoid of hair and follicles, and often traversed by fine blood-vessels. The disease gradually spreads toward the mouth, the orifice of which may become greatly contracted, and into the nose, often completely occluding the nostrils. It tends neither to ulceration nor to retrograde metamorphosis. By some it is attributed to a *Bacillus* (see *BACILLUS rhinoscleromatis*). [B; G.]



DUPLAY'S RHINOSCOPE.

**RHINOSCOPE**, n.  $Ri^2n'o$ -skop. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to examine. An instrument for aiding in the visual examination of the nasal passages by furnishing additional light. [D, 7.]

**RHINOSCOPY**, n.  $Ri^2n'o$ -sk'op-i^2. Lat., *rhinoscopía*. Fr., *rhinoscopie*. Ger., *Rhinoskopie*. Inspection of the cavities of the nose, especially the posterior nares, with the aid of a rhinoscope or similar instrument. [E.]—**Anterior r.** R. through the anterior nares with the aid of specula or dilators. [E.]—**Posterior r.** R. from behind, also inspection of the naso-pharynx.

**RHINOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. Fr., *rhinose*. See RHINOSIS.

**RHINOSTEGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-ste^2g-nos/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\iota\varsigma$ , a making close. See RHINANCHONE.

**RHINOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o(o^2)-the(tha)/ka^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\theta\acute{\eta}\kappa\eta$ , a case. Fr., *rhinothèque*. Ger., *Kiefer-scheide*. The covering of the upper mandible in birds. [L, 221.]

**RHINOTRICHES** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Ri^2n(ren)-o^2t'r(i^2k(r)^2ch^2)-ez(e^2s)$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}s$ , the nose, and  $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a hair. Fr., r. See VIBRISSE of the nose.

**RHIPTASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ri^2pt-a^2z(a^2s)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . Gr., *ῥιπτασμός*. See BALLISUS.

**RHIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2s(res)$ . Gen., *rhin'os*, *rhin'is*. Gr., *ῥίς*. See NOSE.

**RHIZAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2z(rez)/a^2g(a^2g)-ra^2$ . Gr., *ῥιζάγρα* (from  $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , a root, and  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$ , a seizure). Fr., *rhizagre*. Of Celsus, an instrument for extracting the root of a tooth. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHIZANTHOS**, adj.  $Ri^2z-a^2nth-u^2s$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , a root, and  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{o}s$ , a flower. Fr., *rizanthos*, *rhizanthé*. Flowering from the root or the apparent root. The *Rhizanthée* (Fr., *rhizanthées*) are: Of Blume, the *Cytinea*; of Lindley, a class including the *Balanophoraceae*, *Cytinaceae*, and *Rafflesiaceae*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Choripetalae*. [B, 180, 296 (a, 35).]

**RHIZIAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ri^2z(i^2z-a^2s)/ma^2$ . Gen., *rhiz'iu*, *rhiz'icr*. Gr., *ῥιζίας*. Ger., *Wurzelsaft*. A medicine prepared from roots. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHIZINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2z-inten^2n^2$ . 1. A genus of discomycetous Fungi. The *Rhizaceae* of Bonorden are a family of the *Discomycetes*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. In the pl., *rhizina*, see RHIZINUS.—**R. undulata**. A European species. The milky juice is used in scrofulous and lymphatic swellings. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**RHIZINES**, n. pl.  $Ri^2z-erz$ . Fr., r. Lat., *rhizina* (from  $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , a root). Rhizoids; the root-hairs or minute fibrils that serve as bases of attachment in mosses, liverworts, and lichens. [a, 35.]

**RHIZOCARPIC**, adj.  $Ri^2z-o-ka^2rp-i^2k$ . Lat., *rhizocarpicus*. Fr., *rhizocarpique*. 1. Flowering and therefore fruiting from the root. [a, 35.] 2. See RHIZOCARPUS.

**RHIZOCARPOUS**, adj.  $Ri^2z-o-ka^2rp-u^2s$ . Lat., *rhizocarpus*. Fr., *rhizocarpus*. Of Candolle, having a perennial root, but a stem that dies annually. [a, 35.]

**RHIZOCTONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2z-o^2kt-on^2i^2a^2$ . From  $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , a root, and  $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ , to kill. Fr., *rhizoctone*. A fungus, referred by some authors to the genus *Rhizothecium*, producing a diseased condition in certain cultivated plants (e. g., *Craus sativus*, *Medicago sativus*, and *Allium ascalonicum*). It occurs as a mycelium upon their subterranean parts, in the form of sclerotium like tubercles. The *Rhizoctoniceae* are a section of the *Sclerotiaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]



**RHIZODONTROPY**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>nt/i<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root, *δόντος*, a tooth, and *τρώναι*, to bore. The operation of perforating the root of a tooth for draining off pus. [E.]

**RHIZOGENIC**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o-je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *rhizogenus*. Fr., *rhizogène*. Generating roots or rootlets (said of cells). [B.]

**RHIZOGENES**, n. pl. Ri<sup>2</sup>z'o-je<sup>2</sup>nz. Lat., *rhizogene* (from *ρίζα*, a root, and *γεννάναι*, to beget). Of Lindley, his *Rhizanthæ* (q. v. under RHIZANTHUS). [a, 35.]

**RHIZOID**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>z'o'id. Gr., *ρίζοειδής* (from *ρίζα*, a root, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *rhizoides*. Fr., *rhizoïde*. Resembling a root; as a n., see RHIZINES. [a, 35.]

**RHIZOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). 1. See RHIZOME. 2. In the pl., *rhizomata* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], roots to which are attached accessory or branch roots capable of germinating. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**RHIZOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-man(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root, and *μανία*, madness. An abnormal production of roots, such as the development of numerous roots on the stems of plants in consequence of a lack in the supply of moisture from the ordinary roots. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**RHIZOMATOID**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-om/a<sup>2</sup>t-o'id. Lat., *rhizomatoideus* (from *ρίζωμα*, a mass of roots, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *rhizomatoïde*. Resembling a rhizome; usually, resembling a root (said of a root-stock or rhizome). [a, 35.]

**RHIZOME**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-om/. Gr., *ρίζωμα* (from *ρίζον*, to cause to strike root). Lat., *rhizoma*. Fr., r. Ger., *Rhizom*, *Wurzelstock*. A root-stock; a prostrate or subterranean stem emitting rootlets along the lower surface and sending up annually aerial shoots from the extremity of its branches. [a, 35.]

**RHIZONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>ch(u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. The root of the nail. [G.]

**RHIZOPHAGOUS**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *rhizophagus* (from *ρίζα*, a root, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *rhizophage*. Ger., *wurzelfressend*. Root-eating. The *Rhizophaga* are a group of the *Marsupialia*. [a, 27.]

**RHIZOPHORA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>f/o<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root, and *φόρος*, a bearing. Fr., r., *manglier*. Ger., *Manglebaum*. A genus of the *Rhizophoraceæ* (Fr., *rhizophoracées*), the mangroves, which are an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons allied to the *Myrtaceæ*. The *Rhizophoræ* (Fr., *rhizophorées*) are the *Rhizophoraceæ*, also a tribe of them. The *Rhizophoria* comprise *R.* *Bruguiera*, and *A. ciceris*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. apiculata*. Ger., *spitzblättriger Manglebaum*. A species growing in Malabar and the Moluccas. The bark is used like that of *R. mangle*, also in colic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. candel*, *R. candelaria*. Fr., *manglier rouge* (ou *chandelle*). Ger., *stumpfbllättriger Manglebaum*, *Kandelbaum*. A small tree of Malabar. The bark, combined with long pepper or ginger, is said to be used in diabetes. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. cylindrica*. A tree growing in tropical Asia. The fruit is chewed with betel by the poorer classes. The bitter astringent bark is used as a stomachic tonic, in apthæ, and as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. mangle*. Fr., *manglier* (noir), *palétuvier*. Ger., *gemeiner Manglebaum* (oder *Lichtbaum*, oder *Leuchterbaum*, oder *Austerbaum*). Mangrove-tree; a species growing on sea-coasts in the tropics, especially in the West Indies and South America. The fruit is edible, and its juice, when fermented, produces a light wine used in the Indian Peninsula. The bitter bark contains much tannin, and, according to some, an astringent gum (see *Colombian kino*), which is used as a pectoral. The bark itself is used as a febrifuge, and externally as an astringent. It was once imported into Europe under the name of *cortex mangles*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. racemosa*. Kunro-bark tree. It has the properties of *R. mangle*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. racemosa*. The red mangrove of Upper Guinea. Its bark has the properties of *R. mangle*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. tagal*. A species found in the Philippine Islands. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**RHIZOPHYTOALOEPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z(r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>z)/o<sup>2</sup>f(o<sup>2</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. (u<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>p(o<sup>2</sup>p)-es(ak)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *ἀλωπεκία* (see ALOPECIA). See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.

**RHIZOPOD**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z'o-po<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *rhizopodium* (from *ρίζα*, a root, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *rhizopode*. A mycelium. [a, 35.]

**RHIZOPODOUS**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>p/o<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *rhizopodus*. Fr., *rhizopode*. Ger., *wurzelfüssig*. Furnished with pseudopodia (2d def.). The *Rhizopoda* are a very low class of *Protozoa*, so furnished and having no mouth. [a, 39, 48.]

**RHIZOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z(rez)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Fr., *rhizose*. The formation of roots; the process of taking root. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHIZOTAXY**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z'o-ta<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root, and *τάξις*, an arrangement. The arrangement of roots, especially the regular arrangement observed in young roots. [a, 35.]

**RHIZOTOMIA** (Lat.), **RHIZOTOMICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tom/to<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, -to<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). From *ρίζα*, a root, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *rhizotomie*. The gathering and cutting of roots; hence, of the old writers, pharmacy. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHIZOTOMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>t/o<sup>2</sup>m-n<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *ρίζοτομος* (from *ρίζα*, a root, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *rhizotome*. Of ancient writers, a druggist. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHIZULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri<sup>2</sup>z/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *rhizule*. Ger., *Wurzelchen*. 1. See PYTHMEN. 2. A thread of a mycelium. [a, 35.]

**RHODACNE** (Lat.), n. f. Ro<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/ne(na). Gen., -ac/nes. From *ρόδον*, a rose, and *ἄκνη*, acne. See ACNE *rosacea*.

**RHODELON** (Lat.), **RHODELEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Rod-(ro<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ρόδον*, a rose, and *ἐλαιον*, oil. See Oil of rose.

**RHODEORRHETIC ACID**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>d-e-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide rhodorrhétique*. See CONVULVIC ACID.

**RHODEORRHETIN**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>d-e-o<sup>2</sup>r-ret/i<sup>2</sup>n. See CONVULVULIN.

**RHODEORRHETINOLIC ACID**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>d-e-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide rhodorrhétinologique*. See CONVULVULINOLIC ACID.

**RHODIC ACID**, n. Rod/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide rhodique*. Ger., *Rhodiumsäure*. A flaky powder, RhO<sub>2</sub> obtained by precipitating a solution of rhodium sesquioxide by nitric acid. [B, 48, 83 (a, 14).]

**RHODINACNE** (Lat.), n. f. Rod(ro<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/ne(na). Gen., -ac/nes. From *ρόδον*, a rose, and *ἄκνη*, acne. See ACNE *rosacea*.

**RHODINON** (Lat.), n. n. Rod/i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ρόδιον* (from *ρόδον*, a rose). 1. Oil of roses. [B, 78 (a, 14).] 2. See RHODIS.

**RHODIOCHLORIDE**, n. Rod-i<sup>2</sup>o-klo<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>2d(id). A double salt made up of rhodium chloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**RHODION** (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ρόδιον*. Of old writers, a kind of corrosive powder. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**RHODIONITRITE**, n. Rod-i<sup>2</sup>o-nit/rit. A compound of rhodium nitrite with the nitrite of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**RHODIS** (Lat.), n. f. Rod(ro<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *rhodidos* (-idis). Gr., *ρόδις* (from *ρόδον*, a rose). Of Dioscorides, an unguent or powder made from roses. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

**RHODITES** (Lat.), n. m. Ro<sup>2</sup>d-it(et)/ez(as). Gen., -it/u (-æ). Gr., *ρόδιτης* (from *ρόδον*, a rose). A genus of the *Cynipidæ* (gallies). [L.].—*R. rosæ*. A species producing bedegar. [L.]

**RHODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ρόδον*, a rose, its chloride being rose-colored. Fr., r. Ger., *R.* 1. A metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. It occurs in nature usually in connection with platinum. It is a white, lustrous metal, less fusible than platinum even, and scarcely attacked by acids. R. may also be obtained in the form of a black powder. In composition, it acts as a bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, and also, apparently, as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 104.1; sp. gr., 12.1. [B, 3.] 2. See *Lignum rhodii*.—*Lignum rhodii*, *Lignum r.* Ger., *Rhodisrholz* (1st def.). 1. The root-wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*, probably also of *Convolvulus floridus*. It has the odor of rosewood, and yields oil of rhodium. 2. American rosewood (wood of *Amyris balsamifera*). [a, 35.]—*Oil of r.* Lat., *oleum ligni rhodii*. A fragrant oil distilled from the wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*, *Convolvulus floridus*, and *Genista canariensis*; used to adulterate oil of rose. A mixture of 1 part of oil of rose and 20 parts of copaiba, used by rat-catchers, is also known by this name. [a, 35.]

**RHODODENDRON** (Lat.), **RHODODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Rod(ro<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>nd(ro<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ροδοδένδρον* (from *ρόδον*, a rose, and *δένδρον*, a tree). Fr., r. Ger., *Alpenrose*, *Alpbalsam*, *Rosenbaum* (all of 2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Nerium oleander*. 2. A genus of shrubs or low trees of the *Ericaceæ*. The *Rhododendra* and the *Rhododendrea* (Fr., *rhododendrées*) are an order or tribe of the *Ericaceæ*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—*Infusum rhododendri*. Fr., *hydrolé* (ou *infusion*) *de rosage*. An infusion of 7 parts of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum* in 270 of boiling water, filtered after 24 hours. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*R. arboreum*. Ger., *baumartige Alpenrose*. Tree-r., a native of the Himalayas. A snuff is made from the bark, also a jelly from the subacid flowers. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a sweet, sugary, edible substance. [B, 172, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. campanulatum*. The bell-flowered r. of Thibet and Cashmere, where the leaves are used as an emetic. [A, 496; B, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. chrysanthum*. Fr., r. *à fleurs jaunes*, *rose de Sibérie*. Ger., *gelbblühende* (oder *goldfarbige*) *Alpenrose*, *sibirische* (oder *gelbe*) *Schneerose*. Golden- (or yellow-) flowered r.; a low shrub indigenous to eastern Siberia. The leaves and flowering branchlets, *folia* (seu *herba*) et *stipites rhododendri chrysanthi*, are used in Siberia in rheumatism and gout. They are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and, in large doses, narcotic, producing vomiting, purging, and delirium. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. cinnabarinum*. Vermilion-flowered r.; an East Indian poisonous species said to kill goats that eat it, and to produce, when used as fuel, swelling of the face and inflammation of the eyes. [A, 496; B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. dahuricum*. Dahurian (or Siberian) r. The balsamic and narcotic leaves are used in gout and rheumatism and to stupefy fish. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. ferrugineum*, *R. fuscum*. Fr., r. *ferrugineux*, *laurier rose des Alpes*, *rosage*, *romarin sauvage*. Ger., *rostfarbige Alpenrose* (oder *Alpbalsam*, oder *Schneerose*). Rusty-leaved r., Alpine rose; a small shrub growing in Europe and Middle Asia. The leaves and leafy branchlets, *folia* (seu *herba*) et *stipites rhododendri ferruginei* (seu *rhododendri fusc*), have the properties, though in less degree, of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum*. In Switzerland they are used in calculous complaints. Galls are formed on this shrub, and in Savoy and Piedmont an oil poured over these galls is used in gout and wounds. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. hirsutum*. Ger., *gewimperte Alpenrose*. Alpine rose; a hairy-leaved species growing in central Europe; used like *R. ferrugineum*. [a, 35.]—*R. lepidotum*. Scaly r.; an Indian species. The leaves are very stimulating. [B, 275; A, 496 (a, 35).]—*R. maximum*. Fr., r. *d'Amérique*. Ger., *grösste Alpenrose*, *grösster Alpbalsam* (oder *Rosenbaum*). American great laurel (or rose-bay); found from Canada to the Carolinas. The leaves, *folia* (seu *herba*) *rhododendri maximi*, are sometimes substituted for those of *R. chrysanthum*. They contain tannin, gallic acid, resin, traces of volatile oil, etc., and a poisonous principle, andrometoxin. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. officinale*. See *R. chrysanthum*.—*R. ponticum*. Fr., r. *de Pont*. Ger., *pontische Alpenrose*. Pontic (or purple-flowered) r.; growing in Asia Minor, Armenia, and southern Spain. It has more or less the properties of *R. chrysanthum*, and is used in gout and rheumatism. Its flowers, which are said to contain andrometoxin, are believed to have furnished the poisonous honey of Xenophon. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—



**Tinctura rhododendri.** Fr., *teinture de rosage*. A tincture made by treating 1 part of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum* with 3 parts each of brandy and white wine for a fortnight and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**RHODEL** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{d}^0\text{m}^2\text{e}^1$ . Gen., *-mel'lis*. From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$ , honey. See *Mel rosae*.—*R. cydoniatum*. Fr., *r. cydoniæ boratè*. A mixture of 7 parts of borax, 180 of quince-seed mucilage, and 30 of honey of roses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**RHODELON** (Lat.), **RHODELUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{d}^0\text{m}^2\text{e}^1\text{m}^1\text{e}^1\text{m}^1$ ,  $\text{u}^2\text{m}^1(\text{u}^2\text{m}^1)$ . From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\mu\eta\lambda\omega$ , an apple. Fr., *rhodolôn*. 1. The rose-apple. 2. In old pharmacy, a confection of roses and quinces. [L. 49, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

**RHODOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{d}^0\text{m}^2\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{sez}(\text{kas})$ . Gen., *-et'is*. From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\mu\upsilon\kappa\eta\varsigma$ , a fungus. A fungus closely allied to *Oidium albicans*. ["Lancet," 1886, i, p. 221 (a, 50).]—*R. Kochii*. Of von Wettstein, a fungus found in the gastric fluids in pyrosis; seen as a delicate pink mold, producing enormous numbers of conidia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 372 (a, 50).]

**RHODON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{u}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ . 1. The rose. 2. The vulva. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHODOPHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{d}^0\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\phi\omega\rho\epsilon$ , bearing. Fr., *rodophore*. The genus *Rosa*. The *Rhodophoraceæ* are the *Rosææ* of De Candolle. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]

**RHODOPSIN**, n.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{p}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\psi\psi$ , the eye. See *Visual purple*.

**RHODORRIZA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{r}^2\text{i}^2(\text{ri}^2)\text{za}^2$ . From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\rho\epsilon\zeta\alpha$ , a root. See *CONVOLVULUS*.

**RHODOSACCHARUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{o}^2(\text{sa}^2)\text{k}^2$  ( $\text{sa}^2\text{k}^2/\text{ka}^2\text{r}^2\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2$ ),  $\text{u}^2\text{m}^1(\text{u}^2\text{m}^1)$ . From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\sigma\alpha\kappa\chi\alpha\rho\omega$ , sugar. Fr., *rhodosaccharon*. Ger., *Rosenzucker*. Sugar of roses. [L. 50 (a, 14).] See *Syrupus ROSARUM*.

**RHODOSTAGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{o}^2(\text{sta}^2)\text{g}^2(\text{sta}^2)\text{g}^2\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-atag'matos (-atis)*. From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\sigma\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha$ , a drop. 1. An old term for rose-water. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *ATTAR*.

**RHODOTANNIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{ta}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide rhodotannique*. Ger., *Rhodotanninsäure*. A tannin,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_7$ , obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B. 48, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RHODYMENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Rod}(\text{ro}^2\text{d}^0)\text{i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{men}(\text{me}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From  $\rho\delta\delta\omega$ , a rose, and  $\mu\upsilon\mu\eta$ , a membrane. A genus of *Algae*. The *Rhodymeniaceæ* (Fr., *rhodymeniacées*) of Harvey are an order of the *Gongylopermeæ*. The *Rhodymenia* of Agardh are a family of the *Florideæ*. [a, 35.]—*R. palmata*. Dulse; an edible species common on the Atlantic coasts. It contains a mucilage, and is reputed efficacious in scrofula, probably from its containing iodine. [a, 35.]

**RHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{a}^2$ . Gr.,  $\rho\epsilon\alpha$ . 1. See *PUNICA GRANATUM*. 2. See *LEUCORRHEA* (1st def.).

**RHEADIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide rhéadique*. Ger., *Rhöadinsäure*. See *PAPAVERIC ACID*.

**RHEADINE**, n.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{n}$ . Fr., *r*. An alkaloid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}_6$ , contained in *Papaver rhæas*; tasteless and not poisonous. [B. 38, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RHEAGENINE**, n.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{n}$ . A base,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_6$ , isomeric with rheadine. [B. 38, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RHEAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *rhœ'ados (-adis)*. 1. The *Papaver* r. 2. A section of the genus *Papaver*. The *Rhœadææ* are: Of Linnæus, an order of plants, corresponding in part to the *Papaveraceæ* of Bartling, an order of gymnostemon plants, consisting of the *Tremandraceæ*, *Polygalaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, *Crucifereæ*, and *Capparidææ*; of Meissner, the *Rhœadineæ*. The *Rhœadææ* are: Of Crantz, an order containing *Papaver*, *Chelidonium*, *Actæa*, etc.; of Endlicher, a class of the dialypetalous *Aceramphibryæ*, comprising the *Papaveraceæ*, *Crucifereæ*, *Capparidææ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Datiaceæ*. The *Rhœadineæ* are an order (cohort) of the *Choripetalæ*. [B. 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 3. Of the Netherl. Ph., red-poppy petals. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Conserva rhœadis* (seu rhœados). Fr., *conservé de coquelicot*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of red-poppy flowers with 2 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Essentia rhœadis*. See *Tinctura rhœadis*.—*Extractum rhœadis*. An aqueous extract made from red-poppy petals sometimes from the leaves. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Flores rhœados*. See *Rhœados petala*.—*Infusum rhœados*. See *Tisane de coquelicot*.—*Rhœados flores* [Fr. Ph.], (seu *petala* [Br. Ph.]), Fr., *coquelicot* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *amapola* [Sp. Ph.]. The petals of *Papaver r*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus rhœados*. Fr., *sirap de coquelicot*. Ger., *Klutschsyrup*. Sp., *jirabe de amapola*. Syn.: *syrupus papaveris rhœados* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 14 oz. of fresh red-poppy petals and 30 of water, infusing for 12 hours, expressing, straining, adding 36 oz. of sugar, and, when cold, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make 58 oz. of about 1 330 sp. gr. [Br. Ph.]. The Ger., Gr., and Netherl. Ph.'s order 12 parts of poppy petals and 20 [Ger. Ph.], [72 [Ger. Ph.]] of boiling water (the necessary amount of water [Netherl. Ph.], and after about 12 hours' treatment, add 36 [10 [Ger. Ph.]] parts of sugar for each 20 of colature. The other ph's order dried poppy petals. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura rhœadis*. A preparation made by sprinkling 3 handfuls of red-poppy petals with enough sulphuric acid to moisten them, digesting for 24 hours with 900 grammes of water of red poppy, expressing, and adding 240 grammes of syrup of red poppy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**RHEBDESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{b}^2\text{des}(\text{a}^2)\text{s}$ . Gen., *-des'is (-in)*. Gr.,  $\rho\epsilon\beta\delta\eta\sigma\epsilon\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\epsilon\beta\delta\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , to suck down). Fr., *rhébedésis*. Absorption, resorption. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHEZIS** (Lat.), n.  $\text{Re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{z}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ). Gr.,  $\rho\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon\varsigma$ . A purging anacutular sound. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHOGMOS** (Lat.), **RHOGMUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{g}(\text{rog}^2)\text{m}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\rho\omega\gamma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ . See *CONSTRICTION*, *LACERATION* and *SPINING*.

**RHOITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{it}(\text{et})\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gen., *-it'u (-æ)*. Gr.,  $\rho\omicron\iota\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\omicron\iota\alpha$ , a pomegranate-tree). Fr., *rhoite*. Pomegranate wine. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHOMBO-ATLOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{mb}^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2)\text{lo}(\text{lo})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\rho\omicron\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , a rhomb,  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ , the atlas, and  $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance. See *SPLENIUS accessorius*.

**RHOMBOLD**, **RHOMBOLDAL**, adj's.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{mb}^2\text{o}^2\text{ld}$ ,  $\text{ro}^2\text{mb}^2\text{o}^2\text{ld}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\omicron\mu\beta\acute{\omega}\delta\omicron\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\omicron\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , a rhomb, and  $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Lat., *rhombus*, *rhomboidalis*, *rhomboides*. Fr., *rhombé*, *rhomboidal*. Ger., *rautenförmig*. Lozenge-shaped. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

**RHOMBOIDE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{mb}^2\text{o}^2\text{ed}$ . See *RHOMBOIDEUS*.—*R. de la tête*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS occipitalis*.—*R. grand*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS major*.—*R. petit*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS minor*.

**RHOMBOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{mb}^2\text{o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *rhomboide*. Ger., *Rautenmuskel*. 1. The rhomboid major and minor regarded as one muscle. 2. An anomalous offshoot of the compressor nasi arising from the nasal process of the superior maxilla. [L.]—*R. brevis*. See *DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. inferior*. 1. See *R. major*.—*R. longus*. See *CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. major*. Ger., *grosser Rautenmuskel*. 1. A broad muscle which arises from the spinous processes and interspinous ligaments of the upper four or five dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted into the base of the scapula between its spine and its inferior angle. [L.] 2. In solipeds, see *DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. minor*. Ger., *kleiner Rautenmuskel*. 1. A muscle which arises from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebrae and the ligamentum nuchæ, and is inserted into the base of the scapula. [L.] 2. In solipeds, see *CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. occipitalis*. An anomalous muscle which runs along the superior border of the r. minor, arising from the tabular portion of the occipital bone, and inserted with the r. minor. [L.]—*R. superior*. See *R. minor*.

**RHOMBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{mb}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\rho\omicron\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ . A four-sided figure the sides of which are equal, but its angles are not right angles; a lozenge-shaped figure. [a, 48.]—*Muscle-r*. Ger., *Muskel-r*. A muscle so divided that its cut end has a rhombic shape. The region near the obtuse angle of the surface is then electro-positive to that near the acute angle. A regular muscle-r is one in which the cross-sections of the muscle are parallel; an irregular muscle-r, one in which the ends are not parallel. [K, 35.]—*R. Lesshafti*. See *Lumbo-costo-abdominal TRIANGLE*.

**RHONCHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{h}^2\text{a}^2\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota\omega$ , to snore). A rale. [a, 34.]

**RHOODES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{od}^2\text{ez}(\text{as})$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\omega\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\omega\varsigma$ , a stream, and  $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Ger., *ausfliessend*. Of fevers, accompanied by fluid discharges. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHOPALISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Rop}(\text{ro}^2\text{p}^2)\text{a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{i}^2\text{z}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{mu}^2\text{s}$ ). Gr.,  $\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ . See *RHOPALOSIS*.

**RHOPALOSIPHON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Rop}(\text{ro}^2\text{p}^2)\text{a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{s}(\text{a}^2)\text{i}^2$  ( $\text{se}^2\text{f}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$ ). From  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\lambda\omega$ , a club, and  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\phi\omega\text{n}$ , a tube. (Clubbed aphid; a genus of the *Aphididae*. [Buckton (a, 39).]—*R. dianthi*. A species that attacks the potato, turnip, oleaner, tobacco, etc. [Buckton (a, 39).]

**RHOPALOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Rop}(\text{ro}^2\text{p}^2)\text{a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\lambda\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\lambda\omega$ , a club). Fr., *rhopalose*. See *FRIAPISM* (1st def.). UVEA, and PLICA (3d def.).

**RHOPHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{f}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-phes'eos (-is)*. Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\phi\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\phi\eta\upsilon$ , to gulp down). Ger., *Einschlürfen*. Sipping; absorption. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**RHOPHETIC**, adj.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{f}^2\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\phi\eta\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ . Lat., *rhopheticus*. An absorbent medicine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**RHOSATON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2)\text{o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron\text{n}$ . Of Aetius, a purgative confection of roses. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**RHOTACISM**, n.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\omega\tau\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\rho\acute{\omega}$ , the Greek letter rho, corresponding to r). Fr., *rhôtacisme*. Ger., *Rhotacismus*. The faulty pronunciation or use of the letter r. [L.]

**RHOTHONES** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $\text{Ro}^2\text{th}^2\text{on}^2\text{ez}(\text{e}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-on'on*. Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\omega}\theta\omega\text{nes}$ . The nasal cavities. [L. 349.]

**RHUBARB**, n.  $\text{Ru}^2\text{h}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{b}$ . Gr.,  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\omega$ . Lat., *rheum* [U. S. Ph.], *rheubarbarum* (i. e., *rheum barbarum*, foreign rhubarb), *radix rhei* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *rhei radix* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *r. (radicis segmenta)* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *r. (radix)* [Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *rhizoma rhei* [Finn. Ph.], *r. rhubarbe (de Chine, ou de Moscovie, ou de Perse)* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Rhabarber*, *Rhabarberwurzel*. Sp., *ruibarbo* (*rhizoma o tallo aéreo*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Rheum officinale* and other undetermined species of *Rheum*; of the Br. Ph., the sliced and dried root of "*Rheum palmatum*", *Rheum officinale*, and probably other species, collected and prepared in China and Thibet. "The botanical source of the commercial drug (see *Chinese r*) has not been definitely ascertained, the various species supposed to yield it producing under cultivation in Europe roots lacking some of the characteristics of the Chinese drug. The differences, however, may be due to climate. R-root contains chrysophan, rheotannic acid, emodin, a neutral substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$ , forming colorless crystals, several resins (see *APORRHETIN* and *EURYTHORRHETIN*), an albuminoid principle insoluble in alcohol but soluble in water, mucilage (1 to 17 per cent.), extractive, tannic and gallic acids, sugar, starch, pectin, lignin, calcium oxalate, and various inorganic salts. All varieties of r-root have the properties, though in a lesser degree, of the Chinese drug. It is purgative and cholagogue, and in small doses (from 5 to 10 grains) a mild laxative and stomachic tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia attended with constipation or with deficient biliary and intestinal secretions, in cholera infantum, and in chronic dysentery, and is of special value in duodenal catarrh or catarrh of the biliary ducts with jaundice and in certain skin diseases. It is also applied in powder to indolent and sloughing ulcers. It is most effectual in substance,



though the fluid extract, infusion, syrup, and tincture are also used, being combined with soap in cases in which it is necessary to counteract its astringency. 2. The genus *Rheum*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).] For the preparations, see the corresponding Latin forms under *Rheum*.—**Austrian r.** See under *German r.*—**Banbury r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Batavian r.** A variety of Chinese r. prepared so as to resemble Russian r. The pieces are of a less bright color than the Russian drug, and are pierced through with perforations, which are often concealed, however, by being filled with the powdered root. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Bucharian r.** 1. The *Rheum undulatum*; so called because formerly believed to furnish Russian r. 2. Russian r. 3. The Chinese r. of the Russians; an inferior variety of r.-root imported into Russia from Tartary. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Canton r., China r., Chinese r.** Lat., *rheum sinense* (seu *indicum*). Fr., *rhubarbe de Chine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *chinesischer* (oder *dinischer*, oder *holländischer*, oder *ostindischer*, oder *tatarischer*) *Rhabarber*. Sp., *rubarbo de China* [Mex. Ph.]. R.-root as now known to commerce. It occurs in cylindrical, or barrel-shaped, or plano-convex, or conical, or irregular-shaped pieces, of a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter, astringent taste; they average about 3 or 4 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in width, and are usually sorted as round and flat r. The pieces are somewhat shriveled on the surface, and are pierced with holes in which may be found portions of a string used to suspend the root when drying. The drug when well developed displays, if broken transversely, lines (medullary rays) arranged as an internal ring of stellate spots. When powdered, it is yellow, having a tinge of reddish-brown. It has a gritty taste when chewed, and turns the saliva yellow. There are two varieties of China r.—one, believed to be produced by the *Rheum palmatum*, having a red-grained fracture with white lattice-work veins, and the other, referred to *Rheum officinale*, a black-grained fracture with white veins ramifying longitudinally. For chemical composition and medicinal properties, see under *R.* [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Compound tincture of r.** See *Tinctura rhei amara*.—**Crown r.** See *Russian r.*—**Decoction of r.** See *Infusum rhei*.—**Dutch r.** Lat., *radix rhei hollandici*. See *Chinese r.*—**Dutch-trimmed r.** See *Batavian r.*—**East Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**English r.** 1. See *RHEUM RHAPONTICUM*. 2. The root of *Rheum rhaponticum* and *R. officinale* cultivated in Great Britain. That from *R. rhaponticum* formerly occurred in two forms, one perforated and the other (*stick r.*) in cylinders. The finest pieces of *Banbury r.* (so called because from *Rheum rhaponticum* cultivated at Bodicot, a village near Banbury) have a good color and display brilliant pink markings when broken. The taste is more mucilaginous and astringent and less bitter than that of Chinese r., and the texture more spongy and soft. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**European r.** Sp., *rapontico* [Mex. Ph.]. See *English r.*, *French r.*, and *German r.*—**False r.** The *Thalictrum flavum*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**French r.** Lat., *rheum gallicum*. Fr., *rhubarbe de France* (ou *indigène*, ou *pontique*). Ger., *französischer Rhabarber*. R. produced in France from *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum undulatum*, *Rheum compactum*, and *Rheum palmatum*. The last-named species, according to Guibourt, affords a root more closely resembling the Chinese drug, but it has been least cultivated, owing to the liability of the central root to premature decay. Except in the vicinity of Avignon and in a few other places, the cultivation of r. in France has been abandoned. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Garden r.** The *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum undulatum*, or hybrids of these, cultivated for their edible leaf-stalks. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**German r.** R.-root produced at Austerlitz and Auspitz in Moravia, from *Rheum compactum* and according to Hanbury, *Rheum rhaponticum*; at Ilmitz, Kremnitz, and Frauenkirchen in Hungary from *Rheum rhaponticum*; and in Silesia from *Rheum australe*. Moravian r. is said to be nearly equal, medicinally, to Chinese r. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**Himalaya r.** A variety produced by *Rheum australe*, *Rheum spiciforme*, *Rheum moorcroftianum*, etc.; said to be nearly equal to Russian r. as a purgative, and superior as an astringent and tonic. [a, 35].—**Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**Medicinal r.** See *R.* and *RHEUM OFFICINALE*.—**Moravian r.** See under *German r.*—**Muscovite r.** See *Russian r.*—**Persian r.** See *Turkey r.*—**Poor man's r.** The *Thalictrum flavum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red resin of r.** See *ERYTHRORHETIN*.—**Rhapontic r.** See *RHEUM RHAPONTICUM* and *French r.*—**R. yellow.** Fr., *jaune de rhubarbe*. The coloring principle of r. [B. 98 (a, 14).]—**See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID**.—**Russian r.** Crown (or Muscovite) r.; r.-root, not now occurring in commerce, formerly brought into Russia and subjected to rigorous official inspection; described as differing from Chinese r. in its fresher, cleaner appearance, its somewhat more aromatic taste and odor, its brighter color, and its less compact texture. The perforations are large, but usually do not extend entirely through the pieces, having been made for inspection only. The powder of this has not the brownish tinge of that of the Chinese drug. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Stick r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Taschkend r.** A variety of Russian r. of inferior quality brought into Russia by way of Taschkend. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Trochiscs of r.** See *Tabelle de rhéo*.—**Turkey r.** Originally, r. that reached Europe through the ports of Aleppo, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Smyrna. After its disappearance from commerce the term was transferred to Russian r., with which it was probably identical in botanical origin. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**White r.** Lat., *radix rhei albi*, *radix rhei imperialis* (1st def.). Fr., *rhubarbe blanche*. Ger., *weisser Rhabarber*. 1. A sweet, milk-white r.-root, once known to Russian commerce, referred to *Rheum leucorrhizum*. It equaled the best r. as a medicine, and is said to have been used exclusively at the Russian Court. 2. The *Convolvulus mechoacantha*, or its root (white jalap). [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**RHUBARBARIC ACID, RHUBARBARIN**, n's. Ru<sup>2b</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>rb-a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ik. -a<sup>3</sup>rb/a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>1</sup>-i'n. Fr., *acide rhubarbarique*, *rhubarbarine*. See *CHRYSOPHANIC ACID*.

**RHUBARBE** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>0</sup>-ba<sup>3</sup>rb. See *RHEUM* and *RHUBARB*.—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Catholicum doublé de r.**

See *Électuaire de r. composé*.—**Dragées de r.** See *Tragemata RHABARBARI*.—**Électuaire de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *electuarium catholicum duplicatum* (seu *rhei compositum*). An electuary made by boiling together 6 parts each of agrimony and scolopendrium, 4 of chicory-root, 16 of polypodium, and 200 of water till reduced one third, expressing, dissolving in the colature 128 parts of white sugar, bringing to the consistence of a thick syrup, adding 8 parts each of pulp of cassia, pulp of tamarinds, powdered senna, and powdered rhubarb, 3 each of fennel-seeds and pumpkin-seeds, and 2 of licorice (all powdered), and stirring till the mixture is homogeneous. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de r.** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait hydrolique de r.** See *Extractum rhei*.—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum rhei*.—**Infusion de r. aromatisée.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of rhubarb with 12 parts of peppermint water and straining, or with 16 of boiling water, adding 2 of vinous water of cinnamon after 12 hours, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pastilles de r.** Lozenges made of 16 parts of sugar, 2 of rhubarb, and 1 part of eleosaccharum of lemon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis rhei*.—**Sirop de r.** See *Syrupus rhei*.—**Sirop de r. alcalin cinnamomé.** A preparation made by digesting 90 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 7 of potassium carbonate with 720 of boiling water for twelve hours, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of colature, and bringing to the consistence of a syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus rhei compositus*.—**Sirop de r. et de chicorée.** A syrup made by boiling 61 parts of chicory in 1,107 of water till reduced a third, adding 92 of rhubarb, digesting, boiling lightly, straining, and adding 1,107 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et chicorée alcalin.** A syrup made in various ways from rhubarb, chicory-root, potassium carbonate, and sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et de chicorée alcalin aromatisé.** A preparation consisting of a mixture of two syrups, one made with rhubarb and the other with chicory, and both with cinnamon and potassium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et de chicorée aromatique.** 1. See *Syrupus rhei compositus*. 2. A syrup made by mixing a strained decoction of 180 parts of rhubarb in 1,080 of boiling water and a decoction of 120 parts each of chicory and dandelion in water enough to make 1,080, adding 2,160 of sugar, boiling, adding 15 each of cinnamon and yellow saunders, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et de séné.** See *Syrupus de rhubarbo Deodati*.—**Teinture aqueuse de r.** 1. See *Infusum rhei*. 2. See *Tinctura rhei aquosa*.—**Teinture de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Tisane de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum rhei*.—**Vin de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (aromatisé). See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Vin de r. et d'aunée.** See *Tinctura Dorelii*.—**Vin de r. et de gentiane.** See *Vinum rhei amarum*.

**RHUMATISME** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>0</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-tes-m'. See *RHEUMATISM*.—**R. articulaire chronique primitif fixe (ou partiel)** [Charcot]. Chronic osteo-arthritis. ['Progr. méd.," June 24, 1882, p. 475.]—**R. blennorrhagique.** See *Gonorrhoeal RHEUMATISM*.—**R. gouteux.** Rheumatic gout. [a, 34.]—**R. noueux.** See *CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS*.—**R. supprimé.** See *MALADIE ARTHRO-SUPPURATIVE*.

**RHUMATOÏDISME** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>0</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-to-ed-es-m'. A condition resembling rheumatism; of Quinquand, the joint affections of lying-in women. [A, 62.]

**RHUME** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>0</sup>m. See *RHEUM* (Eng.).—**R. de cerveau.** See *CORYZA*.—**R. du cœur.** A condition of cardiac engorgement manifested by a dry, fatiguing cough and a muco-purulent bronchial catarrh. ['Bull. gén. de thérap.," Jan. 15, 1888, p. 1 (a, 34).]—**R. de juin.** R. des roses. See *HAY FEVER*.

**RHUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ru<sup>3</sup>(rus). Gen., *rho'is*, *rhu*. Gr., *ῥόυς*. Fr., r. Ger., *Sumach*. 1. Of the ancients, the *R. coriaria*. 2. *Sumach*; a genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs. [B. 42 (a, 35).] 3. Of the Belg. Ph., 1st ed., the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* and *R. radicans*. [B. 35 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhois glabra fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de fruit de sumac*. Ger., *flüssiges Sumach-beerenextrakt*. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of the fruit of *R. glabra* in No. 40 powder with 35 of a mixture of 10 of glycerin and 90 of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.928), treating in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and afterward with alcohol till the fruit is exhausted, reserving the first 80 centimetres of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 centimetres with alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhois radicans alcoholicum.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* or *R. radicans* in 4 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhois radicans aquosum.** An extract made by boiling the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* or *R. radicans* in five times as much water and evaporating; or by drying the juice of the acid drupes after a stove. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**R. aromatica.** Fragrant (or sweet) sumach; a North American shrub. The acid drupes are edible. It is said to stimulate muscular action in the bladder, uterus, and lower intestine. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. Y. Med. Jour.,"* June 15, 1889, p. 672.]—**R. caustica.** The *lithi* of Chile; generally supposed to have the same poisonous effects as *R. toxicodendron*, but this is denied. [B. 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. coriaria.** Fr., *sumac des corroyeurs*, *corroyeur*, *roure*, *roux*, *vinagrier*. Ger., *Gerbesumach*, *Essigbaum*. Elm-leaved (or tanners') or Sicilian sumach; a small Mediterranean tree, the *ῥόυς* of the ancients, the *ῥόυς* *συροειδές* of Dioscorides. The dried and pulverized leaves and shoots contain galotannic acid, and are used in dyeing and tanning. The acid fruits are used as a condiment and to give color and strength to vinegar. Formerly the leaves and fruits, *folia et baccæ* (seu *semina*) *sumac* (seu *sumachi*), *semina rhois* (*coriaria*, seu *culinaris*, seu *obsoniorum*, seu *ulmi folio*), were used as an astringent and in low and bilious fevers. The berries contain much calcium binoxalate, and are used in the East in indigestion and cholera. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. cotinus.** Fr., *arbre à perruques*, *coccigère*, *coquesgru*, *fustic*, *fustic*, *fustet*. Ger., *Perrückensumach*, *Perrückenbaum*, *Rujastrauch*, *Gelbholzsumach*.



Purple-fringed (or Venetian, or Venice, or Venus's) sumach, smoke-plant (or tree), wig-tree, Zante-wood; a shrub indigenous to southern Europe and, according to Nuttall, to Arkansas. The yellow wood, Hungarian fustic, contains fustetin. The bark, *cortex cotini*, has a feeble aromatic odor and an astringent taste, and is used as an antiperiodic. The leaves, *folia cotini*, are used in a wash or gargle for ulcerated mouth or throat. [B, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. cullinaria**. See *R. coriaria*.—**R. diversiloba**. The *hiedra* or *yeera* of California, the poison-oak of the Pacific coast; a shrub contact with which produces a severe form of cutaneous irritation. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. glabra**. Fr., *sumac glabre*. Smooth (or scarlet, or Pennsylvania, or upland) sumach; a shrub indigenous to the United States and Canada. The bark and leaves are used for tanning and dyeing. Gall-like excrescences, produced on the lower surface of the leaves, contain much tannic and gallic acids, and are recommended as a substitute for the imported galls. The berries, the *R. glabra* of the U. S. Ph., the *R. glabrum* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, are sour and astringent but edible, and are said to contain free malic acid, acid calcium malate, tannic and gallic acids, a fixed oil, extractive, a red pigment, and a trace of a volatile oil. They are astringent and refrigerant, and are used as a gargle in inflamed or ulcerated throat. A wine prepared from them has been recommended as medicinal. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

—**R. metopium**. Fr., *sumac metopi*. Ger., *Corallensumach*. Coral (or Jamaica) sumach, burn-wood of the West Indies, mountain-manchineel; a West Indian species exuding doctor-gum (q. v. under Gum). The wood is sometimes mixed with quassia-wood. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. perniciosus**. Fr., *sumac perniciosus*. Sp., *cuajote* (Mex. Ph.). A species used in scorpion bites and for the preparation of a cement. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).]—**R. punilla**. Dwarf-sumach; a pubescent species found in North Carolina; according to Pursh, the most poisonous species. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. radicans**. Fr., *sumac radicans*, *lierre du Canada*. Poison vine (or ivy), rooting-branched sumach, climbing ivy; a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *R. toxicodendron*, with climbing stem and pale-green or whitish berries. Its juice is highly poisonous. It is common in damp woods in Canada and the United States. [a, 35.] Cf. *R. toxicodendron*.—**R. toxicodendron**. Fr., *sumac vénéneux*, *arbre à la gale* (ou poison, ou à la puce), *lierre du Canada*. Ger., *Giftsumach*, *Giftbaum*, *Gifteiche*. Sp., *zumaque venenoso* (Mex. Ph.). Poison-oak, American poison-ivy; a shrub found in woods and fields and along fences from Canada to Georgia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and root, contain a poisonous, caustic, milky juice, which on contact with the human skin produces in most persons redness, itching, swelling, and vesication. Some are so susceptible to the poison that even an exhalation from the leaves will produce an erysipelatoid affection of the face or hands. Several cases of poisoning, accompanied by drowsiness, stupor, vomiting, convulsions, and vesicular eruptions, have been recorded from the internal use of the fruit and root. The leaves, including those of the variety *R. radicans*, constitute the *R. toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph., the *toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870. They are stimulant and nar-



RHUS TOXICODENDRON. [A, 327.]

cotic, and have been used in nocturnal incontinence of urine, paralysis, and certain skin diseases. They contain a variety of tannic acid, gum, pectin, resin, fixed oil, sugar, a peculiar neutral substance, starch, wax, etc., and toxicodendric acid, to which latter their poisonous properties are attributed. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. typhina**. Fr., *sumac de Virginie*. Ger., *Kolbenragender Sumach*, *Hirschkolben*, *Essigkolben*. Stag's-horn (or Virginian) sumach, vinegar-tree; a shrub growing in Canada and the United States. The bark yields a sort of copal. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. umbellifolia**. See *R. coriaria*.—**R. venenata**. Ger., *scharfgiftiger Sumach*. Poison ash (or elder, or sumach), swamp-sumach, dogwood; a shrub or tree found in North America and Japan, more poisonous than *R. toxicodendron*. Its juice is recommended as a varnish. [B, 5, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. vernicifera**. Fr., *sumac vernis*, *vernis de la Chine*. Ger., *Firnissumach*, *japanischer Firnisbaum*. Walnut-leaved sumach, Japan lacquer (or varnish) tree, a species (by some identified with *R. venenata*) extending from Nepal to Japan. It yields Japan varnish, and the fruits furnish a part of the Japanese wax of commerce. It has the poisonous properties of *R. toxicodendron*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**Tinctura rhododendricis** (seu *toxicodendri*) (Swiss Ph.). See *Tinctura TOXICODENDRI*.

**RHYAS** (Lat., n. m., f., and n.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhyados*, *rhyadas*. Gr., *ρῡας* (from *ρῡν*, to flow). See DISCHARGE (3d def.).

**RHYMMA** (Lat., n. m.  $Ri(ru)^{a}m^{a}m^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhymmas* (a-tis). Gr., *ρῡμμα* (from *ρῡν*, to cleanse). Anything used for washing, especially a soap or lye. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

**RHYNCHANTHERA** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhyanchanthes*. From *ρῡν*, a snout, and *ἀνθή*, blooming. Of

De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or herbs. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. grandiflora**. A species found in Guiana and the West Indies. The flowers are used as a calumative and expectorant in chronic cough, and the leaves as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**RHYNCHOPHORA** (Lat., n. n. pl.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhyanchophora*. From *ρῡν*, a snout, and *φόρος*, bearing. The weevils; a family of the *Coleoptera* having a prolongation of the head forming a sort of proboscis. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

**RHYNCHOPRION** (Lat., n. m.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhyanchoprion* (-is). From *ρῡν*, a snout, and *πριων*, a saw. A genus of fleas. [a, 48.]—**R. penetrans**. See *PULEX penetrans*.

**RHYNCHOSIA** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhyanchosia*. From *ρῡν*, a snout. Fr., *rhyanchosie*. A genus of the *Rhynchosieae*, which are a subtribe of the *Phaseoleae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. diversifolia**. A species used as an expectorant and in spasmodic coughs. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxviii, p. 396 (a, 50).]

**RHYSTOMATURIA** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhystomaturia*. From *ρῡς*, fluid, *σῡμα*, the mouth, and *ῡρον*, urine. Ger., *Speicheldrüsenausfluss*. The excretion of the elements of urine by the salivary glands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHYPIA** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). See *RUPIA*.

**RHYPOPHOBIA** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhyphobia*. From *ρῡς*, filth, and *φοβία*, to fear. Ger., *Rhyphobie*. A morbid dread of dirt. [A, 319 (a, 21).] Cf. *MYSPHOBIA*.

**RHYPTIC**, adj.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ . Lat., *rhypticus*. Fr., *rhyptique*. Detergent. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**RHYPS** (Lat., n. m.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhypos*. 1. Dirt; sordes. 2. Dirtiness, uncleanness. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

**RHYSEMA** (Lat., n. n.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhysemas* (a-tis). Gr., *ρῡσμα*. Fr., *rhyseme*. See WRINKLE.

**RHYSIS** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gr., *ρῡσις* (from *ρῡν*, to flow). Fr., *rhyisie*. See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

**RHYTELMINTHUS** (Lat., n. m.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhytelmynthus*. From *ρῡς*, a wrinkle, and *ἐμιν*, a worm. 1. Of Zeder, the genus *Botrioccephalus*. 2. Of Olfers, the genus *Tenia*. [L, 16.]

**RHYTHM**, n.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ . Gr., *ρῡθμός*. Lat., *rhythmus*. Fr., *rhythme*. Ger., *Rhythmus*. Regular movement or periodically recurring action, such as is seen in the thorax in respiration and in the heart-beats. [K, a, 48.]—**Respiratory r.** The measured and successive character of the respiratory movements. [J, 5, 19, 40.]

**RHYTHME** (Fr.), n. Ret-m'. See RHYTHM.—**R. tricuspidé**. That disorder of the heart's action in which an energetic beat is followed by a weak one and that by a still weaker one, after which there is another strong one. [Tripiér, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 944.]

**RHYTIDOSIS** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhytidos* (-is). Gr., *ρῡτίδωσις* (from *ρῡτίδω*, to shrivel). Fr., *rhytidose*. Ger., *Ranzeln*, *Ranzelung*. Atrophy and wrinkling of the cornea, with, according to some authors, atrophy of the entire eyeball. [F.]

**RHYTIGLOSSA** (Lat., n. f.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ ). Gen., *rhytiglossa*. From *ρῡς*, a wrinkle, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A genus of acanthaceous plants, mostly referred to *Dianthera*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. pectoralis**. A species (the *herbe au charpentier* of Martinique) growing in tropical America. A syrup made from the leaves is used as a stomachic, and their infusion as a pectoral. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

**RIB**, n.  $Ri(ru)^{a}n^{a}n^{a}$ . Gr., *ῥιβή*, *ῥιβή*. Lat., *costa*. Fr., *côte*. Ger., *Rippe*. 1. One of the long, flat curved bones with the concavity inward which extend ventrally from the vertical column. Their anterior or ventral extremities are united in the thoracic region by means of the sternum and costal cartilages, and elsewhere are free. They constitute the pleuropophyses of a typical vertebra, and are usually confined to the dorsal and abdominal regions. The vertebral extremities, or heads, are somewhat thickened, and articulate with the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae, the articular surfaces usually being separated by the intervertebral ridges. On the lower margin, separated from the head by a slight constriction, the neck, is the tubercle, which articulates with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebrae with which the r. articulates. Slightly anterior to the tubercle is the angle, at which point the bone curves more sharply. On the inner aspect of the lower border is a groove for the intercostal vessels and nerves. The anterior extremity is concave for the reception of the costal cartilage. Each r. is twisted upon itself, causing the vertical position behind to be oblique in front. In man the ribs are normally twelve in number on each side, seven true and five false. 2. A r. and its costal cartilage regarded as a unit. [L, 31, 142, 153, 332.] 3. In botany, a firm longitudinal elevation, especially the principal vein or conspicuous portion of the framework of a leaf. [B, 19, 295, 296 (a, 35); L.]—**Abdominal r's**. 1. See *Floating r's*. 2. Ossifications of the inscriptions tendings of the rectus abdominis. [L, 204.]—**Asternal r's**. Lat., *costae asternales*. Fr., *côtes asternales*. See *Falser ribs*.—**Bicipital r's**. An anomalous r., probably due to the more or less incomplete coalescence of two r's, common in certain whales. [L, 153.]—**Cervical r's**. Ger., *Halsrippen*. Rib-like bones or processes extending ventrally from the cervical vertebrae. [L.]—**False r's**. Lat., *costae mendaces* (seu *abdominales*, seu *nothae*, seu *spuria*, seu *illegitimae*). Fr., *fausses côtes*, *côtes abdominales* (ou *postérieures*). Ger., *falsche Rippen*. The r's which do not join the sternum directly, each by its own cartilage. They include the vertebrochondral r's and the floating r's. [B, L, 153.]—**Floating r's**. Lat., *costae fluctuantes*. Fr., *côtes flottantes*. Ger., *fluctuirende* (oder *schwappende*) *Rippen*. R's that have no anterior attachment.—**Sternal r's**. Lat., *costae sternales*. Fr., *côtes sternales* (ou *vertébro-sternales*). Ger., *Sternalrippen*. 1. See *True r's*. 2. The costal cartilages. [L, 153.]—**True r's**. Lat., *costae vere* (seu *legitimae*). Fr., *vraies côtes*, *côtes antérieures*. Ger., *wahre* (oder *echte*) *Rippen*. The r's which articulate with the costal cartilages. [L, 332.]—**Vertebral r's**. See *Floating r's*.—**Vertebrochondral r's**.



Those of the false r's that have an indirect cartilaginous connection with the sternum. [A, 70.]—**Vertebro-sternal r's.** See *True r's*.

**RIBAND**, n.  $Ri^2b^nd$ . See **RIBBON**.—**R. of Vieu d'Azyr.** A layer of white nerve substance in the cortex of the occipital lobe of the brain. It separates two layers of gray matter. [I, 1.]

**RIBBON**, n.  $Ri^2b^b'n$ . A strip of fine textile material or of some like substance. [a, 48.]—**Lingual r.** In molluscs, see **ODONTOPHORE**.

**RIBES** (Lat.), n. n. Rib(reb)/ez(as). Gen., *rib'is*. Fr., *groseillier*. Ger., *Johannisbeere*, *Stachelbeere*. Currant, gooseberry; the only genus of the *Ribes*aceae, or *Ribes*inae, which are a tribe or series of the *Saxifragaceae*. The *Ribes*iaceae (Fr., *ribesiacées*) are a family of the *Sediflorae*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. album**. Fr., *groseillier blanc*. Common white (or white-fruited) currant; a cultivated variety of *R. rubrum*, bearing a larger, sweeter, amber-colored fruit. [B, 34, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. americanum**. See *R. floridum*.—**R. aureum**. Fr., *groseillier palmé*. Buffalo (or yellow-flowered, or Missouri, or golden) currant; a shrub with edible fruit, growing wild from Missouri to Oregon, and common in cultivation. The European gooseberry is grafted on the stock of this species. [B, 34, 77, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. cynosbati**. Dog-bramble, prickly gooseberry of Canada and the United States. The large edible berries are covered with long prickles. [B, 34, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. divaricatum**. Spreading-branched gooseberry; a species with smooth black edible berries, found in California and Oregon. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. floridum**. Fr., *groseillier de Pennsylvanie*. American (or Pennsylvania) black currant. The berries are said to resemble those of *R. nigrum* in odor and taste. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. grossularia**. Fr., *groseillier épineux*, *gadellier*. Ger., *Stachelbeere*, *Krausbeere*, *Klosterbeere*. Common gooseberry; a straggling bush of Europe, northern Africa, and extra-tropical Asia, cultivated for its acid berries, which were formerly official as *baccæ grossulariæ* (see *uvæ crispæ*). They contain malic acid and, when ripe, a large proportion of sugar. A fine wine is made from ripe, and an effervescent wine from unripe, gooseberries. In the north of England they are used as a specific in fevers. The leaves have



RIBES GLOSSULARIA. [A, 327.]

a bitter, astringent taste and are considered remedial in rickets and defective nutrition in children. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. nigrum**. Fr., *groseillier noir*, *cassier des poitevins*, *cassia*. Ger., *schwarze Johannisbeere*, *Ahlbeere*, *Bocksbeere*, *Wendelbeere*, *Gichtbeere*, *Wanzenbeere*. Common black currant, quinsy-berry, gazelles; a native of Europe, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The berries, *baccæ ribium* (see *ribesiorum nigrorum*), *grossularia nigra*, *ribia nigra*, are used medicinally in lozenges, as a gargle for sore throat, and as a stomachic tonic. They contain a resinous aromatic principle which forms the base of the drink called *cassis*. The leaves and branches are diaphoretic and diuretic, and are used in catarrhal complaints, gout, dropsy, snake-bites, etc. The root also is said to be medicinal [B, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. officinale**, **R. rubrum**. Fr., *groseillier commun*, *castillier*, *gadellier*, *groseillier à grappes* (ou rouge), *ribette*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *rote*) *Johannisbeere*. Common red currant, garnet-berry, raisin-tree of Europe, North America, and northern and middle Asia; much cultivated for its fruits, which are used for making wine, etc. They are refrigerant and laxative, and a syrup and jelly (*syrupus et gelatina ribium rubrorum*) prepared from them are used in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The root-bark contains phlorrhizin. The *R. rubrum album* (see *R. album*) is a white-fruited variety. [B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. uva crispata**. Smooth (or fruited) gooseberry, a variety of *R. grossularia*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rob ribium nigrorum**. See *Rob ribesiorum nigrorum*.—**Syrupus ribis rubri** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Syrupus ribesiorum*.—**Succus e fructu ribis rubræ** [Fr. Cod.]. **Succus ribium**. See *Suc de GROSEILLE*.—**Succus ribium et rubi idæi**. See *Suc de GROSEILLE framboise*.—**Syrupus ribis nigri** [Swed. Ph.]. **Syrupus ribium** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *Syrupus ribesiorum*.—**Syrupus ribium nigrorum**. See *Syrupus ribesiorum nigrorum*.

**RIBESIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ri^2b(reb)-ez(as)^2n^3m(u^4m)$ . The *Ribes rubrum* or its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nigrum**. See *Ribes nigrum*.—**Rob ribesiorum**. A preparation made by evaporating the juice of red currants to the consistence of thick honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Rob ribesiorum nigrorum**. A preparation

made by boiling black-currant juice with six times as much sugar to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus de fructibus ribesii** [Fr. Cod.]. **Syrupus ribesiorum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de groseille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de grosella* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by crushing 20 parts of red currants, 2 of red cherries, and 1 part of black cherries, expressing the residue through a hair sieve, mixing the two portions of juice, straining, and boiling with 636 parts of sugar for 364 of juice [Belg. Ph.]; or by fermenting 3,000 parts of red currants with 200 [Austr. Ph.] (180 [Hung. Ph.]) of sugar for some days, clarifying, and boiling up with 160 [Austr. Ph.] (166 [Hung. Ph.]) parts of sugar for 100 of juice. The Russ. Ph. and Swed. Ph. direct 18 parts of sugar for 10 of currant-juice, but the Swed. Ph. employs black currants; the Sp. Ph. directs 620 parts of sugar for 345 of juice obtained from 100 parts of red currants, 10 of red cherries, and 5 of black cherries; the Fr. Cod. orders the same juice, regulating the amount of sugar by the sp. gr. of the juice. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus ribesiorum nigrorum**. A syrup of 1 part of purified juice of black currants and 2 parts of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**RIBETTE** (Fr.), n. Re-be<sup>2t</sup>. See *Ribes rubrum*.

**RICE**, n. Ris. Gr., *ῥιζα*. Lat., *oryza*. Fr., *riz* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Reis*. The husked seeds of *Oryza sativa* (and by extension the plant itself). R. is used, chiefly in the form of decoction (see *Decoctum ORYZÆ*), as a demulcent and refrigerant. Powdered R. mixed with lint has been recommended as a hemostatic. [B, 5, 19, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 378 (a, 50).]—**R. bodies**. See *CORPORA ORYZOIDEA*.—**R. water**. See *Decoctum ORYZÆ*.—**White r.** The *Pyrus aria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

**RICHARDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Re-sha<sup>2rd</sup>-i<sup>2a</sup>. From *Richard*, a French botanist. Fr., *richardée*. 1. Of Linnæus, the genus *Richardsonia*. 2. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Aroidæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. ethiopica**, **R. africana**. Egyptian lily, lily-of-the-Nile, trumpet lily, white arum lily, calla lily; a species of *R.* (2d def.) growing in eastern Africa. Its tuberous root, *radix ariæthiopica*, was formerly used like the corn of *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

**RICHARDSONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ri^2ch-a^2rd-sön-i^2a^2$ . From *Richardson*, an English explorer. Fr., *richardsonie*. Ger., *Richardsonie*. A genus of tropical American rubiaceous herbs. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. emetica**. A species similar to *R. scabra*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. rosea**. A Brazilian species. The root is used like that of *ipeacuanha*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. scabra**. Sp., *ipeacuanha blanca* [Mex. Ph.]. Mexican coca, white *ipeacuanha* (-plant) (see *Undulata IPEACUANHA*). [B, 185, 314 (a, 35).]

**RICHFIELD SPRINGS**, n.  $Ri^2ch-feld$ . A place in Otsego County, New York, where there is a sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**RICIN**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n$ . Of Stillmark, the poisonous principle of castor-oil seeds; an odorless and tasteless snow-white powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**RICIN** (Fr.), n. Re-sa<sup>2n</sup>. See *RICINUS* and *RICINUS communis*.—**Huile de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CASTOR-oil* (1st def.).

**RICINELAIDIC ACID**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-e^2l-a-i^2d-ik$ . Fr., *acide ricinelaïdique*. Ger., *Ricinelaïdsäure*. A crystalline body,  $C_{18}H_{34}O_8$ , isomeric with ricinoleic acid. [B, 4.]

**RICINELAIDIN**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-e^2l-a-i^2d-i^2n$ . Fr., *ricinelaïdine*. Ger., *R.* A glyceride,  $C_{30}H_{52}O_7$ , obtained by passing a current of nitric dioxide through castor-oil or by agitating the latter with 3 per cent. of its weight of nitric acid saturated with nitrous vapors. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**RICINIC ACID**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-i^2k$ . Fr., *acide ricinique*. Ger., *Ricinssäure*. An acid produced by the saponification or dry distillation of castor-oil. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**RICININE**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-en$ . Fr., r. Ger., *Ricinin*. It., *ricinina*. 1. Of Tuson, a substance extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*; regarded by him as an alkaloid and the poisonous principle of the seeds. Cf. *RICIN* (Eng.). 2. Of Petit, a substance extracted from press-cake of castor-oil, regarded by him as the poisonous principle of the oil and as an alkaloid, but not as identical with Tuson's r. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RICINOLAMIDE**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-o^2l-a^2m-i^2d-id$ . Fr., r. Ger., *Ricinolamid*. A crystalline substance,  $C_{18}H_{33}O_3(NH_2) = C_{18}H_{35}NO_3$ , derived from ricinoleic acid. [B, 8; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**RICINOLEIC ACID**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-o^2l-e^2ik$ . Fr., *acide ricinoléique* (ou *ricinoléique*). Ger., *Ricinölsäure*. 1. A mixture of two isomeric acids of the formula  $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$ , obtained from castor-oil as a thick oily liquid, soluble in alcohol or ether, and solidifying below 0°. The glyceryl salt of r. a. occurs native in castor-oil. 2. Of Kraft, a hard, white, crystalline mass, probably identical with one of the isomeric acids mentioned above. [B, 3, 4, 14, 270 (a, 38).]

**RICINOLEIN**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-o^2l-e^2i^2n$ . Fr., *ricinoléine*. Ger., *Ricinölsäureglycerid*. A compound of glyceryl and ricinoleic acid. Ordinary r. (trir'),  $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$ , is the chief constituent of castor-oil. [B, 8.]

**RICINOSTEARIC ACID**, n.  $Ri^2s-i^2n-o-s-te-a^2r-ic$ . Fr., *acide ricino-stéarique*. Ger., *Ricinöstearinsäure*. Margaritic acid; obtained in the saponification of castor-oil. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**RICINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ri^2s(r^2k)/i^2n-u^2s(u^4s)$ . Gr., *ῥίς, ῥοτόν, ῥίς*. Fr., *ricin*. Ger., *R.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *Ricinea* are a subdivision of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**Capsula cum oleo ricini** [Dan. Ph.]. Capsules of animal gelatin each containing 75 centigrammes of castor-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emulsio ricini** [Swiss Ph.]. An emulsion of 4 parts of castor-oil, 35 of water, and 1 part of gum arabic. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Grosse R'samen** (Ger.). See *Barbadoes nuts*.—**Oleum (e semine) ricini**. See *CASTOR-oil* (1st def.).—**Ricini semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semina ricini*.—**R. africanus**. A variety by some considered



a distinct species) of *R. communis*, having the same properties. It grows wild on the borders of the Mediterranean. [a, 35].—*R. americanus*. See *Jatropha curcas*.—*R. communis*. Fr. *ricin* (*communis*), bois de carapap, palma Christi. Ger. *gemeiner Wunderrhanum*, Christuspalme. Castor-bean, castor-oil plant, palma Christi, the xicc, or *xpōrov*, of Dioscorides; a native probably of the East Indies and Africa, now widely distributed through cultivation



RICINUS COMMUNIS. [A, 327.]

in most tropical and many temperate countries. An annual herb in the temperate latitudes of North America and Europe, it is a shrub or small tree in the warmer regions of the Mediterranean, and in some tropical countries attains a height of 40 feet. Some 16 more or less well-marked forms, some of which are regarded by many botanists as distinct, are maintained by Müller to be one species. The fruit is a capsule of three cells, each cell containing a smooth, shining, ash-colored or grayish seed, of a compressed, ellipsoidal shape, marbled with reddish-brown spots and veins. These seeds (castor-seeds) contain an acid, probably volatile, emetic, powerfully purgative principle, and yield castor-oil. In India, where this oil is extensively produced, there are two varieties of the plant, known respectively as *R. communis fructibus majoribus* and *R. communis fructibus minoribus*, and the latter is thought to furnish the better product. The oil of the large-seeded variety is said to have a heavy, unpleasant odor and a darker color, and is used chiefly in veterinary practice and for burning. The oil of the small-seeded variety is used not only for the purposes referred to under castor-oil (q. v.), but in cutaneous and rectal diseases and as an anthelmintic. The leaves are used as a galactagogue, either applied to the breasts, or given internally; they are also used in skin diseases, abscesses, and ophthalmia. A decoction of the root is used in flatulent colic, for nephritic pains, and in asthma, and the root-bark is said to be powerfully purgative. The plant is cultivated in Germany for the production of silk, one species of silkworm (*Bombyx Arrandi*) requiring its leaves as food. [B, 175, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. RICININE, RICINOLEIN, and RICINOLIC ACID.—*R. major* (*americanus*). See *Jatropha curcas*.—*R. 61* (Ger.). See CANTOR-OIL.—*R. (semina)*, *Semina ricini*. Fr., *ricin* (*semine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ricino*, *higuera infernal* (*semilla*) [Sp. Ph.]. The seeds of *R. communis*. [B, 95 (a, 35).]

**RICKETS**, n. *Ri²k'et's*. See RHACHITIS.—**Congenital** r. Fr., *rachitisme congénital*. R. which shows itself during a late period of fetal life and continues to progress after birth. [A, 15].—**Fœtal** r. **Intra-uterine** r. Fr., *rachitisme intra-utérin* (*ou fœtal*). R. developed during fetal life; distinguished by some writers from *congenital* r. (q. v.) in that it does not progress after birth. [A, 15].—**Senile** r. See OSTEOMALACIA.

**RICKETY**, adj. *Ri²k'et-i*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of rickets. [D.]

**RICTAL**, adj. *Ri²k'tl*. Pertaining to the rictus. [a, 27.]

**RICTUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ri²k't* (*rikt*) (*us*) (*us*). Gen., *rikt'us*. From *ringo*, to gape. Ger., *Rachen*. 1. The gape of a bird. [L, 221.] 2. In botany, the mouth of a bilabiate corolla. [B, 77, 206 (a, 35).]—*R. lupinus*. See Cleft PALATE.

**RIDE** (Fr.), n. *Red*. See RUGA.

**RIDGE**, n. *Ri²d*. Gr., *πάξ*; Lat., *spina*. A narrow elongated elevation. **Dorsal** r's. See **Medullary** r's.—**External bicapital** r. The r. forming the outer border of the bicapital groove. [L, 142].—**External condylar** r. A sharp edge ascending from the external condylar eminence of the humerus. [L, 142].—**Genital** r. An elevation of the blastema on the male side of the Wolffian body, from which the testicle in the male and the ovary in the female are developed. [L, 142].—**Gluteal** r. See **Anterior intertrochanteric** LINE.—**Inferior occipital** r. See **Anterior inferior occipital** LINE.—**Internal bicapital** r. The r. forming the inner border of the bicapital groove. [L, 142].—**Internal condylar** r. A sharp r. ascending from the internal condylar eminence of the humerus. [L, 142].—**Intersosseous** r. of the **fibula**. A r. on the fibula which gives attachment to the intersosseous membrane. [C, 3].—**Intervertebral** r. of a **rib**. A r. on the vertebral extremity of a rib which separates the articular surface into two portions. [L, 142].—**Lambdoidal** r. See **Lambdoid** CREST.—**Lateral** r's of the **blastoderm**. Two r's of the transparent area that by their confluence close in the primitive groove. [A, 5].—**Maxillary** r. See **Dorsal** CREST.—**Medullary** r's. Lat., *laminae medullares*. Fr., *lames dorsales, replis médullaires*. Ger., *Medullarplatten*. The laminae of nerve-substance which are situated on each side of the primitive groove in the embryo, and finally unite to inclose the medullary canal. [L, 28 (K)].—**Mylo-hyoid** r.

See **Internal oblique** LINE of the **inferior maxilla**.—**Neural** r. See **Neural** CREST.—**Palatine** r's. Corrugations of the mucous membrane of the hard palate, one longitudinal and several transverse. [L, 13, 142].—**Parietal** r. Ger., *Scheitelkamm*. The continuation of the temporal r. upon the parietal bone. [L.]—**Pectoral** r. See **External bicapital** r.—**Pterotic** r. A cartilaginous or osseous r. on the supero-external portion of the ear-capsule, represented in some animals by the pterotic bone. [L, 202].—**Pterygoid** r. See **Infra-temporal** CREST.—**R's of the skin**. The fine r's with intervening furrows which intersect each other at various angles on the surface of the skin, and are produced by the ranges of papillae of the corium. [C.]—**Superciliary** r. Lat., *arcus superciliaris*. Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen*. The curved r. of the frontal bone corresponding to the eyebrow. [L, 332].—**Superior occipital** r. See **Superior curved** LINE of the **occipital** bone.—**Supracondylar** r's. See **ANGULUS humeri anterior**, **ANGULUS humeri lateralis**, and **ANGULUS humeri medius**.—**Temporal** r. See **Temporal** CREST.—**Villous** r's of the **chorion**. Radiating r.-like villi observed on the outer surface of the chorion in the formation of the placenta diffusa. [A, 11].—**Wolffian** r. See **Germ** EPITHELIUM.

**RIECHBEIN** (Ger.), n. *Rech²bin*. See **Ethmoid** BONE.

**RIECHBULBUS** (Ger.), n. *Rech²bulb-us*. See **Olfactory** BULB.

**RIECHCENTRUM** (Ger.), n. *Rech²tse²rt-rum*. See **Olfactory** CENTRE.

**RIECHCYLINDER** (Ger.), n. *Rech²su²l-i²nd-e²r*. See **Olfactory** CELL.

**RIECHMITTEL** (Ger.), n. *Rsch²mi²l-te²l*. See **ODORAMEN-**TUM.

**RIECHSALZ** (Ger.), n. *Rech²za²lts*. Smelling salts; ammonium carbonate. [B.]

**RIECHSTÄBCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Rech²stab-ch²e²n*. See **Olfactory** CELL.

**RIECHSTREIFEN** (Ger.), n. *Rech²strif-e²n*. See **STRIA olfactoria**.—**Aeusserer** R. The external root of the olfactory nerve. [L, 27 (K)].—**Innerer** R. The internal root of the olfactory nerve. [L, 27 (K)].—**Lateraler** R. A tract of nerve-fibres running along the outer edge of the olfactory nerve. [L, 17 (K)].—**Medialer** R. A special tract of fibres on the upper surface of the olfactory nerve. [L, 17 (K)].

**RIEFE** (Ger.), n. *Ref'e²*. See **JUGUM** (3d def.).

**RIEGEL** (Ger.), n. *Reg'e²l*. See **OBEX**.—**Querr'**. See **DIA-**PEGMA.—**R. der Rautengrube**. See **OBEX**.

**RIEMCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Rem'ch'e²n*. See **ALA pontis**.

**RIEMEN** (Ger.), n. *Rim'e²n*. See **LORULUM**.—**Abflussr'**. A seton.

**RIEMENTANG** (Ger.), n. *Rem'e²n-ta²n²*. See **LAMINARIA**.

**RIEMLEIN** (Ger.), n. *Rem'lin*. See **HABENULA**.

**RIESENWUCHS** (Ger.), n. *Re'ze²n-vuch²s*. Excessive hypertrophy, as in acromegaly. [a, 34.]

**RIESELN** (Ger.), n. *Re'ze²ln*. See **MURMUR**.

**RIETENAU** (Ger.), n. *Ret'e²n-a²u²*. A place in Württemberg, Germany, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

**RIEUMAJOU** (Fr.), n. *Re-u²-ma²-zhu*. A place in the department of the Hérault, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 68 (a, 14, 43).]

**RIEUR DESANTORINI** (Fr.), n. *Re-u²r*. See **RISORIV'S**.

**RIFF** (Ger.), n. *Ri²f*. Of Burdach, one of the fissures between the folia of the cerebellum. [L, 3 (K).]

**RIGIDITY**, n. *Ri²d-i²t²*. Lat., *rigiditas* (from *rigidus*, stiff). Fr., *rigidité*. Ger., *Stiefheit*, *Stiefgigkeit*. Stiffness, lack of pliability; of muscles, tonic contraction. [D.]—**Anatomical** r. of the **cervix uteri**. Fr., *rigidité anatomique* (*ou mécanique*) [Pajot]. That form of r. in which the cervix does not seem to have been wholly effaced, but preserves a certain length, and opens only to a certain extent, beyond which the uterine contractions have no effect on it, but in which it is neither swollen nor tender. [A, 15].—**Cadaveric** r. See **Rigor mortis** (1st def.).—**Cerebellar** r. Of H. Jackson, r. associated with tumor of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. First the spinal muscles become rigid, the head being drawn back and the spine curved, and this is followed by r. of the legs and arms. [D, 35].—**Hemiplegic** r. Spastic r. of the limbs affected with hemiplegia. **Muscular** r. See **Thomson's** DISEASE. **Pathological** r. of the **cervix uteri**. Fr., *rigidité pathologique*. R. of the cervix due to cicatricial tissue or to organic disease, such as a neoplasm. [A, 15].—**Post-mortem** **muscular** r. See **Rigor mortis** (1st def.).—**Spasmodic** r. of the **cervix uteri**. Fr., *rigidité spasmodique*. R. due to spasmodic contraction of the cervix. [A, 15].—**Waxy** r. See **FLEXIBILITAS cerev.**

**RIGI-KALTBAD** (Ger.), n. *Reg'e²ka²lt²ba²d*. A climatic resort in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there are a mineral spring and hydrotherapeutic establishments. [a, 14.]

**RIGI-SCHWEIDECK** (Ger.), n. *Reg'e²shid'e²k*. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**RIGNOCIE** (Fr.), n. *Ren-yosh*. See **HYDNUM repandum** and **CANTHARELLUS cibarius**.

**RIGOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Ri²g'ri²g's²r*. Gen., *-or'is*. From *rigere*, to be stiff with cold. Fr., *rigueur*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. See **CHILL** (1st def.) and **RIGIDITY**. **R. cadavericus**. See **R. mortis**.—**R. maxillæ inferioris**. See **TRISMUS**.—**R. mortis**. Fr., *rigidité cadaverique*. Ger., *Leichenerstarrung*, *Todesarrheit*. 1. The temporary rigidity which occurs soon after death; due to certain temporary changes in the muscles resulting in the formation of myosin. 2. In a physiological sense, rigidity due to the changes



which take place in a muscle that has lost its irritability. The muscle becomes opaque and inelastic, no muscle-currents are present, and its acidity is increased. [K.]—**R. nervorum**, **R. nervosus**. See **TETANIC CONTRACTION** and **TETANUS**.

**RIILLUS**, n. Of the alchemists, an oblong mold for metals.

**RIMA** (Lat.), n. f. Rim(rem)/a<sup>3</sup>. From *ringi*, to gape. Fr., *crevasse*. Ger., *Ritze*, *Riss*. 1. See **FISSURE**. 2. Of Wilder, the line (or, in the adult man and anthropoid ape, zone) of interruption of the proper nervous parietes of the cerebral cavity for the intrusion of the paraplexus, its immediate margins being the fimbria and tænia, to be distinguished from the great transverse fissure, which is the artificial slit produced by tearing out the plexus. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1889 (I).]—**Anterior r.** Of Monro, the calamus scriptorius. [I, 13 (K).]—**R. ad infundibulum**. The anterior opening of the third ventricle of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**Rimæ cæcæ hepatis**. Fissures on the surfaces of the liver, lodging branches of the portal vein, which indicate an incomplete lobulation of the liver. [L, 7.]—**R. canalis orbitarii**. See **Suborbital fissure**.—**R. cerebri transversa**. The transverse fissure of the brain. [L.]—**R. clunium**. Ger., *Gesässspalte*. See **CLEFT of the nates**.—**Rimæ cutis**. See **RHAGADES**.—**R. glottidis**. Ger., *Stimmritze*. The cleft between the true vocal bands. [L.]—**R. glottidis cartilagineæ**. See **Respiratory GLOTTIS**.—**R. glottidis interna**. See **R. glottidis**.—**R. glottidis membranaceæ** (seu muscularis). See **Vocal GLOTTIS**.—**R. glutea**. See **CLEFT of the nates**.—**R. helicis**. An anomalous fissure in the lower anterior portion of the helix. [L, 332.]—**R. labiorum**. See **R. oris**.—**R. laryngis**. See **R. glottidis**.—**R. oris**. The line of junction of the lips. [L.]—**R. palpebrarum**. See **Palpebral fissure**.—**R. pudendi**. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.—**R. pudendi connivens**. The cleft between the labia majora when they entirely conceal the nymphæ. [L, 7.]—**R. transversa**. See **Transverse fissure of the brain**.—**R. transversa cerebelli**. See **Peduncular sulcus**.—**R. transversa cerebri (magna)**. See **Transverse fissure of the brain**.—**R. ventriculi laryngis**. The opening of the ventricle of the larynx.—**R. vocalis**. See **R. glottidis**.—**R. vulvæ**. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.

**RIMATE**, adj. Rim'at. Lat., *rimatus*. Fr., *fenté*. 1. Opening by a slit or fissure, as in the spore-case of the *Rimate* of Swartz (a division of ferns consisting of *Gleichenia*, etc.). 2. Marked with cracks, as in the thallus of the *Rimate* of Agardh (a division of lichens consisting of *Graphis*, etc.). [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

**RIMOSE**, adj. Rim'os. Lat., *rimosus*. Fr., *crevasse*, *rimoux*. Ger., *risig*, *ritzig*. See **RIMATE** (2d def.).

**RIMULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ri'm(rem)/u'p(u'l)/a<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of *rima*, a crack. Ger., *Ritzchen*. A fissure, especially the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, and more particularly that portion which separates the anterior pyramids; of Wilder, an interfoliar cleft or fissure of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. interarytænoidea**. See **INCISURA interarytænoidea**.

**RINAR**, n. See **LIMATURA**.

**RIND** (Ger.), n. Ri'nd. See **Bos**.

**RINDE** (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e<sup>3</sup>. See **BARK** and **CORTEX**.—**Brasilienn'**. See **CORTEX adstringens brasiliensis**.—**Falsche Gerbstoffr'**. See **CORTEX adstringens spuris**.—**Fleber'**. See the major list.—**Gehirnr'**. See **Cerebral cortex**.—**Haarr'**. See **Hair-cuticle**.—**Hirnr'**. See **Cerebral cortex**.—**Königsr'**. See **CINCHONA-bark**.—**Magellanische R.** See **Winter's bark**.—**Manconar'**. See **CASCA-bark**.—**Nierenr'**. See **CORTEX renis**.—**Primäre R.** See **Primary cortex**.—**R'nartig**. See **CORTICOSE**, **CRUSTACEOUS**, and **CRUSTOSE**.—**R'nbezirk**. See **Cerebral cortex**.—**R'n-stoff**. See **APOTHEME**.—**R'nwulst**. A cerebral convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Rückenmarksr'**. The cortical portion of the spinal cord. [K.]—**Scheitellappenr'**. The cortex of the parietal lobe. [I, 27 (K).]—**Wurzelr'**. 1. See **Radical CEMENT**. 2. The root-bark of a plant. [a, 35.]

**RINDSCHICHT** (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e<sup>2</sup>n-shi'ch<sup>2</sup>t. A cortical layer.—**R. des Rückenmarks**. The cortical layer of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]

**RINDSUBSTANZ** (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e<sup>2</sup>n-zub-sta'nts. The substance forming the cortex of an organ. [J.]—**Grane R.** Gray cortical substance. [I, 16 (K).] Cf. *Rostfarbene R.*—**Rostfarbene R.** The gray substance of the cerebral cortex. [I, 16 (K).]

**RINDERPEST** (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e<sup>2</sup>r-pe<sup>2</sup>st. A specific, malignant, contagious fever, occurring in cattle, indigenous to the Asiatic steppes of Russia. It has a period of incubation varying from four to eight days. The fever is associated with an eruption on the skin and the buccal and nasal mucous membranes, and there are nasal and alvine discharges, albuminuria, hæmaturia, and a general typhoid condition. [a, 34.]

**RINDVIEH** (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'fe. See **Bos**.—**R'stäupe**. See **RINDERPEST**.

**RING**, n. Ri'n<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *κίρκος*, *κρίκος*, *κύκλος*. Lat., *annulus* (preferably *anulus*). Fr., *anneau*. Ger., *R.* A circular band or hoop; a structure surrounding a circular opening. [a, 48.]—**Abbe's r's**. R's made of catgut, to be used like Senn's plates.—**Abdominal r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis* (seu *abdominis*). Ger., *Leisten'*. The external or internal abdominal r., especially the former. [L, 332.]—**Altersr'** (Ger.). See **ARCUS senilis**.—**Ambulacral r.** See **Circular CANAL**.—**Antimonial r.** Fr., *anneau antimonial*. A r. formed like the arsenical r., with the substitution of antimony for arsenic. [L, 133.]—**Apposition r's**. See **Abbe's r's**.—**Arsenical r.** The r. formed when fumes of arsenic impinge on porcelain or glass. [L, 133.]—**Bandl's r.** Fr., *anneau de Bandl*. A r.-shaped muscular thickening of the uterus during labor, pointed out by Bandl as constituting the boundary between the contractile portion of the organ and the thinned and flabby portion below, and constituting, in his opinion, the true os uteri internum. [A, 22.] Cf. *Müller's r.*—**Bronchialhalbr'e** (Ger.). See **Bronchial CARTILAGES**.—**Brust'r**

(Ger.). See **Pectoral ARCH**.—**Cambium-r.** Lat., *annulus cambialis*. Fr., *anneau cambial*. Ger., *Kambium'*. The circle of cambium formed in the stem of a plant by the juxtaposition of a number of fibro-vascular bundles, each with its own layer of cambium. [B, 77, 229 (a, 35).]—**Ciliary r.** See **LIGAMENTUM pectinatum** and cf. **Ciliary BODY**.—**Contraction r.** Of Schröder, Bandl's r.—**Crural r.** See **Femoral r.**—**Deep abdominal r.** See **Internal abdominal r.**—**Diaphragmatic r.** See **ANNEAU diaphragmatique**.—**Elastic r.** Fr., *anneau élastique*. Ger., *echter R.* In ferns, the annulus around the spore-case, which by its contraction disrupts the latter and scatters the inclosed spores. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**External abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis externus*. Fr., *anneau inguinal externe*. Ger., *äussere Leistenöffnung*, *äusserer Leisten'*. The external aperture of the inguinal canal. [L, 142, 332.]—**Femoral r.** Lat., *annulus femoralis*. Fr., *anneau fémoro-vasculaire*. Ger., *Schenkelr'*. An oval opening with its longest diameter transverse, forming the abdominal opening of the femoral canal; bounded externally by the femoral vein, internally by Gimbernat's ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the deep crural arch, in front by the pubic bone, the deep crural arch, and Poupart's ligament, and behind by the os pubis and fascia lata. [L, 142, 172, 332.] Cf. **Femoral HERNIA**.—**Festooned r's**, **Fibrous r's of the heart**. Fibrous r's which surround the auriculo-ventricular and arterial orifices of the heart and to which its muscular fibres are attached. [L, 142, 172.]—**Gehörr'** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**Greisenr'** (Ger.). See **ARCUS senilis corneæ**.—**Hirnarterienr'** (Ger.). See **CIRCLE of Willis**.—**Holz'r** (Ger.). See **ANNULI annotini**.—**Infra-orbital r's**. See **Infra-orbital BONES**.—**Inguinal r.** See **Abdominal r.**—**Internal abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis profundus*. Fr., *anneau abdominal interne*. Ger., *innere Leistenöffnung*, *innerer Leisten'*. The inner aperture of the inguinal canal, an opening in the transversalis fascia about midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above Poupart's ligament. [L, 142, 332.]—**Löwe's r.** Fr., *cercle (ou anneau) de Löwe*. An appearance observed on looking through a solution of chromic chloride upon a bright surface. It appears as a bright violet r. larger than Maxwell's r. [F.]—**Lufttröhrenr'** (Ger.). See **Tracheal r.**—**Marsh's r.** See **Arsenical r.**—**Maxwell's r.** Fr., *cercle (ou anneau) de Maxwell*. Probably an image of the yellow spot, which appears as a faintly defined area or halo around the fovea, when the eye rests on a gray or homogeneous blue surface. [F.]—**Müller's r.** Fr., *anneau (ou orifice) de Müller*. A sphincter-like muscular r. situated at the point where the canal of the cervix uteri joins the cavity of the body of the uterus at an advanced stage of gestation. [A, 15.] Cf. *Bandl's r.*—**Musculo-fibrous r's (of the heart)**. See **Fibrous r's of the heart**.—**Nabelr'** (Ger.). See **Umbilical r.**—**Newton's r's**. Concentric r's of colors seen on the surface of a sufficiently thin layer of any transparent substance (e. g., a soap-bubble); due to the fact that the surface on which a pencil of light falls reflects part of the rays and refracts others to the opposite surface of the layer, whence they are reflected in such a direction that, on reaching the surface which they originally struck, they are again so refracted as to be parallel with the rays that were directly reflected by that surface. The r's differ according to the thickness of the substance examined, to its nature, and to the degree of obliquity at which the incident rays strike it. [a, 49.]—**Omphalic r.** See **Umbilical r.**—**Paukenr'** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS tympani**.—**R. of Bandl**. See *Bandl's r.*—**Schniger R.** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS tendinosus**.—**Spermatorrhæa r.** A metallic collar with sharp points directed inward; to be worn on the penis during sleep, for the purpose of piercing it when it becomes erect, and so awaking the wearer and preventing a seminal emission. [E.]—**Tracheal r.** Lat., *annulus tracheæ*. A tracheal cartilage. [L.]—**Tympanic r.** See **ANNULUS tympani**.—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *annulus umbilicalis*. Fr., *anneau ombilical*. Ger., *Nabelr'*. The r.-like opening in the abdominal wall by which the umbilical cord communicates with the foetal system, and through which in extra-uterine life the remains of the umbilical vessels and the urachus pass to the umbilicus.—**Unterer Magenmundr'** (Ger.). See **Pyloric VALVE**.—**Viussensischer R.** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS ovalis**.—**Vulvo-vaginal r.** See **Ostium vaginae**.

**RING**, n. Ri'n<sup>2</sup>. See **RESONANCE**.

**RING-BONE**, n. Ri'n<sup>2</sup>b'on. Fr., *forme*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A deposit of bony matter above and below the coronet in horses, usually due to hard work or rheumatism. [L, 297.]

**RINGENT**, adj. Ri'n<sup>2</sup>j'nt. Lat., *ringens* (from *ringi*, to gape). Fr., *r.* Ger., *rachenförmig*, *rachtig*. Gaping; of labiate corollas, having widely parted lips. The *Ringentes* are: Of Gmelin, a class of plants consisting of *Digitalis*, *Scrophularia*, *Cymbalaria*, etc.; of Batsch, a class comprising the *Papilionaceæ* and *Gloriales*. [a, 35.]

**RINGWORM**, n. Ri'n<sup>2</sup>wu'rm. A general term for diseases of the skin characterized by lesions spreading in ring-like forms, due to the presence of vegetable parasites. [a, 48.]—**Burmese r.** A cutaneous disease occurring in Burmah, resembling and probably identical with r., in the form either of dermatomycosis maculo-vesiculosa or of eczema marginatum. [G, 69.]—**Chinese r.** Tinea imbricata. [G, 69.]—**Honeycomb r.** See **FAVUS** (1st def.).—**R. of the beard**. See **SCROFUS parasitaria**.—**R. of the body**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa**.—**R. of the scalp**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**R. of the thigh and genital region**. See **ECZEMA marginatum**.—**Tokelan r.** A cutaneous disease, probably identical with tinea imbricata observed in Samoa, where it is known as *le pita*. [G, 69.]

**RINNE** (Ger.), n. Ri'n<sup>2</sup>ne<sup>2</sup>. A gutter, furrow, or sulcus. [L, 31.]—**Darmr'**. See **Intestinal GROOVE**.—**Dotterr'**. See **Vitelline FURROW**.—**Flügelr'**. See **Pterygoid FOSSA**.—**Geschlechtsr'**. See **Genital FURROW**.—**Glottistr'**. See **RIMA glottidis**.—**Grenzr'**. See **Grenzfurche**.—**Kelmsstreifr'**. See **Primitive GROOVE**.—**Kinnr'**. See **SULCUS mentalis**.—**Leitr'**. See **GORGET** (1st def.).—**Olfactoriusr'**. See **Olfactory FISSURE**.—**Paukenr'**. See **SULCUS tym-**



*panicus*.—**R. der Milz**. See *HILUM of the spleen*.—**R. des Calcanes**. See *SULCUS flexorius hallucis longus*.—**Scleralr<sup>1</sup>**. See *SULCUS scleræ*.—**Seitliche Grenz<sup>1</sup>**. Of His, a lateral groove that marks the boundary between the side of the embryo and the transparent portion of the embryonic area. [A, 301.]—**Vorübergehende R'n**. See *Transitory fissures*.

**RIO-MAYOR**, n. Re<sup>1</sup>o-ma<sup>2</sup>-yor<sup>1</sup>. A place in Estremadura, Spain, where there is a strongly saline spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

**RIPA** (Lat.), n. f. Riprep<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Lit., a river-bank; of Wilder, any line of reflection of the endyma lining the encephalic cavities upon the pia or an intruded plexus. When the parts are separated the torn or cut margin of the endyma may be traced as a narrow ridge, the *linea aspera* of Meynert. [Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., July, 1889 (L).]

**RIPARIOUS**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>1</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *ripa*, a shore. Growing by water. [a, 35.]

**RIPE**, adj. Rip. Lat., *maturus*. Fr., *mûr*. Ger., *reif*. See *MATURE*.

**RIPPE** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>p-pe<sup>2</sup>. See *COSTA* (1st def.), *NERVE* (2d def.), and *RIS*.—**Ächte R'n**. See *True ribs*.—**Falsche R'n**. See *False ribs*.—**Fluctuirende R'n**. See *Floating ribs*.—**Hals-r<sup>1</sup>**. 1. Of Meckel, a cornu of the hyoid bone. 2. The enlarged transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [L, 34 (a, 20).]—**Nebenr'n**. See *COSTÆ secundariæ*.—**R'nfell**. See *Costal pleura*.—**R'nfellbruch**. See *PLEUROCELE*.—**R'nfellentzündung**. See *PLEURISY*.—**R'nhäutlein**. See *PLEURA*.—**R'nheber**. The levator costarum. [L.]—**R'nhöcker**. The tubercle of a rib. [L, 31.]—**R'nknochen**. The bony part of a rib.—**R'nkopf**, **R'nköpfchen**. The head of a rib. [L, 304.]—**R'ntragend**. See *COSTATE*.—**Schwappende R'n**. See *Floating ribs*.—**Verwachsene Kopf<sup>1</sup>**. See *COSTA capitis fixa*.—**Wahre R'n**. See *True ribs*.

**RIPPENHALTER** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>p-pe<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>lt-e<sup>2</sup>r. One of the scoli muscles. [L, 31.]—**Hinterer R.** See *SCALENUS posterior*.—**Mittlerer R.** See *SCALENUS medius*.—**Vorderer R.** See *SCALENUS anticus*.

**RIPPOLSAU** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>p-pold-za<sup>1</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**RIPPSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>p-zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.

**RIQUET** (Fr.), n. Re-ka. A rickety person. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**RIRE** (Fr.), **RIS** (Fr.), n's. Rer, re. See *LAUGH* and *LAUGH-TER*.—**R. canin**, **R. moquer**, **R. sardonien**, **R. sardonique**. See *RISUS sardonius*.

**RISGALLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>(ga<sup>2</sup>)<sup>1</sup>lu<sup>2</sup>m(lu<sup>2</sup>m). An old term for orpiment. See *ARSENIC trisulphide*.

**RISING**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A popular term for an inflammatory swelling; also for any morbid subjective sensation of something moving from the periphery toward the brain.—**R. of the lights**. Lat., *intumescencia pulmonum*. 1. An old popular term for pleurisy. [A, 244.] 2. A vulgar name for croup. [D.]

**RISORIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>s(res)-u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>a). From *risor*, a laugh. Fr., *rieur*. Ger., *Lachmuskel*. A thin, flat, triangular bundle of muscular fibres which arises from the fascia in the parotideo-masseteric region and is inserted into the integument near the angle of the mouth. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. Santorini**. See *R*.

**RISS** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>s. See *LACERATION*, *RUPTURE*, and *FISSURE*.

**RISTORUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ri<sup>2</sup>st-or<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A certain nutritious preparation made with egg-yolk. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**RISUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>s(res)-u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>a). Gen., *ris-us*. From *ridere*, to laugh. See *LAUGH*.—**R. apium**. See *APIASTRUM* (3d def.).—**R. caninus**, **R. de Sardonio**, **R. involuntarius**, **R. sardonius**, **R. sardonicus**, **R. spasticus**. Fr., *rire sardonique*, *ris canin*, *ris moqueur*. Ger., *Mundkrampf*, *Grisen*. A peculiar expression, as of laughter, produced in certain painful spasmodic affections (e. g., tetanus) by involuntary contraction of the muscles that draw down the corners of the mouth. [D.; E.]

**RITTELN** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>te<sup>2</sup>ln. See *RÜTHELN*.

**RITZE** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>ts'e<sup>2</sup>. See *FISSURE*, *CLEFT*, and *RIMA*.—**Athemr<sup>1</sup>**. See *Respiratory glottis*.—**Stimmr<sup>1</sup>**. See *True glottis*.

**RITZEN** (Ger.), n. Ri<sup>2</sup>ts'e<sup>2</sup>n. See *SCARIFICATION*.

**RIVEA** (Lat.), n. f. Riv'e-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *rivia*. A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. bona nox**. Clove-scented creeper; a climbing plant of India. The leaves are used as a vegetable. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

**RIVERA** (Sp.), n. Re-va<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>. A place in Jaén, Spain, where there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**RIVERA DI PONENTE** (It.), n. Re-va<sup>1</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup> di po-ne<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ta. The Mediterranean shore between Genoa and Nice, where there are many climatic health resorts. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**RIVINA** (Lat.), **RIVINIA** (Lat.), n's f. Riv-en<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Rivinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *rivine*, *rivinia*. A genus of the *Phytolaccæ*. The *Rivina* are a tribe of the *Phytolaccæ*. The *Rivinae* (Fr., *rivinées*) are: Of Agardh, an order of the *Cleraceæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a section (tribe) of the *Phytolaccæ* containing Bentham and Hooker *R. peltata*, etc. The *Riviniaceæ* (Fr., *riviniacées*) are a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, corresponding partly to the *Rivinae* of Reichenbach. The *Riviniadæ* are the *Rivinae* of Reichenbach. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. humilis**. Fr., *herbe aux charpentiers*. Bloodberry, carpenter's herb, rouge-berry of the West Indies; an American species, purgative and emetic and said to be vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**R. octandra**. Hoopwithy of Jamaica; an emetic species. [a, 35.]

**RIVUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ri<sup>2</sup>vs(u<sup>2</sup>s)u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>a). A channel or gutter. [L.]—**R. lacimalis**, **R. lacrimarum**. The triangular space be-

tween the closed lids and the eyeball. [L, 332.]—**R. sanguinis**. Of Galen, a sinus of the dura. [L, 349.]

**RIZ** (Fr.), n. Re. See *ORYZA* and *RICE*.—**Cataplasme de poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.] A poultice of 1 part of rice and 10 parts of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Décoction de r.**, **Eau de r.** See *Decoctum ORYZÆ*.—**Petit r. du Pérou**. See *CHENOPodium quinoa*.—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by washing rice with cold water, macerating for 24 hours with fresh water, keeping on a moist cloth till opaque and friable, drying, crushing in a marble mortar, drying thoroughly at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**R. (fruit décoctique)** [Fr. Cod.] The seeds of *Oryza sativa*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de r.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Decoctum ORYZÆ*.

**RIZIFORM**, adj. Ri<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Fr., *riziforme*. Having the appearance of grains of rice. [a, 34.]

**ROANOKE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n. Ro-a<sup>2</sup>n-ok<sup>1</sup>. A place in Roanoke County, Virginia, where there are n. ineral springs. [A, 303 (a, 21).]

**ROARING**, n. Ro<sup>1</sup>r<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *LARYNGISMUS paralyticus*.

**ROB** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ro<sup>2</sup>b(ro<sup>2</sup>b). Fr., *r*. A preparation made from the juice of fruit by evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, generally with the addition of sugar. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. de Laffecteur** (Fr.). A r. made by boiling 1 part each of *Borago officinalis*, rose-leaves, senna, and anise-seed with 15 parts each of sarsaparilla, sugar, and honey, and straining. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**ROBBE** (Ger.), n. Ro<sup>2</sup>b<sup>1</sup>be<sup>2</sup>. See *PHOCCA*.—**R'nthran**. See *AXUNGIA phoca*.

**ROBES**, n. Of the alchemists, vinegar. [A, 325.]

**ROBINIA** (Lat.), n. f. Rob-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Robin*, a French herbalist. Fr., *robinier*. Ger., *Robinie*. A genus of North American leguminous trees or shrubs. The *Robinieæ* are a subtribe of the *Galegeæ*. [a, 35.]—**R. amara**. Fr., *robinier amer*. Ger., *bittere Robinie*. The *ti-hwai* of China. The root is used as a stomachic tonic. The plant is not fully known, and perhaps belongs to some other genus. [A, 496; B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pseudacacia**. Fr., *faux acacia*, *acacia des jardins*, *cassie*. Ger., *gemeine Robinie*, *weisse (oder falsche) Akazie*. False acacia, common locust-tree of North America. Various parts of it are used by the eclectic physicians. The root and the inner stem-bark are used in catarrh, though both are acro-narcotic poisons. The root contains (besides albumin, tannin, sugar, starch, etc.) robinic acid, asparagin, and robinin. Cases of poisoning are recorded in children who had eaten the root, with symptoms like those of belladonna intoxication. Poisoning from chewing the inner bark of the stem is recorded, with vomiting of blood and ropy mucus, epigastric pain, cardiac depression, coldness of the extremities, and stupor. The bark, the most active part of the root, is said to be purgative and emetic in large and tonic in small doses. The flowers are used as a yellow dye, and to prepare a slightly purgative syrup. The seeds, which yield an oil, have been recommended as a substitute for coffee. [Z. T. Emery, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 92 (a, 35).]

**ROBINIC ACID**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide robinique*. Ger., *Robininsäure*. An acid extracted from *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, forming a syrupy mass; perhaps identical with asparagin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**ROBININ**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *robinine*. Of Zwenger and Dronke, a glucoside, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, obtained from the fresh flowers of *Robinia pseudo-acacia*. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**ROBOR** (Lat.), n. n. Rob(ro<sup>2</sup>b)<sup>1</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., *rob'oris*. A certain kind of oak having very strong wood; hence, strength. [A, 312.]—**R. Wytt**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.

**ROBORANT**, adj. Ro<sup>2</sup>b'o<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *roborans* (from *roborare*, to make strong). Fr., *r*. Strengthening, tonic. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**ROBUR** (Lat.), n. n. Rob(ro<sup>2</sup>b)<sup>1</sup>u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r). See *ROBOR*.

**ROBURITE**, n. Rob'u<sup>2</sup>r-it. See *NITROBENZENE*.

**ROCCELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ro<sup>2</sup>k-se<sup>2</sup>ll'e<sup>2</sup>ll'a<sup>2</sup>. Written also *ro-cella*. Fr., *roccelle*, *orseille*. Ger., *Lackmusflechte*. A genus of the *Roccellæ*, or *Roccellei*, which are a tribe of the *Ramalei*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. tinctoria**. Fr., *orseille des teinturiers* (ou d'herbes), *lichen de Grèce* (ou français). Ger., *ächte Lackmusflechte*, *färbende Klippenflechte*, *Roccelle*, *Orseille*. Archil, litmus-plant, rock-moss; a species found in the Canary Islands and in parts of Europe and Africa. It furnishes litmus. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

**ROCELLIC ACID**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>ks-e<sup>2</sup>ll'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide rocellique*. Ger., *Roccellinsäure*. A dibasic acid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and *Lecanora tartarea*. [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**ROCELLIN**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>ks-e<sup>2</sup>ll'i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *rocelline*. Ger., *Roccellin*. 1. The substance, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).] 2. A coloring matter consisting of the sodium salt of β-naphtholazonaphthalinesulphonic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ROCHE** (Ger.), n. Ro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *RAJA*.—**R'nleberthran**, **R'nthran**. See *RAY oil*.

**ROCHEFORT** (Fr.), n. Rosh-for. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente Inférieure, France, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 8 (a, 14, 50).]

**ROCHER** (Fr.), n. Ro-sha. 1. See *MUREX*. 2. See *Petræus* portion of the temporal bone. 3. The orbito-sphenoid bone in birds. 4. Of Cuvier, the pro-otic bone in reptiles. [L, 14.]

**ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>k'br'i<sup>2</sup>. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there are springs containing alum and free sulphuric acid. [Anderson (a, 14); B.]

**ROCK ENON SPRINGS**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>no<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Frederick County, Virginia, where there is an alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]



**A**, ape; **A**<sup>2</sup>, at; **A**<sup>3</sup>, ah; **A**<sup>4</sup>, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**<sup>2</sup>, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**<sup>2</sup>, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**<sup>2</sup>, in; **N**, in; **N**<sup>2</sup>, tank;



**nerve.** Lat., *radix nervi trigemini descendens*. A bundle of fibres which arise from the gray matter of the aqueduct of Sylvius, pass downward as a separate bundle, and join the motor r. of the fifth nerve. [L. 31 (K).]—**External r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria lateralis*. A bundle of fibres arising from the insula, which aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L. 31.]—**Fascicled r's.** Multiple r's; branches of the embryonic root forming a cluster of fibres or of tubers. [a. 35.]—**Fibrous r.** A r. consisting of numerous thread-like divisions produced either directly from the embryo and succeeding joints of the stem or from a persistent tap-r. [a. 35.]—**Gray r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *Middle r. of the olfactory nerve*.—**Inaxial r.** See *Secondary r.*—**Inferior auditory r.** Ger., *hintere Acusticusnervel*. The posterior of the two r's which unite to form the auditory nerve close to the restiform body. It arises from the chief auditory nucleus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Inferior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The r's which arise from the anterior cornu of the spinal cord and emerge through its lateral column. [L. 142, 332.]—**Insane r.** Of Shakespeare, according to Canon Ellacombe, hemlock, and, according to some other commentators, belladonna; but more probably mandrake (*Mandragora*). [a. 35.]—**Internal r. of the optic tract.** That band of the optic tract arising from the stratum opticum of the corpora quadrigemina and passing between the inner and outer geniculate bodies. [a. 34.]—**Long r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *External r. of the olfactory nerve*.—**Mesencephalic r. of the trigeminal.** Of Spitzka, the descending r. of the trigeminal. [*Med. Record*, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (J).]—**Middle r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria medialis*. A short bundle of fibres arising from the internal margin of the caruncula mamillaris (1st def.). It aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L. 31.]—**Motor r's of the pneumogastric nerve.** Fibres of the pneumogastric nerve arising from the motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal nucleus. [L.]—**Motor r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The smaller of the two r's which form the trigeminal nerve. It arises in the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve, and, after receiving fibres from the Gasserian ganglion, is continued as the inferior maxillary nerve. [L. 142, 332.]—**Multiple r's.** See *Fascicled r's*.—**Posterior auditory r.** **Posterior main r. of the acoustic nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Posterior r. of the zygoma.** A ridge upon the outer surface of the temporal bone, which runs back from the base of the zygoma and divides into two branches, one of which passes in front of the meatus auditorius externus, and the other above it. [L. 142, 332.]—**Primary r.** See *Tap-r.*—**R-cap.** See *R-SHEATH*.—**R. of a hair.** Ger., *Haarwurzel*. The portion of a hair imbedded in the skin. [L. 142.]—**R. of a nail.** Ger., *Nagelwurzel*. The portion of a nail that is covered by the skin. [L. 332.]—**R. of a tooth.** Ger., *Zahnwurzel*. The portion of a tooth that is imbedded in an alveolus. [L.]—**R. of the aorta.** See *Aortic bulb*.—**R's of the fornix.** Ger., *Wurzeln des Gehirns*. Of Burdach, descending r's which spring from the optic thalamus and ascending r's which spring from the gray matter on the floor of the third ventricle and the anterior part of the optic thalamus behind the chiasm. [L. 3 (K).]—**R. of the lung.** Lat., *radix pulmonis*. Ger., *Lungenwurzel*. The mass formed by the bronchi, blood-vessels, and nerves as they enter the lung. [L. 332.]—**R. of the mesentery.** Ger., *Gekröswurzel*. The portion of the mesentery that is attached to the posterior wall of the abdomen. [L. 332.]—**R. of the nose.** Ger., *Nasewurzel*. The upper narrow portion of the nose, between the orbits. [L. 332.]—**R. of the optic tract.** The connection of the optic tract with the brain. [a. 34.]—**R. of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungenwurzel*. The posterior thick portion of the tongue. [L.]—**R-stock.** See *RHIZOME*.—**Secondary r.** Fr., *racine secondaire*. An inaxial r.; one not continuous with the stem, but produced laterally from the sides of the abortive primary radicle or from some other part of the plant. [a. 35.]—**Sensory r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The larger of the two r's of the fifth nerve. It arises from the sensory nucleus of the nerve, and terminates in the Gasserian ganglion. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superficial r. of the auditory nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Superior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The fibres of the nerve that arise from the medulla. [L. 332.]—**Tap-r.** Fr., *racine pivotante*. A primary descending root, such as the common carrot, forming a direct continuation of the radicle. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**Tuberculated r.** A r. furnished with tubers. [a. 35.]

**ROOTLET.** n. Ru'let. A slender r. or r-branch. [a. 35.]

**ROOT-SHEATH.** n. Ru'tsheth. Ger., *Wurzelscheide*. 1. A cuticular covering of the root of an organ. [a. 48.] 2. The protecting sheath of firmer tissue at the tip of a root, which enables the latter the more easily to penetrate the soil. [B. 201, 206 (a. 35).]—**Inner r.-s. of a hair.** A layer in the root of a hair, lying immediately external to its cuticle and made up of Henle's and Huxley's layers (q. v.) and a very delicate cuticle. [L.]—**Outer r.-s. of a hair.** A layer of stratified epithelium, similar to the stratum Malpighii of the skin, immediately beneath the glossy membrane of a hair follicle. [L. 351.]

**ROQUETTE** (Fr.), n. Ro-ke't. 1. The genus *Eruca*, especially *Eruca sativa* (Brassicæ erucæ). 2. The *Barbarea prœcox*. [B. 10, 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**Conserve de r.** See *CONSERVA ERUCÆ*.

**RORIDUS** (Lat.), adj. Ro'ridus. From *ros*, dew. Ger., *bethaut*. In botany, curved with elevations resembling dew-drops. [a. 35.]

**RORIFEROUS**, adj. Ro'rif'er. Lat., *rorifer* (from *ros*, dew, and *ferre*, to bring). Fr., *rorifère*. Dew-bringing; of ducts or vessels, excreting fluids upon the surface of organs. [K. 3.]

**RORISMARINI** (Lat.), n. m. Ro'risma'ri'nis ma'risma'ri'ni (Inten'y. Res.). A form of *rosmarini*, the gen. of *Rosmarinus* (q. v.).

**ROS** (Lat.), n. m. Ro'sa'roso. Gen., *ros'is*. 1. Dew, or a dew-like particle. 2. Of Grew, cambium. 3. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B. 121, 123 (a. 35).] 4. See *SEMPER*. 5. Of Harvey, a special nutritive substance which was supposed to cause the growth of the

bodily organs. [H.]—**Herba roris solis.** The *Drosera rotundifolia* (the entire plant). [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**Oleum roris marini (essentiale).** Oil of rosemary. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**R. marinus.** See *ROSMARINUS*.—**R'solis, R. solis.** 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Drosera*. 2. The *Drosera rotundifolia*. [a. 35.]

**ROSA** (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro'sa)/a's. Gr., *ῥόδov*. Fr., *rosier*. Ger., *Rose*. 1. The rose; a genus of shrubby prickly plants giving name to the *Rosaceæ* (Fr., *rosacées*; Ger., *Rosaceen*) or roseworts, an order (Jussieu) of polypetalous dicotyledons, having the flowers regular, the stamens indefinite, perigynous, the carpels distinct or solitary, and the seed exalbuminous. In this sense they include (Bentham and Hooker) the *Chrysobalanaceæ*, *Prunaceæ*, *Spiracæ*, *Quillajaceæ*, *Rubaceæ*, *Potentillaceæ*, *Poleuriaceæ*, *Roseæ*, *Neuradaceæ*, and *Pomeaceæ*. Many botanists, however, regard the *Chrysobalanaceæ*, *Prunaceæ*, and *Pomeaceæ* as distinct orders, while Gray and others limit the *Rosaceæ* to the single genus *R.*, distinguished by the carpels being one-seeded and inclosed in the fleshy calyx-tube. The *Rosaceæ* of Batsch are a class including the *Columbariaceæ*, *Diffomariaceæ*, *Umbrellariaceæ*, etc. The *Roseæ* are: Of Adanson, the *Rosaceæ* of Jussieu; of Jussieu, the *Rosaceæ* of Gray. The *Roseæ* (Fr., *rosées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, the *Rosaceæ* of Gray; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosaceæ*, including the *Sanguisorbaceæ*, *Spirariaceæ*, and *Pomeaceæ*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Rosaceæ*, including the *Rosidæ*, *Fragariidæ*, and *Spiræidæ*, distinguished by the carpels (2 to 50) being in an open or closed calyx. The *Rosidæ* of Lindley are the *Rosaceæ* of Gray. The *Rosidæ* of Wood (including the genera *R.* and *Agrimonia*) are a tribe of his *Rosaceæ*, characterized by one-seeded carpels inclosed in the calyx-tube. [B. 42, 170, 180 (a. 35).] 2. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's, the petals of the pale rose or of the damask rose; of the Netherl. Ph., the petals of the pale rose or of the red rose. [B. 95 (a. 38).] 3. See *Os uleri*.—**Acetum rosarum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr.,  *vinaigre rosat* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de roses), *acétolée de roses*. Sp., *vinagre de r's* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of red-rose petals with 2 of acetic-acid crystals and 98 of white vinegar for 8 days [Fr. Cod.] (with 60 of vinegar and 10 of alcohol for 3 days [Gr. Ph.], with 80 of red vinegar for 8 days [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, filtering, and, according to the Sp. Ph., adding about 2 parts of alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Aetheroleum rose** [Norw. Ph.] (seu *rosarum*). See *Oil of rose*.—**Aqua rose** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *rosarum*) [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenwasser*. Sp., *agua de r's* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by distilling 1 part of fresh pale-rose petals with water enough to make 1 part [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] 2 parts [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 3 [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 5 [Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swiss Ph.] of distillate; by heating (mixing [Austr. Ph.]) 1 part of oil of roses with 4,000 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (6,000 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of water, or 4 drops of the oil with 1,000 grammes of water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., and Swed. Ph. allow also an equivalent amount of salted rose petals instead of the fresh petals. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Baccæ rose silvestris** (seu *rosarum*). See *Dog-rose fruit*.—**Brodium rosarum.** See *Infusum rosarum*.—**Calyces fructiferi rose.** See *Dog-rose fruit*.—**Confectio rose** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *conservé de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenconserve*. Sp., *conserva de r's rubias* [Sp. Ph.] (ó de r. [Mex. Ph.]). A conserve consisting of 1 part of red-rose petals (in No. 60 powder [U. S. Ph.]) with 8 parts of sugar, 14 of clarified honey, and 2 of rose water [U. S. Ph.] (with 3 parts of sugar [Br. Ph.], or of 1 part of fresh petals of pale roses with 2 parts of sugar [Gr. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of 10 parts of dried and powdered red-rose petals, 65 of sugar, and 25 of rose water [Belg. Ph.], made by macerating 3 parts of the dried and powdered petals of red roses (pale roses [Finn. Ph.]) for 2 hours with 6 of rose water (digesting 1 hour with 8 of rose water [Swiss Ph.]), and adding 24 of sugar (23 [Sp. Ph.], 19 of sugar and 14 of glycerin [Fr. Cod.]) [Finn. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Mex. Ph. orders 1 part each of fresh rose petals and clarified honey, 2 parts of rose water, and 7 of sugar. [A. 447; B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Confectio rose canina** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *conservé de cynorrhodons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hainbutterconserve*. Confection of hips; made by beating 1 part of fruit of *R. canina* to a pulp, squeezing through a sieve, adding 2 parts of sugar and rubbing thoroughly together; or by mixing 2 parts of the pulp with 3 of powdered sugar and boiling up [Fr. Cod.], heating with enough water to make 5 parts when the sugar is dissolved [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 5, 81, 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Confectio rose gallicæ** (gallicæ), **Confectio rosarum.** See *Confectio rose*.—**Conserva rose canina** (fructuum). **Conserva rose fructus.** See *Confectio rose canina*.—**Conserva rose gallicæ** [Br. Ph.] (seu *rubræ* [Fr. Cod.]). **Conserva rosarum** [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Confectio rose*.—**Conserva rosarum adstringens.** See *ELECTUARIUM ADSTRINGENS FULLERI*.—**Conserva rosarum rubrarum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Confectio rose*.—**Conserva rosarum sicca.** Fr., *conservé de roses sèche, tablettes de rose*. Lozenges made from a mixture of 30 grammes of dried red-rose petals with from 160 to 500 of sugar, boiled to the proper consistence, sometimes with the addition of 7 grammes of lemon juice, or with the powdered rose petals moistened with 12 drops of sulphuric acid; or from a mixture of sugar and rose water boiled to the proper consistence. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Conserva rosarum vitriolata.** Fr., *conservé de roses vitriolée*. A mixture of 2 or 4 parts of sulphuric acid with 180 of conserva rose. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Cortex radicle rose canina** (seu *silvestris*). See under *R. canina*.—**Enema mellis rosarum.** An aperient elyaster made of 80 parts of decoctum emulsiens, 12 each of mel rose, oil of violet, and chamomile, and 8 of fresh cassia pulp. [B. 80 (a. 21).]—**Essentia rose** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of rose*.—**Extractum rose fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de rose rouge*. Ger., *flüssiges Essigrosenextrakt*. A preparation made by treating in a percolator 100 grammes of red rose petals in No. 30 powder with a mixture of 10 of glycerin and 90 of alcohol, reserving 75 c. c. of the product, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c.



with alcohol. [B 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores rosæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Pale rose*.—**Flores rosæ canina** (seu *silvestris*). See under *R. canina*.—**Flores rosæ centifolia** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Pale rose*.—**Flores rosæ damascena**. Fr., *rose de Damas* (ou de tous les mois, ou de Pontaux [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *r. arundinacea* [Sp. Ph.]. The petals of *R. damascena*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores rosæ gallicæ**. See *Red-rose petals*.—**Flores rosæ pallidæ**. See *Pale rose*.—**Flores rosæ rubræ**. See *Red-rose petals*.—**Flores rosæ sale conditi**. *Pale-rose petals* put up with half their weight of common salt [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (with an equal weight of salt [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fungus rosarum**. Bedegar. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Fructus rosæ canina** (seu *silvestris*). **Fructus rosarum**. See *Dog-rose fruit*.—**Hydrolat rosæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua rosæ*.—**Infusum rosæ acidulum** (seu *acidulum* [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *compositum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *infusion de roses acidulée*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red-rose petals in 80 of boiling water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid, and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by pouring enough boiling water on 3 parts of red-rose petals and 2 of dilute sulphuric acid to make 192 of colature, and dissolving in this 8 of sugar [Swed. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph., 1870, directed the maceration of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of dried red-rose petals, 3 fluidrachms of dilute sulphuric acid, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of boiling water, and the addition of 14 oz. of sugar. [B, 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rosarum**. Fr., *hydrolé de roses*. A strained infusion of red-rose petals in 1 to 12 times as much boiling water, or of 8 grammes of dried rose petals in a litre of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rosarum acidulum** (seu *compositum*). See *Infusum rosæ acidulum*.—**Julapium rosarum**. Fr., *sirop d'eau de rose*. A mixture of 2 parts of rose water with 3 or 4 of sugar; or of 9 parts of rose water with 16 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Lac rosarum**. See *Milk of roses*.—**Mellitum rosæ gallicæ** (seu *rosarum* [Belg. Ph.]). **Mel rose** [U. S. Ph., Dan. Ph.]. **Mel rosarum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *mellite de rose rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *hydromellé de roses*. Ger., *Rosenhonig*. Sp., *miel rosada* [Sp. Ph.]. Honey of rose. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. is made by extracting 8 parts of red rose with alcohol and mixing with 92 parts of clarified honey. The other preparations are made in general with about 6 parts of water and 10 or 12 of honey to 1 part of rose petals, the Fr. Cod. and the Belg., Dan., Swiss, and Sp. Ph.'s ordering the red and the others the pale rose, but the Fr. Cod. (see *Mellite de rose rouge*) and the Sp. Ph. order only 6 parts of honey, the Belg. Ph. 5 of honey with  $\frac{3}{4}$  of sugar, the Austr., Hung., Ital., and Roum. Ph.'s 25 of honey and 10 of water. [B, 10; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Mucharum rosarum**. See *Infusum rosarum*.—**Oleum rosæ**. See *Oil of rose*.—**Oleum rosarum**. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Gr. Ph., see *Oil of rose*. 2. See *Huile de rose pâle*. 3. Of the Lond. Ph., 1721, an oil in which roses had been steeped. [B, 18.]—**Oleum rosarum æthereum**. See *Oil of rose*.—**Petala rosæ** [Norw. Ph.] (*centifolia* [Swed. Ph.]). See *Pale rose*.—**Petala rosæ gallicæ** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Red-rose petals*.—**Petala rosæ salita** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Flores rosæ sale conditi*.—**Petala rosarum siccatæ** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Pale rose*.—**Potio rosarum composita**. Sp., *leche para niños* [Mex. Ph.], *potión de r's composita* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation composed of 120 grammes of rose water, 2 of magnesia, 15 of syrup of orange-peel, and 6 centigrammes of powdered soap. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—**R. agrestis**. 1. A variety of *R. canina*. 2. See *R. arvensis*. 3. A variety (by some considered distinct) of *R. rubiginosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. alba**. Fr., *rosier blanc*. Ger., *weisse Rose*. A white-flowered variety of *R. canina*, by some authors considered a distinct species. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. aquatica**. See *NYMPHÆA alba*.—**R. arvensis**. Ger., *Ackerrose*. A variety of *R. gallica* with whitish or clear rose-colored flowers. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. asinina**. See *PRÆONIA officinalis*.—**R. aurantiaca**. See *R. bicolor*.—**R. balearica**. See *R. sempervirens* (1st def.).—**R. balsamica**. A variety (*vulgaris*) of *R. canina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. benedictæ**. The genus *Pœonia*, especially *Pœonia officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. bicolor**. Fr., *rosier ponceau*. A variety (*punica*) of *R. lutea* with the flowers scarlet-red within and yellowish on the outside. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. bifera**. **R. calendarum** (*corymbosa*). **R. calendularum**. See *R. damascena*.—**R. canina**. Fr., *rosier de chien*, *galancier*, *rose cochonnière* (ou *cynorrhodon*, ou *sorcière*). Ger., *Hundsrose*, *wilde Hainrose*, *Heckenrose*, *Hagbutte*, *Hagedorn*, *Hahnbutte*, *Häftenstruch*. Dog-rose (or -brier), hep-rose (or -brier, or -tree), canker (flower), bird-brier, cat-whin; a bush growing in hedges and thickets throughout Europe, and also in northern Africa, the Canary Islands, Persia, and Siberia. The root-bark and petals, *cortex radices* et *flores rosæ canina* (seu *rosæ silvestris*), were formerly official. The ripe fruits (hips), consisting of the fleshy calyces inclosing numerous dry carpels or achenes, each containing one exalbuminous seed, are official in the Br. Ph. as *rosæ canina fructus* (see *Dog-rose fruit*). The inclosed achenes, which are covered with short hairs, are used as an anthelmintic. The young leaves are used as tea, and the root was formerly used in rabies (hence *canina*, the specific name). The stem and branches are often punctured by insects (*Cynipis Branditi* and *Cynipis rose*), which produce bedegar. This species is said to be cultivated for attar. [B, 5, 18, 168, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. centifolia**. Fr., *rosier à cent feuilles*, *rose pâle* (ou *à distiller*). Ger., *hundertblättrige Rose*, *Gartenrose*, *Centifolia*. 1. Cabbage (or hundred-leaved) rose; a species growing wild in the eastern part of the Caucasus, and cultivated under an infinity of forms in all the temperate parts of the world. It is much grown in southern France and southern Asia for the production of rose water and oil of rose. The petals (see *Pale rose*), the *ῥόδον* of the ancients, are official. A decoction of the fresh leaves is used as a mild laxative. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Pale rose*. [B, 5, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. centifolia simplex**. See *R. agrestis* (2d def.).—**R. cerea**. **R. chlorophylla**. See *R. lutea*.—**R. cinnamonæa**. Fr., *rose canelle* (2d def.). 1. Of Roth, see *R. bicolor*. 2. Of Linnæus, single cinnamon-rose; a species growing wild in Europe. In the Amoor country it is said to afford a fruit (hip) much superior to that of

*R. canina*. [B, 18, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. cynorrhodon**. See *R. canina*.—**R. damascena**. Fr., *rosier de Damas* (ou de puteau, ou de tous les mois, ou purgatif), *rose des quatre saisons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Damascenerose*, *Monatsrose*. Damask-rose; a tall shrub resembling *R. centifolia* and *R. gallica* (referred to the latter by Baker). The flowers are light-red (rarely white), and are not produced in clusters, though several occur on the same branch. It is not known in the wild state, but is cultivated in France, Italy, Persia, upper Egypt, Turkey, the East Indies, etc., for the production of rose water and oil of rose. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**R. de Castilla** (Sp.). [Mex. Ph.]. See *R. centifolia*.—**R. eglanteria**, **R. fetida**. See *R. lutea*.—**R. gallica**. Fr., *rosier de Provins*. Ger., *rothe* (oder *französische*) *Rose*, *Zuckerrose*, *Essigrose*, *Apothekerrose*, *Knopfroese*. 1. French rose; a low-growing bush, existing as a garden plant under numerous forms and occurring wild with single flowers in some of the warmer parts of Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Caucasus. It furnishes red-rose petals. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Red-rose petals*.—**Rosæ gallicæ petala** [Br. Ph.]. See *Red-rose petals*.—**R. indica**. China (or monthly, or Bengal, or noisette) rose; the parent of some of the sweetest-scented roses. It grows from upper India to China and Japan, and is cultivated for its petals, which yield attar. [B, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. Junonis**. See *Lilium candidum*.—**R. lutea**. Fr., *rosier odorant*, *cochonnière*, *églantier*. Ger., *gelbe Rose*, *Kapuzinerrose*, *türkische Rose*, *Balsamrose*, *Wanzenrose*. Austrian or eglantine, or yellow rose; a shrub growing in southern Europe. The flowers, which have a disagreeable odor, are used in the West Indies as a tonic and astringent. The green leaves are used as tea. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. mallas**. See *Rose malloes*.—**R. marina**. See *ROSMARINUS officinalis* and *CHONDRUS crispus*.—**R. moschata**. Fr., *rosier musqué* (ou *muscade*). Ger., *Bisamrose*, *Moschulose*. Musk (scented) rose; a shrub indigenous to northern Africa and southern Asia; much cultivated for the production of attar. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. muscosa**. Ger., *Moosrose*. Moss-rose; a variety of *R. centifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pallida**. See *Pale rose*.—**R. pimpinella**, **R. pimpinifolia**. See *R. spinosissima*.—**R. pomifera**. Ger., *äpfeltragende Rose*. Apple-rose; a species growing wild in southern Europe, and cultivated for its fruits, which are used as food and medicinally. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. rubiginosa**. Ger., *Weinrose*, *Rostrose*. Eglantine, sweet-brier (rose); a stout prickly shrub growing wild in Europe and the United States. The flowers and fruits are used like those of *R. canina*. [B, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. rubra** (It.). See *Red-rose petals*.—**Rosarum flores** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Pale rose*.—**R. semperflorens**. See *R. damascena*.—**R. sempervirens**. Fr., *rosier toujours vert*. Ger., *immergrüne Rose*. 1. Of Linnæus, the evergreen rose, the *ῥόδον αἰθυλλαν* of Theophrastus; a species having a musk-like odor, found wild in southern Europe and southern Asia, and cultivated for the production of attar. 2. See *R. moschata*. 3. Of Roth, see *R. umbellata*. 4. A variety of *R. canina*. [B, 34, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**R. silvestris**. A variety of *R. canina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. spinosissima**. Ger., *Haferrose*. Cat-whin, Scotch (or burnet, or barrow, or fox-) rose; a prickly shrub with delicate leaflets, a native of Scotland and other parts of Europe. [B, 34, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. turbinata**. Ger., *kreiselförmige* (oder *frankfurter*) *Rose*, *Gottesackerrose*. Frankfurt rose. The large red flowers are used like those of *R. centifolia*, but have a milder odor. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. umbellata**. A variety of *R. rubiginosa*. [a, 35].—**R. usitatissima**. See *R. alba*.—**R. villosa**. Fr., *rosier velu*. Ger., *weichhaarige* (oder *zottige*) *Rose*. Shaggy-fruited rose; in part the *R. pomifera*. In France a confection is prepared from the edible fruit. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. vulpina**. See *R. lutea*.—**Sirupus rosæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Spiritus rosarum** (per fermentationem). Fr., *esprit (ou alcoolat) de roses*. Ger., *Rosengeist*. A preparation made by allowing rose petals to ferment in water to which a little yeast is added. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Succus rosarum**. The juice of roses. [B, 57.]—**Syrupus rosæ siccis**. **Syrupus rosæ** [U. S. Ph.]. **Syrupus rosarum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de suc de roses rouges*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of fluid extract of rose with 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or infusing 2 parts of red-rose petals in 20 of boiling water and adding 30 of sugar to the filtered liquid [Br. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 100 parts of rose petals and 600 of boiling water to be evaporated to 345 parts, and 655 of sugar added. The Russ. Ph. orders 3 parts of rose petals, 9 of boiling water, and 11 of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rosarum pallidarum**. Fr., *sirop d'infusion de roses pâles*. A syrup made of petals of pale roses, with water and sugar, with or without the addition of oil of



ROSA RUBIGINOSA. [A, 327.]

A, ape; A<sup>2</sup>, at; A<sup>3</sup>, ah; A<sup>4</sup>, all; Ch, chin; Ch<sup>2</sup>, loch (Scottish); E, he; E<sup>2</sup>, ell; G, go; I, die; I<sup>2</sup>, in; N, in; N<sup>2</sup>, tank;



rose. A preparation containing a relatively large amount of sugar was called *syrupus rosarum solutivus* or *sirup de roses solutif*, while, if containing a less amount, the preparation was called *sirup de roses simple*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus rosarum rubrum*. See *Syrupus rose*.—*Syrupus rosarum solutivum cum semina*. See *Syrupus senne-roseaceus*.—*Tinctura rosarum acidula*. See *Infusum rose acidum*.—*Unguentum aquae rosae* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent à l'eau de rose*. Sp., *cerato de espora de ballena* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of rose water, cold cream; a white, soft ointment, used especially as a cosmetic, made by mixing 5 parts of expressed oil of almonds, 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, and 3 parts of rose water [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 32 parts of almond-oil, 4 parts of white wax, 5 of spermaceti, and 16 of water, and adding 1 drop of oil of roses to 50 grammes of the mixture [Ger. Ph.]. The cold-cream of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting 60 grammes of spermaceti and 30 of white wax in 215 of oil of sweet almonds, adding 10 drops of oil of rose, and subsequently 60 grammes of rose water and 15 of tincture of benzoin. The Belg. Ph. orders the same ingredients as the Fr. Cod. in very slightly different proportions. The Russ. Ph. distinguishes, as *unguentum cetacei*, a mixture of 3 parts each of white wax and spermaceti, 2 of rose water, and 14 of olive-oil from a mixture of 3 parts of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 24 of almond-oil, and 4 of glycerin, the *unguentum leniens*. The other pharmacopoeias order mixed with 10 parts of white wax from 12½ to 30 of spermaceti, 20 to 120 of rose water, and 76½ to 240 of almond-oil. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Unguentum rosae* (see *rosarum*). See *Unguentum rosatum*.

**ROSA** (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro's)a<sup>a</sup>. Erysipelas or a disease of similar character. [a, 48.]—*R. anglicana*. Erysipelas. [G. 19.]—*R. asturica*, *R. asturiensis*. See *Rose of the Asturias*.—*R. sal-tans*. Urticaria. [G.]

**ROSACEA** (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro's)a<sup>a</sup>(a'sk'e's)a<sup>a</sup>. From *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *goutte rose*, *acné rosacée* (ou *erythémateuse*), *couperose*, *carus goutte rose*, *rougeurs*. Ger., *Kupferrose*, *Kupferfinne*, *Kupferausschlag*, *Kupferhandel*. Rosy drop, grog-blossom, copper-nose, carbuncled face, bubukles; a chronic cutaneous disease, particularly of the face, affecting the nose, cheeks, chin, or forehead, characterized by patches of diffuse redness due to dilated blood-vessels and often attended with papulation or pustulation, sometimes with cutaneous hypertrophy. [G.] Cf. *Rhinophyma*.—*R. congestiva*, *R. erythematosa*. R. chiefly characterized by redness of the skin, associated commonly with the appearance of dilated and tortuous blood-vessels. [G. 38.]—*R. hypertrophica*. R. attended with hyperplasia of the skin. [G.] See *Gutta r. hypertrophica*.—*R. papulosa*. R. attended with papulation. [G.]—*R. pustulosa*. R. attended with the development of pustules or acne efflorescences. [G.]

**ROSACEOUS**, adj. Roz'z-a'shu's. Lat., *roseaceus* (from *rosa*, a rose). Fr., *rosacé*. Ger., *rosenartig*. 1. Of flowers, having five spreading, clawless or short-clawed petals like those of a single rose. 2. Of plants, resembling the genus *Rosa*. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

**ROSAGE** (Fr.), n. Roz-a'sh. The *Nerium oleander* and *Rhododendron ferrugineum*; in the pl., *r's*, the *Rhododendrea*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*Hydrolé de r.*, *Infusion de r.* See *Infusum RHODODENDRI*.—*Teinture de r.* See *Tinctura RHODODENDRI*.

**ROSAL**, adj. Roz'l. Lat., *rosalis* (from *rosa*, a rose). Of or pertaining to the *Rosacea*, resembling the genus *Rosa*. The *Rosales* are: Of Lindley, the r. alliance (Lat., *alinea rosalis*) of perigynous exogens, including the *Calycanthaceae*, *Chrysobalanaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Dryadaceae*, *Pontaceae*, *Sanguisorbaceae*, and *Rosaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of calycifloral polypetalous dicotyledons. [B. 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**ROSALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro's)a<sup>a</sup>-al(a'sh)'l'a<sup>a</sup>. From *rosa*, a rose. See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.) and *MEASLES* (1st def.).

**ROSANILINE**, n. Roz-a'n'li-ne. Ger., *Rosanilin*. A colorless, crystalline base, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, produced by the union of 1 molecule of aniline (phenylamine) with 2 of toluidine, and the subsequent abstraction of 3 atoms of hydrogen. Its salts form the different aniline reds, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, and azaleine; and its substitution products with methyl, ethyl, and phenyl form the various violets, blues, and greens of the aniline series. It has been used as an antiparasitic. [B. 2, 4 (a, 38).]—*R. acetate*. Ger., *essigsäure Rosanilin*. English fuchsine, roseine; a crystalline substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + 5H<sub>2</sub>O, more easily soluble in both water and alcohol than any other r. [B. 4, 270 (a, 38).]—*R. hydrochlorate*, *R. hydrochloride*. Ger., *salzsäure Rosanilin*. German fuchsine, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>·HCl + 4H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring as golden-green rhombic tables which become anhydrous at 130° C. [B. 4, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. *Fuchsine*.—*R. nitrate*. Ger., *salpetersäure Rosanilin*. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>·NO<sub>3</sub>H, occurring as prismatic crystals having a green metallic lustre. [B. 4, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. *AZALEINE*.

**ROSARY**, n. Roz'a'r'i-ä. From *rosa*, a rose. A garland of roses; also a string of beads or bead-like formations. [a, 48.]—*Rhachitic r.* A series of bead-like enlargements at the junction of the cartilages with the ribs, found in rhachitis. [A. 520 (a, 30).]

**ROSATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Roz(ro's)a-at(a'sh)'u'm(u'm). See *Unguentum r.*

**ROSATUS** (Lat.), adj. Roz(ro's)a-at(a'sh)'u's(u's). Fr., *rosé*, *rosal*. Containing or made from roses.

**ROSE**, n. Roz, *zōs*. Lat., *rosa*. Fr., *rosier* (1st def.), *r.* (2d def.). Ger., *r.* 1. The genus *Rosa*. 2. A flower of a plant of that genus. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—*Acétole de r's* (Fr.). See *Acetum rosarum*.—*Alcoolat de r's* (Fr.). See *Spiritus ROSARUM*.—*Alpenr'* (Ger.). Alpine r. The genus *Rhododendron*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*Attar* (or *Athar*, or *Attar*) of r. (or r's). See *Oil of r.*—*Balsamr'* (Ger.). See *Rosa lutea*.—*Bengal r.* See *Rosa indica*.—*Blissmr'* (Ger.). See *Rosa moschata*.—*Blasse R.* (Ger.). See *Pale r.*—*Boutons de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). See *Red-*

*petals*.—*Burnet r.* See *Rosa spinosissima*.—*Cabbage-r.* See *Rosa centifolia*.—*Cabbagerose petals*. See *Pale r.*—*Cérat à la r.* [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). Lat., *ceratum rosatum*. A cerate made of 50 grammes of white wax, 100 grammes of oil of sweet almonds, 50 centigrammes of carmin, and 10 drops of volatile oil of r's. [B. 123 (a, 21).] Cf. *Unguentum aquae rosae*, *Unguentum rosatum*, and *Unguentum rubrum labiale*.—*China r.* See *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* and *Rosa indica*.—*Christmas r.* See *HELLEBORUS niger*.—*Clyster of honey of r's*. See *Enema mellis ROSARUM*.—*Compound infusion of r's*. See *Infusum rosae acidum*.—*Confection of r.*, *Conserve de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. (rouge) (Fr.). *Conserve de r's* (Fr.). See *Confectio rosae*.—*Cop-r.*, *Copper-r.*, *Corn-r.* See *PAPAVER rhoeas*.—*Cotton r.* The genus *Flago*. [B. 19, 34 (a, 35).]—*Cup-r.* See *PAPAVER rhoeas*.—*Damascenerr'* (Ger.). *Damask-r.* See *Rosa damascena*.—*Dog-r.* See *Rosa canina*.—*Dog-r. fruit*. Lat., *rosa canina fructus* [Br. Ph.], *cinobata*, *fructus cynobati*. Fr., *cynorrhodon* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., 1st ed.], *rose* (ou *rosier* [Fr. Cod.]) *sauvage*. Ger., *Hagebutten*. Sp., *cinobato*, *escaramujo* [Sp. Ph.]. Hips; the ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* and, according to the Br. Ph., of other allied species. The pulp, mixed with twice its weight of sugar, is used chiefly as an ingredient of pill-masses and electuaries. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—*Eau de r's*, *Eau distillée de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua rosae*.—*Électuaire de r's* (Fr.). See *Confectio rosae*.—*Éléocérole à la r.* (Fr.). See *CERATUM labiale*.—*Éléolé de r's pâles* (Fr.). See *Huile de r. pâle*.—*Épyrèle de r.* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—*Esprit de r's* (Fr.). See *Spiritus ROSARUM*.—*Essence de r's* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.* and *Spiritus ROSARUM*.—*Essigr'* (Ger.). See *Rosa gallica*.—*Extrait liquide de r. rouge* (Fr.). See *Extratum rosae fluidum*.—*Female holly-r.* See *Cistus salvifolius*.—*Field-r.* See *Rosa arvensis*.—*Fluid extract of r's* (Fr.). *Flüssiges Essigr'nextrakt* (Ger.). See *Extratum rosae fluidum*.—*Frankfort r.* See *Rosa turbinata*.—*Französische R.* (Ger.). French r. See *Rosa gallica*.—*Giechtr'* (Ger.). The *Paeonia officinalis*, also the genus *Rhododendron*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—*Guelder-r.* See the major list.—*Heckenr'* (Ger.). *Hep-r.* See *Rosa canina*.—*Herbst'r* (Ger.). See *ALTHAEA rosea*.—*Hip-r.* See *Rosa canina*.—*Honey of r.* See *Mel rosae*.—*Huile de r's* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—*Huile de r. pâle* [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). Lat., *oleum rosarum*. Sp., *aceite de rosas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *oléole de r's pâles*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of pale-r. petals in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water-bath and filtering the product [Fr. Cod.]; or by boiling 1 part each of red-r. and pale-r. petals with 4 parts of olive-oil [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Huile essentielle* (ou *volatile* [Fr. Cod.]) *de r.* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—*Huile volatile de r. pâle* [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). The volatile oil of *Rosa centifolia*. [B.]—*Hydrolat de r's* (Fr.). See *Aqua rosae*.—*Hydrolé de r's* (Fr.). See *Infusum ROSARUM*.—*Hydromellé de r's* (Fr.). See *Mel rosae*.—*Infusion de r's* (Fr.). See *Infusum ROSARUM*.—*Infusion de r's acidulée* (Fr.). See *Infusum rosae acidum*.—*Klatschr'* (Ger.). See the major list.—*Knopfr'* (Ger.). See *Rosa gallica*.—*Liparolé de r's* (Fr.). See *Unguentum rosatum*.—*Male holly-r.* See *Cistus villosus*.—*Mel-léolé de r's* (Fr.). *Mellite de r's* (Fr.). See *Mel rosae*.—*Mellite de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). Lat., *mellitum rosae gallicae* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *mél rosat*. A preparation made by extracting 1,000 grammes of red-r. petals with 30-per-cent. alcohol until 3 litres are obtained, evaporating or distilling over the water-bath till reduced to 1,500 grammes, adding 6,000 grammes of white honey, boiling up, skimming, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Mel rosae*.—*Milk of r's*. Lat., *lac rosarum*. Fr., *lait de r.* A cosmetic preparation consisting of 1½ oz. of blanched almonds, 1 drachm each of oil of almonds and white Windsor soap, ½ fluidrachm of spirit of r's, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and ½ pint of rose water (or enough more to make 1 pint of the preparation) and sometimes a few drops each of the oils of bergamot and lavender and attar of r's dissolved in alcohol; or of 1 oz. each of almond-oil and white Windsor soap, ½ drachm of salts of tartar, ½ pint of boiling water, and (added when cold) 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, a few drops of spirit of r's, and r. water enough to make a pint of preparation (the English varieties); of ½ fl. oz. of tincture of benzoin, ½ fl. oz. of tincture of styrax, 1 to 2 fluidrachms of spirit of r's, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and 16½ fl. oz. of water; or of 1 fluidrachm of tincture of benzoin, 20 drops of tincture of balsam of Peru, and ½ pint of a liquid consisting of pure r. water or of r. water and 1 oz. of alcohol (the French varieties); or of ½ fl. oz. of dilute solution of diacetate of lead, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, 2 fluidrachms of lavender water, and ½ pint of r. water (the German variety). [B. 5 (a, 38).]—*Monthly r.* See *Rosa indica*.—*Moss-r.* See *Rosa muscosa*.—*Musk-r.*, *Musk-scented r.* See *Rosa moschata*.—*Noisette r.* See *Rosa indica*.—*Oil of r.* Lat., *oleum rosae* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *rosarum* [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *atheroleum rosae* [Norw. Ph.], *essencia rosae* [Belg. Ph.], *Fr. huile volatile de r.* (et de r. pâle et de r. de Damas) [Fr. Cod.], *oléole de r.*, *épyrèle de r.*, *essence de r.* Ger., *Rosenöl*. Attar (or attar, or otto) of r. (or r's); a volatile oil of a pale-yellow color, distilled from the petals of *Rosa damascena* [U. S. Ph.] and various other species of *Rosa*. If rapidly cooled to 12-15° C. it solidifies, owing to the separation of crystals of a stearoptene. The strong diffusible odor is due entirely to the liquid portion which is oxygenated, and has a sp. gr. (Gladstone) of 0.881 and a boiling point of 216° C. Oil of r. is used as a scent and for making r. water. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—*Ointment of r. water*. See *Unguentum aquae rosae*.—*Oléole de r.* (Fr.). *Ottar* (or otto) of r's. See *Oil of r.*—*Oxéolé de r's* (Fr.). See *Acetum rosarum*.—*Pale r.* Lat., *rosa centifolia* [U. S. Ph.], *rosa centifolia petala* [Br. Ph.], *flora rosa* [Ger. Ph.], *centifolia* [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *sen pallida* [Belg. Ph.], *petala rosea* [Norw. Ph.], *centifolia* [Swed. Ph.], *petala rosarum siccata* [Finn. Ph.], *r.* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *rosarum floris* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *petales de r. à cent feuilles* (ou *r. pâle*) [Fr. Cod.], *Ger. blauschroter Rosenblätter*. *Cabbage-r. petals*; the petals of *R. centifolia*. They are now chiefly used to prepare r. water. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—*Pastilles à la r.* (Fr.). Lozenges made by boiling 192 parts each of sugar and r. water, adding 500 of coarsely powdered sugar and 6 of oil of r., dropping upon an oiled marble



slab, and drying. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pommade à la r.** (Fr.). **Pommade à l'eau de r.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum aquæ rosæ*.—**Poudre de r. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying red-r. petals at 25° C, pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Provins r.** A variety of *Rosa gallica*, or (according to some) of *Rosa centifolia*, long cultivated at Provins, in France. [B. 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red r.** 1. See *Rosa gallica*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **Red-r. petals**.—**Red-r. petals.** Lat., *rosa gallica* [U. S. Ph.], *rosæ gallicæ petala* [Br. Ph.], *flores rosæ gallicæ* [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *rubræ* [Belg. Ph.]), *petala rosæ gallicæ* [Swed. Ph.], r. [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *boutons de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *rose rouge* (ou de *Provins* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *französische* (oder *feine*, oder *Hamburg'sche*, oder *rothe*) *Rosenblätter*, *Essigrosenblätter*, *Knoprosenblätter*. Sp., *r. rubra* 6 *castellana* [Sp. Ph.]. The unexpanded petals of *Rosa gallica*. They are somewhat tonic and astringent. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rock-r.** See *Helianthemum canadense*, *Helianthemum vulgare*, and *Cistus creticus*.—**R. à cent feuilles** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Pale r.**—**R. de Damas** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **R. de Puteaux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Flores rosæ damascenæ*.—**R. des quatre saisons** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Rosa damascena*.—**R. de tous les mois** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Flores rosæ damascenæ*.—**R. d'hiver** (Fr.). See *Helieborus niger*.—**R. malloes.** Lat., *rosa mallas*, *rosam alioes*. Rosmal; in the East, a commercial name for liquid storax. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**R'nbaum** (Ger.). See *Rhododendron*.—**R'nblätter** (Ger.). See the major list.—**R'neconserve** (Ger.). See *Confectio rosæ*.—**R'nkraut** (Ger.). See *Pelargonium roseum*.—**R'nessenz** (Ger.). See *Oil of r.*—**R'nessig** (Ger.). See *Acetum rosatum*.—**R'ngelst** (Ger.). See *Spiritus rosarum*.—**R'nhonig** (Ger.). See *Mel rosæ*.—**R'nöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of r.*—**R'nappel** (Ger.). See *Malva alcea*.—**R'npomade** (Ger.). See *Unguentum rosatum*.—**R'npulver** (Ger.). See *Poudre de r. rouge*.—**R'nsalbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum rosatum*.—**R'nschwamm** (Ger.). See *Bedegar*.—**R'nsyrup** (Ger.). See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**R'nwasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua rosæ*.—**R'nwurz** (Ger.). The genus *Rhodiola*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R'nzucker** (Ger.). See *Rhododaccharum*.—**R. pâle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **R's pâles** (Fr.). See **Pale r.**—**R. petals.** See **Pale r.** and **Red-r. petals**.—**R. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Red-r. petals**.—**R. water.** See *Aqua rosæ*.—**Rothe R.** (Ger.). See *Rosa gallica*.—**Sirop d'eau de r.** (Fr.). See *Jalapinum rosarum*.—**Sirop de r's composé** (Fr.). See *Syrupus sennæ rosaceus*.—**Sirop d'infusion de r's rouges** (Fr.). See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Sirop de r's simple (et solutif)** (Fr.). See under *Syrupus rosarum pallidarum*.—**Sirop de suc de r's pâles** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling equal parts of purified juice of pale r. and either sugar or syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de suc de r's rouges** (Fr.). See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Sirop d'infusion de r's pâles** (Fr.). See *Syrupus rosarum pallidarum*.—**Suc de pétale de r. pâle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Suc dépuré de r's pâles** (Fr.). A preparation made by crushing pale-r. petals in a mortar to a pulp, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrup of (red) r.** See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Tablettes de r's** (Fr.). See *Conserva rosarum sicca*.—**Teinture de r's acide** (Fr.). See *Infusum rosæ acidum*.—**Tisane de r. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An infusion of red-r. petals in 100 times as much boiling water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinaigre de r's** (Fr.). See *Acetum rosarum*.—**Volatile oil of r's.** See *Oil of r.*—**Water-r.** The *Nymphaea alba* and other water lilies. [a, 35].—**Weinr'** (Ger.). See *Rosa rubiginosa*.—**White dog-r.** See *Rosa arvensis*.—**White garden-r.** See *Rosa alba*.—**Wind r.** The *Roemeria hybrida* and *Papaver argemone*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Winterr'** (Ger.). See *Helieborus niger*.—**Yellow r.** See *Rosa lutea*.

**ROSE**, n. Roz. Ger., *R.* See *Erysipelas*.—**Brandige R.** (Ger.). See *Erysipelas gangrenosum*.—**Glritein'** (Ger.). See *Zoster*.—**Hautr'** (Ger.). See *Erysipelas*.—**Kupferr'** (Ger.). See *Rosacea*.—**Malländische R.** (Ger.). See *Pellagra*.—**Platte R.** (Ger.). See *Homalerysipelata*.—**R-drop.** See *Rosacea*.—**R. of the Asturias.** Lat., *rosa asturica* (seu *asturiensis*). Fr., *mal des Asturies*. Ger., *asturische R.* A disease regarded by some as pellagra, by others as leprosy. [G.]—**Stättige R.** (Ger.). See *Erysipelas fixum*.—**Wanderr'** (Ger.). See *Erratic Erysipelas*.—**Wundr'** (Ger.). Traumatic erysipelas.

**ROSEAU** (Fr.). n. Ro-zo. See *ARUNDO*.—**Grand r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ARUNDO donax*.—**R. aromatic.** See *ARUNDO donax* and *ACORUS calamus*. For *extract, infusion, racine*, etc., de *r. aromatique*, see the corresponding Latin forms under *CALAMUS*.

**ROSÉE** (Fr.). n. Ro-za. See *DEW*.—**R. cataméniale.** The menstrual discharge.—**R. du soleil.** See *DROSERA rotundifolia*.

**ROSEINE**, n. Roz'e-en. Fr., *roséine*. Ger., *Rosëin*. 1. See *FUCHSINE* and *ROSANILINE hydrochloride*. 2. Mauveine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**ROSELLA** (Lat.). n. f. Roz'z(ro'z)-e'2'l'a2. Dim. of *rosa*, a rose. 1. Rubeola. 2. See *DROSERA*.

**ROSELLO** (It.). n. Ro-se2'l'o. A place in Siena, Italy, where there are sulphurous springs. [L. 49, 105 (a, 14, 50).]

**ROSEMARY**, n. Roz'mar-i2. 1. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B. 275 (a, 35).] 2. See *ROSMARINUS* (2d def.).—**Essence of r.** See *ESSENTIA ROSMARINI*.—**Extract of r.** See *EXTRACTUM ROSMARINI*.—**Oil of r.** Lat., *etheroleum rosmarini* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essentia rosmarini* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum rosmarini* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *rosmarini* [Gr. Ph.]), *oleum anthos*. Fr., *huile volatile de rosmarin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosmarinöl*. A stimulant, volatile, colorless oil distilled from the leaves [U. S. Ph.] or flowering tops [Br. Ph.] of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It is used principally in rubefacient liniments. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Wild r.** 1. The *Andromeda polifolia*, *Ledum palustre*, and *Galium verum*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Croton cascarilla*. [a, 35.]

**ROSENADE** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-a2-d'e'r. See *SAPHENOUS VEIN* and *Os uteri*.—**Grosse R.** See *Long saphenous vein*.—**Kleine R.** See *Short saphenous vein*.

**ROSENAU** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-a2-u4. A place in Gömör County, Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**ROSENBLÄTER** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-bl-at-te'r. Rose petals, especially those of the pale rose. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Blassrothe R.** See *Pale rose*.—**Feine** (oder *Hamburg'sche*, oder *Kothe*) *R.* See *Red-rose petals*.

**ROSENHEIM** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-him. A place in Upper Bavaria where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**ROSENHUT** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-hut. See *ALEMBOIC*.

**ROSENKRANZ** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-kra'nts. See *ROSARY*.—**Rhachitischer R.** See *Rhachitic ROSARY*.

**ROSENLAUBAD** (Ger.). n. Roz'e'n-la2-u4-f2-ba'd. A place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

**ROSEOLA** (Lat.). n. f. Roz(ro's)-e(e'2)/o'2-l'a2. From *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *roséole*, *rosace*, *feu* (ou *fièvre*) *rouge*. Ger., *Feuermasern*, *Wiebeln*. Rose rash; an eruption of small, rose-colored or red, hyperæmic or inflammatory efflorescences, which are sometimes slightly elevated, and disappear on pressure. [G.] Cf. *ERYTHEMA*.—**Annular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic r. in the form of rings, sometimes concentric.—**Balsamic r.** Fr., *roséole balsamique*. See *ERYTHEMA balsamicum*.—**Circinal r.** Fr., *roséole circinée*. See *R. annulata*.—**Epidemic r.** See *RUBEOLE* (1st def.).—**Granular syphilitic r.** Fr., *roséole piquetée* (syphilitique). A modified form of syphilitic r. in which little, darker-colored elevations appear on the surface of the roseolous patches, corresponding to the mouths of the follicles and often traversed by hairs. [G.]—**Guttural r.** Fr., *roséole gutturale*. See *ANGINA syphilitica*.—**Herpetic r.** Fr., *roséole herpétique*. See *R. miliaris*.—**Papular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic r. in which certain of the efflorescences become inflamed and elevated above the surface, may be attended with itching and occasionally bear some resemblance to those of urticaria. [G.]—**Pathogenetic r.** R. or erythema produced by the ingestion of certain drugs. [G.]—**R. acnosa**. See *ROSACEA*.—**R. æstiva**. Fr., *roséole estivale* (ou *idiopathique*). A transient eruption sometimes observed during the hot weather of summer and autumn, consisting of small red spots without elevation or vesiculation. [G. 12.]—**R. annularis**. Of Willan, a form of cutaneous eruption the exact nature of which is uncertain. Hebra regarded it as the same as annular erythema, while Behrend believes it to have been herpes tonsurans maculosus. [G. 3, 12, 27.]—**R. annulata**. R. with the efflorescences in the form of rings. [G. 12.]—**R. autumnalis**. Of Willan, a form of r. occurring during autumn. Rayer considers it a form of erythema. [D. 74.]—**R. balsamica**. See *ERYTHEMA balsamicum*.—**R. cholericæ**. *R. e cholera asiatica*. A rash observed in many cases of Asiatic cholera, on or about the ninth day (stage of reaction), consisting of small, elevated, red efflorescences, irregular patches of erythema, or urticarial wheals, most abundant on the extremities. [G.] Cf. *Choleraic ERYTHEMA*.—**R. e typho**. See *R. typhosa*.—**R. febrilis**. Fr., *fièvre érythémateuse*. R. associated with febricula or ephemeral fever. [G.]—**R. fîcosa**. See *SCVICOSIS*.—**R. furfuracea herpetiformis**. An acute or subacute inflammatory eruption of the skin, characterized by scaly spots. By some the disease is regarded as parasitic and by many is supposed to be identical with the herpes tonsurans maculosus of Hebra. [G.]—**R. hyperemica**. Congestive erythema in the form of small macules. [Bronson, "Jour. of Cut. and Ven. Dis." ii, 6, 7, 1884 (G.).]—**R. idiopathica**. See *R. æstiva* and *R. autumnalis*.—**R. infantilis**. Syn.: *erythema infantile*. A transient eruption in infants, consisting usually of little red spots, sometimes of larger patches of redness, with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface, and commonly associated with some internal disorder, such as indigestion. [G. 12.]—**R. infantum**. See *RUBOR neonatorum*.—**R. miliaris**. Fr., *roséole miliaire* (ou *herpétique* [1st def.]). 1. R. attended with the formation of vesicles; said to be due to herpeticism. [G. 26.] 2. Of Gubler, a miliary eruption like that of scarlatina, accompanied by a bucco-pharyngeal exanthem. [D. 74.]—**R. pityriacea** [Barduzzi]. See *PITYRIASIS nigra* (2d def.).—**R. punctata**. R. characterized by a punctate appearance. [G. 16.]—**R. rheumatica**. An eruption consisting of small red spots, occurring on the trunk and the upper limbs, sometimes on the fingers, and associated with swelling and pain of the joints.—**R. symptomatica**. R. occurring as a symptom of some internal disorder. [G. 7.]—**R. syphilitica**. See *Syphilitic r.*—**R. typhosa**. Fr., *taches rosées* (ou *rouges*, ou *lenticulaires*), *roséole typhoïde*. The typhoid rash; an eruption that appears toward the end of the first or during the second week of typhoid fever, in the form of small rose-colored efflorescences, but little or not at all elevated, usually on the abdomen, breast, or extremities. [G.]—**R. urticata syphilitica**. Fr., *roséole ortie syphilitique*. See *Papular syphilitic r.*—**R. vaccina**, *R. vaccinica*. A r. or erythema, more or less generally distributed over the surface, following vaccination. [G.]—**R. variolosa**. Fr., *rash variolique*, *roséole varioleuse*. Ger., *Prodromalexanthem der Pocken*. A rash, occasionally observed during the prodromic stage of small-pox, consisting either of a dark-scarlet, punctate eruption or of red spots, sometimes slightly elevated and occasionally associated with petechiæ; specially characterized by its constant location on the lower part of the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs, although, more rarely, it occurs on the extensor surfaces of the knees and elbows, the back of the hands and feet, the axillæ, and the region of the sternum. [G.]—**Secondary r.** See *R. symptomatica*.—**Squamous r.** Fr., *roséole squameuse*. See *PITYRIASIS circinata et maculata*.—**Syphilitic r.** The earliest and commonest cutaneous manifestation of syphilis; an eruption of small, rounded, often somewhat indistinct spots (rarely elevated above the surface), varying in color, according to the duration, from a pale-rose to a dull-red, and finally to a yellowish-red or fawn color; most frequent on the trunk and the flexor surface of the limbs. [G.]

**ROSÉOLE** (Fr.). n. Ro-za-ol. See *ROSEOLA*.—**R. idiopathique**. See *ROSEOLA æstiva*.—**R. miliaire**. 1. Of Bazin, see *ERYTHEMA*



**mamelonné**, 2. Of Gubler, see *ROSEOLA miliaris* (2d def.).—**R. ortice** (syphilitique). See *Papular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**R. piquetée** (syphilitique). See *Granular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.

**ROSEOLOUS**, adj. Roz-e'ol-u's. Resembling or of the character of roseola. [G.]

**ROSEOUS**, adj. Roz-e'us. Lat., *roseus* (from *rosa*, a rose). Ger., *rosenroth*. Rose-colored, pale-red. [A, 35.]

**ROSETTE**, n. Roz-e'té. Fr., r. Ger., R. See *ROSULA*.

**ROSEWOOD**, n. Roz'wud. The wood of various plants (and by extension the plants themselves), such as the following: In Jamaica, *Amyris balsamifera* and *Amyris maritima*; in Africa, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; in Australia (New South Wales), *Trichilia glandulosa*; in Brazil, *Dalbergia nigra*; in Burmah, *Pterocarpus indicus*; in the Canary Islands, *Rhodorrhiza scoparia*; in the East Indies, two species of the genus *Dalbergia*; in Tasmania, a species of *Acacia*; and in Dominica, a species of *Cordia*. [A, 35.]

**ROSHEIM** (Ger.), n. Ro's'him. 1. See *ROSENHEIM*. 2. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**ROSIER** (Fr.), n. Ro-ze-a. See *ROSA*.—**R. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ROSA canina* and *Dog-rose fruit*.

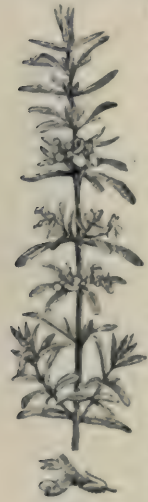
**ROSIN**, n. Ro'z'n. See *RESIN* (2d def.).—**Black r.** Resin that has become dark by prolonged heat. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Brown r.** See *R.*—**R. oil.** See *ROSOLINE*.—**R.-plant**, **R.-weed.** See *SILPHIUM laciniatum*.

**ROSINE** (Ger.), n. Ro-zen'e. A raisin. [B.]

**ROSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Ro'zhi²(s)²-o. Gen., -on'is. From *rodere*, to gnaw. A gnawing sensation. [A, 34].—**R. stomachi**, **R. ventriculi.** See *CARDIALGIA*.

**ROSMAL**, n. Ro'z'm'l. See *ROSE malloes*.

**ROSMARINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ro's(ros)ma'r(ma'r)-in(en)'u's-(u's). Gen., -in'i, *rosmarini*. From *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine. Fr., *romarin*, *feuilles de romarin* (2d def.). Ger., *Rosmarin*, *Rosmarinblätter* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Rosmarinaceæ*, or *Rosmarinidæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Monardeæ*. 2. The leaves of *R. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Acetum rosmarini**. A preparation made by treating rosemary with 12 times as much red vinegar for 8 days and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Ethereum rosmarini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of ROSEMARY*.—**Essentia rosmarini**. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of ROSEMARY*. 2. Of the Bruns. Disp., 1777, see *Tinctura rosmarini*.—**Extractum rosmarini**. An extract made by digesting 1 part each of rosemary and alcohol with 8 parts of water for 3 days, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum rosmarini**. 1. Of the Gr. Ph., see *Oil of ROSEMARY*. 2. A preparation made by boiling rosemary in 3 times as much olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum rosmarini** (aetherium). See *Oil of ROSEMARY*.—**R. hortenensis**, **R. officinalis**. Fr., *romarin officinal*, *eucensier*, *herbe aux couronnes*. Ger., *gemeiner Rosmarin*, *Anthoskraut*. Sp., *dendrobiano*, *romero*. Common rosemary, old-man, the *ἀσβάρης στεφανωτική* of Dioscorides; a shrub growing in Mediterranean regions and cultivated in Europe and the United States. All parts, especially the leaves (the r. of the U. S. Ph.), have a bitter, camphoraceous taste and a balsamic odor, and yield oil of rosemary. Rosemary is a mild stimulant, and is sometimes used as an emmenagogue, as a sternutatory, and in fomentations. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. silvestris**. See *LEDUM palustre*.—**Spiritus rosmarini**. See *SPIRITUS ROSMARINI*.—**Spiritus rosmarini saponatus**. Fr., *esprit savonneux de romarin*. A filtered mixture of 1 part of oil of rosemary with 8 parts of Spanish soap, 48 of alcohol, and 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus rosmarini**. Fr., *teinture d'essence de romarin* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de romero* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *spiritus rosmarini* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part (by volume) [Br. Ph.] of oil of rosemary in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Norw. Ph.] (in 90 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], in 24 of 90-per-cent. alcohol mixed with 72 of 70 per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]); or by macerating 15 parts of rosemary-leaves (flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) with alcohol and water in varying proportions (60 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 36).]—**Spiritus rosmarini acetatus**. See *SPIRITUS MILLEFOLII acetatus*.—**Spiritus rosmarini compositus** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de Hongrie, alcool de millefeuille*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part each of the flowers millefolium and the herb of thyme and 3 parts of rosemary-leaves with 20 of alcohol, and distilling 15 parts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 36).]—**Tinctura rosmarini**. A preparation made by digesting rosemary in four times as much spirit of rosemary, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 36).]—**Unguentum rosmarini compositum**. An ointment of 2 parts each of yellow wax and oil of nutmeg, 16 of lard, 8 of mutton [Ger. Ph.] (lard [Russ. Ph.]) suet, and 1 part each of the oils of rosemary and juniper. [B, 95 (a, 36).]



ROSMARINUS  
OFFICINALIS.  
[A, 327.]

**ROSGLIO** (It.), n. Ros-o'yo. A liquor formerly prepared from the leaves of *Drosera rotundifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**ROSULENE**, n. Ro'z'e²n. For deriv., see *ROSIN* and *OLEUM*. An oily-looking liquid obtained in the dry distillation of colophony, that never becomes rancid and is said to be antiseptic, cicatrizing, and stimulant. [Serrant, "Lancet," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1161.]

**ROSOLINE**, n. Roz'e²n. See *MAUVE* (Eng.).

**ROSSALIA** (Lat.), **ROSSANIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ro's-sa(sa')li²-a², -ni²-a². See *ROSEOLA*.

**ROSSOLIS** (Fr.), n. Ro's-so-le. See *DROSERA*.—**R. des six graines.** See *CLARETUM ex sex seminibus*.

**ROSSSCHWEIF** (Ger.), n. Ro's'shwif. See *CAUDA equina*.

**ROSTELLATE**, adj. Ro'st'e²l-at. From *rostellum* (q. v.). Fr., *rostellé*. Having a small rostrum. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**ROSTELLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ro'st(rost)'e²l(lu²m(lu²m)). Dim. of *rostrum*, the beak of a bird. Fr., *rostellé*. Ger., *Schnäbelchen*. 1. A short or small rostrum. 2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids and species of *Viola*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a radicle (2d def.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**ROSTRATE**, adj. Ro'st'rat. Lat., *rostratus*. Fr., *rostré*. Beaked, provided with a rostrum. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

**ROSTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ro'st(rost)'ru²m(ru²m). Fr., *bec*. From *rodere*, to gnaw. See *BEAK* and *CORN clavatum*.—**R. anatis.** An old form of duckbill forceps described by Rueff as being used for extracting the foetus after embryotomy. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]—**R. cochleare.** The spoon-shaped process in front of and above the fenestra ovalis; the termination of the bony canal for the tensor tympani. [F.]—**R. corporis callosi.** See *BEAK of the corpus callosum*.—**R. gruinum.** Fr., *bec de grue*. An old term for a long, curved, slender forceps for seizing and removing substances from a cavity; somewhat like the modern uterine dressing-forceps. [A, 44.]—**R. laminae spiralis.** See *PROCESSUS cochleariformis*.—**R. leporinum.** See *HARE-LIP*.—**R. sphenoidale.** Fr., *bec du sphénoïde*. Ger., *Keilbeinschnabel*. The beak of the sphenoid bone; the vertical prominence on the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, articulating with the vomer.

**ROSULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ro's'u²l(u²l)-a². Dim. of *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *rosette*. Ger., *Rosette*. Syn.: *stellula*. 1. A rosette; a collection of leaves arranged more or less like the petals of a rose. 2. One of the little warts on the thallus of lichens. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**ROSY-DROP**, n. Roz'i²-dro²p. See *ROSACEA*.

**ROT**, n. Ro't. Fr., *pourriture*. Ger., *Egeln*. 1. The process of decay of organic matter by natural decomposition, the condition of undergoing such process. [A, 48.] 2. See *LIVER r.* 3. See *DRY-r.* and *POTATO GANGRENE*.—**Black r.** See *ANTHRACOSIS*.—**Dry-r.** The conversion of the tissues of wood into a dry powder, either through slow chemical combustion or the attacks of various fungi. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Grinders' r.** See *Knife-grinders' PHthisis* and *Stone-cutters' PHthisis*.—**Liver-r.** Ger., *egelige Leber, Leber-fäule*. The disease in ruminants caused by the presence of *Distoma hepaticum*; attended with atrophy of the parenchyma of the liver and dilatation, inflammation, and obstruction of the bile-ducts. [B, 66; L.] Cf. *CACHEXIA aquosa*.—**Sap-r.** See *Dry-r.*

**ROT** (Fr.), n. Ro. See *ERUCTION*.

**ROTATE**, adj. Ro'tat. Fr., *rotacé*. Wheel-shaped. [A, 35.]

**ROTATEUR** (Fr.), n. Ro-ta²-tu²r. See *ROTATOR*.—**Petits r's de l'œil.** See *ROTATOIRES oculi*.—**R. du dos.** See *ROTATOR spinae*.

**ROTATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Rot(ro²t)-a(a²)'shi²(t)²-o. Gen., -on'is. See *ROTATION* and *DIARTHROSIS*.

**ROTATION**, n. Rot-a'shu²n. Lat., *rotatio* (from *rotare*, to revolve). Fr., *r. mouvement de r. (ou de pivot* [Baudelocque]). Ger., *R. Drehung*. The process of turning round with a wheel-like motion. [A, 48.]—**Chin-r.** The movement of r. of the chin of the foetus in face presentations, analogous to that of the occiput in vertex presentations.—**External r.** See *MOVEMENT of restitution*.—**R. of protoplasm.** A flowing of the protoplasm in slender currents on the inner surface of the primordial utricle, as in the cells of *Chara*. [B, 279 (a, 35).]—**Specific r.** The rotary power of an optically active substance; the amount to which it rotates the plane of polarization when a beam of polarized light is passed through the substance. [Strecker (B).]

**ROTATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Rot(ro²t)-at(a²b)²o²r; in Eng., *rot'at-o²r*. Gen., -or'is. From *rotare*, to revolve. Fr., *rotateur*. Ger., *Drehler*. A muscle that rotates the part or organ to which it is attached. [L.]—**R. auris longus et brevis.** See *SCUTO-AURICULARIS internus*.—**R'es (dorsi) breves.** Those of the r'es spinae that are inserted into the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above. [A, 34.]—**R'es (dorsi) longi.** Muscular fibres which extend between the upper margin of a transverse process and the base of the spinous process of an adjacent dorsal vertebra. [L, 31.]—**R'es oculi.** The oblique muscles of the eye. [F.]—**R. humeri.** See *CORACOBRACHIALIS superior*.—**R. mallei.** See *TENSOR tympani*.—**R's of the thigh.** Lat., *rotatores femoris*. Ger., *Holl-muskeln des Oberschenkels*. The muscles that rotate the thigh inward (the anterior fibres of the gluteus minimus and of the gluteus medius) or outward (the gluteus maximus, ilio-psoas, obturator externus, gemelli, pyramiformis, and quadratus femoris).—**R'es spinae.** Fr., *rotateurs du dos*. Eleven small muscular slips which extend from the upper and posterior portion of a dorsal vertebra to the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**R. triceps femoris.** See *MARSUPIALIS*.

**ROTH** (Ger.), adj. Rot. See *RED*.—**Indischr'.** Ferric oxide. [A, 38.]—**R'gelb.** See *FULVOUS*.—**R'gikenzend.** See *RUTHENS*.—**R'sehen.** Erythropsia. [A, 34.]—**R'sucht.** See *ERYTHROSIS*.—**Ziegelf.** See *LATERITIOUS*.

**RÖTHE** (Ger.), n. Ru't'e². 1. Redness. 2. See *ABOMASUM*.—**Hautr'.** See *ERYTHEMA*.

**RÖTHEL** (Ger.), n. Ru't'e²l. See *RED CHALK*.

**RÖTHELN** (Ger.), n. pl. Ru't'e²ln. See *RUBROEA* (1st def.).

**ROTHENBURG** (Ger.), n. Ro't'e²n-burg. A place in Bavaria where there are gaseous chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]



**ROTHENFELDE** (Ger.), n. Rot<sup>e</sup>2n-fe<sup>2</sup>de<sup>2</sup>. A place in Hannover, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**ROTHENFELS** (Ger.), n. Rot<sup>e</sup>2n-fe<sup>2</sup>ls. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a hot gaseous saline spring. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**ROTHESAY**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>th/sa. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Bute, Scotland. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**ROTHGLAS** (Ger.), n. Rot<sup>e</sup>glas. Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

**ROTHHOLZ** (Ger.), n. Rot<sup>e</sup>ho<sup>2</sup>ls. See ERYTHROXYLON.—**Perruanisches R.** See ERYTHROXYLON coca.

**ROTHIC ACID**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>ik. Fr., *acide rothique*. See NUCLEIC ACID.

**ROTHLAUF** (Ger.), n. Rot<sup>e</sup>la<sup>2</sup>uf. Erysipelas.—**R. des Schweines**. Swine-plague or hog cholera. [a, 34.]

**ROTIFERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Rot(ro<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>f<sup>e</sup>2r-a<sup>2</sup>. From *rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to bear. A class of the *Scolecida* (*Annuloida*) characterized by a ciliated trochal disc. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**ROTISPINALES** (Cous), (Lat.), n. m. pl. Rot(ro<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>-spin-(spen)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/ez(a). The rotatores spinæ. [L.]

**ROTTERIN**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. A composition, introduced by Rotter, of Munich, consisting of nine different antiseptics and containing no mercury bichloride or carbolic acid; easily soluble and not toxic or irritant. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**ROTTLEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Rottler*, a German missionary in India. Fr., *rottilère*. Of Roxburgh, the genus *Mallotus*. The *Rottleræ* are a subtribe of the *Crotonæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**Glandule rottleræ** [Russ. Ph.]. See KAMALA.—**R. tinctoria**. See MALLOTUS philippinensis.

**ROTTLEIN**, n. Ro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. 1. Of Anderson, a substance, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, obtained from kamala. 2. The coloring matter of *Rottleria tinctoria*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ROTULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *rota*, a wheel. Fr., *rotule*. Any small circular part or substance, such as the patella, or a troche, or tablet. [a, 48.]—**Rotulæ contra vermes**. Lozenges consisting of 1 part each of Corsican moss, cinnamon, santalum, and æthiops mineral and 48 parts of sugar, boiled to the proper consistence with rose water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. genu**. See PATELLA.—**R. ossis humeri**. See OLECRANON.—**Rotulæ pectorales**. See *Tabelleæ sulphuris*.

**ROTULAD**, adv. Ro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>d. Toward the patellar aspect.

**ROTULAR**, adj. Ro<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *rotularis*. Fr., *rotulaire*. Pertaining to the patella. [L.]

**ROTUND**, adj. Rot<sup>2</sup>und<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *rotundus*. Fr., *rond*. Ger., *rund*. Orbicular or nearly so; rounded in outline. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**ROTUNDATE**, adj. Rot<sup>2</sup>und<sup>2</sup>at. Lat., *rotundatus*. Rounded off; of plant-organs, rotund at the ends. [B, 19, 129 (a, 35).]

**ROTUNDUS** (Lat.), adj. Rot(ro<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>nd(u<sup>2</sup>nd)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Rotund; as a n. m., a muscle so shaped. [L.]—**Superior R.** See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.

**ROTZ** (Ger.), n. Ro<sup>2</sup>ts. 1. Mucus, especially nasal mucus. 2. Glanders. [A, 315, 521 (a, 48).]—**Hautr**. See FARCY.—**R'haut der Nase**. See SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE.—**R'hodengeschwulst**. See SARCOCELE malleosa.—**R'knötchen**. The nodules formed in glanders. [a, 34.]—**R'pilz**. See BACILLUS mallei.

**ROUCOL** (Fr.), **ROUCOU** (Fr.), n's. Ru-ko<sup>2</sup>l, -ku. See ANOTTO.

**ROUCOULEMENT** (Fr.), n. Ru-kul-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A cooing râl.

**ROUEN** (Fr.), n. Ru-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

**ROUGE** (Fr.), adj. Ruzh. Red; as a n., redness, a red or reddening substance (specifically, a cosmetic prepared from saffron), also a degree of redness due to heat. [B; a, 35, 43.]—**Jeweler's r.** Polishing r. See under COLCOTHAR.—**R. anglais**. Ferric oxide obtained by elutriation in the form of a fine powder. [B, 81 (a, 38).] Cf. COLCOTHAR.—**R. cerise**. Cherry-red heat. [B.]—**R. de fer**. See RED HEAT.—**R. de montagne**. See HÆMATITE.—**R. de Prusse**. See COLCOTHAR.—**R. d'Espagne**. R. des toilettes, **R. en assiette**, **R. en feuilles**, **R. en tasse**. Carthamin or the cosmetic prepared by mixing it with finely powdered talc. [B, 20, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. kramérique**. See RATANHIA red.—**R. rétinien**. See RETINAL PURPLE.—**R. végétal**. 1. A cosmetic consisting of powdered soapstone colored with carmin or carthamin. Cf. *R. des toilettes*. 2. A coloring matter obtained from tar, used for coloring wine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. vert d'Athènes**. Carthamin. [a, 35.]

**ROUGEOLÉ** (Fr.), n. Ru-zh<sup>2</sup>ol. See MEASLES (1st def.) and RUBEOLO (1st def.).—**R. boutoné**. See MORBILLI vesiculosi.—**R. chinolose**. An epidemic form of measles observed in China with symptoms of hepatic complication. [Rialan, "Arch. de méd. nav." 1885, xlv, p. 429 (a, 34).]—**R. fausse**. 1. See RUBOR neonatorum. 2. See RUBEOLO (1st def.).—**R. gastrique**. Measles accompanied with gastric or typhoid fever. [G.]—**R. normale**. See MORBILLI vulgares.—**R. putride** (maligne). See MORBILLI maligni.—**R. sans éruption**. See MORBILLI sine morbillis.

**ROUGET** (Fr.), n. Ru-zha. See TRIGLA cucullus, PULEX penetrans, LEPTUS autumnalis, and SWINE FEVER.—**R. des porcs**, **R. épizootique**. According to Pasteur, swine plague. [a, 34.]

**ROUGEURS** (Fr.), n., pl. of rougeur, redness. Ru-zhu<sup>2</sup>r. 1. A common term in France for slight inflammations of the skin. 2. Erythema rosaceum. [G.]

**ROUILLE** (Fr.), n. Ru-el-y'. See RUST and MILDEW.

**ROULÉ** (Fr.), adj. Ru-la. Made by rolling, rolled; as a n. f., *roulée*, see ROLLER-BANDAGE.

**ROUNDEL**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>l. The portion of bone removed in trephining. [I. C. Rosse, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," May 6, 1886, p. 412.]

**ROUPOUREA** (Lat.), n. f. Rup-ur<sup>e</sup>2-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *ropourea*, *ropourier*. A doubtful or unclassified genus of South American plants. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. guianensis**. Fr., *ropourier de la Guiane*. A Guiana species with edible berries. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**ROUSSEUR** (Fr.), n. Ru-su<sup>2</sup>r. See FRECKLE and LENTIGO.

**ROUVIEUX** (Fr.), **ROUX-VIEUX** (Fr.), n's. Ru-ve-u<sup>2</sup>. An itch-like disease of the superior portion of the neck and shoulders of the horse or of the back of the dog. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**ROUZAT** (Fr.), n. Ru-za<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and saline springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**ROYAT** (Fr.), n. Rwa<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are saline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**RUBA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/a<sup>2</sup>. The ripe fruits of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 180 (a, 25).]

**RUBAN** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A ribbon; a bundle of fibres.—**R. d'eau**. The genus *Spartanium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**R's de la glotte**. See VOCAL BANDS.—**R. de Reil**. See LEMNISCUS (2d def.).—**R. de Vieq d'Azyr**. See RIBAND of Vieq d'Azyr.—**R. fibreux oblique**. See FASCICULUS obliquus.

**RUBBER**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>r. See CAOUTCHOUC and MASSAGE.—**Hard r.** Ebonite; vulcanized caoutchouc which has been rendered hard and susceptible of a polish by being subjected to pressure and heat during the process of vulcanization, or by the incorporation of some other ingredient, such as tar, white lead, etc. It can be molded and rolled at a high temperature, and when cold is firm, brittle, hard, light, impermeable to liquids, and resistant to ordinary chemicals. [B, 2, 81.]—**Indian r.**, **India-r**. See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Vulcanized r.** See VULCANIZED CAOUTCHOUC.

**RÜBE** (Ger.), n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. The turnip. [a, 35.]—**Gelbe R.** The *Daucus carota* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Gicht'r**, **Hundsr**. See BRYONIA alba.—**Mohrr**. The genus *Daucus*. [a, 35.]—**Röthe R.**, **Rothr**. The root of *Beta vulgaris*, var. *rubra*. [a, 35.]—**R'nöl**. See RAPE-SEED OIL.—**Wasserr**, **Weisse r.** See BRASSICA rapa.

**RUBEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/e<sup>2</sup>-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). See under RUBUS.

**RUBEDO** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/e(a<sup>2</sup>/do. Gen., -ed<sup>2</sup>inis. From *rubere*, to be red. Redness.—**R. cutis**. A diffused (not spotted) redness of the skin. [G, 11.]—**R. faciei**. See ROSACEA erythematosa.—**R. ignita**. See ERYSIPELAS.

**RUBEFACIENT**, adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>/sh<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *rubefaciens* (from *rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *rubéfiant*. Producing redness; as a n., an application that produces hyperæmic redness of the skin. [a, 48.]

**RUBEIN**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *rubéine*. See ALIZARIN.

**RUBELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/e<sup>2</sup>-l/a<sup>2</sup>. See RUBEOLO.

**RÜBENDISTEL** (Ger.), n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-n-di<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>l. The genus *Rhabdium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**RUBEOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/e(e<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>. From *rubere*, to be red. Fr., *rubéole* (1st def.), *érythème scarlatinoïde* (1st def.), *rougeole* (2d def.). Ger., *Rötheln*, *rother Hund*, *Feuermasern*, *Feuerflecken* (all 1st def.). 1. Bastard (or German) measles, anomalous exanthem; an acute infectious variety of roseola, of mild character and short duration, chiefly characterized by an exanthem that bears some resemblance to that of measles. The eruption consists of small red spots or slightly elevated papules without sharply defined borders, which are rarely grouped in the crescentic figures observed in measles. R. is accompanied with brief fever and usually with catarrhal symptoms in the respiratory passages and often in the eyes. The eruption disappears in a few days with little or no desquamation. [G, 11.] 2. Measles. In this sense the word is now little used.—**R. anormis**. Fr., *rougeole anormale*. Measles of an irregular or abnormal type (e.g., morbilli maligni). [G.]—**R. confluens**. See SCARLET FEVER.—**R. maligna**. See MORBILLI maligni and BLACK MEASLES (1st def.).—**R. morbillosa**. See R. (1st def.).—**R. nigra**. See MORBILLI hæmorrhagici.—**R. notha**. See R. (1st def.).—**R. scarlatinoïde**. See SCARLATINA variegata.—**R. scorbutica**. See MORBILLI hæmorrhagici and MORBILLI maligni.—**R. veterum**. R. of the old writers; scarlatina. [G, 7.]—**R. vulgaris**. See MEASLES.

**RUBEOLINE**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l-en. Of Farr, the morbid germ of measles.

**RUBERYTHRIC ACID**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>-r-i<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Ruberythrinäure*. A glucoside, perhaps C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctoria*. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**RUBESCENT**, adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>ent. Lat., *rubescens* (from *rubescere*, to grow red). Becoming red; reddish. [a, 35.]

**RUBI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>(e). See RUBA.

**RUBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *rubere*, red. Fr., *garance* (racine [2d def.]). Ger., *Röthe* (1st def.), *Krappeurzel* (2d def.). Sp., *r. de tintoreros* (2d def.), *granu* [Mex. Ph. Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* (Fr., *rubiacées*; Ger., *Rubiaceen*, *Krapppflanzen*), which are an order of the *Rubiales*; trees, shrubs, or herbs usually with a concave receptacle, an inferior ovary, and opposite stipulate leaves. [a, 35.] The *Rubiacæ* (Fr., *rubiacées*) are a series of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Rubiaceæ* include the *Lygodesmaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, and *Fiburneæ*. The *Rubiaceæ* are a class of monocotyledonous dicotyledons including the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Rubiaceæ* include the *Opreulidiaceæ*, *Gardeniaceæ*, and *Rubiaceæ*. The *Rubiaceæ* are an order including *Galium* and *Valantia*. 2. Madder, formerly official in the U. S. Ph.; the dried root of *R. tinctorum*. It is chiefly used in dyeing, its slight medicinal properties being now



disregarded, though it was formerly considered diuretic and emmenagogue. Its most important constituent is alizarin. [B. 5, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum rubie compositum**. See **Alkaline decoction of madder**.—**Extractum rubie tinctorie alcholicum** [Bruns. Ph., 1777, Hann. Ph., 1819]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de garance*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of madder in 4 parts of alcohol, expressing, adding fresh alcohol till exhausted, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Extractum rubie tinctorie aquosum**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de garance*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of madder with 3 parts of water, expressing, clarifying, and evaporating [Ferr. Ph., 1832]; or by infusing 1 part of madder with 8 parts of boiling water, expressing, filtering, and evaporating [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Pulvis rubie tinctorie compositus** [Wurz. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *poudre de garance composée*. A mixture of 4 parts of madder with 1 part each of myrrh and borax, all powdered. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**Radix rubie** [Belg. Ph.]. See **RUBIA** (2d def.).—**R. anglica**. See **R. peregrina**.—**R. cordifolia**. Bengal madder, munjeet; a native of eastern Asia and found also in Africa. Its root (Bengal madder) is used as a deobstruent in scanty lochial discharge. [B. 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rubie tinctorum radix** (Gr. Ph.). See **R. (2d def.)**.—**R. peregrina**. Fr., *garance étrangere*. Ger., *fremde Röhle*. Wild madder, evergreen elvers; found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia. Its root yields a part of the madder of commerce. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. sativa major**, **R. tinctoria**, **R. tinctorum**. Fr., *garance des teinturiers*. Ger., *Färberöhle*, *Krapp*, *Färberwurz*. Dyers' madder; a species growing spontaneously in Mediterranean regions and cultivated in Asia Minor, France, Holland, and Italy for its root, which, dried and powdered, constitutes madder. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]

**RUBIAL**, adj. Rub<sup>12</sup>-l. Pertaining to the genus *Rubia*; belonging to the *Rubiales*, which are a cohort of dicotyledons including the *Caprifoliaceae* and *Rubiaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]

**RUBIDINE**, n. Ru<sup>2b</sup>R<sup>1d</sup>-en. 1. A coloring matter found in watermelons, beets, and tomatoes. 2. A liquid base, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N, obtained from various organic substances. [B. 4; B. 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RUBIDUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-i<sup>2d</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *rubidus*, dark red, on account of the characteristic absorption lines which the metal gives in the extreme red portion of the spectrum. Fr., *r.*. Ger., *R.* A metal discovered by Bunsen in 1861 and found widely diffused through the mineral kingdom, although always in small quantities. It is silvery-white, of a soft waxy consistence, melting at 385° C., and subliming at a low red heat. It is univalent, and forms a series of compounds analogous to those of potassium, which they also resemble in physiological action, paralyzing striated muscle-fibres, though in a less degree. Atomic weight, 85.2; sp. gr., 1.52; symbol, Rb. [B. 3.]—**R. Alaan** (Ger.). See **ALUMINIUM** and *r. sulphate*.—**R. and ammonium bromide**. A salt, RbBr<sub>2</sub>.NH<sub>3</sub>, recommended in epilepsy. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**RUBIGINOSE**, adj. Ru<sup>2b</sup>i<sup>2</sup>j<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-os. Rusty-red. [a, 35.]

**RUBIGO** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-ie-go. Gen., -ig<sup>2</sup>inis. From *rubere*, to be red. 1. See **RUST**. 2. Foulness. [G.]—**R. vera**. See **CORN-MILDEW**.

**RUBILLEVINE**, n. Ru<sup>2b</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>ven. An alkaloid, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>43</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, obtained from *Veratrum album*. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**RUBINSCHWEFEL** (Ger.), n. Rub-en'shwaf-e<sup>2</sup>l. Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

**RUBINS** (Lat.), n. m. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-in(en)<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). The ruby, also a ruby-colored substance (cf. **R. ARSENICI**). [L. 50 (a, 48).]—**R. verus**. An old term for anthrax. [G. 16.]

**RUBITANNIC ACID**, n. Ru<sup>2b</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. A very hygroscopic tannin, 2(C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>9</sub>) + 7H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*. [a, 14.]

**RUBOR** (Lat.), n. m. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or<sup>2</sup>is. From *rubere*, to be red. 1. Redness; a flush. 2. Diffuse hyperemia of the skin causing redness of the surface, as in blushing. [G.] Cf. **ERYTHEMA congestivum**.—**R. angioneuroticus**, **R. essentialis**. Angioneurotic r.; r. due to primary vaso-motor disturbance or a vascular neurosis. [G.]—**R. facundine**. Redness or flushing of the skin from anger. [G.]—**R. neonatorum**. An erythematous inflammation occurring in new-born children, probably of nervous origin. [a, 34.] **R. neuroticus**. See **ERYTHEMA neuriticum**.—**R. pudoris**. Blushing from shame. [G.]

**RUBRESERIN**, n. Ru<sup>2b</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-in. From *rubere*, red, and *serine* (q. v.). A decomposition-product of physostigmine, occurring as ruby red crystals melting at 138° C. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**RUBRICA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-ritre/ka<sup>2</sup>. From *rubere*, red. See **Red CHALK**.

**RUBULA** [Good] (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *rubus*, a bramble-bush. See **FRAMBESA**.

**RUBUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ru<sup>2b</sup>(ru<sup>1b</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *ronce* (1st def.). Ger., *Brombeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Brombeerrinde* (2d def.). 1. A genus (including the blackberry, raspberry, dewberry, etc.) forming a tribe (*Rubee*, Fr., *rubies*) of the *Rosaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root-bark of *R. villosus*, *R. canadensis*, and *R. triarialis*; tonic and astringent. [B. 5, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum rubi idaei**. Fr.,  *vinaigre de framboise*. Raspberry vinegar; made by fermenting and boiling up 12 parts of fresh raspberries, adding 4 of vinegar, filtering after some days, dissolving in the liquid 9 parts of white sugar by the aid of gentle heat, and straining [Dun. Ph.]; or by mixing raspberry syrup with twice as much purified [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] vinegar [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua rubi idaei**. Fr., *eau de framboise*. Ger., *Himbeerwasser*. Raspberry water; made by distilling with water fresh ripe raspberries [Aust. Ph.] or the residue obtained by fermenting and expressing fresh raspberries [Ger. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 parts of raspberries

with 2 of alcohol, 1 part of sodium carbonate, and enough water [Roum. Ph.]; or by diluting aqua rubi idaei concentrata with 7 times as much water [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 81, 95, 119 (a, 14, 38).]—**Aqua rubi idaei concentrata**. A preparation made by macerating over night 100 parts of the residue from fermented and expressed raspberries with 4 of alcohol and enough warm water, or with 5 of alcohol, and enough cold water [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating for 24 hours 100 parts of fresh raspberry-cake with 3 of sodium carbonate, 4 of alcohol, and enough water, and distilling 20 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rubi fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de ronce*. Ger., (*flüssiges*) *Brombeer-rindenextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of r. in No. 60 powder with 35 of a mixture of 20 of glycerin, 45 of alcohol, and 35 of water, treating in a percolator till exhausted with the rest of the menstruum and with a mixture of 9 parts of the alcohol and 7 of water, reserving 70 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mora rubi**. Blackberries (fruits of *R. fruticosus*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Rob rubi idaei**. Fr., *rob de framboise*. A preparation made by boiling raspberry-juice with a quarter of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**R. arcticus**. Fr., *ronce du nord*. Ger., *Brombeerstrauch*. Arctic (or dwarf crimson-flowered) bramble. The fruits, *baccæ nordlandice*, have been used in medicine. [a, 35.]—**R. batus**, **R. cæsius**. Fr., *ronce à fruit bleu*, *cathérine*. Ger., *blaue* (oder *Acker-*) *Brombeere*, *Bocksbeerstrauch*. Blue (or small) bramble, dewberry of Europe, the *Baros* of Dioscorides. The fruits are used like those of *R. fruticosus*, and the leaves as tea. [A. 511; B. 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. canadensis**. Canadian bramble (or dewberry), low (or creeping) blackberry. It abounds in the northern and middle United States. The ash-colored root, which is smaller than that of *R. villosus*, yields in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. [B. 5, 34, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. chamæmorus**. Fr., *ronce des marais*. Ger., *Zwerf-Brombeere* (oder *Maulbeere*), *Multhebeere*, *Wolkenbeere*, *Torfbeere*. Cloudberry, knotberry, marsh-blackberry, mountain-bramble; a dwarf species, often mistaken for *Hydrastis canadensis*, found in northern Europe, northern Asia, and North America, especially in the frigid zone. The fruits, knot-berries, are used as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and are eaten in Lapland. The astringent leaves are used in urinary complaints. The plant contains a crystallizable acid which acts as a diuretic without influencing arterial tension or the action of the heart. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. ellipticus**, **R. flavus**. A large bush growing in mountainous parts of India and in Ceylon and Yunnan. The fruit is yellow and equal in flavor to the ordinary raspberry. [B. 314, 496 (a, 35).]—**R. frondosus**. See under *R. villosus*.—**R. fruticosus**. Fr., *ronce sauvage* [Fr. Cod.], *ronce des haies*, *catimuron*, *murier des haies*, *ronce*. Ger., *gemeiner Brombeerstrauch*, *Kratzbeere*. Common blackberry (or bramble); a shrub growing throughout Europe, Africa, and Asia. The ripe fruits or blackberries, *fructus* (seu *baccæ*) *rubi nigri* (seu *rubi fruticosi*, seu *rubi vulgaris*, seu *mori rubi*), *mora rubi*, *yaba*, *rubi*, contain sugar, gum, a violet coloring matter, a trace of resin, malic acid, and several salts. The dried unripe fruits were formerly used in diarrhoea. The leaves are astringent; their infusion has the flavor of green tea, and is sometimes used instead of it. [B. 173, 168, 267 (a, 35).]—**R. humifusus**. See under *R. villosus*.—**R. idæus**. Fr., *ronce du Mont Ida* (1st def.), *framboisier* (1st def.), *framboisier* (1st def.),



RUBUS IDÆUS. [A, 37.]

*framboise* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Himbeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Himbeere* (2d def.). Sp., *frambuesa*, *sanguinea* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Common (or European, or garden) raspberry (plant), hindberry, hineberry, the *Baros* idæa of Dioscorides; indigenous to Europe and northwestern Asia, much cultivated for its fruits, which are used in medicine (see 2d def.). The leaves are mildly astringent, and were formerly used medicinally. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., raspberry (fruit); the fruit of this species, used in the preparation of a refrigerant syrup. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. mollecanus**. A red-fruited shrub of Cochin-China and the Moluccas, where the root is used in gastralgia and diarrhoea, and the leaves in hemorrhages, cough, and aphthæ. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. occidentalis**. Fr., *ronce d'Occident*. Ger., *westlicher Brombeerstrauch*, *amerikanische Himbeere*. (Wild) black (American) raspberry, thimbleberry. The root is used in dysentery, and the fruit is substituted (U. S. Ph.) for the ordinary raspberry. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. saxatilis**. Fr., *framboisier des rochers*. Ger., *Brünlische*. Bunch-



berry, roebuck-berry, stone-bramble; a European species. From the juice of the fruit, fermented with honey, an intoxicating drink is prepared in Russia. [B. 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. strigosus**. Wild red raspberry, found in North America. Its fruits are substituted for those of *R. idaeus*, with which some authors identify it. [a, 35].—**R. trivialis**. 1. Of Michaux, the low-bush blackberry of North America, southern dewberry; a procumbent species common from Maryland to Florida. Its root, which is like that of *R. canadensis*, yields in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. 2. Of Pursh, see *R. canadensis*. 3. Of Andrew, see *R. fruticosus*. [B. 5, 94, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. villosus**. Fr., *ronce velue*. Ger., *zottiger Brombeerstrauch*. Sp., *zarzamora* [Mex. Ph.]. Common (or high) blackberry of North America; a thorny shrub of which there are two varieties, *R. frondosus*, in which the fruit is more acid, and a procumbent or trailing variety (*R. humifusus*), which is not easily distinguished from the *R. trivialis* of Pursh. The root is covered with a thin, brownish bark, which constitutes in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. The leaves and flowers also are astrigent. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. vulgaris**. See *R. fruticosus*.—**R. vulpinus**. See *R. villosus*.—**Spiritus rubi idaei**. Ger., *Himbeergeist*. An old preparation made by distilling one part of a mixture of 1 of 36-per-cent. alcohol and 3 parts of raspberries, after digesting for 24 hours. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Alcoolat de framboises*.—**Succus e fructu rubi idaei** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *suc de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation of raspberry-juice made by crushing 4 parts of raspberries and 1 part of sour red cherries through a hair sieve, expressing the residue, mixing the two juices, clarifying by allowing to stand in the cold, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi**. Fr., *sirop de ronce*. A preparation consisting of 2 parts of fluid extract of r. and 8 of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or made by boiling 5 parts of r. juice with 9 of sugar, and filtering. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi fruticosi** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of the clear fermented juice of *R. fruticosus* and 7 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idaei**. Fr., *sirop de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de frambuesa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of raspberry; made from 2 parts of fermented raspberry-juice, filtered and clarified, and 3 of sugar [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. has the juice prepared from 4 parts of ripe raspberries and 1 part of sour red cherries, with 636 parts of sugar for 364 of this juice. The Fr. Cod. regulates the sugar according to the sp. gr. of the juice. The Sp. Ph. directs the solution of 1,000 parts of sugar in 345 of water, with the addition of 530 of raspberries, boiling up, and straining. The Netherl. Ph. orders nearly twice as much sugar as raspberry-juice; the proportions in the other ph's vary slightly from those of the U. S. Ph. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idaei acetatus**. A syrup made by dissolving 15 parts of white sugar in 8 of raspberry vinegar and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**RÜCKBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'bi'dl-un². 1. Involution. 2. A retrograde metamorphosis; degeneration. Cf. HISTOLYSIS.

**RÜCKEN** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e²n. See BACK and DORSUM.—**R'-furche**. 1. See MEDULLARY CENTRE and MEDULLARY GROOVE. 2. See DORSAL FURROW (1st def.).—**R'säule**. The vertebral column. [L, 80].—**R'schmerz**. See NOTALGIA.—**R'spalte**. See SPINA bifida.—**R'sucht**. See RHACHITIS.—**R'wülste**. See MEDULLARY CENTRE and DORSAL RIDGES.

**RÜCKENMARK** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e²n-ma²rk. See SPINAL CORD.—**Halsr'**. The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [L, 17 (K).]

**RÜCKENSAITE** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e²n-za²s-et-e². See NOTOCORD.

**RÜCKERINNERUNG** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e²r-i²n-ne²r-un². See ANAMNESIS.

**RÜCKFALL** (Ger.), **RÜCKGANG** (Ger.), n. See RELAPSE.

**RÜCKGRAT** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'gra²t. The vertebral column.—**R'skrümmung**. See CURVATURE of the spine.—**R'sspalte**. See SPINA bifida.—**R'sverkrümmung**. Curvature of the spine, especially scoliosis. [E.]

**RÜCKGRATSTRECKER** (Ger.), **RÜCKGRATSTRECKER** (Ger.), n's. Ru'k'gra²ts-stre²k-e²r, -gra²t-stre²k-e²r. See LONGISSIMUS DORSI and SACROSPINALIS.—**Gemeinschaftlicher R.** See SACROSPINALIS.—**Innerer R.** See LONGISSIMUS DORSI.

**RÜCKLAUFEND** (Ger.), **RÜCKLÄUFIG** (Ger.), adj's. Ru'k'-la²-uf-e²nd, -loif-i²g. Recurrent. [L.]

**RÜCKLEIN** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'lin. See PANCREAS.

**RÜCKKLINGSWENDER** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'li²nz-ve²nd-e²r. See SUPINATOR.—**Langer R.** See SUPINATOR longus.

**RÜCKMARK** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'ma²rk. See RÜCKENMARK.

**RÜCKSCHREITEND** (Ger.), adj. Ru'k'shrit-e²nd. Retrograde. [B.]

**RÜCKSTAND** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'sta²nd. See CAPUT mortuum.

**RÜCKSTAUNG** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'sta²-u²n². Tricuspid insufficiency, or escape of the blood into the auricle during the ventricular systole. [K, 13.]

**RÜCKSTOSS** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'sto²s. Recoil. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Herzenr'**. See DIASTOLE.—**R'elevation**. Fr., *onde récurrente*. 1. The pulsation felt in the radial artery below a point compressed sufficiently to stop the flow through the artery, caused by a recurrent wave of blood sent through the ulnar artery and through the palmar arches into the radial artery below the point compressed. [a, 18.] 2. See under ELEVATION.

**RÜCKSTRÖMUNG** (Ger.), n. Ru'k'stru²m-un². Regurgitation of blood into the great veins during auricular systole. [K.]

**RÜCKWÄRTS** (Ger.), adv. Ru'k'wa²rts. Backward.—**R'-dreher**. See SUPINATOR.—**R'gebogen**. See REFLEXED.—**R'-wender**. See SUPINATOR.—**R'zieher**. A retractor muscle, [L, 304].—**R'zieher des Ohres**. See RETRAHENS aurem.

**RUCTATIO** (Lat.), **RUCTUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ru'kt(ru'kt)-a²(a²)shi²(t)²-o, -ru'kt(ru'kt)'u²s(u²s). Gen., -ation'ia, ruct'us. Gr., *ῥυκτός, ῥυκτός, ῥυκτός*. Ger., *Rülpsen*. See ERUCTION.

**RUDBECKIA** (Lat.), n. f. Rud-be²k'i²-a². From *Rudbeck*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *rudbègue*. Cone-flower; a genus of composite perennial herbs of North America. Some of the species are said to have tonic roots, especially those included by some authors in the genus *Echinacea*. The *Rudbeckieae* are a section of the *Heliantheae*. [B, 34, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

**RUDERAL**, adj. Rud'e²r-l. From *rudus*, rubbish. Growing in waste places. [a, 35.]

**RUDIMENT**, n. Ru²d'i²-m'e²nt. Lat., *rudimentum* (from *rudis*, unwrought). Fr., r. An undeveloped organ or part; an element or elementary principle. [a, 35, 48].—**Cerebral r.** The primitive medullary expansion or cerebral vesicle. [I, 2 (K).]—**Primitive unpaired cerebral r.** The simple form of the primitive brain; originally, merely a dilatation of the medullary canal divided into compartments or primary cerebral vesicles. [I, 2 (K).]

**RUDIMENTARY**, n. Ru²d-i²-me²nt'a²r-i². Lat., *rudimentarius*. Fr., *rudimentaire*. Undeveloped, imperfectly developed. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUE**, n. Ru². Fr., r. 1. See RUTA and RUTA graveolens.—**Essence de r.** (Fr.). See Oil of r.—**Extrait de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *extractum rutæ* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by treating r. with 60-per-cent. alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Huile (essentielle, ou volatile)** [Fr. Cod.] de r. (Fr.). See Oil of r.—**Hydrolat de r.** (Fr.). See Aqua RUTÆ.—**Meadow r.** The genus *Thalictrum*, especially *Thalictrum flavum*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum rutæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*æthereum*, seu *distillatum*), *essentia rutæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *oléule de r.*, *huile volatile de r.* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de r.* Ger., *Rautenöl*. Sp., *essencia de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* [U. S. Ph.] (from its fresh herb [Br. Ph.]); a liquid which is greenish (from the fresh herb) or yellowish (from the dried plant) and turns brown with age, having a somewhat bitter, cardamom-like taste and the strong disagreeable smell of r. Applied locally, it is a violent irritant and acts internally as an acrid-narcotic poison. It has been used in amenorrhœa and menorrhagia, as a uterine stimulant, and as an abortifacient. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Poudre de r. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). R-leaves dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de r. (herbe)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). R. dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**R'worts**. The *Rutæeae*. [a, 35.]

**RUELLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru²-e²li²-a². From *Ruel*, a French botanist. Fr., *ruellie*. Ger., *Ruellie*. A genus of the *Acanthaceae*. The *Ruelliarieae* are a section of the *Justicieae*. The *Ruellieae*, or *Ruellieae*, are a tribe of acanthaceous plants. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. clandestina**. Ger., *verborgenblühende Ruellie*. A West Indian species. The tubercles of the root, which when fresh are stinging and acrid, are used in Jamaica as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. strepens**. Fr., *ruellie bruyante*. A North American and West Indian herb (by Wood referred to the genus *Dipteracanthus*) having the properties of *R. tuberosa*. The leaves, mixed with castor oil, are used externally in the eruptions of teething children. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. tuberosa**. Fr., *ruellie tubéreuse, chandelier, crustolle, grand coccis, herbe caraïbe, ipécacuanha bâtarde*. Jamaica snapdragon, the many-root of the West Indies, spirit-leaf (or weed); a species found in North America and the West Indies. The entire plant is bitter and acrid, and acts like ipecac. It is used in chronic diarrhœa, and externally as a vulnerary and in skin diseases. The root-tubers are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**RUFESCENT**, adj. Ru²f-e²s's-nt. Lat., *rufescens* (from *rufescere*, to become reddish). 1. Becoming reddish-brown. 3. Rufous. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUFICARMIN**, n. Ru²f-i²-ka²rm'i²n. A bright-red powder, C₁₅H₁₅O₆, obtained by heating carmin with water. [B, 2.]

**RUFICINCHONIC ACID**, n. Ru²f-i²-si²n²-ko²n'i²k. See CINCHONA red.

**RUFICOCCIN**, n. Ru²f-i²-ko²k'si²n. The compound C₁₅H₁₀O₈, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on carmin. [B, 2.]

**RUFIN**, n. Ru²f'i²n. A dark-red, friable substance, C₂₁H₂₀O₈, obtained by heating phlorrhizin. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**RUFIOPIN**, n. Ru²f-i²-op'i²n. Fr., *rufiopine*, Ger., *R.* A tetraoxyanthraquinone, C₁₄H₈O₈, obtained by heating opianic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**RUFOUS**, adj. Ru²f'u²s. Lat., *rufus*. Ger., *fuchsröth*. Pale-red with a brownish tint. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUGA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru²g(rug)'a². Fr., *ride*. Ger., *Runzel*. A ridge or raised fold; a wrinkle. [L, 343].—**Rugæ vaginae** (seu *vaginales*). The transverse ridges of the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina.—**Rugæ ventriculi**. The folds of the mucous membrane of the collapsed stomach. [L, 115, 142.]

**RUGEOLE** (Fr.), n. Ru²zh-ol. See MEASLES (1st def.).

**RUGINE** (Fr.), n. Ru²-zhen. See RASPATRY.

**RUGITUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ru²j(ru²g)-it(et)'u²s(u²s). Gen., -it'us. From *rugire*, to roar. Fr., *rugissement*. Ger., *Brüllen*. See BORBORYGMI.

**RUGOSE**, adj. Ru²g'os. Lat., *rugosus* (from *ruga*, a wrinkle). Fr., *ridé*. Ger., *runzelig, runzlich, gerunzelt*. Wrinkled, covered with wrinkled lines, the interspaces being convex. [a, 35.]

**RUHE** (Ger.), n. Ru²he². Rest.—**Herzenr'**. See PERISTOLES.

**RUHLA** (Ger.), n. Ru²-la². A place, partly in Saxe-Gotha and partly in Saxe-Eisenach, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

**RUHR** (Ger.), n. Ru²r. See DYSENTERY.—**Einfache R.** See Acute DYSENTERY.—**Gallenbrechr', Gallenr'**. See CHOLERA.—**Lagerr'**. See DYSENTERY.—**Milchr'**. See Chronic DYSENTERY.



*Chylous* DIARRHŒA, and CHYLORRŒA (2d def.).—**R'widrig**. See ANTIDYSENTERIC.—**Schwarze R.** See MELENA (1st def.).—**Weisse R.** See *Chylous* DIARRHŒA and CHYLORRŒA (2d def.).

**RUINA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru'ru'ni-en/a². From *ruere*, to go to ruin. A relic.—**Ruina processus vaginalis peritonæi**. The relics of the peritoneal process which in the fœtus unites the peritoneum and the tunica vaginalis. It consists of a fibrous band or cord, of varying length, in the inguinal canal. [L, 142, 172.]

**RUKU** (Ger.), n. Ru'ku. See ANNOTTO.

**RÜLPSEN** (Ger.), **RÜLPSSUCHT** (Ger.), n's. Ru'lpz/e²n, -zuch²t. See ERUCTION.

**RUM**, n. Ru'm. Fr., *rum*. Ger., *R*. An alcoholic liquor distilled from the residue obtained in the manufacture of cane sugar or molasses. It is colorless when fresh, but gathers a reddish-brown color from the cask. Average pure r. contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R.-blossom**. See ROSACEA.

**RUMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Ru'm(ru'm)/e²n. Gen., *rum'inis*. Fr., *pouze*. Ger., *Pansen*, *Pansen*. The paunch; in ruminants, the pouch, or, more properly, an œsophageal dilatation into which the food first passes, and where it is retained, so as to be moistened or macerated, before it is returned to the mouth. [L.]

**RUMEX** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ru'm(ru'm)/e²x. Gen., *rum'icis*. Fr., *patience* (1st def.) (*racine* [Fr. Cod.] [2d def.]). Ger., *Amppfer* (1st def.). Sp., *lapato* (*raíz*) [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of weed-like herbs (docks and sorrels) of the *Polygonaceæ*. The *Rumicæ* (Fr., *rumiciées*) are a tribe of the *Polygonaceæ*. The *Rumicæ* include *Polygonella*, *Rheum*, *R.*, etc. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the tonic, astringent root (dock-root) of *R. crispus*, *R. acutus*, *R. silvestris*, and other species of *R.* It is used internally for scurvy, and both internally and externally in itch and other skin eruptions. It is also employed as an alterative, and has been used even in syphilis. The powdered root is recommended as a dentifrice, especially in spongy gums. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] See also *R. obtusifolius*.—**Extractum rumicis**. See *Extrait de patience*.—**Extractum rumicis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de patience frisée*. Ger., *Müssiges Grundwurzextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 10 grammes of r. in No. 40 powder with 35 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the drug is exhausted, reserving 80 c. c. evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**R. acetosa**. Fr., *oseille des prés* (ou *longue*, ou *commune*), *aigrette*, *oreille*, *surette*, *vinette*. Ger., *gemeiner Amppfer*, *Saueramppfer*. Common (or kitchen) sorrel, sour dock (or grass, or leek), sharp (or sorrel-) dock; a perennial herb growing in Europe and Asia and in arctic North America. The aculeous leaves, which contain potassium binoxalate, are used as a vegetable. The bitter, astringent root, the acid herb (leaves), and the somewhat austere, bitterish fruits (seeds), *radix*, *herba* et *semen acetosæ* (seu *acetosæ officinalis* [seu *nostratis*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *pratensis*], seu *oxalidis*, seu *oxalidis pratensis*, seu *rumicis*), were formerly used, the root like the r. of the U. S. Ph., the leaves as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and the seed as an astringent. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. acetosella**. Fr., *oreille*, *oseille de brebis* (ou *de pâques*), *petite oseille* (ou *vinette*), *oreille*, *oreillette*. Ger., *kleiner Amppfer* (oder *Saueramppfer*), *Feldsaueramppfer*, *Sauerklöwe*. The field- (or sheep-) sorrel of Europe, middle Asia, and North America. It contains, like *R. acetosa*, acid oxalate of potassium, and is used as an antiscorbutic. The juice of the leaves is refrigerant. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. acutus**. Of most authors, *R. pratensis*; of Smith and De Candolle, *R. nemolapathum* (1st def.); of Curtis, *R. nemorosus*. [a, 35].—**R. alpinus**. Fr., *patience des Alpes*, *rapontin*, *rapontic commun* (ou *de montagne*, ou *des moines*, ou *fauv*), *rhubarbe de montagne* (ou *des Alpes*, ou *des moines*). Ger., *Alpenamppfer*, *Alpengrundwurz*, *Geduldskraut*, *Pargirampfer*, *Butter- (oder Fabel-) Bletschen*, *Milchschababer*. Monk's rhubarb; a European species. The dried root, *radix rhubarbari monachorum* (seu *pseudo-rhabarbari*, seu *lapathi alpini*, seu *rumicis alpini*, seu *rumicis hortensis*, seu *rapontici montani*), has been used in place of rhubarb. It has the properties of dock-root, but is laxative also. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. aquaticus**. Fr., *patience* (ou *oseille*) *aquatique*, *grande paille*, *herbe britannique*, *paille* (ou *patience*) *des marais*. Ger., *Wasseramppfer*, *Wasser-Grundwurz*, *Wassermungold*, *Rossumpfer*. 1. Grainless dock; found throughout Europe and in some parts of North America. The leaves have the properties of those of *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.), and the root is used like dock-root. 2. (Of the old Dublin Ph., *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.)). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 3. See *R. maximus*.—**R. arifolius**. A European species having the properties of *R. acetosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. britannica**. Pale dock of North America. The root, formerly official, has the properties of r. (2d def.). [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. crispus**. Fr., *patience crépue*, *paille* (ou *patience*) *sauvage*, *requette*, *paille*, *parène*. Ger., *krauser Amppfer*, *Grundwurz*, *Streifwurz*, *Mangelwurz*. Curled (or yellow) dock; a native of Europe, but naturalized in North America. The root constitutes in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. In Europe the fruits are used as an antidiarrhetic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. Dioscoridis**. Ger., *Amppfer des Dioskoridis*, *geosbältriger* (oder *Opium-)* *Amppfer*. Of Walroth, a large-leaved species by some considered a variety of *R. patencia*, the *ἀροῦρα* of Dioscorides, indigenous to the Orient. The leaves and fruit are used as a wrapping for opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. hortensis**. See *R. alpinus* and *R. patencia*.—**R. hydrolapathum**, **R. lapathicus**. Ger., *Riesnamppfer* (1st def.), *Pocken-kraut*, *Daggenkraut*, *Wasserhaharber*, *Wassergrundwurz*, *Weiser-amppfer* (2d def.). 1. Of Hudson, water-dock, horse-sorrel; a species of Europe and North America, formerly official in the Dublin Ph., as *R. aquaticus*, and identified with the *herba britannica* of the ancients, the leaves of which were used in scurvy and skin diseases. The root, *radix herba britannica* (seu *rhei aquatici*, seu *rhabarbari patnici*), *hyppolapathum*, etc., has the properties of r. (2d def.). This, *R. aquaticus* (1st def.) and *R. maximus* are probably the spe-

cies known to the ancient Greeks as *ἡπολάπαθον* and *βρεταννική* [Dioscorides]. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *R. aquaticus* (1st def.).—**R. maximus**. Ger., *ansehnlichster* (oder *grösster*) *Amppfer*. A European species having the habitat and properties of *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nemolapathum**. Fr., *patience sauvage ordinaire*. Ger., *geküwelter Amppfer*. 1. A species growing in Europe and North America. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.). [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. See *R. nemorosus*.—**R. nemorosus**. Ger., *Hainamppfer*, *Waldamppfer*. Grove-dock; a European species. The root, *radix lapathi acuti*, has the properties of r. (2d def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. obtusifolius**. Fr., *patience à feuilles obtuses*. Ger., *stumpfblättriger Amppfer*, *Kuhzunge*, *Krötenblatt*, *Bubenkraut*, *Mengelwurz*, *Streifwurz*. Butter- (or butter-, or broad-leaved, or keddle-, or kettle-) dock; a common weed in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The root, constituting a part of the r. of the U. S. Ph. and Fr. Cod., is laxative, astringent, and tonic, and contains resin, starch, a tannin-like extractive, mucilage, albumen, lignin, sulphur, calcium phosphate, and chrysophanic acid. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. patencia**. Fr., *patience (des jardins)*, *choux de Paris*, *dague*, *épinard immortelle*, *parrelle*. Ger., *Gemüseamppfer*, *Gartenamppfer*, *englischer Spinat*, *Geduldamppfer*. Monk's rhubarb, patience (or patient) dock, herb of patience, the *ἀράπαθον* κρηεντόν of Dioscorides; a species growing in middle and southern Europe and middle Asia, cultivated for its young leaves, which are eaten and considered antiscorbutic. The root, *radix patencie* (seu *lapathi hortensis*, seu *rumicis hortensis*, seu *rumicis sativi*), has the properties of r. (2d def.), and is also mildly laxative. It has been used in ichthyosis. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. pratensis**. Ger., *Wiesenamppfer*, *Mangelwurz*. A European species. The root is used like that of *R. obtusifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pulcher**. Fr., *patience sinuée*, *violin*. Fiddle-dock (or -cases); a European species found also in South Carolina. The root is aperient, diuretic, and mildly astringent. The leaves are eaten. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. sanguineus**. Fr., *patience sanguine*, *herbe sangdragon*, *oseille* (ou *patience*) *rouge*. Ger., *Blutamppfer*. Bloody (or redveined) dock (by some regarded as a variety of *R. nemorosus*); growing in Europe and North America. Its root is used like r. (2d def.). [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. sativus**. See *R. alpinus* and *R. patencia*.—**R. scutatus**. Fr., *patience en bouchier*, *oseille ronde*, *petite oseille*. Ger., *schidblättriger Amppfer*, *römischer* (oder *französischer*) *Saueramppfer*, *Agrestamppfer*. Buckler-shaped (or French) sorrel, the *ἀράπαθον* μικρόν of Dioscorides; indigenous to middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Orient. Its leaves have the properties of those of *R. acetosa*. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. silvestris**. A variety of *R. obtusifolius*. [B, 5, 35.]—**R. vesicarius**. Fr., *patience vésiculeuse*, *oseille d'Amérique*. Ger., *blasenfrüchtiger Amppfer*, *amerikanischer Saueramppfer*. Bladder-dock; found in southern Europe, middle Asia, northern Africa, and North America (where it is probably naturalized); used like *R. acetosa*. [B, 5, 35.]

**RUMICIN**, n. Ru'm'is-i²n. Fr., *rumicine*. Ger., *R*. See CHRYSPHANIC ACID.

**RUMINANT**, adj. Ru'm'i²n-nt. Lat., *ruminans* (from *ruminare*, to chew the cud). Chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia* (Ger., *Wiederkäuer*), which are a group of hoofed mammals consisting of those which chew the cud. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**RUMINATE**, **RUMINATED**, adj's. Ru'm'i²n-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *ruminatus*. Ger., *zernagt*, *benagt*. Of albumen, having a mottled appearance as if chewed. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUMINATION**, n. Ru'm'i²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *ruminatio*. Fr., r. Ger., *Wiederkäuen*. R. The act or process of chewing the cud (see under *RUMEN*), characteristic of the *Ruminantia*; in a pathological sense, merycism.

**RUMP**, n. Ru'mp. Ger., *Rumpf*. 1. The sacro-coccygeal region. 2. See UROPGYGIUM.

**RUMPENS** (Lat.), adj. Ru'mp(ru'mp)/e²nz(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *rumpere*, to burst. See RUPTILE.

**RUMPF** (Ger.), n. Rumpf. 1. See RUMP. 2. The trunk of the body. [a, 30.]—**R'onde**. See BRECH.—**R'nervensystem**. The sympathetic nervous system. [L, 175 (a, 50).]

**RUMPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Rumf'i²-a². Fr., *rumphie*, r. A doubtful genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. amboinensis**, **R. tiliifolia**. A Malabar tree the bark of which is used as a stimulant and tonic. The root is bitter and aromatic. [a, 35.]

**RUNCINA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru'n(ru'n²)-sin(ken)/a². Gr., *ῥυκίνη*. See RASPIORIUM.

**RUNCINATE**, adj. Ru'n²s'i²n-at. Lat., *runcinatus* (from *runcinare*, to plane off). Fr., *roncé*. Of a leaf, sharply incised or cleft, with the segments hooked backward. [B, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUNGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru'n(ru'n²)/j²(g²)/a². Fr., r. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**R. repens**. A shrub of Peninsular India; used as an anthelmintic and in coughs and fevers. The leaves, with castor-oil, are applied in tinea capitis. [B, 172 (a, 35).]

**RUNNER**, n. Ru'n'²r. A slender prostrate branch or stem, as in the strawberry, rooting at intervals or at its extremity. [a, 35.]

**RUNNING**, n. Ru'n'i²n². Gr., *ῥόμος* (1st def.). Lat., *curso* (1st def.). Fr., *course* (1st def.). Ger., *Laufen* (1st def.). 1. Locomotion by a succession of more or less rapid leaps with first one foot and then the other, one foot leaving the ground before the other has reached it. [A, 391.] 2. A popular term for a morbid discharge, especially that of gonorrhœa.—**Paroxysmal r.** (1st def.) in paroxysms; a morbid phenomenon of the explosive, irregularly periodic sort, due to cerebral excitement. [L'N. Y. Med. Jour., Apr. 26, 1880, p. 465 (a, 34).]

**RUNROUND**, n. Ru'n'²ru²-a²nd. See PARONYCHIA vulgaris.

**RUNZLER** (Ger.), n. Ru'n²le²r. See CORRUGATOR.—**Augenbrauen'**. See CORRUGATOR supercilii.



**RUPÉAL** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>p</sup>-a-a<sup>l</sup>. See *Petrus* PORTION of the temporal bone.

**RUPES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru<sup>p</sup>(rup)/ez(e)s. Gen., rup<sup>i</sup>um. See LABIA pudendi.

**RUPESTRIS** (Lat.), adj. Ru<sup>p</sup>(rup)-e<sup>st</sup>/ri<sup>s</sup>. From *rupes*, a rock. Fr., *rupestre*, *rupestre*. Living or growing on rocks or in rocky places. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUPFBART** (Ger.), n. Rupf/ba<sup>rt</sup>. See Red GUM (4th def.).

**RUPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>p</sup>(ru<sup>p</sup>)/i<sup>a</sup>-a<sup>l</sup>. Written also *rhypia* and *rypia*. From *rupes*, flth. Ger., *Schmutzflechte*. A cutaneous eruption characterized by the formation of hard, laminated, conical, dark-colored crusts resting upon an eroded or ulcerating, suppurating surface. Although formerly considered an independent form of disease, it is now regarded as a phenomenon or condition that may be incident to various pustular or vesico-pustular diseases attended with a discharge composed of pus, serum, and blood. [G.]—**R. cachectica**. See *ECTHYMA cachecticum*.—**R. circinata**. An annular vesico-pustular syphilidom attended with the formation of rupial crusts. [G.]—**R. escharotica**. An old term for some form of ulcerative disease occurring in cachectic persons and attended with an ichorous discharge. [G, 12.]—**R. escharotica of Willan**. See *ECTHYMA gangrenosum*.—**R. non-syphilitica**. R. not due to syphilis.—**R. proeminens**, **R. prominens**. R. in which the crusts are large and prominent. [G, 12, 50.]—**R. simplex**. R. in which the crusts attain only a moderate size. [G, 12.]—**R. variolosa**. A form of r. somewhat resembling syphilitic r., sometimes observed during the crusting stage of variola, in connection with a return of fever. Certain of the partially dried pocks, especially upon the breasts, undergo renewed suppuration at the periphery, forming a pustular rim or border to the original efflorescence. This border, on drying, forms a scab, and outside of that the same process may be repeated. [G, 3.]—**Syphilitic r.** A variety of ecthymatous syphilidom characterized by the production of thick, conical, dark-colored crusts, whose thickness and peculiar form are due to the continued secretion and drying of a tenacious pus beneath the crust, as well as to the gradual extension of the pustule at the periphery, the crust thus growing constantly thicker and larger through successive increments from below. On removing the crust, a superficial ulcer is displayed, with sharp-cut or undermined edges, and a grayish-red base with tenacious purulent secretions. [G.]

**RUPIAL**, adj. Ru<sup>p</sup>/pi<sup>l</sup>-l. Of, pertaining to, or resembling rupia. [B.]

**RUPOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>p</sup>(ru<sup>p</sup>)-o(o<sup>l</sup>)-fob(fob<sup>l</sup>)/i<sup>a</sup>-a<sup>l</sup>. See RHYPHOBIA and MYSPHOBIA.

**RUPTEUR** (Fr.), n. Ru<sup>p</sup>-tu<sup>r</sup>. See RUPTORIUM.

**RUPTILE**, adj. Ru<sup>p</sup>ti<sup>l</sup>. Lat., *ruptilis* (from *rumpere*, to burst). Fr., r. Of fruits, bursting irregularly, not along the line of union of the parts. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

**RUPTORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ru<sup>p</sup>ti(ru<sup>p</sup>ti)-o<sup>r</sup>/i<sup>a</sup>-u<sup>m</sup>(u<sup>m</sup>). From *rumpere*, to burst. Fr., *ruptoire*. An agent or apparatus for effecting solution of continuity, such as an osteoclast or a cautery. [a, 34.]—**R. commune**. See POTASSA fusa.

**RUPTURA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>p</sup>(ru<sup>p</sup>)-tu<sup>r</sup>(ur)/a<sup>l</sup>. See RUPTURE and RUPTURING.—**R. ani**. See FISSURE of the anus.—**R. arterie**. See FALSE ANEURYSM.—**R. vulvo-analis**, **R. vulvoperinealis**. See under RUPTURE of the perineum.

**RUPTURE**, n. Ru<sup>p</sup>tu<sup>r</sup>. Gr., *ῥήξις*. Lat., *ruptura* (from *rumpere*, to burst). Fr., r. Ger., *Ruptur*; Bruch, *Zerreißung*, *Riss*. 1. A laceration or bursting. 2. A popular term for hernia.—**Abdominal r.** See ABDOMINAL HERNIA.—**R. of the anus**. See FISSURE of the anus.—**R. of the perineum**. Ger., *Dammriss*, *Mittelfleischriss*. A laceration or bursting of the perineum, either complete (Lat., *ruptura vulvo-analis*), when the sphincter ani is torn, together with more or less of the recto-vaginal septum, or incomplete (Lat., *ruptura vulvoperinealis*), when the anus is not involved. [A, 56 (a, 48).]

**RUPTURED**, adj. Ru<sup>p</sup>tu<sup>r</sup>d. Fr., *hargneux* (2d def.). 1. Torn asunder. 2. Affected with hernia.

**RUSCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ru<sup>s</sup>sk(ru<sup>s</sup>k)/u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>). From *ruscum*, butcher's-broom. Fr., *ragon*. Ger., *Mäusedorn*, *Mäusedorn*. A genus of the *Asparagaceae*. The *Ruscaceae* (Fr., *ruscées*) are a division of the *Smilacineae*. The *Ruscineae* are an order of the *Sarmentaceae*. The *Ruscineae* are a tribe of the *Asparagaceae*, consisting of R. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum rusci** [Swiss Ph.]. Empyreumatic oil of birch (see under *BETULA alba*). [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. aculeatus**. Fr., *rusque*, *fragon épineux* [Fr. Cod.], *petit houx*, *bruse*, *fauz buis*, *myrte sauvage*, *houx fragon* (ou *frelon*), *guétron*. Ger., *stacheliger Mäusedorn*, *wilde Myrte*, *Bruschwurz*, *Bruschenkraut*, *Myrtendorn*. Box-holly, butcher's-broom, Jew's-myrtle, knee-holly, prickly box, shepherd's- (or wild) myrtle, the *μυρτιν ἄγρια* of Dioscorides; a native of middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The root, herb (branches), and berries, *radix*, *herba*, et *baccæ rusci* (seu *rusci aculeati*, seu *rusci myrtifolii*, seu *myrtacanthæ*, seu *chamæmyrti*, seu *scopæ regie*), are sometimes used. The root, which has a somewhat bitter and acrid taste, is aperient and diuretic, and was one of the *quinque radices aperientes majores*. The branches and berries were formerly used in calculous affections and as an emmenagogue. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus; and the seeds, which develop a peculiar aroma when roasted, are a substitute for coffee. [B, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. hypoglossum**. Fr., *fragon à foliole*, *laurier alexandrin* (ou *de cheval*), *herbe aux langues*. Ger., *zungenförmiger Mäusedorn*, *Zungenkraut*, *Halskraut*. Double-leaved butcher's-broom, double-tongue, horse-tongue, the *ἡπυγλωσσος* of Dioscorides; an undershrub growing in southern Europe. The stem, branches, and smaller leafy branches, *herba* (seu *folia*) *uvularie* (seu *lauri alexandrinæ*, seu *lauri alexandrinæ angustifoliæ*, seu *bislingue*, seu *hypoglossi*, seu *bonifaciæ*, seu *rusci latifolii*), were formerly

used in decoction as a gargle in catarrhal inflammations of the uvula, etc. The root was used in diseases of the uterus. [B, 173, 108, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. hypophyllum**. Ger., *torbeerblättriger Mäusedorn*. Thick-leaved butcher's-broom; the *δάφνη ἀλεξάνδρεια* of Dioscorides, the *Laurus alexandrina* of the ancients; a south European species having the properties of *R. hypoglossum*. The root was used in suppressed lechia, difficult labor, dysuria, etc. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. racemosus**. See *DANADIA racemosa*.—**Tinctura rusci**. A filtered solution of 1 part of birch-rat in 10 parts of alcohol. [B, 8 (a, 38).]

**RUSH**, n. Ru<sup>s</sup>h. 1. The genus *Juncus*. 2. The genus *Scirpus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Flowering r.** See BUTOMUS.—**Polishing r.**, **Scouring r.** See *EQUISETUM hiemale*.—**Sweet r.** See ANDROPOGON *schaenanthus* and *ACORUS calamus*.—**Wood-r.** See LUZULA.

**RUSMA**, n. Ru<sup>s</sup>/ma<sup>l</sup>. A kind of earth found in Turkey. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**R. des Turcs** (Fr.), **R. Tartarorum**. A depilatory consisting essentially of arsenic trisulphide and 3 or 4 times as much quicklime or chalk. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**RUSOT** (Hind.), n. See under *BERBERIS lycium*.

**RUSS** (Ger.), n. Rus. See FULIGO.—**Glanzt.** See FULIGO *spendens*.—**R'krebs**. See *Chimney-sweeps' CANCER*.

**RÜSSEL** (Ger.), n. Ru<sup>s</sup>/se<sup>l</sup>. 1. See PROBOSCIS and ROSTRUM.

**RUSSULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>s</sup>(ru<sup>s</sup>)/su<sup>l</sup>(su<sup>l</sup>)-a<sup>l</sup>. From *rusculus*, reddish. Fr., *russole*. A genus of white-spored agarics distinguished from *Lactaria* chiefly by the absence of milk. Some of them are edible and many poisonous. [B, 76, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. emetica**. A very poisonous European species. [a, 35.]—**R. heterophylla**. An esculent European species. [a, 35.]

**RUST**, n. Ru<sup>s</sup>t. Lat., *rubigo*. Fr., *rouille*. Ger., *Rost*. 1. See IRON-r. 2. Any of the *Uredineæ* or of the diseases produced by them in plants, especially corn-mildew. [B, 121, 201 (a, 35).]

**RÜSTER** (Ger.), n. Ru<sup>s</sup>t/e<sup>r</sup>. The genus *Ulmus*. [a, 35.]

**RUT**, n. Ru<sup>t</sup>. From *rugitus*, a roaring. Fr., r. See CESTRATION.

**RUTA** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>t</sup>(rut)/a<sup>l</sup>. Gr., *ῥῦτή*. Fr., *rué*. Ger., *Raute*. It., r. Sp., *ruda*. 1. Rue; a genus of the *Rutaceæ* (Fr., *rutacées*; Ger., *Rutaceen*, *Rautengewächse*), which are: Of Jussieu and others, the ruworts, an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons including (Bentham and Hooker) the *Cuspariæ*, *Rutæ*, *Diosmeæ*, *Boroniceæ*, *Xanthoxyloæ*, *Toddaliæ*, and *Auranticeæ*, but according to others including also the *Burseraceæ* (*Amyrideæ*) and *Simarubeæ*, to which Meissner adds the *Ochnaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ranunculifloræ*, consisting of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Rutariæ*, and *Simarubeæ*. The *Rutæ* are the *Rutaceæ* as first defined. The *Rutariæ* consist of the *Empetree*, *Stachhouciæ*, *Rutæ*, *Moringeæ*, *Xanthoxyloæ*, and *Diosmeæ*. The *Rutariæ* include the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Coriariæ*, *Ochnaceæ*, and *Rutaceæ*. The *Rutæ* (Fr., *rutées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ* (ruworts), consisting of R., *Peganum*, *Dictamnus*, etc.; of Wood, a suborder of the *Rutaceæ*, including R. and *Dictamnus*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rutariæ*, including R., *Peganum*, *Dictamnus*, etc., and the *Diosmeæ* and *Moringeæ*. 2. *R. graveolens*; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. under this title. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum rutæ** [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Rautenessig*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part each of rue and alcohol and 6 parts of vinegar for three days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Acetum rutæ compositum**. Fr., *vinaigre antihystérique*. A preparation made by digesting 7 parts each of asafoetida, galbanum, and castoreum with 360 of vinegar of rue and decanting. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Ethereolum rutæ**. See OIL of RUE.—**Aqua rutæ** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de rue*. A preparation made by shaking up 0.3 part of oil of rue and 2.7 parts of 92-per-cent. alcohol with 1,000 of water [Belg. Ph.]; or by distilling 1 part of rue with 24 to 30 so as to obtain 10 parts [Gr. Ph.]; or with 4 of water so as to obtain 2 parts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Confectio rutæ**. Fr., *confection de rue*. A confection of 43 parts each of dried rue, laurel berries, and caraway seeds, 15 of sagapenum, 8 of black pepper, and 518 of despumated honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva rutæ**. Fr., *consève de rue*. A conserve of 1 part of fresh rue and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum rutæ zincatum**. Fr., *eau d'Alibour*, *eau d'Yvel pour les yeux*. A preparation made by boiling 61 parts of rue in 734 of water till reduced one half, adding 30 of zinc sulphate and 11½ of copper sulphate, and, when these are dissolved, 1½ of camphorated brandy; or by triturating 5 parts of camphor and 2 of saffron with a little water, adding water enough to make 1,227, and 38 each of the sulphates of zinc and copper, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia rutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See OIL of RUE.—**Extractum rutæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de RUE*.—Ex-



RUTA GRAVEOLENS. [A, 327.]



**tractum rute alcoholicum.** An extract made by exhausting 2 parts of dried rue with 7 of 21-per-cent. alcohol, distilling the tincture, and evaporating the residue. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rute aquosum.** A preparation made by boiling rue in 8 times as much water and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum rute aetherium** (seu *distillatum*). See *Oil of rue*.—**Oleum rute infusum.** Sp., *acete de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of the herb or flowering tops of *R. graveolens* with 23 of olive-oil, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. capra, R. capraria.** See *Galega officinalis*.—**R. graveolens, R. hortensis, R. latifolia.** Fr., *rue puante* (ou *commune*, ou *des jardins*, ou *domestique*), *herbe de grâce*, *rhue*. Ger., *gemeine Raute*, *Gartenraute*, *Weinraute*, *Hofraute*. Common (or garden-) rue, countryman's treacle, herb-of-repentance (or -of-grace), the *πῦρανον* of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the *πῦρανον ἀγρευόν* of Dioscorides; a suffruticose plant of southern Europe and the Orient, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. as *r*. All parts are active, but the leaves, *herba rute* (*hortensis*, seu *graveolentis*, seu *sativa*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *latifolia*), are commonly used. Rue has the exciting, irritant, narcotic properties of its volatile oil (see *Oil of Rue*), and is used as a vermifuge and anthelmintic, in colic and amenorrhoea, and in uterine hemorrhage, especially from atony. The ancients, who used rue as a condiment, attributed special virtues to it in warding off contagion, and vinegar of rue was regarded during many centuries as a prophylactic against the plague. [B. 5, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. macrophylla.** Fr., *rue d'Orient*. A species found in northern Africa and the Levant, cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are like those of *R. graveolens*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. montana.** Fr., *rue de montagne* (ou *sauvage*, ou *des bois*). Ger., *Bergraute*. Wild (or mountain-) rue, the *πῦρανον ὀρεῖνόν* of Dioscorides; growing in Mediterranean regions. It is said to be more powerful than *R. graveolens*. [B. 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. muraria.** See *Asplenium r. muraria*.—**R. sativa.** See *R. graveolens*.—**R. tuberculata.** Fr., *rue tuberculeuse*. A plant indigenous to Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, where the juice is used to promote the growth of the hair and beard. [B. 173, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**R. vulgaris.** See *R. graveolens*.—**Unguentum rute.** Sp., *pomada de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 3 parts each of the flowering herb of crisped mint, the flowering tops of wormwood, and the herb of rue, and 25 of lard. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**RUTAL**, adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'l. Lat., *rutalis* (from *ῥῆτι*, rue). Belonging to the *Rutales*, which are Lindley's *r*. alliance (Lat., *nixus rutalis*) of exogens, consisting of the *Rutaceæ*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

**RUTHE** (Ger.), n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>. 1. A rod. 2. The penis. [L. 30 (a, 14)]—**Männliche R.** See *PENIS*.—**R'nblutung.** See *PHALLORRHAGIA*.—**R'nkrampf.** See *PRAPISM*.—**R'nschwinden.** See *PHALLOCRYPHIS*.—**R'nspalte.** See *EPISPADIAS penis*.—**R'nsteifer.** See *ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS*.—**Weibliche R.** See *CLITORIS*.

**RUTHENIC**, adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>th-en'<sup>2</sup>rk. Containing ruthenium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**R. acid.** Fr., *acide ruthénique*. Ger.,

*Rutheniumsäure*. Ruthenium trioxide, RuO<sub>3</sub>; a substance not yet isolated. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**RUTHENIOUS**, adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>th-en'<sup>2</sup>u's. Fr., *ruthénieux*. Containing ruthenium as a trivalent radicle. [B. 3.]

**RUTHENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ru<sup>2</sup>th(ruth)-e'n(an)/i<sup>2</sup>-u'm(u'm). Fr., *ruthénium*. Ger., *R*. A metallic element discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first certainly demonstrated to exist by Claus in 1845. It occurs in Nature associated with platinum and iridium. It is a hard, brittle substance, oxidizing on prolonged exposure to the air, but scarcely affected by the action of any acids. Of all metals, *r*. is, next to osmium, the most difficult to fuse. In composition it acts usually either as a triad, forming ruthenious salts, or as a tetrad, forming ruthenic salts. It combines, however, with oxygen in six proportions, its combining power in these varying, apparently at least, from two to eight. Symbol, Ru; sp. gr., 12.251; atomic weight, 105.5. [B. 3.]

**RUTIC**, adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'ik. Fr., *rutique*. Derived from or contained in rue. [B.]—**R. acid.** Fr., *acide rutique*. See *CAPRIC ACID* and *RUTINIC ACID*.—**R'aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde rutique*. A body, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, contained in oil of rue. [B.]

**RUTIDOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ru<sup>2</sup>t(ru't)-i'd-os'/i's. Gen., -os'eus (-is). See *RYTIDOSIS*.

**RUTILANS** (Lat.), adj. Ru<sup>2</sup>t(ru't)/i<sup>2</sup>l a'zn(a'ns). Gen., -an'tis. From *rutilare*, to be reddish. Fr., *rutilant* (1st def.), *rutilé* (1st def.). Ger., *rothglänzend* (1st def.). 1. Red with a metallic lustre. 2. Brick-red. [a, 35.]

**RUTILIN**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'i'l-i'n. Fr., *rutiline*. Ger., *R*. See *OLIVIN* (2d def.).

**RUTINE**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'en. See *QUERCITRIN* and *RUTINIC ACID*.

**RUTINIC ACID**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t-i'n'<sup>2</sup>rk. Fr., *acide rutinique*, *jaune végétal*, *mélène*, *phytoméline*. Ger., *Rutinsäure*. A glucoside, C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>15</sub>, extracted from *Ruta graveolens*. [a, 14, 38.]

**RUTTING**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'i'n<sup>2</sup>. See *CESTRUATION*.

**RUTULIN**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'u'l-i'n. A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on salicin. [B. 5.]

**RUTYL**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'i'l. See *CAPRYL* (1st def.).

**RUTYLENE**, n. Ru<sup>2</sup>t'i'l-en. A liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, formed by passing the vapors of oil of rue over molten zinc chloride. [a, 14.]

**RYCHENOTREPAN** (Ger.), n. Ru<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e'n-o-trep-a'n<sup>2</sup>. A combined lever and perforator for the removal of hard bone. [Stoll, "St. Petersburg. med. Woch.," May 10 (22), 1888, p. 177 (a, 34).]

**RYE**, n. Rl. A.-S., *ryge*. Lat., *secale*. Fr., *seigle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Roggen*. The *Secale cereale* or its grain. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Horned r.**, **Spurred r.** See *CLAVICEPS purpurea* and *ERGOT*.

**RYPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Rip(ru'p)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. See *RUPIA*.

## S

**S**, n. E's. The letter S, also an S-shaped structure. [a, 48.]—**Römische S** (Ger.), **S du colon** (Fr.), **S iliaque** (Fr.), **S romanum** (Lat.). See *Sigmoid flexure of the colon*.

**SABADILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>b(sa'b)-a'd(a'd)-i'l'i'a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Sabadille* (1st def.). 1. See *CEVADILLA* (2d def.). 2. Of Brandt. See *SCHEINOCALYON*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Fructus sabadille, Sabadille semen.** See *CEVADILLA* (2d def.).—**S. officinarum.** See *SCHEINOCALYON officinale*.—**S. (semina), Semen sabadille.** See *CEVADILLA* (2d def.).—**Semen sabadille pulveratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A powder made by sifting cevadilla through a 300-mesh sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).] (Cf. *Poudre de CEVADILLE*.—**Tinctura sabadille** [Swiss Ph.]. A tincture made by digesting cevadilla with 10 times as much alcohol for a week. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum sabadille** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. An ointment of 300 parts of simple ointment, 50 of powdered cevadilla, and 2 of oil of lavender. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SABADILLIC ACID**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>b-a'd-i'l'i'<sup>2</sup>rk. Fr., *acide sabadillique*. Ger., *Sabadillsäure*. See *CEVADIC ACID*.

**SABADILLINE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>b-a'd-i'l'i'<sup>2</sup>en. Lat., *sabadillia*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Sabadillin*. 1. An alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, found in cevadilla seed. It forms few colorless needles of acid taste and alkaline reaction. According to Dragendorff and Weigelin, it is neither stimulatory nor emetic, but accelerates the heart's action. 2. Of Meissner, *veratrine*. [B. 5, 34, 270 (a, 14, 35).] Cf. *CEVADILLINE*.

**SABATRINE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>b-a't'r-en. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Sabatin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>15</sub>, found in cevadilla seed. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SABBATIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>b-ba't'i'a<sup>2</sup>. From *Subbati*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *s. sabbatie*. Ger., *Subbatie*. A genus of the *Subbatiæ*, which are a division of the *Chlorea*. [a, 35.]—**S. angulata.** Ger., *eckige Subbatie*. American centaury, rose-pink. The flowering herb, formerly included in the U. S. secondary list, is used as a digestive tonic and an anthelmintic. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. paniculata.** Ger., *raupige Subbatie*. A species common in the southern United States; used like *S. angulata*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

**SABELL** (Ger.), **SABBER** (Ger.), n's. Za<sup>2</sup>b-be'l, -be'r. See *SALIVA*.

**SABELBEIN** (Ger.), n. Zab'e'l-bîn. See *GENU varum*.

**SABIN**, n. Sab'i'n. See *JUNIPERUS sabinæ*.

**SABINA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>b-sa'b-i-na(n)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Sabin*, the Sabines. Fr., *sabine* [Fr. Cod.], *sabinier* (2d def.). Ger., *Sadebaum*, *Sadebaumspitzen* (3d def.). Sp., *s*. [Mex. Ph.] (3d def.). 1.

The genus *Juniperus*. 2. The *Juniperus s.* 3. Of the U. S., Austr., Hung., Netherl., and Rom. Ph's, the tops of *Juniperus s.* [B. 95, 121 (a, 35, 38).] 4. Of the Sp. Ph., see *Folia sabina*.—**Ætheroleum sabina.** See *Oil of savin*.—**Ceratum sabina** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat ou onguent de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumsalbe*. A preparation made by heating 5 parts of extractum sabinae fluidum and 18 parts of resin creta until the alcohol is dissipated; or consisting of 4 parts of fresh [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (dried [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) savin tops with 8 of benzozated lard and 12 part of yellow wax [Br. Ph.] (8 of lard and 2 of yellow wax [Ger. Ph.], 16 of lard, 4 of wax, and a little water [Netherl. Ph.], 12 of lard and 3 of wax [Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.], the Dan. Ph. first digesting the drug with 8 parts of strong alcohol which is afterward driven off; or of 1 part of extract of savin with 9 parts of simple ointment [Ger. Ph.] (wax ointment [Belg. Ph.], 9 of lard and 1 part of dilute alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). Various older ph's had a similar ointment. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva sabina.** Fr., *conservé de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumblätter-Conserve*. A conserve consisting of 1 part of savin-leaves with 2 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum sabina.** Fr., *décoction (ou hydrolé) de sabine*. A preparation made by boiling savin with 12 times as much water till reduced one half, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia sabina.** Sp., *essencia de s*. [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of savin*. 2. See *Tinctura sabina*.—**Extractum sabina** (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.) (*alcoholicum*). Fr., *extrait de sabine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S'extract, Sadebaumextract*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de s*. [Mex. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made from the leaves [Fr. Ph.] (fresh tops [Belg. Ph.], dried tops [Ger. Ph.], twigs [Russ. Ph.]) of *Juniperus s.* by treatment with dilute alcohol. Some of the older ph's had a similar extract. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sabinae aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de sabine*. An extract made by boiling 1 part of savin with 6 parts of water, straining, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sabinae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sabine*. Ger., *flüssiges Sadebaumextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of sabine tops in No. 40 powder with 25 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Folia sabina** [Belg. Ph.]. **Frondes sabinae.** **Herba sabina** [Finn. Ph., 3d ed., Swiss Ph.] (*vulgaris*). Sp., *s*. [Sp. Ph.]. Savin, the tops [Belg. Ph.] (leaves [Sp. Ph.]) of *Juniperus s.* (q. v.). [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *S. (3d def.)*.—**Infusum sabina** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 18 centigrammes of savin 5 minutes in the



steam bath with boiling water enough to make 3,000 of strained infusion. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oleum sabinae** (aetherum, seu essentiale). See *Oil of SAVIN*.—**Ramuli sabinae**. See S. (3d def.).—**Ramuli sabinae pulverati**. Fr., *poudre de sabine (herbe)* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying savin tops at 25° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (by sifting the tops through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. officinalis**. See *JUNIPERUS s.*—**S. saibe** (Ger.). See *Ceratum sabinae*.—**Tinctura sabinae**. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de sabine*. A tincture made by macerating 2½ oz. of coarsely powdered savin for 2 days with alcohol, and treating afterward in a percolator with enough additional alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. of tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating savin for 5 days with ten times as much 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating equal parts of savin and 92-per-cent. alcohol for 3 days, expressing, and filtering [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Unguentum sabinae**. Ger., *Sadebaum-salbe*. See *Ceratum sabinae*.

**SABINE** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>3</sup>b-en. See SABINA and SAVIN.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura sabinae*.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum sabinae*.—**Huile essentielle (ou volatile) de s.** See *Oil of SAVIN*.—**Poudre de s. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying savin-leaves at 25° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Poudre de s. (herbe)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ramuli sabinae pulverati*.

**SABLE** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>3</sup>b-l'. Sand, gravel. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**S. cérébrale**. See *ACERVLUS*.—**S. d'oreille**. See *OTOLITH*.—**S. des plexus choroides, S. du cerveau**. See *ACERVLUS*.

**SABLIER** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>3</sup>b-le-a. See *HURA*.

**SABULOSE, SABULOUS**, adj's. Sa<sup>3</sup>b'u<sup>2</sup>l-os, -u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *sabulosus* (from *sabulum*, sand), *glarealis*. Gr., *ψαμμός, ἀμμόδης*. 1. Gravely, gritty. 2. Growing in sandy or gravelly places. [a. 35.]

**SABURRA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>3</sup>b(sa<sup>3</sup>b)-u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)/ra<sup>3</sup>. 1. Coarse sand. 2. Filth; sordes. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SAC**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k. Gr., *σάκος*. Lat., *saccus*. Fr., s. Ger., *Sack*. 1. A pouch-like structure. 2. A pouch-like projection on the tube of the corolla of some plants. [B. 19 (a. 35).]—**Air-s.** Ger., *Luftsack*. See *AIR-CELL*.—**Allantoid s.** The allantoids.—**Amniotic s.** See *AMNION*.—**Aneurysmal s.** That dilatation of a blood-vessel constituting the wall of an aneurysm. [a. 34].—**Auditory s's.** Rudimentary organs of hearing found in the antennae of insects and in the embryos of certain vertebrates. [a. 39].—**Dental s.** See *DENTAL FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Embryonic s.** The body of the embryo at an early period of development, when the closure of the abdomen has been accomplished, and it presents a sac-like appearance. [A. 15].—**Embryo-s.** Ger., *Keinsack, Keimkapsel*. In the nucellus of an ovule, a large cell (sometimes so strongly developed as entirely to replace the nucellus) in which the embryo is formed. [B. 291 (a. 35).]—**Fœtal s.** Fr., s. *fœtal*. Ger., *Fruchtsack, Fruchtkapsel*. The s. which contains the fœtus in cases of extra-uterine gestation.—**Galactophorous s.** See *SACULUS lacteus*.—**Gestation s.** See *FALSA s.*—**Gill-s.** In fishes, a pouch or chamber on the neck, in which the branchiae are situated. [L. 147 (a. 39)].—**Hair-s.** See *HAIR FOLLICLE*.—**Hernial s.** Lat., *saccus herniosus*. Fr., s. *herniaire*. Ger., *Bruchsack*. The pouch of peritonæum which incloses a hernia. [E.].—**Lacrimal s.** Lat., *saccus lacrimalis*. Fr., s. *lacrimal*. Ger., *Thränensack*. The dilated upper portion of the lacrimal duct. [L. 142].—**Lacteal s.** See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—**Latex s's.** Milk sacs; tubes and cells containing the latex of plants. Sacs included under the term the laticiferous and vesicular vessels. [B. 229; Sachs (a. 35).]—**Navel-s.** See *UMBILICAL VESICLE*.—**Peritoneal s.** See *PARITIAL PERITONÆUM*.—**Pleural s.** Ger., *Brustfellsack*. The parietal pleura. [L. 332].—**Pollen-s.** Fr., s. *pollinique*. Ger., *Pollenschlauch*. One of the cavities (cells) of an anther, containing pollen. [B. 291 (a. 35).]—**S. à œufs** (Fr.). The membranous protective structure which surrounds the eggs of certain oviparous animals when they are expelled. [A. 45].—**S. dartoïque de la femme** (Fr.). Of Broca, a special pyriform s. situated in the labium pudendi majus, having its larger extremity directed downward and backward, and its smaller one upward, forward, and outward toward the opening of the inguinal canal. According to Sappey, it is not muscular, but composed of interlacing elastic fibres, and is described by him as the elastic apparatus of the labia majora (*appareil élastique des grandes lèvres*). [A. 15]. Cf. *DARTOS de la femme*.—**S. de l'appareil éjaculateur** (Fr.). Of Milne Edwards, the seminal vesicle.—**S. en chapelet (ou en sablier)** (Fr.). A hernial s. having several constrictions. [a. 34].—**S. épiploïque** (Fr.). See *BURSAS omentalis*.—**S. spermatique** (Fr.). See *Boudin spermatique*.—**S. vagino-péritonéal** (Fr.). The s. of a congenital inguinal hernia. [Trélat, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 10, 1883, p. 192].—**S. veineux** (Fr.). The left auricle of the heart. [L.].—**S's-violons de Barnes** (Fr.). See *BARNES'S DILATORS*.—**Secondary embryo-s's.** Supernumerary embryo-s's, usually not fully developed, observed in the yew, mistletoe, etc. [B. 77 (a. 35).]—**Tooth-s.** See *DENTAL FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Vitelline s.** Ger., *Dotterack*. The s. (called the *umbilical vesicle* in the human subject) surrounding the yolk in the embryo, produced by the cleavage of the mesoblast. [Foster and Balfour (a. 39).]—**Yolk-s.** 1. In embryology, an organized and vascular covering formed by the extension of the layers of the blastoderm over the surface of the yolk, in vertebrate animals. [A. 5.] Cf. *UMBILICAL VESICLE*. 2. See *VITELLINE s.*

**SACCADE** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-ka<sup>3</sup>d. A sudden muscular movement. [A. 301 (a. 34).]

**SACCANEURYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k(sa<sup>3</sup>k)-ka<sup>3</sup>n(ka<sup>3</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-ys/matos (-atis)*. From *σάκος*, a bag, and *επίπνευ*, to dilate. See *SACculated ANEURYSM*.

**SACCATE**, adj. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/at. Lat., *saccatus* (from *saccus*, a bag). Fr., *sacciforme*. Ger., *sackförmig* (1st def.), *sackig* (2d def.). 1. Sac-shaped. 2. Provided with a sac. [B. 123, 291 (a. 35).]

**SACCATED**, adj. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/at-e<sup>2</sup>d. See *SACculated* and *SACCATE*. **SACCELLATION** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-se<sup>2</sup>l-la<sup>3</sup>-se-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. An old term for the application of sacculi medicati. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**SACCHARAMIDE**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., s. An amide of dibasic saccharic acid; an amorphous powder, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. [B. 3.]

**SACCHARATE**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-at. Fr., s. Ger., *Saccharat*. 1. A compound of a metal with saccharose; more properly termed a *sucrate*. 2. A salt of monobasic saccharic acid. 3. A salt of dibasic saccharic acid, the most usual meaning of the word. [B. 3, 4.]

**SACCHARATED**, adj. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-at-ed. Lat., *saccharatus* (from *saccharum*, sugar). Containing sugar. [a. 48.]

**SACCHAREPHIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>3</sup>k(sa<sup>3</sup>k)-ka<sup>3</sup>r(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-ros/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-ros/eos (-is)*. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *ἐφίδρωσις*, epidrosis. See *EPIDROSIS saccharata*.

**SACCHARIC**, adj. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Derived from or related to sugar. [B.].—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide saccharique*. Ger., *Zuckersäure*. 1. Monobasic s. acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>(OH).CH(OH).CH(OH).CH(OH).CH<sub>2</sub>CO.OH, not yet obtained pure, but known through its anhydride (saccharin) and its salts. 2. As generally understood, a dibasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, which has been isolated in the form of amorphous, gum-like, brittle masses, and is produced by the oxidation of mannite, saccharose, levulose, and starch. By further oxidation it is converted into tartaric and subsequently into oxalic acid. [B. 3, 4.]—**S. anhydride**. See *SACCHARIN* (1st def.).

**SACCHARIDE**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). An ether compounded of saccharose and an acid radical. [B. 9.]

**SACCHARIFICATION**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>/shu<sup>3</sup>n. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *facere*, to make. Fr., s. The act or process of converting into sugar. [B.]

**SACCHARIMETER**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *saccharimètre*. Ger., *Zuckermesser*. An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in a solution, especially a hydrometer so graduated as to indicate the strength of a solution of sugar in which it is immersed, or a special form of polarimeter so constituted as to indicate the amount of sugar present in a solution from the degree to which the latter rotates the plane of polarization. [B.]

**SACCHARIN**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *saccharine, sucre de houille*. 1. Of Péligot, the anhydride of monobasic saccharic acid; a carbohydrate, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring as large colorless crystals of bitter salty taste, obtained by the action of lime on glucose, levulose, and invert sugar. 2. The anhydride of orthosulphaminebenzoic acid; a substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>N = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>NH, occurring as colorless and odorless six-sided tablets, of intensely sweet taste, melting at about 224° C., and turning to charcoal at a higher temperature. It is said to be 280 times as sweet as sugar, and has been recommended as a substitute for it in diabetes and obesity. Even in considerable doses (5 to 20 grammes) it causes no injurious effects. It has an acid reaction and is feebly antiseptic. It is excreted as sulphaminebenzoic acid (probably the orthosulphaminebenzoic acid). ["Ann. di chim. med. farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885 (B); "Cribl. f. d. med. Wsps.," April 23, 1887, p. 307 (B); B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Fahlberg's s.** See S. (2d def.).—**S'cocaine**. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of s. and 5 of cocaine in alcohol, and evaporating to dryness. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**S'morphine**. A slightly bitter white powder, consisting of 35.6 parts of s. and 64.4 of morphine. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**S'quinine**. A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 9 parts of s. and 16 of quinine. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**S'strychnine**. A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 35.4 parts of s. and 64.6 of strychnine. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**SACCHARINE**, adj. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *saccharinus*. Fr., *saccharin*. Ger., *zuckerartig*. 1. Combined with or containing sugar. [B.] 2. In botany, having a sweet taste. [B. 19 (a. 35).]—**S. acid**. An old term for oxalic acid, so called because obtained by Bergman by the action of nitrous (nitric) acid on sugar. [B. 86.] Cf. *SACCHARIC acid*.

**SACCHARINIC ACID**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. A very sour syrup, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, formed by heating diacetosaccharose and sodium saligenin with absolute alcohol. It is probably monobasic saccharic acid. [B. 2.]

**SACCHARININ**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n. See *SACCHARIN* (2d def.). **SACCHARINITES** (Fr.), n. pl. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-ka<sup>3</sup>r-e-net. Of Desvaux, the fermentable sugars. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**SACCHAROBIOSE**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-o-bi<sup>2</sup>os. Ger., s. *Saccharose*; so called because of its belonging to the group of saccharine matters the molecule of which by the addition of water is decomposed into a double carbohydrate molecule, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> + C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (cf. LACTOBIOSE, MALTBIOSSE, and MELBIOSE). ["Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xviii; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

**SACCHAROGALACTORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>3</sup>k(sa<sup>3</sup>k)/-ka<sup>3</sup>r(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>3</sup>l(ga<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>kt(a<sup>3</sup>kt)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re/(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, *γάλα*, milk, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. The secretion of an excess of sugar with the milk. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SACCHAROGEN**, n. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-o-je<sup>2</sup>n. A glucoside. [B. 2.]

**SACCHAROGUMMITA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>3</sup>k(sa<sup>3</sup>k)-ka<sup>3</sup>r(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-gu<sup>3</sup>m(gu<sup>3</sup>m)-mit(met)/a<sup>3</sup>. From *saccharum*, sugar, and *gummi*, gum. Fr., *saccharogummita*. A gummy sugar obtained from licorice-root. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SACCHAROID**, adj. Sa<sup>3</sup>k/a<sup>3</sup>r-oid. Lat., *saccharoides* (from *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *saccharoïde*. Ger., *zuckerähnlich*. Resembling loaf-sugar in texture.

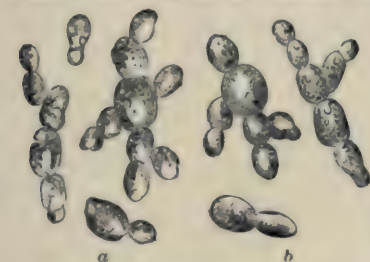
**SACCHAROÏTES** (Fr.), n. pl. Sa<sup>3</sup>k-ka<sup>3</sup>r-o-et. The glycerides and other non-fermentable saccharine substances. [B. 93 (a. 14).]



**SACCHAROLÉ** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{la}$ . 1. See **SACCHARURE**. 2. A medicament having sugar as an excipient or predominant principle. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**SACCHAROMETER**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}$ . Fr., *saccharomètre*. Ger., *S.* See **SACCHARIMETER**.

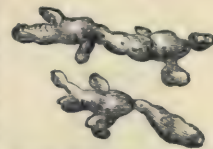
**SACCHAROMYCES** (Lat.). n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{k})^2\text{ka}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{a})^2\text{sez}^2\text{kas}$ . Gen., *-et os (-et is)*. From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A genus of non chlorophyllaceous cryptogams forming a group—the *Saccharomycetaceae*, or *Saccharomycetes* (Fr., *saccharomycètes*; Ger., *Hefepilz*)—commonly known as the yeast-fungi, by some botanists regarded as degenerate forms of the *Ascomycetes*. They include most of the *Fungi* capable of exciting alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids, and are able to live without free oxygen. They consist of rounded or ellipsoidal, apparently non-nucleated cells, which, under suitable conditions, reproduce themselves by repeated processes of budding. [B. 121, 238, 291, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. albicans*. See *ORDIVIA albicans*.—*S. apiculatus*. A species composed of citron-shaped or oval cells, with short points at each end, rarely united into small, slightly branching colonies; it occurs, with other forms of yeast, on fermenting fruit and in other spontaneous fermentations. Formation by spores is unknown. [Cribl. f. Bakteriell. und Parasitenk., July 28, 1891, p. 100; B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. capitellum*. A species with spherical conidia, usually from 2.5 to 5.8  $\mu$  in diameter, forming glomerules, and producing here and there little buds. It is found on the human scalp and other hairy parts, and, according to Pechelhar, is the probable cause of pityriasis capitis. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. cerevisiae*. Ger., *Hefepilz*. The yeast of beer (or brandy), brewers' yeast. The cells are generally spherical or oval, between 8 and 9  $\mu$  in length, solitary or with branches composed of short chains. It also occurs in the fermentation of palm wine. In ordinary yeast as produced in the high fermentation (between 14° C. and 18° C.) of beer it forms, at the surface of the liquid, branched bands consisting of several buds; in low fermentation (between 4° C. and 10° C.) the yeast is deposited at the bottom of the vessel, the cells being mostly solitary or united in small numbers. If not fully immersed in the liquid, it passes into forms similar to molds, and, like the latter, lives on atmospheric oxygen. These aerobic forms, however, pass again into a. If immersed in wort. [Cribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk., May 23, 1891, p. 693; B. 77, 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. conglomeratus*. A species composed of nearly spherical cells, 5 to 6  $\mu$  in diameter, bound together in the form of glomerules or small balls. It occurs on fermenting grapes and at the beginning of the vinous fermentation. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. coprogenus*. A species of a dirty-rose color, observed by Spengazzini in northern Italy on decomposing human feces, on which it forms a somewhat wax-like layer. The conidia are spherical, from 12 to 14  $\mu$  in length and 10 to 11  $\mu$  in breadth. They occur in very short chains, or solitary and increase (presumably by budding) by a tail-shaped appendage. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. ellipsoideus*. The ferment of wine, wine-yeast; found in all spontaneous fermentations, especially that of wine-juice. The cells, elliptical and usually 6  $\mu$  in length, are solitary or united in small branching colonies. The asci are generally solitary, with from 2 to 4 spores. [Cribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk., July 28, 1891, p. 100; B. 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. exiguus*. A species occurring in the last stage of the fermentation of beer, forming conical or circular cells, 5  $\mu$  in length and 2.5  $\mu$  in thickness, in branching chains. The asci are solitary and contain 2 or 3 spores. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. galactophilus*. A form occurring in the fermentation of milk. The cells, which are oval or elliptical and 4 to 8  $\mu$  by 3 to 5  $\mu$ , are at first solitary, but eventually form chains. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. glutinis*. Pink formula; a species forming slimy rose-colored coatings on gelatin, potatoes, etc. The pigment is not affected by acids or alkalis. The cells, which are spherical, oval, elliptical, or in short cylinders, about 4  $\mu$  in breadth, 5 to 11  $\mu$  in length, solitary or joined in groups of two or more, are hyaline in the fresh state, but if dried and again moistened show a faintly reddish nucleus. Development by sporification has never been observed. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. guttulatus*. A form occurring in the digestive tract of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The cells are elliptical or oblong-ovate, 15 to 24  $\mu$  by 5 to 8  $\mu$  in size, of a deep-brown color, and opaque, and contain from 2 to 4 hyaline droplets. Growth by sporification is unknown. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. mesentericus*. A species destroying fruit acids. It forms on fermented liquids a rather strong serum which Nitzell calls the mesenteric skin (der *Gödenhaut*) because it is folded like the mesentery. [a, 35].]—*S. minor*. Ferment of bread. It resembles *S. cerevisiae*, but the cells are somewhat smaller. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. mycoderma*. A species consisting of oval, elliptical, or cylindrical cells from 6 to 7  $\mu$  long by 2 to 4  $\mu$  thick, forming very branching chains, occurring on fermenting liquids as a serum known as vinegar ferment or flowers of beer (or wine), though, according to Nitzell and others, it is not the cause of acetic fermentation (see *BACTERIUM aceti*). It is found on fermenting wine, especially if poor in alcohol, on beer (see under *MYCODERMA* of beer), on fruit-juices, and on sauerkraut. The asci attain a length of 30  $\mu$  and contain each from 1 to 4 spores. Some identify it with the *Ord.*



**SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE.** [A. 327.]  
a, yeast of sedimentary beer, budding, magnified 400 diameters; b, yeast of surface beer, budding, magnified 400 diameters.

of glomerules or small balls. It occurs on fermenting grapes and at the beginning of the vinous fermentation. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. coprogenus*. A species of a dirty-rose color, observed by Spengazzini in northern Italy on decomposing human feces, on which it forms a somewhat wax-like layer. The conidia are spherical, from 12 to 14  $\mu$  in length and 10 to 11  $\mu$  in breadth. They occur in very short chains, or solitary and increase (presumably by budding) by a tail-shaped appendage. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. ellipsoideus*. The ferment of wine, wine-yeast; found in all spontaneous fermentations, especially that of wine-juice. The cells, elliptical and usually 6  $\mu$  in length, are solitary or united in small branching colonies. The asci are generally solitary, with from 2 to 4 spores. [Cribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk., July 28, 1891, p. 100; B. 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. exiguus*. A species occurring in the last stage of the fermentation of beer, forming conical or circular cells, 5  $\mu$  in length and 2.5  $\mu$  in thickness, in branching chains. The asci are solitary and contain 2 or 3 spores. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. galactophilus*. A form occurring in the fermentation of milk. The cells, which are oval or elliptical and 4 to 8  $\mu$  by 3 to 5  $\mu$ , are at first solitary, but eventually form chains. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. glutinis*. Pink formula; a species forming slimy rose-colored coatings on gelatin, potatoes, etc. The pigment is not affected by acids or alkalis. The cells, which are spherical, oval, elliptical, or in short cylinders, about 4  $\mu$  in breadth, 5 to 11  $\mu$  in length, solitary or joined in groups of two or more, are hyaline in the fresh state, but if dried and again moistened show a faintly reddish nucleus. Development by sporification has never been observed. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. guttulatus*. A form occurring in the digestive tract of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The cells are elliptical or oblong-ovate, 15 to 24  $\mu$  by 5 to 8  $\mu$  in size, of a deep-brown color, and opaque, and contain from 2 to 4 hyaline droplets. Growth by sporification is unknown. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. mesentericus*. A species destroying fruit acids. It forms on fermented liquids a rather strong serum which Nitzell calls the mesenteric skin (der *Gödenhaut*) because it is folded like the mesentery. [a, 35].]—*S. minor*. Ferment of bread. It resembles *S. cerevisiae*, but the cells are somewhat smaller. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. mycoderma*. A species consisting of oval, elliptical, or cylindrical cells from 6 to 7  $\mu$  long by 2 to 4  $\mu$  thick, forming very branching chains, occurring on fermenting liquids as a serum known as vinegar ferment or flowers of beer (or wine), though, according to Nitzell and others, it is not the cause of acetic fermentation (see *BACTERIUM aceti*). It is found on fermenting wine, especially if poor in alcohol, on beer (see under *MYCODERMA* of beer), on fruit-juices, and on sauerkraut. The asci attain a length of 30  $\mu$  and contain each from 1 to 4 spores. Some identify it with the *Ord.*

*um albicans*, from which it differs, however, according to Flügge, in its cells being more elliptical or spindle-shaped, by inducing but very slight fermentation with simultaneous death of the cells, by the ready development of spores, and by not producing thrush when inoculated on the crop of fowls. According to Seynes, this or a related organism is found in diabetic urine. [B. 77, 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. pasteurianus*, *S. pastorianus*. An organism forming, in the fermentation of beer and the last stage of the fermentation of cider and wine, oval or club-shaped cells, of varying size, which produce colonies consisting of club-shaped articulations 18 to 22  $\mu$  in length. These joints form lateral, roundish, or oval daughter-cells, 5  $\mu$  to 6  $\mu$  in length. The sporidia, 2 to 4 in each ascus, are 2  $\mu$  in diameter. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. psoriasis*. An organism occurring in the human scalp, consisting of round cells, from 25 to 30  $\mu$  in diameter, invested by a double membrane, and arranged in from sixes to eights in chains. It is gemmiparous, but the buds do not immediately separate after forming. It is found around the hairs, but does not touch the follicles. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. Reessi*. A species occurring along with *S. apiculatus* and *S. ellipsoideus*, in the fermentation of red wine. Each ascus contains 4 sporidia arranged in a single line. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. sphaericus*. 1. Of Saccardo, a species found in Germany and northern Italy, in the form of small, crowded, or confluent dirty-white heaps, on fermenting tomatoes. The conidia are perfectly spherical, 5 to 6  $\mu$  in diameter, arranged in branching, variously bent chains, and often intricately twisted into balls. The basal cells of the colonies are oblong or nearly cylindrical, and from 10 to 15  $\mu$  in length by 5  $\mu$  in breadth. 2. The *S. capitellum*. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. tyricola*. A ferment occurring in cheese, forming round conidia 3 to 4  $\mu$  in diameter. It resembles *S. minor*. [B. 316 (a, 35).]



**SACCHAROMYCES PASTORIANUS.** [A. 327.]  
Alcoholic ferment of wine, magnified 400 diameters.

**SACCHARORRHEA** (Lat.). n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{k})^2\text{ka}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{he}^2\text{a}$ . From *σάκχαρον*, sugar, and *ρῆσις*, to flow. Fr., *saccharorrhée*. 1. The secretion of a saccharine fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).] 2. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—*S. cutanea*. See **EPIDROSIS saccharata**.—*S. lactea*. See **SACCHAROGALACTORRHEA**.—*S. pulmonalis*. The discharge of a sweetish sputum in hectic conditions. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—*S. urinosa*. See **DIABETES mellitus**.

**SACCHAROSE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *S. Ger.*, *S. A* carbohydrate,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ , derived in large quantities from *Saccharum officinarum*, *Sorghum saccharatum*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Acer saccharinum*, and the stalks of Indian corn. In small quantities it is found in the juices of many fruits, grasses, roots, and flowers. It occurs either as large transparent prismatic crystals (rock-candy, sugar-candy), as small, white, prismatic, crystalline granules, or as an amorphous vitreous mass (barley-sugar). It has an agreeable, very sweet taste, and is completely soluble in water, only slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It melts at 160° C., at 200° C. is converted into caramel, and at a higher temperature decomposes into various volatile empyreumatic principles and carbon. Its aqueous solution has a specific dextrorotatory power of 73°. In chemical structure, it is a doubly tetratomic or an octatomic alcohol, and at the same time a double aldehyde. It stands in the same relation to the carbohydrates of the formula  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$  (glucoses) that ether does to alcohol. The term is also applied generally to all carbohydrates of the formula  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ . [B. 4, 9.]

**SACCHARUM** (Lat.). n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{k})^2\text{ka}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{a})^2\text{m}$ . Gr., *σάκχαρον*, *σάκχαρος*, *σάκχαρος*, *σάκχαρον*. Fr., *sucrer*. Ger., *Zuckerrohr* (1st def.), *Zucker* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Andropogoneae*. [B. 180 (a, 35).] 2. See **SUGAR**. 3. See *Cane sugar*.—**Pulvis sacchari**. See *Poudre de sucre*.—**Pulvis sacchari acidulus**. See *Pulvis ex ACIDO TARTARICO*.—**Sacchari fex**. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. acerrum**. Fr., *sucrer d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. Maple sugar. [a, 43.] **S. aluminatum** (Gr. Ph.). A mixture of equal parts of alum and powdered sugar. [B. 96 (a, 38).]—**S. arundinaceum**. A Bengal species of *S.* (1st def.). The leaves are used in abscesses and the root in skin diseases. [B. 160 (a, 35).]—**S. canariense**. The finest white sugar. [B. 160 (a, 35).]—**S. chinense**. A large cane cultivated in China for the production of sugar; probably not a variety of *S. officinarum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**S. commune**. Fr., *sucrer commun*. Country cane, the original form of *S. officinarum*; a yellow-stemmed variety cultivated in the West Indies. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**S. farinaceum**, *S. farine*. Purified sugar. [a, 35.]—**S. hordeatum**. 1. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of decoction of barley and 4 of sugar to the proper consistence, adding sometimes a little saffron, pouring out upon an oiled slab, and cutting into short strips. 2. Barley sugar. [B. 81, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. lactis**. See **LACTOSE**.—**S. mellitense**. An inferior variety of purified sugar. [a, 35.]—**S. mercuriale compositum**. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of mercury till extinguished with 4 parts of white sugar, and adding 1 part of powdered jalap-root. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. myrrhatum**. See **Oleosaccharum MYRRHÆ**.—**S. nitratum**. Twelve grain lozenges of 14 parts of nitre, 7 of cream of tartar, 166 of white sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. officinarum**. Fr., *sucrer des boutiques*, *caneved sucre*, *cannamelle*. Ger., *dehles Zuckerrohr*. (Common) sugar cane; believed to have been originally of the Indo-Chinese countries, Bengal, and the Malay Archipelago. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).] See **MOLASSES** and **SUGAR**.—**S. otahitense**. Fr., *sucrer d'Otaïti*. Bourbon (or Tahiti, or Otahiti) cane; a stout, very productive variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**S. pectinatum**. See **CARAMEL**.—**S. purificatum** (Br. Ph.). *S. purum*. Purified or refined sugar. [B. 5 (a, 37).] See *Cane sugar*.—**S. raffinatum**. A variety of purified sugar next to *S. canariense* in quality. [B. 160 (a, 35).]—**S. rosaceum**. See *Confectio rosæ*.—**S. rosatum**. See *Conseru ROSARUM sicca*.—**S. sara**. Pen-seed grass of Bengal. Its



smoke is applied to burns and scalds. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—*S. saturni*, *S. saturninum*. See *LEAD acetate*.—*S. spontaneum*. Fr., *succre spontané*. Thatch-grass; an East Indian species (by some authors referred to *Imperata*); used as a galactagogue and diuretic. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—*S. ustum*. See *CARAMEL*.—*S. violaceum*. Fr., *sucré violet*, *canne de Batavia*. Batavian cane; a variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies, chiefly for the production of rum, as its juice contains less crystallizable sugar than that of *S. otahitense*. [a, 35.]—*Spiritus sacchari*. See *RUM*.—*Syrupus sacchari*. See *SYRUPUS*.

**SACCHARURE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ka<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>r*. Lat., *saccharuretum*. A preparation made by extracting a vegetable drug with water, adding an amount of sugar equal in weight to the drug extracted, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. It resembles the abstract of the U. S. Ph., except that in the latter sugar of milk is employed. [B.]

**SACCHARUROCRINIE** (Fr.), **SACCHARURORRHÉE** (Fr.), **SACCHARURHÉE** (Fr.), n's. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ka<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>r-o-kren-e*, -o<sup>2</sup>r-ra, -u<sup>2</sup>r-ra. See *DIABETES mellitus*.

**SACCHOLACTIC ACID**, n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-o-la<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., *acide saccholactique*. Ger., *Milchzuckersäure*. See *MUCIC ACID*.

**SACCIFORM**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'si<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm*. From *saccus*, a sac, and *forma*, form. See *SACCATE* (1st def.).

**SACCOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*cyst'eos* (-is). From *σάκος*, a sac, and *κύστις*, a bladder. See *SUPPLEMENTARY BLADDER*.

**SACCOGOMMITE** (Fr.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ko-go<sup>2</sup>m-met*. See *GLYCRRHIZIC ACID*.

**SACCULAR**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r*. From *sacculus*, a little sac. Fr., *sacculaire*. See *SACCULATE* (1st def.).

**SACCULATE**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-at*. Lat., *sacculatus*. 1. In the form of a small sac. 2. Provided with small sac-like projections. [B, 296 (a, 35).] Cf. *SACCATE*.

**SACCULATED**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-at-a<sup>2</sup>d*. Lat., *sacculatus*. Fr., *sacciforme*. 1. Formed into sacs; in the form of a sac. 2. Encysted. [B.]

**SACCULE**, n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l*. Fr., s. See *SACculus* and *Vestibular s.*—*Ultimate s.* See *ACINUS* (7th def.).—*Vestibular s.* Ger., *Säckchen des Vorhofs*. One of the two cavities of the vestibule, which is connected with the canal of the cochlea. It is circular, and lies in front of the entrance to the scala vestibuli of the cochlea. On its anterior wall is the opening of the canalis reuniens, which communicates with the cochlear canal. [F, 32.]

**SACculus** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/ku<sup>2</sup>l(ku<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Dim. of *sacrus*, a sac. Fr., *saccule*. Ger., *Säckchen*. A little sac; any small pouch-shaped part. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—*Dental s.* See *DENTAL FOLLICLE*.—*S. adiposus*. See *FAT-CELL*.—*Sacculi cæcales*. See *POUCHES of the larynx*.—*S. cephalicus*. See *CUCUPHA*.—*Sacculi chalicophori*. See *BONE-LACUNE*.—*S. communis vestibuli*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. cordis*. See *PERICARDIUM*.—*S. ductum lactiferorum*. See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—*S. embryonalis*. See *EMBRYO-SAC* and *AMNION*.—*S. hemi-ellipticus*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. hemisphericus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. labyrinthi*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. lacrimalis*. See *LACRYMAL SAC*.—*Sacculi laryngei* (seu *laryngis*). See *POUCHES of the larynx*.—*S. medianus*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. medicatus*. Ger., *Kräutersäckchen*, *Krüuterkeissen*. A sac of thin material, usually linen, containing a medicinal ingredient designed for external application. [B, 270.]—*S. oblongus*. See *UTRICLE*.—*Sacculi of the large intestine*. See *CELLULE coli*.—*S. proprius*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. rorifer*. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—*S. rotundus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. semiovalis*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. sphaericus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. vesicalis*. See *APPENDIX vesicæ*.

**SACCUROCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ku<sup>2</sup>r(kur)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*cyst'eos* (-is). From *σάκος*, a sack, *ὄσφωρ*, urine, and *κύστις*, the bladder. See *SUPPLEMENTARY BLADDER*.

**SACCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/ku<sup>2</sup>s(ku<sup>2</sup>s)*. See *SAC*.—*S. cæcus*. See *S. ventriculi*.—*S. cæcus coli*. See *CÆCUM* (2d def.).—*S. cæcus retrosternocleidomastoideus*. See *SPATIUM intraponeuroticum eupræsternale*.—*Sacculi coli*. See *CELLULE coli*.—*S. conjunctivæ*. See *CONJUNCTIVAL SAC*.—*S. cordis*. See *PERICARDIUM*.—*S. coriaceus* [Bauhin]. See *SCROTUM*.—*S. endolymphaticus*. The terminal *cul-de-sac* of the aqueduct of the vestibule. [L.]—*S. epiploicus*. See *BURSA omentalis*.—*S. herniosus*. See *HERNIAL SAC*.—*S. intestini crassi*. See *CÆCUM* (2d def.).—*S. lacrimalis*. See *LACRYMAL SAC*.—*S. lacteus*. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—*S. omentalis*, *S. peritoneal retroventricularis*. See *BURSA omentalis*.—*S. peritoneus*. See *PARIETAL PERITONEUM*.—*S. peritoneus major*. See *BURSA omenti majoris*.—*S. peritoneus minor*. See *BURSA omenti minoris*.—*S. pleuræ*. See *PLEURAL SAC*.—*S. venarum cavarum*. See *RIGHT ATRIUM*.—*S. venarum pulmonalis*. See *LEFT ATRIUM*.—*S. ventriculi*. The fundus of the stomach. [L.]—*S. vitellinus*. See *VITELLINE SAC*.

**SACEDON** (Sp.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>-a-don'*. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

**SACCELLUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>s(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>l(lu<sup>2</sup>s)(lu<sup>2</sup>s)*. Fr., *sacelle*. Of Mirebel, a one-seeded fruit with a membranous envelope.

**SACER** (Lat.), adj. *Sas(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)*. Gen., *sac'ri*. Fr., *sacré*. Ger., *heilig*. Sacred, holy; as a n., in the neut., see *SACRUM*.

**SACHET** (Fr.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>-sha*. A small bag of perfumed or medicated substances. [a, 14.]—*S. résolutif*. A s. of equal parts of sal ammoniac, iron sulphate, and calcium sulphate. [L, 85.]

**SACK**, n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k*. See *SAC*.

**SACK** (Ger.), n. *Za<sup>2</sup>k*. See *SAC*.—*Dotters'*. See *VITELLINE SAC*.—*Elers'*. See *GRAAFIAN VESICLE*.—*Feders'*. A feather follicle. [L.]—*Fruchts'*. See *FATAL SAC*.—*Geilens'*. See *SCROTUM*.—

*Harns'*. See *ALLANTOIS*.—*Hodens'*. See *SCROTUM*.—*Keims'*. See *EMBRYO-SAC*.—*Lungensäcke*. See *PLEURA*.—*Lungenvenen's*. The left auricle of the heart. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—*Netzhafter S.* The omentum. [L, 80.]—*Thränen's*. See *LACRYMAL SAC*.

**SÄCKCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Ze<sup>2</sup>k/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n*. See *SACculus*.—*Eis'*. The primitive Graafian vesicle.—*Hypophysens'*. See *PITUITARY DIVERTICULUM*.—*Keims'*. See *EMBRYO-SAC*.—*Kräuters'*. See *SACculus medicatus*.—*Milchs'*. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—*Nervens'*. The neuromasts occurring in small depressions or open sacs in the skin of the head of ganoid fishes. [J.]—*Samens'*. See *SEMINAL VESICLE*.

**SACOCHE** (Fr.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k kosh*. A bag containing instruments, bandages, and dressings, carried by ambulance surgeons. [a, 14.]

**SACRAD**, adv. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'ra<sup>2</sup>d*. Toward the sacral aspect. [L, 141.]

**SACRAL**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'r<sup>2</sup>l*. From *sacrum* (q. v.). Fr., *sacré*. Pertaining to or connected with the sacrum. [L.]

**SACRARTHROCAE** (Lat.), n. f. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ra<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>k/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a)*. Gen., -*throcaes*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *καός*, evil. See *Sacro-iliac DISEASE*.

**SACRILUMBALIS** [Cous] (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ri<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>mb(lu<sup>2</sup>mb)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*al'is*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *lumbus*, the loin. See *ERECTOR SPINÆ*.

**SACRIPLEX** [Cous] (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/ri<sup>2</sup>-ple<sup>2</sup>x*. Gen., -*riplixis*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *plicare*, to fold. See *SACRAL PLEXUS* (1st def.).

**SACRO-CAUDAL**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-ka<sup>2</sup>d'l*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *cauda*, the tail. Pertaining to the sacral region and to the tail.

**SACRO-COCYGEAL**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'ro-ko<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>j'e<sup>2</sup>-l*. Lat., *sacrococcygeus* (see *SACRUM* and *COCYX*). Fr., *sacro-coccygien*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the coccyx.

**SACROCOCYGEUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>j(ku<sup>2</sup>g)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Fr., *sacro-coccygien*. See *SACRO-COCYGEAL*: as a n. m., see *COCYGEUS* (2d def.).—*S. anticus*. See *CURVATOR coccygis* (1st def.).—*S. anticus externus*. See *CURVATOR coccygis accessorius*.—*S. inferior*. Fr., *abaisseur long de la queue*. Ger., *langer Niederzieher des Schweifs*. In solipeds, a muscle arising from the lower surface of the sacrum, dividing into fasciculi, and inserted into the coccygeal vertebrae. It is a depressor of the tail and also inclines it to one side. [L, 13.]—*S. lateralis*. Fr., *éleveur long de la queue*. Ger., *langer Heber des Schweifs*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the last lumbar vertebra and inserted into the coccygeal vertebrae. It inclines the tail to one side. [L, 13.]—*S. posticus*. See *COCYGEUS* (2d def.).—*S. superior*. Fr., *éleveur court de la queue*. Ger., *kurzer Heber des Schweifs*. A muscle arising from the last three or four processes of the sacral spine or the coccygeal vertebrae, running down parallel with the coccyx, and inserted into each of the coccygeal vertebrae. It elevates the tail and pulls it to one side. [L, 13.]

**SACROCOSTALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-al'(i<sup>2</sup>s)*. For deriv., see *SACRUM* and *COSTA*. See *SACROLUMBALIS*.

**SACRO-COTYLOID**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'ro-ko<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>loid*. For deriv., see *SACRUM* and *COTYLOID*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the acetabulum. [a, 48.]

**SACROCOXALGIA** (Lat.), **SACROCOXITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>x a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>j(i<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>2</sup>, -i(e)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), *coxa*, the hip, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Gen., -*al'gie*, -*it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *sacrocoxalgie*. Ger., *Sacrocoxalgie*. See *Sacro-iliac DISEASE*.

**SACRO-FÉMORAL** (Fr.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-fa-mo-ra<sup>2</sup>l*. See *GLUTEUS maximus*.

**SACRO-ILIAC**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'ro-i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., *sacro-iliague*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ilium.

**SACRO-ILIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN** (Fr.), n. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-el-e-o-tro-ka<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ta-re a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. See *PYRIFORMIS*.

**SACRO-ISCHIOTIBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s-ki<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>b(heb)-i<sup>2</sup>al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. A muscle connected with the sacrum, the ischium, and the tibia.—*S.-i. posterior*. See *ISCHIOTIBIALIS medius*.

**SACROLUMBALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-lu<sup>2</sup>mb(lu<sup>2</sup>mb)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *lumbus*, the loin. Fr., *sacro-lombaire*. The analogue in quadrupeds of the quadratus lumborum of man. [L, 13.]

**SACRO-LUMBAR**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k'ro-lu<sup>2</sup>mb-a<sup>2</sup>r*. See *LUMBO-SACRAL*.

**SACRO-PUBIC**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-pu<sup>2</sup>b'i<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., *sacro-pubien*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the os pubis. [L.]

**SACRO-SCIATIC**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-si-a<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k*. See *ISCHIO-SACRAL*.

**SACRO-TROCHANTÉRIEN** (Fr.), adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-tro-ka<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ta-re a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to a trochanter. [L.]

**SACRO-SPINAL**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-spi<sup>2</sup>n'l*. Lat., *sacro-spinalis*. Fr., *sacro-épineux*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral spines. [L.]

**SACROSPINALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-spi<sup>2</sup>n(spen)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. See *SACRO-SPINAL*; as a n. m., see *MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ*.

**SACROTUBEROSUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>b(tub)-e<sup>2</sup>r-os(u<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Pertaining to the sacrum and the tuberosity of the ischium. [L.]

**SACRO-VERTEBRAL**, adj. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k-ro-vu<sup>2</sup>rt'e<sup>2</sup>-br'l*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral column. [L.]

**SACRUM** (Lat.), n. d. *Sa<sup>2</sup>k(sa<sup>2</sup>k)/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *sacer*, sacred. Gr., *ἱερόν ὄσφωρ*. Fr., s. Ger., *Kreuzbein*, *Heiligenbein*. The sacred bone (so called from an ancient belief that it was indestructible); a bone of the back part of the pelvis (really made up of five vertebrae) situated between the ossa innominata and articu-



lating with them, forming the "keystone" of the pelvic arch. It is broad and thick at its upper end (base), where it articulates with the last lumbar vertebra, tapers from side to side and from before backward, and curves backward and then downward to articulate



SACRUM.

1, posterior surface; 2, lateral surface; 3, anterior surface.

with the first coccygeal vertebra. [A, 70.]—*S. capitis*. Ger., *Kreuzbein des Kopfes*. Of Oken, a collective term for the stylohyal, epihyal, cerato-hyal, basi-hyal, glosso-hyal, uro-hyal, and branchiostegal bones regarded as one. [L, 14.]

**SACTIM**, n. Of the alchemists, vitriol. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**SADBAUM** (Ger.), n. *Zaß/e²/ba³ u²m*. See *JUNIPERUS sabina*.—*S'extract*. See *Extractum SABINÆ*.—*S'öl*. See *Oil of SAVIN*.—*S'walbe*. See *Ceratum SABINÆ*.

**SADIR**, n. Of the alchemists, dross, slag. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**SEPIMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Se²p-to²m'e²t-u²r*. From *sepium* (q. v.), and *sepio*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum. ["Med. News," Dec. 2, 1882 (a, 34).]

**SEPTULUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Se²pt/(sa²/e²pt)-u²(u¹)-u²m(u¹m)*. Dim. of *sepium*, a fence. A small septum. [a, 35.]—*Septula fibrosa*. Flat fibrous bundles which project into the corpora cavernosa of the penis from the albuginea. [L, 332.]—*Septula interalveolaria*. Septa between the alveoli of the lungs. [L, 31.]—*S. myelonis*. See *Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—*S. nasi*. See *Septum narium*.—*S. nasi cartilagineum*. See *CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose*.—*S. nasi osseum*. See *SEPTUM NARIUM OSSEUM*.—*S. osseum cochleæ*. See *LAMINA SPIRALIS OSSEA*.—*Septula ossis ethmoidalis*. The partitions between the ethmoidal cells. [L, 332.]—*S. scroti*. See *SEPTUM of the scrotum*.—*Septula testis*. See *TRABECULÆ of the testis*.

**SEPTUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Se²pt/(sa²/e²pt)-u²m(u¹m)*. From *sepio*, to fence in. Fr., *cloison*. Ger., *S. Scheidewand*. A thin partition. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—*Alveolar septa*. The walls of the pulmonary alveoli which project into the infundibula. [J, 35.]—*Cartilaginous nasal s.* See *CARTILAGE of the s. of the nose*.—*External intermuscular s. of the arm*. A process of the aponeurosis of the arm which passes in between the muscles, to be attached to the external condylar ridge of the humerus. [L.]—*External intermuscular s. of the fascia lata*. The external of two processes of the fascia lata which bind the fascia to the femur in the inferior region of the thigh, and are attached to the linea aspera. [L, 31, 142.]—*Interauricular s.* The s. between the right and left auricles of which dip down between the muscles, often serving as their origins. [L.]—*Internal intermuscular s.* of the arm. A process of the aponeurosis of the arm which passes in between the muscles and is attached to the internal condylar ridge. [L, 31, 142.]—*Internal intermuscular s. of the fascia lata*. The internal of two septa or processes which bind the fascia lata to the femur, to which it is attached between the adductors and the vastus internus. [L, 31, 142.]—*Interorbital s.* See *S. narium*.—*Interorbital s.* In zoology, an osseous or cartilaginous s. between the orbits. [L, 14.]—*Interventricular s.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart. [L.]—*Longitudinal s.* In botany, a partition in an ovary or fruit running in the direction of the axis of the latter. [a, 35.]—*Longitudinal septa of the spinal cord*. Its anterior and posterior median fissures. [L.]—*Median s. of the cerebellum*. See *FALX CEREBELLI*.—*Median s. of the medulla*. See *S. medianum horizontale*.—*Membranous interplacental s.* The s. between the two portions of a dividuate placenta.—*Mesenteric septa*. See *MESENTERY* (2d def.).—*Nasal s.* See *S. narium*.—*Orbito-nasal s.* See *INTERORBITAL s.* and *S. narium*.—*Osseous nasal s.* See *S. narium osseum*.—*Pia-matral s.* See *VELUM INTERPOSITUM*.—*Posterior longitudinal, or median s.* See *Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—*Recto-vaginal s.* The structure which forms the partition between the rectum and the vagina, including the adjacent walls of those organs and the connective tissue between them at the upper part; as understood by Luschka, the lower portion of the partition, where the walls of the two canals blend in a common structure. [A, 32.]—*S.*

*annuli cruralis*. See *LAMINA cribrosa fasciæ transversalis*.—*S. aorticum*. The anterior segment of the mitral valve. [L, 332.]—*S. atriorum (cordis)*. *S. auricularum*. See *INTERAURICULAR s.*—*S. bulbi urethræ*. A thin longitudinal fibrous s. in the posterior part of the bulb of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—*S. bursarum omentale* (seu omentale). See *GASTRO-PANCREATIC LIGAMENT*.—*S. cartilagineum*. See *CARTILAGE of the s. of the nose*.—*S. cerebelli*. See *FALX CEREBELLI*.—*S. cerebelli transversum*. See *PEDUNCULAR SULCUS*.—*S. cerebri*. See *FALX CEREBRI*.—*S. cervicale*. A s. made up of fine fibrous bundles which unite the arachnoid and dura in the posterior median line in the cervical region. [L, 332.]—*S. cochleæ auditoriæ*. See *LAMINA SPIRALIS*.—*S. cordis*. See *S. auricularum* and *INTERVENTRICULAR s.*—*S. corporis cavernosi*. See *S. pectiniforme*.—*S. crurale*. See *S. LAMINA cribrosa fasciæ transversalis*.—*S. cutaneum nasi*. See *S. narium mobile*.—*S. dorsale myelonis*. See *Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—

*S. encephali*. See *FALX CEREBRI*.—*S. femoris* (Bigelow). A thickening of the cancellous tissue of the femur at the union of the neck and shaft. [L.]—*S. glandis*. See *CARTILAGO GLANDIS*.—*S. inguinale externum*. A portion of the superficial fascia of the abdomen attached to the external pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L, 31.]—*S. lingue*. A vertical longitudinal plate of fibrous tissue in the root of the tongue (to which it is usually limited) and attached to the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—*S. longitudinale posterius*. See *Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—*S. lucidum*. Fr., *cloison transparente*. Ger., *durchsichtige (oder mittlere) Scheidewand, Kammercheidewand*. The delicate triangular s. separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. It is attached below to the upper surface of the fornix cerebri at its anterior extremity, and above to the lower surface of the corpus callosum. It is formed of two thin laminae which inclose the fifth ventricle between them. [L, 6 (K).]—*S. meatus acustici*. A transverse osseous plate dividing the internal aperture of the internal auditory canal into an inferior and a superior portion. [L.]—*S. medianum*. 1. See *S. lucidum*. 2. Of Schwalbe, the raphe of the tegmentum. [L, 17 (K).]—*S. medianum dorsale*. See *S. longitudinale posterius*.—*S. medianum horizontale*. The raphe of the medulla oblongata. [L, 332.]—*S. medianum tegmenti*. *S. medium*. See *S. lucidum*.—*S. medium cerebri*. See *FALX CEREBRI* and *S. lucidum*.—*S. medium cordis*. See *INTERVENTRICULAR s.*—*S. medullare*. See *S. lucidum*.—*S. membranaceum (auris)*. See *MEMBRANA TYMPANI*.—*S. narium*. Fr., *cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *Nasenscheidewand*. The median portion, composed of cartilage and bone, which separates the cavity in the nose into two parts. [C.]—*S. narium cartilagineum*. See *CARTILAGE of the s. of the nose*.—*S. narium mobile*. The lower, mobile portion of the s. narium, made up of the thickened integument separating the nostrils. [L.]—*S. narium osseum*. The partition formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and the vomer. [L.]—*S. nervum*. See *CRISTA ACUSTICA*.—*S. occipitale* (Winslow). See *FALX CEREBELLI*.—*S. of the nose*. See *S. narium*.—*S. of the pons Varolii*. *Lat. s. pontis*. A band of mesial fibres which halves the pons Varolii more or less incompletely, especially in its posterior part. [L, 142.]—*S. of the scrotum*. An antero-posterior partition derived from the dartos, which divides the cavity of the scrotum into two parts. [L, 332.]—*S. orbitale*. See *TARSO-ORBITAL FASCIA*.—*S. parietale (posterius)*. The anterior segment of the mitral valve. [L, 332.]—*S. parvum occipitale*. See *FALX CEREBELLI*.—*S. pectiniforme*. The fibrous s. between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis, so called in account of a number of perpendicular slits in it. [L, 142, 332.]—*S. pellucidum*. See *S. lucidum*.—*Septa placentæ*. Of Krieger, certain septa of the maternal placenta which, coinciding with the sulci between the cotyledons, penetrate into the substance of the fetal placenta. [A, 8.]—*S. pontis*. See *S. of the pons Varolii*.—*S. posticum*. See *S. cervicale*.—*S. recto-vaginale*. See *Recto-vaginal s.*—*S. sagittale*. See *FALX CEREBRI*.—*S. scalæ*. See *LAMINA SPIRALIS*.—*S. scroti*. See *S. of the scrotum*.—*S. sinuum sphenoidallium*. A thin bony s. between the sphenoidal sinuses. [L, 332.]—*S. tenue*. See *S. lucidum*.—*S. testis*. See *CORDIS HIGHMOREI*.—*S. transversum*. See *TRANSVERSE s.*—*CRISTA ACUSTICA*, and *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).—*S. tube*. A bony division which separates the Eustachian tube from the bony furrow containing the tensor tympani. [E.]—*S. vaginæ vasorum cruralium*. A process of fascia between the femoral artery and vein. [L.]—*S. verticæ*. See *S. lucidum*.—*Sphenoidal s.* See *S. sinuum sphenoidallium*.—*Transverse s.* *Lat. s. transversum*. A partition placed at right angles to the axis of a body. [a, 35.]—*Urethro-vaginal s.* *Lat. s. urethro-vaginale*. The partition between the urethra and the vagina.—*Ventricular s.* See *INTERVENTRICULAR s.*—*Vesico-vaginal s.* The partition between the bladder and the vagina.

**SÆVIENS** (Lat.), **SÆVITAS** (Lat.), **SÆVITIES** (Lat.), n's f. *Se²/(sa²/e²)-vi²/(w²)-u²(u¹)-u²m(u¹m)*.—*vi²/(w²)-u²(u¹)-u²m(u¹m)*. (w²/shi²)(ti²)-ezias. Gen., *-ent'is, -at'is, -ei*. From *sævis*, to be furious. See *RAHES*.

**SAFAT** (Ara.) n. *Sa²f/a²t*. 1. The ant. 2. An aggregation of fleshy pustules on the face and neck. [L, 50 (a, 48).]



**SAFFINOSE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{in}}\text{-os}$ . See MELITOSE.

**SAFFLOR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{f}^{\text{lor}}$ . See CARTHAMUS and SAFFLOWER.—S<sup>2</sup>61. See CNECELEUM.

**SAFFLOWER**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{lu}}\text{-u}^4\text{-u}^{\text{r}}$ . Lat., *carthamus, flores carthami*. Fr., *fleurs de carthame, safran bâlard* (ou *faux*). Ger., *Safflor, Safflor, falscher Safran*. False (or dyers') saffron; the orange-red florets of *Carthamus tinctorius* (and, by extension, the plant itself); used to adulterate saffron. S. is laxative and diaphoretic, and is used empirically in place of saffron to promote the eruption in measles, etc. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]

**SAFFRON**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{fru}}\text{n}$ . Lat., *crocus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *crocī stigmata*. Fr., *safran* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., (*wahrer*) *Safran, Safran, Safran, Gewürzsafran*. The dried stigma of *Crocus sativus*, occurring in commerce as a loose mass of long, flattish, tubular filaments. It has a peculiar, strong, aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. S. contains, besides wax, gum, etc., a bitter principle (picro-crocin), 65 per cent. of polychroite (on which its coloring power depends, and which yields crocin on decomposition), and an essential oil (see *Oil of s.*) to which the slight stimulant, antispasmodic properties (see *Crocus sativus*) of the drug are due. [B, 5, 18, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**African s.** See SAFFLOWER and *Cape s.*—**American s.** See SAFFLOWER.—**Antimonial s.** An antimony oxysulphide.—**Austrian s.** See *Crocus austriacus*.—**Bastard s.** See SAFFLOWER.—**Cape s.** The flowers of *Lyperia crocea*. Though of a different color from s., they impart a similar color to water, and resemble s. in odor and medicinal properties. They have been used in infantile convulsions. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**Dyers' s.** False s. See SAFFLOWER.—**French s.** *Gatinalis*. See *Crocus gallicus*.—**Hay s.** Ordinary commercial s. [a, 35].—**Indian s.** Turmeric. [a, 35].—**Meadow-s.** See *Colchicum autumnale*.—**Oil of s.** Fr., *huile de safran* (1st def.). 1. An odorous, pungent, acrid, bitterish, yellow volatile oil partially separable by distillation from s. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).] 2. See *Oleum croci*.—**Spirit of s.** See *Spiritus croci*.—**Syrup of s.** See *Syrupus croci*.—**Tincture of s.** See *Tinctura croci*.—**Wine of s.** See *Vinum crocatum*.

**SAFRAN** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{ra}}\text{n}^2$ ,  $\text{za}^2\text{f}^{\text{ra}}\text{n}$ . See CROCUS and SAFFRON.—**Alcoolé de s. composé** (Fr.). See *Élixir de Garus*.—**Bleis** (Ger.). See *Red Lead oxide*.—**Confection de s. composée** (Fr.). **Électuaire de s. composé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *electuarium croci compositum*. A preparation made by mixing together and pulverizing 8 parts each of terra sigillata and asacothich, 3 of cinnamon, and 1 part each of origanum of Crete, yellow sandal-wood, red sandal-wood, and myrrh, sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve, and adding a mixture of 24 parts of white honey and 48 of clove-pink, which has been melted without boiling, and macerated for 12 hours with 1 part of powdered saffron. [B, 119 (a, 35).]—**Éléolé de s. (composé)** (Fr.). See *Oleum croci*.—**Esprit de s. (Fr.)**. See *Spiritus croci*.—**Esprit de s. et de canelle composé** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting for 2 days a mixture of 30 parts of saffron, 61 of myrrh, 306 of Socotrine aloes, 15 each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, 500 of water of orange-flowers, and 8,000 of 32-per-cent. alcohol, and distilling 4,000 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *extracto alcohólico de azafrán* [Sp. Ph.]. An extract made by macerating 1 part of saffron with 10 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days (with 5 parts for 3 days [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, filtering, macerating the residue with 2 parts of the alcohol for 3 days, mixing the liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a soft [Fr. Cod.] (thick [Sp. Ph.]) extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Huile de s. (Fr.)**. See *Oleum croci* and *Oil of saffron* (1st def.).—**Metalls** (Ger.). See *Crocus antimonii*.—**Onolature de s. (Fr.)**. **Onolé de s. (Fr.)**. See VINUM CROCATUM.—**Poudre de s. (Fr.)**. Lat., *pulvis croci officinalis* [Fr. Cod.]. Saffron dried at 25° C. powdered immediately, dried again, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or dried with gentle heat and powdered fine enough to leave 4 per cent. of residue [Sp. Ph.]; or sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Racine de s. (Fr.)**. See TURMERIC.—**S. de Mars apéritif** (Fr.). See *Ferri subcarbonas*.—**S. de Mars astringent** (Fr.). See *Colcothar*.—**S. des métaux** (Fr.). See *Crocus antimonii*.—**S. de Vénus** (Fr.). Cuprous oxide. [B, 1].—**S'geist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus croci*.—**S. métallique** (Fr.). See *Crocus antimonii*.—**S'säure** (Ger.). See *Croconic acid*.—**Sirop aqueux de s. (Fr.)**. See *Syrupus croci aquosus*.—**Sirop de s. (Fr. Cod.)** (Fr.). See *Syrupus croci*.—**Sirop d'onolature (ou d'onolé, ou vineux de s. (Fr.)**. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of saffron with 16 parts of Malaga wine, filtering, adding 24 parts of sugar, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of saffron for some hours with 24 parts of white wine, and adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of colature; or by dissolving 4 parts of sugar in 3 of wine of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de s. (Fr. Cod.)** (Fr.). See *Tinctura croci*.—**Tisane de s. (Fr. Cod.)** (Fr.). An infusion of 1 part of saffron in 500 parts of boiling distilled water. [L, 113 (a, 21).]

**SAFRANINE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{ra}}\text{n}^2\text{-en}$ . Fr., s. Ger., *Safranin*. 1. A pink dye-stuff (aniline pink),  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_4$ , one of the aniline alkaloids; a violent poison, producing diarrhoea, dyspnoea, convulsions, acceleration and enfeeblement of the heart's action, and death by respiratory paralysis. [B, 2; B, 3 (a, 38).] 2. See CROCIN.

**SAFREN, SAFRENE**, n's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{re}}\text{n}$ . -ren. A constituent,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , of oil of saffrafas. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**SAFROL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{ro}}\text{l}$ . A crystalline constituent,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ , of oil of saffrafas; largely used for perfuming soap, and medicinally in treating headaches, neuralgia, and subacute rheumatism. [a, 34, 38.]

**SAFRON** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{f}^{\text{ro}}\text{n}$ . See SAFFRON.

**SAFROSIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^{\text{ro}}\text{s}^2\text{-in}$ . A coloring matter,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{O}_8$ , occurring in commerce as its sodium salt, and dyeing wool or silk a fine scarlet. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SAFT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{ft}$ . See HUMOR, JUICE, and SAP.—**Gekrösdrüsens'**. See *Pancreatic juice*.—**S'bahnen**. See *Serous canaliculi*.—**Säfteverderbniss**. See *Dyscrasia*.—**Säfteverlust**. See *Cenosisophthisis*.—**S'fiden**. See *Paraphysis* (3d def.).—**S'lig**. See *Succulent*.—**S'raum**. See *Vacuole*.—**S'röhren**. See *Serous canaliculi*.—**S'strömung**. A lymph current. [a, 34].—**S'versetzung**. See *Chymoplasma*.

**SAGAPENUM** [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sag}(\text{sa}^2\text{g})\text{-a}^2\text{p}(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-en}(\text{an})^2\text{-u}^4\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *σαγαπένυμ*. Fr., s., *gomme seraphique*. Ger., s., *Sagapen, Sagapen-Gummil*. Sp., *sagapeno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *gummi resina s.* (see *sagapeni*), *gummi serapinum*, *serapim*, *sacaponum*. The serapinum of mediæval pharmacy; a concrete gum-resin of uncertain botanical origin, ascribed by many authors to *Ferula persica* or *Ferula szowitziana*. It resembles asafoetida and galbanum. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. depuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *sagapeno purificado* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. S. powdered at a cold temperature and sifted [Gr. Ph.], or prepared by making an emulsion with two thirds as much water, adding to the emulsion half as much alcohol, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SAGE**, n. **Saj**. 1. The genus *Salvia*, especially *Salvia officinalis* and *Salvia grandiflora*. [a, 35.] 2. See SALVIA (2d def.).—**Garden s.** See *Salvia officinalis*.—**Indian s.** See *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Infusion of s.** See *Infusum salviae*.—**S.-brush**, **S.-bush**. The *Artemisia tridentata*, *Artemisia trifida*, and *Artemisia arbuscula*. [a, 35].—**Volatile oil of s.** Fr., *huile (volatile) [Fr. Cod.] de sauge*. Ger., *Salbeiöl*. An ethereal oil obtained by distilling with water the leaves and flowering tops of *Salvia officinalis* and other species of *Salvia*. It contains two terpenes, salviol, and ordinary camphor. [a, 35].—**Wild s.** 1. See *Salvia verbenacea*. 2. The genus *Lantana*. 3. The *Tarhonanthus camphoratus*. [a, 35].—**Wood s.** 1. The *Salvia silvestris*. 2. The *Teucrium scorodonia*.

**SÄGE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zag}^2\text{e}^2$ . See SAW.—**S'artig**, **S'zählig**. See SERRATE.

**SAGE-FEMME** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{zh-fa}^2\text{m}$ . See MIDWIFE.

**SÄGEMUSKEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zag}^2\text{e}^2\text{-musk-e}^2\text{l}$ . See SERRATUS.—**Grosser S.** See *Serratus magnus*.—**Oberer hinterer S.** See *Serratus posticus superior*.—**Unterer hinterer S.** See *Serratus posticus inferior*.

**SÄGESPRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zag}^2\text{e}^2\text{-spru}^2\text{n}^2$ . See CRUSTA lactea.

**SAGITTAL**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{g}^2\text{-t}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *sagittalis* (from *sagitta*, an arrow). Pertaining to the antero-posterior median plane or a plane parallel to it (cf. *S. PLANE* and *S. SUTURE*). [a, 48.]

**SAGITTARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{g}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{-ta}^2(\text{ta}^2)\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *sagitta*, an arrow. Ger., *Pfeilkraut*. Arrow-head; a genus forming a tribe (*Sagittarieae*) of the *Alismaceae*. [B, 34, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**S. obtusa**. Sp., *sagitaria* [Mex. Ph.]. A North American species, closely allied to and used like *S. sagittifolia*. [a, 35].—**S. sagittifolia**. **S. sagittifolia**. Fr., *flèche aquatique*, *sagittaire aquatique*, *flèche d'eau*, *sagette*, *queue d'aronde*. Ger., *gemeines Pfeilkraut*. Common arrow-head (or leaf), water-archer; an aquatic species of Europe, Asia, and North America. The rhizomes are used as food after dissipation of their acidity by desiccation or boiling. The leaves, *folia sagittariae*, were formerly official. [B (a, 35).]—**S. variabilis**. See *S. obtusa*.

**SAGITATE**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{g}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-at}$ . Lat., *sagittatus* (from *sagitta*, an arrow). Fr., *sagitté*. Shaped like an arrow-head. [a, 35.]

**SAGO** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Gr. Ph.], n.  $\text{Sag}^2\text{o}$ . From Malay *sagu*. Fr., *sagou* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., S. Sp., *sagu, sahagu* [Sp. Ph.]. The starch meal obtained from the stem [Fr. Cod.] (pith [Gr. Ph.]) of *Metroxylon Rumphii* and *Metroxylon laeve* (or of other palms, such as *Arenga saccharifera*, *Caryota urens*, *Raphia flabelliformis*, *Mauritia flexuosa*, *Corypha umbraculifera*, etc., which, however, yield an inferior product), washed, reduced to grains, and heated till the surface becomes slightly glutinous. [a, 35; B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Malacca s.**, **Pearled s.**, **Pearl s.** Fr., *sagou perlé*. Ger., *Perlsago*. A refined s. occurring in small white grains of pearly lustre, which, unlike common s., partially dissolves in cold water. [B, 5.]—**S. meal**. S. reduced to a fine powder. [B, 5.]

**SAGOU** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{g}^2\text{-u}$ . See SAGO.—**Gelée de s.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of sago and 3 parts of sugar in water enough to make 16 of jelly. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SAGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sag}(\text{sa}^2\text{g})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . See METROXYLON (1st def.).

**SAGZENEAE**, n. A certain old carminative. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SAHAFATI**, n. Of Avicenna, a kind of infantile eczema.

**SAHNE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{s}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See CREAM.

**SAIC**, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**SAIDSCHÜTZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{s}^2\text{id-shu}^2\text{ts}$ . A place in Bohemia where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAIGNÉE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ya}$ . See BLOODLETTING.—**S. artérielle**. See ARTERIOTOMY.—**S. veineuse**. See PHLEBOTOMY.

**SAIGNEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-y}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . See HEMORRHAGE.—**S. de nez épidémique des chiens**. Of hunters, a grave form of anemia in dogs, generally accompanied by a muco-sanguinolent discharge from the nose. [Mégnin, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 18, 1882.]—**S. du nez**. See EPISTAXIS.

**SAIGNES** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-y}^2$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**SAIGNEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-yu}^2\text{r}$ . See BLEEDER (1st def.).

**SAIL-LES-RAINS** (Fr.), **SAIL-LES-CHATEAUMORAND** (Fr.), n's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-y}^2\text{-la-ba}^2\text{n}^2\text{-s}$ ,  $\text{-sha}^2\text{-to-mo-ra}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are hot chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]



**SAILLIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{-el-ye}$ . A projecting or prominent part. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**S. germinative**. See *Discus proligerus*.—**S. olivaire**. See *Olivary body*.

**SAIL-SOUS-COUZAN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{-y'-su-ku-za}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAIN** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2$ . Healthy.

**SAINDOUX** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-du}$ . See LARD.

**SAINFOIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-fwa}^2\text{-n}^2$ . See *HEDYSARUM*, *ONOBRYCHIS*, and *ONOBRYCHIS sativa*.

**SAINT-ALBAN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^3\text{-l-ba}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are alkaline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-AMAND** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^3\text{-m-a}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the département du Nord, France, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-BARTHELEMY** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ba}^2\text{-r-ta-l'-me}$ . A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

**SAINT CATHERINE'S WELLS**, n.  $\text{Sant ka}^2\text{-th'e}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in Ontario, Canada, where there are springs containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and potassium chlorides and calcium sulphate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SAINT-CHRISTAU** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-kres-ta}$ . A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-DENIS-LEZ-BLOIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-d'-ne-le}^2\text{-blwa}^2$ . A place in the department of Loire-et-Cher, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**SAINT-DIÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-de-a}$ . A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14].

**SAINT-DIZIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-dez-e-a}$ . A place in the department of the Haute-Marne, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINTE MAGDELAINE-DE-FLOURENS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-g-d'-le}^2\text{-zn-d'-flu-ra}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Ha. te-Garonne, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43, 50).]

**SAINTE-MARIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-re}$ . 1. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. 2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [a, 14].

**SAINT-FLORET** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-flo-ra}$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a warm gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

**SAINTFOIN**, n. *Sant'foin*. See *ONOBRYCHIS sativa*.

**SAINT-GALMIER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ga}^3\text{-l-me-a}$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

**SAINT-GÉNIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zha-ne}$ . A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [a, 14, 43].

**SAINT-GEORGES-DES-MONTS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zhorzh-dam}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**SAINT-GÉRAUD** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zha-ro}$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 88 (a, 14, 43).]

**SAINT-GERVAIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zhe-rv-e}^2$ . A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 88 (a, 14, 43).]

**SAINT-HIPPOLYTE-D'ENVAL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ep-pol-et-d-n}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-l}$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-HONORÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o-no-ra}$ . A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a warm gaseous, alkaline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**ST. JOHN'S WORT**, n. *Sant jo'nz-wu'rt*. See *Hypericum perforatum*.

**SAINT-LAURENT-LES-BAINS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-lo-ra}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-la-ba}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there are hot alkaline springs. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-LOUBOUER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-lu-bu-a}$ . A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT LOUIS SPRING**, n. *Sant lu'is*. A place in Gratiot County, Michigan, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate, carbonate, and silicate and sodium and magnesium carbonate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SAINT-MARD-LES-ROIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-r-la-rwa}^2$ . A place in the department of the Somme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-MARTIN-VALMEROUX** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-r-ta}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-l-m'ru}$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-MAURICE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-mor-ea}$ . 1. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are alkaline, saline, and chalybeate springs. [a, 14]. 2. See *SANKT MORITZ*.

**SAINT-MYON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-me-o}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-NECTAIRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ne}^2\text{-k-ta}^2\text{-r}$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-OURS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ur}$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [a, 14].

**SAINT-PARDOUX** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-r-du}$ . A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-PARIZE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-r-ez}$ . A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-PIERRE-D'ARGENTON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pe-e}^2\text{-r-da}^2\text{-r-zha}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-to}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14].

**SAINT-PRIEST-DE-LA-ROCHE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pre-e}^2\text{-st-d'-la}^2\text{-rosh}$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-QUENTIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Aisne, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-REMY-LA-VARENNE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-r'-me-la}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-r-e}^2\text{-n}$ . A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-ROMAIN-LE-PUY** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ro-ma}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-l'-pwe}$ . A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-SANTIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**SAINT-SAUVEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-so-vu}^2\text{-r}$ . A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-SIMON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-se-mo}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**SAINT-THOMAS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-to-ma}^2$ . A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-VINCENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{-n}^2$ . A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAINT-YORRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-te-or}$ . A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is an alkaline spring.

**SAITE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{-i}^2\text{-t-e}^2$ . See *CHORDA* (1st def.), *CORD*, and *HYPIA*.—*Lange S'n*. See *NERVES of LANCEI*.

**SAK**, n. A salt lake in the Crimea, used for bathing by lymphatic and scrofulous persons. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAKE** (Jap.), **SAKI** (Jap.), n's. An alcoholic beverage prepared from rice. [B, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. *ARRACK*.

**SAL** (Lat.), n. m. and n. (When corresponding forms are both m. and n., only one is usually given in the subheadings.)  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-(sa}^1\text{)}$ . Gen., *sal'is*. 1. See *SALT*. 2. Of Paracelsus, the ashes of the incinerated human body. [H, 3.] 3. See *SECT-SALT*.—*Collyrium de salibus igne fuis*. See *CUPRUM aluminatum*.—*Flores salis ammoniaci martialis*. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—*Liquor salis*. See *CIRCULATUM minus*.—*Potash s. aeratus*. A commercial product, a mixture of potassium carbonate and bicarbonate, or a salt of intermediate composition; prepared by suspending a solution of the potassium carbonate in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, as over a liquid undergoing alcoholic fermentation. [B, 5.]—*S. acetosum ammoniacale*. See *Liquor AMMONII acetalis*.—*S. acidum*. An old name for an acid. [L, 105 (a, 50).]—*S. alcalinum*. An old name for an alkali. [L, 105 (a, 50).]—*S. alembroth*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. alkali fixum depuratum*, seu *purum*, seu *vegetabilis*. See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*S. alkali volatile siccum* (seu *urinosum*). See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—*S. alkali vulgaris*. See *CRUDE POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*S. amarum*. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*S. ammoniac*, *S. ammoniacum*, *S. ammoniacus*. See the major list.—*S. anglicanum* (catharticum), *S. anglicum*. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*S. aperitivum fredericianum*. Salts obtained from water of the Friedrickshall springs by evaporation. [B, 3.]—*S. armeniacus*, *S. armoniacus*. *S. armoniac*; so called by the ancient Romans because obtained from Armenia by burning camel's dung and subliming the ashes (cf. *S. AMMONIACUS*). [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*S. artia*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. astrachanense*. Sodium sulphate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*S. carlsbadense factitium* (Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*S. carlsbadense genuinum* (Swed. Ph.). See *S. thermarum carolinarum*.—*S. carolinum factitium* (Ger. Ph.). Artificial Carlsbad salt, containing 44 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate, 2 of potassium sulphate, 18 of sodium chloride, and 36 of sodium bicarbonate (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.). The other ph's omit the potassium sulphate and vary the proportions of the other salts, while the Dan. and Swiss Ph's also use sodium carbonate instead of the bicarbonate. [B, 10; B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. catharticum amarum* (seu *anglicum*). Magnesium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. catharticum Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. catharticum perlatum*. Sodium phosphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. commune*. Table salt; sodium chloride. [B.]—*S. cruoris*. Of the alchemists, urine. [A, 325.]—*S. culinaris*, *S. culinariis*. See *SODIUM chloride*.—*S. cyrenensis*. See *S. AMMONIAC*.—*S. de duobus*. Fr., *sel de duobus*. Normal potassium sulphate; so called because it was regarded as being made up of two parts, the alkaline base of tartar and the acid principle of sulphuric acid. [B.]—*S. digestivum* (Sylvii). Fr., *sel digestif*. Ger., *Digestivsalz*. Potassium chloride obtained by boiling common salt with potassium carbonate in water, or by treating an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate with hydrochloric acid, and allowing to crystallize. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. diureticum vegetabile*. Potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. diureticum*. See *POTASSIUM acetate*.—*S. ellebrot*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. epomense*. Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—*S. essentialis Lagarney*.



See under *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum*.—*S. febrifugus* Sylvl. Potassium chloride. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. fridericianum*. See *S. aperitum fredericianum*.—*S. gemmæ*. Sp., s. *gema* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Rock salt. [B. 5 (a, 35).] 2. Of Paracelsus, a salt found in the human body and supposed to have the faculty of cleansing both itself and the other humors. [H.]—*S. Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. hispanum*. Bay salt. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*S. kissingense factitium*. A mixed artificial salt containing potassium and sodium chlorides, magnesium sulphate, and sodium bicarbonate. An aqueous solution has the essential composition of Kissingen water (Rakoczi Spring). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—*S. kissingense factitium effervescent*. An effervescent mixture containing s. kissingense factitium, sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and sugar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—*S. lixivius depuratus (seu purificatus)*. See *Potassium carbonate*.—*S. marinum*. Sp., s. *marina* (6 com.) [Sp. Ph.]. Sea-salt, commercial salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water and the water of salt springs. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Bay salt*.—*S. mercurius acetosus*. See *Mercury acetate*.—*S. mirabile Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate. [B.]—*S. mirabile perlatum* (Haupt). Sodium phosphate. [B. 3.]—*S. mirabilis dilapsus*. Dried sodium sulphate. [B.]—*S. muriaticum baroticum*. Barium chloride. [B. 119.]—*S. muriaticum fixum*. Calcium chloride. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. neutrum*. Common salt, sodium chloride; in contradistinction to s. acidum and s. alcalinum. [L. 105 (a, 50).]—*S. pan-chrestum*. Potassium tartrate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. parisense*. Normal potassium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. pepticus*. Of Prosser, a mixture of sodium chloride and pepsin, used in dyspepsia. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 426.]—*S. petræ* [Geber]. *S. petrosium*. See *SALT PETRE* and cf. *NITRUM*.—*S. polychrest*. *S. polychrestum* (Glaseri, seu Lémery). See *Potassium sulphas cum sulphure*.—*S. polychrestus repulensis* (seu Seignetti). See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*.—*S. prunelle*. *S. prunelle*. A mixture, formerly official in the Fr. Cod., made by melting together 128 parts of potassium nitrate and 1 part of sulphur. By *s. prunelle* now is usually understood fused potassium nitrate. [B. 5.] Cf. *Sel de prunelle*.—*S. rochellense*. *S. repulensis*. See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*.—*S. sapientie*. See *ALEMBROTH* and *Potassium sulphate*.—*S. scientiæ*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. secretum* [Glauber]. Normal ammonium sulphate. [B.]—*S. sedativum (Hambergi)*. Boric acid obtained by decomposing borax with a mineral acid. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. sedativum mercuriale*. See *Borus hydrargyri*.—*S. sedlitzensis*. *S. seidschützensis*. See *Magnesium sulphate*.—*S. Seignetti*. See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*.—*S. sibericum*. Magnesium sulphate. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*S. soda*. Caustic soda. [B.]—*S. thernarum carolinarum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Salts obtained by evaporating the water from the mineral springs at Carlsbad. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. thernarum carolinensium artificiale* [Dan. Ph.]. See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*S. urinæ* (Geber). Impure ammonium carbonate obtained from urine. [B. 28.]—*S. urinosus purissimus*. See *Ammonium carbonate*.—*S. vegetabile*. *S. vegetale*. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—*S. vitæ*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. volatile (anglicanum)*. Fr., *sel volatil d'Angleterre*. See under *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—*S. volatile oleosum* Sylvl. See *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*.—*S. volatile anglicum siccum*. See *S. AMMONIACUM anglicanum*.—*Spiritus salis*. Spirit of salt; crude hydrochloric acid prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. [B.]—*Spiritus salis et vini*. See under *ETHYL chloride*.

**SALA** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{-la}^3$ . A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**SALAISSON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{-le}^3\text{-zo}^3\text{n}^3$ . Of Seibert, "salting"; the treatment of diphtheria by the application of salt to the affected regions of the pharynx. [a, 34.]

**SALAJET**, n. An earth containing alum, obtained from Nepal and Kumaon; used in India as a medicine. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145 (B).]

**SALAMANDRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-(sa}^3\text{)}\text{-a}^2\text{m}^3\text{(a}^3\text{m}^3\text{)-a}^2\text{nd}^3\text{(a}^2\text{nd}^3\text{)-ra}^3$ . From *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander. A genus of clumsy-bodied batrachians with cylindrical tails. [L. 353 (a, 39).]—*S. maculata*, *S. maculosa*. Ger., *Fuersalamander*. A species common in Europe and North America. From a substance which it secretes Zalesky has obtained a crystallizable alkaloid which acts as a poison on dogs and frogs. [A. 319 (a, 50); L. 353 (a, 39).]

**SAL AMMONIAC**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{ a}^2\text{m}^3\text{-mon}^3\text{-a}^2\text{k}$ . See *AMMONIUM chloride*.—**Caustic spirit of s. a.** *Aqua ammoniacæ*. [B. 98.]—**Dulcified spirit of s. a.** See *Spiritus ammoniacæ*.—**S. a. plaster**. See *Emplastrum ammoniæ hydrochloratis*.—**Spirit of s. a.** See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**Sweet spirit of s. a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ*.

**SAL AMMONIACUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-(sa}^3\text{)}\text{-a}^2\text{m}^3\text{(a}^3\text{m}^3\text{)-mo}^2\text{n}^3\text{(mon)-i}^3\text{(i}^2\text{)}\text{a}^2\text{k}^3\text{(a}^2\text{k}^3\text{)-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s))}$ . See *AMMONIUM chloride*.—**Flores salis ammoniaci**. Sublimed sal ammoniac. [L. 85.]—**Flores salis ammoniaci hæmatissati** (seu martiales). See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**Flores salis ammoniaci simplices**. Purified ammonium chloride. [L. 129.]—**Flores salis ammoniaci volatiles**. See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—**S. a. anglicanum**. A mixture of s. ammoniac with an equal amount or with twice the amount of potassium carbonate, or with half the amount of potassium carbonate and enough oil of lavender to give an aromatic odor. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *S. volatile* (under *AMMONIUM carbonate*).—**S. a. ferratum**. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**S. a. fixum**. See *CALCIUM chloride*.—**S. a. liquidum**. See *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.—**S. a. martiale**. **S. a. martiatum**. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**S. a. nitrosum**. See *AMMONIUM nitrate*.—**S. a. secretum** Glauberi. See *AMMONIUM sulphate*.—**S. a. tartareum**. See *Potassium and ammonium tartrate*.—**S. volatile salis ammoniaci**. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci**. 1. See *Liquor ammoniæ carbonici*. 2. See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci anisatus**. See *Liquor*

*AMMONII anisatus*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus**. See *Aqua ammoniæ* and *Liquor ammoniæ carbonici*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci causticus** (seu cum calce paratus). See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis**. See *Spiritus ammoniæ*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci lavandulatus**. A mixture of 6 parts of ammonia with 24 of alcohol and 1 part of oil of lavender. [L. 129.]—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci sulphureus, aurei coloris** (Hoffmann). See *Liquor fumans Bojlii*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci tartarizatus** (seu simplex). See *Liquor ammoniæ carbonici*.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci urinosus** (seu volatilis). See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—**Spiritus volatilis salis ammoniaci** [Glauber]. Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Tinctura florum salis ammoniaci martialis**. See *Tinctura ferri ammoniaci*.—**Tinctura salis ammoniaci cuprifera**. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici*.

**SAL AMMONIACUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-(sa}^3\text{)}\text{-a}^2\text{m}^3\text{(a}^3\text{m}^3\text{)-mo}^2\text{n}^3\text{(mon)-i}^3\text{(i}^2\text{)}\text{a}^2\text{k}^3\text{(a}^2\text{k}^3\text{)-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s))}$ . Sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride. The name was applied among the Romans, until during the eleventh century, to sodium chloride, ammonium chloride being called sal armeniacus. It was first used for ammonium chloride in the seventeenth century. [B. 270 (a, 38).] For subheadings not here given see under *SAL AMMONIACUM*.—**S. a. ægyptiacus**. Ger., *ägyptischer Salmatk*. Ammonium chloride obtained in Egypt from the combustion of camel's dung. [B. 98.]—**S. a. depuratus**. Sal ammoniac purified by resublimation or solution. [B. 98.]—**S. a. sublimatus**. Sublimed ammonium chloride. It forms translucent hemispherical cakes. [B. 98.]—**S. a. volatilis**. See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.

**SALAP**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{a}^3\text{p}^3$ . Syn.: *radix s.* See *SALEP*.

**SALAT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{a}^3\text{t}^3$ . 1. Salad. 2. See *LACTUCA* (1st def.).

**SALBARZT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{b}^3\text{a}^3\text{rtst}$ . See *LATRALEIPTES*.

**SALBE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{b}^3\text{e}^3$ . See *ONIMENTUM*.—**Ägyptische s.** See *Limentum æruginis and ægyptiacum*.—**Bades**. See *CHYTLON*.—**Cirillo's**. See *UNGUENTUM venereum de Cirillo*.—**Elterungss**. See *UNGUENTUM suppurans*.—**Flüchtige s.** See *Limentum ammoniæ*.—**Frostheulen's**, **Frosts**. See *UNGUENTUM ad perniones*.—**Hauts**. See *Cutaneous sebum*.—**Königss**. See *UNGUENTUM RESINÆ*.—**Läuses**, **Neapels**. See *UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI*.—**Nervens**. See *UNGUENTUM ROSMARINI compositum*.—**Pockens**. See *UNGUENTUM ANTIMONIUM tartarati*.—**Reizende s.** See *UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS*.—**S'ngrundlage**. A basis for an ointment.—**S'nstift**. See *STILUS unguens*.—**S'nträger**. See *MYROPHORUM*.—**Scharfe s.** See *UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDUM*.

**SALBEI** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{b}^3\text{i}$ . See *SALVIA*.—**Edels**, **Gartens**, **Gebräuchliche s.**, **Gemeine s.**, **Königss**. See *SALVIA officinalis*.—**S'öl**. See *Volatile oil of sage*.

**SALBNÜSSE** (Ger.), n. pl.  $\text{Za}^3\text{b}^3\text{nu}^3\text{s-se}^2$ . Behen nuts.

**SALDATURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{ld}^3\text{(sa}^3\text{ld)-a}^2\text{t}^3\text{(a}^2\text{p)-u}^2\text{(u}^4\text{)}\text{ra}^3$ . Tin.

**SALÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{-a}$ . Salted, containing salt. [a, 48.]

**SALEB** (Lat.), n. n. indecl.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{(sa}^3\text{)}\text{e}^3\text{b}$ . See *SALEP*.

**SALÉON** (Fr.), n. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a slightly ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

**SALEP** (Lat.), n. n. indecl.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{(sa}^3\text{)}\text{e}^3\text{p}$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{sa}^3\text{e}^3\text{p}$ . Gr., *ῥῆγξ*. Fr., s. Ger., *Salap*, *Salapwurzel*, *Ragwurzel*, Ar., *sahleb*. The dried tubers of various orchids (see *Tubera s.*). They are usually irregularly ovoid, yellowish, semitransparent, and of horny consistence. The most important constituent of s. is a mucilage, but it also contains some sugar and albumin, sometimes a small proportion of starch, and when fresh a trace of volatile oil. It is used as an article of diet, and in the East, under the influence of the so-called doctrine of signatures, is regarded as an aphrodisiac. Its decoction, flavored with sugar and spice or wine, is used as a demulcent. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**African s.** A s. consisting of the somewhat long, undivided, hairy tubers of a Cape-of-Good-Hope orchid (according to Lindsay, *Satyrium cucullatum*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Checolata s.** [Belg. Ph.]. *Fr. chocolat au s.* [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A preparation of 97 parts of simple chocolate and 3 of powdered s. [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. of 1866 ordered 3 parts of powdered salep and 100 of simple chocolate. [B. 95, 119 (a, 21).]—**Decoctum de radice s.**, **Decoctum s.** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Mucilago s.*—**East Indian s.** The tubers of species of *Eulophia*. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**French s.** Starch prepared from the tubers of *Orchis mascula*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (a, 14).]—**Gelatina s.** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]. *Geleé de s.* (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling up 24 parts of powdered s. with 250 of sugar and 735 of water so as to make 1,000 of jelly [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling s. powder with 96 times as much water to a smooth jelly [Sp. Ph.]. Cf. *Mucilago s.*—**Hydrole de s.** (Fr.). See *Tisane de s.*—**Mixtura s.** An extemporaneous mixture of 8 parts of syrup of poppy with a decoction of 1 part of s. in water enough to make 92 parts. [B. 95 (a, 35).]—**Mucilage of s.** Ger., *S'achlein*. A mucilage existing to the extent of 48 per cent. in s., forming with cold water a solution that is turned blue by iodine and mixing clearly with neutral lead acetate. It resembles cellulose in being readily soluble, when dry, in ammoniacal solution of copper oxide, and yielding oxalic acid when boiled with nitric acid. It contains some inorganic matter and nitrogen. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**Mucilago s.** A smooth mucilage made of 1 part of powdered s. with 10 parts of cold and 90 of boiling water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (16 of cold and 80 of boiling water [Gr. Ph.], 1 part of sugar and 100 parts of hot water [Swiss Ph.]); or by boiling 10 parts of powdered s. in 1,030 of water till reduced to 1,000 [Belg. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. also has a *mucilago s. spissa*, made with twice as much s.; and a *decoctum s.*, made with only half as much s. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** (Fr.). **Pulvis s.** 1. A powder of 45 parts of s., 30 of sago, and 4 of tragacanth. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Tubera s. pulverata*.—**S. radix** [Gr. Ph.]. **S. (tubera)**. See *Tubera s.*—**Tisane de s.** (Fr.). A strained decoction of 2 parts of s. in 240 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tuber s.**, **Tubera s.** The dried



tubers of various species of the *Ophrydeae*, especially of *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis militaris*, *Orchis morio*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, and *Platanthera bifolia* (Ger. Ph.), also of *Orchis latifolia*, *Orchis longibracteata*, and *Anacamptis pyramidalis* (Gr. Ph.), or of various species of *Orchis*, *Ophrys*, and *Platanthera* (Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tubera s. pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by softening Persian s. in water for 24 hours, drying off on rough linen cloth, crushing, drying in the oven at not more than 60° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by drying at 40° C., sifting through a 1,000-mesh sieve for making a decoction, through a 300-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] by sifting through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SALERATUS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{r-at}^2\text{s}$ . From *sal*, salt, and *aeratus*, aerated. Formerly, potassium bicarbonate; now, also, sodium bicarbonate; used as a source of carbon dioxide and hence entering into the composition of baking powders and used in the preparation of effervescent drinks. [B.]

**SALERNO** (It.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{r-no}$ . A place in Naples, Italy, where there is a warm gaseous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**SALYDRANILIDE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-hid-ra}^2\text{n}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{d}$ (id). See **SALICYLANILIDE** (2d def.).

**SALICACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k-a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{s}$ . From *salix*, the willow. Resembling the genus *Salix*, of the *Salicaceae*. The *Salicaceae*, *Salicinae*, and *Salicineae* are the *Salicaceae*. [a, 35.]

**SALICARIA** (Lat.). n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{k-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *salix*, the willow. Fr., *salicaire*. The *Lythrum s.* The *Salicaria* and the *Salicariae* agree nearly with the *Salicariae*, which are the *Lythraceae*. [a, 35.]—**Decoctum salicariae**. Fr., *decoction* (ou *hydrolé de salicariae*). A preparation made by boiling *Lythrum s.* in 12 times as much water till reduced one half. [B.; B. 119 (a, 38).]

**SALICIFRICE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{f-ri}^2\text{s}$ . A proprietary antiseptic tooth-paste containing salicylic acid and soap. [a, 34.]

**SALICIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *salicinum*, Fr., *salicine*, Ger., *S.* A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})(\text{OOC}_6\text{H}_4)_2$ , found in the bark and leaves of different species of willows and poplars, especially *Salix helix*, *Salix pentandra*, and *Populus tremula*. It forms bitter, colorless prismatic crystals. Chemically it is made up of glucose and saligenin, less the elements of a molecule of water, and it is converted into those substances by fermentation. It is used in malarial fevers and in rheumatism. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**SALICINAL**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{n-l}$ . Lat., *salicinalis*. Of the *Salicinales*, or Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nexus salicinalis*), including the *Salicinae*, *Platanaceae*, and *Balsamiferae*. [a, 35.]

**SALICOL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k-o-l}$ . Carboic acid. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SALICON**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k-o-n}$ . Phenol. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SALICORNIA** (Lat.). n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{k-o-rn}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *salicornie*, Ger., *Glaskornat*, *Salwort*, *sampfire*; a genus of soda-yielding plants constituting the *Salicorniae*, a tribe of the *Cheopodiaceae*. The *Salicorniae* of Benth and Hooker include *S.*, *Halostachys*, *Microcnemum* and numerous other species. [a, 35.]—**S. frutescens**. 1. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species used in salads and as an antiscorbutic. 2. The *Halocnemum frutescens*. [a, 35.]—**S. herbacea**. Fr., *salicorne herbacee*. Crab- or frog- grass, grasswort, English sea-grape, marsh-sampfire. Its herb, *herba salicorniae*, was formerly used in urinary complaints and as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35.] Cf. **BALLIA**.

**SALICYL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *salicyl*, Ger., *S.* The hypothetical oxygenated radicle,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ , of salicylic and salicylic acids, an oxidation product of the hydrocarbon  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  or, according to Dumas and Piria, of benzoyl. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]—**S'-acetic acid**. Fr., *acide salicylacétique*. See **ACETOSALICYLIC ACID**.—**S. aldehyde**. Ger., *Salicylaldehyd*, *Salicylaldehyd*. Orthohydroxybenzaldehyde, a substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})(\text{CHO})$ , obtained from the juice of various plants of the genus *Spiraea*, from the larvae of *Chrysomela populi*, and in other ways, and occurring as an aromatic liquid of spicy and burning taste. By oxidation it is converted into salicylic acid. It forms compounds with metallic bases, and has hence been erroneously considered as an acid. It is said to be antiseptic. [B. 4; B. 3 (a, 36).]—**S'-anilide**. Fr., *s.* 1. A crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})(\text{CO.NH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5))$ , formed by the action of phosphorus pentoxide on a mixture of salicylic acid and aniline heated to 180° C. 2. A term erroneously used for an anilic derivative of salicylic aldehyde, properly *salicylanilide*. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]—**S. hydride**. See **S. aldehyde**.—**S'-phenol ketone**. An antiseptic substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})(\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_5)$ . [Cribl. f. d. med. Wesssch., xxxvi, 1889, p. 653 (B).]—**S'-resorcin ketone**. An antiseptic crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})(\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_5)$ , used in operations and internally in typhoid fever. [Cribl. f. d. med. Wesssch., xxxvi, 1889, p. 653 (B).]—**S'-uric acid**. Fr., *acide salicylurique*. Ger., *Salicylurinsäure*, *Salicylurinsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{O}_4\text{N} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})(\text{CO.NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}))$ , found in the urine after the ingestion of salicylic acid. [B. 3, 48, 93, 270 (a, 14, 36).]—**S'-wasserstoff** (Ger.). See **S. aldehyde**.

**SALICYLAGE** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-sal-a}^2\text{zh}$ . The treatment of food with salicylic acid or a salicylate to prevent putrefaction.

**SALICYLAMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{k}$ . An isomer,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ONH}_2\text{CO.OH}$ , of salicylamide. [B.]

**SALICYLAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}$ (id). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylamid*. The compound  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ONH}(\text{CO.NH}_2)$ , obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on methyl salicylate; tasteless, acting medicinally like salicylic acid. [B.; a, 14, 34, 38.]

**SALICYLAS** (Lat.). n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$ (a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *-at<sup>2</sup>s*. A salicylate. [a, 38.]—**S. thibicus**. See **LITHUM SALICYLATE**.—**S. natrius**. See **SODIUM SALICYLATE**.—**S. physostigmicus**. See

**ESERINE salicylate**.—**S. quinicus**. See **QUININE salicylate**.—**S. sodicus**. See **SODIUM salicylate**.

**SALICYLATE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-at}$ . Lat., *salicylas*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylat*. A salt of salicylic acid.

**SALICYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *salicylicus* (from *salix*, the willow). Fr., *salicylique*. Of, pertaining to, or containing the radicle salicyl; pertaining to or derived from s. acid. [B.]—**S. acid**. See the major list.—**S. aldehyde**. See **SALICYL aldehyde**.—**S. anhydride**. See **DISALICYLIC ACID**.

**SALICYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *acidum salicylicum*. Fr., *acide salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylsäure*. Orthohydroxybenzoic acid; a monobasic aromatic acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{H})(\text{H})(\text{OH})(\text{COOH})$ , produced by the oxidation of salicylic aldehyde, and hence of salicin, and occurring as the methyl-ether in various essential oils, especially oil of wintergreen. It is prepared on a large scale by treating sodium carboxylate with carbon dioxide. It forms either a white micro-crystalline powder or white prismatic and acicular crystals, devoid of odor and taste, but imparting a sense of astringency to the tongue, and having a somewhat irritant action on the mucous membranes. It is soluble in from 400 to 600 parts of cold water, in 14 [U. S. Ph.] (according to some authorities, 100) parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and moderately soluble in neutral saline solutions. Its solution is strongly acid. Both the acid and its salts (the salicylates) are used as antiseptics and in rheumatism. [B. 5; B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**Acetate of s. a.** See **ACETOSALICYLIC ACID**.—**Ointment of s. a.** See **UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI**.—**S. a. methyl ether**. Methyl salicylate, forming over 90 per cent. of oil of wintergreen. [B.]

**SALICYLIDE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}$ (id). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylid*. A salicylic anhydride,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$ , obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on salicylic acid. [B. 3, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**SALICYLITE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-it}$ . Fr., *s.* A metallic derivative of salicyl aldehyde. [B.]

**SALICYLOL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-o-l}$ . Fr., *s.* See **SALICYL aldehyde**.

**SALICYLOSALICYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-o-sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . See **DISALICYLIC ACID**.

**SALICYLOUS ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-u-s}$ . A name erroneously given to salicyl aldehyde.

**SALICYLURE** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-sel-n}^2\text{-r}$ . See **SALICYLITE**.

**SALICYLURSÄURE** (Ger.). n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-tsu}^2\text{-l-ur}^2\text{-zoi-r}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See **SALICYLIC ACID**.

**SALIÈRE** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}$ . A hollow such as the one above the eye in horses. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

**SALIES** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2$ . A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**SALIES-DE-BÉARN** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-d-ba-a}^2\text{-n}$ . A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are a saline spring and bathing establishments. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SALIFIABLE**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-fi-a}^2\text{-b-l}$ . From *sal*, salt, and *fieri*, to become. Fr., *s.* Ger., *salzbildend*, *salzbar*. Of a base, capable of forming a salt by combining with an acid. [L, 41, 49, 56 (a, 14).]

**SALIGENIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-g-e}^2\text{-n-i}^2\text{-n}$ . Fr., *saligénine*. Ger., *S.* Orthohydroxybenzyl alcohol,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{H})(\text{H})(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})$ , derived from salicin by the action of animal and vegetable ferments. It forms pearly tabular crystals. [B. 4; B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**SALIGLYCINSÄURE** (Ger.). n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-glu}^2\text{-tsen}^2\text{-zoi-r}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See **SALICYLIC ACID**.

**SALIMETER**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{-t-r}$ . From *sal*, salt, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See **SALINOMETER**.

**SALINE**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-n-i}^2$ . Lat., *salinaceus*, *salinus* (from *sal*, salt). Fr., *salin*. Ger., *salzig*. Pertaining to or containing a salt or salts, especially sodium chloride; of plants, growing in salt places, also having a salt taste. [a, 17, 35.]

**SALINOMETER**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-n-o-m-e}^2\text{-t-r}$ . From *salinus*, saline, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *salinomètre*. Ger., *Salzmesser*. A salt-gauge; a hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions. [L.]

**SALINS** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{-n}$ . 1. A place in the department of the Jura, France, where there are saline springs. 2. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a hot saline spring, slightly sulphurous and ferruginous. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SALIPYRINE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-p-i}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-n}$ . A compound containing 423 per cent. of antipyrine and 57 per cent. of salicylic acid, forming a white crystalline powder, of sweetish taste, sparingly soluble. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism. [a, 34.]

**SALIRRHETIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-r-e}^2\text{-t-i}^2\text{-n}$ . Fr., *salirrhétine*. Ger., *S.* An amorphous yellow resinous powder,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_5 = 2\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , formed by the action of acids on saligenin, of which it may be regarded as the anhydride. [B. 4; B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**SALITRE** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{-tr}$ . The native sodium nitrate of Peru and Chile. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SALIVA** (Lat.). n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{va}^2)$ . Fr., *salive*. Ger., *Speichel*. Spit, spittle; an insipid, transparent, somewhat viscid fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and poured into the cavity of the mouth. It contains water, an amylolytic digestive ferment (ptyalin), mucus, and mucous corpuscles, and has a weak alkaline reaction. The s. secreted by the various salivary glands varies in composition, as does also s. from different animals. In man s. begins the conversion of starch into sugar, but its chief use seems to be the aiding of deglutition by moistening the food. [L.]—**Chorda s.** Obtained from the submaxillary gland by irritation of the chorda tympani. [B.]—**Ganglion s.** Of Thudichum, s. obtained by irritating the submaxillary glands. [a, 34.]



**SALIVANT**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{v}^2\text{-v}^2\text{nt}$ . Lat., *salivans*. Fr., *s*. Promoting the production of saliva. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**SALIVARY**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{v}^2\text{-ar}^2$ . Lat., *salivaris* (from *salivare*, to spit out). Fr., *salivaire*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Pertaining to the saliva or to its formation. [K.]

**SALIVATE**, v. tr. Lat., *salivare*. Fr., *saliver*. Ger., *salivieren*, *speicheln*. To affect with salivation. [D.]

**SALIVATION**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{v}^2\text{-va}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *salivatio*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *S*, *Salivierung*. An excessive production and flow of saliva, caused either by certain poisons (especially mercury) or by visceral disease.—**Pancreatic s.** Of Polinière, the supposed regurgitation and vomiting of pancreatic fluid. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

**SALIVIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{v}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *salivine*. See **PTYALIN**.

**SALIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sal}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{i}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *sal'icia*. Fr., *saule* (1st def.), *écorce de saule* (2d def.). Ger., *Weide* (1st def.), *Weidenbaum* (1st def.), *Weidenrinde* (2d def.). 1. The willow; a genus of trees or shrubs forming, with the genus *Populus*, the willow-worts, or *Salicaceae*, which are an order of dicotyledons. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., willow-bark; the bark of *S. alba* and other species. It is a mild tonic and febrifuge. Its decoction was formerly employed against various mucous discharges and as an application to sores, abscesses, etc. [a, 35].—**Decoctum salicis**. Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *d'écorce de saule*. A preparation made by boiling willow-bark with 10 times as much water till reduced one half. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Extractum salicis**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de saule*. A preparation made by extracting willow-bark with cold water and evaporating to pilular consistence [Belg. Ph.]; by boiling willow-bark with 16 times as much water till reduced one half, repeating the process with the residue, expressing, mixing the two liquids, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract [Gr. Ph.]; or by macerating the bark with 8 times as much boiling water for 24 hours, boiling a quarter of an hour, expressing, boiling the residue with half as much water as before, expressing, straining, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to the consistence of a dry extract [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—**Extractum salicis alcoholicum**. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de saule*. A preparation made by digesting willow-bark with 6 times as much alcohol, separating the liquid from the residue, boiling the latter with water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Salicis cortex**. See *S*. (2d def.).—**S. ægyptiaca**. Ger., *ägyptische Weide*. A species the fragrant male catkins of which are used in the East to prepare a distilled water called *kalaf*, which is used as a cardiac tonic, diaphoretic, and carminative, especially in low fevers. [a, 35].—**S. alba**. Fr., *saule* (ou *osier*, ou *plon*) *blanc*, *saule commun*. Ger., *weisse Weide*, *Silberweide*, *Willgenbaum*, *Wunschel*. Common white (or Huntington, or swallow-tailed) willow; a tree found throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. The bark constitutes in part the *s*. of the U. S. Ph. A distilled water was formerly prepared from the male catkins. [a, 35].—**S. amygdalina**. Fr., *grainjon*, *osier pâle*. Ger., *Mandelweide*, *Buschweide*. Almond-leaved willow; a European species. The bark has the properties of that of *S. alba*, and is official in the Gr. Ph. [a, 35].—**S. babylonica**. Fr., *saule pleureur* (ou *de Babylone*). Ger., *babylonische Weide*, *Thränenweide*. Weeping willow; a native of Greece and Asia. The catkins, leaves, and young branches are considered tonic and anthelmintic. In China they are used in wasting diseases and externally for ulcers. [a, 35].—**S. caprea**. Fr., *saule marceau*, *boursault*, *marceau*, *vordre*. Ger., *Palmeuweide*, *Sahlweide*, *Werft*. Goat-willow, great sawto, Northamptonshire palm; found in Europe and Asia. The bark, *cortex salicis capreae*, contains salicin and was formerly used as a febrifuge. The large yellowish catkins (lamb's tails) are used to prepare a scented water. [a, 35].—**S. chilensis**. Fr., *saule du Chili*. A Chilean species yielding a sort of manna. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35].—**S. (cortex)**. See *S*. (2d def.).—**S. fragilis**. Fr., *saule fragile*. Ger., *Bruchweide*, *Knackweide*, *Fieberweide*, *Sprockweide*, *Sprödelweide*. Crack-willow; indigenous to Asia and Europe. The bark, *cortex salicis*, is official in several ph's. One variety, *S. russelliana*, very rich in tannin and salicin, is used in rheumatism and fevers.—**S. helix**. Fr., *saule hélix*, *osier blanc*. Ger., *Dammweide*. A variety of *S. purpurea*, rich in salicin and recognized as a source of that substance by the U. S. Ph. [a, 35].—**S. nigra**. Fr., *saule noir*. Ger., *schwarze Weide*. Black willow; a North American species. The bark, especially that of the root, is bitter and antiperiodic. It is recommended as an anaphrodisiac and in dysmenorrhœa and painful pelvic affections. [a, 35].—**Brit. Med. Jour.**, Mar. 24, 1888, p. 650 (a, 50).—**S. pentandra**, *S. polyandra*. Fr., *saule à cinq étamines*. Ger., *fünffährige Weide*, *Fieberweide*, *Halster*, *Julster*. Bay-leaved (or laurel-leaved, or sweet) willow, willow-bays; a European species. The bark, *cortex salicis*, *cortex salicis pentandrae* (seu *salicis laureae*, seu *salicis laureolæ*), has the properties of *s*. (2d def.), and yields salicin.—**S. purpurea**. Fr., *saule pourpre*. Ger., *Purpurweide*, *Buschweide*. Bitter (or purple) willow (or osier); a species of wide range in Europe, and naturalized in North America. It is rich in salicin, and is probably the bitterest species of the genus. [a, 35].—**S. russelliana**. See *S. fragilis*.—**S. viminalis**. Fr., *saule à longues feuilles*, *moulard*, *lurette*, *osier vert*. Ger., *Bandweide*, *Flechtweide*, *Seilweide*, *Fischerweide*. Common osier (or withy), velvet- (or basket-) osier. The bark contains salicin, and may be used like that of *S. alba*. [a, 35].—**S. vitellina**. Fr., *osier jaune* (ou *franc*), *amarinier*, *ezion*, *verdelier*. Ger., *Dotterweide*. Golden osier, yellow osier; by Koch and others regarded as a variety of *S. alba*; common in the United States, but probably introduced from Europe. [a, 35].

**SALLENDERS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{e}^2\text{nd}^2\text{-u}^2\text{rz}$ . See under **MALANDRIA** (2d def.).

**SALLES** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}$ . A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SALMIAC** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{l}^1\text{-me-a}^2\text{k'}$ . Sal ammoniac.—**Eisenhaltige S'blumen**. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**Kupfers'**. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S'blumen**. See FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI.—**S'eisen**. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**S'geist**. See Aqua AMMONIÆ.—**Weiniger S'geist**. See Spiritus AMMONIÆ.

**SALMO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{mo}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. The salmon; a genus of the *Salmonidae*, which are a family of malacopterygian fishes. [L, 207 (a, 39)].—**S. fario**. Ger., *Forelle*. The trout. The maxillæ and fat, *mandibule et adiposité de la truite*, were formerly used in medicine. [a, 35].—**S. salar**. Ger., *Lachs*, *gemeiner Salm*. The common salmon of Europe, the Penobscot salmon of America. The gall, *fel salaris*, was once official. [B, 180 (a, 35)].—**S. thymallus**. Ger., *(gemeine) Aesche*. The grayling. Its oil, *adungia* (seu *oleum aschie* seu *aschii*, seu *aschie*, seu *thymalli*), is used empirically in caligo corneæ and abscesses of the ear in horses. [B, 180 (a, 35)].—**S. trutta**. Ger., *Lachsforelle*, *Seeforelle*. Sea- (or salmon-, or bull-) trout; a European species; formerly used in medicine like *S. fario*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**SALNITRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{ni}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{m}(\text{ru}^2\text{m})$ . See NITRE.

**SALOL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . 1. A colorless crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH}.\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ , or phenyl salicylate, occurring as a microscopic powder or as large transparent tablets of little or no taste and smell. It is antipyretic and disinfectant, and is not corrosive when applied externally. It is used in rheumatism, diabetes, cholera, and various catarrhal affections, also as a surgical antiseptic. 2. A generic name for the ethers of salicylic acid. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**SALOOP**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{-up'}$ . A tonic tea made from sassafras-bark, with milk and sugar added. [B, 19, 185 (a, 25).]

**SALOPHEN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{-o}^2\text{-fe}^2\text{n}$ . Acetylparaamidosalol,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}(\text{COO}^2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ , occurring in white crystalline scales. Taken into the system, it splits up into sodium salicylate and acetylparaamidophenol. Recommended in rheumatism. [W. H. Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 30, 1892, p. 121.]

**SALPETER** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{l}^1\text{-pat}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}$ . See POTASSIUM nitrate.—**Älauns'**. See ALUMINUM nitrate.—**Antimons'**. See NITRUM antimoniatum.—**Brennbarer S.** See AMMONIUM nitrate.—**Getäfelter S.** See *Sel de PRUNELLE*.—**S'papier**. See *Charta POTASSII nitratæ*.—**S'sauer**. Of, pertaining to, or derived from saltpetre; with the name of a base, the nitrate of that base. [B.]—**S'säure**. See the major list.—**S'schwefelsäure**. See NITROSULPHONIC acid.—**S'stoff**. See NITROGEN.

**SALPETERSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{l}^1\text{-pat}^2\text{e}^2\text{r-zoir}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See NITRIC acid.—**Jodsaure S.** See IODONITRIC acid. [A, 324].—**Reine S.** Pure nitric acid; the preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 80 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]—**S.-Amylester**. Amyl nitrate. [B.]—**S.-Anhydrid**. See NITROGEN pentoxide.—**S'salbe**. See *Unguentum ACIDI NITRICI*.

**SALPETRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{pe}^2\text{t-ra}^2$ . See **SALTPETRE**.

**SALPETRIGÄSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{l}^1\text{-pat}^2\text{ri}^2\text{g-zoir}^2\text{-e}^2$ . Nitrous acid. [B.]—**S'amyläther**, **S.-Amylester**. See AMYL nitrite.

**SALPINGECTOMY**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{nj-e}^2\text{kt'om-i}^2$ . From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ἐκτέμνω*, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct. [a, 34.]

**SALPINGOPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{i}^2\text{n}^2)^2\text{-je}^2\text{m}(\text{ge}^2\text{m})\text{-fra}^2\text{x}(\text{fra}^2\text{x})^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-phraz'eos (-is)*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *ἔμφραξις*, a stopping. Obstruction of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

**SALPINGIAN**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{nj-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$ . From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Pertaining to a tube, especially to the Eustachian tube or the oviduct. [a, 48.]

**SALPINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{i}^2\text{n}^2)^2\text{-ji}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Fr., *salpingite*. Inflammation of the oviduct or of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

**SALPINGOCATHERETERISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{go}^2(\text{go}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{th}^2(\text{ka}^2\text{th})^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ar})^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . For deriv., see **SALPINX** and **CATHERETER**. Fr., *salpingocathétérisme*. Catheterism of the Eustachian tube. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SALPINGOCYESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{go}^2(\text{go}^2)\text{-si}^2(\text{ku}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *κύσις*, conception. See *Tubal GESTATION*.

**SALPINGOMALLEARIS**, **SALPINGOMALLEUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g-o}^2(\text{a})^2\text{-ma}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{l})^2\text{-le}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a})^2\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-ma}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{l})^2\text{-le}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *malleus*, a hammer. Fr., *salpingo-maliéen*. See *Tensor tympani*.

**SALPINGO-NASAL**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g'o}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-s'l}$ . From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose. [a, 48.]

**SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{-pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{g-o-o}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{-r-e}^2\text{kt'om-i}^2$ . From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *ὄον*, an egg, *φορέω*, bearing, and *ἐκτέμνω*, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct and the ovary.

**SALPINGO-OOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g'o}^2(\text{a})^2\text{-o-o}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{e}^2(\text{e})^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Inflammation of the oviduct and ovary. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**SALPINGO-PALATAL**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g'o}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-t'l}$ . From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate. [a, 48.]

**SALPINGOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g'o}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{a})^2\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{fa}^2\text{r})^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . For deriv., see **SALPINX** and **PHARYNX**. Fr., *salpingopharyngien*. Ger., *Röhrenschlund-muskel*. A small muscle arising from the Eustachian tube and descending to blend with the constrictores pharyngis. [Douglas (L).]



**SALVADORA** (Lat.), n. f. Sn<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>d-or<sup>a</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. From *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *salvadore*. Ger., *Salvadore*. The typical genus of the *Salvadoraceae*, which are an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons. The *Salvadorae* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Plumbageae*; of Baillon, a series of the *Celastraceae*. [a, 35]



—*S. oleoides*. The tooth-brush-tree of India. Its properties are similar to those of *S. persica*. The young branches are used for strengthening the gums. [a, 35.]—*S. persica*, *S. wightiana*. Fr., *salvadore de Perse*. Ger., *persische Salvadore*. The *adai* of Abyssinia, *jhalá* of India. The tonic and stimulant bark of the trunk is used in low fevers, amenorrhoea, etc., the acrid root-bark as a vesicatory, the purgative leaves as an anthelmintic, and the branches for cleansing the teeth. In India the berries, which are considered aphrodisiac, are dried like currants. It is by some authors identified with the mustard-tree of the New Testament. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]

**SALVATELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-va}^2\text{t}(\text{wa}^2\text{t})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *salvare*, to save. Fr., *salvatelle*. See *VENA cephalica pollicis*.

**SALVE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{v}$ . Ger., *Salbe*. See OINTMENT.—**Brown s.** See *UNGUENTUM matris*.—**Deshler's s.** See *Ceratum resinae compositum*.—**Lip-s.** See *Ceratum labiale*, *Ceratum cetacei*, and *Ceratum cetacei rubrum*.—**White lip-s.** See *Ceratum cetacei*.

**SALVIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})/\text{vi}^2(\text{wi}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Fr., *sauge*, *sauge officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Salbei*, *Salbey*, *Salbeibläuter* (2d def.). 1. Sage; a genus of labiate herbaceous or shrubby plants. The *Salvia* are a division of the *Verticillatae*. The *Salviae* are a division of labiates including the *Melissae*, *Ocymoidae*, and *Salviae*. The *Salviae* are: Of Sprengel and Reichenbach, an order or division of the *Labiata* including *Rosmarinus*, *S. Monarda*, etc.; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Labiata* including *S. and Scalaria*. 2. Sage-leaves: the leaves (leaves and tops [Sp. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *S. officinalis*, and, according to the Sp. Ph., of *S. Hispanorum* also; formerly used as a stimulant in excessive secretions, flatulency, asthenic inflammations of the mouth and throat, etc. The infusion has been used to check profuse sweating. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ethereoleum salviae**. See *Oil of sage*.—**Alcohol salviae vulnerarius**. An old preparation made by distilling a number of herbs with wine or alcohol. One formula called for 2 oz. each of the herbs of hyssop, *Mentha crispata*, sage, and rosemary, 1 oz. each of the flowers of rosemary and lavender, and 10 pounds of proof spirit, distilled until the liquid ceased to be limpid. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Aqua salviae** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de sauge*. Sp., *agua de salvia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of sage-leaves (leaves and tops [Sp. Ph.]) with water enough to make 8 [Gr. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph.]) of distillate (with 2 parts of water so as to obtain 1 part of distillate [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua salviae concentrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of alcohol with 100 of aqua salviae and distilling 10 parts. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Conserva salviae**. A conserve consisting of 2 parts of sage-flowers with 4 of powdered (or 6 of boiled) sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia salviae** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of sage*.—**Infusum salviae**. Fr., *hydrolé (ou infusion) de sauge*. A preparation made by macerating  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of sage in 1 pint of water for half an hour and straining [U. S. Ph., 1870]. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleosaccharum salviae**. Fr., *eléosucre de sauge*. A mixture of 8 drops of oil of sage with 45 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum salviae**. See *Oil of sage*.—**S. aethiops**. Fr., *sauge d'Éthiopie*, *marum d'Égypte*. Ger., *Mohrenkraut*, *ungarische* (oder *wollige*) *Salbei*, *Lämmchen-Salbei*. Ethiopian sage, identified with the *aethiops* of the ancients. The leaves and the flowering tops are stimulant and stomachic. [a, 35.]—**S. aurea**. Ger., *goldfarbige Salbei*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The leaves are used especially as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. axillaris**. A plant resembling thyme, reputed to have the properties of hyssop. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**S. columbiana**. The chia-plant of California. The seeds are used to make a demulcent drink and as food. [a, 35.]—**S. glutinosa**. Fr., *sauge gluante*. Ger., *klebrige Salbei*, *grosse Bergsalbei*, *wilder Scharlach*. Jupiter's distaff, yellow-flowered hardy sage; a European species having a somewhat narcotic odor resembling that of the muscatel. It is used like *S. sclarea*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. grandiflora**. A Mexican species used as a condiment and stimulant. [a, 35.]—**S. hispanica**, *S. Hispanorum*. Spanish sage; official in the Sp. Ph. as a source of S. (2d def.). It is said to grow also in Mexico, and to yield chia seed. [a, 35.]—**S. horminum**. Fr., *sauge ormin*, *fleur-feuille*. Ger., *schofpfige Salbei*, *Scharlach-Salbei*. Red-topped sage of southern Europe, the *spuvov* of Dioscorides; a species of disagreeable smell and bitter taste, used like *S. sclarea*. The herb and seeds were formerly official. The bitterish mucilaginous seeds (fruits) were used in ophthalmia. They may be used like linseed to remove foreign substances from the eye. [a, 35.]—**S. hortensis**. See *S. officinalis*.—**S. integrifolia**. A Peruvian shrub, used in pleurisy. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. lanata**. An East Indian sage. The leaves are used as a vulnerary, the roots in coughs, and the seeds as an emetic and antisyphilitic. The peeled stalks are eaten. The seeds are also used internally in hemorrhoids and colic and as an application to boils. [a, 35.]—**S. lanceolata**. A North American species, said to be a tonic. Its infusion is said to be diaphoretic when hot and an energetic diuretic when cold. [a, 35.]—**S. leuonoides**. A Peruvian shrub, used as an antidotalgic and nervine. [a, 35.]—**S. lyrata**. Lyre-leaved sage; a North American species. The juice is used in warts and cancerous ulcerations. [a, 35.]—**S. officinalis**. Fr., *sauge officinale*, *grande sauge*, *herbe sacrée*. Ger., *gebräuchliche* (oder *gemeine*) *Salbei*, *Gartensalbei*, *Königssalbei*, *Edelsalbei*. Sp., *s.* [Mex. Ph.]. (Common) garden-sage, saffron-sage; indigenous to countries on the Mediterranean Sea. The leaves (see S., 2d def.) are still, and the flowers and fruits were formerly official. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. plebeia**. A Chinese and East Indian sage. The seeds, official in India, are used in gonorrhoea and menorrhagia and as a substitute for mustard. [a, 35.]—**S. pomifera**. Fr., *sauge pommifère*. Apple- (or gall-) bearing sage, a shrub of Greece and the Orient, similar to *S. officinalis*. It produces *gallæ esculenta*. [a, 35.]—**S. pratensis**. Fr., *sauge des prés*. Ger., *Wiesensalbei*, *wilde Salbei*, *Scharlachkraut*. Meadow-sage (or clary); found throughout Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *S. sclarea*. It is used in brewing to increase the intoxicating power of beer. [a, 35.]—**S. procum-**

**bens**. A malodorous species found in Peru; used in constipation. [a, 35.]—**S. sclarea**. Fr., *sauge sclérée*, *baume*, *ormin*, *orvale* (des prés), *toute bonne*. Ger., *Muskateller-Salbei*, *grosse Scharlachkraut*, *Orminkraut*, *Muskatellerkraut*. The clary (or clarry) of southern Europe and the Orient; formerly used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The herb is used to impart the taste of the muscatel to wine, and in beer-brewing. [a, 35.]—**S. tingitana**. Ger., *stinkende* (oder *nordafrikanische*) *Salbei*. An African undershrub. The flowering tops are used externally as a stimulant and internally as a carminative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. verbenacea**. Fr., *sauge verveine*, *prudhomme*. Ger., *orientalische Salbei*. Vervain- (or wild) sage, wild clary, eye-seed-plant; a southern European species of milder medicinal properties than *S. horminum*. The mucilaginous seeds are used to remove foreign substances from the eye and were formerly employed in ophthalmia. [a, 35.]

**SALVIOL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^2\text{vi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}$ . A liquid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ , contained in oil of sage. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SALZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s. See SALT.—**Aschens'**. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**Bitteres Purgirs'**, **Bitters'**. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—**Derosne'sches S.** See *NARCOTINE*.—**Englisches Laxirs'**, **Englisches S.**, **Epsomer S.** See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—**Gallenfettwachs-saures S.** See *CHOLESTERATE*.—**Glaubers'**. 1. See *SODIUM sulphate*. 2. See *AMMONIUM sulphate*.—**Harnsaures S.** See *URATE*.—**Holz-schens'**. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**Kochs'**. See the major list.—**Laxirs'**. A purgative salt.—**Laugens'**. See the major list.—**Mauers'**. See *WALL SALT*.—**Mittels'**. See the major list.—**Saidschützer S.** See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—**S'äther**. See *ETHYL chloride*.—**S'bar**. See *SALIFIABLE*.—**S'bilder**. See *HALOGEN and CHLORINE*.—**S'fluss**. See *ECZEMA and Chronic ECZEMA*.—**S'geist**. Hydrochloric acid. [A, 324.]—**S'halsband**. See *HALODEREAUM*.—**S'ig**. See *SALINE*.—**S'polster**. See *HALOTYLE*.—**S'vasser**. Salt water; sea water. [a, 38.]—**Sylvisches S.** See *SPIRITUS AMMONIAE aromaticus*.

**SALZBRONN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/br<sup>n</sup>. A place in German Lorraine where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SALZBRUNN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/brun. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and slightly ferruginous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SALZBURG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/burg. A place in Hermanstadt County, Transylvania, where there are ponds containing various chlorides and sodium salts. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SALZHAUSEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/ha<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-z-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SALZSAUER** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/za<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r. See *MURIATIC*. Used with the name of a base, the chloride of that base.

**SALZSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. See *HYDROCHLORIC acid*.—**Dephlogistisirte S.** See *CHLORINE*.—**Gemeine S.** See *Dilute HYDROCHLORIC acid*.—**Hyperoxydirte S.** Chloric acid. [A, 324.]—**Oxydirte S.** See *ACIDUM MURIATICUM oxygenatum*.—**Ueberoxydirte S.** Chloric acid. [A, 324.]—**Wässrige oxydirte S.** See *AQUA CHLORI*.

**SALZSCHLIRF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/shlirf. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs.

**SALZUFFELN**, **SALZUFLEN** (Ger.), n's.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/uf-fe<sup>2</sup>ln, -le<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Lippe-Deimold, Germany, where there are springs containing chlorides and alkaline sulphates. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SALZUNGEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^3\text{lt}$ s/un<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, where there are saline springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAMADERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^3\text{m-a}^3\text{d-er}(\text{ar})^2$ . Fr., *samadère*. A genus of the *Simarubaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. bark**. Niepa (or karinghota) bark; the intensely bitter inner bark of *S. indica*, used as a febrifuge. It contains a principle probably identical with quassin. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**S. indica**. A Ceylon and Malay Archipelago species. The bitter wood is used as a tonic; the bruised leaves are applied in erysipelas; and the kernels of the fruit yield an oil employed in rheumatism. [a, 35.]

**SAMARA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{m}(\text{sa}^2\text{m})/\text{a}^3\text{r-a}^2$ . Fr., *samare*. Ger., *Flügel Frucht*. An indehiscent fruit with a wing-like appendage, which is sometimes double, as in the maple. [a, 35.]

**SAMARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{m}(\text{sa}^2\text{m})/\text{a}^3\text{r}^2\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . An element of the same group as yttrium, lanthanum, and didymium. Symbol, Sm; atomic weight, 150. [B.]

**SAMBUCUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{mb}(\text{sa}^2\text{mb})/\text{u}^2\text{k}(\text{uk})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.], *fleurs de sureau* (2d def.). Ger., *Hollunder*, *Hollunderblüthen* (2d def.), *Flüderblumen* (2d def.). Sp., *sauco*, *sahuco* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceae*. The *Sambuceae*, or *Sambucinae*, are a section of the *Caprifoliaceae*, made by Baltsch (as *Sambucinae*) a family of the *Polymorphae*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, see *ELDER-flowers*. 3. Of the Austr., Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, see *Fructus sambuci*.—**Aqua (florum [Gr. Ph.]) sambuci**. Fr., *eau distillée (de fleurs) de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Flüderblumenwasser*, *Hollunderblüthenwasser*. Sp., *agua de sauco* [Sp. Ph.]. Elder- (flower) water; made by distilling 1 part [Br. Ph.] (3 parts [Swed. Ph.]), 34 [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 4 [Fr. Cod.], 5 [Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 10 [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.] of a mixture of 1 part of fresh elder-flowers (or also its equivalent of salted elder-flowers [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) and enough water; or by mixing aqua sambuci concentrata with 7 times as much water [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua sambuci concentrata**. A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of fresh elder water with 2 of alcohol, and distilling 10 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]; or by mixing 12 parts of elder-flowers with 2 of alcohol and enough water, and distilling 15 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Baccæ sambuci**. See *ELDER-berries*.—**Extractum sambuci**. See *Succus sambuci insipissatus*.—**Flores sambuci**. See *ELDER-flowers*.—**Fructus sambuci**. Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *S. nigra*. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See *ELDER-berries*.—**Gelatina sambuci** [Belg. Ph.]. A jelly made by heating nearly ripe elder-berries in a kettle until



they burst, straining, expressing, evaporating 100 parts quickly to one third, adding 25 of sugar, and continuing to evaporate to the consistence of honey. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Mel sambuci*. Sp. *miel de saüco* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling fermented juice of elder-berries with twice as much honey to the consistence of a thick syrup, skimming, and straining. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*Oleum sambuci*. A preparation made by digesting dried elder-flowers with 8 times as much olive-oil for two hours, and expressing. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*Rob sambuci* [Netherl. Ph.], *Roob sambuci* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *Succus sambuci inspissatus* and cf. *S. nigra*.—*Sambuci baccae*. See *Fructus sambuci*.—*S. canadensis*. Fr. *sureau du Canada*. Ger., *cana-*



SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS. [A. 337.]

*discher Hollunder*. American (black, or autumn-flowering) elder; common in Canada and the United States, closely related to *S. nigra* and similarly used. [a. 35.]—*S. ebulus*. Fr., *hiëble* [Fr. Cod.], *petit sureau*, *sureau en herbe*. Ger., *Atlich*, *Ackerholder*, *Feldhollunder*, *wilder Flieder* (oder *Holder*). Blood-hilder, danewort, deadwort, dwarf herbaceous (or ground-) elder, the *χαμα-ἀκτὴν* of Dioscorides; a species of strong, unpleasant odor, and bitterish, austere, somewhat acrid taste, growing throughout Europe to the Caucasus. The emetic root and inner bark, the diuretic and purgative leaves and flowers, and the sudorific and diuretic berries, were formerly official. From the berries, which are still official, a diuretic and sudorific extract, *roob ebuli*, is prepared. The leaves have been much used in veterinary medicine. [a. 35.]—*S. glauca*. Californian elder, white elder-berry; a species having medicinal properties like those of *S. canadensis*. [a. 35.]—*S. loureiiriana*. An imperfectly known Chinese tree. The brownish-red berries are calefacient, aperient, sudorific, and diuretic. [a. 35.]—*S. mexicana*. Sp., *saüco* [Mex. Ph.]. An arboreal Mexican species. The emetic and purgative leaves are used in intermittent fever and externally in the pains of syphilis. The root is an energetic purgative. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 123; B. 180 (a. 35).]—*S. nigra*. Fr., *sureau noir* (ou *commun*), *grand sureau*, *sambegnier*, *sue. super.* Ger., *Baumholder*, *Elhorn*, *Flieder*, *gemeiner* (oder *schwarzer*) *Hollunder*, *Haddig*, *Quehen*, *Roskenstrawch*. Common (or black-berried) elder, arn- (or boor-) tree, the *ἀκτὴν* of the ancients, the "stinking elder" of Shakespeare; found in Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. The flowers (see *ELDER-FLOWERS*) contain a volatile oil, and are used to prepare *unguentum sambuci* and *aqua sambuci*. The globular berries, *grana actes*, contain tannin and resin, and are aperient and diaphoretic; their inspissated juice, *rob sambuci*, has been used as a laxative and in rheumatism and syphilis. The cathartic leaves and inner bark have a sickly smell, and are considered repugnant to insects. The former are used to impart a fine green tint to fat and oil; the latter has been used in dropsy and epilepsy. The juice of the root and the leaf-buds are violent cathartics. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*S. peruviana*. A tree growing in the Peruvian Andes. The bark, leaves, and berries are purgative. [a. 35.]—*S. racemosa*. Fr., *sureau à grappes* (ou *de montagne*). Ger., *Trauben-hollunder*, *Berg-hollunder*, *Stern-hollunder*. Harts' (or scarlet-berried) elder; found in Europe, Asia, and California, having the properties of *S. nigra*. The juice of the berries is considered sudorific. [a. 35.]—*S. vulgaris*. See *S. nigra*.—*Succus baccaeum* [Ger. Ph.], *sambuci inspissatus*. Ger., *Fliederbeeren-saft*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of sugar with 3 parts [Netherl. Ph.] or 4 [Dan. Ph.], 6 [Swiss Ph.] of fermented juice of elder-berries (with 9 parts of such juice already brought to the consistence of a half-thick extract [Hung. Ph.], with 16 parts brought to the consistence of honey [Gr. Ph.], with 9 [Austr. Ph.], 10 [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or 12 [Ger. Ph.] brought to a thick extract, and bringing to the consistence of a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] of honey [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of rob [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*Syrupus sambuci*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of sugar in 3 of the filtered fermented juice of elder-berries, and evaporating till the sp. gr. of the hot syrup is 1.27 [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 8 parts of sugar in 5 of the boiled up and filtered fermented juice and bringing to a syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Unguentum sambuci*. Sp., *pomada de saüco* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by

crushing 5 parts of elder-bark and 1 part of elder-leaves, macerating for 8 days with 18 parts of lard, heating gently till the moisture is dissipated, straining, separating from the dregs when cool, melting again, and stirring till cold [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]

**SAME** (Ger.), n. *Za³m'e²*. See SEED and GRAIN (1st def.).

**SAMEN** (Ger.), n. *Za³m'e²n*. See SEED and SEMEN.—*S'be-hälter*. See PLACENTA (4th def.).—*S'bilder*. See SEMINAL CELLS (1st def.).—*S'dunst*. See AURA SEMINALIS.—*S'element*, *S'faden*. See SPERMATOOZOID.—*S'flüss*. See SPERMATORRHEA.—*S'luft*. See AURA SEMINALIS.—*S'milch*. See EMULSION.—*S'saft*. See SEMEN (1st def.).—*S'schneller*. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—*S'stein*. See SPERMATIC CALCULUS.—*S'thierchen*. See SPERMATOOZOID.—*S'träger*. See PLACENTA (4th def.).—*S'treiber*. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—*S'haltung*. See BRADYOLISMUS.—*S'verlust*. See SPERMATORRHEA.—*S'weg*. See VAS DEFERENS.—*S'würmchen*. See SPERMATOOZOID.

**SAMOLUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²m(sa³m)/o²l-u²s(u²s)*. A genus of the *Samoleæ* (a tribe of the *Primulaceæ*). [a. 35.]—*S. aquaticus*, *S. Valerandi*. Fr., *mouren d'eau*, *pimpernelle aquatique*. Ger., *Valerand's Pungen*, *Strand* (oder *Salz*-) *Pungen*. Common brook-weed, water pimpernel; a bitterish herb, formerly official, growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has the vulnerary, aperient, and antiscorbutic properties of *Veronica beccabunga*, and is still used empirically. [a. 35.]

**SAMPHIRE**, n. *Sa²m'fir*. See CRITHUM *maritimum*.

**SAMPUSCHUM** (Lat.), **SAMPUSCHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Sa²mp(sa³mp)-su²k(such²)/u²smu²n*, *u²s(u²s)*. Gr., *σάμψυχον*, *σάμψυκος*, *σάμψυχοιν*. See ORIGANUM *majorana*.

**SANABLE**, adj. *Sa²n'a²-b'l*. Lat., *sanabilis* (from *sanare*, to heal). See CURABLE.

**SAN-ADRIÁN-Y-LA-LOSILLA** (Sp.), n. *Sa²n'a²d-re-a²n'e-la²lo-sel'ya²*. A place in Leon, Spain, where there is a hot chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

**SANATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n(sa³n)-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. See SANATION.—*S. per primam intentionem*. See First INTENTION.—*S. per secundam intentionem*. See Second INTENTION.

**SANATION**, n. *Sa²n'a²-shu²n*. Lat., *sanatio* (from *sanare*, to heal). The process of healing. [a. 48.]

**SANATIVE**, adj. *Sa²n'a²-ti²v*. Lat., *sanativus*. See CURATIVE.

**SANATORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²n(sa³n)-a²ta(a²t)-ori²u²m(u²m)*. A hospital, especially a private hospital. [a. 48.] Cf. *SANITARIUM*.

**SANATORY**, adj. *Sa²n'a²t-or-i²*. Lat., *sanatorius* (from *sanare*, to heal). See CURATIVE.

**SAN BERNARDINO** (It.), n. *Sa²n be²r-na²rd-e'no*. A place in the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

**SAN BERNARDINO HOT SPRINGS**, n. *Sa²n be²r-na²rd-en'o*. A place in San Bernardino County, California, where there are hot sulphurous, saline, and alkaline springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**SANCTUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sa²n²kt(sa³n²kt)/u²s(u²s)*. From *sancire*, to render sacred. Fr., *saint*. Ger., *heilig*. Sacred, holy; as a n., a saint.

**SAND**, n. *Sa²nd*. A-s, s. Gr., *ψάμμος*. Lat., *arena*. Fr., *sable*. Ger., *S*. Rock-substance pulverized or reduced to small grains. [a. 48].—*Brain-s*, *Gehirn's* (Ger.). See ACERVULUS.—*Harns*' (Ger.). See GRAVEL.—*Hirns*' (Ger.). See ACERVULUS.—*Nieren's* (Ger.). Renal gravel.—*S-crack*. A fissure in any part of a horse's foot, beginning at the coronet and generally found in the inner quarters of the forefoot and the toes of the hind foot. [Williams (a. 34).]—*S-geschwulst*. See PSAMMOMA.—*S'hode* (Ger.). See ORCHITIS and EPIDIDYMITIS.

**SANDAL**, n. *Sa²n'd'l*. See S-WOOD.—*Red s*. See *Lignum SANTALI rubri*.

**SANDALUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²nd(sa³nd)/a²l(a²l)-u²m(u²m)*. See *SANTALUM*.—*Lignum sandali* [Swiss Ph.]. See *ACERYLLUS rubri*.—*Lignum sandali citrinum*, *Lignum s*. See *Lignum SANTALI*.—*S. rubrum officinale*. See *Lignum SANTALI rubri*.

**SANDAL-WOOD**, n. *Sa²n'd'l-wu²d*. Fr., *bois de santel*. Ger., *Santelholz*, *Sandelholz*. Sp., *sindalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. As commonly used, lignum santali; also the wood of other species of *Santalum*, red sanders (see *Lignum SANTALI rubri*), and (in Russia) the wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus*. [a. 35].—*False s-w*. The wood of *Ximenia americana*, *Quercus abietica*, and *Myoporum tenuifolium*. [a. 35].—*Oil of s-w*. See *Oil of SANTAL*.—*Red s-w*. 1. See *Lignum SANTALI rubri*. 2. The wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus*. 3. The *Adenanthera pavonina*. [a. 35].—*White s-w*. See under *Lignum SANTALI* and *SANTALUM myrtifolium*.—*Yellow s-w*. 1. See under *Lignum SANTALI*. 2. The wood of *Santalum freycinetianum*. [a. 35.]

**SANDARAC**, n. *Sa²nd'a²r-a²k*. Lat., *sandaraca* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], *resina (sen renir) sandaraca*, *sandaraca arabum*. Fr., *sandaraque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandarak*. The dried resinous secretion of *Callicistris quadrivalvis*, occurring in commerce in brittle, translucent, yellowish tears or small balls of an agreeable, balsamic smell, and a faintly bitter, resinous taste. Under the teeth, instead of softening like mastic for which it is sometimes substituted, it breaks into powder. It is said to consist of three distinct resins, one of which, forming the largest proportion, is entirely soluble in alcohol, another is less soluble, while the third is soluble only in hot alcohol. It was formerly used internally, and formed a part of various plasters and ointments, but is chiefly used now as an incense and in varnish. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35).]—*French s*. See *East Indian DAMMAR*.—*German s*. Lat., *sandaraca germanica*. Fr., *sandaraque d'Allemagne*. Ger., *deutscher Sandarak*. The resin of *Juniperus communis*. [a. 35].—*Oriental s*. Fr., *sandaraque orientale*, *sandaroon*, *sandarouisse*. An Egyptian resin, believed to be identical with s. [a. 35.]



**SANDARACA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}(\text{sa}^2\text{nd})\text{-a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *σανδαράκη*. 1. Of Pliny and Vitruvius, see **ARSENIC disulphide**. 2. See **SANDARAC**.—**Resina s., S. Arabum**. See **SANDARAC**.—**S. electa**. Pure sandarac, the resin unmixed with pieces of wood or other impurities. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. Græcorum**. See **REALGAR**.—**S. naturalis**. Sandarac of inferior quality. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**SANDARAQUE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}^2\text{-da}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{k}$ . See **SANDARAC**.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sandarac triturated in an iron mortar and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SANDELHOLZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{nd}^2\text{e}^2\text{l-ho}^2\text{lts}$ . See **SANDAL-WOOD**.—**S'öl**. See **Oil of SANTAL**.

**SANDERS, SANDERS-WOOD**, n's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{z}$ ,  $\text{sa}^2\text{nd}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{z-wu}^2\text{d}'$ . See **SANDAL-WOOD**.

**SANDIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}(\text{sa}^2\text{nd})\text{'}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *sand'icis*, *-ic'is*. Gr., *σανδιξ*. See **Red LEAD oxide**.

**SANDORICUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}(\text{sa}^2\text{nd})\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Fr., *hantol*. Ger., *Sandoribaum*. Sandal-tree; a genus of the *Meliaceæ*. [a, 35].—**S. indicum**. Fr., *hantol des Indes*, *faux mangoustan*. Ger., *indischer Sandoribaum*, *Hantol*. The sandor of the East Indies and the Molucca and Philippine Islands, false (or wild) mangosteen. The aromatic root is used as a carminative and in leucorrhœa. The leaves are used as a vulnerary and in dysentery. The edible fruit is refrigerant. [a, 35.]

**SANDWICH SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}^2\text{wi}^2\text{ch}$ . A place in Ontario, Canada, where there are alkaline, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SANDYX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{nd}(\text{sa}^2\text{nd})\text{'}^2\text{x(u}^2\text{x)}$ . Gen., *sand'ycos* (*-ycis*). Gr., *σανδυξ*. See **Red LEAD oxide**.

**SAN FILIPPO** (It.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n fe-lep'po}$ . A place in Tuscany where there are warm gaseous and sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

**SANG** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **BLOOD**.—**S. blanc**. 1. See **Blood PLASMA** and **LYMPH**. 2. See **LEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**S. de rate**. 1. An epizootic disease of sheep. 2. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**S. d'Hercule**. An old name for saffron.—**S. noir**. See **Venous BLOOD**.—**S. rouge**, **S. rutilant**. See **Arterial BLOOD**.—**S. veineux**. See **Venous BLOOD**.

**SANG-DRAGON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-dra}^2\text{go}^2\text{n}^2$ . Of the Fr. Cod., see **DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.—**Poudre de s.-d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Dragon's-blood powdered and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SAN GIACOMO** (It.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n ja}^2\text{s'ko-mo}$ . A place in Tuscany where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SANGLLOT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-glo}$ . Sobbing. [J.]

**SANG-SHIH-SEE**, n. The dried fruits of *Gardenia florida*; used in China and Japan as an emetic, stimulant, and diuretic. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SANGSUE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-su}^2$ . See **HIRUDO**.—**S. allemande**. See **HIRUDO medicinalis**.—**S. de cheval**. See **AULOSTOMA gulo**.—**S. grise**, **S. médicinale**. [Fr. Cod.]. See **HIRUDO medicinalis**.

**SANGUIDUCTUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-gwi}^2\text{-du}^2\text{skt}(\text{du}^2\text{k}t)\text{-u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s)}$ . From *sanguis*, blood, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *sanguiduct*. A venous sinus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. duræ matris**. See **Cranial SINUSES**.

**SANGUIFICATION**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gwi}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{k-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *sanguificatio* (from *sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *s.* 1. See **HÆMATOGENESIS**. 2. The formation of blood by the additions received from the alimentary canal and the lungs. [J, 33.]

**SANGUINARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-gwi}^2\text{n-a(a}^2\text{)}^2\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *sanguis*, blood. Fr., *sanguinaire*, *sanguinière* (1st def.). Ger., *Blutkraut* (1st def.), *Blutwurz* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Papaveraceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., blood-root; the rhizome of *S. canadensis*. In small doses it is an expectorant, in somewhat larger doses an emetic, and in overdoses a narcotic poison, acting like digitalis. Except as a stimulant expectorant in advanced or chronic bronchitis, it is now rarely used. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum sanguinarie** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 10 parts of blood-root in No. 30 powder with 5 of purified vinegar, and treating in a percolator with more of the vinegar until 100 parts are obtained. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sanguinarie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sanguinaire*. Ger., *flüssiges Blutwurzelextract*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of blood-root in No. 60 powder with 30 grammes of alcohol, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till exhausted, reserving 85 c.c., evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c.c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. acutis**, **S. canadensis**. Fr., *sanguinaire de Canada*, *beauharnois*, *grande céladine*. Ger., *canadisches Blutkraut*. Blood-root, (red) puccoon, Indian paint; a North American herb. The rhizome constitutes the s. of the U. S. Ph. The seeds are said to be as narcotic as those of *Datura stramonium*. [a, 35].—**S. major**. See **POLYGONUM aviculare**.—**S. minor**. See **PASNYCHIA argentea**.—**Semen sanguinarie**. The seeds of *S. canadensis*.—**Tinctura sanguinarie** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by moistening 15 parts of blood-root in No. 60 powder with 10 of a mixture of 2 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerating for twenty-four hours, and extracting in a percolator with more of the menstruum until 100 parts are obtained. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**SANGUINARINE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gwi}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{r-en}$ . Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sanguinarin*. See **CHELERYTHRINE**.

**SANGUINE**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gwi}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *sanguin*. Ger., *sanguinisch*. 1. Blood-red. 2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of the blood. 3. Lively, cheerful, hopeful (said of temperament). [D, 20.]

**SANGUINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gen}$ . See **Red CHALK**.

**SANGUINEO-BILIOUS**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o-bi}^2\text{l}^2\text{yu}^2\text{s}$ . From *sanguis*, blood, and *bilis*, bile. Of temperament, alternating between sanguine and bilious. [D, 34.]

**SANGUINEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *sanguin*. Ger., *sanguinisch*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of blood; consisting of or abounding in blood. 2. Blood-red. [D, 20.]

**SANGUINOLENT**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{o-l'nt}$ . Lat., *sanguinolentus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *s.* Ger., *blutig*. Of the color of blood, bloody; in botany (Ger., *blutflechtig*), spotted as if splashed with blood. [D; a, 35.]

**SANGUIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-gwi}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *sanguinis*. See **BLOOD**.—**Sanguinis fluor**. See **HÆMORRHOÏD**.—**Sanguinis fluor vesicæ**. See **CYSTORRHAGIA**.—**S. arteriosus**. See **Arterial BLOOD**.—**S. draconis**. See **DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.—**S. mensium**. See **Menstrual BLOOD**.—**S. taxi**. The dried blood of the badger (*Melops taxus*); formerly used in medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. venosus**. See **Venous BLOOD**.

**SANGUISORBA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-gwi}^2\text{-so}^2\text{r-ba}^2$ . From *sanguis*, blood, and *sorbere*, to absorb. Fr., *sanguisorbe*, *sangsorber*. Ger., *Wiesenknopf*, *Blutstropfen*. 1. Burnet, saxifrage; a genus of rosaceous herbs. The species were formerly used in the treatment of hæmorrhage. The *Sanguisorbaceæ* (of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*) are now included in the *Rosaceæ*. The *Sanguisorbæ* are a section of the *Rosaceæ*. The *Sanguisorbaceæ* are an order of the *Toroseæ*, containing the *Sanguisorber*, which are: Of Sprengel, Dumortier, and others, a division (sub-order) of the *Rosaceæ* corresponding nearly to the *Poteriæ* of Bentham and Hooker; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosæe* including the *Alchemilleæ*, *Poteriæ*, *Fothergillæ*, *Cynocrambeæ*, and *Cliffortiæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180, 267 (a, 35).] 2. See **POTERIUM s.**—**S. canadensis**. Canada burnet; a North American species. The root is bitterish and emetic, and the fruits are said to be narcotic. [a, 35].—**S. minor**. See **POTERIUM s.**—**S. officinalis**. Fr., *(grande) pimpinelle* (*commune*, *ou des montagnes*, *ou d'Italie*), *sanguisorbe officinale*. Ger., *gemeiner Wiesenknopf*, *Blutkraut*, *Sperberkraut*, *falsche* (*oder velsche*) *Pimpinelle*. Great burnet; a European species. The astringent root was formerly official. [a, 35.]

**SANGUISUGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-gwi}^2\text{-su}^2\text{g(sug)'}^2\text{a}$ . See **HIRUDO** and **AULOSTOMA gulo**.

**SAN HILARIO** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n e-la}^2\text{s're-o}$ . A place in Gerona, Spain, where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

**SANICLE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-k'l}$ . Fr., *s.* The genus *Sanicula*, especially [Fr. Cod.] *Sanicula europæa*. [B; a, 35.]

**SANICULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{k'u}^2\text{l(u}^2\text{l})\text{-a}^2$ . From *sanus* healthy. Fr., *sanicle*. Ger., *Sanikel*. 1. A genus of the *Saniculæ* or *Saniculidæ* (a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*). 2. Of Matthæus, the *Primula avicularia*. [a, 35].—**S. alba**. See **DENTARIA bulbifera**.—**S. europæa**. Fr., *sanicle d'Europe* (*ou commune*, *ou mâle*), *herbe de Saint-Laurent*, *sanicle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *europäische* (*oder gemeine*) *Sanikel*, *Tranikel*, *Scherneckel*, *Bruchkraut*. Common (European) sanicle; a somewhat astringent species. The root and herb were formerly famous as vulneraries, especially the herb, which is still used in *species pectorales* to heal internal ulcers, to promote absorption of extravasated blood, etc. [a, 35].—**S. major**. See **ALCHEMILLA vulgaris**.—**S. marilandica**. A species growing in the United States and Canada. The fibrous root, black snakeroot, has been recommended in chorea, and is used in intermittent fever. Its fibres are used as a seton by veterinarians. [a, 35.]

**SANIDODES** (Lat.), **SANIODES** (Lat.), adj's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d-od'ez(as)}$ , *-i}^2\text{d'ez(as)}*. Gr., *σανιδῶδης* (from *σάνις*, a plank, and *είδος*, resemblance). Flat-chested. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SANIES** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{San}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{-ez(as)}$ . Gen., *-ei'*. Fr., *sanie*. Ger., *Jauche*. A purulent, serous, or sanguinolent discharge, having a foetid odor, from a wound or ulcer. [a, 34.]

**SANTOUS**, adj.  $\text{San}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *santiosus*. Fr., *sanieux*. Ger., *jauchig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of sanies. [D.]

**SANTARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{t-a(a}^2\text{)}^2\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . See **SANATORIUM**.

**SANITARY**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-ar-i}^2$ . Fr., *sanitaire*. Ger., *sanitär*. Pertaining to or designed to secure health. [D, 20.]

**SANTAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{n}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s(a}^2\text{s)}$ . Gen., *-at'is*. From *sanus*, sound. Ger., *Sanität* (1st def.). 1. Health. 2. A proprietary antiseptic solution containing hydrogen peroxide, camphor, and camphoric acid. [<sup>1</sup> Lancet, 1882, i, p. 145.]

**SANITATION**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{t-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *assainissement*. The enforcement of hygienic measures.

**SANITÄTSRATH** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e-tats'ra}^2\text{t}$ . A board of health; a health commission. [D.]

**SAN JUAN DE CAMPOS** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n hu-a}^2\text{n'd ka}^2\text{mp'os}$ . A place in Majorca where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [a, 43.]

**SAN JUAN HOT SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n hu-a}^2\text{n'}$ . A place in San Bernardino County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SANKT MORITZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{n}^2\text{kt mor-ets'}$ . A place in the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

**SAN MARCOS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n ma}^2\text{rk'os}$ . A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SAN MARTINO** (It.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n ma}^2\text{r-te'no}$ . 1. A place in Soudrio, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring. 2. A place in Sardinia where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SAN PELLEGRINO** (It.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n pe}^2\text{l-le}^2\text{-gre'no}$ . A place in Bergamo, Italy, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SAN REMO** (It.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n ra}^2\text{mo}$ . A climatic winter resort in Porto Maurizio, Italy. [L, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

**SANSEVIERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n sa-ve-a'ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Sanseviero*, a learned Neapolitan. Fr., *sansévère*. Ger., *Sanseviero*.



A genus (bowstring hems) of the *Hammodraceae*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*S. frutescens*. Ger., *strauchige Sauseviere*. A native of the Molucca Islands and Java. The leaves are used externally in paralysis, and the root in blennorrhoea of the genitals. [a, 35.]—*S. lanuginosa*. Ger., *wollige Sauseviere*. A Malabar species. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves, are used in ophthalmia, and the root also as a salve in arthritis. [a, 35.]—*S. zeylanica*. East Indian bowstring hemp; described in Sanskrit writings as used for "removing phlegm that causes a sensation of satiety," "for improving the quality of the milk," etc. In India the root is used in chronic cough and wasting diseases, and the juice of the tender shoots is given to young children to clear their throats of mucus. [A, 496 (a, 35).]

**SANS-PAIR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{r}$ . The azygos vein. [L.]

**SANTA AGUEDA** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{a}^2\text{-gwa-da}^2$ . A health resort in Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SANTA BARBARA HOT SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{a}^2\text{-ba}^2\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2$ . A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SANTAL**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., s. See *Santalum*; as an adj., of the *Santales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nives santalis*) of the *Tubiferae*, consisting of the *Santalaceae*.—*Espèces des trois santals* (Fr.). See *Diatrion SANTALORUM*.—*Huile essentielle de s.* (Fr.). *Huile volatile de s. citrin* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Oil of s.*—*Hydrole de s.* (Fr.). See *Decoctum SANTALI*.—*Oil of s.* Lat., *etheroleum santali, oleum santali* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*etherium*). Fr., *essence (ou huile) de s.*, *huile essentielle de s.*, *huile volatile de s. citrin* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Santelöl*. Sp., *esencia de sándalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal-wood oil; a pale-yellow, volatile liquid of an aromatic odor and pungent spicy taste, obtained by distillation from sandal-wood. It is used as a perfume and like copoba in gonorrhoea. The official oil is derived from *Santalum album*, but various other species also yield the commercial product, which is often adulterated with volatile oil of cedar, castor-oil, etc. [B. 5, 18, 77, 121 (a, 35).]—*Pommade au s.* (Fr.). See *UNGUENTUM SANTALINUM*.—*Poudre de s. citrin* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Yellow saunders crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Poudre de s. rouge* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Red saunders crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. citrin* (Fr.). 1. See *SANTALUM freycinetianum*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Lignum SANTALI*.—*S. rouge* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Lignum SANTALI rubri*.

**SANTALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide santalique*. Ger., *Santalinsäure*. See *SANTALIN* (2d def.).

**SANTALIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-in}$ . Fr., *santaline*. Ger., *S. Sandelholz*. 1. A resinous substance,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_5$ , forming the coloring principle of red sandal-wood. 2. A red substance,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$ , obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*. [B. 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**SANTALUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-(sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{)-a}^2\text{l}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Fr., *santal* (1st def.). Ger., *Santel* (1st def.). *Santelbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Santalaceae*, or sandalwoods, which are an order of the *Achmenodiosporae*, sometimes parasitic on trees or roots. The *Santales* are: Of Sprengel and others, an order corresponding in part to the *Santalaceae*; of Spach and others, a tribe of the *Santalaceae*. The *Santalinae* are: Of Dumortier, the *Santalaceae* essentially; of Brongniart, a class of perigenous *Dialypetalae*. [a, 35.]—*Etheroleum santali*. See *Oil of SANTAL*.—*Confectio santalorum cordialis*. See *ELECTUARIUM cordiale*.—*Decoctum santali*. Fr., *decoction (ou hydrole) de santal*. A preparation made by boiling yellow sandal-wood in 48 times as much water till reduced one half. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Diatrion santalorum*. (Gr., *δια τριών σαντάλων*. Fr., *espèces des trois santals*). A mixture of 95 parts each of yellow, red, and white sandal-wood, 1,010 of roses, 150 of violets, 70 each of rhubarb, calcined ivory, portulacaeseeds, and licorice juice, and 50 each of starch, gum arabic, and tragacanth. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Emplastrum santali*. Fr., *onguent santalin, emplâtre de santal*. A plaster made by melting 120 parts each of resin and wax, and adding 45 of red sandal-wood, 7 of saffron, and 6 each of oilbalm, mastic, myrrh, and alum. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Lignum santali albi, seu ambrati, seu citrini*. Fr., *santal citrin* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *weisses (oder gelbes) Santelholz, weisser (oder gelber) Santel*. Sp., *sándalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal wood, the fragrant wood of *S. album*. The sap-wood is called white sandal-wood, and the more fragrant heart-wood yellow sandal-wood. In India it is used as a diaphoretic, and, ground up with water to a paste, as a cooling application. It yields oil of santal. [a, 35.]—*Lignum santali cœruleum*. See *LIGNUM neplericum*.—*Lignum santali rubri* [Belg. Ph.] (*seu rubrum* [Din. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *santal rouge* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *rothes Santelholz*. Sp., *sándalo rojo* [Sp. Ph.]). Red saunders (or sandal-wood); the heavy, compact, fibrous wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, occurring in commerce in ponderous irregular logs, deep-red internally, and in the shops in the form of small reddish-brown chips or raspings, without taste and with but little odor. Used chiefly as a dye-stuff. [a, 35.]—*Oleum santali æthereum*. See *Oil of SANTAL*.—*S. album*. Fr., *santal blanc*. Ger., *weisser Santelbaum*. East Indian or white sandal-wood tree. Its fragrant heart-wood constitutes in part the sandal wood (see *Lignum santali*) of commerce. [a, 35.]—*S. freycinetianum*. Fr., *santal citrin* (ou de Freycinet). A Hawaiian species. The wood is a source of oil of santal. [a, 35.]—*S. myrtifolium*. Myrtle-leaved sandal-wood tree or shrub; a species by some regarded as a variety of the *S. album* yielding an inodorous wood known as white sandal-wood. [a, 35.]—*S. pyralurum*. A Hawaiian species. It yields a part of the sandal wood of commerce. [a, 35.]—*S. rubrum* (officinale). See *Lignum santali rubri*.—*S. Yaki*. Fr., *santal yaki*. A Fijian species. Its wood yields oil of sandal-wood. [a, 35.]—*Species diatrion santalorum*. See *Diatrion santalorum*.

**SANTEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Za}^2\text{n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{el}$ . See *SANTALUM* (1st def.).—*S\*-holz*. See *SANDAL-WOOD*.—*S\*-öl*. See *Oil of SANTAL*.

**SANTENAY** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2$ . A place in the department of the Côte-d'Or, France, where there is a saline spring. [a, 14.]

**SANTOLINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-(sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{)-o}^2\text{-l-in(en) a}^2$ . From *santus*, holy, and *linum*, flax. Fr., *santoline*. Ger., *Santoline, Heiligenpflanze*. Lavender-cotton; a genus of the *Santolineae* (a subdivision of the *Anthemideae*). [a, 35.]—*S. chamæcyparissus*, *S. eupressiformis*, *S. dentata*. Fr., *santoline* (ou *aurone*) *femelle* (Fr. Cod.), *santoline commune* (ou *garde-robe*), *petite citronnelle*, *petit cyprès*. Ger., *cypressenartige Santoline, Garten-cypresse, gemeine Heiligenpflanze, Stabwurzweiblein, Cypressenkraut*. Common lavender-cotton, ground-cypress; an odoriferous insecticidal plant indigenous to southern Europe; used as a stimulant and antispasmodic and especially as an anthelmintic. The herb and flowering tops were formerly official. [a, 35.]—*S. fragrantiissima*. A very stimulant species growing in Egypt and the Levant. The fragrant, very aromatic dried herb, sold at Cairo under the name of *babuny* or *zeysum*, is used as an anthelmintic, and its juice in ophthalmia. The decoction of the leaves is employed in catarrhal affections. [a, 35.]—*S. rosmarinifolia*. Ger., *rosmarinblättrige Santoline*. Rosemary-leaved lavender-cotton; found in southern Europe. It has the properties of *S. chamæcyparissus*, and in Spain is used in various skin complaints. [a, 35.]

**SANTOLINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-to-len}$ . 1. See *SANTOLINA*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SANTOLINA chamæcyparissus*.—*S. commune*, *S. femelle*, *S. garde-robe*. See *SANTOLINA chamæcyparissus*.

**SANTONICA** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-(sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{)-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k-a}^2$ . Gr., *σαντονικόν*. Fr., *semen-contra, semencine, barbotine* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Wurmsamen, Zittwerbsamen*. Sp., *santonico* [Mex. Ph.], *simiente de Alejandria* [Sp. Ph.]. Wormseed; the minute unopened flower-heads of *Artemisia cina* (Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.) (of *Artemisia contra* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *Artemisia wahiana* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], of *Artemisia maritima* [Ger. Ph.] (var. *steechmanniana* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]), of various species of *Artemisia* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Wormseed has a bitter, aromatic taste and a strong, pleasant odor resembling camphor and oil of capajut. It is used, chiefly in the form of its peculiar principle (santonin), as an anthelmintic. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of a volatile oil. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35); B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Extract of s.* See *Extractum CINÆ*.—*Oil of s.* See *Oil of WORMSEED*.

**SANTONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide santonique*. Ger., *Santoninsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$ , obtained by the action of alkalis on santonin. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SANTONICUM** [Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-(sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{)-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . See *SANTONICA*.—*Extractum santonici*. See *Extractum CINÆ*.—*S. semen, Semen santonici* (Levantici). See *SANTONICA*.—*Trochisci santonici*. See *Trochisci SANTONINI*.

**SANTONIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *santoninum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., etc.], *santonina* [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *santonine* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *S. Sp., santonina* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$ , obtained from wormseed. When perfectly pure, it crystallizes in small, colorless prisms or scales of slightly bitter taste, melting at about 170° C. *S.* is anthelmintic, and is used in retention of urine and in amenorrhoea not associated with chlorosis. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, vi, 70, x, 138 (a, 50).]—*Calcium-s.* A tasteless powder,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{-CaHO}$ , preferred by E. Bombelon to *s.* as a vermifuge. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 5, 1886, p. 650 (a, 50).]—*S.* and sodium albuminate. A mixture of 4 parts of sodium bicarbonate, 1 part of *s.*, and 2 parts of dried albumin. [Pavesi (B, 5).]

**SANTONINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-(sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{)-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-in(en) a}^2$ . See *SANTONIN*.—*Syrupus santonine* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of santonin in 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol by the aid of heat, and adding 1,966 of syrup. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tabellæ cum s.* [Fr. Cod.] (*Tabellæ santonine* [Belg. Ph.]). See *Trochisci SANTONINI*.

**SANTONINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide santoninique*. Ger., *Santoninsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$ , isomeric with santonic acid, of which santonin is the anhydride. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

**SANTONINOXIME**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-x'em}$ . Fr., *santonin-oxyme*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2\text{-NOH}$ , recommended as a substitute for santonin. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SANTONINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-(sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{)-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-in(en) u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . See *SANTONIN*.—*Pastilli* (seu *trochisci*) *santonini*. Fr., *tablettes de santonine* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *tabletas* [Sp. Ph.] (*6 pastillas* [Mex. Ph.]) *de santonina*. A preparation of 720 grains of santonin, 25 oz. of powdered sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 2 fl. oz. of gum arabic mucilage, and water enough to make 720 lozenges [Br. Ph.]. Most of the other ph's make up santonin with from about 16 to 100 times as much sugar and enough tragacanth mucilage, but the Gr. Ph. directs omission of the mucilage, the Swiss Ph. the use of white of egg instead, the Dan. Ph. 6 parts of santonin and 57 each of sugar and pasta cacao, the Netherl. Ph. 24 of sugar and 30 of pasta cacao. The lozenges contain each 1 centigramme [Fr. Cod.] (*12 centigrammes* [Sp. Ph.], 24 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Belg. Ph.], 3 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.], 34 [Russ. Ph.], 35 [Swiss Ph.], 35 1/2 or 6 1/4 [Gr. Ph.], 5 [Austr. Ph.], 6 1/2 [Br. Ph.], 6 [Netherl. Ph.]) of santonin. The Belg. Ph. has also lozenges the *chocolata anthelmintica* containing 4 centigrammes each of santonin, and made of 20 parts of santonin to 180 of sweetened pasta cacao. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SAPORIA**, n. See under *MESIA picta*.

**SAP**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}$ . Fr., *sève*. Ger., *Saft*. The juice of a plant. [a, 35.]—*Cell-s.* See *CELL-fluid*.—*Nuclear s.* See *NUCLEOCHYLEMA*.

**SAPA**, n. See *Ron*.



**SAPE** (Fr.). n. *Sa*<sup>3</sup>p. Sapping. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**S. sphénoïdienne**. Of Guéniot, the operation of breaking up the base of the fetal skull, including transforation and céphalotripsie intra-crânienne. [A, 15.]

**SAPHATUM**, n. See **SAFAT**.

**SAPHENA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>f(sa<sup>2</sup>f)-en(an)<sup>a</sup>3. From *σαφήνης*, manifest. Fr., *saphène*. Ger., *S*. See *Internal saphenous vein*.—**S. parva**. Ger., *kleine S*. See *External saphenous vein*.

**SAPHENOUS**, adj. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>f-en<sup>u</sup>s. Pertaining to two prominent veins of the leg, known as *saphenæ*, or to the region or parts adjoining them. [a, 48.]

**SAPHIR** (Fr.). n. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>fer. Of Ambroise Paré, a term for the pustules and tubercles of rosacea. [G.]

**SAPID**, adj. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>p<sup>12</sup>d. Lat., *sapidus* (from *sapere*, to taste). Fr., *sapide*. Capable of affecting the organs of taste. [K.]

**SAPIN** (Fr.). n. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **ABIES** and **ABIES picea**.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura PINI*.—**Bière de s. composé**. See *CEREVISIA antiscorbutica*.—**Eau (de bourgeons) de s.** See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de PIN*.—**Hydrolé (ou infusion) de bourgeons de s.** See *Infusum PINI*.—**Teinture de bourgeons de s.** See *Tinctura PINI*.—**Teinture de bourgeons de s. composé**. See *Tinctura PINI composita*.

**SAPINDAL**, adj. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>p<sup>12</sup>n<sup>2</sup>d<sup>1</sup>. Pertaining to the *Sapindales*, which are: Of Lindley, the s. alliance (Lat., *nixus sapindales*) of hypogynous exogens, consisting of the *Tremandraceæ*, *Polygalaceæ*, *Vochysiaceæ*, *Staphyleaceæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, *Petiveriaceæ*, *Aceraceæ*, *Mulpihiaceæ*, and *Erythroxylaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Discifloræ*, containing the *Sapindaceæ*, *Sabiaceæ*, and *Anacardiaceæ*; characterized by the ascending ovules with the rhaphe ventral or reversed. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

**SAPINDUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>p(sa<sup>2</sup>p)<sup>12</sup>n<sup>2</sup>d<sup>1</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sapo indicus*, Indian soap. Fr., *savonnier*. Ger., *Seifenbaum*. The typical genus of the *Sapindaceæ*, or (Indian) soapworts, an order of the *Sapindales* (see under **SAPINDAL**). The *Sapindariæ* are an order of the *Toropetaleæ*. The *Sapindæ* are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Sapindaceæ*; of De Candolle and others, a tribe (or sub-order) of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Sapindæi*, or *Sapindi*, are an order consisting of part of the *Sapindaceæ* of De Candolle. [B, 42, 168, 170 (a, 35).]—**S. emarginatus**. Poongum oil-plant, the soapnut-tree of India. The capsules, which contain saponin, are used as an expectorant in asthma. The seeds yield a semi-solid medicinal oil; pounded up with water and introduced into the mouth, they are said to cut short the paroxysm of epilepsy. [a, 35.]—**S. laurifolius**. An East Indian tree. The saponaceous berries are used in flatulent colic and abdominal pains, the fragrant leaves in baths for painful joints, and the root in gout, rheumatism, and paralysis. [a, 35.]—**S. saponaria**. Fr., *savonnier* (*commun*), *arbre aux savons* (ou *savonnettes*), *bois ramon*. Ger., *gemeiner Seifenbaum*. The soapberry (or soap-nut) tree of the West Indies and tropical America. The fruits (Ger., *Seifenbeeren*), once official as *nuculæ saponariæ*, are somewhat acrid and astringent, and contain a saponaceous tonic pulp which is used in intermittent fevers, mucous discharges, etc. The root and bark are also regarded as tonic; the latter is used in urinary troubles, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. senegalensis**. A Senegal tree. The edible fruit has a vinous taste. The seeds are poisonous. [a, 35.]

**SAPINETTE** (Fr.). n. *Sa*<sup>2</sup>p-ne<sup>2</sup>t. 1. A name for various species of *Abies* and *Picea*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. See *CEREVISIA antiscorbutica*.

**SAPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*(sa<sup>2</sup>p)<sup>12</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *s*. A genus of the *Crotonææ*. [a, 35.]—**S. aucuparium**. Fr., *s. des oiseaux*. 1. A species found in Surinam and the West Indies. The acrid juice contains a sort of caoutchouc which is used as bird lime and as a vesicant. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *S. hippomane*. [a, 35.]—**S. hippomane**. A West Indian species. The poisonous juice and an extract from the leaves are used as a caustic. [a, 35.]—**S. indicum**. An East Indian tree having a caustic, poisonous juice. The leaves are used as a caustic. The fruits are eaten, but their seeds are poisonous. [a, 35.]—**S. laurifolium**. West Indian gum-tree, milkwood of Jamaica. The juice is caustic. [a, 35.]

**SAPO** (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*(sa<sup>2</sup>p)<sup>12</sup>o. Gen., -on<sup>1</sup>is. 1. Soap. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Castile soap made from olive-oil by the action of caustic soda. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Balsamum saponis**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Ceratum saponis**. See *Emplastrum saponis*.—**Ceratum saponis compositum**. See *Emplastrum cerati saponis*. Of the earlier editions of the Br. Ph., em-plastrum saponis fuscum. [B.]—**Emplastrum cum sapone** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum saponis*.—**Emplastrum resolvers cum sapone et camphora**. An old preparation very similar to em-plastrum saponatum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum saponis (camphoratum)** [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon*. Ger., *Seifenvercat*, *Seifenkeratplaster*. Sp., *emplasto de jabón* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of soap incorporated in 90 [U. S. Ph.] or 60 [Swed. Ph.] of lead plaster by the aid of water [U. S. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of animal soap, 36 of lead plaster, and 1 part of resin melted together [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting together 80 parts of lead plaster and 4 of white wax and adding 5 of sliced almond-oil soap (see *Savon medicinal*). The Belg. preparation consists of 800 parts of litharge plaster, 134 of yellow wax, and 66 of medicinal soap; the Sp. preparation of 60 parts of litharge plaster, 3 of white wax, and 4 of soap. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum saponis fuscum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon saturé*. Ger., *Seifenkeratplaster*. Soap-cerate plaster; made by boiling 15 oz. (av.) of lead oxide in a gallon of vinegar, adding 10 oz. of animal soap, boiling, and adding 12½ oz. of yellow wax melted with a pint of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia saponis**. See *Tinctura saponis*.—**Linimentum cum sapone**. See *Linimentum saponis*.—**Linimentum saponis**. Fr., *liniment savonneux* (1st def.), *liniment ammoniacal*

*savonneux* (2d def.). Ger., *Campherseifenliniment*, *Flussspiritus*. Soap liniment; made by dissolving 10 parts of soap in 14 of water, adding a solution of 5 parts of camphor and 1 part of oil of rosemary in 70 parts of alcohol, filtering the mixture, and adding water to bring the whole up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by macerating in a mixture of 80 fl. oz. of rectified spirit and 20 of distilled water 10 oz. (av.) of soap, 5 oz. of camphor, and 15 fluidrachms of oil of rosemary. The Fr. preparation consists of 50 parts of tincture of soap, 45 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and 5 of oil of sweet almonds. The Fr. Cod. also gives a *liniment savonneux camphré*, made like the foregoing with the substitution of spirit of camphor for the alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**Linimentum saponis camphoratum**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum* and *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Linimentum saponis compositum**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Linimentum saponis et opii**. Fr., *baume anodin* (ou *arthritique camphré*), *liniment spiritueux anodin camphré*, *teinture d'opium savonneuse camphrée*. A preparation made by mixing 14 parts of opium, 29 of white soap, 21 of camphor, 4 of saffron, and 518 of alcohol, and filtering at the end of eight days; or by dissolving 14 parts of opium, 57 of soap, and 29 of camphor in 229 of spirit of lavender; or by digesting for three days a mixture of 14 parts of opium, 55 of soap, and 443 of alcohol, filtering, and adding 21 of camphor and 2½ of oil of rosemary or 30 of camphor and 7 of oil of rosemary. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Linimentum saponis rubefaciens** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of powdered cantharides with 20 parts of rectified oil of turpentine for 24 hours, adding a solution of 24 parts of scraped soap, 16 of scraped tallow soap, and 8 of camphor in 240 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, filtering when cool, and adding 12 parts of aqua ammoniæ solution (sp. gr. 0.960). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquor saponis stibiat**. 1. Of the Pruss. Ph. (5th ed.) and Gr. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony in 3 parts (or, if possible, less) of caustic-potash solution (sp. gr. 1.333), adding 3 parts of scraped medicinal soap (Spanish soap [Gr. Ph.]) and 6 each of alcohol and water, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *Tinctura ANTIMONII saponata*.—**Oleum saponis**. Ger., *Seifenöl*. An oil obtained by distilling a mixture of soap with three times as much washed sand and rectifying two or three times. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilula saponis guaiacini**. Fr., *pilules de savon de guaiac*. Pills made from a mass consisting of 15 grammes of guaiac soap with the necessary amounts of lycopodium and of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis saponis**. See *Poudre de SAVON*.—**S. albiissimus droguistarum**. See *S. animalis*.—**S. albus** (hispanicus) [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], see *oleaceus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. alcohólico-ammoniatus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. allicantinus**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. ammoniaco-camphoratus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. amygdalinus**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. animalis**. Fr., *savon animal*. Sp., *jabón animal*. A soda soap made of tallow [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (preferably beef tallow [Gr. Ph.], of animal fat consisting chiefly of stearin [Br. Ph.], of veal tallow [Fr. Cod.], of beef marrow [Sp. Ph.], or of tallow or marrow [Swiss Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. antimoniæ**. See *Sapo ANTIMONII*.—**S. aromaticus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. aromaticus liquidus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**S. aromaticus solidus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. butyraceus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (seu *butyrinus* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). A soda soap made with butter. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. cacaotinus**. A soap made by boiling together 2 parts of caustic-soda solution and 1 of melted cacao butter. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. camphoratus** [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Campherseife*. A soap made by dissolving 4 parts of camphor in 5 of olive-oil, shaking up with 50 of amorphous soap, then with 2½ of caustic-soda solution, and drying in an oven in balls or cakes. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. chemicus pro casu externo**. See *S. starkeyanus*.—**S. chymicus**. See *OFFA alba*.—**S. chymicus Dippelii**. Fr., *savon chimique de Dippel*. A preparation made by melting together 12 parts of potassium carbonate, 6 of antimony trisulphide, and 3 of copper filings, adding 9 of oil of juniper or oil of turpentine, pouring on strong alcohol enough to cover the mass two or three inches deep, digesting for some days, decanting, repeating the process with more alcohol two or three times, mixing the liquids, distilling off a part of the alcohol, and adding Venetian soap and a little balsam of Peru to the residue. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. cum medulla bovina**. See *Beef's-marrow soap* and *S. animalis*.—**S. domesticus**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., and Gr. Ph., see *S. animalis*. 2. A marbled soap resembling Castile soap in constituents. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. durus**. See *S.* (2d def.) and *Soda soap*.—**S. guaiacinus**, *S. guajacinus*. Fr., *savon de guaiac*. A soap made by mixing 1 part of caustic-potash solution with 2 parts of water, heating with ½ part of powdered guaiac resin (replacing the water that is evaporated), straining or filtering when the resin is nearly dissolved, and evaporating to pillular consistence [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.]; or by mixing *ex tempore* 2 parts of guaiac resin with 1 part of caustic potash and triturating with water (slowly added) to the consistence of a solid pill-mass [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. hispanicus** [Gr. Ph.] (*albus* [Russ. Ph.]). See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. hispanicus albus pulveratus**. Castile soap powdered and sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], without leaving any residue [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. hydrosulphureti oxyduli stibii sulphurati**. See *S. ANTIMONII*.—**S. jalapinus** (seu *jalappinus*). Ger., *Jalapenseife*. A preparation consisting of equal parts of jalap resin and Castile soap, with or without the addition of alcohol [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of medicinal soap and 4 of tincture of jalap, evaporated to a pillular consistence. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. kalicus**, *S. kalinus*. Ger., *Kaliseife*, *Seifenleiste*. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., potash soap; soft soap. [B.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Swiss Ph., see *S. viridis*.—**S. kalinus albus** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *S. kalinus* (1st def.).—**S. kalinus venalis** [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *S. viridis*.—**S. medicatus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *S.* (2d



def.).—*S. mollis*. 1. See *Soft soap*. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and Finn. Ph., see *S. viridis*.—*S. niger*. See *S. viridis*.—*S. oleaceus* (Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.). See *S. (2d def.)*.—*S. piceus*. Ger., *Flichtenseife*. A soap made by boiling 5 parts each of tar and black pitch with a solution of about 2 of fused caustic potash in 8 of water, adding 42 of animal soap dissolved in 42 of water, boiling a quarter of an hour, turning into capsules, and cutting into pieces when cold [Russ. Ph.]; by mixing 1 part of tar with 3 parts of green soap [Netherl. Ph.]; with 7 of powdered Castile soap [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or by triturating 60 parts of powdered animal soap with 25 each of glycerin and alcohol, adding 15 of tar and 8 of caustic-soda solution, and turning into paper capsules when carefully mixed [Hung. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. piceus liquidus* [Russ. Ph.]. An emporaneous mixture of 1 part each of green soap and empyreumatic oil of juniper dissolved in 2 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sebaceus* [Swiss Ph.], *S. sebaceus* [Russ. Ph.]. See *S. animalis*.—*S. starkeyanus*. Fr., *savon de Starkey* (ou de l'érebenthine). A soap formerly official in Germany; made by triturating together 1 part of potassium carbonate with 6 parts each of turpentine and Venice turpentine; or a soap made of equal parts of dry potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and fine turpentine; or of caustic-potash solution with twice as much turpentine; or of caustic potash melted with a little water and added to 3 times as much oil of turpentine. [B. 10; B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. stibitatus*. Fr., *savon stibié* (2d def.). 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 5th ed., and Gr. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony in 3 parts [Gr. Ph.] (as little as possible [Pruss. Ph.]) of caustic-potash solution, diluting with 2 [Pruss. Ph.] (3 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of water, adding 6 of (Castile [Gr. Ph.], medicinal [Pruss. Ph.]) soap, and evaporating to a pill-mass (adding a little caustic-potash solution if necessary to avoid reddening). 2. See *S. ANTIMONI*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sulfuratus*. A preparation made by triturating 35 grammes of powdered soap and 5 of sublimed sulphur with  $\frac{1}{2}$  gramme of oil of bergamot, continuing the trituration with the necessary amount of 70-per-cent. alcohol to make a plastic mass, and drying [Austr. Ph.]; or by dissolving 60 parts of powdered animal soap in 25 each of glycerin and alcohol, adding when half cold 15 of precipitated sulphur and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part each of the oils of orange-peel and lemon, and pouring into paper capsules [Hung. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sulphurato-ceratus*. A soap made by dissolving 1 part of liver of sulphur in 2 parts of boiling water and 1 part of yellow wax, and evaporating till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. tartareus* (Starkey). See *S. starkeyanus*.—*S. terebinthatus*, *S. terebinthinatus*. Ger., *Terpentineife*. A mixture of white soap, oil of turpentine, and potassium carbonate in varying proportions. [B. 5, 119; B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *S. starkeyanus*.—*S. vegetalis*. See *S. medicatus*.—*S. venetus*. Ger., *venetische Seife*. 1. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see *S. (2d def.)*. 2. A soap made like Castile soap but marbled by the presence of iron sulphide or of an alumino-ferrous soap in suspension. [B. 119 (a, 38).] See also *Marbled soap*.—*S. viridis*. Fr., *savon vert* (ou mou). Ger., *Kuliseife*. Green soap; a greenish, oily, gelatinous soap made by the action of caustic potash on a fixed oil. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 4, 38].—*S. vulgaris*. See *S. animalis*.—*S. wologdensis*. 1. A soap made of suet and potash at Wologda and elsewhere. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. A preparation made by melting together 500 parts of prepared beef marrow and 250 of caustic-potash solution, dissolving in 2,000 of boiling water, adding 180 of salt dissolved in 1,000 of water, cooling, expressing, and drying. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Spiritus saponis*. See *Spiritus saponatus* (2d def.).—*Spiritus saponis camphoratus*. Sp., *solución alcohólica de jabón alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 80 parts of soap and 12 [Dan. Ph.] (15 [Norw. Ph.], 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  [Sp. Ph.]) of camphor dissolved in 400 of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0.892 [Dan. Ph.], 0.903 [Norw. Ph.], in 460 of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]), and perfumed with 4 parts each of the oils of rosemary and thyme [Dan. Ph.], or with 5 of the oils of rosemary and Cretan origanum [Norw. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Spiritus saponis kalini* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Tinctura saponis viridis*.—*Tinctura saponis* (camphorata). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1850, see *Linimentum saponis*. 2. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM*.—*Tinctura saponis et opii*. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII*.—*Tinctura saponis viridis* [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of green soap; containing 65 parts of green soap, 2 of oil of lavender, and 33 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or consisting of a soap made of 6 parts of olive-oil, 7 of caustic-potash solution, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  of alcohol, mixed with 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  of water and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  of alcohol, plus the amount necessary to replace what has evaporated in the making of the soap [Ger. Ph.]; or made by boiling 1 part of fused caustic potash and 6 parts of water with 4 of olive-oil till reduced to 8 parts, dissolving in 12 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering [Russ. Ph.]; or by dissolving 200 parts of green soap in 100 of spirit of lavender and filtering [Austr. Ph.]; or by dissolving 100 parts of *s. kalinus* albus in 200 of alcohol and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of oil of lavender [Hung. Ph.]. [B. 7; B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SAPIDIL, SAPODILLA**, n's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-di}^2$ ,  $\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-di}^2\text{la}^2$ . The *Achras sapota* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

**SAPOGENTIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{e}^2\text{-in}$ . Fr., *sapogénine*. Ger., *S.* A decomposition product,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2$ , obtained by treating saponin with fuming hydrochloric acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SAPONACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-shu}^2$ . Lat., *saponaceus* (from *sapo*, soap). Fr., *saponeux*. Ger., *seifenartig*. 1. Soapy. 2. Belonging to the *Sapnaceae*, which are an order of plants corresponding to the tribe *Sapindae*. [a, 35.]

**SAPONAIRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-po-na}^2$ .r. See *SAPONARIA* and *SAPONARIA officinalis*.—*Extrait de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum saponariae*.—*Sirap de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of the root of *Saponaria officinalis* in 150 of boiling water, expressing, adding 18 of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 20 parts of the root

of *Saponaria officinalis* in 1,000 of boiling water for two hours and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de s. (feuilles)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de saponaria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the leaves of *Saponaria officinalis* in 500 [Fr. Cod.] (345 [Sp. Ph.]) of boiling water and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de s. (racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de s.*

**SAPONARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})\text{-a}^2)\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *sapo*, soap. Fr., *saponaire*. Ger., *Seifenkraut*. Soapwort; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Saponariae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Diantheae*. [a, 35.]—*Decoctum saponariae* [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by macerating the root of *S. officinalis* in water, boiling, expressing gently, and decanting. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Extractum saponariae*. Fr., *extrait de saponaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de s.* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made by macerating 1 part of the root of *S. officinalis* with 4 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue with 2 parts of water, evaporating this second product to the consistence of syrup, adding the first product, and carrying on the evaporation to the consistence of a thick extract [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root with 5 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue with 3 parts of water, expressing, mixing the two, decanting when settled, and evaporating to a soft consistence [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Folia saponariae* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *saponaire officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *s. [Sp. Ph.]*. The leaves of *S. officinalis* (leaves and stems [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Nucule saponariae*. See under *SAPINDUS s.*—*Ptisana saponariae* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de SAPONARIA*.—*Radix saponariae*, *Saponariae radix*. Fr., *saponaire officinale (racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *s. (raíz)* [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinalis*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. ocyroides*. Rock-soapwort, the *oxyroides* of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe. The seeds were formerly used in snake-bites. [a, 35.]—*S. officinalis*. Fr., *saponaire officinale*, *herbe à foulon*, *saponière*, *savonaire*, *savonnrière*. Ger., *gemeines* (oder gebräuchliches) *Seifenkraut*, *Seifenwurzel*, *Speichelwurz*, *Hundsmelke*, *Waschkraut*, *Madenkraut*. Common soapwort, crow-sop, fuller's herb, hedge-pink, soapwort-gentian. The root and herb are both used, but the root is much the more active. Soap-root contains over 30 per cent. of saponin, to which its demulcent and depurative properties are due. It is used as an alternative in syphilis, scrofula, and skin complaints, and its inspissated juice has been used in gonorrhoea. [a, 35.]—*S. vaccaria*. Ger., *Kuhseifenkraut*, *Kuhkraut*, *Erdweich*. Cow-basil (or -fat, or -herb), cow-herb soapwort; a native of Europe, said to have the properties of *S. officinalis*. The seeds were once used as a diuretic and caleficient. [a, 35.]

**SAPONÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o-na}$ . A medicine in the preparation of which soap is used. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**SAPONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{ik}$ . Fr., *acide saponique*. See *SAPOGENIN*.

**SAPONIFICATION**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-in}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-k-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *saponificatio* (from *sapo*, soap, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *S. Ger., S., Verseifung*. The act or process of converting into soap; the decomposition of fats into fatty acids and glycerin by the action of alkalies. [B; K.]—*Fermentative s.*, *Gährungs-S.* (Ger.). *S.* caused by the action of an animal ferment. [K.]

**SAPONIMENT**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-nt}$ . See *SAPONIMENTUM*.

**SAPONIMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{(u}^2\text{m})}$ . From *sapo*, soap. A general term introduced by Dieterich for opodeldoid and similar substances (compounds of stearin soap, olein soap, alcohol, and various medicaments). ["Pharm. Zt. Russl.," xxiii; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1885, p. 26.]—*S. carbolisatum*. A mixture of 40 parts of stearin soap, 10 of Castile soap, 900 of alcohol, and 50 of carbolic acid. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SAPONIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-in}$ . Lat., *saponinum*. Fr., *saponine*. Ger., *S.* A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{84}\text{O}_{18}$ , contained in *Saponaria officinalis* and various other plants. It forms a white, amorphous, very friable mass, inodorous and having first a sweetish and afterward a persistent acid taste. [B. 5, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**SAPONULE** (Fr.), **SAPONULÉ** (Fr.), n's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{-po-nu}^2\text{le}$ ,  $\text{-nu}^2\text{la}$ . A general term for a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of soap, with or without other substances, dissolved in alcohol, forming a mass of a gelatinous consistence. ["Nouv. remèdes," Oct. 15, 1885, p. 330.] (Cf. *SAPONIMENTUM*.—*S. ammoniacal de Steers*. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM*.)

**SAPONULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})\text{-u}^2\text{l}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{(u}^2\text{s)})$ . See *SAPONULE*.—*S. ammoniacalis*. See *LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ*.

**SAPORRHETIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{r-ret}^2\text{-in}$ . See *SAPOGENIN*.

**SAPOTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{a}^2)$ . Fr., *sapotillier*. Of Gärtner, the genus *Achras*. The *Sapotaceae* are an order of the *Ebenales*. [a, 35.]—*S. achras*. See *ACHRAS s.*

**SAPOTILLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2(\text{ot})\text{-il}^2\text{la}^2)$ . Fr., *sapotille*, *sapotillier*. Ger., *Sapotillbaum*. The *Achras sapota*. [a, 35.]

**SAPOTOXIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-to}^2\text{x}^2\text{-in}$ . A poisonous glucoside, probably  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{10}$ , contained in the bark of *Quillaja saponaria*, occurring as a white powder. It destroys the red corpuscles of the blood, and also nerves and muscles when brought into direct contact with them, and violently inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. Boiling with barium hydrate and evaporating removes the poisonous qualities and changes *s.* to a substance differing very little chemically, but quite inactive physiologically. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SAPPAN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-p}^2\text{-n}$ . See *CESALPINIA s.*

**SAPPANIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-in}$ . Fr., *sappanine*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , obtained by fusing commercial extract of sappanwood with caustic soda. [B. 34 (a, 14).]

**SAPPHISM**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{f}^2\text{-iz}^2\text{-m}$ . From *Σαπφώ*, Sappho, a Greek poetess. 1. Friction and suction of the clitoris. [E, 20.] 2. See *TRIBADISM*.



**SAPRÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-rem}'(\text{ra}^3\text{'e}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *αἷμα*, blood. Infection of the blood by putrefactive products. [B.]

**SAPRINE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}'\text{ren}$ . Fr., s. Ger., *Saprin*. A non-poisonous alkaloid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_3$ , found in corpses. [Briegleb, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); A, 326 (a, 21).]

**SAPROGENIC**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}'\text{-ro-jen}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *saprogène*. Ger., *saprogen*. Causing putrefaction. [a, 48.]

**SAPROLEGNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-le}^2\text{g}'\text{ni}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *λέγων*, an edge. A genus of *Fungi* of the *Saprolegniaceæ*, or *Saprolegniæ*, or *Saprolegniæ*, which are a division (suborder) of the *Phycomycetes* growing chiefly in water, on the dead bodies of fish and insects. They often infest animals in aquaria, causing their destruction. Sodium carbonate is said to prevent their growth. [a, 35.]—**S. ferax**. A species parasitic on the bodies of fish and other animals; identified with a fungus causing an epidemic cutaneous affection among salmon. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

**SAPROPHYROTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{'ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-po}^2\text{r}'\text{i}^2\text{f}'(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tif}(\text{tu}^2\text{f})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, *πορφύρα*, purple, and *τύφος*, smoke. Fr., s. Putrid typhus. [a, 14.]

**SAPROPHYTE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}'\text{-ro-ft}$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *φυτνῶν*, a plant. Fr., s. Ger., *Saprophyt*. A plant that derives its sustenance from decomposing organic substances. [a, 35.]

**SAPROPHYTIC**, adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}'\text{-ro-ft}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Of animals or plants, obtaining their nutrition from dead organisms. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**SAPROPYRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-ro}^2\text{p}'\text{i}^2\text{r}'(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *πύρ*, fire. Fr., *sapropyre*. Fever due to putrid infection. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**SAPROSMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-ro}^2\text{z}(\text{ro}^2\text{s})\text{'ma}^3$ . Gen., *-os'matos* (-atis). From *sarapós*, putrid. A genus of rubiaceous forest shrubs of tropical Asia. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**S. arboreum**. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A Java species. The hard, straw-colored wood, *lignum fetidum*, has an odor resembling that of human faeces, and has probably the properties of castoreum and valerian. In Java it is much used as an antispasmodic and anthysteric. [a, 35.]

**SAPROSTOMUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-ro}^2\text{st}'\text{o}^2\text{m}'\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having a foul breath. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**SAPROTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-tif}(\text{tu}^2\text{f})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sarapós*, putrid, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., s. Ger., *Faul-typhus*. Putrid typhoid fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SAPUCAIA-NUTS**, n. pl.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}'\text{-u}^2\text{-ka}^3\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . See under *LECYNIS zabucajo* and *LECYNIS oblaria*.

**SARACA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}(\text{sa}^2\text{r})\text{'a}^3\text{-k-a}^3$ . A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**S. indica**. The *asok* of the East Indies. The bark is used against hæmorrhoids and dysmenorrhœa, and the leaves as an alternative and in colic. [a, 35.]

**SARACENICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}(\text{sa}^2\text{r})\text{'a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{an})\text{'i}^2\text{k-a}^3$ . See under *ARISTOLOCHIA clematilis*.

**SARACHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}'\text{a}^2\text{-k-a}^3$ . Fr., *saraquier*. A genus of solanaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**S. biflora**, **S. contorta**, **S. dentata** (**S. jaltomata**), **S. procumbens**, **S. punctata**. Peruvian species. The leaves are used as emollient and anodyne applications. The leaves of the third species, the *jaltomate* of the Mex. Ph., are said to be tonic as well, and its fruit is edible. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 180 (a, 35).]

**SARAPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}(\text{sa}^2\text{r})\text{'a}^2\text{p}(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{us})$  Gr., *σαράπιος* (from *σαίρειν*, to sweep, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., s. A person affected with flat-foot. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SARATOGA MINERAL SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}'\text{-a}^2\text{-tog-a}^3$ . A place in Lake County, California, where there are chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SARATOGA SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}'\text{-a}^2\text{-tog-a}^3$ . 1. A place in Saratoga County, New York, where there are numerous gaseous springs containing principally sodium chloride and magnesium and calcium bicarbonates. 2. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are mineral springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SARCA**, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**SARCEPIPOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{-e}^2\text{p}'\text{-i}^2\text{-plo}(\text{plo}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'i}^2\text{-la}$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{sa}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{p}'\text{-i}^2\text{-plo-sel}$ . Gen., *-cel'es*. From *σάρξ*, flesh, *επίπλοον*, the omentum, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *sarcepi-pocèle*. Ger., *Fleischnetzbruch*. An epiplocele complicated with sarcocele or with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum. [A, 532.]

**SARCEPILOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{-e}^2\text{p}'\text{-i}^2\text{-plo}^2\text{m}'\text{fa}^2\text{'l}(\text{fa}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σάρξ*, flesh, *επίπλοον*, the omentum, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Ger., *Fleischnetzbruch*. An umbilical epiplocele with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum. [A, 532.]

**SARCEY** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}'\text{-se}^2$ . A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SARCHYDROCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-hid}(\text{hu}^2\text{'d})\text{-ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{'se}(\text{ka})\text{'i}^2\text{-la}$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{sa}^2\text{rk-hid}'\text{ro-sel}$ . More properly written *sarcydrocele*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *σάρξ*, flesh, *ὑδρῶν*, water, and *κήλη*, a tumor. See *HYDROSARCOELE*.

**SARCIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{'i}^2\text{d}'\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *σάρκιδιον* (dim. of *σάρξ*, flesh). Fr., *sarcidion*. See *CARUNCLE* (1st def.) and *ENCANTHIS*.

**SARCINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{'i}^2\text{n-a}^3$ . From *sarcire*, to put in order. Fr., *sarcine*. Ger., *S.*, *Sarcine*. Lit., a packet. 1. See *EMBRYO*. 2. Of Goodsir, a genus of the *Schizomycetes*, so called because the cocci are united into packets resembling corded bales of goods. [B, 298 (a, 35).] See Plate iii, Fig. 8.—**S. aurantiaca**. A species found in the air, forming on nutrient jelly orange-colored colonies which grow slowly and gradually liquefy the gelatin. [a, 35.]—**S. botuli-**

**na**. Of Van den Corput, a s. found in sausage, and supposed to be the cause of botulism. [a, 34.]—**S. cerebri**. Of Jenner, a s. resembling *S. ventriculi* found in the brain. [a, 34.]—**S. Goodsir**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. intestinalis**. A species found in the intestines, especially the cæcum, and in the faeces of man, the monkey, the horse, and domestic fowls. The cocci are hyaline. The larger families (packets) contain from 2 to not rarely 32 cocci (256 cocci) each. [a, 35.]—**S. lutea**. Yellow s.; spherical cocci over 1  $\mu$  in diameter. Sown on gelatin plates, the colonies form in two days scarcely visible yellow points, which, under a low power of the microscope, have the form of irregular gray plates provided with projections and transparent toward the margin. It is found as an accidental impurity in the atmosphere, also in the earth and on the human skin, especially between the fingers and toes. It is not considered pathogenic. [a, 35.] Cf. *S. ventriculi*.—**S. pulmonum**. A species found in secretions from diseased lungs, especially those with cavities. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 513 (a, 18).]—**S. urinae**. A species found in the urinary bladder of man. The cocci, which are 1.2  $\mu$  in diameter, are united into layers of tetrads superimposed so as to form small cubes of 8 cocci each bound together in larger packets containing each from 2 to 8 cubes. [a, 35.]—**S. ventriculi**. Fr., *sarcine de l'estomac*. A form found in the contents of the stomach of man and animals. The spherical or somewhat oval cocci, which average 2.5  $\mu$  in size, are united in small cubical groups of eight, rounded at the corners, and are bound together to form larger packets. Some authors identify this with *S. lutea*, but, unlike the latter, its gelatin and potato cultivations show spherical cocci, diplococci, and tetrads, instead of the packets characteristic of the genus. In cultivations in hay infusions, however, the cubical arrangement is well marked. [a, 35.]—**S. Virchowii**. A species said to occur in the lungs of consumptives, especially of those with pseudo-mycosis sarcinica. The cocci form packets like those of *S. urinae*, but they contain each from 2 to 512 cubes. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms hardy prominent colonies of a pearl-gray color. [a, 35.]—**S. Welckeri**. Of Rossmann, the *S. urinae*.—**Yellow s.** See *S. lutea*.

**SARCINE**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}'\text{sen}$ . Fr., s. 1. Of Strecker, see *HYPOXANTHINE*. 2. See *SARCINA* (2d def.).

**SARCITE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{r}'\text{-set}$ . See *SARCITIS*.

**SARCITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{'it}(\text{et})\text{'ez}(\text{as})$ . Gen., *-it'u* (-it'æ). Gr., *σαρκίτης* (from *σάρξ*, flesh). See *ANASARCA*.

**SARCITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{'i}^2\text{e}(\text{t})\text{'tis}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *sarcite*. Inflammation of muscular tissue. [a, 14.]

**SARCIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rs}(\text{sa}^2\text{rk})\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *σαρκίον* (dim. of *σάρξ*, flesh). See *CARUNCLE* (1st def.).

**SARCO-ADENOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'a}^2\text{d}(\text{a}^2\text{d})\text{'e}^2\text{n-om}'\text{-a}^3$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). From *σάρξ*, flesh, and *ἀδέν*, a gland. Fr., *sarco-adenome*. See *ADENO-SARCOMA*.

**SARCOBASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o}^2\text{b'a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'eos*, *-ob'asis*. From *σάρξ*, flesh, and *βάσις*, a base. Fr., *sarcobase*. Ger., *Fleischboden*. A very large fleshy gynobase. [a, 35.]

**SARCOBLAST**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk}'\text{o-bla}^2\text{st}$ . From *σάρξ*, flesh, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *S.* See *SARCOPLAST*.

**SARCOCARP**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk}'\text{o-ka}^3\text{rp}$ . Lat., *sarcocarpium* (from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *καρπός*, fruit). Fr., *sarcocarpe*. Ger., *Fruchtfleisch*. The succulent portion of a drupaceous fruit; a fleshy mesocarp; also a baccate fruit. [a, 35.]

**SARCOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{sa}^2\text{rk-o-sel}$ . Gr., *σαρκοκήλη* (from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κήλη*, a tumor). Fr., *sarcocele*. Ger., *Fleischbruch*. Syn.: *hernia carnosia*. 1. A fleshy tumor of the testicle. [a, 34.] 2. Scirrhus of the testicle. [E, 25.]—**Malignant s.** A general term for all cancers of the testis. [E, 25.]—**S. malleosa**. A s. caused by the *Bacillus mallei*. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**S. of the Egyptians**. Fr., *sarcocele égyptien*. See *ANDROME* and *ELEPHANTIASIS*.—**Specific s.**, **Syphilitic s.** See *SYPHILITIC ORCHITIS*.

**SARCOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'se}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{'a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sarcocephale*. A genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs. [a, 35.]—**S. edulis**, **S. esculentus**. Guinea (or negro, or Sierra Leone) peach; a shrub or tree of western tropical Africa, yielding a tonic, astringent bark (downake or nandouk, the *quinquina ofrienne* or *kina du Rio Nuñez* of the French) which is used as a substitute for cinchona. The fruit is edible. [a, 35.]

**SARCOCHILLOS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'kil}(\text{ch}^2\text{el})\text{'o}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-chil'eos*. From *σάρξ*, flesh, and *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *sarcochile*. Ger., *Fleischblume*. A genus of orchids.—**S. præmorsum**. An East Indian species. The sudorific root is used in various fevers and acute exanthems. The juice of the leaves is purgative. [a, 35.]

**SARCOCOLLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'ko}^2\text{'l'a}^3$ . Gr., *σαρκοκάλλα* (from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κάλλα*, glue). Fr., *sarccollie*. Ger., *Sarkokolle* (1st def.), *Fleischleimgunni* (1st def.), *Schleimharz* (1st def.). 1. The spontaneous exudation of a Persian tree, so called by the ancients on the supposition that it had the property of agglutinating the flesh in wounds, ulcers, etc. It occurs in small, somewhat translucent, yellowish or brownish-red, gravel-like grains, of a bitterish taste, and emitting a pleasant odor when heated. It is purgative. It is usually ascribed to *S. squamosa* and species of the related genus *Penaea*, but these plants are said not to be found in Persia. 2. A genus of the *Penæacæ*. [a, 35.]—**Essentia sarccollie**. See *Tinctura sarccollie*.—**Gummi sarccollie**. See *S.*—**Tinctura sarccollie**. A filtered solution of s. in six times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SARCOCOLLIN**, n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{rk-o-ko}^2\text{'l'i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *sarccolline*. Ger., *S. Fleischleim*. A constituent.  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{10}$ , of sarccolla; a light-brown, amorphous mass, between a gum and a sugar, of sweetish-bitter taste. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]



**SARCOPTES** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(ə)-ko<sup>2</sup>pt/ez(as). A more correct form of *sarcoptes* (q. v.).

**SARCODE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'od. From σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., s. Ger., *Sarkode*, *Sarkod*. Of Dujardin, animal protoplasm. [L.]—**S.-enveloppe** (Fr.). The limiting layer of the vitellus of an ovum.

**SARCODERM**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-du<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *sarcoderma*, *sarcodermis* (from σάρξ, flesh, and δέρμα, skin). Fr., *sarcoderme*. Ger., *Sarkoderm*. See under MESOSPERM.

**SARCO-EPIPOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(ə)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-plo(plo)-se(kə)'le(la); in Eng., sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>p'o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. See SARCEPIPOCELE.

**SARCOGENIC**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o-je<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>rk. From σάρξ, flesh, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *sarcogène*. Producing flesh or muscular tissue. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**SARCOGLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>g'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From σάρξ, flesh, and γλία, glue. See *Sarcogenic CELL*.

**SARCOHYDROCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(ə)-hid(hu<sup>2</sup>d)-ro(ro)-se(kə)'le(la); in Eng., sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o-hid-ro-sel. More properly written *sarcydrocele*. Gen., -cel'es. From σάρξ, flesh, ὕδωρ, water, and κύλη, a tumor. See HYDROSARCOCELE.

**SARCOID**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'oid. Gr., *σαρκώδης* (from σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sarcoides*. Fr., *sarcoïde*. Fleishy, flesh-like; as a n., one of the amœbiform particles which make up the flesh of a sponge. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

**SARCOLACTATE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o-la<sup>2</sup>kt'at. From σάρξ, flesh, and lact, milk. See PARALACTATE.

**SARCOLACTIC ACID**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o-la<sup>2</sup>kt'i<sup>2</sup>rk. Fr., *acide sarcolactique*. See under LACTIC ACID.

**SARCOLEMMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(ə)-le<sup>2</sup>m'ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -lem'matos (-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and λέμμα, a rind. Fr., *sarcolemme*. Ger., *Sarkolemm*, *Sarkolemm-Scheide* (oder Schlauch). A delicate elastic and homogeneous sheath entirely inclosing each individual striated muscular fibre, exclusive of the cardiac muscular fibres. [J. 26, 30, 31.]

**SARCOLOGY**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>l'o-i<sup>2</sup>j. From σάρξ, flesh, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *sarcologie*. Ger., *Fleischlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of fleshy or muscular tissues.

**SARCOLYTE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-lit. From σάρξ, flesh, and λύειν, to loose. See SARCOPLAST.

**SARCOM** (Ger.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om'. See SARCOMA.—**Drüsens'**. See ADENOSARCOMA.—**Knochen's'**. See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**Knorpel's'**. See CHONDROSARCOMA.—**Narbens'**. Cicatricial sarcoma. [E.]—**Schuppens'**. See LEPIDOSARCOMA.

**SARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., *σάρκωμα* (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcome*. Ger., *S.*, *Sarcom*, *Sarkom*, *Fleischgewächs* (1st and 2d def's), *Fleischring* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, any flesh-like tumor. [H.] 2. A tumor formed upon the type of indifferent embryonic tissue, i. e., composed of cells, round, spindle-shaped, or multinucleated, imbedded in an intercellular matrix, and containing blood-vessels which are in direct relation with the cells. Sarcomata are always formed from tissues which are derived from the mesoblast (i. e., from connective tissue in its broadest sense). [B.] 3. In botany, a hypogynous disc. [a. 35.]—**Adipose s.** A s. (2d def.), containing lipomatous elements. [a. 34.]—**Alveolar s.** Fr., *sarcome alvéolaire*. A form of s. (2d def.), found chiefly in bone, muscle, and skin, having a largely developed stroma and alveoli, which, with the fibrillated appearance produced by the fibroid transformation of some of the cells, cause it to closely resemble carcinoma. [B.]—**Angeliolithic s.** See PSAMMOMA.—**Bundle-s.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**Calcifying s.** A s. (2d def.) in which calcification of the matrix occurs, simulating an osteosarcoma. [a. 34.]—**Carcinomatous s.** See *Scirrhus cancer*.—**Colloid s.** A variety of myxoma. [E.]—**Common vascular s.** Of Abernethy, a s. (2d def.) having the appearance of coagulable lymph deprived of the coloring matter of the blood and having a uniform fibrous or lobular arrangement and a certain degree of transparency and vascularity. [A. 42.]—**Cylindro-s.** A form of tumor produced when sarcomatous tissue undergoes partial hyaline or mucoid degeneration, or when it exists in combination with myomatous formations. Such growths are generally included under the term cylindroma, although this may also be applied to tumors in which the epithelial cells are involved. [Ziegler (a. 25).]

—**Encephaloid s.** Ger., *Rundzellensarkom*. A variety of s. consisting for the most part of simple embryonic cells imbedded in a scanty homogeneous or granular matrix. There are two varieties, the small-celled and large-celled. The tumors are of very rapid growth, often ending fatally in a few months, especially in children. They are soft and pinkish, gray, or yellowish-white, with frequent patches of extravasation. When coming to the surface, they form the so-called fungus hematomas. [E. 25.]—**Fascicular s.** **Fasciculated s.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**Gelatinous s.** Ger., *Gallert-sarkom*. See MYXOSARCOMA.—**Giant-celled s.** Ger., *Riesenzellensarkom*. A form of s. (2d def.) which generally grows from the cancellous tissue of bone, especially from the jaws and the ends of the long bones. It consists structurally of large round, oval, or branched cells, with many nuclei imbedded in a round-celled or spindle-celled sarcomatous tissue which may undergo mucoid degeneration or become ossified. [B.; E. 25.]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** An angiosarcoma from which hæmorrhage occurs. [a. 34.]—**Idiopathic multiple pigment s.** A form of melanosisarcoma of the skin which commonly begins upon the hands and feet, extending thence in the form of discrete tumors over the legs and arms, and gradually (in the course of two or three years usually) over the entire cutaneous surface. The tumors are reddish-brown or bluish-red, and may be disseminated over the surface or occur in groups. The older ones undergo absorption with desquamation of the epi-

dermis, leaving finally dark pigmented spots and cicatrices. The disease is attended with the development of marasmus that tends to a fatal termination. [G. 47.]—**Keloidiform s.** A s. (2d def.) developing in the skin and presenting the appearance of keloid. [A. Jacobson, "Arch. f. klin. Chir." xxx, p. 89 (a. 34).]—**Lipomatous s.** Ger., *Fettsarkom*. S. (2d def.) in which the cells are filled with globules of fat not derived from degeneration but from simple infiltration. [E. 25.]—**Mammary s.** An infiltration of s. (2d def.) resembling the mammary gland on section. [A. 42.]—**Medullary s.** Ger., *Medullarsarkom*. Aftermark, *Markschwamm*, *gelinder Krebs*. A s. (2d def.) resembling the substance of the brain.—**Melano-s.**, **Melanotic s.** Fr., *sarcome mélanique*. A s. (2d def.) containing patches of black or brown amorphous pigment granules that lie partly in the tumor-cells, partly in the fibrous matrix and the vessel-walls. [Ziegler (a. 34).]—**Metastatic s.** See CHLOROMA.—**Mixed-cell s.** [Butlin]. Giant-celled s., so called on account of the variety of cells found in it. [B.]—**Mixed s.** A s. (2d def.) containing other tumor elements besides those of s. [a. 34.]—**Mucous s.** A s. (2d def.) in which cysts have been developed. [E.]—**Multiple s.** See under *S. of the skin*.—**Myeloid s.** See *Giant-celled s.*—**Nest-celled s.** See PSAMMOMA.—**Net-celled s.** See MYXOSARCOMA (1st def.).—**Organized s.** See *Common vascular s.*—**Ossifying s.**, **Osteoid s.** See *Calcifying s.*—**Pancreatic s.** Of Abernethy, a tumor forming irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like those of the pancreas. It is found usually in glands, chiefly in the breast. [E. 6.]—**Papillary s.** Cutaneous papillæ, or warts that have undergone transformation into sarcomatous tissue by the growth and multiplication of the cells. [Ziegler (a. 34).]—**Periosteal s.** 1. See CHLOROMA. 2. A fibrous tumor of the periosteum, most frequently seen on the jaws. [E.]—**Pigmented s.** See *Melanotic s.*—**Plexiform s.** A round-celled s. characterized by cylinders or irregular masses of cells, a hyaline or very finely fibrillated substance surrounding these, a polygonal form of cells, and an absence of intercellular material. [E. 4.] See also under CYLINDROMA.—**Pulpy s.** See *Medullary s.*—**Round-celled s.** Ger., *Rundzellensarkom*. See *Encephaloid s.*—**S. congenitum**. See *Nævus sarcomatodes*.—**S. cordis**. Vegetations on the valves of the heart. [H.]—**S. epulis**. See EPULIS.—**S. fasciculatum**. See *Spindle-celled s.*—**S. of the skin**. S. occurring in the form of isolated, clustered, or confluent tumors of various sizes and of a soft, fleshy consistence, growing usually from the deeper portions of the skin. The color of the surface of the tumor at first differs but little from that of the surrounding skin. Afterward it becomes reddish, brown, or black. The growths may be either confined to particular regions or disseminated more or less generally over the body (multiple s.). [G.]—**S. ossificans**, **S. osteoides**. See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**S. reticulo-cellulare**. See *Alveolar s.*—**Spindle-celled s.** A s. (2d def.) consisting of spindle-cells, either large or small, and hence presenting a fibrillar structure, owing to which it can readily be torn into bundles in certain directions. The large-celled varieties are much the softer and more malignant. The small-celled kinds include the fibroplastic tumor of Lebert and the recurrent fibroid of Paget. [E. 25; Billroth (a. 18).]

**SARCOMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Ger., *Sarkomatose*. A condition in which there is the formation of multiple sarcomata. [a. 34.]—**Primary s.** A malignant disease commencing as a hard oedematous swelling of the lower extremities, the skin being discolored and the infiltration extending over the body with the formation of small subcutaneous tubercles. The latter present microscopically the appearance of small round-celled sarcoma. [L. Brocq, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir." May 14, 1886, p. 325 (a. 34).]—**S. generalis** [Kaposi]. See MYCOSIS fungoides.

**SARCOMATOUS**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>m/a<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *sarcomatodes*, *sarcomatosus*. Fr., *sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarkomatös*. 1. Fleshy, succulent. [B.] 2. Having the characters of sarcoma.

**SARCOMÉ** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om. See SARCOMA.—**S. ossifiant**. Of Cornil and Ranvier, a form of osteosarcoma corresponding to the myeloplaxes of other authors. [E.]

**SARCOMOSCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om-o<sup>2</sup>s-ke<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-o(ə)-se(kə)'le(la); in Eng., sa<sup>2</sup>rk-om-o<sup>2</sup>sk'e<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From σάρξ, flesh, σκῆλον, the scrotum, and κύλη, a tumor. A fleshy oscheocele. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SARCOMPHALOCLE** (Lat.), **SARCOMPHALON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>m-fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-o(ə)-se(kə)'le(la); in Eng., sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>m-fa<sup>2</sup>l-o-sel; sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>m-fa<sup>2</sup>l(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., -cel'es, -omph'ali. From σάρξ, flesh, φάλαξ, the navel, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *sarcomphale*. A fleshy tumor at the navel. [E.]

**SARCOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>)-sez(kas). Gen., -et'os (-et'is). From σάρξ, flesh, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *sarcomycète*. Ger., *Fleischschwamm*. Of Rütgen, a fleshy, fungous growth. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SARCOPHAGA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>f'a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)a<sup>2</sup>. From σάρξ, flesh, and φάγειν, to eat. See SARCOPHILA.

**SARCOPHAGUS** (Lat.), adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>f'a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-u<sup>2</sup>su<sup>2</sup>ts. Gr., *σαρκόφαγος* (from σάρξ, flesh, and φάγειν, to eat). See CARNIVOROUS; as a n., of the ancients, a coffin made of a limestone found at Assos, a town in Troas, which, it was believed, consumed the body; hence, any coffin or tomb. [Adams (a. 35).]

**SARCOPHAGY**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>f'a<sup>2</sup>g-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *σαρκοφαγία*. The habit or practice of eating flesh. [L. 56 (a, 49).]

**SARCOPHILA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>f'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From σάρξ, flesh, and φιλέω, to love. A genus of the *Muscidae*. [Walker (a. 30).]—**S. carnaria**. Ger., *Fleischfliegen*. A species the eggs of which, deposited on mucous surfaces, produce myiasis mucosa. [L. 57 (a. 30).]—**S. carnosa**. A species the larva of which is sometimes found in the skin of South American Indians. [L. 28 (a. 30).]—**S. Wohlfarthi**. A Russian species which attacks men and domestic animals, sometimes causing death. [G.]



**SARCOPHYLLA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fl(fu<sup>4</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *σαρκώφύλλα* (from *σαρκώφειν*, to produce flesh). Fr., *sarcophylle*. 1. See SARCOMA. 2. A mass of fungous granulations. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SARCOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-flm(fu<sup>4</sup>m)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -phym/atos (-atis). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *sarcophyme*. A fleshy tumor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SARCOPHYTE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-fit. See BIOPLAST.

**SARCOPHYTE** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>4</sup>t)-e(a). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *φύτον*, a plant. A genus of the *Sarcophyteae*, or *Sarcophytidae* (a tribe of the *Balanophoraceae*). The only species is a native of southern Africa, parasitic on the roots of a *Mimosa*. [a, 35.]

**SARCOPLASM**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-pla<sup>2</sup>m. Lat., *sarcoplasma*. (from *σάρψ*, flesh, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Ger., *Sarkoplasma*. Of Rollett (1885), the hyaline or finely granular substance of striated muscular fibres, exclusive of the fibrillae. It incloses the nuclei, and passes without a break into the motorial end-plate. [J.]

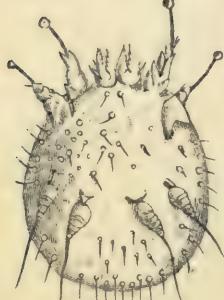
**SARCOPLAST**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-pla<sup>2</sup>st. Lat., *sarcoplasta*. Fr., *sarcoplaste*. Ger., *Sarkoplast*, *Sarkoplast*. A cell that gives rise to striated muscular fibre. [J.] Cf. *Muscle* CORPUSCLES.

**SARCOPOIETIC**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o-poi-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *ποιεῖν*, to make. Forming flesh or muscle. [J, 22.]

**SARCOPSYLLA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>p-si<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>4</sup>l)/la<sup>3</sup>. From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *ψύλλα*, a flea. See PULEX.

**SARCOPTERYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>pt-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>j(u<sup>4</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *πτερυγιον*, a small wing. See PTERYGIUM *carnosum*.

**SARCOPTES** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>pt/ez(as). Gen., -cop/tu (-tæ). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *κόπτειν*, to cut. Fr., *sarcopte*. A genus of the *Sarcoptidae*, parasitic on the epidermis of man and other animals. The *Sarcoptidae* (Ger., *Krätzmilben*), or itch-mites, are a family of the *Acarina*. [L, 353 (a, 39).] — *S. scabiei*. Fr., *ciron (de la gale), sure*. Ger., *Krätzmilbe, wahre Grabmilbe*. The itch-mite; a minute parasitic species with numerous pointed tubercles, spines, and hairs on the dorsal surface. The females burrow deep in the epidermis to lay their eggs, and thus produce scabies. The mite occurs both in man and in certain of the lower animals, receiving special names, such as *S. hominis*, *S. equi*, *S. canis*, *S. suis*, *S. cati*, *S. cuniculi*, *S. vulpis*, and *S. capræ*. Some of the varieties that usually infest lower animals also attack man, producing a scabies of short duration. [G; L, 26, 353 (a, 39).] — *S. squa-*



SARCOPTES SCABIEI.  
[A, 327.]

*miferus*. A species infesting dogs, swine, goats, sheep, etc., and producing mange. [a, 39.]

**SARCOPYODES** (Lat.), adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pi(pu<sup>4</sup>)-od/ez(as). From *σάρψ*, flesh, *πύον*, pus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *sarcopyoïde*. Ger., *fleischteierig*. Of Hippocrates, at once purulent and flesh-like (said of sputa). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SARCOSINE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'os-en. Fr., s. Ger., *Sarkosin*. See METHYLGlycoccine.

**SARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Gr., *σάρκωσις* (from *σάρψ*, flesh). Fr., *sarcose* (1st def.). Ger., *Fleischbildung* (1st def.). 1. Formation of muscular tissue or flesh. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See SARCOMA. — *S. bulbi*. An old term for fungus of the conjunctiva. [F.]

**SARCOSEPERM**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-spu<sup>2</sup>rm. From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. See under MESOSPERM.

**SARCOSTEMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>m/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -stem/matos (-atis). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *στέμμα*, a wreath. Fr., *sarcostemme*. Ger., *Fleischkrone*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. [a, 35.] — *S. aphyllum*. 1. A species growing in Japan with edible shoots. 2. See *brevisstigma*. — *S. brevisstigma*. The *bramee* of the Bengalese. It contains an acidulous milky juice used to allay thirst. [a, 35.] — *S. doubeyanum*. A Peruvian species. [a, 35.] — *S. forskalianum*. A species growing in Arabia. The young shoots are eaten. [a, 35.] — *S. glaucum*. Fr., *sarcostemme glauque*. Venezuela *ipecauanha*. Its root is emetic and sudorific. [a, 35.] — *S. stipitaceum*. An Arabian species used like *S. forskalianum*. [a, 35.] — *S. viminale*. See *S. brevisstigma*.

**SARCOSTIGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>g/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -stig/matos (-atis). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *στίγμα*, a point. Fr., *s. a*. A genus of the *Olinaceae*. [a, 35.] — *S. Kleinii*. A Malabar species. An oil (adul oil) expressed from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]

**SARCOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>st-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *στέον*, a bone. Fr., *sarcostose*. Ossification of muscular tissue. [E.]

**SARCOSTROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-stro/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -strom/atos (-atis). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *στέμμα*, a covering. Fr., *sarcostrome*. A fleshy false membrane. [A, 322.]

**SARCOPTHALASIA** (Lat.), **SARCOPTHALASIS** (Lat.), **SARCOPTHALASMA** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-thlaz(thla<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>th/la<sup>2</sup>s(la<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s, -o(o<sup>3</sup>)-thla<sup>2</sup>z(thla<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -thlas/ie, -thlas/eos (-oth/lasis), -thlas/matos (-atis). From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *θάλας*, a crushing, or *θάλασσα*, a bruise. Fr., *sarcothlasie*. A confusion of the soft parts. [E.]

**SARCO TIC**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-o<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *σαρκωτικός* (from *σάρψ*, flesh). Lat., *sarcoticus*. Fr., *sarcotique*. Ger., *fleischmachend, fleischerzeugend*. Of medicines, flesh-producing. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

**SARCOTOME**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'o-tom. From *σάρψ*, flesh, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An apparatus devised by W. A. Hollis for "painlessly cutting through the soft tissues" by the force of a spiral spring contained in a tube being brought to bear suddenly in such a way as to pull on the ends of a ligature passed around the parts to be severed. [Trans. of the Clin. Soc. of Lond., vii, p. 138.]

**SARCOTRIPSIE** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-ko-trep-se. See ÉCRASEMENT *linéaire*.

**SARCOTRIPEUR** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk-ko-trep-tu<sup>2</sup>r. See ÉCRASEUR.

**SARCOUS**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'u<sup>2</sup>s. From *σάρψ*, flesh. Fr., *sarceux*. Pertaining to or consisting of flesh or muscular tissue. [J.]

**SARDIASIS** (Lat.), **SARDONIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rd-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s-(a<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s, -o<sup>2</sup>n(on)-i<sup>2</sup>-as(a<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as/eos (-is). Gr., *σαρδίασις* (from *Σαρδία*, Sardinia). See *Risus sardonius*.

**SARDONIC**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>rd-o<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *sardonius*. Fr., *sardonique*. Ger., *sardonisch*. Sardinian. In the sense of bitter or scornful (said of a laugh alleged to show distortion of the face like that produced by eating a certain Sardinian plant [cf. *Risus sardonius*]) it corresponds to the Gr. *σαρδίας*. [a, 45.]

**SARE**, n. See ESSERA.

**SARFAR**, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SARGASSUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rg-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)/su<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>4</sup>m). Fr., *sargasse*. Ger., *Fächerfruchtang*. A genus of the *Sargasseae*, which are a division of *Algae*. [a, 35.] — *S. bacciferum*. Fr., *sargasse baccifère*. Gulf. (sea-) weed, sea-leutils (or grape), goitre-stick; a species which forms the so-called Sargasso Sea in the Atlantic. It contains iodine, and is used in goitre, as a diuretic and febrifuge, and, after long boiling with water, in dysuria, strangury, etc. [a, 35.] — *S. vulgare*. Fr., *sargasse vulgaire*. A species found chiefly in Southern seas. It contains iodine, and is used in gravel, calculus, etc. [a, 35.]

**SARKINE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rk'en. Ger., *Sarkin*. See HYPOXANTHINE.

**SARKOD** (Ger.), **SARKODE** (Ger.), n's. Za<sup>2</sup>rk-od', -od'/e<sup>2</sup>. See SARCOTE. For other forms in *Sark* not here given, see the corresponding terms in *Sarc*.

**SARMENT**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rm'nt. Lat., *sarmentum* (from *sarpere*, to prune). Fr., s. Ger., *Wurzelranke*. A runner, a long slender stolon or branch. [a, 35.]

**SARMIENTA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rm-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nt/a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *sarmiente*. A genus of the *Cyrtandraceae*. [a, 35.] — *S. repens*, *S. scandens*. Fr., *sarmiente rampante*. A Chilean shrub. The emollient leaves are applied to warts, corns, etc. [a, 35.]

**SAROTHAMNUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>r(sa<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-tha<sup>2</sup>m(thla<sup>2</sup>m)/nu<sup>2</sup>s(nu<sup>4</sup>s). From *σάρον*, a broom, and *θάμνος*, a bush. A section of the genus *Genista*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] — *S. scoparius*. See SPARTIUM *scoparium*.

**SARRACENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>r(sa<sup>2</sup>r)-ra<sup>2</sup>-sen(kan)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *Sarrazin*, a proper name. Fr., *sarracène* (1st def.). 1. Indian-cup, North American pitcher-plant, side-saddle flower, trumpet-leaf; a genus of the *Sarraceneae*, or *Sarraceniaceae*, or *Sarracenieae*, which are an order of polypetalous dicotyledons (the pitcherworts). Their pitcher-shaped radical leaves contain, besides a saccharine exudation, hairs, etc., intended for the capture and retention of insects and a peculiar liquid which is said to anesthetize the insects captured and to hasten their decomposition, the products of which are probably absorbed as food by the plant, though the fluid is apparently destitute of digestive properties. [a, 35.] 2. See SARRACENINE. — *S. flava*. Trumpets, yellow-flowered huntsman's horn. The astringent root is used in dyspepsia and diarrhoea. [a, 35.] — *S. purpurea*. Fr., *cruche (ou coupe) indienne*. Huntsman's cap, purple side-saddle flower; found in Canada and the United States. The root, which has been recommended in small-pox, contains sarracene, a yellow pigment perhaps identical with sarracenic acid, and a resin. It is used by the Indians of Nova Scotia in venereal diseases. [a, 35.] — *S. rubra*. Red side-saddle flower. It has been used in small-pox. [a, 35.] — *S. variolaris*. Hook-leaved (or spotted) side-saddle flower; found in the southern United States; said to be tonic and slightly anodyne, and used like *S. flava*. [a, 35.]

**SARRACENINE**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>n-en. Fr., *sarracénine*. Of Martin, a substance extracted from *Sarracenia purpurea*, regarded by him as an alkaloid. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**SARRIÈTE** (Fr.), **SARRIETTE** (Fr.), n's. Sa<sup>2</sup>r-re-e<sup>2</sup>t. The genus *Satureia*; of the Fr. Cod., *Satureia hortensis* or its flowering tops. [a, 35.]

**SARSA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rs'a<sup>3</sup>. See SARSAPARILLA. — **Decoctum sarsæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de salsepareille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sarsaparilla-Absud*. Sp., *cocimiento de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoctum sarsaparillæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Decoction of sarsaparilla, made by boiling Jamaica sarsaparilla-root with water, with [Sp. Ph.] or without the addition of licorice, and straining. The Br. Ph. orders 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla to 26 fl. oz. of decoction; the preparations of the other ph's are of about half this strength. [B.] — **Decoctum sarsæ compositum** [Br. Ph.]. See **Decoctum SARSAPARILLÆ compositum**. — **Extractum sarsæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See **Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum**.

**SARSAPARILLA** [U. S. Ph.], (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>rs-a<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>r(pa<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>la<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *salsepareille* (racine *adventive* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Sarsaparille*, *Sassaparill*, oder *Salsaparill*, oder *Sarsaparill*. Wurzel, Heckenrebenwurzel. Sp., *zarzaparrilla* (raíz) [Sp. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Smilax officinalis*, *Smilax medica*, and other undetermined species of *Smilax*. The Br. Ph. recognizes the root (dried) of *Smilax officinalis*, and the Mex. Ph. that of *Smilax medica*. Other imperfectly known species, such as *Smilax papyracea* and *Smilax syphilitica*, are also said to be sources of the commercial drug. The roots are cylindrical, fleshy, plump when fresh, and more or less wrinkled longitudinally when dried, have a thick amy-laceous bark, are often beset with thread-like rootlets (beard) of



nearly uniform size, and grow from a thick knotty short root-stock (called *chump*) by the druggists and ordered to be rejected by the U. S. Ph.). They are readily split in the direction of their length owing to the longitudinal fibres of which their ligneous portion is composed. S. displays on cross-section a white central medulla, inclosed by a woody zone of closely packed fibro-vascular bundles with scalariform vessels and lignified procumbent cells. This zone is surrounded by a circle (nucleus sheath) of small cells forming a brown ring between which and the epidermis occurs a tissue (the bark) composed of parenchymatous cells often loaded with starch granules and raphides. S. has a marked odor only in decoction. If chewed for some time, it leaves an unpleasant acriminous impression in the mouth and throat. Though it contains starch, resin, etc., it is believed to owe whatever medicinal properties it may possess to parillin (*q. v.*). It is used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, skin diseases, etc. Its value as an alternative is very doubtful. [B. 5, 18, 180, 185 (a. 35).]—**Apozema sarsaparillie compositum.** See **Decoctum Feltz**.—**Brazilian s.** Lat., *radix sarsaparillie lisbonensis* (seu *brasilienis*), *sarsaparilla de Murañon* (seu *de Pard*). Fr., *salsepareille du Brésil*. Ger., *lissabone* (oder *lissabonense*, oder *portugiesische*, oder *brasilianische*) *Sassaparilla*, *Brazil* (oder *Maranhon*, oder *Para*) *Sarsaparilla*. Lisbon (or Pará) s., sarsa of the Rio Negro; a superior mealy variety of s., now rare in commerce. According to Martius, it is derived from *Smilax siphilitica*; according to Richard, from *Smilax papyracea*. [a. 35].—**Caracas s.** Lat., *sassaparilla de Caracas*, *radix sarsaparillie caraque*. Fr., *salsepareille caraque*. Ger., *Caracas-Sassaparilla*. 1. A variety from La Guayra. It is mixed with long woody stems. The roots, which are white and mealy within, are packed separately. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35).] 2. See **Mexican s.**—**Country s.** The root of *Hemidesmus indicus*. [a. 35].—**Decoctum sarsaparillie** [Belg. Ph.]. See **Decoctum Sarsae**.—**Decoctum sarsaparillie Callac.** Sp., *cocimiento de zarzaparrilla de Callac* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling with the necessary amount of water for 1 hour 16 parts of s.-root with 2 of calomel prepared by subliming and inclosed in a linen bag, adding 8 parts of senna-leaves, 6 of coriander-seeds, and 1 part of alum, straining when cold, and thus obtaining 480 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillie compositum.** A preparation made by boiling 25 parts of s. and 5 of guaiac-wood in 250 of water for half an hour, adding 5 each of sassafras-wood and licorice, and 2½ of mezereum, macerating for 2 hours, straining, and washing the residue with water till 250 parts of decoction are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting for 1 hour and boiling 10 minutes a mixture of 2½ oz. of s., ½ oz. each of guaiac wood, sassafras-root, and dried licorice, ½ oz. of mezereum, and 1½ pint of boiling water, straining when cold, and washing the residue with water until 1 pint of decoction is obtained [Br. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillie compositum fortius.** Syn.: *decoctum Zittmanni fortius*. A decoction consisting of 500 parts of s. and 13,000 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (15,000 [Swiss Ph.]), the necessary amount [Austr. Ph.] of water, with 25 each of alum, sugar, aniseed, and fennel-seed, 125 of senna-leaves, and 50 of licorice [Ger. Ph.], with 30 each of alum and sugar, 20 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and calomel, 5 of red mercury sulphide, 120 of senna-leaves, and 60 of licorice [Swiss Ph.], or with 25 each of alum and sugar, 20 each of calomel, aniseed, and fennel-seed, 5 of red mercury sulphide, 125 of senna-leaves, and 62½ of licorice [Austr. Ph.]. The preparations of the other ph's are essentially the same as the Austr. and Swiss, with the proportion of s. slightly reduced. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillie compositum mitius.** Syn.: *decoctum Zittmanni mitius*. A preparation of half the strength in s. of the stronger decoction, consisting of 50 parts of s. and 2,400 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (3,000 [Swiss Ph.]), the necessary amount [Austr. Ph.] of water, with 5 each of cinnamon, lemon-peel, cardamom, and licorice (2½ each [Austr. Ph.], 6 each [Swiss Ph.]). The other ph's direct a larger proportion of s. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillie edulcorans.** Sp., *cocimiento edulcorante de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. A strained decoction of 58 parts each of s. and china-root, 22 of red sandal wood, and 43 of hartshorn macerated for 12 hours, and boiled 1 hour, with the addition of 22 parts of yellow sandal-wood and 170 of sugar. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillie excelsae.** See **Decoctum sarsaparillie Callac**.—**Extractum sarsaparillie (aquisum).** Fr., *extrait de salsepareille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto (alcoholico) de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made by extracting s. with cold water [Sp. Ph.] (with dilute alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. has also an alcoholic extract made with 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum sarsaparillie compositum fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de salsepareille composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes Flüssiges S.-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening a mixture of 75 parts of s., 12 of licorice, 10 of the root-bark of sassafras, and 3 of mezereum (all in No. 30 powder) with 40 of a mixture of 10 of glycerin, 30 of alcohol, and 60 of water, exhausting with the remainder of the menstruum and with alcohol diluted with twice its weight of water, reserving 80 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the diluted alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extractum sarsaparillie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum sarsae liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of s. in No. 30 powder with the customary mixture of glycerin, alcohol, and water, followed by alcohol diluted with twice its weight of water, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 oz. of s.-root in No. 40 powder with 40 fl. oz. of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0.929) for 10 days, expressing 20 fl. oz. of liquid, mixing 240 fl. oz. of water with the residue, heating for 16 hours at 71° F., straining, adding 5 oz. of sugar, evaporating to about 18 fl. oz., mixing with the reserved 20, and bringing up with water to 40 [Br. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**German s.** Lat., *radix sarsaparillie* (seu *sarsae*) *germanica*. Fr., *salsepareille d'Allemagne*. Ger., *deutsche Sarsaparille*. The rhizome of *Carex ornaria*. [a. 35].—**Guatemala s.** A mealy s., somewhat like Honduras s., derived, according to Bentley, from *Smilax papyracea*. [a. 35].—**Guaya-**

**quil s.** A dark, rather fibrous, coarse-looking s., chiefly obtained in the valley of Alausi west of the equatorial Andes. [a. 35].—**Honduras s.** Lat., *radix sarsaparillie Honduræ*, *s. de Honduras*. Fr., *salsepareille de Honduras*. Ger., *Honduras-Sassaparille*. A mealy, more or less bearded, externally dirty-grayish or reddish-brown s., occurring in neat rolls or bundles consisting of several roots folded lengthwise and secured in a compact form by a few circular turns of a long root. These bundles are united into bales of 100 or more pounds. The bark is whiter than that of the Jamaica kind, and very amylaceous except near the caudex, or chump, where it is resinous. It is exported from Belize, and is the sort chiefly used in the United States. [a. 35].—**Indian s.** Fr., *salsepareille de l'Inde*. Ger., *indische Sassaparille*. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus*. [a. 35].—**Italian s.** Lat., *sassaparilla italica*. Ger., *italienische Sassaparille*. 1. The root of *Smilax aspera*; used as a substitute for s. in southern Europe. 2. The *Smilax excelsa*. [a. 35].—**Jamaica s.** Lat., *sassaparilla de Jamaica* (seu *jamaicensis*), *radix sarsaparillie rubre*. Fr., *salsepareille de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *jamaikanische* (oder *rothe*) *Sassaparille*. Red s., the only variety admitted into the Br. Ph.; formerly shipped from Central America by way of Jamaica. The roots, which are deeply furrowed, slender, and 6 feet or more long, are folded into hanks 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, loosely wound round by a root of the same drug. An abundance of rootlets or beard, which is considered a valuable part of the drug, is present, but the caudex, or chump, is not preserved. The bark is usually non-amylaceous in all its parts. It yields a larger proportion of extract than Honduras s. [a. 35].—**Lisbon s.** See **Brazilian s.**—**Mealy s.** A s. containing a large proportion of starch. The mealy varieties are the Honduras, Guatemala, and Brazilian s's; the non-mealy are the Jamaica, Mexican, and Guayaquil. [a. 35].—**Mexican s.** Lat., *s. (seu radix sarsaparillie) de Vera-Cruz*. Fr., *salsepareille du Mexique* (ou de la Vera-Cruz). Ger., *Vera-Cruz-Sassaparille*, *Tampiko-Sassaparille*. A pale, dull-brown, shriveled variety, official in the Mex. Ph. It is not put up into rolls, but packed separately in large bales. The chump, which is usually present, has often attached portions of an angular but not square stem. It has a bitter taste, and is probably as active as the other kinds. It is collected on the eastern slope of the Mexican Andes, and is said to be obtained from *Smilax medica*. [a. 35].—**Pará s.**, **Portuguese s.** See **Brazilian s.**—**Radix sarsaparillie.** See **S.**—**Red s.** See **Jamaica s.**—**S.**—**Absud** (Ger.). See **Decoctum Sarsae**.—**Syrupus sarsaparillie.** See **Sirup de Salsepareille**.—**Syrupus sarsaparillie compositus** (seu et *sennae*). Fr., *sirup de salsepareille composé* [Fr. Cod.], *sirup cuisinier* [Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *jaraabe de zarzaparrilla compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening a mixture of 150 parts of s., 20 of guaiac-wood, 12 each of pale rose petals, licorice, and senna-leaves (all in No. 30 powder), 6 each of sassafras-wood and aniseed, and 1 of the leaves of gaultheria (all in No. 20 powder) with 300 of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0.928), macerating for forty-eight hours, treating in a percolator with more of the alcohol until 600 parts are obtained, evaporating to 300, adding 100 of water, filtering, washing the residue of the filtrate with more water till 400 parts have been obtained, dissolving in this 600 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting or infusing a mixture of 24 parts of s., 8 of pale cinchona-bark, 3 of anise, 16 each of guaiac-wood, sassafras-wood, and (Ger. Ph.) china-root, and 250 of boiling water, filtering, evaporating to 80 parts, and adding 130 of sugar [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. The Swiss preparation has the same ingredients in practically the same proportions, made up a somewhat different process. The preparation of the Gr. Ph. is made by pouring 144 parts of boiling water on 24 of s., macerating for twenty-four hours, boiling a quarter of an hour, expressing, boiling down the residue with 120 parts of water to 72, mixing the two liquids, bringing to a boil, pouring on 2 parts each of pale rose petals, senna-leaves, and aniseed, straining, expressing, adding 24 parts each of honey and sugar, and boiling to a thick syrup. The Gr. Ph. has also a preparation, the *syrupus compositus Laffecteur*, made by digesting 24 parts of a decoction made from 6 of s.-root for twenty-four hours with 2 parts of senna-leaves and 1 part each of cinnamon and aniseed, expressing, and adding 3 parts of inspissated elder juice, and enough sugar to make a thick syrup by boiling and clarifying with white of egg. The other ph's direct the making, by complicated processes of digesting, infusing, and evaporating, of a syrup of about 129 sp. gr., first extracting 1,000 parts of s. with water, then adding 60 parts each of senna-leaves, aniseed, and pale rose petals, and the herb [Belg. Ph.] or flowers [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] of *Borago officinalis*, and, when these have been incorporated in the colature, 1,000 each of honey and sugar. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Yellow s.** 1. The *Menispermum canadense*. 2. The roots of *Jacaranda echinata*. [a. 35].—**Wild s.** The *Aralia nudicaulis*. [a. 35.]

**SARSAPARILLE** (Ger.), n. Za<sup>2</sup>rs-a<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>r-el<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>. Sarsaparilla. [a. 35.]

**SARSAPARILLIN**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>rs-a<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *sarsaparilline*. See **SMILACIN**.

**SARSEPAREILLE** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>r-s<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>l-y'. See **SALSEPAREILLE**.

**SARTICRURÆUS** [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>-krur<sup>2</sup>-(krur<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From *sartor*, a tailor, and *crur*, the leg. See **SARTORIUS**.

**SARTORIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>rt-or<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sartor*, a tailor. Fr., *conturier*, *iléo-crété* [tibial]. Ger., *längster Schenkel-muskel*, *Schneidermuskel*. The tailors' muscle (so called because its action is to cross the legs after the manner of tailors at work); a muscle arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the part of the bone immediately below it, running downward and inward over the front of the thigh, and inserted by an aponeurotic expansion of its tendon into the inner aspect of the head of the tibia near its tubercle, also into the capsule of the knee joint and the fascia of the leg.



**SARX** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>rx</sup>. Gen., sarc<sup>os</sup>, sarc<sup>is</sup>. Gr., σάρξ. Pulp, parenchyma, flesh. [J.]

**SASSAFRAS** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Sa<sup>s</sup>(sa<sup>s</sup>)/sa<sup>f</sup>(sa<sup>f</sup>)-ra<sup>s</sup>-(ra<sup>s</sup>). Fr., s. [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., S<sup>s</sup>baum (1st def.). Sp., *sasafrás* (corteza de la raíz y del tronco) [Sp. Ph., 6th ed.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the Laurineae. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Sp. Ph., 5th ed., see *S.-root-bark*; of the Sp. Ph., 6th ed., the root or the stem with the bark of *S. officinale*; of the Fr. Cod. and Roum. Ph., the wood (of either the stem or root); of the Netherl. Ph., see *Radix s.* (1st def.). [B, 95; a, 35].—**Ætheroleum s.** See *Oil of s.*—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura s.*—**American s.** See *S. officinale*.—**Chile s.** Chilean s. See *LAURELIA sempervirens* and *PEUMES boldo*.—**Cortex (ligni, seu radicis) s.** See *S.-root-bark*.—**Essence de s.** (Fr.). 1. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.). 2. See *Tinctura s.*—**Essentia s.** See *Tinctura s.*—**Huile (volatile) de s.** See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**Hydrolé de s.** (Fr.). **Infusum s.** Sp., *infusión de sasafrás* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion of 5 parts of s. wood in water enough to make 690 parts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—**Lignum s.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Swiss Ph., the wood of the root of *S. officinale*, with more or less of the bark. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., both the wood and the root of *S. officinale*. [B, 95].—**Mucilago s. medullæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de moëlle de s.* Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>markschleim*. Mucilage of s. pith; a limpid fluid made by macerating 2 parts of s. pith in 100 of water. [B.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum s.* [U. S. Ph.] (1st def.), *oleum ligni s.* Fr., *huile de s.*, *huile volatile de s.* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *essence des s.* (1st def.). Ger., *Söl*. Sp., *aceite (esencia)* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A pungent aromatic volatile oil obtained by distillation from the root of *S. officinale*; a mixture of s. camphor (see *SAFROL*) and safrene. It is used for flavoring effervescent beverages, etc., and may be used in medicine as an aromatic, though in overdoses it acts as a narcotic poison and in some cases as an abortifacient. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35)]. 2. See *S. oil* (1st def.).—**Oléule de s.** (Fr.). **Oleum s.** [U. S. Ph.] (*ætherium*). See *Oil of s.*—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). S. crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Radix s.** 1. Of the Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Swed. Ph., the root of *S. officinale* with its bark (see *S.-root-bark*). [B, 95]. 2. Of the Dan. Ph., see *Lignum s.* (1st def.).—**S.-bark**. 1. See *S.-root-bark*. 2. In Australia, the bark of *Atherosperma moschata*. [a, 35].—**S.-camphor**. See *SAFROL*.—**S. lignum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Radix s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root*.—**S. medulla** [U. S. Ph.]. See *S. pith*.—**S.-nuts**. Lat., *nucēs s.* Fr., *noix de s.* Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>nüsse*. The large, or true, picurium beans. [a, 35].—**S. officinale**, **S. officinarum**. Fr., *laurier s.* (ou des Iroquois). Ger., *gebräuchlicher S<sup>s</sup>baum*. (North) American s., *ague-tree*; the only species, a tree growing from Canada to Mexico. Various parts (see *S.*, 2d def.) are official, being distinguished by a pleasant aromatic odor and taste, which is most pronounced in the root-bark (see *S.-root-bark*). The leaves are sometimes used as a condiment and chewed to allay thirst. [B, 95 (a, 35)]. Cf. *S. pith* and *Oil of s.*—**S. oil**. Ger., *Söl*. 1. Laurel oil, native oil of laurel; a bit-terish, pungent, aromatic oleoresin of a light auburn hue, obtained from the stem of a South American tree identified by some authors with *Ocotea cymbarum* or *Ocotea opifera* and by others with *Nectandra puchury*. [a, 35]. 2. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**S. parthenoxylon**. See *CINNAMOMUM parthenoxylon*.—**S. pith**. Lat., *s. medulla* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *moëlle de s.* Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>mark*. The spongy, mucilaginous medulla of *S. officinale*. It forms with water the mucilago s. medullæ (q. v.), which is used as an emollient and demulcent. [B, 5 (a, 35)].—**S. radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root*.—**S.-root**. Lat., *s. radix* [Br. Ph.], *lignum s.* Fr., *bois de s.* Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>holz*. The root, including the bark (see *S.-root-bark*) and often the lower portions of the stem, of *S. officinale*. [a, 35].—**S.-root-bark**. Lat., *s.* [U. S. Ph.], *cortex s.*, *cortex ligni* (seu radicis) s. Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>holzrinde*. The fragrant, aromatic bark of the root of *S. officinale*. It contains fatty matter, resin, wax, sassafrassid, tannic acid (over 50 per cent., according to Reinsch), gum, albumin, etc., and twice as much of essential oil (see *Oil of s.*) as the wood of the root. It is used as an astringent, aromatic, stimulant, and sudorific, but chiefly as an adjuvant. [a, 35].—**Sirap de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Syrupus s.** A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of s. wood in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, dissolving 9 parts of sugar in each 5 of colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Tinctura s.** Fr., *essence de s.* A preparation made by digesting s. with six times as much alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38)].



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tea opifera and by others with *Nectandra puchury*. [a, 35]. 2. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**S. parthenoxylon**. See *CINNAMOMUM parthenoxylon*.—**S. pith**. Lat., *s. medulla* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *moëlle de s.* Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>mark*. The spongy, mucilaginous medulla of *S. officinale*. It forms with water the mucilago s. medullæ (q. v.), which is used as an emollient and demulcent. [B, 5 (a, 35)].—**S. radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root*.—**S.-root**. Lat., *s. radix* [Br. Ph.], *lignum s.* Fr., *bois de s.* Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>holz*. The root, including the bark (see *S.-root-bark*) and often the lower portions of the stem, of *S. officinale*. [a, 35].—**S.-root-bark**. Lat., *s.* [U. S. Ph.], *cortex s.*, *cortex ligni* (seu radicis) s. Ger., *S<sup>s</sup>holzrinde*. The fragrant, aromatic bark of the root of *S. officinale*. It contains fatty matter, resin, wax, sassafrassid, tannic acid (over 50 per cent., according to Reinsch), gum, albumin, etc., and twice as much of essential oil (see *Oil of s.*) as the wood of the root. It is used as an astringent, aromatic, stimulant, and sudorific, but chiefly as an adjuvant. [a, 35].—**Sirap de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Syrupus s.** A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of s. wood in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, dissolving 9 parts of sugar in each 5 of colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Tinctura s.** Fr., *essence de s.* A preparation made by digesting s. with six times as much alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

**SASSAFRASSID**, n. Sa<sup>s</sup>s-a<sup>f</sup>-ra<sup>s</sup>s<sup>i</sup>d. Of Reinsch, a decomposition product of tannic acid found in sassafras-bark. [a, 38.]

**SASSAPARILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>s</sup>s(sa<sup>s</sup>)-sa<sup>p</sup>(sa<sup>p</sup>)-a<sup>r</sup>(a<sup>r</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>la<sup>3</sup>. Ger., *Sassaparille*. See *SARSAPARILLA*.

**SATHE** (Lat.), **SATHON** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sath(sa<sup>th</sup>'e(a), -o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -sath'es, -on'os (-is). Gr., σάθη, σάθων. The penis.

**SATTEL** (Ger.), n. Za<sup>3</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See *SELLA*. 2. The basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**S<sup>s</sup>winkel**. See *Sphenoidal ANGLE*.—**Türkens**. See *SELLA turcica*.

**SATURATED**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>r-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Fr., *saturé*. Ger., *gesättigt*. Fully charged, as with a liquid or a gas; of a solution, having all the solid matter taken up that the liquid can dissolve; of a compound, having the atomicities of all its elements satisfied. [B.]

**SATURATION**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *saturatio* (from *saturare*, to fill). Fr., s. Ger., *Sättigung*, *S.* In chemistry, the condition of being saturated (said of a compound); also the process of rendering a compound saturated. [B.]—**Partial s.** See *Partial NEUTRALIZATION*.

**SATURACIONES** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sa<sup>2</sup>t-(sa<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-on'ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *Saturationen*. Extemporaneously prepared liquids consisting of a mixture of a vegetable acid with an alkaline carbonate and impregnated with a generous amount of free carbonic acid. In the Ger. Ph., the term, when used alone, means *potio Riveril*. [B, 95 (a, 38)].

**SATUREIA** (Lat.), **SATUREJA** (Lat.), n's f. Sa<sup>2</sup>t(sa<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r-(u<sup>2</sup>r)-i'(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *sarriette*. Ger., *Saturei*, *Satureja*, *Pfefferkraut*. A genus typical of the *Saturea*, which are a suborder of the *Lamiaceae*. The *Satureia*, or *Satureina*, are a division of the *Schizogynae*. The *Satureineae*, *Satureica*, or *Saturejeae*, are a tribe of the *Labiata* including *S.*, *Popostemon*, *Mentha*, *Preslia*, *Hedeoma*, etc. The *Saturejina* are a tribe of *Labiata*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35)].—**S. capitata**. The *Thymus creticus*. [a, 35].—**S. hortensis**. Fr., *sarriette (des jardins)*, *herbe de Saint Julien*, *sadrée*, *savorée*, *savourée*. Ger., *gemeiner Saturei*, *Käsekraut*, *Bohnenkraut*, *Gartenquendel*, *wilder Ysop*, *Kölenkraut*, *Wurstkraut*. Summer- (or garden-) savory. The entire plant, formerly official, is stimulant and carminative. It yields by distillation an aromatic essential oil. [a, 35].—**S. montana**. Fr., *sarriette vivace* (ou des montagnes). Ger., *Berg- (oder Winter-) Saturei*. Winter- (or mountain-) savory; a highly aromatic undershrub of southern Europe, used like *Hyssopus officinalis*. By distillation it yields a yellowish-orange essential oil of an origanum-like odor. [a, 35].—**S. thymbra**. Fr., *sarriette thymbra*. Ger., *rauhhaariger Saturei*. The *Θύμρα* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a small evergreen bush of Mediterranean regions, having an aromatic taste and an odor much like that of thyme. It was once official as *herba thymi cretici*. [a, 35].—**S. variegata**. A European species, used especially as an antispasmodic. [a, 35.]

**SATURNE** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r'n. See *SATURNUS*.—**Beurre de s.** See *LINIMENTUM PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Esprit de s.** See *SPIRITUS SATURNI*.

**SATURNINE**, adj. Sa<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>r'n-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *saturninus*. Fr., *saturnin*. Ger., *bleiern*. 1. Plumbic; containing lead. 2. Due to saturnism. 3. Dull, phlegmatic.

**SATURNISM**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>r'n-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *saturnismus* (from *saturnus*, lead). Fr., *saturnisme*. See *LEAD poisoning*.

**SATURNUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sa<sup>2</sup>t(sa<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r'n(u<sup>2</sup>r'n)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *S.*, a Roman god. See *LEAD* and *PLUMBUM*.—**Acetum saturni**. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Althea saturni**. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—**Balsamum saturni**. Fr., *baume de Goulard*, *huile de saturne*. A saturated solution of lead acetate in oil of turpentine; used as an application to painful and phagedenic ulcers. [B, 119].—**Bezoardicum saturni**. Fr., *bézoard de saturne*. A preparation made by extracting glass of lead (made from red lead and flint with unrectified antimony trichloride), and fixing with spirit of nitre; used as an antyseteric, and in dissection of the spleen. [B, 200].—**Butyrum saturni**. See *LINIMENTUM PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Ceratum saturni** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Ceratum PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Cineres saturni**, **Cinis saturni**. Ger., *Bleiasche*. See *LEAD suboxide*.—**Dulcedo saturni**. See *BASIC LEAD carbonate*.—**Extractum saturni**. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Magisterium saturni**. See *LEAD chloride*.—**Oleum saturni**. See *Balsamum saturni*.—**Pomatum saturni**. A mixture of solution of lead subacetate with 4 times as much lard; or of equal parts of these and of olive-oil. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Saccharum saturni**, **Sal saturni**. See *LEAD acetate*.—**Spiritus saturni**. Acetic acid obtained by decomposing lead acetate. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum saturni saponaceum**. A preparation made by dissolving 240 grammes of soap in 2 litres of water, and adding 60 grammes of solution of lead subacetate and 4 of camphor; or by boiling gently 240 parts of nutritive ointment and 150 of white soap till the moisture is evaporated, and adding 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

**SATYRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sa<sup>2</sup>t(sa<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-i(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *σατυριακός* (1st def.) (from *σατύρος*, a satyr). 1. Of Hippocrates, priapism (1st def.). 2. Excessive sexual appetite in the male. 3. Of Aristotle, leprosy (either because of the supposed salaciousness of those affected or on account of the bodily deformities caused by the disease). [G, 73.] Cf. *LEONTIASIS*. 4. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*.

**SATYRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sa<sup>2</sup>t(sa<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *σατυριον*. Fr., *satyrion*. 1. Of the ancients, a plant reputed aphrodisiac (cf. *ERYTHRONIUM dens canis*), also a drink prepared from it. 2. An old name for various orchids. 3. A genus of orchids. [a, 35].—**Conditum satyri**. A conserve made by boiling orchis-root in water, infusing in syrup, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

**SAUBUSE** (Fr.), n. So-bu<sup>2</sup>s. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a warm saline spring, with a bathing establishment called *Bains de Joannin*. [L, 49 (a, 14)].

**SAUCATS** (Fr.), n. So-ka<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring.



**SAUER** (Ger.), adj.  $Za^3u^4e^2r$ . See **ACID**.—**Haller'sches S.** See *Mixtura sulfurica acida*.

**SAUERHARNEN** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4e^2r-ha^3rn-e^2n$ . See **OxALURIA**.

**SAUERHONIG** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4e^2r-ho^3n-i^2g$ . See **OXYMEL**.

**SAUERKLEE** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4e^2r-klä$ . See **OXALIS** and **OXALIS acetosella**.—**S'salz**. See **POTASSIUM binoxalate**.—**S'säure**. See **OXALIC acid**.

**SAUERLINGE** (Ger.), n. pl.  $Zoi^3e^2r-li^2n^2e^2$ . See **ACIDULÆ**.

**SAUERSTOFF** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4e^2r-sto^3f$ . See **OXYGEN**.—**S'säure**. See **Oxygen acid**.—**S'ung**. See **OXYGENATION**.—**S'verarmung**. Impoverishment as regards oxygen.

**SAUERWÄSSER** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4e^2r-vas-e^2r$ . See **ACIDULÆ**.—**S'dyscrasie**. See **Drunkard's CACHEXIA**.

**SAUFSUCHT** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4f-zuch^2t$ . See **DIPSOMANIA**.

**SAUGADER** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4g-a^2d-e^2r$ . An absorbent vessel, especially a lymphatic.—**S'entzündung**. See **LYMPHANGITIS**.—**S'geflecht**. A lymphatic plexus. [L.]—**Zwischenrippens'**. An intercostal lymphatic. [L. 304.]

**SAUGE** (Fr.), n. Sozh. See **SALVIA**.—**Eau de s.** See **Aqua salvia**.—**Essence de s.** See **Oil of sage**.—**Feuille de s.** A bistoury or lancet shaped like a sage-leaf. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**Huile essentielle de s.** **Huile volatile de s.** [Fr. Cod.] See **Oil of sage**.—**Hyrolé de s.** **Infusion de s.** See **Infusum salviae**.—**Oléosucré de s.** See **Eleosaccharum salviae**.—**Oléule de s.** See **Oil of sage**.—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.] Sp., *infusión de salvia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of sage-leaves in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.] (in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

**SAUGTHIERE** (Ger.), n. pl.  $Zoi^3g'e^2-ter-e^2$ . See **MAMMALIA**.

**SAUGKRAFT** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4g-kra^3ft$ . See **ASPIRATION** (3d def.).

**SAUGNAPF** (Ger.), **SAUGNÄPCHEN** (Ger.), n's.  $Za^3u^4g-na^3pf$ ,  $-napf-ch^2e^2n$ . A suctorial disc. [B.]

**SAUGPOLSTER** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4g-po^3lst-e^2r$ . See **BOULE graisseuse de Bichat**.

**SÄULCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Zoi^3h'e^2e^2n$ . See **COLUMELLA**.—**S. der Zirbel**. The peduncles of the pine gland. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. des Bogens (oder Fornix, oder Gewölbes)**. See **PILLARS of the fornix**.

**SAULE** (Fr.), n. Sol. See **SALIX**.—**Décoction d'écorce de s.** See **Decoctum salicis**.—**Extrait aqueux de s.** See **Extractum salicis**.—**S. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SALIX alba**.—**S. blanc (écorce)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SALIX** (2d def.).

**SÄULE** (Ger.), n.  $Zoi^3e^2$ . 1. See **COLUMN** (1st and 2d def's) and **PILLAR**. 2. A pile for generating electricity. [B.] See **BATTERY**.—**Dritte S.** [Stillling]. See **COLUMN of Gall**.—**Gewölbes'n**. See **PILLARS of the fornix**.—**Graue S'n**. The anterior gray cornu and the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [I. 6 (K).]—**Hintere Runzels'**. See **Posterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**Hintere Vesiculars'**. See **Clarke's COLUMN**.—**Hinters'**. The posterior column of the spinal cord. [I. 6 (K).]—**Trockene S.** See **Dry BATTERY**.—**Vordere Runzels'**. See **Anterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**Vorders'**. See **Anterior gray CORNU**.—**Zambonische S.** See **Dry BATTERY**.

**SAULX** (Fr.), n. So. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

**SAUM** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4m$ . 1. A seam or rhaps. 2. See **LAYER**. 3. See **LIMBS**. 4. See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Basals'**. See **Cuticular LAYER** (1st def.).—**Cuticulars'**. See **Cuticular LAYER** (2d def.).—**Gehirns', Gestreifter S.** See **TENIA semicircularis**.—**Markiger S.** See **TENIA hippocampi**.—**Muttermunds'**. Literally, the seam of the os uteri; Schröder's term for what he considered to be a perceptible line of demarkation between the vaginal mucous membrane and that of the cervix uteri during pregnancy, more or less circular in shape, coursing around the face of the cervix in the form of a sort of sharp edge. Its continuity is almost always interrupted in women who have already borne one or more children. [A. 68.]—**Oberer S. der reticulären Substanz**. The upper edge, or stratum, of the reticular substance of the optic thalamus. [I. 6 (K).]—**Porreanals', Poröser S.** See **Cuticular LAYER**.—**S. an dem hinteren Schenkel**. See **TENIA semicircularis**.—**S. des Ammonshornes**. See **TENIA hippocampi**.—**S. des Wulstes**. See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Unterer S. der grossen Hirnfalte** [Dollinger]. See **FORNIX cerebri**.—**Unters' der reticulären Substanz**. See **Reticular FORMATION**.

**SAUMON** (Fr.), n. So-mo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **SALMON**.

**SAUMURE** (Fr.), n. So-mu<sup>2</sup>r. See **BRINE** and **MURIA**.

**SAUNDERS**, n. Sa<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>rz. See **SANDAL-WOOD**.—**Red s.** See **Lignum SANTALI rubri**.—**White s.** See **White SANDAL-WOOD**.—**Yellow s.** 1. See **AMYRIS maritima**. 2. See **Yellow SANDAL-WOOD**.

**SAUPOUDRAGE** (Fr.), n. So-pu-dra<sup>2</sup>zh. The process of dusting with a powder. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**SÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $Zoi^3e^2$ . An acid. For *Einatome S.* *Einbasische S.*, and similar forms, see *Monatomic acid*, *Monobasic acid*, etc.—**Allgemeine S.** See **ACTIVUM catholicum**.—**S'erzeugung**. Acidity (in the sense of acid dyspepsia).—**Vollkommene S.** See **Perfect acid**.

**SAURIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Sa^4r'(sa^3u^4r')^2a^2$ . From *saûpa*, a lizard. Fr., *sauriens*. Ger., *Eidechsen*. The lizard-like Reptilia.

**SAURIDERMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Sa^4r'(sa^3u^4r')^2a^2m'(m^2r'm)^2a^2$ . Gen., *-derm'atos (-alis)*. From *saûpa*, a lizard, and *δέρμα*, the skin.

Of Wilson, ichthyosis cornea (from the resemblance of the scales to those of a saurian). [G. 1.]—**S. spinosum** [Wilson]. See **ICHTHYOSIS histrix**.—**S. squamosum** [Wilson]. See **ICHTHYOSIS sebacea squamosa**.

**SAURIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sa^4r'(sa^3u^4r')^2i^2s'^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. See **SAURIDERMA**.

**SAUROGNATHISM**, n.  $Sa^4r-o^2g'na^2th-i^2z'm$ . From *σαûpa*, a lizard, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. In birds, the condition in which the halves of the vomer are distinct and the maxillo-palatine bones or processes arrested in development. [L. 121.]

**SAUROMATUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Sa^4r'(sa^3u^4r')^2m'a^2t'm(u^4m)$ . Fr., *sauromate*. A genus of araceous herbs. [A. 35.]—**S. abyssinicum**. An Abyssinian species. Its starchy tubers possess extreme acidity, which is dissipated by heat. [a. 35.]—**S. guttatum**. An Indian species. The tubers are poisonous. [a. 35.]

**SAUROPSIDA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Sa^4r'(sa^3u^4r')^2ps'i^2d-a^2$ . From *σαûpa*, a lizard, and *ψῆς*, appearance. Of Huxley, a primary division of vertebrates comprising the reptiles and birds. [a. 39.]

**SAURURUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Sa^4r'(sa^3u^4r')^2ur'(ur'u^2s(u^4s))$ . From *σαûpa*, a lizard, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *saurure*. Ger., *Eidechschwanz*. A genus of the *Saururaceæ*, which are an order of apetalous dicotyledons, now regarded as a tribe (the *Saururæ*) of the *Piperaceæ*. [B. 19. 34. 42. 170. 180 (a. 35).]—**S. cerneuus**. Ger., *überhängender Eidechschwanz*. Lizard's-tail, American swamp-lily. The aromatic, acid root and leaves are used as a discutient cathartic, are said to be laxative, antispasmodic, sedative, and somewhat astringent, and are recommended in strangury. [a. 35.]

**SAUSAGE-POISONING**, n.  $Sa^4s'e^2j'-poi^2z'n-i^2n^2$ . See **AL-LANTIASIS**.

**SAUSARISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Sa^4s(sa^3u^4s)a^2r(a^3r)^2i^2z(i^2s)u^2m's(mu^4s)$ . Gr., *σαυσαρῖσμος*. Fr., *sausarisme*. Of old writers, heat or dryness in the mouth. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SAUSEN** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3u^4z-e^2n$ . A humming sound. [a. 14.]—**Ohrsens'**. See **TINNITUS aurium**.

**SAUSSUREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sos-su^2e^2a^2$ . From *Saussure*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *saussuree*. A genus of the *Saussureæ*, which are a section of the *Serratulæ*. [a. 35.]—**S. amara**. A Siberian herb, said to have properties like those of *Erythraea centaurium*, and used as a vulnerary, febrifuge, and antispasmodic. [a. 35.]—**S. lappa**. See **HAPLOTAIX auriculata**.

**SAUTELLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Sa^4s(sa^3u^4t)^2e^2l'u^2s(lu^4s)$ . Fr., *sautelle*. A deciduous bulb produced near the root or in the axil of a leaf or within the spathe. [a. 35.]

**SAUTEURS FRANÇAIS** (Fr.), n. pl.  $Sot-u^4r\ fra^3n^2s-e^2$ . See **JUMPERS**.

**SAUTE-VEAU** (Fr.), n.  $Sot-vo$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

**SAUVAGESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sov-a^2zh-e^2s'i^2a^2$ . Fr., *sauvagesie*, *sauvagesie*. The typical genus of a tribe or suborder (*Sauvagesæ*, *Sauvagesiaceæ*, *Sauvagesia*, or *Sauvagesia*) of the *Violariæ*. [a. 35.]—**S. adima**, **S. erecta**. Fr., *sauvagesie droite*. Iron-shrub, herb of St. Martin; a mucilaginous, bitterish, aromatic West Indian and South American species; used in ophthalmia, urinary troubles, and intermittent fever, and as a pectoral. [a. 35.]

**SAVENÖL** (Ger.), n.  $Za^3f'e^2n-u^4l$ . See **Oil of SAVIN**.

**SAVIN**, **SAVINE**, n's.  $Sa^2v'^2n$ . Lat., *sabina* (herba). Fr., *sabine*. Ger., *Saven*. 1. The *Juniperus sabina*, also its tops. 2. The *Juniperus virginiana*, also its tops, used as a substitute for those of *Juniperus sabina*. 3. In the West Indies, the *Cassalpinia biguina* and *Xanthoxylum pterota*. 4. The *Artemisia maritima*. [a. 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum sabinae* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *atheroleum sabinae* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Fr., essence (ou huile volatile) de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumöl*, *Sadeöl*, *Sevenbaumöl*, *Savenöl*. A yellow or almost colorless volatile oil, of strong odor and bitterish, very acid taste, obtained by distillation from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*. It has the composition,  $C_{15}H_{16}$ , of oil of turpentine. When distilled with 8 parts of calcium chloride and 24 of water, it yields chloroform, with the effervescent evolution of carbon dioxide. It is a violent irritant, and has been used in atonic amenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Used as an abortifacient, it has often produced death. [B. 5. 18 (a. 35).]—**S. tops**. Lat., *sabina* [U. S. Ph.], *sabina cucumina* [Br. Ph.], *herba (seu summitates)* (Ger. Ph.), *seu folia, seu frondes sabinae (vulgaris)*. Fr., *summités de sabine*. Ger., *Sabinakraut*, *Sevenkraut*. The young and tender shoots or tops of *Juniperus sabina*. [a. 35.]

**SAVON** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n.  $Sa^3-vo^2n^2$ . See **SOAP**.—**Alcool (ou alcoolé) de s.** See **Tinctura SAPONIS**.—**Alcoolé de s. animal étheré**. See **Anti-arthritic BALSAM**.—**Alcoolé de s. camphré (ou composé)**. **Baume de s.** See **LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum**.—**Cérai de s.** **Emplâtre de s.** See **Emplastrum SAPONIS**.—**Emplâtre de s. camphré**. See **Emplastrum saponum**.—**Emplâtre de s. saturné**. See **Emplastrum saponis fuscum**.—**Esprit de s.** See **Tinctura SAPONIS**.—**Essence de s. camphrée**. See **LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum**.—**Flèche de s.** A soap suppository. [L. 41.]—**Huile de s.** See **Oleum SAPONIS**.—**Liqueur de s. stibée**. See **Tinctura ANTIMONI SAPONATA**.—**Pâtures de s. composées**. See **Pilula HYDRARGYRI JALAPINÆ**.—**Pâtures de s. nitrées** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A mixture of 20 grammes of medicated soap, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 3 of powdered marsh-mallow root divided into 100 pills. [B. 92. 93 (a. 14).]—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.], Lat., *pulvis saponis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by thoroughly drying filings of medicinal soap at 35° C., powdering in a marble mortar, and sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (by sifting the soap through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. à base de potasse**. See **Soft SOAP**.—**S. acide**. See **FORMADE ophthalmique**.—**S. ammoniacal**. See **LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ**.—**S. ammoniacal camphré**. See **LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum**.—**S. amygdalin**. See **Sapo medicatus**.—**S. animal**. See



**SAPO animalis.**—**S. antimonial.** See SAPO antimonii.—**S. antiplogistique et résolutif.** See LIMENTUM PLUMBI subacetatis.—**S. antisialagogue.** See SAPO sulphurato-ceratus.—**S. arthritique de Pott.** See SPIRITUS arthriticus Pottii.—**S. blanc.** White soap; Castile soap. [B.]—**S. calcaire.** See LIMENTUM CALGIS (under CALX).—**S. chimique.** See OFFA alba.—**S. chimique de Dippel.** See SAPO chymicus Dippelii.—**S. d'Alicante.** See SAPO (2d def.).—**S. de Venise.** See SAPO venetus (2d def.).—**S. marbré.** See Marbled soap and Mottled soap.—**S. mou.** See Soft soap and SAPO viridis.—**S. noir.** See Green soap.—**S. sodalique à la graisse.** See SAPO animalis.—**S. sodaïque à l'huile.** See SAPO medicatus.—**S. stibié.** See SAPO antimonii.—**S. vert.** See SAPO viridis.—**Stéarate de s.** See EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.—**Stéarate de s. camphré.** See EMPLASTRUM SAPONATUM.—**Teinture de s.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see SPIRITUS saponatus (2d def.). 2. See Tinctura SAPONIS.—**Teinture de s. camphrée.** See LIMENTUM SAPONATO-camphoratum.

**SAVORY, n.** Sa'v'r-i<sup>2</sup>. See SATUREIA.

**SAW, n.** Sa'. Gr., *πίλος*. Lat., *serra*. Fr., *scie*. Ger., *Säge*. An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade with sharp teeth on its edge.—**Amputating s.** A s. resembling either the dovetail or the jig s. of the carpenter, with the teeth set so as to cut both with the forward and backward motion. [E.]—**Butcher's s.** A bow s. invented by Butcher, of Dublin, so arranged that the blade can be turned at any angle. [E.]—**Capital s.** A s. with a broad and thin blade and heavy back, used either in amputation or in post-mortem examinations for removing the calvaria. There are several varieties, such as Satterlee's, Parker's, etc., differing but little. [E.]—**Chains s.** Fr., *scie à chaîne* (ou *chaînette*). Ger., *Kettensäge*. A chain-like instrument in which each segment of the chain is furnished with teeth and the ends of the chain are attached to movable hooked handles. [a, 34.]—**Circular s.** Fr., *scie à molette*. Ger., *Kreissäge*, *Scheibensäge*. A steel disc serrated on the edge,



AMPUTATING SAW—PISTOL HANDLE.

placed in the axis or transversely to the axis of a handle, and operated by a crank attached to or placed within the handle. [a, 34.]—**Crown s.** See TREPHINE.—**Embryotomy s.** Fr., *embryotome scie*. An embryotome having a s.-like action.—**Forceps-s.** See the major list.—**Graefe's circular s.** A small circular s. set at right angles to a straight handle which is fitted with a crank for making the blade revolve. [E.]—**Heine's s.** A very elaborate



BOW AMPUTATING SAW.

and complicated chain s. and drill combined, for operations on bones. [E.]—**Hey's s.** A small s. with one cutting edge straight and the other convex, used in trephining. [E.]—**Maxilla s.** A delicate, curved, sharp-pointed s. shaped like a curved bistoury. [E.]—**Rotating s.** A bow amputating s. provided with a cog-wheel attachment to impart rapid motion in various directions to a very fine blade. [E.]—**Skulls.** Ger., *Kopfsäge*. See TREPHINE.—**Szymanowski's bone-exsecting s.** A bow s. with a fine wire blade and an arrangement in the handle for increasing the tension of the blade. [E.]



CHAIN SAW WITH CARRIER.

**SAWDUST, n.** Sa'4-du'st. Ger., *Sägespäne*. The mass of fragments, especially of wood, produced in the process of sawing. It has been used as a dressing for wounds. [a, 48.]

**SAXAL, adj.** Sa'x'l. Lat., *saxalis* (from *saxum*, a rock). Pertaining to the *Saxales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus saxalis*) of Apocarpæ, consisting of the *Baueraceæ*, *Cunoniaceæ*, and *Saxifragaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

**SAXATILIS (Lat.), adj.** Sa'x(sa'x)-a-ti(a't)/p1-i'2a. From *saxum*, a rock. Growing on or frequenting rocks. [a, 48.]

**SAXIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f.** Sa'x(sa'x)-i'2f-ra'g(ra'g)-a'2. From *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break. Fr., *saxifrage*. Ger., *Steinbrech*. Saxifrage; a genus of the *Saxifragaceæ*, which are an order of polypetalous dicotyledons closely allied to the *Rosaceæ* that has been variously subdivided, and is made by some to correspond to the *Saxifragaceæ* in the narrower sense. The *Saxifragaceæ* are an order consisting of *Heuchera*, *S. Tiarella*, *Mitella*, etc. The *Saxifragariæ* are a division of the *Corniculatæ*. The *Saxifragariæ* are essentially the *Saxifragaceæ*. The *Saxifragaceæ* are the *Saxifragaceæ* or a tribe, suborder, or series of that order corresponding closely to the *Saxifragaceæ*. The *Saxifragineæ* are a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ* corresponding to the *Saxifragaceæ* or an order (cohort) of *Calycifloræ*. [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. alba.** See under *S. granulata*.—**S. aurea.** The *Chrysosplenium alter-*

*nifolium* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. [a, 35].—**S. bronchialis.** A Siberian species used in angina and pleurisy. [a, 35].—**S. cotyledon.** Fr., *saxifrage cotylédon* (ou *pyramidale*). Pyramidal saxifrage; an alpine European species, considered aperient and diuretic and regarded by some authors as the *εμβλατον* of Dioscorides.—**S. crassifolia.** Fr., *saxifrage à feuilles épaisses*, *thé des Mongols*. Thick-leaved saxifrage; a Siberian species. The root is antiseptic, and the leaves are astringent. The stems yield bergenia. [a, 35].—**S. granulata.** **S. granulosa.** Fr., *saxifrage granulée* (ou *blanche*), *casée-pierre*, *rompt-pierre*, *perce-pierre*, Ger., *körniger Steinbrech*, *Hundsrebe*, *Keilkraut*. Meadow-saxifrage, first-of-May, fair-maid-of-France; a species common throughout Europe. The acidulous leaves and the small bitterish, somewhat austere bulbs at the root-crown were formerly used as lithontriptics. [a, 35].—**S. ligulata.** Great strap-leaved saxifrage; cultivated in the Himalayas. The rhizome is prescribed for teething children and in dysentery and cough. Externally it is used in poultices as an antiplogistic and absorbent. [a, 35].—**S. stellaris.** Kidneywort, starry saxifrage; a European species once considered lithontriptic. [a, 35].—**S. tridactylites.** Nailwort, whitlow-grass, rue-leaved saxifrage; a European plant formerly used in adenoclerosis and in liver complaints. [a, 35].—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. granulata*.—**Semen saxifrage albe.** See under *S. granulata*.

**SAXIFRAGAL, adj.** Sa'x-i'2f-ra'g'l. Lat., *saxifragalis*. Pertaining to the *Saxifragales*, which are Lindley's alliance (Lat., *nixus saxifragalis*) of perigynous exogens consisting of the *Saxifragaceæ*, *Hydrangeaceæ*, *Cunoniaceæ*, and *Lythraceæ*. [a, 35.]

**SAXIFRAGE, n.** Sa'x-i'2-fra'j. Fr., *s.* 1. See SAXIFRAGA. 2. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*. 3. The *Silene pratensis*. 4. The *Carum carui*. 5. The *Asplenium ceterach*. [a, 35.]

**SAXIFRAGIA (Lat.), n. f.** Sa'x(sa'x)-i'2-fra'j(fra'g)/i'2-a'2. See SAXIFRAGA.

**SAXIFRAGIN, n.** Sa'x-i'2f-ra'j-i'2n. An explosive composed of 76 parts of barium nitrate, 22 of carbon, and 2 of potassium nitrate. [B, 3.]

**SAXIFRAGUS (Lat.), adj.** Sa'x(sa'x)-i'2f-ra'g(ra'g)-u's(u's). See LITHONTRIPTIC.

**SAXOLINUM (Lat.), n. n.** Sa'x(sa'x)-o'l-in(en)/u'sm(u'm). From *saxum*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. See VASELINE and PETROLATUM.

**SAXON-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n.** Sa'x-o'n'2-la-ba'n'2. A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**SBESTEN, n.** Of the alchemists, quicklime. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SCAB, n.** Ska'b. A.-S., *scab*. Gr., *ψώρα*. Lat., *scabies*. Fr., *croûte*. 1. A coating formed by the drying of blood or other discharges on a wounded or inflamed surface. 2. See CRUST and CRUSTA. 3. See SCABIES ferina.—**Knee s.** See CRUSTA genu equini.—**Milk s.** See CRUSTA lactea.—**Sweat s.** See CRUSTA genu equini.—**Weavers' s.** See SCABIES.

**SCABER (Lat.), adj.** Skab(ska'b)/u'r(e'2r). See SCABROUS.

**SCABBY, adj.** Ska'b-i'2. Lat., *scabidus* (from *scabies*, the itch). Fr., *scabieux*. Affected with scabs or with scabies. [a, 48.]

**SCABIES (Lat.), n. f.** Skab(ska'b)/i'2-ez(as). Gen., *-ei*. From *scabere*, to scratch. Gr., *ἀσπια*. Fr., *gale (légitime)*, *varie gale*, *mal de Saint-Main*, *rogne*, *gratelle*, *psore*. Ger., *Krätze*, *Schneiders-Schabe*, *Leinweberkrankheit*. The itch; a contagious disease of the skin in man and certain of the lower animals due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which bores its way into the skin, forming little burrows in the epidermis the course of which, in certain situations, especially about the hands and feet, the penis, and the nipples, is apparent upon the surface in the form of little curved or straight lines of roughened or broken cuticle, while in all situations the presence of the parasite is attended with the formation of papules, vesicles, or pustules and with intense itching. [G, 5].—**S. benigna.** See ECZEMA.—**S. canina.** Fr., *gale de chien* (ou *canine*). A form of s. in which the lesions resemble the mange in dogs. [G, 17].—**S. capitis.** Fr., *gale à la tête*. An exuding and crusting disease of the hairy scalp; scald head; eczema capitis. [G, 11].—**S. capitis favosa.** Eczema impetiginosum of the scalp. [G, 11].—**S. capitis lupina.** See FAVUS.—**S. capitis simplex.** A disease of the scalp beginning with milary pustules which break, giving exit to a glutinous fluid that dries into crusts full of holes; probably eczema impetiginosum. [G, 11].—**S. catamenialis.** Fr., *gale cataméniale*. Idiopathic vulvar or general pruritus immediately preceding and occasionally persisting throughout menstruation. [a, 34].—**S. critica.** Fr., *gale critique* (ou *métastatique*). A term for various skin eruptions (e. g., eczema, urticaria, and erythema) occurring at the end of any internal disease. [G, 17].—**S. crustosa.** Fr., *gale norvégienne*. Ger., *norwegische Krätze*. A severe and inveterate form of s. affecting both men and lower animals, observed especially in Norway, Iceland, and the Jura Mountains. When it affects man, thick crusts form upon the surface of the skin, especially about the hands, feet, elbows, knees, and buttocks, and the nails become thick and claw-shaped. [G, 17]. Cf. RADESZYGE.—**S. exquisita.** See S.—**S. fera.** See ECTHYMA.—**S. ferina.** Fr., *gale du chat* (ou *du chien*, *ou du lapin*, *ou du porc*, *ou du bœuf*). Mange; a parasitic skin disease of lower animals, such as dogs, cats, wolves, horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei communis*. The disease may be communicated to man, producing lesions similar to those of ordinary s., but which disappear spontaneously in a short time. [G, 17].—**S. herpetica.** Fr., *gale dartreuse*. Of Plencq, s. in which vesicles form, followed by white furfurs; probably eczema. [G, 17].—**S. humida.** Fr., *gale humide*. Ger., *feuchte Krätze*. 1. S. with an abundant exudation. 2. Eczema. [G, 17].—**S. lymphatica.** Fr., *gale lymphatique* (ou *pituiteuse*). "Watery itch"; s. attended with an eruption of vesicles. [G, 28].—**S. miliaris.** See ECZEMA papulosum.—**S. norvegica.** See S. crustosa



and RADESZYGE. — *S. papuliformis*. See PRURIGO (2d def.). — *S. papulosa*. Fr., *gale militaria*. S. in which the efflorescences are papular. [G.] — *S. pecorina*. Fr., *gale pécorine* (ou du mouton). 1. The s. of sheep. [G. 7.] 2. See *S. crustosa*. — *S. pruriginosa palpebrarum oculi*. See PALPEBRAL CONJUNCTIVITIS. — *S. purulenta*. *S. pustulosa*. Fr., *grosse gale*, *gale purulente* (ou vérolique). S. in which large pustules form, especially upon the hands and wrists in children. They sometimes resemble those of small-pox. [G. 13.] — *S. putrida*. See *S. crustosa*. — *S. retrogressa*. Ger., *zurückgetretene Krätze*. Retrocedent s. According to Plenck, when s. was too suddenly driven in, various grave symptoms were prone to follow. [G. 11.] Cf. *GALE* *retrecée*. — *S. scorbutica*. Fr., *gale scorbutique*. S. imputed to a scorbutic diathesis. [A. 332 (a, 21).] — *S. sica*. Fr., *gale sèche*. A term for various dry and scaly eruptions (e. g., eczema squamosum, psoriasis, and prurigo). [G.] — *S. sica papulosa*. See PRURIGO (2d def.). — *S. spuria*. Fr., *gale bâtarde* (ou fausse). False s.; probably eczema. [G. 7.] — *S. venerea*. Fr., *gale vénérienne*. Ger., *venereische Krätze*. A pustular syphiloderma. [G.] — *S. venerea contagiosa*. See SCHERLIEVO. — *S. verminosa*. S. in which little worms or acari are found. [G. 11.] — *S. vesiculosa*. S. in which the efflorescences are vesicular. [G.]

**SCABIEUSE** (Fr.), n. Ska<sup>3</sup>b(eu<sup>2</sup>z. 1. See SCABIOSA and SCABIOSA *arvensis*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Scabiosa succisa*, or its flowers or leaves. [A. 35.] — *S. succisa*, *S. tronquée*. See SCABIOSA *succisa*. — *Tisane de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A strained infusion of 2 parts of the leaves of *Scabiosa succisa* in 200 of boiling water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SCABIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ska<sup>3</sup>b)-i(f<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. See SCABIES. — **SCABIOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ska<sup>3</sup>b)-i(o<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)-i-a<sup>3</sup>. From scabies, the itch, and φόβος, fear. A morbid fear of scabies. [A. 34.]

**SCABIOSA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ska<sup>3</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From scabiosus, rough. Fr., *scabieuse*. Ger., *Scabiose*. 1. Scabious, pin-cushion flower; a genus of the *Dipsacaceae*, [A. 35.] 2. See *S. arvensis*. — **Flores scabiosae** [Belg. Ph. 1st ed.]. Fr., *scabieuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *escabiosa* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *S. arvensis* (of *S. succisa* [Fr. Cod.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).] — *S. arvensis*. Fr., *scabieuse des champs*, *langue de vache*, *oreilles d'âne*, *maritona*. Ger., *Ackerscabisio*, *gemeine Scabiose*, *Gründkraut*, *Apostemkraut*, *Kräutkraut*, *Clod weed*, *Egyptian* (or gypsies') *rose*, *field scabious*; a species found in Europe, northern Asia, and northern Africa. The root, herb, and flowers were formerly official. The bitterish, mildly astringent herb is still in use as a domestic aperient and alternative. The brittle, thin root, which has a bitter, somewhat styptic taste, was formerly used as an alternative. [A. 35.] — *S. atropurpurea*. Sp., *escabiosa* [Mex. Ph.]. Egyptian rose, mournful widow, sweet scabious, widow's-flower, mourning bride; a handsome species the native country of which is not known. It was formerly used as a tonic and sudorific. [A. 35.] — *S. centaureoides*. Ger., *lockenblumenartige Scabiose*. A species growing in southern Europe and western and northern Asia. The bitter fruits and the root are aperient, laxative, and alternative. [A. 35.] — *S. columbaria*. Fr., *scabieuse colombarie*, *œil de perdrix*. Ger., *Taubenscabisio*, *kleines Apostemkraut*. Small (or lilac-flowered) scabious; formerly used in Europe and Siberia like *S. arvensis*. [A. 35.] — *S. succisa*. Fr., *scabieuse succisa* (ou tronquée), *herbe à diable*, *mors (ou morsure, ou remors) du diable*. Ger., *Teufelsabbiss* (*-Scabiose*), *Anbisskraut*, *St. Peterskraut*. The *morsus diaboli* or devil's-bit, blue bonnets (or buttons, or kiss, or scabious, or ball), fore-bit; a European species. The root and herb were formerly used in abscesses and in syphilis, and locally in leucorrhoea. The herb is not now used, and the root, which is bitter and mildly astringent, is chiefly employed by the veterinarians. It is said to be used in France in adulterating valerian, and in the north of England for jaundice. [A. 35.]

**SCABIOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ska<sup>3</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>a). Ger., *krätzig*. See SCABBY.

**SCABIOSUS**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. 1. See SCABIOSA. 2. The *Erigeron annuus*, *Erigeron philadelphicus*, and other species of *Erigeron*. [A. 35.] — *Hairy sheep's s.*, *Sheep's (-bit) s.* See *JASIONE montana*. — *Sweet s.* The *Scabiosa atropurpurea* and (in North America) the *Erigeron annuus* and *Erigeron philadelphicus* (1st def.). [A. 35.]

**SCABREDO** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ska<sup>3</sup>b)-red(rad<sup>2</sup>)/o. Gen., *-rad<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>*. From scaber, mangy. See SCABIES.

**SCABRITIA** (Lat.), **SCABRITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ska<sup>3</sup>b)-r(i<sup>2</sup>sh(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, -ezas). Gen., *-it<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>, -ei<sup>2</sup>*. From scaber, rough. 1. Roughness, scabbiness. 2. An old term for various scabby diseases of the skin, such as scabies, plica, etc. [G.] 3. An old term for trachoma. — *S. ungulum*. Ger., *Nagelgrind*. Roughness of the nails, onychomycosis. [G.]

**SCABROUS**, adj. Ska<sup>2</sup>b(ru<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *scaber*, *scabrosus*. Fr., *scabre*, *scabreux*, *raboteux*. Ger., *scharf*, *krätzig*, *rüdig*. Having hard points, scales, or other inequalities on the surface; rough to the touch. [A. 35.]

**SCABRUS**, n. Of Paracelsus, a disorder of the ears accompanied by pain or by a sensation of roughness. [A. 325.]

**SCACURCULA**, n. Of the alchemists, a spirit obtained from the ossa de corde cervi (q. v. under CERVIS). [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**SCÆVOLEA** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>(ska<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-vo<sup>2</sup>(wo<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From scævus, left-handed. A genus of the *Scævola*, or *Scævoleae*, which are a division or tribe (sometimes considered an order) of the *Goodeniaceae*. [A. 35.] — *S. bella-madagam*. A tree growing in Malabar, where the leaves are applied to abscesses, tumors, etc., and used as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [A. 35.] — *S. chlorantha*, *S. Koenigii*, *S. lambertiana*, *S. lobelia* (Linneus), *S. macrocalyx*, *S. Plumieri*, *S. senegalensis*, *S. sericea*, *S. Sieberi*, *S. taccada*, *S. Thunbergii*. The *taccada* of India and Ceylon. Malay rice-paper plant. The bitter juice of the fruit and leaves is

employed in ophthalmia. The pith is considered remedial in diarrhoea and an aphrodisiac. The young leaves are used as potherbs, for the preparation of emollient lotions and poultices, and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. The wood and bark are esteemed tonic. The *S. lobelia* of De Vries has similar properties. [A. 35.]

**SCALA** (Lat.), n. f. Skal(ska<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *scandere*, to climb. A ladder or staircase; a structure resembling a staircase. [A. 312, 332 (a, 48).] — **Collateral s.** See COCHLEAR CANAL. — **Lowenberg s.** See COCHLEAR CANAL. — **S. anterior** (seu *externa*) *cochleae*. See *S. vestibuli*. — **S. inferior** (seu *interna*) *cochleae*. See *S. tympani*. — **S. Oribasil**. Ger., *Leiter des Oribasis*. A ladder-shaped instrument formerly used to reduce dislocations of the limbs. [L. 135 (a, 50).] — **S. posterior cochleae**. See *S. tympani*. — **S. rhythmica** (Bergmann). See *Hypoglossal NUCLEUS*. — **S. superior cochleae**. See *S. vestibuli*. — **S. tympani**. Fr., *rampe du tympan*. Ger., *Paukengang*, *Paukentreppe*, *Trommelhöhlentreppe*. The inferior division of the canal of the cochlea, separated from the s. vestibuli by the lamina spiralis ossea. [F.] — **S. vestibuli**. Fr., *rampe du vestibule*. Ger., *Vorhofstreppe*. The superior division of the canal of the cochlea, which communicates with the vestibule. [F.]

**SCALARIFORM**, adj. Ska<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r(i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>m. Lat., *scalariformis* (from *scalaris*, belonging to a ladder, and *forma*, form), *scalaris*. Fr., *scalariforme*. Ger., *treppenförmig*, *treppig*. Ladder-shaped; with markings like the rounds and spaces of a ladder. [A. 35.]

**SCALD**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>hd. Fr., *échaudure*. Ger., *Verbrühung*. A burn caused by a hot liquid or vapor. [E.]

**SCALD**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>ld. A scabby or scurfy disease of the skin, usually of the scalp. [E.] Cf. SCALLED and SCALL.

**SCALE**, n. Skal. Ger., *Léris*. Lat., *squama*. Fr., *écaille*, *squame*. Ger., *Schuppe*. 1. A thin appendage of the skin of fishes, etc., usually flat, of small size, and more or less hard or horny. [A. 48.] 2. A thin fragment or lamina of dried, opaque cuticle, commonly produced by a morbid condition of the skin; the product of desquamation; also, a similar product resulting from a dried discharge. [G.] 3. In botany, any thin, scarios appendage. It may be of epidermal origin, or a degenerate leaf. [A. 35.] See CHAFF and LEPSIS. — **Epidermic s.** See *Epidermal CELL*. — **Fruit s's**. The imbricated carpels, bearing seed on their inner side, in the fruits of gymnosperms. [A. 35.] — **Hair s's**. Ger., *Haarplättchen*. The spindle-like or plate-like cells forming the cortical or principal part of a hair. [J. 21.] Cf. *Hair-FIBRES*.

**SCALE**, n. Skal. From *scala*, a ladder. Fr., *échelle*. Ger., *Gradleiter*, *Scala*. A series of marks, placed at known distances apart, by means of which measurements are made. [A. 48.] For the various thermometric scales, see under THERMOMETER. — **Globulimetric s.** Of Malassez, a transparent ruler marked with finely engraved circles of known diameters, arranged in order of size; used for measuring microscopic circular bodies, especially blood-cells. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889, p. 301 (a, 48).]

**SCALENE**, adj. Ska<sup>2</sup>-en'. From *σκαλῆνός*, uneven. Lat., *scalenus*. Fr., *scalène*. 1. Of a figure, having the sides unequal. 2. Pertaining to a s. muscle. [A. 48.]

**SCALENUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska<sup>2</sup>l(ska<sup>3</sup>l)-en(an<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>a)s. Fr., *scalène*. Ger., *Rippenhalter*. An oblique muscle, with unequal sides. [A. 48.] — **S. anterior**, **S. anticus**. Ger., *vorderer Rippenhalter*. A long triangular muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the scalene tubercle of the first rib. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **S. anticus accessorius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of one or more cervical vertebrae and inserted into the clavicle. [L. 332.] — **S. anticus proprius colli**. See *Longus colli accessorius*. — **S. intermediarius**. Fr., *scalène intermédiaire*. A supplementary s. muscle, situated between the two ordinary scaleni, arising from the anterior tubercles of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae and inserted into the concave border of the first rib, immediately behind the subclavian artery; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, being the analogue of a muscle normal in the *Simia*. ["Union méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.] — **S. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae and inserted with the s. medius. [L. 332.] — **S. medius**. Ger., *mittlerer Rippenhalter*. A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae and inserted into the upper margin and anterior surface of the first rib, slightly behind the s. anticus. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **S. minimus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae and inserted into the second rib. [L. 332.] — **S. posticus**. Ger., *hinterer Rippenhalter*. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the lower two or three cervical vertebrae and is inserted in the second rib between the tubercle and the angle. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **S. primus**. See *S. anticus*. — **S. quartus**. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulae*. — **S. secundus**. See *S. medius*. — **S. tertius**. See *S. posticus*.

**SCALER**, n. Skal'u<sup>2</sup>r. An instrument for clearing the teeth of tartar.

**SCALESIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skal(ska<sup>3</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>-as(a<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., *-as'e<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r(-is)*. See MEASLES (2d def.).

**SCALING**, adj. Skal'i<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>. Desquamating; marked by the production of scales. [B.]

**SCALL**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>l. An antiquated term for various scaly or scabby diseases of the skin, especially eczema. [G. 30.] — **Asbestos s.** Seborrhoea of the scalp. [G.] — **Crusted s.** Eczema impetiginosum. [G.] — **Dry s.** See PRURIASIS (1st def.) and ECZEMA *siccum*. — **Honeycomb s.** See FAVUS. — **Humid s.** See ECZEMA. — **Milky s.** See CRUSTA *lactea*. — **Papulous s.** See ECZEMA. — **Running s.** See ECZEMA. — **S.-bladder**. An eczematous vesicle. [B. 117.] — **Vesicular s.** See ECZEMA *vesiculosum*. — **Washerwoman's s.** See ECZEMA *lotricum*.




**SCALLED**, adj. Ska<sup>4</sup>id. Written, also, *scall'd* and *scald*. Affected with scall; scabby, scurfy. [G.]

**SCALLION**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>/yu<sup>n</sup>. A variety of *Allium ascalonicum*, also any onion that does not form a bulb, but has a long neck, like the leek. [a, 35.]

**SCALP**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>lp. Fr., *peau du crâne*. Ger., *Kopfhaut*. The tegumentary covering of the skull. [a, 48.]—**Hairy s.** Lat., *capillitium*. Fr., *cuir chevelu*. Ger., *Kopfhaut*. That portion of the s. that is usually provided with a growth of hair. [G.]

**SCALPEL**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>lp<sup>e</sup>l. Gr., *ἐσθρίψ, ἐσθρίψιδιον, κνηστήρ, ξίστρα, μαχαίρον*. Lat., *scalpellum, scalpellus* (dim. of *scalprum*, a knife). Fr., s. Ger., *Scalpell*. A surgical knife of medium size having a convex cutting edge and the blade wider than that of a bistoury.

  
A SCALPEL.  
—**Trephining s.** A strong, short, stout s. for incising the scalp. [E.]

**SCALPING**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>lp/ín<sup>2</sup>. From *scalpere*, to cut. See *Gerdy's OPERATION* (1st def.), *PERICRYPTOPHIS*, and *APOCRYPTIS*.

**SCALPRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska<sup>2</sup>lp(ska<sup>2</sup>lp/ru<sup>3</sup>m/ru<sup>4</sup>m). From *scalpere*, to cut. Ger., *Schabeisen*. A raspatory, a strong knife. [E.]—**S. chirurgium**. See *LANCET*.—**S. raserium**. See *RASPARTORY*.

**SCALPTURA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>lp(ska<sup>2</sup>lp/pt/ur<sup>3</sup>/ur<sup>4</sup>)a<sup>3</sup>. From *scalpere*, to cut. The process of scraping with or as with a knife.

**SCAMMONEA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>m(ska<sup>2</sup>m)-mon<sup>e</sup>2-a<sup>3</sup>. See *SCAMMONY*.—**Resina scammonée**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.

**SCAMMONIUM** (Fr.), n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m-mon-a. See *SCAMMONY*.—**Emulsion de s.** (ou *purgative avec la s.*) [Fr. Cod., 1832]. Lat., *emulio cum scammonio*. 1. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of scammony with 4 parts each of white sugar and yolk of egg, adding gradually 4 parts of orange-flower water and 80 of simple emulsion; or 1 part of scammony, 5 parts of cherry-laurel water, 15 of sugar, and 120 of cow's milk. [B, 93, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *Mistura SCAMMONI*.—**Poudre de s.** Sp., *polvo de scamonea*. Scammony dried at 35° C., pounded in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or powdered in a bronze or iron mortar at a dry, cool temperature, leaving as residue only possible impurities [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. antimonée**. See *PULVIS CORNACCHINI*.—**Résine de s.** See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.—**S. d'Alep**. See *Aleppo SCAMMONY*.—**Teinture de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *essentia* (seu *tinctura*) *scammonii*. A tincture made by macerating scammony with five times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**SCAMMONEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m(ska<sup>2</sup>m)-mon<sup>e</sup>2-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See *SCAMMONY*.—**Tabellæ scammonii compositiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. One-gramme lozenges consisting of 25 parts each of scammony and calomel, 5 of tragacanth, 945 of sugar, and enough water. [a, 38.]

**SCAMMONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>m(ska<sup>2</sup>m)-mon<sup>e</sup>2-a<sup>3</sup>. 1. See *SCAMMONY*. 2. Of Spach, a subgenus of *Convolvulus*. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Br. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., see *SCAMMONY-ROOT*.—**Emulsio** (purgans) *cum s.* See *Mistura SCAMMONI*.—**Radix scammonia**. See *SCAMMONY-ROOT*.—**Resina scammonia**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.—**Scammonia radix**. See *SCAMMONY-ROOT*.—**Scammonia resina**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.

**SCAMMONIC ACID**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m-mon<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide scammonique*. See *JALAPIIC ACID*.

**SCAMMONIN**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m-mon<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *scammonine*. A glucoside, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>16</sub>, extracted from scammony; probably identical with jalapin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m(ska<sup>2</sup>m)-mon<sup>e</sup>2-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See *SCAMMONY*.—**Confectio** [Br. Ph.]. (seu *electuarium*) *scammonii*. Fr., *électuaire* (ou *confection*) *de scammonée*. Ger., *S'latverge*. A preparation made by rubbing 3 oz. of resin of scammony and 1½ oz. of ginger, both in fine powder, with 3 fl. oz. of syrup and 1½ oz. of clarified honey, adding 1 fluidrachm of oil of caraway and 4 fluidrachm of oil of cloves, and mixing [Br. Ph.]. The older ph's directed the mixture of 31 parts each of scammony and ginger with 1½ part of oil of cloves and enough syrup of orange-peel, or of 46 parts of scammony and 23 each of ginger and cloves with 15 of oil of caraway and enough syrup of roses. [B, 95 (a, 21); B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia scammonii**. See *Teinture de scammonée*.—**Geschwefeltes S.** (Ger.). See *DIACRYDIUM SULPHURATUM*.—**Gummi scammonii**. See *SCAMMONY*.—**Lac** (seu *mistura* [Br. Ph.]) *scammonii*. Fr., *émulsion purgative avec la scammonée*, *émulsion* (ou *mixture*) *de scammonée*. Ger., *S'emulsion*. An extemporaneous mixture of 6 grains of powdered scammony and 2 fl. oz. of milk. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilula scammonii composita** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 oz. each of the resins of jalap and scammony and powdered animal soap in a mixture of 1 fl. oz. of stronger tincture of ginger and 2 of alcohol, and evaporating to pilular consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scammonii antimonialis**. See *PULVIS CORNACCHINI*.—**Pulvis scammonii catholicus**. Sp., *polvo de scamonea católico* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of 4 parts of scammony, 6 each of jalap-bulbs and mechoacan, and 3 of cream of tartar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scammonii compositus**. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a powder of 4 parts of resin of scammony, 3 of jalap-bulbs, and 1 part of ginger. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *PULVIS CORNACCHINI*.—**Resina scammonii**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.—**S. antiocheum**. A name, now of no significance, formerly applied to certain impure varieties of s. variously adulterated. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Tinctura scammonii**. See *Teinture de scammonée*.

**SCAMMONY**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m-on<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *σκαμνία*. Lat., *scammonia, scammonia, scammonium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*halepense* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]). *resina scammonium, gummi scammonii*. Fr., *scammonée* (d'Alep) [Fr. Cod.], *scammonée de Syrie*. Ger., *Scammonium, Scammonie*. Sp., *escamonea* [Sp. Ph.]. A

gum-resin obtained by incision from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. The pure product, dried by exposure to sun and air, is a transparent, brittle substance, breaking with a vitreous, shining fracture. In the fragment it is pale yellowish-brown, and in powder of a light-buff color. It yields by treatment with ether over 88 per cent. of soluble matter, the residuum being almost colorless. If not kept quite dry, it usually becomes moldy, and in course of time develops at the surface a white, crystalline, cauliflower-like efflorescence the chemical nature of which is not known. Most of the s. of the U. S. markets is in circular cakes, 6 inches or less in diameter, and from ¼ to 1½ inch or more thick in the centre, dark olive or dark ash externally, and lighter internally. When fractured, it exhibits usually a finely porous structure. It has a peculiar cheesy smell, and a taste which, though slight at first, leaves a bitterish, acrid sensation. When triturated with water, it gives to the latter a greenish, milky appearance. S. has cathartic properties, due to the presence of jalapin. As its tendency is to gripe, it is usually given with other cathartics, or in emulsion with mucilage, almonds, or some other demulcent. It was used by the ancient Greeks and Arabians not only as a purgative, but externally in various skin diseases. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aleppo s.** Lat., *scammonium halepense* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.] (seu *aleppicum*). Fr., *scammonée d'Alep* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *aleppisches Scammonium, Scammonium von Halep*. S. shipped from Aleppo; a name formerly given to very pure sorts of s. from that port. To day, at least in the United States, the term is applied to s. of various qualities shipped from Smyrna. [a, 35.]—**Factitious s.** See *Montpellier s.* and under *Smyrna s.*—**French s.** See *Montpellier s.*—**Lacrima s.** The pure drug as prepared near Smyrna by mixing shell s. with the partially dried drops of juice remaining on the cut surface of the root and with a calcareous earth. It occurs in irregular lumps of a porous or bubbly structure, owing to the fermentation of the s. juice from long exposure to heat and its retention in a liquid condition. [a, 35.]—**Montpellier s.** Lat., *scammonium montepeliacum* (seu *montepeliacum, seu gallicum*). Fr., *scammonée de Montpellier* (ou *en galettes*). Ger., *französisches Scammonium, Scammonium von Montpellier*. French s., a factitious s. prepared from the expressed juice of a plant (*Cynanchum montepeliacum*, according to Guibourt) and various resins and purgatives. It is found usually in flat, semicircular cakes, blackish internally as well as externally, of a very bitter, nauseous taste and a feeble balsamic smell, not at all like that of real s. When rubbed with the moistened finger, instead of forming a white emulsion like s., it becomes dark-gray, unctuous, and tenacious. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Smyrna s.*—**Resin of s.** Lat., *resina scammonia* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *scammonia* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *scammonis* [U. S. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *scammonia resina* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *résine de scammonée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Scammoniumharz*. A brown, resinous substance, of little or no taste and smell, extracted from s. [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swed. Ph.], from s.-root [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or from either [Br. Ph.] with alcohol. The resin is freely soluble in ether, and does not form an emulsion with water. [B, 5, 18, 95 (a, 35, 38).]—**S.-root**. Lat., *scammonia* [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *scammonia radix* [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *radix scammonia* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Sp., *escamonea (raíz)* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Shell s.** Ger., *Scammonium in Schalen*. Pure s. allowed to dry in the mussel-shells in which it was received from the incised root; now rarely, if ever, found in commerce. [a, 25.]—**Smyrna s.** Lat., *scammonium smyrnaceum* (seu *de Smyrna*). Fr., *scammonée de Smyrne*. Ger., *smyrnaches Scammonium*. The name formerly given to inferior varieties of s. shipped from Smyrna. At present the term is applied in the United States to spurious s's, including Montpellier s. [a, 35.]—**Virgin s.** Pure s. Most of the s. occurring in commerce under this name is, however, more or less adulterated, the pure resin varying from 25 to 80 per cent. [a, 35.]

**SCAMNUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska<sup>2</sup>m(ska<sup>2</sup>m)/nu<sup>3</sup>m(nu<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *σκάμνος*. A bench.—**S. Hippocratici**. See *BATHTRON*.

**SCANDENT**, adj. Ska<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>nt. Lat., *scandens*. Fr., *grim pant*. Ger., *kletternd, kimmend*. Of stems, climbing by any mode (twisting excepted, according to some authors). [a, 35.]

**SCANDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska<sup>2</sup>nd(ska<sup>2</sup>nd)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). A metal of the aluminium group, discovered in 1881 by Nilson. Symbol, Sc; atomic weight, 44. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCANDIX** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>nd(ska<sup>2</sup>nd)/i<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., *-ic'os* (*-ic'is*). Gr., *σκάδιξ* (1st def.). Fr., *cerfeuil*. Ger., *Nadelkerbel* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *S. australis*; according to some, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (the s. of old pharmacy). 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Scandiceæ* (of C. Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*), *Scandiceæ* (of Lindley, a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*), *Scandiceæ* (of Sprengel, an order of the *Umbelliferae*), and *Scandiceæ* (of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Ammineæ*) are all essentially equivalent, containing *S. Anthriscus*, *Chærophylllum*, *Myrrhis*, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. australis**. Ger., *südllicher Nadelkerbel*. The *σκάδιξ* of Dioscorides, according to Winkler, an edible southern European species used as an aperient and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. pecten** (*Veneris*). Fr., *peigne de Vénus*, *aiguille de berger* (ou *des dames*), *aiguillette*, *emporte-peigne*, *grand-dent*. Ger., *kammförmiger Nadelkerbel*, *Venuskamm*, *Venusstrahl*, *Hirtennadel*. Adam's (or beggar's, or shepherd's, or tailor's, or crow-, or crane-, or Venus's, or witches', or devil's-darning-) needle, lady's (or shepherd's, or Venus's) comb, wild (or needle) chervil; common throughout Europe. The entire plant has properties like those of *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [a, 35.]

**SCANSORES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ska<sup>2</sup>ns(ska<sup>2</sup>ns)-or<sup>e</sup>ez(as). From *scandere*, to climb. An order of birds (the climbers) having the toes turned two backward and two forward. [L, 147 (a, 27, 39).]

**SCANTON**, n. Of the alchemists, factor of the urine. [A, 925.]

**SCAPE**, n. Skap. Lat., *scapus*. Fr., *hamp*e (1st def.). Ger., *Schaft* (1st def.). 1. A peduncle rising from the ground; a flower-



ing stem or branch, with no proper foliage, springing from a rhizome or from the crown of a root. [a. 35.] 2. The stem of a feather. [L. 221.]—**FOLiated** s. Fr., *hampé feuillée*. A s. surrounded at its base by leaves. [a. 35.]

**SCAPHA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska'ska³/fa³. From σκάφη, a trough. Ger., *Scaphé* (des Ohres). See **SCAPHOID FOSSA** (1st def.).

**SCAPHION** (Lat.), n. n. Ska²f(ska²f)/i²-o²n. Gr., σκάφιον (dim. of σκάφη, a trough). See **CRANIUM**.

**SCAPHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska²f(ska²f)/i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., σκάφιον. The carina in a papilionaceous flower. [a. 35.]

**SCAPHOCEPHALISM**, n. Ska²f-o-se²f/a²l-i²zm. From σκάφη, a boat or a ship, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *scaphocephalie*. Ger., *Skaphocephalie*. A form of cranial asymmetry in which the skull has a boat-like shape from its abnormally large development in the vertical and especially the longitudinal direction. [C. 3.]

**SCAPHOID**, adj. Ska²f/oid. Lat., *scaphoides* (from σκάφη, a boat, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *scaphoïde*. Ger., *kahnförmig*. Resembling a boat. [C.]

**SCAPHOIDO-SUS-PHALANGIEN** (Fr.), n. Ska³-fo-e-do-sus-fa¹-a²n²-zhe-a²n². See **ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis**.

**SCAPHOLUNAR**, adj. Ska²f-o-lun²/a²r. From σκάφη, a boat, and luna, the moon. Pertaining to the scaphoid and semilunar bones. [a. 48.]

**SCAPHULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²f(ska²f)/u²l(u²l)-a². From σκάφη, a boat. See **Fossa navicularis** (1st def.).

**SCAPHYGLOTTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²f(ska²f)/i²(u²)-glo²t(glo²t)/i²s. Gen., *-glo²t(i)dos (-idis)*. From σκάφη, a boat, and γλωττίς, the glottis. A genus of tropical American orchids. [a. 35.]

**SCAPULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-a². Ger., *Achsel-bein*, *Schulterblatt*. A flat bone, irregularly triangular, with its apex directed downward on the posterior surface of the thorax, covering the space between the second and seventh ribs. Its anterior surface presents a concave and several flat spaces for the attachment of muscles. The posterior surface is divided into the infraspinous and supraspinous fossae by an elevated ridge (spine), which terminates anteriorly in the acromion process. From the anterior margin springs the glenoid cavity, above which lies the coracoid process. [L.]—**S. accessoria**. A small ossicle in the humero-scapular articulation of birds. [L. 221.]—**Scapulae alatae**. Of Aristotle and Galen, the wing-like appearance of the scapulae occurring in weak-muscled and thin persons and in paralysis of the serratus magnus. [A. 326 (a. 34).]

**SCAPULAIRE** (Fr.), adj. and n. Ska²p-u²l-a²r. See **SCAPULARY**.

**SCAPULALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-a²l(a²l)/i²j². (gi²)-a². From *scapula* (q. v.), and *algos*, pain. Fr., *scapulalgie*. 1. Pain in the scapula. 2. Of Tillaux, neuralgia of the circumflex nerve. [a. 34.]

**SCAPULAR**, adj. Ska²p-u²l-a²r. Fr., *scapulaire*. Ger., *s*. Pertaining to, attached to, or adjacent to the scapula; as a n., in the pl., feathers overlying the scapulae. [L.]

**SCAPULARY**, adj. Ska²p/u²l-ar-i². Lat., *scapularis* (from *scapula*, the shoulder). Fr., *scapulaire*. Pertaining to the scapula; as a n. (Lat., *scapularia*), a s. bandage. [L. 180 (a. 43).]

**SCAPULO-CLAVICULAR**, adj. Ska²p/u²l-o-klav-i²k/u²l-a²r. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

**SCAPULOCLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-o-(o²)-klav-i²k(u²k)/u²l(u²l)-a²l(a²l)/r²s. Fr., *scapulo-claviculaire*. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 31, 332.]

**SCAPULO-CORACOID**, adj. Ska²p/u²l-o-ko²r-a²k-oid. Pertaining to the scapula and its coracoid process. [L.]

**SCAPULO-CORACO-RADIAL** (Fr.), n. Ska²p-u²l-o-ko²r-a²k-o-rad-e-a²l. See **Biceps FLEXOR brachii**.

**SCAPULOCOSTALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-o-(o²)-ko²st-al-a²l/a²s. From *scapula* (q. v.), and *costa*, a rib. See **SUBCLAVIUS posticus**.—**S. minor**. See **SUBCLAVIUS posticus**.

**SCAPULODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-o-(o²)-di²n-(du²n)/i²-a². From *scapula*, the shoulder, and δύνω, pain. Fr., *scapulodynie*. See **OMALGIA**.

**SCAPULO-HUMERAL**, adj. Ska²p/u²l-o-hu²m-e²r-l. Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus. [L.]

**SCAPULOHUMERALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-o-(o²)-hu²m(u²m)-e²r-al-a²l/a²s. Fr., *scapulo-huméral*. See **TERES major**.—**S. magnus**. Fr., *grand scapulo-huméral*. The analogue in lower mammals of the scapular portion of the deltoideus in man. [L. 13.] Cf. **ABDUCTOR brachii longus**.—**S. medius**. See **CORACOBRACHIALIS**.—**S. minor** (Giffard). Ger., *mittlerer Schulter-undrehmuskul, kurzer Auswärtszieher des Armbins, äusserer kurzer Beuger des Armbins*. The analogue in lower mammals of the *teres minor* of man. Leyh divides this into *scapulotrochiterius medius* and *scapulotrochiterius parvus*. [L. 13.] Cf. **ABDUCTOR brevis brachii**.—**S. parvus**. Fr., *scapulo-huméral grêle*. Ger., *Spanner des Kapselbandes, kleiner Schulterarmbeinmuskul*. The analogue of the coracobrachialis accessorius of man, found only in solipedes. [L.]

**SCAPULO-HUMERO-OLÉCRANIEN** (Fr.), n. Ska²p-u²l-o-u²m-a-ro-ol-a-kr²n-e²u²n². See **TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti**.

**SCAPULO-HYDRIEN** (Chaussier) (Fr.), n. Ska²p-u²l-o-e-o-e-a²n². See **OMOHYDRIEN** (1st def.).

**SCAPULO-OLÉCRANIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-o-(o²)-ol-e²k-r²n-a²n²/i²-a²s. Fr., *scapulo-olécrânien, long extenseur de l'avant-bras*. Ger., *langer Schulterbeugemuskul, langer Strecker des Vorarms, langer Ellbogenstrecker*. An extensor of the forearm of lower mammals, arising from the scapula

and attached to the posterior border of the ulna and the anti-brachial aponeurosis. It is a portion of the caput magnum of the triceps extensor brachii. [L. 13.]—**S.-o. longus**. See **S.-o.-S.-o. major**. Fr., *gros extenseur de l'avant-bras, grand scapulo-olécrânien*. Ger., *dicker Strecker des Vorarms, grosser Schulterbeugemuskul*. In solipeds, the scapular head or portion of the caput magnum of the triceps extensor brachii, the analogue of the scapular head of the triceps extensor cubiti of man. [L.]

**SCAPULO-RADIAL** (Chaussier) (Fr.), n. Ska²p-u²l-o-ra²d-e-a²l. See **Biceps FLEXOR brachii**.

**SCAPULOTROCHITERIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-o-(o²)-trok(tro²ch)-i²t-e²(e²)-r²i²-u²s(u²s). See **SCAPULOHUMERALIS**.

**SCAPULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ska²p(ska²p)/u²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m). See **SCAPULA**.

**SCAPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skap(ska²p)/u²s(u²s). A shaft or stem; in botany, see **SCAPE**.—**S. penis**. The body of the penis, between the glans and the crura. [L.]—**S. pill**. See **HAIR-shaft**.

**SCAR**, n. Ska²r. Gr., *ἐσχάρα*. Lat., *eschara*. Fr., *cicatrice*. Ger., *Narbe*. 1. See **CICATRIX**. 2. The mark left on the stem by the detachment of a leaf. [a. 35.] 3. See **HILUM** (1st def.).

**SCARABÆUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²r(ska²r)-a²b(a²b)-e²(a²e²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *σκαράβειος*. A genus of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 28 (a. 39).]—**Oleum scarabæi cornuti**. See under **LUCANUS cervinus**.—**S. unctuarii**. See under **MELOE variegatus**.

**SCARBOROUGH**, n. Ska²r'b'-ru². A sea-bathing resort in Yorkshire, England, where there are mineral springs. [a. 14.]

**SCARDAMYGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska²rd-a²m(a²m)-i²g(u²g)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *σκαρδαμυγμός*. Winking.

**SCARIFICATION**, n. Ska²r-i²-fi²-ka²shu²n. Lat., *scarificatio* (from *scarificare*, to scarify). Fr., *s*. Ger., *Ritzen*. *S*. The act or process of making small superficial incisions. [E.]

**SCARIFICATOR**, n. Ska²r-i²-fi²-k-at-o²r. Lat., *scarificatorium*. Fr., *scarificateur*. Ger., *Schröpfschneider, Schröpf-eisen*. An instrument for effecting scarification. [E.]—**Spring s.** Fr., *scarificateur à détente*. Ger., *Schnipper*. An instrument composed of a number of sharp blades so hinged that they may be withdrawn simultaneously into a receptacle and, when the latter is applied to the part to be scarified, freed by releasing a spring, so that they sweep rapidly through the tissue.



A SPRING SCARIFI-CATOR.

**SCARIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²r(ska²r)-(i²)/o²l-a². 1. A section of the genus *Lactuca*. 2. The *Lactuca s*. 3. The *Cichorium endivia*. [a. 35.]

**SCARIOSE, SCARIOUS**, adj's. Ska²r-i²-os, -u²s. Lat., *scariosus*. Fr., *scarieux*. Scaly; of leaves, dry and membranous.

**SCARLATINA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska²r-at(a²t)/a². Scarlatina. [G. 16.]

**SCARLATECPIHLOGIÖIS** (Lat.), n. Ska²r-l-a²t(a²t)-e²k-dio²j-(io²g)-(i²)/o²-i²s. Fr., *scarlatecphlogioïde*. Scarlatinous variola. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SCARLATINA** (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *scarlatinus* (*febris* understood). Ska²r-l-a²t(a²t)/i²n-a². In Eng., *scarlat-in-en-a²*. See **SCARLET FEVER**.—**Equine s.** A contagious and epidemic variety of the so-called pink-eye in horses. [Peters, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1883, p. 658 (D).]—**S. anginosa**, **S. cynanchica**. See **ANGINUS scarlet FEVER**.—**S. erysipelatos**, **S.** in which the eruption resembles that of erysipelas. [D. 74.]—**S. gastrica**, **S.** complicated with gastro-enteritis. [G. 10.]—**S. gravior**. See **Malignant scarlet FEVER**.—**S. hæmorrhagica**, **S.** usually *s. septica* (q. v.), attended with cutaneous hæmorrhages in the form either of petechiæ or of larger ecchymoses. [G.]—**S. inflammatoria**, **S.** with severe inflammatory manifestations in the throat and upon the skin. [G. 15.]—**S. in puerpera**. See **Puerperal scarlet FEVER** and **S. miliaris**, and cf. **ERYTHEMA puerperarum**.—**S. lævigata**, **S.** in which the exanthem is characterized by marked congestion together with some swelling and tension of the skin. [G.]—**S. levis**. Mild and uncomplicated *s.* [G.]—**S. latens**. See *S. sine eruptione*.—**S. legitima**, **S. legitima**. See *S. levis*.—**S. maligna**. See **Malignant scarlet FEVER**.—**S. medicamentosa**. A medicinal rash resembling the exanthem of scarlet fever. [G. 27.]—**S. miliaris**. Ger., *Scharlachfriesel*. 1. In obstetrics, that form of so-called puerperal scarlet fever in which a scarlatiniform rash appears on the neck and trunk, while the limbs are either wholly free or affected with vesicles like those of miliaria. [A. 57.] 2. *S.* attended with miliaria crystallina (q. v.). [G. 10.]—**S. mitis**. See **Simple scarlet FEVER** and **DESORE**.—**S. morbillosa**. See **RUBELLA** (1st def.).—**S. nervosa**. Ger., *nervöser Scharlach*. See **TYPIC scarlet FEVER**.—**S. papulosa**, **S.** in which the exanthem is attended with papular efflorescences (due to implication of the follicles); usually most marked on the legs. [G.]—**S. pemphigoides**. See **BULLOUS scarlet FEVER**.—**S. pruriginosa**. *Urticaria*. [G. 64.]—**S. puerperalis**. Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. See **Puerperal scarlet FEVER** and **S. miliaris**.—**S. pustulosa**, **S.** with a pustular exanthem. [G.] See **BULLOUS scarlet FEVER**.—**S. putrida**. Ger., *fäuliger Scharlach*. See **Malignant scarlet FEVER**.—**S. rheumatica**. See **DESORE**.—**S. septica**. *S.* of a malignant type with decided marks of septic poisoning. [G.] Cf. **Septic scarlet FEVER** and **S. hæmorrhagica**.—**S. simplex**. Fr., *scarlatine simple (ou normale)*. *S.* of a mild, uncomplicated type. [G. 7, 15.] Cf. **Simple scarlet FEVER**.—**S. sine angina**, *S.* without severe throat symptoms. [G.]—**S. sine eruptione**, *S. sine exanthemate*. *S.* characterized by fever, either mild or of a typhoidal character, and sometimes attended with angina, sometimes with albuminuria, but without a rash. [G.]—**S. synchialis**. See **SCARLET FEVER**.—**S. traumatica**. Ger., *Wund-scharlach*. A general erythema of the



cutaneous surface, resembling the rash of scarlet fever, which sometimes follows surgical operations. It is usually accompanied with fever, but differs from scarlet fever in its brief duration and in the absence of desquamation.—**S. typhosa**. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus*. 1. See *Rosolia typhosa*. 2. S. of a malignant form attended with great depression of vitality, and associated usually with imperfectly developed cutaneous and throat manifestations. [G.]—**S. urticata**. Fr., *scarlatine urticée*. Urticaria. [G. 17.]—**S. variegata**. Ger., *gefleckter Scharlach*. S. in which, besides the ordinary exanthem, irregular patches of a darker color appear here and there, which may become confluent or remain unchanged as long as the exanthem lasts. [G.]—**S. variola**. A hybrid of s. and variola. [G.]—**S. vesicularis** (seu *vesiculosa*). Ger., *blasiger Scharlach*. See *Bullous scarlet fever*.—**Surgical s.** See *S. traumatica*.

**SCARLATINAL**, adj. Ska<sup>3</sup>r-la<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>1</sup>. See SCARLATINOUS.

**SCARLATINE** (Fr.), n. Ska<sup>3</sup>rl-a<sup>2</sup>t-en. See SCARLATINA.—**S. belladonnée**. See *Belladonna erythema*.

**SCARLATININ**, n. Ska<sup>3</sup>rl-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>1</sup>. Fr., *scarlatinine*. An old term for the contagium of scarlet fever. [G.]

**SCARLATINOID**, **SCARLATINOUS**, adj's. Ska<sup>3</sup>rl-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>1</sup>-oid, i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *scarlatinodes* (from *scarlatina* [q. v.], and *eiōs*, resemblance). Fr., *scarlatinoïde*. Ger., *scharlachartig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling scarlatina. [D.]

**SCATACRATIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>t(ska<sup>3</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-ra<sup>2</sup>t(ra<sup>3</sup>t)-i(e)a<sup>3</sup>. From *σκῶρ*, ordure, and *ἀκρατία*, impotence. Fr., *scatocratie*. Involuntary defecation. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SCATOCOLICA** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>t(ska<sup>3</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>l(kol)/i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>. From *σκῶρ*, ordure, and *κολικὴ*, colic. Fr., *scatocolique*. See *Stercoraceous COLIC*.

**SCATOGLISCHROTES** (Lat.), n. f. Ska<sup>2</sup>t(ska<sup>3</sup>t)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-gli<sup>2</sup>s'-kro<sup>2</sup>t(ch<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>ot)-ez(as). Gen., -et<sup>3</sup>os (-is). From *σκῶρ*, faeces, and *γλισχρότης*, glutinousness. Fr., *scatoglischrote*. Viscosity of the faeces. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SCATOL**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>t/o<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *s*. See *SKATOL*.

**SCATOPHAGY**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. From *σκῶρ*, faeces, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Ger., *Skatophagie*. See *COPROPHAGY*.

**SCATT**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>t. See *ANTHRAX malignus sibiricus*.

**SCATTERED**, adj. Ska<sup>2</sup>t/u<sup>2</sup>rd. Of leaves, dispersed (used in opposition to whorled, opposite, etc.). [a, 35.]

**SCAURUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ska<sup>3</sup>r'(ska<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>r)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). See *SARAPUS*.

**SCELALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)/ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *σκεῖλος*, the leg, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *scélagie*. Pain in the leg. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. puerperarum**. See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.

**SCELETEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. Se<sup>2</sup>l(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>m/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -eum/a<sup>3</sup>tos (-atis). Gr., *σκελετέυμα* (from *σκεῖλαιος*, to dry up). Fr., *scéléteuma*. See *MUMMIFICATION* (3d def.).

**SKELETON**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l/e<sup>2</sup>-t'n. See *SKELETON*.

**SCOLECAMBOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>mb(ka<sup>3</sup>mb)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/e<sup>3</sup>os (-is). From *σκεῖλος*, the leg, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend. Fr., *scélocambose*. See *GENU varum*.

**SCOLEDEMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>z(de<sup>3</sup>s)/mu<sup>3</sup>s-(mu<sup>3</sup>s). 1. A knee-bandage. 2. Gout in the knee. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SCOLIDIDYMU** (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *σκεῖλος*, the leg, and *ἰδύμος*, twin. See *ISCHIOPAGUS*.

**SCOLEMETER**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *σκεῖλος*, the leg, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A double square for measuring the lower extremities in fractures or dislocations. [Gill, "St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1870, p. 40 (a, 34).]

**SCOLONCIA** (Lat.), **SCOLONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se<sup>2</sup>l(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>ns(o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *σκεῖλος*, the leg, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *scéloncie*. Ger., *Schenkelgeschwulst* (1st def.). 1. A swelling of the leg. 2. Phlegmasia alba dolens. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SCOLETRYBE** (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ske<sup>3</sup>l)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>rb(tu<sup>3</sup>r'b)/e(a). Gen., -tryb'es. From *σκεῖλος*, the leg, and *τύρβη*, confusion. Fr., *scélotrybe*. 1. Of Galen, an ill-determined nervous affection of the lower limbs somewhat resembling chorea. [a, 18.] 2. See *SCURVY*.—**S. festinans**. Of Sauvages, see *PARALYSIS agitans*.—**S. spastica**. Chorea spasmodica affecting the muscles of the lower extremities, and causing lameness or tremulousness of the knees. [a, 23.]

**SCEMPISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>mp(ska<sup>3</sup>mp)/si<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., *scemps'eos* (-is). Gr., *σκήψις, ἀποσκήψις*. See *DECBITUS*.

**SCENOMENINX** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>n(skan)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man)/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -in'gos (-in'gis). From *σκήνος*, a tent, and *μήνιγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *scénoméninge*. An old term for a cell-membrane. [J.]

**SCENOS** (Lat.), n. Sen(skan)/o<sup>3</sup>s. Gr., *σκήνος*. Lit., a tent; of old Greek writers, the body. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SCENO THEORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>n(skan)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-the(the<sup>2</sup>)-or'-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *σκήνος*, a tent, and *θεωρία*, theory. Fr., *scénotherapie*. Ger., *Zellentheorie*. See *CELL theory*.

**SCEPA** (Lat.), n. f. Sep(ske<sup>3</sup>p)/a<sup>3</sup>. A genus of the *Euphorbia*-ace. [a, 35.]

**SCEPARNON** (Lat.), **SCEPARNUM** (Lat.), **SCEPARNUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Se<sup>2</sup>p(ske<sup>3</sup>p)-a<sup>3</sup>rn/o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m), -u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). Gr., *σκέπαρνον, σκέπαρνος*. Fr., *sceparnon*. See *BISTOURY, KNIFE, Spiral BANDAGE, COUVRE-CHEF*, and *AMNION* (1st def.).

**SCEPASTERIUM** (Lat.), **SCEPASTRA** (Lat.), **SCEPASTRUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and m. Se<sup>2</sup>p(ske<sup>3</sup>p)-a<sup>3</sup>st(a<sup>3</sup>st)-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m), -a<sup>3</sup>st(a<sup>3</sup>st)/ra<sup>3</sup>, -ru<sup>3</sup>m(ru<sup>3</sup>m). Gr., *σκεπαστήριον, σκεπάστρα*. Fr., *scepaste*. See *COUVRE-CHEF*.

**SCEY-SUR-SAÔNE** (Fr.), n. Se<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>r-sa<sup>3</sup>-on. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a saline spring. [a, 14.]

**SCHABE** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>. See *BLATTA* and *SCABIES*.—**Kopfs'**. See *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—**Schneider's'**. See *SCABIES*.

**SCHABEISEN** (Ger.), **SCHABEISEN** (Ger.), **SCHABE-MESSER** (Ger.), n's. Sha<sup>3</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>-iz-e<sup>2</sup>n, sha<sup>3</sup>b'iz-e<sup>2</sup>n, -e<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>3</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r. See *RASPATORY* and *SCALPULUM*, and cf. *GLYPHANON*.

**SCHABER** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>r. A scraper. [E.]

**SCHABMESSER** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>b'me<sup>3</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r. See *RASPATORY*.

**SCHACHBLUME** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>3</sup>/blum-e<sup>2</sup>. See *FRITILLARIA*.

**SCHACHTELHÄLM** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>3</sup>t/e<sup>2</sup>l-ha<sup>3</sup>lm. The genus *Equisetum*. [a, 35.]

**SCHACKARILLRINDE** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>l/ri<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. Cascarella-bark. [a, 35.]

**SCHÄDEL** (Ger.), n. Shad'e<sup>2</sup>l. See *CRANIUM* and *SKULL*.—**Gehirns'**. See *CRANIUM*.—**Gesicht's'**. The facial portion of the skull. [L. 31.]—**Häutiger S.** See *Membranous CRANIUM*.—**Hirns'**. See the major list.—**Primordials'**. Of Jacobson, the cranium during the membranous and cartilaginous stages of its development. [A, 8.]—**S'basis**. See *BASIS cranii*.—**S'basislänge**. The length of the base of the skull. [a, 34.]—**S'beimark**. The diploe of the skull. [a, 34.]—**S'betachtung**. See *CRANIOSCOPY*.—**S'bohren**, **S'bohrung**. See *TREPHINING*.—**S'bruch**. See the major list.—**S'dach**. See *FORNIX cranii*.—**S'decke**, **S'deckel**. See *BRAIN-case*.—**S'eindruck**. See *ENTHALSIS* (3d def.).—**S'erweichung**. See *CRANIOTOMY*.—**S'geburt**. See *Vertex DELIVERY*.—**S'grund**. See *BASIS cranii*.—**S'haut**. See *EPICRANIUM* (1st def.).—**S'herne**. See *ENCEPHALOCLE*.—**S'höhle**. See *Cranial CAVITY*.—**S'höhlendäche**. The cerebral surface (of a cranial bone). [L. 304.]—**S'impression**. Fr., *empreinte* (ou *inflexion*) *des os crâniens*. An indentation of the fetal skull produced by pressure against the pelvis or with a forceps.—**S'lage**. A presentation of any portion of the head except the face.—**S'lehre**. See *CRANIOLOGY* and *PHRENOLOGY*.—**S'mangel**. See *ACRANIA*.—**S'messung**. See *CRANIOMETRY* and *CEPHALOMETRY*.—**S'schwund**. See *CRANIOTOMY*.—**S'stellung**. The position of the fetal head during labor.—**S'untersuchung**. See *CRANIOSCOPY*.—**S'verbildung**. A cranial conformation. [L. 57.]—**S'verengerung**. See *CRANIOTEGNOMA*.

**SCHÄDELBALEN** (Ger.), n. Shad'e<sup>2</sup>l-ba<sup>3</sup>lk-e<sup>2</sup>n. See *TRABECULAE cranii*.—**Mittlerer S.** (Rathke). The anterior part of the tentorium cerebelli in the embryo.—**Seitliche S.** (Rathke). Certain processes which run forward from the sella turcica in the embryo, and unite in the sphenothmoid region. [A, 8.]—**Vorderer S.** (Kölliker). See *Mittlerer S.*

**SCHÄDELBRUCH** (Ger.), n. Shad'e<sup>2</sup>l-bruch<sup>2</sup>. 1. Fracture of the skull. [E, 23.] 2. See *ENCEPHALOCLE*.—**Eingedrückter S.** See *ECPIESMA* (1st def.).—**Gewölbter S.** See *CAMAROMA*.

**SCHAF** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>f. A sheep; the genus *Ovis*. [a, 35.]—**S'blattern**, **S'pocken**. See *SHEEP-POX* and *VARICELLA*.

**SCHAFHAUT** (Ger.), **SCHAFHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Scha<sup>3</sup>f/ha<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t, -hoit-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See *AMNION* (1st def.).

**SCHAFT** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>ft. See *SHAFT* and *SCAPE*.—**Haars'**. See *HAIR-shaft*.

**SCHAFWASSER** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>f/va<sup>3</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r. See *Liquor AMNII*.—**Falsches S.** See *ALLANTOIC fluid*.

**SCHÄLBLÄSEN** (Ger.), **SCHÄLBLÄTTERN** (Ger.), n's. Sha<sup>3</sup>/bla<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n, -bla<sup>3</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>rn. See *PEMPHIGUS neonatorum*.

**SCHALE** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>. 1. See *SHELL* and *CONCHA*. 2. See *SCALL*. 3. In botany, see *TUNIC*.—**Gehirns'**, **Hirns'**. See *CRANIUM*.—**Kalks'**. The calcareous envelope of an ovum; an egg-shell.—**Körnchens'**. See *Körnchenkreis*.—**Rückens'**. A dorsal carapace. [a, 32.]—**S'nhart**. See *TESTACEOUS*.—**S'nhaut**. See *MEMBRANA testis*.—**S'lack**. See *SHELL-LAC*.

**SCHALFRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>/frucht<sup>2</sup>t. See *CARYOPSIS*.

**SCHÄLHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>/hoit-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. *Pemphigus neonatorum*. [G.]

**SCHALIG** (Ger.), adj. Sha<sup>3</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>g. See *TUNICATE*.

**SCHALKERN** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>/ke<sup>2</sup>rn. See *CARYOPSIS*.

**SCHÄLKNÖTCHEN** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>/knu<sup>2</sup>t-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See *STROPHULUS*.

**SCHALL** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>l. An audible sound.—**Gefäss's'**. See *GEFÄSSGERÄUSCH*.—**Herz's'**. The sound of the heart. [K.]—**Lungens'**. The sound obtained by percussion over the lungs. [a, 18.]—**Schachtels'**. See *Bandbox* sound.—**S'lehre**. See *ACOUSTICS*, *DIACUSTICS*, *CATACUSTICS*, and *PHONETICS* (under *PHONETIC*).—**S'leiter**. See *Paladino's sound-conductor*.—**S'prüfung**. See *AUSCULTATION*.

**SCHALTSTÜCK** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>l'tu<sup>3</sup>k. 1. See *Connecting CANAL*. 2. In the pl., *S'e*, see *Non-nucleated AREAS*.—**Aeusseres S.** See *DRÜSENHALS*.—**Schweigger-Seidel'sches S.** See *Second convoluted TUBULE*.

**SCHALTWINDUNG** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>l't/vi<sup>2</sup>nd-un<sup>2</sup>. See *Connecting CANAL*.

**SCHAM** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>3</sup>m. The external genitals, especially the vulva.—**S'berg**. See *Mons pubis*.—**S'bruch**. See *Labial HERNIA*.—**S'bug**. See *GROIN*.—**S'hügel**. See *LABIA pudendi*.—**S'gang**. See *VAGINA*.—**S'gleder**. See *S.*—**S'hügel**. See *Mons pubis*.—**S'knochen**. See *Os pubis*.—**S'knorpel**. The interarticular cartilage of the symphysis pubis.—**S'laus**. See *PHATHEUS pubis*.—**S'lefnz**. The labia pudendi, especially the labia pudendi majora.—**S'leiste**. See *GROIN*.—**S'öffnung**. See *OSTIUM vaginae*.—**S'rinne**. See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—**S'ritz**. See *VULVA*.—**S'palte**. See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—**S'theile**. See *S.*—**S'züngelchen**, **S'zünglein**. See *CLITORIS*.—**Weibliche S.** See *VULVA*.



**SCHANDAU** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>nd/a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in Saxony where there is a ferruginous spring, with salt-water, pine-needle, and mud-bathing establishments. [L. 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCHÄNDEREI** (Ger.), **SCHÄNDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shand-e'r-i', shand'un<sup>2</sup>. Defilement.—**Knabens'**. See **PÆDERASTY**.

**SCHANKER** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>r. See **CHANCRE**.—**Drüsen's**. See **Gonorrhoeal BUBO**.—**Hunter'scher S.** See **Hunterian CHANCRE** and **True CHANCRE**.—**Pseudo-indurierter S. der Syphilis**. Pseudo-indurated chancre of syphilis; of Tarnowsky, an infiltrated or indurated sore which may be produced in a syphilitic subject either by inoculation of the skin with irritating matter, such as the pus of chancre, or with purulent material from various sources, or by cauterization. ["Vrtlj. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1877, p. 19 (4).] Cf. **CAUTERISATIO provocatoria**.—**S'impfung**. See **SYPHILIZATION**.—**S'seuche**. See **SYPHILIS**.

**SCHARBOCK** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>r'bo<sup>2</sup>k. See **SCURVY**.—**S'heilend**. See **ANTISCORBUTIC**.—**S'stecken**. See **PURPURA scorbutica**.—**S'mittel**. An antiscorbutic. [E.]

**SCHARLACH** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>r'la<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See **Scarlet FEVER**.—**Chirurgischer S.** See **SCARLATINA traumatica**.—**Gefleckerter S.** See **SCARLATINA variegata**.—**Nervöser S.** See **Torpid scarlet FEVER**.—**Normaler S.** See **Scarlet FEVER**.—**S.-Angina**. See **Anginous scarlet FEVER**.—**S'bräune**, **S'diphtherie**. See **Scarlatinal ANGINA**.—**S'fieber**. See **Scarlet FEVER**.—**S.-Friesel**. See **SCARLATINA miliaris**.—**Wunds'**. See **SCARLATINA traumatica**.

**SCHÄRPE** (Ger.), n. Sharp'e<sup>2</sup>. See **SLING**.

**SCHARPIE** (Ger.), n. Shas<sup>2</sup>rp'e<sup>2</sup>. See **CHARPIE**.

**SCHANIS** (Lat.), **SCHASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Skas-(sch'a<sup>2</sup>s'p'is, ska<sup>2</sup>zsch'a<sup>2</sup>s'mu<sup>2</sup>s'mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gen. schas'eos (-ia), -mī. Gr. σχῆσις, σχασμός (from σχάω, to slit). See **SCARIFICATION**.

**SCHASTERIN** (Lat.), **SCHASTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ska<sup>2</sup>st-(sch'a<sup>2</sup>st'et-ea)'r'i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr. σχαστήριον. See **LANCET**, **SCALPEL**, and **SCARIFICATOR**.

**SCHATTENPROBE** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>t'te<sup>2</sup>n-prob-e<sup>2</sup>. See **SKIASCOPY**.

**SCHATTENSEHEN** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>t'te<sup>2</sup>n-za-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **SCIEROPIA**.

**SCHLAUDER** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>r. See **SCHAUER**.—**Fiebers'**. Febrile rigors. [a, 34.]

**SCHAUER** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. A shiver; shuddering. [a, 14.]—**Fiebers'**. See **Acute fit**.—**Metalls'**. See **Mercurial FEVER**.—**S'ehen**. See **ECLAMPSIA infantum**.

**SCHAUMKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Sha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m-kra<sup>2</sup>z-u<sup>2</sup>t. See **CARDAMINE**.

**SCHEELE** (Ger.), n. Shel'at. See **TUNGSTATE**.

**SCHEELE** (Ger.), n. Shar'e<sup>2</sup>. See **SCHERE**.

**SCHEIBE** (Ger.), n. Shib'e<sup>2</sup>. 1. See **DISC**. 2. One of the red blood-corpuscles. [K.]—**Chlars'**. See **Ciliary BODY**.—**Ends'**. See **Intermediate disc**.—**Hauptsubstanz'n**. See  **Bowman's DISCS**.—**Keims'**. See **ARCHIBLAST**, **CATRICULA** (2d def.), and **DISCUS proligerus**.—**Knies'**. See **PATELLA**.—**Körners'**. See **DISCUS proligerus**.—**Mikrosomens'n**. Of Strasburger, the cask-shaped segments or discs of the nuclear fibrils seen in caryocinesis; formed apparently by a fusion of the microsomes or by a close spiral arrangement of the nuclear fibrils of the resting nucleus. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).]—**Mittels'**. See **Intermediate disc**.—**Nebens'**. See **Accessory disc**.—**Quers'**. See **Disk disc**.—**S'nboden**. See **HYPOTHECIUM**.—**Schnervens'**. See **Optic disc**.—**Tasts'**, **Terminals'**. See **Tactile disc**.—**Zwischens'**. See **Intermediate disc**.—**Zwischenwirbels'n**. See **Intervertebral CARTILLAGES**.

**SCHIDE** (Ger.), n. Shid'e<sup>2</sup>. See **SHEATH** and **VAGINA**.—**Blatts'**. See **VAGINA**.—**Durals'**. See **TUNICA nervi optici externa**.—**Gallens'**. See **GLISSON'S CAPSULE**.—**Gebärmutter's**. See **VAGINA**.—**Gefäss's**. 1. The sheath of a vessel. 2. In botany, see **BUNDLE-sheath**.—**Lymph's**. A lymph channel or a sinus in a lymph gland. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—**Kern's**. See **Nucleus-sheath**.—**Mark's**. See **MEDULLARY SHEATH**.—**Muskels'**. See **PERIMYSIUM externum**.—**Myelins'**. See **MEDULLARY SHEATH**.—**Nervens'**. See **EPINERMIUM**.—**Peniss'**. See **ALBVGINEA penis**.—**Pials'**. See **TUNICA nervi optici interna**.—**Primitivs'**. See **Primitive SHEATH**.—**Sarkolemma's**. See **SARCOLEMA**.—**S'nbeenger**. See **CONTRACTOR cunni**.—**S'beule**. See **ELYTRONCUS**.—**S'nblasenwand**. The vesico-vaginal septum. [A, 521.]—**S'neingang**. See **OSTIUM vaginae**.—**S'nfallen**. The rugae of the vagina. [L, 80.]—**S'nfluss**. See **VAGINAL LEUCORRHEA**.—**S'geschwulst**, **S'geschwür**. See **ELYTRONCUS**.—**S'nhalter**. A vaginal speculum. [L, 57 (a, 48).]—**S'nhaut**. 1. A membranous sheath. [a, 17.] 2. See **TUNICA vaginalis**.—**S'nkatarrh**. Vaginal catarrh.—**S'nklappe**. See **HYMEN** (2d def.).—**S'nmaht**. See **COLPORRHAPHY**.—**S'nriess**. See **COLPORRHESIS**.—**S'nritz**. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.—**S'nsehleimfluss**. See **LEUCORRHEA**.—**S'nschnitt**. See **ELYTROTOMY**.—**S'nsehnrüer**. See **Anterior CONTRACTOR of the vulva** and **CONTRACTOR cunni**.—**S'nschwangerschaft**. See **ELYTROCYESIS**.—**S'nthell der Gebärmutter**. See **PORTIO vaginalis uteri**.—**S'nverschliessung**. See **ATRESIA vaginae**.—**S'nvorfall**. See **PROLAPUS vaginae**.—**S'nvorhof**. The vestibule of the vagina. [L.]—**S'nzerreissung**. See **COLPORRHESIS**.—**Schwamm'sche S.** See **NEPHILEMA**.—**Schwanz's**. The caudal fold of the amnion.—**Schenervens'**. See **SHEATH of the optic nerve**.—**Schnens'**. See **SPIGULAR SHEATH**.—**Wurzels'** [Uma]. 1. See **STRATUM spinosum epidermidis**. 2. The internal root-sheath of a hair. [G.]—**Zahus'**. See **DENTINAL SHEATH**.

**SCHIDEKUNST** (Ger.), n. Shid'e<sup>2</sup>-kunst. See **CHEMISTRY**.

**SCHIDEWAND** (Ger.), n. Shid'e<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>nd. 1. See **SEPTUM**, **DISSEPIMENT**, and **INTERSEPTIMENT**. 2. The wall of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 6 (K).]—**Durchsichtige S.** See **SEPTUM**

**lucidum**.—**Nasens'**. See **SEPTUM narium**.—**S. der Brust**. See **MEDIASTINUM** (1st def.).—**S. des Gaumens**. See **VELUM palati**.—**S. des Gehirns**. See **SEPTUM lucidum**.—**S. des kleinen Gehirns**. See **FALX cerebelli**.—**S. des Ohres**. See **MEMBRANA tympani**.

**SCHIDEWASSER** (Ger.), n. Shid'e<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r. Lit., separation-water. Nitric acid; so called because used to separate silver from gold. [B.]—**Doppeltes S.** Commercial nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.40 to 1.42, containing nearly 70 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]—**Einfaches S.** Commercial nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.35 to 1.38, containing about 60 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]

**SCHIEDUNG** (Ger.), n. Shid'un<sup>2</sup>. An analyzing; a separation. [L, 31.]

**SCHIEINDOLDE** (Ger.), n. Shin'do<sup>2</sup>ld-e<sup>2</sup>. See **CYME**.

**SCHIEINPOCKEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Shin'po<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **VARI-CELLA**.

**SCHIEINTOD** (Ger.), n. Shin'to<sup>2</sup>d. Apparent death. See **Suspended ANIMATION**, **ASPHYXIA** (2d def.), and **SYNCOPE**.—**Blasser S.** See **ASPHYXIA pallida**.—**S. der Erhängten**. See **ASPHYXIA suspensorum**.—**S. der Ersticken**. See **ASPHYXIA suffocantis**.—**S. der Ertrunkenen**. See **ASPHYXIA immersorum**.—**S. der Neugeborenen**. See **ASPHYXIA neonatorum**.—**S. durch das Abtrittsgrubengas**. See **ASPHYXIA a fumis**.

**SCHIEITEL** (Ger.), n. Shit'e<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See **VERTEX**. 2. The vertex of the bladder. [L, 304.]—**S'bänder**. See **Superior false LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder**.—**S'lage**. See **Occipito-posterior PRESENTATION**.

**SHELLACK** (Ger.), n. She<sup>2</sup>l'la<sup>2</sup>k. See **SHELL-LAC**.

**SCHENKELBEIN** (Ger.), n. Sham'p<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>l-bin. See **GENU valgum**.

**SCHENKEL** (Ger.), n. She<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See **CRUS** (1st def.) and **HAM** (1st def.). 2. See **PEDUNCLE** (1st def.).—**Aufsteigender Fornix's**. The ascending (anterior) pillars of the fornix. [K.]—**Brückens'**. See **Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Gehirns'**. See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Gewölbes'**. See the major list.—**Grosshirns'**. See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Hinters'**. See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Hintere S. der Zwillingsbinde**, **Hintere S. des Gewölbes**. See **Posterior PILLARS of the fornix**.—**Hirns'**. See the major list.—**Kitzlers'**. See **CRURA citioridis**.—**Kleinhirns'**. The crura cerebelli. [L.]—**Markknops'**. See **Restiform BODY**.—**Mark's** (der Hemisphären). See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Mark's der Zirbel**. The peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**Medullars'**. See **Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Obere Kleinhirns'**. See **Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**S'benge**. See **GROIN**.—**S'bogen**. See **Poupart's LIGAMENT**.—**S. der hinteren Hemisphäre**. Of Trevisanus, the corpora quadrigemina in amphibians. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. der Ruthe**. See **CRURA penis**.—**S. der Schwellkörper**. The crura of the corpora cavernosa. [L, 115.]—**S. der Zirbel**. The peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**S'drehung**. See **MEROTROPE** (2d def.).—**S'umdreher**. A rotator muscle of the thigh.—**Vereinigungss'**. See **Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Vordere Fornix's**. See **Anterior PILLARS of the fornix**.—**Vordere S.** See **Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES**.—**Vordere S. des Gewölbes**. See **Anterior CRURA of the fornix**.

**SCHENKELSCHMERZ** (Ger.), n. She<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>l-shme<sup>2</sup>rts. See **SCIALGIA**.—**S. der Wöchnerinnen**. A neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve and the cutaneous nerves of the lower limb, in lying-in women, due to prolonged pressure upon the soft parts within the pelvis by the child's head or to exudate pressing upon one or more of the nerve-trunks. [A, 20.]

**SCHERE** (Ger.), n. Shar'e<sup>2</sup>. See **SCISSORS**.—**Hakens'**. Hooked scissors. [E.]—**Knies'**. Angular scissors. [E.]—**Knochens'**. See **Bone-cutting FORCEPS**.—**Nabelschnurs'**. Blunt-pointed scissors for cutting the umbilical cord.—**Perforations'**. See **Craniotomy SCISSORS**.

**SCHERLIEVO**, n. From the name of a village in Fiume where the disease first appeared. Lat., *frambesia illyrica, morbus croaticus* (seu *fluminensis*), *scabies venerea contagiosa, radesyge istrica*. A contagious disease that appeared toward the end of the eighteenth century on the coast of the Gulf of Quarnero, in Croatia and Istria, and is said to have been introduced by sailors returning from a campaign against Turkey; attended with inflammation and ulceration of the throat, together with pustular, tubercular, squamous, ulcerative, and fungous affections of the skin and disease of the bones; now believed to have been a severe form of syphilis, though formerly regarded as an independent disease, as a variety of leprosy, or as frambesia. [G, 16.]

**SCHEROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ske<sup>2</sup>r(sch'a<sup>2</sup>r)-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). An old term for dryness of the eye from want of lacrymal secretion. [F.]

**SCHETICUS** (Lat.), adj. Ske<sup>2</sup>t(sch'e<sup>2</sup>t)'ik-n's(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., σχητικός (from σχῆσις, condition). Fr., *schétique*. Of diseases, accidental and temporary, not constitutional. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**SCHIAS** (Lat.), n. f. Skitsch'i<sup>2</sup>z'a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). See **ISCHIAS**.

**SCHICHT** (Ger.), n. Shi<sup>2</sup>ch't. See **LAYER** and **STRATUM**.—**Aeusserer gangliöse S.** See **Internal molecular LAYER**.—**Aeusserer granulirte S.** See **External molecular STRATUM**.—**Aeusserer Körners'**. See **STRATUM granulosum externum**.—**Aeusserer Zellens'**. The cortical gray matter of the cerebellum. [L, 332.]—**Aussenkörners'**. See **STRATUM granulosum externum**.—**Bindgewebig-nervöse S.** See **TUNICA nervosa**.—**Cylinderezellens'**. See **STRATUM cylindricum**.—**Dammuskels'**. The muscular layer of the perineum.—**Feinkörnige S.** See **Aeusserer Zellens'**.—**Ganglienzellens'**. See **STRATUM gangliosum** and **STRATUM gelatinosum**.—**Gefäss's**. A vascular layer. [a, 21.]—**Gehirns'**. See **TUNICA nervosa**.—**Gelbbräunliche S.** The medullary substance of the brain. [L.]—**Gitters'**. See **RETICULAR FORMATION**.—**Granulirte S.** See **Internal granule LAYER**.—**Graue S.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**Grenzs'**. See **Boundary ZONE**.—**Gürtels'**. See the



major list.—**Hauts**. See **ECTOPLASM**.—**Henle'sche S.** See **Henle's LAYER**.—**Horns** (der Oberhaut). See **STRATUM CORNEUM**.—**Huxley'sche S.** See **Huxley's LAYER**.—**Innens**. Of Heidenhain, the inner layer of deeply granular cells in the acini of the pancreas, supposed to secrete the active principle of the pancreatic juice during digestion. [K. 16.]—**Innere gangliöse S.** See **STRATUM GANGLIOSUM**.—**Innere Fasern**. See **STRATUM FIBRILLOSUM**.—**Innere granulirte S.** See **Internal granule LAYER**.—**Innere Körners**. See **Internal molecular LAYER**.—**Intermediäre S.** See **S. lucidum**.—**Kahle S.** See **COUCHE plate**.—**Kalkkörpers**. The layer of ossifying cartilage in which calcareous matter is first seen. [L.]—**Keims**. See **ARCHIBLAST**, **CICATRICA** (2d def.), **DISCUS proligerus**, and **GONOSTROMA**.—**Knauls**. See **STRATUM GLOMERULOSUM**.—**Körners**, **Körnerzellens**. See **STRATUM GRANULOSUM**.—**Korns**. See **Accessory DISC**.—**Markfasers**. A layer of medullary fibres. [I, 17 (K).]—**Marks**. See **Medullary STRATUM**.—**Mittels**. See **MESOPHYLL** and **MESOCARP**.—**Moleculäre S.** See **Internal granule LAYER**.—**Musivische S'n**. See **STRATUM OF VISUAL CELLS**.—**Nervenzellens**. See **STRATUM GANGLIOSUM**.—**Nervöse S.** See **Fenestrated MEMBRANE**.—**Olfactoriuss**. See **STRATUM OF OLFACTORY**.—**Olivenzischens**. The interolivary layer of the brain. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Opticusfasers**. See **STRATUM FIBRILLOSUM**.—**Orangefarbige S.** See **STRATUM GRANULOSUM** (1st def.).—**Pigments**. A pigment layer, especially of the iris or retina. [L.]—**Pyramidenzellens**. See **STRATUM CELLULARUM PYRAMIDALIS**.—**Quere Dammuskels'en**. The transverse muscular layers of the perineum.—**Rands**. The superior layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Rauber'sche S.** See **Rauber's CELLS**.—**Riechnervenfaser**. See **STRATUM OF OLFACTORY**.—**Riffzellens**. A layer of prickle-cells. [G.]—**Rindens**. See **STRATUM CORTICALE**.—**Rostfarbene S.** See **STRATUM GRANULOSUM**.—**S. der Glomeruli olfactorii**. See **STRATUM GLOMERULOSUM** (1st def.).—**S. der grauen Fasern**. See **Internal granule LAYER**.—**S. der grossen Pyramiden**. The third layer of the cerebral cortex. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. der kleinen Pyramidenzellen**. The second layer of the cerebral cortex. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. der kleinen Zellen**. See **Fourth layer of the cortex cerebri**.—**S. des Nerven-aussätze**. See **STRATUM GRANULOSUM EXTERNUM**.—**S. der Nerven-faserplexus**. See **STRATUM GRANULOSUM**.—**S. von Meynert**. The third layer of large pyramidal cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Schleims**. 1. A mucous layer. [L, 31.] 2. See **RETE mucosum**. 3. Of Baer, see **Darmdrüsenblatt**.—**Sporens**. See **HYMENIUM**.—**Stachels**. See **STRATUM SPINOSUM**.—**Ventrale S. des Hemisphärenmarkes**. The inferior layer of the gray matter of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 27 (K).]—**Warzens**. The bacillar layer of the retina. [L.]—**Zellenarme S.** A layer of whitish granular connective tissue beneath the superficial layer of the cerebral cortex. [L, 332.]—**Zwischenkörners**. See **Fenestrated MEMBRANE**.—**Zwischens**. See **External molecular STRATUM**.

**SCHICHTUNG** (Ger.), n. Shi²ch²t²un². Stratification. [a, 18.]—**S'sebene des Nagels**. Of Unna, any layer of nail cells the cells composing which were developed simultaneously. Such a layer always lies in a plane directed from above downward and forward and parallel to the matrix. [G.]—**S'slinie** (Ger.), n. A line of stratification or cleavage.

**SCHIDACEDON** (Lat.), **SCHIDACEDUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ski²d²(sch²i²d²)-a²s²(a²k²)-ed²(ad²)²o²n², -u²m²(u²m²). Gr., σχιδάκτων (from σχιδάω, to splinter). Fr., *schidacédon*. A longitudinal fracture of a bone. [E.]

**SCHIEFBEIN** (Ger.), n. Shef²bin. See **GENU valgum**.

**SCHIEFHALS** (Ger.), **SCHIEFKOPF** (Ger.), n's. Shef²ha²ls, -ko²pf. See **TORTICOLLIS**.

**SCHIEFLAGE** (Ger.), n. Shef²la²g²-e². See **OBLIQUITY**.—**Gebärmutter's**. See **OBLIQUITY of the uterus**.—**S. des Kopfes**. See **OBLIQUITY of the foetal head** (2d def.).

**SCHIEFSEHEN** (Ger.), n. Shef²za²e²n. See **STRABISMUS**.

**SCHIEFSTELLUNG** (Ger.), n. Shef²ste²l²-lun². See **OBLIQUITY**.—**S. der Gebärmutter**. See **OBLIQUITY of the uterus** and **OBLIQUITY uteri quoad situm**.

**SCHIELEN** (Ger.), n. Shel²e²n. See **STRABISMUS**.

**SCHIENBEIN** (Ger.), n. Shen²bin. See **TIBIA**.—**S'beuger**. See **TIBIO-PRÆMETATARSUS**.

**SCHIENBEINSTRECKER** (Ger.), n. Shen²bin²stre²k²-e²r. See **EXTENSOR METACARPALIS MAGNUS**.—**Gewundener S.**, **Kurzer S.** See **EXTENSOR METACARPALIS OBLIQUUS**.—**Langer S.** See **EXTENSOR METACARPALIS MAGNUS**.

**SCHIENE** (Ger.), n. Shen²e². See **SPLINT**.—**Bügels**. An interrupted splint. [a, 34.]—**Gelenks**. A jointed splint. [a, 34.]—**Glass**. A splint of water-glass. [a, 34.]—**Griffs**. A suspension splint. [Ctbl. f. Chir., Oct. 2, 1886, p. 680 (a, 34).]—**Gypshans**. A plaster-of-Paris and oakum splint. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Gypss**. A plaster-of-Paris splint. [a, 34.]—**Gypsschwebes**. A plaster-of-Paris splint having attachments for suspension. [a, 34.]—**Hohls**. A guttered splint. [a, 34.]—**Klammers**. See **BÜGELS**.—**Rinnens**. A guttered splint. [E.]—**Schlüsselbeins**. See **CLEIDONARTHEX**.

**SCHIERLING** (Ger.), n. Sher²li²n². See **CONIUM**.—**Fleckens**, **Geflecker S.** See **CONIUM MACULATUM**.—**S'saft**. See **Succus CONII**.—**S'säure**. Conic acid. [A, 324.]—**S'spflaster**. See **Emplastrum CONII**.—**S'ssalbe**. See **Ceratum CONII**.—**S'stinktur**. See **Tinctura CONII**.—**S'umschlag**. See **Cataplasma CONII**.—**Spirituus S'sfruchtextract**. See **Extractum CONII alcoholicum**.

**SCHIFFCHEN** (Ger.), n. Shi²f²ch²e²n. See **CARINA**.—**S. des Ohrs**. See **Scaphoid FOSSA** (1st def.).

**SCHIIA**, n. An Arabian stomachic drug having the odor and taste of santonica, believed to be derived from a species of *Artemisia*. It consists of pieces of the herb, covered with a fine pubescence, mixed with petioles and flowers. [a, 35.]

**SCHILD** (Ger.), n. Sheld. See **SCUTUM** and **APOTHECIUM peltiforme**.

**SCHILDCHEIN** (Ger.), n. Sheld²ch²e²n. See **SCUTELLUM**.

**SCHILDFARN** (Ger.), n. Sheld²fa²rn. See **ASPIDIUM**.

**SCHILDFLECHTE** (Ger.), n. Sheld²fle²ch²t²-e². The genus *Parmelia*, also *Peltigera* and related genera. [a, 35.]

**SCHILDKRÖTE** (Ger.), n. Sheld²kru²t²-e². See **CHELONE**.

**SCHILFERUNG** (Ger.), n. Shi²lf²e²r²-un². See **EXFOLIATION**.

**SCHILLERSTOFF** (Ger.), n. Shi²l²e²r²-sto²f. See **FRAXIN** and **ÆSCULIN**.

**SCHIMBERGBAD** (Ger.), n. Shi²m²be²rg²-ha²d. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCHIMMEL** (Ger.), n. Shi²m²me²l. See **MUCOR**.—**S'pilze**. The *Mucorineæ*. [a, 35.]

**SCHINDALAMUS** (Lat.), **SCHINDALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ski²nd²(sch²i²nd²)-a²l²(a²l²)/a²m²(a²m²)-u²s²(u²s²), -a²l²(a²l²)/mu²s²(mu²s²). Gr., σχινδάλμος. See **SCHIDACEDON**.

**SCHINDEL** (Ger.), n. Shi²nd²e²l. See **SPLINT**.

**SCHINDYLEISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ski²nd²(sch²i²nd²)-i²l²(u²l²)-e²(a²)²si²s. Gen., -es²eos² (-is). Gr., σχινδύλεσις. Fr., *schindylèse*. A form of articulation in which a projecting part of one bone fits into a groove in another. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

**SCHINNEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Shi²n²ne²n. See **PITYRIASIS**.

**SCHINOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), adj. Ski²n²(sch²en²)-o²(o²)-se²f. (ke²f²/a²l²(a²l²)-u²s²(u²s²)). See **SCILLOCEPHALUS**.

**SCHINUS** (Lat.), n. f. Skin²(sch²en²)/u²s²(u²s²). Gr., σκίνος (1st def.). Fr., s. 1. See under *Pistacia lentiscus*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. molle**, **S. muili**. Fr., s. *mollé*, *arbre à poivre*, *poivrier d'Amérique* (ou des Espagnols, ou du Pérou), *faux-poivrier*. Ger., *Molle-Baum*, *indischer Mastix-Baum*. Peruvian mastic-tree, false (or Chile) pepper, Californian pepper-tree, the *molle* of Peru; indigenous to tropical America and cultivated in southern Europe. All parts of the tree contain a resinous, milky juice. The leaves are used in making a slightly purgative mastic (see *Mission Balsam*) and, with the astringent bark, are applied to tumors, wounds, etc. A wine, a syrup, and a vinegar are prepared from the edible drupes. The root is used medicinally in Peru. [a, 35.]

**SCHINZNACH** (Ger.), n. Shi²nt²na²ch². A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there are a thermal spring and a bathing establishment called *Habsburgerbad*. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

**SCHIRM** (Ger.), n. Sherm. See **UMBEL**.—**After's**. See **CYME**.

**SCHIRERUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ski²r²(sch²i²r²)/ru²s²(ru²s²). See **SCIRRHUS**.

**SCHISMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ski²z²(sch²i²st²)/ma². Gen., *schis²matus* (-atis). Gr., σχίσμα. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.

**SCHISTOCARPOUS**, adj. Ski²st²-o²-ka²rp²u²s². Lat., *schistocarpus* (from σχιστός, cleft, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *schistocarpe*. Having fruits that split into valves. The *Schistocarpe* are the *Andræaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**SCHISTOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), adj. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-se²f. (ke²f²/a²l²(a²l²)-u²s²(u²s²)). From σχιστός, cleft, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *schistocéphale*. Having a congenital fissure of the head; as a n. m., a monster so characterized. [a, 34.]

**SCHISTOCCELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-sel²(ke²a²/e²l²)-i²-a². From σχιστός, divided, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *schistocoelie*. See **ABDOMINAL FISSURE**.

**SCHISTOCORMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-ko²rm²-u²s²(u²s²). From σχιστός, cleft, and κορμός, the trunk. Fr., *schistocorme*. A foetal monster having a fissure of the thorax, neck, or navel. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCHISTOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-si²st²(ku²st²)/-i²s². Gen., -cyst²eos² (-is). From σχιστός, cleft, and κύστις, the bladder. See **CYSTOSCHISIS**.

**SCHISTOGLOSSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-glo²s²-a² (glos²/si²-a²). From σχιστός, cleft, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Ger., *Schizoglossie*. See **FISSURE of the tongue**.

**SCHISTOMELUS** (Lat.), n. n. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²m²/e²l²-u²s²(u²s²). From σχιστός, cleft, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *schistomèle*. A monster having a fissured extremity. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**SCHISTOPROSOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-pro²s²-op²-i²-a². From σχιστός, cleft, and πρόσωπον, the face. Ger., *Schistoprosopie*. Congenital fissure of the face. [a, 34.]

**SCHISTOPROPOFUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-pro²s²-op²-u²s²(u²s²). From σχιστός, split, and πρόσωπον, the face. 1. A monster with a fissured face. 2. Improperly, schistoprosopia. [L. Heydenreich, Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., C. 2, p. 241 (a, 34).]

**SCHISTORRHACHIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²²-ra²k²-(ra²ch²i²)-is. Gen., -rhach²ios² (-is). From σχιστός, cleft, and ῥάχς, the spine. Fr., s. See **SPINA bifida**.

**SCHISTOSOMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-som²-u²s²(u²s²). From σχιστός, cleft, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *schistosome*. A monster characterized by a median or lateral ventration. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**SCHISTOSTERNIA** (Lat.), **SCHISTOTHORAX** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-stu²rn²(st²rn²)/i²-a², -thor²a²x²(a²x²). From σχιστός, cleft, and στήν, the sternum, or θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *schistothorax*. See **FISSURE of the thorax**.

**SCHISTOTRACHELUS** (Lat.), n. Ski²st²(sch²i²st²)-o²(o²)-tra²k²-(tra²ch²i²)-el²(al²)/u²s²(u²s²). From σχιστός, cleft, and τράχηλος, the neck. Fr., s. See **Cervical FISSURE**.



**SCHIZA** (Lat.), n. f. Skizisch<sup>2</sup>z/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., σχίζω (from σχίζω, to cleave). 1. A fissure or cleft. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 2. See VULVA.

**SCHIZANDRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>nd(a<sup>2</sup>nd)/ra<sup>2</sup>. From σχίζω, to cleave, and ἀνδρ, a man. Fr., schizandre. A genus of aromatic shrubs typical of the Schizandraceae, or Schizandreae, or Schizandriaceae, a tribe of the Magnoliaceae. [a. 35.]—S. nigra. The ginseng of Japan, where its mucilaginous fruits are used medicinally. [a. 35.]

**SCHIZATRICHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>k-(ri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See SCHIZOTRICHIA.

**SCHIZOBLEPHARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>f-aui<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From σχίζω, to split, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. See COLOBOMA palpebrae.

**SCHIZOCARP**, n. Ski<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>rp. Lat., schizocarpium (from σχίζω, to split, and καρπός, fruit). Split-fruit; a pericarp that splits into several indehiscent pieces. [a. 35.]

**SCHIZOCÉPHALE** (Fr.), n. Skez-o-sa-fal. See SCHISTOCEPHALUS.

**SCHIZOCÉLE** (Lat.), n. f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-sel<sup>2</sup>/(ko<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l)-e(a<sup>2</sup>); in Eng., ski<sup>2</sup>z-o-sel. Gen., -cel/les. From σχίζω, to cleave, and κέλεος, hollow. Ger., Schizocöl. In the embryo, a cavity formed by the splitting of the mesoblast. ["Am. Nat.," ix, xiv (a. 30).]

**SCHIZOGENIC, SCHIZOGENOUS**, adj's. Ski<sup>2</sup>z-o-je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>2k, -o<sup>2</sup>j<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. From σχίζω, to split, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., schizogène. In botany, produced by the splitting of the cell-wall separating adjacent cells (said of intercellular spaces). [a. 35.]

**SCHIZOGLOSSIE** (Ger.), n. Sch<sup>2</sup>ets-o-glos-se'. See SCHISTOGLISSIA.

**SCHIZOGNATHISM**, n. Ski<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>z'm. From σχίζω, to cleave, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are not united with the vomer or with each other. [L. 221.]

**SCHIZOMYCETAE** (Lat.), **SCHIZOMYCETAE** (Lat.), n's f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>2(u<sup>2</sup>-sez)kasi, -o(a<sup>2</sup>)-m(i)mu<sup>2</sup>/set(kat)/a<sup>2</sup>. From σχίζω, to cleave, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., schizomycète. Ger., Spaltpilz. A fungus of the Schizomycetes. [a. 35.]

**SCHIZOMYCETACEÆ** (Lat.), **SCHIZOMYCETES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-m(i)mu<sup>2</sup>/se<sup>2</sup>t(kat)-as(a<sup>2</sup>k)/e<sup>2</sup>-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>), -set(kat)/e<sup>2</sup>z(e<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., schizomycètes. Ger., Spaltpilze. Schizomyceten. The split (or fission) Fungi; microscopic, saprophytic or parasitic, chlorophyllless Schizophyta. In some of the older classifications the term often included forms now referred to the Cyanophyceae. Owing to the inconstancy of forms, the limits of the species are not well defined. In Cohn's classification there are four principal groups: the spherical form (Micrococcus), the rod-like (Bacterium), the filament (Bacillus), and the coiled (Spirillum). Zopf divides them into the Cocciaceae, Bacteriaceae, Leptotrichae, and Cladotrichae. Flügge makes four divisions of them: Micrococcus (including Streptococcus, Diplococcus, Staphylococcus, Ascococcus, and Sarcina), Bacillus (including Bacterium and Proteus), Spirillum (including Spirochaete and Vibrio), and a division of variable forms (including Cladotricha, Beggiatoa, and Crenothrix). Ward, following De Bary, divides them provisionally into the Asporae, including the genera (Micrococcus [and Streptococcus], Sarcina [and Merismopedia], and Ascococcus) having no spores distinct from the vegetative cells; the Arthrosporeae, in which there are spores produced by segmentation differing in character from the vegetative cells (Arthrobaacteriaceae, Leptotrichae, and Cladotrichae); and the Endosporeae, including those forms (Bacillus, Spirillum [partly], etc.) in which spore-formation does not occur. [B. 121, 291 (a. 35).]

**SCHIZOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-m(i)mu<sup>2</sup>/kos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'is(-i<sup>2</sup>s). From σχίζω, to cleave, and μύκης, a mushroom. A disease due to the presence of schizomycetes in the animal organism. [a. 34.]

**SCHIZOPHYTA** (Lat.), **SCHIZOPHYTÆ** (Lat.), **SCHIZOPHYTES** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. pl. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>2(u<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup> (-e<sup>2</sup>z(e<sup>2</sup>s)). From σχίζω, to cleave, and φύτον, a plant. Fr., schizophytes. Ger., Schizophyten. The fission plants; a division of the Thallophyta including those that multiply by fission. They are divided into two subclasses, those possessing chlorophyll, or the Cyanophyceae (usually referred to the Algae), and those having no chlorophyll, or the Schizomycetes (usually referred to the Fungi). [a. 35.]

**SCHIZORRHINAL**, adj. Ski<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>ri'n'l. From σχίζω, to cleave, and ρίς, the nose. Of birds, having the nasal bones cleft to or beyond the premaxillary bones. [L. 221.]

**SCHIZOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-thor'a<sup>2</sup>x. (a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac'us(-a<sup>2</sup>ci). From σχίζω, to cleave, and θώραξ, the thorax. See FISSURE of the thorax.

**SCHIZOTRICHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ski<sup>2</sup>z(sch<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-tri<sup>2</sup>2k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From σχίζω, to cleave, and τρις, a hair. 1. See DISTRIX. 2. See TRICHIASIS.

**SCHLACKE** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>. Slag, dross, scoria. [a. 48.]

**SCHLAF** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>f. Sleep.—S'arznei. A narcotic.—S'krankheit. 1. See NARCOLEPSY. 2. Influenza (from the somnolence sometimes observed). ["Samml. klin. Vorträge," May, 1891, p. 214 (a. 30).]—S'losigkeit. Insomnia.—S'mittel. A narcotic.—S'trunkenheit. Somnolence.—S'rauf. See OPIUM.—S'sucht. See COMA and LETHARGY.—S'wachen. See CLAIROVANCE.—S'wandeln, S'wandern. See SOMNAMBULISM.

**SCHLÄFE** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>. See TEMPLE.—S'nuschuppe. The squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L. 31.]

**SCHLAFFHEIT** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>f'hit. Atony, flaccidity.

**SCHLAG** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>g. A blow, stroke, or shock. [E.]—Ganz's. Paraplegia. [L. 80 (a. 34).]—Gegens'. See CONTRA-

COUP.—Halbs'. See HEMIPLEGIA.—Hitz's, Sonnens'. See INSOLATION (2d def.).

**SCHLAGADER** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>g'a<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>ar. See ARTERY. For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under ARTERIE and PULSADER.—Adergeflechts'n. The choroid arteries. [L.]—Aeussere Hüften's. See EXTERNAL ILLAC ARTERY.—Aeussere Kopfs'. See EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.—Aeussere obere mittlere Kniegelenks'. See Superior external articular ARTERY of the knee.—Aeussere Samens'. See External spermatic ARTERY.—Aeussere untere Kniegelenks'. See Inferior external articular ARTERY of the knee.—Afters'. See Inferior haemorrhoidal ARTERY.—Aufsteigende Gaumens'. See Inferior palatine ARTERY.—Aufsteigende Hals's. See Ascending cervical ARTERY.—Dritte durchbohrende S'. See Third perforating ARTERY.—Dritte Sohlenmittelfuss's. See ARTERIA INTEROSSEA DIGITALIS plantaris tertia.—Erste durchbohrende S'. See First perforating ARTERY of the thigh.—Erste Sohlenmittelfuss's. See ARTERIA INTEROSSEA plantaris prima.—Fusswurzels'n. See TARSAL ARTERIES.—Gaumenlippens'. See FACIAL ARTERY and Superior palatine ARTERY.—Gemeinschaftliche Kopfs'. See Common carotid ARTERY.—Glaskörpers'. See HYALOID ARTERY.—Grosse Darms', Grosse Gekrös'es'. See Superior mesenteric ARTERY.—Grosse Magens'. See COELIAC ARTERY.—Grosse S. The aorta.—Handrückenzwischenknochens'n. See DORSAL INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES of the hand.—Handwurzelhandrücken's. See DORSAL CARPAL ARTERIES.—Handwurzelhandtellers'. See Anterior radio-carpal ARTERY.—Harnblasens'n. See Vesical ARTERIES.—Hauptdaumens'. See Large ARTERY of the thumb.—Haupts'. See the major list.—Herzbeutelzwerchfells'. See Superior phrenic ARTERY.—Hintere Handwurzels'n. See DORSAL CARPAL ARTERIES.—Hintere Mittelfells'n. See Posterior mediastinal ARTERIES.—Hintere untere S. des kleinen Gehirns. See Posterior inferior cerebellar ARTERY.—Hüftfells'n. See Common iliac ARTERY.—Hüftdickearms'. See Ileo-colic ARTERY.—Innere Bauchdeckens', Innere Bauch's. See Deep epigastric ARTERY.—Innere Fuss's. See DORSAL ARTERY of the foot.—Innere Hüfts'. See Internal iliac ARTERY.—Innere Mastdarms'. See Internal haemorrhoidal ARTERY.—Innere obere Kniegelenks'. See Superior internal articular ARTERY of the knee.—Innere Ohrs'. See Internal auditory ARTERY.—Innere Samens'. See Internal spermatic ARTERY.—Innere untere Kniegelenks'. See Inferior internal articular ARTERY of the knee.—Jochbeinaugenhöhlens'. See ARTERIA supra-orbitalis externa.—Kinn's. See Mental ARTERY.—Kleine Darms', Kleine Gekrös'es'. See Inferior mesenteric ARTERY.—Kleine Hüftens'. See Ilio-lumbar ARTERY.—Kopfs'. A carotid artery.—Kurze Magens'n. See ARTERIAE ventriculi breves.—Magens'. See Gastric ARTERY.—Mittelfells'n. See Diaphragmatic ARTERIES.—Mittlere Gehirns'. See Middle cerebral ARTERY.—Mittlere Grimmdarms'. See Middle colic ARTERY.—Mittlere Nebennierens'. See Capsular ARTERY.—Nasenhöhlens'. See Sphenopalatine ARTERY.—Nasenseheidewands'. See ARTERY of the septum narium.—Nebendrüsens'n. See Suprarenal ARTERIES.—Netzhafts'n. See Retinal ARTERIES.—Obere Bauchdeckens'. See Superior epigastric ARTERY.—Obere Darms', Obere Gekrös'es'. See Superior mesenteric ARTERY.—Obere Kehlkopfs'. See Superior laryngeal ARTERY.—Obere innere Nebens' des Armes. See Superior profunda ARTERY of the arm.—Obere Mastdarms'. See Superior haemorrhoidal ARTERY.—Oberflächliche Ellenbogens'. See ARTERIA plica cubiti superficialis.—Oberflächliche Kniegelenks'n. See Superior articular ARTERIES of the knee.—Oberkiefers'. See Superior dental ARTERY.—Oberrierens'n. See Suprarenal ARTERIES.—Oberste Kniegelenks'n. See Superior articular ARTERIES of the knee.—Rechte Magens'. See Pyloric ARTERY (1st def.).—Rechte Milz's. See Splenic ARTERY.—Rippens'n. See Intercostal ARTERIES.—Rücken's. An artery on the dorsal aspect of a limb or organ. [L.]—Rückgrats'. See Vertebral ARTERY.—Ruthens'. See ARTERY of the penis.—Samenleiters', Samens'. See Spermatic ARTERY.—S'bruch. See ANEURYSM.—S'n des grossen Kreislaufes. 1. The aorta and the carotid arteries. 2. The arteries of the systemic circulation. [L. 115.]—S. des kleinen Gehirns. See Cerebellar ARTERIES.—S'entzündung. See ARTERITIS and ENDARTERITIS.—S'erweiterung. See ARTERIOECTASIS.—S'öffnung. See ARTERIOTOMY.—S'verknochung. See ARTERIOSTEOGENESIS.—Seitliche Kreuzbeins'n. See Lateral sacral ARTERIES.—Stirns'. See Frontal ARTERY.—Thränen's. See Lacrymal ARTERY.—Tiefe Hals's. See Deep cervical ARTERY.—Tiefe Kitzlers'. See CAECORNS ARTERY of the clitoris.—Tiefe Ohrs'. See Deep auricular ARTERY.—Tiefe Schläfens'. See Deep temporal ARTERY and Posterior temporal ARTERY.—Unschlungene Hüfts'. See Circumflex iliac ARTERY.—Unpaare Kniegelenks'. See Middle articular ARTERY of the knee.—Untere Bauch's. See Deep epigastric ARTERY.—Untere Darms', Untere Gekrös'es'. See Inferior mesenteric ARTERY.—Untere Gedrüs's'. See Inferior gluteal ARTERY.—Untere (innere) Bauch's. See Deep epigastric ARTERY.—Untere Kehlkopfs'. See Crico-thyroid ARTERY.—Unterkiefers'. See Inferior dental ARTERY.—Venöse S'geschwulst. See ANEURYSM by anastomosis.—Verbindende Kniegelenks'. See Anastomatica magna ARTERY of the thigh.—Vordere äussere Knöchels'. See ARTERIA malleolaris anterior externa.—Vordere Gehirns'. See Anterior cerebral ARTERY.—Vordere innere Knöchels'. See ARTERIA malleolaris anterior interna.—Vordere Körpers'. See Anterior AORTA.—Vordere untere S. des kleinen Gehirns. See Anterior inferior cerebellar ARTERY.—Zweite Sohlenmittelfuss's. See ARTERIA INTEROSSEA DIGITALIS plantaris secunda.

**SCHLAGEN** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>n. See PALPITATION.

**SCHLAGFLUSS** (Ger.), n. Schla<sup>2</sup>g'flus. See APOPLEXY.—Allgemeiner S. See PAMPHLEGIA. Livider S. See ASPHYXIA livida.—Wirklicher S. See Sanguineous APOPLEXY.



**SCHLANGENBAD** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>ba<sup>3d</sup>. A place in Nassau-Hesse where there are alkaline springs, a ferruginous spring, and bathing and whey-cure establishments. [a, 14.]

**SCHLANGENBEERENBAUM** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>bar<sup>e2n</sup>ba<sup>3d</sup>u<sup>4m</sup>. See *ANTIDESMA alexiterium*.

**SCHLANGENFACKELDISTEL** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>fa<sup>3k</sup>e<sup>2l</sup>di<sup>3st</sup>e<sup>2l</sup>. See *CERUS* (3d def.).

**SCHLANGENHOLZ** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>ho<sup>3lts</sup>. 1. See *OPHI-  
OXYLON* and *OPHIOMYXON serpentinum*. 2. The root of *Strychnos  
colubrina*. [a, 35.]

**SCHLANGENKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>kra<sup>3t</sup>u<sup>4t</sup>. See  
CALLA.

**SCHLANGENWURZ** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>vur<sup>3ts</sup>. See *POLY-  
GONUM bistorta*.

**SCHLANGENWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>vur<sup>3ts</sup>e<sup>2l</sup>. See  
*OPHIORRHIZA*.—*S'öl*. The oil obtained from the rhizome of *Aristo-  
lochia serpentaria*. [B, 207.]—*Schwarze S.* 1. See *CIMICIFUGA  
serpentaria*. 2. The root of *Sanicula marilandica*. [a, 35.]

**SCHLAUCH** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4ch</sup>. See *ASCIDIUM*, *CANAL*, *FOL-  
LICLE* (1st def.), *TUBULE*, and *UTRICLE*.—*Abortive Eischläuche*.  
Of Nussbaum, ovarian tubes arrested in development. [J, 140.]—  
*Keims'*. See *Embryonal VESICLE*.—*Leberschläuche*. See *LIVER  
TUBULES*.—*Markschläuche*. See *LYMPHOID CORDS*.—*Pepsin-  
schläuche*. See *GASTRIC GLANDS*.—*Pflüger'sche Schläuche*. See  
*Ovarian TUBES*.—*S'artig*. See *UTRICULAR*.—*S'boden*. See  
*HYPOTHECIUM*.—*S'frucht*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S'geschwulst*. *S'-  
knorpelgeschwulst*, *S'krebs*. See *CYLINDROMA*.—*S'schichte*.  
See *HYMENIUM*.—*Stützs'*. See *STERIGMA*.—*Sporens'*. See *ASCUS*.

**SCHLAUE** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4e2</sup>. See *NAUCUM*.

**SCHLEHE** (Ger.), n. Shla<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*.  
[B, 48 (a, 14).]

**SCHLEICHERA** (Lat.), n. f. Shlich<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2r</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *Schleicher*,  
a proper name. Fr., *schleichère*. A genus of sapindaceous trees.  
[a, 35.]—*S. aculeata*. An edible-fruited species found in Cochinchina  
and the Moluccas. The seeds contain a pale-yellow fragrant,  
somewhat bitter oil that is used in salves. It improves with age  
and finally solidifies into a tallow-like mass. [a, 35.]—*S. trijuga*.  
Lac gum-plum; an Indian tree yielding part of the lac of com-  
merce. The pulp of the fruit is eaten, and the seeds yield Macas-  
sar-oil. [a, 35.]

**SCHLEIERCHEN** (Ger.), n. Shli<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2r</sup>ch<sup>2e2n</sup>. See *INDURIUM*.

**SCHLEIFE** (Ger.), n. Shlif<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *LEMNISCUS* (2d def.).—  
*Henle'sche S.* See *Henle's LOOP*.

**SCHLEIFENSCHICHT** (Ger.), n. Shlif<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>sh<sup>2ch</sup>2t. See *In-  
ferior LEMNISCUS*.—*Eigentliche S.* Of Forel, longitudinal nerve-  
fibres in the central part of the lemniscus, which separate below  
the red nucleus into two bundles, one going to the corpus mamil-  
lare, the other to the pulvinar. [I, 17 (K).]—*S. der Haube*. See *S.*

**SCHLEIHENMAUL** (Ger.), n. Shli<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>ma<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4l</sup>. See *Os uteri  
externum*.

**SCHLEIM** (Ger.), n. Shlim. See *MUCILAGE* (1st def.), *MUCUS*,  
*PHLEGMA*, and *SYNOVIA*.—*Kinders'*, *Kindess'*, *Kindss'*. See *VER-  
NIX caseosa*.—*Malpighi'scher S.* See *RETE mucosum*.—*Pflanz-  
licher S.* See *Vegetable MUCILAGE*.—*S'abführend*. See *APOP-  
HEGMATIC*.—*S'abgang*. See *BLENNORRHEA*.—*S'abgang mit  
dem Harn*. See *BLENNURIA*.—*S'artig*. See *BLENNOID*.—*S'ab-  
sondernd*. See *MUCIPAROUS*.—*S'ausleerend*. See *APOPHEGMATIC*.—  
*S'auswurf*. Mucous sputum. *S'balg*. See *BURSA mucosa*.—  
*S'beutel*. See the major list.—*S'bildend*. See *MUCIPAROUS*.—  
*S'blatt* [Pander]. See *HYPOBLAST* (1st def.).—*S'blütig*. *Phleg-  
matic*. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—*S'brechen*. See *BLENNEMESIS*.—*S'brust*.  
See *BLENNOTHORAX*.—*S'drüse*. See the major list.—*S'entartung*.  
Mucoid degeneration. [a, 34.]—*S'erbrechen*. See *BLENNEMESIS*.—  
*S'fluss*. See *BLENNORRHEA* (1st def.).—*S'gerinnsel*. A mucous  
coagulum. [K.]—*S'geschwulst*. See *MYXOMA*.—*S'gewächs*. See  
*BLENNOMA* and *POLYPUS*.—*S'grube der Schlam*. See *Graafian VESICLE*.—  
*S'harnen*. See *BLENNURIA* and *CYSTORRHOEA* (1st def.).—  
*S'harz*. See *GUM-resin*.—*S'haut*, *S'höhle*. See the major list.—  
*S'husten*. See *BLENNOPTYSIS*.—*S'ig*. See *MUCILAGINOUS* and  
*MUCOUS*.—*S'krankheit*. See *BLENNOSIS*.—*S'krankheit des  
Rachens*. See *BLENNITIS*.—*S'mangel*. See *AMYXIA* and *OLIGO-  
BLENNIA*.—*S'netz*. See the major list.—*S'papel*. See *Mucous  
PATCH*.—*S'propf*. 1. A mucous plug. [a, 14.] Cf. *SCHLEIMHAUT-  
propf*. 2. See *POLYPUS*.—*S'sack*, *S'säckchen*. See *BURSA mu-  
cosa*.—*S'säure*. See *MUCIC ACID*.—*S'scheide*. See *BURSA mucosa*  
and *BURSA mucosa vaginalis*.—*S'speien*. See *BLENNOPTYSIS*.—*S'-  
stoff*. See *MUCIN*.—*S'verhaltung*. See *ISCHOBLENNIA*.

**SCHLEIMBEUTEL** (Ger.), n. Shlim'boit<sup>e2l</sup>. See *BURSA mu-  
cosa*.—*Hauts'*. See *BURSA mucosa subcutanea*.—*Knieschel-  
bens'*. See *BURSA mucosa superficialis genu* and *BURSA subfasci-  
alis*.—*Knies'e*. A bursa near the knee joint. [L, 31.]—*S'entzün-  
dung*. See *BURSTITIS*.

**SCHLEIMDRÜSE** (Ger.), n. Shlim'dru<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. A mucous gland.  
[L.]—*S. der Harnröhre*. See *Méry's GLANDS*.—*S. des Gehirns*.  
See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—*S'entzündung*. See *BLENNADENITIS*.

**SCHLEIMGEWEBE** (Ger.), n. Shlim'ge<sup>2</sup>vab<sup>e2</sup>. Mucous tis-  
sue, mucoid connective tissue. [L.]—*S. der Haut*. See *RETE mu-  
cosum*.

**SCHLEIMHAUT** (Ger.), n. Shlim'ha<sup>3</sup>u<sup>4t</sup>. See *Mucous MEM-  
BRANE* and *Serous MEMBRANE*.—*Malpighi's S.* See *RETE muco-  
sum*.—*S'entzündung*. See *BLENNOPHOLOGOSIS*.—*S'propf*. The  
mucous plug which seals the os uteri during pregnancy.—*S'über-  
tragung*. Transplantation of mucous membrane. [a, 34.]

**SCHLEIMHÖHLE** (Ger.), n. Shlim'hu<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. A pituitary sinus  
or cavity. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—*Grosse S. des Oberkiefers*. See  
*MAXILLARY ANTRUM*.—*S. der Scham*. See *Graafian VESICLE*.—*S.  
des Keilbeins*. The sphenoidal sinus. [L, 80.]

**SCHLEIMNETZ** (Ger.), n. Shlim'ne<sup>3ts</sup>. See *RETE mucosum*.  
—*Malpighi'sches S.*, *S. der Haut*. See *S.*

**SCHLEISSE** (Ger.), n. Shlis<sup>3</sup>se<sup>2</sup>. See *CHARPIE* and *SPLINT*.

**SCHLEUDER** (Ger.), n. Shloid<sup>e2r</sup>. 1. A sling; a head band-  
age. [E.] 2. See *ELATER* (1st def.).—*Nasens'*. See *FUNDA nasalis*.

**SCHLIERGESCHWULST** (Ger.), n. Shlier'ge<sup>2</sup>shwulst. See  
BUBO.

**SCHLIESSER** (Ger.), n. Shles<sup>3</sup>se<sup>2r</sup>. A constrictor or sphincter  
muscle.—*Kehlkopfs'*. See *CONTRACTOR of the larynx*.—*Munds'*.  
See *ORBICULARIS oris*.—*S. der Augenlider*. See *ORBICULARIS  
palpebrarum*.—*S. der weiblichen Scham*. See *CONTRACTOR  
cunni*.

**SCHLIESSFRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Shles'fruch<sup>2t</sup>. See *ACHENIUM*.

**SCHLIESSMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Shles'musk<sup>e2l</sup>. See *SCHLIES-  
SER*.—*Kehlkopfs'*. See *CONTRACTOR of the larynx*.—*S. der Au-  
genlider*, *S. der Augenspalte*. See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.  
—*S. der Harnröhre*. See *BULBO-CAVERNOSUS*.—*S. der Nase*.  
See *COMPRESSOR naris*.—*S. des Pfortners*. See *SPHINCTER pylori*.  
—*S. des Scheidenvorhofs*. See *Anterior CONTRACTOR of the  
vulva*.

**SCHLIESSUNG** (Ger.), n. Shles'sun<sup>2</sup>. See *CLOSURE*.—*S'-  
dauer*. The duration of a muscular contraction. [Gruenhagen  
(K).]—*S'-reizung*. The stimulus given to a muscle by the closing  
of a constant current which has been passing through it. [Gruen-  
hagen (K).]—*S'-stonus*. See *Closing TETANUS*.—*S'-szuckung*. See  
*Making CONTRACTION*.

**SCHLINGBESCHWERDEN** (Ger.), n. Schli<sup>3n2</sup>be<sup>2</sup>shwe<sup>2rd</sup>-  
e<sup>2n</sup>. See *DYSPHAGIA*.

**SCHLINGE** (Ger.), n. Shli<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *LOOP*, *SLING*, *COIL*, *FIL-  
LET* (1st def.), and *PERIPLOCA*.—*Blutgefäss'n*. Vascular loops.  
[L.]—*Darms'n*. See *ANÆ intestinales*.—*Gefäss's*. A vascular  
loop. [L.]—*Hals'n*. See *ANÆ cervicales*.—*Hirnschenkels'*.  
See *CRURAL SLING*.—*Kopfs'*. See *CAPITRAHA*.—*Noths'*. An emer-  
gency sling. [a, 48.]—*S'baum*. The genus *Viburnum*. [a, 35.]—  
*S'führer*, *S'leiter*. See *BROCHOPHONON*.—*S'nschnürer*. See  
*ECRASEUR*.

**SCHLINGEN** (Ger.), n. Shli<sup>3n2</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>. Deglutition. [K, 16.]

**SCHLINGKRAMPF** (Ger.), n. Shli<sup>3n2</sup>kra<sup>3</sup>mpf. A spasmodic  
attempt at deglutition. [D, 67.]

**SCHLITZ** (Ger.), n. Shli<sup>3ts</sup>. A slit or fissure. [L.]—*Aortens'*.  
See *Aortic FOR-MEN*.—*S. der Milz*. See *HILUM of the spleen*.—  
*Primitiver Hirns'*. See *Primitive cerebral CLEFT*.—*Speise-  
röhrens'*. See *FORAMEN œsophageum*.

**SCHLOSSTHEIL** (Ger.), n. Shlo<sup>3ts</sup>thil. See *PARS junctura*.

**SCHLOTTENBLUME** (Ger.), n. Shlo<sup>3t</sup>te<sup>2n</sup>blum<sup>e2</sup>. See  
*ANEMONE pulsatilla*.

**SCHLOTTERKNIE** (Ger.), n. Shlo<sup>3t</sup>te<sup>2r</sup>kne. See *KNOCK-  
KNEE*.

**SCHLUCKDARM** (Ger.), n. Shluk<sup>3</sup>da<sup>3rm</sup>. See *ŒSOPHAGUS*.

**SCHLUCKEN** (Ger.), n. Shluk<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>. See *HICCUGH* and *DE-  
GLUTITION*.—*Metalls'*. See *METALLOPHAGY*.

**SCHLUCKSEN** (Ger.), n. Shluk<sup>3</sup>ze<sup>2n</sup>. See *HICCUGH*.

**SCHLUMMERND** (Ger.), adj. Shlum<sup>3</sup>me<sup>2r</sup>nd. See *DORMANT*.

**SCHLUND** (Ger.), n. Shlund. See *FAUCES*, *ŒSOPHAGUS*, and  
*FOREGUT*.—*Magens'*. See *ŒSOPHAGUS*.—*S'blutfluss*. See *PHARYN-  
GORRHOAGIA*.—*S'bräune*. See *PHLEGMONOUS ANGINA*.—*S'enge*.  
See *ISTHUS faucium*.—*S'entzündung*. See *PHARYNGITIS*.—*S'-  
fall*, *S'fang*. See *PHARYNGOCLE*.—*S'fäule*. See *CACOPHARYNGIA*.  
—*S'kopf*. See the major list.—*S'krampf*. See *PHARYNGOSPAS-  
MUS*.—*S'lähmung*. See *PHARYNGOLYSIS*.—*S'öffnung*. See *PHARYN-  
GOTOMY* and *ŒSOPHAGOTOMY*.—*S'platte*. The pharyngeal plate  
of the embryo.—*S'rohr*, *S'röhre*. See *Eustachian TUBE* and  
*ŒSOPHAGUS*.—*S'schnitt*. See *ŒSOPHAGOTOMY* and *PHARYNGOTOMY*.  
—*S'verengerung*. See *LÆMSTENOSIS*.

**SCHLUNDKOPF** (Ger.), n. Shlund<sup>3</sup>ko<sup>3pf</sup>. 1. See *PHARYNX*.  
2. The upper part of the pharynx. [L, 115.]—*S'bruch*. See *PHARYN-  
GOCLE*.—*S'drüsen*. See *PHARYNGEAL GLANDS*.—*S'entzündung*.  
See *PHARYNGITIS*.—*S'eröffnung*. See *PHARYNGOTOMY*.—  
*S'schwindsucht*. See *PTHRISIS pharyngea*.

**SCHLÜSSEL** (Ger.), n. Shlu<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>se<sup>2l</sup>. See *KEY* and *CLAVICLE*.—  
*Peters's'*. See *PRIMULA odorata*.—*S'knochen*. See *CLAVICLE*.

**SCHLÜSSELBEIN** (Ger.), n. Shlu<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>se<sup>2l</sup>bin. See *CLAVICLE*.  
—*S'ausschnitt*. See *INCISURA clavicularis*.—*S'blutader*. See  
*Subclavian VEIN*.—*S'muskel*. See *SUBCLAVIUS*.—*S'pulsader*. See  
*Subclavian ARTERY*.—*S'vene*. See *Subclavian VEIN*.

**SCHLÜSSELBLUME** (Ger.), n. Shlu<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>se<sup>2l</sup>blum<sup>e2</sup>. See  
*PRIMULA officinalis*.—*Grosse S.* See *PRIMULA elatior*.—*S'nessig*.  
See *ACTUM PRIMULÆ*.—*S'nlatwerge*. See *CONSERVA PRIMULÆ*.

**SCHLÜSSELHAKEN** (Ger.), n. Shlu<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>se<sup>2l</sup>ha<sup>3k</sup>e<sup>2n</sup>. See un-  
der *DECAPITATOR*.

**SCHLUSSNAHT** (Ger.), n. Shlus<sup>3</sup>na<sup>3t</sup>. See *RHAPHE* (1st def.).

**SCHMACKBECHER** (Ger.), n. Shma<sup>3</sup>k<sup>3</sup>be<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2e2r</sup>. See *TASTE-  
BUDS*.

**SCHMALBRÜSTIG** (Ger.), n. Shma<sup>3</sup>bru<sup>3st</sup>ig. Pigeon-  
breasted. [a, 48.]

**SCHMALKALDEN** (Ger.), n. Shma<sup>3</sup>ka<sup>3l</sup>d<sup>e2n</sup>. A place in  
Hesse-Nassau where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [a, 14.]

**SCHMALZ** (Ger.), n. Shma<sup>3</sup>lts. See *AXUNGIA* and *LARD*.—  
*Aals'*. See *AXUNGIA anguille*.—*Benzoinirtes S.* See *ADÆPS  
benzoatus*.—*Bibers'*. See *AXUNGIA castoris*.—*Dachsens'*. See  
*AXUNGIA tati*.—*Fuchss'*. See *AXUNGIA vulpis*.—*Gänses'*. See  
*AXUNGIA anseris*.—*Hechts'*. See *AXUNGIA luci piscis*.—*Hunds'*.  
See *AXUNGIA canis*.—*Kaninchens'*. See *AXUNGIA cuniculi*.—



**Menschens'**. See *AXUNGIA hominis*.—**Murmeltiers'**. See *AXUNGIA murex montani*.—**Ohrens'**, **Ohrs'**. See CERUMEN.—**Pferdes'**. See *AXUNGIA calli equi*.—**Reihers'**. See *AXUNGIA ARDEAE*.—**S'gl.** See *Oleum ADIPIS*.—**Schweines'**. See *ADEPS suillus* and *LARD*.—**Viperns'**. See *AXUNGIA viperarum*.—**Wachtels'**. See *AXUNGIA coturnicis*.—**Wolfs'**. See *AXUNGIA lupi*.

**SCHMAROTZER** (Ger.), n. Shma<sup>2</sup>-ro<sup>2</sup>ts'e<sup>2</sup>r. See PARASITE. —**S' der Haut**. A parasite of the skin. [G.]—**S'pflanzen**. See EPIXYLOEAE.

**SCHMECKBECHER** (Ger.), n. pl. Shme<sup>2</sup>k/be<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. See TASTE-BUDS.

**SCHMECKEN** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>n. See GUSTATION.

**SCHMEER** (Ger.), n. Shmar. See ADEPS.—**S'fluss**. See SEBORRHOEA.

**SCHMEKS**, n. A climatic resort in Zips County, Hungary, where there are chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCHMELZ** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>lts. See ENAMEL.—**S'epithel**. See CUTICULA DENTIS.—**S'fasern**. See ENAMEL PRISMS.—**S'haut**. See CUTICULA DENTIS.—**S'keim**. See ENAMEL GERM.—**S'nadeln**. See ENAMEL PRISMS.—**S'oberhäutchen**, **S'überzug**. See CUTICULA DENTIS.

**SCHMELZBAR** (Ger.), adj. Shme<sup>2</sup>lts/ba<sup>2</sup>r. See FUSIBLE.

**SCHMELZEN** (Ger.); n. Shme<sup>2</sup>lts'e<sup>2</sup>n. Fusion.—**Fetts'**. See FATTY DIARRHOEA.

**SCHMELZUNG** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>lts'ün<sup>2</sup>. See COLLIGATION and FUSION.

**SCHMER** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>r. See SCHMEER.

**SCHMERGEL** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>rg'e<sup>2</sup>l. See EMERY and CHENODIUM.

**SCHMERIKON** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>rg'i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring.

**SCHMERZ** (Ger.), n. Shme<sup>2</sup>rts. 1. See ACHE (1st def.), DOLOR, and PAIN. 2. The death agony.—**After's'**. See PROCTAGIA and PROCTALGIA.—**Bauch's'**. Abdominal pain.—**Brustdrüsen's'**. See MASTODYNIA.—**Brust's'**. See PLEURODYNIA.—**Darms's'**. See ENTERALGIA.—**Drüsen's'**. See ADENALGIA.—**Gebärmutter's'**. See HYSTERALGIA.—**Geburts'en**. See Labor PAINS.—**Gekrödrüsen's'**. See PANCREATICALGIA.—**Gelenks'**. See ARTHRODYNIA.—**Gichts'en**. Arthritic pains. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**Gürtels'**. See GIRDLE SENSATION.—**Höllens'**. Excruciating pain. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Hüftens'**, **Hüftgelenks'**, **Hüfts'**. See COXALGIA.—**Intestinal's'**. See ENTERALGIA.—**Knochens'**. Osteodynia. [a. 34.]—**Kramps'**. Spasmodic palp. [a. 34.]—**Lichts'**. See PROCTALGIA.—**Lungens'**. See PNEUMONALGIA.—**Metalls'**. See METALLODYNIA.—**Milz's'**. See HYPOCHONDRIALGIA.—**Muskels'**. See MYALGIA.—**Mutterscheidens'**. See COLPALGIA.—**Rückenmarkss'**. See MYELALGIA.—**Schlunds'**. See ESOPHAGALGIA.—**S'hafft**, **S'hich**. Painful.—**S'stillend**. See ANODYNE.—**Seitens'**. See PLEURALGIA.—**Strñbhöhlens'**. See METOPANTRALGIA.—**Wangens'**. See GNATHALGIA.—**Wehenartige S'en**. Pains like the expulsive pains of labor.—**Zungens'**. See GLOSSALGIA.

**SCHMIDELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Shmed-e<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Schmidel*, a German botanist. A genus of the Sapindaceae. [a. 35.]—**S. africana**. A small tree of tropical Africa. The fruits are used as a tennage, and the bitter leaves in indigestion. [a. 35.]—**S. cochinchinensis**. See ALLOPHYLLUS ternatus.—**S. serrata**. A shrub or small tree of Bengal and Coromandel, bearing edible berries. The root is astringent. [a. 35.]

**SCHMIELE** (Ger.), n. Shmel'e<sup>2</sup>. See AIRA.

**SCHMIERARZT** (Ger.), n. Shmer'a<sup>2</sup>rzt. See IATRALEIPTES.

**SCHMIERE** (Ger.), n. Shmer'e<sup>2</sup>. See OINTMENT.—**Gelenks'**, **Glieds'**. See SYNOVIA.—**Käsiges S.**, **Kinders'**. See VERNIX caseosa.

**SCHMIERFETT** (Ger.), n. Shmer'fe<sup>2</sup>t. See AXUNGIA.

**SCHMIERFLUSS** (Ger.), n. Shmer'flus. See SEBORRHOEA.

**SCHMIERHÖHLEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Shmer'hu<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See Sebaceous GLANDS.

**SCHMIERKUR** (Ger.), n. Shmer'kur. Treatment by inoculation, especially by the use of unguentum hydrargyri. [a. 18.]

**SCHMINKE** (Ger.), n. Shmi<sup>2</sup>n'k'e<sup>2</sup>. See PIGMENT.—**S'läppchen**. See BEZETTA.

**SCHMIRGEL** (Ger.), n. Shmerg'e<sup>2</sup>l. See SCHMERGEL.

**SCHMÜCKEND** (Ger.), adj. Shmu<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See COSMETIC.

**SCHMÜCKKUNST** (Ger.), **SCHMÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shmu<sup>2</sup>k'künst, -ün<sup>2</sup>. See COSMETIS.

**SCHMUTZFLECHTE** (Ger.), n. Shmutz'fle<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>. See RUPIA.

**SCHNABEL** (Ger.), n. Shna<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>l. See BEAK.—**Keilbeins'**. See ROSTRUM SPHENOIDALE.—**S'fortsatz**, **Schulters'**. The coracoid process of the scapula. [L.]

**SCHNÄPPER** (Ger.), n. Shnap'pe<sup>2</sup>r. See Spring SCARIFICATION and Spring LANCET.

**SCHNARCHEN** (Ger.), n. Shna<sup>2</sup>r'ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. A snore, snoring.

**SCHNAUBEN** (Ger.), n. Shna<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>n. Panting, wheezing.

**SCHNAUFEN** (Ger.), v. intr. Shna<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>n. Heavy breathing.

**SCHNAUZE** (Ger.), n. Shna<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>ts-e<sup>2</sup>. See BEAK.

**SCHNECKE** (Ger.), n. Shne<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>. See COCHLEA, HELIX (3d def.), and SNAIL.—**Deckels'**. See COCHLEA.—**Gehärs'**, **Ohrs'**. See COCHLEA (2d def.) and HELIX (3d def.).—**S'nartig**. See COCHLEAR.

**SCHNECKENKLEE** (Ger.), n. Shne<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>n-kla. See MENTH-CAGO.

**SCHNEEROSE** (Ger.), n. Shna<sup>2</sup>-ro<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. See RHODODENDRON (2d def.) and HELLEBORUS niger.

**SCHNEIDER** (Ger.), n. Shnid'e<sup>2</sup>r. A cutting instrument.—**Fistels'**. See SYRINGOTOME.

**SCHNEIDERIAN**, adj. Shnid'e<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>-n. Pertaining to or named from Schneider, a German anatomist (cf. S. MEMBRANE).

**SCHNELLKRAFT** (Ger.), n. Shne<sup>2</sup>l'kra<sup>2</sup>ft. See ELASTICITY.

**SCHNEPPER** (Ger.), n. Shne<sup>2</sup>p'pe<sup>2</sup>r. See Spring LANCET.

**SCHNITT** (Ger.), n. Shni<sup>2</sup>t. See INCISION and SECTION (1st and 3d def's).—**Bauchgebmutter's'**. See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.—**Bauchscheiden's'**. See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.—**Bauchs'**. See LAPAROTOMY.—**Blasenhalss'**. See CYSTAUCHENOTOMY.—**Blasens'**. See CYSTOTOMY.—**Blasensteins'**. See LITHOTOMY.—**Darms'**. See ENTEROTOMY.—**Entspannungss'**. See RELIEF INCISION.—**Fistels'**. See SYRINGOTOMY.—**Gallenblasens'**. See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**Gebärmutter's'**. See HYSTEROTOMY.—**Gefriers'**. See Frozen SECTION.—**Harnblasens'**. See CYSTOTOMY.—**Hohls'**. In ophthalmology, of von Jaeger, a curvilinear incision of the cornea in cataract-extraction. [a. 34.]—**Irriss'**. See IRIDOTOMY.—**Kaisers'**. See Caesarean OPERATION.—**Kegels'**. See a conical amputation. [L. 135 (a, 39).]—**Kehlkopfs'**, **Kehls'**. See LARYNGOTOMY.—**Kreiss'**. See Circular AMPUTATION.—**Längens'**. A longitudinal incision. [L. 135 (a, 39).]—**Lappens'**. See Flap AMPUTATION.—**Lefzens'**. See Nymphotomy.—**Lymphgefäss's'**. See LYMPHOTOMY.—**Mastdarms'**. See PROCTOTOMY.—**Medians'**. A section in the median plane. [L. 31.]—**Ovals'**. See Oval AMPUTATION.—**Sagittals'**. Antero-posterior section. [L. 304.]—**Schrägs'**. See Elliptical AMPUTATION and Oval AMPUTATION.—**Schnens'**. See TENOTOMY.—**Seitens'**, **Seitensteins'**. See Lateral CYSTOTOMY.—**Steins'**. See LITHOTOMY.—**Unterhodensacks'**. See HYPOSCHEOTOMY.—**Zirkels'**. See Circular AMPUTATION.

**SCHNUPFEN** (Ger.), n. Shnupf'e<sup>2</sup>n. See CORYZA.—**Fließens'**. Coryza with a profuse discharge.—**Jauchs'**. See OZENA.—**Kopfs'**. See S.—**S. der Neugeborenen**. See CORYZA neonatorum.—**S'-artig**. See CATARRHAL.

**SCHNUPFENFIEBER** (Ger.), n. Shnupf'e<sup>2</sup>n-feb-e<sup>2</sup>r. See Catarrhal FEVER.—Epidemisches S. Influenza.

**SCHNUPFMITTEL** (Ger.), n. Shnupf'mi<sup>2</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>l. See ER-RHINE, n.

**SCHNUR** (Ger.), n. Shnur. See CORD and FILLET (1st def.).—**Harnblasens'**. See URACHUS.—**Nabels'**. See Umbilical CORD.

**SCHNÜRBRUST** (Ger.), n. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'brust. See CORSET.

**SCHNÜRER** (Ger.), n. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>r. See CONSTRICTOR, SPHINCTER, and SNARE.—**Gaumens'**. See GLOSSOPALATINUS (2d def.).—**Harnblasens'**. See DETRUSOR URINAE.—**Hinterer Schams'**. See Posterior constrictor of the vulva.—**Kehlkopfs'**. See Constrictor of the larynx.—**Mittlerer Schlundkopfs'**. See Middle constrictor of the pharynx.—**Oberer Schlundkopfs'**. See Superior constrictor of the pharynx.—**Rachenpolyps'**. A pharyngeal polypus snare. [E.]—**Scheidens'**. See Anterior constrictor of the vulva and Constrictor cunni.—**Schlundkopfs'**. A constrictor of the pharynx, especially the glossopharyngeus (3d def.). [L.]—**Unterer Schlundkopfs'**. See Inferior constrictor of the pharynx.—**Zusammens'**. See Constrictor.—**Zusammens' der Harnröhre**. See Constrictor urethrae.

**SCHNÜRCHEN** (Ger.), n. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See FUNICULUS.

**SCHNÜRLEBER** (Ger.), n. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'lab-e<sup>2</sup>r. See Tight-lace LIVER.

**SCHNÜRLEIB** (Ger.), n. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'lib. See CORSET.

**SCHNURREN** (Ger.), n. Shnur'e<sup>2</sup>n. A purring sound. [a. 14.]—**Katzens'**. See Purring TERILL.

**SCHNÜRRINGE** (Ger.), n. pl. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'ri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. See NODES of Ranvier.

**SCHNÜRSTELLE** (Ger.), n. Shnu<sup>2</sup>r'ste<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>. A point of constriction. [K.]

**SCHOCK** (Ger.), n. Sho<sup>2</sup>k. See SHOCK.—**Herzs'**. A cardiac impulse. [a. 34.]

**SCHÖENANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ske<sup>2</sup>n(sch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *σχοῖνος*, a rush, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr. *schœnanthe*. The *Andropogon* s. [a. 35.]—**Oleum schœnanthi**. See Oil of GINGER-GRASS.

**SCHÖENOCALULON** (Lat.), n. n. Ske<sup>2</sup>n(sch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>l'-(ka<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *σχοῖνος*, a rush, and *καλῦς*, a stem. A genus of the Liliaceae. [a. 35.]—**S. officinale**. A plant indigenous to Mexico and Guatemala, cultivated about Vera Cruz for its fruit (see Cevadilla, 2d def.). [a. 35.]

**SCHOLLE** (Ger.), n. Sho<sup>2</sup>l'le<sup>2</sup>. A layer or flake. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Ends'n**. See Sensory END-PLATES.

**SCHÖLLKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>l'kra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t. See CHELIDONIUM.—**Gehörntes S.** See GLAUCIUM.—**Graues S.** See GLAUCIUM luteum.—**S'extract**. See Extractum CHELIDONII.—**S'säure**. See CHELIDONIC ACID.

**SCHÖNEBECK** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>.be<sup>2</sup>k. A place in Saxony where there is a saline spring. [a. 14.]

**SCHÖNECK** (Ger.), **SCHÖNEGG** (Ger.), n's. Shu<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>k, -e<sup>2</sup>g. A health resort in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland. [a. 14.]

**SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS**, n. Skul'i<sup>2</sup>z mu<sup>2</sup>n'ün-t'n. A place in Morris County, New Jersey, where there are mineral springs. [a. 14.]

**SCHOOS** (Ger.), n. Shos. The lap, also the uterus. [A. 315, 521 (a, 48).]—**S'band**. See POUPOUT'S LIGAMENT.—**S'fuge**. See SYMPHYSIS pubis.—**S'hügel**. See MOSS Femoris.—**S'knochen**. See Os pubis.—**S'knorpel**. The interarticular cartilage of the pubic symphysis.



**SCHORF** (Ger.), n. Sho<sup>2</sup>rf. Scurf; a crust or scab; an eschar. —**Milchs**'. See CRUSTA lactea. —**S'heilung**. Healing by scabbing. [a, 34.] —**S'kopf**. See TINEA capitis.

**SCHOSS** (Ger.), n. Sho<sup>2</sup>s. See SCHOSS and TURIO.

**SCHOTE** (Ger.), n. Sho<sup>2</sup>t<sup>e</sup>. See SILIQUE.

**SCHOTENDORN** (Ger.), n. Sho<sup>2</sup>t<sup>e</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-do<sup>2</sup>rn. See GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos and ACACIA. —**S'gumml**. See GUM arabic.

**SCOTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skot<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *schotie*. From *Van der Schot*, a traveler. Caffre bean-tree; a genus of the Leguminosae. [a, 35.] —**S. afra**, **S. speciosa**, **S. tamarindifolia**. Fr., *schotie superbe, belle Théodore, gaïac d'Afrique*. A South African bush. The bark is astringent and sudorific. [a, 35.]

**SCHRAUBE** (Ger.), n. Shra<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>. See SCREW. —**S'binde**. See TOURNIQUET.

**SCHREI** (Ger.), n. Shri. See CRY. —**S'cur**, **S'kur**. See ANAPHONESIS.

**SCHREIBEKRAMPF** (Ger.), **SCHREIBELÄHMUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shrib<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-kra<sup>2</sup>mpf, -lam-un<sup>2</sup>. See Writers' CRAMP.

**SCHREIBFEDER** (Ger.), **SCHREIBKIEL** (Ger.), n's. Shrib<sup>2</sup>-fad-e<sup>2</sup>r, -kel. See CALAMUS scriptorius.

**SCHRÖPFSEISEN** (Ger.), n. Shru<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See SCARIFICATOR.

**SCHRÖPFEN** (Ger.), n. Shru<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>f-e<sup>2</sup>n. See CUPPING (1st def.).

**SCHRÖPFGLAS** (Ger.), **SCHRÖPFKOPF** (Ger.), n's. Shru<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>/glä<sup>2</sup>s, -ko<sup>2</sup>pf. See CUP (2d def.).

**SCHRÖPFESCHNÄPPER** (Ger.), n. Shru<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>/shnap-pe<sup>2</sup>r. See SCARIFICATOR.

**SCHRÖPFSTIEFEL** (Ger.), n. Shru<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>/stef-e<sup>2</sup>. See BOOT.

**SCHRÖPFUNG** (Ger.), n. Shru<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>/un<sup>2</sup>. See CUPPING (1st def.).

**SCHRUNDE** (Ger.), n. Shrund<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>. See CHAP (1st def.) and FISSURE. —**Hauts**'. See CHAP (1st def.). —**Krätzs**'. A fissure of the skin due to scratching.

**SCHUETZIA** (Lat.), n. f. Shu<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Schuetz*, a German bacteriologist. A genus of schizomycetous Fungi, scarcely different from *Streptococcus*. The cocci, which are spherical or (at the time of division) oval, are in chains and enveloped by a rather delicate capsule. [a, 35.] —**S. Dissel**. The *Diplococcus der japanischer Syphilis* of J. Disse; minute spherical capsulated cocci, generally without motion in cultivations, said to be found in the blood of syphilitic patients in Japan. Inoculation is said to produce the disease in animals. [a, 35.] —**S. equi**. A species consisting of capsulated spherical or (at the time of division) oval cocci, in undulating, or bent, or variously twisted filaments (chains), found in the blood and the contents of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc., of horses affected with a species of contagious coryza known in France as *gourme*. The capsules, which resemble those of *Bacterium pneumoniae*, disappear in gelatin cultivations, but reappear in blood serum of horses. Arthrospores were first observed in this organism by Schuetz. [a, 35.] —**S. Laughlini**. A species consisting of spherical, capsulated, chained cocci, found by McLaughlin in men sick with dengue in the southern United States. [a, 35.] —**S. Weissii**. Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Lungenseuche der Rinder*. A species found in the exudations of the hepatized lung of cattle affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The cocci are from 0.8 to 1.0  $\mu$  in diameter, in chains sometimes containing 60 to 70 cocci. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying the gelatin) rounded, sharply defined, white colonies, which assume externally a muddy, glittering appearance. [a, 35.]

**SCHULTER** (Ger.), n. Shult<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r. See SHOULDER. —**S'bein**. See SCAPULA. —**S'ecke**. See ACROMION PROCESS. —**S'gicht**. See OMAGRA. —**S'gräte**, **S'kamm**. See SPINE of the scapula. —**S'knochen**. See HUMERUS (2d def.). —**S'schnabel**. See S'HAKEN. —**S'tübel**. See OMOCACE. —**S'verrenkung**. See OMOSTROPHOSIS.

**SCHULTERBLATT** (Ger.), n. Shult<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-bla<sup>2</sup>t. See SCAPULA. —**S'gräte**, **S'kamm**. See SPINE of the scapula. —**S'kopf**. See SCAPULO-OLECRANIIUS major.

**SCHULTERGELENK** (Ger.), n. Shult<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>/le<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'. See SCAPULO-HUMERAL ARTICULATION. —**S'entzündung**. See OMITIS and OMARTHRIITIS. —**S'knochenübel**, **S'krankheit**. See OMARTHRO-CACE. —**S'spfanne**. See Glenoid CAVITY.

**SCHÜPPCHEN** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>/p<sup>2</sup>/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. A little scale. [G.] See SCAMULA. —**Horns**'. See Horn-CELL. —**S. des Haares**. The scaly epithelium of the hair. [L, 115 (a, 29).]

**SCHUPPE** (Ger.), n. Shup<sup>2</sup>/pe<sup>2</sup>. 1. See SCALE. 2. See Squamous PORTION of the occipital bone. —**Epidermiss**'. See Epidermal CELL. —**Hintere Schläfenbeins**'. See Quadrato-jugal bone (1st def.). —**Hohls**'. See FORNIX (2d def.). —**Kopfs'n**. Scurf, dandruff. [G.] —**S'naussatz**, **S'nausschlag**. See LEPRO (1st def.). —**S'nfleischgewächs**. See LEPIDOSARCOMA. —**S'ngriind**. See Lamellated CRUST. —**S'nkrankheit**. A squamous disease of the skin. [a, 34.] —**S'nthell**. See Squamous PORTION of the temporal bone. —**Vordere Schläfenbeins**'. See Postorbital BONE.

**SCHUPPENFLECHTE** (Ger.), n. Shup<sup>2</sup>/pe<sup>2</sup>/n-fle<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>. See CUTRARIA and PSORIASIS. —**Ausbreitende** S. See DIACHOROPSORIASIS.

**SCHUPPIG** (Ger.), adj. Shup<sup>2</sup>/pi<sup>2</sup>g. Scurfy, scaly, squamous, or squamate. [G.]

**SCHUSSELFLECHTE** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>/se<sup>2</sup>/fle<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>. See LECANORA.

**SCHUSSVERLETZUNG** (Ger.), n. Shus<sup>2</sup>/fe<sup>2</sup>r-le<sup>2</sup>ts-un<sup>2</sup>. A gunshot injury.

**SCHUSSWUNDE** (Ger.), n. Shus<sup>2</sup>/vund-e<sup>2</sup>. A gunshot wound.

**SCHUSTERKRAMPF** (Ger.), n. Shust<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-krampf. See Shoemakers' CRAMP.

**SCHÜTTELFROST** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>/le<sup>2</sup>-fro<sup>2</sup>st. See CHILL.

**SCHÜTTELN** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>/n. Agitation, tremor.

**SCHÜTTELWEHEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Shu<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>/le<sup>2</sup>-va-e<sup>2</sup>n. See DOLORES conquiscentes.

**SCHÜTTERN** (Ger.), n. Shu<sup>2</sup>/t<sup>2</sup>/rn. See FREMITUS.

**SCHUTZ** (Ger.), n. Shuts. Protection. [a, 14.] —**S'blattern**. 1. The pustules produced by vaccination. [a, 14.] 2. See Cow-POX. —**S'bogen**. See CRADLE and ARCULUS. —**S'impstoff**. A mitigated virus for protective inoculation. —**S'impfung**. Protective inoculation. —**S'mauke**. See HORSE-POX. —**S'mittel**. A prophylactic. —**S'pocken**. See Cow-POX.

**SCHUYLER SPRING**, n. Skil<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r. A place in Schuyler County, Illinois, where there is a sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SCHWACH** (Ger.), adj. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/ch<sup>2</sup>. Weak, infirm, frail. [a, 48.] —**S'heit**. See DEBILITY. —**S'nervig**. Neurasthenic. —**S'schlagend**. See FORMICANT. —**S'sichtigkeit**. See ASTHENOPSIA.

**SCHWÄCHE** (Ger.), n. Shwach<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>. See DEBILITY. —**Gereizte** S. See NEURASTHENIA. —**Gehirnnervens**'. Cerebral neurasthenia. [a, 34.] —**Muskels**'. See MYASTHENIA. —**Nervens**'. See NEURASTHENIA. —**Nierens**'. See NEPHRATONIA. —**Reizbare** S. See NEURASTHENIA.

**SCHWALBACH** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/ba<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See LANGEN-SCHWALBACH.

**SCHWALHEIM** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/him. A place in Hesse-Nassau, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCHWAMM** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/m. 1. See SPONGE. 2. A fungus, especially one of the Hymenomycetes. [a, 35.] 3. See Proud FLESH. —**Bastards**'. A variety of sponge found in the Levant; harder and less dissoluble by water than the other sponges. [B, 180.] —**Baums**'. See AGARIC (2d def.). —**Blätters**'. See AGARIC and AGARICUS. —**Bluts**'. See FUNGUS hæmatodes and POLYPORUS ignarius. —**Darms**'. See ENTEROSPONGIOMA. —**Fenster's**. See SPONGIA officinalis. —**Frühlings's**. See AGARIC. —**Getäss's**. See TELANGIECTASIS. —**Gehirns**'. See FUNGUS cerebri. —**Gelenks**'. See FUNGUS ARTHRITIS. —**Gichts**', **Gifts**'. See PHALLUS impudicus. —**Glieders**', **Glieds**'. See FUNGUS ARTHRITIS. —**Haars**'. See BYSSUS (1st def.). —**Hirnhauts**'. See FUNGUS of the dura mater and MENINGOMYCETES. —**Hirnschädels**'. See FUNGUS cranii. —**Hodens**'. See SARCOELE. —**Hundsrosens**'. See BEDEGAR. —**Knieliglieds**'. See GONOCACE. —**Knochenmarks**'. See OSTEOSARCOMA. —**Knorpels**'. See CHONDROMYCETES. —**Marks**'. See Medullary SARCOMA. —**Meers**'. See SPONGE. —**Milchblätters**'. See AGARICUS. —**Milchs**'. See LACTARIUS. —**Medullary carcinoma**, and **Medullary sarcoma**. —**Munds**'. See APHTHÆ. —**Mutters**'. See GEBÄRMUTTERSCHWAMM. —**Nabels**'. See FUNGUS umbilicalis. —**Nervens**'. See NEUROMA and HYPERNEUROMA. —**Press's**. Compressed sponge. —**Rosens**'. See BEDEGAR. —**Schlauchschwämme**. See ASCOMYCETES. —**S'artig**. Fungous, mycetoid. [a, 35.] —**S'brut**, **S'gewebe**. See MYCELIUM. —**S'geschwulst**. A fungous tumor. [E.] —**S'geschwür**. A fungous ulcer. [E.] —**S'holz-gummi**. Tacamahac. [a, 35.] —**S'ig**. Fungous, spongy. —**S'maal**. See NÆVUS vascularis tuberosus. —**S'säure**. See FUNGIC acid. —**S'warze**. See CONDYLOMA. —**S'wulst**. See STROPHIUM. —**Schwarzs**'. See MELANOMYCETES. —**Stocks**'. See AGARICUS mutabilis. —**Wunds**'. See FUNGUS chirurgorum. —**Zunders**'. See AMADOU.

**SCHWÄMMCHEN** (Ger.), n. Shwam<sup>2</sup>/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See APHTHÆ and SPONGIOLE. —**Fiebers**'. Aphthæ symptomatic of fever. [a, 34.] —**Munds**'. See APHTHÆ.

**SCHWANGER** (Ger.), adj. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/n<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r. See PREGNANT. —**Hochs**'. Far advanced in pregnancy.

**SCHWÄNGERBAR** (Ger.), adj. Shwan<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-ba<sup>2</sup>r. Capable of being impregnated. [a, 48.]

**SCHWÄNGERSCHAFT** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/n<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-sha<sup>2</sup>ft. See GESTATION (2d def.) and PREGNANCY. —**Abdominals**'. Bauchhöhlens', **Bauchs**'. See Abdominal GESTATION. —**Cervicals**'. See Cervical gestation. —**Ectopische** S. See Ectopic GESTATION. —**Eierstockss**'. See Ovarian GESTATION. —**Extraperitoneals**'. See Extraperitoneal GESTATION. —**Extrauterins**'. See Ectopic GESTATION. —**Falsche** S. See False PREGNANCY and MOLE. —**Gebärmuttertrompetenbauchhöhlens**', **Gebärmutter-tubenbauchhöhlens**'. See Utero-tubo-abdominal gestation. —**Interstitiells**'. See Intramural gestation. —**Mehrfache** S. See Plural GESTATION. —**Molens**'. See Molar PREGNANCY. —**Multi-fidale** S. See Plural gestation. —**Mutterröhrens**'. See Tubal gestation. —**Mutterscheidens**'. See Vaginal gestation. —**Muttertrompetens**'. See Tubal gestation. —**Ovarials**'. See Ovarian gestation. —**Peritoneals**'. See Abdominal gestation. —**Scheidens**'. See Vaginal gestation. —**Scheinbare** S. See False PREGNANCY. —**S'kalender**. See Obstetric CALENDAR. —**S'sarben**. Lineæ albicantes due to pregnancy (see under Linear ATROPHY of the skin). —**S'stoff**. See CYOPHOBIN and GRAVIDIN. —**S'wahn**. See Puerperal INSANITY. —**Secundäre Bauchs**'. See Secondary abdominal gestation. —**Tubars**'. See Tubal gestation. —**Unbewusste** S. See Unconscious PREGNANCY. —**Unterleibss**'. See Abdominal gestation. —**Ursprüngliche** S. See Primary gestation. —**Verstelte** S. See Feigned PREGNANCY. —**Velfache** S. See Plural gestation and SUPERFETATION. —**Zufällige** S. See Secondary gestation. —**Zurückbleibende** S. See Prolonged gestation.

**SCHWÄNGERUNG** (Ger.), n. Shwan<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See IMPREGNATION (1st def.) and ADOSULATION (1st def.).

**SCHWÄNKUNG** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>2</sup>/n<sup>2</sup>/k-un<sup>2</sup>. A wave, a pulsation. —**Nachs**'. The secondary wave of a graphic muscular contraction. [K, 16.] —**Paradoxs**'. See Paradoical PULSATION. —**Sekundäre** S. See Secondary PULSATION. —**Stromess**'. Of Du Bois-Reymond, current-pulsation; a term probably intended for



the change in the natural nerve-current induced by an electrical stimulus applied to the nerve. [K, 16.]

**SCHWANZ** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>nts</sup>. See CAUDA and TAIL.—**Blasens'**. See CYSTICERCUS.—**Fangs'**. A prehensile tail. [L.]—**Gabels'**. A forked or double tail; a caudal bifurcation. [L, 4 (a, 21); a, 32.]—**Hodens', Nebenhodens'**. See CAUDA EPIDIDYMIDIS.—**Rolls'**. See *Fangs'*.—**S. des Gehirns, S. des Hirns**. The medulla oblongata. [L, 3 (K).]—**S'kern**. See CAUDATE NUCLEUS.—**Schwanzknochen**. See COCCYX (1st def.).—**S'scheide**. The caudal fold of the amnion.—**S'wirbelsäule**. The caudal portion of the vertebral column.

**SCHWANZBEIN** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>nts</sup>/bin. See COCCYX (1st def.).—**S'erhabenheiten, S'hügel**. See SACRAL CORNUA.

**SCHWAPPELBAUCH** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>3</sup>p'pe<sup>1</sup>-ba<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See PHYSCONIA.

**SCHWAPPEN** (Ger.), **SCHWAPPUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shwa<sup>3</sup>p'-pe<sup>2</sup>n, pun<sup>2</sup>. See FLUTUATION.

**SCHWÄREN** (Ger.), n. Shwar<sup>e</sup>n. See ABSCESS and ULCER.

**SCHWARTE** (Ger.), n. Schwa<sup>3</sup>rt/e<sup>2</sup>. See CORTEX and CALLUS (1st def.).

**SCHWARZ** (Ger.), adj. and n. Shwa<sup>3</sup>rts. Black.—**Knochens'**. See Bone BLACK.—**S'sucht**. See MELANISM.

**SCHWARZBLATTER** (Ger.), **SCHWARZPOCKE** (Ger.), n's. Shwa<sup>3</sup>rts/e<sup>2</sup>-bla<sup>3</sup>t/e<sup>2</sup>r, -po<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>. See MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

**SCHWARZMUND** (Ger.), **SCHWARZSCHLUND** (Ger.), n's. Shwa<sup>3</sup>rts/mund, -shlund. See MELASTOMA.

**SCHWEBE** (Ger.), n. Shwab<sup>e</sup>. See SUSPENSORY BANDAGE.—**Fuss'**. A sling for the foot. [E.]—**Kopfs'**. See JURY-MAST.

**SCHWEFEL** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>f</sup>e<sup>1</sup>. See SULPHUR.—**Gereiniger S.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**Muscheliger S., Natürlicher S.** Ordinary native sulphur. [a, 35.]—**Ross'**. See SULPHUR *callinum*.—**S'ammon**. See AMMONIUM sulphide.—**S'arsen**. See ARSENIC pentasulphide.—**S'äther**. See ETHYL ETHER.—**S'balsam**. A solution of sulphur in linseed-oil. [B.]—**S'blausäure**. See THIOCYANIC ACID.—**S'blumen**. See FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.—**S'chlorür**. Sulphur chloride. [B.]—**S'cyan**. Cyanogen sulphide; in compounds, a thiocyanate. [B.]—**S'cyanwasserstoff, S'cyanwasserstoffsäure**. Thiocyanic acid. [B.]—**S'eisen**. An iron sulphide. [B.]—**S'jodür**. Sulphur iodide.—**S'kali**. See POTASSA sulphurata. [B.]—**S'kalk**. See CALX sulphurata.—**S'kohlenstoff**. See CARBON disulphide.—**S'leber**. See POTASSA sulphurata.—**S'metall**. A sulphide. [A, 315.]—**S'milch, S'niederschlag**. See PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.—**S'salbe**. See UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.—**S'sauer**. Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.—**S'säure**. See the major list.—**S'ung**. Combination with sulphur. [B, 48.]—**S'wasserstoff**. See HYDROGEN sulphide.—**S'wasserstoffsäure**. See HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

**SCHWEFELBERGBAD** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>f</sup>e<sup>1</sup>-be<sup>2</sup>rg-ba<sup>3</sup>d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCHWEFELSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>f</sup>e<sup>1</sup>-zoi<sup>r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. Sulphuric acid. [a, 38.]—**S'Älylester**. See ALYL sulphate.—**S'anhydrid**. See SULPHUR trioxide.—**S'hydrat**. Hydrated sulphuric acid. [A, 321.]—**S'tinctur**. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum.—**Wasserfreie S.** See SULPHUR trioxide.—**Wässerige S.** Dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]

**SCHWEFLIGSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Shwa<sup>f</sup>li<sup>2</sup>g-zoi<sup>r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. Sulphurous acid. [B.]—**S.-anhydrid**. Sulphurous anhydride, sulphur dioxide. [B.]

**SCHWEIF** (Ger.), n. Shwif. See CAUDA *corporis striati* and ANTHURUS.—**S. des Streifenhügels**. See CORPUS *fimbriatum*.

**SCHWEIN** (Ger.), n. Shwin. See SUS.—**Gemeines S.** See *Sus scrofa*.—**S'ebrod**. See CYCLOPS *europanum*.—**S'effett**. See ADEPS *sullus*.—**S'efinne**. See CYSTICERCUS *cellulose*.—**S'schmalz**. See ADEPS *sullus*.—**S'seuche**. See HOG-CHOLERA and SWINE FEVER.

**SCHWEISS** (Ger.), n. Shwis. See PERSPIRATION (3d def.).—**Blutiger S.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**Dunnen'**. See *insensibile perspiration*.—**Englischer S.** See MILIARIA.—**Fetts'**. See SEBORRHEA.—**Fiebers'**. Sweating in fever. [a, 34.]—**Grüner S.** See CHLOROPHTHIDROSIS.—**Harns'**. See URIDROSIS.—**Menstruals'**. **Menstruations'**. See MENIDROSIS.—**Milchs'**. See CHYLIDROSIS.—**Oertlicher S., Partiieller S.** See MERIDROSIS.—**S'bad**. See SWEAT BATH and VAPORARIUM.—**S'bläschen**. Sudamina. [a, 31.]—**S'fleck**. See LICHEN *tropicus*.—**S'friesel**. See MILIARIA.—**S'gang**. A sweat duct (see under *Sudoriparous GLANDS*).—**S'machend**. See DIAPHORETIC.—**S'mittel**. A sudorific.—**S'sucht**. See UNIVERSAL HYPERIDROSIS.—**S'wasser**. See PERSPIRATION (3d def.).—**Stinkender S.** See BROMIDROSIS.—**Uebermässiger S.** See HYPERIDROSIS.—**Uebler S.** See BROMIDROSIS.

**SCHWEIZERHALL** (Ger.), n. Shwits<sup>e</sup>rp-ha<sup>3</sup>. A place in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCHWELLEN** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>n. See INFLATION.

**SCHWELLENWERTH** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>n-ve<sup>2</sup>rt. The liminal value of a stimulus. [B.] Cf. LIMINAL.

**SCHWELLGEWEBE** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>-vab-e<sup>2</sup>. Spongy tissue. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**SCHWELLKÖRPER** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>rp-e<sup>2</sup>r. A structure composed of erectile tissue, especially the corpus cavernosum. [L.]—**S. der Vagina**. The erectile tissue of the vagina; of Koberl, the vaginal plexus of veins. [A, 20.]—**S. des Vorhofs**. See BELBI *vestibuli vagina*.

**SCHWELLUNG** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>lu<sup>2</sup>ng. Swelling.—**S'sreiz**. A form of electrical nerve-stimulus in which the current alternately

reaches the maximum and sinks to zero. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Trübe S.** Cloudy swelling.

**SCHWELM** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>lm. A place in Westphalia where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

**SCHWENNINGEN** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the Black Forest district, Württemberg, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

**SCHWER** (Ger.), adj. Shwe<sup>2</sup>r. Heavy, difficult, serious. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**S'athmen**. See DYSPNEA.—**S'beweglichkeit**. See DYSCINESIA.—**S'erde**. See BARYTA.—**S'flüssig**. Fusible with difficulty. [a, 48.]—**S'geburt**. See DYSTOCIA.—**S'harnen**. See DYURIA.—**S'hören, S'hörigkeit**. Hardness of hearing. [a, 48.]—**S'muth, S'müthigkeit**. See MELANCHOLY.—**S'punkt**. See CENTRE OF GRAVITY.—**S'schlingen**. See DYSPHAGIA.—**S'sinn**. See MELANCHOLY.—**S'verdaulichkeit**. See DYSPEPSIA.

**SCHWERE** (Ger.), n. Shwar<sup>e</sup>. 1. Heaviness. 2. Gravitation, gravity. [B.]—**Eigenthümliche S.** See SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

**SCHWERTEL** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>rt/e<sup>2</sup>. See IRIS (3d def.).—**S'extrakt**. See EXTRACTUM IRIDIS.

**SCHWERTFÖRMIG** (Ger.), adj. Shwe<sup>2</sup>rt/fu<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>g. See ENSIFORM.

**SCHWERTLILIE** (Ger.), n. Shwe<sup>2</sup>rt/le-le. See SCHWERTEL.

**SCHWIELE** (Ger.), n. Shwel<sup>e</sup>. See CALLUS (1st def.). CLAVUS (1st def.), and TYLOMA.—**Gehirns'**. See CORPUS CALLOSUM.—**Herzs'**. Interstitial myocarditis. [a, 34.]—**Hirns'**. See CORPUS CALLOSUM.—**Knochens'**. See CALLUS (3d def.).

**SCHWIEMEL** (Ger.), n. Shwem<sup>e</sup>. See VERTIGO.

**SCHWIMMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/musk<sup>e</sup>. See TIBIALIS *posticus*.

**SCHWINDE** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>e</sup>. See LICHEN (2d def.).

**SCHWINDEL** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>e</sup>. See VERTIGO.—**Gehörs'**. See *Ménière's DISEASE*.—**Gesichts'**. Ocular vertigo. [a, 34.]—**Glatz's'**. See SCOTODYNIA.—**Hallucinations'**. Vertigo caused by hallucination. [a, 34.]—**Kopfs'**. See CEREBRAL VERTIGO.—**Magens'**. See GASTRIC VERTIGO.—**S'ig**. See GIDDY.

**SCHWINDEN** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>e</sup>n. See ATROPHY.

**SCHWINDFLECHTE** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>e</sup>/fle<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>. See LICHEN (2d def.).

**SCHWINDSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>e</sup>/zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See CONSUMPTION and PHTHISIS.—**Baumwollens'**. See BYSSINOSIS.—**Gebärmutter's'**. See HYSTEROPHTHISIS.—**Gekröses'**. See PHTHISIS *mesaraica*.—**Gichtlunghens'**. See ARTHRITIC PHTHISIS.—**Hals's'**. See TUBERCULAR LARYNGITIS.—**Harnblasens'**. See CYSTOPHTHISIS.—**Harnruhrs'**. See DIABETIC PHTHISIS.—**Kehlkopfs'**. See TUBERCULAR LARYNGITIS.—**Knochens'**. Atrophy of bone. [a, 34.]—**Knotige S.** See PHTHISIS *nodosa*.—**Lungens'**. See PULMONARY PHTHISIS.—**Magendrüsens'**. See PHTHISIS *pancreatica*.—**Magens'**. See GASTROPTHTHISIS.—**Metallidarms'**. See METALLENTEROPHTHISIS.—**Milz's'**. See PHTHISIS *lienalis*.—**Nieren's'**. See PHTHISIS *renalis*.—**Rückenmark's'**. See LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—**Schleims'**. See MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS.—**Schlundkopfs'**. See PHTHISIS *pharyngea*.—**Schleims'**. See PHTHISIS *abdominalis*.—**Wurms'**. See HELMINTHOPHTHISIS.

**SCHWINDSÜCHTIG** (Ger.), adj. Shwi<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>e</sup>/zu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>g. See CONSUMPTIVE and PHTHISICAL.

**SCHWINGE** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>. A swing.—**Halss'**. Fr., *escapulette*. A suspension apparatus for making spinal extension. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

**SCHWINGUNG** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/un<sup>2</sup>. See OSCILLATION and VIBRATION.—**Nachs'**. The recoil of a muscle after contraction, as represented graphically by a secondary curve. [K, 16.]—**Schultze'sche S'en**. See *Schultze's METHOD OF RESUSCITATING ASPHYXIATED INFANTS*.—**S'sfähigkeit**. Capacity for contraction or vibration, such as that of the vocal cords. [D.]

**SCHWIRREN** (Ger.), n. Shwer<sup>e</sup>r<sup>e</sup>n. See THRILL.

**SCHWITZ** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>ts. See SWEAT.—**S'blattern**. See HIDROA.—**S'mittel**. A sudorific. [L, 80.]

**SCHWITZEN** (Ger.), n. Shwi<sup>2</sup>ts/e<sup>2</sup>n. See PERSPIRATION (1st def.).—**Milchs'**. See CHYLIDROSIS and GALACTIDROSIS.

**SCHWUND** (Ger.), n. Shwund. See ATROPHY.—**Glieder's'**. Atrophy of an extremity. [a, 34.]—**Haars'**. See ALOPECIA.—**Knochens'**. See OSTEOMALACIA.

**SCHWÜRIG** (Ger.), adj. Shwu<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>g. Ulcerating. [a, 48.]

**SCIACCA** (It.), n. Sche-a<sup>2</sup>k/ka<sup>2</sup>. A place in Girgenti, Sicily, where there are hot ferruginous and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**SCIAGE** (Fr.), n. Se-a<sup>2</sup>zh. 1. The act or process of sawing. [L, 41 (a, 14).] 2. A variety of massage. [A, 385.]—**S. de la tête**. Cephalotomy by means of Van Huevel's forceps-saw or some similar instrument. [A, 15.]

**SCIASCOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si(ski<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>-skop(sko<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See SKIASCOPIY.

**SCIATIC**, adj. Si-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *sciaticus, ischiaticus, ischiadicus* (from *ischiaikos* [see ISCHIATIC]). Fr., *sciaticque*. Ger., *sciatisch*. Pertaining to the hip. [C.]

**SCIATICA** (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *sciaticus* (neuralgia understood). Siaki<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ischias*. Fr., *sciaticque*. Ger., *Hüftweh*. Sciatic neuralgia. [D, 34.]—**Scioliote s.** Gradual curvature of the vertebral column caused by an extension of neuralgic inflammation from the sciatic nerve to the nerves supplying the pelvic muscles. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Mar. 30, 1889, p. 351 (a, 34).]

**SCIATIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Se-a<sup>2</sup>-ek. Sciatic; as a n., (1) sciatica, and (2) the sciatic nerve. [L, 87.]—**Grand s.** See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—**Petit s.** See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—**S. névralgique, S.**



**névrite.** See **SCIATICA**.—**S. poplitée externe.** See *External popliteal NERVE*.—**S. poplitée interne.** See *Internal popliteal NERVE* (2d def.).

**SCIE** (Fr.), n. se. See **SAW**.—**S. à chaîne, S. à chaînette.** See *Chain saw*.—**S. à molette.** See *Circular saw* and *TREPHINE*.

**SCIEROPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si(skî²)-e²r-op/i²-a². From *σκίεος*, shady, and *ωπ*, the eye. Fr., *scieropie*. Ger., *Dunkelsehen, Schattensehen*. A defect of vision, in which all objects look unnaturally dark. [F.]

**SCILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Si²(skî²)²/a³. Gr., *σκίλλα*. Fr., *scille* (2d def.), *scille (bulbe)* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). Sp., *escila, cebolla albarrana* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. An old name for *Hedysarum coronarium*. 2. A genus of the *Scilleæ* (Fr., *scillees*), which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, consisting of *S. Urginea, Camassia, Ornithogalum, Hyacinthus*, etc. 3. Of the U. S., Br., Austr., Belg., Hung., Netherl., and Roum. Ph's, see **SQUILL** (2d def.). [B. 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum scillæ.** Fr.,  *vinaigre de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebeleessig*. Sp.,  *vinaigre de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. Vinegar of squill; made by exhausting 1 part of squill in No. 30 powder with enough dilute acetic acid to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 25 parts of squill with 20 1/2 of dilute acetic acid so that the result shall be of sp. gr. about 1.038 [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 10 parts of squill with 98 of vinegar and 2 of acetic-acid crystals [Fr. Cod.] (85 of squill with 85 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 915 of dilute acetic acid [Belg. Ph.]). The other ph's direct maceration with vinegar or dilute acetic acid in different proportions, and sometimes with alcohol added (Netherl. Ph., with alcohol and acid). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Bulbus scillæ.** See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**Bulbus scillæ pulveratus.** See *Poudre de scille*.—**Essentia scillæ.** See *Tinctura scillæ*.—**Extractum scillæ.** Fr., *extrait de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebel-extrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft) [Fr. Cod.] extract made from dried squill with dilute alcohol (fresh squill with water [Gr. Ph.]). The Hung. Ph. orders drying of its extract with dextrin. Various older ph's had like alcoholic or aqueous extracts. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum scillæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de scille*. Ger., *flüssiges Meerzwiebel-extrakt*. An extract made by exhausting 100 grammes of squill with alcohol, and, after reserving 75 c. c. of percolate and evaporating the rest to softness, bringing up to 100 c. c. with more alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Mel scillæ.** See **MEL scilliticum**.—**Mel scillæ acetatum (seu compositum).** A preparation made by boiling 125 grammes each of dried squill and Virginia snakeroot in 1,892 of water till reduced one half, straining, adding 786 of clarified honey, boiling down to 1,419, and adding for each 125 grammes 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Oxymel scillæ.** Fr., *mellite de vinaigre scillitique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebel-saft, Meerzwiebelsauerhonig*. Sp., *oximiel escilitico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating 8 parts of honey and 5 of vinegar of squill till the sp. gr. of 1.32 is reached [Br. Ph.]; or by heating 1 part of vinegar of squill with 4 parts of honey until the sp. gr. is 1.26, and clarifying [Fr. Cod.]. The Swiss Ph. orders 2 parts each of sugar and vinegar of squill and 3 of honey; the Hung. Ph., 3 of extract of squill with 5 each of glacial acetic acid and dilute acid and 480 of honey. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ scillæ compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules scillitiques*. Sp., *pildoras esciliticas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pilule scillitice compositæ* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 28 parts of gum ammoniac, with 35 of squill, 28 each of ginger and soap, and the necessary amount of syrup [Br. Ph.] (with 14 of squill and 58 of medicinal soap [Belg. Ph.], with 7 each of squill and balsam of copaiba and 56 of medicinal soap [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scillæ boraxatus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts of squill, 20 of borax, 38 of sugar, and 140 of cream of tartar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix scillæ.** See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**S. autumnalis.** Winter hyacinth, autumn-flowering squill. The bulb, used in Barbary as a rat-poison, is said to be diuretic. [a, 35].—**Scillæ bulbus, Scillæ radix.** See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**S. esculenta.** See *CAMASSIA esculenta* and *CAMASSIA Fraseri*.—**S. indica.** See *URGINEA indica*.—**S. lilio-hyacinthus.** Fr., *lis-jacinthe, jacinthe des Pyrénées*. Ger., *schuppige Meerzwiebel*. Lily hyacinth; indigenous to southern France and to Spain, where its bulb is used as an evacuant. [a, 35].—**S. maritima.** See *URGINEA maritima*.—**S. minor.** The *Pancratium maritimum*. [a, 35].—**S. non-scripta, S. nutans.** Fr., *jacinthe des bois, petite jacinthe*. Ger., *überhängende Meerzwiebel*. Bell-bottle, common blue-bell of England, crane-feet, crow- (or dog's-) leek, wild hyacinth; a European species. The bulb yields a gum used like gum arabic. [a, 35].—**S. peruviana.** Fr., *jacinthe du Pérou*. Cuban lily, pyramidal-flowered squill; a Spanish species naturalized in tropical America. The bulb, which is poisonous, is used as a tonic, diuretic, and expectorant. [a, 35].—**Syrupus scillæ.** A syrup made by boiling up 40 parts of vinegar of squill, filtering, washing the residue with water till 40 parts are again obtained, adding 60 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 oz. of sugar in 20 fl. oz. of vinegar of squill [Br. Ph.] (553 parts of sugar in 347 of the vinegar [Belg. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. orders maceration of squill with 12 times as much water, and the addition of 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of strained colature; the Finn. Ph., maceration with half as much ginger in peppermint water, and the addition of 13 parts of sugar for each 7 of colature; the Swed. Ph., the same, except that the addition is of only 63 parts of sugar, with the mixture of twice its weight of hyssop with the squill before macerating. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus scillæ compositus.** Fr., *sirup de scille composé* (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a syrup made by moistening 120 parts each of squill and senega in No. 30 powder with 300 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, macerating an hour, treating in a percolator with more alcohol until 900 parts are obtained, boiling a few minutes, evaporating to 360 parts, adding 150 of boiling water, triturating with 9 of precipitated calcium phosphate, filtering, washing till 750 are obtained, and adding 1,200 of sugar and a solution of 3 of antimony and potassium tartrate in 47 of boiling water.

2. A syrup made by macerating 30 parts of squill, 15 of ginger, and 60 of hyssop with 720 of peppermint water or water of hyssop, expressing, adding 1,080 of white sugar, and boiling a little. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *Mel scillæ compositum*.—**Tinctura scillæ.** Fr., *teinture de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebel-tinktur*. Sp., *tinctura alcohólica de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A tincture made by moistening 15 parts of squill in No. 30 powder with 20 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, macerating, and treating in a percolator with more alcohol till 100 parts are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 24 oz of squill in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol for 2 days; or treating in a percolator until 5 more fl. oz. of alcohol have been used, expressing, filtering, and bringing up with alcohol to 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's direct maceration (digestion [Swiss Ph.]) of squill with 5 times as much dilute alcohol for from 5 to 10 days. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scillæ composita.** A tincture made by macerating 10 parts of squill and 2 of cinnamon with 50 of dilute alcohol [Swed. Ph.]; or by digesting 20 parts each of squill, benzoin, rhizome of iris, and elecampane-root, 10 each of aniseed, myrrh, and licorice-juice, and 2 of saffron in 1,200 of dilute alcohol [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scillæ kalina.** A tincture made by macerating 8 parts (10 [Swiss Ph.]) of squill and 1 part of fused caustic potash in 50 of dilute alcohol (48 [Gr. Ph.]) for from 5 to 8 days (digesting for 3 days [Gr. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochiscus scillæ Damocratis.** Seven-gramme lozenges of 3 parts of squill and 2 of white dittany-root, of lupin, or of *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, reduced to a mealy powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum scillæ.** An ointment made by boiling squill to a mucilage with liquor potassæ and adding lard. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vinum scillæ.** Fr., *vin de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vino de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of dried squill with 10 of Grenache wine [Fr. Cod.] (of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]) for 10 days; with 6 of alcohol and 66 of Spanish wine for 14 days [Netherl. Ph.]; or with 3 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 97 of Malaga wine 6 days [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**SCILLAIN**, n. Si²(a²)²-i²n. Fr., *scillaine*. Ger., *S*. A glucoside obtained from *Urginea scilla*; a yellowish, light, inodorous substance, probably identical with scillitoxin. [B. 95 (a, 14).]

**SCILLE** (Fr.), n. Sel. 1. See **SCILLA** (2d and 3d defs). 2. See *URGINEA scilla*.—**Acétol de s.** See **Acetum scillæ**.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura scillæ*.—**Amer de s.** See **SCILLITIN**.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum scillæ*.—**Hydromellé de s.** **Mellolé de s.** **Mellite de s.** See **MEL scilliticum**.—**Mellite de s. composé.** See *Mel scillæ compositum*.—**Onolature de s.** **Onolé de s.** See *Vinum scillæ*.—**Oxolé de s.** See *Acetum scillæ*.—**Pilules de s.** 1. A mixture of 4 grammes of powdered squill and 1555 gramme of white soap, divided into 40 pills. [a, 38.] 2. See *Pilule scillæ compositæ*.—**Pilules de s. et d'ipécacuanha.** Syn.: *pilules incisives*. A pill mass consisting of 4 parts each of squill and gum ammoniac, 95 of ipecac, and enough mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bulbus scillæ pulveratus*. Ger., *Meerzwiebel-pulver*. Sp., *polvo de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by drying squill at 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; by drying squill, and powdering in a stone mortar so fine as to leave no residue [Sp. Ph.]; or by sifting squill through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. et de soufre.** A powder consisting of 2 parts of dried squill, 4 of flowers of sulphur, and 6 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre trochisée de s.** See *Trochisci scillæ Damocratis*.—**Pulpe de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Squill grated and sifted through a hair sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S.** (*bulbe*) [Fr. Cod.]. See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**Sirap acéteux (ou d'acétol) de s.** See *Syrupus scillæ*.—**Sirap de s. composé.** See *Syrupus scillæ compositus* (2d def.).—**Teinture de s.** See *Tinctura scillæ*.—**Teinture de s. alcaline.** See *Tinctura scillæ kalina*.—**Trochisques de s.** See *Trochisci scillæ Damocratis*.—**Vinaigre de s.** See *Acetum scillæ*.—**Vin de s.** See *Vinum scillæ*.—**Vin de s. composé de la charité** [Fr. Cod.]. **Vin de s. et de quinquina composé.** A preparation made by macerating 15 grammes each of squill, juniper-berries, mace, and angelica-root, 60 each of pale cinchona-bark and cortex Winteri, 80 each of lemon-peel, melissa-leaves, and wormwood-leaves, and 10 of the rhizome of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum* in 200 of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 4 litres of white wine for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SCILLIN**, n. Si²(i²)n. Fr., *scilline*. Ger., *S*. Of Merck, a light-yellow crystalline or amorphous substance obtained from squill.

**SCILLIPICRIN**, n. Si²(i²)-pi²k/i²n. A yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder contained in squill; hygroscopic and very soluble in water; a cardiac depressant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 109 (a, 50).]

**SCILLITIN**, n. Si²(i²)²-i²n. Fr., *scillitine*. Ger., *Meerzwiebel-bitter*. *S*. The acrid, bitter principle of squill; a white or yellowish resinous substance; diuretic and expectorant. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (a, 50).]

**SCILLITOXIN**, n. Si²(i²)-to²x/i²n. Fr., *scillitoxine*. Ger., *S*. A brown, amorphous powder obtained from squill; an active cardiac poison. [B. 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 108 (a, 50).]

**SCINCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si²n²k(skî²n²k)/u³s(u³s). Gr., *σκιγγος, σκινγος*. Fr., *scinque*. Ger., *Skink, Seink*. A genus of lizards, of the *Scinci*, which are a family of the *Cionocrania*. [a, 35].—**S. marinus, S. officinalis, S. terrestris.** See *ADDA*.

**SCINDAPSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si²nd(skî²nd)-a²ps(a²ps)/u³s(u³s). From *σκινδαψός*, an ivy-like plant. Fr., *scindopse*. A genus of the *Aroideæ*. [a, 35].—**S. officinalis.** An epiphytic plant growing in India, Cochinchina, etc., sometimes cultivated for its fruit, which is used as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. [a, 35].—**S. pertusus.** Indian ivy; found in southern India. The fruit is used in rheumatism and in leprosy and other skin diseases. [a, 35].—**S. tener.** See *POTHOS tener*.



**SCIRPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Fr., *scirpe*. Ger., *Binse*. A genus of the *Cyperaceae*: the club-rushes or bulrushes. The *Scirpeae* are either the *Cyperaceae* (Batsch) or a division (tribe) of them (Kunth, et al.); the *Scirpideae* (Gray) are a division of the *Cyperaceae*; the *Scirpineae* (Sprengel) are a division of the *Cyperoidae*; the *Scirpineae* (Dumortier) are a tribe of the *Cyperoidae*; the *Scirpoideae* (Persoon) are the *Cyperaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. articulatus**. An East Indian species. The root is a mild purgative. [a, 35.]—**S. caespitosus**. Deer-hair, tufted club-rush; growing in the northern United States and in Europe. [a, 35.]—**S. capsularis**. Fr., *scirpe capsulaire*. A species used in the East Indies as a menstruum. In Cochinchina the pith is used for moxa. In India the ashes are given to children to quiet them during the night. [a, 35.]—**S. lacustris**. Fr., *scirpe des étangs, jonc d'eau (ou d'étang)*. Ger., *Sumpf- (oder Teich-) Binse*. Bass, bast, common (or lake, or frail) rush, bulrush, mat- (or pool-, or club-, or lake-club-) rush, spurt-grass; found in Europe, western Asia, and North America. The stock, *radix scirpi majoris* (see *junci maximi*), was formerly used as a mild astringent and diuretic. It is believed to be one of the plants known to Dioscorides as *oxyvivos*, which was used in diarrhoea, hæmorrhage, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. tuberosus**. Fr., *scirpe tubéreux*. Ger., *knollige Binse*. A Chinese species bearing at the tips of its rootlets starchy edible tubers (water- or ground-chestnuts). The Chinese use these medicinally, and also prepare from them a sort of arrowroot. [a, 35.]

**SCIRRHECANTHIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})\text{-re}^2\text{n-ka}^2\text{n}(\text{ka}^2\text{n})\text{-thi}^2\text{s}$ . For deriv., see **SCIRRHUS** and **ECANTHIS**. Fr., *s. Ger., Skirrenkanthis*. A scirrhous disease of the lacrymal gland. [L, 50.]

**SCIRRHOBLEPHARONCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})/\text{ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-ble}^2\text{f-a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . For deriv., see **SCIRRHUS** and **BLEPHARONCUS**. See **SCLERIASIS palpebrarum**.

**SCIRRHOCLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})\text{-ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})/\text{le}(\text{la})$ ; in Eng.,  $\text{si}^2\text{r}'\text{o sel}$ . Gen., *-cel'es*. From *σκίρρος*, an induration, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *scirrhoucle*. Scirrhous of the testicle. [a, 34.]

**SCIRRHOID**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}'\text{oid}$ . Gr., *σκίρρῶδης* (from *σκίρρος*, an induration, and *ἴδιος*, resemblance). Lat., *scirrhodes*. Resembling scirrhous. [E.]

**SCIRRHOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})\text{-rom}^2\text{a}^3$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *σκίρρος*, an induration. A scirrhous tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer. [A, 42; E.]—**S. caminarianum**. Chimney-sweeps' cancer. [G, 5.]—**S. eburneum**. Sclerema. [G.]—**S. tuberosum**. See **CARCINOMA tuberosum**.

**SCIRRHOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})\text{-ro}^2\text{f-tha}^2\text{l-}$  ( $\text{tha}^2\text{l}'\text{mi}^2\text{a}^2$ ). For deriv., see **SCIRRHUS** and **OPHTHALMIA**. Fr., *squirrophthalmie*. Ger., *Scirrhophtalmie*. An old term for cancer of the eyeball. [F.]—**S. palpebrarum**. See **SCLERIASIS palpebrarum**.

**SCIRRHOSARCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})\text{-ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{-sa}^2\text{rk}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *σκίρρος*, an induration, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *scirrhosarquee*. Ger., *krebartige Zellgewebeverhärtung*. 1. See **SCLEDERMA**. 2. Induration of the cellular tissue; sclerema neonatorum. [G.]

**SCIRRHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})\text{-ros}^2\text{is}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *σκίρρῶσις* (from *σκίρρος*, an induration). Fr., *scirrhose*. See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER.

**SCIRRHUS**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}'\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{ski}^2\text{r}'\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *squirreux, scirrhotique*. Ger., *skirrhös, verhärtet*. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scirrhous. [a, 17.] 2. As formerly used, hard and fibrous. [B, 117.]

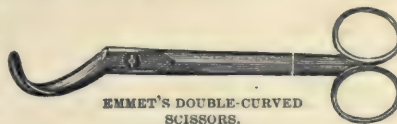
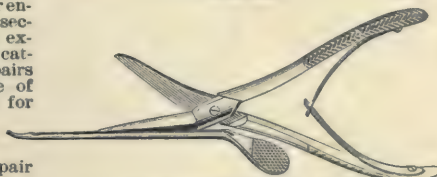
**SCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ski}^2\text{r})/\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru}^4\text{s})$ . Gr., *σκίρρος*, *σκίρρῶς*. Fr., *squirrhe, skirre*. Ger., *Scirr, Skirrh, Skirrh, harter Krebs*. An indurated tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer.—**Atrophic s.** A form of s. of the breast in old women in which, after the lapse of years, what remains of the diseased gland together with the tumor is of less bulk than the healthy breast. [E, 25.]—**S. glandularis**. See **ADENOSCIARRHUS**.—**S. palpebrarum**. See **SCLERIASIS palpebrarum**.—**S. ventriculi**. 1. A diffuse thickening and induration of the stomach wall, especially of the pylorus. All the coats are more or less thickened by hyperplasia that is partly fibroid and partly cancerous. [Ziegler (a, 34).] 2. A form of chronic gastritis, in which there is a growth of dense connective tissue in the layers of the mucous membrane. [D, 3.]

**SCISSIO**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{zh}'\text{u}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *scissio* (from *scindere*, to cleave). Fr., *s.* 1. A cutting apart. 2. See **FISSIO**.

**SCISSIPARITÉ** (Fr.), n. *Se-sse-pa-ré-a-té*. The property by virtue of which any of the pieces into which a living animal may be cut is capable of development into a separate individual of the same species.

**SCISSORS**, n. pl.  $\text{Si}^2\text{z}'\text{u}^2\text{rz}$ . From *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *ciseaux*. Ger., *Schere*. A cutting instrument consisting of two parts (each comprising blade and handle) which cross each other and are held together by a rivet near the centre. [E.]—**Allingham's s. and director**. S. with one probe-pointed blade, running in a grooved director, the groove of which holds the probe-point so that it can

pointed, for slitting the lacrymal canaliculi.—**Craniotomy s.** Fr., *perforateur-ciseaux*. Ger., *Perforationsschere*. Of Hodge, a s.-like instrument used as a perforator and for cutting away portions of bone in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.] See also **Smellie's s.**—**David's s.** S. for enlarging the section in flap extraction of cataract. Two pairs are used, one of them shaped for left-handed use. [F.]—**De Wecker's s.** A pair of forceps-like s. with smooth and rounded blade-ends, for dividing the iris in iridotomy. They are passed into the anterior chamber with the portion of the iris between the blades, which are then quickly closed. [F.]—**Dubois's bone s.** Ger., *Dubois'sche Knochenschere*. S. for cutting the bones in the operation of embryulcia, spondylotomy, or decapitation.—**Gay's open-ring s.** S. the rings in the handles of which are open and serve as hooks. [E.]—**Haywood Smith's s.** S. with movable points for operating on the interior of the larynx. [E.]—**Iris s.** See **De Wecker's s.**—**Noyes's s.** S. in which the ordinary looped handles are replaced by springs, and the blades are opened and closed by simply making and relaxing pressure. [F.]—**Perforator s.** Ger., *scherenförmiges Perforatorium*. See **Craniotomy s.**—**Scutin's s.** Strong s. for cutting plaster-of-Paris dressings. [E.]—**Skene's hawk-bill s.** Heavy s. with each blade forming two cutting edges converging to the point, and one blade being received into the other when the instrument is closed; used for removing cicatricial tissue in uterine trachelorrhaphy.—**Skin-grafting s.** A combined s. and forceps, the latter for holding a small piece of skin while the former cut it off. [E.]—**Smellie's s.** An instrument made in the shape of a pair of s., cutting at the outer edges of the blades when they are separated; used to perforate the fetal head in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.]—**Tardieu's trachea s.** Curved, sharp-pointed s. with blades of unequal length. [E.]—**Taylor's phimosis s.** S. with one cutting blade and the other probe-like for passing under the prepuce. [E.]—**Transplantation s.** See **Skin-grafting s.**—**Weiss's s. for closed pupil.** S. which work by a combined pressure and hinge-joint action. They have one sharp and one blunt point. They are introduced closed and then opened, the sharp point being driven through the membrane, and the blades then closed to cut. [F.]

EMMET'S DOUBLE-CURVED  
SCISSORS.

ALLINGHAM'S SCISSORS AND DIRECTOR.



SKENE'S HAWK-BILL SCISSORS.

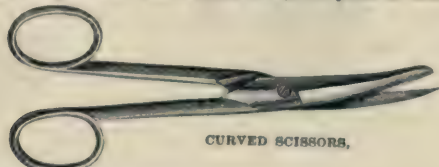


SKIN-GRAFTING SCISSORS.

TARDIEU'S TRACHEA  
SCISSORS.

**SCISSURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{s}(\text{ski}^2\text{s})\text{-su}^2\text{s}(\text{su}^4\text{ra}^2)$ . From *scindere*, to cleave. Ger., *Ritzschnitt*. 1. The act or process of cleaving. 2. A rent or fissure. [A, 312 (a, 48).] For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under **FISSURE**.—**S. auris**. See **INCISURA trago-helicina**.—**S. longitudinalis**. See **Great longitudinal fissure of the brain**.—**S. perpendicularis**. See **Central fissure**.—**S. pilorum**. See **DISTRIX** and cf. **FRAGILITAS crinium**.—**S. postrolandica**. See **Postcentral fissure**.—**S. prietrolandica**. See **Precentral fissure**.—**S. trago-helicina**. See **INCISURA trago-helicina**.

**SCISSURE** (Fr.), n. *Se-su'r*. See **FISSURE**.—**Grande s. de Sylvius**. See **FISSURE of Sylvius**.—**Grande s. cérébrale** (ou *inter-hémisphérique, ou interlobaire, ou longitudinale supérieure, ou médiane du cerveau, ou verticale antéro-postérieure*). See **Great longitudinal fissure of the brain**.—**S. courbe d'Arnold**. A fissure on the mesial surface of the embryonic cerebral hemisphere which forms the lower boundary of the primitive marginal convolution. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. des lobes olfactifs**. See **Olfactory fissure**.—**S. glénoïdale**. See **Petrolympic fissure**.—**S. grande oblique**. See **FISSURE of Sylvius**.—**S. horizontale du cervelet**. See **Peduncular sulcus**.—**S. interne**. Of Gratiolet, see **Calcarine fissure**.—**S. longitudinale supérieure, S. médiane**. See **Great longitudinal fissure of the brain**.—**S. médiane du cervelet**. See **VALLECULA** (ist def.).—**S. perpendiculaire externe**. See **PARA-MEDIATIS fissura occipitalis**.—**S. perpendiculaire interne, S. postérieure** [Foville]. See **Occipital fissure**.—**S. sous-frontale**. Of Broca, see **Calloso-marginal fissure**.



CURVED SCISSORS.

not escape from the fistulous tract along which the director has been passed: for fistula in ano. [E.]—**Artery s.** S. one blade of which has a probe-point for passing into a canal. [E.]—**Canalicular s.** Curved s. having very narrow blades, one of them probe-



**SCITAMINEOUS**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *scitamineus*. Belonging to the *Scitamina*, or *Scitamineae*, an order or class of epigynous monocotyledons.

**SCIUIROID**, adj. Si-u<sup>2</sup>r'oid. Lat., *sciuiroides*, *sciuiroideus* (from *sciouros*, the squirrel, and *ēidos*, resemblance). Fr., *sciuroide*. Resembling a squirrel or squirrel's tail. The *Sciuroidei* of Bridel are a division of the *Hypnoidei*. [a, 35.]

**SCLAFAANT** (It.), n. Skla<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>'ne. A place in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**SCLAREA** (Lat.), n. f. Skla(skla<sup>3</sup>/re<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>). The genus *Salvia*, also *Salvia* s. [a, 35.]

**SCLERA** (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)/a<sup>3</sup>. From *σκληρός*, hard. See SCLEROTICA.—**S. testis**. See ALBUGINEA testis.

**SCLERACNE** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)/ne(na). Gen., -ac'nes. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἀκνη*, acne. Fr., s. See ACNE *indurata*.

**SCLERADENTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>3</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n(i'e)/-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. See ADENOSCLEROSIS.

**SCLERAL**, adj. Skle'r'l. Lat., *scleralis*. 1. Pertaining to the sclerotic. 2. Belonging to the *Sclerates*, which are Lindley's s. *aliance* (Lat., *nixus scleralis*) of the *Curvenbryae*, consisting of the *Scleranthæ* and *Nyctagineæ*. [a, 35.]

**SCLERANTHIUM** (Lat.), **SCLERANTHUM** (Lat.), n's n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>3</sup>nth)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m), -a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>3</sup>nth)/u<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *sclérante*. An achenium enveloped in the indurated base of the calyx. [a, 35.]

**SCLERANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>3</sup>nth)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *scléranthus*. Ger., *Knauel*. The typical genus of a group of plants (the *Scleranthaceæ*, *Scleranthææ*, *Scleranthideæ*, or *Scleranthineæ*) considered by some a distinct order, but by recent botanists a tribe of the *Illecebraceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. annuus**. Fr., *sclérante annuelle*. Ger., *jähriger Knauel*. (Annual) knawel, German knot-grass; common in Europe and the northern and middle United States. It is astringent and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. perennis**. Fr., *sclérante vivace*, *gnavelle*. Ger., *mehrfähriger* (oder *aussdauernder*) *Knauel*, *Sandknöterich*, *Blutkraut*, *Johannishblut*. (Perennial) knawel; a European and Oriental species. The astringent and diuretic herb, *herba polygoni cocciferi*, was formerly used in cancerous ulcers, etc. The Polish cochineal (*Coccus polonicus*) lives on its roots. [a, 35.]

**SCLERECTASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)-e<sup>2</sup>k-taz(ta<sup>3</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. Ger., *Sclerectasie*. Staphylophora of the sclera. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**S. posterior**. Posterior staphylophora. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**SCLERECTOMY**, n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>kt'om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *sclérectomie*. Excision of a portion of the sclera. [a, 34.]

**SCLEREM** (Ger.), n. Sklar-e<sup>2</sup>m'. See SCLEREMA and SCLEREMA *cutis*.—**Cicatrisedes Hauts'** [Wernicke]. Scleroderma attended with decided atrophy. [G.]—**Fetts'**. See SCLEREMA *adiposum*.—**Partielles S.** Of Schwimmer, scleroderma occurring in patches of limited extent. The term includes morphæa (2d def.). [G, 82.]—**Universelles S.** Of Schwimmer, scleroderma when affecting the whole integument or a great deal of it; usually attended with serious impairment of motion. [G, 82.]

**SCLEREMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-em(am)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -em'-atos (-atis). From *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *scléreme*. Ger., *Sclerem*, *Sclerem*. A sclerosis, usually of the skin (see *S. cutis* and SCLERODERMA). [G.]—**S. adiposum**. Ger., *Fettsclerem*. A grave form of s. neonatorum associated with hardening of the adipose tissue of the skin without edematous infiltration. The skin appears thin, stretched, and atrophic, is closely adherent to subcutaneous structures, and is of a "stony" hardness. The color is whitish, gradually becoming cadaverous in appearance. The temperature is lowered and gradually sinks till the patient dies. The affection is often associated with general diseases, and, according to Soltmann, is always a symptomatic condition. [G, 73.]—**S. adultorum** [Thirial]. See SCLERODERMA.—**S. cutis**. A disease characterized by hardening of the skin. [G.] See SCLERODERMA and *S. neonatorum*.—**S. neonatorum**. Fr., *scléreme des nouveau-nés*, *algidité progressive*, *asphyxie lente des nouveau-nés*, *endurcissement du tissu cellulaire*, *enfants durs*. Hide-bound disease; a disease of new-born infants, of rapid development, commonly terminating fatally, and characterized by a more or less general induration of the skin. Two distinct affections have usually been comprehended under the term, s. *adiposum* and s. *edematosum*. [G.]—**S. edematosum**. Ger., *Sclerödem*. Compact oedema of infants, a form of s. neonatorum in which the skin is edematous, pitting on pressure, with a smooth, shiny, pale-yellow surface, sometimes mottled, and attended with induration of the skin together with impairment of muscular movement. The disease begins usually upon the lower extremities, extending upward and finally involving the whole integument. It is accompanied with lowered temperature and serious (most commonly fatal) constitutional disturbance. [Soltmann (G, 73).]

**SCLÉRÈME** (Fr.), n. Skla-re<sup>2</sup>m. Sclerema.—**S. en placards**. See *Partielles SCLEREM* and SCLERODERMA.—**S. lardacé** [Besnier], **S. non-œdémateux** [Gillette], **S. simple** [Gillette]. See SCLERODERMA.

**SCLERENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Cerebral sclerosis. [a, 34.]

**SCLERENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/ki<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -chym'atos (-atis). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. Fr., *sclérénchyme*. 1. The calcareous tissue of a coral. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. In botany, see BAST FIBRE and cf. Stone-cell.

**SCLERERYTHRIN**, n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>th-ri<sup>2</sup>n. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐρυθρός*, red. Fr., *sclérérythrine*. Ger., *S.* A red coloring matter existing in minute quantity in ergot of rye; considered a derivative of anthraquinone, analogous to purpurin. [a, 14.]

**SCLERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *sclérie*. 1. Nut-sedge; a genus typical of the essentially equivalent groups *Sclericeæ* (of Reichenbach, a division of the *Caricaceæ*), *Sclericeæ* (of Lestiboudois, a division of the *Cyperaceæ*), *Sclericeæ* (of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Cariceæ*), *Sclerineæ* (of Kunth, a division of the *Cyperaceæ*), and *Sclerineæ* (of Presl, a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*). [a, 35.] 2. See SCLEROSIS.—**S. lithospermifolia**. Fr., *sclérie à feuilles de gremil*. A species of *S.* (1st def.) said to be used as an antinephritic in India. [a, 35.]

**SCLERIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-i(i<sup>2</sup>-as/a<sup>3</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as'eos (-is). Fr., *sclériase*. Sclerema; sclerema cutis. [G.]—**S. neonatorum**. See SCLEREMA *neonatorum*.—**S. palpebrarum**. An old term for a cancerous disease of the eyelids; used later for any induration of the eyelids. [F.]

**SCLERITE**, n. Skler'it. A calcareous spicule in certain *Actinozoa*. [L, 147.]

**SCLERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). See SCLEROTITIS.

**SCLEROBLAST**, n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See Stone CELL.

**SCLEROBRONCHIORRHONCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-bro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(bro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *σκληρός*, hard, *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *ῥέγκειν*, to snore. A dry bronchial rale. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCLEROCATARACTA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>t-(ka<sup>2</sup>ti)-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>3</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>kt(a<sup>3</sup>kt)/a<sup>3</sup>. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *καταράκτης* (see CATARACT). Fr., *sclérocataracte*. A hard cataract. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCLEROCHORIOIDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-kor(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID). Fr., *scléro-choroidite*. Inflammation of the choroid and the sclerotic (see the subheadings).—**S. anterior**. A circumscribed inflammation, acute, subacute, or chronic, beginning in the uveal tract, ciliary body, or choroid, prone to repeated relapses, always accompanied by increased intra-ocular tension, and at first accompanied by thinning of the uveal coat and thickening of the sclerotic and overlying tissue, but afterward by atrophy of the sclerotic also. This process is most marked in the region of union of sclera and cornea and ciliary body, and results in ciliary staphyloma. [F.]—**S. posterior**. An atrophic process in the choroid and secondarily in the retina, occurring in the posterior segment of the eye, around the optic disc; generally met with in the higher grades of myopia. The ophthalmoscopic signs are a more or less brilliant white, irregular patch on the temporal side of the disc, extending toward the macula and sometimes entirely around the papilla, bordered by a zone of pigment, and having occasional patches of pigment on the white background. The latter is the white sclera shining through. [F.] See also *Posterior STAPHYLOMA*.

**SCLEROCNISSORRHONCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>k-ni<sup>2</sup>s-so<sup>2</sup>r-ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *σκληρός*, hard, *κνισσάν*, to crackle, and *ῥέγκειν*, to snore. See *Dry crackling RALE*.

**SCLEROCRISTALLIN**, n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r-o-kris'ta<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *sclérocristalline*. Ger., *S.* A colorless substance, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, extracted from ergot of rye, occurring in fine capillary crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCLERODACTYLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-da<sup>2</sup>kt-(da<sup>2</sup>kt)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *sclérodactylie*, *sclérodémie dactylée*. Scleroderma confined to the hands or to the hands and feet. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SCLERÖDEM** (Ger.), n. Sklar-u<sup>2</sup>d-am'. See SCLEREMA *œdematosum*.

**SCLERODERMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm-(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -der'matos (-atis). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *sclérodémie*. Ger., *Sclerodermie*. A chronic non-inflammatory disease characterized by hardening and rigidity of the skin over areas of greater or less extent, sometimes circumscribed (see MORPHEA [2d def.]), sometimes diffuse in outline, and often accompanied with discoloration of the surface. The affected part is smooth, sometimes at the beginning slightly elevated, afterward becoming shrunken and apparently depressed. The skin is rigid and hide-bound, and can not be raised in folds, resembling the skin of a frozen cadaver. The surface may be yellowish, waxy, white, or even bronze-colored. When extensive, the disease may be attended with serious impairment of muscular movements, or, through contraction and pressure, with destruction of subcutaneous tissues. [G, 3.]—**S. circumscriptum**. See MORPHEA (2d def.).—**S. neonatorum**. See SCLEREMA *neonatorum*.

**SCLERODERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm-(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. A preferable form of *scleroderma* (g. v.).

**SCLERODERMIE** (Fr.), n. Skla-ro-de<sup>2</sup>r-me. See SCLERODERMA.—**S. lépreuse**. See *Macular LEPROSY*.—**S. localisée**. See *Partielles SCLEREM*.—**S. progressive disséminée en plaques** [Besnier]. See SCLERODERMA and MORPHEA (2d def.).

**SCLERODES** (Lat.), adj. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>z(as). Gr., *σκληρώδης* (from *σκληρός*, hard, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See SCLEROTIC.

**SCLEROGEN**, n. Skle<sup>2</sup>r'o-je<sup>2</sup>n. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *γεννάν*, to engender. The hard matter deposited in stone-cells. [a, 35.]

**SCLEROHYMENTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). See SCLEROTITIS.

**SCLEROHYSTERA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi<sup>2</sup>st-(hu<sup>2</sup>st)/e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>. See SCLERYSTERA.

**SCLEROID**, adj. Skler'oid. Gr., *σκληροειδής* (from *σκληρός*, hard, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *scleroideus*. Fr., *scléroïde*. Having a hard texture. [a, 35.]



**SCLERO-IODIN**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>-o-i'od-i<sup>n</sup>. From σκληρός (see SCLEROTIUM), and ἰώδης, violet. Fr., scléroiodine. Ger., Sclerojodin. An imperfectly known coloring matter extracted from ergot of rye, occurring as a deep-brown powder. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCLERO-IRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-i'o(ə)-ir(er)-i(e)'ti<sup>s</sup>. Gen., -i'tidos (-idis). From σκληρός, hard, and ἰρίς, the iris. Fr., scléro-iritis. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris. [F.]

**SCLÉRO-KÉRATITE** (Fr.), n. Skla-ro-ka ra<sup>3</sup>-tet. See Sclerosing KERATITIS.

**SCLEROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-om'a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., σκληρώμα (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., sclérome. Ger., Sclerom. Trocknen. See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

**SCLEROMATOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)'-a<sup>2</sup>b(a<sup>2</sup>)-o(ə)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku'st)'i<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., -cyst'eos, -cyst'ios (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., scléromatociste. Induration of a cyst or of the bladder, gall bladder, etc. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCLEROMENINX** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o(ə)-men(man)'-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -in'gos (-in'gis). From σκληρός, hard, and μνήμη, a membrane. Fr., scléroménine. See DURA.

**SCLEROMUCIN**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>-o-mu's'i<sup>n</sup>. Fr., scléromucine. Ger., S. An amorphous glutinous substance obtained from ergot of rye, said to be related to sclerotinic acid as bassorin is to gum.

**SCLEROMYCETES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o(ə)-mi(mu')-set(kat)'ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From σκληρός, hard, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., scléromycètes. The *Pyrenomyces*. [a, 35.]

**SCLERONYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o(ə)-ni<sup>2</sup>x(nu'x)'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nyx'eos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and νύξ, a pricking. See SCLEROTICONYXIS.

**SCLEROPHOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o-o(ə)-fo<sup>2</sup>r(i'e)'ti<sup>s</sup>. Gen., -i'tidos (-idis). From σκληρός, hard, φώφ, an egg, and φέρω, bearing. Fr., sclérophorite. Sclerosis of the ovary.

**SCLEROPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o(ə)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(pa'2h)-i(e)'a<sup>2</sup>. From σκληρός, hard, and πάθος, disease. Fr., scléropathie. See SCLEROSIS and SCLEROTITIS.

**SCLEROPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>i(thal)'mi'a<sup>2</sup>. From σκληρός, hard, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., sclérophthalmie. 1. An old term for cancerous disease of the eye and for hordeolum. [F.] 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

**SCLEROPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>i(thal)'mu's(mu'ə). 1. Properly, one affected with sclerophthalmia. 2. See STAPHYLOMA scleræ.

**SCLERORRHONCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>r-ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch(ro'2n'ch'2u's'u'ə). From σκληρός, hard, and ῥέγχειν, to snore. See DRY RALE.

**SCLEROSARCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o(ə)-sa<sup>2</sup>rk(om'a<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From σκληρός, hard, and σάρξ, flesh. A hard, fleshy tumor of the gums; a species of epulis. [E.]

**SCLÉROSE** (Fr.), n. Skla-roz. See SCLEROSIS.—S. corticale annulaire. See Annular SCLEROSIS.—S. des corps caverneux. See SCLEROSIS of the corpora cavernosa.—S. en plaques. See Multiple SCLEROSIS and Multiple spinal SCLEROSIS.—S. musculaire progressive. Of Jaccoud, see Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS.—S. névroglique. Sclerosis by proliferation of neuroglia. [a, 18.]

**SCLEROSE** (Ger.), n. Sklar-oz'e<sup>2</sup>. See SCLEROSIS.—Initials. See Syphilitic CHANCER.

**SCLEROSÉD**, adj. Skle<sup>r</sup>-oz'd'. Ger., sclerosirt. Affected with sclerosis. [a, 48.]

**SCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., σκληρώσις (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., sclérose. Ger., Sclerose. A hardening process or a hardened condition. [D.] Cf. INDURATION.—Amyotrophic lateral s. Progressive muscular atrophy, usually ending with bulbar paralysis, due to s. of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. [a, 34].—Annular s. Of Vulpius, a chronic peripheral myelitis. [A, 319 (a, 34)].—Arterio-capillary s. General s. of the arteries and capillaries. [D, 68.] Cf. ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.—Atrophic s. S. with atrophy. [a, 34].—Combined s. S. of both the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 28, 1888, p. 106 (a, 34)].—Compound lateral s. A s. of the spinal cord in which more than one series of spinal elements are involved. [D, 35].—Cortical s. Of Vulpius, myelomeningitis. [Arch. de Phys., ii, 1869, p. 279 (a, 34)].—Diffused cerebral s. A morbid condition of some portion of the brain, presenting diffused hypertrophy and hardness of the neuroglia. [D, 34]. Cf. Multiple cerebral s.—Disseminated s. See Multiple s.—Focal s. S. affecting some particular region of the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34].—General s. Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia affecting the whole of an organ. [a, 34].—Initial s. See Syphilitic CHANCER.—Insular s. See Multiple s. and Multiple spinal s.—Lateral s. S. of a lateral column of the spinal cord. [a, 34].—Lateral symmetrical s. S. of the lateral columns of the spine. [L, 49 (a, 14)].—Lobar s. S. affecting an entire cerebral lobe. [A, 319 (a, 34)].—Multiple cerebral s. A disease of the brain in which the lesion consists of plates or nodules of sclerosed tissue scattered through more or less of its substance. Important phenomena in connection with it are shooting pains and a tendency to tremor in certain parts, notably in the extremities. [a, 34].—Multiple cerebro-spinal s. Chronic disseminated inflammation which attacks both the brain and the spinal cord in points or plates. [a, 34].—Multiple s. Chronic induration disseminated in patches in various parts of the nervous system. The most constant of the phenomena are muscular weakness and tremor when voluntary effort is made. [a, 35].—Multiple spinal s. A lesion which affects various parts of the spinal cord at the same time or consecutively. It is found in both the white and the gray matter, in distinct foci. [a, 34].—Neural s. S. associated with chronic inflammation of a nerve trunk or its branches. [D, 34].—Posterior

spinal s. See Locomotor ATAXIA.—Progressive muscular s. Of Jaccoud, see Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS.—Pulmonary s. See Interstitial PNEUMONIA.—Renal s. See Interstitial NEPHRITIS.—Ring-shaped s. See Annular s.—S. combusta. S. about an inflammatory chancre. [L, 57 (a, 34)].—S. corii. See SCLEREMA cutis.—S. corneæ. See Sclerosing KERATITIS.—S. dermatis. See SCLERODERMA.—S. in (disseminated) plates. See Multiple s.—S. of the corpora cavernosa. Fr., sclérose des corps caverneux. Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia of the corpora cavernosa. [C. Mauriac, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," Sept. 10, 1886, p. 602 (a, 34)].—S. of the lung. See Interstitial PNEUMONIA.—S. of the placenta. Of Bustamente and Neumann, the formation of firm, grayish-white masses in the placenta, thought by Erccolani to be due to cellular hypertrophy of the fetal villi, with or without central vascular obliteration and with or without a lesion of the serotina. [A, 15].—S. of the posterior root zones of the spinal cord. See Locomotor ATAXIA.—S. of the stomach. See Chronic interstitial GASTRITIS.—S. ossium. See Condensing OSTETIS.—S. tela cellularis et adiposæ. See SCLERODERMA.—S. testis. See SARCOCELE.

**SCLERO-SKELETON**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>'o-ske'l'e't'n. From σκληρός, hard, and σκελετόν, a skeleton. The bones developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. [L, 14.]

**SCLEROSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skler(skalar)-o(ə)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and στένωσις, stenosis. Induration with constriction. [a, 34].—S. cutanea. See SCLERODERMA.

**SCLEROSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>st'o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -stom'atos (-atis). From σκληρός, hard, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., sclérostome. A genus of entozoa, of the Strongylidae. [L, 18].—S. duodenale. A small viviparous species found in the duodenum and small intestine of man, particularly in inhabitants of the tropics and in miners. [L].—S. equinum. A species found in the intestines of the horse, also in aneurysms of the mesenteric arteries. [L, 18].—S. hypostomum. A species found in the intestines of ruminants. [L, 18].—S. syngamus. A species causing the "gapes" in birds. [L, 16.]

**SCLEROSYPHILIDOCHTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)'-o(ə)-si<sup>2</sup>f(su'f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>ch'2u's(thu's). From σκληρός, hard, syphilis (q. v.), and ὄχθος, a tumor. Fr., sclérosyphilidochte. An indurated tubercular syphiloderm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCLEROTHRIX** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)'o<sup>2</sup>th(oth)'ri<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., -oth'ricos (-oth'ricis). From σκληρός, hard, and ῥίξ, a hair. Morbid hardness and dryness of the hair. [a, 34.]

**SCLEROTIC**, adj. Skle<sup>r</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From σκληρότης, hardness. Hardened; pertaining to or affected with sclerosis; pertaining to a sclerotomy, especially to the ergot of rye; as a n., see SCLEROTICA.—S. acid. See SCLEROTINIC ACID.

**SCLEROTICA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>t(ot)'i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., sclérotique. Ger., harte (oder weisse) Augenhaut. A dense, tough, resisting, and inelastic membrane, also called the sclerotic coat or the sclerotic, which forms the posterior four fifths of the external tunic of the eye (see cuts under EYE). It is made up of coarse fibrillæ of connective tissue gathered in bundles which are interlaced at various angles and united by a homogeneous cement. It is perforated behind by the optic nerve, and is continuous in front with the cornea. It is covered behind by the capsule of Tenon, and in front by the ocular conjunctiva. In the s. of many animals bony plates are often found. [F; L, 12.]

**SCLEROTICITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>t(ot)-i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>k)-i(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i'tidos (-idis). See SCLEROTITIS.

**SCLEROTICOCHORIOIDITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>t(ot)'i<sup>2</sup>k-o(ə)-kor'ch'o<sup>2</sup>ri'2-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-i(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i'tidos (-idis). See SCLEROCORIOIDITIS.

**SCLEROTICONYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>t(ot)-i<sup>2</sup>k-o(ə)-ni<sup>2</sup>x(nu'x)'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nyx'eos (-is). From σκληρότης, hardness, and νύξ, a pricking. Fr., scléroticonyxis. Ger., S. An old operation for cataract consisting in puncturing the sclerotic behind the ciliary region with a broad needle, passing the needle between the iris and the lens, and depressing the lens into the vitreous. [F.]

**SCLEROTICOTOMY**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t'om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., scleroticotomia (from σκληρότης, hardness, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., scléroticotomie. Ger., Scleroticschnitt. Incision of the sclerotic. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**SCLEROTINIC ACID**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., acide sclérotinique. Ger., Sclerotinsäure. An amorphous, feebly acid substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, extracted from ergot of rye. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCLEROTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>s. See SCLEROTICA and SCLEROTIUM.

**SCLEROTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>2</sup>t-i(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>a. Fr., sclérite, sclérotite. Inflammation of the sclerotic. Two forms are distinguished: the superficial form (episcleritis), attended with the formation of hard, painful nodules about the cornea; and the deep form, in which there is thinning of the sclera with the formation of ciliary staphylomata. [B; F.].—S. attenuans. The atrophic form of sclerocorioiditis. [F.]

**SCLEROTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u'm(u'm). From σκληρός, hard. Fr., sclérote. The resting stage in the development of *Claviceps* and various other *Fungi*. It consists of a compact mass of hyphae filled with nutrient material and developing fructification under suitable conditions. These productions were formerly, and are by some botanists still, considered as constituting true genera (*S. Pachyma*, etc.) of *Fungi*. In myxomycetous *Fungi* the s. is formed from a plasmodium, and after remaining motionless for a while, develops plasmodium again. [a, 35].—S. clavus, S. ergot (Fr.). See ERGOT of rye.—S. maldis. See ERGOT of maize.—S. stultitum. The s. of an imperfectly known fungus found in India in the nests of white ants; said to be used as



a febrifuge, vermicide, antisyphilitic, etc., and by some regarded as a specific in cholera. [a, 35.]

**SCLEROTOME**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>o<sup>t</sup>om. From σκληρός, hard, and τομή, a cutting. 1. One of the partitions that separate myotomes (2d def.). [C.] 2. A knife for performing sclerotomy.

**SCLEROTOMY**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>o<sup>t</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *sclerotomie*. Ger., *Sclerotomie*. The making of an incision through the sclerotic and usually the choroid and retina also. [F.]—**Anterior s.** Lat., *sclerotomia anterior*. S. made by an incision through the most anterior portions of the sclera, in front of the ciliary body and most of the iris, and entering the anterior chamber; performed in glaucoma. [B.]—**Posterior s.** Lat., *sclerotomia posterior*. S. made by an incision passing through the sclera behind the ciliary body and into the vitreous chamber. [B.]

**SCLEROTONYXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-o<sup>t</sup>-o(o)-ni<sup>2</sup>x-(nu<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nyx<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). See **SCLEROTICONYXIS**.

**SCLEROTRICHIE** (Fr.), n. Sklar-ro-tre-she. A hard, wiry condition of the hair. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**SCLEROUS**, adj. Skler<sup>u</sup>s. Gr., σκληρός. Lat., *sclerosus*. Fr., *scléreux*. Hard, indurated. [G.]

**SCLEXOXANTHIN**, n. Skle<sup>r</sup>o<sup>-</sup>za<sup>-</sup>nth/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *scléroxanthine*. Ger., *S.* A yellow crystalline substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, existing in ergot of rye. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCLERYMEM** (Lat.), n. m. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n(man). Gen., -y<sup>2</sup>menos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and μέμη, a membrane. See **SCLECTOTICA**.

**SCLERYMENTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>n-i(-e)-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From σκληρός, hard, and μέμη, a membrane. Fr., *sclérymenite*. See **SCLECTITIS**.

**SCLERYNTICUS** (Lat.), adj. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-i<sup>2</sup>nt(u<sup>2</sup>nt)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σκληρύνειν, to harden. See **SCLECTIC**.

**SCLERYSMA** (Lat.), **SCLERYSMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-i<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>, -mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -ys<sup>2</sup>matos (-atis), -ys<sup>2</sup>mi. Gr., σκληρυσμα, σκληρυσμός (from σκληρύνειν, to harden). See **SCLECTOSIS**.

**SCLYSTERA** (Lat.), n. f. Skle<sup>r</sup>(sklar)-i<sup>2</sup>st(u<sup>2</sup>st)/e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. From σκληρός, hard, and στέρμα, the uterus. Fr., *scléristère*. Cancerous induration of the uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCLOPETICUS** (Lat.), adj. Sklo<sup>p</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t(at)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From sclopus, a gun. See **GUNSHOT**.

**SCLOPETOPLAGA** (Lat.), n. f. Sklo<sup>p</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t(at)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-plag-(pla<sup>2</sup>g)/a<sup>2</sup>. From sclopus, a gun, and plaga, a blow. Fr., *sclopétoplage*. See **GUNSHOT WOUND**.

**SCOBIFORM**, adj. Skob<sup>i</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *scobiformis* (from scobis, sawdust, and forma, form). Fr., *scobiforme*. Resembling sawdust; as fine as sawdust (said of seeds). [a, 35.]

**SCOBIS**, **SCOBIS** (Lat.), n's f. Skob(skob<sup>i</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -sko<sup>2</sup>bz(sko<sup>2</sup>ps). Gen., -sko<sup>2</sup>bis. Sawdust, filings, scorice. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

**SCODAIC**, adj. Skod-a/i<sup>2</sup>k. See **SKODAIC**.

**SCODELLE**, n. Skod-el<sup>2</sup>. An old term for a cup-like calculus formation within the eyeball, probably the ossification of the choroid of modern writers. [F.]

**SCOLECIASIS** (Lat.), **SCOLECISIS** (Lat.), n's f. Skol-e<sup>2</sup>s(ak)-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>s(n<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>eos (-is), -ec<sup>2</sup>is. Gr., σκοληκίσις, σκοληκίσις (from σκοληκίαν, to breed worms). Fr., *scoléciase*. See **HELMINTHASIS**.

**SCOLECOID**, adj. Skol-e<sup>2</sup>k-oid. Gr., σκοληκώδης (from σκώληξ, a worm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *scolecodeus, scolecoideus*. Fr., *scolécoïde*. See **VERMIFORM**.

**SCOLESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skol<sup>e</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From skolios, curved. See **SCOLIOSIS**.

**SCOLEX** (Lat.), n. f. Skol<sup>e</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>x(ax). Gen., -ec<sup>2</sup>os (-ec<sup>2</sup>is). From σκώληξ, a worm. 1. Of old writers, a genus of worms. 2. The embryo of a cestoid worm when it consists of a head and a vesicular body. [L.]

**SCOLIOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skol(skol<sup>i</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From σκολιός, curved. Fr., *scoliome*. See **SCOLIOSIS**.

**SCOLONEIROSIOS** (Lat.), n. f. Skol(skol<sup>i</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n-i(-e<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-ros/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From σκολιός, crooked, and δνερος, a dream. Heavy, disagreeable dreaming. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCOLIO-RHACHITIC**, adj. Skol-i<sup>2</sup>-o-ra<sup>2</sup>-k-i<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. From σκολιός, crooked, and ράχis, the spine. Fr., *scolio-rachitique*. Affected with scoliosis as the result of rickets.

**SCOLIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skol(skol<sup>i</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Gr., σκολίσις (from σκολιός, curved). Fr., *scoliose*. Ger., *Scoliose*. A constant deviation of the spinal column, or a portion of it, to either side of the median line, with a resulting distortion of the trunk. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Cicatricial s.** S. due to cicatrices, as after costal caries or necrosis, etc. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Empyematic s.** S. caused by empyema. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Habit s.** Ger., *habituelle s.* S. due to a faulty posture in sitting. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Inflammamatory s.** S. caused by caries of the vertebrae. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Myopathic s.** S. due to paresis of the spinal muscles. [a, 34].]—**Osteopathic s.** S. due to vertebral disease. [a, 34].]—**Paralytic s.** See **Myopathic s.**—**Rhachitic s.** S. due to rickets. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Rheumatic s.** A temporary s. caused by rheumatism of the spinal muscles. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**S. ischiadica.** S. due to hip disease. [a, 34].]—**Static s.** S. due to inequality in the length of the lower limbs. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

**SCOLIOSOMETER**, n. Skol-i<sup>2</sup>-os-o<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t u<sup>2</sup>r. From σκολιός, scoliosis, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *S.*, *Scoliosometer*. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature in cases of scoliosis. [J. Mikulicz.]

**SCOLIOTIC**, adj. Skol-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *scolioticus*. Fr., *scoliotique*. Ger., *scoliotisch*. Pertaining to or due to scoliosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SCOLOPENDRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Skol(skol<sup>i</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-p-e<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From σκολοπένδρα, a centipede. Fr., *scolopendre*. Ger., *Zungenfarn*. 1. Hart's-tongue; a genus of ferns. The *Scolopendriæ* are a division of the *Filices*; the *Scolopendriæ* are a section of the *Aspleniaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. Mandragora.—**S. hemionitis.** Fr., *scolopendre sagittée*. Ger., *eckiger Zungenfarn*. Mule fern, the *hemionitis* of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, similar to *S. vulgare* and used like it. [a, 35.]—**S. officinale.** **S. officinarum.** **S. vulgare.** Fr., *scolopendre* [Fr. Cod.] (*officinale*), *herbe à la rate, langue de bœuf (ou de cerf)*. Ger., *gemeiner Zungenfarn, Hirschzunge*. Burnt-weed, button-hole. Christ's-hair, horsetongue, common hart's-tongue fern, the *φύλλις* of Dioscorides; indigenous to southern and central Europe and parts of North America. The fronds, *herba scolopendrii (majoris, seu vulgaris)*, *herba lonchitis* (seu *phyllitis*, seu *lingue cervinae*), are mucilaginous and astringent, and have, when rubbed, an oily, unpleasant smel; they were formerly used as a demulcent, deobstruent, and astringent. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**SCOLOPOMACHERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Skol(skol<sup>i</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-p-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>k(ma<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., σκολοπομαχαίριον (from σκόλοψ, anything pointed, and μαχαίριον, a surgeon's knife). Fr., *scolopomachérion*. A sharp-pointed knife. [L, 41, 135 (a, 43).]

**SCOLOPSIE** (Fr.), n. Sko-lop-sie. Of Schultz, a suture between two bones movable upon one another. [C.]

**SCOLYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skol<sup>i</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., σκόλυμος. Fr., *scolyme*. Ger., *Golddistel*. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Scolymæ* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Lactucæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*. 2. Of the ancients, the *S. hispanicus*. 3. The *Cynara s.* [a, 35.]—**S. hispanicus.** Fr., *scolyme d'Espagne, épine jaune, cardouille, cardouise*. Ger., *spanische Golddistel*. Spanish oyster-plant, golden thistle, the *σκόλυμος* of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, in Mediterranean regions, and in the Canaries. The root was anciently used as a diuretic, and in Spain is still used in chronic skin diseases. Its down is used for moxas. [a, 35.]—**S. maculatus.** **S. pectinatus.** Fr., *scolyme panaché, épine jaune*. Spotted golden thistle; growing in Mediterranean regions; used like *S. hispanicus*. [a, 35.]

**SCOOP**, n. Skup. An instrument shaped somewhat like a shovel, used for removing substances from a canal or cavity. [a, 48.] Cf. **CURETTE** and **SPoon**.

**Ear s.** Fr., *curette d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrenspatel*. An instrument with a small, shallow, concave bowl and a long, slender handle, used for removing cerumen or scales of epidermis from the external auditory canal. [F.]—**Hebra's bone s.** See **Cutting CURETTE**.—**Leroy d'Étiolle's urethral s.** An instrument shaped like a lithotrite, with male and female blades; used for removing urethral calculi. [E.]—**Lithotomy s.** Ger., *Blasenlöffel, Blasenräumer*. A s. for removing calculous fragments in the operation of lithotomy. [E.]—**Placenta s.** Ger., *Nachgeburtslöffel*. A long-handled curette for removing attached portions of the placenta. [a, 34.]—**Schaffer's throat s.** A delicate curette for the throat, so made as to be introduced closed, and opened by a rod sliding within the hollow shaft. [E.]

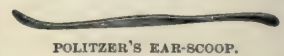
**SCOPARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skop-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *scopa*, a broom. Fr., *scopaire*. Ger., *Besenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Digitalæ*. The *Scopariaceæ* are a suborder of the *Personatæ*. The *Scopariæ* are a subdivision of the *Lysimachiæ*. 2. The *Spartium scoparium* or its tops. [a, 35.]—**Cacumina scopariæ.** See **SCOPARIUS**.—**S. dulcis.** **S. ternata.** Fr., *scopaire douce, herbe à balais sauvage*. Ger., *süsses Besenkraut*. Sweet broom, licorice-weed; a tropical species. The herb is used as a deobstruent, febrifuge, and vulnerary, also, in Siberia, against renal disorders. [a, 35.]

**SCOPARIN**, n. Sko<sup>p</sup>a<sup>r</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *scoparium*. Fr., *scoparine*. Ger., *S.* A yellow coloring substance, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, obtained from the flowers of *Spartium scoparium*; said to be diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**SCOPARIUS** [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. Skop-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Syn.: *scoparii cacumina* [Br. Ph.]. The (dried [U. S. Ph.]) tops of *Spartium scoparium*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *décoction (ou tisane) de genêt à balais*. Ger., *Besenqinstersaud*. Decoction of broom; made by boiling 1 oz. of s. for ten minutes in 1 pint of water, straining, and adding (through a strainer containing the residue) water enough to make 1 pint. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum scoparii compositum** [Lond. Ph., 1824, Edinb. Ph., 1836]. Fr., *tisane (ou décoction) de genêt composée*. A preparation made by boiling 15 parts each of s., juniper-berries, and taraxacum-root [Lond. Ph.] (potassium bitartrate [Ed. Ph.]) in 750 of water till reduced to 500 parts, and straining. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**Herba scoparii.** **Scoparii cacumina** [Br. Ph.]. See **S.**—**Succus scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. Juice of broom; prepared by crushing fresh broom-tops, expressing, adding 1 part of alcohol for each 3 parts of juice, and filtering at the end of a week. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SCOPOLEINE, SCOPOLENINE**, n's. Sko<sup>p</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-en, -e<sup>2</sup>n-en. A poisonous alkaloid found in the root of *Scopolia japonica*, closely related to atropine and a powerful mydriatic. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SCOPOLETIN**, n. Sko<sup>p</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-t/i<sup>2</sup>n. A colorless, fluorescent, crystalline substance, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, found in the root of *Scopolia atropoides* and *Scopolia japonica*. [Siebert, "Arch. f. Pharm.," cccxxviii (B); "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," July, 1890, p. 36 (B).]



POLITZER'S EAR-SCOOP.



RECTAL SCOOP.



**SCOPOLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sko-pol'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Scopoli*, an Austrian naturalist. Fr., *scopolie*. A genus of the *Hyoscyameae*. [B. 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. atropoides**, *S. carniolica*. Nightshade-leaved henbane; a species growing in Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary, having the poisonous and narcotic properties of *Hyoscyamus niger*, and sometimes used in nervous affections. Its alcoholic extract acts as a mydriatic. [a, 35.]—**S. japonica**. A Japanese species regarded as the source of Japanese belladonna. [a, 35.]—**S. lurida**. A species found in Nepal and the Himalayas. The leaves emit, when bruised, a peculiar tobacco-like odor and are powerfully mydriatic. [a, 35.]

**SCOPOLIN**, n. Sko-p'o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. A crystalline substance, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>15</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained from *Scopolia japonica*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SCOPOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skop(sko<sup>2</sup>p)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σκοπεῖν*, to examine, and *φόβος*, panic. Ger., *Skopophobie*. Morbid aversion to being seen. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SCOPTULA** (Lat.), n. f. Sko-pt'u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See *SCAPULA*.

**SCORAX** (Lat.), n. f. Skor'a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., *scor'acia*. See *OLIVE-tree gum*.

**SCORBAT** (Fr., Ger.), n's. Skor-bu<sup>2</sup>, skor-but'. See *SCURVY*.—**Bouton de s.** (Fr.). See *Button scurvy*.—**Lands'** (Ger.). See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*.—**S. à boutons** (Fr.). See *Button scurvy*.—**S. des Alpes** (Fr.). See *PELLAGRA*.—**S. des Mundos** (Ger.). See *STOMACACE*.—**S. de terre**. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*.—**S'widrig** (Ger.). See *ANTISCORBUTIC*.

**SCORBUTIC**, adj. Sko'r-bu<sup>2</sup>t'ik. Lat., *scorbuticus*. Fr., *scorbutique*. Ger., *scorbutisch*, *scharbockig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of scurvy. [D.]

**SCORBUTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sko'r-bu<sup>2</sup>t(ut)<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)). See *SCURVY*.—**S. alpinus**. See *PELLAGRA*.—**S. nauticus**. See *SCURVY*.

**SCORDEIN**, n. Sko'r'de-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *scordéine*, *scordinine*. Ger., *Scordein*. An aromatic yellow substance obtained from *Teucrium scordium*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SCORDINEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sko'r'd-i<sup>2</sup>n-em(am)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em'atos (-atis). Gr., *σκορδίνημα* (from *σκορδίνω* *σας*, to stretch one's limbs). See *PANDICULATION*.

**SCORDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sko'r'd-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *σκόρδιον*. Fr., *scordium*. The *Teucrium s.*; of the Fr. Cod. the flowering plant. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura scordii*.—**Aqua scordii**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de s.* A preparation made by distilling off a quarter of a mixture of s. with three times as much water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua scordii composita**. Fr., *alcoolé d'opium composé, eau thériaque froide, teinture thériaque composée*. A preparation consisting of 4 parts each of opium and saffron, 6 each of cinnamon, cardamom, and cloves, 11 each of spikenard, Cretan dittany, s., and the roots of Virginia snake-root, sweet flag, and angelica, and 360 of brandy; or of 4 of opium, 7 of elder-flowers, 6 of saffron, 11 each of amber and aloes wood, 15 each of the roots of angelica, zedoary, contrayerva, tormentilla, valerian, lovage, and swallowwort, 22 each of myrrh and gentian-root, 30 of lemon-peel, 60 of herba scordii, and 1,080 of spirit of juniper. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Eau de s.** (Fr.). See *Aqua scordii*.—**Electuarium e scordio**, **Electuarium scordii** (opiatum). Fr., *électuaire de s. opiacé*. See *Électuaire DIASCORDIE*.—**Essentia scordii**. See *Tinctura scordii*.—**Extractum scordii**. Fr., *extrait de s.* A preparation made by infusing s. in four times as much boiling water, pouring off the liquid, repeating the process with the same quantity of water, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Herba scordii** (Belg. Ph.). **Scordii herba** (Gr. Ph.). Fr., s. (ou *germandrée d'eau*) (Fr. Cod.). Sp., *escordio* (Sp. Ph.). The herb (flowering plant) (Fr. Cod.) of *Teucrium s.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus scordii**. Fr., *sirap de s.* A syrup made by digesting 32 parts of s. in 1,000 of aqua scordii, and adding to the colature twice its weight of sugar; or by infusing 3 parts of s. in 9 of boiling water, straining, and adding 12 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scordii**. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de s.* A tincture made by infusing s. in four times as much alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SCORITH**, n. Of the alchemists, sulphur. [A, 325.]

**SCORODOLASARUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sko'r-o<sup>2</sup>-d-l-a(o<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>s(la<sup>2</sup>s)-a<sup>2</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *σκόροδον*, garlic, and *λάσaron*, asafetida. See *ASAFETIDA*.

**SCORODONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r-o<sup>2</sup>-d-on(o<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. 1. A section of the genus *Teucrium*. 2. The *Teucrium s.* [a, 35.]

**SCORODOPRASUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sko'r(o<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-d-o<sup>2</sup>-p-ra<sup>2</sup>s(ras)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *σκόροδον*, garlic, and *πράσον*, a leek. 1. The *Allium ampeloprasum*. 2. The genus *Porrum*. [a, 35.]—**S. fatidum**. See *FERULA s.*

**SCORPIACA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sko'r-p-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σκορπιᾶκος*, of a scorpion. Of dalen, antidotes for the bite of scorpions. [A, 325.]

**SCORPIO** (Lat.), n. m. Sko'r-p-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -on'ia. Gr., *σκόριος*. Sp., *alacran* (Sp. Ph.) (2d def.). 1. See *SCORPIOS*. 2. A genus of the *Scorpioidæ*, or true scorpions, which are an order of the *Arachnida*. [B, 77.] 3. Of the ph's, the *S. occidentalis* and *S. europæus*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum scorpiionum**. Fr., *huile de scorpions*, *scorpiogelle*. Ger., *Scorpienöl*, *Scorpienöl*. Sp., *aceite de alacranes* (Sp. Ph.). An oil made by drowning 230 parts of live scorpions in 1,035 of olive-oil, or oil of bitter almonds, adding a little water, heating gently till the moisture is dissipated, straining, and filtering; formerly used externally and internally in nephritic colic. [B, 95, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**S. europæus**. The European scorpion; formerly used, powdered, as a sudorific and diuretic.—**S. occidentalis**. See *BUTHUS occidentalis* and of *S.* (2d def.).

**SCORPIODEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r-p-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-dex(is)-a<sup>2</sup>(dax'<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -dex'ous (-is). From *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *δῆξις*, a biting. Fr., s. The bite or sting of a scorpion. [L, 50.]

**SCORPIOID**, adj. Sko'r-p-i<sup>2</sup>-oid. Lat., *scorpioides* (from *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *scorpioïde*. Curled like the tail of a scorpion. [a, 35.]

**SCORPION**, n. Sko'r-p-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *σκόριος*. Lat., *scorpio*. Fr., s. Ger., *S.*, *Skorpion*. An individual of the *Scorpioidæ*, or true s's, which are armed with a venomous sting; or of the *Cheliferidae*, or false s's. [L, 147 (a, 39).]—**Oil of s's**. See *Oleum SCORPIONUM*.—**Whip s.** See *PEDIPALPUS* (2d def.).

**SCORPIURUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Sko'r-p-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)). From *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *ὄψα*, a tail. Fr., *scorpiure*. Ger., *Scorpienschwanz*. Scorpion's-tail, caterpillar-plant; a genus of leguminous herbs. [a, 35.]—**S. muricatus**, **S. subvillosa**, **S. sulcata**. Three species found in southern Europe, formerly used (on account of the resemblance of their pods to a scorpion's tail) in stings from scorpions. [a, 35.]—**S. verruculatus**. Fr., *chenille écaillée*. Common caterpillar-plant; in France reputed alexipharmac. [a, 35.]

**SCORRA PESTILENTIALIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r'a pe'st-i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a(a<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. See *SYPHILIS*.

**SCORZONERA** (Lat.), n. n. Sko'r-z-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ne(na)<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *scorzère*, *scorzonère*. Ger., *Schlangenwurz*, *Skorzonere*, *Haferwurz*. A genus of the *Scorzonereæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Decoctum scorzonere bezoardicum**. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of s. root and 2 drachms of crushed lemon-seeds in 6 lbs. of water till reduced to 4 lbs., straining, and adding 1 oz. of bezoardic powder of cinchona and 3 oz. of honey of elder. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Extractum scorzonere**. Fr., *extrait de scorzonère*. An extract made by digesting s. root in 6 times as much water, boiling, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix scorzonere**. The root of *S. hispanica*. [a, 35.]—**S. hispanica**, **S. hortensis**. Fr., *scorzonère d'Espagne*, *cerçifs*, *corsonnaire*, *écorce noire*, *salsifis*, *salsifis d'Espagne* (ou *noir*). Ger., *spanische Skorzonere*, *Haferwurz*, *Schwarzwurz*, *Nattergras*, *Schlangengras*. Viper's grass; an herb of middle and southern Europe and the Orient, cultivated for its mucilaginous, milky-juiced, edible root, which is used like dandelion-root (*taraxacum*). In Spain it is used against the bites of vipers. [a, 35.]—**S. humilis**, **S. lanata**, **S. latifolia**, **S. nervosa**. Fr., *scorzonère basse* (ou *de Bohême*, ou *d'Allemagne*). Ger., *niedrige* (or *wilde*) *Skorzonere* (oder *Haferwurz*). A species found throughout Europe and from Siberia to China. The root, *radix scorzonere* (seu *serpentaria*), was formerly used like *S. hispanica*. [a, 35.]—**S. serpentina**, **S. viperina**. See *S. hispanica*.

**SCOTASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sko't-a<sup>2</sup>z(a<sup>2</sup>s)<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -as'matos (-atis). From *σκότος*, darkness. See *AMBYLOPIA* and *SCOTOMA*.

**SCOTASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sko't-a<sup>2</sup>z(a<sup>2</sup>s)<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *σκοτασμός*. Fr., *scotisme*. See *CALIGO*.

**SCOTODIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sko't-od'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *σκοτωδία*. See *AMBYLOPIA*.

**SCOTODINIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sko't-o<sup>2</sup>-d-i<sup>2</sup>n(em)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *σκοτωδίνια* (from *σκοτύνειν*, to be dizzy). Fr., *scotodinie*. Headache with vertigo and impairment of vision. [F.]

**SCOTOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sko't-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Fr., *scotoma*, *scotome*. Ger., *S.*, *Skotom*. A blind patch in the field of vision. [F.]—**Absolute s.** A s. in which all perception of light is absent. [F.]—**Central s.** S. limited to the central part or region of the macula lutea and immediate vicinity. [F.]—**Color s.** Color-blindness limited to a certain portion of the visual field. The vision for white light may or may not be affected. [F.]—**Flittering s.** A flickering s. with serrated borders which spreads from the centre so as to produce a large defect in the field. The borders of the cloud may be colored. [F.]—**Negative s.** S. due to entire destruction of the retinal centre, and as little noticeable by the patient as the blind spot of Mariotte. [F.]—**Positive s.** A defect in the visual field perceptible to the patient as a dark spot before his eyes. [B.]—**Relative s.** A s. within the limits of which the perception of light is impaired, but not altogether abolished. [B.]—**Ring s.** A ring-like s. within and outside which vision is either normal or but very slightly impaired; usually of retinal origin. [F.]—**Scintillating s.** See *Flittering s.*

**SCOTOMETER**, n. Scot-o<sup>2</sup>m'm'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. More properly written *scotometer*. From *σκότος*, darkness, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of G. Ferdinands, an instrument for detecting scotomata, consisting of three superposed discs pivoted at the centre. On one of them the colors red, green, yellow, and blue are painted; the second has four square apertures of graduated size; and the third has one aperture. By rotating the second disc any of the colors can be exposed, and by rotating the third disc the extent of colored surface exposed can be regulated. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," ii, 1890, p. 741 (a, 34).]

**SCOTOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sko't-o<sup>2</sup>ps(i<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σκότος*, darkness, and *ὄψα*, vision. See *MYTDESOPSIA*.

**SCOTOS** (Lat.), n. m. Sko'tsko<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *σκότος*. See *SCOTODINIA* and *AMBYLOPIA*.

**SCOTOSCOPE** (Fr.), n. Sko-to-sko-pe. See *SKIASCOPY*.

**SCOTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sko't os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *σκότωσις*. See *AMBYLOPIA*.

**SCRAPE**, n. Skrap. See *GALIPOT*.

**SCRAPER**, n. Skrap'u<sup>2</sup>r. An instrument for abrading a surface. [a, 48.]—**Tongue s.** Lat., *scalprum lingue*. Fr., *ongue lingue*. Ger., *Zungenkratzer*, *Zungenschaber*. A whalebone, celluloid, or metallic strip used to scrape the desquamated epithelium, etc., from the dorsum of the tongue. [a, 34.]

**SCRATCHES**, n. pl. Skra'tch'e<sup>2</sup>z. See *GREASE* (2d def.).—**Ohio s.** See *Prairie itch*.

**SCREATION**, n. Skre-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *scratio* (from *scrare*, to hawk). Fr., *scréation*. Ger., *Räuspern*. See *HAWK* (2d def.).



**SCREATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skre(skre<sup>2</sup>)-at(a<sup>3</sup>t)/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gen., -at/us. From *scree*, to hawk. 1. See **HAWK** (2d def.). 2. Of Agnew, a peripheral neurosis of the nasal passages, characterized by paroxysms of short noisy inspirations or snortings, "as though an effort were being made to draw into the pharynx some worrying secretion from the back of the nose." It is due to irritation in the nose. The attacks are involuntary, often recurring every hour during the day, with longer intervals during the night, and continuing till a climax has been reached, after which the spasm resolves itself. [E, 2.]

**SCREW**, n. Skru. Gr., *ῥαῖς*, *κοχλίας*. Lat., *cochlea*. Fr., *vis. Ger., Schraube*. A cylindrical rod round which there winds, at a constant angle to its axis, a continuous raised part, called the *thread* of the s. This fits into (sometimes making for itself) a corresponding spiral depression in a socket (called the *nut*) or canal, and the s., as it is turned, moves slowly forward or backward in the direction of its length. The uniform distance that separates contiguous turns of the thread is called the *pitch* of the s. [a, 48.]—**MICROMETER** s. Ger., *Mikrometer-Schraube*. A s. with a very slight pitch for moving some part of a machine a short distance and very slowly, as in the fine adjustment of microscopes or for measuring very minute distances or dimensions. The head of the s. is usually graduated, and the distance traversed by any part of a revolution may thus be read off at once. [J, 210.]—**Oral** s. A large tapering hard-rubber or bone s. for introducing between the teeth to separate the jaws. [E.]—**Pancoast's s.** A gimlet-like instrument for drilling the fragments in ununited fracture. [E.]—**S. hook**. Fr., *vis-crochet*. Ger., *Schraubhaken*. Of Elsborg, an instrument, something like a corkscrew, for the removal of foreign bodies from the ear. [F.]

**SCRIPTULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skri<sup>2</sup>pt/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). See **SCROFLE**.

**SCROBICULATE**, adj. Skro<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>l-at. Lat., *scrobiculatus*. Fr., *kleingrübzig, grubig*. Marked with little depressions (*scrobiculi*). [a, 35.]

**SCROBICULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skro<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Dim. of *scrobia*, a ditch. Fr., *scrobicule*. Ger., *Grübenchen*. A little ditch or hollow; a small pit. [a, 35.]—**S. cordis**. Fr., *creux épigastrique, fossette du cœur*. Ger., *Magengrube*. See **ANTICARDIUM**.

**SCROBS** (Lat.), n. m. Skro<sup>2</sup>bz(skre<sup>2</sup>ps). Gen., *scrob'is*. A ditch or a trench. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**S. ventriculi quarti**. The median groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]

**SCROFULA** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>. Formerly also in the pl., *scrofulae*. From *scrofa*, a sow. Fr., *scrofule*. Ger., *Serofel, Serophel*. A term applied to a group of symptoms occurring most frequently during childhood, the essential features of which are chronic lymphadenitis and certain diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. There are often bony and articular complications. Tubercle bacilli have been demonstrated in connection with all these lesions, and many cases of so-called s. are tuberculous. Hereditary syphilis may also produce many of the symptoms that characterize s. These symptoms may be observed in certain depraved nutritional conditions in children. [a, 34.]—**Benign** s. Of Bazin, a condition characterized by inflammation, occurring in persons affected with the lymphatic diathesis, and not endangering life, such as lupus erythematosus, strophulus, etc. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Fixed primitive** s. Of Bazin, s. in which the symptoms presented at the beginning of the disease are maintained to its close. [D, 74.]—**Fugitive** s. See *S. fugax*.—**Ganglionic** s. Scrofulous lymphadenitis. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Malignant** s. Malignant lymphadenoma. [E.]—**Masked** s. Fr., *scrofule larvée*. Of Bazin, s. presenting the symptoms of some other disease (e.g., phthisis or typhoid fever). [D, 74.]—**Mucous** s. An obsolete term for what was supposed to be s. of the mucous membranes. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Phagedanic** s. Of Bazin, s. in which the tendency to phagedenic ulceration is very pronounced. [D, 74.]—**Primitive** s. An obsolete term for s. in its initial phases. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Pulmonary** s. Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]—**Quaternary** s. Fr., *scrofule quaternaire*. S. in its fourth stage (visceral tuberculosis). [a, 34.]—**S. fugax**. Of Cullen, suppurative cervical lymphadenitis with eczema capitis. [a, 34.]—**S. mesenterica**. Mesenteric lymphadenitis. [a, 34.]—**S. moluccana**. See **FRAMBESIA**.—**S. rhachitis**. See **RHACHITIS**.—**S. vulgaris**. See **S. Tertiary** s. Rhachitis. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Visceral** s. Visceral tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

**SCROFULAIRE** (Fr.), n. Skrof-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>r. Sp., *escrofularia* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. See **SCROPHULARIA**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering tops of *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Scrophularia aquatica*; of the Sp. Ph., the leaves of *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. (racine)**. [Fr. Cod.]. The root of *Scrophularia nodosa* and of *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SCROFULARIA** [Tournefort] (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. See **SCROPHULARIA**. The *Scrofulaceae* are a subsection of the *Verbasceae*. The *Scrophulariaceae* and the *Scrophularinae* are the *Scrophulariaceae*. The *Scrophularinae* are a division of the *Personateae*.

**SCROFULE** (Fr.), n. Skro-fu<sup>2</sup>l. See **SCROFULA** and **SCROFULODERMA**.—**S. momifiante**. See **SCLERODERMA**.—**S. sous-cutanée**. See **SCROFULODERMA tuberculosum**.—**S. vulgaire**. See **SCROFULODERMA**.—**S. vulgaire celluleuse** (ou *cutanée*). See **SCROFULODERMA tuberculosum**.

**SCROFULCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>l-ko<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -cos'eos (-is). From *scrofula*, *scrofula*, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Of Fuchs, scrofulous ulceration.

**SCROFULIDE** (Fr.), n. Skro-fu<sup>2</sup>-léd. See **SCROFULODERMA**.—**S's. boutonneuses**. A papular, benign form of cutaneous inflammation including strophulus, lichen agrius, erythema papulatum, and most of the forms of acne. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**S. crustacée ulcéreuse**. See **LUPUS exulcerans**.—**S. érythémateuse**. See **LUPUS erythematosus**.—**S. exudative**. See **IMPÉTIGO bénin**.—**S's**

**malignes**. Of Bazin, lupus erythematosus and lupus vulgaris. [G, 26.]—**S. rupiforme**. See **IMPÉTIGO rodens**.—**S. tuberculeuse**. See **LUPUS** (2d def.).—**S. tuberculeuse avec ulcération**. See **LUPUS exulcerans**.—**S. tuberculeuse superficielle**. Lupus without, or with but superficial, ulceration. [G, 51.]—**S. ulcéreuse impétigineuse**. See **IMPÉTIGO malin**.

**SCROFULISME** (Fr.), n. Skro-fu<sup>2</sup>-lezm'. The so-called scrofulous diathesis. [a, 34.]

**SCROFULODERM**, n. Skro<sup>2</sup>f/u<sup>2</sup>l-o-du<sup>2</sup>rm. See **SCROFULODERMA**.—**Large pustular** s. See **ECTHYMA scrofulosum**.—**Small pustular** s. See **LICHEN scrofulosum**.

**SCROFULODERMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-o(a<sup>3</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -derm'atos (-atis). From *scrofula*, *scrofula*, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *scrofulide*. Ger., *Scrofulose der Haut*. A scrofulous disease of the skin. [G.]—**S. gummatosum**. See under *S. tuberculosum*.—**S. papulosum**. See **LICHEN scrofulosum**.—**S. squamosum**. A furfuraceous desquamation of the skin occurring in scrofulous subjects. [G, 4.]—**S. tuberculosum**. Fr., *scrofule (vulgaire)*. A s. characterized by cellular infiltrations in the form of raised tubercles tending to ulceration. The lesion begins as a hard, roundish, circumscribed subcutaneous nodule or tumor, which is movable beneath the skin. The skin afterward becomes adherent and bluish or violaceous, while softening takes place in the centre of the tumor, with the production of a fluctuating abscess (s. gummatosum). The skin finally ruptures, giving exit to a thin yellowish-white fluid, and an ulcer is formed with thin, flabby, and undermined edges and with an uneven base covered with pale, unhealthy granulations and sometimes associated with deep sinuses (s. ulcerosum). Cicatrization proceeds very slowly, and the resulting scars are irregular, contracted, nodular, and often hypertrophic. [G.]—**S. (tuberculosum) ulcerosum**. See under *S. tuberculosum*.—**S. verrucosum**. A name given to certain warty growths occurring in scrofulous subjects. The excrescences are easily removed, but are reproduced, and their healing is followed by cicatrices. They are most frequently observed on the hips and extremities. ["Jour. of Cutan. Med.," i, 1868, p. 26 (G).]—**S. vesiculosum**. See **LICHEN scrofulosum**.

**SCROFULODERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-o(a<sup>3</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. See **SCROFULODERMA**.

**SCROFULOME** (Fr.), n. Skrof-u<sup>2</sup>l-om. A tumor supposed to be scrofulous. [a, 34.]

**SCROFULONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>6</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *scrofula*, *scrofula*, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See **ONYCHIA maligna**.

**SCROFULOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-o(a<sup>3</sup>)-fi(u<sup>4</sup>)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -phym'atos (-atis). From *scrofula*, *scrofula*, and *φύμα*, a growth. See **SCROFULODERMA tuberculosum**.—**S. diffusum**. See **ELEPHANTIASIS scrofulosa**.

**SCROFULOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Fr., *scrofulose*. Ger., *Scrofulose, Scrofulsucht, Scrofelibet*. The scrofulous diathesis.—**S. erethica**. S. with a tendency to suppurative lymphadenitis. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**S. torpida**. S. manifested by a puffy face, thick lips and nose, slender muscles, a large belly, and thin limbs. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**SCROFULOUS**, adj. Skro<sup>2</sup>f/u<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., *scrofulosus*. Fr., *scrofulöus*. Ger., *scrofulös, scrofulös, scrofulartig, kröpfig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with scrofula. [D.]

**SCROLL**, n. Skrol. A roll of paper, or anything resembling such a roll. [a, 48.]—**Olfactory s's**. Projections into the nasal cavities for increasing the mucous surface (e.g., those formed by the turbinate bones). [L, 294.]

**SCROPHEL** (Ger.), n. Skrof'e<sup>2</sup>l. See **SCROFULA**.

**SCROPHULA** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>. An incorrect form of *scrofula*.

**SCROPHULAL**, adj. Skro<sup>2</sup>f/u<sup>2</sup>-l'. Lat., *scrophulalis*. Pertaining to the *Scrophulales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nexus scrophulalis*) of the *Personateae*, consisting of the *Scrophularinae*, *Orobanchaceae*, and *Gesneraceae*. [a, 35.]

**SCROPHULARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skro<sup>2</sup>f(skröf)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *scrophulaire, scrophulière*. Ger., *Braunwurz*. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceae* (Lindley), *Scrophulariæ* (Jussieu), *Scrophularinae* (R. Brown), or *Scrophularinaceae* (Mirbel), or figwort, which are an order belonging (Bentham and Hooker) to the *Personateae*. [a, 35.]—**Herba scrophulariæ**, **Radix scrophulariæ**. See under *S. nodosa*.—**S. aquatica**. Fr., *scrophulaire aquatique, bêteine aquatique* (ou d'eau), *grande morelle, herbe aux hémorrhoides* (ou du siège). Ger., *Wasserbraunwurz, Wasserkropfwurz, falsche Wasserbetonie, Gannwurz*. Bishop's-leaves, brook- (or water-) betony, stinking Christopher, water-figwort; found throughout Europe. The bitter herb, *herba scrophulariæ* (seu *betonice*, seu *ficiarie*, seu *castrangulæ*) *aquaticæ*, which has an offensive odor and taste, was formerly used like *S. nodosa* and as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. canina**, **S. chrysanthemifolia**. Fr., *scrophulaire canine* (ou des chiens). Dog's rue; used in Italy for scabies in dogs and pigs. [a, 35.]—**S. media**. The *Sedum telephium*, *Sedum maximum*, and *Sedum reflexum*. [a, 35.]—**S. nodosa**, **S. officinalis**. Fr., *scrophulaire nonneuse* (ou des bois), *grande morelle* (ou *scrophulaire*), *herbe aux écouelles, orvale*. Ger., *gemeine* (ou *knottige*) *Braunwurz, Knotenwurz, Feigwarzenwurz, Fischwurz, Rankerwurz, Saukraut, Kropfwurz, Scrofelkraut, Gannwurz*. Great pilewort, kennelwort, knotted-rooted figwort, murrain-grass, stinking Christopher; a European species naturalized in America. The herb and root, *herba et radix scrophulariæ* (seu *scrophulariæ fatidicæ*, seu *majoris*, seu *nodosæ*, seu *officinalis*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *ficiarie*, seu *castrangulæ*), were formerly used, especially the root, in chronic eruptive diseases, tumors, scrofula, etc. Preparations from the rank-smelling leaves are sometimes used for ulcers, piles, etc.



[a. 35].—*S. peregrina*. Ger., *fremde Braunwarz*. Probably the γαλιόφις of Dioscorides; a southern European species, formerly used in various swellings and indurations. [a. 35].—*S. vulgaris*. See *S. nodosa*.

**SCROTAL**, adj. Skro't'l. Pertaining to the scrotum. [L.]

**SCROTIFORM**, adj. Skrot/'fo'rm. Lat., *scrotiformis* (from *scrotum* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Ger., *beutelartig, hodensackförmig*. Resembling a little double bag, like the spur in many orchids. [a. 35.]

**SCROTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Skrot-i(e)'ti's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). Inflammation of the scrotum. [a. 34.]

**SCROTOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Skrot-o(o)'se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., skrot'o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *scrotum* (q. v.), and κήλη, a tumor. See OSCHEOCELE.

**SCROTOSARCIA** (Lat.), n. f. Skrot-o(o)'sa-rs(sa'rsk)'i'a-a. From *scrotum* (q. v.), and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *scrotosarcie*. Elephantiasis or sarcocele of the scrotum. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SCROTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Skrot'u'm(u'm). Perhaps for *scortum*, a skin. Gr., δόρυ, Fr., *bourses*. Ger., *S., Geilensack, Hodensack*. The purse-like covering of the spermatic cords and testicles. It consists of a thin, dark-colored integument, continuous with that of the abdomen, thighs, and perineum, and marked in healthy subjects by numerous rugæ which may be intensified by cold. Beneath this are the dartos (q. v.), the spermatic fascia, fibres of the cremaster, and the infundibuliform fascia, and internally the tunica vaginalis. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Lymph s.*, Milk s. See CHYLODERMA.—*Pendulous s.* A relaxed condition of the s., permitting the testicles to hang lower than is normal. [G.]—*S. cordis*. See PERICARDIUM.—*S. lapillosum*. Of Vanzetti, multiple cutaneous atheroma of the s. [a. 34.]

**SCRUPLE**, n. Skru'p'l. Lat., *scrupulus, scriptulus* (dim. of *scrupus*, a rough stone). Fr., *scrupule*. Ger., *Scrupel*. A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a drachm. [a. 48.]

**SCURF**, n. Sku'rf. Gr., σκῦρ. Lat., *furfur*. Fr., *crasse (de tête), son*. Ger., *Grind, Schorf, Haarschuppen, Hautschuppen*. 1. The product of superficial, abnormal exfoliation from the skin; usually composed of epidermic scales, of sebaceous matter, or of both. [G.] 2. Minute bran-like scales on the epidermis of plant organs. [a. 35.]—*S'skin*. See EPIDERMIS.

**SCURVY**, n. Sku'rv'i's. Lat., *scorbutus*. Fr., *scorbut*. Ger., *Scorbut, Scharbock*. A chronic disease occasioned by malnutrition, occurring especially after prolonged abstinence from vegetable food. It begins with malaise and swelling of the gums, and is characterized by livid and indurated patches of skin, spongy gums, extravasations of blood, especially under the cuticle, hemorrhages from the mucous membranes, fetor of the breath, and painful contractions of the muscles and tendons. Superficial ulcerations may also occur. [D. 1; E.]—*Button s.* Fr., *bouton de scorbut, scorbut à boutons*. Of Carmichael, a disease affecting the peasantry of Ireland about 1814. It was said to be an eruption of "convex tubercles, varying from the size of a split pea to that of a shilling," exhibiting "an appearance somewhat like the surface of a raspberry," and discharging "a white, tenacious matter, which formed thin yellow crusts." It occurred most commonly on the inner side of the thigh or close to the axilla, and also on the trunk and limbs. [G. 92.] Cf. FRAMBESIA AND SIBBENS.—*Land s.* Fr., *scorbut de terre*. Ger., *Landscorbut*. 1. See PURPURA HAMORRHAGICA. 2. S. occurring among landmen.—*Norwegian s.* See RADESIG.—*S. of the Alps*. Lat., *scorbutus alpinus*. Fr., *scorbut des Alpes*. See PELLAGRA.

**SCURVY-GRASS**, n. Sku'rv'i's-gra's. See *Scurvy-GRASS*.—*Distilled water of s.-g.* See AQUA COCHLEARIE.—*Extract of s.-g.* See *Extractum COCHLEARIE*.

**SCUTATE**, adj. Sku't'at. See SCUTIFORM.

**SCUTE**, n. Sku't. See SCUTUM and HYOPLASTRON.

**SCUTELLARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sku'te(la)'skut-e-l(a)'ri'a-a. From *scutella*, a salver. Fr., *scutellaire*. Ger., *Helmkraut*. 1. Helmet-flower, skullcap; a genus typical of the *Scutellareæ* (of Lindley, a suborder of the *Lamiaceæ*) of the *Scutellariæ* (of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Melittideæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Stachydeæ*), and of the *Scutellarinæ* (of Bentham, a tribe of the *Labiata*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., *S. lateriflora*. [a. 35].—*Extractum scutellariae fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de scutellaire*. Ger., *flüssiges Helmkrautextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of the herb of s. in No. 40 powder with 35 of a mixture of twice as much water as alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving 80 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the remaining portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 with more of the menstruum. [B. 35 (a. 38).]—*S. altissima*. Ger., *höchstes Helmkraut*. An Asiatic species; used as an emmenagogue and vulnerary. [a. 35.]—*S. galericulata*. Fr., *scutellaire en toque, cascade, contourée bleue, grande toque, herbe judaïque, lysimachie bleue, tertinaire*. Ger., *gemeines Helmkraut, Fieberkraut*. Common skullcap, hooded willow herb. The herb, *herba tertiniaria* (see *trinitatis*), has a bitter, salty taste and an unpleasant, slightly allicaceous odor; it was formerly used as a febrifuge, stomachic, aperient, and antelmintic, and as an application to ulcers. [a. 35.]—*S. havanensis*. A species reputed tonic and slightly antispasmodic. [a. 35.]—*S. integrifolia*. Entire-leaved skullcap; an extremely bitter United States species, perhaps available as a tonic. [a. 35.]—*S. lateriflora*. Fr., *scutellaire à fleurs latérales*. Ger., *seitenblühiges Helmkraut*. Mad-weed, hood-wind, mad-dog weed, blue (or side) flowering skullcap, the s. of the U. S. Ph.; an herb found in the United States, extending northward to the Arctic regions. It is probably inert, though formerly used in rabies, and still somewhat employed as a nervine. [a. 35.]—*S. minor*. Fr., *petite toque (ou scutellaire)*. Small skullcap, hedge-hyssop; a European species similar in properties to *S. galericulata*. [a. 35.]

**SCUTELLATE**, adj. Scu'te-lat. Lat., *scutellatus* (from *scutellum*, a small shield). 1. Shield-shaped, discoid. 2. Provided with scutella. [a. 35.]

**SCUTELLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sku'te(la)'skut-e-l'a(u'm)(u'm). Dim. of *scutum*, a shield. Fr., *scutille*. Ger., *Schüsselchen* (1st def.), *Samenschildchen* (2d def.). 1. In lichens, an orbicular shield with an elevated rim. 2. In grasses, a shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl by means of which the embryo absorbs nutriment from the endosperm. [a. 35.] 3. One of the scales sometimes covering the unfathered portion of a bird's leg. [L. 221.]

**SCUTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sku't(sku)'shi'2(ti)'a-a. Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Rhamnææ*. [a. 35].—*S. circumcissa*, *S. indica*. An Asiatic shrub. An ointment made from the leaves is used in India as an oxytocic. [a. 35.]

**SCUTICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Sku't(sku)'i'2k'u'2(u'l)'a-a. A phalanx of a finger. [L. 349.]

**SCUTIFORM**, adj. Sku't'i'2fo'rm. Lat., *scutiformis, scutelloformis*. Fr., *scutiforme*. Shield-shaped.

**SCUTO-AURICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Sku't(sku)'t'o(o)'a'4r-(a'4-u'r)-i'2k-u'2(u'l)'a(a'3)'ri's. From *scutum*, a shield, and *auricula*, the external ear. A muscle connected with the scutiform cartilage and the ear. [a. 48.]—*S.-a. externus*. Fr., *élevateur court de l'oreille*. Ger., *kurzer Heber des Ohres*. A muscle of the lower animals extending between the external face of the scutiform cartilage and the inner side of the concha. It rotates the concha outward. [L.]—*S.-a. internus*. In solipeds, a muscle arising from the scutiform cartilage (2d def.) and inserted into the base of the concha. [L. 13.]

**SCUTULATE**, adj. Sku't'u'2l-at. Lat., *scutulatus* (from *scutulum*, a small shield). Ger., *kleinschildig*. Lozenge-shaped. [a. 35.]

**SCUTULATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Sku't(sku)'t-u'2(u'l)'a(a'3)'shi'2(ti)'o. Gen., -on's. A squamous cutaneous disease of new-born infants. [G.] See *ICHTHYOSIS congenita* and *ICHTHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*.

**SCUTULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sku't(sku)'t'u'2(u'l)'u'2m(u'm). Dim. of *scutum*, a shield, a shield-like structure. [a. 48.]—*Favus s. S. favi*. Fr., *godet favique*. The concave or cup-shaped crust characteristic of favus. [G.]

**SCUTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sku't(sku)'t'u'2m(u'm). Fr., *écusson*. Ger., *Schild*. A shield or disc, especially a shield-like plate such as those developed in the integument of many reptiles, the scutellum (3d def.) of birds or the circular disc which surrounds the staminal column in some *Asclepiadaceæ*. [B. 28 (a. 27); B. 121.]—*S. cordis*. See STERNUM.—*S. genu*. See PATELLA.—*S. pectoris*. See THORAX.—*S. pro umbilico*. See *Emplastrum ASAÆTIDÆ matricale*.—*S. stomachicum*. Fr., *écusson stomachique*. Ger., *Magen-schild*. Of Swediaur, a mixture of 1 part of powdered nutmeg and 8 parts of treacle. [B. 119 (a. 14).]—*S. thoracis*. See STERNUM.

**SCYBALOUS**, adj. Si'2'b'l-u's. Pertaining to or consisting of scybala. [B.]

**SCYBALUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si'2'b(sku'b)'a'2(u'l)'u'2m(u'm). Gr., σκυβάλοι. Fr., *scybale*. A roundish mass of hardened feces.

**SCYLLITE**, n. Si'2'lit. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, found in the kidney, liver, etc., of the skate, shark, and dogfish, occurring as sweetish anhydrous monoclinic prisms. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**SCYPHIPHOROUS**, adj. Si'2'-i'2'f'o'r-u's. Lat., *scyphifer*. Ger., *bechertragend*. Of the podetia of lichens, bearing scyphi; or of the thallus of liverworts, bearing scyphuli. [a. 35.]

**SCYPHULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si'2'f(sku'f)'u'2(u'l)'u'2s(u's). From σκύφος, a cup. Fr., *scyphe*. Ger., *Becherchen*. In many liverworts, one of the cup-shaped receptacles producing gemmæ, occurring on the upper surface of the thallus. [a. 35.]

**SCYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si'2'f(sku'f)'u'2s(u's). A cup or a cup-shaped structure. [a. 35.]—*Lapideus s. in oculo*. A cup-like calcareous concretion in the eye, corresponding probably to what is now known as ossification of the choroid. [F.]—*S. auditorius*, *S. cochleæ*, *S. Vieussenii*. See INFUNDIBULUM COCHLEÆ.

**SCYROS** (Lat.), n. n. Si'sku'o'ro's. Gr., σκύρος. See CALLOSITY.

**SCYTALION** (Lat.), **SCYTALIS** (Lat.), n's.n. and f. Si'2'(sku't)-a(a'3)'li'2-o'2n, si'2'(sku't)'a(a'3)'li'2s. Gr., σκυτάλη, σκυτάλις (from σκυτάλη, a staff). Of Gorræus, a bone of the fingers. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SCYTECHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si'2'(sku't)-ek(a'ch)'u'2s(u's). From σκύτος, a hide, and ἦχος, a sound. See BRUIT DE CUIR NEUF.

**SCYTHROPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si'2'husku't(h)-ro'tro'2)-pa'2s-(pa'2s)'mu's(mu's). Gr., σκυθροπασμός (from σκυθροπάειν, to look angry). Fr., *scythropasme*. A dull or fatigued look, considered a grave symptom in serious disease. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SCYTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si'2'(sku't)-ie'2'i'tis. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). From σκύτος, a hide. Fr., *scytite*. See DERMATITIS.

**SCYTOBLASTEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si'2'(sku't)-i'e'2'i'tis-(i'e'2'i'tis)-em(am)'u'2. Gen., -em'atos (-atis). From σκύτος, a hide, and βλάστημα, a sprout. Fr., *scytoblastème*. Embryonic skin tissue. [L. 50.]

**SCYTOBLASTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si'2'(sku't)-i'e'2'i'tis-(i'e'2'i'tis)-em(am)'u'2. Gen., -es'cos (-is). From σκύτος, a hide, and βλάστησις, a budding. Fr., *scytoblastèse*. The development of acytoblastema. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SCYTODEPHUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si'2'(sku't)-i'e'2'i'tis-(i'e'2'i'tis)-em(am)'u'2. Gen., -es'cos (-is). From σκύτος, a hide, and δέφειν, to knead. Tannin. [B. 78.]

**SCYTODEPSIC**, adj. Si't-o-de'ps'i'2k. Lat., *scytodepsicus* (from σκύτος, a hide, and δέφειν, to knead). Pertaining to tanning. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]—*S. acid*. See TANNIC ACID.

**SCYTOMORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si'2'(sku't)-o(o)'2)-mor'2'-os'i'2s. Gen., -os'cos (-is). From σκύτος, a hide, and μρφοσις, a shaping. Fr., *scytomorphose*. Morbid alteration of the skin. [L. 50 (a. 14).]



**SEABRIGHT**, n. Se'brit. A seaside resort in Monmouth County, New Jersey. [a, 14.]

**SEARCHER**, n. Su'rch'u'r. A metallic sound of small size and moderate curve, used in exploring the bladder for calculus. Andrews's s. has a tube attached for conveying to the ear of the examiner the sound caused by striking the stone. [E.]

**SEASICKNESS**, n. Se'si'k-ne's. Gr., *nausia*. Lat., *nausea*. Fr., *mal de mer*. Ger., *Seerkrankheit*. A morbid condition produced in many persons by the movements of a vessel at sea; characterized by loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and mental depression.

**SEAT**, n. Set. See BREECH.

**SEB**, n. Of the alchemists, gold, also alum. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SEBACEOUS**, adj. Seb-a'shu's. Lat., *sebaceus* (see SEBUM). Fr., *sébacé*. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or of the nature of sebum. [G.]

**SEBACIC**, adj. Seb-a's'i'k. Lat., *sebacinus* (see SEBUM). Fr., *sébacique*. Derived from or pertaining to sebum. [a, 17.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide sébacique*. Ger., *Sebacinsäure*, *Sebacylsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid,  $C_{18}H_{34}O_4 = C_8H_{16} \cdot \frac{CO.OH}{CO.OH}$  obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid and by the action of sodium hydrate on castor-oil. [B, 4.]

**SEBACIN**, n. Seb'a's-i'n. Fr., *sébacine*. Ger., *S*. 1. A white unctuous matter extracted from the fruit of *Myristica sebifera*. 2. A hydrocarbon obtained in the distillation of calcium sebate with excess of lime. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**SEBADILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Seb-a'd(a'd)-i'l'i'a. Fr., *sébadille*. See CEVADILLA.

**SEBÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Seb-e'a'(e'a')-a's. Fr., *sébœa*. A genus of the *Gentianeaceæ*. The *Sebœa* are a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*. The *Sebæia* are a section of the *Chironieæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. guianensis**. Fr., *gentianeelle pourpre*. Syn.: *Eracum guianense*. A West Indian and South American herb used like *Erythraea centaurium*.

**SEBASTIANSEILER** (Ger.), n. Zab-a's't'e-a'n-s-vil-e'r. A place in Württemberg where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

**SEBASTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Seb-a's't(a'st)-o(m)-ma(ma')-ni'a. From *σεβαστός*, reverend, and *μανία*, madness. Religious insanity. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**SEBATE**, n. Seb'at. Fr., *sébate*. Ger., *fettsaures Salz*. A salt of sebacic acid. [a, 14.]

**SEBEL** (Ar.), n. See PANNUS oculi.

**SEBES**, n. A place in Saros County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 57, 93 (a, 14).]

**SEBESTENS**, n. pl. Seb-e'st'e'nz. Ger., *Sebestenpflaumen*. Of old European writers, the dried fruits of various species of *Cordia*. [a, 35.]

**SEBIC**, adj. Seb'i'k. Fr., *sébique*. See SEBACIC.

**SEBIFEROUS, SEBIPAROUS**, adj's. Seb-i'f'e'r-u's, -i'p'-a'r-u's. Lat., *sebiferus* from *sebum*, grease, and *ferre*, to bear, or *parere*, to produce). Fr., *sébifère*, *sébipare*. Producing sebum.

**SEBOLITH**, n. Seb'o-lith. From *sebum* (q. v.), and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *sébolithe*. A calcareous concretion in an obstructed sebaceous gland. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SEBORRHÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Seb's(sab)-o'r-raj(ras'g)-i'a. From *sebum* (q. v.), and *ρῥῆμα*, to burst forth. See SEBORRHEA.

**SEBORRHÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Seb's(sab)-o'r-re'(ro'e')-a. From *sebum* (q. v.), and *ρῆμα*, a flowing. Fr., *seborrhée*, *enduit gras* (ou *crème*). Ger., *Seborrhoe*, *Schmierfluss*, *Hautschmierfluss*, *glänzende Haut*. Sebaceous flux; a functional disorder of the sebaceous glands of the skin, attended with increased secretion manifesting itself upon the surface either as an oily coating (s. oleosa) or in the form of scales or crusts (s. sicca). In the pl. *seborrhæa*, a genus of the "eczematoses" of Fuchs, including comedo and s. [G, 5.]—**General s.** An erroneous term for diffuse keratosis with enormous thickening of the horny layers that dip down into the interpapillary part of the rete mucosum; the sebaceous glands are atrophied. [J. B. Sutton, "Lancet," Mar. 13, 1886, p. 491 (a, 34).]—**S. adiposa**. See *S. oleosa*.—**S. amianthacea**. *S. capillitii*, *S. capitis*. Fr., *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. S. of the scalp, especially s. sicca. [G, 5.]—**S. congestiva**. Of Hebra, lupus erythematosus; of Kaposi, a persistent form of s., attended with marked hyperemia, and which may be the preliminary stage of lupus erythematosus. [G, 3.]—**S. corporis**. Of Duhring, lichen circinatus. [a, 34.]—**S. crustosa**. See *S. sicca*.—**S. flavescens**. S. with the formation of yellow crusts. [G.] Cf. *STEARRHÆA*.—**S. furfuracea**. See *PITYRIASIS capitis* and *S. sicca*.—**S. genitalium**. Supersecretion of smegma præputii. [G.]—**S. localis**. A circumscribed s., such as s. of the face or of the nose. [G, 5.]—**S. nasi**. S. in which yellow crusts are formed on the end of the nose. [a, 34.]—**S. nigra**, *S. nigricans*. S. with the formation of crusts that are dark-colored, usually from dirt. [G.] Cf. *STEARRHÆA nigricans*.—**S. oleosa**. Fr., *dartre de graisse*, *acné sébacée fluente*. Oily s.; s. in which the sebaceous matter remains fluid and is spread over the surface of the skin, giving it a shining and unctuous appearance. [G.]—**S. sicca**. Fr., *acné sébacée sèche* (ou *concrète*), *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. Dry s.; s. attended with the formation of whitish, greasy scales or crusts (friable and easily removed or more adherent) composed of sebum, epidermic scales, etc. [G.]—**S. sicca** (seu *scamosa*) *neonatorum*. Of Hebra, ichthyosis congenita; regarded by him as merely a form of steatosis. [G, 3.]—**S. syphilitica**. S. capillitii, either when associated with syphilitic lesions of the scalp or when due to a general syphilitic cachexia. [G.]—**S. tabescentium**. S. occurring in diabetes and other chronic wasting diseases, in which the body is covered by dry, dirty-looking branny scales. [Crockett (a, 34).]—**S.**

**universalis**. S. affecting the general surface. In adults it is most commonly associated with cachectic diseases. [G.] For universal s. occurring in new-born infants, see *VERNIX caseosa* and *ICHTHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*.—**Yellow s.** See *STEATORRHEA flavescens*.

**SEBUM** (Lat.), n. n. Seb(sab)'u'm(u'm). Gr., *στέαρ*. Fr., *suiif*, *suiif de bœuf et de veau* [Fr. Cod. (1st def.)]. Ger., *Talg*. It., *sebo*. Sp., *sebo*. 1. Tallow, grease, fat; of the Finn. Ph. and Swiss Ph. (syn.: s. *bovinum depuratum* [Russ. Ph.]), suet, a white or yellowish tallow obtained from the renal fat of the ox and, according to the Fr. Cod., also of the calf, by careful washing and melting; of the Ger. Ph. and Belg. Ph., purified mutton suet; of the Norw. Ph., suet obtained from the goat, the ox, or the sheep. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *Cutaneous s.*—**Cutaneous s.** Fr., *matière sébacée*. Ger., *Hauttalg*, *Hautsalbe*. The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands; an oily fluid containing fatty acids and various volatile acids (caproic, etc.) which give it its peculiar odor. [G; K.] Cf. *SMEGMA*.—**Emplastrum sebi anodynum**. Fr., *emplâtre anodin*. Sp., *emplasto de sebo anodino* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster of 12 parts of litharge plaster, 6 of white wax, 4 of hog's lard, and 2 of mutton-suet. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. bovinum**. Ger., *Ochsentalg*. Beef-suet; the s. of the Finn. Ph. [a, 38.]—**S. ceruinum**. Ger., *Hirschtalg*. Stag's tallow; formerly employed in medicine. [B, 180.]—**S. hircinum**. Goat's tallow; the s. of the Norw. Ph. [a, 38.]—**S. ovile** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *S. ovillum* [Gr. Ph.]. See *SEVUM*.—**S. palpebrale**. See *LEMA*.—**S. præputiale**, *S. præputii*. See *SMEGMA præputii*.—**S. vervecinum**. See *SEVUM*.

**SEC** (Fr.), adj. Se'k. Dry; of surgical operations, bloodless.

**SECALE** (Lat.), n. n. Se'k-al(a'l)-e'e. Gen., *al'ia*. Fr., *seigle*. Ger., *Korn*, *Roggen*. Rye, a genus of grasses. [a, 35.]—**Farina secalis** [Gr. Ph.], *Rye-meal*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. cereale**. Fr., *seigle cultivé* (ou du printemps, ou de Pâques, ou marsais, ou trémois, ou de mars), *blé de la Saint-Jean*, *petit seigle*. Ger., *gemeiner Roggen*, *gemeines Korn*. Common rye; a cereal grass believed to be indigenous to the country between the Black and Caspian Seas. Rye-flour furnishes a highly nutritious bread. Alone or mixed with the bran (*furfur secalis*), it is used as a soothing and absorbent application. Made into mush, it is employed as a laxative. The leaven (*fermentum secalis*) is used in sinapisms. Carbonized rye is recommended as a tooth powder. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**S. clavatum**, *S. corniculatum*. See *ERGOT of rye*.—**S. cornutum**. See the major list.—**S. luxurians**, *Secalis mater*. See *ERGOT of rye*.

**SECALE CORNUTUM** (Lat.), n. n. See *ERGOT of rye*.—**Decoctum secalis cornuti**. Decoction of spurred rye.—**Extractum secalis cornuti**. See *Extractum ERGOTÆ*.—**Extractum secalis cornuti cornutino-sphacelinicum**. The trade-name of a certain German extract of ergot, rich in sphacelinic acid. [Unna, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 232.]—**Extractum secalis cornuti fluidum**.—**Infusum secalis cornuti** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Infusum ERGOTÆ*.—**S. c. pulveratum**. Fr., *poudre de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.]. Ergot of rye dried and powdered, when wanted for use, in an iron mortar or a specially made mill, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or so as to leave  $\frac{1}{16}$  of residue [Sp. Ph.]; or sifted through a 1,000-mesh h. [Russ. Ph.] (300-mesh [Swed. Ph.]) sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura secalis cornuti**. See *Tinctura ERGOTÆ*.

**SECAMONE** (Lat.), n. f. Se'k-a'm(a'm)-on'e(a). Gen., *-on'es*. Fr., *secamone*. Ger., *Sekamone*. A genus of the *Secamoneæ* (a tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ*). [a, 35.]—**S. emetica**. Ger., *brechenerregende Sekamone*. An East Indian shrub with an acrid, emetic root which is used like ipecacuanha, also in syphilis. [a, 35.]

**SÉCATEUR** (Fr.), n. Sa-k'a't-u'r. 1. An instrument for cutting through a part (e. g., the vertebral column in the operation of embryotomy). 2. A canine tooth. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**SECESSIO** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se(sal)-se'sh(ke's)/si'o-, -se's(ke's)/su's(su's). Gen., *-ion'is*, *-ces'sus*. From *secedere*, to withdraw. Defecation. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**SÈCHE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Se'sh. See *SEPIA officinalis*.—**Os de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *OS SEPIÆ*.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. The white, friable part of cuttle-fish bone washed with boiling water, dried in the oven, and grated after removal of the hard outside shell. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *CUTTLE-FISH powder*.

**SÉCHOIR** (Fr.), n. Sa-shwa'r. A drying room for drugs, etc.

**SECHSATOMISCH** (Ger.), adj. Ze'ch's'a't-om-i'sh. See HEXATOMIC.

**SECHSBASISCH** (Ger.), adj. Ze'ch's'ba'z-i'sh. See HEXABASIC.

**SECHSWOCHENFRAU** (Ger.), n. Ze'ch's'voch'e'n-fra'u. See *MONTHLY NURSE*.

**SECHSWÖCHNERIN** (Ger.), n. Ze'ch's'vü'ch'ne'r-en. See *PURPERA*.

**SECIREN** (Ger.), v. tr. Za-tser'e'n. See *DISSECT*.

**SECONDARY**, adj. Se'k'u'nd-a-ri'2. Lat., *secundarius* (from *secundus*, second). Fr., *secondaire*, *consécutif* (1st def.). Ger., *sekundär*. 1. Second or subordinate in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; of an electrical current, induced. [a, 35; a, 48.] 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with two other carbon atoms. The term is also applied to amines, amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines in which two of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., are replaced by radicles. [B.]—**S. tertiaria**. Partly secondary and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols [glycols] in which one molecule of substituted hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is itself in direct combination with two other



carbon atoms, and the other molecule of hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is in direct combination with three other carbon atoms. [B. 4.]

**SECUNDINE** (Fr.), n. *S'go<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.den*. See SECUNDINE.

**SECOUSSE** (Fr.), n. *Se<sup>2</sup>-kus*. A shock; a concussion; a twitching. [a. 34.]—**S's musculaires**. Slight contractions or twitchings of muscle fibres. [a. 34.]

**SÉCRÈMENT** (Fr.), n. *Sa-kra-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. The characteristic element of a secretion. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**SÉCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL** (Fr.), adj. *Sa-kra-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-to-e<sup>2</sup>x-kra-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-te-se-e<sup>2</sup>*. Discharged in whole or in part as excrementitious (said of secretions). [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**SÉCRÉMENTO-RECRÉMENTITIEL** (Fr.), adj. *Sa-kra-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-to-r<sup>1</sup>-kra-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-te-se-e<sup>2</sup>*. Secreted and afterward more slowly resorbed. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**SECRET** (Ger.), n. *Za-kre<sup>2</sup>t*. See SECRETION.—**Lochials'**. See LOCHIA.

**SÉCRÉTANT** (Fr.), adj. *Sa-kr<sup>1</sup>'ta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. Pertaining to the function of secretion.

**SECRETING**, adj. *Se-kret<sup>1</sup>'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *secréteur*. Ger., *absondernd*. Effecting secretion. [K.]

**SECRETION**, n. *Se-kre<sup>1</sup>'shu<sup>2</sup>n*. Gr., *ἀπόκρισις*. Lat., *secretio* (1st def.), *secretum* (2d def.) [from *secreare*, to separate]. Fr., *sécrétion*. Ger., *Sekretion* (1st def.), *Sekret* (2d def.). *Absonderung* (1st def.). 1. The process by which certain constituents of the blood are separated from that fluid by glands having that process for their function. Cf. EXCRETION. 2. The fluid so elaborated; in botany, gum, balsam, nectar, or any other unorganized substance produced in the interior of a plant or plant-organ. [a. 35.]—**Antilytic s.** Of Langley, the watery saliva excreted by a submaxillary gland with intact nerves, as distinguished from the paralytic s. that flows simultaneously from the opposite gland which has had its nerves divided. [J. 124; "Jour. of Phys.," x (J.).]—**Menstrual s.** Menstrual blood.—**Paralytic s.** The abundant watery abnormal discharge from the duct of a gland after section of its motor nerve. [J. 18, 124; "Jour. of Phys.," x (J.).] Cf. *Antilytic s.*—**Sebaceous s.** See SEBUM.—**S'metastase** (Ger.). See CHYMOPLASIA.

**SÉCRÉTION** (Fr.), n. *Sa-kra-se-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. See SECRETION.—**S. externe**. Of C. Bernard, the secretion of bile by the liver (cf. *S. interne*). [K. 30.]—**S. interne**. The formation of glycogen by the liver (so termed because that substance is retained within the organ and not discharged, like the bile). [K. 30.]

**SECRETORY**, adj. *Sek<sup>1</sup>'re<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *secréteur*. Ger., *secreatorisch*. See SECRETING.

**SECRETUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Se(sa)-kret(krat)'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. See SECRETION (2d def.).

**SECTIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Se<sup>2</sup>k'shi<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *secare*, to cut. See SECTION.—**S. abdominalis**. See LAPAROTOMY.—**S. agrippina**. See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**S. alta**. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. alta subpubica**. Cystotomy by transverse incision beneath the pubic arch; devised by Langenbuch to reach neoplasms situated deep in the base of the organ. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," April 18, 1889, p. 317 (a. 40).]—**S. anatomica**. See DISSECTION (1st def.).—**S. arteriarum**. See ARTERIOTOMY.—**S. bilateralis**. See *Bilateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. cadaveris**. See AUTOPSY (2d def.).—**S. cæsarean**. See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**S. celsianna**. See APPARATUS *minor*.—**S. cheseldeniana**. Lateral lithotomy.—**S. corneæ**. See KERATOTOMY.—**S. fistularum**. Incision of all the tissues between the two openings of a complete fistula in ano. [a. 40.]—**S. francioniana**. Suprapubic cystotomy. [a. 40.]—**S. Fratrâs Cosmî**. Lithotomy in which the lithotome caché of Frère Cosme was used to incise the neck of the bladder. [a. 40.]—**S. freull præputii**. Division of the preputial frenum to overcome penile curvature and premature seminal emissions. [a. 40.]—**S. hypogastrica**. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. lateralis**. See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. lecatiana**. Of Le Cat, lithotomy performed partly by incision, partly by bloodless dilatation. Only a small incision is made in the prostate, and a peculiar dilator introduced, by which the wound is enlarged. [a. 40.]—**S. legalis**. An autopsy performed by mandate or consent of the law in order to determine the cause of death. [a. 40.]—**S. mariana**. *S. mediana*. See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. musculorum**. See MYOTOMY.—**S. nervorum**. See NEUROTOMY.—**S. perinealis**. See *Perineal* SECTION.—**S. postrolandica**. A transverse section of the brain carried through the posterior boundary of the ascending parietal convolution. [I. 17 (K).]—**S. prærolandica**. A transverse section of the brain made in front of the ascending frontal convolutions. [I. 17 (K).]—**S. rectovesicalis**. See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. renalis**. *S. renis*. See NEPHROTOMY.—**S. rolandica**. Of Ginecchini, a transverse section of the brain carried through the fissure of Rolando. [I. 17 (K).]—**S. tendinum**. See TENDOTOMY.—**S. transversalis**. See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. urethralis**. See URETHROTOMY and *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. vaginalis**. See ELATROTOMY.—**S. vaginovesicalis**. See COLPOCYSTOTOMY.—**S. vesicæ**. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. vesicæ felleæ**. See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**S. vesicalis**. See CYSTOTOMY and LITHOTOMY.—**S. vesicovaginalis**. See COLPOCYSTOTOMY.

**SECTION**, n. *Se<sup>2</sup>k'shu<sup>2</sup>n*. Gr., *τομή* (1st def.). Lat., *sectio*. Fr., *s. coupe* (2d def.). Ger., *S. Durchchnitt* (1st def.), *Stelle* (5th def.), *Schnitt* (1st, 2d, and 3d def.). 1. The act or process of cutting. 2. A part separated by cutting, also the surface made by such cutting. 3. A post-mortem examination. 4. In classification, a division of an order, tribe, or other group; especially in botany a division of a genus containing one or more species differing from other groups of species of the same genus in certain characters, which are not, however, important enough to raise such division to the rank of a genus. [a. 35.]—**Cæsarean s.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**Frontal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal

dorsal and ventral parts. [J.]—**Frozen s.** Fr., *coupe du cadavre gelé*. Ger., *Gefrierschnitt*, *Gefriedurchschnitt*. An anatomical s. of a cadaver that has been frozen in order that all the parts and organs may be retained in their normal relations. [a. 40.]—**Perineal s.** External urethrotomy without a guide. [E.]—**Sagittal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal right and left parts. [J.]—**S'ergebniss** (Ger.). That which is observed at a post-mortem examination.—**Segmentations'**. See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Sigantian s.** See *Pubic* SYMPHYSECTOMY.

**SECTOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Se<sup>2</sup>kt'o<sup>2</sup>r*. Gen., *-or'is*. From *secare*, to cut. An area bounded by an arc of a circle and the radii cutting its extremities. In circles having the punctum alae vomeris as centre, Lissauer distinguishes the following cranimetrical s's: *Frontal s.*, the s. between a radius terminated by the punctum nasofrontale and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum bregmatis; *maxillary s.*, the s. between a radius to the same point and one which passes through the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris; *medullary s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum foraminis magni anterioris and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum foraminis magni posterioris; *nasal s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum nasofrontale; *occipital s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum occipitale and one passing through the punctum protuberantiæ occipitalis; *palatine s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and one which if prolonged would pass through the punctum præmaxillare; *parietal s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum bregmatis and one which if prolonged would pass through the punctum occipitis; *præmaxillary s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum præmaxillare and one passing through the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris; *s. for the cavum naso-pharyngeum*, the s. between a radius to the punctum foraminis magni anterioris and one passing through the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris. [L; Lissauer, "Arch. für Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a. 50); a. 48.]

**SECTORIAL**, adj. *Se<sup>2</sup>k-to<sup>2</sup>'ri<sup>2</sup>-l*. From *sector*, a cutter. See CARNASSIAL.

**SECUND**, adj. *Sek<sup>1</sup>'u<sup>2</sup>nd*. Lat., *secundus* (from *sequi*, to follow). Ger., *einseitwendig*, *einerseitwendig*. Of flowers or other organs, directed all to one side of a lengthened axis. [a. 35.]

**SECUNDINA CEREBRI** (Lat.), n. f. *Se<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>nd(u<sup>2</sup>nd)-in(en)'a<sup>2</sup> se<sup>2</sup>r(ke<sup>2</sup>r)'e<sup>2</sup>-bri(bre)*. See PIA.

**SECUNDINE**, n. *Se<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>nd-en*. From *secundus*, following. Fr., *secondine*. 1. The inner integument of an ovule; the coat immediately surrounding the nucellus. [a. 35.] 2. In the pl., *s's* (Lat., *secundinae*, *secundae*, also *secundina* [sing.]; Fr., *arrrière-faît*; Ger., *Nachgeburtsheile*, *Nachgeburst*, *Anhänge* [oder *Anneze*] *des Fötus*), the placenta, the fetal membranes, and the umbilical cord as they are expelled after the birth of the child.

**SECUNDIPARA** (Lat.), n. f. *Se<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>nd(u<sup>2</sup>nd)-i<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>ri'a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *secundus*, second, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *secondipare*. A female parturient for the second time. [a. 45.]

**SECUNDUS** (Lat.), adj. *Se<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>nd(u<sup>2</sup>nd)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *sequi*, to follow. Second; as a n., the second of a series of muscles.—**S. brachium moventium**. See DELTOID (n.).—**S. cubitum flectentium**. See BRACHIALIS *anticus*.—**S. moventium scapularum**. See TRAPEZIUS.—**S. laryngis**. See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *posticus*.—**S. proprium auricularis**. See RETRAHENS *auris*.

**SECURIGERA** (Lat.), n. f. *Se<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-i<sup>2</sup>g'g'e<sup>2</sup>r'a<sup>2</sup>*. From *secaris*, a hatchet, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *securigère*. The genus *Bonaveria*, called also *Securidaca*, *Securilla*, and *Securina*. [a. 35.]—**S. coronilla**. See *BONAVERIA securidaca*.

**SEDATIO**, n. *Se<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *sedatio* (from *sedare*, to lull). Ger., *Linderung*. 1. The production of a calm and quiet condition of mind and body, especially that of reducing excessive action (as of the heart). 2. The condition so produced. [D.]

**SEDATIVE**, adj. *Se<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>v*. Lat., *sedativus*, *sedans*. Fr., *sedatif*, *calmant*. Ger., *beruhigend*, *besänftigend*. Producing sedation; as a n., a s. medicine.

**SEDES** (Lat.), n. f. *Sed(sed)'ez(as)*. Gen., *sed'is*. From *sedere*, to sit. 1. See BREECH. 2. In the pl., *s's*, stools. [D. 3.]—**S. eructæ**. Bloody stools. [D. 3.]—**S. lactescentes**. See *Cæliac* FLUX.—**S. proclivæ**. Prolapse of the anus. [E.]

**SEDGE**, n. *Se<sup>2</sup>j*. A plant of the genus *Carex*; in the pl., *s's*, the *Cyperaceæ*. [a. 35.]

**SEDIMENT**, n. *Se<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>-m'nt*. Gr., *ὑπόστασις*. Lat., *sedimentum* (from *sedere*, to sit). Fr., *sediment*. Ger., *S. Satz*. See DEPOSIT (1st def.).—**Urinary s.** Ger., *Harnabsatz*, *Harnsatz*. The solid constituents of urine which are deposited in the bottom of the vessel after standing. Generally speaking, the inorganic s's are normal constituents, and the inorganic s. is composed of substances not normally found in the urine. [Tyson (a. 40).]

**SEDIMENTATION**, n. *Se<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt'a<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n*. From *sedimentum*, subsidence. The process of producing the rapid deposit of a urinary sediment in order to facilitate analysis. It consists in a rapidly revolving tube or glass held at such an angle that the solids of the contained urine will be rapidly deposited at the base by centrifugal force. [a. 40.]

**SEDLITZ**, n. A place in Bohemia where there is a mineral spring containing various sulphates and calcium carbonate. [a. 14.]—**Eau de s. artificielle** (Fr.). See *Aqua sedlitzensis* *extemporanea*.

**SEDUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sed(se<sup>2</sup>d)'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *sedere*, to sit. Fr., *sedon*. Ger., *S. Felttheim*, *Mauerpfeffer*. Stone-crop; a genus of crassulaceous plants. The *Sedâ* and the *Sedacæa* correspond partly, and the *Sedææ* essentially, to the *Crassulacææ*. [a. 35.]—**S. acre**. Fr., *sedon vermiculaire*, *joubarbe d'ore*, *vermiculaire brûlante*, *orpin brûlant*, *marquet*, *pois d'oïseau*, *poivre de muraille*. Ger., *scharfe* (oder *kleine*) *Felttheim*, *scharfer Mauerpfeffer*.



*pfefter, Steinpfeffer, Katzentraublein, scharfes Knorpelkraut, Moldenkraut, Zumpenkraut, Zungenkraut, Blattloskraut, Lebenskraut, scharfes S.* Common (or biting) stone-crop, wall-pepper, creeping-Jack, gold-dust (or -moss), country pepper; an evergreen herb growing throughout Europe, and found wild also in the New England States. The fresh herb, *herba recens sedi* (*acris*, seu *minoris*, seu *vermicularis*, seu *ilicebri*), which abounds in an acrid juice, has been used as an emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic; also as an application to warts, ulcers, etc. It was also formerly employed in epilepsy, intermittent fever, kidney troubles, and atony of the digestive organs. [a, 35.]—*S. album*. Fr. *sédon blanc*, *joubarbe blanche*, *petite joubarbe*, *rasinet*, *riz sauvage*, *tétine de souris*, *tripe-madame*, *trigue-madame*. Ger., *weisse Fethenne* (oder *Steinwurz*, oder *Trippmadam*), *Taubenweizen*, *Klaffenkraut*, *Hühnerweh*, *weisses S.* Worm-grass, tall white stone-crop; a European species not so acrid as *S. acre*, but formerly used in like it. The herb was once official and is still sometimes used in poultices. [a, 35.]—*S. anacampseros*. Fr., *fève épaisse*. Ger., *rundblättriges S.*, *krichende Fethenne*, *Wundkraut*, *grosse Trippmadam*, *Garten-trippmadam*. Evergreen orpine, herb-of-friendship, perhaps the *τελέφιον* of the school of Hippocrates; a salad plant indigenous to Switzerland, Italy, and southern France. The herb, which has the properties of *S. telephium*, was formerly official as *herba anacampserotis*.—*S. aquatile*. See *SRATIOTIS aloides*.—*S. cepaea*. Fr., *sédon étoilé*. Ger., *Cepernkraut*, *Welschhornkraut*. Probably the *κρηαία* of Dioscorides; a European species used in urinary complaints. [a, 35.]—*S. majus*. The *Semprevivum tectorum*. [a, 35.]—*S. micranthum*, *S. minus*. See *S. album*.—*S. minus luteum*, *S. reflexum*. Fr., *châlons*, *herbe aux hémorrhoides*, *sédon penché*. Ger., *zurückgekrümmte Fethenne*, *gelbe Trippmadam*, *Felsens*, *zurückgebogenes S.* Stone-hore, stone-orpine, trippmadam; a European salad species formerly used like *S. acre* and *S. album*. [a, 35.]—*S. rhodiola*, *S. roseum*. Fr., *sédon rose*, *millegraïne*, *orpin rose*, *joubarbe rose*. Ger., *gemeine Rosenwurz*. Rose-root, heal-all; an alpine European species. The mildly astringent root (the *πόττα βίφα* of Dioscorides) has an acrid taste, and was formerly used as a discutient, refrigerant, and anodyne. [a, 35.]—*S. telephium*. Fr., *sédon orpin*, *feuille (ou fève) grasse*, *herbe à la coupeure* (ou aux charpentiers, ou de Saint-Jean, ou grasse), *reprise*, *grasset*, *joubarbe des vignes*. Ger., *knollige Fethenne*, *Scheerwurz*, *Geschwulstkraut*, *Donnerart*, *Wolfsbohnkraut*, *Donnerkraut*, *Dickblatt*, *Zumpenkraut*, *Zungenkraut*. Alpine live-long, orpine, orphan-John, midsummermen; a salad species growing in Europe and nearly naturalized in the United States. Its fleshy, white, tuberous root and its herb, formerly official as *radix et herba telephii* (seu *telephii vulgaris*, seu *crassula*, seu *crassula majoris*, seu *ilicebri*, seu *ilicebri majoris*, seu *anacampseros*, seu *anacampserotis*, seu *fabae crassae*, seu *fabae inversae*, seu *fabariae*, seu *scrophulariae mediae*), were used, especially the herb, as a refrigerant, anodyne, and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—*S. vermiculare*. See *S. acre*.

**SEED**, n. Sed. Gr., *σπόρόν*. Lat., *semen*. Fr., *graine*. Ger., *Samen*. The fertilized and ripened ovule in phanerogams. Its essential part is the embryo. [a, 35.]—**AXILE** s. Lat., *semen axile*. Fr., *graine axile*. A s. attached near the axis of the fruit.—**CARMINATIVE** s's. See *Hot s's*.—**COLD** s's, **COOLING** s's. See *Quattuor SEMINA frigida majora* and *Quattuor SEMINA frigida minora* (under SEMEN).—**HOLY** s. See *WORMSEED*.—**HOT** s's. See *Quattuor SEMINA calida majora* and *Quattuor SEMINA calida minora* (under SEMEN).—**MOLUCCA** s's. See *MOLUCCA GRAINS*.—**NETTED** s. A s. in which the testa is reticulated. [a, 35.]—**S. coat**. See *TESTA* and *TEGMENT*.—**S. leaves**, **S. lobes**. See *COTYLEDON LEAVES*.—**S. vessel**. See *PERICARP*.

**SEEKRANKHEIT** (Ger.), n. Za'kra'n'k-hit. See *SEASICKNESS*.

**SEEKUGELN** (Ger.), n. pl. Za'kug-e'ln. See *CORPORA quadrigenina*.

**SEELE** (Ger.), n. Za'e'. See *MIND*.—**RÜCKENMARKS'**. Lit., the mind of the spinal cord; a faculty of forming conscious conceptions formerly supposed by some to have its seat in the spinal nerve-cords. [K, 35.]—**S'nforschung**. See *PSYCHOLOGY*.—**S'nheilkunde**. See *PSYCHIATRY*.—**S'nliähmung**. See *PHRENOLOGIA*.—**S'nlehere**. See *PSYCHOLOGY*.—**S'nleiden**. *Insanity*. [a, 40.]—**S'nruhe**. Tranquillity of mind. [a, 40.]—**S'nstörung**. Intellectual disorder or disturbance. [D, 67.]—**S'nstörungs-krankheit**. See *Mental ALIENATION*.—**S'nverrichtungen**. See *Animal ACTIONS*.

**SEENESSEL** (Ger.), n. Za'ne's-se'l. See *ALGA*.

**SEEPFERD** (Ger.), n. Za'pfe'r'd. See *HIPPOCAMPUS*.—**GROSSES S.** See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**KLEINES S.** See *HIPPOCAMPUS minor*.—**S'efuss**. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.

**SEESALZ** (Ger.), n. Za'za'lt's. See *Sea-SALT*.

**SEETANG** (Ger.), n. Za'ta'n'g. The *Fucus vesiculosus*, *Laminaria conica*, and other marine *Algae*.

**SEGEL** (Ger.), n. Zag'e'l. 1. See *VELUM*. 2. The broadened end of a chorda tendinea attached to a valve. [L, 332.]—**GAUMENS'**. See *VELUM palati*.—**HINTERES S.** See *SEPTUM parietale*.—**HIRM-MARKS'**. See *VELUM medullare*.—**S. dritter Ordnung**. Ends of the chordæ tendineæ unconnected with papillary muscles and inserted into attached margins of valves. [L, 332.]—**S. erster Ordnung**. The ends of the chordæ tendineæ attached to the margin of the auriculo-ventricular opening. [L, 332.]—**S. zweiter Ordnung**. The ends of the chordæ tendineæ attached to the ventricular surface of valves nearer the free than the attached margins. [L, 332.]—**VORDERES MARKS'**, **VORDERES S.** See *VALVE* of *Valvulus* and *SEPTUM aorticum*.—**WANDS'**. See *SEPTUM parietale*.

**SEGMENT**, n. Se'g'm'nt. Lat., *segmentum* (from *secare*, to cut). Fr., *s.*, *segmen*. Ger., *S.*, *abschnitt*. 1. A part separated more or less completely from other parts. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, a division of a lobed or cleft leaf or other plant organ. When there are subdivisions, the s. is the primary division, and its parts are called lobes. [a, 35.]—**INTERANNULAR (nerve) s.** See *INTERNODE* of *Ranvier*.—**Intermediate s. of a cilium**. Ger., *Zwischenglied*. A soft, isotropous, faintly striated portion of a cilium intervening between the pedicle and the cilium proper. [Engelmann, "Arch. f. Physiol.," 1880, p. 505 (J).]—**Lower s. of the uterus**. In an obstetrical sense, that portion of the organ which stretches and dilates during labor, but does not take part in the work of expelling the ovum; being all that portion situated below the ring of Bandl. [Lahs, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xliii, 2; "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 490.]—**Medullary s's**. Fr., *s's cylindriques*. Ger., *Mark's'e*, *Einkebrungen*, *Faserglieder*, *Hohlcylinder*. *Lantermann'sche Gliederungen*. S's or divisions in the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber, formed by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. The s's have solid or hollow conical ends, and fit together like funnels. The s's in an internode of *Ranvier* are variable in length and in number, and are supposed by some to be due to manipulation, while others believe them to be normal. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**Pubic s. of the pelvic floor** [D. B. Hart]. The upper and anterior of the two overlapping s's into which Hart divides the pelvic floor in women. It consists of what extends from symphysis pubis to anterior vaginal wall, inclusive of the latter, and is chiefly made up of bladder. [A, 48.]—**Rivianian s. of the tympanic ring**. The anterior superior grooveless s. lying between the two points of attachment of the tympanic portion of the temporal bone to its squamous portion. [F.]—**Sacral s. of the pelvic floor** [D. B. Hart]. The lower and posterior of Hart's two s's of the pelvic floor in women. It "extends from sacrum to posterior vaginal wall." [A, 48.] Cf. *Pubic s. of the pelvic floor*.—**S. de Bandl** (Fr.). See *BANDL'S RING*.—**S's de la trachée** (Fr.). See *TRACHEAL RINGS*.—**S's du noyau lenticulaire** (Fr.). The zones of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 55 (K).]—**S's of Lantermann**. See *Medullary s's*.—**Yolk s.** See *SEGMENTATION CELL*.—**Zwillungss'e** (Ger.). See *Cleft nuclear FILAMENTS*.

**SEGMENTATION**, n. Se'g-me'nt-a'shu'n. Lat., *segmentatio* (from *segmentum*, a segment. Fr., *s.*, *fractionnement*. Ger., *Furchung*, *Segmentirung*. The process of becoming divided into parts; especially as in germ s. (q. v.).—**Centro-lectical s.** A variety of s. in which the spheres include a central mass of nutritive yolk. [L, 201.]—**Complete s.** See *Total s. (of the vitellus)*.—**Discoidal s.** Ger., *scheibenförmige Furchung*. A variety of s. in which the germinal layer alone is involved. [L, 201.]—**Duplicative s.** Of Salisbury, a s. of the micro-organism of gonorrhea in which there is an interval between the two segments. [G.]—**Free s.** The division of naked cells. [J, 21.]—**Germ-s.** Ger., *Keim-spaltung*, *Furchung des Dotters*. The s. of the fecundated ovum. "A process of division and multiplication" of the blastospheres, "after the manner of cell cleavage." [A, 5.]—**Holoblastic s.** See *Total s. (of the vitellus)*.—**Incomplete s.**, **Meroblastic s.** See *Partial s. of the vitellus*.—**Metameric s.** The division of embryo into metameres. [L.]—**Partial s. (of the vitellus)**. Lat., *segmentatio partialis*. Ger., *unvollständige Furchung*. That sort of s. of a mesoblastic ovum which takes place only in the formative vitellus. [A, 8.]—**Primordial s.** Ger., *ursprüngliche Furchung*. A supposititious archetypal form of s. [L, 146.]—**Protovertebral s.** A division of the mesoblast on each side of the notochord into the protovertebrae. [L.]—**Regular s.** A form of s. in which the ovum is converted into spheres of equal size and regularly disposed. [L, 201.]—**S. of the ovum**, **S. of the yolk**. Ger., *Dotterfurchung*. See *Germ-s.*—**S. sphere**. See *BLASTULA*.—**Superficial s.**, **Surface s.** Lat., *segmentalis superficialis*. Ger., *oberflächliche Furchung*. A variety in which the s. occurs upon the surface of the ovum. [L, 201.]—**Total s. (of the vitellus)**. Lat., *segmentatio totalis*. Ger., *vollständige Furchung*. That complete form of germ-s. in which the whole yolk divides into two, four, eight, and so successively into smaller divisions, each with its nucleus, all destined to take part in the further development of the ovum. [A, 8.]—**Unequal s.** Ger., *ungleichmässige Furchung*. A form of s. in which, after the ovum is divided into four equal segments, the spheres of one pole are smaller than those of the opposite and afterward are much more numerous. [L, 201.]

**SEGMENTELLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se'g-me'nt-e'l'lu'm(lu'm). Dim. of *segmentum*, a segment. See *BLASTULA*.

**SEGNITIA** (Lat.), **SEGNITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Se'g-ni'z'shi'z(tiz)-a', -ez(as). Gen., -it'iae, -e'i. From *segnis*, slow. Ger., *Trägheit*. Torpor, sluggishness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SEGRAY** (Fr.), n. S'-gre'. A place in the department of the Loiret, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SEGRÉ** (Fr.), n. S'-gra. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SEGUIERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa-ge-a'ri'a-a'. From J. P. Séguier, a French botanist. Fr., *séguérie*. A genus of phytolaccaceae tropical American plants. [a, 35.]—**S. alliacea**. A Brazilian



species. The herb, root, and wood are used in baths in cases of rheumatism, dropsy, and hemorrhoids. [a, 35.]

**SEGURA DE ARAGÓN** (Sp.), n. Sa-gu'ra' da a²r-a²g-on'. A place in Teruel, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SEHEN** (Ger.), n. Za'e²n. See VISION and SIGHT.—**Doppelt's**. See DIPLOPIA.—**Einfachs**. See unter EINFACH.—**Erschwert's**. See DYSDOPIA.—**Falsches S**. See PSEUDOPSIA.—**Fehlerhaftes S**. See DYSDOPIA.—**Feuers**. The subjective perception of scintillations of light.—**Fremds**. See DEUTEROSCOPY.—**Heiters**. See GALEROPSIA.—**Kleiners**. See MICROPIA.—**Krankhaftes Lichts**. See PHOTOPSIA.—**Krankhaftes S**. See PAROPSIA.—**Krumms**. See METAMORPHOPSIA.—**Mehrfachs**. See POLYOPSIA.—**Mückens**. See MYIODEPSIA.—**Nachts**. See NYCTALOPSIA.—**Nichtblaus**. See BLUE-BLINDNESS.—**Roths**. See ERYTHROPSIA.—**Schattens**. See SCIEROPSIA.—**Spinnens**. See MYIODEPSIA.—**Tags**. See HEMERALOPSIA (1st def.).

**SEHKUNST** (Ger.), **SEHLEHRE** (Ger.), n's. Za'kunst, -lar-e². See OPTICS.

**SEHLOCH** (Ger.), n. Za'lo²ch². See OPTIC FORAMEN and PUPIL.  
**SEHMSBLÄTTER** (Ger.), n. Zamz'blat-te²r. See SENNA (2d def.).

**SEHNE** (Ger.), n. Zam'e². See TENDON.—**Achillens**. See TENDO ACHILLIS.—**Hands**. See PALMAR FASCIA.—**S'nabscens**. See THECAL ABSCESS.—**S'nausbreitung**. See APONEUROSIS.—**S'nbinde**. See FASCIA (3d def.).—**S'nbalg**. See GANGLION (1st def.).—**S'nbogen**. A tendinous or aponeurotic arch. [L, 31.]—**S'ndurchschneidung**. See TENOTOMY.—**S'nfüden**. See CHORDÆ tendineæ.—**S'nhaut**. See APONEUROSIS.—**S'nfüßen**. See MYOPALMUS.—**S'nmesser**. See TENOTOME.—**S'nphänomen**, **S'reflex**. See TENDON REFLEX.—**S'nring**. See ANNULUS tendinosus and ANNULUS fibrosus.—**S'nrollen**. See SESAMOIDE BONES.—**S'nscheidendzündung**. See TENOSYNOVITIS.—**S'nschleimbeutel**. See BURSA mucosa subclavicularis.—**S'nsmiere**. See SYNOVIA.—**S'nschnitt**. See TENOTOMY.—**Ursprungs**. A tendon, fascia, or aponeurosis of origin of a muscle. [L, 31.]—**Zwischens**. A connecting tendon, such as that between the two bellies of the digastricus. [L, 31.]

**SEHNPFEIFEN** (Ger.), n. Zan'e²n-pfif-e²n. A piping sound produced by friction of tendinous structures.—**Perikardiales S**. A whistling pericardial murmur resembling the sound of a pipe, described by Martray as due to vibrations of intrapericardial fibrous bands. [Wien. med. Blätt, 1887, No. 8 (a, 40).]

**SEHNERV** (Ger.), n. Za'ne²r. See OPTIC NERVE.—**S'eneintritt**. See OPTIC DISC.—**S'enentzündung**. See OPTIC NEURITIS.—**S'enhügel**, **S'enkammer**. See OPTIC THALAMUS.—**S'enkreuzung**. See CHIASM.—**S'enschelde**. The sheath of the optic nerve. [L, 304.]—**S'enwurzel**. See OPTIC THALAMUS.

**SEHNIG** (Ger.), adj. Zan'ig². Aponeurotic, tendinous.

**SEHRICHTUNG** (Ger.), n. Za'rich²t-un². See LINE of sight.

**SEHROTH** (Ger.), n. Za'rot. See VISUAL PURPLE.

**SEHSPHÄRE** (Ger.), n. Za'sfar-e². See VISUAL CENTRE and CORPORA quadrigemina.—**Munk'sche S**. A region in the occipital cortex of the dog's brain, supposed to be concerned with the sense of vision, intimately related to the external geniculate body. [Arch. f. Psych., xiv, 1883, p. 697 (K).]

**SEHSTOFF** (Ger.), n. Za'sto²f. See VISUAL PURPLE.

**SEHSTRAHLUNG** (Ger.), n. Za'stra²l-un². See OPTIC RADIATION.—**Gratiolet'sche S**. The posterior portion of the corona radiata, including those bundles of fibres which enter the occipital lobe. [I, 28 (K).]—**Untere S**. The radiating nerve-fibres in the subthalamic region. [I, 17 (K).]

**SEHUSPRUNG** (Ger.), n. Za'ur-sprun². See VISUAL CENTRE.

**SEHWINKEL** (Ger.), n. Za'vi²n²k-e². See OPTIC ANGLE.

**SEHZIEL** (Ger.), n. Za'sel. See HOROPTER.

**SEICHE** (Fr.), n. Se²sh. See SEPIA officinalis.

**SEIDE** (Ger.), n. Zid'e². Silk.—**S'nraupe**, **S'nspinner**, **S'nwurm**. See BOMBYX mori.—**S'nwurmssäure**. See BOMBIC ACID.

**SEIDELBAST** (Ger.), n. Zid'e²l-ba²st. See DAPHNE.—**Aetherisches S'extrakt**. See EXTRACTUM MEZEREI æthereum.—**Cantharidenhaltiges S'pflaster**. See EMPLASTRUM MEZEREI cantharidatum.—**Gemeiner S**. See DAPHNE mezereum.—**S'bitter**. See DAPHNIN.—**S'extrakt**. See EXTRACTUM MEZEREI.—**S'rinde**. See MEZEREUM (3d def.).

**SEIDLITZ** (Ger.), n. Zid'l²ts. See SEDITZ.

**SEIFE** (Ger.), n. Zif'e². See SOAP.—**Alkantische S**. See SAPO (2d def.).—**Ammoniakgummis**. See SAPO AMMONIACI.—**Ammoniak's**. See AMMONIA SOAP.—**Antimonial'stropfen**. See LAPAR ANTIMONII chloridi.—**Antimons**. See SAPO ANTIMONII.—**Flüssige S'salbe**. See LINTIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum.—**Gemeine S**. See SAPO vulgaris.—**Gefüllte S**. In the process of soap manufacture, the mass produced by letting the mixture of fats and alkalis harden. It consists of the soap with glycerin and an excess of alkali. [B.]—**Grüne S**. See SAPO viridis.—**Harte S**. See HARD SOAP.—**Haus's**. See SAPO domesticus.—**Kern's**. See GRAIN SOAP.—**Oels**. See OLIVE-OIL SOAP.—**Schmier's**, **Schwarze S**. See SAPO viridis.—**S'naufflösung**. See TINCTURA ANTIMONII saponata.—**S'nbaum**. The genus Sapiidus.—**S'nbeeren**. See unter SAPINDUS saponaria.—**S'nbeert**. See EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.—**S'nberde**. See Fullers' EARTH.—**S'ngelst**. See SPIRITUS saponatus (3d def.) and TINCTURA SAPONIS viridis.—**S'ngeschwaist**. See STRATOIA.—**S'nklyster**. See LAVEMENT de SAVON.—**S'nkraut**. The genus Saponaria.—**S'nleim**. See SAPO kalinus.—**S'nöl**. See OLEUM SAPONIS.—**S'nplaster**. See EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.—**S'npulver**. See Poudre de SAVON.—**S'nrinde**. See QUILLAJA (2d def.).—**S'spiritus**. See SPIRITUS saponatus (2d def.).—**Spanische S**. See SAPO (2d def.).

**SEIFENWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Zif'e²n-vurts-e²l. The Saponaria officinalis or its root. [a, 35.]—**Aegyptische S**. The root of Gypsophila struthium; also (an erroneous use) that of Leontice leontopetalum. [a, 35.]—**Rothe S**. The root of Saponaria officinalis. [a, 35.]—**Weisse S**. The root of Lychnis vespertina. [a, 35.]

**SEIGLE** (Fr.), n. Se²gl¹. 1. See SECALE. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the fruit of Secale cereale. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoolature de s. ergoté**. See TINCTURA ERGOTÆ.—**Ergot de s**. [Fr. Cod.] See ERGOT of rye.—**Extrait de s. ergoté** [Fr. Cod.] See EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ.—**Hulle de s. ergoté**. See OIL of ERGOT.—**Poudre de s. ergoté** [Fr. Cod.] See SECALE CORNUUM pulveratum.—**S. à éperon**, **S. cornu**. See ERGOT of rye.—**S. cultivé**, **S. de mars**, **S. de Pâques**, **S. du printemps**. See SECALE cereale.—**S. ergoté**, **S. ergotisé**, **S. luxuriant**, **S. noir**. See ERGOT of rye.—**Tisane de s. ergoté**. See INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.

**SEIGLER'S SPRINGS**, n. Sig'lu²rz. A place in Lake County, California, where there are mineral springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SEIHUNG** (Ger.), n. Zi'un². See FILTRATION.

**SEIHZEUG** (Ger.), n. Zi'tsoig. See FILTER.

**SEIME** (Fr.), n. Se²im. A fissure in the hoof of a soliped.

**SEIN** (Fr.), n. Sa²n². See MAMMA and LINUS.—**Faire le s**. To press out a milk-like secretion from the breast of a new-born child; a term used by monthly nurses. [A, 38.]

**SEIRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sir(se²i²r)-i²-as(as²s)²is. Gen., -as²eos (-is). Gr., σειριασις. See INSOLATION (2d def.).

**SEISIS** (Lat.), **SEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sis(se²i²s)-i²s, siz(se²i²s)-mu²s(mu²s). Gen., seis²eos (-is), seis²mi. Gr., σεισμός (from σείω, to shake). Fr., s. Ger., Erschütterung. 1. Concussion; of Hippocrates, also auscultation. 2. Dislocation of a vertebra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SEITE** (Ger.), n. Zit'e². See FLANK and LATUS.—**Bauch's**. See GASTRUM.—**S'nbruch**. See PLEUROCELE.—**S'nständig**. See LATERAL.

**SEITENARM** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-a²rm. See ANTERIOR BRACHIUM and POSTERIOR BRACHIUM.—**Hinterer S**, **S. des hinteren Vierhügels**. See POSTERIOR BRACHIUM.—**S. des Vierhügels**. See BRACHIUM conjunctivum.—**Vorderer S**. See ANTERIOR BRACHIUM.

**SEITENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-musk-e²l. A lateral muscle.—**Breiter S. der Zunge**. See CERATOGLOSSUS.—**Breiter S. des Schlundes**. See CERATOPHARYNGEUS.—**Schmalere S. der Zunge**. See CHONDROGLOSSUS.

**SEITENPLATTEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Zit'e²n-platt-te²n. 1. Of Hertwig, the two halves of the nuclear plate formed by its division in the equator of the nucleus. [Jena. Zeit., 1884, p. 503 (J).] 2. Of Remak, the united muscular plates of the embryo; also, at an earlier stage of development, the lateral mesoblastic plates. [A, 8.]

**SEITENSCHIEDEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Zit'e²n-shid-e²n. The lateral folds of the amnion.

**SEITENSTECHE** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-ste²ch-te²n. Fr., point de côté. 1. A "stitch in the side" (as in beginning pneumonia and pleurisy). [a, 18.] 2. See PLEURISY.—**Falsches S**. See PLEURODYNIA.

**SEITENSTICH** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-sti²ch². See PLEURISY and PLEURODYNIA.—**Verborgener S**. See PLEURODYNIA and PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

**SEITENSTRANG** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-stra²n². A lateral tract, especially the lateral column of the spinal cord. [K.]—**S'antheil**, **Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks**. See LATERAL COLUMN.—**S'sreste**. The prolongation of the lateral columns of the spinal cord in the medulla oblongata. [I, 6 (K).]—**Vorderer S**. See ANTERIOR LATERAL COLUMN.

**SEITENSTRANGBAHN** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-stra²n²-ba²n. See LATERAL COLUMN.—**Kleinhirns**. See LATERAL TRACT of the cerebellum.

**SEITENSTRECKER** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-stre²k-e²r. An extensor muscle on the external side of a limb. [L.]—**S. des Fessels**, **Kron-**, und **Hufbeins**. See PERONEO-PREPHALANGIUS.

**SEITENTHEIL** (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-thil. A part lying toward the side. [a, 48.]—**S. der Oberbauchgegend**. See HYPOCHONDRUM.—**S. des Hinterhauptbeins** [Ratlke]. See OCCIPITAL BONE.—**S. des kleinen Gehirns**, **S. des Mittelhirns**. See CEREBELLAR HEMISPHERES.

**SEITLICH** (Ger.), adj. Zit'l²ch². See COLLATERAL and LATERAL.

**SEIZURE**, n. Sezhu²r. Gr., ἀἴψα (1st def.), ἄρπα (2d def.). Lat., prehensio (1st def.), accessio (2d def.). Fr., prise (1st def.), accès (2d def.). Ger., Angriff (1st def.), Anfall (2d def.). 1. The act of grasping, as with a forceps. 2. The attack or onset of a disease or of a recurrence of its manifestations.

**SEKRET** (Ger.), n. Zak-re²t. See SECRETION. For other German words in Sek-, see the corresponding forms in Sec.—**S'blase**, **S'traum**. See THECA (2d def.).

**SEL** (Fr.), n. Se²l. See SALT.—**Bain de s. marin** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM AQUÆ MARINÆ artificiale.—**Collyre de s's fondus**. See Collyre à la pierre divine.—**Esprit de s**. See SPIRITUS SALIS.—**Esprit de s. fumant** (ou marin). See SPIRITUS SALIS.—**Esprit de s. volatil huileux**. See SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus.—**S. acéteux minéral**. See SODIUM acetate.—**S's aëres**. See ALKALINE SALTS.—**S. admirable** (perlé). See SAL mirabile perlatum.—**S. alcali nitreux de Seignette**. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—**S. alcali pur**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**S. alcali volatil**. See AMMONIUM carbonate.—**S. alcali volatil des végétaux**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**S. alembroth**. See ALEMBROTH.—**S. alexitère**. See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—**S. amer**. Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—**S. ammoniac**, **S. ammoniacal**. See the major



list.—S. anglais. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. arsénical de Macquer. See *Biarséniate* de POTASSE.—S. cathartique amer. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. commun. See SODIUM chloride.—S. cubique. See SODIUM nitrate.—S. de Berthollet. Potassium chlorate. [B.]—S. de Boutigny. See MERCURY chloriodide.—S. de canal. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. de Chrestien. See GOLD and sodium chloride.—S. de cuisine. Sodium chloride. [B.]—S. de Derosne. See NARCOTINE.—S. de duobus. See SAL de duobus.—S. de Figuier. See GOLD and sodium chloride.—S. de Fischer. See COBALT and potassium nitrate (1st def.).—S. de gabelle. Sodium chloride. [a, 38.]—S. d'Egra. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. de Guindre. A French preparation in the form of powders containing each nearly 6 centigrammes of potassium chloride and 14 grammes of sodium sulphate. [B, 10.]—S. de Homberg. See SAL sedativum.—S. de la Rochelle. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. de l'art. S. de la sagesse. S. de la science. S. de la vie. See ALEMBROTH.—S. de mer. See Sea-SALT.—S. de nitre. Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—S. d'Epsom. Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—S. d'Epsom de Lorraine. Commercial sodium sulphate. [B.]—S. de roche. See Rock-SALT.—S. de Schlippe. See ANTIMONY thioantimonate.—S. de Sedlitz. S. de Seidlitz. S. de Seidschütz. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. de Seignette. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. de Sennert. See POTASSIUM acetate.—S. de Sylvius. See *Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus*.—S. de verre. Syn.: *écume de verre*. A mixture of potassium (or sodium) chloride and potassium (or sodium) sulphate, which collects as a scum in the fusion of glass. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—S. de Vichy. Sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—S. de Westendorp. See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—S. digestif. See SAL digestivus.—S. diurétique. See POTASSIUM acetate.—S. fébrifuge de Sylvius (ou fixe). See POTASSIUM chloride.—S. fusible de l'urine. See *Microcosmic salt*.—S. gemme. Sodium chloride. [B.]—S. infernal. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—S. marin. See Sea-SALT and Sodium chloride.—S. marin décapité. Decapitated sea-salt; commercial salt deprived of organic matter by the application of a strong dry heat. [B.]—S. natif de l'urine. See *Microcosmic salt*.—S. perlé. See SODIUM phosphate.—S. poignant. See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—S. polychreste de Glaser. See POTASSIUM sulphate.—S. polychreste de la Rochelle. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. secret de Glauber. Ammonium sulphate.—S. sédatif (de Homberg). See SAL sedativum.—S. sédatif mercuriel. See *Boras hydrargyri*.—S. stibé. Tartar emetic.—S. végétal. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—S. volatil aromatique (huileux) de Sylvius. See *Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus*.—S. volatil d'Angleterre. See under AMMONIUM carbonate.—S. volatil d'urine. See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum.

**SELAGO** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>l-a(a)<sup>3</sup>go. Gen., -ag<sup>3</sup>inis. Fr., *sélagine*. 1. Of the ancients, *Lycopodium* s. 2. An old name for *Campylosoma hirsuta*. 3. A genus of heath-like shrubs or undershrubs forming, with *Microdon*, *Globularia*, etc., an order (*Selaginæ*) of the *Lamiales*. [a, 35.]

**SEL AMMONIAC** (Fr.), n. Se<sup>2</sup>l a<sup>3</sup>m-mo-ne-a<sup>3</sup>k. See AMMONIUM chloride.—*Esprit de s. a.* See AQUA ammoniac and LIQUOR AMMONII carbonici.—*Esprit de s. a. anisé*. See LIQUOR AMMONII anisatus.—*Esprit de s. a. dulcifié* (ou vineux). See *Spiritus ammoniac*.—*Fleur de s. a.* See SAL AMMONIACUS depuratus.—*Flours de s. a. martiales*. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—S. a. fixe. See CALCIUM chloride.—S. a. liquide. See LIQUOR ammonium chloride.

**SEL AMMONIACAL** (Fr.), n. Se<sup>2</sup>l a<sup>3</sup>m-mon-e-a<sup>3</sup>ka<sup>3</sup>l. See AMMONIUM chloride.—S. a. fusible de l'urine. A name anciently given to ammonium phosphate, but more properly applied to sodium and ammonium phosphate. [B, 46.] Cf. *Microcosmic salt*.—S. a. nitreux. Ammonium nitrate. [B, 93.]—S. a. secret de Glauber. See AMMONIUM sulphate.—S. a. spathique. See AMMONIUM fluoride.—S. a. tartreux. See POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate.—S. a. vitriolique. See AMMONIUM sulphate.

**SELBSTBEFLECKUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/be<sup>2</sup>fle<sup>2</sup>k-un<sup>2</sup>. See MASTURBATION.

**SELBSTBEFRUCHTUNG** (Ger.), **SELBSTBEGATTUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/be<sup>2</sup>frucht-un<sup>2</sup>, -ga<sup>2</sup>t-tun<sup>2</sup>. See Self-FERTILIZATION and AUTOECUNDATION.

**SELBSTBESCHÄNDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/be<sup>2</sup>shand-un<sup>2</sup>. See MASTURBATION.

**SELBSTBEWEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/be<sup>2</sup>vag-un<sup>2</sup>. See AUTOMATISM.

**SELBSTBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/bi<sup>2</sup>ld-un<sup>2</sup>. Autoplasty.

**SELBSTBRUSTUNTSUCHER** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/brust-un<sup>2</sup>e-r-zuch<sup>2</sup>e-r. See AUTECOSCOPE.

**SELBSTELETRISCH** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/a-le<sup>2</sup>kt-ri<sup>2</sup>sh. See IDIOELECTRIC.

**SELBSTENTLEIBUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/e<sup>2</sup>nt-lib-un<sup>2</sup>. Suicide. [L, 80.]

**SELBSTENTMISCHUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/e<sup>2</sup>nt-mis<sup>2</sup>h-un<sup>2</sup>. See FERMENTATION.

**SELBSTENTWICKELUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/e<sup>2</sup>nt-vi<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. See Spontaneous EVOLUTION.

**SELBSTENTZÜNDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/e<sup>2</sup>nt-tsu<sup>2</sup>nd-un<sup>2</sup>. Spontaneous ignition.

**SELBSTERZEUGUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/e<sup>2</sup>r-tsoig-un<sup>2</sup>. See Spontaneous GENERATION.

**SELBSTHEIL** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/hil. See PRUNELLA vulgaris.

**SELBSTINFECTIO** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/i<sup>2</sup>n-fe<sup>2</sup>k-tse-on. See AUTO-INFECTION.

**SELBSTLEITUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/lit-un<sup>2</sup>. See AUTONOMY.

**SELBSTMORD** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/mo<sup>2</sup>rd. Suicide.

**SELBSTMÖRDER** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/mu<sup>2</sup>rd-e<sup>2</sup>r. A suicide.

**SELBSTSCHÄNDUNG** (Ger.), **SELBSTSCHWÄCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/shand-un<sup>2</sup>, -schwach<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. See MASTURBATION.

**SELBSTSEHEN** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/za-e<sup>2</sup>n. See AUTOPSY (1st def.).

**SELBSTSTÄNDIG** (Ger.), adj. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/stand-i<sup>2</sup>g. 1. Independent, distinct. [L, 31.] 2. See AUTOMATIC.

**SELBSTSTEUERN** (Ger.), **SELBSTSTEUERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/stoi-e<sup>2</sup>rn, -e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. Self-regulation.—S. des *Herzens*. Of Brücke, a supposed automatic filling of the coronary arteries during the cardiac diastole. [K, 22.]

**SELBSTSTILLEN** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/sti<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>n. The nursing of a child by its own mother.

**SELBSTSTIMME** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/sti<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>. See AUTOPHONY.

**SELBSTERBRENNEN** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/fe<sup>2</sup>r-bre<sup>2</sup>n-ne<sup>2</sup>n. Spontaneous combustion. [L, 80, 135.]

**SELBSTVERDAUUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/fe<sup>2</sup>r-da<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. See AUTOPEPSIA.

**SELBSTVERSTÜMMELUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/fe<sup>2</sup>r-stu<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. Self-mutilation; emasculation. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

**SELBSTWENDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>lbtst/ve<sup>2</sup>nd-un<sup>2</sup>. See Spontaneous VERSION.

**SELECTION**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>k/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ἐκλεξις*. Lat., *selectio* (from *seligere*, to separate). Fr., *sélection*. A choosing.—**Artificial s.** S. by man of the most perfect types of animals or plants for reproduction. [L.]—**Natural s.** [Darwin]. The processes in Nature by which varieties of species the best adapted to their environment are preserved and an approximately perfect stock perpetuated.

**SELEN** (Ger.), n. Ze<sup>2</sup>l-an'. See SELENIUM.—S. *Alaune*. See ALUM (e).

**SELENATE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n-at. Fr., *séléniate*. Ger., *Selenat*, *selen-säures Salz*. A salt of selenic acid. [B.]

**SELENE** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>l-en(an)<sup>2</sup>e(a). Gen., -en'es. Gr., *σελήνη*. Fr., *sélène*. See LUNULA (1st def.).

**SÉLÉNHYDRATE** (Fr.), n. Sa-lan-ed-ra<sup>2</sup>t. See SELENIDE.

**SELENHYDRIC ACID**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n-hid'ri<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide sélénhydrique*. Ger., *Selenwasserstoff*. See under *Seleniureted HYDROGEN*.

**SELENIASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n(an)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-z(a<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *σεληνιασμός* (from *σελήνη* *σεῖσθαι*, to be moonstruck). Epilepsy. [A, 311.]

**SÉLÉNATE** (Fr.), n. Sa-la-ne-a<sup>2</sup>t. See SELENATE.

**SELENIC**, adj. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *sélénique*. Containing selenium as a sexvalent radicle (combined directly with three atoms of oxygen). [B.]—S. **acid**. A dibasic acid, H<sub>2</sub>SeO<sub>4</sub>, resembling sulphuric acid in properties and physical characters, but known only in aqueous solution. Its solution in water is a strongly acid colorless liquid which, when heated, dissolves copper, iron, and other metals acted upon by sulphuric acid, as well as gold, which the latter acid does not attack. [B.]

**SELENIDE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *sélénide*, *hydroséléniate*, *sélénhydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with selenium. [B.]

**SELENIOCYANATE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n-at. A compound analogous to a thiocyanate in which selenium has replaced sulphur. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**SELENIOCYANIC ACID**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide sélénocyanique*. Ger., *Selenocyanssäure*. A very unstable acid, CNHSe, known only in its aqueous solution. [B, 2.]

**SELENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-en(an)/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Of [I]den (in conformity with the nomenclature of the other non-metallic elements), selenium. [B.]

**SELENIOSULPHURIC ACID**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-o-su<sup>2</sup>lf-u<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide séléniosulfurique* (ou *séléniohyposulfureux*). See SELENIOSULPHURIC ACID.

**SELENIOS ACID**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *acide sélénieux*. Ger., *selenige Säure*. A diatomic and dibasic crystalline acid, H<sub>2</sub>SeO<sub>3</sub> = SeO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SELENITE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *σεληνίτης* (2d def.). Lat., *selenites*, *glacies Mariæ* (2d def.), *gypsum* (seu *natrum*) *glaciale* (2d def.), *lapis specularis* (2d def.). Ger., *Fräuenis* (2d def.), *Gyps-spath* (2d def.), *blättriger Gyps* (2d def.). 1. A salt of selenious acid. 2. (Foliated) gypsum: a transparent or translucent form of hydrated calcium sulphate, distinguished by the facility with which it splits into thin, flexible, inelastic laminae. Powdered, it has been employed as an absorbent and internally as a refrigerant. [B, 7, 180.]

**SELENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se<sup>2</sup>l-en(an)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *σελήνη*, the moon. Fr., *sélénium*. Ger., *Selen*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1817. It occurs in nature in combination with sulphur and with metals in many minerals. Ordinary, or soluble, s. is either a bright-red powder or a black micro-crystalline powder, soluble in carbon disulphide, and crystallizing from its solution in dark-red monoclinic crystals. When melted and quickly cooled it forms a dark-colored, translucent, vitreous, brittle substance. When melted, cooled to 210° C., and maintained at this temperature for some time, soluble s. is transformed into so-called metallic s., or insoluble s., a granular, crystalline mass, insoluble in carbon disulphide. S., when sublimed, gives off a dark-red vapor, which condenses into the so-called scarlet flowers of s. In composition s. is usually bivalent, replacing two atoms of hydrogen, but acts as a quadrivalent or sexvalent radicle. In the formation of its



compounds it presents a strong analogy with sulphur. Symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79. [B. 3.]—**S. bromide**. See *S. monobromide* and *S. tetrabromide*.—**S. chloride**. See *S. monochloride* and *S. tetrachloride*.—**S. dioxide**. A substance,  $\text{SeO}_2$ , forming white acicular crystals; the only certainly known oxide of s. [B. 3.]—**S. disulphide**. A red substance,  $\text{Se}_2$ , melting at about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . [B. 3.]—**S. fluoride**. A crystalline compound of s. and fluorine. [B. 3.]—**S. hydride**. See *Selenureted hydrogen*.—**S. iodide**. See *S. moniodide* and *S. tetraiodide*.—**S. monobromide**. A black liquid,  $\text{Se}_2\text{Br}_4$ , of disagreeable odor. [B. 3.]—**S. monochloride**. A brown oily liquid,  $\text{Se}_2\text{Cl}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. moniodide**. A black crystalline mass,  $\text{Se}_2\text{I}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. oxide**. See *S. dioxide*.—**S. oxychloride**. See *SELENYL chloride*.—**S. sulphide**. See *S. disulphide* and *Sulphur diselenide*.—**S. tetrabromide**. A substance,  $\text{Se}_2\text{Br}_4$ , forming orange-colored, very volatile crystals of disagreeable odor. [B. 3.]—**S. tetrachloride**. A white crystalline substance,  $\text{Se}_2\text{Cl}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. tetraiodide**. A dark-colored substance,  $\text{Se}_2\text{I}_4$ , of crystalline texture. [B. 3.]—**Soluble s.** See under *S.*

**SELENIURETED**, adj.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$ . Containing or combined with selenium. [B.]

**SELENOCYANIDE**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1\text{o}^1\text{s}^1/\text{a}^{21}\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A double cyanide of selenium and another radicle. [B.]

**SELENOMERCAPTAN**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{u}^1\text{r}^1\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{p}^2\text{t}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *sélénium-mercaptan*. A compound,  $\text{CHIn} + 1\text{SeH}$ , which corresponds to a mercaptan in which the sulphur is replaced by selenium. [B.]

**SELENOPLAGE** (Lat.), **SELENOPLEXIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1(\text{an})/\text{o}^1\text{p}^1\text{lej}(\text{plag})/\text{e}^1(\text{a})$ ,  $-\text{ple}^2\text{x}(\text{plax})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *pleg'es*, *plex'ia*. From *σέληνη*, the moon, and *πλῆξις*, a stroke. A morbid condition attributed to exposure to the light of the moon. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

**SELENOSULPHATE**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1\text{o}^1\text{s}^1\text{u}^1\text{l}^1\text{f}^1\text{at}$ . Fr., *sélénosulfate*. A salt of selenosulphuric acid. [B.]

**SELENOSULPHURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1\text{o}^1\text{s}^1\text{u}^1\text{l}^1\text{f}^1\text{u}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide séléniosulfurique*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{SO}_2\text{SeH} = \text{HSeSO}_3$ , known only in its salts. [B. 3.]

**SELENSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ze}^{21}/\text{an}^1/\text{zair}^2\text{e}^2$ . See *SELENIC acid*.

**SELENWASSERSTOFF** (Ger.), **SELENWASSERSTOFFSÄURE** (Ger.), n's.  $\text{Ze}^{21}/\text{an}^1/\text{va}^3\text{s}^3\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{sto}^2\text{f}$ ,  $-\text{zair}^2\text{e}^2$ . See *HYDROSELENIC acid*.

**SELENYL**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{e}^{21}\text{n}^1/\text{i}^2$ . A dibasic radicle,  $\text{SeO}''$ , found in selenious acid. It is related to selenious acid as thionyl is to sulphurous acid. [B.]—**S. chloride**. A fuming yellow liquid,  $\text{SeOCl}_2$ . [B. 3.]

**SELFHEAL**, n. 1. The *Prunella vulgaris*. 2. The *Sanicula vulgaris*. [a. 35.]

**SELF-INCASEMENT**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{f}^1/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1\text{-kas}''\text{m}^1\text{nt}$ . Of J. S. Thatcher, a condition in which the small intestine has formed for itself a bag or pouch between the layers of the mesentery. ['N. Y. Med. Jour.' Jan. 19, 1889, p. 78 (a. 40).]

**SELF-INFLATION**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{f}^1/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1\text{-fla}''\text{shu}^1\text{n}$ . A process, suggested by H. R. Silvester, by which a person in danger of drowning is to make himself buoyant by forcing air into the subcutaneous tissue of the neck by forcible blowing efforts with the mouth and nose closed, after having made a puncture in the mucous membrane of the mouth at the reflection of the cheek from the lower jaw. ['Lancet,' 1885, i. p. 11.]

**SELF-LIMITED**, adj.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{f}^1/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$ . Of a disease, having a tendency to pursue its course for a definite period, and then terminate spontaneously. [a. 34.]

**SELF-POLLUTION**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{f}^1/\text{po}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{shu}^1\text{n}$ . See *MASTURBATION*.

**SELF-SUSPENSION**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{f}^1/\text{su}^3\text{s}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{shu}^1\text{n}$ . Suspension of the body for the purpose of making extension on the vertebral column. [A. 77.] An unnecessary word, since suspension alone has the same meaning.—**Axillo-cephalic s.-s.** Suspension by the head and the axillæ.—**Cephalic s.-s.** Suspension by the head.

**SELENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide sélénique*. Of Peschier, a peculiar acid found in *Selinum palustre*. [B. 5.]

**SELENITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1(\text{en})/\text{i}^2\text{tet}(\text{ez})/\text{as}$ . Gr., *σέλινιτις* (from *σέλινον*, parsley). Of Dioscorides, wine flavored with parsley. [A. 311 (a. 21).]

**SELINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1(\text{en})/\text{u}^1\text{m}^1(\text{u}^1\text{m})$ . Gr., *σέλινον* (1st def.). Fr., *sélin* (2d def.). Ger., *Silge* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Carum petrocuminum*. 2. A genus of perennial umbelliferous herbs. The *Selinaceæ* (Fr., *sélinacées*) are an order or a tribe of the Umbellifera, or a subtribe of the *Seselinaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**S. angelica**. See *ANGELICA silvestris*.—**S. carvifolium**. Fr., *sélin à feuilles de carvi*. Ger., *Roskimmel*. Caraway-leaved milk-parsley. In Russia and Lapland the root is used like ginger. [a. 35.]—**S. imperatoria**. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.—**S. Monnierl.** The *Athamanta chinensis*. The seeds are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. [a. 34.]—**S. oreoselinum**. See *PRUCEDANUM oreoselinum*.—**S. palustre**. See *THYSELINUM palustre*.—**S. silvestre**. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Thyselinum palustre*. 2. Of Crantz, the *Angelica silvestris*. 3. A European species with a purgative root. [a. 35.]

**SELKEBRUNNEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ze}^{21}/\text{k}^2/\text{a}^3\text{-brun}^2\text{-ne}^2\text{n}$ . One of the springs at Alexishad, containing iron sulphate and chloride and manganese sulphate. [A. 319.]

**SELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{l}^1/\text{a}^3$ . Fr., *selle*. A seat; a part shaped like a seat or saddle. [a. 48.]—**S. turcica**. Fr., *selle turque*. Ger., *Sattelgrube, Türkenattel*. A deep depression, resembling a saddle somewhat, upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone which lodges the pituitary body. [L.]

**SELLANDERS**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{a}^3/\text{nd}^2\text{-u}^2\text{rz}$ . See under *MALANDRIA* (2d def.).

**SELLE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{l}$ . 1. See *SELLA*. 2. A faecal evacuation.—**S. turcica**. See *SELLA turcica*.

**SELLERIE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ze}^{21}/\text{le}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See *APIUM graveolens*.

**SELTERS**, n.  $\text{Ze}^{21}/\text{e}^2\text{rs}$ . A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are gaseous springs containing sodium chloride and various carbonates. [L. 30, 37, 49, 57; Anderson (a. 14).]

**SEMASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1(\text{sam})/\text{a}^1/\text{zhi}^2/\text{si}^2/\text{a}^3$ . Gr., *σημασία* (from *σημαίνω*, to give a sign). Of old writers, the onset of a disease. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SEMECARPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1(\text{sam})/\text{e}^2/\text{k}^2/\text{rp}^2/\text{u}^3/\text{s}^3(\text{u}^3\text{s})$ . From *σημαίνω*, a mark, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *sémecarpe*. Ger., *Herzfrucht, Dintenbaum*. A genus of anacardiaceae trees. [a. 35.]—**S. anacardium**. Fr., *sémecarpe* (on *anacarde*) d'Orient, *cardier*. Ger., *ostindische Herzfrucht, ostindischer Dintenbaum, Malaccanusbaum*. Marking-nut, kidney-bean of Malacca, marsh-nut, varnish-tree; an East Indian species. The black nut, *anacardium orientale*, *semen anacardii orientale*, *fructus semecarpi*, contains a resinous, corrosive juice, used for marking cotton cloths, etc., as a rubefacient, and internally against leprosy and syphilis. It yields an acrid, viscid oil which is used as a counter-irritant (but often occasions erythema and constitutional disturbance), and internally as a narcotic stimulant. The kernels yield a rubefacient oil. The farina of the anthers is irritating and narcotic, often producing in persons that sleep under the tree when it is in blossom stupefaction and swelling of the face and limbs. The fleshy corolla and receptacle are eaten. [a. 35.] Cf. *AMRITA bhallitaka*.—**S. casavium**. Ger., *wilde Malaccanuss*. An acrid species indigenous to the Moluccas, found also in the West Indies. Its properties resemble those of *S. anacardium*. [a. 35.]

**SEMEIOGRAPHY**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2/\text{o}^2/\text{g}^2/\text{ra}^2/\text{f}^2/\text{i}^2$ . Lat., *semeiographia* (from *σημαίνω*, a sign, and *γράφω*, to write). The science or art of portraying the symptoms of disease.

**SEMEIOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2/\text{o}^2/\text{l}^2/\text{o}^2/\text{j}^2$ . From *σημαίνω*, a sign, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *sémiologie, sémiotique*. Ger., *Semiologie*. See *SYMPTOMATOLOGY*.

**SEMEIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1(\text{sam})/\text{i}^2(\text{e}^2/\text{i}^2)/\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os/-e* (-is). Gr., *σημείωσις* (from *σημαίνω*, to mark). Diagnosis and prognosis combined. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

**SEMEIOTICS**, n. sing.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2/\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *σημειωτικά (τέχνη)* understood. Lat., *semeiotica*. Ger., *Semiotik*. See *SYMPTOMATOLOGY*.

**SEMEINCIDENT**, adj.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1/\text{e}^2/\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^1/\text{si}^2/\text{d}^2\text{nt}$ . From *semel*, once, and *incidere*, to befall. Occurring but once in the same patient (said of diseases). [R. E. Williams, "Pittsburgh Med. Rev.," Jan., 1889, p. 13.]

**SEMEN** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sem}^1(\text{sam})/\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . Gen., *sem'inis*. Gr., *σπέρμα*. Fr., *sperme, semence*. Ger., *Samen*. 1. The fertilizing or impregnating liquid produced by the male reproductive organs. In man it is a thick, whitish fluid formed by the testes and the accessory generative glands, and contains the spermatozooids. Besides these, there may be present a variable number of seminal granules and of squamous and columnar epithelial cells. [J. 28, 30.] 2. See *SEED*.—**Animalium seminis masculi**. See *SPERMATOZOID*.—**Emulsio seminum frigidorum**. Sp., *emulsión de sinientes frías* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made of 2 parts of species frigida, 4 of white sugar, and 46 of water. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Quattuor semina calida majora**. The four greater carminative seeds; the seeds of *Pimpinella anisum*, *Carum carvi*, *Cuminum cyminum*, and *Foeniculum officinale*. [a. 35.]—**Quattuor semina calida minora**. The four lesser carminative seeds; the seeds of *Ammi majus*, *Sison amomum*, *Apium graveolens*, and *Daucus carota silvestris*. [a. 35.]—**Quattuor semina carminativa**. See *Quattuor semina calida majora*.—**Quattuor semina frigida majora**. The four greater cooling seeds; the seeds of *Cucumis citrullus*, *Cucumis sativus*, *Cucumis melo*, and *Cucurbita pepo*. [a. 35.]—**Quattuor semina frigida minora**. The four lesser cooling seeds; the seeds of *Cichorium intybus*, *Cichorium endivia*, *Lactuca sativa*, and *Portulaca oleracea*. [a. 35.]—**S. alexandrinum**. See *SANTONICA*.—**S. Calabar** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *Semina Calabar* [Swed. Ph.], *S. calabariense* [Belg. Ph.]. See *PHYSTIGMA* (2d def.).—**S. contra**. See the major list.—**S. corniculatum**. The receptacle in certain *Fungi*. [a. 35.]—**S. gallicum**. The fruit of *Rhamnus infectoria*. [a. 35.]—**S. genitale**, *S. masculinum*, *S. masculum*. See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. medjamedjo**. Of Buchner, the fruit of an undetermined plant of Abyssinia, used as a tannifuge. [a. 35.]—**S. monspeliacum**. The dried fruits of *Daphne genkwa*. [a. 35.]—**S. sanctum**. See *SANTONICA*.—**S. stellatum**. See *ILICUM* (2d def.).—**S. virile**. See *S.* (1st def.).

**SEMECE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{S}^1/\text{ma}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}$ . See *SEMEN*.—**Quatre s's chaudes**. See *QUATTOR SEMINA calida majora* and *Quattuor semina calida minora*.—**S's de perles**. See *PERLE terribles*.—**S's froides**. See *Quattuor semina frigida majora*.—**S's froides mineures**. See *Quattuor semina frigida minora*.

**SEMEN-CONTRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sem}^1(\text{sam})/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2/\text{kon}^2/\text{tra}^2$ . Fr., *s. c. semence* [Fr. Cod.]. See *SANTONICA*.—**Extrait de s.-c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *EXTRACTUM CINÆ*.—**Huile volatile de s.-c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An oil obtained from santonin by exposure in a metal sieve to an upward current of steam. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

**SEMIAMPLECTENS** (Lat.), **SEMIAMPLEXANS** (Lat.), adj's.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1(\text{sam})/\text{i}^2/\text{a}^2\text{m}^1(\text{a}^2\text{m})/\text{ple}^2\text{t}^2/\text{e}^2\text{nz}^2\text{ans}$ ,  $-\text{ple}^2\text{x}^2/\text{a}^2\text{nz}^2\text{ans}$ . Gen., *-ent'is*, *-ant'is*. From *semi*, half, and *amplecti* or *amplexari*, to embrace. 1. Of a leaf, partially clasping the stem. [a. 35.] 2. See *ONOLUTE* (2d def.).

**SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL**, adj.  $\text{Se}^{21}/\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2/\text{a}^2\text{m}^1/\text{ple}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2/\text{ka}^2/\text{l}$ . Lat., *semiamplexicaulis* (from *semi*, half, *amplecti*, to twine round, and



*caulis*, a stalk). Fr., *semiamplexicaule*. See SEMIAMPLECTENS (1st def.).

**SEMIAMPUTATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-pu}^2\text{-t}(\text{pu}^4\text{-t})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3/\text{shi}^2/\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *amputare*, to cut around. Excision of a portion of an organ.—**S. uteri gravidi**. The removal of a gravid rudimentary horn of a uterus bicornis. [a, 34.]

**SEMIASSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{su}^2\text{s}(\text{su}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *assus*, roasted. Ger., *halbgebraten*. Half-roasted, underdone. [a, 48.]

**SEMIBIFID**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-bi}^2/\text{f}^2\text{id}$ . Lat., *semibifidus* (from *semi-*, half, *bis*, twice, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *halbgespalten*, *halbweisepaltig*. Of plant division, intermediate between emarginate and fissured; also, bifid. [a, 35.]

**SEMIBULBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-bu}^2/\text{lb}(\text{bu}^4/\text{lb})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *bulbus*, a bulb. A hemispherical organ or structure. [a, 48.]—**Semibulbi corporis spongiosi**. See *Bulbi vestibuli vaginae*.

**SEMICALICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{n}(\text{ka}^3\text{n})\text{-a}^2/\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4/\text{u}^4)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *caliculus*, a small channel. A small open canal, a small furrow. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SEMICALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{n}(\text{ka}^3\text{n})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{li}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-al'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *calis*, a channel. A furrow or sulcus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**S. humeri**. See *Bicipital groove*.—**S. tensoris tympani**. See *Canalis pro tensore tympani*.—**S. tubæ Eustachii**. See *Sulcus tubæ Eustachii*.—**S. tympanicus**. See *Sulcus tympani*.

**SEMICEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2/\text{f}(\text{ke}^2/\text{f})/\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{a}^3/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s}))$ . From *semi-*, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See ANENCEPHALUS.

**SEMICIRCULAR**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{rk}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ . See SEMICIRCULARIS.

**SEMICIRCULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{rk}(\text{kerk})/\text{u}^2\text{-l}(\text{u}^4)\text{-la}(\text{la}^3/\text{ri}^2\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *circulus*, a circle. Fr., *semicirculaire*. Ger., *halbkreisförmig*. Having the form of a semicircle; as a n., a structure having that form.—**S. nervosus anterior cardiac**. A plexus formed of branches of the left pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the esophageal, gastric, and left semilunar ganglion, and the coeliac plexus upon the anterior surface of the stomach. [L.]

**SEMICIRCULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{rk}(\text{ki}^2\text{rk})/\text{u}^2\text{-l}(\text{u}^4)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . A half-circle. [a, 48.]—**Semicirculi ossei**. See *Semicircular canals*.

**SEMICIRCUMFERENCE**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{rk-u}^2\text{m}/\text{fe}^2\text{-r-e}^2\text{ns}$ . From *semi-*, half, *circum*, around, and *ferre*, to carry. Fr., *demircirconférence*. Half of the circumference of a circle. [a, 35.]

**SEMICORDATE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{rd}^2/\text{at}$ . Lat., *semicordatus*, *semicordiformis* (from *semi-*, half, *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form). Fr., *semicordé*. Ger., *halbherzförmig*. Having the form of the lateral half of a cordate organ. [a, 35.]

**SEMI-CRETIN**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-kret}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . A person affected with a modified form of cretinism, having "some rudiments of language. Their intellectual efforts go no farther than their bodily wants, corresponding only to the impression of the senses." [Beach, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 8, 1882.]

**SEMICRISTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-kri}^2\text{st}^2/\text{a}^2$ . From *semi-*, half, and *crista*, a crest. An elevation on a bone which, when united with its fellow, forms a single ridge. [L.]—**S. incisiva**. One half of the nasal crest, on each superior maxilla. [L.]

**SEMICUBIUM** (Lat.), **SEMICUPIUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{b}(\text{ku}^4\text{b})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ ,  $\text{-ku}^2\text{p}(\text{ku}^4\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *cubere*, to lie down. See *Sitz-BATH*.

**SEMICURRENTS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-de}(\text{da})/\text{ku}^2\text{-r}(\text{ku}^4\text{r})/\text{ren}^2\text{s}(\text{rans})$ . Gen., *-rent'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *currere*, to run. Ger., *halbherablaufend*. Half-decurrent (said of a decurrent leaf when only one of its borders is prolonged to the next leaf below). [a, 35.]

**SEMI-DUPLEX** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-du}^2/\text{du}^2/\text{ple}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *-dup'licis*. From *semi-*, half, and *duplex*, twofold. Fr., *semi-double*. See SEMIPLENUS.

**SEMIFIBULÆUS** (Lat.), **SEMIFIBULARIS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{b}(\text{feb})/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4/\text{u}^4)\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^3/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ ,  $\text{-a}(\text{a}^3/\text{ri}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-æ'i*, *-ar'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *fibula* (q. v.). See PERONEUS brevis.

**SEMIFLOSCULAR**, **SEMIFLOSCULOSE**, adj's.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-flo}^2\text{sk}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ , *-os*. Lat., *semiflosculosus*. Fr., *semi-flosculeux*. Ger., *bandblüthig*, *zungenblüthig*. Of the calathidium, composed of ligulate flowers. [a, 35.] Cf. *LIGULATE* and *LIGULIFLOUS*.

**SEMIFLOSCULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-flo}^2\text{s}(\text{flos})/\text{ku}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *flosculus*, a little flower. Fr., *demi-fleuron*. In certain composite plants, an irregular ligulate floret. [a, 35.]

**SEMIGLOBOSE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-glob}^2/\text{os}$ . Lat., *semiglobosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *globus*, a globe). See HEMISPHERICAL (1st def.).

**SEMI-INTEROSSEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-int}^2\text{-u}^2/\text{e}^2(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{s}/\text{se}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone. See *SEMI-INTEROSSEUS*.—**S. -I. indicis**. See *SEMI-INTEROSSEUS de l'index*.—**S. -I. pollicis**. See *OPPONENS pollicis*.

**SEMILOCULAR**, **SEMILOCULATE**, adj's.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ , *-at*. Lat., *semilocularis*, *semiloculatus*. Fr., *semiloculaire*. Ger., *halbächerig*. Of a fruit, having incomplete dissepiments which do not extend to the axis, and hence forming cells (*semiloculi*) not entirely closed. [a, 35.]

**SEMILOCULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4/\text{u}^4)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *loculus*, a little chamber. Fr., *demi-*

*loge*. Ger., *Halbfach*. One of the partly open cells in a semilocular fruit. [a, 35.]

**SEMILUNAR**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{n}^2/\text{a}^2\text{r}$ . From *semi-*, half, and *luna*, the moon. See CRESCENTIC.

**SEMILUNULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{n}^2(\text{lun})/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4/\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2$ . A crescentic figure. [a, 48.]—**S. unguis**. See *LUNULA* (1st def.).

**SEMILUXATION**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{x-a}^2/\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *semi-*, half, and *luxare*, to dislocate. See SUBLUXATION.

**SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{m}(\text{bra}^2\text{n})/\text{u}^2\text{-s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . See SEMIMEMBRANOSUS; as a n. m. (Ger., *halbhäutiger Schenkelmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium by a strong flat tendon. It is inserted into a horizontal groove on the back of the inner tuberosity of the tibia, the ligaments of the knee, and the fascia in its vicinity. It assists in flexing the knee, in rotating the tibia inward when the knee is bent, and in extending the hip. [C; L.]

**SEMI-MEMBRANOUS**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{m}(\text{bra}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *semimembranosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *membrana*, a membrane). Fr., *semimembraneux*. Ger., *halbhäutig*. Partly membranous. [a, 48.]

**SEMI-METAL**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{t}^2/\text{l}$ . Lat., *semimetallum* (from *semi-*, half, and *metallum*, a metal). See METALLOID.

**SEMI-MOLECULE**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-mo}^2/\text{l-e}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}$ . From *semi-*, half, and *molecula*, a molecule. A radicle which, when occurring in the free state, doubles the molecular formula that it had when in composition. [B.]

**SEMINAL**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{l}$ . Lat., *seminalis* (from *semen*, seed). Fr., *séminale*. Pertaining to the semen of animals or to the seed in plants. [a, 48.]

**SEMINERVOSUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{r}(\text{ne}^2\text{r})\text{-vos}(\text{vos})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *nervus*, a sinew. See SEMITENDINOSUS.

**SEMINIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-if}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *seminiferus*, *seminifer* (from *semen*, seed, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *séminifère*. Ger., *samentragend*, *samenführend*. Conveying, bearing, or producing seed or semen. [a, 35.]

**SEMINIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Ger., *Kornhülle*. 1. See SEMEN (1st def.). 2. Of Link, the caryopsis in grasses. [a, 35.]

**SEMINOID**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-oid}$ . From *semen*, seed, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of a fruit, seed-like, like a caryopsis. [a, 35.]

**SEMINULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4/\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2$ . Written also *seminulum*. Dim. of *semen*, seed. Fr., *séminule*. The spore of a cryptogam, especially of a fern. [a, 35.]

**SEMIORBITULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{rb-i}^2/\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2\text{-l}(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}(\text{a}^3/\text{ri}^2\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *orbitulus*, a small disc. Fr., *demi-orbitulaire*. Half-orbicular. [a, 35.]

**SEMI-OVAL**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{v}^2/\text{l}$ . Lat., *semi-ovalis* (from *semi-*, half, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *semi-ovale*. Ger., *halbeirund*. Oval as to one margin only (said of stipules, etc.). [a, 35.]

**SEMI-OVATE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-ov}^2/\text{at}$ . Lat., *semiovatus*. 1. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the form of a lateral half of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg. 2. Of solid bodies, having the shape of a lateral half of an egg. [a, 35.]

**SEMI-OXIDIZED**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{d-izd}$ . Ger., *halboxydiert*. Combined with half the amount of oxygen that would be required to saturate the molecule. [B.]

**SEMI-PALMATE**, **SEMI-PALMATED**, adj's. Lat., *sempalmatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *palmā*, the palm). Fr., *demi-palmé*. Having the toes half-webbed. [L, 221.]

**SEMI-PENNATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{n-nat}(\text{nat})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . See HEMIPINNATE.

**SEMIPESTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{st}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-pest'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *pestis*, a plague. Fr., *semipeste*. Ger., *Halbpestilenz*. See *TYPHUS FEVER* and *CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS*.

**SEMI-PETALOID**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{t}^2/\text{a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *semipetaloides* (from *semi-*, half, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *demi-pétaloïde*. Somewhat petaloid (said of a calyx with thin colored sepals). [a, 35.]

**SEMI-PINNATE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{n}^2/\text{at}$ . Lat., *semipinnatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *penna*, a feather). See HEMIPINNATE.

**SEMI-PLENUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-plen}(\text{plan})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *semi-*, half, and *plenus*, full. Ger., *halbgefüllt*. Of a flower, having the petals increased, yet retaining the pistil and a large portion of the stamens unchanged. [a, 35.]

**SEMIPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-tos}(\text{ptos})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ptos'eos* (-is). From *semi-*, half, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Partial ptosis. [a, 34.]

**SEMI-RADIANT**, **SEMI-RADIATE**, adj's.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-rad}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-nt}$ , *-at*. Lat., *semiradians*, *semiradiatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *radiare*, to radiate). Ger., *halbgestrahlt*. Half radiant; a calathidium, having rays on but one side of its borders. [a, 35.]

**SEMISAGITTATE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-saj}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-at}$ . Lat., *semisagittatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *sagitta*, an arrow). Ger., *halbfeilförmig*. Of a leaf, half-sagittate. 1. Presenting the form of half of a sagittate leaf (halved from the apex to the base). 2. Sagittate at the base, but not tapering to a point. [a, 35.]

**SEMI-SIDERATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-si}^2\text{d}(\text{sed})\text{-e}^2\text{r-a}^2(\text{a}^3/\text{shi}^2/\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *sideratio*, a blight. See HEMIPLEGIA.

**SEMI-SEPTATE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{pt}^2/\text{at}$ . Lat., *semiseptatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *septum* [q. v.]). Fr., *semisépté*. Of a fruit, having incomplete or partially developed dissepiments. [a, 35.]



**SEMISSPECULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Se^2m(sam)-i^2-spe^2k(u^2l)(u^4l)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *semi-*, half, and *speculum*, a mirror. An instrument for dilating the neck of the bladder in lithotomy. [E.]

**SEMISSINALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Se^2m(sam)-i^2-spin(spen)-al(a^2l)^2s$ . From *semi-*, half, and *spina*, the spine. Fr., *demi-épineux*. 1. The s. colli and s. dorsi regarded as one muscle. 2. Having one portion arising from or inserted into a spinous process of a vertebra. [L.] — *S. capitis*. See **COMPLEXUS** (2d def.). — *S. cervicis*. See *S. colli* (1st def.). — *S. colli*. 1. A muscle arising from the inner tubercle of the upper five or six dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the spinous processes of the first to the sixth cervical vertebrae. [L. 31.] 2. See **ILIO-SPINAL** (2d def.). — *S. dorsi*. 1. A muscle arising by tendons from the transverse processes of the fourth to the eleventh dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the spinous process of the four upper dorsal and two lower cervical vertebrae. [L. 31, 332.] 2. See **ILIO-SPINAL** (2d def.). — *S. internus*, *S. spinatus*. See **LONGISSIMUS dorsi**.

**SEMISSPINATUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Se^2m(sam)-i^2-spin(spen)-at(a^2t)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . See **SEMISSINALIS**.

**SEMISSULCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Se^2m(sam)-i^2-su^2lk(su^4lk)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *semi-*, half, and *sulcus*, a furrow. A depression in a bone which, with one on its neighbor, forms a groove. [L.] — *S. longitudinalis*. See **SULCUS sagittalis**. — *S. ossis parietalis*. A groove on the parietal bone which, with the corresponding one of its fellow, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. [L.] — *S. petrosus inferior*. A portion of the sulcus petrosus inferior on the temporal bone. [L.] — *S. sagittalis*. See **SULCUS sagittalis**.

**SEMISSUPERIOR**, adj.  $Se^2m-i^2-su^2p-e^2ri^2-o^2r$ . Lat., *semisuperus*. Ger., *halbober*. Half-superior: of a calyx, appearing to grow from above the base of an ovary. [a, 35.]

**SEMITENDINOUS**, adj.  $Se^2m-i^2-te^2nd-i^2n-u^2s$ . Lat., *semitendinosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *tendere*, to stretch). Fr., *semitendineux*. Ger., *halbschlagig*, *halbschneig*. Partially tendinous. [L.]

**SEMITENDINOSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Se^2m(sam)-i^2-te^2nd-i^2n-os(u^4s)$ . See **SEMITENDINOUS**; as n. m. (Fr., *ischio-crétitibial, demi-tendineux, demi-tendineux*; Ger., *halbschneiger Muskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium and is inserted in an expanded tendon with the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It assists in flexing the knee and in rotating the tibia when the knee is bent, and is a powerful extensor of the hip.

**SEMITERETE**, adj.  $Se^2m-i^2-te^2r-et^2$ . Lat., *semiteres* (from *semi-*, half, and *teres*, rounded). Ger., *halbdrahtrund, halbstielrund*. Half-terete, semicylindrical. [a, 35.]

**SEMITERTIANA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Se^2m(sam)-i^2-tu^2r(te^2r)-shi^2-(ti^2)-an(a^2n)^2a^2$ . See **FEBRIS semitertiana** (1st def.).

**SEMIVALVATE**, adj.  $Se^2m-i^2-va^2lv-at$ . Lat., *semivalvatus*, *semivalvis* (from *semi-*, half, and *valva*, a valve). Ger., *halbkloppig*. Of a fruit, separating into valves only as far as the centre. [a, 35.]

**SEMMELKUR** (Ger.), n.  $Ze^2m-me^2l-kur$ . A method of treatment by a diet of dry, starchy food. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

**SEMPERVIVUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Se^2mp-u^2r(e^2r)-vi^2-we^2v(u^4m)$ . From *semper*, always, and *vivus*. Fr., *joubarbe*, Ger., *Hauslaub, Hauswurz*. Houseleek; a genus of crassulaceous plants. The *Sempervivum* are the *Crassulaceae*, and the *Sempervivaceae* are a tribe of that order. [a, 35.] — *S. arboreum*. Ger., *bäumartiges Hauslaub*. Tree-houseleek, the *ἀειβων ῥόζα* of Dioscorides; indigenous to southern Europe, the Orient, and northern Africa. It has the properties of *S. tectorum*. [a, 35.] — *S. montanum*. Mountain-houseleek; a cathartic species growing in central Europe. [a, 35.] — *S. sediforme*. Fr., *joubarbe très élevée*. A European species, used in poultices. [a, 35.] — *S. tectorum*. Fr., *joubarbe des toits, artichaut sauvage* (ou *des toits*). Ger., *Donnergrün, Wunderkraut*. Bullock's-eye, Jupiter's beard (or -eye), homewort, nengreen, common houseleek; a garden plant indigenous to Europe, where the thick, fleshy, milky-lacinious leaves, *herba* (seu *folia*) *sempervivi, herba tectorum* (seu *sempervivi* [seu *sedif*] *majoris*, seu *barba Jovis*), are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and as an application to burns, insects' stings, ulcers, etc. They are used empirically for warts and corns, and in England for ringworm. [a, 35.]

**SEMIUR** (Fr.), n.  $S'i-m'ur$ . A place in the department of the Côte d'Or, France, where there is a saline spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**SÉNÉ** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. *Senna*. See **SENA** (2d and 3d def's). — **Électuaire de s. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Confectio SENÆ**. — **Électuaire de s. et de crème de tartre**. See **Electuarium DIATARTAREUM**. — **Électuaire de s. et de mercure composé** (ou *de s. et de pulpes*). See **Confectio SENÆ**. — **Électuaire de s. et de rhubarbe**. See **ELECTUARIUM catholicum duplicatum**. — **Extrait aqueux de s.**, **Extrait de s. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait hydrolique de s.** See **Extraction SENÆ**. — **Hydrolé (ou Infusion) de s.** See **Infusum SENÆ**. — **Infusion de s. aromatisée**. An infusion of 46 parts of senna, with from 2½ to 4 of ginger, in from 280 to 518 of boiling water, sometimes with 8 of cream of tartar added; or with 8 of coriander and 123 of manna in 492 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 380).] — **Infusion de s. du Maryland**. An infusion of 30 grammes of *Cassia marylandica* in half a litre of water, prepared by digesting with gentle heat for an hour. [B. 119 (a, 380).] — **Lavement de s. composé**. A preparation made by boiling from 7½ to 15 parts of senna lightly in 500 of water, and adding from 7½ to 23 of sodium sulphate; or by boiling 15 parts of mercurialis in 1,225 of water till reduced a third and adding 15 of senna and afterward 7½ of sodium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 380).] — **Poudre de s. et de crème de tartre**. See **PULVIS SENÆ composita** (1st def.). — **Poudre de s. et de crème de tartre composée**. See **PULVIS antirheumaticus purgativa**. — **Poudre de s. et de réglisse**. A powder of 15 parts each of s. leaves, licorice, and anise and 76 of sugar candy. [B. 119 (a, 380).] — **Poudre de s. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Folia SENÆ pulverata**. — **Poudre de s.**

(*follicules*) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying senna follicles at 25° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B. 95 (a, 380).] — *S. argel*, *S. arguel*, *S. arguel*. See *False SENNA*. — *S. d'Alexandrie* [Fr. Cod.], *S. de Bucharie*, *S. d'Égypte* [Fr. Cod.], *S. de la ferme*, *S. de la Paite* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alexandrian SENNA*. — **Sirop de s.** See **Syrupus SENÆ**. — **Sirop de s. et de rhubarbe**. See **Syrupus SENÆ composita**. — **Sirop de s. et de roses**. See **Syrupus SENÆ rosacea**. — **Teinture de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (*aromatique*). See **Tinctura SENÆ**.

**SENEBIERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $S'i-n'-be-a^2ra^2$ . From *Senebier*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *senébier, senébrière*. A genus of cruciferous herbs. The *Senebieria*, or *Senebieria*, are a tribe of the *Diploleboleæ*. [a, 35.] — *S. coronopus*. Fr., *ambroisie des anciens* (ou *sauvage*), *cresson sauvage*, *corne de cerf d'eau*, *senébrière*, *corne de cerf*. Ger., *Schweinkresse, Rabenfuß, Krähenfuß, Schlangenzwang, Herzgras*. Buck's-horn, hog-grass, swine's-cress, wart-cress; a European salad weed. The herb, *herba coronopi* (seu *nasturtii silvestris* [seu *verrucosus*], seu *verruca*), was formerly official. In its fresh state it has a cross-like taste and odor, and is stimulant and antiscorbutic. Its ashes formed a part of a secret preparation formerly used in vesical calculus. [a, 35.]

**SENECA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Se^2n-e^2k-a^2$ . See **SENEGA** (2d def.).

**SENECA OIL**, n.  $Se^2n-i^2k-a^2$ . Petroleum (so called from being found about Lake Seneca). [a, 35.]

**SENECIN**, n.  $Se^2n-e^2s-i^2n$ . Of the eclectics, a preparation made by precipitating the tincture of *Senecio vulgaris* with water. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**SENECIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Se^2n-es(e^2k)^2-i^2-o$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *senex*, an old man. Fr., *sénécon*. Ger., *Kreuzkraut, Kreuzwurz, Baldgrets*. Groundsel; a genus of the *Senecionidæ*, which are a tribe of the *Tubulifloræ*. The *Senecionidæ* are a tribe of the *Compositæ*. [a, 35.] — *S. acanthifolius*. Ger., *krebsdistelblättriges Kreuzkraut*. An Oriental and Egyptian species. A decoction of the leaves and flower-heads is used as a deobstruent, especially in uterine complaints. [a, 35.] — *S. ambavilla*. Fr., *ambaville, ambaville blanche*. A Mauritius species, used as an antispasmodic, pectoral, and vulnerary. [a, 35.] — *S. antephorbium*. A species found in southern Africa; used as an antidote to the milky juice of euphorbiaceous plants. — *S. asiaticus*. See *GYNERA pseudo-china*. — *S. aureus*. Ger., *goldblütiges Kreuzkraut*. (American) golden ragwort, life-root, squaw-weed, false valerian; a North American species. The herb and the fragrant rootlets are used by the Indians as a vulnerary and by the eclectics as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [a, 35.] — *S. canicida*. Sp., *yerva de la Puebla* [Mex. Ph.]. A very poisonous species indigenous to Puebla, Mexico, where it is used for killing dogs. It produces tetanic effects. It has been used in epilepsy, and recommended as antispasmodic and sudorific. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.] — *S. doria*. Fr., *sénécon doria*. Ger., *Doriakreuzkraut*. A species abundant in southern Europe and the Orient. The fresh leaves are used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.] — *S. doronicum*. Fr., *sénécon doronic*. Ger., *gemauvurzartiges Kreuzkraut*. Leopard's-bane (or large-flowered) groundsel; a European species. The flower-heads are used in asthma. [a, 35.] — *S. jacobaea*. Fr., *sénécon jacobée, fleur* (ou *herbe de Saint-Jacques, herbe dorée* (ou *de Jacob*), *jonc à mouches*. Ger., *Jakobskraut, Jakobskreuzkraut*. Ragweed, common ragwort of Europe, canker, or fellow, or St. James's weed, yellow-tops, the staggerwort of old herbalists. The bitter, acid herb, *herba jacobaea*, was formerly used as a tonic, astringent, vulnerary, and detersive, and by the veterinarians for staggers. Its juice, *succus senecionis jacobaeae*, dyes wool a deep green, and has been recommended as a remedy for pruritus. [Purdon, "Pract.," Jan., 1882; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; a, 35.] — *S. nigrescens*. Ger., *schwärzliches Kreuzkraut*. A Chilean species, used as an antiperiodic. [a, 35.] — *S. palustris*. Ger., *Sumpfkreuzkraut*. The marsh-groundsel of Europe. The root is applied to ulcers, etc. [a, 35.] — *S. parviflorus*. A Mexican diaphoretic and deobstruent species. [a, 35.] — *S. præcox*. Sp., *tezacpatli* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are vulnerary and antirheumatic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a, 50).] — *S. repens*. Fr., *sénécon rampant*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, used as a pectoral and antirheumatic. The fleshy leaves and tops are eaten, pickled. [a, 35.] — *S. saracenicus*. Ger., *sarazenisches Kreuzkraut, Heidnisch-Wundkraut*. Saracens' consoud (or comfrey), broad-leaved groundsel; a European species. The herb, *herba consolidæ saracenicæ*, was formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent. [a, 35.] — *S. sarmen-tosus*. A species found in Indo-China; used as a salad and as an application to abscesses. [a, 35.] — *S. vulgaris*. Fr., *sénécon* (common), *toute-venue, herbe au charpentier*. Ger., *gemeines Kreuzkraut, Goldkraut, Grindkraut, Baldrisskraut, Baldgretskraut, Kreuzwurzskraut, Grindwurzskraut*. Common groundsel, flower of St. Macarius, the *ἀπείρον* of Dioscorides; a weed indigenous to Europe, northern Africa, and central and northern Asia, and naturalized in the northern United States. The herb, *herba senecionis* (seu *erigeri*, seu *cardunculi*), was once used in hemoptysis and convulsions and as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue, but is now mainly employed as an emollient and resolvent. In its fresh state it has a bitter, salty taste, and in large doses is emetic. [a, 35.]

**SENEÇON** (Fr.), n.  $S'i-n'-so^2n^2$ . 1. See **SENECIO**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Senecio vulgaris* or its leaves. [a, 35, 38.]

**SENETUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Se^2n-e^2kt(u^2s)(u^4s)$ . Gen., *-ut'is*. From *senex*, an old man. Fr., *senillesse*. Ger., *Alter*. The condition of being far advanced in life. [a, 48.] Cf. **SENILITY**.

**SENEGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Se^2n-e^2g-a^2$ . Fr., *polygala de Virginie* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S. S'wartz* (2d def.), *Klapper, schlangenzwurz* (2d def.). Sp., *polygala de Virginia* (*raíz*) [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of DeCandolle, a section of the genus *Polygala*. 2. Of



the U. S. Ph., the root of *Polygala* s. The horny, thick bark, which contains the active principles, has a peculiar rancid odor and a taste which is sweetish and mucilaginous at first, but soon becomes pungent and acid. Some volatile oil, traces of resin, gum, salts of malic acid, two doubtful bodies (isolusin and virginic acid), a yellow coloring matter, and sugar have been obtained from s., but its active principle is polygalic acid. S. was first used by the Seneca Indians in rattlesnake bites. It is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic and more or less excitant to all the secretions. [B. 5, 293 (a, 35).]—**Abstracum senegæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 200 parts of s. in No. 60 powder with 80 of alcohol in a percolator, macerating for forty-eight hours and exhausting with more alcohol, reserving 170 parts, evaporating the residue to 90 at a temperature not higher than 50° C., mixing the two, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, drying at a temperature not higher than 50° C., bringing up to 100 parts with sugar of milk, and powdering fine. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum senegæ**. Fr., *decoction de polygala de Virginie*. A preparation made by boiling s. in twenty-four times as much water till reduced one half; or by boiling 1 oz. (troy) of s. in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour, straining, and washing through the strainer with water enough to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]. [B. 5, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Infusum senegæ*.—**Extractum senegæ**. Fr., *extrait de sénéc de ou polygala* [Fr. Cod.]. A dry [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (soft [Fr. Cod.], thick [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) extract made from the root of *Polygala* s. by means of dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum senegæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 40 powder with 45 of a mixture of twice as much alcohol as water, exhausting in a percolator with more of the mixture, reserving 85 c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, adding 2 grammes of water of ammonia, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**False s.** See *North-ern s.*—**Infusum senegæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de polygala de Virginia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of s. in No. 20 powder in 20 parts [Br. Ph.] (1 part of chopped s. is 100 parts [Fr. Cod.]) of boiling water and straining. The Sp. Ph. orders boiling with enough water to make 138 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Large s.**, *North-ern s.* The false s. of commerce, referred by Maisch to *Polygala Boykinii*, but now regarded as the product of a variety of *Polygala* s., growing in Wisconsin. According to O. Linde, it agrees in structure with the official drug. [a, 35.]—**Radix (polygala)** [Belg. Ph.] *senegæ*. See S. (2d def.).—**Radix senegæ pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying s.-root at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by sifting s. through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Senegæ radix**, *S. radix*. See S. (2d def.).—**S-syrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Syrupus senegæ*.—**S-wurzel** (Ger.). See S. (2d def.).—**Syrupus senegæ**. Fr., *sirap de polygala* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S-syrup* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *jarafe de polygala de Virginia* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by shaking up 160 parts of fluid extract of s. with 250 of water and 4 of water of ammonia, filtering after some hours, washing the residue through the filter till 400 parts are obtained, adding 600 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 5 parts of alcoholic extract of s. in 50 of water, filtering, adding 995 of syrup, and evaporating to 1,000 [Belg. Ph.]. Other ph's order extraction of s. with water or alcohol and the addition of from 15 to 18 parts of sugar to each 10 of the product. [B. 95, 113, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura senegæ**. Fr., *teinture de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating for two days, with subsequent percolation, 24 oz. of s. in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of s. for ten days with 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.] (for five days with 5 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38); B. 113 (a, 14).]

**SENEGAL-ROOT**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{-g}^1\text{-lu}^2\text{'t'}$ . The root of *Cocculus bakis*. [a, 35.]

**SENEGIN**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{-ji}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *sénéguine*. Ger., *S*. See POLY-GALIC ACID.

**SENEGREEN**, n. *Sen/gren*. See *SEMPERVIVUM tectorum*.

**SENEKA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See *SENEGA* (2d def.).

**SÉNEVÉ** (Fr.), n. *Sa-n'-va*. See *SINAPIS*.

**SENF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n}^2\text{f}$ . See *SINAPIS*.—**Aetherisches S'öl**. See *MUSTARD-oil*.—**Englischer S'samen**, **Gelber S'samen**. See *SINAPIS alba* (2d def.).—**Schwarzer S'samen**. The seed of *Sinapis nigra*. [a, 35.]—**S'geist**. See *Spiritus SINAPIS*.—**S'öl**. See *MUSTARD-oil*.—**S'papier** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Charta SINAPIS*.

**SENICIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . A poisonous organic acid found by Rio de la Loxa in *Senecio canicida*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

**SENILE**, adj.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}$ . Gr., *γῆρας*. Lat., *senilis* (from *senex*, an old man). Fr., *sénile*. Ger., *hochbejahrt*, *greisig*. Showing signs of advanced age; of diseases, due to or common in old age.

**SENILITY**, n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{-ti}^2$ . Old age, especially as manifested by physical or mental weakness or decay. [a, 48.]

**SENKE** (Ger.), **SENKNADEL** (Ger.), **SENKSTIFT** (Ger.), n's.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{e}^2\text{-na}^2\text{d-el}^2\text{-stift}$ . See *PROBE*.

**SENKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{-un}^2$ . See *DESCENT* (1st def.).—**Gebärmutter's**. See *DESCENSUS uteri*.—**S-smethode**. The method of collecting red blood-corpuscles by allowing them to sink to the bottom of a vessel. [K, 13.]

**SENNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-na}^2$ . Fr., *séné* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's), *feuilles de sénéc* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Senne*, *Senneblätter* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Cassia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Roum. Ph., the leaves of *Cassia acutifolia*, imported especially from Alexandria and Tripoli; also, according to the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Sp. Ph., of *Cassia obovata* (the Sp. Ph. distinguishing the

second kind as *sen*, *sen de España*, *sen de Italia*, and *sen de Alepo*, the first as *sen de Alejandria* and *sen exótico*, and a mixture of both with leaves of *Solenostemma argel* as *sen de la Palta*); according to the Roum. Ph., of *Cassia lanceolata*; and according to the Finn. Ph. and Gr. Ph. of both. 3. The leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, imported from India. The Sp. Ph. distinguishes as *meca* the s., which comes from Mecca, and the Netherl. Ph. has the same distinction. S.-leaves contain chrysophanic acid, sennacrol, sennaplin, cathartomannite, tartaric and oxalic acids, earthy and alkaline carbonates, and cathartic acid, which is the active principle. They are much used as a purgative, usually in combination with some aromatic and an alkaline salt to prevent griping. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 35).]—**Aleppo s.** Fr., *séné d'Alep*. The leaflets of *Cassia obovata*. [a, 35].—**Alexandrian s.** Lat., *s. alexandrina* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *séné d'Alexandrie* (ou d'Égypte, ou de la Palte [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *alexandrinische Senneblätter*. The stiff, brittle leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* (1st def.), occurring in commerce mixed with leaf-stalks, broken twigs, etc., with Aleppo s., and with the leaves and fruits of other plants (see *False s.*). The true leaflets are covered with a fine pubescence, most dense on the midrib, have a light yellowish-green color, a rather pleasant tea-like smell, and a mucilaginous, not highly pronounced taste. [a, 35].—**American s.** The *Cassia marylandica* or its leaflets. [a, 35].—**Arabian s.** The leaflets, intermixed with pods, stalks, and flowers, of *Cassia acutifolia*. [a, 35].—**Bastard s.** See *False s.*—**Bladder-s.** Lat., *folia sennæ germanicæ* (seu spurie). Fr., *séné vésiculeux* (ou d'Europe). Ger., *Blasen-senneblätter*, *falsche* (oder *deutsche*) *Senneblätter*. The leaves of *Colutea arborescens*. [a, 36].—**Cape bladder-s.** The *Sutherlandia frutescens* or its pods. [a, 35].—**Confectio sennæ**. Fr., *electuaire de sénéc* (composé). A preparation made by digesting 16 parts of cassia fruit, 10 of tamarind pulp, 7 of prunes, and 12 of figs in 45 of water for three hours, removing the coarse part, crushing the rest through a coarse sieve and the product obtained through a finer sieve or a muslin cloth, digesting the residue with 15 parts of water, straining through sieves as before, mixing the two products, adding 50 parts of sugar, evaporating to 84, and bringing up to 100 with 10 of s.-leaves in No. 60 powder and 6 of coriander-seeds in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.]; or by gently boiling 12 parts of figs and 6 of prunes in 24 of water for four hours, adding water till the original volume is again reached, digesting for two hours with 9 parts each of tamarind pulp and cassia pulp, squeezing through a hair sieve so as to leave the seeds and hard parts behind, adding 30 parts of sugar and 1 part of inspissated extract of licorice, mixing gradually with 7 parts of s.-leaves and 3 of coriander (very finely powdered), and bringing to 75 parts by evaporating or the addition of water as may be necessary [Br. Ph.]; or by boiling 6 parts of pearl barley in water till the kernels burst, adding 6 of the rhizome of polypodium, 12 of mercury-leaves, 44 each of scolopendrium-leaves and jujube, and 6 of large raisins, mixing with a strained decoction of 6 parts of s.-leaves, evaporating to 250, boiling with 120 of sugar to sp. gr. 1.27, and adding 20 parts each of the pulps of cassia, prunes, and tamarinds and a finely powdered mixture of 15 parts of s. folicles with 1 part each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and licorice [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 122 parts of s.-leaves and 45 of licorice for two hours in 800 parts of water, heating for an hour over the water bath, expressing, dissolving 452 parts of sugar in the product, evaporating to 612, and adding 62 of s.-leaves, 47 of coriander-seeds, and 93 each of the pulps of cassia, prunes, and tamarinds [Belg. Ph.]. The other ph's direct the use of 10 parts of s.-leaves (9 [Dan. Ph., Roum. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 10 [Hung. Ph.]) to make an ordinary conserve, with varying proportions of the pulp of tamarinds or prunes or both, also cassia pulp [Netherl. Ph.], together with syrup or with honey and rob of elder (syrup of s. with manna [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]), and with cream of tartar [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (with coriander-seeds [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.], with neither [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). In several old ph's the conserve was made with 12 parts of s.-leaves, 30 of water, and 36 each of raisins and sugar; or with somewhat different proportions of water, raisins, and sugar and the addition of a little oil of lemon or cinnamon or ginger and cinnamon. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *ELECTUARIUM diatartareum*.—**Electuarium de s. compositum**, **Electuarium e s. (mannatum)**, **Electuarium sennæ (compositum, seu cum pulpis)**. See *Confectio sennæ*.—**Extractum sennæ**. Fr., *extrait de sénéc* (feuilles). Sp., *extracto de sen* [Mex. Ph.]. A soft [Fr. Cod.] (thick [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 1846]) extract made from s.-leaves by treating with cold water [Belg. Ph.] (lukewarm water [Pruss. Ph.]), boiling water [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sennæ alcoholicum**. An extract made by digesting equal parts of s. and alcohol with four times as much water, expressing, decanting when settled, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating; or by heating s. with 4 or 5 times as much 22-per-cent. alcohol, expressing at the end of 24 hours, repeating the process with the residue, mixing the liquids, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sennæ aquosum**. See *Extractum sennæ*.—**Extractum sennæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s.-leaves in No. 30 powder with 40 of a mixture of 3 of alcohol with 4 of water, treating in a percolator by maceration for 48 hours and exhausting with more of the menstruum, reserving 80 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**False s.** Lat., *folia sennæ parvæ* (3d def.). Fr., *faux sénéc*, *séné argel* (5th def.). Ger., *falsche Senneblätter*. 1. The leaflets and fruits of *Tephrosia apollinea*. 2. Bladder-s. 3. The leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. 4. The leaves of *Globularia alypum*. 5. The leaves of *Solenostemma argel*. [a, 35].—**Folia sennæ**. See S. (2d and 3d def's).—**Folia sennæ depurata**. See *Folia sennæ spiritu extracta*.—**Folia sennæ pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de sénéc* (feuilles). A preparation made by exposing s.-leaves to a temperature of 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by sifting s.-leaves through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (through a



1,600 mesh sieve, leaving a residue of one quarter [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Folia senne sine resina** (seu spiritu extracta). S. leaves freed from resinous substance by macerating or digesting with alcohol, expressing, and drying. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Folia senne tripolitane**. See *Tripoli s.*—**Folliculi senne**. See *S. pods.*—**Indian s.** See *Arabian s.* and *Tinnevely s.*—**Infusum senne**. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of s. leaves and  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of ginger in 20 parts of boiling water for half an hour and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the leaves with  $\frac{1}{4}$  parts of water for an hour, heating slowly to a boil, and expressing so as to obtain 10 parts [Belg. Ph.]; or by digesting 1 part of the leaves with enough warm water to make 8 parts [Finn. Ph.], or with enough boiling water to make 10 parts [Norw. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum senne citratum**. An infusion of 22 parts of s. leaves in 180 of boiling water, strained at the end of an hour and mixed with 15 parts of lemon-juice; or of 104 parts of s. in 190 of boiling water, mixed with 82 of manna, clarified with white of egg, and then mixed with 14 parts of lemon-juice; or of 11 grammes of s., 60 of manna, and 1 lemon in 240 grammes of warm water; or of 45 parts of s. and 30 each of fresh lemon-peel and lemon-juice in 360 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum senne compositum**. Black draught; an infusion made with 6 parts of s. leaves, 2 of fennel-seeds, 12 each of manna and magnesium sulphate, and 100 of boiling water [U. S. Ph.]; or with 25 parts each of s. leaves and potassium and sodium tartrate, 50 of manna, and 150 of boiling water [Ger. Ph.]. The Swiss and Netherl. preparations are essentially the same as the Ger., with a smaller proportion of manna, except that the Netherl. preparation contains also a little aniseed. The Russ. preparation differs from the Ger. in containing a larger proportion of manna. The Swed. Ph. directs the use of half as much potassium and sodium tartrate and twice as much manna as s. leaves, and the addition of coriander-seeds and raisins without the seeds. The Dan. and Norw. preparations resemble the Swed., but have rather more manna and a smaller proportion of potassium tartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. **Infusum lazans**.—**Infusum senne cum manna**. Sp. *infusión de manna purgante* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 25 parts of s. leaves in 200 of boiling water for a quarter of an hour (half an hour [Gr. Ph.]), and adding 35 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (37½ [Roum. Ph.]), 25 [Gr. Ph.] parts of manna; or by treating 25 parts of the leaves with water and adding 50 of manna [Belg. Ph.]; or by treating 24 parts of the leaves with 480 of water, and adding 180 of manna and 2 of alcoholic water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum senne salinum** [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous preparation made by infusing 1 part of Alexandrian s. leaves with 10 parts of boiling water and adding 1 part each of sodium sulphate and clarified honey. The Finnish Military Ph. has the same preparation with the substitution of magnesium sulphate for the sodium salt and of syrup for honey. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum senne tamarindum**. An infusion of 22 parts of s. leaves and 15 of tamarind pulp in 180 of boiling water; or of 4 parts each of s. leaves and coriander, 31 of tamarinds, and 15 of sugar in 250 of boiling water; or of 20 parts of tamarinds, 34 each of s. and potassium carbonate, 14 of star anise, and 14 of sugar in 220 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Italian s.** See *Aleppo s.*—**Mocca s.** 1. See *Arabian s.* 2. Of Landerer, a superior s., with large leaflets, from the interior of Africa. [a, 35].—**Mistura** (seu *Mixtura*) **senne composita**. A preparation made by dissolving 4 oz. of magnesium sulphate in 15 fl. oz. of infusion of s. by the aid of gentle heat and adding 1 fl. oz. of fluid extract of licorice, 2½ fl. oz. of tincture of s., and 1½ of compound tincture of cardamom. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Mocha s.**, **Moka s.** See *Arabian s.*—**Nubian s.** See under *Tripoli s.*—**Pulvis senne compositus**. 1. A powder consisting of equal parts of s. leaves, cream of tartar, anise, and sugar; or of 8 parts each of s. leaves and cream of tartar and 2 each of anise, cinnamon, and fennel. 2. Of Blackwell, a substitute for compound licorice powder, containing 8 parts each of s., washed sulphur, and white sugar, and 4 each of powdered fennel and licorice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis senne cum sulphure**. A powder official in several of the older ph's closely resembling the pulvis glycyrrhizae compositus. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. alexandrina**. See *Alexandrian s.*—**S. follicles**. See *S. pods.*—**Senne folia**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. indica**. See *Arabian s.*; or of the Br. Ph., see *Tinnevely s.*—**S. marilandica**. See *American s.*—**S. pods**. Lat., *folliculi senne*. Ger., *Sennesbälge*, *Sennesbälglein*, *Senneschoten*, *Senneshülsen*. The follicles of *Cassia acidifolia* and *Cassia angustifolia*. Both kinds are used, and in mediæval medicine were preferred to the leaflets. [a, 35].—**Syrupus senne**. Ger., *Syrup*. A preparation made by digesting 33 parts of s. leaves with 160 of water for 24 hours at a temperature not greater than 50° C., expressing and straining, digesting the residue for 6 hours with 70 parts of water at the ordinary temperature, expressing and straining, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to 30 parts, adding when cold a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of oil of coriander in 4 parts of alcohol, filtering, washing through the filter with water enough to make 40 parts, and adding 60 of sugar [U. S. Ph.], or by digesting 16 oz. of s. leaves in 70 fl. oz. of water for 24 hours at a temperature not higher than 48° C., expressing and straining, digesting the residue with 30 fl. oz. of water for 6 hours at the same temperature, expressing and straining, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to 10 fl. oz., adding when cold a solution of 3 minims of oil of coriander in 3 fl. oz. of alcohol, filtering, washing through the filter with water enough to make 16 fl. oz., and adding 24 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. directs the digestion of 10 parts of s. leaves and 1 part of fennel-seeds for 30 minutes in 45 parts of water and 5 of alcohol, straining, and the addition of 95 parts of sugar to 35 of colature; the Netherl. Ph. directs the infusion of s. leaves in water and the addition of 45 parts of sugar to 35 of strained infusion; and the Belg. Ph. orders the maceration of 100 parts of s. leaves and 50 of licorice for 12 hours with water enough to make 347 parts of expressed and strained liquid after half an hour's heating over the water bath, and the addition of 650 of sugar and 3 of spirit of fennel containing alcohol and fennel in the proportion of 9 to 1). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**Syrupus senne compositus**. A syrup made by digesting 46 parts each of s. and rhubarb and 12 of cardamom in 473 of boiling water for 24 hours, evaporating to one half, and adding 393 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus senne cum manna** (seu *mannatus*). A preparation made by mixing equal parts of syrup of s. and syrup of manna [Ger. Ph.]; or by dissolving 225 parts of manna in 175 of hot water, straining, and adding 600 of syrup of s. [Belg. Ph.]. The other ph's direct the infusion of 30 parts of s. leaves with boiling water (hot water and 30 parts of alcohol [Hung. Ph.], including 45 parts of manna (50 [Dan. Ph.]), or else adding from 25 to 40 of manna to each 100 of infusion, and dissolving in the product an equal amount or somewhat more of sugar. The infusion is aromatized with a little fruit of star anise [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (the Hung. Ph. ordering the addition of an equal amount of sodium carbonate), fennel-seed [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or fennel-seed and ginger [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus senne rosaceus** [Gr. Ph.]. A syrup made by infusing 4 parts of s. leaves and 2 of pale-rose petals in 48 of boiling water, digesting for half an hour, and adding twice its weight of sugar to the colature. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura senne** (*aromatica*, seu *composita*). Fr., *teinture de séné*. A preparation made by macerating for 2 days  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of s. leaves, 2 of raisins without the seeds, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. each of caraway-seeds and coriander-seeds with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture, and percolating [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating s. leaves with 5 times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod.] (2 days [Belg. Ph.]); or by digesting for a week with 5 times as much dilute alcohol [Swiss Ph.]. The older ph's had a tincture (*elixir salutis*) of 369 parts of s. leaves, 46 of caraway, 15 of cardamom, and 3,790 of alcohol; or of 120 each of s. leaves and black currants, 11 of caraway, 4 of cardamom, and 910 of alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinnevely s.** Lat., *s. indica* [Br. Ph.], *s. Tinnevely* [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *séné de tinnevely* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sen de Tinnevely* [Sp. Ph.]. Indian s.; a very superior drug produced by the same species (*Cassia angustifolia*) as Arabian s., but from the plant as cultivated in India. It consists of the leaflets without admixture or adulteration, and has a fragrant, tea-like odor and but slight taste. The leaflets, which are from 1 to 2 in. long and of a fine yellowish-green color, are not so stiff as those of Alexandrian s. According to Groves, it contains one third less cathartic acid than Alexandrian s. [a, 35].—**Tripoli s.** Lat., *folia senne tripolitane*. Ger., *tripolitane Senneblätter*, *Sennesblätter von Tripoli*. An inferior s. consisting of the much-broken-up leaflets of *Cassia ethiopica*, probably collected at Fezzan and not in Sennar and Nubia, as has been generally supposed (whence the name *Nubian s.*). [a, 35].—**Vinum senne**. A preparation made by digesting 120 parts of s. leaves and 7 each of coriander and fennel in 900 of Spanish wine for three days, adding 90 of raisins without the seeds, macerating for twenty-four hours, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Wild s.** See *American s.*, *Aleppo s.*, and *False s.* (4th def.).

**SENNACROL**, n. Se'n'a'k-ro'l. A bitter principle found in senna, soluble in ether. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**SENNAPICRIN**, n. Se'n'a-p'ik'r'i'n. An insoluble bitter principle found in senna. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**SENNE** (Ger.), n. Ze'n'a'ne. See SENNA.—**S's bälge**, **S'sbälglein**, **S'schoten**, **S'shülsen**. See SENNA pods.

**SENNEBLÄTER** (Ger.), n. pl. Ze'n'a'ne's-blät-te'r. See SENNA (2d and 3d defs).—**Blasens**, **Deutsche S.** See *Bladder-senna*.—**S'latwerge**. See *Confectio SENNE*.

**SENNIN**, n. Se'n'a'i'n. Of Rau, a body forming acicular crystals, consisting of sulphur with a trace of bitter organic matter; obtained by precipitating an aqueous decoction of senna with lead subacetate, filtering the solution and precipitating with hydrogen sulphide, drying, digesting in ether, and evaporating. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xvi, p. 280 (a, 50).]

**SENS** (Fr.), n. Sa'n's. See SENSE.—**S. génital**. Of Raciboiski, the activity displayed by Nature in the development of Graafian vesicles at the time of puberty. [A, 15].—**S. matériel**. See *Nutritive SENSES*.

**SENSATION**, n. Se'n's-a'shu'n. Gr., *αἴσθησις*. Lat., *sensus*, *sensatio* (from *sentire*, to feel). Fr., *S.*, *Empfindung*. An impression produced on the higher cerebral centres by external objects through the medium of the organs of sense. [K.]—**Correlative s.** The general excitement of the cerebrum by a s. propagated along a single sensory nerve. [K, 35].—**Cutaneous s.** Ger., *Hautsinn*. A sense-impression produced through the medium of the skin. [a, 48].—**Eccentric s.** The conception of locality. [K, 35].—**External s.** A s. transmitted from one of the peripheral organs of sense. [K.] Cf. *Internal s.*—**General s.** See *Subjective s.*—**Girdle s.** Fr., *douleurs en ceinture*. Ger., *Gürtelgefühl*, *Reifengefühl*. A painful s. like that produced by a cord or bandage tightened about the trunk or limbs; a common symptom in spinal disease. [D, 35]. Cf. *Girdle ANESTHESIA*.—**Internal s.** A subjective s.; one not produced through the agency of the external organs of sense; such as hunger and thirst, the desire to sleep, etc. [K.]—**Objective s.** An external s. due to the agency of some object of sense. [K.]—**Radiated s.**, **Secondary s.** Of Müller, the excitation of one s. by another, or the extension, in disense, of a morbid s. to parts not actually affected. [a, 34].—**S. transference**. Recognition of objects that are usually only distinguished by visual or auditory s. by means of tactile s.; clairvoyance. [a, 34].—**Special s.** See *Special SENSES*.—**Subjective s.** 1. A s. which originates within the cerebrum. [K.] 2. See *Internal s.*—**Tactile s.** An impression produced through the medium of the sense of touch. [a, 48].

**SENSE**, n. Se'n's. Gr., *αἴσθησις*. Lat., *sensus*. Fr., *sens*. Ger., *Sinn*. A faculty by which an impression is gained of the existence and qualities of external objects. [K.]—**Chnisiometric s.** The faculty of apprehending the amount or extent of movements. [A, 322 (a, 48).]—**Color s.** Ger., *Farbensinn*. The perception of colors;



1. A small ivory or bone wedge-shaped instrument used for separating vascular tissues in order to prevent the hæmorrhage conse-

SEPTICEMIE (Fr.), n. Se<sup>2</sup>pte-sa-me. See SEPTICÆMIA.—S. aiguë à forme gangréneuse. See GANGRÈNE gazeuse foudroyante.—S. atténuée. A mild, slow form of septicæmia, supposed to be due to a specific micro-organism (*Streptococcus*). [A.]



15.]—**S. décaduale**. Of Guénot, s. due to infection by the inner surface of the uterus.—**S. foudroyante**, **S. vraie**. See **Fulminant SEPTICÆMIA**.

**SEPTICINE**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>1</sup>i<sup>s</sup>-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Septicin*. 1. Animal quinoidine; a fluorescent ptomaine analogous to quinine, and having all its optical and chemical properties, found in the liver and other viscera and tissues of man and certain lower animals. [B, 93 (a, 14).] 2. Of Hager, a mixture of amylamine and hexylamine obtained from putrid material. [B.]**

**SEPTICOPYÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt(sapt)<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pi(pu<sup>6</sup>)-em(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *σηπτικός*, putrid, *πύον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Septicopyæmie*. 1. Septic pyæmia. 2. A combination of septicæmia and pyæmia. [B.]—**S. metastatica**. A form characterized by putrid deposits in the lungs, etc., as the result of supuration and putrescence of venous thrombi. [A, 57.]

**SEPTIFEROUS, SEPTIGEROUS**, adj. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-i<sup>2</sup>f(e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>g(e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s)**. Lat., *septifer* (from *septum*, a fence, and *ferre* or *genere*, to bear). Fr., *septifère*. Bearing dissepiments. [a, 35.]

**SEPTIKÆMIE** (Ger.), n. **Ze<sup>2</sup>pt-e-kam-e'**. Septicæmia.

**SEPTILE**, adj. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>**. Lat., *septilis* (from *septum*, a fence). Fr., *s.* Belonging to or attached to dissepiments. [a, 35.]

**SEPTIMANA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-i<sup>2</sup>-man(ma<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *septem*, seven. Of Morgagni, see *Septan FEVER*.

**SEPTIMESTRIS** (Lat.), n. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-i<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>st<sup>1</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>s**. From *septem*, seven, and *mensis*, a month. Of seven months; of a fœtus, born after seven months' gestation. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**SEPTINE**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>1</sup>-en**. See **SEPSINE**.

**SEPTIVALENT**, adj. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-i<sup>2</sup>v-a<sup>3</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>nt**. From *septem*, seven, and *valere*, to have power. Ger., *siebenwerthig*. Having an atomicity of seven. [B.]

**SEPTOCHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ke<sup>2</sup>m(ch<sup>2</sup>am)-i(e)-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *χæmia*, alchemy. Fr., *septochemie*. Septic activity or action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SEPTODIARRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>1</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>3</sup>)-re(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *διάρροια*, diarrhœa. Fr., *septodiarrhée*. Septic diarrhœa. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SEPTODYSENTERIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>1</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>z(du<sup>2</sup>s)-e<sup>2</sup>nt-e(e<sup>2</sup>g)-ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Fr., *septodysentérie*. Septic dysentery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SEPTOMETER**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-o<sup>2</sup>m(e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>3</sup>r)**. From *σηπτός*, corrupted (1st def.), or *septum*, a fence (2d def.), and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *septomètre*. 1. Of R. A. Smith, an instrument for determining the quantity of organic putrescible matter present in air. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See **SEPTOMETER**.

**SEPTON**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>p<sup>1</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>n**. From *σῆπεν*, to make rotten. Of S. I. Mitchell, a hypothetical substance, of the nature of a ferment, supposed to cause a contagious disease. [a, 34.]

**SEPTOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(ru<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *σηπτός*, corrupted, and *πῦρ*, fire. Fr., *septopyre*. See **PUTRID FEVER**.

**SEPTULATE**, adj. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt-u<sup>2</sup>-al**. Lat., *septulatus* (from *sæptulum*, a small fence). Divided by transverse or false dissepiments. [a, 35.]

**SEPTULUM, SEPTUM** (Lat.), n's n. **Se<sup>2</sup>pt(sapt)<sup>1</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)**. See **SEPTULUM** and **SEPTUM**.

**SEPTUPLET**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>p<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-ple<sup>2</sup>t**. One of seven children born as the result of a single gestation. ["Rev. méd. franç. et étrang.," 1, 1877, p. 235 (a, 34).]

**SEQUELA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>k-wel(wal)-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *sequi*, to follow. Fr., *séquelle*, suite. Ger., *Folgekrankheit*, *Nachkrankheit*, *Folgeerscheinung*. A morbid affection or abnormality resulting from a preceding disease or injury. [a, 48.]

**SEQUESTRATION**, n. **Se-kwe<sup>2</sup>st-ra<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n**. Lat., *sequestratio* (from *sequestrare*, to surrender). Fr., *séquestration*. Ger., *S.* 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. Seclusion of lunatics or of persons affected with contagious or infectious disease. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**SEQUESTROTOMY**, n. **Se-kwe<sup>2</sup>st-ro<sup>2</sup>t-om-i<sup>2</sup>**. From *sequestrum* (q. v.), and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Sequestrotomie*. The operation of removing a sequestrum. [E.]

**SEQUESTRUM** (Lat.), n. **Se-kwe<sup>2</sup>st<sup>1</sup>-ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m)**. From *sequestrare*, to surrender. Ger., *Sequester*, *Knochensequester*. A portion of bone separated from the healthy bone in consequence of being necrosed, but not dislodged from its position. [E (a, 48).]

**SERALBUMIN**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>l-bu<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n**. See **SERUM ALBUMIN**.

**SERAPINUM** (Lat.), n. n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-in(en)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)**. Ger., *Serapin*. In the middle ages, saganapum. [a, 35.]

**SERAPINUS** (Lat.), n. m. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-in(en)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)**. Of the alchemists, gum arabic. [A, 325.]

**SÉREUX** (Fr.), adj. **Sa-ru<sup>2</sup>**. See **SEROUS**.

**SERICEOUS**, adj. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>s**. Lat., *sericeus* (from *sericum*, silk). Fr., *soyeux*. Covered with close-pressed, soft, fine hairs; silky to the touch. [a, 35.]

**SERICOPS**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>so<sup>2</sup>ps**. Fr., *sericeps*. From *sericum*, silk, and *ψαλψα* (q. v.). Of Poulet, (1) a contrivance invented by him, consisting of a sort of bag, the open end of which is to be applied to the frontal head and laced, to serve for making traction; (2) a device, for like use, made mostly of flexible steel. [A, 15; Poulet, "Arch. de toxicol.," 1875, p. 468; "Lyon méd.," Dec. 25, 1881.]

**SERICIACUM**, n. Of the alchemists, arsenic. [A, 325.]

**SERICIC ACID**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>1</sup>ik**. Fr., *acide sérifique*. 1. A yellowish, uncrystallizable, deliquescent substance,  $C_{30}H_{46}N_8O_{14}$ , obtained from silk, soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B, 2.] 2. See **MYRISTIC ACID**.

**SERICIN**, n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n**. Fr., *séricine*, *gélatine de la soie*. Ger., *Seidenfibrin*. 1. Silk-substance, silk-gelatin; a yellowish body,  $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$ , obtained by boiling raw silk a long time with water. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).] 2. See **SERIN** (2d def.).

**SERICOGRAPHIS** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>r(sar)-i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>1</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>f)(ra<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>s**. Gen., *-graphi<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis)*. From *σηρικός*, silk, and *γραφία*, a design. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. mohitii**. A Brazilian and Central American herb. The leaves are stimulant, and in Mexico are considered antidysenteric. They yield a dark-blue coloring matter which resembles litmus in its reactions. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]

**SERICTERIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. **Se<sup>2</sup>r(sar)-i<sup>2</sup>kt-e(e<sup>2</sup>g)-ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *σηρικός*, silk. Fr., *séricières*. See **Spinning GLANDS**.

**SERICUM** (Lat.), n. n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r(sar)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)**. From *σηρικός*, silken. The cocoon of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*); silk. [a, 35.]—**S. adhasivum**, **S. anglicum**. See **Court-PLASTER**.—**S. crudum**. See **S.**

**SERIES** (Lat.), n. f. **Ser(se<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>-ez(-as)**. From *serere*, to join together. Fr., *série*, *Reihe* (1st def.). 1. An orderly line of things more or less similar. [a, 48.] 2. In botanical classification, of Gray, a subkingdom; of some authors, a principal division of an order or other large group. [a, 35.]

**SERIN**, n. **Ser-i<sup>2</sup>n**. Fr., *sérine*. Ger., *S.* 1. See **SERUM ALBUMIN**. 2. Amidoglycerol; a sweetish substance,  $C_3H_7NO_3 = C_2H_5(OH)(NH_2)CO.OH$ , derived from silk by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. According to Baumann, it has no relation with cystine. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**SERINGOS**, n. A form of purulent dysentery endemic in Caf-fraria. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SERINGUE** (Fr.), n. **Se<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g**. See **SYRINGE**.—**S. prlapique**. See **Ricord's SYRINGE**.

**SERIS** (Lat.), n. f. **Serise<sup>2</sup>r<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s**. Gen., *ser'idos (-idis)*, *ser'eos (-is)*. Gr., *σέρης*. Of the ancients, the genus *Cichorium*.

**SERICISSION**, n. **Ser-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>z<sup>1</sup>zhu<sup>2</sup>n**. From *sericum*, silk, and *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *séricission*. The cutting through of tissues with silk thread. [a, 40.]

**SERISSA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>1</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>**. Fr., *sérissée*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. foetida**. The only species; cultivated in China, Japan, and India. The astrigent root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and externally in ophthalmia and ulcers. [a, 35.]

**SERJANIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-zha<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>**. Fr., *serjanie*. Ger., *Serjanie*. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. All species are narcotic. [a, 35.]—**S. lethalis**. Ger., *tödliche Serjanie*. Brazilian fish-poison plant; a species containing a resinous, bitter, narcotic juice used as a fish poison. It is said to be one of the plants from the flowers of which a certain wasp collects an acrid narcotic honey which produces, even in small quantity, raving madness and sometimes death. [a, 35.]—**S. mexicana**. Ger., *mexikanische Serjanie*. Sp., *guameacal* [Mex. Ph.]. A diuretic Mexican species used in gout and chronic syphilis. [a, 35.]—**S. noxia**. A poisonous Brazilian species, having the properties of *S. lethalis*. [a, 35.]—**S. triterinata**. Fr., *serjanie triterinée*, *liane à persil*. A species found in the West Indies and neighboring regions of South America. The leaves and young branches are used as a fish poison, and medicinally like sarsaparilla in syphilis, etc. [a, 35.]

**SERMAIZE** (Fr.), n. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-me<sup>2</sup>z**. A place in the department of the Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SERNEUS** (Ger.), n. **Ze<sup>2</sup>r-nois**. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SEROALBUMINURIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Ser(se<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-bu<sup>2</sup>(bu)-m<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>**. See under **ALBUMINURIA**.

**SEROCELOMA** (Lat.), n. m. **Ser(se<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sel(ko<sup>2</sup>el)-om-a<sup>3</sup>**. From *serum*, serum, and *κύτος*, hollow. Ger., *Serocölom*, *Interamionhöhle*. The space between the fœtus and the amnion. [L.]

**SEROCYSTIC**, adj. **Ser-o-si<sup>2</sup>st<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k**. From *serum* (q. v.), and *κύστις*, a cyst. Composed of or containing cysts filled with serum. [a, 40.]

**SÉROFIBRINE** (Fr.), n. **Sa-ro-feb-ren**. See **PLASMIN**.

**SERO-FIBRINOUS**, adj. **Ser-o-fib<sup>1</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>s**. Partaking of the nature of both serum and fibrin. [D.]

**SERO-GELATINOUS**, adj. **Ser-o-jel<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>s**. Partaking of the nature of both serum and gelatin. [D.]

**SERO-LACTESCENT**, adj. **Ser-o-la<sup>2</sup>kt-e<sup>2</sup>s<sup>1</sup>nt**. Fr., *sérolactescent*. Having the characters of serum and of milk (said of the secretion of Montgomery's glands). [A, 41.]

**SEROLIN**, n. **Ser-o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n**. Lat., *serolina*. Fr., *séroline*. Ger., *Serolin*. A compound contained in blood in the proportion of 2 parts in 100,000. It occurs in agglomerations of micro-crystalline needles or pearly scales, very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, more freely in boiling alcohol, and in ether; it is neutral, fusible at 36° C., and non-saponifiable. According to Goble, it is a mixture of albumin and fatty matters; according to Flint, it is identical with stercorin. [B, 8, 93 (a, 14).]

**SERO-MUCOUS**, adj. **Ser-o-mu<sup>2</sup>k<sup>1</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s**. Partaking of the nature of both serum and mucus. [D.]

**SEROPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. **Se<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t(o<sup>2</sup>th)<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>s**. Gen., *-phthis'is*. For deriv., see **SARIS** and **PTHRISIS**. A great diminution of the quantity of serum in the blood. [a, 34.]—**S. pernicioso** **endemic**. Of Wernich, beriberi. [a, 34.]

**SEROPNEUMOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. **Ser(se<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>(pm<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>co<sup>2</sup>-tho<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)**. Gen., *-ac'is (-ac'is)*. From *serum* (q. v.), *πνεύμα*, the lung, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Pleurisy with serous effusion complicated with pneumothorax. [A, 326 (a, 40).]



**SERO-PURULENT**, adj. Ser-o-pu<sup>r</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>nt</sup>. Partaking of the nature of both serum and pus. [D.]

**SERO-PUS**, n. Ser<sup>o</sup>-pu<sup>s</sup>. A fluid which consists of both serum and pus. [D.]

**SEROSA** (Lat.), n. f. Ser<sup>o</sup>-os<sup>a</sup>. From *serum*, serum. A serous membrane. [L.]

**SERO-SEROUS**, adj. Ser-o-ser<sup>u</sup>s. Pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly (see *S.-s. suture*).

**SEROSITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ser(se<sup>r</sup>)-o<sup>s</sup>(os)-i(e)<sup>t</sup>i<sup>s</sup>. Gen., -i<sup>t</sup>idos (-idis). From *serum*, serum. Inflammation of a serous membrane. [B.]—**Multiple s.** Simultaneous inflammatory effusion into several serous sacs. [C. Bozzolo, "Ctbl. f. kl. Med.," Mar. 14, 1885.]

**SÉRO-SUBLIMÉ** (Fr.), n. Sa-ro-su<sup>b</sup>-le-ma. A compound of corrosive sublimate with albumin, soluble in serum; is used in antiseptic dressings. [Lister, "Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, 1883, p. 418 (a, 18).] Cf. *MERCURY albuminate*.

**SERO-SYNOVIAL**, adj. Ser<sup>o</sup>-si<sup>n</sup>-ov<sup>i</sup>-l<sup>l</sup>. Partaking of the nature of both serum and synovia. [a, 48.]

**SEROTINA** (Lat.), n. f. Ser<sup>r</sup>(sar)-o<sup>t</sup>(ot)/i<sup>n</sup>-a<sup>a</sup>. Fr., *sérotine*. See *DECIDUA s.*

**SEROTINOUS**, adj. Ser<sup>r</sup>-o<sup>t</sup>/i<sup>n</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *serotinus*. Fr., *tardef*. Ger., *spätzeitig*, *verspätet*. Produced late in the season in comparison with some other allied plant or plant-organ; of an anther, coming to maturity later than the pistil. [a, 35.]

**SEROUS**, adj. Ser<sup>u</sup>s. Fr., *séveux*. Ger., *serös*. Consisting of, containing, resembling, or producing (see *S. MEMBRANE*) serum; thin, watery.

**SERPENS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>r</sup>rp(se<sup>r</sup>rp)/en<sup>z</sup>(ans). Gen., -pent<sup>i</sup>s. From *serpere*, to creep. See *CREeping*; as a n., (a) a serpent; (b) see *HERPES* (1st def.).—**Radix serpentum**. The root of *Ophiorrhiza mungos*. [a, 35.]

**SERPENTARIA** (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-pa<sup>n</sup>-a<sup>a</sup>. See *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria*, *ARUM maculatum*, and *DRACUNCULUS vulgaris*.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura serpentaria*.—**Infusion de s. de Virginie**. See *INFUSUM SERPENTARIAE*.—**Poudre de s. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.]. The dried and powdered root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. de Virginie**. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*; of the Fr. Cod., its rhizome. [a, 35.]—**Teinture de s. de Virginie**. See *Tinctura SERPENTARIAE*.

**SERPENTARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>r</sup>rp(se<sup>r</sup>)-pe<sup>n</sup>-a<sup>a</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>a</sup>. From *serpens*, a serpent. Fr., *aristoloche serpentinaire, serpentinaire de Virginie (souche)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *S. de Virginia (rizoma)* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The *Aristolochia s.* 2. The rhizome of *Aristolochia s.*, and, according to the U. S. and Br. Ph.'s, of *Aristolochia reticulata*. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. Of Rafinesque and others, a section of the genus *Aristolochia*. The *Serpentariae* are: of Endlicher, a class of the *Acromphibrya* containing the *Aristolochiae* and *Nepenthes*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Monochlamydeae* including the *Aristolochiae*. [a, 35.]—**Cerussa serpentariae**. See *LEAD acetate*.—**Essentia serpentariae virginiana**. See *Tinctura serpentariae*.—**Extractum serpentariae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 60 powder with 30 of a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, and bringing the mixture of the two up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum serpentariae** [Br. Ph.] (*virginiana*). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of s. in No. 20 powder in 40 parts of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix (seu Rhizoma) serpentariae**. See *S. (2d def.)*.—**S. brasiliensis**. See *CHIOCOCOA anguifuga*.—**Serpentaria radix (seu rhizoma)**. See *S. (2d def.)*.—**S. indica**. See *OPHIORRHIZA mungos*.—**S. major**. See *DRACUNCULUS vulgaris*.—**S. mas**. See *POLYGONUM bistorta*.—**S. minor**. An old name for the *Arum maculatum*. [a, 35.]—**S. rubra, S. vulgaris**. See *POLYGONUM bistorta*.—**Tinctura serpentariae (virginiana)**. A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of s. in No. 40 powder for one day with 10 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, and treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with 15 fl. oz. of alcohol, and treating in a percolator, adding alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of expressed and filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SERPENTARIN**, n. Su<sup>r</sup>-pe<sup>n</sup>-a<sup>a</sup>/r<sup>i</sup>-i<sup>n</sup>. See *ARISTOLOCHIN*.

**SERPES** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>r</sup>rp(se<sup>r</sup>rp)/ez(as). Gen., -et<sup>i</sup>s. Herpes. [G.]

**SERPIGINOUS**, adj. Su<sup>r</sup>rp-i<sup>z</sup>/i<sup>n</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *serpiginus* (from *serpere*, to creep). Fr., *serpigneux*. Spreading gradually from point to point of a surface (said of ulceration). [a, 48.]

**SERPIGO** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>r</sup>rp(se<sup>r</sup>rp)-i(e)<sup>go</sup>. Gen., -ig<sup>i</sup>nis. From *serpere*, to creep. 1. A creeping skin eruption; herpes (1st def.). 2. Of Fuchs, scabies crustosa. [G. 5.]—**S. diffusa**. Scabies crustosa. [G.]—**S. faciei**. Scabies (or eczema) of the face, with thick crusts. [G. 5.]—**S. volatica**. See *HERPES* (1st def.).

**SERPILLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>r</sup>rp(se<sup>r</sup>rp)-i<sup>2</sup>/lu<sup>m</sup>(lu<sup>m</sup>). See *SERPYPILLUM*.

**SERPOLET** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-po-la. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolat de s.** See *Spiritus SERPYLLI*.—**Hydrolat de s.** [Fr. Cod., 1832]. See *Aqua SERPYLLI*.—**Oléole de s.** See *Oil of SERPYLLUM*.

**SERPYPILLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>r</sup>rp(se<sup>r</sup>rp)-i<sup>2</sup>/lu<sup>m</sup>(lu<sup>m</sup>). 1. The *Thymus s.* 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Thymus*. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Austr. Ph., see *Herba serpylli*.—**Ætheroleum serpylli**. See *Oil of s.*—**Aqua serpylli**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de serpolet*. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of oil of wild thyme in 27 of alcohol and shaking up with 9,970 of water.

[B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua serpylli composita**. See *Aqua benedicta composita*.—**Essentia serpylli**. See *Oil of s.*—**Herba serpylli**. Fr., *serpolet*. Sp., *serpol*. Wild thyme; the flowering leafy branches of *Thymus s.* [a, 35.]—**Oil of s.**, **Oleum serpylli (ætherium)**. A colorless or yellowish oil, of peculiar odor and aromatic taste, distilled from the herb (dried flowering herb [Gr. Ph.]) of *Thymus s.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. minus**. The *Thymus s.* [a, 35.]—**S. romanum**. The *Thymus vulgaris*. [a, 35.]—**S. silvestris, S. vulgaris**. The *Thymus s.* [a, 35.]—**Spiritus serpylli**. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of the herb of *Thymus s.* with 45 each of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 and water (60 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.900 and from 90 to 120 of water [Gr. Ph.]) and distilling 60 parts [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of *Thymus s.* in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.] (in a mixture of 24 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol with 72 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

**SERRA** (Lat.), n. f. Ser<sup>r</sup>-ra<sup>a</sup>. See *SAW*.—**S. versatilis**. See *TREPHINE*.

**SERRATE, SERRATED**, adj's. Ser<sup>r</sup>-at, -at-e<sup>d</sup>. Lat., *serratus* (from *serra*, a saw). Fr., *serré, dentelé*. Ger., *gesägt, sägezählig, gezähnt*. Indented like a saw. [a, 27.]

**SERRATILE** (Fr.), adj. Ser<sup>r</sup>-ra<sup>a</sup>-tel. Saw-like (said of a pulse that seems to strike the finger at several distinct points). [L, 41 (a, 14, 48).]

**SERRATULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ser<sup>r</sup>-ra<sup>a</sup>t(rat<sup>t</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-a<sup>a</sup>. Fr., *ser-ratte* (4th def.), *serrature* (4th def.). Ger., *Scharfe* (4th def.). 1. The *Stachys betonica* and formerly the *S. tinctoria*. 2. Of Don, the genus *Haplotaenia*. 3. Of Rumphius, the genus *Picria*. 4. Of Linnaeus, sawwort; a genus of the *Serratuleae*, which are a tribe of the *Carduineae*. [a, 35.]—**S. tinctoria**. Fr., *serrature (des teinturiers)*. Ger., *färbende Scharfe*. Dyers' savory, common sawwort; a European plant. The herb and root were formerly used externally as detensives and vulneraries. The herbage yields a yellow dye. [a, 35.]

**SERRATURES**, n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-at<sup>t</sup>-u<sup>r</sup>z. Lat., *serraturæ* (from *serrare*, to saw). Ger., *Sägenzähne, Sägen*. See *DENTELURES*.

**SERRATUS** (Lat.), adj. Ser<sup>r</sup>-rat(rat<sup>t</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-s. See *SERRATE*; as a n. m., a muscle having a digitated margin. [L.]—**S. anticus (major)**. See *S. magnus*.—**S. anticus minor, S. der Brust** (Ger.). See *PECTORALIS minor*.—**S. internus**. See *INFRAcostalis*.—**S. magnus, S. major**. Fr., *grand dentelé*. Ger., *grosser Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises by nine or ten fleshy digitations from the external surfaces of the upper eight or nine ribs (two usually from the second rib), and is inserted into the whole of the base and inferior angle of the scapula. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. posticus inferior**. Fr., *petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. Ger., *unterer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises from the posterior layer of the lumbar fascia on a level with the last dorsal and two upper lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted by four digitations into the lower margins of the four lower ribs. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. posticus superior**. Fr., *cervico-dorso-costal, petit dentelé postérieur et supérieur*. Ger., *oberer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A flat muscle which arises by a thin aponeurosis from the spinous processes of the last cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted by four digitations into the outer surfaces of the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, slightly external to their angles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**SERRE-COU** (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-ku. Of Chabert, a sort of collar for compressing the jugular vein. [E.]

**SERRE-FINE** (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-fen. A small spring forceps invented by Vidal for catching bleeding vessels and controlling hæmorrhage during operations; also used for closing a wound temporarily. [E.]



VIDAL'S SERRE-FINE.

**SERRE-NEUD** (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-nu<sup>d</sup>. A noose-tightener; an instrument for gradually tightening a ligature; used for cutting through a pedicle or other like part slowly and bloodlessly, also as a temporary constrictor of such a part in the course of an operation. [E. Spillmann (A, 328).]



LANGENBECK'S SERRE-FINE.

**SERRE-PÉDICULE** (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-pa-de-ku<sup>1</sup>. A pedicle-constrictor, usually in the form of a clamp. [a, 40.]

**SERRIAL** (Fr.), n. Ser<sup>r</sup>-re-a<sup>1</sup>. See *HYO-mandibular BONE*.

**SERRULATE**, adj. Ser<sup>r</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-at. Lat., *serrulatus* (from *serrula*, a small saw). Fr., *serrulé*. Ger., *feingedgt*. Minutely serrate. [a, 35.]

**SERTULA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>r</sup>t(se<sup>r</sup>rt)/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-a<sup>a</sup>. Fr., *sertule*. See *MELIOTUS officinalis*.

**SERUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se(se<sup>3</sup>)/ru<sup>m</sup>(ru<sup>m</sup>). Fr., *sérum*. Ger., *S.*, *Aderrasser*. The watery portion of an organic fluid (ordinarily of the blood).—**Artificial s.** Water containing albumin, salts, etc., to imitate the s. of the blood; used as an intravenous or intraperitoneal injection, also in preparing microscopical specimens. That of B. W. Richardson consists of 1 oz. of white of egg, 1 drachm of common salt, 1 scruple of sodium phosphate, 1 oz. of clarified animal fat, 2 oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make a pint. ["Asclepiad," Jan., 1885, p. 8.]—**Blood s.** The fluid which separates from the blood after coagulation; defibrinated blood-plasma, consisting, according to Marcat, of 90 parts of water, 7.60 of albuminoids, 0.60 of potassium and sodium chlorides, 0.40 of mucro-extractive matters, 0.65 of sodium carbonate, 0.35 of potassium sulphate, and 0.40 of earthy phosphates. [A, 338.]—**Iodized s.** Ger., *Jodserum*. S. treated with potassium iodide; used in bacteriological research. [a, 40.]—**Milk s.** See *WHEY*.—**S. cells**. Ger., *seröse (oder serumhaltige) Fettzellen*. Fat cells containing s. in



place of part or all of the fat which was originally in the cell. [J. 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1871, p. 67 (J).]—**S. cerebro-spinalis**. See **Cerebro-spinal fluid**.—**S. eiweiiss** (Ger.). See **S. albumin**.—**S. globulin**. See **PARAGLOBULIN**.—**S. lacteum**, **S. lactis**. See **WHEY**.—**S. masche** (Ger.). The fibrin network formed during coagulation of the blood. [K. 13.]—**S. sanguinis**. See **Blood s.**

**SERUMRIA** (Lat.), n. f. **Seser**-ru<sup>m</sup>(ru<sup>m</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>(u)<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From **serum** (q. v.), and **urine**. Fr., **sérurie**. Albuminuria (under the idea that it is not merely albumin, but blood serum as a whole, that passes off with the urine). [A. 15.]

**SERVICE-TREE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>rv<sup>1</sup>ts-tre. The *Pyrus domestica*.

**SESAME**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'a<sup>m</sup>-e. The *Sesamum orientale* and *Sesamum indicum*. [a. 35.]—**S. oil**. See **Oil of SESAMUM**.

**SESAMOID**, **SESAMOIDAL**, adj's. Se<sup>2</sup>s'a<sup>m</sup>-oid, se<sup>2</sup>s'a<sup>m</sup>-oi'd'l. Gr., **σάμαειδής** (from **σάσμον**, sesame, and **είδος**, resemblance). Lat., **sesamoides**. Fr., **sésamoïde**, **sésamoidien**. Ger., **sesamartig**. Resembling or having the shape of a seed of sesame. [C.] See **S. BONES**.

**SESAMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se<sup>2</sup>s(sas)'a<sup>m</sup>(a<sup>m</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., **σάσμον**. Fr., **sésame**. Ger., **Sesam**. A genus of herbs typical of a tribe (**Sesameae** [Fr., **sésamées**; Ger., **Sesameen**]) of the **Pedaliaceae**. [a. 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., **oleum sesami**. Fr., **huile de sésame**, **sésame**. Ger., **Sesamöl**. Sesame (or gingili, or teel, or benné) oil; a yellowish fixed oil, bland, inodorous, and of slight nut-like taste, obtained by expression from the seeds of *S. indicum* [U. S. Ph.] and *S. orientale*. It resembles olive-oil and is used like it. [a. 35.]—**S. indicum**. An herb indigenous to the East Indies; cultivated as a source of oil of s. The leaves are used as a demulcent and for emollient cataplasms. The seeds are used as food; in India they are considered emmenagogue. [a. 35.]—**S. oleiferum**, **S. orientale**. Fr., **digitale orientale**. A species by some identified with *S. indicum*, and having the same properties. [a. 35.]—**S. vulgare**. See **CAMELINA sativa**.

**SESBANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>s-ba<sup>n</sup>'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., **sesbanie**. Ger., **Sesbanie**. A genus of the **Leguminosae**. [a. 35.]—**S. egyptiaca**, **S. arboreascens**. Sesban; a shrub or small tree growing in Africa, southern Asia, and northern Australia. The seeds are used in Egypt for hæmorrhoids and dysentery. In India the leaves are used in constipation and in mania, the bark and seed as an emmenagogue, and the root in snake-bites. [a. 35.]—**S. grandiflora**. See **AGATI grandiflora**.—**S. picta**. See **CORONILLA picta**.

**SESEL** (Lat.), n. n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -el'eos. Gr., **σίσελι**. Fr., **séseli**. Ger., **Sesel**. A genus of the **Seselinæ** (Fr., **sésélinées**), which are a tribe of the **Umbelliferae**. [a. 35.]—**Fructus** (seu **Semen**) **seseleos**. Ger., **Seselsamen**. The fruits of **Laserpitium siber**. [a. 35.]—**S. chilosicoidium**. See *S. macedonicum*.—**S. hippomarathrum**. Horse-fennel; a species common in southern and central Europe, identified with one of the two plants called by Dioscorides **ἵππομαράθρον**. [a. 35.]—**S. libanotis**. Fr., **persil de montagne blanc**. Mountain spignel; found throughout Europe and Asia. The spindle-shaped aromatic root is identified by some with the **ῥοσσεύωνος** of Dioscorides. [a. 35.]—**S. macedonicum**. Fr., **persil de Macédoine** (ou **des rochers**). Macedonian parsley, the **πετρούρωνος** of Dioscorides; a native of Greece and northern Africa. The aromatic fruits, **semen petroselinæ macedonicæ**, are diuretic and carminative. The roots and leaves are used as a vulnerary, and the latter as an insecticide. [a. 35.]—**S. massiliense**. See **LASERPITIUM siber**.—**S. tortuosum**. Fr., **séseli ou fenouil** **tortueux**, **séseli officinal** (ou **de Marseille**). Ger., **gedröhrt Sesel**. Hartwort of Marseilles, the **σίσελι μασσαλιωτικόν** of Dioscorides; an aromatic species growing in southern Europe. The fruits, **semen seseleos massiliensis**, **semen curvi caballini**, are used as a carminative, stonachic, and emmenagogue, and were once considered an antidote to *Cicuta virosa*. [a. 35.]

**SESQUIARGENTIC**, adj. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>r-jen'ti<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., **sesquiargenticus**. Fr., **sesquiargentique**. Containing three atoms of silver to two molecules of an acid radicle.

**SESQUIBASIC**, adj. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-bas'i<sup>2</sup>k. Of salts, formed from a tribasic acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by two of a basic element or radicle. [B.]

**SESQUIBROMIDE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-brom'i<sup>2</sup>d'id. Fr., **sesquibromure**. See under **SESQUICHLORIDE**.

**SESQUICARBONAS** (Lat.), n. m. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>3</sup>rb-on'a<sup>3</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>s). Gen., -a<sup>3</sup>ta. See **SESQUICARBONATE**.—**S. ammoniacus** (Netherl. Ph.). **Ammonium sesquicarbonat** (see under **AMMONIUM carbonate**).—**S. ammoniacus pyrominialis**. See **AMMONIUM carbonicum pyroaleum**.—**Solutio sesquicarbonatis ammoniac** (Netherl. Ph.). See **Liquor AMMONII carbonici**.—**Solutio sesquicarbonatis ammoniac pyrominialis** (Netherl. Ph.). See **Liquor AMMONII carbonici pyroaleum**.

**SESQUICARBONATE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>3</sup>rb-o<sup>3</sup>n-at. A carbonate containing one and a half times as much of the carbonic-acid radicle as the normal carbonate. [B.]

**SESQUICHLORIDE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-klor-i<sup>2</sup>d'id. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of one atom and a half of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. Analogous compounds of bromine, hydroxyl, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the **sesquibromide**, **sesquihydroxide**, **sesquioxide**, and **sesquisulphide**. The terms s., etc., however, are often used where **trichloride**, etc., would be more proper. [B.]

**SESQUHYDRATE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-hid'rát. 1. A sesquihydrate. 2. A crystallized salt containing three molecules of water of crystallization in two molecules of the salt. [B.]

**SESQUHYDROXIDE**, **SESQUIOXIDE**, n's. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-hid-ro<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>d'id. Fr., **sesquioxyle**. See under **SESQUICHLORIDE**.

**SESQUIPLUMBIC**, adj. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-plu<sup>3</sup>mb'i<sup>2</sup>k. Of a compound, containing lead and a bivalent radicle in the proportion of three atoms of the former to two molecules of the latter. [B. 2.]

**SESQUISALT**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>3</sup>lt. Fr., **sesquisel**. A salt in which, according to the old system of nomenclature, two equivalents of a base are combined with three equivalents of an acid; or which, according to modern views, contains one and a half times as much of the radicle as a protosalt. [B.]

**SESQUISULPHATE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>3</sup>lf'at. Fr., **sesquisulfate**. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric-acid radicle combined with two atoms or molecules of a basic radicle; a sulphate formed from the sesquioxide. The term is often used for **trisulphate**. [B.]

**SESQUISULPHIDE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s'kw<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>3</sup>lf'i<sup>2</sup>d'id. See under **SESQUICHLORIDE**. [B.]

**SESSEA** (Lat.), n. f. Se<sup>2</sup>s'se<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., **sessée**. A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees. [a. 35.]—**S. dependens**, **S. stipulata**. Fr., **sessée pendante**, **sessée à stipules**. Peruvian species used as emollients and anodynes. [a. 35.]

**SESSILE**, adj. Se<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., **sessilis** (from **sedere**, to sit). Fr., **s.** Ger., **sitzend**, **stiellos**. Of an animal or a part, attached directly to a basis of support, without a peduncle; of a plant-organ, inserted directly upon the axis, without a stalk. [B.]

**SESTERTIOXIDE**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>s-tu<sup>2</sup>r'shi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>d'id. An oxide in which the number of oxygen atoms is to the number of molecules of the element or radicle with which it is combined as 5 is to 2. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 530 (B).]

**SETA** (Lat.), n. f. Set(sat)'a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., **soie**. Ger., **Borste**. 1. A bristle (e. g., a stiff hair or a straight, slender prickly). 2. The stalk of the capsule in mosses and liverwort. [a. 35.] 3. A bristle-like or hair-like organism. [a. 48.]—**S. equina**. See **FILARIA papillosa**.—**S. palustris**. See **GORDIUS aquaticus**.

**SETACEO-SERRATE**, adj. Set-as'w<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o-se<sup>2</sup>r'at. From **seta**, a bristle, and **serra**, a saw. With serratures ending in bristle-shaped points. [a. 35.]

**SETACEOUS**, adj. Set-a'shu<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., **setaceus** (from **seta**, a bristle). Fr., **setacé**, **seteux** (2d def.). Ger., **borstenartig** (1st def.), **borstenförmig** (1st def.), **borstig** (2d def.). 1. Bristle-shaped. 2. Setose; composed of or covered with bristles. [a. 35.]

**SETACEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Set(sat)-as(a<sup>3</sup>k)'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See **SETON**.

**SETARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Set(sat)-ar(a<sup>3</sup>r)'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., **sétaire**. Ger., **Borstenhirse**. Bristly fox-tail grass; a genus of the **Panicæe**. The *Setariae* of Dumortier are a subtribe of **Panicæe**.—**S. italica**. Bengal grass, Chinese corn, Italian millet, the **panicum** of the ancient Romans, the **ἄλμος** of the Greeks; originally of the East Indies. The grain is used for food. [a. 35.]

**SETIFEROUS**, **SETIGEROUS**, adj's. Set-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s, -i<sup>2</sup>j'-e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s. Lat., **setiferus** (from **seta**, a bristle, and **ferre**, to bear). Bearing (usually at the apex) a bristle or bristles (setæ). [a. 35.]

**SETON**, n. Setn. From **seta**, a bristle. Fr., **seton**. Ger., **Haarsel**, **Ablussriemen**. 1. A sinus established by piercing a fold of the skin with a knife-like needle threaded with a strip of muslin, lamp-wick, or other material, which is left in place so as to produce suppuration and act as a derivative. 2. The strip so used. [E.]—**Galvanic s.** A platinum wire inserted like a s. and connected with a galvanic battery so as to be made red-hot. [a. 34.]

**SETOSE**, adj. Set'os. Lat., **setosus**. See **SETACEOUS** (2d def.).

**SETOSO-HISPIDUS** (Lat.), adj. Set(sat)-os'w<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi<sup>2</sup>sp'i<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From **seta**, a bristle, and **hispidus**, prickly. Ger., **stiefborstig**. Beset with very inflexible straight prickles. [a. 35.]

**SETULA** (Lat.), n. f. Set(sat)'u<sup>3</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of **seta**, a bristle. Ger., **Börstchen** (1st def.). 1. A small bristle. 2. The stipe of certain **Fungi**. [a. 35.]

**SETULOSE**, adj. Set'u<sup>3</sup>l-os. Lat., **setulosus**. Ger., **kleinborstig** (2d def.). 1. Like a little bristle. 2. Minutely setose, covered with small bristles. [a. 35.]

**SETWALL**, n. Set'wa<sup>3</sup>l. An old name for valerian. [a. 35.]

**SEUCHE** (Ger.), n. Zoich<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. A pestilence; an epidemic. [D.]—**Frettchens'**. An epidemic disease in ferrets the symptoms and bacteria of which resemble those of chicken cholera. [a. 40.]—**Klaueus'**. Hoof disease in sheep or cattle. [a. 40.]—**Küstens'**. See **RADENYGE**. [L. 30.]—**Magens'**. Of the veterinarians, dysentery. [L. 135 (a. 39).]—**Maulklaueus'**, **Maulund Klaueus'**. See **Foot-and-mouth disease**.—**Schlabbbers'**. See **ACTINOMYCOSIS**.—**Schweines'**, **Schweins'**. See **Hog cholera** and **Swine fever**.—**Schnaft**. See **CONTAGIUS**.—**S'nustoff**. See **CONTAGIUM**.

**SEVADILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa-va<sup>3</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., **sévadille**. See **CEVADILLA**.

**SEVATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Se(sa)-va(wa<sup>3</sup>)'shi<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -o'nis. From **sevim**, suet. See **LIPOMATOSIS**.

**SEVE** (Fr.), n. Se<sup>2</sup>v. See **SAP**.

**SEVEN** (Ger.), n. Zaf'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **SAVIN**.—**S'ül**. See **Oil of SAVIN**.

**SEVEN-BARKS**, n. Se<sup>2</sup>v'n'ba<sup>3</sup>rks. See **HYDRANGÆA arborescens**.

**SEVUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se(sa)'vu<sup>3</sup>m(wu<sup>4</sup>m). Fr., **suif de mouton** (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., mutton suet, the fat taken from the inside of the abdomen of *Ovis aries* and purified by being melted, strained, and cooled. The s. of various other ph's was sometimes used, sometimes lard. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).] 2. See **CULANUS SEVUM**.—**S. bovinum**, **S. bovinum**, **S. bubulum**. See **SEBUM bovinum**.—**S. cervinum**. See **SEBUM cervinum**.—**S. ceti**. See **CEWAXUM**.—**S. ovillum**, **S. preparatum**, **S. vervecinum**. See **S.** (1st def.).



**SEWAGE**, n.  $Su^2e^j$ . Refuse matter, including faeces, urine, etc., carried off from habitations by means of sewers. [a, 48.]

**SEWER**, n.  $Su^2u^r$ . Fr., *égout*. Ger., *Siel*, *Abzugskanal*. A canal for carrying off waste water and sewage. [a, 48.]

**SEWERAGE**, n.  $Su^2u^r-e^j$ . 1. The process of collecting and carrying off sewage. 2. Sewers collectively. [a, 48.]

**SEX**, n.  $Se^2x$ . Gr., *gênos*. Lat., *sexus*, *secus* (from *securus*, to cut). Fr., *sexe*. Ger., *Geschlecht*. The state of possessing the structural and functional peculiarities that constitute an individual either a male or a female.—**Doubtful s.** See HERMAPHRODITISM.

**SEX-BASIC**, adj.  $Se^2x-bas^{i2}k$ . Combining with six molecules of a univalent base; saturating a sexual base. [B.]

**SEXDECYL**, n.  $Se^2x-de^2s^{i2}l$ . See CETYL.

**SEXIFEROUS**, adj.  $Se^2x-i^2f^e^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *sexiferus* (from *sexus*, sex, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *sexifère*. Provided with sexual organs. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

**SEXPLUMBIC**, adj.  $Se^2x-plu^2mb^{i2}k$ . Containing six atoms of lead in the molecule. [B, 2.]

**SEXTAN**, adj.  $Se^2x-t^n$ . From *sex*, six. Recurring at intervals of five days. [a, 48.]

**SEXTUPLET**, n.  $Se^2x-tu^2-ple^2t$ . One of six children born as the result of a single gestation. [a, 34.]

**SEXUAL**, adj.  $Se^2x-u^2-l$ . From *sexus*, sex. Fr., *sexuel*, *sexué*. Ger., *geschlechtlich*. Pertaining to sex.

**SEXUALEMPENDING** (Ger.), n.  $Ze^2x-u-a^2l^e^2m-fi^2nd-u^2n^2$ . Sexual instinct.—**Conträre s.** Perverted sexual instinct, leading the individual to lust after persons of his or her own sex.

**SEXUALLY**, adv.  $Se^2x-u^2-l^i^2$ . 1. With regard to sex. 2. By the sexual mode (of generation).

**SEXUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Se^2x-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gen., *sex'us*. See *SEX*.

**SEXVALENT**, adj.  $Se^2x-val^2-e^2nt$ . Ger., *sechswertig*. Having an atomicity of six (i. e., being capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen in a molecule). [a, 38.]

**SHADDOCK**, n.  $Sha^2d-u^2k$ . See *CITRUS decumana*.

**SHAFT**, n.  $Sha^2ft$ . A.-S., *scæft*. Lat., *scapus*. Fr., *flèche*. Ger., *Schaft*. A stem, stalk, or scape; of a long bone, its elongated central portion; of a cillum, its free portion, continuous with the proximal bulb; of a hair, see *HAIR-s*. [J; a, 48.]

**SHAGGY**, adj.  $Sha^2g^{i2}$ . See *VILLOUS*.

**SHAKES**, n. *Shaks*. See *AGUE*.

**SHALLOT**, n.  $Sha^2l-o^2t$ . 1. The *Allium ascalonicum*. 2. The *Panicum frumentaceum*. [a, 35.]

**SHAMPOOING**, n.  $Sha^2m-pu^{i2}n^2$ . 1. A Hindu practice of rubbing the surface of the body with liniments or other liquids during a bath, at the same time flexing the joints and kneading the muscles. 2. Washing and rubbing the head thoroughly with soap or other substances which produce a lather. [a, 40.]

**SHAMROCK**, n.  $Sha^2m-ro^2k$ . The *Trifolium repens*; according to some authors, the *Oxalis acetosella*. [a, 35.]

**SHANK**, n.  $Sha^2n^2k$ . The leg from the knee to the ankle; in ornithology, the tarsus. [L, 221.]

**SHANNONDALE SPRINGS**, n.  $Sha^2n-u^2n-dal$ . A place in Jefferson County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs.

**SHARK**, n.  $Sha^2rk$ . Gr., *καρχαρίας* (from *καρχαρος*, sharp-pointed). Fr., *squal*. Ger., *Hai*. Any member of a large group of elasmobranchiate (mostly carnivorous) fishes, including the genera *Carcharias*, *Carcharodon*, *Cestracion*, etc. [a, 48.]

**SHARON SPRINGS**, n.  $Sha^2r-u^2n$ . A place in Schoharie County, New York, where there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SHASTA SODA SPRINGS**, n.  $Sha^2st-a^2 sod-a^2$ . A place in Siskiyou County, California, where there are springs containing iron and sodium carbonates. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SHEARING**, n.  $Sher^{i2}n^2$ . See *HEAD-MOLD SHOT*.

**SHEARS**, n. *Sherz*. A large pair of scissors.—**Bandage s.** Strong s. for cutting plaster-of-Paris dressings. [E.]

**SHEATH**, n. *Sheth*. Gr., *ἐλκτρον*. Lat., *vagina*. Fr., *gaine*. Ger., *Scheide*. 1. An enveloping structure, a case or covering. 2. In botany, see *VAGINA* (3d def.) and *BUNDLE s.*—**Axis-cylinder s.** See *Huxley's LAYER*.—**Capillary s.** See *Circumvascular s.*—**Celular s.** See *EPINEURIUM*.—**Circumvascular s.** A wide lymphatic tube completely surrounding the smallest blood-vessels of bone, of the central nervous system, of the retina, and of the liver. [a, 34.]—**Cortical s.** Of Nögel, the whole of the primary blastodermis. [a, 35.]—**Dental s.** Ger., *Zahnscheide*. Of Neumann, the s.-like structure (supposed to be an elastic limiting layer) lining the dental canals and thus containing the dental fibres. [J, 32, 35.]—**Dural s.** See *DURA*.—**Elastic s. of the axis-cylinder.** See *Mauthner's s.*—**Fibril s.** Ger., *Fibrillen-Häutchen* (oder *Scheide*). 1. Of Key and Retzius, a kind of s. for the individual nerve-fibres of a nerve funiculus, formed outside the primitive s. of the nerve-fibril by the longitudinal connective-tissue fibrils of the endoneurium. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1873, p. 308 (J).] 2. A supposed membrane inclosing the muscle columns and appearing as a sharp, clear line around Cohnheim's areas. [Dönnitz, Arch. f. Anat. und Phys., 1870, p. 436 (J).]—**Henle's root-s. (of the hair).** See *Henle's LAYER*.—**Henle's s.** 1. See *Henle's LAYER*. 2. Of Ranvier (1878), the connective-tissue envelope of the finest fasciculi of medullated nerve-fibres. This s. consists of a single lamella of perineurium covered on both surfaces by endothelium. It may inclose but a single nerve-fibre, in which case there is a space (lymph space) between it and the neurilemma of the nerve-

fibre. [J, 10, 30, 31].—**Huxley's s.** See *Huxley's LAYER*.—**Lamellar s.** See *PERINEURIUM*.—**Leaf s.** See *VAGINA* (3d def.).—**Mauthner's s.** The hyaline s. surrounding the axis-cylinder and separating it from the myeline. [J, 26, 31].—**Medullary s.** Fr., *gaine médullaire* (ou *de myéline*). Ger., *Markcylinder*, *Markscheide*, *Myelinscheide* (1st def.), *Markmantel* (2d def.). 1. A sheath of myeline inclosing the axis-cylinder in medullated nerve-fibres. This in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma, in peripheral nerves at least. At the nodes of Ranvier the medullary s. is wholly or in some cases but partly absent, and in some cases it seems to be partly divided into other shorter segments by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. Under some circumstances also the medullary s. appears to be pervaded with a fine network. [J, 10, 30, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1860, p. 65 (J).] 2. The primary bundles of wood (xylem) that project into the medulla (pith) from the cambium-ring. [a, 35].—**Myeline s.** See *NEURILEMMA* (1st def.) and *Medullary s.* (1st def.).—**Myelonal s.** See *SPINAL DURA*.—**Nerve s.** See *PERINEURIUM*.—**Neumann's s.** See *Dental s.*—**Nucleus s.** Ger., *Kernscheide*. In the roots of many monocotyledons, a deposit of cells (observed on cross-section as a colored ring) surrounding the central ligneous portion. [a, 35].—**Perivascular (lymph-) s.** See *Circumvascular s.*—**Pial s.** See *PIA*.—**Pleural s.** See *BUNDLE s.*—**Primitive s.** See *NEURILEMMA* (1st def.).—**Root-s.** See the major list.—**Schwann's s.** See *NEURILEMMA* (1st def.).—**S. of a muscle.** Ger., *Muskelscheide*. The layer of fascia or aponeurosis covering a muscle. [L].—**S. of Henle.** See *Henle's LAYER*.—**S. of the flexor tendons.** Transverse and oblique fibrous bands which bind the tendons of the flexores digitorum profundus and sublimis to the palmar surfaces of the first and second phalanges. [L].—**S. of the optic nerve.** Ger., *Schnervenscheide*. The structures covering the optic nerve, the tunica nervi optici externa and tunica nervi optici interna, and the intervening process of the arachnoides. [L].—**Structureless s.** See *NEURILEMMA* (1st def.) and *SARCOLEMMA*.—**Structureless s. of the axis-cylinder.** See *Mauthner's s.*—**Synovial s.** Lat., *vagina tendinis*. Ger., *Schnenscheide*. A synovial membrane which lines the cavity in which a tendon glides when it is wound down against a bone. [C].—**Tangential s.** The cellulose-fibrous s. inclosing the primitive carotids. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

**SHEATHED**, adj. *Sheth'ed*. See *VAGINATE*.

**SHEEP-POX**, n. *Shep-po'x*. Lat., *variola ovina*. Fr., *clavelée*. Ger., *Schafblattern*, *Schafpocken*. 1. An epizootic and probably contagious disease of sheep, closely resembling variola in man. 2. Variella. [Cf. MURR, MURRAIN, and ROT.]

**SHEET**, n. *Shet*. A.-S., *scæat*, *scæta*, *scyta*. Fr., *drap*. Ger., *Bettuch*. An oblong piece of linen or cotton, forming part of bed-clothes, usually next the sleeper. [a, 48.]—**Draw-s.** A folded s. placed under a patient so that it may be withdrawn without disturbing the bed or lifting the patient. [a, 34.]

**SHELDON SPRINGS**, n. *Shel'd'n*. A place in Franklin County, Vermont, where there are springs containing sodium and iron carbonates. [a, 14.]

**SHELL**, n. *Shel*. Gr., *κόγχη*, *κόγχος*. Lat., *testa*, *concha*. Fr., *conque*. Ger., *Schale*. A hard covering, such as that of an egg, of a tortoise, of a nut, etc. [a, 48.]—**Hearing s's.** Small concave plates, of metal, glass, or India-rubber, formerly used in deafness, being placed above the edge of the cartilage of the ear to catch the sound-waves. [F, 32.]

**SHELLAC**, n. *Shel'a-k'*. See *SHELL-LAC*.

**SHELTER ISLAND**, n. *Shel'tl-u^2r-l'nd*. A climatic and seathing resort in Suffolk County, New York. [a, 14.]

**SHENANDOAH ALUM SPRINGS**, n. *Shen-a^2n-do^2a^2 a^2l-u^2m*. A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are chalybeate, aluminous, and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**SHEPHERD'S PURSE**, n. *Shep'u^2rd-z-pu^2rs*. 1. The genus *Thlaspi*; especially *Thlaspi (Capsella) bursa pastoris*. [a, 35.]

**SHERRY**, n. *Sherr'i^2*. See *UNDER WINE*.

**SHIELD**, n. *Sheld*. Gr., *πλάτη*. Lat., *pelta*. Fr., *gaine*, *bouclier*. Ger., *Schild*. 1. A piece of armor defending the body; hence, any protective apparatus or structure. [a, 48.] 2. Of a faradaic battery, the tube inserted in the core of the central coil, which regulates the intensity of the action. [B.] 3. See *APOTHECIUM* (1st def.).—**Antithermic s.** Of H. P. C. Wilson, an instrument made of some non-conducting material to protect the tissues during the application of a cautery. [a, 34.]—**Nipple s.** Fr., *chapeau protecteur du mamelon*, *bout de sein*. Ger., *Warzenhütchen*. A protective covering for the nipple either fitting it, and having small openings at the tip, for use during suckling, or made large and rigid, so as to protect a sore nipple from pressure in the intervals of nursing. [a, 34.]—**Sim's s.** A copper or steel instrument used for steadying wire sutures and as the guide to the proper point at which these should be twisted. It consists of a long shaft having a broad cleft extremity. [A, 21 (a, 34).]—**Supra-orbital s.** A plate or plates of bone at the upper edge of the orbits of certain birds, causing a marked projection of the eyebrows. [L, 221.]

**SHIKIMENE**, n. *Shi^2k-i^2m-en*. A poisonous substance,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , found in the ethereal oil obtained from the leaves of *Illicium religiosum* (Jap., *shikimi*) or its fruit, probably identical with safrene. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SHIKIMINIC ACID**, n. *Shi^2k-i^2m-i^2n-i^2k*. A monobasic acid,  $C_7H_9O_6$ , found in *Illicium religiosum* and *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SHIKIMOL**, n. *Shi^2k-i^2m-o^2l*. See *SAFROL*.

**SHIMA-MUSHI** (Jap.). n. The "Island insect disease," manifested by fever and other constitutional phenomena supposed to be caused by the bite of an insect. ["Edinb. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxiv, p. 128 (a, 34).]

**SHIN**, n. *Shi^2n*. The portion of the leg over the tibia. [L.]



**SHINGLES**, n. Shi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g'iz. From *cingulum*, a girdle. A popular term for zoster.

**SHIRKHIH** (Pers.), n. 1. See *ATRAPHAXIS spinosa*. 2. S. manna; a substance imported, in the form of irregular roundish, whitish tears, from Afghanistan and Turkestan into India, where it is eaten as a sweetmeat. It is an exudation from *Cotoneaster nummularia* and from *Atraphaxis spinosa*. [a, 35.]

**SHITTIM-WOOD**, n. Shi<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>m-wu'd'. Of the Scriptures, probably the wood of a species of *Acacia*; according to some, that of *Acacia nilotica*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 35).]

**SHIVER**, n. Shi<sup>2</sup>v'u<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *μῖνος*. Lat., *rigor*. Fr., *frisson*. Ger., *Schauer*. Trembling of short duration due to cold or to emotion or to reflex action, especially when of very brief duration. [D.]

**SHOCCO SPRINGS**, n. Sho<sup>2</sup>k'o. A place in Warren County, North Carolina, where there are saline sulphur springs. [A, 363.]

**SHOCK**, n. Sho<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *σύνκρουσις*. Lat., *collisus*. Fr., *choc*. Ger., *Schock* (1st def.), *Erschütterung* (1st def.), *Stoss* (2d def.).

1. A sudden depression of the vital functions, especially of the circulation, due to the nervous exhaustion following an injury or a sudden overwhelming emotion, and resulting either in immediate death or in prolonged prostration. [E.] 2. See *Electric s.*—**Discharging s.** Ger., *Entladungsschlag*. An electric s. produced by a discharge.—**Electric s.** The physiological effect caused by an electric discharge or by the closing or opening of a circuit in which the organism is included. [a, 49.]—**Epigastric s.** S. caused by a blow on the epigastrium. [a, 34.]—**Erethismic s.** Of Brunton, s. with symptoms of excitement. [D.]—**Fœtal s.** The sensation of movement of the fœtus perceived by the hand or ear applied with moderate pressure over the gravid uterus. [a, 34.]—**Nervous s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**Railway s.** The impression made on the body or the mind, or on both, by a railway accident. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 2, 1889, p. 494 (a, 34).]—**Return s.** See *Choc en retour*.—**Sexual s.** S. caused by rape or coitus. [a, 34.]—**Traumatic s.** S. due to an injury. [a, 34.]—**Torpid s.** Of L. Brunton, s. in which the symptoms of depression predominate. [D.]

**SHOE**, n. Shu. Gr., *σάνδαλον*, *σάνδαλον*. Lat., *sandalinum*. Fr., *soulier*. Ger., *Schuh*. An outer covering for the foot. [a, 48.]—**Club-foot s.** A s. from the sole of which one or more braces run upward to be attached to the leg, for the correction of the deformity.

**SHOREA** (Lat.), n. f. Sho<sup>2</sup>r'e-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Shore*, a governor-general of India. Fr., *shoree*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees, of the *Dipterocarpaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Lard s.** Hog's-lard tree; a Burmese tree that produces an oil of the consistence of lard. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Drugs," May 22, 1886, p. 349.]—**S. robusta**. The salt-tree of India. It yields an aromatic dammar, which is applied to chilblains and ulcers, used medicinally like pine-resin, and burnt as incense in the Hindu temples. The seeds yield an oil. [a, 35.]

**SHORT-CIRCUIT**, v. tr. Sho<sup>2</sup>rt-su<sup>2</sup>rk'it. To impose upon an electrical current such a path as to impede its flow through the original circuit and thereby cause the current to encounter an abnormally small resistance. [a, 49.]

**SHORTENING**, n. Sho<sup>2</sup>rt'i<sup>2</sup>n'g. Fr., *raccourcissement*. Ger., *Verkürzung*. The act or process of making or the state of being short. [a, 48.]—**S. of the cervix uteri**. See *EFFACEMENT DU COL DE L'UTÉRUS*.—**S. of the round ligaments**. See *ADVANCEMENT OF THE ROUND LIGAMENTS*.

**SHORTSIGHT, SHORTSIGHTEDNESS**, n's. Sho<sup>2</sup>rt'sit, -sit'e<sup>2</sup>d-ne's. See *MYOPIA*.

**SHOT**, n. Sho<sup>2</sup>t. 1. A bullet or pellet used as a missile in shooting. Split and perforated s. are employed in clamping sutures, and bags of s. for exerting compression by their weight. 2. The act or process of shooting over or overlapping. [a, 48.]—**Head-mold s.** Fr., *chevauchement des os crâniens*. Ger., *Uebereinanderschieben der Schädelknochenränder*, *Nachtverschiebung*. The overlapping of the cranial bones of the fœtus during the passage of the head through the pelvis in parturition, whereby the size of the head is slightly diminished and its shape made to conform somewhat to that of the parturient canal.

**SHOULDER**, v. tr. Sho<sup>2</sup>ld'u<sup>2</sup>r. Of a silver-wire suture, to bend it at a right angle at each point of emergence, so as to make the superficial portion of the loop rectangular, and again at the point where it is to be twisted. [A, 21.]

**SHOULDER**, n. Sho<sup>2</sup>ld'u<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *ὀμπλάση*. Lat., *scapula*. Fr., *épaule*. Ger., *Schulter*. The prominence of the articulation of the cephalic limb with the trunk, constituted chiefly by the clavicle, the scapula, and the head of the humerus; also any similar prominence.

**SHOW**, n. Sho. A colloquial term for the first discharge of blood in menstruation or in labor. [a, 34.]

**SHRIVELED**, adj. Shi<sup>2</sup>r'v'ld. See *CORRUGATED AND RUGOSE*.

**SHRUB**, n. Shru<sup>2</sup>b. Lat., *frutex*. Fr., *arbrisseau*. Ger., *Strauch*. A woody plant less than 30 feet in height, freely branching from or near the ground. [a, 35.]

**SHRUBBY**, n. Shru<sup>2</sup>b'y<sup>2</sup>. Like a shrub, fruticose. [a, 35.]

**SIAGON** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>'n<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -ag'onos (-ia). Gr., *σιάγων*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.

**SIAGONATRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>'n<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-rit'is(-it'is). From *σιάγων*, the jaw-bone, and *αἷτρον*, a cave. Inflammation within the maxillary antrum. [E.]

**SIAGONAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>'n<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>n-ag(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *σιάγων*, the jaw-bone, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Gout of the maxilla. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**SIALADEN** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n(an). Gen., -ad'e<sup>2</sup>nos (-ia). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀδών*, a gland. A salivary gland. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALADENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n-i(-e)-ti's. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *sialadénite*. Inflammation of a salivary gland. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALADENONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>n'k'u's(u's). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *δών*, a gland, and *δύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *sialadénonc*. Swelling of a salivary gland. [L, 50.]

**SIALAGOGUE**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>g-o<sup>2</sup>g. Lat., *sialagogus* (from *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀγω*, to lead). Fr., *sialagogue*. Ger., *speichelausleerend*, *speicheltreibend*. Augmenting the secretion of saliva; as a n. (Ger., *Speichelmittel*), a substance so acting.

**SIALALGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-je<sup>2</sup>(lo<sup>2</sup>e)-o's'i's. Gen., -os'eos (-ia). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀλλοίωσις*, alteration. Ger., *Speichelverderbniss*. Alteration of the saliva. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**SIALAPORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>r(or)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ἀπορία*, non-acquisition. Fr., *sialaporie*. Deficiency of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALIN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *sialina*. Fr., *sialine*. See *PTYALIN*.

**SIALISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i'z)'mu's(mu's). Gr., *σιαλισμός*. See *SALIVATION*.

**SIALOCINETIC**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *κίνησις*, to set in motion. See *SIALOGOGUE*.

**SIALODES** (Lat.), adj. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>z(as). Gr., *σιαλῶδης* (from *σίαλον*, saliva, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *sialéux*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Resembling saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALODUCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>ch(do<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i(-e)'ti's. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Inflammation of a salivary duct. [a, 34.]

**SIALOLITH**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>th. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *sialolith*. See *SALIVARY CALCULUS*.

**SIALOLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>a(-a<sup>2</sup>)'si's. Gen., -as'eos (-ia). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *λίθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *sialolithie*. The formation of salivary calculus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>n'k'u's(u's). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *δύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *sialoncie*. A swelling or obstruction of a salivary duct. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALORRHOEA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re'(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)'a<sup>2</sup>. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *sialorrhoeé*. Ger., *Speichelfluss*, *Sialorrhoe*. See *SALIVATION*.

**SIALOSCHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o's'ke<sup>2</sup>(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)'si's. Gen., -es'eos (-osch'esia). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *σχέσις*, to check. Fr., *sialoschèse*. Retention of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-o's'i's. Gen., -os'eos (-ia). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *στενωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *sialosténose*. Stenosis of a salivary duct. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALOSYRIX** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>ri(su<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>n'x. Gen., -in'gos (-in'gia). From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *σyrinx*, a tube. Fr., *sialosyringue*. 1. A salivary fistula. 2. A syringe for the salivary ducts. 3. A cannula used for draining salivary fistulae. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIALOZEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-zem(zam)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *σίαλον*, saliva, and *ζημία*, a loss. Fr., *sialozémie*. Loss of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIBARE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>b-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)'re(a). An old name for a severe form of encephalitis. [A, 325.]

**SIBBENS**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>nz. Lat., *morulus*. Ger., *Bärschwamm*. A name for certain affections, probably including both framboesia and syphilis, regarded formerly as an endemic disease peculiar to Scotland. They consisted of inflammation and ulceration of the fauces, tubercular and ulcerative affections of the skin, and certain fungous, raspberry-like growths. Gleichrist, who first described the disease, regarded it as a form of syphilis; Adams, Hunter, Mathias, and J. M. Good as an independent disease; and Swediaur as a cross between scabies and syphilis. [Milton (G.).] Cf. *Button SCURVY*.

**SIBILANT**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>b'i<sup>2</sup>l'nt. Lat., *sibilans* (from *sibilare*, to hiss). Fr., s. Ger., *zischend*. Hissing. [L, 343.]

**SIBILISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>b(seh)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>z(i'z)'mu's(mu's). 1. See *SIBILIS* (1st def.). 2. Hissing phonation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. aurium**. See *TINITUS aurium*.

**SIBILUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>b(seh)-i<sup>2</sup>l-u's(u's). Ger., *Gezisch*. 1. A hissing sound; especially a sibilant râle and tinnitus aurium. [D; F.] 2. The uvula. [L.]

**SIBIRI**, n. A febrile bark of Guiana. [a, 35.]

**SICCANT, SICCATIVE**, adj's. Si<sup>2</sup>k'ant, -a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *siccant*, *siccantus* (from *siccare*, to dry). Fr., *siccatif*. Ger., *aus-trocknend*. See *DESSICANT*.

**SICCHASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>k-kaz(ch<sup>2</sup>a's)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *σικχασία*. Fr., *sicchasié*. See *NAUSEA* (2d def.).

**SICCITY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>k'si<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *siccitas*. Fr., *siccité*. Dryness.

**SICCUS** (Lat.), adj. Si<sup>2</sup>k'ku's(ku's). Dry.

**SICHEL** (Ger.), n. Zech'e<sup>2</sup>el. See *FALX* and *FALX cerebri*.—*Grosshirns*. See *FALX cerebri*.—*Kleinhirns*. See *FALX cerebelli*.—*S'beln*. See *Interparietal bone* and *GENU VARIUM*.

**SICK**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>k. A. S., *sēoc*. Gr., *νόσος*. Lat., *aveat* (1st def.), *agrotus* (1st def.). Fr., *malade* (1st def.). Ger., *krank* (1st def.). 1. Affected with disease. 2. In Great Britain, affected with nausea. 3. Poisonous (as in the expression, s. cheese).

**SICKLINESS**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>k'li<sup>2</sup>n'e's. Gr., *ἀσθενία*, *ἀσθένεια*. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *état malade* (1st def.). Ger., *Krankheit* (1st def.). 1. A condition of weakness and predisposition to contract



disease upon slight cause. 2. Insalubrity of climate or locality. [D, 20.]

**SICKLY**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{k}'\text{li}^2$ . Gr.,  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ . Lat., *infirmus*. Fr., *maladif*. Ger., *kränklich*. 1. Weak, and predisposed to disease. 2. Insalubrious. [D.]

**SICKNESS**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{k}'\text{ne}^2\text{s}$ . Gr.,  $\nu\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ . Lat., *ægritudo*. Fr., *maladie*, *mal*. Ger., *Krankheit*, *Siechthum*. 1. A deviation from a state of health, especially in the form of an acute disease. 2. In Great Britain, nausea.—**African horse-s.** A fatal disease affecting horses, mules, asses, and zebras during the hot period in southern Africa; supposed to be malarial. [a, 40.]—**African sleeping s.** See *Sleeping dropsy*.—**Bleeding s.** See *Hæmophilæ*.—**Fallings s.** Lat., *morbus caducus*. Fr., *mal caduc*. Ger., *Fallsucht*. See *Epilepsy*.—**Fly s.** A disease occurring in Australia in which there are nausea, vomiting, and slight fever. [a, 34.]—**Gall-s.** [Irvine]. In the Netherlands, remittent fever. [D, 1.]—**Green s.** See *Chlorosis*.—**Hungarian s.** See *Remittent fever*.—**Malva sweating s.** A very fatal disease prevalent in India, marked by rigors, fever, dilated pupils, burning in the epigastrium, thirst, fetid evacuations, vomiting, perspiration, and sometimes ischuria. There is great prostration, and death may occur in a few hours. Occasionally there are remissions and recovery. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 208 (D).]—**Milk s.** Fr., *maladie lactée* (ou de lait). A form of animal poisoning, prevalent in southern and southwestern North America, produced by drinking diseased milk or eating the flesh of diseased cattle. The symptoms have been variously described by different authors. Gastritis and enteritis appear in its early stages, and at a later period it resembles typhus fever. It may be fatal or recovery may be tardy and imperfect. [D, 47.]—**Miners' s.** See *ANHYLOSTOMIASIS*.—**Monthly s.** See *Menstruation*.—**Mornings s.** Lat., *nausea gravidarum*. Fr., *vomissements* (ou *nausées*) de la grossesse. The morning nausea of pregnant women.—**Mountain s.** Lat., *orionosis*. Fr., *mal des montagnes*. Ger., *Bergkrankheit*. A sensation like nausea which attends respiration in the rarefied atmosphere of great altitudes, caused by the abnormally low atmospheric pressure on the outer surface of the body. Its principal features are extreme muscular exhaustion, palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the arteries, and dyspnea. [D, 66.]—**Painted s.** See *MAL DEL PINTO*.—**Seas'.** See the major list.—**S. of the house.** In Great Britain, a disease of the same type as typhus or relapsing fever, prevalent in densely populated districts and due to neglect of hygiene. [D, 52.]—**Sleeping s.** See *Sleeping dropsy*.—**Sweating s.** Lat., *sudor anglicus*, *morbus sudatorius*. Fr., *sueite militaire*. An epidemic disease which prevailed notably during the early part of the sixteenth century. [G.]—**Theatre s.** Fr., *mal de théâtre*. Of Paul, malaise, usually occurring in women after their dining rapidly and reaching a crowded theatre in a heated condition, with dyspnea and oppression followed by a slow and weak pulse and syncope. [a, 34.]

**SICOPIRIN**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{k}'\text{o}^2\text{p}'\text{i}^2\text{r}'\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_8$ , found in the root-bark of *Bouditchia major*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SICUA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{k}'\text{u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-a}^2$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\iota\kappa\upsilon\alpha$ . See *CUCURBIT*.

**SICYEDON** (Lat.), adv.  $\text{Si}^2\text{s}(\text{si}^2\text{k})\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-ed}(\text{ad})\text{'o}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\iota\kappa\upsilon\eta\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu$ . After the manner of a gourd, i. e., with smooth surfaces (said of the way in which a bone breaks). [A, 311, 322.]

**SICYOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{s}(\text{si}^2\text{k})\text{'i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-o}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\sigma\iota\kappa\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$  or  $\sigma\iota\kappa\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , a cucumber. Fr., *sicote*. A genus of cucurbitaceous herbs. The *Sicyoides* of a tribe of the *Cremospermeæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. angulatus**. One-seeded star-cucumber; a climbing vine of North America. The root and seeds are diuretic. [a, 35.]

**SIDA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{si}^2\text{d})\text{'a}^2$ . Fr., s. Indian mallow; a genus of the *Sidææ* (Fr., *sidées*), which are: Of Sprengel and others, a division (tribe) of the *Malvaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Malvææ*. [a, 35.]—**S. abutilifolia**, **S. abutilon**. See *ABUTILON*.—**S. acuta**. Fr., *s. lancéolée*. An Indian shrub. Its root is stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves, warmed and smeared with gingely-oil, are used to promote suppuration, and their juice is prescribed for pains in the chest and as an antisynteretic. [a, 35.]—**S. alnifolia**. Fr., *s. à feuilles d'aulne*. An undershrub growing in tropical Asia. The mucilaginous leaves are used medicinally in Cochinchina. The seeds are said to be aperient and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. althæifolia**. A Jamaican undershrub. Its flowers and young shoots are emollient. [a, 35.]—**S. carpinifolia**. Fr., *s. à feuilles de charme*, *herbe à paniers*. A species growing in the Mascarene and Canary Islands and in Brazil. The leaves are emollient and mucilaginous, and the intensely bitter root is febrifuge. [a, 35.]—**S. cordifolia**. Fr., *s. à feuilles en cœur*. A mucilaginous and emollient species found in Africa and the East Indies. The seeds are considered aphrodisiac, and are used in colic and gonorrhœa. The lower part of the stem is used as a diuretic and demulcent. [a, 35.]—**S. gigantea**. A species including individuals ranked under *Abutilon gignæum*. It grows in southern Mexico and the northern part of South America. [B, 43, 60.]—**S. graveolens**. A mucilaginous species with a strong, unpleasant odor, growing in the East Indies and Indian Isles; used as an emollient. [a, 35.]—**S. hirta**. Fr., *s. velue*. An East Indian species. The seeds are aperient and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. mauritiana**. Fr., *s. de Maurice*. A species the juice of which is used for gonorrhœa and an infusion of the root in fevers. [a, 35.]—**S. napæa**. A fibre-yielding species found in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The root is mucilaginous and emollient, and the leaves, which are eaten as greens, are considered diuretic and laxative. The plant is said to grow in Siberia also and the root to be used there in dementia. [a, 35.]—**S. retusa**. An East Indian mucilaginous species. The root is used in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**S. rhombifolia**. Fr., *s. rhomboïdale*, *guimauve des Indes*, *fausse guimauve*. A species indigenous to Bengal and growing wild also in the West Indies and North and South America. The leaves and root are mucilaginous and emollient, and the seeds aperient and diuretic. [a, 35.]

**SIDE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{sed})\text{'e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *sid'es*. Gr.,  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta$ . The fruit of *Punica granatum*. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**SIDERATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d}(\text{sed})\text{-e}^2\text{r}\text{'a}(\text{a}^2)\text{'shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{'o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *siderari*, to be blasted by a constellation. Fr., *sideration*. Sideration; of Pliny and the older writers, a sudden attack due to the influence of the weather (e. g., insolation, and certain fevers); of Largus and others, encephalitis, apoplexy, asphyxia, catalepsy, etc. [E; G; L, 41, 40, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. ossis**. See *SPINA VENTOSA* (1st def.).

**SIDERITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'it}(\text{et})\text{'ez}(\text{as})$ . Gen., *-it'u* (*-it'æ*). Gr.,  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$ . Fr., *siderite*. See *MAGNET*.

**SIDERITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'i}(\text{e})\text{'ti}^2\text{a}$ . Gen., *-it'idōs* (*-idīs*). Gr.,  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$  (1st def.). Fr., *crapaudine* (3d def.). Ger., *Gliedkraut* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined species of *S.* (3d def.), or, according to some, the *Lycopus europæus*. 2. In old pharmacy, *S. scordioides* and *Stachys recta*. 3. Ironwort, a genus of labiate plants. The *Sideritææ* are a subtribe of the *Melitidææ*. [a, 35.]—**S. hirsuta**. See *S. scordioides*.—**S. montana**. Fr., *crapaudine des montagnes*, *faux marrube*. Mountain ironwort, a European species. The tops are stimulant and tonic. [a, 35.]—**S. procumbens**, **S. scordioides**. Ger., *gezähntes Gliedkraut*, *Berufkraut*, *Feldandorn*, *Beschreikraut*, *Zeichenkraut*. A plant of southern Europe. Its herb was formerly official. [a, 35.]

**SIDEROCRENE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'kren}(\text{kran})\text{'e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-cren'æ*. From  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , iron, and  $\kappa\rho\eta\nu\alpha$ , a fountain. Of Vetter, a chalybeate spring. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SIDERODENDRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'de}^2\text{nd}'\text{ro}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , iron, and  $\delta\epsilon\nu\delta\rho\omicron\nu$ , a tree. Fr., *siderodendron*. Ger., *Eisenzette*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* including the American species of *Loza*. [a, 35.]—**S. ferreum**, **S. triflorum**. Fr., *s. à trois fleurs*, *bois de fer*. West Indian iron-tree. The bark is diuretic and stomachic. [a, 35.]

**SIDERODROMOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d}'\text{e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'drom}(\text{dro}^2\text{m})\text{'o}(\text{o}^2)\text{'fob}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , steel,  $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , a course, and  $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , panic, fear. Ger., *Siderodromophobie*. Of Rigger, morbid dread of railway traveling. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**SIDEROISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'os}'\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , iron. Fr., *siderosis*. 1. A form of chronic interstitial pneumonia occurring among iron-workers and due to inhalation of the dust of iron oxide. 2. Of Quincke, a pathological condition in which an excess of iron is present in the system and is deposited in certain organs; said to occur in diabetes. [D, 5; a, 32.]

**SIDEROXYLON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})\text{'o}^2\text{x}'\text{i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^4)\text{'o}^2\text{n}$ . From  $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , iron, and  $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$ , wood. Fr., *bois de fer*. Ger., *Eisenholzbaum*. Ironwood; a genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs. [a, 35.]—**S. dulcificum**. Miraculous berry; a species growing in western tropical Africa. The fruits have an intensely sweet and very persistent flavor, counteracting the acidity of any food or drink. [a, 35.]—**S. inerme**. Fr., *bois de lettres*, *bois de fer de Cayenne*. An Ethiopian and Guiana species. The bark is antisyphilitic and antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—**S. toxiferum**. Fr., *sideroxylon vénéneux*. A species having a poisonous juice said to be used as an arrow-poison by the Hottentots. [a, 35.]

**SIEB** (Ger.), n. Zeb. 1. A sieve. [a, 21.] Cf. *COLATORIUM* and *CRIBRUM*. 2. See *ETHMOID BONE*.

**SIEBBEIN** (Ger.), n. Zeb'bin. See *Ethmoid bone*.

**SIEBENSCHLÄFER** (Ger.), n. Zeb'e'n-schlaf-e'r. See *BEDGAR*.

**SIEBFÖRMIG** (Ger.), adj. Zeb'fu'r'm-i'g. See *ETHMOID*, *CRIBROSE*, and *CRIBRIFORM*.

**SIEBHAUT** (Ger.), n. Zeb'ha'ut. See *DECIDUA*.—**S. des Eies**. See *CHORION spongiosum*.

**SIEBPLATE** (Ger.), n. Zeb'pla'te-te. See *LAMINA cribrosa*, *Cribiform plate of the ethmoid bone*, and *SUBSTANTIA perforata lateralis*.—**Mittlere S.** See *Middle turbinate bone*.—**Vordere S.** See *Anterior perforated space*.

**SIECH** (Ger.), adj. Zech. See *SICK*.—**S'haus**, **S'enhaus**. See *HOSPITAL*.

**SIECHTHUM** (Ger.), n. Zech'tum. 1. A chronic disease. [a, 14.] 2. See *MARASMUS præmaturus*.—**Malarias'**. See *MALARIAL CACHEXIA*.

**SIEF** (Ar.), n. See *COLLYRIUM*.—**S. album** (Lat.). See *PULVIS CERUSSÆ compositus*.—**S. album cum opio** (Lat.). Fr., *poudre de céruse opiacée*. A powder of 4 parts of pulvis cerussæ compositus and 1½ or 5½ of opium. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SIEGE** (Fr.), n. Se-e'zh. 1. A chair, a seat. 2. See *BREECH*.

**SIEGEL** (Ger.), n. Zeg'e'l. See *SIGILLUM*.

**SIEGESBECKIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zeg-e's-be'k'i'z-a. From *Siegesbeck*, a Russian botanist. Fr., *s. siegesbèque*. Ger., *Siegesbeckie*. A genus of the *Helianthoidææ*. The *Siegesbeckiææ* are a division of the *Ecliptææ*. [a, 35.]—**S. droseroides**, **S. Jorullensis**. A tropical American species growing on the mountain of Jorullo, Mexico. It has the bitter, balsamic properties of *S. orientalis* (in which it is included by Bentham and Hooker). [a, 35.]—**S. orientalis**. Fr., *s. d'Orient*, *herbe divine*, *guérit-vite*, *herbe de flac* (in the Mauritius). A bitter, balsamic species widely dispersed in the tropics of the Old World and identified with *S. droseroides*. In the Marquesas the leaves are used for whitening the skin. Externally their juice acts as a stimulant and antiparasitic, and has been recommended in ringworm. In the East the herb is used as an emetic and in lithiasis, dysuria, leucorrhœa, ague, and rheumatism. It produces salivation if applied to the gums. [a, 35.]

**SIEGON** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{'eg}(\text{ag})\text{'o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})$ . Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). See *Superior MAXILLA*.

**SIEGWURZ** (Ger.), n. Zeg'vurt. See *GLADIOLUS* (2d def.).

**SIEL** (Ger.), n. Zel. See *SEWER*.

**SIELISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{'e}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{z}(\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{'mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^4\text{s})$ . From  $\sigma\iota\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ , to slaver. See *PTYALISM*.



**SIELON** (Lat.), n. n. Si(s<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>i</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *σιελον*. See SALIVA.

**SIFFLAGE** (Fr.), n. Sef-fla<sup>2</sup>zh. See CORNAGE.

**SIFFLEMENT** (Fr.), n. Sef-fl<sup>i</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A whistling sound. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**S. modulé**, **S. musical**. See BRUIT de soufflé *ordinaire et intermittent*.

**SIFFLET** (Fr.), n. Sef-fla. Of the veterinarians, an artificial fistula in the tail of a broken-winded horse, supposed to facilitate respiration. [A. 301 (a, 34).]

**SIGAULTIAN**, adj. Se-go<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>-n. Named from, or investigated, or performed by J. R. Sigault, a French obstetrician (as in the expression *S. operation* [see *PUBLIC SYMPHYSEOTOMY*]).

**SIGH**, n. Si. Lat., *suspirium*, *gemitus*. Fr., *soupir*. Ger., *Seufzer*. A long, deep inspiration followed by a quick, full expiration and usually accompanied by a characterized non-vocal sound caused by the rush of air through the nose or mouth. [J.]

**SIGHING**, adj. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *suspiriosus*. Fr., *soupirant*. Accompanied or characterized by sighs. See *S. RESPIRATION*.

**SIGHING**, n. Gr., *μυγμός, μυγμός, μυχθισμός*. Lat., *mychmus*, *mychthismus*, *uspiratio*. Fr., *soupirs*. Ger., *Seufzen*. Spurious breathing, respiration accompanied by sighs. [J.]

**SIGHT**, n. St. Gr., *ὄψ*. Lat., *visus*, *visio*. Fr., *vue*, *vision*. Ger., *Sehen*, *Gesichtskraft*, *Schermägen*. The power or faculty of seeing or of perceiving by means of the eye. [F.] Cf. Vision and VISUS.—**Day s.** See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).—**Depraved s.** See PAROPIA.—**Long s.** See HYPERMETROPIA.—**Moose s.** See MYOPIA.—**Night s.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**Short s.** See MYOPIA.—**Skew s.** See DYSOPIA *lateralis*.—**Weak s.** See ASTHENOPIA.

**SIGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>g<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *συγία*. Liquid storax. [a, 35.]

**SIGILLATE**, adj. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>-at. Lat., *sigillatus* (from *sigilla*, a seal). Fr., *sigillé*. Ger., *gesiegeit*. Marked or stamped as if with a seal. [a, 35.]

**SIGMATISM**, n. Si<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>i</sup>z-m. Lat., *sigmatismus* (from *σίγμα*, the letter Σ). Defective pronunciation of the s or z sound.

**SIGMOID**, adj. Si<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>m<sup>i</sup>d. Lat., *sigmoideus* (from *σίγμα*, the letter Σ, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *sigmoïde*. Ger., *s-förmig*, *schwammhalsförmig*, *sigmoïdförmig*. Curved like the letter S.

**SIGMOIDOSTOMY**, n. Si<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>m<sup>i</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>st<sup>i</sup>om<sup>i</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. From *σίγμα*, the letter Σ, *εἶδος*, resemblance, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Of Reeves, enterostomy of the sigmoid flexure. [a, 34.]

**SIGN**, n. Sin. Gr., *σημεῖον*. Lat., *signum*. Fr., *signe*. Ger., *Zeichen*. An indication, a symptom, especially one elicited by physical examination.—**Baccell<sup>i</sup>'s s.** See APHONE PECTORILOQUY (2d def.).—**Grancher's s.** A raised pitch of the expiratory murmur, indicating pulmonary consolidation. [a, 34.]—**Halfpenny s.** A s. elicited by auscultatory percussion, said to indicate pleuritic effusion. "The patient is seated, and is auscultated in the dorsal region." An assistant places a son on the thorax, in different parts according to directions, and percusses. The ear of the auscultator listens at the opposed corresponding parts. The healthy side is first examined; then the side with pleurisy, where the note is much higher. A clear metallic sound indicates pleuritic effusion; when this sound is absent there is no effusion. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 661.]—**Hegar's s. of pregnancy.** A boggy, compressible feeling of the lower uterine segment that projects over the cervix, observed by bi-manual uterine examination, the uterus being jug-shaped; observed as early as the fourth week. [E. H. Grandin (a, 34).]—**Jorissen's s.** An unchanged pulse-rate in decided changes of position of a pregnant woman; indicative of her condition. [a, 34.]—**Physical s's.** S's elicited by means of physical examination.—**Romberg's s.** Swaying; inability to stand erect with the feet close together and the eyes closed; a s. of tabes dorsalis. [a, 18.]—**Skoda's s.** A tympanic percussion note in the subclavicular region, shading insensibly into a flat note in the lower mammary and axillary regions; indicative of pleural effusion. [a, 34.]—**Stethoscopic s.** A s. perceived by the use of the stethoscope; in a wider sense, any s. furnished by auscultation. [a, 18.]—**Westphal's s.** Absence of the knee-jerk. [a, 18.]

**SIGNATURA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>(na<sup>2</sup>t<sup>i</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>(n<sup>i</sup>)ra<sup>2</sup>. 1. See SIGNATURE. 2. In a prescription, the directions to the patient, showing how the medicine is to be taken. [B.]

**SIGNATURE**, n. Si<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>na<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>i</sup>u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *signatura* (from *signare*, to mark). A characteristic mark.—**Doctrine of s's.** An old superstitious doctrine that the medicinal properties of plants were indicated by their form, color, etc. *q. v.*—The carrot was used in leucoderma from the color of its root, the *Pulsatilla officinalis* in lung troubles from the spots on the leaves, and saley as an aphrodisiac from the shape of the tubers. [a, 35.]

**SIGNE** (Fr.), n. Sen-y<sup>i</sup>. See STON.—**S. du cordeau.** A means of ascertaining the existence of lateral deviation of the sternum (twisting of the thorax), introduced by Pitres as a diagnostic test of copious pleural effusions. A straight line is drawn from the middle of the lower end of the sternum to the middle of the symphysis pubis, and another from the middle of the top of the sternum to the point first mentioned; if the two lines are not coincident, the deformity is present. [Queyrat, "Rev. de méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 23.]

**SIGNUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>i</sup>g<sup>i</sup>na<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>i</sup>nu<sup>m</sup>-m. See MARK and STON.—**Signa hypomnestica.** Signs or indications of disease as shown in the patient's history. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SIGUATERA** (Sp.), n. Se-gwa<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>. A disease of the tropics, often fatal, produced by eating certain kinds of fish; characterized by abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, coldness of the body, depression of the pulse, and cramps, also by sudden muscular prostration, an alternately pale and flushed countenance, contracted pupils, swollen and blue lips, and paralysis. [D, 33.]

**SIKIMIN**, n. Si<sup>i</sup>k<sup>i</sup>m<sup>i</sup>-in. See SHIKIMENE.

**SILACH**, n. See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

**SILAUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). 1. Of the ancients, an umbelliferous plant, perhaps the *Apium graveolens*. 2. A genus of the *Scutellaria*. [a, 35.]—**S. pratensis**. Fr., *brise-pierre*, *perce-pierre*, *puccédanum des Allemands* (ou des Anglais), *silave*, *saxifrage des prés* (ou des anciens). Ger., *Wiesensilau*, *Roskimmell*, *falsche Bärwurz*. The meadow- (or pepper-) saxifrage of Europe. The root and fruits have an acid aromatic odor. They and the herb are diuretic, and were formerly official. [a, 35.]

**SILBENSTOLPERN** (Ger.), n. Zi<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>b<sup>i</sup>-en<sup>i</sup>-stolp<sup>i</sup>-ern. A variety of aphasia in which letters and syllables are confounded. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**SILBER** (Ger.), n. Zi<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>b<sup>i</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r. See SILVER.—**Fließendes S.** See MERCURY (1st def.).—**Knalls'.** See SILVER fulminate.—**Musivs'.** See MOSAIC SILVER.—**Neus'.** See ARGENTAN.—**Quecks'.** See MERCURY.—**Raffinirtes S.** Refined silver. [B.]—**Rhodans'.** See SILVER thiocyanate.—**S'glättessig.** Ger. *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**S'harnstoff.** A compound of silver and urea. [B.]—**S'infaret.** See ARGYRIA.—**S'salpeter.** See SILVER nitrate.—**Wassers'.** See MERCURY (1st def.).—**Wasserstoffs'fulminat.** See SILVER and hydrogen fulminate.

**SILENAL**, adj. Sil-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>i</sup>l. Lat., *silenalis*. Pertaining to the *Silenales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nizus silenalis*), an alliance (1833) of the *Syncarpae* consisting of the *Portulacaceae*, *Sileneae*, *Alsineae*, *Tamaricaceae*, and *Illecebreae*, or (1847) an alliance of hypogynous exogens comprising the *Caryophyllaceae*, *Illecebreaceae*, *Portulacaceae*, and *Polygonaceae*. [a, 35.]

**SILENE** (Lat.), n. f. Sil(sil-en(an)<sup>2</sup>e(a). From *Σελήνη*, the companion of Bacchus. Fr., *siléné*, *silène*. Ger., *Leimkraut*. Campan, a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Sileneae*, or *silenads*, are the *Caryophyllae* (in part). The *Sileneae* are: (Of Bartling, a family of the *Caryophyllitae*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Caryophyllae*. [a, 35].)—**S. armeria**. Fr., *silène à bouquets*. Linewort. Lobel's (or garden) catch-fly; a European species, sometimes used as a cordial. [a, 35].)—**S. baccifera**. See CUCULBACEAE *baccifer*.—**S. inflata**. Fr., *bec d'oiseau*, *carnillet*, *foquet*, *pétrole*, *pisse-lat*. Ger., *wildes Seifenkraut*, *Taubenkröpf*, *weisser Behen*, *Widerstoss*, *Gliedweich*, *Sandkohl*, *Knarre*, *Schamwollstein*. Ben. bladder-catch-fly (or campon), cow-bell (or -cracker, or -rattle), spatling (or frothy) poppy; a common herb of Europe, North America, etc. The root, *radix behen nostralis*, was formerly used like that of *Centaurea behen*. The herb is used in erysipelas. [a, 35].)—**S. macrosolen**. A species used in Abyssinia as a tunicide. [a, 35].)—**S. otites**. Fr., *behén à mouche*. Ger., *spatelblättriges* (oder *Acker*) *Leimkraut*, *Ohrlöffelkraut*, *Ackertaubenkröpf*, *Kukubalkraut*. Spanish campon; a bitter, astringent herb of central Europe, formerly official as *herba visagis* (seu *viscaginis*, seu *cucubali*, seu *otitis*). It was used in otalgia and in rabies. [a, 35].)—**S. virginica**. Fr., *silène de Virginie*. Ger., *virginisches Leimkraut*. Wild (or fire-) pink, fly-bane, catch-fly of North America; an herb regarded by the Indians as poisonous, growing from Pennsylvania to Georgia. The root is used as an anthelmintic. [a, 35.]

**SILER** (Lat.), n. n. Sil(sil)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r). Gen., *sil'eris*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Roskimmell* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Sileridae* (a tribe of the *Apiaceae*), of the *Silerinae* (a suborder of the *Umbelliferae*), and of the *Silerineae* (a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*). 2. The *Laserpitium s.* [a, 35.]

**SILEX** (Lat.), n. m. Sil(sil)<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., *sil'icia*. See SILICA.—**Liquor siliceus** (seu *silleum*). Fr., *liqueur de silex*. Ger., *Kieselwässigkeit*. The gelatinous liquid produced by the exposure of potassium metasilicate to moist air. [a, 3.] Cf. *Silicæ de potasse dissous*.—**S. contritus**. Pulverized s.; a form of silica (preferably quartz), finely powdered for use in pharmaceutical operations. It is used in operations where a purely mechanical action is desired, for which silica is fitted by its hardness and its insolubility in most chemical reagents. [B, 5.]

**SILICA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. From *siler*, a flint. Fr., *silicône*. Ger., *Kiesel*. Silicon dioxide, SiO<sub>2</sub>. In the crystalline form it constitutes quartz and tridymite. In the amorphous form it constitutes opal and enters into the structure of flint, agate, and chalcedony. It is found in the stalks of many cereals and of the bamboo, and in the scales of diatoms. Among animals, it occurs in the orders of sponges and *Radiolaria*, and has also been found in feathers. It is very hard, transparent, colorless when pure, and has a sp. gr. of from 2.3 to 2.6. Amorphous s. may be obtained artificially as a light white powder which may by fusion be converted into glass. It is insoluble in water and in most acids, but readily dissolves in hydrofluoric acid and in alkalis. [B, 3.]

**SILICADE** (Fr.), n. Sel-ek-a<sup>2</sup>d. A medicinal preparation having liquid silicic acid as the excipient. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SILICAS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *-at'is*. See SILICATE.—**S. potassicus aqua solutus**. See SILICATE de POTASSE *dissous*.

**SILICATE**, n. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k-at. Lat., *silicas*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Silicat*, *Kieselsaures Salz*. A salt of silicic acid. [B.]—**S. aluminico-sodique** (Fr.). See AZURITE.

**SILICATUS** (Lat.), adj. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k-at(a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Combined with or containing silicon. [B.]

**SILICEOUS**, adj. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *siliceus*. Flinty, containing silica. [B.]

**SILICHLOROFORM**, n. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>sh-lor'o<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. See SILICO-CHLOROFORM.

**SILICIC**, adj. Si<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>sh-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *silicique*. Ger., *Kieselsauer*. Containing silicon. [B.]—**Liquid s. acid**. A liquid form of s. acid, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on a solution of sodium silicate and the subsequent removal of the sodium chloride and the excess of acid by dialysis. [B, 6.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide silicique*. Ger., *Kieselsäure*. An acid containing silicon; as ordi-



narly used, *orthosilicic acid*,  $\text{H}_4\text{SiO}_4 = \text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a tetrabasic acid known only in aqueous solution, and prepared by dialyzing a solution of an alkaline silicate which has been treated with hydrochloric acid; a limpid colorless and tasteless liquid, which on standing coagulates to a transparent gelatinous mass. Other *s.* acids are the *metasilicic*, *parasilicic*, *disilicic*, and *trisilicic acids*. All the *s.* acids may be regarded as derived from the combination of silica with water, metasilicic, orthosilicic, and parasilicic acids being formed by the union of silica with one, two, and three molecules of water respectively, while the disilicic acids are formed by the union of two molecules of silica with one or more molecules of water, and the trisilicic acids by the union of three molecules of silica with two or more molecules of water. [B. 3.]—**S. anhydride**. See **SILICA**.—**Soluble s. acid**. See *Liquid s. acid*.

**SILICIDE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{s-i}^{24}\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A direct compound of silicon with another element. [B.]

**SILICIUM** (Lat.), *n. m.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{s}(\text{i}^{23}\text{k})/\text{i}^{24}\text{-u}^{\text{m}}(\text{u}^{\text{4m}})$ . See **SILICON**.

**SILICIURET**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{s}(\text{i}^{23}\text{k})/\text{i}^{24}\text{-u}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2t}}$ . Lat., *siliciuretum*. Fr., *siliciure*. See **SILICIDE**.

**SILICLE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}^{\text{1}}$ . Lat., *silicula* (dim. of *siliqua*, a pod). Fr., *silicule*. Ger., *Schötchen*. A short silicle, one about as broad as it is long or even broader. [a, 35.]

**SILICOACETIC ACID**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-a}^{\text{2s}}\text{et}(\text{e}^{\text{2t}})/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide silico-acétique*. A weak acid,  $\text{CH}_3-\text{SiO}-\text{OH}$ . [B. 3.]

**SILICOBENZOIC ACID**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-be}^{\text{2nz-o}^{\text{2k}}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide silicobenzöique*. The acid  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SiO.OH}$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**SILICOBROMOFORM**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-brom}^{\text{o}}\text{-fo}^{\text{2rm}}$ . A hypothetical substance,  $\text{SiHBr}_3$ , probably formed by the action of hydrobromic acid on silicon heated above red heat. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SILICOCHLOROFORM**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-klor}^{\text{o}}\text{-fo}^{\text{2rm}}$ . A colorless, mobile, highly inflammable liquid,  $\text{SiHCl}_3$ , fuming on exposure to air, and emitting a strong odor. It has the constitution of chloroform in which silicon replaces the carbon. [B.]

**SILICOFORMIC**, *adj.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-fo}^{\text{2rm}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . Formic with silicon replacing carbon. [B.]—**S. anhydride**. An unstable solid,  $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . [B. 3.]

**SILICOHEPTANE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-he}^{\text{2pt}}/\text{an}$ . Ger., *Silicoheptan*. A colorless liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{H}$ , having the odor of petroleum. [B. 4.]

**SILICOHEPTYL**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-he}^{\text{2pt}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . Ger., *S.* A univalent radicle,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ . [B. 3.]—**S. alcohol**, **S. hydrate**. An oily liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{O.H}$ . Chemically, it is tertiary heptyl alcohol in which an atom of silicon replaces one of the carbon atoms. [B. 3.]—**S. hydride**. See **SILICOHEPTANE**.—**S. oxide**. Triethylsilicylether. [B.]

**SILICOIODOFORM**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-i}^{\text{2d}}\text{-o}^{\text{2d}}\text{-fo}^{\text{2rm}}$ . A colorless, highly refracting liquid,  $\text{SiH}_3\text{I}$ . [B. 3.]

**SILICOL**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o}^{\text{2l}}$ . Ger., *S.* A derivative of silicon analogous to a carbinol; an alcohol of a silicon or silicon-carbon radicle. [B. 4.]

**SILICOMETHANE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-me}^{\text{2th}}/\text{an}$ . See **SILICON hydride**.

**SILICON**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o}^{\text{2n}}$ . Fr., *silicium*. Ger., *Silicium*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1810. It occurs in great abundance under the form of silica and silicates. *Amorphous s.* is a dark-brown powder soluble in an aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid and readily igniting when heated in air. *Crystalline s.* forms dark, iron-gray, lustrous octahedral or tetrahedral crystals, oxidizing only with difficulty when heated in air or oxygen, and not dissolved by any acids except a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acids. In its compounds *s.* bears a strong resemblance to carbon, and appears to be the starting point of a series of compounds quite analogous in structure to the organic compounds. It unites directly with other elements, forming silicides, and with oxygen, forming silica. Compounded with both oxygen and hydrogen, it gives rise to the various silicic acids and silicates. In composition *s.* acts as a tetrad radicle. Symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28. [B. 3.]—**S. bromide**. See *S. tribromide*, *S. tetrabromide*, and *S. chlorobromide*.—**S. chlorhydrosulphide**. A colorless fuming liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}$  ( $\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ ), boiling at  $96^\circ\text{C}$ . [B. 3.]—**S. chloride**. See *S. tetrachloride*, *S. trichloride*, and *SILICOCHLOROFORM*.—**S. chlorobromide**. A colorless liquid,  $\text{SiCl}_2\text{Br}$ . [B. 3.]—**S. diethyl**. A bivalent radicle,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ . [B. 4.]—**S. diethyketone**. A thick liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ . [B. 4.]—**S. dioxide**. See **SILICA**.—**S. disulphide**. A body,  $\text{SiS}_2$ , forming silky crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. hexethyl**. An oily liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_6$ . [B. 3.]—**S. hydride**. A colorless inflammable gas,  $\text{SiH}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. iodide**. See *S. triiodide*, *S. tetraiodide*, and *SILICOIDOFORM*.—**S. methyl**. See *S. tetramethyl*.—**S. nitride**. A white amorphous powder produced by the action of ammonia on *s. tetrachloride*. [B. 3.]—**S. oxide**. See **SILICA**.—**S. oxychloride**. A compound of *s.* with oxygen and chlorine. A number of such compounds are known. [B. 3.]—**S. paratolyl**. A transparent crystalline substance,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_4$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. tetrabenzyl**, **S. tetrabenzylmethane**. A crystalline substance,  $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. tetrabromide**. A colorless liquid,  $\text{SiBr}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. tetracetate**. See **ACETOORTHOSILICIC ANHYDRIDE**.—**S. tetrachloride**. A colorless fuming liquid,  $\text{SiCl}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. tetrafluoride**. A colorless pungent gas,  $\text{SiF}_4$ , fuming on contact with air and liquefying under extreme cold or strong pressure. It decomposes on solution in water, forming silicofluoric acid. [B. 3.]—**S. tetrahydride**. See *S. hydride*.—**S. triiodide**. A substance, *S.I.*, forming colorless octahedral crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. tetramethyl**. A colorless liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_4$ . [B. 4.]—**S. tetraphenyl**, **S. tetraphenylmethane**. A crystalline substance,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. tetrethyl**. A liquid,  $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. tribromide**. A substance,  $\text{Si}_2\text{Br}_6$ , forming colorless crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. trichloride**. A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid,  $\text{Si}_2\text{Cl}_6$ . [B.]—**S. triiodide**. A body,  $\text{Si}_2\text{I}_6$ , forming colorless, prismatic or rhomboedral crystals which fume on exposure to the air. [B. 3.]

**SILICONETHYL**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o}^{\text{2n}}\text{-e}^{\text{2th}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . See **ETHYLSILICON**.—**S. oxyhydrate**. See **SILICOPROPIONIC ACID**.

**SILICONONANE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-no}^{\text{2n}}/\text{an}$ . See **SILICONtetraethyl**.

**SILICONONYL**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-no}^{\text{2n}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . A radicle,  $\text{SiC}_6\text{H}_{13}$ , which may be regarded as formed from nonyl by the replacement of one of the carbon atoms by silicon. Its compounds are derived directly from siliconotetethyl by displacement of a hydrogen atom of the latter by some other univalent radicle. [B.]—**S. alcohol**. A liquid,  $\text{SiC}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{O.H} = \text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ , of camphoraceous odor. [B. 4.]

**SILICONTRIETHYL**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o}^{\text{2n}}\text{-tri-e}^{\text{2th}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . See **SILICOHEPTYL**.—**S. hydrate**. See **SILICOHEPTYL alcohol**.—**S. hydride**. See **SILICOHEPTANE**.

**SILICO-OXALIC ACID**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-o}^{\text{2x-a}^{\text{2l}}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide silico-oxalique*. A white solid,  $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_4\text{H}_4$ . [B. 3.]

**SILICOPROPIONIC ACID**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-o-prop-i}^{\text{2o}}\text{-o}^{\text{2n}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k}$ . An acid,  $\text{SiC}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_2 = \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{S.O}$ . [B. 4.]

**SILICOSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-os}^{\text{1}}/\text{i}^{23}\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos*. From *sillex*, flint. See **CHALCOSIS**.

**SILICULE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-u}^{\text{2l}}$ . Lat., *silicula*. Fr., *s.* See **SILICLE**.

**SILICULOSE**, *adj.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{k-u}^{\text{2l}}\text{-os}$ . Lat., *siliculosus* (from *silicula*, a little pod). Fr., *siliculeux*. Ger., *schötchentragend* (1st def.). 1. Of plants, bearing silicles. 2. Of fruits, having the character of a silicle. [a, 35.]

**SILICYL**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{-si}^{\text{2l}}$ . Ger., *S.* A radicle containing silicon combined directly with a trivalent radicle. [B. 4.]

**SILIGO** (Lat.), *n. f.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{-ie}^{\text{1}}/\text{go}$ . Gen., *-ig'inis*. The genus *Triticum*. [a, 35].—**Flores siliginis**. The so-called flowers, or rather anthers, of *Triticum hibernum*; used in Hungary as an abortifacient, and said to act as a styptic in uterine hemorrhage. [<sup>1</sup> Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix (a, 14).]

**SILIQUEA** (Lat.), *n. f.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{-kwa}^{\text{2s}}$ . See **SILIQUE**.—**Emplastrum siliquarum**. Sp., *emplasto de algarrobas* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 6 parts of yellow wax and 4 each of colophony and Burgundy pitch, straining, adding 12 parts of extractum ceratoniae, 2 of honey, 4 of red-lead plaster, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of iron carbonate, expelling the moisture, and cooling. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. arbor**, **S. dulcis**. See **CERATONIA s.**—**S. olivæ**, **S. olivæ externa**. Nerve-fibres surrounding the olivary body. [L.]—**S. olivæ interna**. The corpus dentatum olivæ.—**S. vulgarior**. See **CERATONIA s.**

**SILICUASTRUUM** (Lat.), *n. n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{-kwa}^{\text{2st}}(\text{kwa}^{\text{2st}})/\text{ru}^{\text{2m}}(\text{ru}^{\text{4m}})$ . 1. Of Fuchs, the *Capsicum annuum*. 2. Of the ancients, probably the *Lepidium latifolium*; also of Pliny, the *Capsicum annuum*. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cercis*. [a, 35.]—**S. cordatum**. See *Cercis canadensis*.—**S. orbiculatum**. See *CERCIS s.*

**SILIQUE**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{ek}^{\text{1}}$ . Lat., *siliqua*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Schote*. A pod; the fruit of a cruciferous plant, especially when it is much longer than it is broad; a slender two-valved capsule divided usually into two cells by the formation, between two opposite parietal placentae, of a spurious dissepiment, which often persists after the valves have fallen away. [a, 95.]

**SILIQUEUSE**, *adj.*  $\text{Si}^{21}/\text{i}^{23}\text{-kwos}$ . Lat., *siliquosus* (from *siliqua*, a husk). Fr., *siliqueux*. Ger., *schotenartig* (1st def.), *schotentragend* (2d def.). 1. Of fruits, having the character of a silique (especially as distinguished from a silicle). 2. Of plants, bearing siliques (especially when not silicles). [a, 35.]

**SILK**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}\text{k}$ . Gr., *σπικόν* Lat., *sericum*. Fr., *soie*. Ger., *Seide*. A fine filament produced by the larvæ of *Bombyx mori* and other moths; also a fabric or thread made of such filaments. [a, 48].—**Aseptic s.** Thread *s.* made aseptic by boiling and subsequent immersion in some antiseptic fluid. [a, 34].—**Carbolized s.** Fr., *soie phéniquée*. *S.* saturated with a carbolized solution. [a, 34].—**Epispastic s.** *S.* saturated with some vesicating agent. [a, 34].—**Saddler's s.** A heavy *s.* used by saddlers; employed in certain surgical operations. [a, 34].—**Lister's s. protective**. A preparation made by impregnating *s. cloth* with a mixture of carbolic acid and resin. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SILK-WORM**, *n.*  $\text{Si}^{21}\text{k}^{\text{1}}/\text{wu}^{\text{2rm}}$ . See *BOMBYX mori*.—**S. w. gut**. Fr., *crin de Florence*. Ger., *Seidenwurmdarm*. The thin, fine, thread-like material drawn out from a *s. w.* killed when ready to spin its cocoon. [a, 34.]

**SILLON** (Fr.), *n.* *Sel-yo*<sup>2n</sup>. See **FISSURE**, **FURROW**, **GROOVE**, and **SULCUS**.—**Grand s. circonferentiel (du cervelet)**. See **Peduncular SULCUS**.—**Grand s. du lobe fronto-pariétale**. See **Callosal marginal FISSURE**.—**Grand s. horizontal**. See **Peduncular SULCUS**.—**Grand s. supérieur**. See **Great longitudinal FISSURE of the brain**.—**Grand s. transversal**. See **Transverse cerebral FISSURE**.—**Premier s. frontal** [Broca]. See **Superfrontal FISSURE**.—**Premier s. temporal** [Broca]. See **Superotemporal FISSURE**.—**Quatrième s. temporal** [Broca]. See **Collateral FISSURE**.—**S. antérieur**. See **Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord**.—**S. auriculo-ventriculaire**. See **Auriculo-ventricular GROOVE**.—**S. callosal-marginal**. See **Callosal-marginal FISSURE**.—**S. circonferentiel, S. circulaire**. See **Peduncular SULCUS**.—**S. collatéral**. See **Collateral FISSURE**.—**S. collatéral antérieur**. See **Antero-lateral FISSURE**.—**S. collatéral postérieur**. See **Postero-lateral GROOVE**.—**S. crucial**, **S. crucialiforme du cerveau**. See **Cruciate FISSURE**.—**S. de face orbitaire du lobe frontal**. See **Orbital FISSURE**.—**S. de la veine porte**. See **Transverse FISSURE of the liver**.—**S. de l'ergot de Morand**. See **Calcarine FISSURE**.—**S. de l'hippocampe**. See **Hippocampal FISSURE**.—**S. de Rolando**. See **Central FISSURE**.—**S. de segmentation**. See **Vitel-line FURROW**.—**S. des hippocampes**. See **Hippocampal FISSURE**.—**S. des jambes du cervelet** [Vicq d'Azyr]. The inner part of the peduncular sulcus. [I, 18 (K).]—**S. dorsal**. See **Dorsal FISSURE**.—**S. droit**. The olfactory sulcus. [L.]—**S. du corps calleux**.



The sulcus corporis. [L.]—S. du lobe fronto-pariétal. See *Callosa-marginal fissure*.—S. du petit hippocampe. See *Hippocampal fissure*.—S. du premier ordre. See *Primary fissures*.—S. du second ordre. See *Secondary fissures*.—S. fronto-marginal. See *Sulcus fronto-marginalis*.—S. germinatif. See *Primitive groove*.—S. horizontal du cervelet. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—S. intercotylédonaires. The grooves which separate the individual cotyledons of the placenta. —S. intermédiaire. See *Intermediate fissure*.—S. intermédiaire antérieur. See *Sulcus intermedius anterior*.—S. intermédiaire postérieur. See *Posterior intermediary fissure*.—S. interpariétal, S. intra-pariétal. See *Parietal fissure*.—S. irradiate. See *Cruciate fissure*.—S. latéral [Vicu d'AZYT]. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—S. latéral antérieur. See *Antero-lateral fissure*.—S. latéral postérieur. See *Postero-lateral groove*.—S. limbique. See *Fissura limbica*.—S. longitudinal médian antérieur. See *Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—S. médian de la protubérance. See *Sulcus basilaris (pontis)*.—S. médian postérieur intermédiaire. A small fissure which separates the posterior column of the spinal cord into two portions. Hirschfeld thinks the depression so slight as not to be entitled to be regarded as a real fissure. [J. 42 (K).]—S. mento-labial. See *Mento-labial furrow*.—S. naso-labial. See *Sulcus naso-labialis*.—S. occipital. See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—S. occipital postérieur. See *Occipital fissure*.—S. occipital transverse. See *Transverse occipital fissure*.—S. olfactif. See *Olfactory fissure*.—S. parallèle [Richt]. See *Parallel fissure*.—S. pariétal [Broca]. See *Parietal fissure*.—S. perpendiculaire. See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—S. postérieur intermédiaire. See *S. médian postérieur intermédiaire*.—S. préauriculaire [Zaaijer]. A groove on the inner surface of the ilium, immediately external to and parallel with the sacro-iliac articulation; considered by Zaaijer to be peculiar to the Japanese and to serve for the insertion of the anterior sacro-ischiadic ligament, but found by Verneau in all races, and thought to mark the course of the hypogastric artery. [A. 50.]—S. préolandaïque. 1. See *Precentral fissure*. 2. Of Broca, the ascending limb of the Sylvian fissure. [J. Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis. Oct. 1873, p. 658 (K).]—S. primitif. See *Primitive groove*.—S. s. profonds. See *Primary fissures*.—S. s. rotundique. See *Central fissure*.—S. s. secondaires. See *Secondary fissures*.—S. sous-nasal. See *Sulcus naso-labialis*.—S. supérieur du cervelet [Vicu d'AZYT]. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—S. temporo-sphénoïdal inférieur. See *Inferior temporo-sphenoidal fissure*.—S. tergal. See *Dorsal fissure*.—S. transversal. See *Transitory fissures*.—S. transversal. See *Transverse cerebral fissure*.—S. variable. An inconstant fissure of the brain, one that is not always well marked. [J. 55 (K).]—S. ventral. See *Ventral fissure*.—S. vitellin. See *Vitelline furrow*.

**SILLONNEMENT** (Fr.). n. Sel-yo<sup>2</sup>n-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. The beginning of segmentation. [A. 385 (a, 48).]

**SILLYBUM** (Lat.). n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(lu<sup>2</sup>)-bu<sup>2</sup>m(bu<sup>2</sup>m). A preferable form of *silybum* (q. v.).

**SILPHIUM** (Lat.). n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., σιλφίον (1st def.). Fr., *silphie*, *silphion*, s. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant, perhaps *Thapsia glauca* or some allied species, producing a gum resin (also called s.) resembling galbanum and known as *cyreniacum* and *laser cyreniacum*. 2. Rosin-weed; a genus of the Compositae. The *Silphieae* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Corvaceae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Calendularieae*. [a. 35.]—S. *lacinatum*. Polar (or compass-, or rosin-, or turpentine-) plant; found in the western United States. It exudes an oleous resin that is used as a chewing-gum. [a. 35.]—S. *medicum*. (Gr. σιλφίον ἡλικίον. Of Dioscorides, see *ASAFETIDA*).—S. *terbinthaceum*. Fr., s. à feuilles en cœur, rhubarbe de la Louisiane. Prairie burdock, rhubarb of Louisiana; growing in the western and southern United States. It exudes a purgative resin, and the root is used like rhubarb. [a. 35.]

**SILPHOLOGY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>. From σιλφίον, an insect, and λόγος, understanding. The morphology, etc., of larvae. [a. 48.]

**SILURIAN SPRING**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>n. A mineral spring in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

**SILVAPLANA**, n. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

**SILVATICUS** (Lat.), adj. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(wa<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>)(i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s). From *silva*, a wood. 1. Overgrown with wood (said of a region). 2. Growing in forests (said of plants). [a. 35.]

**SILVER**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., ἀργυρος. Lat., *argentum*. Fr., *argent*. Ger., *Silber*. A metal occurring in nature both uncombined and in combination, in the latter case usually as a sulphide. It is soft, lustrous white, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile, melting at 1040° C. It is the best conductor of heat and electricity known. Although usually forming coherent solid masses, it may be obtained as a fine dark powder (*molecular s.*); and it is also found in the crystalline form. In compounds it acts as a univalent radicle. Sp. gr. 10.424 to 10.575; atomic weight, 107.66; symbol, Ag (from *argentum*). [B. 3.]—*Ammoniated s. chromate*. A substance, Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> + NH<sub>3</sub>, made up of yellow crystals. [B. 3.]—*Ammoniated s. oxide*. Berthollet's fulminating s., a compound of uncertain composition, formed by the action of ammonia on s. oxide. It occurs either as a black powder or as black crystals of metallic aspect, violently explosive on the slightest disturbance. [B. 3.]—*Antimonial s.* See *S. antimonide*.—*Berthollet's fulminating s.* See *Ammoniated s. oxide*.—*Black s. oxide*. Argentic oxide obtained by precipitation and dried till it is black. [B. 159.]—*Black sulphureted s.* An old name for argenticite. [B. 159.]—*Brown s. oxide*. Freshly precipitated s. oxide which is still moist and brownish. [B. 159.]—*China s.*, *Chinese s.* See *ARGENTAN*.—*Crystals of s.* Vitriol of s. (see under *s. nitrate*). [B.]

—*Diluted nitrate of s.* See *ARGENTI nitras dilutus*.—*Fulminating s.* See *s. fulminate*.—*Fused s. nitrate*. Lat., *argenti nitras fusus* [U. S. Ph.], *nitras argenticus fusus*. Fr., *nitrate* (ou *azotate*) d'argent fondu. S. nitrate melted and cast into sticks. —*German s.* See *ARGENTAN*.—*Horn s.* S. chloride, native or obtained in a horny mass by fusion. [B. 3.]—*Magistry of s.* See *Magisterium argenti*.—*Mitigated s. nitrate*. See *ARGENTI nitras dilutus*.—*Molded nitrate of s.* See *ARGENTI nitras fusus*.—*Molecular s.* Metallic s. obtained as a fine dark-colored powder. [B. 3.]—*Mosaic s.* Lat., *argentum musivum*. Ger., *Musivsilber*. A compound of mercury, tin, and bismuth, used to imitate silver work. [A. 304.]—*Nickel s.* See *ARGENTAN*.—*Nitrated s.*, *Nitrate of s.*, *Nitric s.* See *s. nitrate*.—*Peru s.* See *ARGENTAN*.—*Purified s.* Lat., *argentum purification* (seu *purissimum*). See *ARGENT pur.*—*Salt of s.* Vitriol of s. (see under *s. nitrate*).—*S. acetamide*. The compound C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Ag.NO<sub>2</sub>. [B. 2.]—*S. acetate*. A body, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>AgO<sub>2</sub>, forming crystals which blacken on exposure to sunlight. [B. 3.]—*S. acetylde*. A compound, C<sub>2</sub>Ag + H<sub>2</sub>O, of s. and acetylene, forming a white or yellowish explosive powder. [B. 3.]—*S. aconitate*. The compound Ag<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. [B. 2.]—*S. acrylate*. A body, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>AgO<sub>2</sub>, occurring as acicular or prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. adipate*. The salt C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>35</sub>AgO<sub>2</sub>. [B. 2.]—*S. allylide*. A substance, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Ag, occurring as a white precipitate made up of microscopic acicular crystals, turning reddish yellow and afterward green with time, and exploding when heated to about 150° C. [B. 3.]—*S. alum*. See *ALUMINIUM* and *s. sulphate*.—*S. amalgam*. A compound of s. with mercury. It occurs native as a crystalline mineral, and may also be prepared artificially. Its composition is subject to considerable variations. [B. 3.]—*S. amidosulphonate*. A substance, NH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>OAg, forming hard, long, prismatic crystals, blackening on exposure to light. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—*S. ammoniochloride*. A crystalline body, 2AgCl.NH<sub>3</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. ammonionitrate*. A compound of s. nitrate with ammonia. Two are known: one forming prismatic crystals, AgNO<sub>2</sub>.2NH<sub>3</sub>; the other a white substance, AgNO<sub>3</sub>.3NH<sub>3</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. and gold cyanide*. See *s. auricyanide*.—*S. and gold telluride*. Gratic tellurium; an ore of tellurium, AgAuTe<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. and hydrogen fulminate*. Hydric-argentic fulminate, a powder, ClAg—(NO<sub>2</sub>).CN = HAgC<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B. 4.]—*S. and hydrogen sulphate*. Acid s. sulphate. [B. 3.]—*S. and potassium cyanide*. Lat., *argento-kalium cyanatum*. A substance, KAg(CN)<sub>2</sub>, or K<sub>2</sub>Ag<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, forming colorless tabular crystals soluble in water. Used in electroplating. [B.]—*S. and potassium fulminate*. Ger., *Kalium-silberfulminat*. A highly explosive crystalline body, (CN)<sub>2</sub>Ag.K—Ag.CN = KAgC<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B. 4.]—*S. and sodium hyposulphite* (or *thiosulphate*). A crystalline substance, AgNaS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, of sweetish taste, soluble in water. [B. 3.]—*S. arachidate*. The compound AgC<sub>20</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. arsenate*. A dark-brownish substance, Ag<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>. Dihydric s. arsenate, AgH<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>, is also known. [B. 2, 3.]—*S. arsenide*. A white, brittle, very hard, crystalline metallic button of the sp. gr. 8.51, obtained when s. arsenate is gently fused with potassium cyanide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 366 (a, 50).]—*S. arsenite*. A yellow powder, Ag<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>3</sub>. Other s. arsenites are known: One, Ag<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, is a yellow substance, and another, Ag<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, is a white body; both turn black on exposure to the light. [B. 2.]—*S. arsenmethyrate*. A substance, Ag<sub>2</sub>AsCH<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of pearly lustre. [B. 3.]—*S. auricyanide*. A curdy mass, AgAu(CN)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 4.]—*S. aurothiocyanate*. Ger., *thiocyanaurures Goldoxydul-Silberoxyd*. A white precipitate, AuSCN. AgSCN, insoluble in water, soluble in ammonia, and blackening slowly when exposed to light. [B. 244 (a, 27).]—*S. bichromate*. See *s. dichromate*.—*S. bromate*. A white precipitate, AgBrO<sub>3</sub>, obtained by treating s. nitrate with potassium bromate. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*S. bromide*. A substance, AgBr, occurring native, and also obtained by precipitating a soluble s. salt with hydrobromic acid; when thus obtained, it is a curdy, white substance, discoloring on exposure to light, and on fusion forming a coherent yellow mass. [B. 3.]—*S. caecodylate*. A substance, Ag<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Ag. An acid s. caecodylate, Ag<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Ag<sub>2</sub>Asi<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>H, is also known. [B. 2; a. 38.]—*S. carbonate*. A light-yellow powder, Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. chlorate*. A body, AgClO<sub>3</sub>, forming white prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. chloride*. A substance, AgCl, occurring native in the crystalline state and also prepared artificially as a curdy, white mass or a powder which on fusion solidifies into a colorless, transparent, horny mass (horn s.). It is practically insoluble in water and darkens on exposure to light. [B.] See also *s. ammoniochloride* and *s. subchloride*.—*S. chlorite*. A crystalline powder, AgClO<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. chromate*. A red crystalline pigment, Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. citrate*. A salt of s. and citric acid. *Normal s. citrate*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.Ag<sub>3</sub>, is a white powder, amorphous when first precipitated, but afterward becoming crystalline. *Argentous s. citrate*, 2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.Ag<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, is a brown powder. *Monacid s. citrate*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.Ag<sub>2</sub>, forms tabular crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. croconate*. An orange-red powder, C<sub>2</sub>Ag<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. cyanide*. A white, tasteless, and odorless powder, AgCN, which turns brown gradually when exposed to the light. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—*S. cyanurate*. The compound (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OAg<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—*S. cyanuret*. See *s. cyanide*.—*S. dichromate*. A scarlet crystalline substance, Ag<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. [B. 3.]—*S. dioxide*. See under *s. oxide*.—*S. dipropargyl s.*, *dipropynyl s.* A white amorphous substance, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O. [B. 3.]—*S. dithionate*. A crystalline salt, Ag<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, not changing in the air. [B. 158 (a, 38).]—*S. ferricyanide*. A rust-brown powder, Ag<sub>2</sub>Fe(C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—*S. ferrocyanide*. A white powder, Ag<sub>2</sub>Fe(C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—*S. fluoride*. A highly deliquescent compound forming colorless pyramidal crystals, AgF + H<sub>2</sub>O, or transparent prismatic crystals, AgF + 2H<sub>2</sub>O. [B. 3.]—*S. foil*. Lat., *argentum foliatum* (Ger. Ph.). Ger., *Blattsilber*. Metallic s. in the form of thin leaves; used for coating pills. —*S. formate*. A white crystalline body, AgO.CHO. [B. 4.]—*S. fulminate*. Ger., *Knallsilber*. A highly explosive body, CAg<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. CN = AgC<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, forming white acicular crystals. [B. 4.]—*S. hypochlorite*. An unstable substance, AgClO. [B. 3.]—*S. hyposul-*



**phite.** See *S. thiosulphate*.—**S. hypovanadate.** A black crystalline powder,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{VO}_3$ . [B. 3.]—**S. iodate.** The compound  $\text{AgIO}_3$ . [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**S. iodide.** Lat., *argenti iodidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A substance,  $\text{AgI}$ , found native as a mineral, and also obtainable artificially both in prismatic crystals and as an amorphous yellow powder. It fuses to a soft yellow mass. [B. 3.]—**S. isocyanide.** See *S. cyanide*.—**S. isovalerate.** See *S. valerianate*.—**S. leaf.** See *S. foil*.—**S. marcasite.** See Bismuth.—**S. meconate.** 1. *Normals meconate*,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{AgO}_7$ , a snow-white body. 2. *Basic s. meconate*,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{AgO}_7$ , a yellow substance. [B. 3.]—**S. metaperiodate.** The compound  $\text{AgIO}_4$ . [B. 159 (a. 38).]—**S. metaphosphates.** Compounds of the structure ( $\text{AgPO}_3$ ), occurring as gelatinous white precipitates. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**S. metavanadate.** A yellow substance,  $\text{AgVO}_3$ . [B. 3.]—**S. monoxide.** See under *S. oxide*.—**S. nitrate.** Lat., *argenti nitratis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *argentum nitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *nitratis argenticus* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $\text{AgNO}_3$ , formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on metallic s. When deposited from its solution in nitric acid, it forms transparent rhombic crystals, crystallized s. nitrate, vitriol of s., the *argenti nitrus* (q. v.) of the U. S. Ph. It fuses at  $198^\circ\text{C}$ , and solidifies into a white, compact, crystalline mass, fused or molded s. nitrate, the *argenti nitrus* (q. v.) of the Br. Ph. It is soluble in less than half its weight of water, has a caustic metallic taste, and exerts a caustic action on organic substance by coagulating their albumin. [B. 3.]—**S. nitrite.** A substance,  $\text{AgNO}_2$ , forming either a white crystalline powder or acicular or prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. nitroacetoneitrile.** See *S. fulminate*.—**S. opianate.** A substance, ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_5$ ) $\text{Ag}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as short prismatic crystals which turn yellow easily. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**S. oxalate.** A white amorphous mass,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ , which explodes on heating. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]—**S. oxalurate.**  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{AgN}_3\text{O}_8$ , forming silky crystals. [B. 4.]—**S. oxide.** Lat., *argenti oxidum* [U. S. Ph.]. There are three s. oxides: (1) *argentic oxide*, s. *hemioxide*, or s. *monoxide*, usually called simply s. oxide,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ , a dark-brownish or bluish-black powder, almost insoluble in water; (2) s. *dioxide* or s. *peroxide*,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_2$ , obtainable as a black crystalline powder or as an amorphous substance; and (3) *argentic oxide* or s. *tetrantoxide*,  $\text{Ag}_4\text{O}$ , a black powder capable of taking on a metallic lustre. [B. 3.]—**S. paracyanide.** A substance,  $\text{Ag}_2(\text{C}_2\text{N}_2)$ , obtained as a white mass of metallic appearance on heating s. cyanide for a long time. [B. 3.]—**S. periodate.** The compound  $\text{AgIO}_4(\text{Ag}_2\text{O})_2$ . [B. 159 (a. 38).]—**S. permanganate.** A crystalline substance,  $\text{AgMnO}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. peroxide.** See under *S. oxide*.—**S. phosphate.** A yellow substance,  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ . This is the *normal s. phosphate* or s. *orthophosphate*. *Monohydric s. phosphate*, or *acid s. phosphate*,  $\text{AgH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , is a white crystalline substance. *S. pyrophosphate*,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , is also a white substance. A *dihydric pyrophosphate*,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , is known as a crystalline substance. [B. 3.]—**S. phosphide.** A substance of variable composition, obtained as a dark gray mass by adding phosphorus to molten s., or by fusing argentic phosphate with charcoal. [B. 159 (a. 38).]—**S. photochloride.** S. chloride which has been turned dark by exposure to light. [L.]—**S. platinochloride.** A flesh-colored mass,  $\text{AgPtCl}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. platinonitrite.** A substance,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_2)_4$ , forming yellow prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. protoxide.** S. monoxide. [B. 3.]—**S. purpate.** 1. *Normal s. purpate*,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_5\text{O}_7\text{Ag}_2$ , a brownish powder. 2. *Acid s. purpate*,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_5\text{O}_7\text{Ag} + 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , is a purplish powder. [B. 3.]—**S. pyrophosphate.** See under *S. phosphate*.—**S. pyrotartrate.** A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_7\text{Ag}_2$ , occurring as a shiny precipitate and crystallizing from ammonia as needles. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**S. pyrovanadate.** A yellow powder,  $\text{AgVO}_7$ . [B. 3.]—**S. quinate.** A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_8\text{Ag}$ , occurring as warty crystals which turn black on exposure to the light. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**S. rhodizionate.** A purple salt,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{AgO}_8$ . [B. 3.]—**S. salicylate.** A substance,  $\text{AgC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ , occurring as shining, transparent, acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**S. subchloride.** A black powder to which the different formulae  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{AgCl}_2$ , and  $\text{Ag}_3\text{Cl}_3$  have been assigned. It is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on s. tetratoxide. [B. 3.]—**S. sulphantimonate.** See *S. thioantimonate*.—**S. sulpharsenate.** See *S. thioarsenate*.—**S. sulphate.** A body,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$ , forming rhombic crystals soluble with difficulty in water. *Acid s. sulphate*, or *hydrosulphate*,  $\text{AgHSO}_4$ , forms yellow prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. sulphide.** A substance,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ , of a color varying from yellow to brownish-black, occurring native and also obtainable artificially. [B. 3.]—**S. sulphite.** The compound  $\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_3$ . [B. 3.]—**S. sulphocyanate.** See *S. thiocyanate*.—**S. telluride.** White tellurium; an ore of tellurium,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$ . [B. 3.]—**S. tetratoxide.** See under *S. oxide*.—**S. thioantimonate.** The salt  $\text{Ag}_3\text{SbS}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**S. thioarsenate.** A compound of s. sulphur and arsenic which is brown when first formed, but changes to black on drying. [B. 2.]—**S. thioarsenite.** Several s. thioarsenites are known: one, a black substance,  $\text{Ag}_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ ; another, a yellow substance,  $6\text{Ag}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ . [B. 2.]—**S. thiocyanate.** A substance,  $\text{AgSCN}$ , forming a white cheesy precipitate. [B. 3.]—**S. thiosulphate.** A white powder,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ , of sweetish taste. [B. 3.]—**S. tree.** S. amalgam obtained in branching arborescent crystals by pouring mercury into a solution of s. nitrate. [B. 3.]—**S. trimetaphosphate.** A crystalline substance,  $\text{Ag}_3\text{O}_{10}\text{H}_2\text{P}_3 = \text{P}_3\text{O}_8(\text{AgO})_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 159 (a. 38).]—**S. valerianate.** A substance,  $\text{Ag}(\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O})$ , occurring as laminar crystals. [B. 4.]—**S. vanadate.** Ordinary s. vanadate, or s. *orthovanadate*, is a dark orange-red substance,  $\text{Ag}_3\text{VO}_4$ . [B. 3.] See also *S. metavanadate* and *S. pyrovanadate*.—**S. weed.** The genus *Argyrea* and the *Potentilla anserina*. [a. 35.]—**Solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.**—**Solution of nitrate of s.** [Lond. Ph. (1836).] See *Liquor argenti nitratis*.—**Standard s.** An alloy of s. and copper, containing a proportion of s. fixed by law—92.5 per cent. in England, 90 per cent. in France, Germany, and Austria, for coin s. [B. 158, 159 (a. 38).]—**Test solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.** A solution formed by dropping ammonia water into the test solution of s. nitrate until the precipitate is almost dissolved again, and filtering [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing

1 part of crystallized s. nitrate and 2 parts of ammonia water with water enough to make 40 [Br. Ph.]. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**Test solution of nitrate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. nitrate in 20 parts of water. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**Test solution of sulphate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. sulphate in 250 parts of water. [B. 81 (a. 38).] Cf. *Sulphas argenti liquidus*.—**Vitriol of s.** 1. See under *S. nitrate*. 2. See *S. sulphate*.—**Volumetric solution of nitrate of s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor argenti nitratis volumetricus* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 16.97 grammes of dry crystallized s. nitrate or pure fused s. nitrate in water enough to make 1 litre. [B. 81 (a. 38).]

**SILVER**, v. tr.  $\text{Si}^2\text{lv}^{\text{u}^6}\text{r}$ . Fr., *argenter*. Ger., *versilbern*. To cover with a thin layer of silver or of mercury and tin. [B. 3.]

**SILVER SPRING**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{lv}^{\text{u}^6}\text{r}$ . A place in Marion County, Florida, where there is a mineral spring. [A. 383 (a. 21).]

**SILVESTRIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{lv}^{\text{e}^8}\text{s}(\text{w}^{\text{e}^2}\text{s})/\text{tri}^2\text{s}$ . From *silva*, a wood. Written also *sylvestris*. Lit., of or belonging to a wood, growing in woods; hence growing or running wild (applied to certain skin diseases to indicate the erratic or rapidly spreading character of the eruption).

**SILYBUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{lv}^{\text{u}^6}\text{b}(\text{u}^6\text{b})-\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Preferably written *silybium*. From  $\sigma\iota\lambda\lambda\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , a kind of thistle. Fr., *silybe*. Ger., *Mariendistel*. A genus of the *Compositae*. The *Silybeae* are a division of the *Carduineae*. [a. 35.]—**S. maculatum**, *S. marianum*. Fr., *chardon-Marie*, *épine blanche*, *lait de Sainte-Marie*, *chardon argenté* (ou *Notre-Dame*). Ger., *Marien-* (oder *Frauen-*, oder *Silber-*) *Distel*. Blessed (or holy, or milk-, or Our Lady's) thistle, the  $\sigma\iota\lambda\lambda\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$  of Dioscorides; an herb indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The root, leaves, and fruits, *radix*, *herba*, et *semen cardui* (*Marie*, seu *mariani*, seu *maculati*, seu *lactei*, seu *vulgaris*), were formerly used as tonics and sudorifics. The oily, mucilaginous fruit has been recommended in hemorrhages and in amenorrhœa. [a. 35.]

**SIMABA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{a}^3}\text{b}(\text{a}^3)/\text{ba}^3$ . Fr., s. A tropical genus of the *Simarubaceae*. [a. 35.]—**S. cedron**. Fr., *cédrón*. A tree of Central America. The seed (*Lat.*, *semen simabae* (seu *cedronis*); Fr., *cédrón* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Cedronsamen*), which contains cedrin, is used in snake-bites, rabies, and intermittent fever. [a. 35.]—**S. ferruginea**, *S. floribunda*, *S. guianensis*, *S. suaveolens*. Four species (the third indigenous to Guiana, the others to Brazil) the root and bark of which contain quassin and are tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [a. 35.]

**SIMAROUBA** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{a}^3}\text{r}-\text{ub}^{\text{a}^3}$ . 1. See *SIMARUBA*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SIMARUBA guianensis*.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying cortex *simarubae* at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ , powdering, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. (écorce de la racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cortex SIMARUBAE*.—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 5 parts of cortex *simarubae* with 1,000 of water and straining. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]

**SIMARUBA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{a}^3}\text{r}-\text{u}^2\text{b}(\text{ub})/\text{a}^3$ . Fr., s., *simaroube*. Ger., *Simarube*. 1. Bitter-wood; a genus of the *Simarubaceae*, which are: Of Richard, an order of polyptaloid dicotyledons; of Baillon, the series *Quassieae* of the *Rutaceae*; of Benthham and Hooker, an order of the *Geraniales* including the *Simarubae* and the *Picramnieae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, s.-bark. [a. 35.]—**Cortex radialis simarubae verae**. See *S.-bark*.—**Cortex simarubae**. Fr., *simaruba*, (*écorce de la racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. s. (*corteza de la raíz* [Sp. Ph.]). 1. The bark of *S. amara*, imported from Jamaica [Fr. Cod.], of *S. officinalis*, imported from Guiana (Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.), or of both [Pruss. Ph., Nederl. Ph.]. 2. See *S.-bark*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Infusum simarubae**. See *Tisane de SIMARUBA*.—**S. amara**. 1. Bitter damson; of Aublet, *S. guianensis*. 2. Of Hayne, a Jamaica forest tree identified by most botanists with *S. guianensis*. [a. 35.]—**S.-bark**. Lat., *cortex (quassia) simarubae*, *cortex radialis simarubae verae*, s. [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *écorce de simarouba*. Ger., *S.-rinde*, *Ruhrrinde*. The bark of *S. guianensis* and *S. amara* (2d def.). It was formerly in repute as an antisyphilitic, but is now regarded as a simple bitter only. [a. 35.]—**S. cortex** (Belg. Ph., Nederl. Ph.), *Simarubae cortex* [Br. Ph.]. See *Cortex simarubae*.—**S. guianensis**, *S. vera*. Fr., *bois amer* (ou *cayan*), *simarouba* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ächte Simarube*. A Guiana tree yielding s.-bark. Its wood, *lignum simarubae verae*, is very bitter, though it is said to be without tonic properties. [a. 35.]—**S. versicolor**. Ger., *schillernde* (oder *verschiedenfarbige*) *Simarube*. A tree growing in Brazil. The bark (Lat., *cortex paraiba*) and leaves are used externally for snake-bites, syphilitic rashes, and phtheiriases, and internally as an anthelmintic. The bark is also used like s.-bark. [a. 35.]

**SIMILAR**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{u}^1}\text{p}^1\text{a}^3\text{r}$ . Gr.,  $\delta\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ . Lat., *similis*. Fr., *similaire*. Ger., *gleichartig*. 1. Of two or more parts, alike in form or structure. 2. Of a single organ or part, presenting the same appearance over its entire surface, or homogeneous as to its internal structure. [a. 35.]

**SIMMON'S SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{u}^1}\text{m}^{\text{u}^2}\text{z}$ . A place in Colusa County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**SIMONEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{u}^1}\text{m}^{\text{u}^2}\text{e}^2\text{a}^3$ . A genus of acarids.—**S. folliculorum**. See *DEMODEX folliculorum*.

**SIMPLE**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{u}^1}\text{p}^1\text{l}$ . Lat., *simplex*. Fr., s. Ger., *einfach*. 1. Consisting of but one piece, series, etc.; uncomplicated (see *S. FRACTURE*). 2. Defective in intellect. 3. As a n., in the pl., s's, medicinal plants. [a. 35.]

**SIMULATION**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}^{\text{u}^1}\text{a}^3/\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *simulatio* (from *simulare*, to simulate). Fr., s. Ger., *Vorgeben*, *S.* 1. Malingering. [a. 48.] 2. See *MIMICRY*.

**SÍMULO** (Sp.), n. *Sem*-ul-o. The fruit of a Peruvian species of *Capparis*, usually (but erroneously, according to Baillon) identified with *Capparis coriacea*; used in Peru in epilepsy, hysteria, etc.



["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 736; B, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. MELO-CHARA.

**SINA** (Lat.), n. f. Sin(sen)/a<sup>2</sup>. See CINA.

**SINALBIN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l/bi<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>44</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, found in white mustard-seed, occurring as small nearly acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SINAMINE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>m-en. See ALLYLcyanamide.

**SINAPELEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-e<sup>2</sup>l-e(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *sinapis*, mustard, and *elaion*, oil. See MUSTARD-oil.

**SINAPIC ACID**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide sinapique*. Ger., *Sinapinsäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, obtained by the action of caustic potassa or of baryta water on sinapine, and forming yellowish transparent crystals, which melt at 192° C.; probably butylene-gallie acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B.]

**SINAPINE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>p-en. Fr., s. Ger., *Sinapin*. A very deliquescent alkaloid, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>, obtained from white mustard-seed. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SINAPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p(i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -ap/eos(-ap/i)s. From *sinapis*, mustard. Fr., *moutarde*, *sénévé*. Ger., *Senf*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants (the mustards) included by Bentham and Hooker in *Brassica*. The *Sinapiceae* are a section of the *Brassicaceae*. 2. Flour of mustard; of the Br. Ph. black and white mustard seeds powdered and mixed. [a, 35.]—**ETHEROLEUM** s. See MUSTARD-oil (1st def.).—**CATAPLASMA** s. Fr., *sinapisme*. Ger., *Senfteig*. Sp., *cataplasma de mostaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by triturating together a mixture of 2½ oz. of mustard powder with 2 to 3 fl. oz. of lukewarm water and a mixture of 2½ oz. of flaxseed meal with 6 to 8 fl. oz. of boiling water [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of black mustard powder with an equal amount [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (the necessary amount [Sp. Ph.], 1 part [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of cold water, or with the necessary amount of tepid [Fr. Cod.] lukewarm [Russ. Ph.] water. The Gr. Ph. directs the addition of 1 part of rye meal and the necessary amount of vinegar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**CHARTA cum pulvere** s. [Fr. Cod.]. **Charta s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sinapismes en feuilles* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *papel sinápico* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster containing mustard deprived of its oil, made by extracting the mustard in No. 60 powder by percolation with benzene, drying the residue and spreading upon stiff, well-sized paper by means of an 8- to 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, so that each square inch of paper receives about 6 grains of mustard [U. S. Ph.]; or by stirring mustard powder into an 8- to 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, and laying cartridge-paper on the mixture so as to make a thin layer on one side of the paper [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders a solution of 4 or 5 parts of caoutchouc in 100 of a mixture of carbon disulphide and petroleum benzene with which to fix the mustard on paper. The Sp. Ph. orders the use of a solution of caoutchouc, the Belg. Ph. a solution of gutta percha in carbon disulphide only. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**ESSENTIA** s. [Belg. Ph.]. See MUSTARD-oil (1st def.).—**FARINA** s. See S. (2d def.).—**FARINA s. alba** [Belg. Ph.]. White mustard-seed dried at a gentle heat and reduced to a medium fine powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**FARINA s. nigra** [Belg. Ph.]. Black mustard-seed prepared like *farina s. alba*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**LINIMENTUM s. compositum**. A liniment of 2 parts of alcoholic extract of mezereum, 6 of camphor, 15 of castor-oil, 3 of mustard-oil, and



SINAPIS ALBA. [A, 327.]

alcohol enough to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 40 grains of ethereal extract of mezereum, 120 of camphor, 5 fluidrachms of castor-oil, 1 fluidrachm of mustard-oil, and 4 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**OLEUM aetherium sinapeos nigrae**, **OLEUM s. aetherium**, **oleum volatile**. See MUSTARD-oil (1st def.).—**PULVIS** s. See Powder of MUSTARD.—**SEMINA sinapeos** (sem s.). See S. nigra (2d def.).—**SEMINA s. alba** (2d def.).—**SEMINA s. nigra**. See S. nigra (2d def.).—**SEMINA s. pulveratum**. Fr., *poudre de moutarde noire* [Fr. Cod.]. Black mustard dried at about 40° C., powdered or ground, and sifted through a No. 25 sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 30-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], a 100-mesh sieve [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**SEMINA s. nigrae**, **Sinapeos semen**. See S. nigra (2d def.).—**S. alba**. Fr., *moutarde blanche* [Fr. Cod.], *sénévé blanc* (ou anglais), *semence de moutarde blanche* (2d def.). Ger., *weisser* (oder *gelber*, oder *en-*

*glischer*) *Senf* (oder *Senfsamen* [2d def.]). 1. White (or salad) mustard (plant), charlock; a species indigenous probably to the more southern parts of Europe and to western Asia. The yellowish seeds, larger than black-mustard seeds and having a testa which contains a mucilaginous substance, have a composition like that of black mustard, but in place of sinigrin contain sinalbin, which in presence of water is acted on by the myrosin (in which they are richer than black mustard-seed) and splits up into acrinyl sulphocyanate, sinapine sulphate, and sugar. Hence white mustard yields no volatile oil. It is, however, a powerful rubefacient, and is usually employed in the form of the flower mixed with that of black mustard. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *S. alba* (1st def.). [a, 35.]—**S. arvensis**. Fr., *moutarde sauvage* (ou *des champs*), *jottes*, *navette des sévins*, *rosse*, *russe*, *sauve*, *sendre*. Ger., *Ackersenf*, *Feldsenf*, *falscher Hederich*. Corn (or wild) mustard, charlock, field (or wild) kale, kedlock, kerlock; a European weed naturalized in the United States. The large black seeds, formerly official as *semen rapistris arvorum*, are pungent and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. glauca**. A species cultivated in the East Indies for the rubefacient oil derived from the seeds, which are used like black mustard-seed. The leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—**S. juncea**. See *BRASSICA juncea*.—**S. nigra**. Fr., *moutarde noire* [Fr. Cod.], *semence de moutarde* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Senfkohl* (1st def.), *schwarzer Senf* (oder *Senfsamen* [2d def.]). Sp., *mostaza* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Black (or brown, or red) mustard (plant), the *váru* of Theophrastus and *sinapis* of Dioscorides; an herb growing spontaneously over a large part of the Old World and naturalized now in both North and South America. It bears numerous smooth, erect pods containing spherical or slightly oval, minutely pitted, blackish-brown or reddish-brown, pungent seeds. These seeds, the *s. nigra* of the U. S. Ph., or black mustard, contain cellulose, sulphur, nitrogen, albuminoids, etc., and over 20 per cent. of a greenish-yellow fixed oil consisting of the glycerin compounds of stearic, oleic, and erucic acids. They also yield by distillation with water mustard-oil (2d def.), which does not, however, pre-exist in the seeds, but is developed by the action of water on two peculiar compounds, sinigrin and myrosin, the latter, an albuminoid ferment, splitting up the sinigrin into the essential oil, a potassium salt, and sugar. Black mustard is chiefly used as a rubefacient in sinapisms. The flour is often used as an emetic, especially in narcotic poisoning. The volatile oil is also a powerful rubefacient. It has been used internally in colic, but in overdoses is a dangerous poison. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. black (or brown, or red) mustard (seed), the seeds of *S. nigra*. [a, 35.]—**S. nigra semina**, **S. (semina)**. See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—**SPIRITUS** s. Ger., *Senfspiritus*. Sp., *alcohol de mostaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A clear, colorless solution of 2 parts of mustard-oil in 98 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]), or in 48 [Russ. Ph.] (100 [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [a, 38.]

**SINAPISCOPI**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>s/ko<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. From *sinapis* (q. v.), and *scopiv*, to examine. A test of sensory disturbances by applying mustard; analogous to metalloscopy. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**SINAPISM**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Gr., *sinapiakós* (from *sinapis*, mustard). Lat., *sinapismus*. See CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

**SINAPISME** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sen-a<sup>2</sup>p-es-m'. See CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.—**S. animé**. A plaster of 15 parts of mustard with 15 of yeast, 5 of pepper, and enough vinegar; or with 3½ of black pepper, 30 each of yeast and horseradish, and enough strong vinegar; or with 15 each of rue and common salt, 30 of bruised onions, 7 each of yeast and black soap, and enough vinegar; or of 115 of mustard, 48 of yeast, 4 of sal ammoniac, 14 of rue, and enough vinegar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. cantharidé**. See *Cantharidal CATAPLASM*.—**S's en feuilles**. See *Charta SINAPIS*.

**SINAPOLEIC ACID**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p-o-le/i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring in small quantities in the fixed oil of mustard. [B, 5.]

**SINAPOLINE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p/o<sup>2</sup>l-en. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, occurring as colorless laminar crystals having a soap-like lustre. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**SINKALIN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>l-en. Ger., *Sinkalin*. See CHOLINE.

**SINICUT**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/si<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>t. From *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head. Fr., s. Ger., *Vorderkopf*. The portion of the head anterior to its elevated portion or vertex. [L.]

**SINDON** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>nd/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -sind'onos (-is). A small round pledget to be introduced into the cranial opening made by a trephine. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**SINEW**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/u<sup>2</sup>. See TENDON.

**SINGULTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>gu<sup>2</sup>lt(gu<sup>2</sup>lt)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -gul'tus. 1. A sob; sobbing or gasping. [D.] 2. Hicough. In medicine the word is nearly always restricted to this use. [D.]

**SINIGRIN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>g-ri<sup>2</sup>n. Potassium myronate. [B.]

**SINISTRAD**, adv. Si<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>st ra<sup>2</sup>d. From *sinister*, left. In the direction of or toward the left side or aspect. [L, 141.]

**SINISTRAL**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>st-r'l. Lat., *sinister*. 1. On the left side. 2. Left-handed (said of the direction of the spiral in certain shells). [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**SINISTRIN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>st-rin. Ger., *Sinistrin*. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained from *Urginea seilla*; resembling dextrin except that it is levorotary. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SINISTROSE**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>st-tro<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *sinistrorsus* (from *sinister*, left, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., s. Turned toward the left hand (said of the twining of a stem or of the overlapping of leaves in aestivation). [a, 35.]

**SINKALIN** (Ger.), n. Zi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>l-en'. See CHOLINE.

**SINN** (Ger.), n. Zi<sup>2</sup>n. See SENSE.—**Drucks'**. See Pressure SENSE.—**Muskels'**. See Muscular SENSE.—**Orts'**. See SENSE of locality.—**Schwachs'**. See DÉMENCE simple.—**S'sechecher**. See Epidermiat'ae.—**S'blatt** [Remak]. The epiblast.—**S'seepithel**.



See NEURO-EPITHELIUM.—*S'esepithellen*. See *Sensory CELLS*.—*S'esorgane*. Organs of special sense. [L, 31].—*S'esreiz*. A sense stimulant. [A, 521].—*S'estäuschung*. See HALLUCINATION.

**SINNAMINE**, n.  $\text{Si}^{\text{n}}\text{a}^{\text{m}}\text{-en}$ . Ger., *Sinnamin*. The compound  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H}_3$ . [B, 4.]

**SINNLICH** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Zi}^{\text{n}}\text{a}^{\text{m}}\text{ch}^{\text{2}}$ . Pertaining to the senses; sensual. [a, 14.]

**SINTOC**, **SINTUK**, n's.  $\text{Si}^{\text{n}}\text{a}^{\text{m}}\text{2k}$ ,  $\text{-tu}^{\text{2k}}$ . Fr., *sintoque*. Ger., *Sintok*. In Java and Amboyna, the *Cinnamomum* s. [a, 35.]

**SINUATE**, adj.  $\text{Si}^{\text{n}}\text{u}^{\text{2}}\text{-at}$ . Lat., *sinuatus* (from *sinuare*, to curve). Fr., *sinué*. Ger., *buchtig*. Of the margins of leaves and other flattened organs, winding in and out, decidedly wavy. [a, 35.]

**SINUOUS**, adj.  $\text{Si}^{\text{n}}\text{u}^{\text{2}}\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$ . Lat., *sinuosus* (from *sinus* [q. v.]). Fr., *sinueux*. Ger., *grobwüchsig* (2d def.), *vollwüchsig* (2d def.). 1. Following a winding course. 2. Having deep (or many) sinuses. 3. Sinuate. [a, 35.]

**SINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sin}(\text{si}^{\text{n}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}/\text{u}^{\text{s}}\text{t})$ . Gen., *sin/us*. Gr., *κόλπος*. Fr., s., *clavier* (4th def.). Ger., *Höhle*, *Bucht*, *Hohlgeschwür* (4th def.). 1. A cavity having a relatively narrow opening or entrance. 2. A large venous canal into which several smaller veins empty, especially such a venous channel formed by the dura of the brain. 3. The bosom. 4. A long narrow pathological canal communicating with an abscess or a diseased tract. [E.] 5. A recess in the margin of a plant organ, especially when such margin is highly wavy. [a, 35.].—**Aortic s.** See *S's of Valsalva*.—**Air s'es**. Air-containing cavities within bones, especially those communicating with the nasal passages. [L.]—**Basilar s.** See *Transverse s.*—**Cavernous s.** Fr., *gouttière caverneuse*. Ger., *Zellblutleiter*. A large s. extending from the sphenoidal fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal s'es, and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front. [L, 31, 342, 332].—**Circular s.** A venous s. surrounding the pituitary body, communicating on each side with the cavernous s. [L, 142, 172].—**Circular s. of the placenta**. Fr., s. *coronaire du placenta*. Ger., *ringförmiger S. der Placenta*. A plexus of veins in the maternal portion of the placenta in communication with utero-placental s'es.—**Clinoid s.** See *Circular s.*—**Confluence of the s'es**. See *TORCULAR HEROPHILI*.—**Coronary s. of the heart**. A vein in the transverse groove between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart on its posterior aspect: by some regarded as a dilatation of the great cardiac vein or a s. into which it opens. [L, 31, 332].—**Cranial s'es**. Ger., *Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut*. Venous channels between the folds of the dura, lined with a continuation of the tunica interna of the veins. [L.]—**Ethmoidal s'es**. See *ETHMOIDAL CELLS*.—**Frontal s.** Ger., *Stirnhöhle*. An irregular cavity in the frontal bone, underlying the prominence at the root of the nose and over the superior orbital margin, extending upward and outward between the two tables of the bone, separated from its fellow of the opposite side by a thin septum, and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. [F.]—**Galactophorous s.** See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*.—**Genital s.** See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—**Genito-urinary s.** See *UROGENITAL S.*—**Great s. of the aorta**. Fr., *grand s. aortique*. A dilatation generally found on the right side of the ascending portion of the aorta. [C.]—**Inferior intercavernous s.** The lower of the two veins sometimes replacing the single s. intercavernous anterior. [L.]—**Inferior longitudinal s.** Ger., *unterer Sichelblutleiter*. A venous s. which extends along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminates in the straight s. near the anterior margin of the tentorium. [C.]—**Inferior petrosal s.** Lat., s. *petrosus inferior*. Ger., *unterer Felsenblutleiter*. A large venous s. arising from the cavernous s., running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and joining with the lateral s. to form the internal jugular vein. [L.]—**Intercavernous s'es**. The anterior and posterior halves of the circular s.—**Internal s.** See *STRAIGHT s.*—**Kreisförmiger S.** (Ger.). See *Circular s.*—**Lacrimal s.** Lat., s. *lacrimalis*. A small pouch formed by a fold of skin at the inner angle of the eye in the deer and some other quadrupeds. It can be opened or shut at will, has no connection with the lacrymal passages, and contains a gland which secretes a viscid substance resembling the cerumen of the ear. [A, 251 (B), 7.]—**Lactaeal s.** See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*.—**Lateral s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter*. A venous s. which begins at the torcular Herophili and runs horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal s. to form the internal jugular vein. [L.]—**Lymph s'es**. Small spaces scattered throughout the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland, between the pulp of the gland and the trabeculae or dilatactions of the lymphatic vessels. [C.]—**Marginal s.** A variety of the occipital s. opening into the transverse s. [L.]—**Marginal s. of the placenta**. See *Circular s. of the placenta*. [L.]—**Mastoid s'es**. See *Mastoid CELLS*.—**Maxillary s.** See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*.—**Occipital s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter*. A small venous s. in the attached margin of the falx cerebri opening into the torcular Herophili. [L, 31.] See *Lateral s.*—**Petitis s. aortiques** (Fr.). See *S'es of Valsalva*.—**Petro-squamous s.** A venous s. running along the petro-squamous suture and opening into the transverse s.; believed to be a relic of a foetal communication with the internal jugular vein. [L, 332].—**Pharyngo-laryngeal s.** See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—**Pilo-nidal s.** See *FOVEOLA COCCYGEA*.—**Placental s'es**. See *UTERO-PLACENTAL S'es*.—**Posterior basilar s.** See *Occipital s.*—**Posterior ethmoidal s'es**. See *Posterior ETHMOIDAL CELLS*.—**Posterior occipital s.** See *Occipital s.*—**Prostatic s.** See *UTERUS MASULINUS*.—**Pulmonary s.** See *S. pulmonalis*.—**Pyramidal s. of the larynx**. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—**Rands der Placenta** (Ger.). See *Circular s. of the placenta*.—**Rhomboidal s.** **Rhomboid s.** 1. A dilatation in the sacral region of the central canal of the spinal cord of birds. [L.] 2. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**Ridley's s.** See *Circular s.*—**Ring-**

**förmiger S.** (oder **Rings**) **der Placenta** (Ger.). See *Circular s. of the placenta*.—**S. acusticus internus**. See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**S. ad radicem linguae** [Morgagni]. See *FORAMEN CAECUM of the tongue*.—**S. alae parvae**. See *SPHENO-PARIETAL s.*—**S. amplus ureteris**. The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**S. ampullaceus**. See *AMPULLA OSSEA*.—**S. anterior**. See *LATERAL VENTRICLE*.—**S. arachnoidales**. See *LACUNAE LATERALES s. superiores*.—**S. Artitii**. See *LACRYMAL FOSSA*.—**S. arteriosus**. See *S. pulmonalis*.—**S. atlantis**. A depression for the passage of vessels and nerves on the upper surface of the posterior part of the arch of the atlas. [L, 349.]—**S. auditorius** [Columbus]. The cavity of the tympanum. [L, 349.]—**S. basilaris anterior**. See *Transverse s.*—**S. bulbi**. See *S. bulbi urethrae*.—**S. bulbi rhachidici**. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**S. bulbi urethrae**. A dilatation in the bulb of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. canalis vertebralis**. The spinal veins. [L.]—**S. caroticus**, **S. carotidien** (Fr.). See *Cavernous s.*—**S. cavernosus**. See *Cavernous s.*—**S. cavi cranii**. See *Cranial s'es*.—**S. choroidien** (Fr.). See *Straight s.*—**S. circulaire de Ridley** (Fr.). See *Circular s.*—**S. circulaire du trou occipital** (Fr.). See *S. circularis foraminis magni*.—**S. circularis**. See *Circular s.*—**S. circularis foraminis magni** (seu *occipitalis*). A venous plexus surrounding the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L.]—**S. circularis iridis**. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—**S. cochleae**. A vein in the aqueduct of the cochlea opening into the internal jugular vein. [L, 332.]—**S. columnae vertebralis**. The anterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**S. communis**. See *UTRICLE* (2d def.).—**S. communis venarum cardiacarum** (seu *cordis*). See *Coronary s. of the heart*.—**S. condylorum anterior**. See *Fossa intercondyloidea anterior*.—**S. cordis**. See *atrium* (4th def.).—**S. coronaire du placenta** (Fr.). See *Circular s. of the placenta*.—**S. coronarius**. See *Coronary s. of the heart*.—**S. coronoideus**. See *Circular s.*—**S. costales**. See *INCISURE COSTALES*.—**S. costarii**. See *FOVEAE ARTICULARES LATERALES*.—**S. coxae**. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.).—**S. craniens** (Fr.). See *Cranial s'es*.—**S. de la méninge** (Fr.). See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. de la muqueuse uréthrale** (Fr.). See *LACUNÆ MORGAGNI*.—**S. des veines choroïdiennes**, **S. droit** (Fr.). See *Straight s.*—**S. du cœur** (Fr.). See *atrium* (1st def.).—**S. du corps calleux** (Fr.). See *Callosal fissure*.—**S. ductus lactiferi**. See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*.—**S. duræ matris**. See *Cranial s'es*.—**S. ellipticus**. See *Circular s.*—**S. epididymidis**. The furrow between the posterior surfaces of the epididymis and the testicle. [L, 332.]—**S. ethmoidales**. See *ETHMOIDAL CELLS*.—**S. falciformis inferior**. See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. falciformis superior** (seu *triangularis*). See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. fosse basilaris**. See *Transverse s.*—**S. frenuli**. The depression at the side of the frenum of the penis. [L.]—**S. genæ pituitarius**, **S. Highmori**. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*.—**S. inferior hippocampi**. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—**S. intercavernosus anterior**. The anterior half of the circular s. [L.]—**S. intercavernosus posterior**. The posterior half of the circular s. [L, 332.]—**S. jugularis spurius**. See *Petro-squamous s.*—**S. lacrimales**. See *Anterior ethmoidal CELLS*.—**S. lacrimalis**. See *Lacrimal s.*—**S. lacteus**, **S. lactiferus**. See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*.—**S. lactiferi secundarii**. Dilatactions of the milk ducts in addition to the ampulla. [L, 332.]—**S. laiteux** (Fr.). See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*.—**S. laryngis** (Morgagni). See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**S. latéral** (Fr.). See *Lateral s.*—**S. laterales s. superiores**. See *LACUNÆ LATERALES s. superiores*.—**S. lateralis**. See *Lateral s.*—**S. longitudinales columnae vertebralis**. The longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**S. longitudinalis cerebri**. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. longitudinalis inferior** (seu *minor*). See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. longitudinalis superior**. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. lunatus radii**. See *Semilunar cavity of the radius*.—**S. lunatus ulnae**. See *Lesser sigmoid cavity*.—**S. Maieri**. An anomalous dilatation into which both canaliculi lacrimales open. [L, 332.]—**S. marginalis**. See *Marginal s.*—**S. mastoïdiens** (Fr.). See *Mastoid CELLS*.—**S. maxillaris**. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*.—**S. maximus**. See *Olecranon fossa* and *Great s. of the aorta*.—**S. maximus aortæ**. See *Great s. of the aorta*.—**S. maximus cubitalis** (seu *humeri*). See *Olecranon fossa*.—**S. médian supérieur** (Fr.). See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. médianus**. See *Vestibular SACULE*.—**S. mediastinocostalis** (pleurae). The part of the s. pleurae where the costal and mediastinal portions of the pleura unite behind the sternum. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. mediastinophrenicus**. The part of the s. pleurae where the mediastinal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura unite. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. Morgagni**. See *LACUNÆ MORGAGNI*.—**S'es of Valsalva**, and *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**S. mucosi urethrae**. See *LACUNÆ MORGAGNI*.—**S. muliebris**. See *VAGINA*.—**S. nasi accessorii**. The various air s'es connected with the nose. [L, 332.]—**S. obliquus**. See *Straight s.*—**S. occipitalis anterior**. See *Transverse s.*—**S. occipitalis**, **S. occipitalis posterior**. See *Occipital s.*—**S. occipitalis transversus**. See *Transverse s.*—**S. of a vein**. A pouch-like enlargement in the vein on the cardiac side of its valves. [C.]—**S'es of Cuvier**. See *DUCTS of Cuvier*.—**S. of Highmore**. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*.—**S'es of Morgagni**. See *LACUNÆ MORGAGNI*.—**S'es of Valsalva**, and *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**S. of the coronary vein**. See *Coronary s'es of the heart*.—**S. of the external meatus**. A space at the bottom of the external auditory canal between the concave inferior wall of the osseous meatus and the membrana tympani. [F.]—**S'es of the jugular vein**. The bulbi venæ jugularis (distinguished as inferior, internus, and superior). [L.]—**S. of the kidney**. The prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney. [L.]—**S. of the larynx**. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**S. of the mammary gland**. See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*.—**S. of the median septum**. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. of the portal vein**. An enlargement of the portal vein near the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver. [C.]—**S. of the seminiferous tubules**. See *CORPUS HIGHMORI*.—**S. of the urethra**. See *S. bulbi urethrae*.—**S'es of Valsalva**. Dilatactions of the aorta and pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. [L, 142, 332.]—**S.**



(opertus) minor. See Occipital fissure.—S. ophthalmicus. See Cavernous s.—S. ophthalmopetrosus. An anomalous s. opening into the transverse s. [L. 31.]—S. palatinus. See Posterior ethmoidal cells.—S. parieto-occipitalis. See Occipital fissure.—S. pedis. The internal s. between the astragalus and the os calcis. [L.]—S. pericardiacocostalis. The left s. mediastinocostalis. [L. 31.]—S. pericardii. See S. transversus pericardii.—S. perpendicularis. See Straight s.—S. petrobasilaris. See Superior petrosal s.—S. petro-occipitalis inferior. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and the circulus venosus hypoglossi. [L. 332.]—S. petro-occipitalis superior. See Superior petrosal s.—S. petrososquamosus. See Petro-squamosus s.—S. petrosus inferior. See Inferior petrosal s.—S. petrosus medius. An anomalous communication between the inferior and superior petrosal s'es. [L. 31.]—S. petrosus profundus. See Inferior petrosal s.—S. petrosus superficialis (seu superior). See Superior petrosal s.—S. pharyngolaryngeal. See Fossa laryngopharyngea.—S. phrenicocostalis. The part of the s. pleurae where the costal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura join. [L. 31, 332.]—S. phrenicomedastinalis. See S. mediastinophrenic.—S. pituitarius frontis. See Frontal s.—S. pleurae. Ger., *complementäre Räume*. The spaces in the pleural sac along the lower and inferior portions of the lung which the lung does not occupy. [L. 31, 332.]—S. pocularis. See Uterus masculinus.—S. primus et secundus. Of Galen, the transverse s'es. [I, 3 (K).]—S. prostaticus. See Uterus masculinus.—S. protuberantiae annularis. The basilar groove of the pons Varolii. [I, 3 (K).]—S. pulmonalis. The atrium (4th def.) of the left auricle. [L. 31.]—S. pyriformis. See Fossa laryngopharyngea.—S. quartus. 1. See Fourth ventricle. 2. Of Galen, see Straight s.—S. quartus aortae. See Great s. of the aorta.—S. quintus. See Fifth ventricle.—S. rectus. See Straight s.—S. renalis. See S. of the kidney and hilum of the kidney.—S. reuniens. See MEATUS VENOSUS.—S. rhomboidalis. See Fourth ventricle.—S. rhomboidalis lumbalis. The expansion of the central canal of the spinal cord near the lumbar enlargement. [I, 17 (K).]—S. rhomboideus. See Fourth ventricle.—S. Ridleyi. See Circular s.—S. septi (lucidi). See Fifth ventricle.—S. sagittalis inferior (seu minor). See Inferior longitudinal s.—S. sagittalis superior. See Superior longitudinal s.—S. secundus. See Superior petrosal s.—S. semiovalis. See RECESSUS HEMIELLIPTICUS.—S. septimus. Of Guidi, the superior longitudinal s. [I, 3 (K).]—S. sigmoides. See Lateral s.—S. speculi. See Fifth ventricle.—S. sphenoparietalis. See Sphenoparietal s.—S. squamopetrosus. See Petrosquamosus s.—S. subarachnoidalis. See Subarachnoid space.—S. sulciformis. See Fossula sulciformis.—S. sulciformis Morgagni. See ADITUS ad aqueductum Sylvii.—S. tarsi. See S. pedis.—S. tentorii. See Straight s.—S. tentorii lateralis (seu posterior). See Lateral s.—S. tentorii medius (seu posterior). See Straight s.—S. terminalis. Ger., *Randvene, Grenzgefäß*. A vein that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm and empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein or by two trunks into both vitelline veins. [A, 8.]—S. tertius. See Third ventricle.—S. torculariens (Fr.). S'es which open into the torcular Herophili. [L.]—S. transversus. See Transverse s.—S. transversus pericardii. An opening connecting the prolongation of the pericardium which covers the pulmonary artery and aorta with that covering the auricles. [L. 31, 332.]—S. triangularis. See Superior longitudinal s.—S. tentorii lateralis. See Superior petrosal s.—S. tentorii medius. See Straight s.—S. triangularis. See Superior longitudinal s.—S. tuberculi (ossis metacarp). A depression upon the external surface of a metacarpal bone just above its distal articular surface. [L. 31.]—S. tympani. See Sulcus tympani.—S. urino-genitalis. S. urogenitalis. See Uro-genital s.—S. uterinus (Fr.). See Uterine s'es.—S. Valsalva. See S'es of Valsalva.—S. vena coronaria (magna propria). See Coronary s. of the heart.—S. vena jugularis. See S. of the jugular vein.—S. vena portae. See S. of the portal vein.—S. venarum cavarum. Ger., *Hohlvenen*. The right auricle of the heart. [L.]—S. venosi durae matris. See Cranial s'es.—S. venosus. See Venous s.—S. venosus anterior. See Vena mediana medullae spinalis anterior.—S. venosus cordis. See ATRIUM (4th def.).—S. venosus corneae. See CANAL of Schlemm.—S. venosus Hovii. A ring-like anastomosis of the vena vorticosa. [L. 332.]—S. venosus iridis. See CANAL of Schlemm.—S. vesicae urinariae. See RECESSUS vesicae urinariae.—Sphenoidal s'es. Air s'es which occupy the body of the sphenoid bone and connect with the nasal cavity. [L.]—Sphenoparietal s. 1. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and a meningeal vein. 2. The portion of the cavernous s. below the ensiform process. [L. 31, 332.]—Straight s. Lat., *s. tentorii*. Ger., *gerader Bluteiter*. A s. which is continuous with the inferior longitudinal s. and, running along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium, is continuous with the lateral s. [C.]—Superior longitudinal s. Lat., *s. falciformis superior* (seu triangularis). Fr., *s. médian supérieur*. A triangular canal which runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri, beginning in front at the crista galli and terminating at the torcular Herophili. It is received into a median groove in the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones. [I, 15.]—Superior petrosal s. Ger., *oberer Felsenbluteiter*. A venous canal running in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, extending from the posterior part of the cavernous s. to the laterals, on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—Terminal s. 1. See S. terminalis. 2. Of Todd, s-like spaces near the hilum of a lymph gland. [L. 57 (a, 50).]—Transverse s. Ger., *Querbluteiter*. 1. A s. uniting the inferior petrosal s'es. 2. A venous network in the dura over the basilar process of the occipital bone. It opens into the inferior petrosal s'es and the anterior spinal veins. [C.]—Urino-genital s., Urogenital s. 1. The canal or duct into which, in the embryo, the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty and which opens into the cloaca. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common receptacle of the genital and urinary ducts. [L.]—Uterine s'es. The veins of the uterus when in a

state of dilatation due to enlargement of the organ, as in pregnancy.—Utero-placental s'es. Slanting venous channels which issue from the placenta at its uterine surface by piercing the decidua serotina, and serve to convey the maternal blood from the intervillous lacunae back into the uterine veins. [A, 5.]—Valvular s'es. See S'es of Valsalva.—Venous s. A s. conveying venous blood. [L.] See also MEATUS VENOSUS.—Vertebral s'es. Veins within the bodies of the vertebrae. [L.]

SINZIG (Ger.), n. Zi<sup>nts</sup>ig. A place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

SIPANEA (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>p-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *sipanée*. A genus of the Rubiaceae. [L, 35.]—S. pratensis. Fr., *sipanée des prés*. An astringent herb of tropical America. [a, 35.]

SIPARUNA (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>p(sep)-a<sup>2</sup>r-un'a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *s. a*. A genus of the Monimiaceae, consisting of tropical American plants which secrete an oily substance of a citron-like odor. [a, 35.]—S. alternifolia. An aromatic vulnary species growing in Brazil. [a, 14.]—S. thea. A vulnary species growing in Brazil, where the leaves are used as tea. [a, 35.]

SIPERINE, n. Si<sup>2</sup>p'er-en. See SEPIRINE.

SIPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>dis. See SYPHILIS.

SIPHITA (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>. Somnambulism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—S. prava. Of Paracelsus, chorea.—S. stricta. See SOMNAMBULISM.

SIPHO (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>(sef)/o. Gen., -on/i<sup>2</sup>s (-is). Gr., σίφων. See SYRINGE and SIPHON.

SIPHON (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>(sef)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on/i<sup>2</sup>s (-is). Gr., σίφων. 1. A bent tube by means of which a continuous flow of liquid can be maintained so long as the outlet of the s. is below the level of the surface of the body of liquid from which the stream is drawn, although part of the s. rises above that surface. [a, 48.] 2. In molluscs, a tube, usually retractile, through which water is inhaled and exhaled. [L, 147.]—S. de Faucher (Fr.). See Stomach-pump.

SIPHONOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>(sef)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Written also *siphonoma*. Gen., -om/at<sup>2</sup>s (-atis). From σίφων, a tube. Fr., *tumeur tubuleuse*. Ger., *Siphonom*. Of Henle, a soft fibroid tumor composed of small parallel or crossed tubes having a diameter varying from 0.007 to 0.07 mm. Probably heteradenia. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SIPHOPHEROTH, n. Of the Talmudists, a leaden tube containing a rod of wood armed with lint. The instrument was introduced into the vagina in cases of hæmorrhage, and if the lint became saturated with blood the urine rather than vaginal origin of the bleeding was indicated. ('Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gyn.' Mar., 1888; "Répertoire," p. 124 (a, 34).)

SIPHUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>(sef)/u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σίφων, a tube. See SYRINGE.

SIRADAN (Fr.), n. Ser-a<sup>2</sup>-da<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SIRENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si<sup>2</sup>r(ser)-en(an)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From σιρήνη, a siren. An aquatic order of the Mammalia, comprising the dugongs and manatees. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

SIRENOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>r(ser)-e<sup>2</sup>n(an)-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σιρήνη, a siren, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *sirénomèle*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having a single rudimentary lower limb, tapering to a footless stump or a tail-like point. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

SIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>r(ser)-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as/eos (-is). From σιρήνη, to be hot. Fr., *siriase, coup-de-soleil*. See INSOLATION (2d def.).

SIRLOIN, n. Su<sup>2</sup>r/loin. Fr., *aloyau*. Ger., *Rückenstück*. In animals, especially cattle, the muscular mass on either side of the vertebral column between the pelvis and the ribs. [L.]

SIRO (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>r(ser)/o. Gen., -on/i<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *ciron*. 1. An old term for an animal parasite of man or of the lower animals; also for certain nematoid parasitic worms, for *Sarcoptes scabiei*, etc. 2. An accumulation of sebum in the sebaceous follicles of the skin (see COMEDO). [G.]

SIROCROCIS (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>r(ser)-o<sup>2</sup>k/ro<sup>2</sup>s(ro<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -croci/i<sup>2</sup>s. A genus of filamentous *Algae*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—S. stibica, S. tartarica. An alga found in aqueous solutions of tartar emetic and in solutions of tartaric acid or the tartrates. [B, 98.]

SIRONABAD (Ger.), n. Zer-on'a<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 40 (a, 14).]

SIROP (Fr.), n. Se-ro. See SYRUP and SYRUPS; in the pl., s's, of the Fr. Cod., see SYRUP (2d def.).—S. acétique, S. acéto-ligne. See SYRUPS ACIDI ACETICI.—S. amygdalin. A preparation of several old formulæ closely resembling the syrupus amygdalæ of the U. S. Ph. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—S. anodin. See SYRUPS ANODYNI.—S. antiscorbutique. See SYRUPS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS.—S. antiscorbutique de Portul. See SYRUPS ANTISCORBUTICI.—S. antiphlogistique de Sauvages. A syrup made by macerating for two days 1,500 parts of sarsaparilla, 1,000 each of sassafras, guaiac, and china-root, and 500 of yellow china in 90,000 of water, boiling, and evaporating to one third, expressing, repeating the process twice by adding the same quantity of water to the residue, mixing the three liquids, adding 5,000 parts of molasses, boiling till thick, straining, evaporating, immersing in the product a bag containing 42 parts of anise and 250 of borage-flowers, and expressing its contents when the syrup has cooled. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—S. apéritif. See S. des cinq racines.—S. apéritif acétoex. An old preparation practically identical with the syrupus foeniculi compositus of the Belg. Ph., with vinegar substituted for the acetic acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—S. apéritif composé. See SYRUPS APERIENTIS COMPOSITUS and SYRUPS APERIENTIS Pechii.—



**S. aromatique.** See *Syrupus ARTEMISIAE compositus*.—**S. balsamique.** See *Syrupus toluianus*.—**S. balsamique composé.** A syrup made by boiling 6 parts each of Florentine iris, licorice, and galbanum, and 3 each of mastic, oilbalm, benzoin, and storax in enough white wine to make 108 parts, and adding 216 of sugar and 3 of tincture of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. cyanique.** A mixture of hydrocyanic acid and syrup containing from 26 to 48 milligrammes of anhydrous acid to 30 grammes of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. de Cuisinier.** See *Syrupus Sarsaparillae compositus*.—**S. de Desessarts.** See *Syrupus IPECACUANHAE compositus*.—**S. de Fernel.** A preparation made by expressing a mixture of 3 parts each of comfrey and red rose and 1 part each of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Betonica officinalis*, colt's-foot, plantain, *Polygonum aviculare*, and *Scabiosa arvensis*, adding to the evaporated juice twice its weight of sugar, and boiling. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. dépuratif.** See *Syrupus Sarsaparillae compositus*.—**S. des chantres.** See *S. d'ERYSIMUM composé*.—**S. de Stevens.** A syrup made by boiling 393 parts each of sarsaparilla and guaiac with 4,730 of water for an hour, expressing, boiling the residue with 4,730 of water for two hours, adding 31 each of red-rose petals, gum arabic, and senna-leaves and 15 of ginger, straining, and adding 1,035 parts each of clarified honey and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. de suc d'herbes.** See *S. laxatif d'Amussat*.—**S. diurétique.** See *Syrupus de quinque RADICIBUS*.—**S. émétique d'Ange Sala.** A syrup made by macerating 30 parts of powdered glass of antimony, 7 each of cinnamon, zedoary, and angelica-seeds, 15 of red saunders, and 2 of Oriental saffron with 600 of vinegar of rose, for twenty-four hours, straining, filtering, and adding 600 of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. émétique vineux.** See *Syrupus emeticus*.—**S. émulsif.** See *S. amygdalin*.—**S. expectorant.** A syrup made by exhausting by maceration 120 parts of ipecac, 240 of cinchona, and 5 of opium with 5,040 of water, adding 6,480 of sugar, and evaporating to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. Gilbert.** A preparation consisting of 1 part of red mercury iodide and 34 parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 60 of water and mixed with 1,530 by volume (about 2,000 by weight) of syrup. A tablespoonful of this mixture contains about  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of the red mercury iodide. [B, 5.]—**S. laxatif d'Amussat.** A preparation made by bruising 100 grammes each of rasped guaiacum wood, chicory-root, burdock-root, waterdock-root, patience-root (a name applied to several species of *Rumex*), fumitory tops, and tops of *Viola tricolor arvensis* (*pensée sauvage*), and 500 grammes of senna-leaves, infusing for twelve hours with 5 kilogrammes of boiling water, straining, making a second infusion with 3 kilogrammes of water, straining with expression, filtering the colatures through paper, and making with 3 kilogrammes each of honey and sugar a syrup, which is also to be filtered through paper and should be of the density of 31° Baumé. [Lyon méd., June 4, 1882, p. 167.]—**S. mercuriel.** See *Syrupus HYDRARGYRI*.—**S. pectoral.** A syrup made by infusing 4 handfuls of Mexican goosefoot, 2 each of hedge mustard and nettle, and 1 handful of colt's-foot in 360 grammes of boiling water and 180 of the juice of winter rape, and adding 720 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. pectoral de Chréten.** See *Syrupus pectoralis comitis Christiani*.—**S. scélotyrbique de Forest.** A syrup made by boiling 6 parts each of the juice of cress and of brook-lime and 3 each of the juice of fumitory and of hops with 16 of sugar and adding 2 of water of cress. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. simple.** See *Syrupus*.—**S. sudorifique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Syrupus Sarsaparillae compositus*. 2. A preparation made by boiling 250 grammes each of sarsaparilla, guaiac, soapwort, sassafras, and china-root, and adding 6,000 of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. thébaïque.** See *Syrupus opiatu*.—**S. tonique d'Eaton.** See *Syrupus FERRI phosphorici cum chinino et strychnino*.—**S. vitriolique.** See *Syrupus ACIDI SULPHURICI*.

**SIRSEN** (Ar.), n. See PHENITIS.

**SIRUP**, n.  $Si^2r'u^2p$ . See SYRUP.

**SIRUPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Si^2r'u^2p(u^4p)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . See SYRUPUS.

**SISON** (Lat.), n. m.  $Sis(sis)^2(o^n)(on)$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega\nu$  (2d def.). Gen.,  $-on/os$  (a). Fr., *perce-pierre*. Ger., *Steinperlestein*, S. (1st def.). 1. A genus of the Umbelliferae hardly differing from *Carum*. 2. Of Dioscorides, *S. amomum*. [a, 35.]—**S. ammi.** See *HELOSICIADIUM lateriflorum*.—**S. amomum.** Fr., *s. amome*, (*faux*) *amome*, *per-sil de rochers*. Ger., *gewürzhaftes S.* Hedge honewort, stoneparsley, the  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega\nu$  of Dioscorides; an herb of southern and middle Europe, with mildly aromatic leaves, and a root which tastes like celery. The aromatic fruits (*semen amomi vulgaris* [seu *sisonis amomi*]; Fr., *amome faux*) are excitant and carminative, and were formerly used as a diuretic. [a, 35.]

**SISTRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2st(sect)^2(ru^4m)(ru^4m)$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\rho\upsilon\nu$ . Fr., *sistre*. See ACUS (4th def.) and AMUSSUS.

**SISYMBRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2s(sis)^2(u^4m)(u^4m)$  ( $br^2i^2-u^4m(u^4m)$ ). Gr.,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\mu\beta\rho\iota\upsilon\nu$ . Fr., *sismyre* (2d def.), *cresson* (2d def.). Ger., *Rauke* (2d def.). 1. An old name for various wild mints. 2. A genus of the *Sisymbreae* (De Candolle), *Sisymbrideae* (Lindley), or *Sisymbrieae* (Richard), which are a tribe of the *Cruciferae* comprising *Hesperia*, *Erysimum*, etc. 3. See *S. sophia*.—**S. alliarica.** Fr., *herbe des aulx*, *Julienne-alliaire*. Ger., *Knoblauchsauke*, *Knoblauchkraut*, *Büchelkraut*, *Germfelfkraut*. Garlic-mustard (or -wort), (stinking) hedge mustard; a European species. The herb, which when bruised emits a strong odor of garlic, and was formerly official as *herba alliarica* (seu *alliastris*, seu *erysimi alliaricae*), was used as an anthelmintic, diuretic, and depurative. The seed, *semen alliaricae*, etc., is diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. The root yields a volatile oil analogous to mustard-oil. [a, 35.]—**S. irio.** Fr., *cresson irio*. A European species. The leaves are pectoral and antiscorbutic, but are rarely used. [a, 35.]—**S. iris.** A plant the oily seeds of which, imported from Persia, are considered stimulant and restorative. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi, p. 163 (a, 50).]—**S. officinale.** Fr., *herbe aux chantes*, *moutarde des haies*, *velar*, *tortelle*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Rauke*, *wilder Senf*, *Wegsenf*, *gelbes Eisenkraut*, *Hederich*. Bark-cress, scrambling rocket, hedge

mustard; a weed growing in Europe, northern Africa, western Asia, and North America. The herb, formerly official as *herba erysimi* (seu *irionis*, seu *rapistri*, seu *rhaphanistri*, seu *sinapis agrestis*, seu *verbena faeminae*), has, when fresh, a somewhat ammoniacal odor, and was considered diuretic and expectorant. Its juice and the seed, *semen erysimi*, etc., are still used in coughs, sore throat, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. polycerastrum.** Fr., *cresson à stiques nombreuses*. The  $\epsilon\pi\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$  of Dioscorides; a diuretic European species formerly used in cystitis. [a, 35.]—**S. sophia.** Fr., *cresson sophia*, *moutarde de chien*, *sogesse des chirurgiens*, *thalictroton*. Ger., *feinblättrige Rauke*, *Sophienkraut*, *grosses Besenkraut*, *Wurm-kraut*, *Wellkraut*. Flaxweed, flaxweed; found throughout Europe and along the St. Lawrence River. The pungent herb and seeds, *herba et semen sophia*, were formerly official. The herb was used as an aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antisyphilitic, and externally and internally in wounds, indolent ulcers, etc., and the seed as an anthelmintic and antilithic. [a, 35.]—**Syrupus sisymbril.** See *Syrupus ERYSIMI*.

**SISYRINCHIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2s-i^2(u^6)-ri^2n^2k(ri^2n^2ch^2)/i^2-u^4m(u^4m)$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\rho\iota\chi\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  (1st def.). Fr., *s.* 1. Of Theophrastus, a kind of iris. [A, 311 (a, 48).] 2. Pig-root, rush-lily, satin-flower; a genus of the *Sisyrinchieae*, which are a tribe of the *Irideae*. [a, 35.]—**S. galaxoides.** A Brazilian species with a mildly purgative root. [a, 35.]

**SITE**, n. Sit. Lat., *situs*. See SITUATION.—**Placental s.** Fr., *point placentaire*. Ger., *Placentaritus*. The area of the inner surface of the uterine wall to which the placenta is attached.

**SITI**, n. The Fijian name for *Grewia prunifolia*; used to produce abortion. [Glasgow Med. Jour., Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 34).]

**SITIOLOGY**, n.  $Si^2t-i^2-o^2(u^4)-o^2-j^2$ . Lat., *sitiologia* (from *sitio*, food, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *sitiologie*. See DIETETICS.

**SITIOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2t(sect)-i(i^2)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^2b)/i^2-a^2$ . From *sitio*, food, and  $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , fear. Fr., *sitiophobie*. Ger., *Sitiophobie*. Dread of or repugnance to taking food (as in certain forms of insanity). [D.]

**SITKA**, n.  $Si^2t/ka^2$ . A place in Alaska near which there are two thermal springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**SITOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2t(sect)-o(o^3)-man(ma^2n)/i^2-a^2$ . From *sitio*, food, and *mania*, madness. Ger., *Nahrungsscheu* (2d def.). 1. A morbid or insane aversion or refusal to partake of food. [Chipley, "Am. Jour. of Insan.," 1859, p. 1 (a, 34).] 2. A periodical mania in which there is bulimia. [Adams, "Lancet," Jan. 23, 1892, p. 225 (a, 34).]

**SITOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2t(sect)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^2b)/i^2-a^2$ . See SITIOPHOBIA.

**SITUATION**, n.  $Si^2t-u^2-a^2-shu^2n$ . Gr.,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$ . Lat., *situs*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Stelle*. Locality. See remarks under POSITION.

**SITUS** (Lat.), n.  $Si^2t(u^4t)/u^4s(u^4s)$ . See SITUATION and POSITION.—**S. alienus.** An abnormal position of a part or organ. [a, 34.]—**S. capitis obliquus et iniquus.** Of Roederer, any other position of the foetal head, at the time of its engagement in the pelvis, than the *s. capitis rectus et æquus* (q. v.). [A, 24.]—**S. capitis rectus et æquus.** Of Roederer, that position of the foetal head in which, as taught by Levret, it was supposed to engage at the superior strait of the pelvis with the sagittal suture coinciding with the conjugate diameter. [A, 24.]—**S. fetus.** See POSITION of the *fœtus*.—**S. in dentes.** Of Moschion, a face presentation. [A, 24.]—**S. inversus (viscerum).** See TRANSPPOSITION of the viscera.—**S. perversus.** See *S. alienus*.—**S. transversus viscerum.** See TRANSPPOSITION of the viscera.

**SITZ** (Ger.), n.  $Zi^2ts$ . A seat; the nates.—**Haupts der Empfindung.** See SENSORIUM.

**SITZBECKEN** (Ger.), n.  $Zi^2ts/be^2k-e^2n$ . Fr., *bassin de la position assise*. Of Schröder, that variety of the rhahtic pelvis in which, owing to the child's failure to stand erect at the usual age, the pressure of the thigh bones is not brought to bear upon the pelvis, which consequently becomes contracted antero-posteriorly and enlarged transversely. [A, 15.]

**SITZBEIN** (Ger.), n.  $Zi^2ts/bin$ . See ISCHIUM.

**SITZBEINAST** (Ger.), n.  $Zi^2ts/bin-a^2st$ . A ramus of the ischium.—**Absteigender S.** See DESCENDING RAMUS of the ischium.—**Aufsteigender S.** See ASCENDING RAMUS of the ischium.

**SIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si(sis)^2(u^4m)(u^4m)$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  (1st def.). Fr., *berle* (2d def.). Ger., *Merk* (2d def.), *Berle* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *S. latifolium*. 2. Water-parsnip; a genus of the Umbelliferae. 3. Of Fuchs, the *Veronica beccabunga*. [a, 35.]—**Herba sil.** The herb of *Berula angustifolia*. [a, 35.]—**S. angustifolium.** See *BERULA angustifolia*.—**S. apium.** See *APIUM graveolens*.—**S. carvi.** See *CARUM carvi*.—**S. graveolens.** See *APIUM graveolens*.—**S. latifolium.** Fr., *berle à larges feuilles*, *ache d'eau*. Ger., *breitblättriger Merk*, *Wassermark*, *Wasserpastinak*, *Brannenpeterlein*, *Wassereppig*, *Berle*. Broad-leaved water-parsnip, probably the  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  of Dioscorides; an acid, strong-smelling aquatic species growing throughout Europe and in the United States, especially in the valleys of the Pacific slope. The root and herb, formerly official as *radix et herba sii palustris* (seu *pastinaca aquatica*), are diuretic and cathartic. The root is highly poisonous, mania and even death having followed its use. Its active principle is apparently a resinous substance. [a, 35.]—**S. ninsil.** Fr., *berte de la Chine*, *ninzin*. The *ninsi* of Japan and China. Its root, formerly official as *radix ninsi* (seu *ninsi*, seu *ninsi*, seu *ninsing*, seu *ninzin*, seu *ninzini*), is used as an excitant, like that of *Pimpinella sisarum*, of which it is probably only a variety. [a, 35.]—**S. nodiflorum.** 1. See *BERULA angustifolia*. 2. An old name for *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. [a, 35.]—**S. palustre.** See *S. latifolium*.—**S. sisarum.** See *PIMPINELLA sisarum*.—**S. vulgare.** See *ÆGOPODIUM podagrario* and *NASTURTIUM officinale*.

**SIZY**, adj.  $Siz^2i^2$ . Viscous; glutinous. [a, 48.]



**SKAGG'S HOT SPRINGS**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>gz. A place in Sonoma County, California, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and gaseous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SKALPELL** (Ger.), n. Ska<sup>2</sup>lp-e'l'. See SCALPEL. For various words (especially German words) in *Sk-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Se-*.

**SKARLIEVO**, n. See SCHERLIEVO.

**SKATOL**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>t'o'l. Ger., *skatol*. Ger., *S*. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N, found in the feces, and also obtained as a product of the putrefaction of cerebral, muscular, and pancreatic tissue and from the wood of *Celtis reticulosa*. It occurs in brilliant white tabular crystals, of a pungent, putrid odor. [B, 3, 108 (a, 14, 38).]—**S'-carbonic acid**, **S'-carboxylic acid**. Ger., *S'-carbonsäure*. A monobasic substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, found in putrefying albumin or fibrin, and occurring as colorless tabular crystals, melting at 164° C., and decomposing when heated further. [B, 3, 108, 270 (a, 14, 38).]—**S'-schwefelsäure**. See SKATOXYLSULPHURIC ACID.

**SKATOXYL**, n. Ska<sup>2</sup>t-o'z'i'l. Ger., *S*. The radicle C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>NO; an oxidation product of skatol, found in large amount in the urine of patients affected with diseases of the large intestine. [B, 108 (a, 14); Filati (a, 50).]—**S'-sulphuric acid**. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N.SO<sub>4</sub>H, obtained from the urine after the ingestion of skatol and occurring in the urine of diabetics. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**SKATE**, n. Skat. See RAY.—**S. oil**. See RAY OIL.

**SKEIN**, n. Skan. Ger., *Knäuel*. See SPIREM.

**SKELET** (Ger.), n. Ske<sup>2</sup>l-e't'. See SKELETON.

**SKELETIZATION**, n. Ske<sup>2</sup>l-e't-i'z-a'shu'n. Fr., *squelettisation*. Reduction to the state of skeleton by the disappearance of the soft parts (as in the fetus in extra-uterine gestation).

**SKELETOGRAPHY, SKELETOLOGY**, n's. Ske<sup>2</sup>l-e't-o'g'r-fa'i'z-i', -o'l'o'j-i'. From σκελετόν, a skeleton, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *squelettologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the skeleton. [a, 48.]

**SKELETON**, n. Ske<sup>2</sup>l-e't-i'n. Gr., σκελετόν (from σκέλλαν, to dry up). Lat., *sceletus*. Fr., *squelette*. Ger., *Skelett*, *Skelet*, *S*. A hard portion of the body designed for the support or protection of the soft parts. See also ENDOSKELETON and EXOSKELETON.—**Axial s.** The vertebral column, skull, sternum, and ribs, in contradistinction to the appendicular parts. [C, 3; L, 153.]—**Branchial s.** Ger., *Kiemenskelett*. The osseous or cartilaginous support of branchiae. [L.]—**Cartilaginous s.** Ger., *Knorpelskelett*. The embryonic cartilaginous precursor of the entire s. except the vault of the cranium, the bones of the face, and the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [A, 70.]—**Cranio-vertebral s.** That portion of the s. that includes the cranium and the vertebrae.—**Dermal s.** Ger., *Hautskelett*. See EXOSKELETON.

**SKELETONIZE**, v. tr. Ske<sup>2</sup>l-e't-i'n-iz. To remove all of the tissues of an animal except the skeleton. [L, 221.]

**SKELETT** (Ger.), n. Ske<sup>2</sup>l-e't'. See SKELETON.—**Achsens'**. See ACIAL SKELETON.—**Gesichtss'**. See GESICHTSSCHÄDEL.—**Hauts'**. See EXOSKELETON.—**Kiemens'**. See BRANCHIAL SKELETON.—**Knorpels'**. See CARTILAGINOUS SKELETON.—**Kopfs'**. See SKULL.

**SKERLIEVO, SKÉRLEJEVO**, n's. See SCHERLIEVO.

**SKIASCOPY**, n. Ski<sup>2</sup>-a'sk'op-i'. From σκιά, a shadow, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *skiascopie*. Ger., *Skioskopie*. A method of determining the refraction by observing the movement of light and shadow across the pupillary area. [B.] See KERATOSCOPY.

**SKIN**, n. Ski<sup>2</sup>n. A.-S., *scinn*. Gr., δέρμα. Lat., *pellis*, *cutis*. Fr., *peau*, *cuir*. Ger., *Haut*. It., *pelle*, *cute*, *cuojo*. Sp., *piel*, *cutis*, *curo*. The external covering of the body in man and in most of the lower animals. It consists of three layers: the epidermis, corium, and subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]—**Bronzed s.** See ADDISON'S DISEASE.—**Flah s.** 1. See ICHTHYOSIS. 2. A form of malignant variola observed in Brazil and occasionally in Europe. [G.]—**Glossy s.** Lat., *leiodermia neuritica*. Fr., *peau lisse*. Ger., *Glanzhaut*. A cutaneous disease of neuropathic origin, usually affecting the extremities and more especially the fingers, the skin of which becomes smooth, glossy, and pinkish or reddish, with atrophy, alopecia, and loss of the natural lines or furrows. Sometimes the surface is fissured or excoriated. According to Auspitz, it is a form of the neurotic dermatoses. [G.]—**Goldbeaters' s.** Ger., *Goldschlägerhäutchen*. A very thin and tenacious sheet prepared from the peritoneal coat of the cæcum of the ox; laid between the sheets of gold in the process of gold-beating, and occasionally used in surgery as a dressing. [a, 48.]—**Goose s.** See CRISTUS ANSERINA.—**Piebald s.** Any s. disease characterized by persistent spots of coloration or discoloration.—**Re-entering s.** A mucous membrane. [L, 13.]—**Scale s.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**Scarfs'**. See EPIDERMIS (1st def.) and CUTICLE.—**S-bound**. Affected with sclerema neonatorum.—**True s.** See CORIUM (1st def.).

**SKINK** (Ger.), n. Ski<sup>2</sup>n'2k. See SCINERS.

**SKODAIC**, adj. Skod a'i'2k. Investigated by or named from J. Skoda, a Vienna physician. [a, 48.]

**SKODISME** (Fr.), n. Skod-es-m'. Supplementary sonorousness on percussion.

**SKOPZEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Skop'tso'zn. A Russian religious sect whose members practice mutilation of their sexual organs. [a, 14.]

**SKORBUT** (Ger.), n. Sko'r'bu't'. See SCURVY.

**SKOTOM** (Ger.), n. Skot-om'. See SCOTOMA.—**Flimmers'**. See AMAUROSIS PARTIALIS FUGAX and SCINTILLATING SCOTOMA.

**SKULL**, n. Sku<sup>2</sup>l. See CRANIUM.—**Natiform s.** A s. so deformed by the presence of osteophytes or otherwise as to give it a natiform appearance. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 403 (D).]

**SKUNK**, n. Sku<sup>2</sup>n'2k. See MEPHITIS PUTORIUS.

**SLASHED**, adj. Sla<sup>2</sup>shd. See LACINATE.

**SLEAVERING**, n. Sla<sup>2</sup>v'u'r-i'n'2. See DROOLING.

**SLEEP**, n. Slep. A.-S., *slæp*. Gr., ύπνος. Lat., *somnus*. Fr., *sommeil*. Ger., *Schlaf*. 1. The natural condition of restful unconsciousness into which the system falls normally with more or less regularity daily. [a, 48.] 2. Of Linneus, the changes of position occurring in the foliar organs of plants at nightfall. [a, 35.] See S. MOVEMENTS.—**Hypnotic s.**, **Magnetic s.**, **Mesmeric s.** S. produced by hypnotism. [a, 34.]—**S. drunkenheit**. Ger., *Schlaftrunkenheit*. A nervous disorder in which acts of violence are committed when the patient is suddenly awakened from s.; by Hammond thought analogous to miryachit. [Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 24, 1884, p. 192 (D).]

**SLEEPING**, n. Slep'i'n'2. Of a limb, see ORDOMITION.

**SLEEVE**, n. Slev. Gr., χερσί. Lat., *manica*. Fr., *manche*. Ger., *Aermel*. The part of a garment that covers the arm. [a, 48.]—**Hippocrates's s.** A flannel or linen strainer in the form of a s.

**SLEMSYGE**, n. See RADESVEGE.

**SLIDE**, n. Slid. Fr., *porte-objet*. Ger., *Objektträger*. In microscopy, a slip of glass or other material upon which the object to be examined is mounted. [B.]

**SLING**, n. Sli'n'2. Lat., *mitella*, *mitrium*. Fr., *écharpe*. Ger., *Schlinge*. 1. A bandage suspended in a loop from the neck or shoulder to support the hand and forearm. [E.] 2. See ANSA.—**Cru-ral s.** Ger., *Hirschenkel-schlinge*. See ANSA OF REIL.—**Sheet-s.** A rolled sheet passed behind the neck and under the bent knees and flexed thighs, and tied so as to facilitate forceps delivery. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 5, 1890, p. 380 (a, 34).]—**S. carrier**. See PORTELACS.—**S. of the lenticular nucleus**. A tract of nerve-fibres which pass beneath the optic thalamus to enter the lenticular nucleus. [I, 15 (K).]

**SLIPPERWORT**, n. Sli'p'u'r-wu'r't. See CALCICOLARIA.

**SLIT**, n. Sli't. A cleft or fissure.—**Genito-urinary s.**, **Urinogenital s.**, **Uro-genital s.** See URO-GENITAL OPENING.

**SLOANEA** (Lat.), n. f. Slo'n'e'a-2. From Sir H. Sloane, an English physician. Fr., *quapulier*, *sloanée*. A genus of the *Sloanea*, which are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. dentata**. A West Indian and South American species. The mucilaginous astringent inner bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]

**SLOE**, n. Slo. The *Prunus spinosa* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

**SLOUGH**, n. Slu'2f. See ESCHAR.

**SLOUGH**, v. intr. Slu'2f. To become detached in consequence of gangrene; to die and be cast off (said of a part).

**SLOUGHING**, adj. Slu'2f'i'n'2. Gangrenous, spreading by gangrene; as a n., the death and separation of a part.

**SLOWS**, n. Sloz. See MILK SICKNESS.

**SMALA D'AÏN TOUTA**, n. A place in Algiers where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SMALLACHE, SMALLAGE**, n's. Sma'l'ach, -e'j. The *Apium graveolens*. [a, 35.]

**SMALL-POX**, n. Sma'l'po'2x. Lat., *variola*. Fr., *petite vérole*, *variole*. Ger., *Blattern*, *Pocken*, *Menschenpocken*. It., *vajuolo*. Sp., *viruelas*. An infectious, contagious, acute febrile disease chiefly characterized by a pustular exanthem upon the skin. In most cases the eruption begins about the fourth day of the fever in the form of papules that turn first into vesicles and then into pustules, attended with phlegmonous inflammation, which are succeeded by crusts and finally by more or less marked cicatrices or pits (variola pustulosa). In other cases the exanthem does not become pustular, but is characterized by intense erythematous congestion and hæmorrhages (variola maligna). [G.]—**Abortive s.-p.** S.-p. in which there are comparatively few pustules, the general eruption scarcely passing beyond the stage of vesicles. [D, 1.]—**Bastard s.-p.** See VARICELLA (1st def.).—**Black s.-p.**, **Blood s.-p.**, **Bloody s.-p.** See VARICELLA hæmorrhagica and VARICELLA maligna.—**Choleric s.-p.** Of Avicenna, measles. [B, 117.]—**Coherent s.-p.** See VARICELLA cohærens.—**Confluent s.-p.** See VARICELLA confluens.—**Corymbosæ s.-p.** See VARICELLA corymbosa.—**Crystalline s.-p.** 1. See VARICELLA. 2. See VARICELLA lymphatica and cf. VARICELLA verrucosa.—**Discrete s.-p.**, **Distinct s.-p.** See VARICELLA discreta.—**False s.-p.** See VARICELLA.—**Gangrenous s.-p.** S.-p. in which the vesicles fill with an ichorous matter, and gangrene of the skin occurs. [D, 1.]—**Hæmorrhagic s.-p.** See VARICELLA hæmorrhagica.—**Horn s.-p.** See VARICELLA cornea.—**Ichorous s.-p.** See VARICELLA.—**Inoculated s.-p.** S.-p. resulting from intentional inoculation. [D, 1.]—**Lymphatic s.-p.** See VARICELLA lentiformis and VARICELLA lymphatica.—**Malignant s.-p.** See VARICELLA maligna.—**Modified s.-p.** See VARIOLOID.—**Natural s.-p.** S.-p. occurring casually (not from intentional inoculation) in an unvaccinated person.—**Ovine s.-p.** See SHEEP-POX.—**Pearl s.-p.** See VARICELLA lymphatica.—**Petechial s.-p.** See VARICELLA petechialis.—**Scorbatic s.-p.** See VARICELLA hæmorrhagica.—**Semi-confluent s.-p.** See VARICELLA semiconfluens.—**Serous s.-p.** See VARICELLA and VARICELLA lymphatica.—**Spurious s.-p.** See VARICELLA and Abortive s.-p.—**Varielloid s.-p.** See Abortive s.-p.—**Verrucosæ s.-p.** See VARICELLA verrucosa.

**SMARAGDUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sma'r'gma'd'u's-a'g'a'2g'd'u'2s-a'd'u's. Gr., σμαράγδος. Ger., *Smaragd*. Syn.: lapis s. The emerald or beryl. [a, 35.]

**SMECTIC**, adj. Sme'kt'i'2k. Gr., σμηκτικός (from σμάν, to cleanse). Lat., *smeeticus*. Fr., *smeectique*. See DETERGENT.

**SMEGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sme'g'ma'2g'ma'2. Gen., *sme'g'matos* (-atis). Gr., σμήγμα (from σμάν, to wipe). 1. Soap, grease, an unguent. 2. The secretion of the sebaceous glands; sebum. [G.]—



**S. articulare.** See SYNOVIA.—**S. cutaneum.** See *Cutaneous SEBUM*.—**S. embryonum.** See *VERNIX caseosa*.—**S. praputiale, S. praputii.** A yellowish-white, fatty matter, of a peculiar odor, which accumulates under the foreskin in the male and about the region of the clitoris and the labia minora in the female, being the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the parts.

**SMEGMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f.** *Sme'g'(smag)-ma²t'(ma²t)-o'r-re'(ro²'e²)-a².* From *σμήγμα*, smegma, and *πόα*, a flowing. See SEBORRHEA.

**SMELL, n.** *Sme'l.* Gr., *ὀσμή, ὀσμή, ὀσφρασία, ὀσφρησις.* Lat., *odor.* Fr., *odeur.* Ger., *Geruch.* 1. The perception of odor on the impingement of certain volatile particles upon the olfactory mucous membrane. [K.] 2. Odor. [L.]

**SMILACIN, n.** *Smi'la's-i'n.* Ger., *S.* A bitter glucoside,  $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$ , or  $C_{18}H_{30}O_8$ , or  $C_{15}H_{26}O_6$ , found in sarsaparilla-root. It froths in solution like saponin, with which by some it is identified. [B, 8, 10, 270 (a, 38).]

**SMILACINA (Lat.), n. f.** *Smil(smel)-a²s(a³k)-in(en)-a³.* Solomon's-seal, a genus of the *Polygonaceæ*. [a, 35].—**S. racemosa.** Clustered Solomon's-seal; a North American species. The berries are used as a nerve. [a, 35.]

**SMILAL, adj.** *Smi'l.* Lat., *smilalis.* Pertaining to the *Smilales*, Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nizus smilalis*) of the *Imperfectæ*, consisting of the *Dioscoreæ*, *Smilacæ*, and *Roxburghiaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**SMILASPERIC ACID, n.** *Smi'l-a²s-pe'r'i²k.* Of Garden, hemidesmic acid. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**SMILAX (Lat.), n. f.** *Smil(smel)-a²x(a²x).* Gen., *smil'acos (-acis).* Gr., *σμίλαξ* (a poisonous plant identified by some with the yew). Fr., *salsepareille.* Ger., *S., Stechwinde.* Sarsaparilla, green brier; a genus of liliaceous plants constituting with two other genera (*Heterosmilax* and *Rhipogonum*) the *Smilacæ* (Fr., *smilacées*; Ger., *Smilacæen*), a tribe or series of the *Liliacæ*. The *Smilacæ* (an order of monocotyledons), the *Smilacineæ* (an order of the *Endogeneæ*), and the *Smilacineæ* (a tribe of the *Asparagineæ*) include genera now referred to the *Liliacæ*. [a, 35.] Cf. *SARSAPARILLA* and its subheadings.—**Chinese s.** See *S. china*.—**Decoctum smilacis sarsaparillæ.** See *Decoctum SARSAPARILLÆ*.—**S. Alpini.** Ger., *Alpin's Stechwinde.* An undershrub growing in Egypt and Greece. The roots are used like sarsaparilla, especially in syphilis. [a, 35].—**S. anceps.** A species the root of which is used medicinally in the Mauritius. [a, 35].—**S. aspera.** Fr., *salsepareille rude* (ou *dyre*, ou *d'Europe*), *gramen de montagne*, *gros gramé*, *liseron épineux* (ou *rude*), *liset piquant.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *scharfe*, oder *rauh*) *Stechwinde.* Prickly ivy; found in southern Europe, the Orient, and Egypt; the *σμίλαξ τραχεία* of the ancient Greeks, who used the leaves and fruits as an antidote. The roots are sometimes used in place of sarsaparilla, but are probably inactive. [a, 35].—**S. china.** Fr., *salsepareille de Chine*, *esquine*, *sqaine*, *racine de Chine.* Ger., *China-Stechwinde.* A shrub indigenous to eastern Asia, where its rhizome, the china-root of commerce, is considered antirrhematic, antisyphilitic, aphrodisiac, and demulcent. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix, p. 122 (a, 50); a, 35].—**S. glabra.** A species growing in India and southern China. Its large tuberous rhizome, used for sores and in syphilis, can not be distinguished from china-root. [Roxburgh (a, 35).]—**S. glauca.** Fr., *salsepareille glauque.* Ger., *segrüne* (oder *blaugraue*) *Stechwinde.* False sarsaparilla; growing from Long Island to Georgia, and westward to Kentucky. A Brazilian species of the same name, and probably identical, furnishes a root used in gout and chronic skin eruptions and as an antisyphilitic. It was formerly exported to Europe. [a, 35].—**S. glycyphylla.** Fr., *salsepareille à feuilles de réglisse.* Sarsaparilla of Australia, Botany Bay (or sweet) tea-plant; an evergreen the leaves of which contain glycyphyllin and are used for tea. The root is used medicinally. [a, 35].—**S. hortensis.** See *PHASEOLUS vulgaris*.—**S. lanceafolia.** An Indian and Chinese species. Its rhizome, resembling china-root, is used like that of *S. glabra* and in India for rheumatism. [a, 35].—**S. lanceolata.** Bamboo brier; a vine of North America, often confounded with *S. pseudo-china*. Its rhizome is used as an antisyphilitic. [a, 35].—**S. macabucha.** Fr., *salsepareille macabucha.* A species growing in the Philippine Islands, where it is used as a stimulant and anthelmintic, and its juice in dysentery. [a, 35].—**S. medica.** Ger., *medizinische Stechwinde.* Sp., *zarzaparrilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found on the eastern slopes of the Mexican Andes, yielding in part, if not wholly, the Mexican sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—**S. officinalis.** Fr., *salsepareille.* Ger., *gebräuchliche* (oder *officinelle*) *Stechwinde.* A plant indigenous to tropical South America and cultivated in Jamaica. It yields the sarsaparilla of the U. S. Ph. [a, 35].—**S. papyracea.** A species found from Guiana to Brazil, regarded as the source of Pará sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—**S. perfoliata.** A species found in India and Cochinchina. The root is used like sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—**S. pseudo-china.** Ger., *falsche China-Stechwinde.* A species indigenous to the United States and the West Indies. Its root, *radix chinæ occidentalis* (seu *chinæ americanæ* (seu *spuriæ*)), has been much used as sarsaparilla, and in Mexico is reputed diaphoretic and antisyphilitic. [a, 25, 50.] Cf. *S. lanceolata*.—**S. rotundifolia.** The common green brier of North America. Its root is recognized in the Mex. Ph. as diaphoretic and depurative, under the name *raíz de china de México*, but, according to Maisch, this reference is erroneous. [a, 35].—**S. sarsaparilla.** Ger., *Sassaparillstechwinde.* A name for various tuberous-rooted species, especially *S. pseudo-china*, *S. lanceolata*, and *S. Walteri*. The *S. sarsaparilla* of Linnæus, formerly regarded as the source of the true medicinal sarsaparilla, is of doubtful origin, and is not now recognized as growing in the United States. The *S. sarsaparilla* of Pursh is *S. glauca*. [a, 35].—**S. syphilitica.** Fr., *salsepareille caraque.* A species growing on the Casiquiare River, said to be a source of true sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—**S. tannoides.** Fr., *salsepareille tannôide.* A black-berried climber growing from New Jersey to Illinois and in the southern United States. The tuberous root-stock is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic,

and alterative, and probably constitutes part of American, or false, china-root. [a, 35].—**S. Walteri.** A species found from Virginia to Florida. Its root is used like those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. pseudo-china*. [a, 35.]

**SMILE (Lat.), n. f.** *Smil(smel)'e(a).* Gen., *smil'es.* Gr., *σμίλη.* See BISTOURY and SCALPEL.

**SMIRIS (Lat.), n. f.** *Smir(smi²r)'i²s.* Gen., *smir'idōs (-idis).* Gr., *σμίρις.* Ger., *Smirgel.* Emery; formerly used in medicine. [a, 35.]

**SMOOTH, adj.** *Smuth².* Not rough to the touch; also, not pubescent. [a, 35.]

**SMUT, n.** *Smu²t.* Any one of various species of the *Ustilaginææ*, especially *Ustilago segetum*. [a, 35.]

**SMYRIS (Lat.), n. f.** *Smir(smu²r)'i²s.* Gen., *smyr'idōs (-idis).* Gr., *σμίρις.* See SMIRIS.

**SMYRNA, n.** *Smu²rn'a².* Gr., *σμύρνα.* Myrrh. [a, 35.]

**SMYRNIUM (Lat.), n. n.** *Smu²rn(smu²rn)'i²-u²m(u²m).* Gr., *σμυρνίον*, from *σμύρνα*, myrrh (1st def.). Fr., *s., maceon* (2d def.). Ger., *Myrrhenkraut* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *S. perfoliatum*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Smyrniæ* (Fr., *smyrniées*) of Koch (essentially the *Smyrniæ* of Lindley) are a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Smyrniæ* (Fr., *smyrniées*) are: Of Sprengel, an order of the *Umbelliferae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Ammineæ*. [a, 35].—**Radix smyrni.** The root of *S. olusatrum*, also of *Archangelica officinalis*. [a, 35].—**S. hortense.** See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.—**S. olusatrum.** Fr., *maceon à feuilles ternées*, *arche large*, *gros persil de Macédoine.* Ger., *gemeines Myrrhenkraut*, *Maceon.* (Common) alexanders, black-pot-herb, horse-parsely, the *ὑποσίλινον* of Dioscorides; found in middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. It was formerly cultivated for its aromatic and edible leafstalks. The laxative and diuretic root (formerly used as an alterative) and the aromatic fruits (used like caraway) were official as *radix et semen smyrni.* [a, 35].—**S. perfoliatum.** The *σμύρνιον* of Dioscorides; a South American species. The aromatic root, leaves, and fruits were formerly used medicinally. [a, 35.]

**SNAIL, n.** *Snal.* Fr., *limacon.* Ger., *Schnecke.* Any one of various gasteropodous molluscs, especially an individual of the genus *Helix*. S's are used as food and medicinally. [B; a, 48].—**Garden s.** See *HELIX hortensis*.—**S. shell.** Lat., *testa cochlea.* Fr., *coquille de limacon.* The shell of the s.; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]

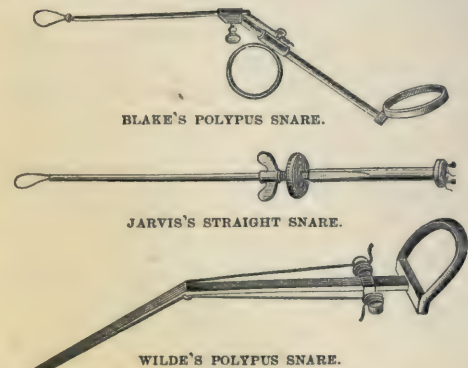
**SNAKEROOT, n.** *Snak'ru²t.* Any one of various plants (or their roots) the roots of which have been used in cases of snake-bite or have some real or fancied resemblance to snakes. [a, 48].—**Black s.** The *Cimicifuga racemosa* or its root, also *Sanicula marilandica* or its root. [a, 35].—**Brazilian s.** The *Chiococca angustifolia* and *Casearia ulmifolia*. [a, 35].—**Button-s.** 1. The *Liatris scariosa*, *Liatris spicata*, and other species of *Liatris*; also the *Eryngium aquaticum*. [a, 35].—**Canada s.** The *Asarum canadense*. [a, 35].—**East Indian s.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos* or its root. [a, 35].—**Heart-s.** The *Asarum canadense* or *Asarum virginianum*. [a, 35].—**Indian s.** See *East Indian s.*—**Red River s.** See *Texas s.*—**Samson's s.** See *PSORALEA glandulosa*.—**Seneca s.** See *POLYGLA senega* and *SENEGA* (2d def.).—**Texas s.** The rhizome of *Aristolochia reticulata*. [a, 35].—**Virginia s.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria* or its rhizome. [a, 35].—**White s.** See *EUPATORIUM aromaticum*.

**SLAKEWEED, n.** *Snak'wed.* The *Polygonum bistorta*, *Cicutula maculata*, or *Mercurialis perennis*. [a, 35.]

**SLAKEWOOD, n.** *Snak'wud.* The genus *Colubrina*; in the East Indies, the *Strychnos colubrina* and *Strychnos muricata*; in Jamaica, the *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Cecropia peltata*; in the Bahamas, the *Colubrina ferruginosa*; also the wood of any of these plants. [a, 35.]

**SNAPDRAGON, n.** *Sna²p'dra²g-u²n.* The *Antirrhinum majus* and other species of *Antirrhinum*; also *Linaria vulgaris*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Fumaria officinalis*, and *Ruellia tuberosa*. [a, 35.]

**SNARE, n.** *Sna²r.* Gr., *σπάρος.* Lat., *laqueus.* Fr., *lacs, nœud coulant.* Ger., *Schnur, Schlingenschnürer.* An instrument for re-



moving morbid growths by encircling them in a loop and tightening or drawing upon the loop. Cf. *ÉCRASEUR*.



**SNEEZEWORD**, n. Snez'wúrt. The *Achillea ptarmica*; in America, the genus *Helenium*. [a, 35.]

**SNEEZING**, n. Snez'ín². Gr., σπράγος. Lat., sternutatio. Fr., éternuement. Ger., Niesen. A sudden, almost explosive expiration, resembling coughing, but, from closure of the anterior pillars of the fauces, aided by the soft palate, the blast of air is mostly driven through the nose. [J.]—**Ear s.** S. due to reflex irritation of the sensory nerves of the nasal mucous membrane transmitted from the nerves of the external auditory canal or middle ear, caused by irritation of the latter. [F.]

**SNIFFLES**, n. Sníflz. See **SNUFFLES**.

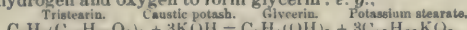
**SNORING**, n. Snór'ín². Gr., ῥέγκος, ῥέγγος, ῥογμός, ῥόγγος. Lat., rhonchus, stertor. Fr., ronflement. Ger., Schnarchen. The sound produced, especially in sleep, by breathing through the nose and mouth at the same time. It is produced by a vibration or flapping of the velum pendulum palati between the two currents of air, the sound being intensified by vibrations in the columns of air. [J, 17.]

**SNOWDROP**, n. Sno'dróp. The genus *Galanthus*, especially *Galanthus nivalis*; also a white variety of *Fritillaria meleagris*.

**SNUFF**, n. Snúff. Fr., rapé. Ger., Schnupftaback. 1. Pulverized tobacco. 2. Any medicinal powder to be inhaled into the nose. [a, 48.]—**Anatomist's s.-box.** See *FOVEOLA radialis*.—**Cephalic s.** See *PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS*.

**SNUFFLES**, n. Snúflz. See *CORYZA* and *CORYZA syphilitica*.

**SOAP**, n. Sop. Gr., σάπων. Lat., sapo. Fr., savon. Ger., Seife. It., sapone. Sp., jabón. 1. A substance prepared by the action of a caustic alkali or a metallic salt on animal or vegetable fats and oils, and consisting essentially of a compound of a metal with one or more fatty acids or with acids of the oleic-acid group. This chemical action, known as *saponification*, is essentially a double decomposition by which the metal of the caustic alkali or metallic salt combines with the acid radicle present in the fat operated on, while the glyceryl which forms the other component of the fat combines with hydrogen and oxygen to form glycerin: e. g.,



[B.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see SAPO (2d def.).—**Alicante s.** See SAPO (2d def.).—**Almond-oil s.** See *AMYGDALIN s.*—**Ammoniacal s.** See *LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ*.—**Amygdalin s.** A s. formed by the action of caustic soda on almond-oil. [B.] See SAPO medicatus.—**Animal-oil s.** S. made from tallow by the action of caustic soda. [B.] See also SAPO animalis and SAPO vulgaris.—**Antimonial s.** See SAPO antimonii.—**Arsenical s.** Ger., Arsenikseife. A s.-like mass either prepared by mixing 1 part of camphor, 10 parts of arsenic trioxide, 10 of common s., 1½ part of burnt lime, and 20 parts (or a sufficient amount) of water; or made up of 50 parts of arsenic trioxide and 25 of potassium carbonate dissolved in 50 of boiling water, and this solution mixed with 5 of camphor, 10 of burnt lime, 50 of common soap, and enough water. [B, 270.]—**Balsam of s.** See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM* and *TINCTURA SAPONIS*.—**Beef's-marrow s.** Sp., jabon animal [Sp. Ph.]. S. made from beef marrow by the action of caustic soda. [B.]—**Black s.** See SAPO viridis.—**Bolled s.** Grain s. (so called because it is separated from the excess of alkali and glycerin by boiling). [B, 5.]—**Butter s.** See SAPO butyraceus.—**Calcium s.** Fr., savon calcaire. See *LINIMENTUM CALCIS* (under CALX).

—**Camphorated s. liniment** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM*.—**Camphorated tincture of s.** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS*.—**Castile s.** Fr., savon de Castille. Ger., spanische Seife, Olseife. S. made from olive-oil. [B.] See SAPO (2d def.) and cf. *Olive-oil s.*—**Cocoonut-oil s.** Marine s., s. made from cocoanut oil; quite soluble in salt water, and hence used on shipboard. [B, 3.]—**Compound pills of s.** See *PILULÆ OPII*.—**Compound s. cerate.** See *CERATUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM*.—**Curd s.** 1. S. which in the process of its manufacture separates from the mixture of alkali and glycerin on the addition of salt. [B, 3.] 2. See SAPO animalis.—**German soft s.** See SAPO viridis.—**Glassmakers' s.** Fr., savon des verriers. Ger., Glasmacher-Seife. Pyrolusite, or native manganese dioxide (so called because used in the preparation of colorless glass). [B, 3.]—**Glass s.** See *Silicate s.*—**Grain s.** Ger., Kornseife. S. which has reached that stage in the process of its manufacture in which it is separated from the alkali and glycerin, but has not yet been purified. [B, 5.]—**Green s.** See SAPO viridis.—**Hard s.** Lat., sapo durus. Fr., savon dur. Ger., harte Seife. Soda soap. [B.] See SAPO (2d def.).—**Insoluble s.** S. prepared from fats by saponification with the oxide of a heavy metal (e. g., lead s.). [B.]—**Jalap s.** See SAPO jalapinus.—**Lead s.** S. made by saponifying a fat with lead oxide (litharge). The emplastrum plumbi is so made. [B.]—**Marbled s.** Fr., savon marbré. S. permeated by colored streaks, due to the presence of an iron s. (a compound of iron with the fatty acid which is insoluble in water. [B, 5.] Cf. *Mottled s.*—**Marine s.** See *Cocoonut-oil s.*—**Marrow s.** See *Beef's-marrow s.*—**Marseilles s.** See *Olive-oil s.*—**Medicinal s.** See SAPO medicatus.—**Mottled s.** Fr., savon marbré. S. made by the gradual addition of soda-lye to a mixture of fats, the mottling being produced by the separation of crystalline sodium stearates and palmitates, alternating with the deposition of amorphous sodium oleate. [B, 3.] Cf. *Marbled s.*—**Olive-oil s.** Ger., Ölseife. S. made from olive-oil and other oils by the action of caustic soda. [B, 3.]—**Palm (oil) s.** S. prepared from palm oil, either crude or bleached. [B, 3.]—**Petroleum s.** A s. made by heating gently till dissolved 5 parts of petroleum, 4 of white wax, 5 of alcohol, and 10 of soda soap; used for itch. [Emery, "Nouv. rem." Jan. 8, 1890, p. 2 (a, 50).]—**Potash s.** Lat., sapo kalinus. Fr., savon à base de potasse. Ger., Kaliseife. See *Soft s.*—**Pumice-stone s.** A s. made by stirring pumice-stone into cocoanut oil s. before it becomes stiff. [B, 270 (a, 386).]—**Resin s.** A s. made by heating with an alkali the resin left behind by the distillation of turpentine. [B, 3.]—**Rosin s.** S. made from tallow to which rosin and a small quan-

tity of palm-oil have been added. [B, 5.]—**Silicate s.** Glass s., made by adding a solution of sodium silicate to ordinary s. during its manufacture. [B, 3.]—**S. balls.** Balls made up of starch and soap with a little water. [B, 5.]—**S.-bark.** 1. See *QUILLARIA* (2d def.). 2. The bark of *Fitchocobium bigenium*. [a, 35.]—**S. bulb.** A large bulb from a liliaceous Californian plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), used in place of soap. It is mucilaginous and froths in water, but contains neither alkali nor oil. [a, 35.]—**S. cerate.** See *EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS*.—**S. cerate plaster.** See *EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS* and *EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS fuscum*.—**S. liniment.** See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS*.—**S.-nut.** 1. The fruit of *Mimosa abstersens*. 2. Soap-berry, especially the fruit of *Sapindus saponaria* and *Sapindus emarginatus*. [a, 35.]—**S.-nut oil.** A pale-yellow, half-solid oil extracted from the kernel of *Sapindus emarginatus*. [a, 35.]—**S.-plant.** Any one of various plants with saponaceous parts (e. g., in Mexico, the *Agave saponaria*; in California, the *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* [see *S. bulb.*]). [a, 35.]—**S. pods.** The pods of various species of *Cesalpinia* (in China) and the pods of *Acacia concinna* (in India). [a, 35.]—**Soft s.** Lat., sapo mollis. Fr., savon mou. S. made by the action of caustic potash on a fatty substance. It is a dark-colored, green or brown, transparent, semisolid emulsion, containing an excess of the alkali and the glycerin produced in the process of saponification. [B, 3.] See also SAPO viridis.—**Spanish s.** See *Castile s.*—**Starkey's s.** See SAPO starkeyanus.—**Tallow curd s.** S. made from tallow by boiling with soda-lye gradually added. [B, 3.]—**Taxidermists' s.** Fr., savon de Becœur. A s. made by mixing 32 parts each of grated olive-oil s., arsenious acid, and boiling water, 12 of potassium carbonate, 4 of unslaked lime, and 1 part of camphor. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]—**Tincture of green s.** See *TINCTURA SAPONIS VIRIDIS*.—**Tincture of s.** 1. See *Tinctura saponis*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SPIRITUS SAPONATUS* (2d def.).—**Transparent s.** S. rendered transparent by dissolving in alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [B, 5.]—**Turpentine s.** See SAPO starkeyanus.—**Venetian s.** See *Olive-oil s.*—**Windor s.** Fr., savon de Windsor. S. prepared by saponifying a mixture of 1 part of olive-oil and 9 parts of tallow. [B, 5.]

**SOAPBERRY**, n. Sop'ber-ri². The fruit of various species of the genus *Sapindus* (in the West Indies and South America, *Sapindus saponaria*; in the East Indies, *Sapindus emarginatus* and *Sapindus detergens*; in North America, *Sapindus marginatus*; in Java and the Moluccas, *Sapindus varak*; in Malabar, *Sapindus laurifolius*). [a, 35.]

**SOAP-ROOT**, n. Sop'ru²t. 1. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*. 2. The root of *Agave saponaria* and some cacti. The bulbous root of an undetermined species growing in the southwestern territories of North America and throughout Central America affords a saponaceous juice which is used as a wash for the hair. 3. The root of *Gypsophila struthium*. [a, 35.]—**Californian s.-r.** The *Leucocernium montanum*. [a, 35.] Cf. *SOAP bulb.*—**Levant s.-r.** 1. The saponaceous root (*radix saponaria lepanctica*) of *Gypsophila struthium*; much of the root so called is obtained, however, from *Gypsophila fastigiata*. 2. The root of *Leontice leontopetalum*. [a, 35.]

**SOAPWORD**, n. Sop'wúrt. The genus *Saponaria*, especially *Saponaria officinalis*; also the *Vaccaria vulgaris*. [a, 85.]—**Decoction of s.** See *Decoction SAPONARIÆ*.

**SOBBING**, n. Sob'ín². Lat., singullus. Fr., sanglot. Ger., Schluchzen. A series of convulsive inspirations, due mostly to the contraction of the diaphragm and an intermittent closure of the glottis, giving rise to a characteristic sound. [L, 18, 19, 40.]

**SOCALOIN**, n. So²k-a¹'lo-ín². A substance, C₂₄H₃₈O₁₆ + 5H₂O, or C₁₂H₁₈O₇ + 3H₂O, or C₁₂H₁₈O₇, forming yellow prismatic bitter crystals readily soluble in water; derived from Socotrine or Zanzibar aloes. [B.] See *ALOIN*.

**SOCIAL**, adj. So'sh¹. Lat., socialis (from socius, a companion). Fr., s. Ger., gesellschaftlich. Of animals, gregarious; of plants of the same species, growing together in great number. [a, 14, 35.]

**SOCIUS** (Lat.), adj. So(so²)shi²(ki²)u²s(u²s). Associated; as a n., in the f., socii (glandula understood), an accessory gland. [a, 48.]—**Socia parotidis.** See *Accessory parotid GLAND*.

**SOCIOLOGY**, n. So-si²-o¹'lo-ji². From socius, a companion, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the various relations of human society. [a, 48.]

**SOCK**, n. So²k. Fr., socquette. Ger., Socke. A short-legged stocking. **Neapolitan s.** Socks to be worn (without change) during the treatment of syphilis by the method of applying Neapolitan (mercurial) ointment to the feet.

**SOCOTRINE**, adj. So²k'ot-ri²n. Lat., socotrinus. Fr., socotrin. Obtained from Socotra, an island off the coast of Arabia.

**SODA** (Lat.), n. f. Sol'a². Fr., soude (caustique) [1st def.]. Ger., S. Sode, Natron, Aetzatron [1st def.]. 1. Caustic s., sodium hydroxide: a hard, white or grayish, opaque solid, of fibrous texture, melting just below a red heat, deliquescent in moist air, efflorescent in dry air, and very soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water. It is a strongly alkaline base, of very acrid and caustic taste. From its great affinity for water, it acts as a caustic, but is less diffusive in its action than caustic potash. 2. A name applied to various salts of sodium (especially sodium carbonate or bicarbonate) formerly considered as compounds of sodium oxide with water or with acid radicles. The term is now usually restricted to the salts of sodium occurring native or used in commerce. When used without qualification, caustic s. is generally understood. [B, 5.] 3. Carbonic acid water.—**Acetas sodæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *SODIUM acetate*. For various similar forms, see the corresponding forms under *SODIUM*.—**Aqua sodæ effervescentes.** **Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescentis*.—**Arsenus sodæ siccatus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *SODIUM arsenate*.—**Baking s.** **Bicarbonas sodæ.** See *SODIUM bicarbonate*.—**Borns sodæ (natalescentes).** See *Bo-*



**RAX.**—**Carbonas sodæ**. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see **SODIUM carbonate**. 2. See **SODIUM bicarbonate**.—**Carbonas sodæ alcalinus**. See **SODIUM carbonate**.—**Carbonas sodæ impurus**. See **Crude sodium carbonate**.—**Carbonas sodæ incompletus**. See **SODIUM carbonate**.—**Carbonas sodæ siccatus**. See **Dried sodium carbonate**.—**Carbonas sodæ venalis**. See **Crude sodium carbonate**.—**Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ** [Br. Ph.]. Chlorine poultice; made by adding 2 fl. oz. of liquor sodæ chloratæ to a mixture of 4 oz. of linseed meal and 8 fl. oz. of water. [B. 5.]—**Caustic s.** See **S.** (1st def.).—**Effervescent s. citrotratarate**. See **SODII citrotrataras effervescens**.—**Hydrochloras sodæ**. See **Sodium chloride**.—**Hypoboras sodæ**. See **BORAX**.—**Hypocarbonas sodæ**. See **Sodium carbonate**.—**Liquid s. hypochlorite**. See **Liquor sodæ chloratæ**.—**Liquor sodæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soude caustique liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aetznatronlösung, Aetznatron-lauge*. Syn.: *liquor natri caustici* [Ger. Ph.] (see *natrii hydrochlorici* [Swiss Ph.]), *natrium hydro-oxidatum solutum* [Hung. Ph.], *natrium causticum solutum* [Russ. Ph.], *s. caustica soluta* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio hydratis natri* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of s., made either by dissolving it directly in water [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] or by mixing solutions of sodium carbonate and of quicklime [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Fr. Cod.] or of washed slaked lime [Br. Ph.], and diluting with water; a clear, colorless or yellowish, odorless, caustic liquid, of strongly alkaline taste and reaction, and of sp. gr. varying from 1.047 [Br. Ph.] to 1.35 [Hung. Ph.]. It contains 4.1 [Br. Ph.], 5 [U. S. Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph.], 20 [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or from 30 to 31 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] per cent. of caustic s. [B. 95.]—**Liquor sodæ arseniatæ** [Br. Ph.]. See **Liquor sodæ arseniatæ**.—**Liquor sodæ chloratæ** [U. S. Ph.]. (see *chlorinatæ* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *chlorure de soude liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Labarraque*. Ger., *Chlornatronlösung*. Syn.: *liquor natri chlorati* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *liquor natrii* [Swiss Ph.] (see *acidi* [Swed. Ph.]) *hypochloriti, natrium hypochlorosum solutum* [Russ. Ph.], *solutio hypochloritis natri* [Netherl. Ph.]. Labarraque's solution, consisting essentially of sodium chloride and sodium hypochlorite (or, according to the Swed. Ph., hypochlorous and carbonic acids) dissolved in water; made by rubbing up chlorinated lime with water and mixing with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. It should contain at least 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 2.5 per cent. [Br. Ph.] of available chlorine. The preparation of the Swed. Ph. is made by decomposing a solution of 3 parts of sodium carbonate in 10 of distilled water with chlorine gas. [B. 95.]—**Liquor sodæ effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau acidule bicarbonatée* [Fr. Cod.]. Effervescent solution of s., s.-water. A preparation consisting of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in 292 [Br. Ph.] (650 [Fr. Cod.], 169 [Swed. Ph.]) parts of water charged with carbon dioxide. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also **Aqua natro-effervescens**.—**Lixivium sodæ**. See **Liquor sodæ**.—**Mephitic s.** See **Sodium carbonate**.—**Murias sodæ**. See **Sodium chloride**.—**Murias sodæ fossilis**. Ordinary rock salt. [a, 35.]—**Pilulæ subcarbonatis sodæ**. A pill-mass of 4 grammes of sodium carbonate and 2 of soap, divided into 40 pills; or of 30 parts of sodium carbonate, 23 of soap, and enough syrup, divided into 2-grain pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis sodæ tartaricus**. See **PULVIS aerophorus**.—**Rhodanæ** (Ger.). See **Sodium thiocyanate**.—**Sal s.**, **Sal sodæ**. See **S.** (1st def.).—**S. acetata**, **S. acetosa**. See **Sodium acetate**.—**S.-ash**. A substance produced in the manufacture of sodium carbonate. It contains 50 per cent. of the carbonate, which is derived from it by dissolving in water, filtration, evaporation, and slow crystallization. [B. 5.]—**S. ball**. See **British BARILLA**.—**S. calcinata** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Dried commercial sodium carbonate**.—**S. caustica** (fusa). See **S.** (1st def.).—**S. caustica liquida** (see *soluta*). See **Liquor sodæ**.—**S. cum calce**. See **London PASTE**.—**Sodæ acetas**. See **Sodium acetate**. For similar forms, such as **Sodæ arsenias**, see the corresponding forms under **SODIUM**.—**Sodæ carbonas exsiccata**. See **Dried sodium carbonate**.—**Sodæ et potassæ tartaras**. See **POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate**.—**Sodæ murias**, **S. muratica**. See **Sodium chloride**.—**S. phosphorata**. See **Sodium phosphate**.—**S. powder**. See **PULVIS aerophorus**.—**S. pura**. See **S.** (1st def.).—**S. salita**. See **Sodium chloride**.—**S. sulphurica**. See **Sodium sulphate**.—**S. tartarata**, **S. tartarisata**. See **POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate**.—**S. waste**. A by-product, insoluble in water, obtained in the manufacture of sodium carbonate from sodium sulphate and used for the production of sodium hypsulphite. [B. 5.]—**S.-water**. See **Liquor sodæ effervescens** and **Aqua acidi carbonici**.—**Solution of acetate of s.** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of sodium acetate in 10 times [Br. Ph.] (4 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Solution of phosphate of s.** See **Test solution of phosphate of sodium**.—**Solution of s.** See **Liquor sodæ**.—**Subboras sodæ**. See **BORAX**.—**Subcarbonas sodæ**. See **Sodium carbonate**.—**Sulphas sodæ**. See **Sodium sulphate**.—**Sulphurated s.** See **Sodium trisulphide**.—**Tabellæ bicarbonatis sodæ**. See **TROCHISCI sodii bicarbonatis**.—**Tartarus sodæ et kali**. See **POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate**.—**Vitriolated s.**, **Vitriolum sodæ**. See **Sodium sulphate**.—**Volumetric solution of s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A solution of s. containing no carbonate and having such strength that 100 c. c. of it are exactly neutralized by the same quantity of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid or by  $\frac{1}{10}$  grammes of the acid itself. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Washing s.** See **Sodium carbonate**.

**SODA BAY**, n. Sod'a<sup>3</sup>. A place in Lake County, California, where there is an alkaline spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SODA LAKE**, n. Sod'a<sup>3</sup>. A lake in San Bernardino County, California, containing sodium chloride and sodium, calcium, and magnesium sulphates. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SODAMIDE**, n. Sod'a<sup>3</sup>m-i'd'id. A greenish or reddish crystalline substance, NH<sub>2</sub>Na, formed by the action of ammonia gas on metallic sodium. [B. 3.]

**SODA POND**, n. Sod'a<sup>3</sup>. A pond in Long Valley, Mono County, California, containing large amounts of sodium carbonate in solution. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**SODBRENNEN** (Ger.), n. Sod'bre'n-ne'n. See **PYROSIS**.

**SODEN** (Ger.), n. Sod'e'n. 1. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, potassium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, and free carbonic acid. 2. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are springs containing sodium and calcium chlorides and magnesium bromide. [a, 14.]

**SODIC**, adj. Sod'ik. Lat., *sodicus, naticus*. Fr., *sodique*. Containing or derived from sodium. [B.]

**SODIC-CHALYBEATE**, adj. Sod'ik-ka'l-i'b'e'e-at. Containing sodium and iron. [a, 48.]

**SODIC-POTASSIC**, adj. Sod'ik-po't-a's'ik. See **SODIO-POTASSIC**.

**SODIO-AURIC**, adj. Sod'io-a'u'r'ik. Containing sodium and gold. [a, 48.]—**S.-a. chloride**. See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.

**SODIO-BARYTIC**, adj. Sod'io-o-ba'r-i'ik. Containing sodium and barium. [B. 2.]

**SODIO-FERRIC**, adj. Sod'io-fe'r'ik. Containing sodium and iron. [a, 48.]—**S.-f. citrophosphate**. See **FERRI phosphas**.

**SODIO-POTASSIC**, adj. Sod'io-po't-a's'ik. Containing sodium and potassium. [B.]

**SODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sod'io-u'm(u'm). A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir H. Davy, who prepared it by electrolysis of caustic soda. It is one of the alkali metals, of a silvery-white color, waxy at ordinary temperature, melting at 95.6° C., and volatilizing at a red heat. It readily oxidizes on exposure to moisture, and unites with potassium to form an alloy which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid resembling mercury. Atomic weight, 23; symbol, Na (for natrium); sp. gr., 0.972. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Acid s. carbonate**. See **S. bicarbonate**.—**Acid s. chromate**. See **S. dichromate**.—**Acid s. metantimonate**. A crystalline substance, Na<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, distinguished as being the only salt of s. insoluble in cold water. Its formation is therefore used as a test for the presence of s. [B. 3.]—**Acid s. sulphite**. See **S. bisulphite**.—**Anhydrous s. acetate**. Lat., *acetas sodæ anhydrous* [Belg. Ph.]. A substance, NaC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, occurring as a white powder or as a crystalline mass. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Basic s. salicylate**. See **Dibasic s. salicylate**.—**Bromure de s.** (Fr.). See **S. bromide**.—**Chlorure de s.** (Fr.). See **S. chloride**.—**Chlorure de s. du commerce** (Fr.). See **Sea-SALT**.—**Chlorure de s. purifié** (Fr.). See **S. chloride**.—**Chlorure d'oxyde de s.** (Fr.). See **Liquor sodæ chloratæ**.—**Chloruretum sodii depuratum**. See **S. chloride**.—**Crude s. carbonate**. Lat., *carbonas naticus* [Swed. Ph.] (*crudus* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], see *venalis* [Dan. Ph.]), *carbonas sodæ venalis* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum crystallinum crudum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrium subcarbonicum crudum* [Gr. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum crudum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *sal de sosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Impure s. carbonate, occurring as large colorless and odorless transparent crystals of strong alkaline taste and reaction, and containing at least 32 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (33 [Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph.], 36.17 [Swiss Ph.]) of pure anhydrous s. carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Crude s. sulphate**. Lat., *natrium sulfuricum* (see *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *crudum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de soude du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sal de Glaubero* [Sp. Ph.]. An impure s. sulphate, which must, however, be free from metallic substances [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (from these and also from magnesium oxide and alkaline earths [Sp. Ph.]), and have a neutral reaction [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Dibasic s. salicylate**. "Neutral" s. salicylate, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(H<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O)Na.COONa; derived from s. salicylate by heating to 220° C. [B. 4.]—**Dried commercial s. carbonate**. Lat., *natrium carbonicum calcinatum, soda calcinata* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de soude sec du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. A white amorphous powder of no odor and caustic taste, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., at least 95 per cent. of pure s. carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Dried s. carbonate**. Lat., *carbonas naticus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.], *carbonas sodæ siccatus* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (see *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *carbonicum siccum* [Ger. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum dilapsum* [Swiss Ph.] (see *siccum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium subcarbonicum siccum* [Gr. Ph.], *sodii carbonas exsiccatus* [U. S. Ph.] (see *exsiccata* [Br. Ph.]). S. carbonate dried in various ways so as to produce a rather loose granular powder containing not more than 26 per cent. of water, whereas the undried salt contains sometimes nearly 63 per cent. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Dried s. phosphate**. Lat., *natrium phosphoricum siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *phosphas naticus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A white powder easily soluble in water, made by drying s. phosphate crystals till they have lost about  $\frac{1}{4}$  [Dan. Ph.] ( $\frac{1}{4}$  [Russ. Ph.]) of their weight, and sifting. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Dried s. sulphate**. Lat., *natrium sulfuricum dilapsum* [Swiss Ph.] (see *siccum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium sulfuricum* (see *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *sulfas naticus siccus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphus naticus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A fine, white loose powder obtained by drying coarsely triturated s. sulphate till it has lost half its weight [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (nearly half [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), or till completely powdered [Swiss Ph.] (till completely dry [Gr. Ph.]), and sifting [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glyceritum sodii boratis**. See **Glycerinum boracis** (under **BORAX**).—**Honey of s. borate**. See **Mel sodii boratis**.—**Hydrogen s. antimonite**. A crystalline substance, NaHSbO<sub>3</sub> = NaH<sub>2</sub>(SbO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Hydrogen s. sulphite**. See **S. sulphite**.—**Hypochloris sodii liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See **Liquor sodæ chloratæ**.—**Hyposulphis sodii** [Belg. Ph.]. See **S. thiosulphate**.—**Jodure de s.** (Fr.). See **S. iodide**.—**Liquor sodii arseniatæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *solutio d'arsénate de soude*. Ger., *arsensaure Natronlösung*. Sp., *solución de arseniato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *arsenias sodicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor arsenialis Pearson* [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *solutio arsenialis natri* [Dan. Ph.]. Solution of s. arsenate, Pearson's solution; an aqueous solution of s. arsenate containing 1 part of the anhydrous salt in 100 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (501 [Swiss Ph.], 839 [Dan. Ph.], 1,000 [Belg. Ph.], 1,008 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) parts. [B. 95.]—**Liquor sodii car-**



**bolici.** See *Liquor NATRI carbolici*.—**Liquor sodii ethylatis** [Br. Ph.]. Lat. *liquor natrii ethylati*. A 19-per-cent. solution of s. ethylate in absolute alcohol; obtained by dissolving 1 part of metallic s. in 20 volumes of absolute alcohol. [B. 95.]—**Liquor sodii silicatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *silicate de soude liquide*. Ger. *flüssiges Wasserglas*. Solution of s. silicate, liquid (or water-) glass; a substance consisting essentially of a liquid acid s. silicate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{SiO}_2$ ), prepared by heating together quartz-sand, anhydrous s. carbonate, and charcoal, or by dissolving silicic acid in a concentrated solution of caustic soda. It is a clear, odorless, and colorless or yellowish syrup, having a decided alkaline taste and reaction. [B. 95.]—**Lotion sulfurée avec le trisulfure de s. solide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A filtered solution of 1 part of s. sulphide in 50 parts of distilled water. [B. 95, 113.] Cf. *Lotion contre la gale*.—**Mel sodii boratis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Sp. *colutorio de bórax* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 64 grains of borax with 1 oz. (av.) of clarified honey [U. S. Ph., 1870] (1 part of borax with 8 parts of honey and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of glycerin [Br. Ph.]); or by dissolving 1 part of borax in 9 parts of honey of roses [Swiss Ph.] (in  $\frac{7}{8}$  of honey and 125 of decoction of barley [Sp. Ph.]).—**Monosulfure de s. cristallisé** (Fr.). See *S. monosulphide*.—**Oxyde de s. (hydraté)** (Fr.). Caustic soda. [B.]—**Paracresolate of s.** See *S. cresolate*.—**Protosulfure de s. cristallisé** (Fr.). See *S. monosulphide*.—**Protoxide de s. (Fr.)**. Caustic soda. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de monosulfure de s. (Fr. Cod.)** (Fr.). Lat. *syrupus cum monosulfureto sodico*. A preparation consisting of 1 part of the crystalline (hydrated) s. monosulphide dissolved in 10 parts of distilled water and mixed with 990 of syrup. [B.]—**Sodii acetates**. See *S. acetate*. For various similar Latin forms, see their obvious English equivalents.—**Sodii auroterchloridum**. See *GOLD and s. chloride*.—**Sodii biboras, Sodii boras**. See *BORAX*.—**Sodii citrotrastar effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. A dry pulverulent mixture containing 17 parts of s. bicarbonate, 9 of tartaric acid, 6 of citric acid, and 5 of sugar. On the addition of water it decomposes with effervescence, producing a compound of s. citrate and s. tartrate. [B. 5.]—**Sodii et argenti hyposulphis**. See *S. and silver thiosulphate*.—**Sodii phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ordinary phosphate of s.; disodic orthophosphate. [B.] See *S. phosphate*.—**Sodii tartras**. Normal s. tartrate. [B.]—**S. abietinate**. A substance,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ , occurring as acicular crystals. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S. acetate**. Lat. *sodii acetat* [U. S. Ph.], *sodae acetat* [Br. Ph.], *acetat natrius* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *acetat sodae* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium aceticum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *natrium aceticum* [Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr. *acétate de soude cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *essigsäures Natrium*. Sp. *acetato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as efflorescent colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a salty taste. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 21).]—**S. acetylene**. A 1-atom s. substitution product,  $\text{C}_2\text{HNa}$ , of acetylene. [B. 2.]—**S. acetylene**. A black, explosive mass,  $\text{C}_2\text{Na}$ , a compound of s. and acetylene. [B. 3.]—**S. acrylate**. A whitish mass,  $\text{NaC}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ . [B. 4.]—**S. albuminate**. A salt of albumin and s. Gerhardt supposes that there are two s. albuminates: (1) *acid s. albuminate*,  $\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{111}\text{Na}_{11}\text{SO}_{22}$ , the form of the salt in which albumin naturally occurs in the blood, white of egg, etc.; and (2) *neutral s. albuminate*,  $\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{111}\text{Na}_1\text{SO}_{22} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , one of the products of the decomposition of the acid salt by heat, the other product being free albumin. [B. 2.]—**S. allylene**. A colorless, crystalline powder,  $\text{C}_3\text{HNa}$ , that becomes resinous and often ignites when exposed to the air. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. amalgam**. A compound of s. with mercury. It varies in consistence, according to the amount of mercury, from an oily liquid to a crystalline solid. When suitable proportions of s. and mercury are used, the crystalline compounds  $\text{Hg}_2\text{Na}_2$  and  $\text{Hg}_2\text{Na}_4$  are formed. [B. 3.]—**S. amidosulphonate**. The compound  $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{ONa}$ . [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**S. ammonium, and hydrogen phosphate**. See *AMMONIUM and s. phosphate*.—**S. and ammonium arsenate**. A crystalline solid,  $\text{NaNH}_4\text{HAsO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 2.]—**S. and ammonium phosphate**. See *AMMONIUM and s. phosphate*.—**S. and potassium arsenate**. A crystalline body,  $\text{NaK.HAsO}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 2.]—**S. and potassium borotartarate**. A compound of 1 part of borax with from 2 to 3 parts of potassium bitartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *TARTARUS boracatus*.—**S. and potassium citrate**. A double salt prepared by dissolving 100 parts of citric acid in water and adding 108 parts of potassium carbonate and 231 of s. carbonate. [B. 5.]—**S. and silver hyposulphite (or thiosulphate)**. Lat. *sodii et argenti hyposulphis*. A very sweet, crystalline salt, readily soluble in water, formed by dissolving silver oxide in a solution of s. hyposulphite. [B. 5.]—**S. antimonate**. The compound  $\text{NaSbO}_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. antimonite**. The compound  $\text{NaSbO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 3.] See also *Hydrogen s. antimonite*.—**S. arsenate**. Lat. *sodii (seu natrii, seu natrii) arsenas* (seu *arsenias*). Ger. *arsenaures Natrium*. A compound of s. and arsenic. The s. arsenates include (1) *normal s. arsenate*, *trisodic arsenate*, a crystalline body,  $\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; (2) *disodic arsenate*, the common s. arsenate, the *sodii arsenas* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. (Fr. *arséniate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], syn.: *arsenias sodicus* [Fr. Cod.] *natrium arsenicum* [Swiss Ph.], *arsenias sodae acutus* [Belg. Ph.]),  $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4$ , forming crystals which combine with various proportions of water of crystallization (the official salt containing 7 molecules), except that according to the Belg. Ph. it is anhydrous; used in the preparation of *liquor sodii arsenitis* and *charta arsenicalis*; (3) *monosodic arsenate*, a *dihydrogen arsenate*,  $\text{NaH}_2\text{AsO}_4$ , forming large crystals readily soluble in water. [B. 2, 5.]—**S. arsenofluoride**. The compound  $\text{Na}_3\text{AsF}_6$ . [B. 2.]—**S. arsenosulphate**. A body which, according to the mode of its preparation, has the composition  $\text{Na}_3\text{As}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , or  $\text{Na}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , the latter being a compound of s. pyroarsenate with s. sulphate. [B. 2.]—**S. aurosulphide**. See *GOLD and s. sulphide*.—**S. aurosulphate**. See *GOLD and s. sulphate*.—**S. auroterchloride**. See *GOLD and s. chloride*.—**S. aurothiosulphate**. See *GOLD and s. thiosulphate*.—**S. benzoate**.

Lat., *sodii benzoas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium benzoicum* [Ger. Ph.], *benzoas sodicus* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr. *benzoate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Natriumbenzoat*. A compound,  $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , of s. and benzoic acid, occurring as acicular crystals or as a white efflorescent powder, soluble in water, and of a sweetish but astringent taste. The German salt is anhydrous. It has been used in cystitis, phthisis, and various infectious diseases. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. bicarbonate**. See *BORAX*.—**S. bicarbonate**. Lat. *sodii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *hydrocarbonicum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *bicarbonas sodae* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *natrius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *natrium bicarbonicum* [Russ. Ph.] (*acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr. *carbonate (bi-) de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *doppeltkohlensaures Natrium*. Acid s. carbonate,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , occurring as a very white powder or as a white crystalline mass, of no odor and a cool, slightly saline taste, soluble in alcohol and in from 12 to 14 parts of cold water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. bichromate**. See *S. dichromate*.—**S. bisulphate**. See *S. sulphate*.—**S. bisulphite**. Lat. *sodii bisulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium bisulfurosum*. Fr. *bisulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance,  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ , occurring as transparent prismatic or irregular crystals or as a coarse powder of disagreeable sulphurous taste. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. borate**. Fr. *borate de s.* Ger. *Natriumborat*. A compound of s. and boric acid. The borates of s. are the orthoborate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{BO}_3$ , an unstable salt, the pyroborate (see *BORAX*), and the metaborate,  $\text{NaBO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a crystalline body. [B. 3.] See also *S. tetraborate*.—**S. borodisalicylate**. A substance,  $\text{NaBO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ , formed by the action of borax on salicylic acid, and occurring as white opaque crystals. Its solution is very bitter and has an acid reaction. [Jahns, "Arch. d. Pharm." Mar., 1878, p. 212; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (1878), p. 538 (B).]—**S. bromide**. Lat. *sodii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bromatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *bromure de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Bromnatrium*. A compound,  $\text{NaBr}$ , of s. and bromine, occurring as whitish or colorless cubical or prismatic bitterish, salty crystals, readily soluble in water. When crystallizing in the prismatic form, the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. Used in medicine like potassium bromide. [B. 3, 5.]—**S. butyrate**. A substance,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ , used as a hypnotic. [Janovsky, "Ann. di chim. e di farm." Mar., 1886, p. 194 (B).]—**S. camphophenate, S. camphor**. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ , obtained by adding s. to a solution of camphor in benzene or toluene. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. carbolate**. A white crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NaO}$ . Its aqueous solution is liquor natrii carbolici. [B.]—**S. carbonate**. Lat. *sodii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas natrius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*depuratus* [Swed. Ph.]), *carbonas sodae* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*crystallissimum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium carbonicum crystallissimum depuratum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrium subcarbonicum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.], *alcali minerale*. Fr. *carbonate de soude pur cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], *sel de soude cristallisé, cristaux de soude*. Ger. *kohlensaures Natrium*. Sp. *carbonato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as colorless transparent crystals or a white crystalline powder of strong alkaline taste, easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at about  $35^\circ\text{C}$ . [U. S. Ph.] in its water of crystallization. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. chlorate**. Lat. *chloras natrius* [Swed. Ph.], *natrium chloricum* [Swiss Ph.], *sodii chloras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *chlorate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A compound,  $\text{NaClO}_3$ , occurring as large tetrahedral crystals, soluble in rather more than their own weight of water; readily explosive, especially when in contact with organic substances. It has been used as a cholagogue. [B. 5.]—**S. chloraurate**. See *GOLD and s. chloride*.—**S. chloride**. Lat. *sodii chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chloruretum sodii depuratum* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium chloratum* [Ger. Ph.] (*depuratum* [Russ. Ph.]), *chlorureum natrium* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *natrium muriaticum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr. *chlorure de s. purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Natriumchlorür, Kochsalz*. Sp. *cloruro sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Common salt, table salt, purified cooking or sea salt; a substance,  $\text{NaCl}$ , occurring as cubical crystals of agreeable saline taste, melting at  $776^\circ\text{C}$ . S. chloride is an important constituent of the animal organism and of many articles of food. In strong solution, it is antiseptic, and, applied to the skin by friction, is stimulating and tonic. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. chloroplatinate**. See *S. platinumchloride*.—**S. choleate, S. choleinate**. See *S. tauricholate*.—**S. chromate**. A body,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming yellow deliquescent prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. citrate**. A salt of s. and citric acid. Normal s. citrate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Lat. *citras sodae* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium oxydatum citricum* [Gr. Ph.]); Ger. *neutrales citronensaures Natrium*; Sp. *citrato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]), forms white pyramidal crystals of saline taste and mildly purgative. Two other s. citrates,  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_7$  and  $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_7$ , are known. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. copalvate**. Ger. *copalvsaures Natrium*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ , isomeric with s. abietinate, obtained by mixing equal quantities of soda and copalvate acid. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**S. cressolate**. A white, microcrystalline, bitter powder, slightly soluble in water; used in rheumatism and pneumonia and as an antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. [a, 34.]—**S. dichromate**. A salt,  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming thin yellowish-red prismatic crystals which deliquesce on exposure to air. [B. 3.]—**S. dioxide**. See *S. peroxide*.—**S. disulphate**. Ger. *Natriumdissulfat*. 1. Acid s. sulphate (see under *S. sulphate*). 2. See *S. pyrosulphate*.—**S. disulphite**. 1. See *S. bisulphite*. 2. A salt,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ , formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on s. carbonate. [B. 3.]—**S. ditithio-salicylate**. A compound of s. salicylate and sulphur. Two such compounds exist, known as i and ii. Salt ii, a compound of 2 atoms of sulphur and 2 molecules of s. salicylate, is a grayish white, hygroscopic powder, very soluble in water. It has been recommended as preferable to s. salicylate in rheumatism and as an antiseptic. ["Nouv. rem." Sept. 24, 1889, p. 477; "Am. Jour. of Pharm." Nov., 1889, p. 560; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Dec. 14, 1889, p. 600 (a, 50).]—**S. ethide, S. ethyl**. The compound  $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_5$ ; not yet obtained entirely pure. [B. 3.]—**S. ethylate**. Syn.: *caustic alcohol*. A body,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$ , crystallizing from a solution



of s. in ethyl alcohol in the form of acicular crystals united with two molecules of ethyl alcohol of crystallization,  $2C_2H_5O$ . When deprived of the latter it appears as a white amorphous powder. It decomposes on contact with organic matter with production of metallic s., which oxidizes and so may be used as a caustic for nœvi, etc. [Richardson, "Lancet," Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 1887 (B).]—**S. ethylsulphate**. Lat., *ethylsulphas sodicus*, *Natrium-æthyl-sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *äthylschwefelsaures Natrium*, *Natriumsulfonate*. A substance,  $Na_2C_2H_5SO_4 + H_2O$ , occurring as sweet, colorless, six-sided tabular crystals. Used as a purgative. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ferrocyanide**. Ger., *Natriumferrocyanür*, *Ferrocyanid-Natrium*. A substance,  $Na_4Fe(C_5N_3)_2 + 12H_2O$ , occurring as yellowish efflorescent crystals. [B.]—**S. fluoride**. A compound of s. and fluorine, NaF. [B.]—**S. fluosilicate**. See *S. silicofluoride*.—**S. formanilide**. A substance,  $C_6H_5N(CH_3)Na$ , derived from formanilide by replacing hydrogen by s. [B. 4.]—**S. glyceroborate**. An antiseptic obtained by melting together equal parts of glycerin and s. borate. [Le Bon, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 145 (B).]—**S. glycocholate**. Lat., *Natrium choleincicum*. Ger., *Natriumcholal*. A substance,  $C_{25}H_{49}NO_9Na$ , occurring in ox-gall, obtainable as star-shaped groups of acicular crystals. [B. 270 (a, 38); K.]—**S. hippurate**. A substance,  $(C_6H_5NaNO_2)_4 + H_2O$ , occurring as a crystalline mass. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. hydracrylate**. Ger., *Natriumhydracrylat*. A colorless crystalline salt,  $C_3H_5O_2Na$ , isomeric with s. lactate. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**S. hydrate**. See Soda (1st def.).—**S. hydride**. See *S. hydrogenide*.—**S. hydrobromate**. See *S. bromide*.—**S. hydrocarbonate**. See *S. bicarbonate*.—**S. hydrochloride**. See *S. chloride*.—**S. hydrogenide**. A compound,  $NaH_2$ , of s. with hydrogen considered as a metal, the fused s. taking up by occlusion 237 times its volume of hydrogen and forming an alloy of silvery-white metallic lustre. [B.]—**S. hydrosulphide**. The compound NaSH. [B.]—**S. hydrosulphite**. A substance,  $NaHSO_3$ , occurring as delicate acicular crystals; a reducing agent. [B. 3.]—**S. hydroxide**. A compound of s. with hydroxyl, Na—OH, formed by the oxidation of metallic s., or, on a commercial scale, by the decomposition of s. carbonate by quicklime. [B.]—**S. hypochlorite**. Lat., *sodii hypochloris* [U. S. Ph.], *sodæ hypochloris* [Br. Ph.]. A compound, NaOCl, of s. and hypochlorous acid. It has not been isolated, but occurs in combination with s. chloride in liquor sodæ chlorate. [B. 3.]—**S. hypophosphite**. Lat., *sodii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *hypophosphis sodii* [Belg. Ph.], *hypophosphis natrius* [Netherl. Ph.], *natrium hypophosphorum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *hypophosphite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumhypophosphit*. A substance,  $NaH_2PO_3 + H_2O$ , occurring as colorless tabular crystals or as an amorphous or crystalline powder of no odor and a sweetish saline [U. S. Ph.] (disagreeable, bitter [Br. Ph.]) taste, easily soluble in water or dilute alcohol. The salt of the Br. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. seems to be anhydrous. [B.; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. hyposulphate**. See *S. thiosulphate* and *S. hydrosulphite*.—**S. hypovanadate**. A salt,  $Na_2V_2O_7 + 7H_2O$ . [B. 3.]—**S. ichthyol-sulphonate**. See ICHTHYOL (2d def.).—**S. iodide**. Lat., *sodii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium iodatum* [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodnatrium*. A compound of s. and iodine, NaI, occurring as fine cubical or prismatic crystals or as a white crystalline powder, very soluble in water and having a salty taste. In the prismatic form [Hung. Ph.] the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. It has lately been recommended in angina pectoris. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. isovalerate**. See *S. valerianate*.—**S. lactate**. A compound of s. and lactic acid. Different s. lactates are known; one,  $C_3H_5O_2Na$ , forming hair-shaped crystals which melt at about  $150^\circ C$ ; another, *basic s. lactate*,  $C_3H_5O_2Na_2 = CH_3CH(OH)COONa$ ; and a third,  $Na_2C_4H_9O_6$ , the *lactas soda* of the Belg. Ph. and *natrium lacticum* of the Swiss Ph., occurring as an odorless, yellow, crystalline mass or crust or as a yellow, syrupy liquid soluble in water or alcohol. [B. 4; B. 3, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. manganate**. A substance,  $Na_2MnO_4 + 10H_2O$ , forming small green crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. metantimonate**. 1. As ordinarily used, see *S. pyroantimonate*. 2. See *Acid s. metantimonate*.—**S. metaphosphate**. A salt of s. and metaphosphoric acid. The metaphosphates of s. are: (1) the *monometaphosphate*,  $NaPO_3$ , a whitish powder; (2) the *dimetaphosphate*,  $Na_2P_2O_5 + 2H_2O$ , acicular crystals; (3) the *trimetaphosphate*, or crystallizable, metaphosphate,  $Na_3P_3O_{10} + 6H_2O$ , prismatic crystals; and (4) the *tetrametaphosphate*,  $Na_4P_4O_{12}$ , a gelatinous mass. [B.]—**S. metastannate**. 1. A crystalline powder,  $Na_2Sn_2O_7 + 4H_2O$  (or  $Na_2H_2Sn_2O_{11}$ ). 2. The compound  $Na_2Sn_2O_7 + 8H_2O$ . [B. 3.]—**S. metatingstate**. A body,  $Na_2W_2O_{13} + 10H_2O$ , forming efflorescent octahedral crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. metavanadate**. The substance  $NaVO_3$ . [B. 3.]—**S. methazonate**. A highly explosive body,  $C_2H_5NaN_2O_3$ , formed by heating nitromethane with an alcoholic solution of s. hydrate. [B. 3.]—**S. molybdate**. Lat., *molybdæna natrius* [Swed. Ph.]. A substance,  $Na_2MoO_4 + 2H_2O$ , occurring as small, shining, white crystals. Several other s. molybdates are known, such as s. bimolybdate,  $Na_2Mo_2O_7$ ; s. trimolybdate,  $Na_2Mo_3O_{10} + 7H_2O$ , etc. [B. 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. monosulphide**. Lat., *sulphureum sodii crystallisatum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *monosulfure de s. cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfuro sódico cristallizado* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $Na_2S + 9H_2O$ , occurring as colorless or pale transparent crystals. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. monoxide**. A grayish mass,  $Na_2O$ , melting at a dull-red heat. [B. 3.]—**S. muriate**. See *S. chloride*.—**S. nitrate**. Lat., *sodii nitrus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *nitrus sodæ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *nitrus natrius* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumsalpeter*, *salpetersaures Natrium*. Sp., *nitró cubico* [Sp. Ph.]. A salt,  $NaNO_3$ , forming rhomboedral crystals, of a salty, bitterish taste; used in angina pectoris, epilepsy, and spasmodic asthma. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34].—**S. orthophosphate**. See under *S. phosphate*.—**S. orthoxybenzoate**. See *S. salicylate*.—**S. oxide**. See *S. monoxide* and *S. peroxide*.—**S. paratingstate**. A crystalline substance,  $Na_{10}W_{10}O_{41} + 25$  (or 25, or 21)  $H_2O$ ; used as a mordant and for rendering fabrics

incombustible. [B. 3.]—**S. peptochloride**. See *SAL pepticus*.—**S. perchlorate**. A substance,  $NaClO_4$ , occurring as deliquescent crystals very soluble in water. [B. 3.]—**S. permanganate**. A deliquescent substance,  $NaMnO_4$ , resembling potassium permanganate. [B. 3.]—**S. peroxide**. Ger., *Natriumdioxyd*. A white deliquescent body,  $Na_2O_2$ , which combines with various proportions of water of crystallization to form crystalline compounds. [B. 3.]—**S. phenate**. See *S. carbolate*.—**S. phenolsulphonate**. See *S. sulphocarbolate*.—**S. phenylacetylene**. A white powder,  $C_8H_6$ ,  $C_2Na$ , igniting when exposed to the air. [B. 3, 4 (a, 38).]—**S. phenylate**. See *S. carbolate*.—**S. phenylsulphate**. See *S. sulphocarbolate*.—**S. phenylsulphonate**. The compound  $C_6H_5SO_3ONa$ . [B. 4.]—**S. phosphate**. A salt of s. and phosphoric acid. The orthophosphates include three different salts: (1) the *normal orthophosphate*, or *s. phosphocarbonate*,  $Na_3PO_4 + 12H_2O$ , forming thin prismatic crystals; (2) the *disodium hydrogen orthophosphate*, or *ordinary s. phosphate* (Lat., *sodii phosphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *natrium subphosphoricum* [Gr. Ph.], *phosphas natrius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *phosphas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.]; Fr., *phosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *fosfato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]),  $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$ , occurring as large transparent, prismatic crystals, which readily effloresce and are moderately soluble in water; and (3) the *dihydrogen s. orthophosphate*,  $NaH_2PO_4 + 4H_2O$ , forming large transparent crystals, very soluble in water and of an acid reaction. Used as a purgative, in hepatic lithiasis, and, hypodermically (as an ingredient of an artificial serum), as a nerve tonic. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34]. See also *S. pyrophosphate* and *S. metaphosphate*.—**S. phosphocarbonate**. See under *S. phosphate*.—**S. picrate**. A yellow, crystalline, bitter substance,  $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3ONa$ . It explodes on heating. [B. 5.]—**S. platinate**. A reddish-yellow powder,  $Na_2Pt_2O_7 + 6H_2O$ . [B. 3.]—**S. platinumchloride**. A yellowish-red body,  $Na_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$ , readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 3.]—**S. platinosulphite**. A microcrystalline powder,  $Na_2Pt(SO_3)_4 + 7H_2O$ . [B. 3.]—**S. polysulphide**. See *S. trisulphide*.—**S. polytungstates**. The compounds  $Na_2W_2O_7 + 2H_2O$ ,  $Na_4W_3O_{11} + 7H_2O$ ,  $Na_4W_6O_{17} + 11H_2O$ , and  $Na_6H_2W_{12}O_{41} + 16$  (or 21)  $H_2O$ , and the so-called *s. paratungstate*. [B.]—**S. propylenedisulphonate**. A salt,  $Na_2C_3H_5S_2O_6 + H_2O = CH_2 - CH(SO_3Na) - CH_2SO_3Na + H_2O$ , forming minute granular hygroscopic crystals. [B.]—**S. pyrophosphate**. A salt of s. and pyrophosphoric acid. The pyrophosphates of s. are: (1) the *normal pyrophosphate* (Lat., *sodii pyrophosphas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrium* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]), *pyrophosphoricum*, *pyrophosphas natrius* [Netherl. Ph.], *pyrophosphas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.]; Fr., *pyrophosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]),  $Na_2P_2O_7 + 10H_2O$ , forming colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a cooling, salty taste; and (2) the *acid pyrophosphate*, *dihydrogen s. pyrophosphate*,  $NaH_2P_2O_7$ , an acid crystalline powder. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. pyrosulphate**. A salt,  $Na_2S_2O_7$ . [B. 3.]—**S. pyrovanadate**. A salt,  $Na_2V_2O_7 + 18H_2O$ . [B. 3.]—**S. saccharate**. See *S. saccharose*.—**S. sacrylate**.—**S. salicylate**. Normal s. salicylate—Lat., *sodii salicylas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *salicylas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *natrius* [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *natrium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (seu *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *salicylicum*; Fr., *salicylate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *salicylsäures Natrium*, *Natriumsalicylat*; Sp., *salicilatosódico* [Sp. Ph.]), is a substance,  $Na_2(C_6H_5O_2)_2 + H_2O$ , occurring as colorless crystalline scales or as a white powder containing water of crystallization [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (anhydrous [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), of no odor but of a salty taste. It is used in rheumatism, migraine, etc., also as an intestinal disinfectant. Besides this and the *basic s. salicylate* (see *Dibasic s. salicylate*), *acid s. salicylate* is known, a substance forming colorless, hard, transparent crystals which are decomposed, with evolution of salicylic acid, on contact with water. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34].—**S. santonate**, *S. santoninate*. Lat., *sodii santoninas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrium* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]) *santonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Natriumsantonat*. A salt,  $NaC_{15}H_{15}O_4$ , usually combined with water of crystallization, a double molecule of the salt taking up 7 molecules of water,  $2NaC_{15}H_{15}O_4 + 7H_2O$ . It occurs as colorless tabular crystals of no odor but of somewhat salty and bitter taste. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. sesquicarbonate**. A substance,  $Na_2H_2CO_3 + 3H_2O = Na_2CO_3 + (NaHCO_3)_2 + 3H_2O$ , occurring as small transparent prismatic crystals. It forms the native soda found in Egypt, known in commerce as *trona*. [B. 5; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S. silicate**. A salt of s. and silicic acid. The silicates of s. are the *metasilicate*,  $Na_2SiO_3$ , the *trisilicate*,  $Na_6Si_3O_{10}$ , and the *tetrasilicate*,  $Na_8Si_4O_{20}$ . The last-named is the ordinary s. silicate, or soluble glass (Ger., *Natriumwasserglas*), a transparent vitreous mass, which, dissolved in water, forms liquor sodii silicatis. [B.]—**S. silicofluoride**. A pulverulent, odorless body,  $Na_2SiF_6$ , moderately soluble in water. It is known as *salufer*, and is used as a surgical antiseptic. [B. 3.]—**S. stannate**. Ger., *zinnsaures Natrium*. A crystalline substance,  $Na_2SnO_3 + 3$  (or 10)  $H_2O$ , used in calico-printing. [B. 3.]—**S. sucrate**. A translucent substance,  $C_{12}H_{21}NaO_{11}$ , of alkaline taste. [B. 3.]—**S. sulphantimonate**. See *S. thioantimonate*.—**S. sulphate**. The s. sulphates include: (1) the *normal sulphate* (Lat., *sodii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *crystalisatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium sulphuricum* (seu *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *depuratum* [Russ. Ph.], *sulfas* (seu *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *natrius* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.]; Fr., *sulfate de soude purifié* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *sulfato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]),  $Na_2SO_4$ , which occurs in combination with either seven or ten molecules of water of crystallization, in the latter case constituting the official salt, and forming prismatic efflorescent crystals, used as a purgative; and (2) the *acid sulphate*, or *hydrogen s. sulphate*,  $NaHSO_4$ , occurring as large prismatic crystals which are either anhydrous or combine with two molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34].—**S. sulphibenzoate**. An antiseptic salt obtained by dissolving s.



benzoate in a strong solution of s. sulphite. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi, p. 528 (a, 50).]—**S. sulphide.** The sulphides of s. are: (1) *s. monosulphide* (q. v.); (2) *s. disulphide*,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming yellow acicular crystals; (3) *s. trisulphide* (q. v.); (4) *s. tetrasulphide*,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , crystallizing at  $-15^\circ\text{C}$ . as orange crystals; and (5) *s. pentasulphide*,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_5 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , crystallizing at  $-5^\circ\text{C}$ . as deep-orange crystals. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphite.** A salt of s. and sulphurous acid. The normal s. sulphite,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$ , combines with various proportions of water of crystallization. The salt official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as *sodii sulphitis*, the *sulphitis natrius* of the Netherl. Ph., contains 7 molecules of water of crystallization, and occurs as transparent prismatic crystals having a salty, sulphurous taste and moderately soluble in water; used as an antiseptic. For the acid s. sulphite, or hydrogen s. sulphite, see *S. bisulphite*. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *S. disulphite* (2d def.).—**S. sulphocarbonate.** Lat., *sodii sulphocarbonatis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *phenolsulfonsaures Natrium*. A salt,  $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming colorless prismatic crystals having little or no odor and a somewhat bitter, salty taste. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and in flatulent dyspepsia. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphocresylate.** Fr., *sulfocresylate de soude*. Ger., *Natrium-sulfocresylat*, *kresolschwefelsaures Natrium*. The substance  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_3\text{Na} = (\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_3\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 5.]—**S. sulphaichthyolate.** See *Ichthyol*, (2d def.).—**S. sulphomethylate.** A purgative substance,  $\text{CH}_3\text{NaSO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphovinate.** See *S. ethylsulphate*.—**S. sulphhydrate.** See *S. hydrosulphide*.—**S. tartrate.** A salt of s. and tartaric acid. There are two s. tartrates: (1) *Normal, or neutral, s. tartrate* (Lat., *sodii tartras*,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{K}_2\text{O}_{11} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ); and (2) *acid s. tartrate, or s. bitartrate* (Lat., *sodii bitartras*,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{KO}_9$ ). [B. 5.]—**S. tetracholate.** A substance,  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_8\text{Na}$ , occurring in ox-gall and obtainable as an amorphous oily or resinous mass; used in gouty obesity, torpor of the liver, and dyspepsia. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**S. tellurate.** A compound of s. and telluric acid; used to reduce night-sweats. [a, 34.]—**S. tetraborate.** A compound obtained by heating a mixture of equal parts of borax, boric acid, and water. Recommended as a substitute for boric acid as an antiseptic, from its being much more soluble. [Ephem. of Mat. Med., etc., Feb., 1899.]—**S. tetraphosphate.** The compound  $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12}$ . [B. 5.]—**S. tetrasilicate.** See under *S. silicate*.—**S. tetravanadate.** A substance,  $\text{Na}_4\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming orange-red efflorescent crystals, which have a very great tinctorial power. [B. 3.]—**S. thioantimonate.** Lat., *natrium sulfantimoniatum* (seu *sulphuratum-stibiatum*), *sulphuretum natrii et stibii*. Fr., *sulfure d'antimoine et de soude*. (Ger., *Antimonpersulfidnatrium*. Schlippe's salt; a substance,  $\text{Na}_3\text{SbS}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming large yellowish tetrahedral crystals, prepared by heating together 8 parts of s. sulphate, 6 of antimony trisulphide, and 3 of charcoal, boiling with 1 part of sulphur, adding water, and crystallizing out. [B. 5; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thioarsenate.** A compound of s., sulphur, and arsenic. The *ortho-thioarsenate*,  $\text{Na}_2\text{AsS}_3$ , the *meta-thioarsenate*,  $\text{NaAsS}_3$ , and the *pyrothioarsenate*,  $\text{Na}_4\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$ , are known. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Schwefelcyanatnatrium*, *Rhodannatrium*, *Natriumrhodanid*. A substance,  $\text{NaSCN}$ , occurring in the saliva and prepared by the action of sulphur on s. cyanide or s. ferrocyanide. It crystallizes with difficulty in rhombic tablets, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. It acts subcutaneously like strychnine, but less rapidly. [B. 5; B. 270 (a, 38); Paschikis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1889, p. 232.]—**S. thiosulphate.** Lat., *sodii hyposulphitis* [U. S. Ph.], *sodae hyposulphitis* [Br. Ph.], *hyposulphitis natrius* [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *hyposulphitis sodii* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *hyposulfurosum* [Swiss Ph.], *natrium subsulfurosum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *hyposulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *hyposulfito sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as large transparent prismatic crystals, having a cooling but somewhat bitter and sulphur-like taste, but no odor. Used as an antiseptic. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. toluenesulphonate.** A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{ONa}$ , forming brilliant laminar crystals. [B. 5.]—**S. trichlorophenate.** An odorless substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2\text{K}$ , of marked antiseptic properties. [B. 5.]—**S. trisulphide.** Lat., *sulphuretum sodii officinale* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *trisulfure de s. solide* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation analogous to potassium sulphurate; made by melting a mixture of 27 parts of dried s. carbonate [Belg. Ph.] (28 of dried commercial s. carbonate [Fr. Cod.]), and 20 of purified [Belg. Ph.] (sublimed [Fr. Cod.]) sulphur. The pure trisulphide,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forms concentrically grouped yellow crystals. [B. 5; B. 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. tungstate.** Ger., *wolframsaures Natrium*. A substance,  $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming prismatic crystals soluble in water. [B. 3.] See also *S. polytungstate*, *S. paratungstate*, and *S. metatungstate*.—**S. urate.** Ger., *harnsaures Natrium*. A salt of s. and uric acid. Two urates of s. are known: (1) *acid s. urate, or monosodic urate* (Ger., *Natriumurat*), a hard, nodular substance,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{Na}$ ; (2) *normal s. urate, or disodic urate* (Ger., *Dinatriumurat*), a powder,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{Na}_2$ , which, under the microscope, presents characteristic aggregations of fusiform crystals, dark-colored globular concretions, or (more frequently in the urine) a mass of amorphous granules. It is found as a deposit from acid urine after cooling, and is largely increased in gout, lithiasis, etc. It occurs in renal and cystic calculi and in gouty concretions. [B. 5.]—**S. valerianate.** Lat., *sodii valerianus* [Br. Ph.], *natrium valerianicum*, *valerianus sodicus* (seu *natrius*). Ger., *valeriansaures Natrium*. Syn.: *s. isovalerate*. A body,  $\text{NaC}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$ , occurring as a deliquescent snowy-white mass, having the odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, styptic taste. [B. 5.]—**S. vanadate.** Ordinary s. vanadate, or *s. orthovanadate*, is a salt,  $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming colorless acicular crystals of alkaline reaction. [B. 3.] See also *S. pyrovanadate*, *S. metavanadate*, and *S. tetravanadate*.—**Solution of s. tartrate.** A preparation made by mixing a solution of 6 drachms of tartaric acid in 2 oz. of water with one of 7½ drachms of s. bicarbonate in 7 oz. of water, filtering, pouring the filtrate into a 12 ounce bottle, and adding slowly 2 oz. of syrup of lemon and 80 grains of tartaric acid. [B. 5.]—**Sulphuretum sodii crystallinum.** See *S. monosulphide*.—**Sulphuretum sodii officinale.** See *S. trisulphide*.—**Test-solution**

of bitartrate of s. [U. S. Ph.]. A clear filtered solution of 1 part of s. bitartrate in 9 parts of water, prepared by the aid of gentle heat. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of carbonate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of s. carbonate in 10 parts of water. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of hyposulphite of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of s. thiosulphate in 10 parts of water. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of phosphate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. phosphate in 10 (19 [Ger. Ph.]) volumes of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Trisulfure de s. solide** (Fr.). See *S. trisulphide*.—**Trochisc sodii bicarbonatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de bicarbonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *pastilles de Vichy*. Sp., *tabletas de carbonato (bi-) sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 60 parts of s. bicarbonate, 180 of sugar, 3 of nutmeg, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, divided into lozenges containing each 3 grains of s. bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 3,600 grains of s. bicarbonate, 25 oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 2½ oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, and enough water, divided into 720 lozenges containing each 5 grains of s. bicarbonate [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. and Russ. Ph. order the lozenges to be made up with sugar and tragacanth mucilage; the Belg. Ph. orders tragacanth powder and water; the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. water alone; and the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., alcohol to be substituted for the tragacanth mucilage; each lozenge containing 24 [Fr. Cod.] (5 [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) 10 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 12 [Sp. Ph.] centigrammes of s. bicarbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisc sodii santalinatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Troches containing each one grain of s. santalininate. [B. 5.]—**Volumetric solution of hyposulphite of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 32 grammes of s. thiosulphate in water enough to make 1,000 c. c., mixing with 100 c. c. of the volumetric solution of iodine enough of this soda solution to render it nearly colorless, adding freshly gelatinized starch with more of the soda solution till the blue color just vanishes, diluting with enough water to make 1,000 c. c. ten times as much of the original soda solution as has been added to the starch mixture, and treating this diluted liquid as the test solution. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

**SODOMA** (Lat.), **SODOMIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{So}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$ ,  $\text{so}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$  ( $\text{so}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$ ). From *Sôdoma*, Sodom, a city of Palestine. See **SODOMY**.—**S. Gallorum.** See **STPHILIS**.

**SODOMITE**, n.  $\text{So}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$ -it. One who practises sodomy.

**SODOMY**, n.  $\text{So}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$ -it. Lat., *sodomia*. Fr., *sodomie*. Unnatural sexual intercourse, as of persons of the same sex or of men or women with animals.

**SOEST** (Ger.), n. Zost. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**SOFTENING**, n.  $\text{So}^2\text{f}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *μαλαξίς*. Lat., *malacia*, *malacosis*. Fr., *ramollissement*. Ger., *Auflöckerung*, *Erweichung*. A nutritional organic lesion characterized by a decrease in the natural cohesion of the tissues. [a, 34.]—**Acute gastric s.** Of Billard, a grave disorder of very young children (sometimes epidemic), characterized by painful tension of the stomach, vomiting, especially of a greenish or yellowish fluid, greenish diarrhoeal discharges, hurried and jerking respiration, cold extremities, prostration, insensibility, and death in from six to fifteen days. The intestines may also undergo s. [D. 25.]—**Atrophic s. of the brain.** See *White s. of the brain*.—**Brown s. of the stomach.** An alteration due to post-mortem digestion of the wall of the stomach, extending even to the peritonæum. It occurs in stomachs in which the vessels are filled with blood, the latter being converted into a brown or brownish-black coloring matter, with which the surrounding tissues are infiltrated. [D. 59.]—**Cardiac s.** Myomalacia of the heart consequent upon arterial anæmia resulting from sclerosis or atheroma of the coronary arteries. [a, 34.]—**Cerebral s.** See *S. of the brain*.—**Exudative s.** Necrosis and s. of tissue in consequence of hæmorrhagic or other exudation. [a, 34.]—**Gray s. of the spinal cord.** That stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis in which the affected portion assumes a grayish color, in consequence of the absorption of the fat granules and nerve substance. [Leyden (D. 35).]—**Green s. of the spinal cord.** The suppurative stage of myelitis; a rare condition, sometimes secondary to traumatic inflammation. [Leyden (D. 35).]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** Hæmorrhage into an organ with consequent ischæmia and s. of the hæmorrhagic area. [a, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic s. of the brain.** A breaking up of the brain substance into larger or smaller masses, due to hæmorrhagic extravasations. [Bennett (D. 1).] Cf. *Red s. of the brain*.—**Inflammatory s. of the brain.** A condition due to exudation and infiltration among the elementary nerve structures. [Bennett (D. 1).]—**Ischæmic s.** A temporary or permanent ischæmia with necrosis and s. of the tissues affected. [a, 34.]—**Mechanical s. of the brain.** A post-mortem condition caused by violence in exposing the nerve-centres. [Bennett (D. 1).]—**Mucoid s.** Myxomatous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Oesophageal s.** S. of the lower portion of the oesophagus in consequence of the regurgitation of gastric juice. [L. 20 (a, 34).]—**Red s.** See *Red hepatization*.—**Red s. of the brain.** Ischæmic s. of the brain accompanied by hæmorrhage and the deposit of hæmatoidin crystals and blood in the surrounding tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Red s. of the spinal cord.** A form of inflammatory s. which occurs during the stage of hyperæmia and incipient exudation. [Leyden (a, 35).]—**Serous s. of the brain.** A post-mortem condition due to absorption of serum with consequent dissociation of the nerve-tubes and nerve-cells. [Bennett (D. 1).]—**S. of a thrombus.** Either a simple or red s. of the central parts of a thrombus by disintegration into a reddish pulp of broken-down corpuscles and detritus; or a yellow or puriform s. in which there are micro-organisms and pus-corpuscles. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**S. of the bones.** See *Osteomalacia*.—**S. of the brain.** Lat., *encephalitis*. 1. Disintegration and liquefaction of the brain substance, the several constituents of the tissue breaking up and dissolving in the liquid poured out from the vessels. [a, 34.] 2. As used by the laity, any disease, especially general paresis



of the insane, associated with progressive dementia. [B.]—**S. of the cerebellum.** A rare affection characterized by slight impairment of the intellect, but extensive motor disturbance, usually paralysis on the opposite side with or without muscular contractions, and sometimes spasm on both sides. [D. 1.]—**S. of the stomach.** See GASTROMALACIA.—**True fatty s. of the brain.** A fatty degeneration of the nerve-cells, independent of exudation. [Bennett (D. 1).]—**White s. of the brain.** Ischemic s. of the brain unaccompanied by hemorrhage, the tissues remaining pale. [Ziegler (a. 34).]—**White s. of the spinal cord.** The stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis which follows the yellow s., and in which the diseased portions have a creamy or milky appearance. [Leyden (D. 35).]—**White s. of the stomach.** A post-mortem change which takes place in a stomach free from blood. It consists in a digestion of the mucous and submucous tissue of the organ, and even of the muscular and serous layers. [D. 59.]—**Yellow s. of the brain.** An alteration due to necrosis, involving usually a portion of the medulla varying in size from that of a bean to that of a hen's egg. The affected area becomes gelatinous and of a grayish-white to a yellow color. [D. 1.]—**Yellow s. of the spinal cord.** A stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis following red s. It is due to the diffusion and alteration of the coloring matter of the blood, to the fatty degeneration of the medullary sheaths, and to the formation of masses of fat granules. [D. 35.]

**SOHLE** (Ger.), n. Zol'e<sup>2</sup>. See SOLE.—**S'schreitend.** See PLANTIGRADE.

**SOHLENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Zol'e<sup>2</sup>n-musk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See SOLEUS.—**Dünner S., Langer S.** See PLANTARIS (n.).—**Viereckiger S.** See ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi DIGITUM PEDIS.

**SOHR** (Ger.), n. Zor. See APHTRÆ.

**SOIE** (Fr.), n. Swa<sup>2</sup>. See SILK and SETA.—**Esprit de s. (crue).** See SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.—**Esprit volatil de s. crue.** A preparation containing ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**S. de montagne.** See ASBESTOS.—**Spiritus de s.** See SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.

**SOJA** (Lat.), n. f. So'ya<sup>2</sup>. Fr., s. Ger., *S.* A genus of the Leguminosæ, now included in the genus *Glycine*. [a. 35.]

**SOLEUS** (Lat.), n. m. So'l'e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *solea*, the sole. Ger., *Sohlenmuskel*, *Schollenmuskel*. 1. The strongest muscle of the leg. It arises from the head and upper posterior surface of the fibula and the posterior surface of the upper extremity of the tibia, and is inserted into the tendo Achillis. [L. 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior external tuberosity of the tibia and is inserted into the tendon of the bifemoro-calcaneus, of which it is an auxiliary. [L.]

**SOLAMEN** (Lat.), n. n. So'l(sol)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)'me<sup>2</sup>n. A comfort, solace. [a. 35.]—**S. hypochondriacorum.** See PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.—**S. scabiosorum.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*.

**SOLANAL**, adj. So'l'a<sup>2</sup>n'l. Lat., *solanalis*. Belonging to Lindley's *Solanales*, an alliance (Lat., *nizus solanalis*) of perigynous exogens consisting of the *Oleaceæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Cordiaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, etc. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

**SOLÁN DE CABRAS** (Sp.), n. Sol-a<sup>2</sup>n' da ka<sup>2</sup>b'ra<sup>2</sup>s. A place in Cuenca, Spain, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring.

**SOLANDRA** (Lat.), n. f. Sol-a<sup>2</sup>nd'ra<sup>2</sup>. From *Solander*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *solandre*. A genus of solanaceous tropical American plants. [a. 35.]—**S. grandiflora.** Peach-colored trumpet-flower; indigenous to Jamaica and the Antilles. It has acrid poisonous properties, and is used like *Datura stramonium*. [a. 35.]

**SOLANICINE**, n. So'l-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>-sen. An amorphous base of uncertain formula produced by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on solanidine. [A. 308; B. 270 (a. 38).]

**SOLANIDINE**, n. So'l-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>d-en. Fr., s. Ger., *Solanidin*. A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO, forming one of the constituents of solanine. It forms silky, acicular crystals. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**SOLANINE**, n. So'l'a<sup>2</sup>n-en. Fr., s. Ger., *Solanin*. An alkaloid obtained from various species of *Solanum* as colorless shining acicular crystals of bitter and burning taste. Its formula is variously given as C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>73</sub>NO<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>70</sub>NO<sub>16</sub>, and C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>52</sub>O<sub>14</sub>. [a. 38.]

**SOLANUM** (Lat.), n. n. So'l(sol)-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., s., *morelle*. Ger., *Nachtschatten*. A genus of the *Solanaceæ* (Fr., *solanacées*), which are an order of perigynous, gamopetalous dicotyledons, including [Bentham and Hooker] the *Solanææ*, *Atropææ*, *Hyoscyamææ*, *Cestriaceæ*, and *Salpiglossidææ*. They are herbs or shrubs, or rarely trees, most abundant in the tropics. Their fruit and herbage are usually pervaded by a poisonous narcotic principle. They furnish many useful drugs, such as belladonna, henbane, stramonium, etc. The *Solanææ* (Fr., *solanées*; Ger., *Solaneen*) are the *Solanaceæ*, and also a tribe of that order. The *Solanidææ* of Dumortier are the *Solanaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**Amylum solani** (tuberosi). See *Potato starch*.—**Aqua solani nigri**. A preparation made by distilling off half of a mixture of *S. nigrum* with twice its weight of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum solani tuberosi**. See under *S. tuberosum* (esculentum).—**Fœcula solani tuberosi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Potato starch*.—**Fermentoleum solani**. The empyreumatic oil which gives potato spirit its peculiar flavor; employed by Huss in chronic alcoholism. [B. 46.]—**Fotus solani nigri** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. A preparation made by boiling 35 parts of the leaves of *S. nigrum* in water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oil of S. nigrum, Oleum solani nigri**. Fr., *huile de morelle* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *S. nigrum* with 2 parts of olive-oil and filtering. [B.]—**S. acanthifolium**. Fr., *morelle à feuilles d'acanthé*. A West Indian species. The fruit is used for rheumatism. [a. 35.]—**S. acutiblobum**. A Brazilian species allied to and used like *S. paniculatum*. [a. 35.]—**S. albidum**. Fr., *morelle blanchâtre*. Ger., *weisslicher Nachtschatten*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a poultice in ulcers, etc. [a. 35.]—**S. album**. Fr., *morelle blanche*. A Chinese species with edible

fruit. [a. 35.]—**S. baciferum**. A Jamaica species with two varieties, one of which bears the highly poisonous susumber berries, while the fruit of the other is edible. [a. 35.]—**S. bahamense**. Cankerberry of the West Indies. The fruits are used in ulcerated sore throat. [a. 35.]—**S. betaceum**. Beet-leaved nightshade; a Central American shrub, cultivated for its tomato-like fruits. [a. 35.]—**S. carolinense**. American horse-nettle; a weed found from New York to Illinois and Georgia. The juice of the berries has been used in tetanus, and the berries and root in epilepsy. [a. 35.]—**S. cerneum**. Fr., *morelle penchée*. A Brazilian species. The sudorific leaves and flowers are used in syphilis. [a. 35.]—**S. chenopodioides**. Fr., *morelle à feuilles de chénopode*. Ger., *gänsefussblättriger Nachtschatten*. A Chilean species allied to *S. nigrum*. The juice of the berries is used in fevers accompanied by intestinal inflammation, also in eye diseases. [a. 35.]—**S. coagulans**. An Egyptian species. The berries are used like rennet. [a. 35.]—**S. crispum**. Ger., *krauser Nachtschatten*. Potato-tree; a Chilean species. The bitter leaves are used as a febrifuge. [a. 35.]—**S. dulcamara**. Fr., *solanode, douce-amère, bronde, courge, crève-chien, herbe à la carte* (ou à la fièvre, ou de Judée), *morelle grimpante, vigne sauvage* (ou de Judée, ou vierge). Ger., *kletternder Nachtschatten, Bittersüss, Wasserranken, Hirschkraut, Hirschkraut*. Bitter-sweet, woody nightshade; a climbing plant common throughout Europe, and found also in northern Africa, middle Asia, and North America. The young branches (see DULCAMARA), the leaves, and the berries contain solanine and dulcamarine. The root-bark is also strongly narcotic, but is not used. The name *deadly nightshade* (see *ATROPA belladonna*) is often erroneously applied to this species. [a. 35.]—**S. esculentum**. Fr., *morelle comestible, aubergine, béringène, mayenne, melongène, œuf végétal, pondouse, vèringeanne, mélanzane*. Ger., *essbarer Nachtschatten, Eierpflanze*. Mad- (or egg-, or Jew's-) apple; indigenous to the hot regions of Asia and Africa, and cultivated in southern Europe and in America. There are two varieties, *S. melongena* and *S. insanum*. The cultivated form, *S. ovigerum*, is the well-known egg-plant. Its fruits, *mala insana, poma melongena*, are used as a discutient and anodyne poultice, especially for hæmorrhoids. The leaves are narcotic, and are used internally in intoxication and externally as a soothing poultice. [a. 35.]—**S. fœtidum**. Fr., *morelle fétide* (2d def.). 1. The *Datura stramonium*. 2. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used in a wash for ulcers. [a. 35.]—**S. furiosum**. See *ATROPA belladonna*.—**S. fuscatum**. Fr., *morelle brune*. A poisonous South American species. [a. 35.]—**S. guineense**. Large black-berried nightshade; a tropical shrub. It is eaten, cooked, like spinach, its narcotic and acrid properties being largely neutralized by the presence of an acid and a mucilage. [a. 35.]—**S. Hernandæzii**. A Mexican shrub with an acrid root, used as an evacuant and in dyspnoea and dropsy. [a. 35.]—**S. indicum**. India nightshade. A decoction of the root, which is said to be strongly excitant, is used in dysuria and ischuria, in difficult parturition, and in odontalgia. [a. 35.]—**S. insanum**. See under *S. esculentum*.—**S. Jacquinii**. An East Indian shrub. The subacid fruit and the root are used as an expectorant. The stems, flowers, and fruit are bitter and carminative. Fumigations of the seed are used empirically for odontalgia, probably giving relief through their powerfully sialagogue properties. The entire plant is employed as a diuretic. [a. 35.]—**S. lasiocarpum**. Hairy (fruited) nightshade, an East Indian species used in catarrhal fever, atony of the digestive organs, and chronic coughs. The root, which is purgative in large doses, is used as an emetic. [a. 35.]—**S. mammosum**. Fr., *pomme-poison* (ou tétou, ou à chavue-souris), *amourette bâtarde, poire de bachelier, morelle molle*. Ger., *zitzenförmiger Nachtschatten*. Turkey-berry of the West Indies, macaw-bush, apple of Sodom, nipple-nightshade; a species growing in the West Indies, the Carolinas, Georgia, etc. The leaves are expectorant, and are applied to ulcers. The bitter root is diuretic and purgative. The berries are narcotic. [a. 35.]—**S. maniacum**. See *ATROPA belladonna* and *DATURA stramonium*.—**S. manosum**. Fr., *morelle humide*. An East Indian species. Its juice is used as a pectoral and the root as a sudorific. [a. 35.]—**S. melongena**. See under *S. esculentum*.—**S. nigrum**. Fr., *morelle* [Fr. Cod.] (*commune, ou noire*), *morette, mourvete, crève-chien, raisin de loup, herbe aux magiciens*. Ger., *schwarzer Nachtschatten, Nachtkraut, Berstekraut, Saukraut, Sp., yerba mora* [Mex. Ph.]. Garden (or black-berried) nightshade, houndberry, petty morel; a low-growing annual. There are numerous varieties and closely related species. Those in southern Europe were known to Dioscorides as *στρογγύλον κριταῖον*. The herbaceous parts, or leaves, *herba solani* (seu *solatrii*) *nigri*, contain solanine, though authorities differ as to their poisonous character,



SOLANUM DULCAMARA. [A. 327.]



and also as to that of the berries. The leaves are diaphoretic, diuretic, and mildly purgative, and in large doses are said to produce nausea and giddiness. They have been used in chronic skin diseases and painful scrofulous, cancerous, and scorbutic affections. In India they are used also as a refrigerant, in diarrhoea, fevers, and hydrophobia, and as a soothing application in eye diseases. In Mexico their decoction is used in fomentations and vaginal injections. In Réunion and the Mauritius the leaves are eaten, the poisonous properties being removed in the cooking. [a, 35.]—*S. oleraceum*. Fr. *morelle oléracée*. A species the leaves of which are used in Brazil as an emollient. [L, 35.]—*S. ovigerum*. See under *S. esculentum*.—*S. paniculatum*. Fr. *morelle paniculée*, *croc de chien*. Ger. *rispiger Nachtschatten*. A shrub the leaves and unripe fruit of which are used medicinally in South America. [a, 35.]—*S. pseudo-capsicum*. Fr. *cérissette*, *amomon*. Ger. *Korallenbäumchen*, *Bouquetkirsche*. Jerusalem cherry, winter-cherry capsicum; indigenous to the Mauritius and cultivated elsewhere. Its berries are poisonous. [a, 35.]—*S. pseudo-china* (seu *quina*). A Brazilian arborecent species. The bitter bark is used as an antiperiodic. [a, 35.]—*S. quitense*, *S. quittoense*. Fr. *morelle de Quito*. Ger. *orangenfrüchtiger Nachtschatten*. A South American shrub. Its edible berries (Quito oranges), which have the taste of oranges, are used as a refrigerant. The flowers and leaves are used as an antispasmodic. [a, 35.]—*S. sodomium*. Fr. *morelle de Sodome*. Dead-Sea apple, apple of Sodome, black-spined nightshade; a shrub believed to be originally from southern Africa, but now found wild also in northern Africa, southern Europe, the region of the Dead Sea, Australia, and Brazil. The root is diuretic. The fruit is identified by some with the apple of Sodome, the fruit that turns to ashes on the lips. It is subject to the attacks of an insect that leaves the rind unchanged, but reduces the interior to powder. This powder, which is very bitter, and the seed are supposed to be the "dust and ashes" spoken of by Josephus. The *σπύγγιον μακρόν* of Dioscorides, used as an emetic, but highly poisonous in large doses, is referred to this species. [a, 35.]—*S. toxicarium*. Fr. *morelle vénéneuse*. A Guiana species. The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juice are poisonous. [a, 35.]—*S. trilobatum*. Fr. *morelle trilobée*. A climbing shrub of the East Indies. The root, leaves, flowers, and fruits are used in coughs. [a, 35.]—*S. triste*. A narcotic species indigenous to the Antilles, where it is used like *S. nigrum*. [a, 35.]—*S. trongum*. Ger. *einblüthiger Nachtschatten*. An East Indian species. The root, which has a repugnant taste and smell, is said to be a powerful purgative and to be used also in odontalgia. [a, 35.]—*S. tuberosum* (*esculentum*). Fr. *morelle parmentière* (ou *tubéreuse*), *pomme de terre*, *patate* (*de la manche*, ou *des jardins*, ou *de Virginie*), *tartouffe*, *tartouffe*, *truffelle*. Ger. *knolliger Nachtschatten*, *Kartoffel*, *Erdbirne*, *Grundbirne*, *Erdapfel*. The common potato; a native, according to Baker, of the Andes of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, and of the mountains of Costa Rica and the southwestern United States. Its tubers, besides over 10 per cent. of starch (see *Potato* STARCH), also contain (Letheby) 2.1 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 3.2 per cent. of sugar, small proportions of fat and saline matter, and 75 per cent. of water. They yield on distillation a powerful spirit or brandy, and, on fermentation, a strong wine. The raw tubers, *tubera solani tuberosi*, were formerly used as an antiscorbutic, and, in combination with cinchona, as an antiperiodic. They have also been employed as an aperient, diuretic, and galactagogue, and as nervous sedatives and stimulants in gout. When fully ripe, however, they are said not to contain solanine even in the raw state unless they are sprouting. Dried potatoes are used as a substitute for salep. The stalks, leaves, and unripe berries contain solanine. The berries have been known to cause death. The leaves, in the form of extract, *extractum solani tuberosi*, have been employed as an antispasmodic in chronic cough, producing effects similar to those of opium. [a, 35.]—*S. undatum*. A thorny undershrub growing in the Mauritius and the East Indies. The root is used medicinally. [a, 35.]—*Tubera solani*. Potatoes, the bulbs of *S. tuberosum* in its cultivated state. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SOLAR**, adj. *Sol'ar*. Gr. *ἡλιακός*. Lat., *solaris* (from *sol*, the sun). Pertaining to the sun, proceeding from the sun, or caused by sun-heat; resembling the sun in occupying a central position (see *S. plexus*), emitting rays, etc. [A, 300 (a, 28); a, 48.]

**SOLARIS** (Lat.), adj. *Sol'is* (sol)-*aris* (a)-*ri*2s. From *sol*, the sun. Pertaining to the sun; due to exposure to the sun (e.g., *eczema solare*).

**SOLARIUM** (Lat.), n. *Sol'is* (sol)-*ari*2s (a)-*um* (u4)m. From *sol*, the sun. 1. A sun-dial. 2. An apartment fully exposed to the sun, especially one used for sun-baths. [a, 48.]

**SOLARÖL** (Ger.), n. *Zol'ar'öl*. Kerosene distilled from peat-oil. [a, 14.]

**SOLATER**, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

**SOLBATURE** (Fr.), n. *Sol'batur*. See BLEIME.

**SOLDANELLA** (Lat.), n. *Sol'dan'el-lä*2. Fr., *soldanelle*. 1. The *Convolvulus* s. 2. A genus of primulaeous herbs. [a, 35.]—*S. alpina*, *S. Clusii*. Ger. *Alpenglockchen*. Blue moonwort; an herb indigenous to Switzerland. The root is purgative. [a, 35.]

**SOLE**, n. *Sol*. Gr. *ῥαπός*. Lat., *solum*, *sola*. Fr., *plante du pied*, s. on horses. Ger., *Sohle*, *Fusssohle*. The lower aspect of the foot; that part of the foot that touches the ground in standing.

**SOLEA** (Lat.), n. *Sol'eä*2. From *H. Sole*, a botanist. Fr., *solée*. A genus of violaceous plants, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Lomatium*. [a, 35.]—*S. concolor*. Green violet; growing in the United States. Its root is said to be emetic. [a, 35.]—*S. verticillata*. Sp., *opacacanna del país* (Mex. Ph.). A tropical American species. The emetic root has been used as a substitute for ipecac. [a, 35.]

**SOLEARIS** (Lat.), n. *m. Sol'is*2 (sol)-*eä*2 (a)-*ri*2s. From *solea*, the sole. Fr., *soléaire*. See SOLARIS.

**SOLEIL** (Fr.), n. *Sol'eä*2 y'. See HELIANTHUS.

**SOLEN** (Lat.), n. *m. Sol'e2n* (an). Gen., *-en'os* (-is). Gr., *σωλήν*. 1. A channel or gutter; of old writers, a fracture-box. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. The central canal of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SOLENIARIUM** (Lat.), n. *n. Sol'e2n* (an)-*ari*2s (a)-*um* (u4)m. Gr., *σωληνάριον* (dim. of *σωλήν*, a canal). A small gutter-shaped splint. [E.]

**SOLENOCHALASIS** (Lat.), n. *f. Sol'e2n* (an)-*o* (o3)-*ka2* (ch2a2)l-*as*2 (a2s)-*i2s*. Gen., *-as'eos*, *-chal'asis*. From *σωλήν*, a channel, and *χάλασις*, a slackening. Fr., *solénochalase*. Dilatation and relaxation of a tubular organ. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SOLENOSTEGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. *f. Sol'e2n* (an)-*o* (o3)-*ste2g*-*nos'*-*i2s*. Gen., *-hos'eos* (-is). From *σωλήν*, a channel, and *στεγνῶσις*, stenosis. Fr., *solénostegnose*. Constriction of a tubular organ.

**SOLENOSTEMMA** (Lat.), n. *n. Sol'e2n* (an)-*o* (o3)-*ste2m*-*ma2*. Gen., *-stem'matos* (-atis). From *σωλήν*, a channel, and *στέμμα*, a wreath. Fr., *solénostemme*. A genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. argel*, *S. argelii*. The *argel* of the Arabs; an undershrub indigenous to Upper Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. The bitter, purgative leaves are used to adulterate senna. [a, 35.]

**SOLEUS** (Lat.), n. *m. Sol'e*2 (a)-*us*2 (u4)s. See SOLÆUS.

**SOLFERINO** (It.), n. *Sol-fe2r'e-no*. Rosaniline hydrochloride.

**SOLIDAGO** (Lat.), n. *f. Sol'i2d*-*ag* (a2g) y'o. Gen., *-ag'inis*. Fr., *verge d'or*. Ger., *Goldrute*. Golden-rod; a genus of composite plants. The *Solidaginaceæ* (Fr., *solidaginées*) are a division of the *Asteraceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. odora*, *S. odorata*. The sweet-scented golden-rod of the United States and Canada. The aromatic leaves, formerly official in the U. S. Ph., are carminative, hemostatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic (in warm infusion). They yield a highly aromatic, pale greenish-yellow volatile oil, which is used, dissolved in alcohol, in flatulence, as a corrigent, etc. The dried flowers and leaves are substituted for tea. The perennial, creeping, aromatic root has an odor resembling that of *Geum urbanum*, and has been used like it. [a, 35.]—*S. sempervirens*. A North American species used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—*S. virga aurea*, *S. vulgaris*. Fr., *verge d'or* (*des bois*), *canne verge dorée*, *herbe des Juifs*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *Heiden*-) *Goldrute*, *Golden*- (oder *Heiden*-) *Windkraut*, *St. Petersst. Machtheilkraut*. Common golden-rod; indigenous to both hemispheres. The leaves and flowering tops, *herba et summitates virgæ aureæ* (seu *solidaginis*, seu *solidaginis* [seu *consolidæ*] *saracenicæ*), were formerly used as a lithontripic. They are somewhat aromatic and astringent, and are still used as a vulnerary, antidiarrhetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The root is sialagogue, and is sometimes mixed with that of *Arnica montana*.

**SOLIDARPATHOLOG** (Ger.), n. *Zol-ed-ar'pa'to*-o-log. An adherent of solidistic pathology.

**SOLIDIFICATION**, n. *Sol'i2d*-*i2*-*fi2k*-a-'shu2n. From *solidus*, solid, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Verdichten*. The act of becoming or the condition of being solid, as in hepatization of the lung. [D.]

**SOLIDISM**, n. *Sol'i2d*-*i2m*. From *solidus*, solid. Fr., *solidisme*. Ger., *Solidismus*, *Solidarpathologie*. See SOLIDISTIC PATHOLOGY.

**SOLIDUNGULATE**, adj. *Sol'i2d*-*u2n*2 *gu2l*-at. Lat., *solidungulus* (from *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof). Fr., *solidungulé*. Ger., *einhufig*, *ganzhufig*. Whole-hoofed. The *Solidungulae* are the group of perissodactylous mammals (the horse family) in which the foot terminates in an undivided hoof. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**SOLIPED**, adj. *Sol'i2*-*pe2d*. From *solidus*, solid, and *pes*, the foot. Solidungulate; as a n., a solidungulate animal.

**SOLIS** (Fr.), n. *Sol'e*. See ALVENEI.

**SOLITARIUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sol'is* (sol)-*i2t*-a (a2)-*ri*2s (u4)s. See SOLITARY; as a n., in the m., a single or azygous muscle. [a, 48.]—*S. pharyngis*. See MIDDLE CONSTRUCTOR OF THE PHARYNX.

**SOLITARY**, adj. *Sol'i2t*-a-*ri*2. Lat., *solitarius* (from *solus*, alone). Fr., *solitaire*. Ger., *einzelstehend*. Not associated with others, single, azygous. [a, 35, 48.]

**SOLIUM** (Lat.), n. *n. Sol* (sol'i2)-*um*2 (u4)m. 1. A bath-tub. [A, 325 (a, 48).] 2. See TENIA s.

**SOLUBLE**, adj. *Sol'u2*-b'l. Lat., *solubilis* (from *solvere*, to loose). Fr., *s. Ger.*, *lösbar*, *löslich*. Capable of entering into solution. [B.]

**SOLUTÉ** (Fr.), n. *Sol-u2-tä*. 1. A solution. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a solution of a simple chemical compound, an element, an acid, or a salt in water, with the occasional addition of alcohol. [B.]

**SOLUTIO** (Lat.), n. *f. Sol'u2* (u2)m)-*shi2* (ti2) o. Gen., *-on'is*. See SOLUTION and LIQUOR.—*S. acidimetria decinormalis* [Aust. Ph., 7th ed.]. A solution containing 4 milligrammes of caustic soda in each c. c. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*S. atherena*. See LIQUOR *onodinus mineralis aquosus*.—*S. alcalimetria decinormalis* [Aust. Ph., 7th ed.]. A solution containing 0.5 milligrammes of oxalic acid in each c. c. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*S. alexiteria*. See *Species pro vaporibus ACIDI MURIATICI*.—*S. alexiteria gauliana*. See FUMIGATIO *antiloimica Gaultii*.—*S. alexiteria oxygenata*. See *Aqua CHLORI*.—*S. arsenicalis Fowleri*. See LIQUOR *POTASSII ARSENITIS*.—*S. cuprata*. See LIQUOR *ÆRIS CINNAMOMATUS* (under *ÆS*).—*S. Donovan*. See LIQUOR *ARSENITIS ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI*.—*S. ferrata*. See LIQUOR *TARTARI SOLUBILIS CHALYBEATI*.—*S. Fowleri*. See LIQUOR *POTASSII ARSENITIS*.—*S. Lugol*. See LIQUOR *IODI*.—*S. mercurialis*. See LIQUOR *HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI*.—*S. murialis ferri et atheræ*. See *Tinctura FERRI CHLORATI Atheræ*.—*S. Pearsoni*. See LIQUOR *SODII ARSENITIS*.—*S. vitriolica*. See LIQUOR *ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS*.—*S. Vlemingxii*. A preparation consisting of 30 parts of quicklime, 20 of water, and 60 of flowers of sulphur, mixed for use with 10 parts of water for 3 of the solution and boiled down to 12 [Aust. Ph.]. [B, 270 (a, 38).]



**SOLUTION**, n.  $\text{So}^1\text{u}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Gr.,  $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ . Lat., *solutio, solum* (3d def.). Fr., s. Ger., *Lösung, Auflösung*. 1. The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, becomes diffused throughout a liquid and incorporated with it in a state of molecular subdivision. 2. The state or condition of being thus incorporated with a liquid. 3. The resulting product, consisting of the liquid with the substance so incorporated. 4. The act of separating. [B.]—**Aluminous s. of Fallopius**. Fr., *eau alumineuse de Fallopie*. It., *acqua aluminosa di Fallopio*. A lotion formerly used for venereal sores and foul ulcers; consisting of 7 parts each of alum and corrosive sublimate and 360 parts each of rose water and plantain water. [A. 314.]—**Arsenical s.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis*.—**Burnett's s.** An aqueous solution of zinc chloride, being  $\frac{1}{2}$  stronger than the official liquor zinci chloridi. [B. 5.] Cf. *Burnett's disinfectant*.—**Burrow's s.** A mixture of 30 parts of lead acetate dissolved in 90 of water and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  of alum dissolved in 270 of water, filtered when the resulting precipitate has settled. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Campani's s.** A mixture of a concentrated s. of lead acetate with a dilute s. of copper acetate; used in testing for glucose, which reduces the copper salt, while cane sugar has no effect upon the s. [B. 270.]—**Centinormal s.** A volumetric s. of one hundredth of the strength of a normal s. [B.]—**Decinormal s.** Fr., *s. normale décimée*. A volumetric s. of one tenth of the strength of a normal s. [B.]—**De Valangin's s.** See *Liquor ACIDI arseniosi*.—**Dobell's s.** A s. containing 45 grains of carbolic acid, 2 drachms of borax, 1 drachm of sodium bicarbonate, 1 oz. of glycerin, and water up to a pint. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," July, 1890 (B).]—**Donovan's s.** See *Liquor ARSENI et HYDRARGYRI iodidi*.—**Drees's s.** See *Liquor FERRI albuminati*.—**Farrant's s.** A mixture of equal volumes of thick gum-arabic mucilage, glycerin, and cold saturated s. of arsenious acid; used for microscopic mounting. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Fehling's s.** A preparation made by dissolving 40 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate in 200 c. c. of water and 160 grammes of potassium tartrate with 180 of fused sodium hydrate in 600 c. c. of water, mixing the two, diluting to 1,000 c. c., and boiling for some minutes. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Fowler's s.** See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis*.—**Heinecke's arsenical s.** See *Liquor arsenicale de Heinecke*.—**Javelle's s.** See *Javelle WATER*.—**Jenning's saline s.** A modification of the normal saline s. made by dissolving 50 grains of sodium chloride, 3 grains of potassium chloride,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grains of sodium sulphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grains of sodium carbonate, and 2 grains of sodium phosphate in a pint of boiling water, cooling to 100° F. (about 38° C.), and adding 2 drachms of absolute alcohol. [a. 34.]—**Labarraque's s.** See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—**Lugol's s.** See *Liquor IODI*.—**Magendie's s.** A s. of 16 grains of morphine sulphate in an ounce of water. [a. 39.]—**Mayer's s.** See *Mayer's REAGENT*.—**Monselet's s.** See *Liquor FERRI subsulphatis*.—**Normal saline s.** A s. used as an intravenous injection in hemorrhage, etc., and in physiological experimentation, consisting of 75 parts of sodium chloride dissolved in 10,000 of water. [B. 12.]—**Normal s.** A volumetric s. containing in each litre an amount of the reagent sufficient to exactly replace or combine with 1 gramme of hydrogen; i. e., containing in each litre a number of grammes of the reagent equal to the molecular weight of the latter divided by the number of hydrogen atoms which it can replace or combine with. [B.]—**Pavy's s.** An aqueous s. of 4,158 grammes of copper sulphate and 20.4 each of potassium and sodium tartrate and caustic potash, mixed with 300 c. c. of ammonia water of the sp. gr. of 0.880, and diluted to 1,000 c. c. with water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Pearson's s.** See *Liquor sodii arseniatis*.—**Rotter's s.** An antiseptic s. made by dissolving in a litre of water 2 grammes of carbolic acid, 3 of boric acid, 5 each of zinc chloride and zinc sulphocarbonate, 5 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 25 of sodium chloride, 60 of salicylic acid, and 10 each of thymol and citric acid. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 10, 1889, p. 167.]—**Saturated s.** See under SATURATED.—**S. arsenicale de Fowler** (Fr.). See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis*.—**S. arsenicale de Pearson** (Fr.). See *Liquor sodii arseniatis* and *Liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii*.—**S. cathérétique** (Fr.). **S. cupro-arsénicé** (Fr.). See *Mixture cathérétique*.—**S. de Coindet** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 19 parts of potassium iodide in 300 of water, and adding 5 of iodine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. de Guidotti** (Fr.). See *MERCURIUS fluctuans*.—**S. de Heim** (Fr.). See *Liquor arsenicale de Heim*.—**S. de Marryat** (Fr.). A s. of 7 parts each of corrosive sublimate and hydrochloric acid in 300 of compound spirit of lavender. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. de Saviard** (Fr.). A s. of 7 parts of caustic potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of camphor, and 60 of sugar in 720 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. iodurée caustique** (Fr.). A s. of 2 parts each of potassium iodide and iodine in 4 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. lithontriptique** (Fr.). A s. of 4 parts of potassium carbonate in 25 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. normale décimée** (Fr.). See *Decinormal s.*—**S. of Belloste**. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI nitratis*.—**S. of contiguity**. The removal from each other of two parts normally in contact. [B.]—**S. of continuity**. Ger., *Continuitätsstörung*. Disruption or separation in a structure that is normally continuous. [a. 48.]—**Standardized s.** A s. made of standard strength. [B. 11.]—**Standard s's.** See *Volumetric s's.*—**Test s.** A s. used for detecting the presence or amount of certain constituents in a substance undergoing analysis. [a. 38.]—**Thompson's s.** See *Thompson's s. of PHOSPHORUS*.—**Vleming's s.** See *SOLUTIO Vlemingkæ*.—**Volumetric s's.** Lat., *liquores volumetrici*. S's containing known quantities of certain chemical constituents, and of such properties that given amounts of them are capable of producing definite chemical changes in certain substances. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SOLUTOL**, n.  $\text{So}^1\text{u}^2\text{to}^2\text{l}$ . A disinfectant said to be especially effective in the preservation of corpses: an alkaline solution of sodium cresylate in an excess of cresol. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

**SOLVENS** (Lat.), n. com.  $\text{So}^1\text{ve}^2\text{nz}(\text{wans})$ . Gen., *-ent'is*. From *solvere*, to loose. A solvent.—**Solutio solventis mineralis**. See *Liquor ACIDI ARSENIOSI*.

**SOLVENT**, n.  $\text{So}^1\text{v}^2\text{nt}$ . Lat., *solvens*. Fr., s. Ger., *Lösungsmittel*. A liquid in which a substance is or can be dissolved.

**SOLVEOL**, n.  $\text{So}^1\text{ve}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . A solution of sodium cresotate in an excess of cresol; a dark-colored, nearly odorless, neutral liquid, soluble in water in all proportions; an antiseptic of the creolin class, preferable to creolin and lysol from its freedom from greasiness. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

**SOLVINE**, n.  $\text{So}^1\text{ven}$ . Syn.: *poly-solve*. Any one of a series of thick syrupy liquids of a yellow or brown color, obtained from various fixed oils, especially from castor-oil, olive oil, and rape-seed oil, by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. They dissolve very many substances which are insoluble in water, but they decompose above 110° C. Their extended medicinal use is shown by the experiments of Kobert and Kiwull to be highly objectionable, as they dissolve the red corpuscles of the blood, irritate the subcutaneous tissues, and produce phenomena of poisoning very similar to those occasioned by sapotoxin and similar substances, so that they are not to be recommended either as ointments or for internal use. [B. 270 (a, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 8, 1890, p. 266.]

**SOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a}$ . Gen., *som'atos (-atis)*. Gr.,  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$ . See BODY.—**S. tyloides**. See *CORPUS callosum*.

**SOMACULE**, n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{l}$ . Of M. Foster, the physiological unit of protoplasm. [L. 233 (a, 48).]

**SOMASCESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-se}(\text{k'a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to exercise the body. Fr., *somascèse, somascétique*. Ger., *Somascetik*. See GYMNASICS.

**SOMATIC, SOMATICAL**, adj's.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $-\text{i}^2\text{k-l}$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body). Lat., *somaticus*. Fr., *sonatique*. Ger., *somatisch*. Pertaining to the body at large. [D; L.]

**SOMATO-ÆTIOLOGICAL**, adj.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2\text{-o-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o-l}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k-l}$ . From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, *aitia*, a cause, and  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , understanding. Pertaining or relating to mental aberration caused by some physical disease. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 701 (a, 34).]

**SOMATODIDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ )- $\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , double. Fr., *somatodidyme*. Ger., *Körperzwilling*. A double monster the individuals of which are united at the trunk. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

**SOMATOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}^2\text{-o-g}^2\text{i}^2$ . Lat., *somatologia* (from  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , understanding). Fr., *somatologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of organisms, especially of the human body. [a. 48.]

**SOMATOME**, n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2\text{-om}$ . From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ , a cutting. Fr., s. 1. A segment of the trunk of the embryo; a somite. 2. An instrument devised by the younger Baudelocque for dividing the body of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.

**SOMATOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-a}^2\text{g}^2(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , that which is fixed. A double monster having two trunks. [a. 34.]

**SOMATOPLEURE**, n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2\text{-o-plu}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *somatopleura* (from  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , the side). Fr., s., *lamé somatique, feuille médullo-épidurale*. 1. Of Foster and Balfour, the outer wall of the pleuroperitoneal space in the embryo. [A. 11.] 2. See *Parietal MESOBLAST*.

**SOMATOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2\text{-o-t}^2\text{-om-i}^2$ . Lat., *somatotomia* (from  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ , a cutting). See DISSECTION (1st def.).

**SOMATOTRIDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Som}^1\text{a-t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tri}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body, and  $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , threefold. Fr., *somatotridyme*. Ger., *Leibdrilling*. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having three bodies. [a. 34.]

**SOMITE**, n.  $\text{Som}^1\text{it}$ . From  $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ , the body. Ger., *Somit*. 1. Any one of the individual embryonic segments out of which a particular segment of the body is subsequently developed. 2. A single segment in the body of an articulate animal. [B. 28 (a, 27).]—**Mesoblastic s's, Protovertebral s's.** A row of s's formed on each side of the dorsal ridges of the embryo by the transverse cleavage of the protovertebral column of the mesoblast, and ultimately developed into the spinal ganglia, permanent vertebrae, and muscular and dermal plates. They were formerly called *primordial vertebrae* and *protovertebrae*. [A. 5.]—**Vertebral s's.** In embryology, the rudimentary vertebrae.

**SOMMEL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{So}^2\text{m-me}^2\text{-y'}$ . See SLEEP.—**S. à distance**. See *Telepathic HYPNOTISM*.—**S. d'été**. The immobile, lethargic state assumed by certain *Amphibia* during hot, dry seasons. [A. 385 (a, 18).] Cf. *HIBERNATION*.—**S. d'hiver, s. hibernal**. See *HIBERNATION*.—**S. mécanique**. Of Luys, a hypnotic state produced by the action of rotating mirrors. ["Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 101 (a, 18).]—**S. nerveux**. See *HYPNOTISM*.—**S. somnambulique artificiel (ou provoqué)**. See *HYPNOTISM*.—**S. paradoxal**. Of Szczypiorski, an abnormal hypnosis in insane persons, apparently voluntary, and not related to the familiar forms of hypnotic and hysterical sleep, but always accompanied by contractions, anaesthesia, etc. ["Ann. de méd. psych.," Nov. 16, 1891, p. 373 (a, 34, 50).]

**SOMMERAUSSATZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zom}^1\text{me}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s-za}^2\text{ts}$ . See NEOLEPRA.

**SOMMERAL** (Ger.). **SOMMERSPROSSE** (Ger.), n's.  $\text{Zom}^1\text{me}^2\text{r-ma}^2\text{l}$ ,  $\text{-spros-se}^2$ . See LENTIGO.

**SOMMET** (Fr.), n.  $\text{So}^2\text{m-ma}$ . See APEX, CULMEN, and VERTEX.—**S. du bassin**. The inferior strait of the pelvis.—**S. du faiscéau intermédiaire du bulbe** [Hirschfeld]. The portion of the medulla oblongata lying between the groove separating the olivary and restiform bodies and the vagus and glossopharyngeal nuclei. [I. 42 (K).]—**S. du monticule**. See *CULMEN cerebelli*.—**S. du sacrum**. The lower extremity of the sacrum.

**SOMMITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{So}^2\text{m-me-ta}$ . The flowering top of a plant. [a. 35.]—**S's fleuris** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering tops of various plants used in pharmacy. [B. 95 (a, 38).]







**SOPOROSE, SOPOROUS**, adj's. So<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r-os, -u's. Lat., *soporosus*. Fr., *soporeux*. Ger., *schlaf-süchtig* (2d def.). 1. Causing sleep, narcotic. 2. Of diseases, accompanied with excessive drowsiness. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**SOKA** (Lat.), n. f. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See URTICARIA.

**SORBAMIDE**, n. So<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., s. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, obtained by the action of liquid ammonia on sorbic ethyl sorbate. It forms white needles. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SORBEFACIENT**, adj. So<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nt. From *sorbere*, to suck in, and *facere*, to make. Producing or promoting absorption. [a, 17.]

**SORBIC ACID**, n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>bi<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide sorbique*. Ger., *Sorbeer-säure*, *Vogelbeersäure*, *Sorbinsäure*, *Spiersäure*. A monatomic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia* and *Pyrus sorbus*. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SORBIN, SORBINOSE**, n's. So<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n, -i<sup>2</sup>n-os. Fr., *sorbine*. Ger., *Sorbin*. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained from the juice of the berries of *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SORBITE**, n. So<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>t. Fr., s. Ger., *Sorbit*. A crystalline substance, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) + H<sub>2</sub>O, found in the berries of *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**SORBUS** (Lat.), n. f. So<sup>2</sup>rb<sup>2</sup>u's(u's). Fr., *sorbier*. Ger., *Eberesche*. A section of the genus *Pyrus*. [a, 35.]—**S. americana**. The *Pyrus americana*, American mountain ash. Its properties are supposed to be similar to those of *Pyrus aucuparia*. The fruit is said to yield nearly 7 per cent. of malic acid. [a, 35.]—**S. aucuparia**. See *Pyrus aucuparia*.—**S. cydonia**. See *CYDONIA vulgaris*.—**S. domestica**. See *Pyrus s.*—**S. sambucifolia**. See *Pyrus sambucifolia*, the western mountain ash. [a, 35.]—**S. sativa**. See *Pyrus s.*

**SORDES** (Lat.), n. f. So<sup>2</sup>rd<sup>2</sup>ez(as). Gen., *sordis*. From *sordere*, to be dirty. Fr., *saburre*. Ger., *Unreinigkeit*. 1. Dirt, filth; especially the foul matter which collects on the teeth and lips in certain fevers. [D.] 2. See CERUMEN.—**Dental s.** See S. (1st def.).—**S. aurium**. See CERUMEN.—**S. capitis**. See SCABIES capitis.—**S. cutis embryonis**. See VERNIX caseosa.—**S. oculi**, **S. oculorum**. See ACNE (2d def.).

**SORDIDIN**, n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>di<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *sordidine*. Ger., *S.* A substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (or C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), obtained from *Zeora sordida*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SORE**, adj. Sor. A-S., *sār*. Gr., *δωρπός*. Lat., *dolorosus*. Fr., *sensible*, *dououreux*. Ger., *schmerzhaft*. Painful, tender on pressure. [G.]

**SORE**, n. Sor. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulcus*. Fr., *ulcère*. Ger., *offenes Geschwür*, *wunde Stelle*. An ulcer or any painful or tender lesion on the surface of the body. [G.]—**Bed s.** Lat., *gangrena per decubitus*, *decubitus*. Fr., *escharre de decubitus*. Ger., *Druckbrand*, *Durchliegen*. Gangrene of the skin or of deeper tissues, due to prolonged recumbency. It may occur in the form either of primary necrosis of the skin or of phlegmonous gangrene. [G, 73.] Cf. *DERMATITIS per decubitus*.—**Hard s.**, **Infecting s.** See *SYPHILITIC CHANCERE*.—**Kandahar s.** A s., similar to the Delhi boil, affecting inhabitants of Kandahar. [a, 34.]—**Lahore s.**, **Moulton s.** See *DELHI BOIL*.—**Natal s.** A chronic cutaneous s. affecting residents of Natal; believed to be due to the heat, uncleanness, and a scorbutic tendency. [a, 34.]—**Oriental s.** Of Tilbury Fox, any one of the diseases occurring in the East which have the general characters of Aleppo and Delhi boil, Biskra button, etc. [G, 69.]—**Pandjeh s.**, **Pendjeh s.** A chronic s. affecting residents of Pandjeh, caused by irritation of the skin by sand, dirt, and uncleanness, the intense heat, and the scorbutic tendency of many of the inhabitants favoring its occurrence. [Ind. Med. Gaz., Oct., 1886, p. 296 (a, 34).]—**Soft (venereal) s.** See *SIMPLE CHANCERE*.—**Veldt s.** See *Natal s.*

**SORE** (Fr.), n. Sor. See SORUS.

**SOREDIAL**, adj. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>l. Pertaining to or developed from a soredium. [a, 35.]

**SOREDIAE**, adj. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>at. Lat., *sorediatus* (from *soredium* [q. v.]). Having small patches or mealy spots on the surface. [a, 35.]

**SOREDIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>(sor)-ed(i<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *σωρός*, a heap. Fr., *sorédié*, *sorédiom*. Ger., *Keimhäufchen*, *Brut-häufchen*, *Staubhäufchen*. A brood bud; one of the gonidia or one of the groups of gonidia (algal cells, according to some authors) either occurring on the upper surface or bordering the margin of the thallus of many lichens, in the form of rounded or diffuse pulverulent eruptions which, when discharged from the fronds, develop into new plants. [a, 35.]

**SORE-HEELS**, n. Sor-helz'. Fr., *maladie du talon*. Of Jenner, see HORSE-POX.

**SORE MOUTH**, n. Sor mu<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>th. See STOMATITIS.—**Nursing s. m.** See STOMATITIS materna.

**SORE THROAT**, n. Sor thro<sup>2</sup>t'. See ANGINA.—**Clergymen's s. t.** See *FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS*.—**Gouty s. t.** Of Mackenzie, a pharyngitis due to gout. [a, 34.]—**Hospital s. t.** Chronic pharyngitis affecting residents of hospitals. [a, 34.]—**Inflammatory s. t.** See *CYNANCHE tonsillar* and *Erythematous PHARYNGITIS*.—**Malignant s. t.**, **Putrid s. t.** See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**Sandringham s. t.** A term applied to diphtheria at Norfolk, England. [Brit. Med. Jour., 1887, ii, p. 176 (a, 34).]—**Sloughing s. t.** The gangrenous throat affection of malignant scarlet fever. [D.]—**Ulcerated s. t.**, **Ulcerous s. t.** See *Malignant ANGINA*.

**SOREUMA** (Lat.), n. n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>(sor)-u<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -eum(a<sup>2</sup>os (-atis)). Gr., *σώρευμα* (from *σωρεύειν*, to heap up). Fr., *soreume*. Of Walroth, see SOREDIDIUM.

**SORGHUM** (Lat.), n. n. So<sup>2</sup>rg<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *sorgho*. Ger., *Moorhirse*. A genus of the *Andropogoneæ*, considered by some a

subgenus of *Andropogon*. The *Sorghes* are a subtribe of the *Saccharineæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. commune**, **S. dora**. See *S. vulgare*.—**S. halepense**. Ger., *aleppische Moorhirse*. The Aleppo millet-grass of southern Europe and the Orient. The sweetish mucilaginous root (lt. *graminaceæ*, *smilacæ dulce*) is used in Italy in place of European sarsaparilla. [a, 35.]—**S. saccharatum**. Fr., *sorgho sucré*, *gros mil* (ou millet), *millet de Cafre*. Broom-corn, Chinese sugar-cane, sugar-millet; indigenous to northern China and cultivated in India, Africa, Europe, and the United States. The juice is rich in glucose, and yields molasses, sugar, alcohol, and a liquor like cider. The leaves and seed are used as fodder. The stems are made into paper. In China the coloring matter of the seed is used to deepen the color of wines. The spikelets are used for making brooms. [a, 35.]—**S. vulgare**. Fr., *sorgho* (commun, ou d'Afrique), *balais* (de jonc), *blé de Guinée*, *garnotte*, *grand (ou gros) mil*, *millet d'Afrique* (ou d'alaïs, ou de Turquie), *grand millet noir*. Ger., *gemeine Moorhirse*, *Durrags*, *Mohrenhirse*, *Kaffernkorn*. Dhourra, Guinea-corn, East Indian (or great, or Turkish) millet; cultivated for its grain. It was the *κρυπτος* of the ancient Greeks, who used a decoction of the seed as a pectoral and the flour as an astringent and in poultices. In China the seeds of one variety are used for making wine. [a, 35.]

**SORORATION**, n. Sor-or-i<sup>2</sup>a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *soror*, a sister. Fr., s. The development of a girl's breasts at puberty. [a, 14.]

**SOROSIS** (Lat.), **SOROSUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. So<sup>2</sup>r(sor)-os-i<sup>2</sup>s, -u's(u's). Gen., -os(-is), -os'i. From *σωρός*, a heap. Fr., *sorrose*. Ger., *Haufenfrucht*. The product of a compact flower-cluster; a fleshy multiple fruit. [a, 35.]

**SORREL**, n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>re<sup>2</sup>l. 1. The genus *Oxalis*. 2. The *Rumex acetosa* and other species of *Rumex*. [a, 35.]—**Common s.** The *Rumex acetosa* and (in the United States) *Rumex acetosella*. [a, 35.]—**Cuckoo-s.** See *OXALIS acetosella*.—**French s.** See *Rumex scutellatus* and *OXALIS acetosella*.—**Guinea s.** The *Hibiscus sabdariffa* and its variety *alba*. [a, 35.]—**Horse-s.** See *Rumex lapathicus*.—**Mountain s.** 1. The *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. The genus *Oxyria*. [a, 35.]—**Red s.** See *HIBISCUS sabdariffa*.—**Salt of s.** See *POTASSIUM oxalate* (3d def.).—**Sheep-s.**, **Sheep's s.** See *Rumex acetosella*.—**S-tree**. 1. The *Oxydendron arboreum*. 2. In Queensland, the *Hibiscus heterophyllus*. [a, 35.]—**S-vine**. The *Cissus acida*. [a, 35.]—**S-wood**. 1. The *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. The *Oxydendron arboreum*. [a, 35.]—**Sow-s.** Probably a corruption of *sour s.*; the *Rumex acetosa*. [a, 35.]—**Water-s.** See *Rumex hydrolapathum*.—**Wood-s.** 1. The genus *Oxalis*, especially *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. In Jamaica, the *Begonia nitida*. [a, 35.]

**SORTIE** (Fr.), n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>te. An outlet. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**S. du bassin**. See *INFERIOR STRAIT of the pelvis*.

**SORUS** (Lat.), n. m. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>u's(u's). From *σωρός*, a heap. Fr., *sore*. Ger., *Häufchen*, *Sporenhäufchen* (2d def.). 1. The fruit dot, or collection of sporangia, of ferns. 2. A collection of spores or globules on the fronds of various *Algae*. [a, 35.]

**SORY** (Lat.), n. n. So<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u's. Gr., *σῶπρ*. See IRON sulphate.

**SOSIBIOUS**, adj. Soz-i<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u's. Lat., *sosibiūs* (from *σῶζειν*, to save, and *bios*, life). Fr., *sosibié*. Used or fitted for preserving life. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SOSICREAS** (Lat.), n. n. So<sup>2</sup>z(sos)-i<sup>2</sup>k're<sup>2</sup>a's(a's). Gen., -crea(-atis). From *σῶζειν*, to save, and *κρέας*, flesh. See CREASOTE.

**SOTERIOLOGY**, n. So<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *σωτήρ*, a savior, and *λόγος*, understanding. See HYGIENE.

**SOTERIUS** (Lat.), adj. So<sup>2</sup>t(sot)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>u's(u's). Gr., *σωτήριος* (from *σωτήρ*, a savior). Preserving, healing (said especially of mineral springs). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SOTIRELLA** (Lat.), n. f. So<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>r-el'la<sup>2</sup>. See under BALSAMUM odontalgicum.

**SOTTEVILLE-LEZ-ROUEN** (Fr.), n. Sot-vel-la-ru-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

**SOUARI NUT**, n. See *Suwarrow NUT*.

**SOUBIZE** (Fr.), n. Sub-ez. A place in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**SOUBRELANGE** (Fr.), n. Sub-r-la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g. See TONGUE-TIE.

**SOUBRESAUT** (Fr.), n. Sub-r<sup>2</sup>so. 1. The "bumping" of a boiling liquid. [B, 8.] 2. See SUBSULTUS.

**SOUCELLES** (Fr.), n. Su-se<sup>2</sup>l. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**SOUCHE** (Fr.), n. Sush. A stump; the thick subterranean portion of a plant (usually the rhizome and sometimes the root of a perennial plant); in the pl., s's, of the Fr. codr., rhizomes. [a, 35, 38.]—**S's des hémisphères**. See CHURA cerebri.

**SOUCHET** (Fr.), n. Su-sha. See CYPERUS.—**S. babylonique**. See *Larger GALANGAL*.—**S. des Indes**. See *CURCUMA longa*.—**S. sultan**, **S. tubéreux**. See CYPERUS esculentus.

**SOUCHEYRE** (Fr.), n. Su-she<sup>2</sup>r. A place in the department of the Haute-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 105 (a, 50).]

**SOUCI** (Fr.), n. Su-se. See CALENDALE (1st def.).—**Conserve de s.** See *CONSERVA CALENDALE*.—**Extrait de s.** See *EXTRACTUM CALENDALE*.—**S. d'eau**. See *CALTHA palustris* and *LYSIMACHIA thyrsoflora*.—**S. des blés**, **S. des champs**. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM segetum*.

**SOUDE** (Fr.), n. Sud. 1. Soda. For such subheadings as *Benzoate de s.*, etc., see the manifestly equivalent forms *SODIUM benzoate*, etc. 2. The genus *Salsola*. [a, 35.]—**Acétate de s. cristallisé**. See *SODIUM acetate*.—**Alun de s.** See *SODA ALUM*.—**Azotate de s.** See *SODIUM nitrate*.—**Borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (avec excès de base), **Borate sursaturé de s.** See BORAX.—**Carbonate de**



**s.** Normal sodium carbonate. [B.]—**Carbonate de s. neutre.** Sodium bicarbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Carbonate de s. pur cristallisé.** See **Sodium carbonate.**—**Carbonate de s. sec du commerce.** See **Dried commercial sodium carbonate.**—**Chlorite de s. chloruré.** Chlorure de s. liquide. See **Liquor sodæ chloratæ.**—**Collutoire au borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *collutorium cum borate sodico*. Collutory of borax; made by triturating 1 part of powdered borax with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B.]—**Craie de s., Cristaux de s.** See **Sodium carbonate.**—**Eau de s. (carbonatée).** See **Liquor sodæ effervescent.**—**Gargarisme au borate de s.** See **Gargarisma boraxatum.**—**Hydrolé de bicarbonate de s.** See **Liquor sodæ effervescent.**—**Hydrolé de s.** See **Liquor sodæ.**—**Hypochlorite de s.** See **Sodium hypochlorite** and **Liquor sodæ chloratæ.**—**Hypochlorite de s. liquide.** See **Liquor sodæ chloratæ.**—**Hyposulfite de s.** See **Sodium thiosulfate.**—**Phénate de s.** See **Sodium carbonate.**—**Phénate de s. dissous.** See **Liquor natri carbolici.**—**Phosphate de s.** See **Sodium phosphate.**—**Phosphate de s. et d'ammoniaque.** See **Ammonium and sodium phosphate.**—**Poudre de bicarbonate de s.** Sodium bicarbonate powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.] Borax powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sel de s. (cristallisé).** See **Sodium carbonate.**—**Silicate de s. liquide.** See **Liquor sodii silicatis.**—**Sirap d'hypophosphite de s.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made up of 1 part of sodium hypophosphite, 10 parts of syrup of orange-flowers, and 89 of syrup. [B.]—**Soluté d'arséniate de s.** See **Liquor arsenicæ Pearsonii** and **Liquor sodii arseniatis.**—**Solution de s.** See **Liquor sodæ.**—**S. aérée.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. à la chaux.** A substance formed by mixing a solution of sodium carbonate with lime, as in the first stage in the preparation of caustic soda. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**S. boratée.** See **BORAX.**—**S. carbonatée.** See **Sodium carbonate.**—**S. caustique.** Caustic soda. [B.]—**S. caustique liquide.** See **Liquor sodæ.**—**S. commune.** See **SALSOOLA soda.**—**S. crayeuse.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. cultivée.** See **SALSOLA sativa.**—**S. de varec.** See **KELP** and **Fucus vesiculosus.**—**S. effervescent.** **S. fondue.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. sulfatée.** See **Sodium sulphate.**—**S. tartarisée.** See **POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.**—**S. vitriolée.** See **Sodium sulphate.**—**Sous-carbonate de s.** See **Sodium carbonate.**—**Sous-phosphate de s.** See **Sodium phosphate.**—**Sulfate de s.** Normal sodium sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfate de s. du commerce.** See **Crude sodium sulphate.**—**Sulfate de s. purifié.** See under **Sodium sulphate.**—**Sulfite acide de s.** See **Sodium bisulfite.**—**Sulfite sulfurée de s.** See **Sodium thiosulfate.**—**Sulfonate de s.** See **Sodium ethylsulphate.**—**Sulfure de s.** See **Sodium sulphide** and **Sodium trisulphide.**—**Tablettes de bicarbonate de s.** See **Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis.**—**Tablettes de bicarbonate de s. à la menthe.** Ninety-six-centigramme lozenges made from a mixture of 64 grammes of sodium bicarbonate, 1,125 of sugar, 144 of mucilage, and 18 drops of oil of peppermint. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tablettes de borate de s.** Sp., *tablettas de bórato sodico* [Sp. Ph.]. Lozenges each containing 10 centigrammes of borax, and made up with 60 centigrammes of water, 90 of sugar, and a very small proportion of gum tragacanth and tincture of benzoin [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. orders tragacanth mucilage and omits the water and the tincture of benzoin. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SOLDON** (Fr.), n. Sud-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

**SOUDURE** (Fr.), n. Sud-u<sup>6</sup>r. 1. Coalescence, union. [a, 35.] 2. See **False ankylosis.**—**S. des os.** See **True ankylosis.**

**SOUFFLE**, n. Suf. Gr., *σπῶς*. Lat., *flatus*. Fr., s. A low blowing sound, a murmur. [D.] See also **BRUIT de s.** For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under **MURMUR.**—**Bronchial s.** See **Bronchial respiration** (1st def.) and cf. **Bronchial murmur.**—**Cardiac s.** 1. See **Heart murmur.** 2. In obstetrics, that variety of the fetal s. which originates in the heart. [A, 15.]—**Cavernous s.** See **Cavernous rale.**—**Electric s.** Of Charcot, a feeling of coolness produced by bringing a metallic ball within six inches of a person charged with static electricity. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June, 1881, p. 720 (a, 34).]—**Fetal s.** 1. A s. of inconstant occurrence, thought by Nägele, Hecker, Schröder, and others to be different from the funicular s., and to be due to temporary compression of the umbilical cord between the foetus and the uterine wall, excited especially by the application of the stethoscope. 2. A collective term for a cardiac and a funicular s. [A, 15, 24.]—**Funic s., Funicular s.** Ger., *Nabelschnurgeräusch*. A hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart sound, sometimes heard on auscultation of the abdomen of a pregnant woman, and supposed to have its origin in the arteries of the umbilical cord. [A, 22.]—**Glottic s.** An auscultatory s. heard in the neck caused by air passing through the glottis. [a, 34.]—**Intracardiac s.** See **Cardiac s.**—**Placental s.** Fr., *s. placentaire*. Ger., *Placentargeräusch*. See **Uterine s.**—**S. bronchique** (Fr.). See **Bronchial respiration.**—**S. continu (avec redoublement)** (Fr.). See **BRUIT de s. à double courant.**—**S. du grand silence** (Fr.). Of Voilez, a cardiac s. (1st def.) that begins during diastole and is reinforced little by little; observed in cases of extreme stenosis when the valves are joined at their free border. They close easily but open with difficulty. [Barth., "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," March 6, 1885, p. 105 (a, 34).]—**S. tubaire** (Fr.). See **Tracheal respiration** (1st def.) and **Bronchial respiration** (1st def.).—**S. vénéux.** See **Venous murmur** and **BRUIT vénéux**, and cf. **Venous hum.**—**S. volité.** Of Laennec, an auscultatory sign in which it seems that each vibration, cough, or respiration agitates a sort of mobile veil interposed between a pulmonary cavity and the observer's ear. It is observed in pulmonary cavities, bronchial dilatation, and peripneumonia. [Laennec (a, 34).]—**Tracheal s.** See **Tracheal respiration** (1st def.).—**Umbilical s.** 1. See **Funicular s.** 2. Of Nägele, see **Fetal s.** (1st def.).—**Uterine s.** Fr., *s. utérin*, s. pla-

centaire, grand bruit (to distinguish it from the fetal heart sounds). Ger., *Circulationsgeräusch des schwangeren Uterus*, *Placentargeräusch*, *Uteringeräusch*, *Uterinalgéräusch*. A blowing sound like that heard over an aneurysm, recognized, on auscultating the uterus in advanced pregnancy, as synchronous with the mother's pulse; supposed to be due to enlargement of the uterine arteries.

**SOUFFLET** (Fr.), n. Suf-fla. See **INSUFFLATOR.**

**SOUFRE** (Fr.), n. Su-fr'. See **SULPHUR.**—**Alcool de s.** See **CARBON disulphide.**—**Baume de s.** See **Balsamum sulphuris.**—**Baume de s. anisé.** See **Balsamum sulphuris anisatum.**—**Baume de s. succiné.** See **Balsamum sulphuris succinatum.**—**Baume de s. térébenthiné.** See **Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum.**—**Clyssus de s.** See **ANTIMONI clyssus.**—**Électuaire de s.** See **Confectio sulphuris.**—**Esprit de s. (par la cloche).** See **ANTIMONI clyssus.**—**Fleurs de s.** Flowers of sulphur. [B.]—**Fleurs de s. composées.** See **Flores sulphuris compositi.**—**Fleur de s. lavée.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**Foie de s.** Liver of sulphur. [B.]—**Foie de s. alcalin.** Potassium or sodium sulphide. [B.]—**Foie de s. antimoné.** Liver of antimony. [B, 92.]—**Foie de s. calcaire.** Calcium sulphide. [B, 119.]—**Foie de s. volatil.** See **Liquor fumans Beguini.**—**Glycéré de s.** See **Glyceritum cum sulphure.**—**Huile de s.** See **ANTIMONI clyssus.**—**Lait de s.** See **Lac sulphuris.**—**Liniment de foie de s. calcaire.** See **Linimentum calcarie sulphuratæ.**—**Magistère de s.** Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**Opiat de s.** See **Confectio sulphuris.**—**Pastilles de s.** See **Tabellæ sulphuris.**—**Pommade au s. précipité.** **Pommade de s.** See **Unguentum sulphuris.**—**Poudre de s. doré mercurielle.** See **Pulvis hydrargyri stibiatus.**—**S. antimoné tartarisé.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]—**S. carburé.** See **CARBON disulphide.**—**S. doré.** See **ANTIMONI pentasulphide.**—**S. doré liquide.** See **Tinctura antimoni saponata.**—**S. lavé.** Washed sulphur. [a, 38.]—**S. non lavé.** Crude sulphur. [a, 38.]—**S. précipité.** Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimé.** Sublimed sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimé lavé.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**S. végétale.** Lycopodium powder. [a, 35.]—**Tablettes de s.** See **Tabellæ sulphuris.**

**SOUGRAGNE** (Fr.), **SOUGRAIGNE** (Fr.), n's. Sug-ra'n-y', -re'n-y'. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SOUL**, n. Sol. Gr., *ψυχή*. Lat., *anima*. Fr., *âme*. Ger., *Seele*. The non-corporeal, immaterial part of man (cf. **MIND**). [a, 48.]—**Physical s.** Lat., *anima structrix*. An old term for the cause of the development of organisms in the likeness of the parents; a "formative power" of the mother's mind. [A, 42.] Cf. **VIS ESSENTIALIS** and **Théorie des moules intérieurs.**—**Spinal s.** A faculty of sensation and consciousness supposed by some to exist in the spinal cord. [L, 20 (a, 48).]

**SOULAMEA** (Lat.), n. f. Sul-a'm'e-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *soulamé*. A genus of the *Simarubaceæ*, tribe *Picramnieæ*; formerly placed in the *Polygalææ* and by Endlicher made a distinct family (*Soulameæ*) allied to the *Polygalææ*. [a, 35.]—**S. amara.** A tree of the Molucca and Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant are bitter, especially the tonic and emetic bark and root, which are used in epilepsy, asthma, snake-bites, cholera, pleurisy, etc. The fruit-kernel is used in colic. *Radix mustela* (Fr., *racine de belette*) is by some authors identified with the root of this tree. [a, 35.]

**SOULEUX** (Fr.), n. Sul-e-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring.

**SOUND**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>nd. Gr., *φωνή*. Lat., *sonus*. Fr., *son*. Ger., *Schall*. The sensation produced on the auditory-nerve filaments by the vibrations of a sonorous body. [F.]—**Anasarcons s.** A moist bubbling s. heard on applying a stethoscope to the chest when its skin is oedematous.—**Band-box s.** Ger., *Schachtelschall*. Of Biermer, the abnormally resonant percussion note heard over the chest in pulmonary emphysema. [P. Guttman (a, 17).] Cf. **WOODEN DULLNESS.**—**Bellows s.** Fr., *bruit de soufflet*. An endocardial murmur like the blowing s. of a bellows. [D, 29.]—**Blowing s.** An organic murmur likened to the s. of air expelled with moderate force through an aperture.—**Bottle s.** See **Amphoric murmur** (1st def.).—**Bronchial s.** See **Bronchial respiration.**—**Cardiac s's.** See **Heart s's.**—**Cracked-pot s.** Fr., *bruit de pot fêlé*. A variety of tympanic resonance heard over pulmonary cavities, etc. [D.]—**Flapping s.** See **BRUIT de drapeau.**—**Fetal heart s's.** Fr., *bruits (ou battements) du cœur fœtal*. Ger., *Herztöne des Kindes (oder des Fötus)*, *Fötalpulps*, *Herzschlag des Fötus*, *fœtale Herztöne*. The s's made by the beating of the fetal heart, as heard on auscultation of the mother's abdomen: the most trustworthy sign of pregnancy as well as of the fact that the child is alive.—**Friction s.** See the major list.—**Funicular bellows s.** See **Funicular souffle.**—**Heart s.** *Herztöne*. The two s's, one dull and prolonged, the other short and sharp, heard over the cardiac region. The first, long, or systolic s. is isochronous with the systole of the ventricles. The second, short, or diastolic s. is isochronous with the closure of the semilunar valves. The s's emitted have been compared to the pronunciation of the syllables *lub* and *dup*, with a short pause after the latter s. One of the chief factors in the production of these s's is the contracting muscular fibres of the ventricles; the s's are supported and increased by the s. produced by the tension and vibration of the auriculo-ventricular valves and their chordæ tendineæ. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Hollow s.** Of Alison, an amphoric percussion s. [a, 34.]—**Humming s.** See **HEM.**—**Humoric s.** See **BRUIT humorique.**—**Hydro-meric s.** See **BRUIT humorique**, **GARGOILLEMENT**, and **GUTTA cadens.**—**Kettle-boiling s.** **Kettle-singing s.** Of Alison, an auscultatory thoracic s., resembling that of water boiling in a kettle; heard in incipient phthisis. [a, 34.]—**Metallic heart s's.** See under **Metallic murmur.**—**Metamorphosing breath s.** Of Seitz, an inspiratory s. due to the passage of air through a narrow opening into a pulmonary cavity. It consists of a harsh s. lasting for one third of the inspiratory period, and then continued as blowing respiration at-



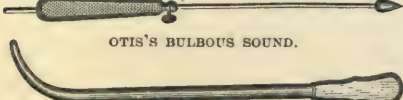
tended with a metallic echo or as ordinary râles. [D. 25, 47].—**Muscle s.** Lat., *myophonia*. Fr., *son musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelton, Muskelgeräusch*. The s. heard by auscultation over a muscle that is contracted and kept in a state of tension. [a. 34.] See also **BRUIT musculaire**.—**New-leather s.** See **BRUIT de cuir neuf**.—**Osseous s.** Of Cammann and Clark, an elevated intense auscultatory s. having a slightly metallic timbre. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**Pseudo-cavernous s.** See **BRUIT humorique**.—**Pulmonary s.** See **Vesicular murmur** and **Respiratory murmurs**.—**Rasping s.** Fr., *bruit de râpe* (ou de lime à bois). A rough pleural or pericardial friction s. [a. 34].—**Respiratory s's.** See **Respiratory murmurs**.—**Sawing s.** Fr., *bruit de scie*. A morbid s. produced by disordered cardiac action, resembling that of sawing. [D.]—**S. shadow.** An interference with the complete projection of a s. wave by some obstacle interposed between the source of the s. and the ear of the observer. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 223 (a. 34).]—**Splashing s.** Ger., *plätscherndes Geräusch*. See **BRUIT de clapement**.—**To-and-fro s.** Fr., *bruit de va et vient*. Of Watson, the rasping, friction s. of pericarditis. Cf. **To-and-fro murmur**.—**Tubular s.** See **Traacheal respiration** (1st def.).—**Water-wheel s.** See **BRUIT de moulin**.

**SOUND**, n. Su<sup>5</sup>u<sup>nd</sup>. Gr., *μήλη, στύλος*. Lat., *specillum, stylus*. Fr., *sonde*. Any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are explored. [E.]—**Anel's s.** See **Anel's PROBE**.—**Bellocoq's s.** See **Bellocoq's CANNULA**.—**Conical s.** A dilating urethral steel s. gradually increasing in size from the point to the shaft. [a. 34].—**Cooling s.** A double-



BREWER'S LACRYMAL CUPPED SOUND.

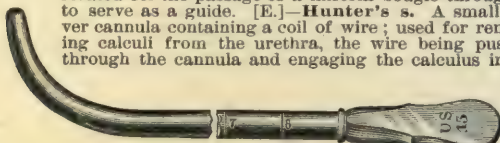
current catheter without eyes, the two canals communicating near the instrument's point; used to cool the prostatic urethra by passing cold water through it. [a. 34].—**Cupped s.** A s. with cups or depressions at the curved portion for holding ointments. [E.] Cf. **Ointment BOUGIE**.—**Gouley's**



OTIS'S BULBOUS SOUND.

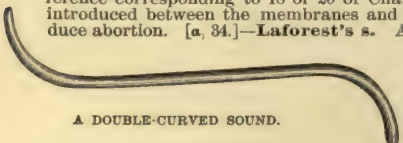
VAN BUREN'S SOUND.

**tunneled s. and guide.** A fine urethral s. grooved like a director, the groove ending with a bulbous point which is perforated for the passage of a filiform bougie through it to serve as a guide. [E.]—**Hunter's s.** A small silver cannula containing a coil of wire; used for removing calculi from the urethra, the wire being pushed through the cannula and engaging the calculus in its

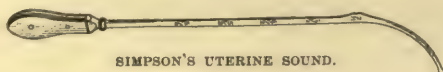


SOUND AND SCALE.

coil. [E.]—**Jenks's spiral s.** A uterine s. formed of a flexible spiral of metal. [a. 34].—**Kraus's s.** A gum s. having a circumference corresponding to 18 or 20 of Charrière's scale; it is introduced between the membranes and the uterus to produce abortion. [a. 34].—**Laforest's s.** A small cannula for probing and injecting the nasal duct from below. [E.]—**Lithometer s.** A s. shaped like a lithotrite, having an index on the handle for the purpose of showing the degree of separation between the blades. [a. 34].—**Micro-telephonic s.** Of Sir H. Thompson,



A DOUBLE-CURVED SOUND.



SIMPSON'S UTERINE SOUND.

an ordinary s. on the handle of which is a microphone connected with a pole of a battery, a telephone that may be placed at the ear



VAN BUREN'S CUPPED SOUND.

being connected with the other pole. [a. 34].—**Myrtle-leaved s.** See **Feuille de MYRTE**.—**Nélaton's s.** See **Nélaton's PROBE**.—**Oesophageal s.** A long, flexible rubber s. used in determining lesions of the œsophagus. [a. 34].—**Thermo-electric s.** A fine probe

that may be passed into an affected part or organ and connected with an electro-thermostat so as to register temperature variations. [a. 34].—**Urethral s.** Ger., *Blasensonde, Steinsonde*. A s. used in examining the urethra. [a. 34].—**Uterine s.** A metallic s. having a graduated stem with a slight curve at its extremity corresponding to the axis of the normal uterus; used to measure the length of the uterine canal. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

**SOUND**, n. Su<sup>5</sup>u<sup>nd</sup>. The air-bladder of a fish. [a. 35.]

**SOUND**, v. tr. and intr. Su<sup>6</sup>u<sup>nd</sup>. To catheterize; to search the bladder for stone. [E.]

**SOUPIR** (Fr.), n. Sup-er. See **SIGH**, n.

**SOUR**, adj. Su<sup>5</sup>u<sup>r</sup>. Gr., *ὄξυς*. Lat., *acer*. Fr., *aigre, acide*. Ger., *sauer*. Tart, acid.

**SOURBERRY**, n. Su<sup>5</sup>u<sup>r</sup>-be-rî-jî. 1. The *Berberis vulgaris*, var. *canadensis*. 2. The cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpum*).

**SOURCE** (Fr.), n. Surs. See **FONS**.—**S. minérale**. A mineral spring. [a. 21.]

**SOURCIL** (Fr.), n. Sur-se. The eyebrow. [a. 14].—**S. cotyloïdien**. The brim of the acetabulum. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**SOURCILIER** (Fr.), n. Sur-se-le-a. See **CORRUATOR supercili**.

**SOURD** (Fr.), adj. Sur. See **DEAF**.—**S. muet**. See **DEAF-mute**.

**SOUR LAKE SPRING**, n. Su<sup>5</sup>u<sup>r</sup>. A health resort on Sour Lake, Harding County, Texas. [a. 14.]

**SOUR SPRINGS**, n. Su<sup>5</sup>u<sup>r</sup>. 1. A health resort in Caldwell County, Texas, where there is an acid mineral spring. 2. A summer resort in Erie County, New York, where there are several intensely acid springs. [a. 14.]

**SOUS** (Fr.), prep. Su. Under. For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sub-* and *Infra-*.

**SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL** (Fr.), **SOUS-ACROMIO-HUMÉRAL** (Fr.), n's. Suz-a<sup>3</sup>k-rom-e-o-klâ<sup>3</sup>-ve-u<sup>6</sup>m-a-ra<sup>3</sup>l, -o-u<sup>6</sup>m-a-ra<sup>3</sup>l. The deltoid muscle.

**SOUS-ANCONÉ** (Fr.), n. Suz-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ko-na. See **SUBANCONÆUS**.

**SOUS-AZOTATE** (Fr.), n. Si-a<sup>3</sup>z-ot-a<sup>3</sup>t. A subnitrate. [a. 38.]

**SOUS-CLAVIER** (Fr.), adj. and n. Su-klâ<sup>3</sup>-v-e-a. See **SUBCLAVIUS**.

**SOUS-CUISSE** (Fr.), n. Su-kwes. See **Perineal BAND**.

**SOUS-DIARTHRODIAL** (Fr.), adj. Su-de-a<sup>3</sup>r-tro-de-a<sup>3</sup>l. Situated beneath, or affecting the tissue beneath, an articular cartilage. See **ARTHRITE s-d'e**.

**SOUS-DORSO-ATLOÏDIEN** (Fr.), n. Su-do<sup>3</sup>r-so-a<sup>3</sup>t-lo-e-de-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **LONGUS colli**.

**SOUS-DURE-MÉRIEN** (Fr.), adj. Su-du<sup>3</sup>r-ma-re-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **SUBDURAL**.

**SOUS-ÉPINEUX** (Fr.), adj. Suz-a-pe-nu<sup>6</sup>. See **INFRASPINOUS**; as a n., see **INFRASPINATUS**.

**SOUS-GENRE** (Fr.), n. Su-zha<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-r'. See **SUBGENUS**.

**SOUS-HYDROCHLORATE** (Fr.), n. Suz-ed-ro-klor-a<sup>3</sup>t. See **SUBCHLORIDE**.

**SOUS-MAXILLAIRE** (Fr.), adj. Su-mâ<sup>3</sup>x-el-la<sup>3</sup>r. See **INFRA-MAXILLARY** and **SUBMAXILLARY**.

**SOUS-MAXILLO-NASAL** (Fr.), n. Su-mâ<sup>3</sup>x-el-lo-na<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>3</sup>l. See **COMPRESSOR naris**.

**SOUS-ONGULAIRE** (Fr.), adj. Suz-o<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-gu<sup>6</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>r. See **SUB-UNGUAL**.

**SOUS-PALPÉBRAL** (Fr.), n. Su-pa<sup>3</sup>l-pa-bra<sup>3</sup>l. Of G. St. Hilaire, the coronoid bone in the crocodile. [L. 14.]

**SOUS-PUBIO-ABDOMINAL** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-a<sup>3</sup>b-do-me-na<sup>3</sup>l. See **PYRAMIDALIS abdominis**.

**SOUS-PUBIO-COCYGIEN** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-ko<sup>3</sup>k-se-zhe-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **LEVATOR ani**.

**SOUS-PUBIO-CRÉTI-TIBIAL** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-kre<sup>3</sup>-te-be-a<sup>3</sup>l. See **GRACILIS**, n.

**SOUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-fa-mo-ra<sup>3</sup>l. See **ADDUCTOR femoris brevis**.

**SOUS-PUBIO-PRÉTIBIAL** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-pra-te-be-a<sup>3</sup>l. See **GRACILIS**, n.

**SOUS-PUBIO-TIBIAL** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-te-be-a<sup>3</sup>l. See **Short ADDUCTOR of the leg**.

**SOUS-PUBIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN** (Fr.), n. Su-pu<sup>6</sup>-be-o-tro-ka<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ta-re-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **OBTURATOR externus**.—**S.-p.-t. interne**. See **OBTURATOR internus**.

**SOUS-SCAPULAIRE** (Fr.), adj. Su-ska<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>6</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>r. See **INFRA-SCAPULAR**; as a n., see **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

**SOUS-SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL** (Fr.), n. Su-ska<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>6</sup>-lo-u<sup>6</sup>-ma-ra<sup>3</sup>l. See **ADDUCTOR of the arm**.

**SOUS-SCAPULO-TROCHINIEN** (Fr.), n. Su-ska<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>6</sup>-lo-tro-she-ne-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

**SOUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN** (Fr.), n. Su-ska<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>6</sup>-lo-tro-she-ta-re-a<sup>3</sup>n. See **TERES minor**.

**SOUS-SEL** (Fr.), n. Su-se<sup>2</sup>l. See **SUBSALT**.

**SOUS-SPINI-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN** (Fr.), n. Su-spe-ne-ska<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>6</sup>-lo-tro-she-ta-re-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **INFRASPINATUS**, n.

**SOUS-TROCHANTÉRIEN** (Fr.), adj. Su-tro-ka<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ta-re-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **SUBTROCHANTERIC**.

**SOUS-TROCHANTINIEN** (Fr.), adj. Su-tro-ka<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-te-ne-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Situated or passing beneath the lesser trochanter. [L. 41 (a. 14).]



**SOUTHERNWOOD**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{th}^2\text{u}^4\text{rn-wu}^4\text{d}$ . See *ARTEMISIA abrotanum*, *ARTEMISIA pontica*, and *ARTEMISIA santonica*.

**SOUTHPORT**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{u}^4\text{th-port}$ . A sea-bathing resort in Lancashire, England. [L. 37, 57 (a. 14).]

**SOWBREAD**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{u}^4\text{-bre}^2\text{d}$ . See *CYCLAMEN europæum*.

**SOW-THISTLE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{u}^4\text{-thi}^2\text{sl}$ . See *SONCHUS*.

**SOYA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{So}^3\text{ya}^2$ . See *SOJA*.

**SOYMIDA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Soim}^3\text{id-a}^2$ . A genus of the *Meliaceæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. febrifuga*. Fr., *amiténie fébrifuge*. Ger., *Rothholzbaum*, *S'baum*. East Indian mahogany, redwood, bastard cedar; a tree growing in central and southern India. The bitter, astringent, somewhat aromatic bark, rohu bark (Lat., *cortex s.* [seu *soymide*, see *swietenia*]), is used as a tonic and antiperiodic. In very large doses it is said to cause vertigo. It contains, besides much tannin, a yellowish-white or nearly colorless, very bitter, resinous substance regarded as the tonic principle. [a. 35.]

**SOZAL**, n.  $\text{So}^3\text{z'l}$ . Aluminium paraphenyldisulphonate; an astringent antiseptic of a slight carboic-acid odor. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

**SOZINS**, n. pl.  $\text{Soz}^3\text{inz}$ . Defensive proteins that are normally present in an animal and render it proof against a certain disease. [a. 34.]

**SOZODONT**, n.  $\text{Soz}^3\text{o do}^2\text{nt}$ . A proprietary liquid dentifrice said to consist of about 15 parts of Venetian soap and 200 of dilute alcohol, colored with extract of red sandal-wood and perfumed with oil of wintergreen. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**SOZOIOL**, n.  $\text{So-zo-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-ol}$ . Ditoloparaphenol sulphonic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}(\text{OH})$ , a brilliant crystalline powder, colorless, odorless, non-poisonous, and not decomposed by light, though containing over 50 per cent. of iodine. It has been used externally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and antiparasitic, in burns, and in various cutaneous nasal and pharyngeal affections, and internally in diabetes. ["Therap. Gaz.," Jan., 1888, p. 30; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 502 (a. 50); Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]—**Mercuric s.** A salt,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)_2\text{Hg}$ , occurring as a fine orange-colored powder soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Potassic s.** A salt,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{K}$ , occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Sodic s.** A salt,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ , occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Zincic s.** A salt,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)_2\text{Zn} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as colorless acicular crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**SOZOIOLATE**, n.  $\text{So-zo-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-ol-at}$ . A compound of sozoiodolic acid and a base.

**SOZOIOLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{So-zo-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-ol}^2\text{ic}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as large monosymmetric prismatic crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**SPA** (Ger.), **SPAA** (Ger.), n.s. **Spa**<sup>3</sup>. A place in Liège, Belgium, where there are gaseous springs, containing iron, sodium, and calcium carbonates, and sodium chloride and sulphate. From this place-name any mineral spring is sometimes designated as.

**SPACE**, n. **Spas**. Ger., *Spaa*. Lat., *spatium*. Fr., *espace*. Ger., *Raum*. Continuous extension in the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness; in a popular restricted sense, room, empty or vacant s. [a. 48.]—**Air-s.** Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Luftraum*. Syn.: *air-chamber*. 1. An accumulation of air at the rounded end of an egg, between the middle and internal fibrous envelopes, which penetrates through the shell to replace a certain amount of the watery material of the egg lost by evaporation. [A. 17.] 2. In a plant, see under *LACUNA* (2d def.).—**Anterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus anterior* (seu *præperforatus*), *substantia perforata*, *lamina cribrosa antica*. Fr., *lame criblée (antérieure)*, *espace perforé antérieur*, *substance perforée antérieure*. Ger., *vordere durchlöchernte Substanz*, *Siebplatte*. A triangular s. on the lower surface of each cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the three roots of the olfactory nerve, posteriorly by the optic tract, and externally by the beginning of the Sylvian fissure. It corresponds to the lower portion of the corpus striatum, and is pierced by a number of blood-vessels which enter that body. [L. 2 (K).]—**Arachnoid s.** See *Subarachnoid s.* and *Subdural s.*—**Bioplasson s.** The parts which remain unstained when connective tissue is treated with silver nitrate; considered by von Recklinghausen to be lymph-s's in the basis substance, but supposed by Heitzmann to be either unstained bioplasson or cavities containing it. [J. 26.] See also *CELL-s.* (1st def.).—**Blood-s's (of the placenta)**. See *Intervillous LACUNÆ*.—**Bregmatic s.** See *Anterior FONTANELLE*.—**Cell-s's of connective tissue**. S's, rather larger than the cells of connective tissue, in which the tissue-cells are contained. [C.]—**Circumcellular s.** See *CELL-s.*—**Circumvascular lymph-s's**. Ger., *perivascular Räume*. Tubes surrounding blood-vessels and communicating with true lymphatic vessels. [L.]—**Contractile s.** See *Contractile VACUOLÆ*.—**Douglas's s.** See *Recto-uterine pouch*.—**Epicerebral s.** See *SPACE lymphaticæ epicerebral*.—**Epidural s. of the spinal canal**. Of Waldeyer, a lymph-s. between the periosteum lining the vertebral canal and the spinal dura. [J. 17 (K).]—**Fontana's s.** See *CANAL of Fontana*.—**Haversian s's**. Fr., *espaces haversiens*. Ger., *Havers'sche Räume*. Irregular s's found especially in growing bones. They have jagged outlines, and appear to be the result of the absorption of compact bone. Such a s. may become filled by the development of Haversian systems within it. [J. 24, 33.]—**Interarytenoid s.** See *SPACE interarytenoidien*.—**Intercellular s's**. 1. Minute s's between the intercellular apophyses of prickly cells. They are crossed by the intercellular bridges. [J.] 2. Cavities, minute or large, formed in the tissues of plants either by the unequal growth or splitting of walls separating adjacent cells or by the destruction of intermediate cells. The former mode of development is known as *schizogenus*, the latter as *lysigenus*. They are found chiefly in mature tissues, and may contain air, water, crystals, or milky or resinous secretions, etc. [a. 35.]—**Intercoastal s's**. Fr., *espaces*

*intercostaux*. Ger., *Zwischenrippenräume*, *Intercoasträume*. S's between adjacent ribs. [L.]—**Intercoastal s.** See *Interpeduncular s.*—**Interfascicular s's**. S's in fibrous connective tissue between the bundles of fibres. [L.]—**Interlobular s's**. Of Czermak, apparent irregular s's in the interlobular substance and the granule layer of the dentin. They are filled with a soft mass. [J. 26, 30, 35.]—**Interneural s's**. Fr., *cavités pleuro-péritoneales* (ou *amnio-choriales*), *celomes*. Ger., *Körperhöhlen*. Cavities, one on each side, included between the parietal and the visceral laminae of the lateral mesoblastic plates of the embryo. [A. 5.]—**Intermetatarsal s's**. S's between the metatarsal bones. [L.]—**Interorganic s's**. See *ESPACES interorganiques*.—**Interosseous s.** Ger., *Zwischenknochenraum* (1st def.), *Zwischenwirbelspalte* (2d def.). 1. The s. between two parallel bones. 2. The foramen intervertebrale posterius. [L. 51.]—**Interparietal s.** Of J. Hoffmann, the Virchow-Robin s.—**Interpeduncular s.** Fr., *lac central*, *trigone intercrural*. Ger., *graue Bodencommissur*, *Zwischenschendeldreieck*. A diamond-shaped cavity at the base of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the optic tracts and posteriorly by the crura cerebri. It contains the tuber cinereum, infundibulum, pituitary body, and corpora albicantia. [J. 15 (K).]—**Interplacental s's**. See *Intervillous LACUNÆ*.—**Intervaginal s's of the optic nerve**. See *Subvaginal s.*—**Intertumoral s's**. Of J. Hoffmann, the Virchow-Robin s.—**Investing s.** [Freyl.] See *Lymph SINUS*.—**Ischio-rectal s.** See *Ischio-rectal FOSSA*.—**Lacunar s.** See *LACUNA* (3d def.).—**Large medullary s's**. See *Secondary AREOLÆ*.—**Lateral perforated s.** See *SPACE perforé latéral*.—**Lymph-s.** 1. See *Poiseuille's s.* 2. A cleft or s. in the tissues or in lymphatic glands containing or giving passage to lymph. [J. 55.] Cf. *LYMPH-SINUS*.—**Marrow s.** See *MEDULLARY CAVITY*.—**Maxillo-pharyngeal s.** See *SPACE maxillo-pharyngien*.—**Mediastinal s.** The cavity mediastinum (see under *MEDIASTINUM*). [L.]—**Medullary s's (of ossification)** [Müller]. See *Secondary AREOLÆ*.—**Pelvic s's**. See *Ischio-rectal FOSSA*.—**Perforated s.** Fr., *lamelle perforée*, *lame criblée*. See *Anterior perforated s.*, *Lateral perforated s.*, and *Posterior perforated s.*—**Pericellular s's**. Of Obersteiner, lymph-s's in the brain. The large ganglion-cells of the cortex cerebri are contained in such s's. [J. 17 (K).]—**Perichorioid s.** A lymph-s. between the chorioid and the sclerotic. [L.]—**Perigastric s.** The cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera. [B. 28 (a. 27).]—**Perineurial s's**. S's between the lamellæ of the perineurium which communicate with the lymphatics of the perineurium. [L. 332.]—**Perivascular s's**. See *Circumvascular lymph-s's*.—**Perivittelline s.** See *Yolk-s.*—**Placental blood-s's**. See *Intervillous LACUNÆ*.—**Plasmatic s.** See *MER PLASMATIQUE*.—**Pleuro-peritoneal s's**. See *Intermesoblastic s's*.—**Poiseuille's s.** The inert layer or "plasmatic current" seen in a blood-vessel under the microscope, being the peripheral colorless part of the stream in which red blood-corpuscles are absent. [J.]—**Popliteal s.** Ger., *Kniekehle*. A s. on the posterior surface of the knee bounded by the hamstring tendons and the heads of the gastrocnemius. [L.]—**Posterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus posterior*, *lamina perforata* (seu *cribrosa*) *posterior*. Ger., *hintere durchlöchernte Lamelle*. A small mass of gray matter near the centre of the lower surface of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the corpora albicantia, posteriorly by the pons Varolii, and laterally by the crura cerebri. It is a portion of the floor of the third ventricle, and is pierced by numerous small vessels which supply the optic thalami. [L. 29 (K).]—**Posterior triangular s.** A s. bounded by the posterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, the upper border of the clavicle, and the anterior border of the trapezius and occiput. [L. 142, 332.]—**Prevesical s.** Lat., *cavum Retzii*. Fr., *cavité de Retzius*, *fosselle vésico-pubienne*. The s. between the transversalis fascia and the posterior surfaces of the recti abdominis below the semicircular line of Douglas. [L. 332.]—**Primary marrow-s's**. See *Primary AREOLÆ*.—**Retroperitoneal s's**. The s. posterior to the peritoneum and in front of the spinal column and the muscles of the lumbar region. [L.]—**Semilunar s.** See *Traube's s's of Fontana*. Cavities between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis communicating with the anterior chamber of the eye. [L. 31.]—**S's of His**. See *Circumvascular s's—S. of Tenon*. A lymph-s. between the fascia of Tenon and the sclerotic. [L.]—**Subarachnoid (lymph) s.** Lat., *cavum subarachnoideale*. Ger., *subarachnoidealer Raum*. The interval between the arachnoid and the pia. That of the spinal cord and the brain are continuous and communicate with the ventricles of the brain by the foramen of Monro, the circumvascular s's of the brain, and the perineurium. [L. 142, 351.]—**Subdural s.** The s. between the dura and the arachnoid. [L. 15 (K).]—**Subvaginal s.** A lymph-s. within the sheath of the optic nerve. [L.]—**Traube's (semilunar) s.** The area on the thoracic wall overlying the stomach and between the area of precordial dullness and the seventh rib. In it there is normally a tympanic resonance. [L. 191 (a. 20); "Progr. méd.," July 29, 1887, p. 64 (a. 50).]—**Utero-rectal s.** Lat., *cavum utero-rectale*. The pouch of Douglas. [L.]—**Utero-vesical s.** The vesico-uterine fossa. [L.]—**Virchow-Robin s.** Syn.: *intertumoral s.*, *interparietal s.* In cerebral anatomy, an adventitious lymph-s. found between the tunics of the capillaries. [J. Hoffmann, "Am. Jour. of Neurol. and Psych.," Aug., 1883, p. 403.]—**Visual s.** Ger., *Schraum*, *Gesichtsräum*. The s. contained within the visual field. [a. 48.]—**Yolk-s.** The s. left between the vitellus and the zona pellucida by a retraction of the vitellus at that point. Into this s. are expelled the extrusion-globules. [J. 1, 30.]

**SPADICEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Spa}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{shu}^3\text{s}$ . Lat., *spadicus* (from *spadix* [see *SPADIX*]). Fr., *brun-lisant* (1st def.). 1. Of a bright-brown, chestnut-brown. 2. Having the character of or provided with a spadix. The *Spadiceæ* are: Of Scopolia, a genus of the *Orobanchæ*; of Lindley, a division of the *Petalostemæ*. The *Spadiceæ* of Dumortier are an order consisting of the *Typhaceæ*, *Avoideæ*, *Naiadeæ*, *Pandaneæ*, and *Cycaudeæ*. [a. 35.]

**SPADICIFLORÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Spa}^2\text{d}^2(\text{spa}^2\text{d}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{ek})\text{-i}^2\text{flor}^2\text{-e}$  (a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *spadix* [see *SPADIX*], and *flor*, a flower. A division of



achlamydeous monocotyledons distinguished by the flowers being borne on a thickened spadix, which is often enveloped in a spathe. In Endlicher's system they include the *Aroidae*, *Typhaceae*, and *Pandaneae*, to which other authors have added the *Cycadaceae* (1st def.) or the *Palmeae*, or both. [B. 34, 170 (a, 35).]

**SPADIX** (Lat.), n. f. Spad(spā'di)z. Gen., -ic'is. Gr., σπάδιξ (from σπᾶν, to draw). Fr., *spadice* (2d def.). Ger., *Kolben* (2d def.). 1. A branch broken off, especially a palm branch. [A. 311 (a, 48).] 2. A thick, fleshy rhachis bearing closely packed sessile flowers; usually enveloped in a spathe. [a. 35.] 3. See *HECTOCOTYLUS*.

**SPADO** (Lat.), n. f. Spad(spā'do)-o. Gen., *spad'onos* (-is). Gr., σπαδών (from σπᾶν, to draw). A spasm. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—S. *hippocratica*. See *PNEUMONOCOSIOS*.

**SPADO** (Lat.), **SPADON** (Lat.), n's m. Spad(spā'do)-o, -o'n(on). Gen., -on'is. Gr., σπαδών. A eunuch. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPAGIRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spā'j(spā'g)-i-ā(er)'i-ā. From σπᾶν, to draw out, and ἀγείρειν, to bring together. Fr., *spagyrie*. Ger., *Spagirie*. Of Paracelsus, chemistry, alchemy. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**SPALATO, SPALATRO**, n's. A place in Dalmatia, Austria, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**SPALT** (Ger.), n. Spā'lt. See *SPALTE*.—S'bildung. See *FISURATION*.

**SPALTE** (Ger.), n. Spā'lt'e. See *FISURE*.—**Augenhöhle's**. See *Palpebral fissure* and *Ocular cleft*.—**Bauch's**. See *Fissura abdominalis*.—**Furchung's**. A segmentation cavity or furrow between the segmentation spheres. [L.]—**Gaumens**. 1. The palatine cleft of the embryo. 2. See *Cleft palate*.—**Gefäss's des Halses**. See *Carotid sheath*.—**Gegen's**. See *CONTRAFISSURA*.—**Gesäss's**. See *Cleft of the nates*.—**Gewebs's**. See *AREOLA* (2d def.).—**Gezähnte S.** See *Hippocampal fissure*.—**Grosse Längs's**. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—**Grosshirs's**. See *Fissure of Sylvius*.—**Haut's n.** See *RHAGADES*.—**Hemisphären's**. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—**Hilfs's**. See *Accessory cleft*.—**Hinterhaup't's**. See *Occipital fissure*.—**Hinters's**. See *Fissura posterior*.—**Hirns's**. See the major list.—**Keilbeinkiefer's**. See *Spheno-maxillary fissure*.—**Keilbeins's**. See *Sphenoidal fissure*.—**Kiefergaumens's**. See *Maxillary fissure*.—**Kiemens's n.** The branchial or visceral clefts of the embryo.—**Kopfs's**. See *Cephalic fissure*.—**Längens's**. See *Fissure of the liver*.—**Lymp'h's**. See *Lymph-space*.—**Mantels's des Grosshirs's**. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—**Mastdarms's**. See *Fissure of the anus*.—**Mittels's**. See the major list.—**Munds's**. 1. The oral cleft of the embryo. 2. The line of union of the lips when closed.—**Obers's**. See *Fissura posterior*.—**Peritonäals's**. See *Peritoneal fissure*.—**Quere Gehirns's**. See *Transverse fissure of the brain*.—**Rachens's**. See *Isthmus faucium*.—**Rands's**. See *Transverse fissure of the brain*.—**Retro-visceral's S. des Halses**. A space between the layers of deep cervical fascia posterior to the oesophagus. [L. 332.]—**Riech's**. See *Olfactory fissure*.—**Roland'sche S.** See *Central fissure*.—**Rückenmark's's**. A fissure of the spinal cord. [L.]—**Rückens's**. See *SPINA bifida*.—**Schädel's**. See *Fissure of the cranium*.—**Schams's**. See *Cleft of the vulva*.—**Schlunds's n.** See *Visceral clefts*.—**Sehs's**. See *Palpebral commissure*.—**Subquadrigeminal's S.** A space in the layers of the superficial cervical fascia in the lower part of the neck. [L. 332.]—**Suprasternal's S.** See *SPATIUM inter-aponeuroticum suprasternale*.—**Untere Stirns's**. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Unters's**. See *Basivivular fissure*.—**Vorders's**. See *Anterior fissure*.—**Zwischenwirbels's**. See *FORAMEN intervertebrale posterius*.

**SPALTFRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Spā'lt'frucht. A schizocarp.

**SPALTHEFE** (Ger.), n. pl. Spā'lt'haf-e. Schizomycetes that cause fermentation. [A. 396 (a, 21).]

**SPALTÖFFNUNG** (Ger.), n. Spā'lt'uf-nun. See *PORE*.

**SPALTPILZE** (Ger.), n. pl. Spā'lt-piltz-e. See *SCHIZOMYCETES*.

**SPALTUNG** (Ger.), n. Spā'lt'un. See *FISURATION*, *FISURE*, and *HIATUS*.—**Gabel's**. See *DICHOTOMY*.—**Keims's**. See *Germ-segmentation* and *Nuclear division*.—**S'stücke**. A lacuna formed by a separation of layers.

**SPAMENORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Spā'(spā)-me'n(man)-o-rē'(ro'ē)-ā. From σπάς, scarcity, μῆν, a month, and ροία, a flowing. Scanty menstruation. [W. R. D. Blackwood, "Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1882, p. 403.]

**SPAN** (Ger.), n. Spā'n. See *SPLINT*.

**SPANEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spā'n(spā'n)-em'(a'ē'm)-i-ā. From σπάς, scarcity, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *spanémie*. Ger., *Spanämie*. See *OLIGOCYTHÆMIA*.

**SPANDUS** (Lat.), adj. Spā'nd(spā'nd)'u's(u's). Fr., *festonné*. Provided with marginal incisions somewhat deeper than in repand organs. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

**SPANGRÜN** (Ger.), n. Spā'gru'n. See *GRÜNSPAN*.

**SPANIOLITMINE**, n. Spā'iol-i't'men. A bright-red non-nitrogenous constituent of litmus. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SPANISCHFLIEGE** (Ger.), n. Spā'n'i'sh-flieg-e. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*. For S'nöl, etc., see the corresponding Latin forms *Oleum cantharidis*, etc., under *CANTHARIS*.

**SPANNADER** (Ger.), n. Spā'n'a'd-e'r. A nerve or tendon.

**SPANNER** (Ger.), n. Spā'n'ne'r. See *Tensor*.—**Aderhaut's**. See *Ciliary muscle*.—**Gaumens's**. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.—**Handflechsens's**. See *PALMARIS brevis*.—**Handsehnens's**. See *PALMARIS longus*.—**Kapsels's**. See *GRACILIS anterior*.—**Kniegelenks's**. See *SUBCRURALIS*.—**Kurzer Handflechsens's**. See *PALMARIS brevis*.—**Paukenfells's**. See *Tensor tympani*.—**Schenkelbindens's**. See *Tensor vaginæ femoris*.—S.

des Kapselbandes. See *SCAPULO-HUMERALIS parvus*.—S. des weichen Gaumens. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

**SPANNKRAFT** (Ger.), n. Spā'n'kra'ft. Elasticity, tonic power. [A. 521.]—**Krankhafte S.** See *DYSTONIA*.

**SPANNMITTEL** (Ger.), n. Spā'n'mit'tel. See *Tonic*, n.

**SPANNUNG** (Ger.), n. Spā'n'un. 1. Tone, tonicity. 2. Strain, tension. [a. 17.]—S'stirreseln. See *CATATONIA*.—S'skraft. See *TONICITY*.—S'senergie. Energy in tension, potential energy. [B.]

**SPANOPOGON** (Lat.), n. m. Span(spā'n)-o(o)-pog'o'n(on). Gen., -on'os (-is). Gr., σπανοπόγων (from σπάς, scarcity, and πώγων, the beard). A man who has little or no beard. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPAR**, n. Spā'r. Gr., γύψος. Lat., *gypsum*. Fr., *spath*. Ger., *Spath*. Any lustrous, lamellar mineral having distinct cleavage. [a. 17.]—**Bitter s.** See *DOLOMIA*.—**Calc-s.** See the major list.—**Fluor-s.** See *FLUOR-s*.—**Heavy s.** See *Barium sulphate*.—**Iceland s.** A transparent kind of calc-s. [a. 48.]—**Satin-s.** 1. A fibrous, satiny variety of calcium carbonate. 2. Fibrous gypsum. [B. 7.]

**SPARADRAP** (Lat.), n. n. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-dra'p(dra'p). Fr., s. Ger., S. A plaster, especially one used for uniting wounds. [E.] In the pl., s's, of the Fr. Cod., see *EMPLASTRA extensa*.—S. *ceratum*. See *S. de CIRE*.—S. *commun* (Fr.). A s. made of 2 parts of turpentine, 8 of olive-oil, and 16 of yellow wax; or of 3 each of turpentine and lard, 4 of mutton suet, and 12 of yellow wax; or of 9 of turpentine, 24 of stag's suet, 36 of white wax, and enough oil of rose. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—S. *d'emplâtres* (Fr.). A s. consisting of 3 parts each of simple plaster, plaster of yellow wax, turpentine plaster, and galbanum plaster, and 5 of spermaceti. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—S. *diapalma*, S. *diapalme* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *S. DIAPALME*.—S. *mercuriel* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat., s. cum *hydrargyro*. Emplastrum hydrargyri (2d def.) spread upon linen, with the aid of a little olive-oil if necessary. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—S. *rouge* (Fr.). A s. consisting of 12 parts of yellow wax, 4 of stag's suet, 3 each of terebinthina cocta and oil of white lilies, and 8 of minium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—S. *simplex*. See *EMPLASTRUM adhaesivum luteo extensum*.—S. *vesicans*. Fr., s. *vésicant*. A preparation made by melting cantharides plaster over the water-bath and spreading upon oiled silk [Belg. Ph.]; by melting together 25 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch, straining, cooling a little, adding 2 parts of olive-oil, 4 each of glycerin and larch turpentine, and 40 of cantharides in medium fine powder, heating for half an hour over the water-bath, and spreading on oiled silk [Fr. Cod.]; or by melting together 15 parts of yellow wax, 45 of rosin, 5 of linseed-oil, and 35 of cantharides (powdered and sifted through a 300-mesh sieve), and spreading upon oiled silk so that 250 square centimetres receive 20 grammes of plaster [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**SPARADRAPUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-d(a'd)/ra'p-(ra'p)-u'm(u'm). See *SPARADRAP*.—S. *adhaesivum*. See *Court PLASTER*.—S. *album*. See *SPARADRAP DIAPALME*.—S. *antarthriticum*. See *CHARTA resinosa* (1st def.).—S. *ceratum*. See *SPARADRAP de CIRE*.—S. *commun* (Belg. Ph.). A preparation made by melting together 88 parts of litharge plaster and 12 of larch turpentine and spreading upon strips of cloth. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *SPARADRAP commun*.

**SPARADRAPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-d(a'd)/ra'p-(ra'p)-u's(u's). See *SPARADRAP*.—S. *pallidus*. A preparation made by melting together 600 parts of epliotic plaster and 172 of yellow wax and spreading upon strips of linen. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

**SPARGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-g(a'g)/ma'. Gen., -ag'matos (-atis). Gr., σπάγμα (from σπαράσσειν, to tear). See *LACERATION* (2d def.).

**SPARGMATODES** (Lat.), adj. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-g(a'g)/ma't-(ma't)-o'd(ez)as. Gr., σπαγματώδης (from σπάγμα, a piece torn off, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *spargmateux*. Of Hippocrates, affected with repeated violent convulsions or cramps. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPARGMOS** (Lat.), **SPARGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-g(a'g)/mo's, -mu's(mu's). Gr., σπαγμαός (from σπαράσσειν, to tear). Fr., *spargme*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a violent cramp. 2. Of Cælius Aurelianus, an intense choking sensation. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPARALLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-l(a'l)/li-ū'm(u'm). Of Paracelsus, a uterine injection. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**SPARATOSPERMA** (Lat.), n. f. Spā'r(spā'r)-a-ā-t(a't)/to-(to)-spu'rm(spe'rm)-ā. A genus of the *Bignoniaceae*, tribe *Tecomeae*. [a. 35.]—S. *leucantha*, S. *lithontripica*. A Brazilian tree. The leaves are powerfully diuretic, and are used in diseases of the liver and spleen. It contains bignoin. [a. 35.]

**SPARGANION** (Lat.), n. n. Spā'rg-a'n(a'n)'i-ā(-o)n. Gr., σπαργάνιον (dim. of σπαργάνον, a water-plant). Fr., *bande de maillot*. 1. A bandage for a broken limb. 2. A swaddling-band for children. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPARGANIUM** (Lat.), n. Spā'rg-a'n(a'n)'i-ū'm(u'm). Fr., *ruban d'eau*, *sparganier*. Ger., *Igelkolbe*, *Igelknospe*. Bur-reed; a genus of aquatic herbs of the *Typhaceae*. The *Sparganieae* (of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Typhaceae*) and the *Sparganioideae* (of Link, a suborder of the *Cyperoideae*) consist of the single genus S. [a. 35.]—S. *natans*. Fr., *hérisson d'eau*, *ruban d'eau nageant*. Floating bur-reed; a species having the properties of S. *ramosum*. [a. 35.]—S. *ramosum*. Fr., *ruban d'eau rameux*, *clou de Dieu*, *rubaneau*, *rubanier*. Ger., *ästige Igelkolbe*, *Degenknopf*. Bede (or knop-) sedge, bur-flag, common bur-reed; a species growing in pools and ditches and, with S. *simplex*, known to the ancient Greeks as *σπαργάνιον*. The leaves of both species are said to be astringent, and their root, *radix sparganii*, was formerly used for snake-bites. [a. 35.]—S. *simplex*. Ger., *einfache Igelkolbe*. Unbranched bur-reed; a species having the same habitat and properties as S. *ramosum*. [a. 35.]



**SPARGEL** (Ger.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>rg-e<sup>2</sup>l. See ASPARAGUS (2d def.).—**Fichtens**. See HYPOPHYTIS and MONOTROPA *hypophytis*.—**S'siure**. See ASPARTIC ACID.—**S'toff**. See ASPARAGINE.

**SPARGOSIS** [Wilson] (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>rg-os'i<sup>2</sup>a. Gen. -os'eos (-is). Gr. *σπάργωσις* (from *σπάρω*, to swell). Fr. *spargose* (2d def.). 1. Elephantiasis. 2. Congestion of milk in the breasts. 3. Metastasis of the milk. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**S. fibro-areolaris**. See ELEPHANTIASIS ARABUM.

**SPARK**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>rk. Gr. *σπινθήρ*. Lat. *scintilla*. Fr. *étincelle*. Ger. *Funke*. A luminous particle of burning matter. [a, 48.]

**SPARKED**, adj. Spa<sup>3</sup>rkd. Having been subjected to the passage of electric sparks (said of serum, etc., used in experiments on their power to kill pathogenic organisms). [E. H. Hankin, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Oct. 1, 1892, p. 728.]

**SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>rk'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup> ka<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>b'a<sup>2</sup>. Mineral springs at Catawba Springs, Catawba County, North Carolina. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**SPARMANNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>rk-ma<sup>3</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Sparmann*, a Swedish naturalist. Fr. *sparmannie*. A genus of the *Sparmanniaceae*, which are a subdivision of the *Tiliaceae*. [a, 35].—**S. africana**. African hemp; a mucilaginous shrub indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and found in the West Indies. The leaves and flowers are emollient, pectoral, and antispasmodic. [a, 35.]

**SPARSE**, adj. Spa<sup>3</sup>rs. Lat. *sparsus*. Fr. *épars*, *éparpillé*. Ger. *zerstreut*. Scattered; distributed without apparent order or regularity. [a, 35.]

**SPARTEINE**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>rt'e<sup>2</sup>-en. Lat. *sparteina*, *sparteinum*. Fr. *sparteine*. Ger. *Sparteïn*. A poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, obtained from *Spartium scoparium*, and occurring as a thick oil of very bitter taste, boiling at 287° C. It acts as a stimulant to the heart. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphate**. A substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, occurring as colorless acicular crystals easily soluble in water. It acts like *s*, especially in cardiac affections. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SPARTIANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Spa<sup>3</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth'u<sup>2</sup>s'u<sup>2</sup>s). See SPARTIUM (3d def.).

**SPARTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spa<sup>3</sup>rt'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr. *σπάριον* (1st def.). Fr. *spartier*. Ger. *Besenginster* (3d def.), *Pfriemen* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *S. junceum*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Leguminosae* including species referred to a section (*Sarothamnus*) of the genus *Cytisus*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Leguminosae* consisting of a single species referred by Baillon to the genus *Genista*; the genus *Spartianthus* of Link. The *Spartieae* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Genisteae*. [a, 35].—**S. junceum**. Fr. *spartier jonciforme*, *genêt* (ou *jone*) d'Espagne. Ger. *binsenartiger Besenginster*, *spanischer Ginster*, *spanische Geniste*. Rush- (or Spanish) broom, the *σπάριον* of Dioscorides; a shrub of the Canary Islands and the Mediterranean regions, introduced into the New World. All parts, especially the seeds (which are recommended in dropsy), are tonic, diuretic, emetic, and purgative. The herbaceous tops and the seeds were formerly official as *herba et semen geniste hispanica* (seu *geniste juncea*). [a, 35].—**S. scoparium**. Fr. *genêt commun* (ou *à balais*). Ger. *gemeiner Pfriemen*, *Besenkraut*, *Hasenhaide*, *Rehhaide*, *grosser Ginster*, *Haideschmuck*, *Künnchotten*. Common broom; a bitter, woody shrub, growing chiefly in western, northern, and central Europe. The young tops of the branches, the flowers, and the seeds, *herba, flores* (seu *cacumina*), et *semen spartii* (seu *scopariae*, seu *geniste*) have been used. The tops, the *scoparius* of the U. S. Ph., which contain scoparin and sparteine, are used as a diuretic, etc., and the flowers, infused in milk, as a lotion in skin diseases. The flower-buds, preserved in vinegar, are eaten like capers, and the seeds, roasted, are used for coffee. [a, 35.]

**SPASM**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>zm. Gr. *σπασμός*, *σπάσμα* (from *σπᾶν*, to draw). Lat. *spasmus*. Fr. *spasme*. Ger. *Spasma*, *Krampf*. 1. An involuntary and abnormal contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres. 2. A convulsion. [D, 20.]—**Bell's s**. Convulsive tic of the face. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est," "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 57.]—**Bronchial s**. See ASTHMA.—**Carpopedal s**. Spastic contractions of the hands and feet. [D, 40.]—**Choreiform s**. Spasmodic movements simulating chorea. [D, 35.]—**Clonic s**. Lat. *spasmus clonicus*. A s. in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession. [D, 30.]—**Cynic s**. See *RISUS sardonius*, *Convulsive tic*, and *Spasmus cynicus*.—**Facial s**. Ger. *Gesichtskrampf*. Involuntary contraction of the muscles supplied by one or other of the seventh pair of nerves. [D, 35.]—**Convulsive tic**.—**Functional s**. 1. Of H. W. Mitchell, see *Professional hypercinesia*. 2. Of Duchenne, the spastic form of writers' cramp. [D, 72.]—**Habit s**. Of Gowers, a proterable term for what is called habit chorea. [a, 34.]—**Histrionic s**. See *RISUS sardonius* and *RISUS sardonius*.—**Inspiratory s**. A spasmodic rhythmic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles. There is a succession of deep inspirations, with ordinary expirations. The inspirations are noisy and often accompanied by eruptions of gas and by hicough, and the abdomen is usually tympanitic. [D, 35.]—**Lingual s**. See APHTHONIA.—**Masticatory s**. See TRISMUS.—**Mimic s**. See *Facial s*.—**Mobile s**. Of Gowers, slow irregular movements, chiefly conspicuous in the hands, consequent upon hemiplegia. [a, 34.]—**Neural s**. See *Peripheral s*.—**Nictitant s. See SPASMUS NICTANS.—**Nodding s**. Lat. *spasmus nutans*. S. of the muscles innervated by the spinal accessory nerve, causing a nodding of the head. It may be a habit s. or an epileptic or hysterical phenomenon. [a, 40.]—**Chorea nutans**.—**Phonetic s**. of the glottis. A variety of s. of the phonetic apparatus with elevation of the larynx and complete prevention of respiration. According to Seikorski, probably the same as spastic aphonia. ["Wien klin. Wochenschr.," Jan. 7, 1892, p. 17 (a, 50).]—**Salam s**. See *Salam convulsions*.—**Salutatoric s**.—**Salutatory s**. A clonic s. in the flexors and extensors of the legs on attempting to stand, causing jumping movements. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**S. of accommodation**. Over-action of the apparatus of**

accommodation of the eye.—**S. of the eyelids**. See BLEPHAROSPASM.—**S. of the glottis**. Ger. *Glottiskrampf*, *Kehlkopfkrampf*. Syn.: *thymic asthma*. A spasmodic adduction of the vocal bands, producing a narrowing of the glottis during inspiration. It is caused by a peripheral irritation of the laryngeal, pulmonary, or gastric filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or by reflex action affecting that nerve. [a, 34.] Cf. *Infantile LARYNGISMUS* and *LARYNGISMUS stridulus*.—**S. with rigidity**. See TETANUS.—**Tonic s**. Lat. *spasmus tonicus*. A s. in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract in a steady and uniform manner and remain contracted for a comparatively long time. [D, 20.]—**Winking s**. See SPASMUS NICTANS.—**Writers' s**. See *Writers' CRAMP*.

**SPASMATIC**, **SPASMODIC**, **SPASMODICAL**, adj's. Spa<sup>3</sup>z-ma<sup>3</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k, -mo<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>k, -i<sup>2</sup>k'l. Gr. *σπασμωδής* (from *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *αἰδώς*, resemblance). Lat. *spasmaticus*, *spasmodicus*, *spasmodicus*. Fr. *spasmatique*, *spasmodique*. Ger. *spasmatisch*, *spasmodisch*, *krampfartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a spasm; convulsive. [D.]

**SPASMODISME** (Fr.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>s-mo-des-m'. Of Fleury, a generic term for those nervous states that originate in medullary excitation. ["Union méd.," June 10, 1886, p. 957 (a, 34).]

**SPASMODYSPNEA** (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>z(sp<sup>3</sup>s)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>s-(du<sup>2</sup>s)-pae'(pno<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *δύσπνοια*, dyspnea. Fr. *spasmodyspnée*. See *Spasmodic DYSPNEA*.

**SPASMOLIPOPYRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>z(sp<sup>3</sup>s)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>p-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>r(pu<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>). From *σπασμός*, a spasm, *λείπειν*, to leave, and *πύρ*, fever. Fr. *spasmolipopyrie*. A supposed variety of yellow fever in which the occurrence of convulsions causes death before the febrile symptoms can become manifest. [a, 34.]

**SPASMOLOGY**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>z-mo<sup>2</sup>'o-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr. *spasmiologie*. The pathology of spasms. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPASMOLOGYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Spa<sup>3</sup>z(sp<sup>3</sup>s)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>g-(lu<sup>2</sup>g)'mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *λύγμος*, a sobbing, dyspnea. Fr. *spasmodic hicough*. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SPASMOPHILIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spas(sp<sup>3</sup>s)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Ger. *Spasmophilie*. Of Seeligmüller, nervous over-excitability with a tendency to convulsions. ["Deutsch. med. Woch.," 1887, xlii (a, 34).]

**SPASMORTHOPNEA** (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>z(sp<sup>3</sup>s)-mo<sup>2</sup>rth-o<sup>2</sup>p-ne'(no<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπασμός*, a spasm, and *ὀρθόπνοια*, orthopnea. Fr. *spasmorthopnée*. Spasmodic orthopnea.

**SPASMOTOXINE**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>z-mo<sup>2</sup>'to<sup>2</sup>x'en. From *σπασμός*, a convulsion, and *τοξικόν*, poison. A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found by Brieger in cultures made to isolate the toxic principle of tetanus. [B.]

**SPASMOTRACHEOCYANANCHE** (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>z(sp<sup>3</sup>s)-mo(mo<sup>3</sup>)-trak(trach'e<sup>2</sup>)-ea'(o<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n(ku<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>n'k(a<sup>2</sup>n'ch'e<sup>2</sup>)(ea). Gen. -anch'es. From *σπασμός*, a spasm, *τραχὺς*, rough, and *κυανήκη*, cyanache. Fr. *spasmotracheocyananche*. See *ASTHMA acutum* et *chronicum* Milleri.

**SPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Spa<sup>3</sup>z(sp<sup>3</sup>s)'mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). See SPASM.—**S. agitated**. Of Jacobsohn, see *PARALYSIS agitata*.—**S. cynicus**. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on both sides of the mouth, giving an expression as of a grinning dog. [B, 117.]—**S. fixus** Paracelsi. Rheumatism in the lower extremity of the sacrum. [L.]—**S. maxillae inferioris**. See TRISMUS.—**S. muscularis**, *S. musculorum*. See CRAMP (1st def.).—**S. nictans**. Spasmodic winking or blinking of the eyelids, of the same nature as clonic spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscles. [F.]—**S. nutans**. See *Nodding SPASM* and *Jacksonian EPILEPSY*.—**S. oculi**. See NYSTAGMUS (3d def.).—**S. periphericus**. See CUTIS anserina.—**S. ventriculi**. See CARDIALGIA.

**SPASTIC**, adj. Spa<sup>3</sup>st'i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr. *σπαστικός* (from *σπᾶν*, to draw). Lat. *spasticus*. Fr. *spastique*. Ger. *spastisch*. 1. Spasmodic. 2. Dependent on spasm (see S. ALBUMINURIA).

**SPÄTBLUTUNG** (Ger.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>t'blut-un<sup>2</sup>. Secondary hæmorrhage.—**Puerperale s**. See *Secondary post-partum HÆMORRHAGE*.

**SPATEL** (Ger.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>l. See SPATULA.—**Furchens**. A grooved spatula. [A, 521.]—**S'unterschieden**. See HYPOSPATHISMUS.—**Zungens**. See TONGUE-DEPRESSOR.

**SPÄTBURT** (Ger.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>t'ge<sup>2</sup>-burt. See *Prolonged gestation* and *PARTUS serotinus*.

**SPATH** (Fr.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>t. See SPAR.—**S. calcaire**. See CALCIUM carbonate.—**S. d'Islande**. See ICELAND SPAR.—**S. pesant**. See BARIUM sulphate.—**S. sédatif**. See MAGNESIUM borate.

**SPATH** (Ger.), n. Spa<sup>3</sup>t. See SPAR and SPAVIN.—**Fluors**, **Fluorsk**. See FLUOR-spar.—**Knochen**. See BONE SPAVIN.—**S'siure**. See FLUORIC ACID.

**SPATHE**, n. Spa<sup>3</sup>th. Gr. *σπάθη*. Lat. *spatha*. Fr. *s*. Ger. *Blüthenscheide*. A sheath-like leaf subtending or enveloping a flower-cluster. [a, 35.]

**SPATHELLA** (Lat.), **SPATHELLULA** (Lat.), n's f. Spa<sup>3</sup>th-(spa<sup>3</sup>th-e<sup>2</sup>)'la<sup>2</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr. *spathelle*. Ger. *Scheidchen*. See GLUME.

**SPATHESTER** (Lat.), n. m. Spa<sup>3</sup>t(hspa<sup>3</sup>th)-e<sup>2</sup>st'u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen. -er'is. From *σπᾶν*, to draw. An instrument for drawing the prepuce down over the glans penis. [L. 50 (E).]

**SPATHILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Spa<sup>3</sup>th(sp<sup>3</sup>th)-i<sup>2</sup>'la<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr. *spathille*. A secondary spathe. [a, 35.]

**SPATHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spath(sp<sup>3</sup>th)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *spatha*, a blade. 1. See APOCYNOS. 2. The genus *Saururus*. [a, 35].—**S. chinense**. An East Indian perennial aquatic species with edible roots. [a, 35.]

**SPATHOMELE** (Lat.), n. f. Spath(sp<sup>3</sup>th)-o(o<sup>2</sup>) me(ma<sup>2</sup>)'le(a). Gen. -me'les. From *σπάθη*, a blade, and *μελέη*, a probe. Fr. *spathomèle*. A spatula like probe. [A, 325 (a, 48).]



**SPATHUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spath(spa'th)/u'm(u'm). See SPAR.  
**SPATILE** (Lat.), n. f. Spa'te(spa'te)-ll(el)/e(a). Gen., -il/ea. Gr., σπατίλη. Liquid faeces. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

**SPATIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spa(spa't)/shi'ti't(u'm(u'm). See SPACE.  
—**S. interaponeuroticum supraternale**. Ger., *supraternale Spalte*. A space above the sternum between the sterno-cleido-mastoids and between the superficial and the deep layers of the deep cervical fascia. [L. 352.] —**S. interarytenoideum**. A space in the ventricle of the larynx between the inner surfaces of the bases of the arytenoid cartilages. [L. 31.] —**S. intercostale**. See *Intercostal space*. —**S. intervalvulare**. Of Henle, a triangular space on the outer surface of the aorta between the sinuses of Val-salva. [L. 31.] —**S. oris**. See *Buccal cavity*. —**S. trigonum**. See *Interpeduncular space*.

**SPATULA** (Lat.), n. f. Spa'tt(spa'tt)/u'l(u'l)/a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr., *spatule*. Ger., *Spatel*. A blunt-edged knife-like implement having a thin blade rounded at the distal end and of equal thickness throughout; used in mixing ointments, spreading plasters, etc. —**Tongue s.** See *Tongue-depressor*.

**SPATULATE**, adj. Spa'tu'l-a'te. From *spatula*, a spatula. Fr., *spatulé*. Ger., *spatelig, spatelförmig*. Resembling a spatula; in outline, oblong with the lower end attenuated. [a. 35.]

**SPATULE-LEVIER** (Fr.), n. Spa'tu'l-le'v-a. An instrument invented by A. Petit, resembling a spatula and a vectis, for introduction into the rectum for the purpose of making pressure on the body of a retroverted uterus. [A. 59.]

**SPAUL**, n. Of the alchemists, blood. [A. 325.]

**SPAVIN**, n. Spa'v-i'n. Fr., *éparvin, capelet*. Ger., *Spath. Stollbeule*. A disease of the hock-joint of the horse. [L.] —**Blood s.** A distended condition of the veins in the vicinity of the hock. [L.; a. 34.] —**Bog-s.** A tense fluctuating swelling of the hock-joint, accompanied by heat and pain; also hydrarthrosis of that joint. [Williams (a. 34).] —**Bone s.** Fr., *jarde, jardou*. Ger., *Rehbein, Knochenpath*. An exostosis involving the internal face of all the bones of the hock. [a. 34.] —**External s.** A s. formed on the outside of the hock. [a. 34.] —**High s.** An enlargement on the upper part of the hock or a little below the inner side of the lower extremity of the shank bone. [a. 34.] —**Outside s.** See *External s.*

**SPAWN**, n. Spa'n. From *expandere*, to spread abroad. Fr., *frai*. Ger., *Leich*. 1. A mass of extruded ova of an aquatic animal enveloped in a gelatinous material. [A. 385.] 2. See MYCELIUM.

**SPAYING**, n. Spa'i'ng. See CASTRATION des femelles.

**SPEARMINT**, n. Sper'mi'nt. See *Mentha viridis*. —**Essence of s.** See *Spiritus menthae viridis* and *Oil of s.* —**German oil of s.** Ger., *Krauseminzöl*. The essential oil distilled from *Mentha crispata* (1st def.), said to be identical in composition with oil of s. [a. 35.] —**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum menthae viridis*. Fr., *huile volatile de menthe (verte)*. Ger., *Römisch-Minzelöl*. A colorless or pale-yellow oil obtained by distillation from *Mentha viridis*. It has a strong odor and taste, like that of the herb, and becomes darker and thicker with time. It is less pungent than oil of peppermint, but is used like it. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35); B. 93 (a, 38).] —**S. water**. See *Aqua menthae viridis*.

**SPEARWORT**, n. Sper'wu't. The *Ranunculus lingua*, *Ranunculus flammula*, and other species of *Ranunculus*. [a. 35.]

**SPECIALIST**, n. Spe'cial-i'st. From *specialis*, particular. Fr., *specialiste*. Ger., *Spezialist*. One who occupies himself mainly with some particular department (e. g., of scientific investigation or of medical practice). [a. 48.]

**SPECIALITY**, n. Spe'cial-i'te/a'shu'n. Lat., *specialitas*. Fr., *spécialité*. In embryology, the quality of being differentiated.

**SPECIALIZATION**, n. Spe'cial-i'ze/a'shu'n. See DIFFERENTIATION.

**SPECIES** (Lat.), n. f. Spe(spe't)/shi't(ki't)-ez(as); in Eng., spe'shez. Gen., -ei. Fr., *espèce*. Ger., *Art* (1st def.). 1. In classification, a group of individuals assumed, on account of their close similarity, to have emanated from the same stock, while specifically distinct from other groups of the same genus. [a. 35.] 2. In the pl., s. of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Russ. Ph. (Fr., *espèces* [Fr. Cod.]), a mixture consisting chiefly of vegetable substances dried and pulverized; used in the preparation of infusions, decoctions, etc. [B. a. 35.] 3. See SPICE. —**Antispasmodic s.** Fr., *espèces antispasmodiques*. A mixture of 9 parts of valerian-root, 6 of orange-leaves, and 3 of millefolium. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**Extractum specierum Smith**. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de especies de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating s. sudorificæ in 8 times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for a fortnight, decanting, filtering, and distilling off the alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. ad elixir domesticum** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 20 parts of aloes with 2 each of saffron, *Polyporus officinalis*, myrrh, gentian-root, rhubarb-root, rhizome of zedoary, and electuarium theriacale. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. ad fomentum resolventes** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of chamomile-flowers, hops, and wormwood with 4 of crisped mint. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. ad gargarisma**. A mixture of equal parts of the flowers of *Malva silvestris*, elder-flowers, and marsh-mallow leaves [Ger. Ph.]; of figs, elder-flowers, red poppies, marsh-mallow root, and the herb of mallows [Gr. Ph.]; of the flowers of *Malva silvestris*, elder-flowers, and sage-leaves [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. ad infusum amarum**. See *S. amara*. —**S. ad infusum pectorale**. See *S. pectorales* (1st def.). —**S. ad longam vitam**. See *S. ad elixir domesticum*. —**S. adstringentes**. Fr., *espèces astringentes*. A mixture of equal parts of pomegranate-bark and the roots of tormentilla and bistort; or of 2 parts each of pomegranate-flowers and red-rose petals, 4 of sage, 8 each of plantain and the herb of *Prunella vulgaris*, and sometimes 2 of the flowers of *Ligustrum vulgare*; or of 30 grammes of pomegranate-bark with 4 handfuls each of elder-flowers, and the herbs of *Plantago major*, *Achillea millefolium*, and *Verbascum thapsus*.

[B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. ad suffiendum**. Fr., *espèces fumigatoires*. Ger., *Räucherwerk*. A mixture of 6 parts each of benzoïn, oil-banum, and amber with 2 of lavender-flowers [Belg. Ph.]; or of equal parts of benzoïn, mastic, oil-banum, and styrax [Gr. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also *S. fumales*. —**S. amara** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.], **S. amaricantes** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. A mixture of equal parts of the herbs of wormwood, blessed thistle, lesser centaury, and chamædrys [Belg. Ph.]; of senna-leaves, juniper-berries, and the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata* [Dan. Ph.]; of these and guaiac-wood [Norw. Ph.]; of 2 parts each of orange-peel, gentian-root, and herb of lesser centaury, with 6 of wormwood [Swiss Ph.]; of 2 of the fruit of star-anise and 4 each of quassia-wood and the leaves of blessed thistle [Swed. Ph.]; of 3 parts of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata* and 4 of the rhizome of calamus [Finn. Mil. Ph.]; of two parts of Chinese cinnamon, 8 each of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the rhizome of calamus, and gentian-root, and 16 each of orange-peel, absinth, and the flowering herb of lesser centaury [Aust. Ph.]; or of these and 8 parts of blessed thistle [Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] —**S. anthelminticæ**. A mixture of equal parts of wormwood, tansy, and chamomile. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. aperitives majores**. Fr., *espèces aperitives majeures*. A mixture of 60 grammes of senna-leaves, 30 of *Polypodium quercifolium*, 15 each of selected agaric, raisins, and the roots of fennel, parsley, licorice, and *Apium graveolens*, 7 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, thyme, tansy-bark, and the bark of *Capparis spinosa*, a handful each of the herbs of endive, chicory, and fumitory, and half a handful of the herbs of eupatorium, borage, bugloss, scolopendrium, and *Cuscuta europæa*. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. aperitives minores**. Fr., *espèces aperitives mineures*. A mixture of 6 parts of senna-leaves, 12 each of damsons and Corinthian raisins, 2 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, the four cordial flowers, and the herbs of agrimony, betonica, chicory, *Cuscuta europæa*, fumitory, and spleenwort, and 1 part each of the roots of *Apium graveolens*, fennel, licorice, parsley, *Polypodium quercifolium*, asaret, and *Triticum repens*. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. aromaticæ**. Fr., *espèces aromatiques*. Sp., *especies aromáticas*. A mixture of equal parts of lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint, sage-leaves, and the herb of origanum [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; of these and chamomile-flowers, leaves of melissa and rosemary, and the herbs of hyssop and *Thymus serpyllum* [Belg. Ph.]; of chamomile-flowers, elder-flowers, and wormwood [Finn. Mil. Ph.]; of the leaves of peppermint, sage, and rosemary, and the herbs of wormwood, hyssop, origanum, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris* [Fr. Cod.]; of chamomile-flowers, the leaves of melissa and sage, and the herbs of origanum, pulegium, and *Thymus serpyllum* [Gr. Ph.]; of lavender-flowers, the leaves of rosemary and sage, and the herbs of hyssop, origanum, *Thymus vulgaris*, and cassidony [Sp. Ph.]; of these except the hyssop, cassidony, and *Thymus vulgaris*, for which are substituted peppermint-leaves and the herbs of wormwood and *Thymus serpyllum* [Roum. Ph.]; of 6 parts each of chamomile-flowers and lavender-flowers with 4 [Dan. Ph.] (3 [Norw. Ph.]) of elder-flowers, and 16 each [Dan. Ph.] (15 [Norw. Ph.]) of melissa-leaves, peppermint-leaves, wormwood, and origanum; of 2 each of cloves and cubeb, and 4 each of lavender-flowers, peppermint-leaves, and the herbs of *Thymus serpyllum* and *Thymus vulgaris* [Ger. Ph.]; of 2 each of cloves and lavender-flowers, 4 each of peppermint-leaves, sage-leaves, and the herbs of sweet marjoram and *Thymus serpyllum* [Swiss Ph.]; or of 2 of cloves, 4 of lavender-flowers, and 8 each of leaves of crisped mint and herb of sweet marjoram [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. aromaticæ caryophyllatæ** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces aromatiques cinnamomées*. A mixture of 14 parts of licorice, 8 each of zedoary, galangal, aloes-wood, yellow sandal-wood, cinnamon, mace, long pepper, and cardamom, 5 of cubeb, 30 of rose-petals, and 60 of cloves. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. aromaticæ pro balneo** [Russ. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of chamomile-flowers, lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint and rosemary, the herb of *Thymus serpyllum*, and the rhizome of calamus. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. aromaticæ pro cataplasmatæ** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. A mixture of equal parts of lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint and sage, and herb of origanum, reduced to a coarse powder. [B. 95 (a, 38).] —**S. aromaticæ rosatæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces aromatiques rosées*. A powdered mixture of 25 parts of licorice, 4 of galangal, 7 each of aloes-wood and yellow sandal-wood, 22 of cinnamon, 10 each of cloves and mace, 4 each of cardamom and nutmeg, and 60 of rose-petals. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. avenacæ**. Fr., *espèces pour la décoction d'avoine*. A mixture of 36 parts of washed and dried oats, 6 of red sandal-wood, and 3 of chicory-root; or of 18 of the oats with 3 each of the roots of chicory, soapwort, *Carex arenaria*, and dandelion. [B. 119 (a, 38).] —**S. bechicæ**. See *S. pectorales cum fructibus* and *S. FLORUM pectoralium*. —**S. carminativæ**. Fr., *espèces carminatives* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. A mixture of 8 parts each of anise, cumin, caraway, fennel, and carrot, 3 each of licorice and chamomile, and 24 of raisins; or of 2 each of anise and caraway, 8 of chamomile, and 4 each of crisped mint, melissa, and sage; or of 4 each of valerian and peppermint, 6 each of chamomile and elder, and 2 each of caraway and dill. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 4 parts of chamomile, and 2 parts each of bay-berries and juniper-berries. [L. 85.] —**S. cephalicæ**. 1. A powdered mixture of 5 parts of sal ammoniac and 12 each of juniper, arnica-flowers, chamomile-flowers, and the leaves of mint, rue, rosemary, sage, and laurel. 2. A mixture of 15 parts each of Florentine iris-root, the root of *Cyperus rotundus*, aloes-wood, yellow sandal-wood, and lignum Rhodii, 22 each of lavender, rosemary, and rose-flowers, and 11 each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, amber, and styrax; or of 45 of Florentine iris, 15 each of betonica, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, 30 of red rose, 7 each of sage, lavender, wallflower, spike-nard, yellow sandal-wood, and lignum Rhodii, 11 each of styrax and amber, and 5 each of aloes-wood, cloves, *Cyperus rotundus*, cinnamon, and benzoïn. 3. A mixture of 4 parts each of crisped mint, sweet marjoram, origanum, and *Thymus serpyllum*, and 2 each of chamomile, lavender, laurel-berries, juniper, and caraway. [B. 119



each of verbasum-flowers and aniseed, 30 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 15 of licorice, and 5 of rhizome of iris [Ger. Ph.], or with 40 of fennel-seed and 80 each of elder-flowers and licorice [Finn. Mil. Ph.], or with 5 of red-poppy petals, 20 of marsh-mallow flowers, and 10 of licorice [Gr. Ph.], or with 10 each of linden-flowers and the leaves of *Adiantum capillus Veneris* and mallow, 5 each of verbasum-flowers and fennel-seeds, and 20 of licorice [Swiss Ph.], or with 18 each of elder-flowers, verbasum-flowers, licorice, and the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, and 13½ of aniseed [Norw. Ph.], or with 10 each of red-poppy petals, verbasum-flowers, and the fruit of star anise, 20 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 15 of licorice, and 5 of rhizome of iris [Russ. Ph.], or with 20 of verbasum-flowers, 8 of the fruit of star anise, 80 of the herb of *Myrrhis odorata*, and 40 of licorice [Swed. Ph.]; or of 28 parts of marsh-mallow root, 16 of elder-flowers, 12 each of verbasum-flowers, leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, licorice, and the herb of *Veronica officinalis*, and 8 of the fruit of star anise [Dan. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38), 2.] Of the Austr. Ph. see *S. pectorales cum fructibus*. — **S. pectorales cum fructibus**. Fr., *espèces pectorales (avec les fruits)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *espèces pectorales* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 60 parts of figs with 32 each of verbasum-flowers and the fruit of star anise, 64 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 120 of St. John's bread, 80 of pearl barley, 48 of licorice, 128 of marsh-mallow root, and 16 of rhizome of iris [Ger. Ph.]; or with 60 each of St. John's bread, pearl barley, licorice, and marsh-mallow root, 240 of marsh-mallow leaves, and 6 each of mallow-flowers, verbasum-flowers, red-poppy petals, and the fruit of star anise [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or with 60 each of dates, St. John's bread, and jujube, 48 of red-poppy petals, 192 of marsh-mallow leaves, 384 of marsh-mallow root, and 96 of licorice [Gr. Ph.]; or with 30 each of St. John's bread, jujube, pearl barley, small raisins, licorice, and marsh-mallow root, and 15 each of the herbs of hyssop, *Veronica officinalis*, *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, and *Asperula odorata* [Swiss Ph.]; or of equal parts of figs, dates, raisins (small raisins [Fr. Cod.]), and jujube [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — **S. pro cataplasmate emollienti**. See *S. emollientes*. — **S. pro epithemate cordis et pulsum**. Fr., *espèces pour épithème*. A mixture of 15 parts each of the herbs of rosemary, sweet marjoram, and melissa, and the flowers of wallflower and clove-pink, 22 each of lavender-flowers, roses, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, aloes-wood, and lignum rhodii, and 11 each of lemon-peel and orange-peel; or of a handful each of the flowers of bugloss, borage, and melissa, 7 grammes each of red roses and white, yellow, and red sandal-wood, 6 each of lemon-peel, aloes-wood, cloves, and sorrel-seeds, and 5 each of amber, leopard's bane, *Centaurea behen*, and *Statice limonium*. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **S. pro fotu ad gangrenam**. A mixture of 3 parts each of Barbadoes aloes and asafetida, 6 of myrrh, 12 each of wormwood, rue, sage, and St. John's wort, 24 of willow bark, and 36 of litharge; or of 22 parts each of myrrh and the herbs of millefolium and wormwood, 15 each of asafetida, aloes, the herbs of scordium, sage, hyssop, and rue, and the flowers of elder and St. John's wort, 30 of rose petals, and 180 of litharge. For use, the first preparation is boiled with 180 parts of lime-water and 72 of vinegar; the second, with 10 times the amount of each. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **S. pro fotu emmenagogo**. Fr., *espèces emménagogues*. A mixture of 120 grammes of bryony, 60 of round birthwort, 30 each of laurel-berries and zedary, and 2 handfuls each of chamomile, savin, feverfew, and artemisia; or of equal parts of the herbs of feverfew, melissa, and pennyroyal and the flowers of chamomile and *Lamium album*. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **S. pro thea amara**. See *S. amara*. — **S. pro thea demulcenti**. See *S. demulcentes*. — **S. pro thea pectorali**. See *S. pectorales* (1st def.). — **S. pro thea St.-Germani**. See *S. lazantes St.-Germani*. — **S. puerperarum** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of mallow-flowers, peony-flowers, linden-flowers without the bracts, and the flowers of *Primula officinalis*, 4 each of aniseed and fennel-seeds, 10 each of St. John's bread and licorice, and 20 of rasped hartshorn. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — **S. purgative**. See *S. laxantes* (3d def.). — **S. resolventes**. See *S. aromatica*. — **S. sudorificae**. Fr., *espèces sudorifiques*. Sp., *espèces sudorificas de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of guaiac-wood, sassafras-wood, china-root, and sarsaparilla [Fr. Cod.]; or of 30 parts each of the first three and of licorice, and 115 of sarsaparilla [Sp. Ph.]; or of 40 parts of guaiac-wood, 10 of licorice, and 20 of china-root with 10 of sassafras-wood and 20 of sarsaparilla [Belg. Ph.], with 10 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and red sandal-wood, and 40 each of juniper-wood, sassafras-wood, and sarsaparilla [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — **S. vulnerarie** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *espèces vulnéraires* [Fr. Cod.], *the suisse* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of arnica-flowers, the flowers of *Antennaria dioica* and *Tussilago farfara*, and the leaves and tops of wormwood, betonica, chamadryas, ground ivy, hyssop, millefolium, origanum, rosemary, sage, scolopendrium, *Veronica officinalis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, ajuga, calaminat, sanicle, water germander, and *Urtica minor*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SPECIFICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spe2s(spe2k)i2f22k-u2m(u4m). A specific (4th def.). [*a*, 48]. -*S. antiepilepticum* Weismanni. See COPPER ammoniosulphate. -*S. Paracelsi*. See POTASSIUM sulphate. -*S. stomachicum* Poterii. See ANTIMONY diaphoreticum martiale.

**SPECIMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Spɹɛˈsɪmən kɹɪˈmɛn. Gen., -im'inis. From *specere*, to look at. Anything shown as an example or for purposes of illustration or demonstration. [a. 48.]—Card s. A



British term for a s. having the exhibitor's card attached, and not presented by him personally.—**Living s.** A British term for a patient shown at a society meeting.

**SPECK** (Ger.), n. Spe<sup>2</sup>k. See ADEPS.—**S'beule.** See LIPOMA.—**S'bruch.** See STEATOCELE.—**S'geschwulst, S'gewächs.** See LIPOMA.—**S'ig.** Fatty, lardaceous.—**S'öl.** See OLEUM ADIPIS.

**SPECTACLES**, n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>3</sup>k'lz. From *spectaculum*, a show. Lat., *conspicilla*. Fr., *lunettes*. Ger., *Brillen*. Glasses or lenses to assist or improve sight. [F.]—**Decentred s.** Lenses devised by Giraud-Teulon, so constructed that the eccentric portions of two convex lenses are used instead of the centre; they thus acquire a slightly prismatic action. [F.]—**Mica s.** S. made of mica invented by Cohn, to be used as eye-protectors in place of those made of glass and wire-gauze. [F.]—**Orthoscopic s.** Of Scheffler, lenses cut out from the periphery of a large lens so as to act as decentred lenses. [F.]—**Pantoscopic s.** Ger., *Mallerbrillen*. Lenses having different foci in their upper and lower parts; first employed by Franklin. [F.]—**Periscope s.** See PERISCOPE GLASSES.—**Prismatic s.** S. having prisms with bases so arranged that overstrain of an ocular muscle is relieved. [a, 34.]—**Snow s.** A kind of s. used in high latitudes, as a protector against the glare of the snow; usually made of very light wood, with a narrow slit for the passage of light. [F.]—**Stenopæic s.** S. consisting of an oval metal plate having a small central aperture that permits the passage of only the central rays that fall in the optic axis. [a, 34.]—**Turn-pin temple s.** Spectacle-frames in which the wings are jointed and the end pieces turned down behind the ears, giving the glasses a firmer support. [F.]

**SPECTRE** (Fr.), n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt'r. 1. A phantom. 2. See SPECTRUM.—**S's oculaires, S's perlés.** See MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.—**S. solaire.** See SOLAR SPECTRUM.

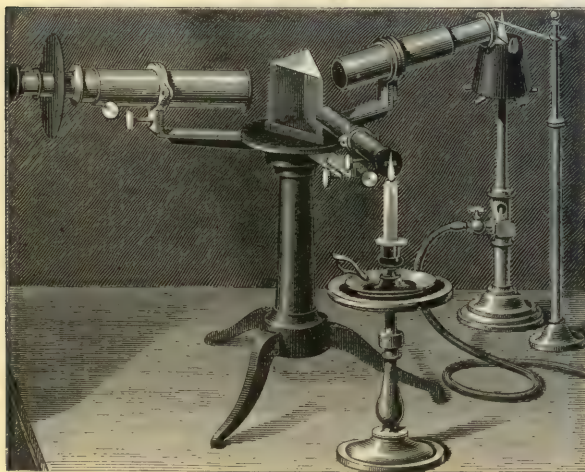
**SPECTRO-COLORIMETER**, n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt'/ro-ko<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *spectrum* (q. v.), *color* (q. v.), and *metrum*, a measure. Of Viorodt, an ophthalmospectroscope that isolates a single spectral color; used in detecting color-blindness. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**SPECTROLOGY**, n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt-ro<sup>2</sup>l'o-jl<sup>2</sup>. From *spectrum*, an image, and *lógos*, understanding. Fr., *spectrologie*. Ger., *Spectrologie*. The science of spectrum analysis.

**SPECTROMETER**, n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt-ro<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *spectrum* (q. v.), and *μέτρον*, a measure. A spectroscopy having a graduated circle and vernier for determining the deflection of the telescope when directed upon different parts of the spectrum. [a, 49.]

**SPECTROPHOTOMETER**, n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt-ro-fot-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *spectrum* (q. v.), *φῶς*, light, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A spectroscopy for determining the amount of a color in spectrum analysis. [a, 34.]

**SPECTROSCOPE**, n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt-ro-skop. From *spectrum* (q. v.), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument used for forming and examining spectra. It consists essentially of a collimator, one or



SPECTROSCOPE.

more prisms, and a telescope. The collimator is a narrow vertical slit formed by the adjustment of two metallic jaws at the principal focus of a convex lens which so condenses the divergent rays of light received through the slit as to cause them to enter the prisms as a beam. This prism, or series of prisms, is so arranged that the edges are parallel to the slit; and thus a spectrum is produced which it is the function of the telescope to magnify. [a, 49.]—**Direct-vision s.** A s. made by combining prisms of crown glass with one or more of flint glass. The edges of the prisms of crown and of flint glass are in opposite directions. The dispersion is given by the flint and the refraction is overcome by the crown glass prisms, so that the spectrum appears directly in the line of the source of light, instead of being bent as with a single prism. Used largely in the formation of spectral oculars or microspectroscopes. [J.]

**SPECTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spe<sup>2</sup>kt'ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). From *specere*, to look at. Fr., *spectre*. Ger., *S.* 1. A band consisting of a definite succession of colors into which a beam of white light is decom-

posed when it is passed through a prism or a diffraction grating. Its formation depends on the principle that the different colored rays of which a ray of white light is composed are unequally refrangible and hence, on undergoing refraction, occupy different positions and are no longer blended together. Their order, beginning with the less refrangible, is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. [B.] 2. Of any specific substance, its absorption s. [a, 48.]—**Absorption s.** A s. crossed with dark bands produced by the specific absorptive action of gases, liquids, or solutions of solids or translucent or transparent colored solids, such as monazite, on a beam of white light made to pass through them before falling upon the prism or other refracting medium. The position of the bands, which are called absorption bands, is constant for the same substance, but the breadth and definition of the bands depend to some extent on the degree of concentration of the absorbing medium. [B.; J.]—**Continuous s.** A s. uninterrupted by dark or bright lines crossing it. [B.]—**Diffraction s.** **Grating s.** Ger., *Gitterspectrum*. A s. produced by passing light through a grating (q. v., 3d def.). [B.]—**Solar s.** Fr., *spectre solaire*. Ger., *Sonnenspectrum*. The s. afforded by the refraction of a beam of sunlight. Under ordinary circumstances this is continuous, but when solar light is passed through a fine slit the s. is crossed by numerous dark lines called *Fraunhofer's lines*. [B.]

**SPECULARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spe<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *speculum* (q. v.). Fr., *spéculaire*. Ger., *Spiegelglocke*. A genus of the Campanulaceæ. [a, 35.]—**S. speculum.** Fr., *miroir de Venus, doucette, mirette*. Ger., *Ackerviole, Venusspiegel*. Lady's- (or Venus's-) looking-glass; an astringent species rarely used. The young shoots and the roots are eaten. [a, 35.]

**SPECULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spe<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *specere*, to look at. Fr., *spéculum*. Ger., *S.*, *Spekulum*, *Spiegel*. 1. An instrument by means of which internal parts of the body may be observed or examined. 2. A tendinous structure. [E.] 3. See SÆPTUM LUCIDUM.—**Ashton's fenestrated anal s.** A cylindrical s. with a reflecting internal surface and a fenestra for the entire length. [E.]—**Auerbach's s.** An ear s. with a biconcave lens fixed at its entrance, for producing a magnified image of the membrana tympani. [F.]—**Bath s.** A vaginal s. to be worn during a bath, to admit water into the vagina.—**Bivalve s.** A s. having two hinged blades that may be separated after its introduction. [a, 34.]—**Bonafont's nasal s.** A bivalve s. with solid blades, the joint near the middle of the blades, and a screw for opening and closing them. [E.]—**Cervical s.** See UTERINE s.—**Cusco's s.** A bivalve uterine s., the segments articulating at their outer extremities, and each segment having fixed handles that hold the s. open by means of a screw and nut extending from one to the other. [a, 34.]—**Ear s.** A conical tube or valvular s. having a calibre sufficiently small to permit its introduction into the external auditory canal. [a, 34.]—**Elsberg's s.** A three-bladed s., the blades being straight and opening and closing with a handle like a forceps. [E.]—**Emmet's s.** Emmet's perineal retractor.—**Erhard's ear s.** A funnel-shaped metal s., blackened on the inside, the flare of the funnel having a generally rounded convexity. [F.]—**Fenestrated s.** A metal, glass, porcelain, or vulcanite cylinder having varying diameters, and a fenestra cut along a portion of one side of the cylinder so as to expose the membrane. [a, 34.]—**Ferguson's s.** A glass cylindrical vaginal s. silvered like a mirror.—**Foveaux's lid s.** A silver s. to hold the eyelids open; it is reversible and can be used for either eye. [F.]—**Gross's oral s.** A heavy forceps with blades deeply notched on the back for holding the teeth. When it is placed between the teeth the jaws are separated by pressing the handles together. [E.]—**Gruber's ear s.** A metal s. highly polished within and slightly ovoid in shape, so that its transverse section corresponds to that of the auditory canal. [F.]—**Harnblausen's** (Ger.). See CYSTOSCOPE.—**Kelsey's rectal s.** A bivalve s. with a large fenestra in one blade on the same principle as Cusco's s. [E.]—**Kramer's aural s.** A bivalve dilating s. used only with direct sunlight, and of more use in anterior rhinoscopy than in otoscopy. [F.]—**Larynx s.** See LARYNGOSCOPE.—**Mott and Heister's oral s.** A s. having two strong blades deeply notched on the backs, connected at one end, each by a hinge, to a cross-piece through which a thumb-screw works to open them. [E.]—**Neugebauer's s.** A vaginal s. consisting of two crescentic concave pieces of metal, one of which is narrower than the other; to be introduced with the concavities of the metallic pieces opposed. [a, 34.]—**Noyes's lid s.** A s. consisting of two short limbs working by rack and pinion on a curved aluminium bar. This bar is always placed next the nose, so that the s. is not reversible. It leaves the temporal side quite open and free. [F.]—**Politzer's vulcanite s.** An ear s. shaped like a truncated cone. It is lighter than the polished metal s., and its dark interior serves to render the surface of the membrana tympani more distinct by contrast. [F.]—**Rectal s.** Ger., *Afterspiegel, Mastdarmspiegel*. A s. that may be introduced through the anus and permit examination of the rectum. [a, 34.]—**Robert and Collin's nasals.** A small bivalve s. with non-fenestrated blades. [E.]—**Siegle's pneumatic ear s.** A s. used in the diagnosis of affections of the middle ear. Its wide extremity is closed by an obliquely inserted thin glass plate, and from the side projects a small nipple to which is fastened an India-rubber tube furnished with a small air-bag. By putting a small piece of India-rubber tubing on the end of the s. the instrument can be hermetically fixed in the external meatus. [F.]—**Simrock's nasal s.** A cylindrical s. with a beveled end and flange. [E.]—**Sims's s.** A piece of metal shaped like a modified w, the central portion being used as a handle while the extremities are concave on their external surfaces and placed at a slight inward curve from the axis of the handle. [a, 34.]—**Skene's urethral s.** A small bivalve s., one blade considerably larger than the other, both ends of the instrument being controlled by a common screw at the middle. [E.]—**S. Helmontii.** See CENTRUM NERVEUM.—**S. lucidum.** See SÆPTUM LUCIDUM.—**S. matricis.** A uterine s. Some of the older writers seem to have applied the term to uterine dilators

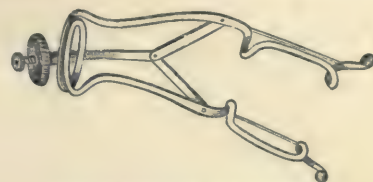




MITTENDORF'S EYE SPECULUM.



LANDOLT'S EYE SPECULUM.



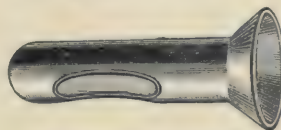
NOYES'S IMPROVED EYE SPECULUM.



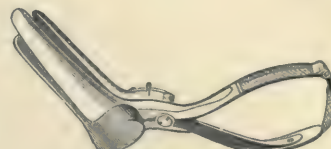
NICAISE'S SPECULUM ANI.



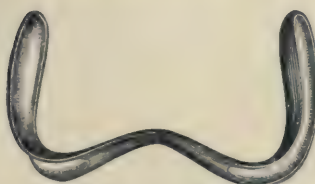
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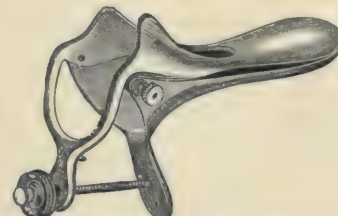
REFLECTING ANAL SPECULUM.



ALSTON'S 3-BLADED RECTAL SPECULUM.



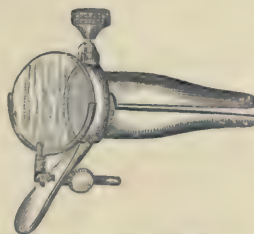
SIMS'S DUCKBILL VAGINAL SPECULUM.

THOMAS'S SELF-RETAINING  
VAGINAL SPECULUM.A BIVALVE VAGINAL SPECULUM  
CONVERTIBLE INTO SIMS'S.

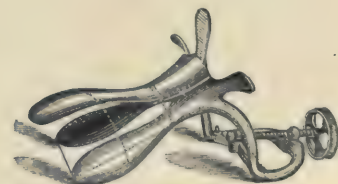
A BIVALVE EAR SPECULUM.



TOYNEBEE'S EAR SPECULA.



SIMROCK'S AURAL SPECULUM.



BOZEMAN'S VAGINAL SPECULUM.

which could not properly be termed specula. [A. 60.]—**S. Veneris**. See SPECULARIA.—**Thudichum's nasal s.** A bivalve s. made of bent steel wire and having flattened blades attached to the ends. [E.]—**Trivalve s.** A s. having three blades. [a. 34.]—**Trivalve trellis anal s.** A three-bladed anal s. with fenestrated blades arranged at right angles to the handle, which has a hinge arrangement for opening and closing them. [E.]—**Uterine s.** Ger., *Mutterspiegel*. A long slender forceps having narrow, semi-conical blades that may be introduced within the internal os uteri. [a. 34.]—**Vaginal s.** Ger., *Scheidenspiegel*. A s. for introduction into and inspection of the vagina. [a. 34.]—**Wilde's s.** An ear s. made of metal with polished interior, and shaped like a truncated cone. [F.]—**Zaufal's nasal s.** A s. for viewing the naso-pharynx through the nasal cavity; a cylindrical metal or vulcanite tube to be introduced through the anterior naris along the inferior meatus. [F.]

**SPECUS** (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. *Spek*(spe'k)'u's(u's). Gen., *spec'us*. Lit., a cave; a ventricle of the brain. [K.]

**SPEDALSKHED**, n. The Norwegian term for leprosy. [a. 34.]

**SPEECH**, n. *Speech*. A. S., *space*, *spec*. Gr., *φωνή*. Lat., *sermo*. Fr., *parole*. Ger., *Sprache*. The faculty of articulate vocal utterance. [a. 48.]—**Echo s.** See ECHOLALIA (1st def.).

**SPEEDWELL**, n. *Sped'we'l*. The genus *Veronica*. [a. 35.]

**SPEIARZENEI** (Ger.), n. *Spī'a'ris-e'n-i*. An emetic. [A. 315.]

**SPEICHE** (Ger.), n. *Spīch'e*. See RADIUS.

**SPEICHEL** (Ger.), n. *Spīch'e*. See SALIVA.—**Baucha's**. See PANCREATIC JUICE.—**Honigs'**. See MELITOPTALON.—**S'abschöndung**. The secretion of saliva. [K. 16.]—**S'artlig**. See SALIVARY.—**S'ausleerend**. See SALAGOGUE.—**S'ferment**. See PTYALIN.—**S'fluss**. See SALIVATION.—**S'mangel**. See APYALIA.—**S'mittel**. See SALAGOGUE.—**S'stoff**. See PTYALIN.—**S'überfluss**. See SALIVATION.—**S'zahnstein**. See SORDES (1st def.).

**SPEICHENBEUGER** (Ger.), n. *Spīch'e'z'n-boig'e'r*. 1. A flexor arising from the radius. [L.] 2. See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*.—**S. der Hand**. See FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS.

**SPEICHENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. *Spīch'e'z'n-musk-e'l*. A muscle attached to the radius. [L.]—**Acusserer s.** See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS.—**Arms'**. See SUPINATOR LONGUS.—**Innerer s.** See FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS.—**Kurzer äusserer s.** See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS.—**Langer äusserer s.** See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS.

**SPEICHENSTRECKER** (Ger.), n. *Spīch'e'z'n-stre'k-e'r*. An extensor attached to the radius. [L.]—**Kurzer s.** See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS.—**Langer s.** See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS.

**SPEIEN** (Ger.), n. *Spī'e'n*. Vomiting, especially in infants. [K.]

**SPEIERLING** (Ger.), n. *Spī'e'r-li'n*. See PYRUS *sorbus*.

**SPEIREMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Spir*(spe'j'r)-em(am)'a's. Gen., -em'-atos (-atis). Gr., *σπειρμα* (from *σπειράσθαι*, to be coiled). Fr., *speïrème*. Of Wallroth, a spore of a lichen. [a. 35.]

**SPEISE** (Ger.), n. *Spīz'e*. See ALIMENT.—**Glockens'**. See BELL METAL.—**S'brel**. See CHYME.—**S'durchfall**, *S'fluss*. See LIENTERIC DIARRHEA.—**S'gang**. See (ESOPHAGUS).—**S'öl**. Oil used in culinary operations. [B.]—**S'ordnung**. See DIET.

**SPEISEND** (Ger.), adj. *Spīz'e'nd*. See ALIMENTARY.

**SPEISERÖHRE** (Ger.), n. *Spīz'e'r-ru'r-e*. See (ESOPHAGUS).—**S'neröffnung**. See (ESOPHAGOTOMY).—**S'nkrampf**. See DYSPHAGIA SPASMODICA.—**S'nloch**, *S'n'schlitz*. See FORAMEN OESOPHAGEUM.—**S'n'schnitt**. See (ESOPHAGOTOMY).

**SPEISESAFT** (Ger.), n. *Spīz'e'z-a'ft*. See CHYLE.—**S'behält-er**, *S'behält-niss*. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.—**S'gang**, *S'röhre*. See THORACIC DUCT.

**SPEISUNG** (Ger.), n. *Spīz'un*. See ALIMENTATION.

**SPEITÄUBLING** (Ger.), **SPEITEUFEL** (Ger.), n's. *Spī'toib-lī'n*, -toif-e'l. See RUSSULA *emetic*.

**SPELT**, n. *Spēlt*. Gr., *σπός*. Lat., *spelta*, *ador*. Ger., *S.*, *Speltz*. The *Triticum spelta* or its grain. [a. 35.]

**SPELTER**, **SPELTERINE**, n's. *Spēlt'u'r*, -en. Lat., *speltum*. Commercial zinc. [B.]



**SPELZ** (Ger.), n. *Spe'lts*. See **SPELT**.—**S'blütthe**. A glumaceous flower. [a, 35].—**S'chen**. See **PALEOLA**.

**SPELZE** (Ger.), n. *Spe'lts'e²*. A pale or glume. [a, 35.] See also **CHAFF** (3d def.).

**SPENCER SPRINGS**, n. *Spe'ns'u²r*. Mineral springs situated in Tioga County, New York. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**SPERGULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rg(spe'rg)/u²l(u¹l)-a²*. From *spargere*, to scatter. Fr., *espargoutte*, *spargoutte*, *espargoutte*. Ger., *Spergel*, *Spark*, *Spurre*. A genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. The *Spergulae* are a family including *S. Buda*, *Telephium*, *Pharmaceum*, etc. The *Sperguleae* are a division of the *Paronychieae*. [a, 35].—*S. arvensis*. Fr., *espargoutte des champs*, *spergule*, *espargoutte*. Ger., *Läusegras*, *Ackerknöterich*. Corn spurrey, toad-flax; a weed found in cultivated fields. One variety is cultivated for fodder, and its seeds are eaten. [a, 35.]

**SPERGULARIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rg(spe'rg)-u²l(u¹l)-a(a³)/ri²-a²*. From *spargere*, to scatter. A genus of the *Spergulariaceae*, which are a tribe of the *Paronychieae*. [a, 35].—*S. campestris*, *S. rubra*. Red sandwort, a species found in temperate regions; used in lithiasis. [a, 35.]

**SPERM**, n. *Spu'rm*. Gr., *σπέρμα* (from *σπείρειν*, to sow). Lat., *sperma*. Ger., *Befruchtungsstoff* (3d def.), *Befruchtungsmasse* (2d def.). 1. See **SEMEN** (1st def.). 2. In botany, the contents (foveae) of pollen-grains and antheridia; of T. J. Parker, the male gamete or spermatozoid. [“*Four*, of the Roy. Micr. Soc.”, 1890, p. 19; B, 123 (a, 35).]—*S. mass*. The mass of spermatozooids emitted at one time by one of the tailed *Amphibia* and attached to a spermato-phore. [J.]—*S. morula*. See **SPERMOSPHERE**.—*S. nucleus*. See **SPERMATIC NUCLEUS**.

**SPERMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)/a²*. Gen., *sperm/atos (-atis)*. Gr., *σπέρμα*. See **SPERM**.—*S. ceti* [Netherl. Ph.]. See **SPERMACEUTI**.—*S. ranae*, *S. ranarum*. See under *RANA esculenta*.—*S. virile*. See **SEMEN** (1st def.).

**SPERMACETI**, n. *Spu'rm-a²-set/i²*. Lat., *sperma ceti*, *cetaceum*, *album ceti*. Fr., *spermaceti*, *blanc de baleine*, *cétine* [Fr. Cod.], *ambre blanc*. Ger., *S. Waldrath*. A soft, unctuous, pearly white, solid substance of crystalline texture, obtained from the *Physalus macrocephalus*. It is devoid of taste, has a slight odor, is inflammable, and dissolves in ether, in chloroform, in carbon bisulphide, and in boiling alcohol. It consists of a mixture of the ethers of various fatty acids, the larger part being made up of cetyl palmitate, although the ethers of stearic, myristic, and lauric acids are also present, with small quantities of lethal, methal, and stethal. [B, 3, 5.] Cf. **CETACEUM**.—*Ointment of s.* See **UNGUENTUM CETACEI**.—*Prepared s.*, *Saccharated s.* See **CETACEUM præparatum**.—*S. cerate*. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.—*S. ointment*. See **UNGUENTUM CETACEI**.—*S. plaster*. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.

**SPERMA CETI** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)/a² se(ka³)/ti(te)*. Gen., *sperm/atis ceti*. See **SPERMACEUTI**.—*Ceratum* (seu *emplastrum*, seu *pomatum*) *spermatis ceti*. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.

**SPERMACOCE** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²k(a³k)-os(ok¹)-e(a)*. Gen., *-oc¹e*. From *σπέρμα*, a seed, and *ἄκωκη*, a point. A genus of rubiaceae plants. The *Spermaceceae* are an order or tribe of the *Rubiaceae*. The *Spermaceceae* are a tribe of the *Coffeae*. [a, 35].—*S. alata*, *S. aspera*. A Brazilian species used in gonorrhoea. [a, 35].—*S. ferruginea*. A Brazilian species. The root is used in place of ipecacuanha. [a, 35].—*S. hirta*, *S. hispida*. Fr., *s. velu*. Shaggy button (-weed); an East Indian species. The root, which has the taste of sarsaparilla, is used as an alterative, and the juice of the plant as an antisyphilitic. The seeds are used as a tonic and aphrodisiac. [a, 35].—*S. longifolia*. A Guiana species used in gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea. [a, 35].—*S. poaya*. A Brazilian species used like *S. ferruginea*. [a, 35].—*S. scabra*, *S. velu* (Fr.). See *S. hispida*.—*S. verticillata*. A South American and West Indian species having properties like those of *S. ferruginea*; used in blennorrhoea. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

**SPERMACRASIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²k(a³k)-raz(ras²)/i²-a²*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀκρασία*, want of power. Fr., *spermacrasie*. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.

**SPERMAPHORE**, n. *Spu'rm-a²-for*. Lat., *spermaphorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). Fr., *s.* See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).

**SPERMAPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²-pod(po²d)/i²-u²m(u¹m)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *spermapode*. Ger., *Säulchen*. The carphore of the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

**SPERMA RANÆ** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)/a² ran(ran²)/e(a²-e²)*. Frog's spawn.—*Aqua spermatis ranæ*. Fr., *eau de frai de grenouille*. A preparation made by distilling frogs' spawn gently over the water-bath and preserving the first third of the distillate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Oleum spermatis ranæ*. Fr., *huile de frai de grenouille*. A preparation made by boiling equal parts of frogs' spawn and olive-oil till the moisture is dissipated, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SPERMARY**, n. *Spu'rm-a²-r-i²*. Lat., *spermarium* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). A male gonad; the organ in which spermatozooids are produced. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**SPERMATACRATIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-a²k(a³k)-ra(ras²)-ti(ti²)/a²*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀκράτεια*, debility. Fr., *spermatocratie*. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.

**SPERMATANENERGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-a²n(a²n)-e²n-u²rj(e²rg)-i(e²a²)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀνεργεία*, inefficacious. Fr., *spermatanergie*. Sterility in the male.

**SPERMATOPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-e²m-fra²x(fra²x²)/i²s*. Gen., *-phrax²eos (-is)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἐμφραξίς*, a stoppage. Of Signorini, spermatocele caused by obstruction of the seminiferous tubules. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMATHECA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²-the(thay)/ka²*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, a chest. An organ in which semen is stored. [A, 12.]

**SPERMATIAS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-a²s(a²s)*. Gen., *-at²iu (-iae)*. Gr., *σπερματίας* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). 1. A many-seeded fruit. 2. A plant grown from the seed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMATIC, SPERMATICAL**, adj's. *Spu'rm-a²t/i²k, -i²k¹*. Gr., *σπερματικός* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). Lat., *spermaticus*. Fr., *spermatique*. Ger., *spermatisch*. Pertaining to semen or its elements or to the organs concerned in its production, storage, or discharge. [J; L.]

**SPERMATID**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t-id*. See **Seminal CELL** (1st def.).

**SPERMATINE**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t-en*. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Spermatin*. A peculiar animal matter contained in the semen, said to be related to alkali albumin. [K.] Cf. **SPERMINE**.

**SPERMATIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)/a²t(a²t)-i²s*. Gen., *-at²idos (-idis)*. Gr., *σπερματίς* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). A spermatic vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SPERMATISCHESES** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-i²s'-ke²(ch²e²)-si²s*. Gen., *-es²eos (-isch²eis)*. See **ASPERMATISM** (2d def.).

**SPERMATISM**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t-i²z-m*. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermatisme*. The theory that the foetus is a direct product of the spermatozoid. [K.]

**SPERMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-i²z(-i²s)/mu²s(mu²s)*. Gr., *σπερματισμός* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). Fr., *spermatisme*. The emission of semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-i(e²)/ti²s*. Gen., *-it²idos (-idis)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed. See **FUNCULITIS**.

**SPERMATUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-u²m(u¹m)*. From *σπερματίον*, a small seed. Fr., *spermatie*. Ger., *Spermatie*. One of the minute, colorless, unclitiated, spore-like bodies or corpuscles, each surrounded by a cell-wall, produced in the floridian *Algae* in or on variously shaped structures (antheridia), and in lichens and *Fungi* in urn-shaped bodies (spermogones) on antheridial filaments (sterigmata), from which they are detached at maturity. They are in most cases incapable of germinating, but are supposed to fertilize the spores by conjugating with the female cells (trichogynes). They possess no motion except a molecular or Brownian movement. [a, 35.]

**SPERMATOBLASTS**, n. pl. *Spu'rm-a²t'o-bla²sts*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *spermatoblastes*. Ger., *Spermatoblasten*, *Samenständer*. 1. Of Fouchet and Tournoux, certain flattened, polygonal epithelial cells resting upon the hyaline membrane of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the seat of formation of the spermatozooids. [a, 15.] 2. Of von Ebner (1872), the separate cells or multinucleated cells arising from a proliferation of the nuclei of the seminal cells. From the nuclei of these s. arise the heads of the spermatozooids, while the middle piece, the tail, and the delicate layer of protoplasm around the head are derived from the protoplasm of the cell-body of the s. [J, 1, 30, 32.]

**SPERMATOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-se(ka³)/le(la)*; in Eng., *spu'rm-a²t-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel²es*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστη*, a tumor. 1. A hydrocele containing spermatozooids. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 2. See **Seminal CYST**.

**SPERMATOCHORDA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-ko²rd(ch²o²rd)/a²*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *χορδή*, a cord. See **Spermatic CORD**.

**SPERMATOCLEMMMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-kle²m²ma²*. Gen., *-clem²m²atos (-atis)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κλέμμα*, a theft. See **POLLUTION**.

**SPERMATOCYST**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t-o-si²st*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Ger., *Spermatocyste*. 1. See **SPERMOSPHERE**. 2. In the pl., see **Follicular CELLS** (2d def.).

**SPERMATOCYSTIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-i²d-i²-u²m(u¹m)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. 1. See **ANTHERIDIA** (1st def.). 2. Of Hedwig, the anther in phanerogams. [a, 35.]

**SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-i²d-o²r-ra²j(ras²j)/i²-a²*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ρίγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Hemorrhage from the seminal vesicles.

**SPERMATOCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-i(e²)/ti²s*. Gen., *-it²idos (-idis)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. See **GONOCYSTITIS**.

**SPERMATOCYTE**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t-o-sit*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύτος*, a cell. Ger., *Spermatocyt*. 1. The mother cell of a spermatozoid. [a, 35.] See also **Seminal CELL** (1st def.). 2. See **SERMATOBlast** (2d def.).

**SPERMATOGENE**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t'o-je²m*. Lat., *spermatogemma* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *gemma*, a bud). Ger., *Spermatogemme*. See **SPERMOSPHERE**.

**SPERMATOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s*. Gen., *-es²eos (-gen²esis)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *spermatogénèse*. Ger., *Spermatogenese*. The production of spermatozooids. [a, 48.]

**SPERMATOGONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-go²n-i(e²a²)*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γόνις*, generation. Fr., *spermatogonie*. Ger., *Spermatogonie*. See **GONEOPIESIS**.

**SPERMATOGONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'rm(spe'rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-gon²(zon²)/i²-u²m(u¹m)*. Fr., *spermatogonie*. Ger., *Spermatogonie*, *Ursamenzelle*. 1. Of La Valette St.-George, a young seminal cell. [J.] 2. Of Hartog, see **SPERMATOSPORE**.

**SPERMATOID**, n. *Spu'rm-a²t-oid*. Lat., *spermatoidium* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *είδος*, resemblance). See **SPERMATOZOID**.



**SPERMATOLEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-le}^2\text{ps}(\text{laps})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-leptēos* (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λήψις*, a seizure. See POLLUTION.

**SPERMATOMERE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-mer}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *spermatomère*. Ger., S. 1. Of Van Beneden, one of the cells formed in the first section (*Keinzone*) of a seminiferous tubule. 2. Of O. Hertwig, an element which, formed by the segmentation of a spermatogonium, has entered the second section (*Wachstumszone*) of a seminiferous tubule. [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xxxvi, p. 1 (a, 32).]

**SPERMATOPATHY**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{th}\text{-i}^2$ . Lat., *spermatopathia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *spermatopathie*. Any disease affecting the production or quality of the semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMATOPÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Spe}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-pa}$ . See GONEPOIETIC.

**SPERMATOPHORE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-for}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., s. Ger., *Spermatophor*. 1. The part of a spermospore that remains passive and does not become transformed into spermatoblasts. It may serve as an envelope or carrier of all the spermatozooids developed from the original spermospore. [J, 1, 33.] 2. A semi-transparent, tough substance secreted by the cloacal glands and serving to support a mass of spermatozooids. [J.] 3. In the pl., see *Seminiferous TUBULES*.

**SPERMATOPHTHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{tho}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φθορά*, decay. Fr., *spermatophthore*. Deterioration of the semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMATOPHYTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{hyt}\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *spermatophytes*. Phanerogams. [a, 35.]

**SPERMATOPLANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-plan}(\text{plān})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Fr., *spermatoplane*. A supposed metastasis of the semen.

**SPERMATOPOETIC, SPERMATOPOIETIC**, adj's.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-po-et}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ ,  $\text{-poi-et}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *spermatopoieticus*. Fr., *spermatopé*. See GONEPOIETIC.

**SPERMATORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{r-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ροία*, a flowing. Fr., *spermatorrhée*, flux de sperme, pertes séminales. Ger., *Samenfluss*, *Spermatorrhoe*. A morbid condition characterized by too frequent involuntary emissions of semen. [E.]—S. *atonica*. See GONORRHEA *libidinosa*.

**SPERMATOSCHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{s}^2\text{ke}^2\text{sch}^2\text{e}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-schēsis* (-oschesis). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σχέσις*, retention. Fr., *spermatoschèse*. See ASPERMATISM (2d def.).

**SPERMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-osēos* (-ia). From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermatose*. See GONEPOIETIS.

**SPERMATOSOME**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-som}$ . Lat., *spermatosoma* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σῶμα*, the body). Ger., *Spermatosom*. See SPERMATOZOID.

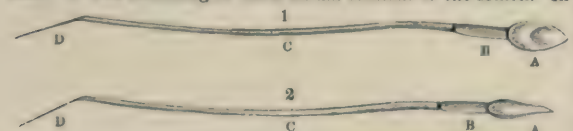
**SPERMATOSPHERES**, n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-sferz}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere. See SPERMATOBlasts and cf. SPERMOSPHERE.

**SPERMATOSPORES**, n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-sporz}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Cells, equivalent to ova, which by division give rise to the spermatoblasts. [J, 1.] See also *Seminal CELL*.

**SPERMATOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-the}^2\text{ta}^2/\text{ka}^2$ . See PERICARP.

**SPERMATOZEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-zem}(\text{zam})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ζῆμία*, loss. Fr., *spermatozémie*. See SPERMATORRHEA.

**SPERMATOZOID, SPERMATOZOID**, n's.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-zoid}$ ,  $\text{spe}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-zoid}$ . Lat., *spermatozoid* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ζῶον*, an animal), *spermatozoidium*, *animalculum seminis masculi* [Lewyenhoeck], *filum spermaticum*. Fr., *spermatozoïde*, *spermatozoïre*, *zoösperme*, *zoöplaste*, *ver spermatische*, *animalcule spermatique*, *spermastule*, *spermatoïde*. Ger., *Spermatozoide*, *Spermatozöon*, *Zoöspermie*, *Samenfaden*, *Samenkörper*, *Samen-thier*. 1. The fertilizing or male sexual element of the semen. In



HUMAN SPERMATOZOIDS: MAGNIFIED 600 DIAMETERS. (FROM FLINT [AFTER LANDOLFI].)

1 full view; 2, side view; A A, head; B B, intermediate segment; C C, tail; D D, terminal diamant.

the great majority of cases it is only after one or more s's have fused with an ovum that segmentation and the development of an embryo take place. In all cases a s is supposed to be the equivalent of a cell. In man and most of the higher animals s's appear in shape and action like minute tadpoles. The head represents the nucleus of the cell, and a delicate layer of protoplasm enveloping the head, together with the tail, represents the cell-body. In some cases there is seen a thickening in the tail at its junction with the head, and also in some cases the tail and middle pieces are bordered by a kind of frill. In the inferior animals the s's are of very various form, some being hair-like, as in insects, while others are cell-like. In most cases the tail has a continuous lashing or cilia-like motion, but in the two groups in which the s's are cell-like (nema-

toids and crustaceans) they exhibit amœboid movement. [J, 1, 80, 35.] 2. In cryptogams, a male motile cell (gamete) developed in the antheridium, occurring in most cases as a more or less spiral filament provided at its smaller end with two or more lash-like appendages (cilia) by means of which, under suitable conditions of moisture, it is propelled from the antheridium and, entering the archegonium or oogonium, fuses with the contained oosphere and forms the oospore. The term is also applied, but less correctly, to a non-motile, unilaminated antherozoid (see SPERMATUM). [B, 19, 77, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

**SPERMATOZOON**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-o-zo-o}^2\text{n}$ . See SPERMATOZOID.

**SPERMATURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{-r}(\text{ur})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ουρον*, urine. Ger., *Spermaturie*. The escape of semen during micturition. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**SPERMAZOIRE** (Fr.), n., **SPERMAZOIRE** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spe}^2\text{rm}\text{-a}^2\text{-zo-a}^2\text{r}$ ,  $\text{spe}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-a}^2\text{-zo-o}^2\text{n}$ . See SPERMATOZOID.

**SPERMIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See ACHENIUM.

**SPERMIDUCT**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-i}^2\text{-du}^2\text{kt}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *spermiducte*. The tract (or a part thereof) through which the semen passes to arrive at the urethra. [A, 4.]

**SPERMINE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-en}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., s. Ger., *Spermin*. 1. Of Schreiner (1878) and others, a non-poisonous base,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}$  (perhaps =  $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_2$  or  $\text{CH}_2\text{-NH-CH}_2$ ), having the odor of semen, occurring in putrefying sea-poly, in sputum, in human semen, in the organs of leucocythæmic patients, in the alcohol in which anatomical preparations have been preserved, in cultures of choleraic matter, and, according to Poehl, in the thyroid gland and brain substance. [Brieger, *Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol.* u. f. klin. Med., v. 500 (B); *Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.*, Oct. 15, 1892, p. cxv (a, 34).] 2. See *Brown-Séquard's ELIXIR*.

**SPERMOLIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-li}^2\text{u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermiole*. See SPERMA RANÆ.

**SPERMOLASTS**, n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-bla}^2\text{sts}$ . See SPERMATOBLASTS.

**SPERMBOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}^2\text{b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-le}^2(\text{e})\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-ob-oles*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *βολή*, a throwing. See SPERMATISMUS.

**SPERMOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{k}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{s}(\text{ku}^2\text{s})$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. The head of a spermatozoid, with the exception of the outer sheath. [L, 146.]

**SPERMODERM**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-du}^2\text{rm}$ . Lat., *spermoderma*, *spermodermis* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *δέρμα*, skin). Fr., *spermoderme*. 1. Of Vines and others, the entire covering of a seed, including (when the ovule has two integuments) both the testa and the tegmen. [a, 35.] 2. Of Gray and others, see TESTA (2d def.).

**SPERMODOPHORE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o}^2\text{d-o-for}$ . Lat., *spermophorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, bearing). Fr., s. The gynophore of *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

**SPERMEDONECROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-e}^2\text{d}^2\text{-}(\text{o}^2\text{e}^2\text{d})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ne}^2\text{k-ros}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-rosēos* (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, *οίσειν*, to swell, and *νεκρός*, deadness. Fr., *spermédionécrose*. Gangrene produced by ergot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMEDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-e}^2\text{d}^2(\text{o}^2\text{e}^2\text{d})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *οίσειν*, to swell. Of Fries, the sclerotium. [a, 35.] Cf. ERGOT (1st def.).

**SPERMOGENOUS**, adj.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Forming or assisting to form spermatozooids. [J.]

**SPERMOGONES**, n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-gonz}$ . Lat., *spermogonia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γεννᾶν*, generation). Fr., *spermogonies*. Ger., *Spermogonien*. In lichens and certain Fungi, urn-shaped conceptacles in which spermatia are developed. [a, 35.]

**SPERMOLITH**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-li}^2\text{th}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λίθος*, a stone. See SPERMATIC CALCULUS.

**SPERMONEURALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{r-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-l}^2\text{-gi}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the spermatic cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMOPHLEBECTASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-}(\text{o}^2)\text{-}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fle}^2\text{b}^2\text{-e}^2\text{k-taz}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *εκτασία*, a stretching. Fr., *spermophlébectasie*. A varicose condition of the spermatic veins. [E.]

**SPERMOPHORE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-for}$ . Lat., *spermophorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, to bear). See PLACENTA (4th def.) and SPERMOPHORE.

**SPERMOPHORUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . 1. A seed-bearing organ. 2. The testicle. 3. The uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPERMOPLASMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pla}^2\text{-z}(\text{plāz})\text{-ma}^2$ . Gen., *-plasmatos* (-atis). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed. The central portion and the tail of the seed-thread together with the outer sheath of the "head" of a spermatozoid. [L, 146.]

**SPERMORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}^2\text{r-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . See SPERMATORRHEA.

**SPERMOSPHERE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-sfer}$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere. Ger., *Samenknoten*. A ball of cells arising by the repeated division of a germinal cell or gonoblast. Each cell ultimately becomes a spermatozoid. [J, 1.]

**SPERMOSPORES**, n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}\text{-o-sporz}$ . See SPERMATOSPORES.

**SPERMOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-the}^2\text{(tha)}/\text{ka}^2$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, a chest. See PERICARP.



**SPERMOTYLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ti}^2(\text{tu}^1)\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *τύλος*, a swelling. Ger., *Saemenschwiele*. In some seeds, a small protuberance near the hilum, on the side of the testa opposite to the micropyle. [a, 35.]

**SPERMOZOON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rm}(\text{spe}^2\text{rm})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-zo}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . See SPERMATOZOOID.

**SPERNIOLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{rn}(\text{spn})\text{-i}^2(\text{i}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See SPERMA RANÆ.—**S. Crollii**. A mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. each of myrrh and oilbainum and 1 scruple of saffron, moistened with water distilled from frogs' spawn, and mixed with 6 scruples of camphor; used as a hæmorrhagic and as a remedy for inflammatory troubles and for rabies. [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]

**SPERRE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Spe}^2\text{r}^2\text{re}^2$ . 1. Dilatation. 2. Stricture, contraction. [a, 14.]—**After's**. 1. See *Imperforate ANUS*. 2. Rectal tenesmus. 3. Stricture of the rectum. [A, 306.]—**Maul's**. See *DIVARICATIO maxillarum* and *TRISMUS*.

**SPERRELEVATEUR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Spe}^2\text{r}^2\text{re}^2\text{-le}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}$ . See *LID-SPECULUM*.

**SPERRER** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Spe}^2\text{r}^2\text{re}^2\text{r}$ . 1. A dilating speculum; a dilator. 2. A constrictor. [E.]

**SPERRKRAUT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Spe}^2\text{r}^2\text{kra}^2\text{-u}^2\text{t}$ . The genus *Polemonium*. [a, 35.]

**SPHACELARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{sfa}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφάκελος*, gangrene. Ger., *Brandtang*. A genus of *Algæ*. The *Sphacelariæ* of DeCaulis are the *Aplosporeæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. scoparia**. Ger., *besenförmiger Brandtang*. A brownish-green species found on the coast of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, forming a part of helminthochorton. [a, 35.]

**SPHACELATED**, adj.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}^2\text{-el}^2\text{-at}^2\text{-e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *sphacelatus* (from *σφάκελος*, gangrene). Fr., *sphacélé*. Affected with sphacelus.

**SPHACÈLE** (Fr.), n. See SPHACELUS.—**S. de la bouche**. See *CANCER aquaticus*.

**SPHACELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{sfa}^2\text{k})\text{-el}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Fr., *sphacélie*. Of Leveillé and Fée, a genus of *Fungi*; now recognized as the first or conidial stage of *Claviceps purpurea* and *Epichloe typhina*. [a, 35.]—**S. segetum**. The primary or sphacelial stage in the development of ergot; consisting of an oblong, homogeneous, soft mass of slender hyphae enveloping and penetrating the soft ovaries of the rye. The outer layer of the mycelial threads is made up of radially-diverging cells (basidia) which produce a multitude of elongated, agglutinated granules (conidia) covering the floral organs of the rye in the form of a whitish dust. [a, 35.]

**SPHACELISM**, n.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zm}$ . See SPHACELUS.

**SPHACELISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{sfa}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-z}(\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{-mu}^2\text{s}$  (mu<sup>2</sup>s). See SPHACELUS.—**S. cerebri**. See *ENCEPHALITIS*.

**SPHACELIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{sfa}^2\text{k})\text{-el}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See SPHACELIA.

**SPHACELOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{sfa}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ti}^2(\text{tu}^1)\text{-fu}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^2\text{s})$ . From *σφάκελος*, sphacelus, and *τύφος*, smoke. Fr., *sphacélotyphus*. Ger., *Brandfleckfieber*. Gangrenous typhus fever.

**SPHACELUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{s}(\text{sfa}^2\text{k})\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *σφάκελος*. Fr., *sphacèle*. Ger., *S*. Cold gangrene; mortification in which complete death of a part in its entirety takes place rapidly.

**SPHÆRAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{g}^2(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-ra}^2$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *sphéragre*. See *Bullet FORCES*.

**SPHÆRALCEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *ἀλκία*, a kind of wild mallow. Fr., *sphéralcée*. Globe-mallow; a genus of the *Malvaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. cisplatina**. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves are used like those of *Aitha officinalis* as a pectoral. [a, 35.]

**SPHÆRANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *sphéranthè*. Ger., *Kugelblume*. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Sphæranthes* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Bupththalmæ*; of DeCandolle, a subdivision of the *Conyzeæ*; of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Asteroidæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. amarantoides** (*cochinchinensis*). An emollient and tonic species. [a, 35.]—**S. hirtus**, **S. indicus**. East Indian globe-flower; a weed of honey-like odor. The roots, seeds, and receptacles are considered antelmintic; the herb is used as an alterative and pectoral, and externally as an emollient; and the flowers are used as an alterative, depurative, refrigerant, and tonic. The root-rub is used in piles. In Java the entire plant is considered diuretic. Lamarck's *S. indicus* is *S. suaveolens*; Blume's is *S. microcephalus*. [a, 35.]—**S. levigatus**, **S. microcephalus**. A species common in rice-fields in the East Indies and China; used as a stomachic tonic, vermifuge, and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. suaveolens**. A species with a strong, pleasantly aromatic odor, growing in Egypt and in the East Indies. It has the properties of *S. hirtus*. [a, 35.]

**SPHÆRECPHLOGISCUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lo}^2(\text{lo}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{-sk}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *ἐφλογίζεω*, to set on fire. See *VARICELLA globularis*.

**SPHÆRENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-m}$  (ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-chymatos (-atis)*. From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. Tissue in which the cells are spheroidal.

**SPHÆRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball. Fr., *sphérie*. A genus of *Fungi* formerly constituting nearly all the *Sphæriaceæ* (Fr., *sphériacées*) or *Sphæriacei* (Fr., *sphériacés*), which are a division of the *Pyrenomyces*. The *Sphæriæ* are a cohort of *Fungi*; the *Sphæriariæ* include the *Sphæriaceæ*, *Hysteriæ*, and *Xylomyces*; and the *Sphæriini* are a suborder of the *Sphæriacei*. [a, 35.]—**S. sinensis**. See *CORDICEPS sinensis*.

**SPHÆRIOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-omatos (-atis)*. From *σφαῖριον*, a lit-

tle ball, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *sphérocarcinome*. Of Dorrington, a cancer of globular shape. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHÆROBACTERIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ba}^2\text{kt}(\text{ba}^2\text{kt})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *βακτήριον*, a little rod. Fr., *sphérobactérie*. See *MICROCoccus*.

**SPHÆROCoccus** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{k}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{s}(\text{ku}^2\text{s})$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *sphérocoque*. Ger., *Kugelfruchtalge*, *Knopffalge*, *Knopftang*. A genus of *Algæ* with spherical fruit, typical of a division (*Sphærococoidæ*) of the *Florideæ*. Most of the species formerly included in this are now referred to *Chondrus*, *Gigartina*, *Rhodomenia*, *Gelidium*, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. acicularis**. Ger., *nadelförmige Knopffalge*. A gelatinous species sometimes constituting part of helminthochorton. It yields an empyreumatic oil recommended in helminthiasis. [a, 35.]—**S. cartilagineus**, **S. compressus**. Species said to furnish part of Japanese agar-agar. [a, 35.]—**S. gelatinosus**, **S. gelatinus**. Ger., *gallertartige Knopffalge*. A species common in the Indian Ocean. It yields an edible jelly, and is used as a demulcent. [a, 35.]

**SPHÆROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r})\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-omatos (-atis)*. Gr., *σφαῖρωμα*. Fr., *sphérome*. 1. A globular protuberance. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, the head of the femur. 3. In the pl., of Galen, the nates. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHÆROTHECA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-the}^2(\text{tha})\text{-ka}^2$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *sphérotèque*. A genus of *Fungi*. [B.]—**S. Castagnei**. Hop-mildew; a species forming white patches on hop-leaves. [B, 61.]

**SPHÆROZYGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{r}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-zig}^2(\text{zu}^2\text{g})\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφαῖρα*, a ball, and *ζυγόν*, a yoke. Fr., *sphérozyge*. A genus of *Algæ* allied to *Ocellularia*, abundant in some hot springs; said to contain a small proportion of an alkaline iodide, and applied to diseased glands. [a, 35.]—**S. spiralis**. See *ANABAINA spiralis*.

**SPHAGE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{j}(\text{sfa}^2\text{g})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *sphages*. Gr., *σφαγή* (from *σφάζειν*, to slay). Lat., *jugulum*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Kehle*. The anterior aspect of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHAGIASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{j}(\text{sfa}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-z}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-mu}^2\text{s}$  (mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *σφαγιασμός* (from *σφαγή*, the throat). Fr., *sphagiasme*. Of M. Hall, spasm of the cervical muscles. [a, 34.]

**SPHAGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{j}(\text{sfa}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2(\text{e})\text{-ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-itis* (*-idis*). Gr., *σφαγίτις* (from *σφαγή*, the throat). See *JUGULAR VEIN*.

**SPHAGNUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{j}(\text{sfa}^2\text{g})\text{-nu}^2\text{m}(\text{nu}^2\text{m})$ . From *σφάγνος*, tree-moss. Fr., *sphaigne*. Ger., *Torfmoos*. Bog-moss, gold heath; the only genus of an order of mosses, the *Sphagna* of Fumrohr, *Sphagnaceæ* of Reichenbach, *Sphagnaceæ* [Fr., *sphagnacées*] of Endlicher, *Sphagneæ* of Reichenbach, *Sphagneæ* or *Sphagnideæ* of Dumortier, *Sphagnoidæ* of Arnott, and *Sphagnoidæ* of Bridel. By their successive growth and decay these plants share in the formation of peat. They are spongy and elastic, and are used for antiseptic dressings. The *Sphagnaceæ* of Nees include the *Sphagnaceæ* of other authors and the *Andreaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**SPHALEROTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfa}^2\text{l}(\text{sfa}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tos}(\text{to}^2\text{k})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφαλερός*, uncertain, and *τόκος*, childbirth. Fr., *sphalérotocie*. See *DOLORES præparantes*.

**SPHÆRE** (Ger.), n. *Sfar*<sup>2</sup>. See SPHERE and REGION.—**Fühls**, **Gefühls**. See *Sensory SPHERE*.

**SPHENDONE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{nd}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *sphendones*. Gr., *σφενδόνη*. Fr., *s*. See *FUNDA* (1st def.).

**SPHENO-BASILAR**, adj.  $\text{Sfen}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ba}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *spheno-basilaris* (from *σφην*, a wedge, and *basis*, a base). Fr., *sphénobasilaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar apophysis. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**SPHENOBASILARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Sfen}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ba}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ba}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . See SPHENO-BASILAR; as a n., see *BASILAR BONE* (1st def.).

**SPHENOCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfen}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφην*, a wedge, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sphénocéphalie*, *sphénocéphalie*. Ger., *Sphenoccephalie*, *Sphénoccephalie*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a form of monstrosity in which the cranium is wedge-shaped, there are two distinct eyes, the inferior maxilla is shorter than the superior, and the ears approach closely or are even united below the head. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHENO-ETHMOID**, **SPHENO-ETHMOIDAL**, adj's.  $\text{Sfen}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{th}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-oid}$ ,  $\text{-e}^2\text{th}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-oi}^2\text{-d}$ . From *σφην*, a wedge, and *ἠθμώδης*, ethmoid. Pertaining to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. [A, 48.]

**SPHENO-FRONTAL**, adj.  $\text{Sfen}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-fru}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-l}$ . From *σφην*, a wedge, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones. [a, 48.]

**SPHENOID**, adj.  $\text{Sfen}^2\text{-oid}$ . Gr., *σφηνοειδής* (from *σφην*, a wedge, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *sphenoides*. Fr., *sphénoïde*. Ger., *sphenoidisch*. Wedge-shaped; as a n., the s. bone. [C.]

**SPHENOIDAL**, adj.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-oi}^2\text{-d}$ . Lat., *sphenoidialis*. Fr., *sphénoïdal*. 1. See SPHENOID. 2. Pertaining to or connected with the sphenoid bone. [L.]

**SPHENOIDALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Sfen}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-d}(\text{ed})\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{-s}$ . Sphenoidal; as a n., in the n., *sphenoidale*, the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Sphenoidalia lateralia**. See *ALÆ majores*.

**SPHENOÏDE** (Fr.), adj. and n. *Sfan*-o-ed. See SPHENOID.—**S. postérieur** [Cuvier]. The basisphenoid bone in mammals. [L, 14.]—**S. principal**. The basisphenoid bone [Agassiz] or the presphenoid bone [Cuvier] of fishes. [L, 14.]

**SPHENOIDEUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfe}^2\text{-n}^2(\text{sfa}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-d}(\text{ed})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See *Sphenoid BONE*.—**S. basilare**. 1. Of Hallam, see *Presphenoid BONE*. 2. Of Bojanus, Harting, and Stannius, see *Basisphenoid BONE*.



**SPHENOIDO-AURICULAR**, adj. Sfe<sup>2</sup>n-oid''o-a<sup>4</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to the bauricular and sphenoidal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

**SPHENOIDO-FRONTAL**, adj. Sfe<sup>2</sup>n-oid''o-fru<sup>2</sup>n't'l. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *frontis*, the forehead. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and frontal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

**SPHENOIDO-PARIETAL**, adj. Sfe<sup>2</sup>n-oid''o-pa<sup>2</sup>r-i'e<sup>2</sup>t'l. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and parietal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

**SPHENOMAXILLARIS** (Lat.), adj. Sfen(sfan)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>x-(ma<sup>2</sup>x)-i<sup>2</sup>l-la(la<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s. From σφην, a wedge, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Sphenomaxillary; as a n., in solipeds, the muscle formed by the union of the two pterygoid. [L, 13.]

**SPHENO-MAXILLARY**, adj. Sfen-o-ma<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>l-a-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *sphenomaxillaris*. Fr., *spheno-maxillaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the superior maxilla. [a, 48.]

**SPHENOMETEI**, n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From σφην, a wedge, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the size of the wedge in cuneiform osteotomy. [a, 34.]

**SPHENO-OCCIPITAL**, adj. Sfen''o-o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>l. From σφην, a wedge, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to the sphenoid and occipital bones. [a, 48.]

**SPHENO-ORBITAIRE** (Fr.), n. Sfa-no-o<sup>2</sup>r-be-ta<sup>2</sup>r. See *Pre-sphenoid bone*.

**SPHENO-ORBITAL**, adj. Sfen''o-o<sup>2</sup>r-b'i<sup>2</sup>t'l. Lat., *sphenoorbitalis* (from σφην, a wedge, and *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *sphéno-orbitaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit. [a, 48.]

**SPHENO-PALATINE**, adj. Sfen''o-pa<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *sphenopalatinus* (from σφην, a wedge, and *palatum*, the palate). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate. [C.] As a n., see *Abductor of the Eustachian tube*.

**SPHENO-PARIETAL**, adj. Sfen''o-pa<sup>2</sup>r-i'e<sup>2</sup>t'l. From σφην, a wedge, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. [a, 48.]

**SPHENO-PETROSAL**, adj. Sfen''o-pe<sup>2</sup>t-ro<sup>2</sup>s'l. From σφην, a wedge, and πέτρα, a rock. See *Petro-sphenoid*.

**SPHENOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)''o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r-(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g'i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>(ae<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σφην, a wedge, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the base of the internal pterygoid plate. [Winslow (L).]

**SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)''o(o<sup>3</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>r-pte<sup>2</sup>r''i<sup>2</sup>g'u<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>l(pa<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σφην, a wedge, πέτρνξ, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *spheno-ptérygo-palatin*. See *Abductor of the Eustachian tube*.

**SPHENOSALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)''o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>l(psa<sup>2</sup>l)p-i<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n''g''o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>t(sta<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σφην, a wedge, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See *Abductor of the Eustachian tube*.

**SPHENOSIPHON** (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sif(sef)/o<sup>2</sup>n-(on). Gen., -m'os (-is). From σφην, a wedge, and σίφων, a tube. Fr., *sphénosiphon*. Ger., *Keilspritze*. A syringe devised by Schnackenberg for stimulating premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sfe<sup>2</sup>n(sfan)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., σφηνωσις (from σφην, a wedge). Ger., *Einkeilung*. Of Galen, aggravated infarction. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHENO-SQUAMOUS**, adj. Sfen''o-skwa<sup>2</sup>m'u<sup>2</sup>s. From σφην, a wedge, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [a, 48.]

**SPHENOSTAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)''o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>t-(sta<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σφην, a wedge, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See *Abductor of the Eustachian tube*.

**SPHENO-TEMPORAL**, adj. Sfen''o-te<sup>2</sup>mp'o<sup>2</sup>r'l. From σφην, a wedge, and *tempora*, the temples. Pertaining to the sphenoid and temporal bones. [a, 48.]

**SPHENOTRESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sfen(sfan)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-tre(tre)/zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From σφην, a wedge, and τρήσις, perforation. Fr., *sphénotrésie*. Ger., *Sphenotresie*. Perforation with dilatation.

**SPHENOTRIBE**, n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>n'o-trib. From σφην, a wedge, and τριβειν, to rub. Fr., *sphénotribe*. An instrument for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy; a combination of the cephalotribe and the transforateur. [A, 22.]

**SPHERE**, n. Sfer. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *sphæra*. Fr., *sphère*. Ger., *Sphäre*. 1. A solid that has all parts of its surface equidistant from the centre; hence, loosely, a ball or globe. 2. A limited space or aspect regarded as a scene of action. [a, 48.]—**Attraction** s. A region within which there is a wheel-like arrangement of fine fibrils or rows of granules radiating from a clear area in the cell protoplasm, and in the middle of which lies the attraction-particle. [Schäfer (a, 31).]—**Embryonic** s. See *Segmentation* s.—**Extrusion** s. See *Extrusion globules*.—**Granule** s. Ger., *Körnchen*. One of the large granular corpuscles, with numerous fine, very active pseudopodia on their surface, found in connection with ordinary lymph corpuscles in serous exudations into the great body cavities. [J, 35.]—**Hearing** s. Ger., *Hörspäre*. Of Munk, certain portions of the temporal lobes of the brain supposed to be the seats of the sense of hearing, the anterior and posterior parts being engaged in the perception of high and low tones respectively. [F, 3.] Cf. *Acoustic centre* (2d def.).—**Hypoblastic** s's. Those inner products of the segmentation of the fertilized ovum that give rise to the hypoblast. [a, 31.]—**Motor** s. A region of the central

nervous system that, when stimulated, originates movement. [a, 34.]—**Protoplasmic primordial** s. See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Segmentation** s. Fr., *sphère blastémique*. Ger., *Furchungsabschnitt*, *Dotterabschnitt*. One of the nucleated cells into which the vitellus is divided by the process of segmentation. [J.] Cf. *BLASTULA* and *Embryonic cell* (1st def.).—**Sensory** s. Of Meynert, a region of the central nervous system that perceives sensory impressions. [a, 34.]—**Vitelline** s., *Yolk* s. See *Segmentation* s.

**SPHÈRE** (Fr.), n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>r. See *SPHERE*.—**S. blastémique**. See *Segmentation* SPHERE.—**S's de fractionnement**. See *BLASTOMERES*.—**S. de l'émotivité**. See *SENSORIUM commune*.—**S. de rebut**. See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**S. nutritive**. Of Coste, the sphere to which the cicatrula is attached. [A, 4.]

**SPHERICAL**, adj. Sfe<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k'l. Gr., σφαῖρικός (from σφαῖρα, a sphere). Lat., *sphæricus*. Fr., *sphérique*. Ger., *sphärisch*. Having the shape of a sphere. [a, 35.]

**SPHEROCHLORINE**, n. Sfer-o-klor'en. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and χλωρός, green. Fr., *sphérochlorine*. The green of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds. [Waelchli.]

**SPHEROIDAL**, adj. Sfe<sup>2</sup>-roi'd'l. Approaching the form of a sphere. [B, 19 (a, 85).]

**SPHEROMETER**, n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature of a lens. [a, 34.]

**SPHERORRHODINE**, n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>r-ro<sup>2</sup>d-en. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and ῥόδον, a rose. Fr., *sphérorhodine*. The red of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds. [Waelchli.]

**SPHÉROTHÈQUE** (Fr.), n. Sfa-ro-te<sup>2</sup>k. A macrosporangium.

**SPHEROXANTHINE**, n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>n'then. From σφαῖρα, a globe, and ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *sphéroxanthine*. The orange color of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds.

**SPHERULE**, n. Sfe<sup>2</sup>r'u<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., σφαῖριδιον. Lat., *sphærule*. A globule.—**Segment** s. See *Segmentation* SPHERE.

**SPHINCTER** (Lat.), n. m. Sfi<sup>2</sup>n'kt'u<sup>2</sup>s(ar). Gen., -er'os (-is). Gr., σφιγκτήρ. Fr., s. Ger., *Schließmuskel*. An annular muscle which constricts or closes a natural orifice; especially the s. ani. [L, 343.]—**Circular s. of the anus**. See *S. ani internus*.—**Laryngeal** s. See *S. laryngis*.—**S. ani** (cutaneous, seu *externus*). Fr., s. anal (ou de l'anus). Ger., *Afterschliesser*. A flat azgyous oval muscle surrounding the anus. It arises from the tip and posterior surface of the coccyx and blends anteriorly with the skin of the perineum and the perineal fascia and muscles. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. ani internus**. Ger., *innerer Afterschliesser*. A thickened bundle of the circular muscular fibres of the rectum about an inch above the anus. [L.]—**S. ani superficialis**. See *S. ani externus*.—**S. ani tertius**. An inconstant thickening of the circular fibres of the rectum a short distance above the s. ani internus. [L.]—**S. coccygio-cutané** (Fr.). See *S. ani externus*.—**S. cunni**. See *S. vaginae*.—**S. de la bouche** (Fr.). See *ORBITICULARIS oris*.—**S. de Nélaton** (Fr.). See *S. ani tertius*.—**S. gulae**. 1. The constrictor pharyngis regarded as a single structure. 2. Of Cowper, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. [a, 46.]—**S. ilei**. See *Ileo-caval VALVE*.—**S. iridis** (major). Circular muscular fibres of the iris surrounding the pupil. [L, 332.]—**S. iridis minor**. Circular muscular fibres at the periphery of the iris. [L, 332.]—**S. labiorum**. See *ORBITICULARIS oris*.—**S. laryngis**. See *Compressor laryngis*.—**S. oculi**. See *ORBITICULARIS palpebrarum*.—**S. œsophagus**. See *FORAMEN œsophageum*.—**S. of the uterus**. A special re-enforcement of the circular muscular fibres surrounding the os uteri internum. [a, 22.]—**S. oris**. See *ORBITICULARIS oris*.—**S. oris externus**. See *STRATUM externum orbicularis oris*.—**S. oris internus**. See *STRATUM internum orbicularis oris*.—**S. palpebrarum**. See *ORBITICULARIS palpebrarum*.—**S. pharyngolaryngeus**. The inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the cricothyroid, and the thyroidei transversal. [L, 332.]—**S. prostatic**. See *S. urethrae prostatica*.—**S. pupille**. See *S. iridis* (major).—**S. pylori**. A ring like bundle of muscular fibres surrounding the pylorus. [L.]—**S. superior** (tertius). See *S. ani tertius*.—**S. urethrae**. See *STRATUM musculare circulare urethrae*.—**S. urethrae prostatica**. Muscular fibres surrounding the anterior portion of the prostate gland. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. vaginae**. Ger., *Schließmuskel der Scheide*. A circular bundle of voluntary muscular fibres surrounding the lower extremity of the vagina and urethra, and serving to close those canals. See also *CONTRACTOR cunni*.—**S. vaginae profundus**. See *CONTRACTOR cunni profundus*.—**S. ventriculi**. See *PYLORUS*.—**S. vesicae**. Circular muscular fibres of the bladder nearest the commencement of the urethra. [L.]—**S. vesicae externus**. See *S. urethrae prostatica*.—**S. vesicae internus**. 1. See *S. vesicae*. 2. The portion of the muscular coat of the prostate gland nearest the bladder. [L, 31.]—**Superficial s. of the anus**. See *S. ani externus*.

**SPHINCTÉRALGIE** (Fr.), n. Sfa<sup>2</sup>n'kt-ta-ra<sup>2</sup>l-zhe. Pain caused by spasm of the sphincter ani. [E.]—**S. fissuralis**. S. due to fissure of the anus. [D, 92.]

**SPHINCTEROLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sfi<sup>2</sup>n'kt-o<sup>2</sup>r(ar)-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -si<sup>2</sup>eos (-of ysis). From σφιγκτήρ, a band, and λύσις, a loosing. The operation of loosening the iris in anterior synechia. [a, 34.]

**SPHINCTEROTOMY**, n. Sfi<sup>2</sup>n'kt-o<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>m i<sup>2</sup>. From σφιγκτήρ, a sphincter, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Sphincterotomie*. Section of the sphincter ani. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

**SPHINGOINE**, n. Sfi<sup>2</sup>n'g'o-en. An alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>35</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, found in cerebral tissue in combination with cerebrose and neurostearic acid. [Brit. Med. Jour., Sept. 15, 1893, p. 524 (B).]

**SPHINGONTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sfi<sup>2</sup>n'g-o<sup>2</sup>nt'a<sup>2</sup>. From σφίγγων, to bind. Astringent medicines. [L, 94 (a, 43).]



**SPHINGOSINE**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2n}2^{\circ}\text{go sen}$ . Fr., s. Ger., *Sphingosin*. A crystal-line alkaloid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$ , said to be a decomposition product of phrenosin. [Thudichum (K).]

**SPHINXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sf}^{12n}2^{\circ}\text{x}^{\circ}\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *sphinxæos* (-is). Gr., *σφίγξις* (from *σφίγγειν*, to bind). See CONSTRUCTION.

**SPHONDYLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sfo}^{2nd}2^{\circ}\text{l}^2(\text{u}^{\circ})\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *σφονδύλιον* (1st def.). Fr., *spondyle*, *spondylium*. 1. Of Dioscorides, probably the *Heracleum* s. and related species of *Heracleum*. 2. In pharmacy, the *Heracleum* s. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Heracleum*. The *Spondylium* of Adanson are a section of the *Umbellata* (*Umbellifera*). [a, 35.]—**S. branca ursina**. See *HERACLEUM* s.—**S. conforme**. See *HERACLEUM sibiricum*.

**SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOMETA** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sfra}^{2j}2^{\circ}(\text{sfr}^{2j}2^{\circ})\text{i}^2\text{d-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}^2(\text{u}^{\circ}\text{ch}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{rg-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{m-et}(\text{at})^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *σφραγιδονυχροκομήτης* (from *σφραγίς*, a seal-ring, *ὄνυξ*, the nail, *ἀργός*, shining, or *ἀργυρός*, silver, and *κομᾶν*, to plume one's self). A physician or a quack who seeks to gain the public favor by his personal adornments (as by having his fingers covered with rings down to the nails) more than by his professional merits. [a, 48.]

**SPHRIGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sfri}^2\text{g-os}^{\circ}\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-osæos* (-is). From *σφρίγος*, strength. An overluxuriance in the development of vegetable products. [a, 35.]

**SPHYGMIC**, adj.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *σφυγμικός* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse). Lat., *sphygmicus*. Fr., *sphygmique*. Ger., *sphygmisch*. Pulsating; of or pertaining to the pulse. [K.]

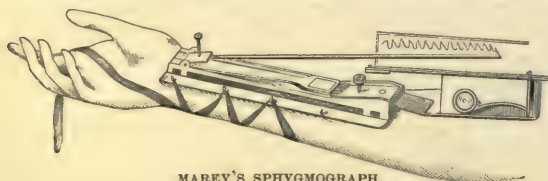
**SPHYGMOCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}(\text{sfu}^g)\text{-mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}$ . ( $\text{ke}^2\text{f}$ )- $\text{al}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sphygmocéphalie*. See CROTAPHIUM.

**SPHYGMOCHRONOGRAPH**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{mo-kro}^2\text{n}^2\text{o-gra}^2\text{f}$ . From *σφυγμός*, the pulse, *χρόνος*, time, and *γράφειν* to write. Ger., *Präcisionssphygmograph*. An instrument for recording graphically the extent and oscillations of the pulse-wave. It consists essentially of a button which is placed over the artery, any movement communicated to which is registered by an index upon a slip of paper which is moved by clockwork. [K.]

**SPHYGMODIC**, adj.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{mo}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *σφυγμώδης* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmoides*. Fr., *sphygmodique*. Ger., *pulsähnlich*. Pulse-like, throbbing like the pulse. [K.]

**SPHYGMOGRAM**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{mo-gra}^2\text{m}$ . From *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *γράμμα*, a writing. Fr., *sphygmogramme*. The pulse-curve; the curve that is traced out by means of a sphygmograph. [K.]

**SPHYGMOGRAPH**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{mo-gra}^2\text{f}$ . Lat., *sphygmographium* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *sphygmographe*. Ger., *S. Pulszeichner*. A recording pulsimeter, especially a sphygmochronograph. [a, 17.]—**Czermak's s.** A s. in which the pulse pad communicates with a small mirror that throws a beam of light on a screen or on sensitive paper. [a, 34.]—**Differential s.** Two small conjoined glass tubes containing



MAREY'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.

mercury and closed by two fine caoutchouc membranes. On the surface of each column of mercury floats a registering style. The tubes are attached to an artery and the accompanying vein and indicate the character of the arterial and venous impulses. [C. Ozanam, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 29, 1886, p. 78 (a, 34).]—**Keyes's s.** An instrument consisting of a rubber-membrane-covered pulse pad, glass transmission tubes, a manometric tube, a water reservoir, a lever that registers the pulse tracing on a writing surface, and a chronograph. [a, 34.]—**Landolt's (gas) s.** A s. in which the pulsations are transmitted to a reservoir of gas, so that the oscillations in the height of a flame of the lighted gas are synchronous with the pulse waves. [a, 34.]—**Ozanam's s.** An instrument consisting of a small elastic bulb communicating with a tube containing a column of mercury. On the surface of the latter is a float that supports a slender rod holding a pen. The pen is kept in contact with a moving band of paper by means of a magnet placed behind the paper. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Vierordt's s.** A s. consisting of a beam from which are suspended two levers of unequal length that articulate by means of a metal square attached to their free extremities. An index which is in contact with a revolving cylinder is attached to the square, and it oscillates coincidently with pulsations communicated to the longer lever. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

**SPHYGMOGRAPHY**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{mo}^2\text{g-ra}^2\text{f-i}^2$ . Lat., *sphygmographia*. Fr., *sphygmographie*. Ger., *Sphygmographie*, *Pulszeichnung*. The use of the sphygmograph; also the collection and analysis of facts and principles that pertain to the sphygmograph and its use. [D; L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPHYGMOID**, adj.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{id}$ . Gr., *σφυγμώδης* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmoides*. See SPHYGMODIC.

**SPHYMOLOGE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sfeg-mo-lozh}$ . A pulsimeter; a sphygmograph. [K.]

**SPHYMOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{mo}^2\text{-o-j}^2$ . Lat., *sphygmologia* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *sphyg-*

*mologie*. Ger., *Pulslehre*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of the pulse. [a, 48.]

**SPHYGMOMANOMETER**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{-mo-ma}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$ . From *σφυγμός*, the pulse, *μανός*, thin, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *sphygmomanomètre*. Ger., *S. See MANOMETER* (2d def.).

**SPHYGOMETER**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{-mo}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *sphygmometrum* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *sphygmomètre*. Ger., *S. See PULSIMETER*.

**SPHYGMOPHONE**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{-mo-fon}$ . From *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *φωνή*, a sound. Fr., *s.* An instrument for rendering the rhythm and variations of the pulse audible, consisting of a small pad that may be adjusted over the radial artery at the wrist. The pad is brought in contact, by means of a nut and screw, with a spring, and the pad and spring are connected with the poles of a microphone. By means of the latter the pulse sounds are transmitted to the ear. [B; a, 34.]

**SPHYGMOSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}\text{-mo-skop}$ . Lat., *sphygmoscopium* (from *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *s. Ger., Sphygmoskop*. See PULSIMETER.

**SPHYGMOSTOLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}(\text{sfu}^g)\text{-mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{s}$ . ( $\text{su}^g$ )/ $\text{to}^2\text{l-e}^2(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-systoles*. From *σφυγμός*, pulsation, and *συστολή*, a drawing together. The difference of time between the cardiac and arterial systole as shown by the sphygmograph. [a, 34.]

**SPHYGMOZOAIRES** (Fr.), n. pl.  $\text{Sfeg-mo-zo-a}^2\text{r}$ . Of Ehrenberg, invertebrates in which there is a circulation of the blood caused by a heart or pulsatile vessels. [L, 231.]

**SPHYGMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Sf}^{2g}(\text{sfu}^g)\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *σφυγμός*. See PULSE.

**SPHYRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sf}^{2r}(\text{sfu}^r)\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *σφύρα*. See MALLEUS.

**SPHYROTOMY**, n.  $\text{Sf}^{2r-o}^2\text{t-o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . From *σφύρα*, a hammer, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *sphérotomie*. Ger., *Sphérotomie*. Of Wreden, excision of part of the handle of the malleus, so as to remove a portion of the blood-vessels supplying the membrana tympani, and thus prevent the re-formation of an excised piece of the latter. It has not proved efficient. [F.]

**SPHYXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sf}^{2x}(\text{sfu}^x)\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *sphyxæos* (-is). Gr., *σφύξις*. See PULSATION.

**SPIC** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Spék*. See LAVANDULA *spica*.

**SPICA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spik*(*spek*)/*a*<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *s. Ger., S. See SPIKE*, *S.-BANDAGE*, and *LAVANDULA s.*—**Essentia spicæ indicæ**. A filtered infusion of spikenard in four times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Gummibindens' (Ger.)**. A rubber s. bandage.—**Inguinal s.** Fr., *s. de l'aîne*. See *S.-BANDAGE for the groin*.—**Oleum (florum) spicæ**. See *Oil of SPIKE*.—**S. alpina**. The *Valeriana celtica* or its root. [a, 35.]—**S. carpi**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the hand*.—**S. celtica**. See *S. alpina*.—**S. coxæ**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the groin*.—**S. cretica**. See *ORIGANUM creticum*.—**S. de l'aîne** (Fr.). See *S.-BANDAGE for the groin*.—**S. dorsl**. See *Chest-BANDAGE*.—**S. duplex**. Of Galen, a kind of bandage encircling both shoulders. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**S. humeri**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the shoulder*.—**S. indica**. See *NARDOSTACHYS jatamansi*.—**S. inguinalis**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the groin*.—**S. manus**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the hand*.—**S. nardi**. See *NARDOSTACHYS jatamansi*.—**S. pectoris**. See *Chest-BANDAGE*.—**S. pedis**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the foot*.—**S. perinæ**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the perinæum*.—**S. pollicis**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the thumb*.—**S. pro luxatione carpi (seu manus)**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the hand*.—**S. pro luxatione pedis, s. tarsi**. See *S.-BANDAGE for the foot*.—**Tinctura spicæ indicæ**. See *Essentia spicæ indicæ*.

**SPICANARD** (Fr.), n. *Spék-a}na}r*. See SPIKENARD.—**Faux s.** See *ALLIUM victorale*.—**S. commun**. See *LAVANDULA vera*.

**SPICATE**, adj. *Spik*/at. Lat., *spicatus* (from *spicare*, to furnish with spikes). Ger., *ährrig* (1st and 2d def.), *ährenhabend* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spike. 2. Disposed in spikes. [a, 35.] 3. See SPICIFORM.

**SPICE**, n. *Spis*. Gr., *ἄρωμα*. Lat., *species*. Fr., *épice*. Ger., *Würze*, *Gewürz*. A fragrant or aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, used for flavoring food. [a, 35.]—**S. plaster**. See *EMPLASTRUM aromaticum*.

**SPICEBERRY**, n. *Spis*/be}r}i<sup>2</sup>. See *GAULTHERIA procumbens* and *BENZON odoriferum*.

**SPICED**, adj. *Spist*. Rendered aromatic by means of spice.

**SPICEWOOD**, n. *Spis*/wu}d. See *BENZON odoriferum*.

**SPICIFORM**, adj. *Spis*/i}fo}rm. Lat., *spiciformis* (from *spica*, a spike, and *forma*, form). Fr., *spiciforme*. Resembling or having the form of a spike. [a, 35.]

**SPICKE** (Ger.), n. *Spék*/e<sup>2</sup>. See LAVANDULA *spica*.—**Indische S.** See SPIKENARD.

**SPICKNEL**, n. *Spik*/ne}l. See *MEUM athamanticum*.

**SPLICULATE**, adj. *Spik*/u}l-at. Lat., *spiculatus* (from *spiculum* [q. v.]). Fr., *spiculé*. 1. Covered with spicules. 2. Having the form of a spicule. 3. Of a spike, composed of many sessile spikelets applied closely to the axis. 4. Of a leaf, cordato-hastate or cordato-sagittate. [a, 35.]

**SPICULE**, n. *Spik*/u}l. Lat., *spiculum* (dim. of *spica*, a point). Fr., *s. épillet* (2d def.). Ger., *Aehrchén* (2d def.). 1. A fine, erect point. 2. A spikelet of grasses and sedges; a cluster of one or more flowers forming one of the little spikes of a compound spike. 3. A sterigma. 4. An acicular crystal. [a, 35.] 5. See *SPICULUM* (1st def.).—**Bony s., Osseous s.** One of the minute rod-like processes of bony matter which extend in a radiating manner from the centre of ossification. [J, 24, 30.]

**SPICULUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Spik*(*spek*)/u}l(u}l)-u}m(u}m). 1. A pointed, needle-shaped body. [a, 27.] 2. See *Bony spicule*.—**S.**



**amoris**. A love-dart; a copulatory dart-like organ in some gastropods and worms. [a, 48.]

**SPIDER**, n. *Spid*'u<sup>r</sup>. Gr., ἀράχνη, ἀράχνης. Fr., araignée. Ger., Spinne. See ARANEA (1st def.) and cf. COWEB.—**Itch-s**. See SARCOPTES scabiei.

**SPIDERWORT**, n. *Spid*'u<sup>r</sup>-wu<sup>r</sup>t. The genus *Tradescantia*.

**SPIEGEL** (Ger.), n. *Speg*'e<sup>l</sup>. See MIRROR and SPECULUM.—**Gebärmutter's**. See VAGINAL SPECULUM and UTERINE SPECULUM.—**Kehlhopf's**. See LARYNGOSCOPE.—**S'kunst**. See CATOPTICS.—**S'untersuchung**. Examination by means of a speculum. [a, 48.]

**SPIERAPFEL** (Ger.), **SPIERBAUM** (Ger.), **SPIERBIRNE** (Ger.), n's. *Sper*'a<sup>3</sup>pf-e<sup>2</sup>l, -ba<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>m</sup>, -ber-n-e<sup>2</sup>. See PYRUS sorbus and PYRUS terminalis.

**SPIERSÄURE** (Ger.), n. *Sper*'zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. See SORBIC ACID.

**SPIERSTAUDE** (Ger.), n. *Sper*'sta<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>d</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. See SPIREAE.

**SPIESSIG** (Ger.), adj. *Spes*'ig. See ACICULAR.

**SPIESSGLANZ** (Ger.), n. *Spes*'gla<sup>3</sup>nts. See ANTIMONY and ANTIMONY trisulphide.—**Branner S**. See CROCUS ANTIMONI.—**Gewaschener schweisstreibender S**. See ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum.—**Grauer oxydulter S**, **Grauer Sauers'** (oder S'kalk), **Graues S'oxyd**, **Graues S'oxydul**. See ANTIMONY ash.—**Graus'erz**. See ANTIMONY trisulphide.—**Kalinische S'leber**. See HEPAR ANTIMONI.—**Scharfe S'tinctur**. See TINCTURA ANTIMONI aurata.—**Schwefels'**. See ANTIMONY pentasulphide.—**Schweisstreibender S**. See ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum.—**S'blumen**. See FLORES ANTIMONI.—**S'blumenschnee**. See NIX ANTIMONI.—**S'butter**. See ANTIMONY trichloride.—**S'erz**. See ALABASTER (1st def.).—**S'glas**. See VITRUM ANTIMONI.—**S'könig**, **S'metall**. See REGULUS ANTIMONI.—**S'mittel**. An antimonial drug.—**S'mohr**. See ETHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**S'morsellen**. See TROCHISCI stibiat.—**S'oxydulat**. See ANTIMONY ash.—**S'safran**. See CROCUS ANTIMONI.—**S'salpeter**. See NITRUM ANTIMONIATUM.—**S'säure**. See ANTIMONIC ACID.—**S'schwefel**. See ANTIMONY pentasulphide.—**S'wein**. See VINUM ANTIMONI.—**Tartarisirte S'tinctur**. See TINCTURA ANTIMONI aurata.—**Ungewaschener schweisstreibender S**. See ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum nitratum.—**Weisses S'oxyd**. See ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum.—**Weiss'erz**. See ANTIMONY trioxide.

**SPIESSGLAS** (Ger.), n. *Spes*'gla<sup>3</sup>s. See ANTIMONY.

**SPIGELIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Speg*'e<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From A. van der Spiegel, a Belgian anatomist. Fr., *spigèle* (1st def.), *spigélie* (1st def.). Ger., *Spigelle* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the Loganiaceae. The *Spigelleae* are a tribe of the Loganiaceae. The *Spigeliaceae* are an order of plants. The *Spigeliaceae* are: Of Dumortier, a tribe of the Gentianaceae; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the Eulogiaceae. 2. (Indiana) pinkwort; in the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *S. marilandica*. [a, 35.]—**Extractum spigellie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 60 powder with 30 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, exhausting in a percolator with more of the alcohol, reserving 85 c.c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c.c. with more of the alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Herba spigellie** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *spigélie anthelminthique* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering plant of *S. anthelminthica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum spigellie** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. An infusion of s. in twelve times as much boiling water, strained after two hours. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anthelmia**, **S. anthelminthica**, **S. arabaca**. Fr., *spigelle anthelmintique* ou *anthelminthique* [Fr. Cod.], *brainwillière*. Ger., *Wurmkraut*, *wurmtreibende Spigelle*. Pinkroot of Demerara; a common weed in the West Indies and South America. It has the properties, though in greater degree, of *S. marilandica*. Both the root and the herb, *radix et herba spigellie* (*anthelmie*, seu *arabaca*), are used. [a, 35.]—**S. glabrata**, **S. laurina**. Fr., *spigélie glabre*. Ger., *kahl* (oder *glänzende*) *Spigelle*. A suffrutescent species growing in Brazil. Its root, which tastes and smells like *Valeriana officinalis*, is used as an excitant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. [a, 35.]—**S. lonicea**, **S. marilandica**. Fr., *spigélie de Maryland*, *willét de la Caroline*. Ger., *marylandische Spigelle*, *indianischer Pink*, *Gegenblattpigelle*, *marylandisches Wurmkraut*. Carolina (or Indian) pink, worm-grass; a perennial herb growing in the southern and southwestern United States. Its rhizome and the rootlets constitute the s., or pinkroot, of the U. S. Ph. In overdoses this is an acro-narcotic poison. It is said to be alterative and tonic, but is mainly used as an anthelmintic. The herb and leaves are less active. [a, 35.]

**SPIGÉLIE** (Fr.), n. *Spé*'zha-le. See SPIGELIA.—**S. anthelminthique**. See *Herba spigellie*.

**SPIGELINE**, n. *Spig*'e<sup>2</sup>l-en. Fr., *spigéline*. Ger., *Spigelin*, *Spigelibitter*. A reddish brown, bitter, acrid, nauseous substance regarded as the active principle of the root of *Spigelia anthelmia*; according to Dudley, a volatile alkaloid. It is neutral, uncrystallizable and very deliquescent, and acts as a purgative, producing also vertigo and intoxication. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14, 35).]

**SPIGEL, n.** *Spi*'g'ne<sup>2</sup>l. See MEUM athamanticum.

**SPIKE**, n. *Spik*, Lat., *spica*, Fr., *épi* (1st def.). Ger., *Aehre* (1st def.). 1. A form of indeterminate anthotaxis in which the flowers are sessile, or nearly so, and are arranged on an elongated axis. 2. In the *Equisetinae*, the fruiting cone, consisting of compactly arranged modified leaves (sporophylls) elevated centrally on a short stalk. [a, 35.] 3. See LAVANDULA *spica*. 4. See SPIKENARD.—**Compound s.** A collection of spikes (spikelets) arranged in a racemose manner. [a, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum (lavandulae, seu florum) spicae*. Ger., *Spiköl*, *Spieköl*. The essential oil of *Lavandula spica*.

**SPIKED**, adj. *Spikd*. See SPICATE.

**SPIKELET**, n. *Spik*'le<sup>2</sup>t. See SPICULE (2d def.).

**SPIKENARD**, n. *Spik*'na<sup>2</sup>rd. Ger., *Spiek*, *Spieke*. The *Nardostachys jatamansi* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Celtic s.** The *Valeriana celtica* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Indian s.** See *S. Jamaica s.* See HYPTIS *ebrectata*.

**SPILANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. *Spil*'a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth/ez(as). Gen., -anth'ia. From σπῖλος, a spot, and ἄνθος, a flower. Written also *spilanthus*. Fr., *spilanthe*. Ger., *Fleckblume*. The typical genus of the *Spilantheae*, which are a subdivision of the *Heliantheae*. [a, 35.]—**Capitula et folia spilanthis**, **Herba spilanthis** (Ger. Ph., 1st ed.). Fr., *cresson de Parad* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves and flowering tops [Fr. Cod.] (flowering herb [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of *S. oleracea*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. acmella**. Fr., *abécdaire*, *cresson de l'île de France*, *herbe de Malacca*. Ger., *wahre Fleckblume*, *indianisches Harnkraut*. The alphabet-plant of the East Indies; a bitter balsamic herb introduced into many tropical countries. The herb and seed, *herba et semen acmelle* (seu *acmellæ*, seu *acmellæ*, seu *atmellæ*, seu *spilanthis*), especially the herb, are diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves are powerfully sialagogue. In India they are given to infants to munch, under the belief that this will enable them to talk the more readily. [a, 35.]—**S. alba**. Ger., *weisse Fleckblume*. A Peruvian species having the same properties as *S. oleracea*; used especially as a sialagogue. [a, 35.]—**S. ciliata**. Fr., *spilanthe ciliée*, *herbe aux serpents*. An antiscorbutic species of tropical America. In Brazil it is regarded as possessing the properties of guaco. The juice is used in snake-bites. [a, 35.]—**S. oleracea**. Fr., *cresson de Parad* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *du Brésil*). Ger., *kressenartige Fleckblume*, *Para-Kresse*. *Para cress*; a pungent salad plant said to be indigenous to the East Indies, but found also wild in South America. The leaves and flower-heads contain spilanthin, and are powerfully sialagogue. They are used in odontalgia, in affections of the gums and throat, in India, with *Inula bifrons*, in the preparation of certain dentifrices, as an antiscorbutic, stimulant, hydragogue, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. pseudo-acmella**. Ger., *falsche Fleckblume*. An East Indian species often confounded with *S. acmella*, and having probably the properties of the latter. [a, 35.]—**S. urens**. Fr., *spilanthe brûlante*. A very pungent East Indian species; used especially as a masticatory and in odontalgia. [a, 35.]—**Tinctura spilanthis composita**. A tincture made by digesting 40 parts of fresh [Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (dried [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]) herb of *S. oleracea* with 40 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* and 200 of dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.] (for 8 days [Ger. Ph.]), or with 20 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* and 120 of 90-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; or by macerating 333 parts of the herb of *S. oleracea* and 165 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* in 1,000 of 92-per-cent. alcohol for six days [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SPILANTHIN**, n. *Spil*'a<sup>2</sup>nth'i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *spilanthine*. Ger., *S*. An acrid crystalline principle obtained from *Spilanthes oleracea*.

**SPILANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spil*'a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See SPILANTHES; of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. See *Herba spilanthis*.—**Herba (et semen) spilanthis**. See under SPILANTHES *acmella*.—**Tinctura spilanthis (oleraceae) composita**. See *Tinctura spilanthis composita*.

**SPIILLBAUM** (Ger.), n. *Spil*'ba<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>m</sup>. See EUCONYMUS (1st def.) and RHAMNUS *frangula*.

**SPILOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Spil*'om'a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., σπῖλον. See SPILUS.

**SPILOPLANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spil*'o(o<sup>3</sup>)-plan(pla<sup>2</sup>n)'i-a<sup>3</sup>. From σπῖλος, a spot, and πλάνη, a wandering. 1. Elephantiasis Græcorum. 2. Erythema fugax. [a, 34.]

**SPILOPLAXIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spil*'o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pla<sup>2</sup>x(pla<sup>2</sup>x)'i-a<sup>3</sup>. From σπῖλος, a spot, and πλάξ, a plate. Fr., *spiloplasie*. Ger., *Spiloplasie*. See LEPROSY.—**S. indica**. The leprosy of India. [L.]—**S. scorbutica**. See ROSE of the Asturias.—**S. vulgaris**. See LEPROSY.

**SPILOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spil*'os'is. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Fr., *spilose*. Ger., *Flecksucht*. See EPICHRISIS.—**S. permanens**. See SPILUS.

**SPILOS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spil*(spil)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., σπῖλος. A spot, stain, or macule. [G.] See XANTHUS *pigmentosus*.

**SPINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spin*'en'a<sup>2</sup>. 1. See SPINE. 2. Any one of various thorny plants. 3. Of Scopoli, a section of the genus *Mespilus*. [a, 35.]—**S. accessoria Ischii**. An anomalous process projecting from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis into the great sciatic notch. [L.]—**S. alba**. The *Onopordium acanthium*, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Lycium europæum*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*, or *Silybium marianum*. [a, 35.]—**S. angularis**. Ger., *Wespenbeinstachel*. The spinous process of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**S. anterior inferior ossis IIII**. See *Anterior inferior spine of the ilium*.—**S. anterior superior ossis IIII**. See *Anterior superior spine of the ilium*.—**S. basilaris**. See *Pharyngeal spine*.—**S. bicipitalis**



**externa.** See *S. tuberculi majoris*.—**S. biclipsis interna.** See *S. tuberculi minoris*.—**S. bifida.** See the major list.—**S. cervicalis.** **S. cervaria.** **S. cervina.** See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.—**S. condyli externi femoris.** See *LABIUM laterale cristae ossis femoris*.—**S. condyli interni femoris.** See *LABIUM mediale cristae ossis femoris*.—**S. condyloidea externa.** See *External condylar ridge*.—**S. condyloidea interna.** See *Internal condylar ridge*.—**S. cruciata.** See *SPINE of the tibia*.—**S. Darwinii.** See *SPINE of Darwin*.—**S. domestica.** See *RHAMNUS catharticus* and *RHAMNUS frangula*.—**S. dorsi.** The vertebral column. [A. 47.]—**S. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal spine*.—**S. frontalis.** See *Frontal crest* and *Nasal spine* (1st def.).—**S. frontalis interna.** See *Frontal crest*.—**S. heliis.** 1. A slight projection on the lower anterior margin of the helix. [L. 2.] 2. See *CRURA bifurcata* (under *CRUS*).—**S. ilio-pectinea.** See *Ilio-pectineal line*.—**S. intercondyloidea.** **S. intermedia.** See *SPINE of the tibia*.—**S. ischiadica.** **S. ischii.** See *SPINE of the ischium*.—**S. jugularis.** A sharp elevation on the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L. 332.]—**Spinae mentales internae.** See *Genial tubercles*.—**S. mentalis externa.** The mental protuberance.—**S. muscularis inferior.** An elevation on the outer surface of the arytenoid cartilage near its lower third. [L. 31.]—**S. muscularis superior.** A blunt, knot-like prominence near the upper part of the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage. [L. 31.]—**S. musculi teretis majoris.** An anomalous blunt, tooth-like projection of the anterior border of the scapula for the attachment of the *teres major*. [L. 332.]—**Spinae mustelae piscis.** See under *LOTA vulgaris*.—**S. nasalis.** See *Nasal spine*.—**S. nasalis anterior.** See *Anterior nasal spine*.—**S. nasalis externa** (seu *ossis frontis*). See *Nasal spine* (1st def.).—**S. nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Anterior nasal spine*.—**S. nasalis palatina** (seu *posterior ossis palatini*). See *Posterior nasal spine*.—**S. nasalis superior.** See *Nasal spine* (1st def.).—**S. navicularis.** An anomalous process at the union of the external and inferior surfaces of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 332.]—**S. neuralis.** See *Neural spine*.—**S. occipitalis (exterior).** See *External occipital protuberance*.—**S. occipitalis interna.** See *Internal occipital protuberance*.—**S. orbitalis inferior.** A slight prominence below the s. orbitalis superior. [L.]—**S. orbitalis superior.** A slight prominence on the border of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, projecting into the sphenoidal fissure at the point where it is slightly constricted. [L. 332.]—**S. ossis illi anterior superior.** See *Anterior superior spine of the ilium*.—**S. ossis ischii.** See *SPINE of the ischium*.—**S. ossis pubis.** See *SPINE of the pubes*.—**S. pedum.** See *CLAVUS* (1st def.).—**S. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal spine*.—**S. posterior inferior ossis illi.** See *Posterior inferior spine of the ilium*.—**S. posterior superior ossis illi.** See *Posterior superior spine of the ilium*.—**S. pubis.** See *SPINE of the pubes*.—**S. recti lateralis.** See *S. orbitalis superior*.—**S. scapulae.** See *SPINE of the scapula*.—**S. solutiva.** See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.—**S. sphenoidalis.** See *S. angularis*.—**S. tibiae.** See *SPINE of the tibia*.—**S. transversa.** See *S. muscularis inferior*.—**S. trochanterica major.** See *LABIUM laterale cristae ossis femoris*.—**S. trochanterica minor.** See *LABIUM mediale cristae ossis femoris*.—**S. trochlearis.** See *TROCHLEA*.—**S. tuberculi majoris (humeri).** The ridge forming the external margin of the bicipital groove. [L.]—**S. tuberculi minoris (humeri).** The ridge forming the inner margin of the bicipital groove. [L.]—**S. tympanica anterior.** A prominent point on the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring, at the anterior end of a ridge forming the upper boundary of the sulcus malleolaris. [F. 33.]—**S. tympanica major.** Of Helmholtz, the s. tympanica postica of the foetal temporal bone. It is the anterior point of insertion for the ligaments supporting the malleus in the developed organ. [F. 33.]—**S. tympanica minor.** Of Helmholtz, a point on the posterior-superior portion of the annulus tympanicus, which forms the posterior point of insertion for the suspensory ligaments of the malleus. [F.]—**S. tympanica posterior** (seu *postica*). See *S. tympanica major*.—**S. ventosa.** Ger., *Winddorn*. 1. A disease of the bones which causes them to dilate as if distended with air (cf. *OSTEOMALACIA*). 2. A bony tumor due to internal caries, generally confined to the wrist or ankle. [E.]—**S. vertebrae.** **S. vertebralis.** See *SPINOUS PROCESS of a vertebra*. [L.]—**S. vestibuli.** See *CRISTA vestibuli*.—**S. zygomatica.** An offshoot from the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla which aids in forming the sphenomaxillary fissure. [L.]—**Syrupus spinæ cervinae.** A syrup made by boiling equal parts of sugar and the purified juice of *Rhamnus catharticus* to the proper consistence. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

**SPINA BIFIDA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spin*(spen)-a<sup>3</sup> bi(bi)<sup>2</sup>/fi<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>3</sup>. Ger., *Rückenspalte*, *Rückgratsspalte*. A congenital malformation caused by absence or deficiency of the laminae or spinous processes of some of the vertebrae, usually associated with a sacculated protrusion of the membranes of the spinal cord. The sac contains cerebro-spinal fluid and sometimes a portion of the cord. [a. 31.]—**False s. b.** Any congenital tumor communicating with the spinal canal but not with the spinal membranes. [E. 4.]—**Pelvic s. b.** S. b. in which the cleft is in the anterior surface of the vertebral column, the sac presenting in the pelvis. [T. G. Thomas, "Gaillard's Med. Jour.," Mar., 1885, p. 237 (a. 34).]—**S. b. aperta.** S. b. associated with fissure of the superficial tissues. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**S. b. cervicalis.** S. b. of the cervical vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**S. b. crânien** (Fr.). An encephalocele associated with a hydromeningocele. [Dalbaune, "Lyon méd.," Oct. 4, 1885, p. 143 (a. 34).]—**S. b. cystica.** S. b. with the protrusion of a cyst through the fissure. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**S. b. dorsalis.** S. b. of the dorsal vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**S. b. lumbalis.** S. b. of the lumbar vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**S. b. lumbosacralis.** S. b. of the lumbosacral region. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**S. b. occulta.** That variety in which the bony deficiency is present, but no tumor.—**S. b. sacralis.** S. b. of the sacral vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]

**SPINACH**, n. *Spī*<sup>2</sup>n/e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Spinacia*, especially *Spinacia oleracea*. [a. 35.]—**Garden s.** See *SPINACIA oleracea*.—

**New Zealand s.** The *Tetragonia expansa* and *Tetragonia implexicoma*. [a. 35.]—**Wild s.** The *Chenopodium bonus Henrius*, *Chenopodium album*, *Beta maritima*, or *Campanula latifolia*.

**SPINACIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spī*<sup>2</sup>n(spen)-as(a<sup>3</sup>k)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *spina*, a spine. Fr., *épinard*. Ger., *Spinat*. Spinach (or spinage); a genus of the *Chenopodiaceae*. The *Spinaciae* are a tribe of the suborder *Cycloboae* (cf. *ATRIPLICEAE* [3d def.]). [a. 35.]—**S. glabra.** **S. inermis.** Fr., *épinard lisse*, *grand* (ou *gros*) *épinard*, *épinard de Hollande*. Ger., *glattfrüchtiger Spinat*. Round-seeded spinach; a culinary herb indigenous to the East Indies, usually regarded as a variety of *S. oleracea*, the properties of which it possesses. [a. 35.]—**S. oleracea.** **S. spinosa.** Fr., *épinard cultivé* (ou *commun*). Ger., *stachelfrüchtiger Spinat*, *Gemüsespinat*. Garden spinach; supposed to be indigenous to western Asia. The herbaceous parts, *herba spinaciae* (seu *spinachia*, seu *lapathi hortensis*), are mildly laxative; they are used as an emollient poultice. [a. 35.]

**SPINAL**, adj. *Spī*<sup>2</sup>n'l. Gr., *ῥαχίτης*. Lat., *spinalis*. Pertaining to the vertebral column.

**SPINALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Spin*(spen)-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *spina*, the spine. Spinal; as a n. (Ger., *Dornmuskel*), a muscle arising from or inserted into spinous processes of the vertebrae.—**S. capitis.** See *RECTUS capitis posticus major*.—**S. cervicis.** **S. colli.** Fr., *élevateur épineux de la nuque*. Ger., *Dornmuskel des Halses*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae, occasionally from those of one or two dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the spines of the axis and an irregular number of the vertebrae below. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**S. dorsi (major).** Fr., *élevateur épineux du dos*. Ger., *Dornmuskel des Rückens*. A long, narrow muscle arising from the lateral surface of the spinous processes of the two upper lumbar and two lower dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the spinous processes of from 4 to 8 upper dorsal vertebrae. [L. 31, 143, 332.]—**S. lumborum.** See *LONGISSIMUS dorsi*.

**SPINAT** (Ger.), n. *Spen*-a<sup>3</sup>t'. See *SPINACIA*.

**SPINDEL** (Ger.), n. *Spī*<sup>2</sup>d/e<sup>2</sup>l. See *SPINDLE*, *MODIOLUS* (1st def.), and *RHACHIS* (3d def.).—**Furchungss'.** See *Nuclear SPINDEL*.—**Kerns'.** See *Nuclear SPINDEL* and *Achromatic figure*.—**Muskels'n.** 1. Of Bremer, young motor end-plates. 2. Of Kölliker, young or incompletely developed striated muscular fibres. 3. Of Kraske, parts of degenerating striated muscular fibre. 4. Striated muscular fibres. [J. 35.]—**Richtungss'.** See *Nuclear SPINDEL*.—**S'bein.** The radius.—**S'blatt.** See *LAMINA spiralis ossea*.—**S. der Schnecke.** See *MODIOLUS* (1st def.).—**S'element.** A fusiform anatomical element. [J.]—**S'förmig.** See *FUSIFORM*.—**S'taar.** See *FUSIFORM CATARACT*.—**Theilungss'.** See *Nuclear SPINDEL*.

**SPINDLE**, n. *Spī*<sup>2</sup>n/d'l. A.-S., *spindel*. Lat., *fusus*. Fr., *fuseau*. Ger., *Spindel*. 1. The tapering rod or pin on which the thread is wound in spinning. 2. Anything of s-like shape (cf. *FUSIFORM*). [a. 48.]—**Achromatic s.** **Caryocinet s.** See *Nuclear s.*—**Cleavage s.** See *Nuclear s.* and *AMPHIASTER* (1st def.).—**Muscle s's.** See *MuskelsPINDELN*.—**Nuclear s.** **Nucleated s.** **Nucleus s.** **Segmentation s.** Fr., *fuseau nucléaire*, *amphias tre de rebut*. Ger., *Kernspindel*, *achromatische Fadenspin del*. Of Bütschli, the striated s-shaped or double cone-like appearance of the nucleus, especially in ova, during indirect division or caryocinesis. The striæ (achromatic fibrils) are supposed to be formed of the achromatin of the nucleus, with perhaps an admixture of protoplasm from the cell-body. They extend in a curved direction from pole to pole of the nucleus, and the nuclear fibrils move along these lines to the poles, where the daughter nuclei are formed. At the ends of the nuclear s. faint striæ are often seen, radiating outward and giving something the appearance of a sun or star (see *AMPHIASTER* [1st def.]). [J. 1, 30, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876-1884; "Archiv. f. mikr. Anat.," 1878-1884 (J.).]—**Thiersche's s.** (Ger.). A small s-shaped object having an aperture in the centre for the passage of a ligature thread; used to secure apposition of tissues in ligaturing. [a. 34.]

**SPINE**, n. *Spin*. Gr., *ᾰκνῆα* (1st def.), *ῥάχis* (2d def.). Lat., *spina*. Fr., *épine* (1st def.), *colonne vertébrale* (2d def.). Ger., *Dorn*, *Gräte*, *Stachel* (all 1st def.), *Rückgrat* (2d def.). 1. A hard sharp projection. 2. The vertebral column; so called from the spinous processes of the vertebrae. [C.] 3. In fishes, a non-jointed fin ray. [L. 341 (a. 27).]—**Anterior inferior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et inférieure* (ou *antéro-inférieure*). Ger., *vorderer unterer Darmbeinstachel*. A rough eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the acetabulum. [L.]—**Anterior nasal s.** The inferior sharp edge of the nasal crest of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Anterior superior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et supérieure*. Ger., *vorderer oberer Darmbeinstachel*. The anterior termination of the crest of the ilium. [L.]—**Cleft s.** **Cloven s.** See *SPINA BIFIDA*.—**Cruciate s.** See *S. of the tibia*.—**Ethmoidal s.** A slight projection in the middle line of the anterior border of the body of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.]—**External occipital s.** See *External occipital crest*.—**Frontal s.** See *Frontal crest*.—**Hæmal s.** The portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra that closes it in. In the first seven dorsal vertebrae it is represented by the sternum, in the sacral vertebrae by the symphysis pubis, in the occipital vertebra by the manubrium sterni, in the parietal vertebra by the body of the hyoid bone, in the frontal vertebra by the symphysis of the inferior maxilla, and in the nasal vertebra by the premaxilla. [L.]—**Iliac s's.** Ger., *Darmbeinstacheln*. The anterior superior and inferior and the posterior superior and inferior s's of the ilium. [L.]—**Inferior anterior nasal s.** See *Anterior nasal s.*—**Inferior posterior nasal s.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Irritable s.** See *SPINAL IRRITATION*.—**Ischiadic s.** **Ischiatic s.** See *S. of the ischium*.—**Mental s's.** See *Genial tubercles*.—**Nasal s.** Ger., *Nasenstachel*. 1. A sharp process which descends in the middle line from the inferior surface of the frontal bone, between the



superior maxillæ. [L.] 2. See *Anterior nasal s.* 3. See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Nasal s. of the palate bone.* See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Nasal s. of the superior maxillary bone.* See *Anterior nasal s.*—*Neural s.* The portion of the neural arch of the typical vertebra that closes it in. It is found in all the vertebrae proper (except the last sacral and the coccygeal) as the spinous process. In the occipital vertebra it is the occipital plate, in the parietal the parietal bones, in the frontal the frontal bone, and in the nasal the nasal bones. [L.]—*Palatine s.* See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Peroneal s.* See *Processus trochlearis calcanei.*—*Pharyngeal s.* Lat., *crista basilaris.* Fr., *épine basilaire.* A short elevation in the middle line of the lower surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—*Posterior inferior s. of the ilium.* Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-inférieure.* Ger., *hinterer unterer Darmbeinstachel.* A slight eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the great sciatic notch. [L.]—*Posterior nasal s.* Ger., *hinterer Nasenstachel.* A prominence formed by the union in the middle line of the elevations upon the posterior internal contiguous margins of the palatal plate of the palate bones. [L., 31, 332.]—*Posterior superior s. of the ilium.* Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-supérieure.* Ger., *hinterer oberer Darmbeinstachel.* The posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium. [L., 31, 332.]—*Pubic s.* See *S. of the pubes.*—*Railway s.* Ger., *Rückenmarkerschütterung nach Eisenbahnunfällen, Eisenbahnkrankheit.* 1. Chronic meningomyelitis consequent upon shock caused by a railway accident. 2. A peculiar train of symptoms following a railway accident. There is initial shock followed by collapse or a period of excitement, there are temperature and pulse disturbances, and the feebleness may terminate in death or there may be temporary improvement that is followed by various functional nervous and mental disturbances. The condition in the latter case may persist for life. No gross lesion can be detected on post-mortem examination. [a, 34.]—*Sciatic s.* See *S. of the ischium.*—*Sphenoidal s.* See *SPINA angularis.*—*S'ache.* See *RACHIALGIA.*—*S. of Darwin.* Ger., *Darwin'scher Vorsprung, Darwin'sches Spitzohr.* A slight projection of the free margin of the helix near the upper part, assumed to represent the inverted upper pointed extremity of the ear of quadrupeds. [L., 142, 332.]—*S. of Spix.* See *LINGULA mandibule.*—*S. of the ischium.* Lat., *spina ischii* (seu *ischiadica*). Fr., *épine ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). Ger., *Sitzbeinstachel.* An elevation on the posterior border of the ischium just behind the acetabulum. It forms the lower boundary of the great sciatic notch. [L.]—*S. of the pubes.*—*S. of the pubic bone.* Lat., *spina pubis, crista obturatoria.* Fr., *épine du pubis.* Ger., *Schambeinstachel, Schambeinkamm.* The outer termination of the crest of the os pubis. [L., 142, 332.]—*S. of the scapula.* Lat., *spina scapulae.* Fr., *épine de l'omoplate.* Ger., *Schulterkamm.* An osseous plate projecting from the posterior surface of the scapula which extends obliquely upward and outward from a point near the upper fourth of the posterior border to terminate in the acromion process. [L., 31, 142, 332.]—*S. of the sphenoid bone.* See *Ethmoidal s.* and *SPINA angularis.*—*S. of the tibia.* Ger., *Schienbeinkamm.* An elevation on the upper surface of the tibia, between its articular surfaces, which terminates in two tubercles. [L., 142, 332.]—*Superior nasal s.* See *Nasal s.* (1st def.).—*Typhoid s.* An acute inflammation of the peritoneum and the fibrous structures holding the spinal column together, following upon and caused by typhoid fever. [V. P. Gibney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 30, 1889, p. 596 (a, 34).]—*Zygomatic s.* See *SPINA zygomatica.*

**SPINELLA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn*(spen)-e'l-lā. Dim. of *spina*, a spine. Fr., *spinelle.* In botany, an appendage intermediate between ordinary hairs and spines; a very rigid hair. [a, 35.]

**SPINESCENT**, adj. *Spīn*-e's-snt. Lat., *spinescens* (from *spinescere*, to grow thorny). Fr., *s.* 1. Ending in a sharp, hard point. 2. Of a leaf, bract, stipule, etc., transformed into a spine.

**SPINI-AXOIDO-OCCIPITAL** (Fr.), n. *Spe-ne-ax-o-e-do-o-x-ep-et-a-l.* See *Rectus capitis posticus major.*

**SPINI-AXOIDO-TRACHIL-ATLOIDIEN** (Fr.), n. *Spe-ne-ax-o-e-do-tra-kā-le-a-t-lo-e-de-a-n.* See *OBLIQUUS capitis major.*

**SPINICEREBRAL**, adj. *Spīn*-i-sē-r'e-b-r'l. Lat., *spinicerebralis* (from *spina*, a spine, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *spini-cérébral.* See *CEREBRO-SPINAL.*

**SPINI-PUBIO-FÉMORAL** (Fr.), n. *Spe-ne-pu-be-o-fam-o-ra-l.* See *Adductor femoris longus.*

**SPINIRECTOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn*(spen)-i-r'e-kt(r)kt/r'ō-r. Gen., -ō-r'is. From *spina*, the spine, and *rector*, a guider. See *MULTIPLEX spinæ.*

**SPINITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn*(spen)-i(e)'tī-s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *spinite.* See *SPONDYLITIS.*

**SPINNE** (Ger.), n. *Spīn*'ne. See *SPIDER.*—*Blasenziehende S.* See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria.*—*S'ngewebe.* See *COWBEE.*

**SPINNERET**, n. *Spīn*'e-r'et. Fr., *filière.* See *ARACHNIDUM.*

**SPINNERULES**, n. pl. *Spīn*'e-r'ū-lz. The glandular ducts of the arachnoidal papillæ (see under *ARACHNIDUM*). [B.]

**SPINOCOSTALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn*(spen)-ō-s'tāl(a)'l. From *spina*, the spine, and *costa*, a rib. A muscle connected with the vertebrae and the ribs. [L.]—*Spinocostales longi.* The serrati postici inferior and superior. [L., 332.]

**SPINOLA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn*(spen)-ō-lā. Dim. of *spina*, the spine. See *SPINA BIFIDA.*

**SPINOMETER**, n. *Spīn*'o-m'e-t'r. From *spina*, the spine, and *metron*, a measure. See *RACHIMETER.*

**SPINOTRANSVERSALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn*(spen)-'o(s)-trāns(trāns)-vēr'sāl(a)'l. From *spina*, the spine, and *transversus*, transverse. See *TRANSVERSOSPINALIS*, *SACROSPINALIS*, and *SPLENIUS.*—*Spinotransversales brevissimi.* See *TRANSVERSOSPINALIS breves.*

**SPINOTRANSVERSARIUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn*(spen)-'o(s)-trāns(trāns)-vēr'sār(i)'s. A muscle connected with the transverse processes of the vertebrae. [L.]—*Spinotransversarii longi.* The splenius capitis, splenius cervicis, and obliquus capitis major. [L., 332.]

**SPINOUS**, adj. *Spīn*'u's. Lat., *spinus* (from *spina*, a spine). Fr., *épineux.* Ger., *dornig.* Pertaining to a spine or sharp process of a bone; having or constituting such a process or processes. [C.]

**SPINTHERISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spī*'nth-e'r(ar)-i-z(iz)'m'us. (mu's). From *σπινθηρίσσειν*, to emit sparks. 1. The production or emission of sparks. [L., 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *PHOTOPSIA.*

**SPINTHEROMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Spī*'nth-e'r(thar)-om'a's. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *σπινθίρ*, a spark. Of blazius, ocular scintillation produced by cholesterolin deposits. [a, 34.]

**SPINTHEROPIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spī*'nth-e'r(ar)-op'i'a's. From *σπινθίρ*, a spark, and *ὥπη*, the eye. Fr., *spintéropie.* See *PHOTOPSIA.*

**SPINULOSE**, adj. *Spī*'n'u-l'os. Lat., *spinulosus* (from *spīnula*, a small thorn). Fr., *spinuleux.* Spiny; having diminutive spines. [a, 35.]

**SPIRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spir*(sper)'a's. Gr., *σπείρα.* 1. A spiral structure. [a, 48.] 2. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]—*S. cerebri.* See *S.* (2d def.).

**SPIRACLE**, n. *Spī*'r'a's-k'l. Lat., *spiraculum* (from *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *spiracule.* Ger., *Luftloch.* A respiratory opening or pore, such as the blow-hole of a cetacean or one of the openings of the tracheæ in an insect. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**SPIRÆA** (Lat.), n. f. *Spi*(spe)-re'(rā's'e)-a's. From *σπείρα*, a coil. Fr., *spirée, spirée.* Ger., *Spierteude.* Meadow-sweet; a genus of rosaceous plants. The *Spiræaceæ* are a family of the *Caulingulæ*, now forming a section or tribe (the *Spirææ*, or *Spiræaceæ*) of the *Rosaceæ*. The *Spiræoideæ* are a suborder of the *Rosaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*Flores spirææ* (ulmarie (Belg. Ph.)). Fr., *ulmaire, reine-des-près* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *S. ulmaria*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Oil of s.* Fr., *essence de reine-des-près.* A colorless, aromatic volatile oil obtained from the flowers and herb of *S. ulmaria*. [a, 35.]—*S. aruncus.* Fr., *barbe de chèvre* (ou *de bouc*), *épine de bouc.* Ger., *Waldspierstaude, Waldgeisbart, Waldbocksbart.* Goat's beard. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, folia, et flores barbe capræ* were formerly official. [a, 35.]—*S. filipendula.* Fr., *filipendule.* Ger., *knollige Spierstaude, Filipendelwurzel, rother Steinbrech, Erdeicheln, Tropfswurz, Wasserfarnekrut, Dropwort, Italian may, pride of the meadow.* The tuberous root, the leaves, and the flowers, *radix, herba* (seu *folia*), *et flores filipendule* (seu *filipendula tenuifolia*, seu *saxifraga rubra*, seu *anemones*, seu *filicis aquaticæ*, seu *osmundæ*), are used. The roots contain tannin and a volatile oil (probably salicyl aldehyde, which is found also in the leaves and stem). They are used as a stimulant, laxative, and mild astringent, and, along with the bark, in rabies. The leaves and flowers are used as a mild tonic and astringent and as a teniafuge. [a, 35.]—*S. salicifolia.* Ger., *weideblättrige Spierstaude.* Queen-of-the-meadow; a shrubby species of eastern Europe and western Asia. The seeds are used as an astringent, and the mildly astringent leaves as a substitute for green tea. [a, 35.]—*S. tomentosa.* Fr., *spirée cotonneuse.* Ger., *filzige Spierstaude.* Hardhack, steepie-bush; a bitter, astringent shrub abundant in the northern United States. The root was once official in the U. S. Ph., but is said to be less active than the leaves and stem. [a, 35.]—*S. ulmaria.* Fr., *ulmaire, ornière, ornière, vignette.* Ger., *Ulm(en) oder Sumpf-) Spierstaude, Krampfkraut, Wurnkraut, Geisbart.* Bitter-sweet, bride-wort, common meadow-sweet; indigenous to Europe and northern Asia and naturalized in North America. It yields oil of s. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, herba, et flores reginae prati* (seu *reginae pratensis*, seu *ulmarie*, seu *drimopogonis*, seu *spirææ*, seu *barbe capræ*, seu *barbulæ caprinæ*), are diuretic, tonic, and astringent. The flowers, and probably other parts, yield salicyl aldehyde. [a, 35.]

**SPIREIC ACID, SPIREIN**, n's. *Spi*-re-'i'k. *spi*-re-'i'n. Fr., *acide spiréique, spiréine.* Ger., *Spiräöl, Spiräusäure, Spiräin.* See *SALICYL aldehyde.*

**SPIRAL**, adj. *Spi*'r'l. Lat., *spiralis* (from *σπείρα*, a coil). Ger., *spiralig, spiralförmig, schraubenförmig.* Screw like; turning like the thread of a screw around an axis; of a flower, having the members arranged in a series; as a n. (Ger., *Spirale*), a s. line or structure. [a, 35.]—*Cheese s.* See *SPIRILLUM typhogenum.*—*Curschmann's s's.* See *Leyden's s's.*—*Fundamental s., Generating s., Genetic s.* Fr., *spire génératrice.* In phylloxy, the horizontal projection of an imaginary line winding round an axis either to the right or to the left and passing through the points of insertion of all the leaves on the axis. [a, 35.]—*Leyden's s's.* A thick mesh-work of very delicate fibres, commonly looped round in s's, but occasionally retiform, formed in desquamative catarrh of the bronchi and alveoli. They are often overlaid with epithelium and sometimes with Charcot-Leyden crystals. They may be found in the sputum in pneumonia, asthma, or pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

**SPIRALBLATT** (Ger.), n. *Sper*-a'l'blāt. A spiral lamina. [L.]—*Knöchernen S.* See *LAMINA spiralis ossæ.*—*S. der Schnecke.* See *LAMINA spiralis.*

**SPIRAMEN** (Lat.), **SPIRAMENTUM** (Lat.), n'n's. *Spir*(sper)-a-s'm'e'n, -a's-me'n't'um(m). Gen., -am'inis, -men't'um. From *spirare*, to breathe. See *SPIRACLE.*

**SPIRANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. *Spir*(sper)-a'n'th(a'n'th)'ez(as). From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *spiranthe.* Ger., *Drehähre, Blüthenschraube.* Lady's-tresses (or -traces); a genus of orchids. The *Spiranthideæ* are a division of the *Neottia*; the *Spiranthideæ* are a subtribe of the *Neottia*. [a, 35.]—*S. autumnalis.* Ger., *gemeine Drehähre.* Autumn flowering lady's-tresses. The tuberous



roots, *radix triorchidis abeo odorata* (seu *orchidis spiralis*), were formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—*S. diuretica*. A Chilean species, used in ischuria. [a, 35.]

**SPIRANTHY**, n. *Spiranth*-<sup>12</sup>. An occasional development of a flower in which the parts are twisted. [a, 35.]

**SPIRATION**, n. *Spir-a*'sh'n. Lat., *spiratio* (from *spirare*, to breathe). See **RESPIRATION**.

**SPIRÉE** (Fr.), n. *Spe-ra*. See **SPIRÆA**.

**SPIRÉNE** (Fr.), n. *Spe-ra-en*. See **SALICYL aldehyde**.

**SPIREM**, n. *Spir-e*'m. Lat., *spirema* (from *σπείρα*, a spiral). Fr., *spirème*. Ger., *Mutterkneuel*. In caryocinesis, the phase in which the nuclear figure shows no sign of division into two parts. [L, 351.]

**SPIRICLES**, n. pl. *Spi'r*-(<sup>12</sup>)-k'lz. Fr., *spiricules*. Very attenuated threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenea. They uncoil when wetted, and are discharged, along with mucilage, from the hairs. [a, 35.]

**SPIRILLUM** (Lat.), n. *Spi'r*(<sup>12</sup>)-l'z. Dim. of *spira*, a coil. A coiled bacillus; a distinct genus of *Schizomycetes* in some classifications. Some authors include in *S.* only the spirally twisted threads in which the coils are rigid and few in number, giving the name *Spirochæte* to those in which the coils are numerous and not rigid. [a, 35.] Cf. **VIBRIO**.—**Cheese s.** See *S. tyrogenum*.—*S. amyliiferum*. A species living in the syrup of beet-root sugar and giving rise to brisk fermentation. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—*S. attenuatum*. A species of varying length, having three convolutions; found in sea-water. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—*S. cholerae asiatica*. Fr., *bacille-virgule cholérigène*. Ger., *Kommabacillus*. The comma bacillus (see Plate iii, Fig. 16); a species regarded as the causal agent of Asiatic cholera on account of its constant presence in that disease and its absence in other diseases and in health. It is found in the dejecta and intestinal contents, and, according to Nicati and Rietsch, sometimes in the bile-ducts and gall-bladder, but it never occurs in the other organs or in the blood. It has been observed in small numbers on several occasions in the vomit of cholera, but Flüge suggests that in these cases the vomited matter may have been the intestinal contents which had passed into the stomach. The bacilli are usually minute, and curved like a comma, though at times (as almost always in drop cultivations) they form by the continuous adhesion of the individual bacilli long screw-like filaments. These fragments, or individual bacilli, which vary in length from 0.8 to 2  $\mu$  (averaging about 1.5  $\mu$ ) and have a thickness of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  their length, are in their youngest state slightly curved or straight, and when more fully developed distinctly curved, sometimes showing a full half-circle. They are usually very active, shooting forward or turning round their axis. The longer spirilla have a slower and more oscillating motion. Under various conditions, as on moist linen or moist earth, they multiply very rapidly. Spore-formation has never been observed with certainty. The *s.* liquefies gelatin slowly, both in punctures and on plates. In punctures it forms a thin tube, funnel-shaped toward the surface of the gelatin, where it has a diameter after 48 hours of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  ctm. The funnel contains liquid the level of which is often lower than the surface of the gelatin. It is not till after from 4 to 6 days that the liquefaction has extended to the margin of the glass at the surface of the gelatin. On the plates it forms after 24 hours at 22° C. very minute white points which appear under a low power of the microscope as small, round, whitish-yellow discs which are so refracting that the surface of the plates seem as if sprinkled with bits of glass. These discs, which have an irregular, wavy, not sharply defined margin, become gradually larger, and retain their color, except that the central point becomes somewhat darker. They form, on liquefying the gelatin, funnels containing fluid, the colonies lying at the bottom of the funnels. After 48 hours' growth at 22° C. these funnels measure hardly 1 mm. in diameter at the surface. On the surface of agar-agar the bacillus forms a grayish-yellow, gelatinous, folded coating without liquefying the substratum. Unlike the *S. Finkler-Prior*, it does not grow at all on potatoes at ordinary temperatures, and at higher temperatures forms only a slight, brownish mucous coating. The organisms develop in large numbers in blood-serum, neutralized meat infusion, and milk, the milk not being sensibly altered in character. According to Flüge, in none of the cultivations is there any development of putrefactive gases or foul odor. Buchner asserts, however, that a foul smell was observable in his cultivations of the bacilli in meat infusions. As the bacilli are sensitive to acids, the nutrient jelly, meat infusions, etc., must be slightly alkaline or accurately neutralized. Though the bacilli develop best when in contact with the oxygen of the air, they grow even where that gas is absent, if other conditions are favorable. No growth occurs below a temperature of 16° C., and at 17° C. only a slight growth (Koch). The gelatin cultivations are usually made between 22° C. and 25° C.; between 30° C. and 40° C. the gelatin is completely liquefied. The bacilli are more sensitive to drying than almost any other bacteria, dying in from 2 to 3 hours at the ordinary temperature if spread out in the air on a cover-glass. Hence infection through the air is impossible, unless perhaps in the exceptional cases where bubbles, detached by agitation from infective fluids, might be carried for short distances by currents of air. The presence of saprophytic bacteria, especially when in excess or when the conditions as regards nutrition, temperature, etc., are unfavorable to the comma bacilli, leads rapidly to the death of the latter. According to Koch, if added to sewage, they can not be found after 24 hours, and in impure water they are said to die in 6 or 7 days except when in very large numbers. They will live even at —10° C.; boiling the fluid containing them, or exposing them for half an hour to a temperature of 60° C., causes their destruction. Alcohol, iron sulphate, hydrochloric acid, and quinine check their development; mercury bichloride and carbolic acid are most effectual in killing them. Natural infection of animals is unknown, and experiments made on them by the usual methods have shown no certain pathogenic action. Rietsch, Koch, and other experi-

menters have, however, caused the death of guinea-pigs with symptoms of cholera by injections of pure cultivations into the intestinal canal after having caused hyperæmia of the intestine and alteration of peristaltic action; and Koch produced similar results in guinea-pigs by first neutralizing the gastric juice with soda and slowing peristaltic movements with opium or alcohol, and then administering pure cultivations by the mouth. In some cases he used, instead of the pure cultivations, the intestinal contents of animals which had been infected and died. There is a case on record in which a physician was taken sick with cholera under circumstances which seemed to preclude all sources of infection other than the pure cultivations of the bacilli upon which he had been working. The virulence is said to be somewhat decreased if the cultivation is carried on for a long time in meat infusion or nutrient jelly kept at from 20° to 25° C. No inoculations with such bacilli, however, have been shown to be protective. [a, 35.]—*S. Cohni*, *S. dentium*. The spirochæte of the saliva; very thin, wavy threads, 10 to 20  $\mu$  long, pointed at the extremities, occurring, along with *Leptothrix buccalis*, in the contents of carious teeth and in the deposit on the teeth. [a, 35.]—*S. Finkler-Prior*. A species obtained by Finkler and Prior from the dejecta of patients with cholera nostras, resembling *S. cholerae asiatica*, but presenting many differences in its mode of development, especially on potatoes, on which it forms within forty-eight hours, at the temperature of the room, a grayish-yellow coating marked by a white border from the substance of the potato. Further, the curved bacilli are somewhat thicker and longer than the cholera bacilli, and show less regularity in their thickness, being often somewhat pointed at their ends and thicker in the middle. In nutrient substrata containing sugar fermentation occurs with the formation of acid, and in all the cultivations a rather foul odor is developed. According to Buchner, it shows a marked tendency to change its form if the condition of the medium is not favorable; for instance, in gelatin to which 5 per cent. of sugar or 2 per cent. of glycerin has been added it sometimes forms spindles, sometimes spheres, and sometimes monad-bodies. As this organism has been found in other situations than the dejecta of cholera nostras (by Miller in a hollow tooth), as it was found by Finkler and Prior only in dejecta that had been kept so long as to undergo putrefaction, as other observers have not found it in the dejecta of cholera nostras at all, and as the experiments with the cultivations on animals show pathogenic action only under complex conditions, and then but rarely, it is probably saprophytic only. [a, 35.]—*S. leucomelænum*. A rare form of *s.* having alternating light and dark spaces. It is found in water over decaying *Algae*. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—*S. Obermeieri*. The *Spirochæte Obermeieri* (see Plate iii, Fig. 18); flexible, colorless threads between 16 and 40  $\mu$  long, found in the blood of patients with relapsing fever. It occurs only during the febrile attacks, and is never found in the secretions and evacuations. The threads are not more than  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of an inch thick, have from 10 to 20 convolutions, and when fresh exhibit active movements, partly unfolding and becoming wavy throughout their entire length. They resist the action of concentrated acetic acid, and are readily stained by certain dyes, such as fuchsin and alkaline methylene blue. Relapsing fever has been produced in man by accidental inoculations from cuts during autopsies; and Koch and Carter inoculated monkeys with the disease (though without true relapses) with human defibrinated blood containing the spirilla, the blood of the animals showing during the febrile attack large numbers of the spirilla. The monkeys were not protected from a recurrence of the disease by one attack. The fever could not be set up by inoculations with blood not containing the spirilla in a living state. [a, 35.]—*S. plicatile*, *S. portæ*. A very active organism found in stagnant water, consisting of thin baculi from 110 to 225  $\mu$  long, with many narrow turns, forming in most cases a double wavy line. The primary turns are equal in size, the secondary often unequal.—*S. rosaceum*. A species forming a red coloring matter; found in excrement that has been kept in water. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—*S. Rosenbergl*. A species consisting of filaments from 4 to 12  $\mu$  long with granules of sulphur; found in brackish water. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—*S. rugula*. See *Vibrio rugula*.—*S. sanguineum*. A species found in brackish, putrescent water; consisting of cylindrical baculi, rounded at the apex, uniflagellate, 3  $\mu$  or more in width, varying in length, usually with 2 turns; its plasma is of a purplish color, and contains numerous granules of sulphur. Zopf refers it to the genus *Beggiatoa*. [a, 35.]—*S. serpens*. Syn.: *Vibrio serpens*. A species occurring, often in dense masses, in stagnant water and various infusions; rapidly moving filaments 0.8 to 1.1  $\mu$  thick, 11 to 28  $\mu$  long, with 3 or 4 regular permanent turns, and not rarely united in chains. [a, 35.]—*S. tenue*. An exceedingly active form often occurring in heaps or zoogloea masses in marsh water, decoctions of plants, and putrid infusions; very thin threads 4 to 15  $\mu$  long, with 2 to 5 turns. [a, 35.]—*S. tyrogenum*. Ger., *Käsespirille*. A species obtained by Deneke from very old cheese, resembling *S. cholerae asiatica*, but with smaller individual bacilli and often smaller screws and somewhat narrower twists in the threads. Moreover, it liquefies gelatin more energetically. It forms in 24 hours on gelatin plates small, white, punctiform colonies appearing under a low power of the microscope as dark greenish-brown discs with sharp outlines which disappear as the gelatin begins to liquefy, the margins becoming lighter and the centre of the discs assuming a dark-yellow color. On agar-agar it forms a yellowish-white layer, but does not develop at all on potatoes. From experiments on animals, the organism is regarded as purely saprophytic. [a, 35.]—*S. undula*. Syn.: *Vibrio undula* (seu *prolifer*). A form very common in putrefying liquids, consisting of threads (1 to 1.5  $\mu$  thick and 8 to 16  $\mu$  long [Saccardo], 1.1 to 1.4  $\mu$  by 8 to 12  $\mu$  [Flüge]) exhibiting "rapid simultaneously turning and twisting movements." Each thread makes from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 or 4 turns. The flagella are long and slightly arched, becoming thinner toward their ends. [a, 35.]—*S. volutans*. A species found in marsh or stagnant water and in a decoction of dead fresh-water snails; threads, sometimes motile, sometimes non-motile, 1.5 to 2  $\mu$  thick, 25 to 30  $\mu$  long, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  turns, and



with a distinct flagellum at each end. The threads contain a dark granular matter. [a, 35.]

**SPIRIT**, n. *Spi<sup>tr</sup>rit*. Lat., *spiritus*, *alcoholatum*. Fr., *esprit*, *alcoholat*, *teinture d'essence*. Ger., *Geist*, *Spirit*. 1. Of the alchemists, any light or volatile principle, so called from the fanciful analogy existing between the relation of such a principle to the substance whence it was extracted and the relation of the body to the soul. 2. Alcohol, the volatile principle, or s., of wine; subsequently a term mainly restricted to preparations consisting of alcohol distilled with a volatile substance. Such preparations are now, however, usually made by simply dissolving the volatile substance in alcohol. Used without qualification, s. means distilled s. [B.]—**Adiaphoretic s.** Of Boyle, an alcohol (acetone) obtained by the distillation of wood. [A, 306.]—**Adiaphorous s.** Ger., *Mittel-dingsgeist*, *Weinsteingeist*. An old name for an inodorous liquid obtained by distilling cream of tartar. [A, 322.]—**Animal s's.** The nervous fluid (q. v.) supposed by the ancients to be formed by a mixture of blood and air. [H; K.]—**Ardent s's.** See *Distilled s's*.—**Aromatic s.** See *Aqua aromatica*.—**Bay s.** See *Bay rum*.—**Beguini's volatile s.** Lat., *spiritus sulphuris volatilissimus Beguini*. A blood-red oily liquid described by Beguini in the seventeenth century, prepared by mixing sulphur, quicklime, and sal ammoniac. It consists essentially of a volatile ammonium sulphide, together with an excess of sulphur. [B, 2, 3.]—**Distilled s's.** Alcoholic beverages prepared by distillation. [B.]—**Dyer's s's.** Tin tetrachloride, used as a mordant in dyeing. [B, 3.]—**Ethyl s.** Ger., *Aethylgeist*, *Ethyl alcohol*. [B.]—**Methylated s.** *Methyl s.* See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.—**Nitro-aerial s.** Of Mayou, one of the constituents of the atmosphere, to which he attributed the properties of oxygen; so called from its relation to nitric acid. [Yeo, "Lancet," July 8, 1882, p. 1.]—**Overproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing more alcohol than proof s. [B.]—**Perfumed s.** See *SPIRITUS odoratus*.—**Potato s.** See *AMYL ALCOHOL*.—**Proof s.** Originally, a liquid containing sufficient alcohol to ignite gunpowder moistened with it when the s. was set on fire; now, according to an act of the British Parliament, a spirituous liquor of sp. gr. 0.823077 at 51° F. (i. e., having at that temperature  $\frac{1}{11}$  of the weight of as much water). It contains 49.3 per cent. by weight of alcohol. [B, 3.] See table under *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**Pyroacetic s.** Ger., *Brenzessiggeist*. See *ACETONE*.—**Pyroligneous s.** *Pyroxylic s.* See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.—**Rectified s.** See *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. of Mindererus.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**Three-six s.** 1. In general, any aqueous solution of alcohol ranging from 25° to 36° Beaumé, and having usually a strength of 33° Beaumé (= 76 per cent. alcohol). 2. An old commercial term for an alcoholic solution of such strength that 3 volumes of it added to 3 volumes of water made 6 volumes of Holland proof s. (marking 19° Cartier). [B, 38, 81, 97.]—**Underproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing less alcohol than proof s. [B.]—**Wood s.** See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.

**SPIRITUOUS**, adj. *Spi<sup>tr</sup>rit<sup>u</sup>ous*. Lat., *spirituosus*. Ger., *spirituös*. Alcoholic (q. v., 1st and 2d def's); containing alcohol.

**SPIRITUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Spi<sup>tr</sup>rit<sup>u</sup>s* (sp<sup>er</sup>) /i<sup>tr</sup>it<sup>u</sup>s (u's). Gen., *spir<sup>it</sup>us*. See *SPIRIT* and *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**Abstractitius s.** Alcohol that has been impregnated with some of the principles of a plant by their distillation together. [A, 305.]—**Bussii s. bezoardicus**. Fr., *esprit (bézoardique) de Bussii*. Syn.: *liquor alcoli volatilissimus composuit*. An old preparation made by distilling 60 parts of s. cornu cervi, 120 of sal ammoniac, 360 of potassium carbonate, 180 of powdered amber, and 7 of essential oil of lemon. [L, 85.]—**Mistura s. vini gallici**. See *Mistura s. vini gallici*.—**S. absolutus**. See *Absolute alcohol*.—**S. acetico-aetherus**. Fr., *ether acétique alcoolisé*, *liqueur anodine végétale*. A mixture of acetic ether with two, three, or four times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aetherus**. 1. See *S. ETHERIS*. 2. Ethyl ether. [B, 59.]—**S. aetherus camphoratus**. See *Solutio camphorae atherae*.—**S. aetherus ferratus**. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati atherae*.—**S. aetherus vitriolatus**. See *S. ETHERIS composuit*.—**S. alcoholisatus** [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *alcool à 55° centésimaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ninety-five-per-cent. alcohol, obtained by treating 90-per-cent. alcohol with potassium acetate or calcium chloride or in other ways, and having a sp. gr. of 0.800 to 0.816. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also under *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. alexiterius**. See *S. aromaticus* 1st def.].—**S. ammonio-anisatus**. See *Liquor ammonii anisatus*.—**S. anhaltinus**. See *Aqua anhaltina*.—**S. animalis**. 1. See *Animal spiritus*. 2. Of Raymond Lully, aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**S. animatus**. Ger., *eingesetter Geist*. See *AEOTH* (2d def.).—**S. antihystericus**. A preparation made by digesting 30 grammes of castoreum, 22 of lavender, 11 each of sage and rosemary, 7 of cinnamon, 4 each of mace and cloves, 540 of alcohol, 180 of lavender water, 60 of sal ammoniac, and 90 of potassium carbonate for three days, distilling 450 grammes, and adding 7 of camphor and 30 drops each of the oils of rue and amber; or by digesting 6 parts of asafoetida, 3 of castoreum, 9 each of the herbs of chamomile and rue, and 288 of white wine for 24 hours and distilling 144 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antiepilepticus**. A preparation made by distilling oil of turpentine with four times as much alcohol by the aid of gentle heat and rejecting the oil that rises to the surface. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antiparalyticus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of rectified oil of amber and 16 of ammonia water with 4 of oil of turpentine, 64 of spirit of camphor, and 72 of liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi [Dan. Ph.] (with 4 of oil of juniper, 60 of spirit of camphor, and 16 of liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi [Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. antiscorbuticus Drawitzii**. A preparation made by distilling a mixture of 12 parts of spirit of cochlearia with 72 of calcined vitriol and either 36 of spirit of tartar or 108 of crude tartar; or with 36 of spirit of tartar and 3 of sulphuric acid; or with 6 of pyrotartaric acid and 1 of ether; or with 8 of pyrotartaric acid and 1 of sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperitivus Renoli**. See *S. TARTARI vitriolatus*.—**S. aromaticus**. 1. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 10 parts each of oil of lavender and ethereal

oil of nutmeg, 3 each of the oils of cloves, cassia, lemon, fennel, and crisped mint, and 1 part of oil of melissa in 1,728 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 5,184 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *S. carminativus*. 3. Of the Swiss Ph., see *S. odoratus*. 4. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., and Gr. Ph., see *Spiritus MELISSAE composuit*. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticus ammoniacalis**. See *S. AMMONIAE aromaticus*.—**S. arthriticus Pottli**. Fr., *liniment résolutif*. A preparation made by distilling over the sand-bath 4 parts each of sodium chloride and oil of turpentine slowly mixed with 2 of concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. balsamicus**. See *ALCOOLAT de Fioravanti*.—**S. Beguini**. See *Liquor fumans Boylii*.—**S. bezoardicus Bussii**. See *Bussii s. bezoardicus*.—**S. cæruleus**. Fr., *esprit bleu*. A preparation made by distilling 216 parts of a mixture of 384 of brandy and 10 each of wormwood, scordium, savin, and lavender, and adding 3 of verdigris and 36 of water of ammonia. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. camphorato-crocatus**. See *S. VINI camphoratus crocatus*.—**S. camphoratus**. See *S. CAMPHORÆ*.—**S. cardiaca**. An old preparation distilled from a mixture of zedoary, gentian, serpentaria, *Aristolochia rotunda*, and various aromatics with alcohol. [B.]—**S. Carmellitorum**. Ger., *Carmelitegeist*. See *Spiritus MELISSAE composuit*.—**S. carminativus**. 1. A preparation made by distilling after two days' digestion a mixture of 29 parts each of the roots of elecampane and *Carlina acaulis*, laurelberries, fennel, caraway, and anise, 115 each of the tops of rosemary and sweet marjoram, 14 each of pimenta and cinnamon, 11 of orange-peel, and 1,095 of brandy. 2. A preparation made by macerating 25 parts each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and sweet marjoram, and 50 of coriander-seed with 1,000 of 80-per-cent. alcohol and 540 of water [Belg. Ph.] (with 750 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.829 and 575 of water [Netherl. Ph.]) and distilling 1,000 parts of sp. gr. 0.787 [Belg. Ph.] (such quantity as is of sp. gr. 0.880 to 0.895 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. carminativus de tribus**. A distilled mixture of 3 parts of fuming spirit of nitre, 26 of strong alcohol, and 18 of spirit of tartar; or of equal parts of crude nitre and white tartar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. concentratissimus**. Concentrated alcohol. [B, 97.]—**S. concentratus**. See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. concoctivus**. A spirit anciently supposed to perfect the organic processes (e. g., the arterialization of the blood). [Harvey (H).]—**S. de tribus**. *S. diatrion*. See *MIXTURE pyrotartarica*.—**S. dilutus**. Dilute alcohol. See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. formicicus**. Ger., *Ameisenspirit*. See *S. FORMICARUM*.—**S. fumans Glauberi**. Hydrochloric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. fumans Libavii**. Tin tetrachloride. [B.]—**S. genitalis**. See *AURA seminalis*.—**S. iack** (Ger.). An alcoholic solution of shellac. It has been used as a dressing. [A. S. Toporoff "Russkaja Med." "Ctbl. f. Chir." Nov. 7, 1885, p. 781.]—**S. Mindereri**. See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**S. mineralis**. The carbonic acid contained in effervescing mineral waters. [B, 2.]—**S. morbi**. A morbid principle. [Paracelsus (H).]—**S. muriatico-aetherus**. Hydrochloric ether. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. naturales**. Animal spirits supposed to move in the veins. [H.]—**S. nitrico-aetherus**. Nitrous ether. [B, 97.] See *ETHYL nitrite*.—**S. odoratus** (U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.). Fr., *teinture d'essence de citron composée* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Cologne*. Sp., *alcohol de cidra compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of various amounts of the oils of orange-flowers, bergamot, lemon, lavender (flowers) [U. S. Ph.], and rosemary in alcohol, to which the Fr. Cod. adds oil of orange-peel, omitting the oil of lavender; the Swiss Ph. adds oil of orange-peel and a little of the oils of cloves and cinnamon; the Sp. Ph. adds a little oil of cinnamon, some essence of cidra, and a generous amount of spirit of rosemary and compound spirit of melissa; the Russ. Ph. adds the oils of orange-peel, cloves, cassia, and thyme, and tincture of musk; and the U. S. Ph. adds acetic ether. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. oleosus aromaticus Sylvii**. See *S. AMMONIAE aromaticus*.—**S. peccans**. A morbid principle. [Paracelsus (H).]—**S. potassatus**. See *ALCOHOL POTASSÆ*.—**S. pyroacetatus**. See *ACETONE*.—**S. pyroxylicus rectificatus**. See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. rectificatissimus**. *S. rectificatus*. See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. salinus aromaticus**. See *S. AMMONIAE aromaticus*.—**S. saponato-camphoratus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**S. saponatus**. Fr., *teinture de savon* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Russ. Ph., see *Tinctura SAPONIS viridis*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., a solution of soap in from four to eleven times as much dilute alcohol, perfumed with rose-water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (with a little oil of lavender [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. See *Tinctura SAPONIS*.—**S. silvestris**. Carbon dioxide. [B, 2.]—**S. strumalis** [Swiss Ph.]. A solution of 3 parts of potassium iodide in a mixture of 15 of spirit of lavender, 30 of spirit of soap, and 3 of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. suavoleus**. Fr., *esprit odorifiant*. A solution of 1 part each of the oils of lemon, bergamot, and lavender in 4 parts of acetic ether. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphurico-aetherus**. See *SPIRITUS ETHERIS composuit*.—**S. sulphurico-aetherus camphoratus**. Ger., *Campherschwefeläthergeist*. See *Solutio camphorae atherae*.—**S. sulphurico-aetherus ferratus** (sen feruginosus, sen martialis). See *Tinctura ferri chlorati atherae*.—**S. tartarizatus**. See *S. VINI tartarizatus*.—**S. tenutor**. *S. tenuis*. Dilute alcohol. [a, 38.] See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**S. thieracalis**. See *S. ANGELICÆ composuit*.—**S. traumaticus**. See *Aqua vulneraria*.—**S. urinae**. An old name for aqueous ammonia, as the volatile principle of stale urine. [B.]—**S. Veneris**. See *S. XERUGINIS*.—**S. vitæ**. *S. vitallis*. The nervous fluid (q. v.), anciently supposed to circulate in the arteries. [H; K.]—**S. volatilis aromaticus**. See *S. AMMONIAE aromaticus*.—**S. volatilis causticus**. See *Aqua ammoniac*.—**S. volatilis fetidus**. See *S. AMMONIAE fetidus*.—**S. vulnerarius**. Fr., *alcoolat vulnéraire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de salvia vulneraria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 100 parts each of lavender-flowers and the leaves of wormwood, hyssop, rosemary, rue, and sage with 100 each of the leaves of basil, sweet marjoram, melissa, *Nepeta cataria*, origanum, and *Thymus vulgaris* in 9,000 of 60-per-cent.



alcohol and the necessary amount of water [Belg. Ph.] (with 100 of peppermint in 2,000 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 and 5,000 of water [Swiss Ph.], with 100 each of the herbs of angelica, basil, calamint, fennel, sweet marjoram, melissa, mint, origanum, satureja, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris*, and the flowering tops of hypericum in 4,500 of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]); or by distilling 80 parts each of lavender-flowers, wormwood-leaves, and peppermint, and 5 of oil of rosemary in 1,500 each of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.892 and water [Dan. Ph.] (24 parts each of the tops of lavender, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, and the herb of scordium, 46 each of the herbs of wormwood, hypericum, crisped mint, sage, and tanacetum, and 68 each of the herbs of agrimony, artemisia, and betonica in 2,208 of white wine [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. vulnerarius acidus*. See *S. MILLEFOLI acetatus*.

**SPIROCHÆTA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Spir(sper)-o(o)<sup>3</sup>-et(-a)<sup>3</sup>, -e(a). Gen., -chætæ, -chæt'es. From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *χῆται*, flowing hair. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Elephantopus*. [a, 35.] 2. See under *SPIRRILLUM*.—*S. buccalis*, *S. dentium*. See *SPIRRILLUM Cohnii*.—*S. Obermeieri*. See *SPIRRILLUM Obermeieri*.

**SPIROGRAPH**, *n.* Spir-o-gra<sup>3</sup>f. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *ATMOGRAPH*.

**SPIROLOBEUS** (Lat.), *adj.* Spir(sper)-o(o)<sup>3</sup>-lob(lo)<sup>3</sup>b<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(-u<sup>3</sup>s). From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *λόβος*, a pod. Fr., *spirolobé*. Ger., *spirlappig*, *engerollt-keimblättrig*. Having the cotyledons forming a spiral coil, as in the *Spirolobæ* (an order of the *Apetalæ*) or in the *Spirolobæ* (of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Cruciferae* consisting of the *Buniadeæ* and *Erucarieæ*; of C. A. Meyer, a suborder of chenopodiaceous plants consisting of the *Anabaseæ* and *Salsoleæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Chenopodiaceæ* comprising the *Suedææ*, *Salsoleæ*, and *Sarcobateæ*). [a, 35.]

**SPIROMETER**, *n.* Spir-o-mē<sup>3</sup>-tēr. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *spiromètre*. Ger., *S. Athemmesser*. Of Hutchinson, an instrument constructed on the principle of a gasometer, for measuring the various volumes of air in the lungs, especially the breathing capacity (q. v., under *BREATHING*). [J, 3, 40, 46.]—*Barnes's dry s.* A s. invented by Barnes (1865), consisting of a flexible, hollow bag or cylinder fixed at the lower end and there connected with a tube through which the air is forced. At the upper end is a disc of wood from the centre of which rises a graduated tube communicating with the bag. The whole is contained in a frame. For an experiment, the graduated tube is closed at the top, air is blown into the lower tube, thus inflating the bag, and the amount of inflation is determined by the height to which the graduated tube rises. [J.]—*Brown's s.* A simple arrangement of two rectangular boxes, one inside the other. The outer one is fitted with a mouth-piece, and the force of the air raises the inner one to a height marked by a gauge. [E.]—*Hutchinson's s.* A cylinder fitted with a mouth-piece and containing another cylinder which is supported by weights passing over pulleys and fitted with a gauge. [E.]

**SPIROMETRY**, *n.* Spir-o-mē<sup>3</sup>-t-ri<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *spirométrie*. Ger., *Spirometrie*, *Athemmessung*. The use of a spirometer for determining the breathing capacity, the thoracic pressure, or the elasticity of the lungs. [J, 3.]

**SPIROMONAS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Spir(sper)-o(m)<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>3</sup>n-a<sup>3</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>s). Gen., -mon'ados (-adis). From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *μόνος*, a unit. A genus of the *Schizomycetes* in which the cells are "flat like a leaf and twisted around an ideal long axis." Multiplication takes place by transverse division. [a, 35.]—*S. Cohnii*. A form occurring in stagnant water; hyaline cells 1.2 to 4 μ broad, with 1½ turn, very pointed at each end, and with a single flagellum. [a, 35.]—*S. volubilis*. A species in the form of rapidly revolving vibrating, colorless, transparent cells from 15 to 18 μ long, found in stagnant water and putrefying infusions. [A, 396 (a, 21); a, 35.]

**SPIROPHORE**, *n.* Spir-o-for. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *s.* Of Woillez, an apparatus for establishing artificial respiration by insufflation in cases of asphyxia neonatorum. [A, 15.]

**SPIROPTERA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Spir(sper)-o-pt<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>. From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *spiroptère*. A genus of the *Filaridæ*. [Dujardin (L, 16).]—*S. hominis*. A pseudeminent found in the bladder of a woman, but decided to be either the young of *Strongylus gigas* or the ovisac of the cod introduced for purposes of deception. [L, 16.]—*S. megastoma*. A species found in tubercles in a horse's stomach. [L, 17.]—*S. Rudolphi*. See *S. hominis*.—*S. sanguinolenta*. A species found in tubercles of the stomach in dogs and wolves. [L, 17.]—*S. strongylina*. A species found in the stomach of the hog. [L, 17.]

**SPIROSCOPE**, *n.* Spir-o-skop. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A wet as distinguished from a dry spirometer. [K.]

**SPIROYL**, *n.* Spir'o-i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *spiroyle*. See *SALICYL*.—*S. hydride*. Ger., *S'säure*. See *SALICYL aldehyde*.

**SPIROYLOUS ACID**, *n.* Spir-o'i<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>3</sup>s. See *SALICYL aldehyde*.

**SPIRRE** (Ger.), *n.* Sper're<sup>2</sup>. See *ANTHELA*.

**SPIRSÄURE** (Ger.), *n.* Sper'zöir-e<sup>2</sup>. See *SALICYLIC ACID*.

**SPIRULINA** (Lat.), *n.* Spir(sper)-u<sup>3</sup>l(u<sup>3</sup>l)-inen'a<sup>3</sup>. From *spiza*, a coil. A subgenus of the *Schizomycetes*, consisting of loops of filaments having the ends wound around each other like a plait of hair (cf. *ARTHROBACTERIACEÆ*). [a, 35.]—*S. plicatilis*. See *SPIRRILLUM plicatile*.

**SPIRYLE** (Fr.), *n.* Sper-el. See *SALICYL*.

**SPISSATED**, *adj.* Spi<sup>3</sup>s'at-e<sup>3</sup>d. Lat., *spissatus* (from *spissare*, to thicken). See *INSPISSATED*.

**SPIITAL** (Ger.), *n.* Spet-a<sup>3</sup>i'. See *HOSPITAL* and *ASYLUM*.

**SPIITTLE**, *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>t'l. See *SALIVA*.

**SPITZAMPFER** (Ger.), *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'a'mpf-e<sup>3</sup>r. The *Rumex obtusifolius*, *Rumex crispus*, and other species of *Rumex*. [a, 35.]

**SPITZBLATTEN** (Ger.), *n. pl.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'bla<sup>3</sup>t-te<sup>3</sup>rn. See *VARI-CELLA*.

**SPITZBUCKEL** (Ger.), *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'buk-e<sup>3</sup>l. See *POTT'S DISEASE*.

**SPITZE** (Ger.), *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'zē<sup>2</sup>. See *ACME*, *APEX*, *CUSP*, and *POINT* (1st def.).—*Herz's*. The apex of the heart. [L.]—*Hinterhaupt's*. The point or extremity of the occiput. [K.]—*Roll's*. See *TROCHLEA*.—*Schlafenlappens*. The anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [L, 27 (K).]—*S'nerkrankung*. A disease of the pulmonary apex. [a, 34.]—*S'n'fussstellung*. The contraction of the foot caused by tuberculous inflammation of the articulations. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—*S'n'wachsthum*. Consolidation of a pulmonary apex. [a, 34.]—*Schells*. See *MUCRO*.

**SPITZENHAARE** (Ger.), *n. pl.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'e<sup>3</sup>n-ha<sup>3</sup>r-e<sup>3</sup>. Pointed hairs; of Pincus, those hairs of the scalp that fall out before attaining the average length, and, having never been cut, have pointed extremities. [G.]

**SPITZFUSS** (Ger.), *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'fus. See *TALIPES equinus*.

**SPITZKEIM** (Ger.), *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'kim. See *ACROBLAST*.

**SPITZKEIMEND** (Ger.), **SPITZKEIMIG** (Ger.), *adj's*. Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'kim-e<sup>3</sup>nd, -ig. See *MONOCOTYLEDONOUS*.

**SPITZKOPF** (Ger.), *n.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'ko'pf. See *OXYCEPHALIA*.

**SPITZPOCKEN** (Ger.), *n. pl.* Spi<sup>3</sup>ts'po<sup>3</sup>k-e<sup>3</sup>n. See *VARICELLA*.

**SPLANCHNA** (Lat.), *n. pl.* Splan'ch'na. The viscera, or entrails; also, in a restricted sense, the intestines. [a, 48.]

**SPLANCHNECTOPIA** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>k-top(to<sup>2</sup>p)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *εκτοπος*, out of place. A displacement of the intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>m-fra<sup>2</sup>x(fra<sup>2</sup>x)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phra<sup>2</sup>x'eos (-is). From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *splanchnemphraxie*. Intestinal obstruction. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNEURYSMA** (Lat.), *n. m.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>r'iz(u<sup>2</sup>s)<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -yē'matos (-atis). From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *εὐρύνειν*, to distend. Fr., *splanchnéurysme*. Abnormal dilatation of the intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNIC**, *adj.* Splan'2k'ni<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *σπλάνχνης*. Lat., *splanchnicus*. Fr., *splanchnique*. Pertaining to or supplying the viscera, visceral; of bones, developed within the substance of some of the viscera. [C, 1.]

**SPLANCHNODIASTASIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>(no<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as'eos (-atis). From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *διάστασις*, separation. Abnormal separation of the viscera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNODYNE** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>d'(-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)-e(a)). Gen., -od'ynes. From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *δύνη*, pain. Intestinal colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNOGRAPHY**, *n.* Splan'2k-no<sup>2</sup>g'ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splanchnographia* (from *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *splanchnographie*. See *SPLANCHOLOGY*.

**SPLANCHNOLITHIASIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>(no<sup>2</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>(th-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *λίθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *splanchnolithiase*. The formation of intestinal calculi. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNOLITHUS** (Lat.), *n. m.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>(th-u<sup>2</sup>s)(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *splanchnolithe*. See *INTESTINAL CALCULUS*.

**SPLANCHNOLOGY**, *n.* Splan'2k-no<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splanchnologia* (from *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *splanchnologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidelehre*. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the viscera. [a, 48.]

**SPLANCHNON** (Lat.), *n. n.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *σπλάγχων*. Fr., *viscère*. Ger., *Eingeweide*. A viscus; little used in the sing. (see *SPLANCHNA*). [a, 48.]

**SPLANCHNOPATHY**, *n.* Splan'2k-no<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splanchnopathia* (from *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *splanchnopathie*. A visceral disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLANCHNOPLEURE**, *n.* Splan'2k'-no<sup>2</sup>-plu<sup>2</sup>r. From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *lame pariétal*. Of Fost r and Balfour, the inner wall of the pleuro-peritoneal space in the embryo. [A, 11.] Cf. *Splanchnic MESOBLAST*.

**SPLANCHNOPTOSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>p-tos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ptos'eos (-is). From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Prolapse of the viscera (cf. *ENTEROPTOSIS*). [a, 17.]

**SPLANCHNOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), *n. f.* Splan'2k(splan'2ch<sup>2</sup>)-no<sup>2</sup>(no<sup>2</sup>)-skle<sup>2</sup>r(sklar)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos. From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *σκληρώσις*, an induration. Fr., *splanchnosclérose*. Induration of viscera. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

**SPLANCHNOSCOPY**, *n.* Splan'2k-no<sup>2</sup>sk'e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splanchnoscopy* (from *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *splanchnoscopie*. Ger., *Splanchnoskopie*. Of Millot, an inspection of the viscera by means of strong transmitted light. [a, 34.]

**SPLANCHNO-SKELETON**, *n.* Splan'2k'-no<sup>2</sup>-ske<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>-t'n. From *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *σκελετόν*, a skeleton. Fr., *splanchnosquelette*. The bones or hard structures collectively that are associated with the viscera. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**SPLANCHNOSYMPATHY**, *n.* Splan'2k'-no<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>m'-pa<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splanchnosympathia* (from *σπλάγχων*, a viscus, and *συμπάθεια*, sympathy). The reflex action of the viscera on each other and on other organs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]



**SPLANCHNOTOMY**, n. *Spla*<sup>n</sup>*nk*-no<sup>t</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splanchnotomia* (from *σπλάγχνον*, a viscous, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *splanchnotomie*. Dissection of the viscera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLAY-FOOT**, n. *Spla*<sup>n</sup>*fu*<sup>t</sup>. See **FLAT-FOOT**.

**SPLEEN**, n. *Splen*. Gr., *σπλήν*. Lat., *lien*, *splen*. Fr., *rate*. Ger., *Milz*. 1. A soft, vascular organ, usually classed among the ductless glands, about five inches in length, four in breadth, and an inch in thickness and somewhat flattened or concavo-convex when removed from the body. When in situ it is concavo-convex and embraces the cardia. Its internal and concave side contains a vertical fissure (the hilum) through which the splenic vessels and nerves pass. It lies between the stomach and the diaphragm. The peritoneum covers it externally except where it is reflected to the stomach and diaphragm. Beneath the peritoneum is a layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the splenic vessels and sends numerous processes within the organ, forming a supporting framework inclosing the Malpighian corpuscles and true splenic tissue. To it has been ascribed the formation of the red and white blood-corpuscles and of a ferment which plays a part in pancreatic digestion. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] 2. Anger; hypochondriasis; melancholy. [B.]—**Accessory s.** Lat., *lien accessorius* (seu *secenturiatus*). Ger., *Nebenmilz*. A nodule (of which there may be a number) of splenic tissue in the vicinity of the spleen. [L, 332.]—**Bacon s.** A form of amyloid degeneration affecting the spleen. The organ is enlarged and firm, (like the *sago s.*) but, on section, patches or islands of tissue are seen which resemble the fat of fried bacon. [D, 48.]—**Floating s.** Lat., *lien mobilis*. Fr., *rate flottante*. Ger., *Wandermilz*, *verschiebbare Milz*. An anomalous condition of the s. in which the organ is movable, generally enlarged, and no longer protected by the ribs in the left hypochondriac region, and lies on the brim of the pelvis or even in the right side of the abdomen. This condition is more frequently observed in women than in men. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Indian s.** The hypertrophied or indurated s. observed in Anglo-Indians. [Med. Press and Circ., 1871, p. 45 (a, 34).]—**Lardaceous s.** Lat., *lien lardaceus* (seu *cereus*). Enlargement of the s. from the presence of lardaceous matter. Cf. *Lardaceous DEGENERATION*.—**Sago s.** Ger., *Fischroggenmilz*. Amyloid degeneration of the follicles of the s. presenting on section the appearance of *sago grains*. [a, 34.]—**Waxy s.** See *Lardaceous s.*

**SPLEEN**, v. tr. To deprive of the s. [B.]

**SPLEENWORT**, n. *Splen*<sup>wu</sup>*rt*. The genus *Asplenium*. [a, 35.]—**Common s.**, **Dwarf s.**, **Maiden-hair s.** See **ASPENIUM trichomanes**.

**SPLEN** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*). Gen., *splen*<sup>os</sup> (-is). See **SPLEEN**.

**SPLENADENOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Splen*(*splan*)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἀδένω*, a gland. Fr., *splénadenome*. Ger., *Splénadenom*. Lymphadenoma of the spleen. [a, 34.]

**SPLENÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Splen*(*splan*)-em<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αἷμα*, blood. 1. See **LEUCOCYTHÆMIA**. 2. Of Virchow, leucocythæmia in which abnormal elements are present in the blood, particularly lactic, acetic, and formic acids and hypoxanthin. [D, 1.] Cf. *Splenic LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.

**SPLENALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-ji<sup>2</sup>(gi<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *splénalgie*. Pain in the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENAUXE** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-a<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>x)-e(-a). Gen., -aux<sup>2</sup>es. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αὔξω*, growth. Enlargement of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-ku<sup>2</sup>l(ku<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *σπλήν*, the spleen. See **Accessory SPLEEN**.

**SPLENECHOS** (Lat.), **SPLENECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-ek<sup>2</sup>(ach<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s, -u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἥχος*, a sound. Ger., *Miltzton*. The sound heard on percussing over the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENECTAMA** (Lat.), **SPLENECTASIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-e<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>, -a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -am<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis), -as<sup>2</sup>eos (-e<sup>2</sup>tasis). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐκταμα*, extent, or *ἐκτασις*, extension. Enlargement of the spleen. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SPLENECTOMY**, n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splenectomy* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). Fr., *splénectomie*. Ger., *Splénektomie*. Removal of the spleen. [E.]

**SPLENECTOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-e<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>op(to<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐκτοπος*, out of place. Fr., *splénectopie*. Displacement of the spleen.

**SPLENELCONIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-e<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *splénelcose*. Ulceration of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENELCUS** (Lat.), n. n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-e<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *splénulcère*. An ulcer of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-e<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>fra<sup>2</sup>x(-fra<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phra<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐμφράξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *splénemphraxie*. Obstruction or congestion of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENEPATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-e<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>ap(-a<sup>2</sup>p)-a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>). Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-itis). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *splénepatite*. Inflammation of the liver and spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENETIC**, adj. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *splénéticus*. Fr., *splénétique*. 1. See **SPLENIC**. 2. Affected with the spleen (2d def.).

**SPLENTIAL**, adj. and n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *σπληντικός*, a bandage. 1. Of or pertaining to the splenius or to the s. bone. 2. The s. bone. [B.]

**SPLENIC**, adj. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *σπληνικός* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Lat., *splénicus*. Fr., *splénique*. Ger., *splénisch*, *miltzartig*, *miltzig*. 1. Pertaining to the spleen. 2. Affected with splenitis. [L, 41, 44, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENICUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Splenic; as a n., in the n. (*splenicum*); Ger., *Miltzmittel*, a medicine that affects the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENICOGASTRICUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. See **Gastro-splenic LIGAMENT**.

**SPLENICO-PANCREATIC**, adj. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2</sup>n-kre<sup>2</sup>. a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas. Pertaining to the spleen and the pancreas. [a, 48.]

**SPLENICTERUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>kt<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *icteros*, jaundice. Fr., *splénictère*. Splenitis complicated with jaundice. [L, 50 (a, 26).]

**SPLENIFICATION**, n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *splen*, the spleen, and *facere*, to make. See **SPLENIZATION**.

**SPLENIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *spléniole*. See **SPLENIUM** (1st def.).

**SPLENISCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>sk<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *σπληνίσκος* (dim. of *σπλήν*, the spleen). See **SPLENIUM** (1st def.).

**SPLENISERRATOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>se<sup>2</sup>r-rat(-ra<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or<sup>2</sup>is. The serrati postici and splenii taken collectively. [L.]

**SPLENISIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -is<sup>2</sup>eos, *splen<sup>2</sup>isis*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *splénisie*. Of Louis, a form of degeneration of the lung observed at Gibraltar in yellow-fever patients, characterized by well-marked dark spots, resembling the tissue of the spleen in color and consistence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-itis). Gr., *σπληνίτις* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Fr., *splénite*. Inflammation of the spleen. [D, 1.]

**SPLENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Splen*(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *σπλήνιον* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Fr., *splénium*. Ger., *Balkenwurst* (3d def.). 1. A plant used by the ancients in affections of the spleen (cf. **ASPENIUM**). 2. A bandage or compress. [A, 322, 500 (a, 48).] 3. An enlargement at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, just before it joins the fornix. [L, 6 (K).]—**S. corporis callosi**. See **S. (3d def.)**.

**SPLENIUS** (Lat.), adj. *Splen*(*splan*)-i<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *splénium*, a bandage. Fr., *splénius*, *cervico-trachélien*. Strap-shaped; as a n. (Ger., *Bauchmuskel*), a muscle so shaped (the s. capitis and s. colli taken as one); also, an analogous muscle in solipeds. [L.]—**S. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the spinous processes of the lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**S. capitis**. Ger., *Bauchmuskel des Kopfes*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of two or three lower cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line of the occipital bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. cervicis**, **S. colli**. Ger., *Halsbauchmuskel*, *Riemenmuskel des Halses*. A long flat muscle arising from the spinous processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the transverse processes of two or three of the upper cervical vertebrae. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**SPLENIZATION**, n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z-a<sup>2</sup>shun<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splénisatio* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Fr., *splénisation*. Ger., *Splénisation*. An infiltrated and thickened condition of tissue, especially of lung tissue, in which it resembles the spleen in consistence. Cf. **HEPATIZATION**. [D.]—**Hypostatic s.** See **HYPOTASTIC PNEUMONIA**.

**SPLENOCERATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>r(-ke<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *κέρας*, a horn. Induration of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Splen*(*splan*)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>(le<sup>2</sup>la); in Eng., *sple<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>cel*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen. Ger., *Miltzbruch*. A hernia of the spleen. [a, 34.]

**SPLENO-COLIC**, adj. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>kol<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *κόλον*, the colon. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon. [a, 48.]

**SPLENODE-OOPHORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-od<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-itis). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *εἶδος*, resemblance, *φόν*, an egg, and *φορός*, bearing. Fr., *splénodéophorite*. Oophoritis with splenization. [A, 322.]

**SPLENODE-OOPHOROMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-od<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r(-o<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *εἶδος*, resemblance, *φόν*, an egg, *φορός*, bearing, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *splénodéophoromalacie*. Oophoromalacia with splenization. [A, 322.]

**SPLENODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>(du<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *splénodynie*. Pain in the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENOGRAPHY**, n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splénographia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *γράφω*, to write). See **SPLENOLOGY**.

**SPLENOHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Splen*(*splan*)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-hem<sup>2</sup>(ha<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *splénohémie*. Congestion of the spleen. [a, 34.]

**SPLENOID**, adj. *Splen*<sup>oid</sup>. Gr., *σπληνώδης* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *splénoides*. Fr., *splénoïde*. Ger., *miltzartig*. Resembling the spleen.

**SPLENOLOGY**, n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *splénologia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *splénologie*. Ger., *Miltzlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the spleen. [a, 48.]

**SPLENOLYMPHOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Sple*<sup>n</sup>(*splan*)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>f(-lu<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>f)-o<sup>2</sup>ma. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). See **SPLENADENOMA**.



**SPLENOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-om<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>*. Gen., -*om<sup>2</sup>atos* (-*atis*). Fr., *splénome*. 1. A swelling or a tumor of the spleen. [L., 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *Fungus hæmatodes*.

**SPLENOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-as(a<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *splénomalacie*. Softening of the spleen. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENO-MEGALY**, n. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n-o-me<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *μέγας*, large. Fr., *splénomégatie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen; of Debove, splenic hypertrophy and progressive anemia without leucocytosis or alteration in the lymphatic glands. ["Fr. méd.," Aug. 5, 1892 (a, 34).]

**SPLENONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *splénoncve*. Ger., *Milzgeschwulst*. Tumefaction of the spleen. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENOPTARECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>r-(pa<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*us<sup>2</sup>eos* (-*ect<sup>2</sup>asis*). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *πάρὰ*, beyond, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. Fr., *splénoptarectase*. See SPLENECTASIS.

**SPLENOPATHY**, n. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>*. Lat., *splenopathia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *splénopathie*. Ger., *Splenopathie*. Disease of the spleen. [L., 18.]

**SPLENOPHLEGMON** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>n-e(a)*. Gen., -*phleg<sup>2</sup>mones*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *φλεγμονή*, inflammation. Fr., *splénophlegmon*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the spleen. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

**SPLENO-PHAXIA** (Lat.), **SPLENO-PHAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fra<sup>2</sup>x/(fra<sup>2</sup>xy)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, -i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*phax<sup>2</sup>ia<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>, -phax<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>os* (-*is*). Fr., *splénophaxie*. See SPLENO-PHAXIS.

**SPLENO-PHRENIC**, adj. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n-o-fre<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ck*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *φρήν*, the midriff. Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm. [L.]

**SPLENO-PHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o<sup>2</sup>t(o<sup>2</sup>ft<sup>2</sup>h)-i<sup>2</sup>a-i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*phthis<sup>2</sup>eos* (-*oph<sup>2</sup>thisis*). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *φθίσις*, a wasting. Fr., *splénophthisie*. Atrophy of the spleen.

**SPLENO-PNEUMONIA**, n. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n-o-nu<sup>2</sup>-mon-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. Of Grancher, a form of pulmonary congestion characterized by engorgement of the pulmonary capillaries and partial obliteration of the alveoli, the lung becoming dense, hard, and fleshy, and sinking in water. It is observed in some forms of heart disease. [a, 34.]

**SPLENOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o<sup>2</sup>pt-os/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*ptos<sup>2</sup>eos* (-*is*). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. See Floating spleen.

**SPLENNORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ras<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>y)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *splénorrhémie*, *splénorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage into or from the spleen.

**SPLENSCIRRUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r-(ski<sup>2</sup>r)/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *σκίρρος*, an induration. Fr., *splénoscirrhe*. A hard, fibrous tumor in the spleen.

**SPLENOTOMY**, n. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>*. Lat., *splenotomia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *splénotomie*. Ger., *Milzzerlegung* (1st def.), *Splenotomie*. 1. Dissection of the spleen. [L., 50 (a, 14).] 2. See SPLENECTOMY.

**SPLINT**, n. *Sple<sup>2</sup>nt*. See SPLINT (2d def.).

**SPLENYPERTROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sple<sup>2</sup>n(splan)-ip(o<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-tro(tro<sup>2</sup>y)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *πέρ*, in excess, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *splénypertrophie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

**SPLINT**, n. *Spl<sup>2</sup>nt*. Gr., *νάρθηξ*. Lat., *assula*, *ferula*. Fr., *éclisse*, *attelle*. Ger., *Beinbruchlade*, *Beinrüstung*, *Schiene*, *Span*. 1. Any apparatus composed of firm and hard material to be applied to an injured or diseased part to prevent motion or displacement. [E.] 2. In horses, an exostosis usually found upon the inner surface of the metacarpal bone. [L.]—**Agnew's s. for hip-joint disease**. A long s. with foot-piece and perineal band, fitting close against the tuber ischii and intended to support the weight of the trunk; used after the subsidence of acute symptoms. [E., 2.]—**American hip s.** See *Davis's s. for coxalgia* and *Sayre's s. for coxalgia*.—**Amesbury's s.** See *McIntyre's s.*—**Anchor-s.** A s. consisting of metal loops that fit over the teeth and are held in apposition by means of a rod and nut; used for fractures of the jaw. ["Med. Record," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 420 (a, 34).]—**Ashhurst's wire s.** A bracketed s. of wire fitted with a foot-piece, made to cover the thigh and leg; used after excision of the knee joint. [E.]—**Bauer's s.** See *Bauer's APPARATUS* (2d def.).—**Bavarian s.** An immovable s. made of coarse flannel soaked in plaster of Paris, gum, or chalk. The cloth is cut to the shape of the part and stitched over the limb. [E., 1.]—**Bean's interdigital s.** A s. consisting essentially of a plate of vulcanized rubber, accurately molded to a wax impression of the dental arches and kept in position by a chin compress of the same material fastened by an occipito-frontal bandage; particularly employed in comminuted fractures of the jaws. [E.]—**Billroth's knee s.** A s. consisting of a plaster bandage in which are incorporated two hinged iron strips attached to broad plates. The bandage is allowed to harden, then the front over the knee is cut out, and at the back a transverse division is made. Into this slit are inserted wedges of increasing size until the leg is straight. [A., 520 (a, 29).]—**Bond's s. for fracture of the lower end of the radius**. An apparatus consisting of two s's, one of binder's board and the other of thin, light wood, furnished with a block and edges of thin sole-leather, about an inch in height, the whole presenting somewhat the appearance of a shallow trough. They are long enough to reach from a short distance below the elbow to within an inch of the distal end of the metacarpal bones, the block resting in the palm of the hand, and both being well padded with wadding. The pasteboard s. goes upon the back of the forearm. [E.]—**Boyer's s. for fractured clavicle**. A s. consisting of a strong metal plate made to fit between the shoulders behind, where it is held in place by straps

connecting it with an abdominal belt. To this plate are buckled two cushioned straps passing over the shoulders and chest and under the axilla, which draw the shoulders backward. [E., 3.]—**Bracketed s.** A s. consisting of two metallic or wooden segments connected by brackets. [a, 34.]—**Busk's long s.** A s. in which a joint exists opposite the hip, which enables the patient, after union has taken place, to sit up without affecting the femur. [E., 1.]—**Cabot's s.** A s. made of stout iron wire for securing fixation of the joint in hip disease. [A., 520 (a, 29).]—**Cooper's s. for fracture of the great trochanter**. A long s. with a foot-piece for extension, and a leather belt passing around the pelvis. The belt is fitted with a cup for receiving and holding the trochanter. [E.]—**Crib-s.** See *Steadle-s.*—**Cripps's s.** A long s. for fracture of the femur in which extension and counter-extension are both kept up by carefully regulated elastic force. [E., 1.]—**Davis's s.** A knee-joint apparatus consisting of two metallic bands that fit about the thigh connected by two riveted rods parallel with the axis of the thigh. These bars articulate by pivot-joints with rods parallel to the axis of the leg, the latter rods being riveted to bands that fit about the leg. [a, 34.]—**Davis's s. for coxalgia**. A s. intended to exert extension and admit of motion. It consists of an external steel plate, extending from a short distance above the ankle to the crest of the ilium, at the upper extremity of which there is a swivel for attaching a counter-extending perineal band, partly elastic and partly inelastic. At the lower end there is a screw having a button on the outer side near its free extremity, in which to fasten a strip of webbing, and which can be lengthened by a key for the purpose of extension. At the upper third of the s. there is a sliding joint by which the appliance can be lengthened or shortened, and at the lower third there is a buckle for securing a band which passes around the knee. [E.]—**Desault's s.** A long s. for fracture of the femur. It consists of one long s. extending from below the sole of the foot to the axilla, and of a short s. extending from the same point to the perineum. They are connected below by a transverse bar for receiving the extending bands, and along the leg and thigh by strips of bandage. The counter-extension is effected by a suitable thigh belt, the ends of which are passed through the mortise-holes near the upper end of the long s. [E.]—**Dupuytren's s. for fracture of the leg**. A straight wooden s., reaching from the knee to a point 3 inches below the sole of the foot, joined to a wedge-shaped cushion reaching from the knee to the ankle. The apparatus is bandaged to the inner side of the leg, the thin edge of the cushion upward. [E.]—**Fergusson's s. for the hip joint**. A long, straight s. extending from the axilla to below the foot. Counter-extension is made through the opposite thigh by means of a laced socket having a band attached to its upper extremity and connected with the upper end of the s.; used after excision of the joint. [E., 3.]—**Fox's s. for fractured clavicle**. See *Fox's APPARATUS*.—**Gilbert's long s.** A s. stretched along the outer side of each lower limb from a point a few inches below the sole to within a short distance of the axilla. The extending strips, tied under the sole of the foot and secured to a horizontal block, were controlled by a tourniquet, while the counter-extending strips were carried along the pelvis, both in front and behind, and firmly fastened by transverse bands passed around the hip-bones, the back, and the abdomen. Used in fracture of both thighs. [E.]—**Gordon's s.** A side s. for the arm and hand in Colles's fracture. [E.]—**Hamilton's s. for fracture of the patella**. A triangular apparatus, of which one side rests on the bed, a second side is vertical and is hinged to the lower end of the first, and the third slants from the upper end of the first to the upper end of the second, and is also attached to the upper end of the first by hinges. To this third piece the leg and thigh are fastened, and it is then raised and fastened to the second at any desired angle. In this way the muscles of the thigh are relaxed, while the fragments of the patella are held in apposition by straps which pass over the bone and under the board on which the limb rests. [E.]—**Hammond's s.** A wire s. for fractures of the lower jaw. It consists of a wire frame fitting closely over the teeth, where it is fastened in place by other pieces of fine wire passed around it between the different teeth. [E., 1.]—**Heath's s. for the elbow**. A s. used for extension and counter-extension after excision of the elbow. It consists of a firm band surrounding the arm, of another surrounding the forearm, and of two straight metallic rods connecting them. By means of screws the apparatus may be lengthened to any extent necessary to separate the parts of the joint. [E.]—**Hodgen's suspension s.** See *Hodgen's APPARATUS*.—**Interdental s.** A s. used for treating fractures of the jaw. It consists of a dentist's lower cup having a flat bottom and square sides that is filled with some plastic material and introduced into the mouth as when taking an impression for a lower set of teeth. A bandage is then placed over the head and chin. [a, 34.]—**Levis's s. for fractured clavicle**. See *Levis's APPARATUS*.—**Lister's s.** A long s. for treating fractures of the thigh, extending from the axilla to below the sole of the foot. [E.]—**McIntyre's s.** A posterior s. for the leg and thigh, in the form of a double inclined plane. The two pieces are connected by a screw-and-nut arrangement beneath them, by means of which the angle of inclination may be altered at will. [E.]—**Mento-dental s.** A s. consisting of a stiff wire chin-support covered with canvas to which head and neck bandages may be pinned; the wire is attached to a tray, and the latter is connected by means of a screw and rods with a second tray that holds a semi-ovoid concave rim for covering the teeth. ["Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," Jan. 21, 1893, p. 55 (a, 34).]—**Moon's s.** An interdental s. for fracture of the lower jaw, made in halves which may be adapted to a jaw of any size. [E.]—**Morgan's s.** An extension s. for fracture of the femur in which the extending force is carried from the foot through a pedal cross-bar to a long s. applied to the other femur. [E., 1.]—**Neill's s. for the leg**. A s. consisting of a fracture box with extension made by fastening the lower part of the leg to the foot-board, and counter-extension made by adhesive straps passed through holes in the upper part of the box and tied on the outside. [E., 3.]—**Nélaton's s. for Colles's fracture**. A



pistol-shaped s. consisting of two pieces, one for the inner and the other for the outer aspect of the forearm. [E.]—**Neudorfer's s.** Strips of fabric covered with soft plaster of Paris and applied beneath a bandage. [a, 34]—**Packard's bracketed s.** A long s. divided into two parts connected by iron rods, for the treatment of compound fractures. Through the space thus left a ready access is permitted to the wound. [E.]—**Physick's long s.** A modification of Desault's s. (q. v.). [E.]—**Price's s.** A bracketed s. for the thigh and leg; used after excision of the knee joint. [E, 2.]—**Sayre's s. (for the ankle).** A s. consisting of a steel collar to surround the leg, a foot-piece to fit the sole of the foot, and two rods, each having a male and a female screw, and connected with the band and foot-piece—the anterior rod by a hinge and stirrup. The limb is prepared for the apparatus by first placing longitudinally around the leg strips of adhesive plaster long enough to extend from the ankle to the tubercle of the tibia. These strips are additionally secured by covering them with a roller, leaving about three inches of their upper extremities exposed. The band of the instrument is opened, slipped around the leg, and clasped, and the free ends of the adhesive strips are turned over the collar and fixed by a roller. The foot at the same time is placed upon the foot-piece and fastened by adhesive plaster and a bandage. With a key the screws in the two rods are next turned, increasing the extension until the patient realizes the required support. [E.]—**Sayre's s. for coxalgia.** A s. made on the same principle as Davis's s., but modified so that for walking extension is made from the thigh and counter-extension from the groin, the appliance not extending below the knee. It consists of an extensible steel bar made up of two sections, one running within the other and reaching from the crest of the ilium to a point 2 inches above the lower end of the femur. At its upper end, and connected with it by a ball-and-socket joint, is a well-padded pelvic band, to which one or two perineal bands are attached for counter-extension. At the lower end of the bar is a rectangular branch, designed to include a part of the inner side of the thigh, and at the lower end of both the outer and inner pieces of metal are rollers, over which run the tabs attached to the ends of the adhesive plaster used for extension. [E.]—**Sayre's s. (for the knee).** A s. consisting of two steel collars, one inch wide, which encircle respectively the thigh and the leg below the knee. These collars admit of being opened and then closed and locked by a hinge and clasp, and are connected with each other by two rods which can be lengthened or shortened by a rack and pinion, worked by a key. This apparatus is secured to the limb by means of adhesive plasters placed longitudinally around the thigh from the lower end of it almost to the groin, and in the same manner around the leg from the head of the tibia to a little above the ankle. These plasters are bound to the leg and thigh by a roller, leaving about two inches of each uncovered. The s. is next slipped around the thigh and leg, and after being adjusted, is fixed in position by turning the ends of the plaster (left uncovered by the roller) over the bands and securing them by the turn of another bandage. Extension and counter-extension are made by screws connected with the lateral rods. [E.]—**Sector s.** Two terminal plates of thin, perforated metal, connected with each other by a bridge consisting of a sector and two overriding slotted steel strips, connected by three thumb-screws or key-clamps. Used in treating fractures or deformities. [a, 34.]—**Shaffer's s. for knock-knee.** An adjustable s. which can be bent to any lateral angle by turning the key which works a traction rod. The s. is applied to the limb in its deformed position and buckled tightly in place, and then by turning the key the s. is straightened and with it the limb. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Smith's anterior s.** See under *Suspension apparatus*.—**Smith's s. for ununited fracture.** An apparatus made on the same principle as the ordinary club-foot apparatus, consisting of a shoe and a leg- and thigh-piece, connected by hinges and fastened around the limb by straps and buckles. [E, 3.]—**Stendle's s.** The use of a steidle, bedstead, or crib for the purposes of a s., in treating fractures of the thigh. The upper portion of the body is attached to the head and the fractured limb to the foot and each side of the limb by bandages. [S. W. Hope, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 21, 1885, p. 963 (a, 34).]—**Stillman's s.** See *Sector s.*—**Swinburne's s. for Colles's fracture.** A s. consisting of a single wooden straight s. placed along the posterior aspect of the forearm and reaching from the elbow to the metacarpophalangeal joints. It is fitted with two compresses, one of which fills the concavity of the carpus, while the other supplies the deficiency in the straight line of the arm above. The s. is secured with adhesive straps or arranged so as to make extension and counter-extension. [E.]—**Swinburne's s. for the leg.** A long, narrow, straight wooden s. and foot-piece. The foot is bandaged to the foot piece, and counter-extension is made from the knee by strips of plaster looped about the limb below the joint and fastened by a rope passed through the loop and then through a hole in the side opposite the middle of the thigh. [E.]—**Tamplin's s.** A modification of Scarpa's shoe for the treatment of talipes. [E, 14.]—**Taylor's s. for coxalgia (modified by Sayre).** A long s. consisting of two bars, one working within the other, and extending from the crest of the ilium to the sole of the foot, underneath which is fastened to the shoe. At its upper extremity is an iron girdle, and to this are attached two perineal bands, one for the sound and the other for the affected limb. There is also a knee-pad. [E.]—**Thomas's knee s.** A s. for relieving the knee joint from the pressure of the weight of the body by transferring it to the ischium and perineum. It consists of two parallel metallic bars connected by a piece of sacking or leather, with a foot-piece and a metallic patten at their lower extremities, and also a ring, well padded, and attached, at an angle of 53°, to the upper ends of the rods, and having a buckle in front and behind for the attachment of a strap. [E, 2.]—**Thomas's s. for hip-joint disease.** A s. made long enough to extend from the middle of the posterior surface of the leg to the middle of the trunk. It consists of thin sheet steel 1 inch wide and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, and is bent so as to rest close up against the tuber ischii, beneath the nates. On it are

placed two semicircular strips of strap-iron, the one on the thigh part of the iron and the other on the leg part. These may be slid up or down. Two short segments of metal are also connected to the upper end of the s., and are designed to embrace half the circumference of the body. A shoe with a cork sole  $\frac{2}{4}$  or 3 inches high, designed for the foot of the sound limb, is also required. The patient stands on the sound limb, with a block placed beneath the foot of the affected limb, high enough to correct the obliquity of the pelvis and the inclination of the spine. The s. is next placed along the posterior surface of the leg, the thigh, the buttock, and the back, and bent so as to conform exactly to the outlines of these parts. A plain roller is then applied around the limb, beginning at the middle of the leg and continuing it up to the groin, from which point it is passed to the body, and ended by a few circular turns beginning about the crests of the ilia and terminating at the lower angle of the scapula. For this roller, which is merely a protective for the skin, one leg of a pair of woolen drawers may be substituted. A plaster roller-bandage is next applied around the limb at the middle of the leg, at the knee, and around the thigh a short distance below the buttock; after which the plaster bandage is made to encircle the body as high as the lower angle of the scapula, care being taken to protect the crests of the ilia. The s. is next placed in position along the posterior aspect of the leg, thigh, and buttock, and is secured by a second and third plaster roller following the same order as the first. After the plaster has hardened it may either be left undivided or split up along the anterior surface and secured by straps. [E, 2.]—**Vance's s.** A leather s. intended to fix the joint in hip disease. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Welch's leg s.** A double s., one part guttered and having the general shape of the leg and foot, the other straight; used for fracture of the tibia. [E.]—**Welch's shoulder s.** An angular guttered s. for covering the cap of the shoulder and outer surface of the arm in cases of fracture high up in the humerus. [E.]

**SPLINTCHINA** (Ger.), n. Spli<sup>2</sup>nt<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>en-a<sup>2</sup>. Yellow cinchona devoid of suberous layers. [a, 35.]

**SPODE** (Fr.), n. Spod. 1. Zinc oxide obtained by calcination. 2. White calcined ivory. [A, 385.]

**SPODIACON** (Lat.), **SPODIACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Spo<sup>2</sup>d-(i)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>n, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., σποδιακόν (from σποδός, ashes). A certain old ash-colored collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SPODIOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Spod(spo<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>e)-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). From σποδός, gray, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *spondiomyélite*, *spondomyélite antérieure aiguë*. See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.

**SPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spod(spo<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., σποδίων (from σποδός, ashes). An old name for animal charcoal. [E.]—**S. Græcorum.** See *ALBUM græcum*.

**SPOGEL**, n. See *ISPAHUL*.

**SPONDIAS** (Lat.), n. f. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>ados (-is). Gr., σπονδιάς. Fr., s., *mombin*. Ger., *Mombin*; *Jaume*. Hog-plum; a genus of trees of the *Spondiaceæ*, or *Spondiææ*, which are a tribe or order of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. cytherea**, **S. dulcis**. Fr., *arbre de Cythère*. Otaheite apple; a species cultivated in the Friendly and Society Islands for its edible fruit, which is aperient and refrigerant. The leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—**S. lutea**. Fr., s. *jaune*. Golden apple, Jamaica plum, yellow hog-plum; an astringent species of the West Indies and South America. [a, 35.]—**S. mangifera**. Hog-plum or wild mango of the East Indies. The root is used as an emmenagogue, the powdered root-bark as an antidiysenteric, and the wood in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. A mild, insipid gum exuding from the bark is used as a tonic and in fumigations. The fruit is eaten; and in China its juice is a constituent of several hair tonics. [a, 35.]—**S. mombin**, **S. mombin**, **S. purpurea**. Fr., s. *d fruits rouges*, *prunier d'Espagne*, *ramboustin*. Ger., *purpurrotte Mombin*. Spanish plum, purple hog plum of the West Indies and tropical South America. The sugary, acidulous drupes are used medicinally like prunes. The seeds are poisonous. Most parts of the tree are mildly astringent. The leaves are a feeble anodyne and diaphoretic, and the flower-buds are used as a sweetmeat with sugar. [a, 35.]—**S. tuberosa**. A Brazilian species. The tubers contain a potable sap, and the ripe fruits are used as a refrigerant. [a, 35.]—**S. venulosa**. A species with an aromatic and astringent bark. [a, 35.]

**SPONDYALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and άλγος, pain. See *CACORRHACHITIS*.

**SPONDYLARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-r(i<sup>2</sup>re)-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the vertebral articulations. [E.]—**S. synovialis**. Of Hüller, inflammation of the synovial membrane of the oblique processes of the vertebrae. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**SPONDYLARTHROACE** (Lat.), n. f. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>s)-e(a). Gen., -thro<sup>2</sup>aces. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἄκας, evil. Fr., s. *Caries of the vertebrae*. [E.]

**SPONDYLEXARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-e<sup>2</sup>x-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -thro<sup>2</sup>oses (-is). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἐξάρθρωσις, a dislocation. Fr., *spondylexarthrose*. Dislocation of a vertebra. [E.]

**SPONDYLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Fr., *spondylite*. Inflammation of one or more vertebrae. [E.] Cf. *POLL'S DISEASE*.—**S. cervicalis**. Arthritis of the cervical vertebrae. [A, 57 (a, 14).]—**S. deformans**. Chronic rheumatic or gouty arthritis of the vertebral column terminating in ankylosis and deformity. [A, 520 (a, 20).]—**S. tuberculosa**. Tubercular s.

**SPONDYLIZEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Spo<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>z(e<sup>2</sup>z)-em(am)<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em<sup>2</sup>alos (-alis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἱζημα, a subsiding. Fr., *spondylizème*. Of Hergeott, pelvic obstruction in which, instead of mere spondylolisthesis, there is destruction,



total or partial, of the body of a vertebra, as in Pott's disease, so as to allow the vertebra above it to sink into its place. [Auvard, "Union méd.," May 1, 1884, p. 759; A, 15.]

**SPONDYLOCACE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{k/a}^2\text{s(a}^1\text{k)-e(a).}$  Gen., -oc/acea. From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ , evil. See SPONDYLARTHROCAE.

**SPONDYLODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{(a)-di}^2\text{n-}$  (du<sup>n</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\delta\acute{o}\nu\eta\eta$ , pain. See CARORRHACHITIS.

**SPONDYLOLISTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{sth-}$  e(a<sup>1</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es/eos (-is). From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\delta\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a sliding. Fr., *spondylolisthésis*, *spondylolisthèse*, *glissement de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Wirbelglitt*. Of Kilian, a deformity of the vertebral column due to the lumbar vertebrae gliding upon each other, so as to overhang and obstruct the brim of the pelvis, the body of the last lumbar vertebra, especially, being separated from that of the first sacral vertebra. Cf. *Spondylolisthætic PELVIS*, *PELVIS obiecta*, and SPONDYLIZEMA.

**SPONDYLOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{(a)-mi-}$  (mu<sup>n</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>-li/i<sup>2</sup>/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it/idos (-idis). From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , marrow. See SPONDYLITIS.

**SPONDYLOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{(a)-pa}^2\text{th-}$  (pa<sup>2</sup>th)/ie/a<sup>2</sup>. From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , disease. Fr., *spondylopathie*. Any vertebral disease.

**SPONDYLOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{pt-os}^2\text{/i}^2\text{s.}$  Gen., -ptos/eos (-is). From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\pi\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a falling. See SPONDYLOLISTHESIS.

**SPONDYLOPYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{(a)-pi}^2\text{(pu}^2\text{-}$  os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\pi\acute{\nu}\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ , pus. Vertebral disease attended by the production of pus. [E.]

**SPONDYLOSCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{sch}^2\text{(o}^2\text{sch}^2\text{'-}$  i<sup>2</sup>a/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -schis/eos (-osch/i<sup>2</sup>is). From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\sigma\chi\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a fissure. A lack of ossification, either unilateral or bilateral, in the arch of the fifth lumbar vertebra; said to be one of the causes of spondylolisthesis. [F. L. Neugebauer, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxii, 3; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 443.]

**SPONDYLOMOTY**, n.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-o}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{-}$  From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vertebra, and  $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$ , a cutting. Fr., *spondylotomie*. Ger., *Spondylotomie*. See RHACHITOMY.

**SPONDYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-u}^2\text{s(u}^1\text{s).}$  Gr.,  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ . Fr., *spondyle*. See VERTEBRA and VERTICILLUS.

**SPONGE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j.}$  Gr.,  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ . Lat., *spongea*, *spongia*. Fr., *éponge*. Ger., *Schwamm*, *Meerschwamm*. It., *spugna*. Sp., *esponja*. An individual of the *Spongia*, *Spongia*, or *Spongida*, a class of the *Cœlentera* or of the *Protozoa*; as commonly used, the horny or fibrous skeleton of such an individual. [L.]—**Burnt s.** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See CARBO SPONGIÆ.—**Compressed s.** Lat., *spongia compressa* [Belg. Ph.] (*seu pressa* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *seu funicularis* [Fr. Cod.]), *spongiæ compressæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *éponge préparée à la cire* [Fr. Cod., 1868] (*ou à la ficelle* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Pressschwamm*. Sp., *esponja preparada* [Sp. Ph.]. Fine s's, cleansed and exposed to pressure—being wound about with fine thread for the purpose, according to many of the ph's. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Honeycomb s.** See SPONGIA EQUINA.—**Levant s.** See EUSPONGIA OFFICINALIS.—**Prepared s.** See SPONGIA PRÆPARATA.—**River s.** See SPONGIA FLUVIATILIS.—**S-particle.** See SARCOD.—**Turkeys.** See EUSPONGIA OFFICINALIS.—**Vegetable s.** See LUFFA AEGYPTIACA.—**Waxed s.** See SPONGIA CERATA.

**SPONGE-HOLDER**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j'hold-u}^2\text{r.}$  Ger., *Schwammhalter*. A rod terminating in a clasp-like device for grasping a sponge, to which it serves as a handle.—**Finger s.-h.** A s.-h. with a thimble at one end, for use within the throat. [E.]

**SPONGIA** [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n(spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'j}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{.}$  Gr.,  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , *spongia*. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *esponja* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A sponge. In pharmacy, *S. officinalis*, or, according to the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., and Sp. Ph., *S. usitatissima*, washed and pressed. The Finn. Ph. and Norw. Ph. require Mediterranean sponges; the Swed. Ph. allows also sponges from the Red Sea. 2. See TONSIL. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Carbo spongiæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See CARBO SPONGIÆ.—**Pulvis spongiæ ustæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre d'éponge torréfiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Fine sponges, cleansed, burned in a coffee-mill, powdered, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; river sponge sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. cerata** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Spongiæ ceratæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Wachschwamm*. Fine sponges carefully cleansed, soaked in melted yellow wax, pressed in a warm press [Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and, when cold, freed from the wax on their edges; used to make sponge tents. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. compressa** [Belg. Ph.], *Spongiæ compressæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See COMPRESSED SPONGE.—**S. cynorrhodontis**, *S. cynosbati*. See BEDEGAR.—**S. equina**. Ordinary bath-sponge. [a, 35.]—**S. fluviatilis** [Russ. Ph.]. Small sponges found on stones or on the stalks and leaves of water plants in rivers, ponds, or swamps. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. funiculo pressa** [Fr. Cod.]. See COMPRESSED SPONGE.—**S. gossypina**. Wool sponge, "lamb's wool"; a variety of *S. equina*. [a, 35.]—**S. lacinulosa**. Fr., *éponge peluchée*. A very porous, round, soft sponge found in the Mediterranean and Red Seas and the Indian Ocean. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. lacustris**. A Russian species used in the fresh state by the homeopaths for the preparation of a tincture. [B, 270.]—**S. marina** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *S. officinalis* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.]. See *S. præparata* (2d def.).—**S. præparata**. 1. See *S. cerata*. 2. Sponge rendered soft and suitable for surgical purposes by maceration in cold water and separation of the calcareous matter. [a, 35.]—**S. pressa** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See COMPRESSED SPONGE.—**S. rosarum**.

See BEDEGAR.—**S. usitatissima**. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.]. A fine porous species of sponge admitted by the Belg. and Sp. Ph's and the Fr. Cod. for medical uses along with *S. officinalis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. usta** [Fr. Cod., U. S. Ph., 1850]. Fr., *éponge torréfiée* [Fr. Cod.]. See CARBO SPONGIÆ.—**Spongiæ ustæ pulveratæ**. See PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ.

**SPONGIN**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{n.}$  Fr., *spongine*. Ger., *S*. The fibrous substance of sponges exhausted by water, alkalies, and feeble acids. It is analogous to sericin, and is soluble in caustic potassa and in concentrated acids. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**SPONGIOBLASTS**, n. pl.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-o-bla}^2\text{sts.}$  From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , a sponge, and  $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sprout. A variety of cells from which the stroma of gray nervous tissue develops. [L.]

**SPONGIOLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n(spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'j}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{.}$  Dim. of *spongia*, a sponge. See SPONGIOLE.—**S. seminis**. See APPENDIX FUNICULARIS.

**SPONGIOLE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-ol.}$  Lat., *spongiola* (q. v.). Fr., *s*. Ger., *Schwämmchen*. 1. A spongelet; a term formerly applied to certain small bodies, especially the tender tip of a root, on account of their spongy texture and supposed property of absorbing moisture like a sponge. [a, 35.] 2. A chorionic villus.—**Pistillary s.** A stigma. [a, 35.]—**Seed s.** Of De Candolle, one of the minute bodies said to be situated upon the external surface of seeds and to induce germination by the absorption of water. [a, 35.]

**SPONGIOPILINE**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-o-pil'en.}$  From *spongia*, a sponge, and  $\pi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , felted wool. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Filzschwamm*. A sheet, about half an inch thick, consisting of cotton-wool mingled with small pieces of sponge, coated with gutta-percha on one side; to be wrung out of hot water and applied as a poultice.

**SPONGIOPLASM**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-o-pla}^2\text{zm.}$  Lat., *spongioplasma* (from *spongia*, a sponge, and  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$ , anything molded). The material forming the reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell. [Schäfer (a, 34).] Cf. HYALOPASM.

**SPONGIOSA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n(spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'j}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{-os-a}^2\text{.}$  From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , a sponge. See CANCEROSUS TISSUE.—**Horns'** (Ger.). See NEUROGLIA and HORN FRAMEWORK.

**SPONGIOSE**, adj.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-os.}$  Lat., *spongiosus*, *spongiodes* (from  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , a sponge). Fr., *spongieux*. Ger., *spongiös*, *schwammig*, *locker*. Spongy, resembling a sponge in texture; very cellular, with the cells filled with air. The *Spongioti* of Fries are a section of the genus *Polyporus*. [a, 35.]

**SPONGOCYNANCHE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-go}^2\text{(go}^2\text{'-si}^2\text{n(ku}^2\text{n}^2\text{'-}$  a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/e(a). Gen., -anch'es. From  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , a sponge, and  $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$ , cynanche. Fr., *s*. See CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.

**SPONGOID**, adj.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-oid.}$  Gr.,  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$  (from  $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , a sponge, and  $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Lat., *spongioides*. Fr., *εσπιουοιδη*. Resembling sponge. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

**SPONGOS** (Lat.), **SPONGUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{'gos, -gu}^2\text{s-}$  (gu<sup>2</sup>s). See SPONGE; in the pl., *spongi*, swollen tonsils. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SPONGY**, adj.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n}^1\text{j}^2\text{-y.}$  Fr., *spongieux*. Ger., *schwammig*, *locker*. Resembling sponge in texture or in characters. [a, 17.]

**SPONTANEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-an'e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s.}$  Lat., *spontaneus* (from *sponte*, of one's free will). Fr., *spontané*. Ger., *freiwillig* (1st def.), *wildwachsend* (2d def.). 1. Originating within one's self; produced by internal agencies or impulses, apart from external influences. [a, 48.] 2. Of plants, growing wild. [a, 35.]

**SPONTÉPARITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta-pa}^2\text{-re-ta.}$  See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

**SPOON**, n.  $\text{Spu}^2\text{n.}$  Gr.,  $\kappa\omicron\chi\lambda\iota\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\upsilon$ . Lat., *cochlearia*. Fr., *cuvier*. Ger., *Löffel*. A utensil, consisting of a hollow part (usually more or less oval) and a stem, used in eating and feeding; also a s.-shaped instrument. [a, 48.]—**Sharp s.** A small metallic s., usually circular, and having a sharp edge, used for scraping away granulations, fungous growths, etc. Special varieties are designated according to the name of their inventors. [B.]

**SPORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r(spo}^2\text{r}^2\text{'a}^2\text{.}$  See SPORE.—**Globulus sporarum**. Ger., *Sporenbällchen*. A round conceptacle containing four united spores. [a, 35.]

**SPORACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r-a-shu}^2\text{s.}$  From *sporā*, a spore. Lat., *sporaceus*. Composed of or convertible into spores. [a, 35.]

**SPORADIAL**, **SPORADIC**, adj's.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r-ad}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l, -a}^2\text{'d}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{l.}$  Gr.,  $\sigma\pi\omicron\text{ραδικός}$  (from  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\text{ρεν}$ , to sow). Lat., *sporadicus*. Fr., *sporadique*. Ger., *sporadisch*, *zerstreut*. 1. Occurring at isolated points; of diseases, not epidemic. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, scattered, widely dispersed. [a, 35.]

**SPORANGEIOLE**, n.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{'j}^2\text{i}^2\text{-ol.}$  Lat., *sporangioleum* (from *sporā*, a spore, and  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon$ , a vessel). Fr., *eporangiole*. A case containing sporidia. [a, 35.]

**SPORANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r(spo}^2\text{r}^2\text{'-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{'(a}^2\text{n}^2\text{'-j}^2\text{i}^2\text{(ge}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{'u}^2\text{m).}$  From *sporā*, a spore, and  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon$ , a vessel. Fr., *sporangie*. Ger., *Sporenhälter*, *Sporenghäuse*, *Sporangie*. A spore-case containing non-sexual spores. [a, 35.]

**SPORANGIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r(spo}^2\text{r}^2\text{'-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{'(a}^2\text{n}^2\text{'-j}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(gi}^2\text{'d}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2\text{'u}^2\text{m).}$  Fr., *eporangidium*. Of Bischoff, the theca of mosses.

**SPORE**, n.  $\text{Spo}^2\text{r.}$  Lat., *spora*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *S*. A specialized cell, consisting essentially of a nucleated mass of protoplasm (usually inclosed by a cell-wall), capable of developing into a new individual. The term is usually restricted to the free reproductive cells of cryptogams, the s's of phanerogams being known as ovules and pollen. [a, 35.] Cf. CARPOSPORE, CHLAMYDOSPORE, GYMNOPORE, MACROSPORE, MENISPORE, MICROPORE, OOSPORE, PROTOPORE, TELENTOPORE, UREDOPORE, ZOOSPORE, and ZYGOSPORE.—**Autumn s's.** The teliospores of the *Uredineæ*. [a, 35.]—**Coat s.** See CHLAMYDOSPORE.—**Compound s's.** S's that become septate by division and produce secondary s's (merisporous). [a, 35.]—**Dauers' (Ger.).** See RESTING-CELL.—**Daughter s's.** S's pro-



duced together in a cyst or mother-cell. [a, 35].—**Inactive s.** A non-motile, reproductive cell. [a, 35]. Cf. *Resting-cell*.—**Mother-s.** A cell or cyst containing s's; more properly, a mother-cell. [a, 35].—**Naked s.** See *Gymnospor* (1st def.).—**Primary s.** See *Protospor*.—**Resting s.** See *Resting-cell*.—**Secondary s.** See *Teleutospore* and *Merispor*.—**S.-case.** See *Sporangeium*.—**S'-nblase** (Ger.). See *Sporocyst*.—**S'-nfrucht** (Ger.). See *Sporocarp*.—**S'-nhaat** (Ger.). See *Sporoderm*.—**S'-nplanze** (Ger.). See *Cryptogam*.—**S'-nschicht** (Ger.). See *Hymenium*.—**S'-nschlauchpilze** (Ger.). See *Ascomycetes*.—**S'-nträger** (Ger.). See *Sporophore*.—**S.-sac.** See *Sporangeium*.—**Summer s's.** The urospores of the *Uredineae*. [a, 35].—**Swarm s.** See *Flagellula* and *Zoospore*.—**Winter s's.** See *Autumn s's*.

**SPORID**, n. Spor'id. Lat. *sporidium* (from *σπορά*, a spore). Fr., *sporidie*. Ger., *Sporidie*. A small spore; a reproductive cell produced within a cyst or ascus. [a, 35].

**SPORIDIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Spor(spo'r)-i'd-i(i²)/o'l-a². See *SPORULE*.

**SPORIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spo'r-i'd-i²/u²m(u²m). See *SPORID*.

**SPORIFEROUS**, adj. Spo'r-i-f'e'r-u²s. From *σπορά*, a spore, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *sporifère*. Ger., *sporenführend*. Bearing spores. The *Sporifera* are a section of the *Fungi*. [a, 35].

**SPORISORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo'r)-i²-sor'i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *sporisorie*. The genus *Tilletia*. [a, 35].—**S. maidis**. A species parasitic on Turkish corn, said to produce pellagra. [B, 108 (a, 14)].

**SPORN** (Ger.), n. Spo'rn. See *Calcar* and *Hippocampus minor*.—**Hahmens'.** See *Hippocampus minor*.

**SPOROCARP**, n. Spo'r-o-kar'p. Lat., *sporocarpium* (from *σπορά*, a spore, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *sporocarpe*. Ger., *Sporenfrucht*, *Keimfrucht*. The fructification in cryptogams, especially the pluricellular body produced in the *Carpoporeae* by the fertilization of the carpospogonium. [a, 35].

**SPOROCLADIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo'r)-o(o²)-klad(kla²d)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *σπορά*, a spore, and *κλάδος*, a branch. In some *Algae*, a branch bearing spores. [a, 35].

**SPOROCYST**, n. Spor'o-si²st. Lat., *sporocystis* (from *σπορά*, a spore, and *κύστις*, a bladder). A sporangium in *Algae*. [a, 35].

**SPORODERM**, n. Spo'r-o-du'r'm. Lat., *sporodermis* (from *σπορά*, a spore, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Ger., *Sporenhaut*. The wall or envelope inclosing the nucleus of a spore. [a, 35].

**SPOROGENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo'r)-o(o²)-gon(ge²n)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *σπορά*, a spore, and *γόνος*, offspring. Fr., *sporigène*. 1. A sporangium. 2. The sporocarp in *Muscinæ*. [a, 35].

**SPOROPHORE**, n. Spo'r'o-for. Lat., *sporophorum* (from *σπορά*, a spore, and *φόρος*, bearing). Fr., s. Ger., *Sporenträger*. Lit., a spore-bearer; in phanerogams, the placenta; in certain *Fungi*, the basidium; in mosses, that part of the sporogonium that bears the spores, also the sporophyte. [a, 35].

**SPOROPHYLL**, n. Spo'r'o-fl²l. Lat., *sporophyllum* (from *σπορά*, a spore, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *sporophylle*. A foliar organ bearing spores. [a, 35].

**SPOROPHYTE**, n. Spo'r'o-fl²t. From *σπόρος*, seed, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., s. 1. A cryptogam. 2. In the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*, the plant bearing the non-sexual spores. [a, 35].

**SPOROS** (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo'r)/o²s. Gr., *σπόρος* (from *σπερειν*, to sow). See *SEMEN*.

**SPOROSAC**, n. Spo'r'o-sa²k. From *σπόρος*, seed, and *σάκος*, a sac. Fr., s. One of the simple generative buds of certain hydroids in which the medusoid structure is not developed. [B, 28 (a, 27)].

**SPOROTRICHUM** (Lat.), n. n. Spo'r-o-t'r'i²k(r'i²eh²)-u²m(u²m). From *σπόρος*, seed, and *τρίχ*, a hair. Fr., *sporotriche*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. The *Sporotricha* are a cohort of *Fungi*; the *Sporotrichaceae*, a family of *Hyphomycetes*; the *Sporotrichaceae*, a division of the *Mucedinæ*; and the *Sporotrichi*, a section of the *Mucedinæ*. [a, 35].—**S. dermatodes**. A species that infests Provence cane, in the shape of a whitish, pulverulent mold, of a disagreeable, irritating odor, provocative of sneezing. Contact with it gives rise to *maladie des cannes*.

**SPOROZOEA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Spor(spo'r)-o(o²)-zo²a². From *σπόρος*, a spore, and *ζωον*, an animal. Fr., *sporozoites*. Ger., *Sporozoen*. A class of cortical unicellular, endoparasitic *Protozoa* reproducing by spores. [L, 121].

**SPORET**, n. Sport. A shoot bearing leaves, flowers, or fruit different in character from those of the parent plant. [a, 35].

**SPORULE**, n. Spo'r'u²l. Lat., *sporula* (dim. of *spora*, a spore). Ger., s., *Sporchen*. 1. See *SPORE*. 2. A diminutive spore. 3. A granule contained within a spore. 4. A sporid. [a, 35].

**SPORULOUS**, adj. Spo'r'u²l-u²s. Lat., *sporulus* (from *sporula*, a little spore). Fr., *sporuleuse*. Of *Fungi*, having peridia containing many sporules. [B, 38 (a, 35)].

**SPOT**, n. Spo't. Gr., *στίγμα*, *στίλος*. Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Flack*. A small extent of surface differing, especially in appearance, from surrounding parts. [a, 48].—**Anterior perforated s.** of the brain. See *Anterior perforated space*.—**Blind s.** (of Mariotte). See *Optic disc*.—**Cornual s.** See *Leucoma* (3d def.).—**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Embryonal Fleck* (3d def.). 1. The germinal s. 2. See *PROTOSOMA*. 3. See *Embryonic area*.—**Germinal s.** Germinative s., Germ s. Lat., *macula germinativa* (see *germinans*). Fr., *tache germinative*. Ger., *Körnflack*, *Porehauungskern*. A nucleolus of a germinal vesicle; of R. Wagner, a more or less lenticular or spheroidal aggregation of granules contained within the germinal vesicle in contact with the inner surface of its wall, supposed by him to be the true germ of the embryo. [A, 4].—**Heat s.** See *Chloasma cuticarium*.—**Hectic s.** A bright-red s. on

the cheek of a person suffering from hectic fever. [a, 34].—**Hepatic s.** See *Chloasma* (1st def.).—**Igneal s.** See *Epheles ab igne*.—**Lenticular s's.** Lat., *maculae lenticulares*. See *LENTIGO* and *ROSEOLA typhosa*.—**Light s. on the membrana tympani**. Ger., *Lichtkegel*. A sharply defined and usually triangular s. of light situated in the inferior quadrant of the tympanic membrane. Its apex is in front of the umbo, and it extends forward and downward so that it forms an obtuse angle forward with the direction of the handle of the malleus. Its shape varies greatly on account of differences in the inclination of the membrane and variations in its curvature. The principal cause of this light s. is the inclination of the membrane to the axis of the meatus in connection with the concavity of the membrane. [F].—**Livers s.** See *Chloasma* (1st def.).—**Mariotte's s.** The optic disc. [A, 301 (a, 34)].—**Milk s.** Fr., *tache laiteuse*. An opaque patch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 1 inch in diameter, found post mortem, on the outer aspect of the visceral layer of the pericardium, most frequently over the right ventricle, less often over the left ventricle, the left auricle, or the prominences of the coronary vessels. It is very common in persons who have passed middle life, and may or may not be detachable. [D, 1].—**Mother's s.** See *Nævus*.—**Receptive s.** In vascular cryptogams, mosses, and *Hepaticæ*, a small s. on the wall of the oosphere, near its apex, through which the antherozoids enter the oosphere to fertilize it. [a, 25].—**Rose s's.** The rose-colored maculae of the eruption of typhoid fever.—**Soldier s.** Circumscribed leucoplakia of a serous surface. [a, 34]. Cf. *Milk s.*—**S. of sömmering**. See *MACULA lutea*.—**Sun s's.** See *LENTIGO*.—**Wagner's s.** See *Germinal s.*—**Wine s.** See *Nævus flammeus*.—**Yellow s.** See *MACULA lutea*.

**SPOTTING**, n. Spo't/i²n². See *NECROSIS* (2d def.).

**SPRACHE** (Ger.), n. Spra'ch²/e². See *SPEECH*.—**Geberdens'.** See *MIMOGRAPHY*.—**Hands'.** See *CHEIROLOGY*.—**Todde S.** Of Meyer, the monotonous snuffling language of persons affected with adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. ["Rev. de laryng.", May, 1892, p. 259 (a, 50)].

**SPRACHLOSIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Spra'ch²/los-i²g-kit. See *ALALIA*, *APHONIA* (1st def.), and *DUMBNESS*.

**SPRACHSTÖRUNG** (Ger.), n. Spra'ch²/stu²r-un². Any disorder of speech. [a, 14].

**SPRACHWERKZEUG** (Ger.), n. Spra'ch²/we²rk-tsoig. The organs of speech. [a, 48].

**SPRAIN**, n. Spran. Gr., *δυστορμία*. Lat., *distorsio*. Fr., *fou-lure*, *entorse*. Ger., *Verrenkung*. The condition of pain, swelling, etc., produced in the soft parts about a joint by a violent wrenching or straining of them without dislocation of the articular surfaces; also the lameness that follows.—**Rider's s.** A s. of the adductor longus femoris muscle, said to be caused generally by the horseman suddenly making a strong grip, owing to his horse rearing, shying, slipping, or unexpectedly taking a jump. [Morris, "Lancet," July 29, 1882, p. 133].

**SPRAY**, n. Spra. Fr., s., *pulvérisation*. Ger., *Flüssigkeitstaub*. Water or other liquid divided into fine particles by wind or a current of a gas; also a jet of liquid in such a condition. [a, 48]. Cf. *ATOMIZATION*.—**Listerian steam s.** The carbolyzed vapor from a steam atomizer used to cover the field and environment of a surgical operation. [a, 34].

**SPRAY-PRODUCER**, n. Spra'pro-du²s'/u²r. See *ATOMIZER*.—**Sass's s.-p.** Two glass tubes with fine points welded one on top of the other with the points in close apposition. Through the upper tube passes a strong current of air, while the lower one is bent at a right angle and fitted by a cork to a small glass test-tube which contains the medicated solution. [E].

**SPREIZLADE** (Ger.), n. Sprits'la²d-e². Of Renz, an extension apparatus for fractures of the femur. [L, 57 (a, 14)].

**SPREKELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Spre'k-e²-l²/a². From *Sprekelsen*, a German botanist. Fr., *sprekétie*. 1. An old name for the *Galen-thus nivalis*. 2. A genus of the *Amaryllidaceae*. [a, 35].—**S. cybaster**. Fr., *amaryllis salimbanque*. A plant referred by Benth and Hooker to the genus *Hippeastrum*. It scarcely differs from *Hippeastrum reginae*. [a, 35].—**S. formosissima**. Fr., *amaryllis magnifica* (ou reine de beauté). Ger., *Jakobs-lilie*, *spanische Lilie*. Sp., *flor de Santiago* [Mex. Ph.]. Jacobean lily. The bulbs are emetic. [a, 21, 35].

**SPREW**, n. Spru². Written, also, *sprue*. A local term for thrush. See *APHTHÆ*.

**SPRINGEN** (Ger.), n. Spr'i²n²/e²n. A variety of gid in sheep in which the animal leaps up into the air; due to the presence of *Cænurus cerebralis* in the fourth ventricle of the brain. [B].

**SPRINGFERTIG** (Ger.), adj. Spr'i²n²/fe²rt-i²g. Ready to be ruptured (said of the membranes in labor). [A, 88].

**SPRINGGURKE** (Ger.), n. Spr'i²n²/gurk-e². See *ECBALLIUM elaterium*.

**SPRING-HALT**, n. Spr'i²n²/ha²t. A disease of horses manifested by sudden, convulsive, and exaggerated lifting of the hind leg, believed to be choreic. [a, 34].

**SPRINGKRAFT** (Ger.), n. Spr'i²n²/kra²ft. See *ELASTICITY*.

**SPRING LAKE WEL**, n. Spr'i²n² lak we²l'. A place in Ot-tawa County, Michigan, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14)].

**SPRINGWURM** (Ger.), n. Spr'i²n²/vurm. See *ASCARIS* (1st def.).

**SPRITZE** (Ger.), n. Spr'i²t²/ze². See *SYRINGE*.—**Klystiers'.** An enema syringe. [a, 34].—**Magens'.** See *Stomach pump*.—**Nä-sens'.** See *RUINESCHYTA*.—**Salbens'.** An ointment syringe. [a, 34].—**S'nöröhren**. The cannula of a syringe. [E].—**Thränen's.** See *DACHRYOXYN* (2d def.).



**SPRITZFLASCHE** (Ger.), n. Spritz'fla'sh-e<sup>2</sup>. A squirting-bottle; an apparatus for injecting chloroform and other volatile liquids. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

**SPROFONDO** (It.), n. Spro-fon'do. A place in Tuscany where there are alkaline springs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**SPROSSE** (Ger.), n. Spro'sse<sup>2</sup>. 1. A bud, a sprout. 2. A freckle.—**Gefäss'**. A vascular sprout. [H.]—**Lagers'**, **Seitens'**. See ANABLASTEMA.—**S'nbildung**. See PROLIFERATION and CELL-GENESIS.—**Urnierens'**. The rudiment of the primitive kidney of the embryo.

**SPROSSER** (Ger.), n. Spro's'se'r. See STOLON.—**Gipfels'**. See ACROBRYON.

**SPROSSUNG** (Ger.), n. Spro's'sun<sup>3</sup>. See GEMMATION.

**SPROUT**, n. Spru's'ut. A shoot; in the pl., s's, young colewort. [a, 35].—**S.-chain**. A chain of cells formed by pullulation.

**SPROUTING**, n. Spru's'ut-i'n<sup>2</sup>. See PULLULATION.

**SPRUCE**, n. Spru's<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Abies*. [a, 35.] For subheadings, see under Fir.—**Hemlock s.** See *Abies canadensis*.—**Oil of s.** See HEMLOCK-OIL.—**S. beer**. A preparation made by boiling 4 pint of essence of s. and 4 oz. each of pimenta, ginger, and hops in 3 gallons of water for five or ten minutes, straining, adding 11 gallons of warm water, 1 pint of yeast, and 6 pints of molasses, and allowing to ferment for twenty-four hours. It is diuretic and antiscorbutic. [B. 5 (a, 38); B. 98 (a, 31).]—**S. gum**. The exudation of *Abies alba* and *Abies nigra*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx (a, 14).]

**SPRUDEL** (Ger.), n. Sprud'e<sup>2</sup>. A bubbling or spouting spring; hence, a name for many mineral springs. [a, 14].—**S'salz**. Salts from spouting mineral springs, especially Carlsbad salt. [a, 14].—**S'stein**. A mineral deposit formed around hot spouting springs, containing calcium carbonate, especially at Carlsbad. [a, 14].

**SPRUDE**, n. Spru's<sup>2</sup>. See SPREW.

**SPRUNG** (Ger.), n. Sprun<sup>2</sup>. See FISSURE.

**SPRUNGROLLE** (Ger.), n. Sprun'ro'l-le. The superior articular surface of the astragalus. [L. 332.]

**SPÜLSCHLAUCH** (Ger.), n. Spu'l'shla<sup>2</sup>-u'ch<sup>3</sup>. An irrigating bag.

**SPULWURM** (Ger.), n. Spul'wurm. See ASCARIS and ASCARIS lumbricoides.—**S'krankheit**. See ASCARIDIASIS.

**SPUMESCENT**, **SPUMOSE**, adj's. Spu'm-e's's'nt, spu'm'os. Lat., *spumescens*, *spumosus* (from *spuma*, foam). Fr., *mousseux*. Ger., *schäumig*. Frothing, having a froth-like appearance. [a, 35.]

**SPUNK**, n. Spu'n<sup>2</sup>k. See AMADOU.

**SPUR**, n. Spu'r. Lat., *calcar*. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. A sharp projection, such as the hippocampus minor. 2. A projection of tissue intervening between the upper and the lower part of the intestine at the seat of an artificial anus. [Morris (A, 87).] 3. In botany, (1) in the *Coniferae*, a contracted lateral shoot bearing a tuft of leaves at its summit; (2) see under CALCAR (2d def.). [a, 35.]

**SPURGE**, n. Spu'rj. See EUPHORBIA.

**SPURGE-FLAX**, n. Spu'rj'fla<sup>2</sup>x. See DAPHNE genkida.

**SPURRY**, n. Spu'r'i<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Spergula*. [a, 35.]

**SPUTUM** (Lat.), n. Spu't(sput)'u'm(u'm). From *spuere*, to spit. Fr., *crachât*. Ger., *Auswurf*, *Spucken*. A liquid discharge ejected from the mouth (when not swallowed). It may be simply saliva, or saliva plus the mucous secretions of the air passages; or it may be more or less purulent or bloody. [D.]—**Black-pigmented s.** S. colored black by inhaled particles of carbon. [a, 34].—**Cavernous s.** Of Guttman, nummulars from a pulmonary cavity. [a, 34].—**Egg-yolk s.** Of Traube, yellows. [a, 34].—**Globular sputa**. The irregularly globular yellow masses of s. composed of mucus, pus corpuscles, epithelium, etc., observed in the later stages of bronchial catarrh, etc. [a, 34].—**Green s.** Sanguinolent s. in which there has been oxidation of the hæmoglobin, observed in croupous and caseous pneumonia. [a, 34].—**Icteric s.** S. colored yellow or green by the bile-pigment in icterus. [a, 34].—**Nummular sputa**. The thick, heavy, and roundish (somewhat coin-like) sputa of pulmonary phthisis. [D.]—**Prune-juice s.**, **Rusty (colored) s.** The typical dark reddish-brown s. of pneumonia. It is viscid and semi-transparent, and adheres tenaciously to the side of the containing vessel. Its color is due to the presence of blood. [D. 1].—**S. coctum**. A muco-purulent, yellowish, thick, opaque s., rich in cells, characteristic of the second stage of acute catarrh and also of chronic catarrh. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**S. croceum**. See *Prune-juice s.*—**S. crudum**. The frothy, clear, mucous s. observed in the beginning of bronchial catarrh. [a, 34].—**S. fundum petens**, **Sputa globosa**, **Sputa lanuginosa**. See *Globular sputa*.—**S. pneumonicum**. See *Prune-juice s.*—**S. puriforme**. S. resembling pus. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Sputa rotunda**. See *Nummular sputa*.—**S. tuberculosum**. A muco-purulent or simply purulent s. occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis and cheesy pneumonia, characterized by the presence of Koch's *Bacillus tuberculosis*. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Yellow s.** 1. Sanguinolent s. rendered yellow by the oxidation of hæmoglobin. 2. S. rendered yellow by the presence of fungous growth. [a, 34.]

**SPYROCOLON**, n. Spir-o'k'o'l'o'n. A disease first noticed in 1820 in Greece, supposed to be a peculiar form of syphilis. [C. Wiener, "Jahrb. d. in-u. ausl. ges. Med.," xxx, p. 305 (a, 34).]

**SQUALE** (Fr.), n. Skwa'l. See SHARK.—**Huile de s.** See SHARK-OIL.

**SQUAMA** (Lat.), n. f. Skwam(skwa'm)'a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *ἀερίς*. Fr., *squame*, *écaille*. Ger., *Schuppe*. A scale or scale-like object; in botany, usually homologous to a leaf. [a, 35].—**S. frontalis**. See *Pars ossis frontalis*.—**S. occipitalis**. See *Supra-occipital BONE*.—**S. occipitalis superior**. See *BONE of the Incas*.—**S. occipitis**

[Hallmann]. See *Epitotic BONE* and *Supra-occipital BONE*.—**S. ossis frontis**. See *Pars ossis frontalis*.—**S. ossis occipitis**. See *Supra-occipital BONE*.—**S. ossis temporis**, **S. temporalis**. The thin scale-like part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

**SQUAMATE**, **SQUAMATED**, adj's. Skwam'at, -at-e'd. Lat., *squamatus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squaméen* (2d def.). Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Scale-like. 2. Furnished with scales. [a, 35.]

**SQUAMATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Skwa'm(skwa'm)-a(a's)'sh'i<sup>2</sup>(t'i<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *squama*, a scale. A disease of plants in which rosettes of scale-like leaves are produced. [a, 35.]

**SQUAMELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Skwa'm(skwa'm)-e'l'la<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamelle*. A minute scale. [a, 35.]

**SQUAMES**, n. pl. Skwamz. The cells of pavement epithelium.

**SQUAMIFEROUS**, adj. Skwa'm-i'f'e'r-u's. Lat., *squamifer*, *squamiferus* (from *squama*, a scale, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *squamifère*. Bearing a scale or scales. [a, 35.]

**SQUAMIFLOROUS**, adj. Skwa'm-i'f'lor-u's. From *squama*, a scale, and *flos*, a flower. Lepidanthous; having flowers resembling scales, or having small bracts colored like petals. [a, 35.]

**SQUAMOID**, adj. Skwam'oid. From *squama*, a scale, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *squamoïde*. Scale-like. [C.]

**SQUAMOSAL**, adj. Skwa'm-o's'l. 1. Scale-like (see *S. BONE*). 2. As a n., in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [C.]

**SQUAMOUS**, adj. Skwam'u's. Lat., *squamosus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squaméux*. Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling scales or a scale. 2. Scaly; marked by the formation of scales or by desquamation. [G.]

**SQUAMO-ZYGOMATIC**, adj. Skwam'o-zig'o-m-a't'i'k. Pertaining to the squamous portion and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. [C.]

**SQUAMULA** (Lat.), n. f. Skwa'm(skwa'm)-u'l(u'l)-a<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamule*, *squamellule*, *squamelle*. Ger., *Schuppchen*. A small scale; of Cassini, one of the scales forming a pappus (2d def.). [a, 35.]

**SQUAMULOSE**, adj. Skwa'm-u'l-os'. Lat., *squamulosus*. Minutely squamate, covered with small scales. [a, 35.]

**SQUARROSE**, adj. Skwa'r-os'. Lat., *squarrosus*. Fr., *squar-reux*. Ger., *sparrig*. Roughened with spreading processes such as closely arranged bracts. [a, 35.]

**SQUARROSO-DENTATE**, adj. Skwa'r-os'-o-de'n't'at. Lat., *squarroso-dentatus*. Ger., *sparrig-gezähnt*. Of a leaf, having teeth which form an angle with the plane of the leaf. [a, 35.]

**SQUARROUS**, adj. Skwa'r'u's. 1. See SQUARROSE. 2. Scurfy, scabby. [G.]

**SQUELETTE** (Fr.), n. Ske'-le't. See SKELETON.—**S. dermique**. See EXOSKELETON.—**S. viscéral**. See SPLANCHNO-SKELETON.

**SQUELETTOPÉE** (Fr.), n. Ske'-le'to-pa. The art of preparing a skeleton for purposes of study. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**SQUILL**, n. Skwi'l. Gr., *σκόλλα*. Lat., *scilla* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *bulbus scillæ* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (2d def.), *radix scillæ* [Fin. Ph.], *scillæ bulbus* (see *radix* [Gr. Ph.]) (2d def.). Fr., *scille* (bulbe) [Fr. Cod.], *bulbe de scille*, *ognon marin* (2d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Scilla*. 2. The sliced bulb of *Scilla maritima* (*Urginea scilla*). [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Medicinal s.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**Red s.** *S.* (2d def.) in which the scales are of a roseate hue. It does not differ in properties from white s. [a, 35].—**White s.** *S.* (2d def.) in which the scales are colorless. [a, 35.]

**SQUILLITINE**, n. Skwi'l'i't-i'n. See SCILLITIN.

**SQUINANCY**, n. Skwi'n'a'n's-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *squinanthia*, *squinachia*. See CYNANCHE tonsillaris.

**SQUINE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sken. See SMILAX china.

**SQUINT**, **SQUINTING**, n's. Skwi'n't, skwi'n't'i'n<sup>2</sup>. See STRABISMUS.

**SQUIRRHE** (Fr.), n. Sker. See SCIRRHUS.—**S. en cuirasse**. Of A. Velpeau, that form of s. ligneux in which the induration extends in the integument surrounding the thorax in the form of a cuirass. [A. 222].—**S. ligneux**. Of A. Velpeau, a form of cancer of the skin of the breast characterized by woody density and by shading off insensibly into the surrounding tissues. [A. 222.]

**SQUIRRHOGASTRIC** (Fr.), n. Sker-ro-ga'st-re. Scirrhus degeneration of the stomach. [L. 41, 55 (a, 14).]

**SQUIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Skwi'r'u's(ru's). See SCIRRHUS.

**SRINT**, n. A disease endemic in Hungary, in which there are inflammatory swellings in the mouth, throat, or anus. [a, 14.]

**STAAR** (Ger.), n. Sta'r. See CATARACT.—**Aderhants'**, **Ader-s'**. See CATARACTA chorioidealis.—**Alters'**. See *Senile CATARACT*.—**Angewachsener S.** See *Adherent CATARACT*.—**Axioler S.** See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**Balkens'**. See *Barré CATARACT*.—**Baumförmiger S.**, **Baums'**. See *Pigmented CATARACT*.—**Beginnender S.** See *Incipient CATARACT*.—**Blauer S.** See *Punctated CATARACT*.—**Bunter S.** See *CATARACTA marmoracea*.—**Centralinsens'**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**Complicirter S.** See *Complicated CATARACT* and *Secondary CATARACT*.—**Cystischer S.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**Eiters'**. See *HYPOPYON* (4th def.).—**Fester S.** See *Pixed CATARACT*.—**Flüssiger S.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**Fortschreitender S.** See *Progressive CATARACT*.—**Gefensterter S.** See *CATARACTA fenestrata*.—**Geschminkter S.** See *Pigmented CATARACT*.—**Gestreifter S.** See *Striated CATARACT*.—**Gichts'**. CATARACT attributed to gout. [a, 34].—**Glas-hauts'**, **Glaskörpers'**. See *Hyaloid CATARACT*.—**Greisens'**. See *Senile CATARACT*.—**Grüner S.** See *Glaucomatous CATARACT* and



**GLAUCOMA.**—**Hütiger S.** See **Membranous CATARACT.**—**Jungs'.** See **Soft CATARACT** and **Juvenile CATARACT.**—**Kalkiger S.** See **Arido-silicose CATARACT.**—**Kapsels'.** See **Capsular CATARACT.**—**Käsiges S.** See **Cheesy CATARACT.**—**Kerns'.** See **Nuclear CATARACT.**—**Klaffender S.** See **Deluscent CATARACT.**—**Klumpiger S.** See **Grumous CATARACT.**—**Knochen's.** **Knöcherner S.** See **Ossaceous CATARACT.**—**Linse's.** See **Lenticular CATARACT.**—**Lymphs'.** See **Morgagnian CATARACT.**—**Markähnlicher S.** See **Myeline CATARACT.**—**Nachs'.** See **Secondary CATARACT.**—**Reifer S.** See **Mature CATARACT.**—**Rindens'.** See **Cortical CATARACT.**—**Schicht's.** See **Laminated CATARACT** and **Zonular CATARACT.**—**Schwarzer S.** See **AMAUROSIS** and **Black CATARACT.**—**Schwimmender S.** **Schwimm's.** See **Tremulous CATARACT.**—**S'brille.** Very strongly convex spectacles to be used after cataract extraction, to replace the crystalline lens. [L. 30, 135 (a, 14, 50).]—**S'extraction.** The extraction of a cataract.—**S'fell.** The lenticular capsule when it is affected with cataract.—**S'operirt.** A person who has been operated on for cataract.—**S'stöchen.** See **COUCHING.**—**S'sucht.** See **CATARACT.**—**S'ternen'.** See **Stellate CATARACT.**—**Unreifer S.** See **Immature CATARACT** and **Unripe CATARACT.**—**Weicher S.** See **Soft CATARACT.**—**Weisser S.** See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.).—**Wunds'.** See **Traumatic CATARACT.**

**STAB** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>b</sup>.** A rod or staff. [a, 48].—**Bergmann'scher Klangs'.** See **BAGUETTE d'harmonie.**—**Hohls'.** 1. A grooved staff or director. 2. A catheter or cannula. [E.]—**Magnets'.** See **Magnetic NEEDLE.**

**STÄBCHEN** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>b</sup>ch<sup>e</sup>n.** A little rod; a bacillus. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Gehörs'.** See **Rods of Corti.**—**S'ellipsoid.** The conical termination of a retinal rod. [L. 332.]—**S'saum.** See **Cuticular LAYER.**—**Wendungs'.** See **PORTE-FILLET.**

**STABILE**, adj. **Sta<sup>b</sup>l<sup>e</sup>.** Lat., *stabilis* (from *stare*, to stand). Fixed, stable; in medical electrization, with the electrodes held motionless. [a, 48.] Cf. **LABILE.**

**STABKRANZ** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>b</sup>kra<sup>n</sup>ts.** See **CORONA radiata.**—**S. des Thalamus.** Those nerve-fibres in the optic thalamus which radiate from the cerebral cortex. [I, 17 (K).]—**S'bündel.** The nerve-fibres constituting the corona radiata. [I, 17 (K).]

**STACHEL** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>el.** See **ACULEUS** and **SPINE.**—**Darmbeins'n.** See **Iliac SPINES.**—**Gaumens'.** See **Posterior nasal SPINE.**—**Gesässbeins'.** See **SPINE of the ischium.**—**Hinterhaupt's.** See **External occipital PROTUBERANCE.**—**Hüftbeins'n.** **Hüfts'n.** See **Iliac SPINES.**—**Kinns'n.** See **Genial TUBERCLES.**—**Nasens'.** See **Nasal SPINE.**—**Roll's.** See **HAMULUS trochlearis.**—**Sitzbeins'.** See **SPINE of the ischium.**—**S'beere.** See **RIBES.**—**S'ig.** See **ACULEATE** and **ECHINATE.**—**S'panzer.** The prolongations or prickles of a cell of the epidermis. [G.]—**Wespenbeins'.** See **SPINA angularis.**

**STACHELBECKEN** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>el<sup>e</sup>be<sup>k</sup>e<sup>n</sup>.** See **ACANTHOPELVIS.**

**STACHELBERG** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>el<sup>e</sup>ber<sup>g</sup>.** A place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**STACHYDREUS** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>dr<sup>e</sup>us.** 1. The genus *Trapa*. [a, 35.] 2. See **DATURA stramonium.**

**STACHELSCHWEIN** (Ger.), n. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>el<sup>e</sup>sch<sup>w</sup>in.** See **HYSTRIX** (3d def.).—**S'aussatz.** **S'krankheit.** See **HYSTRICIASIS.**—**S'menschen.** A person affected with ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

**STACHYOPTERIDES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. **Stach<sup>o</sup>pt<sup>er</sup>id<sup>e</sup>s.** (115) <sup>o<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>er</sup>id<sup>e</sup>s</sup> (14-ez-e<sup>2</sup>s). From *stachys*, an ear, and *ptéris*, a fern. Ger., *Achrenfarne*, *Achrenfarren*. Of Willdenow, an order of cryptogams corresponding in part to the *Equisetaceae* and the *Lycopodiaceae*. [a, 35.]

**STACHYS** (Lat.), n. m. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>ys** (125) <sup>is</sup> (u<sup>s</sup>). Gen., *stach<sup>o</sup>yos* (-is), *stach<sup>o</sup>yl<sup>o</sup>s* (-is). Ger., *stachys*. Fr., *stachyde*, *épiaire*. Ger., *Ziest*, *Andorn*. 1. See *S. palestina*. 2. Hedge-nettle; a genus of the *Stachydeae* in tribe of the *Labiatae*. [a, 35.]—**S. alopecurus.** Ger., *gellbeisse Botanie*. The *κάρπος* of Dioscorides; a medicinal herb of middle and southern Europe. [a, 35.]—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *épiaire des champs*. Ger., *kleiner Andorn*. Corn hedge-nettle, petty ironwort, field-betony; a European and New England species, said to be emmenagogue and diaphoretic. [a, 35.]—**S. germanica.** **S. heterophylla.** **S. lanata.** Fr., *épiaire d'Allemagne*, *épi fleuri*. Common woundwort, lamb's-ear, base horsehound. The herb, *herba stachydis vel marubii agrestis*, was once used as an emmenagogue and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. palestina.** A species common in Greece; identified by some authors with the *stachys* of Dioscorides, which was used as a vulnerary, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. palustris.** Fr., *épi* (see *épiaire des marais*). Ger., *Sumpfwiest*, *brauner Wasserdorn*. Clown's all-heal (or woundwort), the marsh betony of Europe and North America. The bitter herb, *herba marubii aquatici autem stachydis aquatica*, seu *galeopasidis foetidis*, was formerly used as a deobstruent and antispasmodic, and externally as an anodyne and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. pectin.** Fr., *crépandine*. Ger., *gerader Ziest*, *Beschreibkraut*, *Berufkraut*, *Rosenrinze*. A European species formerly used in hysteria, epilepsy, suppressed lochia, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. silvatica.** Fr., *épiare des bois*, *orte puaute ou à craynaud*, *ou morte des bois*, *stachyde*, *panne des labours*. Ger., *Waldziest*, *otinkender*, *Waldandorn*. Archangel, wild nettle-grass, wood-betony; a bitter European herb with a disagreeable, petroleum-like odor, formerly used, under the name of *herba galeopasidis silvatica* (see *galeopasidis foetidis*, seu *lami silvaticae foetidis*, seu *urticae inactis foetidosissimae*), in scrofula and glandular swellings and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. [a, 35.]

**STACHYTARPHIA** (Lat.), **STACHYTARPHETA** (Lat.), n's f. **Sta<sup>ch</sup>ytar<sup>ph</sup>ia** (125) <sup>ia</sup> (u<sup>s</sup>). From *stachys*, a spike, and *tarphos*, thick. Fr., *stachytarphète*. Ger., *Düchtlöhre*. *Harard-vervain*; a genus of the *Verbenaceae*. [a, 35.] **S. diochotoma.** A species used in the Argentine Republic as a tonic, pec-

toral, sedative, and vulnerary. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxviii, p. 395 (a, 50).]—**S. jamaicensis.** **S. pilosiuscula.** Fr., *verveine bleue*. An aromatic undershrub of the West Indies and South America. The leaves (known in Europe as Brazilian tea and used to adulterate tea) are employed as a stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and vulnerary. The root is considered emmenagogue, anthelmintic, vulnerary, and antirheumatic. [a, 35.]

**STACTE** (Lat.), n. f. **Sta<sup>ct</sup>e** (125) <sup>te</sup> (ta). Gen., *stact'es*. Gr., *στακτή* (from *στάζειν*, to drop). Of the ancients, a liquid myrrh; according to Guibourt, probably liquid storax. [a, 35.]

**STADIUM** (Lat.), n. n. **Stad** (125) <sup>um</sup> (u<sup>m</sup>). Gr., *στάδιον*. Fr., *stade*. Ger., *Stufe*. See **STAGE** (1st def.).—**Ends' (Ger.).** The final stage of a disease.—**Condylomatöses S. (Ger.).** Of Zeissl, the stage of condylomata; the secondary stage of syphilis. [G.]—**Frosts' (Ger.).** The stage of chill, as in intermittent fever. [D.]—**S. acmes.** See **ACME** (1st def.) and cf. **Crisis** (1st def.).—**S. amphiboles.** The stage of a disease intermediate between its acme and its subsidence. [D. 3.]—**S. contagii.** See *S. prodromorum* (1st def.).—**S. decrementii.** The stage of decrease in the intensity of a disease; the defervescence of a fever. [D. 3.]—**S. decrustationis.** The stage of an eruptive fever during which the pustules form crusts or scales. [G.]—**S. der sinkenden Exacerbationswerthe (Ger.).** The period of descending tendency of the exacerbation. [D. 18.] Cf. **LYSIS.**—**S. der steigenden Exacerbationswerthe (Ger.).** The stage of ascending rate of exacerbation or increase of temperature; especially noticeable in typhoid fever. [D. 18.]—**S. desquamations.** The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the desquamation of the exanthem. [G. 3.]—**S. eruptionis.** The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the outbreak of the exanthem. [G. 3.]—**S. exsiccationis.** See *S. decrustationis*.—**S. florescentie.** The stage of development of the exanthem of an exanthematous disease. [D.]—**S. floritionis.** The stage of an eruptive fever during which the exanthem is at its height. [G. 3.]—**S. incubationis.** See **STAGE of latency.**—**S. initiale.** The initial stage of a disease. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**S. maniacale.** The final stage of nervous excitement in mania, after which the affection gradually becomes less violent. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**S. maturations et exsiccationis.** See *S. suppurations*.—**S. nervosum.** The nervous or convulsive stage of a disease, as in whooping-cough. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**S. paralyticum.** The paralytic stage that occurs in some diseases, such as hydrophobia. [a, 34.]—**S. prodromorum.** 1. In eruptive fevers the stage intervening between the inception of the fever and the appearance of the eruption. [G. 2.] In obstetrics, the premonitory stage of labor. [A. 88.]—**S. staseos.** See **ACME** (1st def.).—**S. suppurationis.** The stage in the course of variola at which suppuration takes place in the efflorescences upon the skin. [G.]

**STAEHELINA** (Lat.), n. f. **Sta<sup>he</sup>l<sup>e</sup>n<sup>a</sup>.** From *Stachelin*, a Swiss botanist. Fr., *stacheline*. A genus of the *Compositae*. [a, 35.]—**S. dubia.** A very bitter species, used in southern Europe as a diuretic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]

**STAFF**, n. **Sta<sup>f</sup>.** Gr., *βάκτρον*. Lat., *baculus*. Fr., *bâton*. Ger., *Stäbchen*. 1. A pole-like or rod-like object. 2. A grooved steel rod, straight or curved like a catheter, to serve as a guide to the knife in perineal cystotomy.—**Lithotomy s.** See *S.* (2d def.).

**STAFFORD SPRINGS.** n. **Sta<sup>f</sup>ord s.** A place in Tolland County, Connecticut, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 87 (a, 14).]

**STAGE**, n. **Staj.** Gr., *στάδιον*. Lat., *stadium* (1st def.). Fr., *étape* (1st def.), *stade* (1st def.). Ger., *Stufe* (1st def.). 1. A definite period or condition in the course of a disease. [D.] Cf. subheadings under **STADIUM**. 2. That accessory part of a microscope that serves to support the slide on which the material to be examined is laid, and to admit of the transmission of reflected light from below through the material. It may be furnished with various supplementary devices, such as those for regulating the illumination, for measuring objects, and for enabling the observer to bring a particular portion of the specimen into the field quickly.—**Algid s.** A period in certain diseases (especially in those characterized by exhausting intestinal discharges), marked by lowered temperature, retarded circulation, secondary nervous disorders, etc., largely due to loss of water from the blood. [D. 3.]—**Amphibolic s.** See **STADIUM amphiboles**.—**Asphyxial s.** The first period in Asiatic cholera, marked by dryness of the tissues, an altered circulation, etc., due to loss of water from the blood. [D. 3.]—**Expulsive s. of labor.** Fr., *période d'expulsion*. Ger., *Austreibungsperiode der Geburt*. That s. which begins when dilatation of the cervix uteri is complete and consists in the expulsion of the fetus.—**First s. of labor.** That s. which is occupied by the dilatation of the cervix uteri.—**Flexion s. of labor.** The whole of the expulsive s. except that which begins with extension of the child's head.—**Infective s.** In the course of an eruptive fever, that period during which infection is excluded by the body in the atmosphere and infects its surroundings. [Makuna, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1882, p. 495.]—**Initial s. (of an eruptive fever).** The period of the primary fever. [Makuna, l. c.]—**Placental s. of labor.** Fr., *période de la délivrance*. Ger., *Nachgeburtszeit*. The s. that follows the expulsion of the child and ends with that of the placenta and the foetal envelopes.—**Pre-eruptive s.** Of an eruptive fever, the time that elapses from the entrance of the poison into the system to the first appearance of the eruption. [Makuna, l. c.]—**Pyrogenetic s.** The period of increase or invasion in febrile diseases. [D. 3.]—**Resting s.** In the reproduction of certain cryptogams, that period during which the ciliated spores are quiescent. [a, 35.] Cf. **SCALEOTISM.**—**Seconds s. of labor.** See **Expulsive s.**—**S. of decreasing energy.** Of Landeis, the period of relaxation of a contracting muscle. [K.]—**S. of increasing energy.** Of Landeis, the period of contraction of a muscle. [K.]—**S. of invasion.** The period in the history of a disease in which the developing causes have taken effect, and the system is fairly under the influence of the virus. In fevers, it follows the s. of latency. [D.]—**S. of latency.** Lat.,



*stadium prodromorum*. Ger., *Stadium der Latenz, Latenzperiode*. The s. of an infectious disease intervening between the time of the lodgment of the virus in the body and that of the outward manifestation of disease. [G.]—**Third s. of labor**. See *Placental s.*

**STAGGER-BUSH**, n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>g'u<sup>r</sup>-bu<sup>4</sup>sh*. See *ANDROMEDA mariana*.

**STAGGER-GRASS**, n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>g'u<sup>r</sup>-gra<sup>3</sup>s*. See *ZEPHYRANTHES atamasco*.

**STAGGERS**, n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>g'u<sup>r</sup>z*. Ger., *Kaller*. 1. See *GID*. 2. A disease of horses and cattle characterized by a staggering gait. [a, 34.]—**Blind s.** S. (2d def.) due to cerebral disease accompanied by convulsions, blindness, etc. [L.]—**Grass s.** See *Loco-disease*.—**Mad s.**, **Sleepy s.** See *Blind s.*—**Stomach-s.** S. (2d def.) caused by cerebral disturbance due to gastric disorders. [L.]

**STAGGIA** (It.), n. *Sta<sup>3</sup>d'je-a<sup>3</sup>*. A place in Tuscany where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 135 (a, 50)]

**STAGMODEPSORIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sta<sup>2</sup>g(sta<sup>2</sup>g)-mod-e<sup>2</sup>.o(a<sup>3</sup>)-sor(por)-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>3</sup>/si<sup>3</sup>s*. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *στάγμα*, a dropping, *ἔδος*, resemblance, and *ψωρίασις*, psoriasis. Fr., *stagmodépsoriasse*. See *PSORIASIS guttata*.

**STAGNATION**, n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>g-na'shu<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *stagnatio* (from *stagnare*, to stagnate). See *STASIS*.

**STAG'S-HORN**, n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>g'z'ho<sup>2</sup>rn*. 1. The *Rhus typhina*. 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. 3. A species of *Cenomyce*. [a, 35.] In pharmacy, see *CORNU CERVI*.

**STAHL** (Ger.), n. *Sta<sup>3</sup>l*. See *STEEL*.—**S'feile**. See *FERRUM preparatum* and *FERRUM metallicum*.—**S'haltig**. See *CHALYBEATE*.—**S'mittel**. A chalybeate medicine. [a, 48.]—**S'wein**. See *Vinum ferri* and *Vinum ferri citratis*.—**S'weinstein**. See *IRON tartrate*.

**STAIN**, n. *Stan*. Gr., *κλίς, στίλος* Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Fleck*. 1. A discoloration, a discolored spot or tract of surface. [a, 48.] 2. A dyeing preparation.—**Blue s.** See *MAL del pinto*.—**Carbol-Fuchsin s.** See *Ziehl's s.*—**Ehrlich-Biondi triple s.** A mixture of 5 c. c. of a saturated watery solution of methyl green, 10 of a saturated solution of methyl orange, and 2 of Rubin s. (acid fuchsin). The specimen is put into the s. for from 15 minutes to 12 hours, washed in dilute alcohol, then for 1 minute in absolute alcohol, and then in xylol and benzol, and mounted in xylol balsam. The green stains the nuclei, and the acid fuchsin and the orange stain the ground substance of the specimen. [a, 34.]—**Ehrlich's s.** A s. for tubercle bacilli, composed of a saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water to which is added enough of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin to give the fluid a dark, opalescent appearance. The fluid to be examined is dried on a cover-glass, passed through a flame, floated on the coloring fluid, and boiled from 3 to 5 minutes. The specimen is then decolorized by floating it on a 25-per-cent. aqueous solution of nitric acid, rinsed in water or alcohol, and mounted. If, after rinsing, the specimen is floated in a dilute aqueous solution of methylene-blue, all bacteria except the tubercle bacilli are stained blue, the red of the latter contrasting with the blue of the former. [a, 34.]—**Friedländer's s.** The specimen is stained as by Ziehl's method, heated over a flame until steam is given off, washed in distilled water, and decolorized with a 5-per-cent. alcoholic solution of nitric acid, and then a few drops of an aqueous solution of methylene-blue are added as a contrast s. The specimen is then washed and mounted in balsam. [a, 34.]—**Gabbets's s.** A method of staining tubercle bacilli in Ziehl's s. The specimen is then placed in a mixture of 100 c. c. of a 25-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid and 2 c. c. of methylene-blue, washed, dried, and mounted. [a, 34.]—**Gibbes's tubercle s.** A solution of 2 parts of rosaniline hydrochloride and 1 part of methylene-blue, made by heating and trituration in a glass mortar, with the addition of 3 parts of aniline oil dissolved in 15 of rectified spirit, and finally of 15 parts of distilled water added slowly. [a, 34.]—**Kühne's s.** A solution of 1.5 part of methylene-blue, 10 parts of absolute alcohol, and 100 of a 5-per-cent. solution of absolute alcohol, in which, in staining bacteria, the section is immersed for half an hour, washed in water, decolorized in a solution of 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in 500 grammes of water, immersed in a solution of 8 drops of a saturated solution of lithium carbonate in 10 grammes of water, washed in distilled water, dipped in absolute alcohol colored with methylene-blue, placed in aniline oil colored with methylene-blue, and washed in pure aniline oil and then in xylol. [a, 34.]—**Lewis's s.** A s. for nerve tissue. On a frozen section of tissue a few drops of a 2-per-cent. osmic acid solution are poured and allowed to remain a few minutes; the section is then washed in water, immersed in a 1-per-cent. watery solution of aniline-black for one or two hours, and mounted in potassium acetate or in glycerin. [a, 34.]—**Löffler's s.** A mixture of 30 c. c. of a saturated solution of methylene-blue and 100 c. c. of a 1-to-10,000 solution of caustic potash; used for staining bacteria. [a, 34.]—**Milky s's.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA*.—**Preble's s.** A modification of Kühne's s. The alcohol in a dehydrated section is absorbed by a piece of filter paper, and a drop of acetone celloidin solution is placed upon it; the section is then stained by dropping upon it the solution composing Kühne's s. from a pipette. [a, 34.]—**Weigert's hæmatoxylin s.** A process of staining various tissue elements of the central nervous system. Sections of tissue that has been hardened in Müller's fluid are soaked for twenty-four hours in a saturated aqueous solution of neutral cupric acetate diluted with an equal bulk of water. They are then soaked for two hours in a solution of 1 gramme of hæmatoxylin crystals in a mixture of 10 c. c. of 97-per-cent. alcohol, 90 c. c. of water, and 1 c. c. of a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate. They are next washed in two or three waters, rinsed in alcohol, and transferred to a bleaching solution of 2.5 grammes of potassium ferricyanide, 2 grammes of sodium bichlorate, and 200 c. c. of water, in which they remain until the gray matter has a distinct yellow color and the white matter is bluish-black. The sec-

tion is then washed in water, dehydrated with absolute alcohol, cleared with oil of cloves, and mounted in balsam. The gray matter, connective-tissue elements, and ganglion cells have a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the axis-cylinders are uncolored or have a slight yellowish tint, while the medullary sheaths are bluish-black or black. [a, 34.]—**Ziehl's s.** A s. for the typhoid bacillus; a mixture of 9 parts of a filtered 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid and 1 part of a 10-per-cent. alcoholic solution of fuchsin, in which specimens are soaked for half an hour, then decolorized by alcohol, cleared in cedar-oil, and mounted. [a, 34.]

**STAINING**, n. *Stan'<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. The act of impregnating a substance, especially a tissue under microscopic examinations, with pigments so as to distinguish the various structures of which it is composed. The principal s's used in microscopy are hæmatoxylin, carmin, ammonia-carmin, picro-carmin, silver nitrate, gold chloride, and the various aniline dyes (fuchsin, eosin, vesuvium, auramine, safranine, fluorescein, methylene-blue, gentian-violet, methyl-violet, malachite-green, etc.). [B.]—**Double s.** S. with two pigments simultaneously. [B.]—**Golgi's method of s.** S. with a nitrate-of-silver solution (strength 0.5 to 0.8 per cent.) after preliminary hardening with potassium dichromate or Müller's fluid. Used for demonstrating ganglion cells and processes. [B.]—**Gram's method of s.** A method of s. bacteria in which the pigment is designed to be limited to them. The object placed on a cover-glass is stained with gentian-violet, then placed for a minute in a solution of iodine and potassium iodide, and then transferred to absolute alcohol, where it is left until it is apparently colorless, when the glass is washed off with water. [B.]—**Multiple s.** S. with several pigments simultaneously. [B.]—**Triple s.** S. with three pigments simultaneously. [B.]

**STALAGMOMETER**, n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>g-mo<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>u<sup>r</sup>*. From *σταλάγμα*, a dropping, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *stalagmomètre*. An instrument for measuring the size of drops. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**STALAGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sta<sup>2</sup>l(sta<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>4</sup>s)*. Gr., *σταλάγμα* (from *σταλάσσειν*, to drop). A dropping, as of blood in epistaxis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STALAIPOS** (Fr.), n. *Sta<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>po*. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

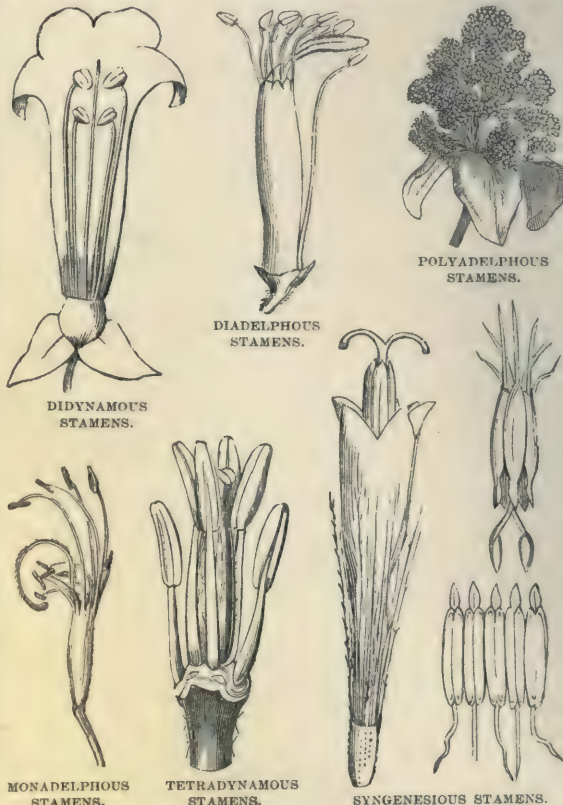
**STALAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sta<sup>2</sup>l(sta<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -ax'eos (-is). See *STASIS*.

**STALK**, n. *Sta<sup>4</sup>k*. Gr., *καυλός*. Lat., *caulis*. Fr., *tige*. Ger., *Stengel*. Any lengthened support to an organ. [a, 35.]—**Flower-s.** See *PEDUNCLE*.—**Leaf-s.** See *PETIOLE*.

**STALKED**, adj. *Sta<sup>4</sup>kt*. Furnished with a stalk, not sessile. [a, 35.]

**STALLROTH** (Ger.), n. *Sta<sup>3</sup>l/rot*. The "black-water" of cattle. [a, 34.]

**STAMEN** (Lat.), n. n. *Stam(sta<sup>2</sup>m)/e<sup>2</sup>n*. Gen., *stam'inis*. From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *étamine*. Ger., *Staubgefäss, Staubblatt*.





The male sporophyll in a flower, consisting, when complete, of a filament and an anther. [a, 35].—**Coherent s's.** S's more or less united to each other by the filaments or by the anthers or by both. [a, 35].—**Diadelphous s's.** S's coherent into two sets. [a, 35].—**Didynamous s's.** S's of which two are longer than the other two. [a, 35].—**Epigynous s.** A s. borne on the top of the ovary. [a, 35].—**Epipetalous s.** A s. inserted on the tube of the corolla. [a, 35].—**Free s's.** S's not coherent. [a, 35].—**Gynandrous s.** A s. inserted on or growing fast to the pistil. [a, 35].—**Hypogynous s.** A s. situated on the receptacle. [a, 35].—**Included s.** A s. that does not project beyond the corolla, but is contained within it. [a, 35].—**Monadelphous s's.** S's coherent into but one set. [a, 35].—**Perigynous s.** A s. borne on the margin of the disc or calyx-tube. [a, 35].—**Polyadelphous s's.** S's united into a considerable number of sets. [a, 35].—**Sterile s.** See STAMINODIUM. —**Superimposed s.** An outer s. that is converted into a carpel superimposed on the normal carpel. [a, 35].—**Syngenesious s's.** S's coherent by their anthers. [a, 35].—**Tetradynamous s's.** S's so grouped that four are long and two short. [a, 35].—**Triadelphous s's.** S's coherent into three sets. [a, 35].



TRIADÉPHOUS STAMENS.

**STAMINAL**, adj. *Sta'm'i-nál*. Lat., *staminalis* (from *stamen* [q. v.]). Fr., *s.* Pertaining to or consisting of stamens. [a, 35].  
**STAMINATE**, adj. *Sta'm'i-n-at*. From *stamen*, a stamen. Of a flower, male; having stamens but no pistils. [a, 35].  
**STAMINEOUS**, adj. *Sta'm-i-n'e-o-u-s*. Lat., *stamineus*. Fr., *stamineux*. See STAMINAL.

**STAMINIDIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Sta'm(sta'm)-i-n-i-d'i-a*. From *stamen* (q. v.). The antheridia of cryptogams. [a, 35].  
**STAMINODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sta'm(sta'm)-i-n-o-d'i-u-m* (u'm). From *stamen* (q. v.), and *éidos*, resemblance. Fr., *staminode*. A staminode, or sterile stamen; an imperfectly developed stamen having no pollen. [a, 35].

**STAMINODY**, n. *Sta'm-i-n-o-d-i*. The metamorphosis of other parts of the flower into stamens. [a, 35].  
**STAMINOSUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sta'm(sta'm)-i-n-o-s-u-s* (u's). From *stamen* (q. v.). Fr., *stamineux*. Of flowers, having very long stamens. [a, 35].

**STAMM** (Ger.), n. *Sta'm*. 1. A stem; of the trunk of the body; in botany, see CAUDEX. 2. Stock, lineage, breed. [A, 315 (a, 48)].  
**Chilienwurzel's.** See *Originating FIBRE*.—**Gefäss's.** An arterial trunk. [L, 31].—**Grosshirns.** See CAUDEX *cerebri*.—**Marks-tümpe des kleinen Hirns.** See PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum*.—**Nervens.** See ORIGIN *of a nerve*.—**Rippennackens.** See TRUNCUS *costo-cervicalis*.—**S. der Fissura Sylvii.** Of Bischoff, the depression of the base of the brain the floor of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. [I, 17 (K)].

**STAMMÄHNlichkeit** (Ger.), n. *Sta'm'an-lí-ch²-kit*. See ATAVISM.

**STAMMART** (Ger.), n. *Sta'm'a²rt*. The primary species of a genus. [a, 35].

**STAMMBLÄSCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Sta'm'blas-ch²-e²n*. The first primary cephalic vesicle. [I, 17 (K)].

**STAMMERING**, n. *Sta'm'u²-e²-n²*. Fr., *bégaiement, anonnement*. Ger., *Stammeln*. Fluttering in speaking; as often used, stuttering. [D, 20].—**Gutturo-tetanie s.** See BÉGALEMENT *gutturo-tétanique*.

**STAMMESGESCHICHTE** (Ger.), n. *Sta'm'me²s-ge²-shí²ch²-t-e²*. See PHYLOGONY.

**STAMMTHEIL** (Ger.), n. *Sta'm'tí-l*. The lower portion of the primary cephalic vesicle, corresponding to the base of the brain. [I, 17 (K)].

**STAMPED**, adj. *Sta²mpt*. See SIGILLATE.

**STÄMPEL** (Ger.), n. *Stamp'e²l*. See EMBOLUS.

**STANDARD**, n. *Sta²n'd'rd*. 1. A basis of comparison; as an adj., corresponding to the recognized s. [a, 48]. 2. In botany, see VEXILLUM.

**STANDARDIZED**, adj. *Sta²n'd'rd-í²d*. Brought to the standard strength or to a standard degree of efficiency. [B, 11].

**STANDIETHYL**, n. *Sta²n-di-é²th'í²l*. Ger., *Standdiethyl*, *Zinndiethyl*. A bivalent radicle,  $\text{Sn(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ ; in the free state, a double molecule,  $\text{Sn}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ , constituting a thick oily liquid. [B, 3].

**STANDIPHENYL**, n. *Sta²n-di-fe²n'í²l*. A bivalent radicle,  $\text{Sn(C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ . [B].

**STANDIPROPYL**, n. *Sta²n-di-pro'pí²l*. A bivalent radicle,  $\text{Sn(C}_3\text{H}_7)_2$ . [B].

**STANDSTILL**, n. *Sta²nd'stí²l*. Ger., *Stillstand*. The quiescent state resulting from suspension of action, especially of motion. —**Expiratory s.** A condition in which the respiratory apparatus remains in the state seen at the close of an ordinary or labored expiration. [J, 1] Cf. *Expiratory TETANUS*. —**Inspiratory s.** Ger., *Athemcrampf, Inspirationscrampf*. A condition in which the respiratory rhythm is so accelerated that the diaphragm remains tetanically contracted, and hence the lungs remain filled with air. It may be produced by strongly stimulating the central end of a divided vagus nerve. [J, 1] —**Respiratory s.** Ger., *Athmungsstillstand*. A suspension of the respiratory movements in either the inspiratory or the expiratory phase. [J, 19, 40].

**STANNAR**, n. Of the alchemists, a hypothetical elementary substance from which metals were supposed to be produced. [A, 325 (a, 48)].

**STANNIC**, adj. *Sta²n'í²k*. Lat., *stannicus*. Fr., *stannique*. Containing tin as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide stannique*. Ger., *Zinnsäure*. A gelatinous white precipitate,  $\text{SnO(OH)} = \text{H}_2\text{SnO}_3$ , which on drying forms a semitransparent vitreous mass; acid and dibasic. A related (probably isomeric) acid is called *metastannic acid*. [B, 3].—**S. anhydride.** Tin dioxide. [B.]—**S. hydroxide.** See *S. acid*.

**STANNICHLORIDE**, n. *Sta²n-i²-klor'í²d(id)*. A more correct form for chlorostannate. [B.]

**STANNIOL** (Ger.), n. *Sta²n'ne-o²l*. Tin-foil. [B, 48, 124 (a, 14)].

**STANNOCHLORIDE**, n. *Sta²n-o-klor'í²d(id)*. See CHLORO-STANNATE.

**STANNOFLUORIDE**, n. *Sta²n-o-flu²'o²r-i²d(id)*. A compound of tin tetrafluoride with the fluoride of another element or radicle. [B, 3].

**STANNOSOSTANNIC**, adj. *Sta²n-os'²-o-sta²n'í²k*. Made up of a combination of both stannous and stannic compounds, i. e., containing two atoms of tin which have atomicities of two and four respectively. [B, 3].—**S. ethide.** See STANNIETHYL.

**STANNOUS**, adj. *Sta²n'u²s*. Containing tin as a bivalent element,  $\text{Sn}''$ , or, more probably, containing a bivalent molecule of the metal consisting of two quadrivalent atoms so united as to present only two free bonds each:  $\text{=Sn=Sn=}$ . [B.]

**STANNUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sta²n(sta²n)'nu²m(nu²m)*. See TIN.—**Arbor stanni.** See ARBOR Jovis.—**Butyrum stanni.** Tin chloride. [B, 270].—**Calx stanni, Cineres stanni.** See CALX Jovis.—**Limatura stanni.** See ÉTAIN *en poudre*.—**Magisterium stanni, Oxydum stanni cinereum, Protoxydum stanni.** See CALX Jovis.—**Rasura stanni.** Tin filings. [B.]—**S. anglicum.** Tin. [B.]—**S. cinereum, S. glaciale.** See BISMUTH.—**S. indicum.** Zinc. [B.]—**S. præparatum, S. pulveratum.** See ÉTAIN *en poudre*.—**S. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *étain pur en baguettes*. A very pure, shining, white tin, soft and very ductile, of the sp. gr. 7.29, and melting at 228° C. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**S. rasputum** [Ger. Ph.]. Tin filings. [B.]—**S. suboxydatum.** Tin protoxide. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

**STANNIETHYL**, n. *Sta²n-tri-e²th'í²l*. A thick, oily liquid,  $\text{Sn(C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B, 3].—**S. chloride.** An oily liquid,  $\text{Sn(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}_2$ , having a highly irritant vapor. [B, 4].—**S. hydrate, S. hydroxide.** The compound  $\text{Sn(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{OH}$ . [B, 4].—**S. iodide.** Ger., *Zinntriäthyljodür*. An oily liquid,  $\text{Sn(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{I}_2$ . [B, 3].—**S. oxide.** An oily liquid,  $\text{Sn}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{O}$ . [B, 3].

**STAPÉAL** (Fr.), n. *Sta²-pa²l*. See OPERCULAR BONE.

**STAPÉDIAL**, adj. *Sta²p-ed'í²-l*. Lat., *stapedius*. Fr., *stapédien, stapédiel*. Ger., *Steigbügelig, Steigbügel*. Pertaining to or connected with the stapes. [a, 48].

**STAPÉDIO-VESTIBULAR**, adj. *Sta²p-ed'í²-o-ve²st-i²b-u²-l'í²r*. From *stapes* (q. v.), and *vestibulum*, a vestibule. Ger., *Steigbügel-Vorhof*. Pertaining to the stapes and the margin of the fenestra ovalis.

**STAPÉDIUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sta²p(sta²p)-ed(e²d)'í²-u²s(u²s)*. From *stapes* (q. v.). See STAPÉDIAL; as a n. m. (Fr., *stapédien, muscle de l'étrier*; Ger., *Steigbügelmuskel*), a muscle arising from the hollow in the eminentia pyramidalis and inserted into a point between the capitulum and the posterior axis of the stapes; an antagonist of the tensor tympani. [F, 32].

**STAPELIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sta²p-e²l'í²-a²*. From *Van Stapel*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *stapèle, stapélie, crapaudine*. Ger., *S. Carion-flower*; a genus of African plants. The *Stapeliaceæ* are a division, and the *Stapeliæ* a tribe, of the *Asclepiadææ*. [a, 35].—**S. hirsuta.** Ger., *rauhhaarige S., Aasblume, Aasplanze*. A species cultivated as an ornament; its flowers, like those of the other species, have a disgusting odor. [a, 35].

**STAPES** (Lat.), n. m. *Sta²p(sta²p)-ez(as)*. Gen., *stap'edis (-idis)*. Fr., *étrier*. Ger., *Steigbügel*. Lit., a stirrup. The third ossicle of the middle ear. It consists of a collum (see NECK *of the s.*) and a head, or capitulum, on which there is a hollowed articular surface for the lenticular process of the incus, and from which two crura diverge, that end in an oval or bean-shaped foot-plate. The longitudinal axis of the s. stands almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the malleus and incus. [F, 32].

**STAPHIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sta²f(sta²f)'í²s*. Gen., *staph'idos (-idis)*. Of Pliny, see DELPHINIUM *staphisagria*.—**Grama staphidis agria.** See SEMEN STAPHISAIGRE.—**S. agria.** See STAPHISAIGRA.

**STAPHISAIGRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sta²f(sta²f)-í²s-a²g(a²g)'rí²-a²*. From *staphis*, dried grapes, and *áypos*, wild. Fr., *staphisaigre (semenie)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Staphisagrier, Lausköpfer*. Sp., *estafisagria, albaraz (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, see DELPHINIUM s. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Delphinium s.* [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Semen** [Belg. Ph.] (see SEMINA) *staphisagria, Staphisagria semina* [Belg. Ph.]. See S. (2d def.).—**Tinctura staphisagria.** A tincture made by macerating 100 parts of s. for three days in enough 70-per-cent. alcohol to make 500 parts after straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum staphisagria [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by macerating bruised s. in twice as much melted benzoated lard for two hours, straining, and cooling. [B, 95 (a, 38)].**

**STAPHISAIGRINE**, n. *Sta²f'í²s-a²g're²n*. Fr., *a. Ger., Staphisaigra*. A poisonous alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_6$ , extracted from *Delphinium staphisagria*; a bitter anagregous powder. [B, 93 (a, 14)].

**STAPHISAIGRE** (Fr.), n. *Sta²f-fe-zo²gr²*. See STAPHISAIGRA.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. The seed of *Delphinium staphisagria* dried at 25° C., powdered, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve.



[B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Semence de s., S. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See STAPHYSAGRIA (2d def.).

**STAPHYLÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e'(a<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. See STAPHYLÆA.

**STAPHYLÆMATOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>m-(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From σταφυλή, the palate, and αμα, blood. Fr., *staphylématome*. Ger., *Staphylämatom*. A hæmatoma of the palate. [a, 34.]

**STAPHYLAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. Gr., σταφυλάγρα (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ἀγρα, a seizure). Ger., *Zäpfchenzange, Zäpfchenhalter*. An instrument for seizing and removing the uvula. [E.]

**STAPHYLE** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e(a). Gen., *staphylyes*. Gr., σταφύλη. Lit., a bunch of grapes; see UVULA.

**STAPHYLÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e(a)/a<sup>2</sup>. From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *staphylier*. Ger., *Pimpernuss*. Bladder-nut; a genus of the *Staphyleaceæ* (a tribe of the *Celastrineæ*), which are now regarded as a suborder (the *Staphyleæ*, or *Staphyleæ*) of the *Sapindaceæ*. [a, 35].—**S. pinnata**. Fr., *staphylier penné*, né (ou nez) coupé, *patenôlier*. Ger., *gemeiner Pimpernussbaum, Klappernuss, Blasenussbaum, Todtenkopfbäum*. Anthony-nut, common (or European) bladder-nut. The seeds are purgative and yield an oil. [a, 35].—**S. trifoliata**. Fr., *pistachier bâlard* (ou *savage*). North American bladder-nut. The edible seeds are slightly laxative and yield a sweet oil. [a, 35.]

**STAPHYLEPARTES** (Lat.), n. m. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>t'ez(as). Gr., σταφυλεπάρτης (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ἐπαρτεν, to lift up). See STAPHYLÆA.

**STAPHYLEUS** (Lat.), adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σταφυλή, the uvula. Pertaining to the uvula; as a n. m., see PALATOSTAPHYLEUS.

**STAPHYLINOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-in(en)-i'no(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-in(u<sup>1</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(je<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS.

**STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-in(en)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., σταφύλιος. Fr., *staphylin*. 1. See STAPHYLEUS. 2. As a n. m., see *ΔΥΣΟΣ UVULÆ*. 3. As a n. m., see *PASTINACA SATIVA*.—**S. externus**. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.—**S. internus**. See LEVATOR PALATI.—**S. medius**. See *ΔΥΣΟΣ UVULÆ*.

**STAPHYLION** (Lat.), n. n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. From σταφυλή, the uvula. See PUNCTUM SPINÆ NASALIS POSTERIUS.

**STAPHYLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i'idos (-idis). From σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *kionite*. Inflammation of the uvula. [E.]

**STAPHYLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., σταφύλιον (dim. of σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). See NIPPLE.

**STAPHYLOCAUSTICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>st(ka<sup>2</sup>s't-u<sup>2</sup>st)/i<sup>2</sup>ek-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and καυστικός, caustic. A caustic for the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STAPHYLOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>k/ku<sup>2</sup>s(ku<sup>2</sup>s). From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *staphylococque*. Ger., *S. Traubenkokkus*. A genus of *Schizomyces* (*Micrococi*) in which the spheres become arranged in irregular masses compared to clusters of grapes. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**S. albus liquefaciens**. Of Escherich, an aerobic, liquefying micrococcus from 0.8 to 1.2 μ in diameter, occasionally oval in form and 3 μ in its long diameter; found associated in irregular groups; occasionally found in the alvine discharges of healthy infants. [a, 34].—**S. Biskrae**. Fr., *microbe du bouton de Biskra*. The micrococcus of Biskra button, in which disease it is found in the blood, pustules, etc. It is closely related to *S. pyogenes aureus*, but it liquefies gelatin much more slowly; its colonies, moreover, on agar-agar are whitish and raised, and on potatoes are of an orange-red color. [a, 35].—**S. candidus**. A species found by Warington in milk, in which it forms so small a quantity of acid that the milk does not coagulate after boiling. The cocci are glistening white, and are associated in the irregular groups peculiar to the genus. [a, 35].—**S. cereus (albus)**. A non-pathogenic species forming cocci 1.16 μ in diameter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it produces white points that eventually attain a size of from 1 to 2 mm. In stroke cultivation it forms a white, wax-like layer with irregular, somewhat thickened borders, and on potatoes a grayish-white layer of medium thickness. The micro-organism was found by Passeti in pus, but experiments on animals show it to possess no pyogenic properties. [a, 35].—**S. cereus flavus**. See *S. Passeti*.—**S. epidermidis albus**. Of Welch, an almost constant inhabitant of the epidermis, resembling *S. pyogenes albus* except that it has a feeble pyogenic capacity; possibly an attenuated or modified form of that organism. [a, 34].—**S. flavescens**. A variety occurring in pus, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* in the pale-yellow color of its cultivations. [a, 35].—**S. fulvus**. A species occurring as rusty-red globules on horse dung. The cells are from 1 to 1.5 μ in diameter, usually with a viscid intercellular substance. [a, 35].—**S. Leloirii**. A diplococcus resembling *S. Biskrae* found by Leloir in circumfollicular dermatitis. [B, 316 (a, 34).]—**S. Passeti**. A non-pathogenic organism occurring as diplococci about 1 μ long, found in pus. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying them) prominent, intensely yellow droplets. [a, 35].—**S. pyogenes**. A species including as varieties, according to Saccardo, *S. pyogenes albus*, *S. pyogenes citreus*, and *S. flavescens*. [a, 35.] See Plate III, Fig. 10.—**S. pyogenes albus**. A s. found in pus, along with *S. pyogenes aureus*, from which it differs only in the absence of pigment, the colonies remaining white even after a long time. According to Flügge, this variety occurs more frequently in rabbits and other animals than *S. pyogenes aureus*. [a, 35].—**S. pyogenes aureus**. Fr., *staphylococque doré*. The most common of the pyogenic microbes, being found in acute abscesses, empyema, boils, acute osteomyelitis, pyæmia, ulcerative endo-

carditis, etc. It occurs as isodiametric cells about 0.84 μ (Saccardo) or 0.87 μ (Passet) in diameter, often as diplococci, usually grouped in irregular masses. On agar-agar it forms yellowish colonies undulated at the margins, and on gelatin plates punctiform colonies which appear at first, under a low power of the microscope, as light-brown balls having a dark centre and smooth borders. When the colonies reach the surface of the gelatin (after 2 or 3 days), they assume a yellow color and, slowly liquefying the gelatin, form circular depressions, which finally coalesce. The yellow pigment occurs only when the colonies are in contact with the air, the cultivations under a layer of oil remaining white. The puncture in nutrient jelly produces comparatively rapid liquefaction with the deposition of the colonies in the form of a golden-yellow sediment. Inoculated into milk, it curdles the latter after 1 to 8 days by the production of lactic and other acids. This s. is remarkable for its great resistance to external agents, the cultivations remaining active after more than a year. [a, 35].—**S. pyogenes citreus**. A variety occurring in the pus of acute abscesses, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* only in the bright, citron-yellow pigment. [a, 35].—**S. pyosepticus**. Of Héricourt and Richey, a variety found in an epithelial non-ulcerated swelling on a recently killed dog. It closely resembles *S. pyogenes albus*. [N. Y. Med. Jour., July 6, 1889, p. 14 (a, 50).]—**S. salivarius pyogenes**, *S. sialopyus*. A species occurring as diplococci 0.3 to 0.5 μ long in the contents of an abscess of a guinea-pig inoculated with the saliva from a man with angina scarlatinosa. On gelatin plates, which it liquefies slowly, it forms, especially in the lowest strata, sharply defined rounded colonies of a whitish, opalescent appearance. [a, 35].—**S. viridiflavescens**. A non-pyogenic species found in varicella. It forms on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, greenish-yellow, circular, smooth-edged colonies, and on blood-serum lemon-yellow colonies. [B.]

**STAPHYLODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di(di<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys'eos (-al'ysis). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and διάλυσις, relaxation. A relaxation of the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STAPHYLEDEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>d(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>d)-em(am)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em'atos (-atis). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and οίδημα, oedema. Edema of the uvula. [E.]

**STAPHYLOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., σταφυλόμα (from σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). Fr., *staphylôme*. Ger., *Staphylom, Traubenauge*. A more or less irregular protrusion of some one of the tunics of the eye, due to a thinning or to a perforation from previous ulceration. [F.]—**Annular s.** Of Walther, cirrhopthalmia. [a, 34].—**Anterior s.** See *S. corneæ*.—**Ciliary s.** Ger., *Ciliar-S.* Scleroticæ in the ciliary region, due to intra-ocular inflammation usually affecting the uveal tract. [F.]—**Posterior s.** 1. See *S. scleroticæ*. 2. See CONUS (2d def.).—**Projecting s.** See *Conical CORNEÆ*.—**Scleral s.** See *S. scleroticæ*.—**Sclerochorioidals s.** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. æquatorialis oculi**. S. scleroticæ in the equatorial region. [F.]—**S. annulare**. S. scleroticæ in the ciliary region, which extends either continuously or by slight interruptions all round the corneal margin. [F.]—**S. anticum scleræ**. See *Ciliary s.*—**S. conicum**. See *Conical CORNEÆ*.—**S. corneæ**. Ger., *Hornhautstaphylom*. A bulging of the cornea, in whole or in part, from thinning of the membrane, with or without a preceding ulceration, due to injury or to a chronic inflammation of the cornea and usually of the iris, with abolition of the anterior chamber, adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea, and increased tension. The cornea is opaque and occasionally thickened instead of thinned. According to some, the term is restricted to protrusion originating in prolapse of the iris and consisting of iridic tissue replacing the cornea. [B; F.] Cf. *HERNIA CORNEÆ*.—**S. corneæ intercalare**. A staphylomatous process located in the sclero-corneal region, apparently between the cornea and iris on the one hand and the sclera and ciliary body on the other. [F.]—**S. intercalare**. S. in which the projecting part of the eyeball is inserted between the insertion of the iris and the ciliary body, owing to a thinning of the ligamentum pectinatum and the region of Schlemm's canal. [F.]—**S. iridis**. See *HERNIA IRIDIS*.—**S. laterale**. A s. situated on one side of the equator of the eyeball. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**S. of the corneæ**. See *S. corneæ*.—**S. pellucidum (conicum)**. See *Conical CORNEÆ*.—**S. posticum (Scarpæ)**. See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. racemosum corneæ**. S. corneæ with perforation at several points, through which small portions of the iris protrude. [F.]—**S. scleræ, S. scleroticæ**. A bulging of the sclerotic at any portion of its circumference, from thinning of the membrane due to long-continued intra-ocular inflammation with increased pressure. [F.]—**S. scleroticæ posticum**. See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. uvææ**. A bulging of a portion of the uveal tract through a perforation in the sclera. [F.]

**STAPHYLOME** (Fr.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f-el-om. See STAPHYLOMA.—**S. rameux**. See STAPHYLOMA racemosum corneæ.

**STAPHYLONGIA** (Lat.), **STAPHYLONGUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>ns(o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and γκος, a tumor. Swelling of the uvula.

**STAPHYLO-PHARYNGIEN** (Fr.), adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>-fe-lo-fa<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to the uvula and the pharynx. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**STAPHYLOPLASTY**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>l-o-pla<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>. From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *staphyloplastie*. Ger., *Staphyloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate. [a, 34.]

**STAPHYLOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>f(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>pt-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ptos'eos (-is). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πτώσις, a falling. Elongation of the uvula, as in staphyloedema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STAPHYLORRHAPHY**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *staphylorrhaphia* (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ράπτειν, to sew). Fr., *staphylorrhaphie*. Ger., *Staphylorrhaphie, Gaumennaht*. The operation of closing a cleft of the velum palati. Cf. URANOPLASTY.—**Fergusson's s.** An operation of which the essential feature is the division of the levator palati muscles in all cases and of the



palato-pharyngeus in some, to prevent their interference with the healing of the freshened surface of the cleft by retracting the flaps. [E.]—**Garretson's s.** An operation essentially the same as Ferguson's, except that the operator stands behind the patient, and uses the same instruments as in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. [E.]

**STAPHYLOTOME**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>l-o-tom. Gr., σταφυλοτόμειον (from σταφύλη, the uvula, and τέμνω, to cut). Fr., s. An instrument for cutting the uvula or incising the palate. [E.]

**STAPHYLOTOMY**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., σταφυλοτομία (from σταφύλη, the uvula, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., staphylotomia. Fr., staphylotomie. Ger., Staphylotomie. 1. Amputation of the uvula. [E.] 2. Abcession of a staphyloma. [a, 34.]

**STAPHYLYGROMA** (Lat.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>f-(sta<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-(u<sup>2</sup>l)-ig-(u<sup>2</sup>g)-rom'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From σταφύλη, the uvula, and γρῶς, wet. See STAPHYLYGDEMA.

**STAR**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r. See **ASTER** (1st def.). in the pl., s's, see **Polar s's**.—**Daughter s.**, **Double s.** See **AMPHIASTER**.—**Mother s.** See **ASTER** (1st def.).—**Polar s's.** Fr., *étoiles des pôles*. Radiating masses of the granules of the cell-protoplasm during carycinesis, seen at the poles of the nuclear spindles. [L, 121.]—**S's of Verheyen.** See **STELLULÆ Verheyeni**.

**STARAJA-RUSSA**, n. A place in the government of Novgorod, Russia, where there is a mineral spring. [a, 14.]

**STAR-ANISE**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>sa. The genus *Illicium*, especially *Illicium anisatum*; also its fruit. [a, 35.]

**STARASOL** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'a<sup>2</sup>s-zol. A place in Austrian Galicia where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

**STARCHE**, n. Gr., άμυλον. Lat., amyllum. Fr., amidon, féculle blanche (ou amyglacée). Ger., Stärke, Stärkemehl. It., amido. Sp., almidón. A carbohydrate having the chemical constitution C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, or some multiple of this formula (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>72</sub>O<sub>32</sub>, and C<sub>72</sub>H<sub>144</sub>O<sub>64</sub> have been given, and C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>10</sub> for dried s.); according to Salomon, however, the simple formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> represents its composition most nearly. S. is contained in nearly all chlorophyllaceous plants, being derived from the protoplasm of the chlorophyll corpuscles and from small protoplasmic bodies called *s-formers*. It is stored up in the tubers, roots, seeds, etc., forming a supply of nourishment for the young shoots and other rapidly growing parts. S. is a white, shining, tasteless, and colorless powder, which, under the microscope, is seen to be made up of striated granules, differing in size, shape, and markings according to the source from which the s. is derived. The diameter of these granules ranges from 2 to 185 μ. Each granule consists of a series of concentric layers disposed about an eccentrically situated nucleus, called the *hilum*, the layers being separated from each other, according to some authorities, by concentric septa. S. granules have the property of polarizing light, and under polarized light show a dark cross, with arms intersecting the hilum. Chemically, s. consists of several isomeric substances differing in their solubility in water and their reaction toward iodine. The outer wall of each granule and the concentric septa found, according to some, in its interior are made up of *amylin* or *s-cellulose* (*furfurase*), which is insoluble in water but soluble in caustic potash, and gives a yellowish or brownish coloration with iodine. The interior of the granule consists of a soluble s. (see **AMYULUM** [2d def.]). Between this soluble s. and s.-cellulose various intermediate isomeric substances exist, which give yellow, violet, and red colorations with iodine. On boiling with water, the s.-granules burst and the contents swell up, forming a gelatinous s. paste (cf. *Mucilago AMYLLI*), which on drying changes to a stiff transparent mass. On long boiling, or by prolonged exposure to a heat of 100° C. in the dry state, or by the action of diastase and chemical agents, s. is converted into a modification soluble in cold water (soluble s.). By the continued action of diastase and chemical agents, or by a dry heat of 300° C., s. is converted into *dextrin*. By the action of cold nitric acid it forms *xylodrin*. With solutions of iodine, s. in all its forms gives a deep-blue color, which disappears on heating, but reappears on cooling. Iodine in substance converts s. into a compound (iodized s.) soluble in water, and from this solution a neutral salt precipitates the *iodide of s.* S. is obtained from the grains of the cereals, from the tubers of the potato, from the pith of the sago-palm (sago), from different species of *Marranta* (arrowroot), and from the *Jatropha manihot* (tapioca). It also enters largely into the composition of peas and beans, chestnuts, acorns, and other nuts, and the various edible rhizomes and tuberosous roots. [B, 3, 5, 8, 9; L, 105.]—**Animal s.** See **GLYCOGEN**.—**Canna s.**, **Cane s.** See **CANNA s.**—**Corn s.** Lat., *amyllum maidis*. Fr., *amidon ou féculle de maïs*. Ger., *Maissstärke*. A variety of s. obtained from Indian corn, distinguished by the small size of its granules. It is valuable for its nutritive properties. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**Detection of s.** See under *Mucilago AMYLLI*.—**Explosive s.** Xylodrin. [B, 2.]—**Gelatinized s.** A preparation used as a test in the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Glycerine or Glycerite, or Glycerolate of s.** See *Glyceritum AMYLLI*.—**Hepatic s.** See **GLYCOGEN**.—**Hydrated s.** S. reduced to a pasty consistency by the action of hot water. [B.]—**Iceland s.** See **LICHENIN**.—**Iodized s.** See **AMYULUM**.—**Liver s.** See **GLYCOGEN**.—**Moss s.** See **LICHENIN**.—**Out s.** Lat., *amyllum avicæ*. Ger., *Hafersstärke*. A variety of s. found in oats, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of oatmeal. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Potato s.** Lat., *amyllum* (Finn. Ph. *potatis*). Fr., *féculle de pomme-de-terre*. Ger., *Kartoffelstärke*, *Kartoffelmehl*. S. obtained from the potato. Its granules are very large and somewhat shiny. Used to imitate sago, arrowroot, etc. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Soluble s.** A modification of s., produced by the action of heat or chemical agents, which is soluble in cold water, but still gives a blue color with iodine. [B.]—**S. and opium clyster.** See **ENEMA opii**.—**S. enema.** See **Lavement à l'amidon**.—**S. iodide.** A compound of s. with iodine. Whether a true s. iodide actually exists is uncertain, although the iodized s. of the U. S. Ph. (see **AMYULUM**

*iodatum*) and that prepared in other ways is supposed to contain such a compound. According to Withaus, s. iodide is precipitated from the soluble iodized s. by the addition of a neutral salt. [B.]—**S. mucilage.** See *Mucilago AMYLLI*.—**S. paste.** See *Hydrated s.*—**S. poultice.** See *Cataplasma AMYLLI*.—**S. sugar.** See **GLUCOSE**.—**Troches of s.** See *Trochisci bechici*.—**Wheat s.** Lat., *amylum* (*tritici*). Fr., *amidon de blé* (ou de froment). Ger., *Weizenstärke*. S. obtained from wheat. [B.]

**STARCHY**, adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'ch'i<sup>2</sup>. See **AMYLOID**.

**STARKBÄRTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'k'bart-i<sup>2</sup>g-kit. See **POGONIASIS**.

**STÄRKE** (Ger.), n. Stark'e<sup>2</sup>. 1. Strength, intensity. 2. See **STARCH**.—**Jods'.** See **STARCH iodide**.—**S'terment.** See **AMYLOLYTIC FERMENT**.—**S'glycerit.** See *Glyceritum AMYLLI*.—**S'gummi.** See **DEXTRIN**.—**S'lösung.** See *Solutio AMYLLI*.—**S'schleim.** See *Mucilago AMYLLI*.—**S'zucker.** See **GLUCOSE**.

**STÄRKEMEHL** (Ger.), n. Stark'e<sup>2</sup>mal. See **STARCH**.—**Amerikanisches S.** Ordinary arrowroot. [a, 35.]

**STARR** (Ger.), adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>r. Rigid, inflexible. [a, 35.]

**STARRBLINDHEIT** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'bl'nd-hit. The momentary darkening of the visual field by long-continued staring at a single point. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**STARKE** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>. Rigidity. [a, 14.]—**Frosts'.** See **STARRFROST**.—**Leichens'.** See **RIGOR mortis**.—**Nackens', Rückens'.** See **OPISTHOTONOS**.—**Säures'.** Artificial muscular rigidity, induced by immersion of a muscle in weak acids. [K.]—**Todtens'.** See **RIGOR mortis**.—**Wassers'.** Artificial rigidity of a muscle caused by immersing it for some time in water. [K, 16.]

**STARRFROST** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'f'r'o<sup>2</sup>st. Shivering due to cold; ague. [a, 34.]

**STARRKRAMPF** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'kra<sup>2</sup>mpf. Tetanus.—**Selten's'.** See **PLEUROTHOTONUS**.

**STARRSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r-zuch't. See **CATALEPSY**.

**STARVATION**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'v-a'shu'n. Gr., *ἀστία*. Lat., *inedia*. Fr., *inanition*. Ger., *Hungerleiden*. The condition resulting from continued want of food or from lack of food sufficient for nutrition. [a, 48.]—**Heart s.** Of Fothergill, neurasthenia of the heart. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**STARWORT**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>r'w'urt. 1. The genus *Aster*. 2. The genus *Stellaria*. 3. The genus *Callitriche*. 4. The *Helonias dioica*. 5. The *Aletris farinosa*. [a, 35.]

**STASIMETRY**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *στάσις*, a condition, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Bitot, the measurement of the consistence of soft organic bodies. [*Arch. de phys. norm. et path.*, 1878, 2, Ser., v, p. 164 (a, 34).]

**STASIMORPHY**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>r'f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *στάσις*, a standing, and *μορφή*, form. In botany, a deviation from the normal form of a part or organ, produced by arrested development. [a, 35.]

**STASIRAFISTERO** (It.), n. Sta<sup>2</sup>s-er-a<sup>2</sup>-fes-ta'ro. An instrument invented by Scivelli for maintaining the stitches secure after hysterorrhaphy. [a, 32.]

**STASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sta(sta)<sup>2</sup>'si<sup>2</sup>sa. Gen., *stas'eos* (-is). Gr., *στάσις* (from *ἵσταναι*, to stand). Fr., *stase*. Ger., *Stillstand*, *Stase*, *Stauung*, *Stockung*. Stagnation of blood or other organic fluid in some portion of the body. [a, 34.]—**Diffusion s.** Ger., *Diffusionsstase*. S. with diffusion of serum or lymph. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Venous s.** A blood s. due to venous congestion. [a, 34.]

**STATEMENT**, n. Stat'm'nt. A declaration.—**Ante-mortem s.** A declaration made just before death, with special reference to its medico-legal bearings. Such a s., when made with the consciousness and belief that death is impending, is held in law as equally binding with a s. made on oath. [D, 38.]

**STATIC**, adj. Sta<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *στατικός* (from *ἵσταναι*, to cause to stand). Fr., *statique*. Ger., *statisch*. 1. Pertaining to what is stationary or in a state of rest or equilibrium. [a, 48.] 2. Pertaining to the standing posture. See **ATAXIA**. 3. Of electricity, existing without manifestation by currents (see **S. ELECTRICITY**).

**STATICE** (Lat.), n. f. Sta<sup>2</sup>t-(sta<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>st'i<sup>2</sup>k(-ea). Gen., *stat'ices*. Gr., (1st def.) *στατική* (from *ἵσταναι*, to cause to stand). Fr., *statice*. Ger., *Strandnelke*, *Seestrandnelke*. 1. Of the ancients, see **ARMERIA vulgaris**. 2. Sea-lavender; a genus of plants forming, with *Armeria*, etc., a tribe (*Staticeæ* or *Statiaceæ*) of the *Plumbaginæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. brasiliensis.** A Brazilian species. The root, known as *bayeru* or *quaycurá*, is used as an astringent gargle and as a discutient. [a, 35.]—**S. caroliniana.** Fr., *statice de la Caroline*. Ger., *carolinische Strandnelke*. Marsh-rosemary, inkroot; a North American herb. The bitter root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., is a powerful astringent, and is used in aphthæ, angina, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. limonium.** Fr., *behen rouge*, *saladele*. Ger., *gemeine Strandnelke*. Common sea-lavender, wild marsh-beet of Europe. The root and leaves are tonic and astringent. [a, 35.]—**S. mucronata.** A species the roots of which are used in Morocco as a nervine. [a, 35.]—**S. pseudo-limonium.** A species found especially on the shores of the North Sea; used like *S. limonium*. [a, 35.]—**S. speciosa.** Fr., *statice superbe*. Showy sea-lavender; a solidifying species of southern Siberia and Russia, used especially in uterine affections. [a, 35.]

**STATOBLASTS**, n. pl. Sta<sup>2</sup>t'o-bla<sup>2</sup>sta. From *στάσις*, placed, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *Statoblasten*. Certain reproductive buds developed in the interior of *Polyzoa*, but not liberated until the death of the parent organism. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**STATOMETER**, n. Sta<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-er. From *στάσις*, placed, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *statomètre*. Ger., *S.* An instrument used to determine the amount of protrusion of an eye; consisting of a rod or bar with two perpendicular arms or legs of equal length, one of them fixed, the other movable. On the former slides a sight-



vane, while on the latter is a mirror. The distance between the arms is made equal to the diameter of the base of the orbit, and the sight-vane is so adjusted that the cornea, its reflected image, and the vane are in the same line. Opposite the eye to be examined, on the cross-bar, is a small, round mirror, in which the eye sees its own image. This mirror, by means of a rod, may be pushed backward and forward upon the cross-bar. [F.]—**Zehender's s.** A s. consisting of a small, rectangular box, with one side open. In this box is a mirror about as wide as the face. When the instrument is placed before both eyes so that the mirror is parallel to the frontal surface, each eye is reflected in it. Small pins, movable by a screw, are so arranged as to stand immediately in front of the centre of the reflected pupils. Their distance from each other may be read off from a scale. [F.]

**STATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Stat(sta)t(u)s(u)s. Gen., *stat/us*. From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *état*. Ger., *Zustand*, *Beschaffenheit*. A condition, a stage; particularly (of old writers) that stage of a disease in which, having reached its height, it remains stationary before it begins to decline. [A, 244.]—**S. arthriticus**. Nervous or gastric disturbances due to imperfect or masked gout. [A, 325 (a, 34).]—**S. cribrosus**. See **ÉTAT criblé**.—**S. eclampticus**. The state or condition of an individual affected with eclampsia. [a, 34.]—**S. epilepticus**. Fr., *état de mal épileptique*. 1. That state in which an epileptic has a number of fits in rapid and often regular succession, so that he does not become conscious between them. The condition is often associated with fever and frequently causes death. 2. See **HYSTERO-EPILEPSY**.—**S. gastricus**. See **GASTRICISM** (2d def.).—**S. hystericus**. The hysterical state or condition. [D.]—**S. nervosus**. See **NEURASTHENIA**.—**S. pituitosus**. See **GLUTINOSUM spontaneum**.—**S. praesens**. The condition of an individual at the time a note is made of it (used generally of his condition when he first comes under observation as a patient). [a, 34.]—**S. typhosus**. The asthenic, delirious condition observed in typhoid and certain other fevers; characterized by great prostration, subsultus tendinum, floccitatio, feeble, frequent pulse, low muttering delirium or coma vigil, and dryness with brown color of the tongue. [B; a, 34.]

**STAUB** (Ger.), n. Sta'tu'b. See DUST.—**Befruchtungss', Blüthens'**. See POLLEN.—**Gehirnmarks'**. See MYELOCTE.—**S'beutel**. See ANTER.—**S'fieber**. Fever due to the inhalation of dust in certain occupations. [a, 34.]—**S'gefäss**. See STAMEN.—**S'krankheit**. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).

**STAUDE** (Ger.), n. Sta'tu'd'e's. An undershrub. [a, 35.]

**STAUDIG** (Ger.), adj. Sta'tu'd-i'g. See SUFFRUTICOSE.

**STAUPÉ** (Ger.), n. Sta'tu'p'e-s. Epilepsy; distemper (of dogs); influenza (of horses). [A, 315, 521 (a, 21).]—**Böse S.** See EPILEPSY.—**Korns'**. See ERGOTISM.

**STAUROPLÉGIE** (Fr.), n. Stor-o-pla-zhe. See **Crossed HEMIPLEGIA**.

**STAUUNG** (Ger.), n. Sta'tu'un'g. See STASIS.

**STAVESACRE**, n. Stav'ak'r. The *Delphinium staphisagria* or its seed. [a, 35.]

**STAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sta'tx(s)x'i's. Gen., *stax'eos* (-is). Gr., *στάξις* (from *στάξω*, to drop). Fr., s. Ger., S. Of Hippocrates, an effusion of blood in drops. [D.]

**STEPSIN**, n. Ste'a'p'sin. Fr., *stéapsine*. Ger., S. A principle obtained from pancreatic juice, capable of digesting twenty-four times its own weight of fat. It forms translucent, shining scales, soluble in water. [B.]

**STEARALDEHYDE**, n. Ste-a'r-a'l'd'e'z-hid. Ger., *Stearaldehyd*. See **STEARIC aldehyde**.

**STEARATE**, n. Ste-a'r-at. Fr., *stéarate*. Ger., *Stearat*. A salt of stearic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**STEARERIN**, n. Ste-a'r'e'r-i'n. Fr., *stéarérine*. Ger., S. A fatty substance, analogous to stearin, found in the grease of sheep's wool. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**STEARIC**, adj. Ste-a'r'i'k. Fr., *stéarique*. Derived from or contained in stearin. [B.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide stéarique*. Ger., *Stearinsäure*, *Talgssäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, forming laminar crystals, and occurring as a glyceryl stearate along with glyceryl palmitate in the solid animal fats. It unites with the alkalis to form soaps. [B, 4; K.]—**S. aldehyde**. A body, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>34</sub>·CHO, bearing the same relation to s. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid. It occurs in foliate crystals. [B, 4.]

**STEARIDIC ACID**, n. Ste-a'r-i'd'i'k. Fr., *acide stéaridique*. Ger., *Stearidinsäure*. An amorphous substance, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, isomeric with oleic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**STEARIN**, n. Ste'a'r-i'n. From *stéarap*, stiff fat. Fr., *stéarine*. Ger., S. A derivative of glycerin in which one or more molecules of stearyl replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl. The term, when used without qualification, is understood to mean tristearin. [B, 4.] See also **DISTEARIN** and **TRISTEARIN**.

**STEAROCONOT**, n. Ste-a'r-o'k'o'n-o't. From *stéarap*, fat, and *κόνος*, dust. Fr., *stéaroconote*. Ger., *Stearokonot*. A yellowish-brown, pulverulent fatty substance resembling cephalot; said to have been obtained by Couerbe from the brain. According to Frémy, it is a mixture of albumin, oleophosphates, and stearic acid, while Bibra considers it as simply a mixture of fatty acids. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 118.]

**STEAROL**, n. Ste'a'r-o'l. Fr., *stéarol*. A medicament having fat as an excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**STÉAROLÉ** (Fr.), n. Sta-a'r-o-la. See OINTMENT.

**STEAROLEIC ACID**, **STEAROLIC ACID**, n's. Ste-a'r-o'l'e'i'k, -o'l'i'k. Fr., *acide stéaroléique*. Ger., *Stearolsäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>31</sub>·COOH, crystallizing from alcohol as long prisms. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**STEARONE**, n. Ste'a'r-on. Fr., *stéarone*. Ger., *Stearon*. Diasteryl ketone, (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>34</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·CO = C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>70</sub>O. [B, 2.]

**STEAROPHANIC ACID**, n. Ste-a'r-o-fa'n'i'k. Fr., *acide stéarophanique*. Ger., *Stearophansäure*. See **STEARIC ACID**.

**STEAROPHANIN**, n. Ste-a'r-o-f'a'n-i'n. Fr., *stéarophanine*. Ger., *Stearophan*. See **ANAMIRTIN**.

**STEAROPTENE**, n. Ste-a'r-o'p't-en. Fr., *stéaroptène*. Ger., *Stearopten*. A camphor-like solid residue formed by the essential oils at a low temperature. [B, 93, 108 (a, 14).] Cf. **LEOPTENE**.

**STEARORICINIC ACID**, n. Ste-a'r-o-ri'z-s'i'n'i'k. Fr., *acide stéaroricinique*. Ger., *Stearoricensäure*. See **RICINOSTEARIC ACID**.

**STEAROXYLIC ACID**, n. Ste-a'r-o-x'i'k. Fr., *acide stéaroxylique*. Ger., *Stearoxylsäure*. A monobasic acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·COOH, crystallizing from alcohol as small shining plates. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**STEARRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste)'a'r(a'r)-re'(ro'e')-a'. From *stéarap*, fat, and *ρῶα*, a flowing. Fr., *stéatorrhée*. Ger., *Stéatorrhœe*. See **SEBORRHŒA**.—**S. congestiva**. See **SEBORRHŒA congestiva**.—**S. flavescens**. Seborrhœa in which either yellow sebaceous matter is secreted or the sebaceous matter turns yellow after its deposit upon the skin. [G.]—**S. nigricans**. Of Wilson and Neligan, a form of seborrhœa in which the sebaceous matter is of a dark color, varying from gray to jet black when first secreted, forming a dark-colored deposit upon the skin; said by them to be attended with more irritation and sensitiveness of the affected region than ordinary seborrhœa. Other writers regard the disease as a seborrhœa oleosa in which the sebaceous deposit upon the skin is colored dark by admixture with dirt. [G, 1, 45.]—**S. simplex**. Seborrhœa of the common type. [G, 1.]

**STEARYL**, n. Ste'a'r-i'l. Ger., S. The radicle, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O, of stearic acid. [B.]

**STEATHYLE** (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste)'a'th(a'th)-il(u'l)-e(a). Gen., *-hyles*. From *stéarap*, fat, and *ῥῆν*, matter. Of Lobstein, a morbid lardaceous substance. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STEATITE**, n. Ste'a't-it. From *stéarap*, fat. Lat., *lardites*. Fr., *stéatite*. Ger., *Steatit*, *Bildstein*, *Schreibstein*, *Seifenstein*. Soapstone, granular magnesium silicate; a gray or grayish-green variety of talc, very greasy to the touch. [L, 30, 41, 49.]—**Sulphurated s.** A mixture of 9 parts of powdered s. with 1 part of zinc sulphate; used as a dusting powder for intertrigo of infants. [Vigier, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 5, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 6, 1886, p. 283 (a, 50).]

**STEATOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., *ste'a'to(-sel)*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *stéarap*, fat, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *stéatocele*. A fatty tumor in the scrotum. [E.]

**STEATODES** (Lat.), adj. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-ed'ez(as). Gr., *στεατώδης* (from *stéarap*, fat, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fatty, abounding in fat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STEATOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-om'a's. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). Gr., *στεάτωμα* (from *stéarap*, fat). Fr., *stéatôme*. Ger., *Speckgeschwulst*, *Speckgewächs*, *Steatom*. See **LIPOMA** and **ATHEROMA** (1st def.).—**S. testiculi**. See **STEATOCELE**.

**STEATOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-m'i'z(u'e)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os(-etis)*. From *stéarap*, fat, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *stéatomyce*. Ger., *Speckschwamm*. Of Ritgen, a fatty, fungous excrescence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STEATOPYGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-pi'z(pu'g)-i'z-a's. From *stéarap*, fat, and *πυγή*, the nates. Fr., *stéatopygie*. Ger., *Fettsteiss*. An excessive development of fat about the nates, as in Hottentot women.

**STEATORRHAGIA** (Lat.), **STEATORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-ra'j(r'a'g)-i'z-a's. -re'(ro'e')-a's. From *stéarap*, fat, and *ῥῆγναι*, to burst forth, or *ρῆν*, to flow. See **SEBORRHŒA**.

**STEATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-s'i'z. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *stéarap*, fat. Fr., *stéatose*. Ger., *Steatose*, *Fettbildung* (1st def.), *Speckbildung* (2d def.). 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. A tendency to the formation of abnormal deposits of fat. [D.] 3. A cutaneous affection consisting in an anomaly of sebaceous secretion; in Auspitz's classification, a suborder of the *Keratonosi*, including *Hypersteatosis*, *Parasteatosis*, and *Asteatosis*. [G, 4.] See **SEBORRHŒA**.

**STEATOSPONGUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-s'po'n'g(u)s(u)s. From *stéarap*, fat, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. See **STEATOMYCES**.

**STEATOZOON** (Lat.), n. n. Ste(ste)'a't(a't)-o(o)-zo'o'n. From *stéarap*, fat, and *ζῷον*, an animal. See **DEMODEX folliculorum**.

**STEBEN** (Ger.), n. Stab'e'n. A place in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there are chalybeate and alkaline springs. [a, 14.]

**STECHAPFEL** (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'a'p'f-el. See **DATURA** and **DATURA stramonium**.—**S'form**. A thorn-apple shape assumed by the red blood-discs after their contents have evaporated. [K.]—**S'samenextrakt**. See **Extractum STRAMONII**.

**STÉCHAS** (Fr.), n. Sta-ka's. See **LAVANDULA stéchas**.

**STECHBECKEN** (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'be'k-e'n. See **STECK-BECKEN**.

**STECHEN** (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'e'n. See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

**STECHEND** (Ger.), adj. Ste'ch'e'nd. See **PUNCTENT**.

**STECHPILLE** (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'p'il-le. See **SUPPOSITORY**.

**STECHSAUGER** (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'z'a'u'g-e'r. An instrument for puncturing the foetal membranes.

**STECHWINDE** (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'v'i'nd-e. See **SMILAX**.

**STECKBECKEN** (Ger.), n. Ste'k'be'k-e'n. A bed-pan.

**STECKFLUSS** (Ger.), n. Ste'k'flus. See **Suffocative CATARRH**.



**STECKHUSTEN** (Ger.), n. *Ste'k'hust-e'n*. See **PERTUSSIS**.

**STEEL**, n. *Stel*. Gr. *χάλυξ*. Lat., *chalybs*. Fr., *acier*. Ger., *Stahl*. 1. A form of iron containing 0.6 to 1.9 per cent. of carbon susceptible of being tempered by exposure to heat and a subsequent cooling in water, oil, lead, mercury, etc. S. is capable of being sharpened to a fine, durable edge. [B; L.] 2. As sometimes used in Great Britain, any medicinal preparation of iron.—S. *balsam*. See *Linimentum Ferri Nitrici*.—S. *wine*. See *Vinum Ferri*.

**STEELYARD**, n. *Sti'l'y'rd*. A balance consisting essentially of a lever on the graduated long arm of which the weights are placed. [a, 48.]

**STEEP-WEED**, **STEEP-WORT**, n's. *Step'wed*, *-wu'rt*. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

**STEGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stej'(ste'g)'i'2-u'm(u'm)*. From *στεγός*, a roof. Of Miers, the mass of apical prolongations of the filaments (stamens) which often cover the top of the style in the *Asclepiadeae*. [a, 35.]

**STEGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'g-nos'i's*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *στεγνωσις* (from *στεγνώνω*, to constrict). See **CONDENSATION** and **STENOSIS**.

**STEGNOTIC**, adj. *Ste'g-not'i'k*. Gr., *στεγνωτικός*. Lat., *steg-noticus*. Fr., *stegnolique*. Astringent. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STEHLUCHT** (Ger.), n. *Stal'zucht*. See **CLEPTOMANIA**.

**STEIFWERDEN** (Ger.), **STEIFWERDUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Stif've'rd-e'n*, *-un'2*. See **ERECTION**.

**STEISCH** (Ger.), n. *Sti'e'r*. See **ERECTOR**.—S. *des Kitzlers*. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS**.

**STEIFHALS** (Ger.), n. *Stif'ha's*. See **STIFF-NECK**.

**STEIFHEIT** (Ger.), n. *Stif'hit*. See **RIGIDITY**.—**Muskels'**. 1. Muscular rigidity. 2. See **THOMSEN'S DISEASE**.

**STEISUCHT** (Ger.), n. *Stif'zucht*. See **CATALEPSY**.

**STEIGBÜGEL** (Ger.), n. *Stig'bu'g-el*. See **STAPES**.

**STEIN** (Ger.), n. *Stin*. See **CALCULUS**, **LAPIS**, **PYRENE** (1st def.), and **STONE**.—**Aders'**. See **PHLEBOLITH**.—**Press'**. See **HÖLLENSTEIN**.—**Gallens'**. See the major list.—**Gebärmutter's**. See **UTERINE CALCULUS**.—**Gelbs'**, **Gelbsuchts'**. See **ICTERUS**.—**Gifts'**. White arsenic ore. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Griess'**. See **CALCULUS**.—**Harnsäures'**. See **URIC-ACID CALCULUS**.—**Harns'**. See **URINARY CALCULUS**.—**Höllens'**. See the major list.—**Hörs'e**. See **OTOLITHS**.—**Judens'e**. See **PHENICITES**.—**Kröten's**. See **BUPONITES** and **SALIVARY CALCULUS**.—**Lendens'**. See **NEPHRITE** and **RENAL CALCULUS**.—**Lungens'**. See **PULMONARY CALCULUS** and **LUNG-STONE**.—**Magens'**. See **GASTRIC CALCULUS**.—**Maulbeers'**. See **MULBERRY CALCULUS**.—**Milchs'**. A cheesy mass formed in a galactocoele by the absorption of the watery portion of the milk. [a, 37.] Cf. *Lactical calculus*.—**Mutters'**. See **UTERINE CALCULUS**.—**Narrens'e**. See **CARBONES ARTEMISIE RUBRA**.—**Nasens'**. See **RHINOLITE**.—**Nierens'**. See **RENAL CALCULUS** and **NEPHRITE**.—**Speichels'**. See **SALIVARY CALCULUS**.—**S'auflösend**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'auflösung**. See **LITHOTRITY**.—**S'ausleerend**. See **LITHOGOGUE**.—**S'beschwerde**, **S'bildung**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'brechung**. See **LITHOTRITY**.—**S'bruch**. See **POROCOELE**.—**S'erzeugung**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'fach**. See **PYRENE** (1st def.).—**S'frucht**. See **LITHOPEDION** and **DRUPE**.—**S'fühler**. See **LITHOSCOPE**.—**S'geschwulst**. See **SCIRRHUS**.—**S'gries**. See **GRAVEL**.—**S'harnen**. See **LITHURISIS**.—**S'hauerlunge**. See **STONE-CUTTERS' PHTHISIS**.—**S'husten**. See **TUSSIS CALCULOSA**.—**S'kern**. See **OSSICULUS** (2d def.) and **PYRENE** (1st def.).—**S'kind**. See **LITHOPEDION**.—**S'kohle**. See the major list.—**S'krank**. See **CALCULUS**; as a n. a person suffering from stone. [E, 34.]—**S'leiden**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'löffel**. See **LITHOTOMY SCOOP**.—**S'mittel**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'öl**. See **PETROLEUM**.—**S'pocken**. See **STONE-POX**.—**S'rotz**. See **GLANDERS**.—**S'säure**. See **URIC-ACID**.—**S'schneiden**. See **LITHOTOMY**.—**S'schnitt**. See the major list.—**S'streibend**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'zerbrechung**, **S'zermalmung**, **S'zerreibung**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'zertrümmerung**. See **LITHOTRITY**.—**S'thränen's**. See **LACRYMAL CALCULUS**.—**S'uterus'**. See **UTERINE CALCULUS**.—**S'venens'**. See **PHLEBOLITH**.—**S'vorhaut's**. See **PREPUAL CALCULUS**.

**STEINAPFEL** (Ger.), n. *Stin'a'pf-el*. A pome, like that of the hawthorn, containing bony carpels. [a, 35.]

**STEINBRECH** (Ger.), n. *Stin'bre'ch*. See **SAXIFRAGA**, **EM-PETRUM**, **ASPLENIUM trichomanes**, and **ENANTHE fistulosa**.

**STEINCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Stin'che'2n*. See **CALCULUS**.—**Ohr-ens'**. See **AURAL CALCULUS**.—**Thränenweges'**. See **LACRYMAL CALCULUS**.

**STEINFARN** (Ger.), n. *Stin'fa'n*. See **ASPLENIUM trichomanes**, **ASPLENIUM ceterach**, and **POLYPODIUM vulgare**.

**STEINKLEE** (Ger.), n. *Stin'kla*. See **MEDICAGO lupulina** and **MELLOTIS**.

**STEINKOHLE** (Ger.), n. *Stin'kol-e*. See **ANTHRACITE** and **LITHRANTHRAN**.—**S'kalk**. See **ASTHAKORALL**.—**S'ntheer**. See **COAL TAR**.—**S'ntheerkreosot**. See **PHENOL**.—**S'ntheeröl**. *Coal-tar oil*. [B.]—**S'ntheersäure**. *Rosolic acid*. [A, 524.]

**STEINKRAUT** (Ger.), n. *Stin'kra'ut*. See **ALYSSUM**, **ASPERULA odorata**, and **RESEDA luteola**.

**STEINLEBERKRAUT** (Ger.), **STEINLEBERMOOS** (Ger.), n's. *Stin'lab-e'r kra'ut*, *-moos*. The *Marchantia polymorpha*, *Parmlina omphalodes*, and other lichens. [a, 35.]

**STEINSAMEN** (Ger.), n. *Stin'za'm-e'n*. See **LITHOSPERMUM**.

**STEINSCHNITT** (Ger.), n. *Stin'shn'i't*. See **LITHOTOMY** and **CYSTOTOMY**.—**Bauch's**. See **Suprapubic cystotomy**.—**Grosser S**. See **Median cystotomy**.—**Kleiner S**. See **APPARATUS minor**.—**Seltem's**. See **Lateral cystotomy**.—**S. durch das Trigonum**

**Lieutaudii**. See **Rectal cystotomy**.—**S'lage**, **S'slage**. See **Lithotomy position**.—**S'messer**. See **CYSTOTOME** (1st def.).

**STEINWASSER** (Ger.), n. *Stin'va's-se'r*. A place in Bohemia where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**STEIROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti'r'(ste'2-i'r)-os'i's*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *στείρωσις* (from *στείρω*, barren). Fr., *stérose*. See **STERILITY**.

**STEISS** (Ger.), n. *Stis*. See **BREECH**.—**Fetts'**. See **STEATOPYOLA**.—**S'geschwulst**. A swelling in the sacral region. [a, 34.]—**S'tuch**. See **DIAPER** (2d def.).

**STEISSBEIN** (Ger.), n. *Stis'bin*. See **COCYX**.—**S'glatze**, **S'hautgrube**. See **FOVEOLA coccygea**.—**S'hörner**. See **CORNUA coccygea**.—**S'knoten**. See **COCYGEAL GLAND**.—**S'spitze**. The apex of the coccyx. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**STEISSCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Stis'ch'e'2n*. See **COCYX** (1st def.).

**STEISSENDE** (Ger.), n. *Stis'e'nd-e*. See **PELVIC POLE**.

**STEISSLAGE** (Ger.), n. *Stis'la'g-e*. A breech presentation. —**Einfache S**. See **Vollkommene S**.—**Gedoppelte S**. That variety in which both knees and hips are flexed. [A, 61.]—**Unvollkommen gedoppelte S**. That variety in which only one of the lower limbs is flexed at the knee, the other being applied to the abdomen and the chest. [A, 61.]—**Vollkommene S**. That variety in which both lower limbs are flexed at the hips, but neither is flexed at the knee. [A, 61.]

**STEISSRÜCKENLAGE** (Ger.), n. *Stis'ru'k-e'n-la'g-e*. That posture of a patient in which the body resting on the back, the knees are bent, and then the thighs brought up against the abdomen, so as to tilt the pelvis forward. [A, 35.]

**STEISSTERATOM** (Ger.), n. *Stis'tar-a't-om*. A teratoma in the sacral region. [a, 34.]

**STELLA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'l'la*. A roller bandage applied to the thorax with figure-of-eight turns over both shoulders so that the point of crossing is over the spine (s. *dorsi*) or over the sternum (s. *pectoris*). [A, 326 (a, 34).]

**STELLAL**, adj. *Ste'l'l*. Of or pertaining to the *Stellales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus stellatis*) of the *Epigynæ*, consisting of the *Stellatæ*. [a, 35.]

**STELLARIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'l-la'(la'2)-ri'2-a*. From *stella*, a star. Fr., *stellaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Sternkraut* (2d def.), *Stern-miere* (2d def.). 1. The *Asperula odorata* and *Alchemilla vulgaris*. 2. Star-chickweed; a genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. The *Stellariaceæ* are a family of the *Stellariæ*; the *Stellariæ* are a tribe of the *Caryophyllæ*; the *Stellariæ* are: Of Dumortier, an order of the *Tropetaleæ*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Stellariæ* (a division of the *Caryophyllæ*); the *Stellariæ* are a tribe of the *Alsinææ*. [a, 35.]—**Herba stellariae**. The *Asperula odorata* (the plant in flower). [a, 35.]—**S. alpine**, **S. aquatica**. Fr., *stellaire alpine*. Water-starwort; a refrigerant growing in Europe and North America, recommended as an application to boils. [a, 35.]—**S. holostea**. Fr., *stellaire des haies*, *langue d'oiseau*. Ger., *grossblumiges Sternkraut*, *Augentrostgras*, *Blumengras*, *Sterngras*, *Brustkraut*, *Jungferngras*. Agworm-flower, all-bone, bird's-tongue, break-bones, may-grass, snap-stalks, great starwort of Europe; a demulcent and refrigerant species. The stems and leaves were formerly used like *S. media*. The bruised leaves, the juice, and a distilled water made from the plant have been used as an application to sore eyes. [B; a, 35.]—**S. media**. Fr., *morgeline*, *mouron blanc* (ou des oiseaux, ou d'hiver). Ger., *mittleres Sternkraut*, *Vogelkraut*, *Miere*, *Hühnerbiss*, *Mäusedarm*, *Stern-miere*. Chickweed. It is somewhat astringent and was formerly used in phthisis, hæmoptysis, hæmorrhoids, and skin diseases, also as an application to wounds, ulcers, and inflamed eyes. [a, 35.]—**S. nemorum**. Ger., *Waldsternmiere*. Wood-starwort; identified by some with the *ἀλσών* of Dioscorides, which was used like *S. media*. [a, 35.]—**S. pallasiانا**. An astringent species found in northern Asia. [a, 35.]

**STELLATE**, adj. *Ste'l'at*. Lat., *stellatus*, *stellaris* (from *stella*, a star). Fr., *étoilé*, *stellaire*. Ger., *sternförmig*. Star-shaped; having parts more or less pointed, projecting all round, like a star as conveniently figured. The *Stellate*, or *Stellateæ*, are the *Galiaceæ*. [a, 35; a, 48.]

**STELLE** (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'le*. See **LOCUS**.—**Broca'sche S**. See **BROCA'S CONVOLUTION**.

**STELLIFORM**, adj. *Ste'l'i'2-förm*. Lat., *stelliformis* (from *stella*, a star, and *forma*, form). See **STELLATE**.

**STELLINERVIS** (Lat.), adj. *Ste'l'i'2-nu'r(ne'2r)'vi's(wi'2s)*. From *stella*, a star, and *nervus*, a sinew. Fr., *stellénerve*. Of a leaf, having the veins radiating from the centre. [a, 35.]

**STELLULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'l'lu'2(hu'2)-a*. Dim. of *stella*, a star. Fr., *stellule*. Ger., *Sternchen*. A rosette; in some mosses, a collection of leaves terminating the stem. [a, 35.]—**Stellulae Verheyenii**. Fr., *étoiles de Verheyen*. The stellular radicles of the venule interlobulares of the kidney. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**STELLUNG** (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'lun'2*. See **POSITION**.—**Blossa's**. See **EXPOSURE**.—**Election's**. See **POSITION of election**.—**Hinterhaupt's**. See **Vertex presentation**.—**Hinterscheitel's**. That form of obliquity of the fetal head, during parturition, in which the occiput is situated in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15.]—**Kindens'**. See **POSITION of the fetus**.

**STELZBEIN** (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'z-bein*. An artificial leg. [E.]

**STELZFUSS** (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'z-fus*. An artificial foot. [E.]

**STEM**, n. *Ste'm*. Gr., *καυλός*. Lat., *caulis*. Fr., *étui cortical*. Ger., *Stengel*, *Stamm*. 1. The ascending axis of a plant; the leaf-bearing part of the axis. [a, 35.] 2. A stalk; any stalk-like structure or formation. [a, 48.]—**Brain-s**. Ger., *Gehirnstamm*. The brain, less the pallium or fissured portion and the cerebrum. [J (K).]—**Gland s**. The duct of a gland.—**Herbaceous s**. A s. that



dies down to the ground at the close of the season. [a, 35.]—**Intra-uterine s.** See *Intra-uterine pessary*.—**Leaf-s.** A s., such as a trunk, culm, caudex, etc., having the internodes fully developed and ascending crowned with leaves. [a, 35.]—**Primary s.** The central axis or trunk of a plant. [a, 35.]—**Primitive arterial s.** See *Aortic bulb*.—**Scale-s.** A s. in which the internodes, undeveloped (as in the corm and bulb) or only partially developed (as in the creeper), usually bear undeveloped leaves (scales). [a, 35.]—**S. of the encephalon.** See *Caudex cerebri*.—**S. of a hair.** See *Hair-shaft*.

**STEMMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste'm'ma*<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *stem'matos* (-atis). Gr., *στέμμα* (from *στέφειν*, to encircle). Fr., *stemma*. See *Stemulus* (4th def.).

**STEMMHANGEN** (Ger.), n. *Ste'm'ha'n'n-e'n*. In chirotherapy, the forward position of the body in which it is suspended by the arms, the soles of the feet resting firmly against a fixed surface. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**STEMODIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'm(stam)-od'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. For *Stemodiaca* (from *στέμων*, a thread, *dis*, two, and *ἀκρον*, a point). Fr., *stémodie*. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. maritima**. Bastard germander; a bitter undershrub growing in the West Indies; used in indigestion. [a, 35.]

**STEMONA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'm(stam)'o'n-a*<sup>3</sup>. From *στέμων*, a thread. Fr., *stémone*. A genus of the *Liliaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. tuberosa**. A Cochinchina species. The tubers are used as a demulcent and pectoral. [a, 35.]

**STEMPEL** (Ger.), n. *Ste'm'p'e*<sup>2</sup>. See *PISTIL*.—**S'boden**. See *GYNBASE*.—**S'decke**. See *GYNOSTEGIUM*.—**S'fuss**. See *PODOGYNE*.—**S'haube**. See *GYNOSTEGIUM*.—**S'hülle**. See *PERIGYNIUM*.—**S'pölsler**. See *GYNBASE*.—**S'stiel**, *S'träger*. See *GYNOPHORE* (1st def.).

**STENAGMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste'n-a'g(a'g)'ma*<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-ag'matos* (-atis). Gr., *στέναιμα* (from *στενάζειν*, to sigh). See *SIGH*.

**STENAGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ste'n-a'g(a'g)'mu's(mu's)*. Gr., *στεναγμός*. See *SIGHING*.

**STENGEL** (Ger.), n. *Ste'n'a'g'e*<sup>2</sup>. See *CAULIS* and *STEM*.—**Haupts.** The axis of a plant, the primary stalk or stem. [a, 35.]—**S'prosse**. See *STOLON*.—**S'treibend**. See *CAULESCENT*.

**STENOBREGMATE**, adj. *Ste'n-o-bre'g'mat*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the upper fore part of the head narrow. [a, 48.]

**STENOCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'n-o(o')-ka'r'd'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. From *στενός*, narrow, and *καρδία*, the heart. Ger., *Stenocardie*. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*.

**STENOCARPINE**, n. *Ste'n-o-ka'r'p'en*. See *GLEDITSCHINE*.

**STENOCEPHALISM**, **STENOCEPHALY**, n's. *Ste'n-o-se'f'-a'l-i'z'm*, *-i'*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sténocéphalie*. Ger., *Stenokephalie*. A condition in which one of the diameters of the head is unusually short. [a, 34.]

**STENOCHASMUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sten(ste'n)-o(o')-ka'z(ch'a's)'mu's(mu's)*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *χαρμός*, an incision. Having lines drawn from the punctum alae vomeris to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and to the punctum foraminis magni anterius respectively intersecting at an angle of from 74° to 94°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50); a, 48.]

**STENOCHORIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sten(ste'n)-o(o')-kor(cho'r)'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *στενοχώρα* (from *στενός*, narrow, and *χώμα*, a place). Ger., *Stenochorie*. Contraction in general. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**S. sacci lacrimalis**. Narrowing of the calibre of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct. [F.]

**STENOCORIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Sten(ste'n)-o(o')-ko'r-i(i'a)'a's(a's)-i'a*<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-a'seos* (-i'asis). Fr., *sténocoréasie* (from *στενός*, narrow, and *κόρη*, the pupil). Gr., *stenocoria*. Contraction of the pupil. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STENOCROTAPHY**, n. *Ste'n-o-kro't'a'f-i'*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κρόταφος*, the temple. Fr., *sténocrotaphie*. Ger., *Stenokrotaphie*. A narrowing of the temporal region of the skull, due to the approximation of the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the coronal edge of the frontal bone, by which the anterior lateral angle of the parietal bone and the corresponding part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone become pointed. The extension of the pterion (sutura sphenoparietalis) is from 3 to 7 mm. S. is also known by the narrowing of the great wing of the sphenoid itself. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xx, p. 37 (a, 50).]

**STENOMYCTERIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'n-o(o')-mi'kt(mu'kt)-e(a)'ri'a*<sup>3</sup>. From *στενός*, narrow, and *μυκτίρ*, the nose. Contraction of the nasal passages. [E.]

**STENONIAN**, **STENONINE**, adj's. *Ste'n-on'i'a*<sup>3</sup>, *ste'n'-o'n-in*. Named from N. Stenson (Latinized as Stenonianus), a Danish anatomist. [a, 48.]

**STENOPEIC**, adj. *Ste'n-o'p'e-i'k*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *ὥρατος*, containing a hole. Fr., *sténopéique*. Ger., *stenopäisch*. Admitting light through a small opening or narrow slit. [F.]

**STENOSE** (Ger.), n. *Stan-oz'e*<sup>3</sup>. See *STENOSIS*.—**Kropfs'**. Laryngeal stenosis caused by goitre. [a, 34.]—**Narbens'**. Cicatricial stenosis.

**STENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'n-os'i'a*<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Gr., *στένωσις* (from *στενώνω*, to straighten). Fr., *sténose*. Ger., *Stenose*. *Verengerung*. A constriction; the narrowing of a canal, passage, or aperture. [D; E.]—**Aortic s.** S. of the aortic valves, of the aortic orifice, or of the aorta itself. [D, 90.]—**Cardiac s.** Ger., *Herzklemme*. S. of the aortic, mitral, tricuspid, or pulmonary aperture. [a, 34.]—**Cicatricial s.** Ger., *Narbenstenose*. S. caused by a cicatrix. [a, 34.]—**Granulation s.** S. caused by an encroachment of granulations or by their contraction. [a, 34.]—**Mitral s.** S. of the mitral valve or orifice or of both. [D.]—**Post-trache-**

**otomic s.** Granulation s. of the trachea after tracheotomy. [Ross, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1883 (E).]—**Subaortic s.** See *Aortic s.*

**STENOSTEGNOSIS** (Lat.), **STENOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Ste'n-o(o')-ste'g-nos'i'a*<sup>3</sup>, *-ste'n-os'i'a*<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-nos'eos* (-is), *-os'eos* (-is). From *Stenonianus* (see *STENONIAN*), and *στενωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *sténostegnosis*. Stenosis of Stenson's duct. [E.]

**STENOSTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'n-o(o')-stom(sto'm)'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. From *στενός*, narrow, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *sténostomie*. Ger., *Stenostomie*. Stenosis of the mouth. [E.]

**STENOTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. *Sten(ste'n)-o(o')-thor'a'x(a'x)*. Gen., *-ac'os* (-ac'is). From *στενός*, narrow, and *θώραξ* (see *THORAX*). A pigeon-breasted person. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**STEPHANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'f-an(a'n)'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *stéphanie*. A genus of the *Menispermaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. capitata**. A Java shrub. All parts contain a viscid mucus. The leaves are used as a pectoral. [a, 35.]—**S. rotunda**. A Cochinchina species. The rootstock is used like that of *Aristolochia rotunda*. [a, 35.]

**STEPHANIC**, adj. *Ste'f-a'n'i'k*. Pertaining to the stephanion. [a, 48.]

**STEPHANION** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste'f-a'n(a'n)'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *στέφανιον* (dim. of *στέφανος*, a crown). The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. [C.]

**STEPHANURUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ste'f-a'n(a'n)-u'r(ur)'u's(u's)*. From *στέφανος*, a crown, and *οὔρα*, the tail. Fr., *stéphanure*. Of Dising, a genus of nematoid parasites, of the *Strongylidae*. [L, 16, 18.]—**S. dentatus**. A species found in the adipose tissue of the hog, believed to be the cause of "hog cholera." [L, 24.]

**STERBEND** (Ger.), adj. *Ste'r'b'e'nd*. See *MORIBUND*.

**STERBLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Ste'r'b'li'ch'kit*. See *MORTALITY*.

**STERBLING** (Ger.), n. *Ste'r'b'li'n'*. A still-born child. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

**STERCIBILIN**, n. *Stu'r'k-o-bil'i'n'*. Fr., s. Ger., *S.* A coloring matter found in the faeces; a product of change in the bile pigments thought by some to be identical with hydrobilirubin. [a, 38.]

**STERCO-ENTÉRECTASIE** (Fr.), n. *Ste'r'ko-a'n't'a-re'k-ta's-z'e*. Dilatation of the intestines by faeces; one of Piorry's divisions of constipation that he considered due to insufficient alimentation. [a, 34.]

**STERCORACEOUS**, adj. *Stu'r'k-o'r-a'shu's*. From *stercus*, excrement. Fr., *stercoral*, *stercoraire*. Ger., *kothig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing faeces; caused by the retention of faeces. [D.]

**STERCORÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu'r'k(ste'r'k)-o'r-em'(a'e'm)-i-a*<sup>3</sup>. From *stercus*, excrement, and *αἷμα*, blood. See *STERCORMIÆ*.

**STERCORAL**, adj. *Stu'r'k-o'r'l*. See *STERCORACEOUS*.

**STERCORÉMIE** (Fr.), n. *Ste'r'kor-a-me*. Of Bouchard, a state of blood-poisoning supposed to be due to the absorption of excretory alkaloids from the intestinal contents. [Dujardin-Beaumez, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," June 13, 1884, p. 403.] Cf. *COPRÆMIA* and *LEUCOMIÆ*.

**STERCORIN**, n. *Stu'r'k-o'r-i'n*. Fr., *stercorine*. A crystalline substance obtained from faeces, similar to cholesterol, from which Flint supposed it to be derived. [B, 93 (a, 14); K.] Cf. *EXCRETIN*.

**STERCULIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu'r'k(ste'r'k)-u'l'i(u'l)'i-a*<sup>3</sup>. From *Sterculius*, the god presiding over manuring. Fr., *sterculier*. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A genus of trees giving name to an order (*Sterculiaceae*; Fr., *sterculiacees*) of the *Malvales*. The *Sterculeae*, or *Sterculiaceae*, are a tribe of this order. [a, 35.]—**S. acuminata**. Fr., *sterculie à aiguillons*. See *COLA acuminata*.—**S. balanghas**. Ger., *länglichblättriger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as an emmenagogue. The seeds, called Malabar nuts, are edible and yield an oil. [a, 35.]—**S. cola**. See *COLA acuminata*.—**S. foetida**. Fr., *arbre (ou bois) puant*. Ger., *fingerblättriger Stinkbaum*, *Kothbaum*. An East Indian species. The leaves and bark are aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and a decoction of the mucilaginous, astrigent fruit is used in gonorrhoea. The oily seeds are edible if roasted, but, uncooked, produce nausea and vertigo. [a, 35.]—**S. tomentosa**. Fr., *sterculier cotonneux*. Ger., *filziger Stinkbaum*. A Senegambian species. The seeds are used like those of *Cola acuminata*. [a, 35.]—**S. urceolata**. Ger., *krugkelchiger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Molucca and Sunda Islands. The bark is used as an emmenagogue, and the root externally in cephalalgia. [a, 35.]—**S. urens**. Ger., *brennender Stinkbaum*. Kuteera-gum plant; an East Indian species. The astrigent bark exudes a gum resembling tragacanth, and a sort of coffee is prepared from the seeds. [a, 35.]

**STERCUS** (Lat.), n. n. *Stu'r'k(ste'r'k)'u's(u's)*. Gen., *sterc'oris*. See *DRUG*.—**Dæmonis s.** An old name for asphalt. [A, 335.]—**S. camelorum**. Camel's dung; once official. Egyptian sal-ammoniac is made from the soot of the burnt dung. [a, 35.]—**S. caninum album**. See *ALBUM græcum*.—**S. cuculi**. The excrement of the cuckoo; formerly official. [a, 35.]—**S. Diaboli**. See *ASAFÆTIDA*.—**S. nigrum**. See *ALBUM nigrum*.

**STERELMINTHA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ste'r-el'mi'n'th'a*<sup>3</sup>. From *στερεός*, hard, and *ἐλμινς*, a worm. The solid or parenchymatous worms, constituting a class of entozoa characterized by having the nutrient cavities or canals excavated in the parenchyma of the body. [L, 27.]

**STEREOCHEMIE** (Ger.), n. *Star'a-o-ch'e'am-e'*. Fr., *stéréochimie*. That branch of chemistry which deals with the spatial arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. [B, 270 (a, 48).] Cf. *Physical ISOMERISM*.



**STEREOCYST**, n. *Ste²r-e²-o-si²st*. Lat., *stereocystis* (from *στερεός*, stiff, and *κύστις*, a bladder). Fr., *stéréocyste*. Ger., *Fettbalgeschwulst*. A cyst containing fatty matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STÉRÉOGNOSTIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *Sta-ra-o²g-no²s*-te-s. Relating to the sense of touch. [H. Hoffmann, "Thèse de Strasbourg," 1883; "Arch. de neur.", Jan., 1885, p. 134.]

**STEREOM**, n. *Ste²r-e²-om*. From *στερεός*, stiff. Fr., *stéréome*. The elements, such as fibres, that give strength to a fibro-vascular bundle. [a, 35.] Cf. *MESOM*.

**STEREOMONOSCOPE**, n. *Ste²r-e²-o-mo²n'o-skop*. From *στερεός*, solid, *μόνος*, alone, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréomonoscope*. Ger., *Stereomonoskop*. An instrument devised by Claudet, consisting of a stereoscope in which, by means of two lenses, two stereoscopic images are thrown upon the same spot of a ground-glass plate. When this glass plate is looked at with both eyes, each eye sees only the corresponding image. [F.]

**STEREOPHANTOSCOPE**, n. *Ste²r-e²-o-fa²nt'o-skop*. From *στερεός*, solid, *φαντός*, visible, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréophantoscope*. Ger., *Stereophantoskop*. A panorama-stereoscope in which, instead of pictures, rotating stroboscopic discs are inserted.

**STEREOPHOROSCOPE**, n. *Ste²r-e²-o-fo²r'o-skop*. From *στερεός*, solid, *φορός*, bearing, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréophoroscope*. Ger., *Stereophoroskop*. An instrument devised by Czermak and used in investigating the theories of visual perceptions with special reference to the effects produced on different zones of the retina. It consists of the ordinary lenticular stereoscope, in which both images are pasted by the side of each other on the same piece of paper. These strips of paper are fastened on the lateral surfaces of a many-sided prism rotating round a horizontal axis. Around the prism, several inches from the images, runs a girdle of pieces of pasteboard in which the necessary openings have been cut. Outside of the girdle is fastened the prismatic combination of a Brewster's stereoscope. [F.]

**STEREOSCOPE**, n. *Ste²r-e²-o-skop*. From *στερεός*, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéréoscope*. Ger., *Stereoskop*. An apparatus employed to produce the impression of projection in a picture, so that the observer, looking with both eyes, sees what appears to him the actual things represented instead of a picture on a flat surface.—**Brewster's prismatic s.** A s. consisting of two prisms with convex surfaces, having their refracting angles turned inward, one before each eye, through which the person being examined must look with parallel visual lines. In the median plane between the two prisms is placed a blackened screen, which reaches nearly to the points of fixation. The eyes are correctly accommodated by the convexity of the prismatic surface, and the images of the two objects of fixation are fused into one by the action of the prisms. [F.]—**Lenticular s.** A s. having, instead of convex prisms, ordinary convex lenses of about 200 mm. focus. In other respects it resembles Brewster's prismatic s. [F.]—**Wheatstone's mirror s.** A s. which consists of two plane mirrors joined together at right angles, in which are reflected the projected images corresponding to the right and left eye, which are placed at the limit of distinct vision in front of the mirrors at an angle of 45° to their reflecting surface. The two eyes then see the reflected images united at one point. [F.]

**STEREOSCOPE** (Fr.), n. *Sta-ra-o²-skop*. See *STEREOSCOPE*.—**S. à charnière**. Ger., *Spiegel-Stereoskop*. A stereoscope devised by Javal for the subjective determination of the squinting angle. Around a vertical hinge two mirrors may be rotated. Each of these mirrors is firmly fastened at its other end at an angle of 45° with a plate or tablet. Upon the inner surface of the latter are placed the objects of fixation, which are to be reflected by the mirrors. If an observer looks with one eye toward one mirror and the other toward the other, then by a proper arrangement of the angle of the hinge he can fuse the two reflected images. If this angle is 90° the eyes must stand parallel, if it is greater than 90° they must diverge, if it is smaller they must converge, in order to see binocularly. The position of the mirrors in which each eye is directed toward one of the images is thus found, and the included angle may be read off on a graduated arc. ["Ann. d'ocul." liv, p. 14, lxxv, p. 124 (F).]

**STEREOSPERMUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste²r-e²-o(o²)-spu²rm* (*spe²rm*/'u²m(u²m)). From *στερεός*, solid, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *stéréosperme*. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*. [a, 35.] **S. chelonoides**. An East Indian species. The root is used in fevers and snake-bites, and the bark in menorrhagia. [a, 35.]—**S. suaveolens**. A tree of southern India. The roots are tonic. [a, 35.]

**STERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste²r-s(a)²si²s*. Gen., *-es²cos* (-is). Gr., *στέρσις* (from *στερεῖν*, to deprive). Ger., *Beräubung*. Deprivation; negation. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

**STERETICUS** (Lat.), adj. *Ste²r-e²t(at)²ik-u²s(u²s)*. Gr., *στερητικός*. Ger., *beraubend*. Privative, negative. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

**STERIGMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste²r(star)²ig²ma²*. Gen., *-ig²mata²* (*atis*). Gr., *στρίγμα* (from *στρίψω*, to set fast). Fr., *stérigmate*, *stérigme*. Ger., *Sterigne*, *Stützschlauch*. 1. A prolongation of a leaf-blade down on the stem by decurrence. 2. In *Fungi* and lichens, a slender filamentous process (stalk) giving origin to the spores or spermatia; in a narrow sense, as distinguished from arthrosterigma, such a process when not distinctly articulated and when producing spermatia from its apex only. [a, 35.]

**STERIGMATOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste²r(star)²ig²ma²t(ma²t)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)²is*. Gen., *-cyst²ios* (-*cyst²is*). From *στρίγμα*, a support, and *κύστις*, a bladder. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. Many of the so-called species are stages of *Aspergillus*. [a, 35.]—**S. antacustica**. Of Cramer, a species found in the external auditory canal; according to some, a conical stage of *Eurotium aspergillus niger*. [a, 35.]

**STERILE**, adj. *Ste²r-i²l*. Gr., *στερίος*. Lat., *sterilis*. Fr., *stérile*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. 1. Barren, unfruitful, unproductive. [a, 35.] See also *EFFETE*. 2. Freed from living micro-organisms.

**STERILITY**, n. *Ste²r-i²l-i²t-i²*. Gr., *στερίτης* (from *στερίος*, barren). Lat., *sterilitas*, *impotentia generandi*. Fr., *stérilité*. Ger., *Sterilität*, *Unfruchtbarkeit*. The condition of being sterile. [a, 35.]—**Facultative s.** Ger., *facultative Sterilität*. The prevention of conception. [C. Hasse, "Ctbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," June, 1886, p. 277.]—**Idiopathic s.** See *AZOOSPERMATISM*.—**Relative s.** S. in consequence of the fertilizing element being wanting or of the ovum not coming to maturity, there being no abnormal condition of the sexual organs. [a, 34.]

**STERILIZATION**, n. *Ste²r-i²l-i²z-a²shu²n*. Fr., *stérilisation*. Ger., *Sterilisierung*. The process of rendering sterile by the destruction of all living matter on or within a substance. [a, 34.]—**Hueppe's method of s.** The exposure of the substance to be sterilized to a temperature of from 52° to 65° C. for one or two hours so as to destroy the living bacteria. The process is repeated at periods of 24 and 48 hours, so as to destroy any germinated spores that may have resisted these temperatures. [a, 34.]

**STERILIZED**, adj. *Ste²r-i²l-iz²d*. Deprived of all living matter; rendered sterile. [a, 34.]

**STERILIZER**, n. *Ste²r-i²l-iz²u²r*. Ger., *Sterilisator*. An apparatus for effecting sterilization. Seibert's milk-s. consists of a circular tray having a central handle by which it may be carried and sufficient capacity for holding eight specially constructed bottles. It is placed in a covered kettle for steam sterilization. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 15, 1890, p. 172 (a, 34).]

**STERN** (Ger.), n. *Ste²rn*. See *ASTER* (2d def.).

**STERNAD**, adv. *Stu²rn'a²d*. Toward the sternal aspect.

**STERNAL**, adj. *Stu²rn'al*. Lat., *sternalis* (from *sternum* [q. v.]). 1. Pertaining to the sternum. [L.] 2. Of Barclay, see *VENTRAL*.

**STERNALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-a²l(a²l)²ig²i²-a²*. From *στέρον*, the sternum, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *sternalgie*. Ger., *Brustbeinschmerz*. Pain in or about the sternum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**STERNALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-al(a²l)²is*. See *STERNAL*; as a n. (Fr., *sternal*). (1) a muscle connected with the sternum, especially the s. *brutorum*; (2) see *TRIANGULARIS sterni*.—**S. brutorum**, **S. rectus**, **S. thoracicus**. An anomalous muscle on the anterior surface of the sternum connected with the sternocleido-mastoideus, pectoralis major, and rectus abdominis. [L, 332.]

**STERNANIS** (Ger.), n. *Ste²rn'a²n-es*. The genus *Illicium*; also the fruit (star-anise) of *Illicium anisatum*. [a, 35.]—**S'-samen**. See *STAR-ANISE*.

**STERNBERG** (Ger.), n. *Ste²rn/be²rg*. A place in Bohemia where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**STERNBERGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste²rn-be²rg-i²-a²*. From *Sternberg*, a German botanist. Fr., *sternbergie*. A genus of bulbous plants. The *Sternbergieæ* are a subtribe of the *Amariyllinæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. lutea**. Fr., *fauz safran*, *narcisse d'automne*. Winter-daffodil; a native of the Orient and southern Europe. The purgative root, *radix lilio-narcissi*, was formerly used as a maturant.

**STERNDISTEL** (Ger.), n. *Ste²rn'di²st-e²l*. See *CALCITRAPA*.

**STERNEBER**, n. *Stu²rn'e²b-u²r*. Lat., *sternebra* (see *STERNUM* and *VERTEBRA*). Fr., *sternèbre*. A subdivision or segment of the sternum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STERNO-ABDOMINALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-o(o²)-a²b(a²b)-do²m(dom)-i²n-al(a²l)²is*. Of Rosenmüller, the triangularis sterni and transversus abdominis muscles considered as a single structure. [L, 31 (a, 50).]

**STERNO-APONEUROTICUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-o(o²)-a²p(o²)-o²ne²u²r-o²ti²(ot)²ik-u²s(u²s)*. From *στέρον*, the sternum, and *ἀπνευρωσις*, a tendon. The portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the fascia of the arm. [L, 13.]

**STERNOCERVICALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-o(o²)-su²r(h²r)-vi²k(wik)-al(a²l)²is*. From *sternum* (q. v.), and *cervix*, the neck. An anomalous variety of the costo-fascialis muscle arising from the sternum. [L, 31.]

**STERNO-CLAVICULAR**, adj. *Stu²rn-o-kla²v-i²k(u²l)-a²r²*. Lat., *sternoclavicularis*. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

**STERNOCLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), adj. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-o(o²)-kla²(kla²)-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l-la²(la²)²ri²s*. See *STERNO-CLAVICULAR*; as a n. m., an anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or from the cartilage of the first rib and inserted into the clavicle, internally to the subclavius.—**S. anticus**. See *S. -S. posticus*. An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 332.]—**S. superior**. An anomalous muscle arising from the upper part of the sternum and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 31, 332.]

**STERNO-CLAVIO-HUMERAL** (Fr.), n. *Ste²r-no-kla²-ve-o-u²-ma-ra²l*. See *PECTORALIS major*.

**STERNO-CLAVIO-MASTOÏDIEN** (Fr.), n. *Ste²r-no-kla²-ve-o-ma²st-o-e-de-a²n*. See *STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID*.

**STERNOCLEIDOBRACHIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-o(o²)-klid²(kle²)²-i²d-i²-o(o²)-brak(bra²ch²)-i²-al(a²l)²is*. From *στέρον*, the sternum, *κλειδίον*, the clavicle, and *βραχίον*, the arm. See *PECTORALIS major*.

**STERNO-CLEIDO-HUMERAL**, adj. *Stu²rn''o-klid²'o-hu²m(u²r)-l*. For deriv., see *STERNUM*, *CLEIDION*, and *HUMERUS*. Pertaining to the sternum, clavicle, and humerus. [L.]

**STERNOCLEIDOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu²rn(ste²rn)-o(o²)-o(o²)-klid²''(kle²)²-i²d-i²-o(o²)-hi²hu²-o(o²)-i²d(e)²-u²s(u²s)*. For deriv., see *STERNUM*, *CLEIDION*, and *HYOID*. See *STERNOHYOIDEUS*.



**STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID**, n. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn''o-klid''o-ma<sup>2</sup>st'-oid*. For deriv., see STERNUM, CLEIDION, and MASTOID. Lat., *sterno-cleidomastoideus*. Fr., *sterno-cleido-mastoidien*. Ger., *Kopfnackemuskel*, *Kopfnackermuskel*, *Brustschlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel*. A muscle arising from the anterior surface of the manubrium and the upper side of the inner third of the clavicle, and inserted into the external surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line on the occipital bone. The two s.-c.-m's acting together bend the head forward or elevate the upper portion of the thorax. When one of them acts separately, it flexes and rotates the head. This has been described by some anatomists as two muscles, viz., the sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus. [L.]

**STERNOCOSTALIS** [Cotes] (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *sternum* (q. v.), and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *sterno-costal*. See TRIANGULARIS sterni.

**STERNO-COSTO-CLAVI-HUMERAL** (Fr.), n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>r-nos-to-kla-ve-u<sup>6</sup>-ma-ra<sup>3</sup>l*. See PECTORALIS major.

**STERNOCOSTOCORACOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTA, and CORACOID. See PECTORALIS minimus.

**STERNOCOSTOEPIPTROCHLEARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-tro<sup>2</sup>ch(tro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>-ar(a<sup>3</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTO, and EPIPTROCHLEA. The chondroepitrochlearis when it is inserted into the condyle of the humerus. [L, 332.]

**STERNOCOSTOFASCIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>s(fa<sup>2</sup>s)-si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. From *sternum*, the sternum, *costa*, a rib, and *fascia*, a band. See STERNOCERVICALIS.

**STERNOCOSTOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)/su<sup>3</sup>s(su<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *sternum* (q. v.), *costa*, a rib, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See STERNOGLOSSUS.

**STERNOCOSTOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>6</sup>)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTO, and HYOID. See STERNOHYOIDEUS.

**STERNOCOSTOTHYREOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-thir(thu<sup>6</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTA, and THYROID. See STERNOTHYREOIDEUS.

**STERNODIDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>6</sup>m)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *δίδυμος*, double. See STERNOPAGUS.

**STERNO-DORSAL**, adj. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn-o-do<sup>2</sup>r's'l*. From *στέρνον*, the chest, and *dorsum*, the back. Fr., *s.-d.* Pertaining to or extending between the sternum and the back. [L.]

**STERNODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(du<sup>6</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. a<sup>3</sup>. From *στέρνον*, the chest, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *sternodynie*. See STERNALGIA and ANGINA PECTORIS.

**STERNOFASCIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>s(fa<sup>2</sup>s)-si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM and FASCIA. See STERNOCERVICALIS.

**STERNOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)/su<sup>3</sup>s(su<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A muscle attached to the sternum and tongue, found in animals with retractile tongues, and occasionally in man. [L.]

**STERNOHUMERALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-hu<sup>2</sup>m(hu<sup>6</sup>m)-e<sup>2</sup>r-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM and HUMERUS. Fr., *sterno-huméral*. 1. In solipedes, the portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the anterior ridge of the humerus. [L, 13.] 2. Of Chaussier, see PECTORALIS major.—**S. magnus**. See STERNOTROCHINEUS.

**STERNOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>6</sup>)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. For deriv., see STERNUM and HYOID. Fr., *sterno-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Brustbeizungenbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the sternal extremity of the clavicle, from the posterior sterno-clavicular ligament, and from the posterior surface of the sternum and is inserted into the lower margin of the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**STERNO-MASTOID**, adj. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn-o-ma<sup>2</sup>st'-oid*. Pertaining to the sternum and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Cf. STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID.

**STERNOMASTOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>st(ma<sup>2</sup>st)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. Fr., *sterno-mastoidien*. 1. See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID. 2. That portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid which arises from the sternum (cf. CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS). [L.]

**STERNOMAXILLARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>x(ma<sup>2</sup>x)-i<sup>2</sup>l-lar(la<sup>3</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM and MAXILLA. 1. An anomalous offshoot of the sterno-cleido-mastoid inserted into the inferior maxilla. 2. The analogue of the sternomastoid in quadrupeds. [L, 13.]

**STERNOMPHALODYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o<sup>3</sup>m''-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>m(du<sup>6</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>3</sup>*. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, *μφαλός*, the navel, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See STERNOPAGUS.

**STERNON** (Lat.), n. n. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o'n*. See STERNUM.

**STERNO-OMOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-om-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, *ῶμος*, the shoulder, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See STERNOCLAVICULARIS superior.

**STERNOPAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>(pa<sup>3</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>3</sup>*. Fr., *sternopagie*. The condition of a sternopagus. [a, 14.]

**STERNOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o<sup>3</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>3</sup>g)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *στέρνον*, the chest, and *πᾶγναι*, to make fast. Fr., *sternopage*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals having a common umbilicus and united face to face for the entire length of the thorax. [a, 34.] Cf. XIPHOPAGUS.

**STERNOPETROSPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>t-ro<sup>2</sup>s''-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>6</sup>n)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*.

For deriv., see STERNUM, PETROUS, and PHARYNX. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior surface of the manubrium, internally to the right sterno-cleido-mastoid, by a tendon  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and attached by three heads, the first being inserted into the vaginal process of the temporal bone, while the second is blended with the pharyngeal aponeurosis and the third with the lower fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior. [Rennie, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," Jan., 1886 (L).]

**STERNOPRÆSCAPULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-præ(pra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>3</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s*. From *sternum* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *scapula* (q. v.). The anterior portion of the pectoralis profundus. [L, 13.]

**STERNOPUBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-pu<sup>2</sup>b-(pub)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM and PUBES. Fr., *sternopubien*. 1. Of Chaussier, see RECTUS abdominis. 2. The analogue of the rectus abdominis of man found in the lower mammals. [L.]

**STERNORADIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-rad-(ra<sup>3</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>3</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM and RADIUS. See STERNO-APONEUROTICUS.

**STERNOSCAPULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ske<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>3</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s*. For deriv., see STERNUM and SCAPULA. 1. An anomalous portion of the subclavius muscle inserted into the upper border of the scapula. 2. An anomalous muscle arising from the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process near the scapular notch. [L, 332.]

**STERNOTHYREOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-thir(thu<sup>6</sup>r)-e(a<sup>3</sup>)/o<sup>3</sup>(o<sup>3</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>6</sup>)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. For deriv., see STERNUM, THYROID, and HYOID. Of Percival, the sternohyoideus and the sternothyroideus. [L, 13.]

**STERNOTHYREOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-thir(thu<sup>6</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s)*. From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped. Fr., *sterno-thyroïdien*. Ger., *Brustschilddrüse*, *Kehlkopfniederzieher*. A muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and the first or second, or both, costal cartilages, and inserted into an oblique line of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**STERNOTROCHINEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-tro<sup>2</sup>ch(tro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s))*. For deriv., see STERNUM and TROCHINEUS. The inferior portion of the pectoralis profundus in solipeds.

**STERNOTRYPESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-tri<sup>2</sup>p-(tru<sup>6</sup>p)-e(a<sup>3</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-es'eos* (-is). From *στέρνον*, the sternum, and *τρυπίσις*, a boring. Fr., *sternotrypèse*. Perforation of the sternum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STERNO-XIPHOID**, adj. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn-o-xi<sup>2</sup>f'oid*. For deriv., see STERNUM and XIPHOID. Pertaining to the sternum and the ensiform cartilage. [a, 48.]

**STERNUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)*. Gr., *στέρνον*. Fr., s. Ger., s. *Brustbein*. The breast bone; a long, flat bone with which the true ribs and the clavicles articulate in front. From its general resemblance to a sword, its broad upper part has been called the manubrium, or præsternum; and the middle part, the gladiolus, mucro, or mesosternum. [A, 70.]—**Abdominal** s. See LINEA alba (1st def.).—**S. fissum**. See FISSURE of the thorax.

**STERNUTAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-u<sup>2</sup>t(ut)-a<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt(u<sup>6</sup>m)*. From *sternutare*, to sneeze. See SNEEZING and STERNUTATORY.

**STERNUTATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn(ste<sup>2</sup>rn)-u<sup>2</sup>t(ut)-a(a<sup>3</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. See SNEEZING.—**S. convulsiva**. Paroxysmal or spasmodic sneezing. The act of sneezing may be repeated many times before the paroxysm ends, and is accompanied by a profuse watery secretion from the nose. [D, 35.]

**STERNUTATORY**, adj. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rn-u<sup>2</sup>t'a<sup>2</sup>t-o-ri<sup>2</sup>*. From *sternutare*, to sneeze. Fr., *sternutatoire*. Pertaining to or promoting sneezing; errhine; as a n. (Lat., *sternutatorium*; Fr., *sternutatoire*; Ger., *Niesemittel*), a substance that causes or promotes sneezing. [a, 48.]

**STEROCARBOIC ACID**, n. *Ste<sup>6</sup>r-o-ca<sup>2</sup>r-ob'i<sup>2</sup>k*. A pale-brown acid found in caroba. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Rec.," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163.]

**STERTOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rt(ste<sup>2</sup>rt)/o<sup>3</sup>r*. Gen., *stertor'is*. From *stertere*, to snore. Fr., *sterteur*, *ronflement*. Ger., *Schnarchen*. See SNORING.

**STERTOROUS**, adj. *Stu<sup>6</sup>rt'o<sup>3</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s*. Fr., *stertoreux*. Ger., *röchelnd*, *schnarchend*. Snoring; characterized by stertor. [D.]

**STETHAL**, n. *Ste<sup>6</sup>th'l*. An alcohol, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O = C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>37</sub>.(OH), not yet obtained in a pure state, but occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti. [B, 3.]

**STETHARTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-a<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>r(ar)-i(e)'/ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *στήθος*, the chest, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Fr., *stétharthritis*. Inflammation of the arteries of the chest. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STETHOCATHARSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>th-(ka<sup>3</sup>th)-a<sup>2</sup>rs'i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-ars'eos* (-is). From *στήθος*, the chest, and *κάθαρσις*, a cleansing. Fr., *stéthocatharsie*. Expectoration.

**STETHOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-se(ka)/le(la)*; in Eng., *steth'o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *stéthocèle*. See PNEUMONOCELE.

**STETHOCELODYSPNÆA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-sel(kal)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>s(du<sup>6</sup>s)-pne'(pno<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>s*. From *στήθος*, the chest, *κύημα*, a tumor, and *δυσπνοία*, dyspnoea. Fr., *stéthocélo-dyspnée*. Dyspnoea due to hernia of the lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STETHOCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o<sup>2</sup>k(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-chys'eos* (-och'yis). From *στήθος*, the chest, and *χύσις*, an effusion. Fr., *stéthochysie*. See HYDROTHORAX.

**STETHODESMIS** (Lat.), **STETHODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>s(mi<sup>2</sup>s, mi<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m))*. From *στήθος*,



the chest, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Fr., *stéthodesmie*. See *Chest-BAND-AGE* and *CORSET* (2d def.).

**STETHOGONIOMETER**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th-o-gon-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r*. From *στήθος*, the chest, *γωνία*, an angle, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest. [D, 25.]

**STETHOGRAPH**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th'o-gra<sup>2</sup>f*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *STETHOMETER*.

**STETHOMENIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-men(man)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *stéthoménié*. Vicarious menstruation by way of the bronchial tubes.

**STETHOMETER**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *stéthomètre*. Ger., *S. Brustmesser*. Of Quain, an instrument for measuring the variations in size of the thorax. As modified by J. B. Sanderson, for registering the respiratory movements of the chest, it consists of two parallel rigid bars joined at right angles to a cross-piece. The free end of one bar bears an ivory button and that of the other a receiving tambour, the latter being connected with a registering tambour. The instrument is somewhat similar to Bert's tambour mounted on calipers and is used much in the same way. [J, 5, 6, 19.]

**STETHOMETRY**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-ri<sup>2</sup>*. Ger., *Brustmessung*. The process of using the stethometer. [D.]

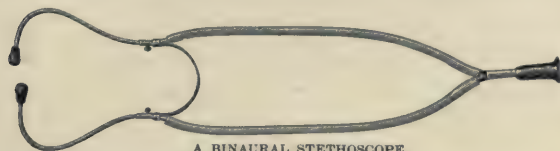
**STETHOMYITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Steth(stath)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mí(mu<sup>2</sup>)-í(e<sup>2</sup>)-tí<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-ítidos (-idis)*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *μύς*, a muscle. Fr., *stéthomyiite*. Inflammation of the pectoral muscles.

**STETHOPHONOMETER**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th-o-fon-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r*. From *στήθος*, the chest, *φωνή*, a sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A straight stethoscope having a sliding graduated tube to measure the intensity of an auscultatory sound. ["Wien. klin. Woch.," Nov. 3, 1892, p. 629 (a, 34).]

**STETHOPOLYSCOPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-po<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-sko<sup>2</sup>p(sko<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. From *στήθος*, the chest, *πολύς*, many, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéthopolyscopie*. Ger., *Stethopolyskop*. A stethoscope furnished with conducting tubes, so as to be used by several persons simultaneously. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STETHORRHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o<sup>2</sup>r-ru<sup>2</sup>m'a<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., *-rheum'atos (-atis)*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *ῥεύμα*, a flux. Fr., *stéthorrhume*. Pectoral rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STETHOSCOPE**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th'o-skop*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéthoscope*. Ger., *Stethoskop*, *Brusthorcher*. An instrument for conveying to the ear the sounds pro-



A BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE.

duced within the body for diagnostic purposes; consisting of a tube with one end flaring for application to the chest-wall and the other end shaped for insertion into the ear. [B; a, 34.]—**Binaural s.** A s. adapted for adjustment to both ears. [D.]—**Differentials.** A binaural s. with two cones in connection with the ear-tubes, capable of being applied to different parts of the body simultaneously, and thus enabling the observer to compare the sounds at two different points. [D, 1.]—**Double s.** See *Binaural s.*—**Pulse s.** See *SPHYGMOPHONE*.

**STETHOSCOPY**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>sk'op-i<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *stéthoscopie*. Ger., *Stethoskopie*. Examination by means of the stethoscope. [a, 48.]—**Vaginal s.** Auscultation of the gravid uterus by means of a stethoscope introduced into the vagina. [J. Wallace, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," xviii, p. 427 (a, 34).]

**STETHOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z-(spa<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *stéthospasme*. Pectoral spasm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STETHOTHLASTES** (Lat.), n. m. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thla<sup>2</sup>st-(thla<sup>2</sup>st)/ezias*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *θλάω*, to crush. Ger., *Brustzermalmer*. An instrument for crushing the thorax in embryulcia.

**STETHURIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th(stath)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *στήθος*, the chest, and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *stéthurie*. Metastasis of urine to the chest. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STETHYLIC ALCOHOL**, n. *Ste<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>k*. See *STETHAL*.

**STETIG** (Ger.), adj. *Stat/i<sup>2</sup>g*. See *CONTIGUOUS*.

**STEUERFEDER** (Ger.), n. *Stoi'e<sup>2</sup>r-fad-e<sup>2</sup>r*. See *RECTRIX*.

**STEVIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sta<sup>2</sup>vi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *Estève*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *stévie*. A genus of the *Eupatoriaceæ*. The *Stevia* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Ageratæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. febrifuga**. A North American species used as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**STHENIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sthen(sthe<sup>2</sup>n)-í(e<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>*. From *σθένος*, strength. Fr., *sthénie*. Ger., *Kraftthätigkeit*. 1. Strength, vigor. 2. In the Brunonian nosology, see under *ASTHENIA* (2d def.).

**STHENIC**, adj. *Sthe<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., *sthénique*. Ger., *sthenisch*. Strong, forcible. [D.] See under *ASTHENIA* (3d def.) and cf. *ASTHENIC*.

**STHENOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sthe<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>*. From *σθένος*, strength, and *πύρ*, fever. See *FEBRIS sthenica*.

**STIBAMINE**, n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b'a<sup>2</sup>m-en*. See *HYDROGEN antimonide*.

**STIBDIAMYL**, n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-di<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>l*. A radicle, *SbC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>*.

**STIBETHYL**, n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>l*. Fr., *stibéthyle*. Ger., *Stibäthyl*. See *TRIETHYSTIBINE*.

**STIBI** (Lat.), n. n. *Stib(sti<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., *stib'is*. Gr., *στίβι*. See *ANTIMONY*.

**STIBIACNE** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/ne(na)*. Gen., *-ac'nes*. From *στίβι*, antimony, and *ἀκνή*, acne. Acne produced by the use of antimony. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STIBIALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony. [B.]

**STIBIALISM**, n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>zm*. From *στίβι*, antimony. Systemic poisoning by antimony. [a, 34.]

**STIBIAS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)*. Gen., *-at'is*. See *ANTIMONATE*.—**S. kalicus**. See *POTASSIUM antimonate*.—**S. natrius**. Sodium antimonate. [B.]

**STIBIATION**, n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n*. From *στίβι*, antimony. Fr., *s*. The excessive use of antimonials. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**STIBIATUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Fr., *stibié*. Containing antimony, antimonial. [B.]

**STIBICUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. See *ANTIMONIC*.

**STIBIÉ** (Fr.), adj. *Steb-e<sup>2</sup>a*. See *STIBIATUS*.

**STIBIIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s*. See *ANTIMONITE*.

**STIBINE**, n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b'en*. Ger., *Stibin*. See *HYDROGEN antimonide* and *ANTIMONY trisulphide*.

**STIBIOKALI TARTARICUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>k'al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>e* *ta<sup>2</sup>r-ta<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*.—**Emplastrum stibioali tartarici**. See *Emplastrum TARTARI stibiat*.—**Unguentum stibioali tartarici**. See *Unguentum ANTIMONII*.—**Vinum stibioali tartarici**. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.

**STIBIOSO-STIBICUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-os'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. See *ANTIMONIO-ANTIMONIC*.

**STIBIOSUS** (Lat.), adj. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-os'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Antimonious. [B.]

**STIBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. Gr., *στίβι*. Antimony; of the Gr. Ph., crude antimony. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Calx stibii grisea** (seu imperfecta), **Cinis stibii**. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—**Flos stibii helmuntianus**. See *Flores ANTIMONII Helmuntii*.—**Hydrosulphuretum oxydi stibii fuscum** (seu oxydi stibii rubrum, seu oxyduli stibii). Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**Liquor stibii chlorati**. See under *Liquor ANTIMONII chloridi*.—**Morsuli stibii**. See *TROCHISCI stibiat*.—**Murias oxyduli stibii**, **Murias stibii** (oxygenatus). Antimony chloride (trichloride). [B, 119.]—**Oxodes stibii sulphuratum**. Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Oxydulum stibii sulphuratum semivitreum**. See *Hepar ANTIMONII*.—**Oxydulum stibii vitreatum** (seu vitreum, seu vitrificatum). See *Vitrum ANTIMONII*.—**Oxydum stibii acido muratico oxygenato paratum**. Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Oxydum stibii cum potassa**. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum nigratum*.—**Oxydum stibii (potasseum) non abutum**. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum nigratum*.—**Oxydum stibii sulphuratum rubrum**. See *KERMES mineral*.—**Oxydum stibii sulphuratum vitreum**. See *Vitrum ANTIMONII*.—**Pilule ex stibio et hydrargyro**. See *Pilule ANTIMONII composite*.—**Protoxydum stibii griseum**. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**Pulvis oxydi stibii compositus**. See *PULVIS Cornacchini*.—**Pulvis stibii compositus**. See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—**Sapo hydrosulphureti oxyduli stibii sulphurati**. See *Sapo ANTIMONII*.—**S. arsenicalem**. Antimony arsenate. [B, 270.]—**S. chloratum (concretum)**. Antimony trichloride. [B.]—**S. chloratum solutum**. See *Liquor ANTIMONII chloridi*.—**S. muriaticum**. Antimony chloride. [B.]—**S. muriaticum causticum**. See *ANTIMONY trichloride*.—**S. muriaticum oxydulatum liquidum**. See *Liquor ANTIMONII chloridi*.—**S. oxydatum**. See *ANTIMONY trioxide*.—**S. oxydatum album**. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum*.—**S. oxydatum fuscum**. See *Crocus ANTIMONII*.—**S. oxydatum griseum**. 1. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.] 2. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—**S. oxydatum sulphuratum vitrificatum**. See *Vitrum ANTIMONII*.—**S. oxydulatum**. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**S. oxy-sulphuratum**. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphuratum*.—**S. oxy-sulphuratum fuscum**. See *Vitrum ANTIMONII*.—**S. purum**. See *Regulus ANTIMONII*.—**S. striatum nigrum**. See *ANTIMONIUM crudum*.—**S. sulphuratum aurantiacum** (seu auratum). See *ANTIMONIUM pentasulphide*.—**S. sulphuratum levigatum**. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—**S. sulphuratum nigrum**. Of the Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Gr. Ph., antimony trisulphide. [B, 205.]—**S. sulphuratum nigrum alcoholisatum**. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—**S. sulphuratum nigrum crudum**. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 95.]—**S. sulphuratum nigrum depuratum**. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum purificatum*.—**S. sulphuratum nigrum levigatum**. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—**S. sulphuratum pulveratum**. Antimony trisulphide sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphuratum rubeum** (seu rubrum). See *KERMES mineral*.—**S. ustum**. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—**Sulphuretum oxyduli stibii hydrogenatum**. Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Sulphuretum stibii arsenicatum**. See *CAUSTICUM arsenicale*.—**Sulphuretum stibii cum calce**. See *Calx ANTIMONII Hoffmanni*.—**Sulphuretum stibii nativum**. See *ANTIMONIUM crudum*.—**Sulphuretum stibii oxydulati**. Antimony pentasulphide.—**Sulphuretum stibii precipitatum**. See *KERMES mineral*.—**Sulphuretum stibii preparatum**. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—**Sulphuretum stibii venale**. See *ANTIMONIUM crudum*.—**Tinctura stibii alcalisata**. See *Tinctura ANTIMONII quarta*.—**Vinum stibii**. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.—**Vitrum stibii**. See *Vitrum ANTIMONII*.

**STICH** (Ger.), n. *Sti<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>*. A puncture or stab; a darting pain; a sting or bite. [a, 17.]—**Impf<sup>2</sup>**. A puncture or incision for vaccination. [a, 14.]—**Sonnens'**. See *INSOLATION* (2d def.).—**S'kanal**. The tract of a puncture (e. g., one made by the passage of a suture).



**STICHELN** (Ger.), n. *Stech*<sup>2</sup>/*e*ln. See SCARIFICATION.

**STICHIDUM** (Lat.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k(sti<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *στικίδιον* (dim. of *στικός*, a row). Ger., *Reihenfrucht*. In certain *Algae* (*Rhodophyceae*), a special branch of the thallus containing spores (tetragonidia) arranged in rows. [a, 35.]

**STICKDAMPF** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/da<sup>3</sup>mpf. See NITROGEN and CHOKE-DAMP.

**STICKEND** (Ger.), adj. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/e<sup>2</sup>nd. Choking, suffocating.

**STICKFLUSS** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/flus. See SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH and NARCOTHOPEA.

**STICKGAS** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/ga<sup>3</sup>s. Nitrogen. [B.]

**STICKHUSTEN** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/hust-e<sup>2</sup>n. A convulsive cough, especially whooping-cough.

**STICKLUFT** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/luft. See MEPHITIS (1st def.) and NITROGEN.

**STICKOXID** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/ox-u<sup>4</sup>d. See NITROGEN dioxide.

**STICKOXYDUL** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/ox-u<sup>4</sup>d-ul. See NITROGEN monoxide.

**STICKSTOFF** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/sto<sup>3</sup>f. See NITROGEN.—*S'haltig*. See NITROGENOUS.—*S'jodir*. See NITROGEN iodide.—*S'oxyd*. See NITROGEN dioxide.—*S'oxydul*, *S'oxydulgas*. See NITROGEN monoxide.—*S'säure*. See NITRIC ACID.

**STICKSUCHT** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See ATELECTASIS pulmonum.

**STICKWURZ** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>k/vurts. See BRYONIA.

**STICTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>3</sup>. From *στικός*, punctured. Fr., *s.*, *sticte*. Ger., *Grubenflechte*. A genus of lichens, of the *Stictici* (a tribe of the *Phylloidei*). [a, 35.]—*S. aurata*. A species found on cinchona barks, especially loxa-bark. [a, 35.]—*S. pulmonacea*, *S. pulmonaria*. Fr., *pulmonaire de chêne, hépatique des bois, herbe aux poumons, thé des forêts (ou des Vosges), sticte pulmonacée*. Ger., *Lungengrubenflechte, Lungenflechte, Lungenmoos, Baumlungenkraut, Eichenlungenmoos*. Sp., *pulmonaria* [Mex. Ph.]. Hazel-rag (or -crotches), lung lichen, tree lungwort; a species formerly official as *lichen pulmonarius* (seu *arbores*), *muscus arbores pulmonarius*, *muscus pulmonarius quercinus*, etc. It contains a mucilaginous, astringent principle, and is still sometimes used as a pectoral. [a, 35.]

**STICTACNE** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>kt-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>k'/ne(na). Gen., -ac'nes. From *στικός*, punctured, and *ἀκνη*, acne. See ACNE punctata.

**STICTIC ACID**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>kt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide stictique*. Ger., *Stictinsäure*. A bitter substance, analogous to cetraric acid, obtained from *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 38, 93, 108 (a, 14).]

**STIEFEL** (Ger.), n. *Stef*<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l. A boot; of Günther, the hippocampus minor. [I, 3 (K).]—*Schröpf's*. Junod's boot. See BOOT.

**STIEL** (Ger.), n. *Stel*. 1. A pedicle; in botany, a stipe, a corm (q. v., 2d def.). [a, 35.] 2. The petiolus of the epiglottis. [L, 304.]—*Augenblasen's*. See under AUGER.—*Blüthen's*. See PEDUNCLE (4th def.).—*Flocken's*. See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—*Gehirnanhang's*. See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—*Harnsacks's*. See URACHUS.—*Hirn's*. See CRURA cerebri and CAUDA cerebri.—*Hypophysiss's*. See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—*Kleinhirn's*. The restiform body. [J, 6 (K).]—*Marks's*. See PEDUNCLE of the flocculus.—*Rückenmarks's*. Of Meckel, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [J, 3 (K).]—*Schnitts's*. See ANSA (2d def.).—*S'behandlung*. The treatment of a pedicle.—*S'hirn*. See PODENCERPHALUS.—*S'torsion*. Twisting of a pedicle, as of an ovarian tumor. [a, 34.]—*S'versenkung*. Treatment of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor by dropping it into the abdominal cavity. [a, 34.]—*S'versorgung*. The treatment of an ovarian-tumor pedicle. [a, 34.]—*S'zerreissung*. Rupture of a pedicle, as of an ovarian tumor. [a, 34.]—*Unterer S. des Thalamus*. The inferior pillar of the optic thalamus, a bundle of fibres which extends downward from the posterior and inferior part of the optic thalamus into the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—*Vorderer S. des Thalamus*. Of Meynert, the anterior peduncle of the optic thalamus, a tract of nerve-fibres which issues from the central part of the frontal lobe, extends between the head of the caudate nucleus and the lenticular nucleus, and enters the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]

**STIELCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Stel*<sup>2</sup>/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See PEDICLE and STIPULE.

**STIELBRUND** (Ger.), adj. *Stel*<sup>2</sup>/rund. See TERETE.

**STIER** (Ger.), n. *Ster*. See BOS taurus.—*S'kugig*. Affected with buphthalmia.

**STIFF-NECK**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>f-ne<sup>2</sup>k'. 1. A state of painfulness on bringing the neck-muscles into play, so that the head is carried stiffly. [D.] 2. See TORTICOLLIS.

**STIFLE**, **STIFLE-JOINT**, n. *Stifl*, *stifl*/joint. Fr., *grasset*. Of the veterinarians, the region of the hind-limb corresponding to the human knee and having for a base the patella and the soft parts that surround it. [a, 34.]

**STIFT** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>ft. See PENCIL (1st def.).—*Pastens's*. See STILUS diluibilis.—*Salbens's*. See STILUS unguens.

**STIGMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *stig'matos* (-atis). Gr., *στίγμα*. Fr., *stigmaté*. Ger., *S*. 1. A punctiform spot or mark on the skin (see MARK and NÆVUS). 2. A red spot on the skin with an elevated efflorescence at its centre; an umbo. 3. A small cicatrix; a cicatricula. [G, 16.] 4. The mark of stigmatization (q. v.). 5. See *S. folliculi*. 6. Of J. Arnold, one of the gaps between the endothelia forming the wall of blood-capillaries. The gaps are filled with cell-cement, and it is supposed that at these points the white blood-corpuscles emigrate from the capillaries. According to Heitzmann, the *s'ta* are gaps along the sides of the cells, those at the angles being called stomata. [J, 26.] 7. In botany: (a) the part of a pistil, usually the apex of the style, that receives the pol-

len for the fertilization of the ovules (see *Stigmatic cell*); (b) of Hedwig, a small prominence on the globules in the involucre of the *Equisetinae*; (c) of Beauvois, a point persisting at the apex of the columella of mosses. [a, 35.] 8. The spiracle of an insect. [a, 27.] 9. Any mark or distinguishing feature.—*Baker's s'ta*. Callosities on the dorsal surface of the first and second phalanges of the hands produced by kneading dough. [a, 24.]—*Hysterical s'ta*. 1. Psychical or somatic *s'ta* indicative of neurasthenia. [a, 34.] 2. The *s'ta* of stigmatization (q. v.).—*Neurasthenic s'ta*. See *Hysterical s'ta* (1st def.).—*Physical s'ta of degeneration*. Certain variations from the normal type in the configuration of the skull, extremities, or other portions of the body, indicating a low or vicious type of mental development. [a, 34.]—*Psychical s'ta*. Of Gilles de la Tourette, certain mental peculiarities characterized by extreme susceptibility to suggestions of a particular kind. [a, 34.]—*Somatic s'ta*. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the objective signs of hysteria, neurasthenia, and other neuroses. [a, 34.]—*S'ta degenerations*. See *Physical s'ta of degeneration*.—*S. folliculi*. Ger., *Narbe*. A small non-vascular spot (the macula) near the middle of the thinner and more projecting part of a maturing Graafian vesicle, formed by the convergence of minute blood-vessels. At a subsequent period it is devoid of blood- and lymph-vessels, and its cells are undergoing fatty degeneration. It marks the spot where the vesicle bursts when it is fully matured, and the ovum escapes. [A, 5; J, 35.]—*S'ta hereditatis*. Psychical or somatic *s'ta* resembling those of an ancestor and attributed to heredity. [a, 34.]—*S'ta Malpighi*. Opening of small veins into the larger splenic veins. [L, 332.]—*S'ta nativa*. Punctate naevi. [G, 11.]—*S'ta nigra*. Black spots caused by the lodgment of particles of gunpowder in the skin. [G, 11.]—*S. of the Graafian vesicle*, *S. ovarii*. See *S. folliculi*.—*S'ta rubra*. Red spots (petechiae) on the skin due to violent coughing or vomiting, to scurvy, or to suppression of the menses. [G, 11.]—*Venous s'ta*. Varicose veins of the lower portion of the body and extremities. [a, 34.]

**STIGMATIC**, adj. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *stigmaticus*. Fr., *stigmatique*. Ger., *stigmatisch*. Of or pertaining to a stigma.

**STIGMATIZATION**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z-a<sup>3</sup>shu<sup>3</sup>n. From *στίματιζω*, to brand. Fr., *stigmatisation*. The supposed miraculous impression of marks like those of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain individuals; hence the formation or appearance of bleeding points on the body in consequence of some psychical or nervous morbid state. [G, 60; a, 48.]

**STIGMATOID**, adj. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>-oid. Lat., *stigmatoides* (from *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *είδος*, resemblance). Resembling a stigma.

**STIGMATOPHORE**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>/o-for. Lat., *stigmatophora*, *stigmatophorus* (from *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *φορέω*, bearing). Fr., *s*. Of Cassini, that part of the style of *Compositae* which bears the stigmata. [a, 35.]

**STIGMATOSES** (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *stigmatis* (q. v.). *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>(ma<sup>2</sup>)-os/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *στίγμα*, a mark. Ger., *Stigmatosen*, *erosive Hautkatarrhe*. Erosive catarrhs of the skin; of Auspitz, the second family under *Dermatitides catarrhales*, embracing catarrhal affections of the skin which are primarily of an erosive character, including parasitic and traumatic *s*. [G, 4.]

**STIGMATOSTEMON** (Lat.), n. m. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>(ma<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stem(stam)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -stem/onos(-is). From *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *στέμον*, a filament. Fr., *stigmatostémone*. Of Mönch, a body formed by the union of stamens (or anthers) with the stigma.

**STILAGO** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)go. Gen., -ag'inis. Fr., *stilage*. Ger., *Salamanderbaum*. The genus *Antidesma*. The *Stilaginaceae* or *Stilagineae* are the *Antidesmaceae*. [a, 35.]—*S. bunias*. Ger., *lorbeerblättriger Salamanderbaum*. Chinese laurel, the *Antidesma bunias*. [a, 35.]

**STILBE** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/b(e)a. Gen., *stil'bes*. From *στίλβειν*, to glitter. Fr., *s*. A genus of shrubs found in southern Africa. The *Stilbaceae*, or *stilbids* of Lindley and *Stilbineae* (the *Stilbineae* of Kunth) are now regarded as a tribe (*Stilbeae*) of the *Verbenaceae*. [a, 34.]

**STILBENE**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/ben. Fr., *stilbène*. Ger., *Stilbene*. A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, isomeric with diphenylethylene. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**STILBOCARPA** (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l-b-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>3</sup>rp/a<sup>3</sup>. From *στίλβειν*, to glitter, and *καρπός*, fruit. A genus of the *Araliaceae*. [a, 35.]—*S. polaris*. An herb with saccharine, edible roots, found in New Zealand. [a, 35.]

**STILBUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/b-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *στίλβειν*, to glitter. Fr., *stilbe*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, the type of the *Stilbacei* (of Lindley, a suborder of the *Hyphomycetes*), the *Stilbei* or *Stilbini* (of Fries, a tribe of the *Mucorini*), the *Stilbideae* (of Gray, a division of the *Nematomyces*), and the *Stilboidei* (of Fries, an order of the *Hyphomycetes*). [a, 35.]

**STILETT** (Ger.), **STILETTE** (Fr.), n's. *Stel*<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t, -e<sup>2</sup>t'. See STYLET.

**STILL**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *κόγχος σιδίρεος*. Lat., *concha ferrea*. Fr., *alambic*. Ger., *Destillirapparat*. See under DISTILLATION.

**STILLAMME** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>3</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>. See WET NURSE.

**STILLATORY**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>2</sup>-or-i<sup>2</sup>. A still.

**STILL-BORN**, adj. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l-bo<sup>3</sup>rn'. Lat., *natus mortuus*. Fr., *mort-né*. Ger., *stillgeboren*. Dead at the time of birth. [a, 48.]

**STILLE** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/le<sup>2</sup>. Quiet (said of the state of quiescence of a frog's heart when filled with salt solution; this phenomenon may last for over an hour, and the heart-beat may again be restored by supplying the organ with fresh blood). [K, 19.]

**STILLEND** (Ger.), adj. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/le<sup>2</sup>nd. 1. Calming, sedative. [A, 521 (a, 48).] 2. Giving suck.

**STILLENDE** (Ger.), n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>l/le<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. A nursing woman.



**STILLICIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Sti^{2l}li^{2s}(li^{2k})i^{2d}i^{2u}m(u^{4m})$ . From *stilla*, a drop, and *cadere*, to fall. Fr., *stillicide*. Ger., *Tröpfeln*. 1. Effusion of a liquid drop by drop. [a, 48.] 2. The bathing of a part by dropping water on it. [B, 48.]—*S. lacrimale*, *S. lacrimarum*. See *EPIPHORA* (2d def.).—*S. narium*. Of Bidloo, *coryza*. [a, 34.]—*S. sanguinis*. See *STAXIS*.—*S. urinæ*. Ger., *Harnabträufeln*. Dribbling of urine.—*S. uteri*. See *MENSES stilantes*.—*Virulent s.* Of Norman, gonorrhœa. [a, 34.]

**STILLINGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sti^{2l}i^{2n}(i^{2n})ji^{2d}(gi^{2})a^2$ . From *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist. Fr., *stillingie*. Ger., *Stillingie*. 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs; by Baillon made a section of the genus *Excœcaria*. The *Stillingiee* are a tribe and the *Stillingiee* a division of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *S. silvatica*. [a, 35.]—*Extractum stillingie fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by exhausting 10 grammes of s.-root in No. 40 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sebifera*. Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *chinesischer Talgbaum*. Chinese tallow-tree; cultivated in India and America. The seeds, which yield a fixed oil used externally in medicine and for burning, are thickly coated with a white tallowy substance (stillistearin, or Tangawang fat), said to be nearly pure stearin, used for making candles. [a, 35.]—*S. silvatica*. Queen's-delight (or-root), silver-leaf, yaw-root; the *Excœcaria silvatica*. Its thick sub-cylindrical root, the s. of the U. S. Ph., is used as an alternative and especially in secondary syphilis. [a, 35.]

**STILLISTEARIC ACID**, n.  $Sti^{2l}i^{2st}e-a^{2r}i^{2k}$ . Fr., *acide stillistearique*. Ger., *Stillistearinsäure*. A fatty acid,  $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$ , obtained by saponification of stillistearin. According to Heintz, it is merely a mixture of fatty acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**STILLISTEARIN**, n.  $Sti^{2l}i^{2st}e-a^{2r}i^{2n}$ . Fr., *stillistearine*. Ger., *S.* See under *STILLINGIA sebifera*.

**STILLSTAND** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2l}i^{2st}a^{2nd}$ . See *STANDSTILL* and *STASIS*.—*Herzenss'*. See *PERISSYSTOLE*.

**STILLUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2l}i^{2un}$ . The act or process of calming, stopping, or stanching, also of sucking. [a, 48.]—*S'*smittel. A sedative. [a, 48.]

**STILOGONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Stil(sti^{2l})o(o^{3})go^{2n}i^{2d}i^{2u}m(u^{4m})$ . From *stilus* (q. v.), and *gonidium* (q. v.). In *Fungi*, a gonidium abjoined from the end of a sterigma on a gonidiophore.

**STILUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Stil(sti^{2l})u^{2s}(u^{4s})$ . 1. See *PENCIL*. 2. A peduncle, especially of the optic thalamus. [I, 73 (K).]—*S. dilabialis*. Ger., *Pastenstift*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of dextrin, gum-arabic, or tragacanth and some medicament; used in local treatment of skin diseases. [a, 34.]—*S. unguens*. Ger., *Salbenstift*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of rosin, wax, olive-oil, and some medicament; used in skin diseases. [a, 34.]

**STIMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sti^{2m}a^{2t}(a^{2t})o^{2s}i^{2s}$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. See *STYMATOSIS*.

**STIMMBESCHWERDE** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}be^{2t}shwe^{2rd}e^2$ . See *PHONOSUS*.

**STIMMBILDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}bi^{2ld}un^2$ . See *PRONATION*.

**STIMME** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}me^2$ . See *VOICE*.—*Flüsters'*. Fr., *voix chuchotée*. In auscultation, the whispered voice. [a, 18.]—*Höhlens'*. See *CELOSTOMIA*.—*Kehlkopfs'*, *Kehls'*. See *LARYNGOPHONY*.—*Kopfs'*. See *FALSETTO*.—*Krugs'*. See *AMPHORIC RESONANCE* (2d def.).—*Meckers'*, *Ziegens'*. See *PARAPHONIA puberum*.

**STIMMFEHLER** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}fal-e^{2r}$ . See *PARAPHONIA*.

**STIMMI** (Lat.), n. n.  $Sti^{2m}mi(mi^{2l})$ . Gr.,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\iota$ . See *ANTIMONY*.

**STIMMKRAMPF** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}kra^{2mpf}$ . See *PHONOSPASM*.

**STIMMLEIDEN** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}li^{2d}e^{2n}$ . See *PHONOSUS*.

**STIMMLOSIGKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}los-i^{2g}-kit$ . Aphonia.—*Cholerische S.* See *CHOLERAPHONE*.

**STIMMRITZE** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}ri^{2t}se^2$ . See *GLOTTIS*, *True GLOTTIS*, and *RIMA glottidis*.—*Phonischer S'nkrampf*. See *SPASTIC APHONIA*.—*S'ndeckel*. See *EPIGLOTTIS*.—*S'nkrampf*. Spasm of the glottis. [a, 34.]

**STIMULANT**, adj.  $Sti^{2m}u^{2l}nt$ . Fr., s. Ger., *stimulirend*. Stimulating; as a n. (Ger., *Stimulermittel*, *Reizmittel*), an agent that stimulates; colloquially, an alcoholic liquor. Cf. *STIMULUS*.—*Diffusible s.* A s. that, administered by the mouth or hypodermically, acts quickly. [a, 34.]

**STIMULATE**, v. tr.  $Sti^{2m}u^{2l}at$ . Lat., *stimulare*. Fr., *stimuler*. Ger., *stimulieren*, *reizen*. 1. To incite or urge on to increased action. 2. To treat with stimulants. [D.]

**STIMULATING**, adj.  $Sti^{2m}u^{2l}at-i^{2n}2$ . Lat., *stimulant*. Having the power or a tendency to stimulate. [D.]

**STIMULATION**, n.  $Sti^{2m}u^{2l}a-shu^2n$ . Lat., *stimulatio*. Fr., s. Ger., *Reizung*. The act or process or result of stimulating. [a, 48.]—*Intramuscular s.* Of Remak, Duchenne's direct muscular faradization. [a, 34.]—*Latent s.* The period in which the energy of a muscle rises and sinks after instantaneous s. [J. B. Sanderson, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xlviii, 292, p. 14 (a, 34).]—*Terminal labile s.* Stroking the tendinous end of a muscle with the cathode so as to affect the entire length of the muscle, the anode being stationary. [A. L. Ranney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 25, 1885 (a, 34).]—*Unipolar s.* The stimulus to a nerve effected by the application of a single electrode of an induction apparatus. [Landis (K).]

**STIMULOSE**, adj.  $Sti^{2m}u^{2l}os$ . Lat., *stimulosus*. Fr., *stimuleux*. Covered with stinging hairs (stimuli). [a, 35.]

**STIMULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Sti^{2m}u^{2l}(u^{4l})u^{2s}(u^{4s})$ . From *στίμω*, a pricking. Fr., *aiguillon* (1st def.). Ger., *S.* (1st def.), *Reiz* (1st def.), *Reizung* (2d def.). 1. An agent or agency that stimulates.

2. The action or result of a stimulant; stimulation. 3. In botany (Ger., *Brennhaar*, *Nesselhaar*, *Brennborste*, *Ahlhorste*, *Brennspitze*), a sting (i. e., a stinging hair). [D, 1; a, 35.]—*Adequate s.* Fr., *s. suffisant*. Ger., *hinlänglicher Reiz*. That special form of s. which excites the terminal filaments of a nerve distributed to an organ of sense. [K, 8.]—*Chemical s.* An irritation of the animal economy or of a separate muscle or nerve, produced by the application of a chemical agent. [K.]—*Heterologous s.* An extrinsic (mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical) s. that acts upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course. [a, 34.]—*Homologous s.* See *Adequate s.*—*Infallible s.* A weak s., such as is just sufficient to cause a contraction of a frog's heart if applied at the proper time. [K, 19.]—*Mechanical s.* An irritation of a nerve or muscle brought about by mechanical means, as by pinching or striking. [K.]

**STIMMWECHSEL** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2m}ve^{2ch}2s-e^{2l}$ . The change of voice at puberty. [a, 34.]

**STINGING**, adj.  $Sti^{2n}i^{2n}2$ . Lat., *stimulans*. In botany, of a hair, producing pain on penetrating the skin. [a, 35.]

**STINKASANT** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2n}k'a^{2z}a^{2nt}$ . See *ASAFETIDA*.—*Ammoniakalischer S'geist*. See *Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus*.—*S'pflaster*. See *Emplastrum asafetide*.

**STINKBAUM** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2n}k'ba^{2u}m$ . See *STERCULIA*, *ANAGYRIS fetida*, and *PRUNUS*.

**STINKHOLZ** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2n}k'ho^{2ts}$ . The genus *Olar*.

**STINKNASE** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2n}k'na^{2z}e^2$ . *Ozæna*. [a, 34.]

**STINKWEED**, n.  $Sti^{2n}k'wed$ . The *Cassia occidentalis*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, *Senecio jacobæa*, *Datura stramonium*, *Diploctis muralis*, etc. [a, 35.]

**STINK-WOOD**, n.  $Sti^{2n}k'wu^{2d}$ . The *Oreodaphne bullata*, *Zieria macrophylla*, etc., also their wood. [a, 35.]

**STIPA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Stip(step)^{2a}$ . Fr., *stipe*. Weather-grass; a genus of grasses. The *Stipacæ* (of Kunth, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*) are now made a subtribe (*Stipeæ*) of the *Agrostideæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. calamagrostis*. A species used by the Russians as a diuretic. [a, 35.]—*S. pennata*. Fr., *étiepe-aigrette*, *stipe à panache*. Feather-grass; a well-known ornamental grass. According to some, the freedom of the Tartars around the Volga from pulmonary disease is due to their daily use of the milk of mares fed upon this grass. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—*S. tenacissima*. Esparto-grass; a rush-like grass growing in sandy tracts of the Mediterranean coast; used for making hats, mats, baskets, etc. [a, 35.]

**STIPATE**, adj.  $Stip^{2a}t$ . Lat., *stipatus* (from *stipare*, to press together). 1. Surrounded by parts more or less crowded. 2. Packed, crowded (said of spores, etc.). [a, 35.]

**STIPATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sti^{2p}(step)-a(a^{3})shi^{2t}(ti^{2})o$ . Gen., *-on/is*. From *stipare*, to press together. Fr., *stipation*. An accumulation that forms an obstruction. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—*S. telæ cellulose infantum*. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

**STIPE**, n. *Stip*. See *STIPES*.

**STIPEL**, n.  $Stip^{2e}l$ . Lat., *stipella*, *stipellum*. Fr., *stipelle*. Ger., *Nebenblättchen*. A small slender or secondary stipule, the stipule of a leaflet. S's are single to each leaflet, except to the terminal one, which has two. [a, 35.]

**STIPES** (Lat.), n. m.  $Stip(step)^{2e}(e^{2s})$ . Gen., *stipitis*. Fr., *stipe*. Ger., *Stiel*. The stalk (Ger., *Stunk*) that bears the plexus of *Fungi* or the apothecium of lichens; a leaf-stalk (Ger., *Blattstiel*) in ferns or palms; a stalk-like support (s. *pistilli*) of a pistil or of a gynoecium. [a, 35.]—*S. vaginularis*. Ger., *Scheidenstiel*. The pedicle which in certain mosses (*Sphagnum* and *Andreaea*) carries the vaginula with the fruit above the topmost leaves. [a, 35.]

**STIPIFORM**, adj.  $Sti^{2p}i^{2f}o^{2rm}$ . Lat., *stipiformis* (from *stipes*, a stem, and *forma*, form). Fr., *stipiforme*. Resembling the stem of a palm. [a, 35.]

**STIPITATE**, adj.  $Sti^{2p}i^{2t}at$ . Lat., *stipitatus*. Fr., *stipité*. 1. Provided with a stipes which is neither petiole nor peduncle. 2. Elevated on a stipes. [a, 35.]

**STIPPCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Sti^{2p}ch^{2e}n$ . An inflamed papule with an inflammatory areola. [G.]

**STIPPENAUSSCHLÄGE** (Ger.), n. pl.  $Sti^{2p}pe^{2n}a^{2u}e-shlag-e^2$ . Eruptions characterized by inflammatory papules with red areolæ. [G, 5.] See *MONOCARPÆ* (1st def.).

**STIPULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Sti^{2p}(step)^{2u}(u^{4l})a^2$ . Dim. of *stipes*, a stalk. 1. A newly sprouted feather. [L, 343.] 2. A stipule; also, especially in the pl., the amphigastria of the liverworts. [B, 198.]

**STIPULACEOUS**, adj.  $Sti^{2p}u^{2l}a-shu^2s$ . Lat., *stipulaceus*. Fr., *stipulé*. Ger., *nebenblattartig*. Pertaining to or composed of stipules; of *De Candolle*, having scales which are aborted stipules (said of buds). [a, 35.]

**STIPULANEUS**, n.  $Sti^{2p}u^{2l}an-e^{2u}s$ . Lat., *stipulaneus*. Fr., *stipuléen*. Taking the place of stipules. [a, 35.]

**STIPULAR**, adj.  $Sti^{2p}u^{2l}a^{2r}$ . Belonging to a stipule. [a, 35.]

**STIPULATE**, adj.  $Sti^{2p}u^{2l}at$ . Lat., *stipulatus*. Fr., *stipulé*. Ger., *nebenblättrig*. Furnished with stipules. The *Stipulata* are a subclass of the *Filicina* having stipule-like appendages. [a, 35.]

**STIPULE**, n.  $Sti^{2p}u^{2l}$ . Lat., *stipula*. Fr., s. Ger., *Afterblatt*, *Afterblättchen*, *Nebenblatt*. One of the two foliar appendages at the base of the petiole of a leaf; also one of certain other stipular bodies, such as the unicellular tubes on the inner and outer sides of a leaf in the *Characeæ* and the appendage at the point of a leaf in the *Archegoniata*. [a, 35.] See also *STIPULA*.

**STIPULIFEROUS**, adj.  $Sti^{2p}u^{2l}i^{2f}e^{2r}u^{2s}$ . Lat., *stipulifer* (from *stipula*, a stipule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *stipulifère*. Of a petiole, having stipules. [a, 35.]



**STIPULOSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Sti}^2\text{p-u}^1(\text{u}^1)\text{-os}^1\text{u}^3\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ . Fr., *stipuleux*. Furnished with stipules which are comparatively very long or large. [a, 35.]

**STIRN** (Ger.), n. Stern. See **FOREHEAD**.—**S'band**. A head bandage or band.—**S'gend**. The frontal region of the brain. [J, 17 (K).]—**S'lage**. See **Brow**.—**PRESENTATION**.—**S'mittel**. See **EPIPROSIUM**.—**S'schau**. See **METOPSCOPY**.—**S'theil**. See **PARS frontalis ossis frontis**.—**S'wulst**. A frontal convolution. [K.]

**STIRNFORTSATZ** (Ger.), n. Sternfortsatz. See **Frontal process**.—**Seitlicher S.** See **External nasal process**.

**STIRNWINDDUNG** (Ger.), n. Sternwindung. A frontal convolution. [K.]—**Dritte S.**, **Dritte S'gruppe**, **Dritter S'szug**. See **Inferior frontal convolution**.—**Erste S.**, **Erste S'gruppe**, **Erster S'szug**. See **Superior frontal convolution**.—**Mittlere S.**, **Mittlerer S'szug**. See **Middle frontal convolution**.—**Obere S.**, **Oberer S'szug**. See **Superior frontal convolution**.—**Untere S.**, **Unterer S'szug**. See **Inferior frontal convolution**.—**Zweite S.**, **Zweite S'gruppe**, **Zweiter S'szug**. See **Middle frontal convolution**.

**STIROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sti}^2\text{r(ste}^1\text{r)-os}^1\text{s}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *στειρωσις* (from *στερος*, barren). Fr., s. Ger., *S.* See **STERILITY**.

**STIRPS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Stu}^2\text{rps(sti}^2\text{rps)}$ . Gen., *stirp'is*. Fr., *stirpe*. In botany, (1) a race or permanent variety; (2) the aerial stem of a plant. [a, 35.]

**STIRRUP**, n.  $\text{Sti}^2\text{r'u}^3\text{p}$ . See **STAPES**.

**STITCH**, n.  $\text{Sti}^2\text{ch}$ . Fr., *point*. Ger., *Stich*. 1. The product of one complete movement of the needle in the process of sewing; also any variety of sewing (or of surgical suture) produced by the use of a particular kind of such s's. [a, 48.] 2. See **S-pain**.—**Loop s.** See **SUTURE aanse**.—**Royal s.** See **ROYAL SUTURE**.—**S-pain**. A colloquial term for a sharp, sudden pain that comes and goes without apparent cause, appearing in any part of the body. [a, 34.]—**Taylor's s.** See **COBBLER'S SUTURE**.

**STIXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sti}^2\text{x'i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *stix'eos (-is)*. Gr., *στιγξ* (from *στιγναι*, to prick). Tattooing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOBÆA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{b-e}^1(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-a}$ . Fr., *stobée*. A genus of the *Compositæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. heterophylla**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, considered lithontriptic and used in renal diseases.

**STOCK**, n.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{k}$ . A.-S., *stoc*. Gr., *στόλεχος* (1st def.). Lat., *truncus*, *stirps* (4th def.). Fr., *tronc*. Ger., *Stamm*. 1. The trunk or stem of a plant. 2. The basal persistent portion of a stem from which roots proceed. 3. The portion of a stem into which a scion or graft is inserted. 4. A race or fixed variety. 5. The genus *Matthiola*. 6. The *Trollius europæus*. [a, 35.]

**STOCKFISCHLEBERTHRAN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{k/fi}^2\text{sh-lab'v-e}^2\text{-tra}^3\text{n}$ . The oil of the hake (*Gadus merluccius*). [B.]

**STOCKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{k'un}^2$ . See **STASIS**.

**STEBE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Steb(sto}^2\text{e}^2\text{b)-e}^1(\text{a})$ . Gen., *steb'es*. Fr., *stèbe*. 1. Of Persoon, the genus *Centaurea*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite shrubs. [a, 35.]—**S. rhinocerotis**. A species used at the Cape of Good Hope as a digestive tonic. [a, 35.]

**STECHAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Stek(sto}^2\text{e}^2\text{ch)-a}^2\text{s(a}^3\text{s)}$ . Gen., *stech'ados (-adis)*. Gr., *στειχάς*. Sp., *cantueso* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Lavandula*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering stalk (herb and flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) of *Lavandula* s. 3. The *Helichrysum* s. [B, 95 (a, 38); a, 35.]—**Stechadas flores** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *cantueso* (*la umidad florida*) [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Lavandula* s. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**STECHEIOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ste}^2\text{k(sto}^2\text{-e}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e)-o}^1(\text{o}^3)\text{-loj-}$  ( $\text{lo}^2\text{g}^2\text{)i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Fr., *stœchiologie*. See **STOICHOLOGY**.

**STECHEIOMETRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ste}^2\text{k(sto}^2\text{-e}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e)-o}^1(\text{o}^3)\text{-me}^2\text{t'ri}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Fr., *stœchiométrie*. See **STOICHIOMETRY**.

**STECHEION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ste}^2\text{k(sto}^2\text{-e}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e)-o}^1\text{n}$ . Gr., *στοιχεῖον*. See **ELEMENT**.

**STOFF** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{f}$ . See **MATERIAL** and **MATTER**.—**Ausgeschiedener S.**, **Auswurfs'**. Excretion, waste matter. [K, 16.]—**Einfache Stoffe**. Elements. [B.]—**Krankheits'**. See **MATERIES morbi** (2d def.).—**Riechs'**. Any substance which acts as a stimulus to the olfactory nerves. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Schmecks'**. Any substance which acts as a stimulus to the nerves of taste. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**S'austausch**. See **S'umsatz**.—**S'bilanz**. The balance of nutrition in the body. [K, 16.]—**S'spender**. The blood considered as the agent in effecting tissue-changes. [K, 16.]—**S'umsatz**. Interchange of material.—**S'wechsel**. 1. See **METABOLISM**. 2. Change of matter. [K.]—**S'wechselbilanz**. The balance or equalization of the tissue-changes in the animal economy.

**STOICHOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Stoik-i}^2\text{-o}^1\text{p'i}^2$ . Lat., *stœchiologia* (from *στοιχεῖον*, an element, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *stœchiologie*. Ger., *Elementenlehre*. The scientific investigation of elements (especially of the chemical elements) or of elementary principles. [a, 48.]

**STOICHIOMETRY**, n.  $\text{Stoik-i}^2\text{-o}^1\text{m'e}^2\text{t'ri}^2$ . Lat., *stœchiometria* (from *στοιχεῖον*, an element, and *μετρέω*, to measure). Fr., *stœchiométrie*. Ger., *Stœchiometrie*, *Elementenmessung*. The determination of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

**STOLE**, n.  $\text{Stol}$ . See **STOLON**.

**STOLLBEULE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Stol'boil-e}^2$ . See **SPAVIN**.

**STOLON**, n.  $\text{Stol'o}^1\text{n}$ . From *stolo*, a shoot. Fr., s. Ger., *Sprosser*, *Stengelsprosse*. 1. Any basal branch striking root; in phanerogams, a slender runner piercing the soil; in *Musci*, a shoot running along or beneath the soil and finally turning upward and producing fully-leaved shoots. [a, 35.] 2. A process or structure resembling the s. of a plant. [a, 27.]

**STOLONIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Stol-o}^1\text{n-i}^2\text{f'e}^2\text{r-u}^3\text{s}$ . From *stolo*, a shoot, and *ferre*, to bear. Furnished with stolons.

**STOLPERGANG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Stolp'e}^2\text{r-ga}^3\text{n}^2$ . A stumbling gait.

**STOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Stom(sto}^2\text{m)'}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *stom'atos (-atis)*. Fr., *stôme*. Fr., *stomate*. Ger., s. *Mündung*, *Spaltöffnung* (2d def.). 1. A mouth or opening. 2. A breathing pore; one of the organized apertures in the epidermis of plants, most abundant on the lower surface of leaves, consisting each of a pair of cells (guard-cells) between the opposed concave sides of which is a slit forming a medium of communication between an intercellular space within and the air without. [a, 35.] 3. A minute opening in a serous membrane, surrounded by a ring of small cuboidal cells and leading into a lymph-vessel. [J.] 4. See under **STRIGMA** (6th def.).—**False s'ta**. See **PSEUDOSTOMATA**.

**STOMACACE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{k(a}^3\text{k'y}^2\text{a}^2\text{s(a}^3\text{k)-e}^1(\text{a})$ . Gen., *-ac'aces*. Gr., *στομακάχης* (from *στόμα*, the mouth, and *κακός*, evil). Fr., s. Ger., *Mundfäule*, *Mundfäulniss*, *Mundkrankheit*. Any severe form of stomatitis.—**S. aphthosa**. See **APHTHÆ**.—**S. gangrenosa**. See **Gangrenous stomatitis**.—**S. universalis**. Of Sauvages, purpura hemorrhagica. [a, 34.]

**STOMACH**, n.  $\text{Stu}^2\text{m'k}$ . Gr., *στόμαχος*. Lat., *stomachus*. Fr., *estomac*. Ger., *Magen*. 1. A somewhat conical hollow viscus, with rounded ends, constituting the largest dilatation of the alimentary canal. It is concave above, convex below, with its larger end (the cardia) directed to the left side and situated higher than its smaller extremity (the fundus). On the left side it connects with the œsophagus, on the right with the duodenum. It lies close beneath the diaphragm, and extends on the right side nearly to the liver and below to a point about midway between the diaphragm and the umbilicus. When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and about 5 inches wide at its widest part. It consists of four coats, known as the serous, muscular (made up of longitudinal, circular, and oblique fibres), submucous, and mucous, and is provided with glands concerned in digestion. In ruminants the s. proper is the abomasum, or rennet, for in the rumen, reticulum, and omasum the food is merely macerated and, to a certain extent, triturated. The slightly masticated food passes into the rumen and reticulum, where it is thoroughly mixed with the saliva and is macerated and softened. After remaining there for a variable length of time it is regurgitated and again masticated, the animal making one movement of the jaw from right to left or left to right, and then a number of movements in the reverse direction until the food is finely triturated. It next passes into the omasum, being prevented by the œsophageal groove from entering the rumen or reticulum, and then, grasped by the folds of the omasum, it is submitted to further trituration and maceration. Thence it enters the abomasum, where the true digestion takes place. The s's of the lower animals, except ruminants, do not differ very materially from that of man, except in shape and size. In *Carnivora* the s. is relatively large, secreting gastric juice throughout its whole extent, while in *Omnivora* but a smaller proportion of surface secreting the gastric juice is found. The smaller the secreting surface of the s. is in any animal, the greater are the surface and extent of the intestines. Thus, in *Carnivora* the intestines are relatively smaller than in ruminants, etc. For the s. in birds see **PROVENTRICULUS**. [L.] 2. Popularly, the abdomen.—**Honey-comb s.** See **RETICULUM** (3d def.).—**Hour-glass s.** Ger., *sanduhrförmiger Magen*. An hour-glass-shaped distortion of the s. from constriction of its median portion by a band of exudation. [G. Chiarrecchi, "Gazz. degli. ospit.", 1884, p. 101; "Oribl. f. klin. Med.", Mar. 14, 1885, p. 189.]—**S'ache**. See **CARDIALGIA**.—**S.-bucket**. Of Einhorn, a small silver acorn-like vessel to which is attached a silk thread; used to obtain a specimen of the gastric contents. [a, 34.]

**STOMACHAL**, adj.  $\text{Stu}^2\text{m'a}^3\text{k'l}$ . Fr., *stomacal*. See **GASTRIC**.

**STOMACHALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{k(a}^3\text{ch}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{l(j(a}^2\text{l)g')-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *στόμαχος*, the stomach, and *άλγος*, pain. See **CARDIALGIA**.

**STOMACHIC**, adj.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m'a}^3\text{k'i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *στομαχικός*. Lat., *stomachicus*. Fr., *stomachique*. 1. Gastric. 2. Acting as a digestive tonic. [a, 17.]

**STOMACHICUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{k(a}^3\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^3\text{m(u}^4\text{m)}$ . A stomachic remedy. [a, 17.]—**S. Poterii**. See *Cerussa ANTIMONII solaris* and *ANTIMONII diaphoreticum martiale*.

**STOMACH-PUMP**, n.  $\text{Stu}^2\text{m'k-pu}^3\text{m}^2\text{p}$ . See under **PUMP**.

**STOMÆMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Stom(sto}^2\text{m)-e}^2\text{m(a}^3\text{-e}^2\text{m)-o}^2\text{r-raj(rag'i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *στόμα*, the mouth, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *stomémorrhagie*. Ger., *Mundblutung*. Hemorrhage from the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMATAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{k(a}^3\text{b)'}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l(j(a}^2\text{l)g')-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *στόμα*, the mouth, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *stomatique*. Ger., *Mundschmerz*. Pain in the mouth. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**STOMATELCIA** (Lat.), **STOMATELCOSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{k(a}^3\text{b)'}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l(s(e}^2\text{l)k')-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ .  $\text{-e}^2\text{l(k-os}^1\text{i}^2\text{s)}$ . Gen., *-el'e'ia*, *-os'eos (-is)*. From *στόμα*, the mouth, and *ἄκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *stomatelcie*, *stomatelcosis*. Ulceration of the mouth. [E.]

**STOMATIC**, adj.  $\text{Sto}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *στοματικός* (from *στόμα*, the mouth). Lat., *stomaticus*. Fr., *stomatique*. Pertaining to a stoma or mouth; as a n., a medicine for affections of the mouth.

**STOMATITE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Stom-a}^3\text{t-et}$ . See **STOMATITIS**.—**S. charbonneuse**. See **Gangrenous stomatitis**.—**S. couenneuse**. See **Buccal diphtheria**.—**S. crêmeuse**. See **APHTHÆ**.—**S. des canernes**. A form of stomatitis, probably scorbutic, observed in garibons.—**S. du muguet**. See **APHTHÆ**.—**S. epizootique**. See **Epizootic stomatitis**.

**STOMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Stom(sto}^2\text{m)-a}^2\text{k(a}^3\text{b)'}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{e)'}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *stomatite*. Ger., *Mundentzündung*. Inflammation of the mouth. [D.]—**Aphthous s.** See **APHTHÆ**.—**Catarrhal s.** Inflammatory redness and swell-



ing of the oral mucous membrane without ulceration. [a, 34].—**Corrosive s.** 1. See *Gangrenous s.* 2. S. produced by the action of corrosive substances. [D, 48].—**Diabetic s.** S. caused by diabetes.—**Diphtheritic s.** See *Buccal diphtheria*.—**Epithelial s.** See *Leucoplakia buccalis*.—**Epizootic s.** Of Hardy, aphthae epizooticae. [a, 34].—**Erythematous s.** See *Simple s.*—**Follicular s.** See *APHTHE*.—**Gangrenous s.** S. accompanied by gangrene.—**Mercurial s.** S. due to mercurial poisoning. [a, 34].—**Pseudo-membranous s.** See *Buccal diphtheria*.—**Pultaceous s.** See *APHTHE*.—**Saturnine s.** S. due to lead poisoning. [a, 34].—**Scorbutic s.** S. occurring in and due to scurvy. [a, 34].—**Simple s.** An erythematous inflammation of the mouth, especially of its mucous membrane, which occurs in patches, and may be due to heat, cold, irritation of the teeth, etc. It is also caused at times by gastric derangement. [D, 1.].—**S. aphthosa**, *S. aphthophyta*, *S. crenosa*. See *APHTHE*.—**S. crouposa**. See *Buccal diphtheria*.—**S. epidemica**. An acute infectious s. occurring epidemically. [a, 34].—**S. erythematosa**. See *Simple s.*—**S. exsudativa**. Of Löwenstamm, s. associated with exudation. [a, 34].—**S. exulcerans**. See *Ulcerative s.*—**S. follicularis**, *S. fungosa*. See *APHTHE*.—**S. interptoria**. See *APHTHE tropica*.—**S. leucæmica**. S. caused by leucæmia. [a, 34].—**S. materna**. S. occurring during pregnancy or lactation, due to the enfeeblement of the system incident to those conditions. [a, 34].—**S. membranacea**, *S. membranosa*. See *Buccal diphtheria*.—**S. mercurialis**. See *Mercurial s.*—**S. nodosa**. S. with the formation of small nodes in the buccal mucosa. [a, 34].—**S. parasitica**. See *APHTHE*.—**S. pustulosa acarosa**. Aphthae epizooticae caused by an *Acarus*. [a, 34].—**S. pustulosa contagiosa**. A contagious form of aphthae epizooticae observed in horses. [a, 34].—**S. septica**. S. due to septic infection.—**S. ulcerosa idiopathica**. See *Gangrenous s.*—**S. vesicularis**. See *APHTHE*.—**Toxic s.** S. due to the local application or ingestion of a poison or to the action of a poison generated in the system. [a, 34].—**Ulcerative s.** S. with ulceration.—**Ulcero-membranous s.** Buccal diphtheria with ulceration.—**Vesicular s.** See *APHTHE*.

**STOMATIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a(a<sup>2</sup>/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See STOMA (2d def.).

**STOMATOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)-e(a). Gen., -oc'aces. See STOMACACE.

**STOMATOCATHARSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>th(ka<sup>2</sup>th)-a<sup>2</sup>rs'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ars'eos (-is). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *kátharsis*, a cleansing. Fr., *stomatocatharsie*. Ger., *Mundauwurf*. Salivation. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**STOMATOCATHARTICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>th(ka<sup>2</sup>th)-a<sup>2</sup>rt'i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See STOMOCATHARTICUM.

**STOMATODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>na(dí<sup>2</sup>n)-y'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *δύνη*, pain. See STOMATALGIA.

**STOMATOIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>(re)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *iatría*, medical treatment. The therapeutics of diseases of the mouth. [a, 34].

**STOMATOLOGY**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *λόγος*, understanding. The pathology, etc., of the mouth. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 290 (a, 48).]

**STOMATOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>l-(ma<sup>2</sup>l)-as(a<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *malacia*, softness. Fr., *stomatomalacie*. A morbid softening of the structures of the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMATOMENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-men(man)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *stomatoméne*. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMATOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-om(o<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of a mouth (e. g., the os uteri). [a, 34].

**STOMATOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-kos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Any mycotic affection of the mouth.—**S. oïdica**. S. caused by *Oidium albicans*.—**S. sarcinica**. S. caused by *Sarcina*. [a, 34].

**STOMATONECROSIS** (Lat.), **STOMATONOMA** (Lat.), n's f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>k-ros'i<sup>2</sup>s, -o<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *νέκρωσις*, necrosis, or *νομή*, a corroding ulcer. Fr., *stomatonecrose*, *stomatonomie*. See *Gangrenous stomatitis*.

**STOMATOPANUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pan-(pa<sup>2</sup>n)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *panus* (q. v.). Fr., *stomatopane*. Swelling of the glands of the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMATOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th-(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-e<sup>2</sup>s/a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *stomatopathie*. Any disease of the mouth. [a, 34].

**STOMATOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi(fi<sup>2</sup>)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -phym'atos (-atis). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *stomatophyme*. Ger., *Mundgeschwulst*. Any tumor of the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMATOPLASTY**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>-pla<sup>2</sup>-st-i<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *stomatoplastie*. Ger., *Stomatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the mouth, also of the os uteri. [E; a, 34].

**STOMATOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-poi-e(a)/-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *ποίησις*, production. 1. See STOMATOPLASTY. 2. Any operation for establishing an aperture of communication.

**STOMATOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *πύρ*, fire. See *APHTHE*.

**STOMATORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj-(ra<sup>2</sup>j)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Mundblutung*. Hemorrhage from the mouth. [E.]

**STOMATORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re'(ro<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *stomatorrhée*. Ger., *Mundfluss*. Any morbid discharge from the mouth.

**STOMATOSCOPE**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o-skop. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., s. Ger., *Stomatoskop*. An apparatus for the visual examination of the mouth-cavity.

**STOMATOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>ps-(spa<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -seps'eos (-is). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *σῆψις*, putrefaction. See *Septic stomatitis*.

**STOMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *stóma*, the mouth. Any disease of the mouth.

**STOMATOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z-(spa<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *stomatospasme*. See TRISMUS.

**STOMATOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tif-(tu<sup>2</sup>f)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *τύφος*, typhus. Fr., s. Ger., *Mundtyphus*. Of Eisenmann, a form of typhus ushered in by lesions of the mouth. [A, 322.]

**STOMATURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stóma*, the mouth, and *ὄνυρ*, urine. Fr., *stomaturie*. Metastasis of the urine to the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See STOMOCEPHALUS.

**STOMOCATHARTERIUM** (Lat.), **STOMOCATHARTICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>th(ka<sup>2</sup>th)-a<sup>2</sup>rt-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -a<sup>2</sup>rt'i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *καθαρτήριος*, or *καθαρκτικός*, purgative. Fr., *stomocathartique*. A mouth-cleansing medicine. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**STOMOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>l-(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *stomocephale*. A cyclocephalus in which the upper portion of the face resembles that of a rhinocephalus, while in the lower portion of the face the jaws are rudimentary. There is more or less complete absence of the buccal cavity, with a tuberosity or proboscis-like formation where the mouth should be. [Geoffroy St. Hilaire.]

**STOMODEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Stom(sto<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>-d-e'(e<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Ger., *Kopfdarm*, *Mundbucht*, *Mundöffnung*, *primitive Mundhöhle*. The primitive mouth of the embryo, being the common cavity of the mouth, the nose, and the pharynx. [A, 5.]

**STOMOMANICON** (Lat.), n. n. Stom(sto<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>n-(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>n. See PLATYSMA myoides.

**STOMOSCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>sk(o<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -schis'eos (-osch'isis). From *stóma*, the mouth, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. Fr., *stomoschisie*. Fissure of some oral structure, especially cleft palate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STOMOTICUS** (Lat.), adj. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>t(ot)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stóma*, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth or to inoculation.

**STOMOTOSYRINX** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>t(ot)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>r(su<sup>2</sup>r)/-i<sup>2</sup>n'x. Gen., -ing'os (-ing'is). From *stóma*, the mouth, *ὄς*, the ear, and *σύνιξ*, a tube. See *Eustachian tube*.

**STOMURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sto<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See STOMATURIA.

**STONE**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., λίθος. Lat., *lapis*. Fr., *pierre*. Ger., *Stein*. 1. An aggregated mass of more or less firmly cohesive mineral matter, especially of siliceous matter. 2. A calculus; also the condition of being affected with vesical calculi. [a, 48.] 3. See PUTAMEN (2d def.).—**Blue s.** See COPPER sulphate.—**Gall-s.** See BILIARY CALCULUS.—**Livers'.** A mixture of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and bitumen. [a, 35].—**Philosopher's s.** Lat., *lapis philosophicus*, *lapis philosophorum*. Fr., *pierre philosophale*. Ger., *Stein der Weisen*. A hypothetical substance sought after by the alchemists as a panacea and a restorer of youth, also as an agent for transmuting baser matter into the precious metals. [a, 48].—**S.-crusher**. See LITHOTRITE.—**S.-oil**. See PETROLEUM.—**Sun-s.** See LAPIS solis.

**STONECROP**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>n'kro<sup>2</sup>p. The genus *Sedum*, especially *Sedum acre*. [a, 35.]

**STONE-POX**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>n'po<sup>2</sup>x. Ger., *Steinpocken*. 1. Varicella solidescens. 2. Variola vaccina atrophica. 3. Acne. [G.]

**STONEWORT**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>n'wu<sup>2</sup>rt. See CHARA (2d def.).

**STOOL**, n. Stul. Gr., κοπράκη (2d def.), ἀποβόλη (2d def.), κοιλία (2d def.). Lat., *dejectio* (2d def.), *feces* (3d def.). Fr., *garde-robe* (1st def.), *selle*. Ger., *Stuhl*, *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. A seat or chair, especially one arranged for evacuation of the bowels. 2. The discharge of feces. 3. The matter evacuated from the bowels. 4. A plant used for propagation by having its branches bent down into the ground. [a, 35].—**Bilious s's.** Discharges in bilious diarrhoea, and also after the purgative use of calomel. When bile is in abundance in the s's their color is yellowish or yellowish-brown; this becomes darker after exposure to the air. If the alimentary tube is in a decidedly acid condition the bilious s's are green. [D, 25.].—**Caddy s's.** The evacuations in yellow fever, which resemble fine, dark, sandy mud. [D, 1.].—**Fatty s's.** S's in which fat is present, observed in diseases of the pancreas.—**Mucous s's.** S's consisting entirely or partly of mucus; observed in certain intestinal inflammations. [a, 34].—**Rice-water s's.** Watery s's of serum containing detached epithelium and liquid feces, resembling rice-water; observed in cholera.

**STOPCOCK**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>p'ko<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *robinet*. Ger., *Hahn*. A key for regulating the flow of liquid or gas from a reservoir. [a, 48.]

**STOPPEND** (Ger.), adj. Sto<sup>2</sup>p'f'e<sup>2</sup>nd. 1. Constipating. 2. Styp-tic. [L, 521 (a, 48).]

**STOPFWACHS** (Ger.), n. Sto<sup>2</sup>p'f'va<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s. See PROPOLIS.

**STOPPAGE**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>p'e<sup>2</sup>z. A colloquialism for the obstruction of some natural discharge. [a, 34.]



**STOPPING**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>p<sup>1</sup>/n. The operation of plugging a dental cavity. [a, 34.]

**STORAX** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Stor(sto<sup>2</sup>r)/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., stor'-acia. Fr., s. sec (1st def.). Ger., fester S. (1st def.). 1. True s., a fragrant solid resin, somewhat like benzoin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinalis*. It was highly esteemed by the ancients, but does not now occur in commerce. [a, 35.] 2. See *Liquid s.*—**Amgydaloid s.** Lat., *styrax amygdaloides*. Fr., s. amygdaloïde. Ger., Mandels'. A variety with a vanilla-like odor, consisting of dry, brittle masses composed chiefly of yellowish, agglutinated tears; produced, according to some, by the *Styrax officinalis*; according to others, identical with amygdaloid benzoin. [a, 35.]—**Balsamum storacis**. 1. See S. (1st def.). 2. See *Liquid s.* 3. The balsam of *Liquidambar altingiana*. [a, 35.]—**Liquid s.** Fr., *styrax liquide* (ou purifié). Ger., flüssiger S., gemeiner S. Sp., *estorax liquido* [Sp. Ph.]. A half-fluid, opaque, viscid, grayish-brown resin, of pungent aromatic taste and a pleasant balsam-like smell, obtained from the bark [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (the branches [Gr. Ph.], the inner bark [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of *Liquidambar orientalis*. The purified s. of the Br. Ph. is translucent and of a yellow-brown color. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two grades of s., one of which, the s. purifié, is purified by melting and straining; and several other ph's order that the s. be purified before use. In its recent state it smells of bitumen or naphthalin. It is soluble in an equal weight of alcohol, is melted by a moderate degree of heat, and at a higher temperature takes fire and burns with a white flame. It contains storsin, styracin, and several other compound ethers, about 0.4 per cent. of an essential oil, small proportions of a fragrant substance (vanillin) and benzoic acid, and a hydrocarbon which exists both as a liquid (styröl) and as a solid (metastyrol). Liquid s. is stimulant and expectorant, but is now rarely used, except, mixed with linseed oil, as an application in scabies and as an ingredient of the compound tincture of benzoin. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquid s. plant.** See *LIQUIDAMBAR orientale*.—**Pilule storacis**. Fr., pilules d'opium balsamiques. A pill-mass consisting essentially of 15 parts of s. with 5 each of opium and saffron or with 7 each of extract of opium, mastic, oilbanum, and benzoin, 11 of licorice-juice, and 4 of saffron, worked up with oil of amber. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Prepared s.** See *Liquid s.*—**Resina storacis**, Solid s. See S. (1st def.).—**S.-bark**. The foliaceous, brown, fragrant bark remaining after the expression of liquid storax; formerly common in European pharmacy as *cortex thymianatis*. [a, 35.]—**S. in grains**. Lat., *styrax in granis*. Fr., s. en larmes. Ger., körniger S. A variety, not now found in commerce, consisting of soft, adhesive tears as large as a pea. [a, 35.]—**S. laurica**. According to some, liquid s.; according to others, the resin of *Styrax officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**S.-plant**. See *STYRAX* (1st def.).—**S. von Bogotä** (Ger.). See *STYRAX bogotensis*.—**S. vulgaris**. See *Liquid s.*

**STORESIN**, n. Sto<sup>2</sup>r/e<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>9</sub>, forming an important constituent of liquid storax and occurring in two isomeric forms, both of them colorless and amorphous. [a, 35; B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**STORKBILL**, **STORK'S-BILL**, n's. Sto<sup>2</sup>r'k/bi<sup>2</sup>l, sto<sup>2</sup>r'kz/bi<sup>2</sup>l. See *PELAGONIUM*, *GERANIUM maculatum*, and *ERODIUM cicutarium*.

**STÖRUNG** (Ger.), n. Stu<sup>2</sup>r/un<sup>2</sup>. See DERANGEMENT.—**Geistess'**. See *Mental aberration*.—**S. des organischen Baues**. See *DISORGANIZATION*.—**S. entwicklung**. See *CENOGENESIS*.

**STOSS** (Ger.), n. Sto<sup>2</sup>s. See SHOCK (2d def.).—**Herzspitzens'**. See *Apeze-beat*.—**Herzs'**. See *Heart-beat*.

**STÖSEL** (Ger.), n. Stu<sup>2</sup>s/se<sup>2</sup>l. See *PESTLE*.

**STÖSSER** (Ger.), n. Stu<sup>2</sup>s/se<sup>2</sup>r. A thruster or pusher. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—**Schlunds'**. See *PROBANG*.

**STOTTERN** (Ger.), n. Sto<sup>2</sup>t/te<sup>2</sup>rn. See *STUTTERING*.

**STOTTERNHEIM** (Ger.), n. Sto<sup>2</sup>t/te<sup>2</sup>rn-him. A place in Saxe-Weimar where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**STOUT**, n. Stu<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t. A strong variety of porter.

**STOVE**, n. Stov. Fr., poêle. Ger., Ofen. A hollow stand (generally closed) within which fuel is burned for heating purposes. [a, 48.]—**Salt-water s.** Ger., Salzwaasserofen. A s. for boiling water that has had its boiling point raised by the addition of common salt or some other saline substance, for the purpose of securing a high temperature for the destruction of micro organisms. [Dobrowslawin, "Vratsch," No. 32, 1885; "St. Petersburg. med. Wochenschrift," Jan. 4 (16), 1886, p. 5.]

**STRABISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Stra<sup>2</sup>b(stra<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>s/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). See *STRABISMUS*.

**STRABISMIC**, adj. Stra<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>s/mi<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., louchant (1st def.), strabique (2d def.), louche (2d def.). Ger., strabitisch, schielend (2d def.). 1. Defining to strabismus. 2. Affected with strabismus.

**STRABISMOMETER**, n. Strab-i<sup>2</sup>s-mo<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *στραβισμός*, a squinting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the amount or degree of deviation from the normal position in a squinting eye. [F.]—**Galezowski's binocular s.** A s. consisting of a graduated horizontal bar, on which slide two needles which, when placed opposite the centres of the cornea, indicate by means of a scale on the bar the degree of deviation. The transverse bar is held on a level with the eyelids, the handle of the instrument upward and the fork of the bar against the root of the nose. [F.]—**Laurence's s.** A s. consisting of an ivory plate molded to the conformation of the lower lid, having a scale of lines and half-lines on its border. The plate is applied to the border of the lower lid of the squinting eye. [F.]

**STRABISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Stra<sup>2</sup>b(stra<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *στραβισμός*. Fr., strabisme. Ger., S., Strabosität, Schielen. Squinting; an inability to bring the visual axes of both eyes to bear simultaneously on one point, the axis of vision of one eye always de-

viating in a certain direction from the object. It may be the result of over-action, or faulty insertion, weakness, or of paralysis of a muscle. [F.]—**Absolute latent s. divergens**. S. in which the latent divergence is present for all distances, though more marked for the near point. [F.]—**Apparent s.** Convergent or divergent s. in which neither eye moves when the other is closed; due to retinal incongruence. [a, 34.]—**Concomitant s.** S. in which the movements of the squinting eye accompany those of the normal one. When the affected eye is used for fixation, the associated deviation of the eye generally used for fixation is equal to the usual deviation of the squinting eye. [F.]—**Convergent s.** That variety of s. in which the one eye deviates inward toward the nose, so that its visual axis, when prolonged, crosses that of the other eye in front of the point of fixation. [F.]—**Divergent s.** S. in which one eye deviates outward toward the temple, so that the optic axes never meet, but continually diverge from one another if prolonged. [F.]—**Downward s.** See *S. deorsum vergens*.—**Dynamic s.** A tendency or inclination to convergence or divergence, which, under ordinary circumstances, is overcome in the interest of binocular single vision, but which can be detected by the help of vertically refracting prisms. [F.] See *INSUFFICIENCY of an ocular muscle* and *HETEROPHORIA*.—**External s.** See *Divergent s.*—**Intermittent s.** Of Noyes, s. in which there are periods during which the axes of the eyes are normal. [a, 34.]—**Internal s.** See *Convergent s.*—**Latent s. convergens**, **Latent s. divergens**. See *Dynamic s.*—**Monolateral s.** See *Unilateral s.*—**Paralytic s.** S. due to paralysis of an ocular muscle. It is distinguished from ordinary or concomitant s. by the fact that the deviation occurs only when the eye is turned in the direction in which the paralyzed muscle would turn the eye, and that this deviation, instead of being constant, increases more and more as the eye is turned in this direction. Later on, a further deviation occurs from spastic contracture of the antagonist of the paralyzed muscle. [B.]—**Periodic s.** S. observed in hypermetropia or myopia, occurring only when accommodation is made for near points, but not when fixation is made for distance. [B; a, 34.]—**Relative latent s. divergens**. Exophoria in which the latent divergence is only present in near vision, while for all other distances, even under the covering hand, the axes of the eyes are parallel. [F.]—**S. adnatus**. Congenital s.; rarely observed. [a, 34.]—**S. alternans**. Concomitant s. in which sometimes one eye deviates, sometimes the other. [a, 34.]—**S. convergens**. See *Convergent s.*—**S. convergens inconstans**, **S. convergens periodicus**. A periodic convergent s. [B.]—**S. convergens spasticus**. A form of periodic convergent squint so called from the sudden, spasmodic appearance of the deviation. [F.]—**S. deorsum vergens**. S. in which the squinting eye turns downward below the point of fixation of the other eye. [F.]—**S. divergens**, **S. externus**. See *Divergent s.*—**S. incongruens**. Of von Graefe, s. due to incongruity of the retina. [Stellwag (a, 34).]—**S. internus**. See *Convergent s.*—**S. muscularis**. S. due to muscular action. [a, 34.]—**S. necessarius**. Of Cullen, s. caused by some change in the form or tissues of the eye. [a, 34.]—**S. paralyticus**. See *Paralytic s.*—**S. periodicus**. See *Periodic s.*—**S. spasticus**. S. due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle; occurring either as a symptom of epilepsy or other central nervous affection, or due to the contracture of the antagonist of a paralyzed muscle. [B.]—**S. supernus**, **S. sursumvergens**, **Upward s.** S. in which the squinting eye turns upward beyond the point of fixation of the other eye. [F.]—**Unilateral s.** S. in which the transfer of the squint from one eye to the other does not occur spontaneously, but is artificially induced by covering the eye ordinarily employed in fixation. [F.]

**STRABOMETER**, n. Stra<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *στραβός*, oblique, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., strabomètre. Ger., S. See *STRABISMOMETER*.

**STRABOSITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Stra<sup>2</sup>b(stra<sup>2</sup>b)-o<sup>2</sup>s(os)/i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -at'is. From *στραβός*, oblique. See *STRABISMUS*.

**STRABOTOMY**, n. Stra<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *στραβός*, oblique, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., strabotomie. Ger., Strabotomie. The operation for the cure of squint. It consists in dividing the conjunctiva over the line of insertion of the tendon of the contracted muscle, opening the sheath more or less extensively with scissors, passing a strabismus-hook beneath the tendon of the muscle, separating it from the underlying eyeball, and dividing it with scissors close to the line of implantation in the sclerotic. [F.]

**STRAFF** (Ger.), adj. Stra<sup>2</sup>f. Stretched, extended; in botany, strict. [L, 31; a, 35.]

**STRAGULA** (Lat.), **STRAGULUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Stra<sup>2</sup>g-(stra<sup>2</sup>g'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>l'm). From *sternere*, to spread out. Fr., stragule. A glumella. [a, 35.]

**STRAHL** (Ger.), n. Stra<sup>2</sup>l. See *RAY* (1st def.), *BARBULE* (2d def.), and *FROG* (2d def.).—**Flossens'**. See *Fin-ray*.—**Kleinhauts'en**. See *Branchiostegal bones*.—**Marks'**. See *Medullary ray*.—**Marks'en der Nieren**. See *Medullary radii*.—**S'enbrechung**. See *REFRACTION*.—**S'enbündel** [Frommann]. A bundle of interlacing nerve-fibres in the posterior columns of the cord in the vicinity of the sensory nerve-roots. [I, 6 (K).]—**S'enkörper**. See *Ciliary body*.—**S'enpizil**. See *ACTINOMYCES*.—**S'en-somme**. See *CORONA radiata*.

**STRAHLEND** (Ger.), adj. Stra<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *RADIATE* (2d def.) and *RADIATIFORM*.

**STRAHLUNG** (Ger.), n. Stra<sup>2</sup>l/un<sup>2</sup>. See *RADIATION*.—**Marks'**, **Periphereische S.** [Tiedemann]. See *CORONA radiata* (2d def.).—**S. des Balkens**. Those fibres at the extremities of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the cerebral lobes. [K.]—**S. des hinteren Längsbündels**. The radiation of the posterior longitudinal fibres of the tegmentum into the cortex cerebri. [K.]

**STRAIN**, n. Stran. From *stringere*, to draw tight. The action or effect of bringing to bear on a structure an amount of force sufficient to endanger or impair its integrity, or of throwing on an



organ too great or too long—continued an amount of work.—**Cardiac s.** Cardiac irritability due to severe or protracted exercise or labor. [a. 34.]

**STRAIT**, n. *Strat.* Gr., στενωπία. Lat., angustia. Fr., détroit. Ger., Enge. A contracted passage. [a. 48.]—**Inferior s. of the pelvis.** Fr., détroit inférieur du bassin. The lower contracted portion of the pelvic canal; bounded in front by the lower extremity of the symphysis pubis, behind by the tip of the coccyx, and on each side by the lower border of the ischium.—**Superior s. of the pelvis.** Fr., détroit supérieur du bassin. The brim, or inlet, of the pelvis; the upper boundary of the true pelvis.

**STRAMOINE** (Fr.), n. *Strat*<sup>m</sup>-mwa<sup>n</sup>. See STRAMONIUM; of the Fr. Cod., see *Datura stramonium*.—**Alcoolature de s.** See *Tinctura stramonii ex herba recente*.—**Cigarettes de s.** See *Cigarettes stramonii*.—**Emplâtre d'extrait de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster consisting of 18 parts of extract of stramonium-seeds, 2 of purified elemi, and 4 of compound lead plaster. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extrait de s. (feuille).** See *Extractum stramonii*.—**Huile de s.** See *Oleum stramonii*.—**Poudre de s.** Stramonium-leaves dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (leaving one quarter residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Sirap de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 3 parts of tincture of stramonium-leaves and 37 of syrup. [B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *Sirap de Datura*.—**S. (semence).** See STRAMONIUM-seed.—**Teinture de s.** See *Tinctura stramonii* (1st def.).

**STRAMONIN**, n. *Strat*<sup>m</sup>-o<sup>n</sup>-i<sup>n</sup>. Fr., stramoine. Ger., S. A substance obtained from *Datura stramonium*; occurring as small white crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**STRAMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Strat*<sup>m</sup>(*strat*<sup>m</sup>)-on<sup>i</sup>-u<sup>m</sup>(*u*<sup>m</sup>). Fr., stramoine, pomme épineuse (3d def.). Ger., Dornapfel (3d def.). *Stechapfel* (3d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Datura*. 2. Of Baillon, a section of *Datura*. 3. The *Datura* s. (see *S-leaves* and *S-seed*). 4. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., s-leaves. [a. 35.]—**Candelæ stramonii.** Candles designed for the administration of s. by inhalation, made of 150 parts of pulverized s-leaves, 70 of potassium nitrate, and 3 of balsam of Peru. [B. 270.]—**Cigarettes stramonii** [Belg. Ph.], **Cigarettes stramonii**. Fr., cigarettes de stramoine [Fr. Cod.]. Cigarettes containing each 1 gramme of the leaves of s. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Cigarettes stramonii composites.** Sp., cigarros de estramonio compuestos [Sp. Ph.]. Cigarettes containing each 1 gramme of a mixture of 3 grammes of the leaves of s. and 1 gramme each of the leaves of belladonna and *Tussilago farfara*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Emplastrum stramonii** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 14 parts of Burgundy-pitch plaster, 2 of oil of s., and 4 of extract of s-leaves. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extractum stramonii**. Fr., extrait de stramoine. Ger., Stechapfelsamenextrakt. An extract made from the seeds [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Finn. Ph.] of s., or from the leaves [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or from either [Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95.]—**Extractum stramonii alcoholicum.** An alcoholic extract made from the dried leaves of s. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum stramonii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. An extract made by treating 100 grammes of s-seed in No. 40 powder with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water in a percolator till exhausted, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 with the menstruum. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extractum stramonii foliorum.** Extract of s-leaves. [B. 95.]—**Extractum stramonii seminis (seu seminum).** Extract of s-seeds. [B. 95.]—**Extractum stramonii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Alcoholic extract of s-leaves. [B. 95.]—**Folia stramonii.** See *S-leaves*.—**Fotus stramonii.** Sp., fomentación de estramonio. A poultice made by boiling 35 parts of s-leaves in water enough to make 1,000 [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)]; or by treating 15 parts of s-leaves with 520 of water [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Herbastramonii.** See *S-leaves*.—**Infusum stramonii** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by boiling 18 parts of s-leaves five minutes in water enough to make 3,000. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oleum stramonii.** Fr., huile de datura. Sp., aceite de estramonio [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling s-leaves with twice as much olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oleum stramonii compositum.** Sp., aceite de estramonio compuesto [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 115 parts each of the leaves of hyoscyamus, tobacco, *Solanum nigrum*, and s., and 230 each of belladonna and poppy leaves, with 1,725 of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, adding 29 parts each of the flowering tops of wormwood, *Balsamita succulea*, hypericum, hyssop, lavender, sweet marjoram, crisped mint, rosemary, rue, sage, and thyme, and of elder-flowers, digesting for four days, straining, expressing, and, when settled, filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also **BALSAMUM tramquillans**.—**Semen (seu semina) stramonii.** See *S-seed*.—**S. fatidum.** The *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**S-leaves.** Lat., *stramonii folia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *folia stramonii* [Ger. Ph.], *herba stramonii*, Fr., feuilles de stramoine [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., Stechapfelblätter, Stechnussblätter, Dornapfelblätter. Thorn-apple-leaves; the leaves of *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**S-seed.** Lat., *stramonii semen* [U. S. Ph. (seu semina) [Br. Ph.], *semen stramonii* [Ger. Ph.], *s. semina* [Hung. Ph. (1st def.)], Netherl. Ph.], Fr., semence (ou graines) de stramoine, stramoine (semence) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., Tolkörner, Stechapfelsamen, Igelkolbensamen, Nagelbänsamen. The seeds of *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**S. spinosum, S. vulgare, S. vulgatum.** The *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**Tinctura seminis stramonii.** See *Tinctura stramonii* (2d def.).—**Tinctura stramonii.** Fr., teinture de stramoine [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., Stechapfelsamentinktur. 1. A tincture made by macerating s-leaves with five times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Belg. Ph.] (ten days [Fr. Cod.]). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), and Swed. Ph., a tincture made from powdered s-seed by treating in a percolator with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 [U. S. Ph.], 0.920 [Br. Ph.], or by macerating or digesting it for some days with from five to ten times as much dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii**

*ætherea.* Fr., teinture éthérée de datura. A preparation made by treating s-seed with four times as much ether for a week, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii ex herba recente.** Fr., alcoolature de stramoine. A preparation made by macerating fresh s-leaves with an equal amount of 90-per-cent. alcohol for ten days [Fr. Cod.] of 92-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Belg. Ph.], expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii seminum.** See *Tinctura stramonii* (2d def.).—**Unguentum stramonii** [U. S. Ph.]. An ointment made by boiling 60 parts of s-leaves with 168 of lard till the moisture is consumed, expressing, and adding 2 parts of yellow wax for each 12 of the mixture. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Vinum stramonii.** A preparation made by treating 6 parts of s-seed with 24 of Malaga wine and 3 of alcohol for some days, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

**STRANG** (Ger.), n. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>. A cord. [a. 17.]—**Burdach-scher S.** See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—**Follicularstränge.** See *Lymphoid Cords*.—**Goll'scher Keils, Goll'scher S.** See *Column of Goll*.—**Grenzs.** See *Great ganglionic cord*.—**Harnstränge.** See *Superior false ligaments of the urinary bladder*.—**Hinterer Rückenmarks, Hinterer weisser S., Hinters.** See *Posterior white column*.—**Hülsenstränge.** See *Funiculi siliquæ*.—**Keils.** See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—**Knorpels.** A cartilaginous cord (e. g., the notochord).—**Markstränge.** See *Lymphoid Cords*.—**Medialer Keils, Medialer S.** See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—**Olivenkerns.** See *Fasciculus nuclei olive*.—**Quintusstränge.** Of Meynert, groups of nerve-fibres which arise from the trigeminal nuclei and run downward through the medulla. [I (K).]—**Rückenmarkseitens.** See *Lateral column*.—**Rückenmarksstränge.** See *Columns of the spinal cord*.—**Rückens.** See *Spinal cord*.—**Runder S.** See *Restiform body*.—**Samens.** See *Spermatic cord*.—**Segmentalstränge.** See *Tubuliferous tissue*.—**Seitens, Seitlicher S.** See *Lateral column*.—**Vorderstränge.** See *Anterior columns of the spinal cord*.—**Zarter S.** See *Column of Goll*.

**STRANGALIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g(*strat*<sup>n</sup>g)-a<sup>l</sup>(a<sup>l</sup>)-i<sup>s</sup>. Gr., στραγγαλις. An induration, especially in a woman's breast.

**STRANGLES**, n. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g's. Ger., Strangel, Streng. In the horse, a febrile disease generally attacking young animals and terminating in the formation of an abscess or abscesses in the areolar tissue of the submaxillary space. The symptoms of choking give rise to this name. [a. 34.]—**Bastard s.** An acute suppurative inflammation of the lymphatics of the submaxillary region and sometimes of the salivary glands, with a tendency to suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic system of other parts. [a. 34.]

**STRANGULATE**, adj. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g'u<sup>l</sup>-at. In botany, irregularly contracted and expanded. [a. 35.]

**STRANGULATED**, adj. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g'u<sup>l</sup>-at-e<sup>d</sup>. Fr., strangulé. Ger., strangulirt. In a state of strangulation.

**STRANGULATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g(*strat*<sup>n</sup>g)-u<sup>l</sup>(u<sup>l</sup>)-a-(a<sup>3</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'i. See **STRANGULATION**.—**S. uteri.** An old term for hysteria. [A. 42.]

**STRANGULATION**, n. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g-u<sup>l</sup>-a'shu<sup>n</sup>. Gr., στρυγμός (1st def.), νίξ (2d def.). Lat., *strangulatio* (from *strangulare*, to choke), *strangulismus*. Fr., s., étranglement. Ger., Erdrückung. 1. The act of choking; the state of being asphyxiated by choking. 2. A constriction; the state of being constricted so as to endanger the life of the part shut off by the stricture. [E.]—**Internal s.** Interference with the normal functions of an organ or part by means of mechanical pressure, e. g., such as may be brought to bear in twists of the intestines and by twisting the pedicle of a tumor. [D. 47.]—**Intrasaccular s.** Fr., étranglement intrasacculaire. S. of a hernia by a constriction situated within the sac.

**STRANGURIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g(*strat*<sup>n</sup>g)-u<sup>r</sup>(ur)-i<sup>a</sup>. See **STRANGURY**.—**S. cruenta.** See **CYSTORRHAGIA**.

**STRANGURY**, n. *Strat*<sup>n</sup>g'u<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>s</sup>. Gr., στραγγουρία (from *στράγγε*, a drop, and *οὐρον*, urine). Lat., *stranguria*. Fr., strangurie. Ger., Harnbeschwerde, Harnzwang, Strangurie. Urination by painful, spasmodic effort. [a. 48.]

**STRAPPER**, n. *Strat*<sup>p</sup>-u<sup>r</sup>. An apparatus for binding up a part by means of strips of flexible material. [a. 48.]—**Miliano's ready s.** A suspensory bandage of webbing fitted with tapes for drawing it tightly around the scrotum. [E.]

**STRAPPING**, n. *Strat*<sup>p</sup>-i<sup>n</sup>. 1. The process of applying straps; specifically, that of subjecting a part to compression or giving it support by the methodical application of strips of adhesive plaster. 2. Strips of adhesive plaster, also any material for use as straps.

**STRATHPEFER**, n. *Strat*<sup>h</sup>-pe<sup>2</sup>f-u<sup>r</sup>. A place in Ross-shire, Scotland, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**STRATIFICATION**, n. *Strat*<sup>t</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ka'shu<sup>n</sup>. From *stratum*, a layer, and *facere*, to make. The condition of being stratified; the arrangement of the elements of a body in layers. [a. 35.]

**STRATIOTES** (Lat.), n. m. *Strat*<sup>t</sup>(*strat*<sup>t</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-ot'e<sup>2</sup>as. Gen., -ot'u. Gr., στρατιώτης. Fr., stratiote. Ger., Wasserfeder, Wasserhecher, Krebshecher. Water-soldier; a genus of the *Stratiotæ*, or *Stratiotidæ* (a tribe of the *Hydrocharitæ*). [a. 35.]—**S. aloides.** Fr., s. à feuilles d'aloès. Water-horseleek (or aloe, or soldier, or sengreen), knight's pondwort, soldiers' yarrow, wading pondweed; used by the ancients in erysipelas and as a vulnerary. The leaves are emollient and refrigerant, and in India are applied to hæmorrhoids. [a. 35.]

**STRATUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Strat*<sup>t</sup>(*strat*<sup>t</sup>)-u<sup>m</sup>(u<sup>m</sup>). From *sternere*, to spread out. Fr., strate, couche. Ger., S., Schicht. See **LAYER** (1st def.).—**External molecular s.** A thin layer of fibrillar, with intervening granular matter, connected with the lateral branches of Müller's fibres. [L. 31, 332, 352.]—**Flesh-s.** See **PARIETAL MESOBLAST**.—**Granular s.** See *S. granulosum*.—**Intermediate s. of**



the blastoderm. See MESOBLAST (1st def.).—**Interolivary s.** Of Spitzka, a tract of fibres which extends between the internal accessory olivary body, the rhaphé, and the pyramidal tract; surmised by him to be continuous with the columns of Goll and Burdach in the spinal cord. ["Med. Record," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 421 (K).]—**Kernels** (Ger.). See *S. granulosum*.—**Ligamenti sacrococcygei postici longi s. profundum** [Barkow]. See LIGAMENTUM SACROCOCYGEUM POSTICUM.—**Ligamentum sacrococcygei postici longi s. superficiale**. See LIGAMENTUM SACROCOCYGEUM POSTICUM SUPERFICIALE.—**Ligneous s.** Lat., *s. ligneum*. Fr., *couche ligneuse*. One of the layers (observed on cross-section of the trunk of a tree as annual rings) forming the woody, solid portion of a dicotyledonous plant. [a, 35.]—**Medullary s.** Lat., *s. medullare*. Ger., *Markschicht*. In the stratified thallus of lichens, a colorless layer developed upon the hypothallus. It consists sometimes of simple or branched filaments, sometimes of molecular granulations intermixed with crystals of lime, and sometimes of variously shaped tissues containing gonidia. [a, 35.]—**Mucous s.** See HYPOBLAST (1st def.), LAMELLA MUCOSA, and RETE MUCOSUM.—**Serous s.**, **Skin-s.** See EPIDERMIS.—**S. adiposum**. A layer of subcutaneous tissue containing fat. [L, 351.]—**S. arymembranosum**. See THYREO-ARYTENOIDES SUPERIOR MEDIALIS.—**S. arysyndesmicum**. See SYNDESMO-ARYTENOIDES.—**S. bacillatum retine**. See BACILLARY LAYER OF THE RETINA.—**S. bacillorum**. See BACILLARY LAYER.—**S. basale**. See under *S. corneum* (epidermidis).—**S. Bowmani**. 1. See BOWMAN'S LAYER.—**S. cellularum pyramidalium**. 1. See CLAUSTRAL FORMATION. 2. The fifth (according to some, the sixth) layer of the hippocampus major, made up of pyramidal ganglion cells. [L, 332.]—**S. cellulosum (placentae)**. The cellular layer of the maternal placenta, as distinguished from the s. spongiosum.—**S. cellulosum of the cochlea**. The cellular layer found in the spiral canal of the cochlea, which brings about the connection of the nerve-bundles entering the cochlea with those in the lamina spiralis. [F, 32.]—**Strata cerebelli primaria**. The principal laminae, or folia, of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Strata cerebelli secundaria** [Gordon]. The secondary laminae of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. cerebelli tertiaria** [Gordon]. One of the smaller subdivisions of the cerebellar laminae. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. choriocapillare**. See CHORIOCAPILLARIS.—**S. ciliare**. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum that is situated along the margin of the lid. [L, 332.]—**S. cinereum**. The second layer of gray matter in the anterior corpora quadrigemina, sometimes described as the nucleus. It is composed largely of neuroglia, containing numbers of small ganglion cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. complexum et profundum pontis**. Of Edinger, those fibres from the pes that dip in between the fibres of the crusts. [a, 34.]—**S. complexum pontis**. See *S. superficiale pontis*.—**S. conjunctivum extra peritoneum**. The continuation of the peritoneum in the region of the uterus. [L, 115 (a, 50).]—**S. convolutum**. An important layer of large pyramidal cells seen in a section through the hippocampus major. It is prolonged into the pes hippocampi, its free border forming the point of the uncus. [I, 11 (K).]—**S. corneum (epidermidis)**. Fr., *couche corne* (ou corneenne). Ger., *eigentliche Epidermis*, *Hornschicht*. The true epidermis; the corneous or most superficial layer of the epidermis, consisting of transparent flattened cells, closely packed together and devoid both of nuclei and of granules. Unna divided the s. corneum into four layers, according to their different color reactions under perosmic acid, etc. They are the (1) superficial (Ger., *Endschicht*), (2) middle, (3) superficial basement (*s. superbasale*), and (4) basement (*s. basale*) layers. The fourth, the s. lucidum of Oehl, is subdivided into two layers, the first of which is the thicker and denser. [G.]—**S. corticale**. 1. See Cerebral cortex. 2. Any one of the layers of the bark of plants. 3. In a stratified thallus, a layer of pseudo-parenchyma forming the upper surface in crustaceous lichens, the upper and lower surfaces in some foliaceous lichens, or the entire external surface in filamentose and fruticulose lichens. [a, 35.]—**S. cutaneum**. The external dermic layer of the membrana tympani. [L.]—**S. cylindricum**. Ger., *Cylinderschicht*. The layer of columnar cells in the rete mucosum next the corium. [J.]—**S. cylindrorum**. See BACILLARY LAYER OF THE RETINA.—**S. dentatum**. See *S. spinosum*.—**S. epitrichiale** [Kerbert]. The special outer or ectal layer of the embryonic epidermis in vertebrates; a kind of envelope inclosing the whole body, and not supposed to take part in the formation of appendages, except, perhaps, feathers. In some animals it is composed of from two to five layers of cells; typically, however, it is supposed to consist of a single layer of very large polygonal cells. In birds and mammals it is shed before or after birth, and is never renewed. In animals which molt it is renewed after birth and is present throughout life. [J, 23; Kerbert, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," Bd. xlii, p. 205; Jeffries, "Proc. of the Bost. Soc. of Nat. Hist.," xxii, p. 208; Minot, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxxv, 1885 (J).]—**S. externum orbicularis criss**. The subcutaneous portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. externum ovuli Graafiani**. See THECA FOLLICULI.—**S. fibrillose**. Ger., *Nervenfaserschicht*, *Opticusfaserschicht*. The innermost s. of the retina, made up of fibres of the optic nerve consisting of axis-cylinders only. [L.]—**S. gangliosum (retinae)**. A layer of multipolar, nucleated ganglion cells external to the expansion of the optic nerve. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. gelatinosum**. The fourth layer in the olfactory bulb, consisting of large ganglion-cells with branching processes. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. germinativum**. See GERMINAL SPOT.—**S. globulosum retinae**. See *S. gangliosum*.—**S. glomerulosum**. Fr., *zone de papilles*. Ger., *Knäuelschicht*. The second layer of the olfactory lobe, counting from the ventral side. It is between the s. olfactorium and the s. gelatinosum, and is characterized by the olfactory glomeruli (see GLOMERULI OF OLFACTORIUM). [J, 10, 30, 35.]—**S. gonimideum**. Ger., *Brutschicht*. In lichens, a greenish s. situated immediately beneath the cortical s. and consisting of gonidial granules (gonidia). [a, 35.]—**S. granulosum**. Fr., *couche rouillee*. Ger., *Körnerschicht*, *Zellenschicht*, *Zellenzone*, *Kernels*, *rostfarbene Schicht*. A layer of very small cells or of cells containing many granules, such as (1) the layer of minute cells in the cerebellum between the cells of Purkinje and the medullary substance; (2) a layer of minute ganglion-cells imbedded in a mass of medullated nerve-fibres, found in the olfactory lobe between the medullary ring and the s. gelatinosum; (3) the s. of small cells in the cerebral cortex between the formation of the cornu Ammonis and the claustral formation; (4) the s. granulosum epidermidis. [J, 10, 31, 35.]—**S. granulosum epidermidis**. Ger., *Körnerschicht*, *Zellenschicht*. A layer of lozenge-shaped or trapezoid-shaped cells containing numerous coarse roundish granules of eleidin that strongly refract light and render the epidermis more or less opaque. It covers the rete mucosum, and is itself covered by the s. lucidum. [J.]—**S. granulosum (retinae) externum**. Ger., *äussere Körnerschicht*, *Schicht der Nervenaustritte*. A layer of several strata of oval nuclei contained in a reticulated matrix immediately internal to the membrana limitans externa, which have processes connected with a retinal rod or cone. [L, 31, 332, 351.]—**S. granulosum (retinae) internum**. See INTERNAL GRANULE LAYER.—**S. horizontale**. That portion of the arcolar fibres which covers the surface of the anterior pyramids immediately adjacent to the anterior median fissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. horizontale superius**. See *S. musculare superius urethrae*.—**S. inferius constrictoris urethrae**. See GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE.—**S. intermedium**. Ger., *Zwischenschicht* (1st def.). 1. Of Meynert, a band of nerve-fibres in the substantia nigra. \* [I, 17 (K).] 2. The mesoderm. 3. See *S. lucidum*.—**S. intermedium pedunculii**. See *S. intermedium* (1st def.).—**S. intermedium thalami**. One of the subdivisions of the subthalamic regions. [L.]—**S. internum circulare**. See *S. musculare circulare urethrae*.—**S. internum orbicularis oris**. The deep portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. laciniosum**, **S. lacunosum** [Meynert]. A layer of loose nerve-fibres and lymph-spaces seen in a section made through the hippocampus major, continuous with the s. radiatum. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. lemnisci (tegimenti)**. See INFERIOR LEMNISCUS.—**S. ligneum**. See Ligneous s.—**S. lucidum**. Of Oehl, a translucent layer of the epidermis, consisting of from four to six layers of clear transparent cells, with indefinite outlines and traces of a nucleus. It forms the deeper portion of the s. corneum proper, and separates it from the s. granulosum. [G; J, 80, 81, 32.]—**S. malpighianum**, **S. Malpighii**. See RETE MUCOSUM.—**S. marginale** [Meynert]. A thin medullary lamina of nerve-substance on the upper free surface of the fascia dentata. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. medianum** [Arnold]. A layer of nerve-fibres which pass horizontally through the spinal cord, connecting the anterior and posterior extremities of the arcolar fibres. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. medianum horizontale**. See *S. horizontale*.—**S. medianum horizontale pontis Varolii**. The rhaphé of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. medium cutis**. See CORIUM (1st def.).—**S. medullare**. See Medullary s., *S. fibrosum*, and *S. olfactorium*.—**S. medullare medium**. See *S. lacunosum*.—**S. moleculare**. Ger., *zellenfreier Rindensaum* (3d def.). 1. Any layer appearing to be composed of minute granules without definite structure. 2. A thin layer of finely reticulated neuroglia, devoid of nerve-cells, between the s. lacunosum and the superficial medullary lamina in the hippocampus major. [J, 10, 35.] 3. The second layer of the cerebral cortex, consisting mainly of neuroglia and fine nerve-fibres, with but few ganglion-cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. mortification** [Weed]. The outermost layer of epidermis, consisting of the flat, dead epithelia. [L, 31.]—**S. mucosum (epidermidis)**. See RETE MUCOSUM.—**S. musculare circulare urethrae**. Muscular fibres beneath the constrictor urethrae, surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. musculare linguae longitudinale**. See LINGUALIS inferior.—**S. musculare linguae perpendiculare**. Vertical muscular fibres in the tongue. [L, 332.]—**S. musculare linguae transversum**. See TRANSVERSUS linguae.—**S. musculare transversum urethrae inferius**. See TRANSVERSUS perinaei profundus.—**S. musculare urethrae** (see TRANSVERSUS) superius. Muscular fibres embracing the prostate, continuous with the s. musculare circulare urethrae. [L, 332.]—**S. nigrum**. See LOCUS niger.—**S. of Oehl**. See *S. lucidum*.—**S. of Remak**. A narrow layer of medullated nerve-fibres just beneath the first layer of the cortex cerebri. [J, 1 (K).]—**S. of visual cells**. A retinal layer, subdivided into the bacillary layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the internal granule layer. [L, 31.]—**S. olfactorium**. Ger., *Nervensfaserschicht*. The ventral layer of the olfactory bulb, consisting of olfactory nerve-fibres. [L, 332.]—**S. opticum**. The third layer of fine nerve-fibres in the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. orbitale**. See ORBICULARIS oculi, *pars orbitalis*.—**S. oriens**. Scattered fusiform cells that are representations of the cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, forming, according to Obersteiner, the sixth layer of the cornu Ammonis. [a, 34.]—**S. palpebrale**. See ORBICULARIS oculi, *pars palpebralis*.—**S. profundum pontis**. Deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. proligerum**. Fr., *couche prolifère*. 1. The discus proligerus, including the cumulus proligerus. [A, 45.] 2. See MEMBRANA granulosa.—**S. radiatum**. Of Kupfer, one of the deep layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of radiating nerve-fibres. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. reticulare**. See RETICULAR FORMATION.—**S. reticulare cutis**. See CORIUM (1st def.) and cf. RETICULAR LAYER OF THE CORIUM.—**S. reticulatum**. See RETICULAR FORMATION.—**S. semilunare (cochleae)**. See LIGAMENTUM spirale.—**S. spinosum**. Ger., *Stachelschicht*. A layer of prickle-cells. [J.]—**S. spinosum epidermidis**. The rete mucosum, especially the portion of it made up of prickle cells. [L.]—**S. spongiosum (placentae)**. The spongy layer of the maternal placenta.—**S. striatum**. A layer of nerve-fibres forming the inner lamina of the hippocampal gyrus. [J, 6 (K).]—**S. subpapillare**. See *S. vasculosum cutis*.—**S. subthalamium**. See SUBTHALAMIC REGION.—**S. superbasale**. See under *S. corneum*.—**S. superficiale pontis**. Ger., *oberflächliche Brückenfasern*. Transverse bundles of fibres upon the ventral surface of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. superius constrictoris urethrae**. See

**Schicht**. A layer of very small cells or of cells containing many granules, such as (1) the layer of minute cells in the cerebellum between the cells of Purkinje and the medullary substance; (2) a layer of minute ganglion-cells imbedded in a mass of medullated nerve-fibres, found in the olfactory lobe between the medullary ring and the s. gelatinosum; (3) the s. of small cells in the cerebral cortex between the formation of the cornu Ammonis and the claustral formation; (4) the s. granulosum epidermidis. [J, 10, 31, 35.]—**S. granulosum epidermidis**. Ger., *Körnerschicht*, *Zellenschicht*. A layer of lozenge-shaped or trapezoid-shaped cells containing numerous coarse roundish granules of eleidin that strongly refract light and render the epidermis more or less opaque. It covers the rete mucosum, and is itself covered by the s. lucidum. [J.]—**S. granulosum (retinae) externum**. Ger., *äussere Körnerschicht*, *Schicht der Nervenaustritte*. 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The deep portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. laciniosum**, **S. lacunosum** [Meynert]. A layer of loose nerve-fibres and lymph-spaces seen in a section made through the hippocampus major, continuous with the s. radiatum. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. lemnisci (tegimenti)**. See INFERIOR LEMNISCUS.—**S. ligneum**. See Ligneous s.—**S. lucidum**. Of Oehl, a translucent layer of the epidermis, consisting of from four to six layers of clear transparent cells, with indefinite outlines and traces of a nucleus. It forms the deeper portion of the s. corneum proper, and separates it from the s. granulosum. [G; J, 80, 81, 32.]—**S. malpighianum**, **S. Malpighii**. See RETE MUCOSUM.—**S. marginale** [Meynert]. A thin medullary lamina of nerve-substance on the upper free surface of the fascia dentata. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. medianum** [Arnold]. A layer of nerve-fibres which pass horizontally through the spinal cord, connecting the anterior and posterior extremities of the arcolar fibres. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. medianum horizontale**. See *S. horizontale*.—**S. medianum horizontale pontis Varolii**. The rhaphé of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. medium cutis**. See CORIUM (1st def.).—**S. medullare**. See Medullary s., *S. fibrosum*, and *S. olfactorium*.—**S. medullare medium**. See *S. lacunosum*.—**S. moleculare**. Ger., *zellenfreier Rindensaum* (3d def.). 1. Any layer appearing to be composed of minute granules without definite structure. 2. A thin layer of finely reticulated neuroglia, devoid of nerve-cells, between the s. lacunosum and the superficial medullary lamina in the hippocampus major. [J, 10, 35.] 3. The second layer of the cerebral cortex, consisting mainly of neuroglia and fine nerve-fibres, with but few ganglion-cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. mortification** [Weed]. The outermost layer of epidermis, consisting of the flat, dead epithelia. [L, 31.]—**S. mucosum (epidermidis)**. See RETE MUCOSUM.—**S. musculare circulare urethrae**. Muscular fibres beneath the constrictor urethrae, surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. musculare linguae longitudinale**. See LINGUALIS inferior.—**S. musculare linguae perpendiculare**. Vertical muscular fibres in the tongue. [L, 332.]—**S. musculare linguae transversum**. See TRANSVERSUS linguae.—**S. musculare transversum urethrae inferius**. See TRANSVERSUS perinaei profundus.—**S. musculare urethrae** (see TRANSVERSUS) superius. Muscular fibres embracing the prostate, continuous with the s. musculare circulare urethrae. [L, 332.]—**S. nigrum**. See LOCUS niger.—**S. of Oehl**. See *S. lucidum*.—**S. of Remak**. A narrow layer of medullated nerve-fibres just beneath the first layer of the cortex cerebri. [J, 1 (K).]—**S. of visual cells**. A retinal layer, subdivided into the bacillary layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the internal granule layer. [L, 31.]—**S. olfactorium**. Ger., *Nervensfaserschicht*. The ventral layer of the olfactory bulb, consisting of olfactory nerve-fibres. [L, 332.]—**S. opticum**. The third layer of fine nerve-fibres in the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. orbitale**. See ORBICULARIS oculi, *pars orbitalis*.—**S. oriens**. Scattered fusiform cells that are representations of the cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, forming, according to Obersteiner, the sixth layer of the cornu Ammonis. [a, 34.]—**S. palpebrale**. See ORBICULARIS oculi, *pars palpebralis*.—**S. profundum pontis**. Deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. proligerum**. Fr., *couche prolifère*. 1. The discus proligerus, including the cumulus proligerus. [A, 45.] 2. See MEMBRANA granulosa.—**S. radiatum**. Of Kupfer, one of the deep layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of radiating nerve-fibres. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. reticulare**. See RETICULAR FORMATION.—**S. reticulare cutis**. See CORIUM (1st def.) and cf. RETICULAR LAYER OF THE CORIUM.—**S. reticulatum**. See RETICULAR FORMATION.—**S. semilunare (cochleae)**. See LIGAMENTUM spirale.—**S. spinosum**. Ger., *Stachelschicht*. A layer of prickle-cells. [J.]—**S. spinosum epidermidis**. The rete mucosum, especially the portion of it made up of prickle cells. [L.]—**S. spongiosum (placentae)**. The spongy layer of the maternal placenta.—**S. striatum**. A layer of nerve-fibres forming the inner lamina of the hippocampal gyrus. [J, 6 (K).]—**S. subpapillare**. See *S. vasculosum cutis*.—**S. subthalamium**. See SUBTHALAMIC REGION.—**S. superbasale**. See under *S. corneum*.—**S. superficiale pontis**. Ger., *oberflächliche Brückenfasern*. Transverse bundles of fibres upon the ventral surface of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. superius constrictoris urethrae**. See



*S. musculare superius urethrae*.—*S. supravasculare*. See *S. uteri supravasculare*.—*S. thyreo-ary-epiglotticum*. See *DEPRESSOR epiglottidis*.—*S. thyreomembranosum*. See *THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS*.—*S. transversale*, *S. transversum*. See *Archi-form FIBRES*.—*S. transversum urethrale*. See *S. musculare superius urethrae*.—*S. uteri infravasculare*. The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus internal to the s. vasculare. [L. 332.]—*S. uteri submucosum*. The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus immediately beneath the mucous membrane. [L. 332.]—*S. uteri subserosum*. The outer muscular layer of the uterus. [L. 332.]—*S. uteri supravasculare*. The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus consisting principally of longitudinal fibres. [L. 332.]—*S. (uteri) vasculare*. The middle portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus, made of interlacing fibres and blood-vessels. [L. 332.]—*S. vasculosonerveum*. See *S. fibrilloseum*.—*S. vasculosum*. See *TUNICA vasculosa*.—*S. vasculosum cutis*. That portion of the corium just beneath the papillae, occupied by a network of blood-vessels which run parallel to the surface and from which vascular loops are distributed to the papillae. [G.]—*S. zonale*. Ger., *Gürtelschicht* (3d def.). 1. Of Arnold, the layer formed by the annular arrangement of the arciform fibres around each half of the spinal cord. 2. A layer of reticular substance in the subthalamie tegmental region; it consists of bundles of white fibres which extend from the crura. [I. 6, 23 (K).]—*S. zonale corporis quadrigemini*. A thin layer of white nervous tissue upon the outer surface of the corpus quadrigemini. [L. 332.]—*S. zonale corporis striati*. A thin layer of intercrossing nerve-fibres and bundles on the free surface of the striatum and callosum. [J. 67.]—*S. zonale thalami*. See *S. zonale* (2d def.).—*Vascular s.* See *Visceral MESOBLAST*.

**STRAUCH** (Ger.), n. *Stra*'<sup>3</sup>*u*'<sup>4</sup>*ch*<sup>2</sup>. See *SHRUB*.

**STRAUSS** (Ger.), n. *Stra*'<sup>3</sup>*u*'<sup>4</sup>*s*. See *THYRSE* and *STRUTHIO camelus*.

**STRAVADIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stra*'<sup>3</sup>(*stra*'<sup>3</sup>)-*vad*'(wa'<sup>3</sup>rdy)'<sup>12</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m-(u<sup>4</sup>m). Fr., *stravadié*. The genus *Barringtonia*. [a, 35.]

**STRAWBERRY**, n. *Stra*'<sup>3</sup>*be*<sup>2</sup>*r*-i<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Fragaria*, especially the *Fragaria vesca*; also the fruit of that and other species. [a, 35.]

**STREAK**, n. *Strek*. Lat., *stria*. Fr., *strie*, *ligne*. Ger., *Streif*, *Streifen*, *Rinne*. A line or stripe. [a, 48.]—**Abdominal s's.** See under *Linear atrophy of the skin*.—**Germinal s.** See *Primitive s.*—**Medullary s.** See *Medullary groove*.—**Primitive s.** Lat., *nota primitiva*. Fr., *ligne primitive* (ou *axiale*). Ger., *Primitivstreif*, *Primitivstreifen*, *Azenstreifen* [His]. Syn.: *axial plate*, *primitive trace*. In embryology, a temporary structure consisting of a sickle-shaped opacity (which becomes a strap-like thickening) of the germinal disc of the blastoderm, starting from that side of the disc which afterward becomes the narrow end, and gradually extending to or beyond the centre of the transparent area; a linear or strap-like mass of cells formed by direct proliferation from the lower (inner) cells of the epiblast, constituting the origin of the mesoblast. It is the first indication of the lineaments of the future embryo. Supposed by some writers to be the vestige of a blastopore. [A. 5.]—**Purkinje's elliptical light-s's.** An appearance seen by Purkinje while looking at a glowing sponge in darkness. When the image of the sponge lay on the inner side of the point of fixation, there appeared two horns running transversely outward from the margin of the illuminating image, with the convexities upward and downward, so as to inclose an ellipse between the object and the entrance of the optic nerve. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F).]

**STREAMING**, n. *Strem*'<sup>12</sup>*n*<sup>2</sup>. The passage to and fro of currents in protoplasm. [L, 121.]

**STREAMLESS**, adj. *Strem*'<sup>12</sup>*le*<sup>3</sup>*s*. Ger., *stromlos*. Devoid of electrical currents (said of fresh, intact muscles, which do not manifest the active phenomena of dying muscles). [Landois (K).] Cf. *Difference THEORY*.

**STREBEN** (Ger.), n. *Strab*'<sup>2</sup>*e**n*. See *NISUS*.

**STREBLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*b*-los'i<sup>2</sup>*s*. Gen., -los'eos (-is). Gr., *στρεβλωσις* (from *στρεβλός*, twisted). See *DISLOCATION*.

**STREBLUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*b*-lu's'i<sup>2</sup>*u*'<sup>4</sup>*s*. From *στρεβλός*, twisted. Fr., *strebilus*. A genus of the *Urticaceae*. The *Streblice* are a tribe of the *Moroidae*. [a, 35.]—*S. asper*. Ger., *Schweifbeere*. A tropical Asiatic tree or shrub. The root is used in epilepsy and inflammatory swellings, and is applied to boils and, in fevers, to the whole body. The juice is astringent and antiseptic. [a, 35.]

**STRECKBETT** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*k*-be't. An extension-bed. [a, 48.]

**STRECKBEWEGUNG** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*k*-be'v-ag-un<sup>2</sup>. Extension. [L.]

**STRECKER** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*k*-e'r. See *EXTENSOR*.—**Acusserer S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*.—**Acusserer Unterschenkel's.** See *VASTUS externus*.—**Daumens'.** An extensor muscle of the thumb. [L.]—**Dicker S. des Vorarmes**. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS major*.—**Eigener S. des kleinen Fingers**. See *EXTENSOR digiti minimi proprius*.—**Eigener S. des Zeigefingers**. See *EXTENSOR indicis*.—**Ellenbogens' der Hand**. See *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*.—**Fesselbeins'.** See *CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—**Gemeinschaftlicher Fingers'.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum minimus communis*.—**Gemeinschaftlicher langer Zehens'.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus*.—**Grosser Daumens'.** See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Hinterer S.** See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—**Hinterer S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*.—**Innerer S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS internus*.—**Kleiner Daumens'.** See *EXTENSOR pollicis brevis* (1st def.).—**Kleiner S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor* and *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—**Knies'.** See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—**Kurzer Acusserer S.** See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—**Kurzer Acusserer S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*.—**Kurzer Daumens'.** See *EXTENSOR pollicis bre-*

*vis*.—**Kurzer Speichens'.** See *EXTENSOR carpi radialis brevis*.—**Kurzer S. der grossen Zehe**. See *EXTENSOR hallucis brevis*.—**Kurzer S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS internus*.—**Kurzer Zehens'.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis*.—**Langer Daumens'.** See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Langer gemeinschaftlicher Zehens'.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus*.—**Langer Speichens'.** See *EXTENSOR carpi radialis longus*.—**Langer S. der Daumens**. See *EXTENSOR pollicis longus*.—**Langer S. des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins**. See *FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—**Langer S. des grossen Zehe**. See *EXTENSOR hallucis longus*.—**Langer S. des Vorarmes**. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS*.—**Mittlerer S. des Vorarmes**. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*.—**Schenkelbindens'.** See *TENSOR fasciæ latæ*.—**Schiefer S. des Vorderknie's**. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—**S. des Ellenbogengelenks**. See *TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.—**S. des Fesselbeins**. See *CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—**S. des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins**. See *EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—**S. des Knies**. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—**S. des Kopfs**. See *DORSO-MASTOIDEUS*.—**S. des Schienbeins**. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi magnus*.—**S. des Vorderfussmuskels**. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—**S. des Zeigefingers**. See *EXTENSOR indicis*.—**Tiefer Unterschenkel's.** See *VASTUS medius*.—**Vierköpfiger Schenkels' (oder Unterschenkel's)**. See *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*.—**Vorderarms'.** See *TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.—**Vorderer S. des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins**. See *FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—**Zweibäuchiger Sprunggelenks'.** See *BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS*.

**STRECKFLÄCHE** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*k*-flach<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. The surface of the tibia from which the extensor muscles arise. [L.]

**STRECKMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*k*'*mus*-e<sup>2</sup>*l*. See *EXTENSOR*.—**Gemeinschaftlicher langer S. der Fusszehen**. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus*.—**Kleiner S. des Vorderarmes**. See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—**Kurzer gemeinschaftlicher S.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis*.—**S. der Zehen**. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis*.—**S. des Fusses**. See *EXTENSOR pedis*; of Theile and Henle, see *GASTROCNEMIUS*.

**STRECKUNG** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*k*-u<sup>2</sup>*n*<sup>2</sup>. Extension. [L.]

**STREICHEN** (Ger.), n. *Strich*'<sup>3</sup>*e**n*. Stroking or friction movements in massage. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**STREIF** (Ger.), n. *Strif*. See *STREIFEN*.

**STREIFEN** (Ger.), n. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*e**n*. A stripe, streak, or stria. [A. 521.]—**Baillarger'sche S.** The gray laminae, separated by layers of white nerve-substance, into which the cerebral cortex is divisible; best seen in a vertical section of the superior frontal convolution. [I, 17 (K).] Cf. *Vicq d'Azyr'sche S.*—**Gürtels'.** See *ZONE*.—**Grenzs'.** 1. See *TENIA semicircularis*. 2. As a pl., see *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—**Horns'.** See *TENIA semicircularis* and *LAMINA cornea* (1st def.).—**Hörs'.** See *Acoustic STRIE*.—**Knorpels'.** A streak of cartilage. [L.]—**Lancisi'scher S.** See *STRIE longitudinales mediales*.—**Marks'.** See the major list.—**Medianer Sehnnens'.** See *LINEA alba* (1st def.).—**Primitive's.** See *Primitive STREAK*.—**Riechs'.** See *STRIA olfactoria*.—**Schwangerschafts'.** See *STRIE gravidarum*.—**Vicq d'Azyr'sche S.** The white laminae in the cerebral cortex which separate the layers of gray matter. [I, 1 (K).] Cf. *Baillarger'sche S.*—**Weisslicher S. des Schlundkopfs**. See *RHAPHÉ of the pharynx*.

**STREIFENHÜGEL** (Ger.), n. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*e**n*-hu'<sup>2</sup>*g*-e<sup>2</sup>*l*. See *CORPUS striatum*.—**S. Brückenbahn**, **S. Brückensystem**. The system of nerve-fibres connecting the pons Varolii and the corpora striata. [I, 27 (K).]—**S'kopf**. See *CAPUT corporis striati*.

**STREIFFARN** (Ger.), n. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*fa*'*r**n*. See *ASPLENIUM*.

**STREIFIG** (Ger.), adj. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*i**g*. See *STRIAE*.

**STREIFKRAUTWURZEL** (Ger.), n. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*k**ra*'*u*'<sup>4</sup>*t*-wur'ts-e<sup>2</sup>*l*. The root of *Rumex crispus*, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and related species. [a, 35.]

**STREIFSCHUSS** (Ger.), n. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*sh**us*. A grazing gunshot wound. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Lufts'.** A contusion ascribed to the wind of a shot. [E.]

**STREIFWURZ** (Ger.), n. *Strif*'<sup>2</sup>*v**ur**t**s*. The *Rumex crispus*.

**STREMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*m*'*ma*<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *strem*'*ma**to*<sup>3</sup>-*atis*. Gr., *στρέμμα* (from *στρέφειν*, to twist). See *SPRAIN*.

**STRENGEL** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*n*<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>*l*. See *STRANGLES*.

**STRENGFLÜSSIG** (Ger.), n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*n*<sup>2</sup>-flü's-si'<sup>2</sup>*g*. See *REFRACTORY*.

**STRÉPHÉNOPODIE** (Fr.), n. *Stra*-fa'<sup>3</sup>*n*<sup>2</sup>-do-po-de. From *στρέφειν*, to turn, *ἔνδον*, inward, and *πῶς*, the foot. Of Duval, varus.

**STRÉPHOPODIE** (Fr.), n. *Stra*-fo-po-de. Of Duval, any lateral deviation of the foot constituting a deformity. [“Rev. de Chir.” June, 1882, p. 443.]

**STREPHOTOME**, n. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*f*'*o*-tom. From *στρέφειν*, to turn, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument resembling a corkscrew. The spiral shaft is flattened, and has an eye near its point. The handle may be detached. It is used for maintaining invagination of the sac of an inguinal hernia, and at the same time approximating the tendinous structures which it transfixes in its screw-like passage, for the cure of the hernia. [W. D. Spanton, “Ann. of Anat. and Surg.,” Oct., 1882, p. 155.]

**STREPITOSUS** (Lat.), adj. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*p*-i't<sup>2</sup>-os'u's(-u's). Noisy, strident. See *ANGINA strepitosa*.

**STREPITUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stre*'<sup>2</sup>*p*'*i*<sup>2</sup>-u's(-u's). Gen., *strep*'*it**us*. From *strepere*, to make a noise. A noise, a sound. [L., 50 (a, 14).]—**S. aurium**. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—**S. corlaciens**. A sound like the creaking of leather heard on auscultation. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**S. uterinus**. See *Uterine SOUFFLE*.



**STREPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Streps'is*. Gen., *streps'eos* (-ia). Gr., *στρεψις*. See Torsion.

**STREPTOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Strept'o-coc'us* (k'us) (ku's). From *στρεπτός*, twisted, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *streptocoque*. Ger., *S.* Of Billroth, a micrococcus forming with other micrococci chaplet-like chains. In Saccardo's system, it is distinguished as a genus from *Micrococcus*, not only by the moniliform threads, but especially by the presence of arthrospores instead of endospores. [a, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**Bonome's s.** A s. obtained from the exudations of the cerebro-spinal meninges and from hemorrhagic extravasations in the lungs in cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. It does not grow upon blood-serum or readily upon any artificial culture medium, and soon loses its pathogenic power when cultivated through a few successive generations. [a, 35].—**S. acidilactici.** Of Grotenfeld, a spherical or oval coccus, from 0.5 to 1  $\mu$  long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a  $\mu$  thick; a non-liquefying s. forming spherical white colonies on gelatin plates. It is found in coagulated milk in Finland. [a, 34].—**S. aethiobius.** A species occurring in human urine. The spheres are 1.25 to 2  $\mu$  in diameter, and form chains composed of from 3 to 10 cocci. It liquefies gelatin. On gelatin plates, after two days, small white points appear, which somewhat slowly become disc-shaped and of a dark-gray color. [a, 35].—**S. albus.** Of Maschek, an aerobic liquefying s. growing in flat circular colonies; found in Freiburg water. [a, 34].—**S. alvearis.** See *Cryptococcus alveareus*.—**S. ambratus.** A species found in the exudations of the lungs, pus from the nose, and other secretions of sucking calves infected with a form of pneumonia (*pneumonitis vitulorum lactantium*). It consists of more or less elongated filaments composed of colorless, spherical cocci 1  $\mu$  in diameter. In gelatin cultures it forms club-shaped colonies. Its inoculations are innocuous to rabbits and guinea-pigs, but reproduce the pneumonia in calves. [a, 35].—**S. aphthicola.** A species occurring among the epidermic cells and blood-globules and in the milk of domestic animals with the foot-and-mouth disease (formerly supposed to be caused by *Saccharomyces alicans*). The filaments are composed of pale, globular cocci 2  $\mu$  in diameter. [a, 35].—**S. articulorum.** Ger., *S. bei Diptherie*. The micrococcus of diphtheria; a species composed of spherical cocci from 0.3 to 1  $\mu$  in diameter, arranged in chains, often very long, containing each 100 or more cocci. It occurs on and in the diseased mucous membrane in various forms of diphtheria, but, according to its discoverer, Loeffler, is an accidental accompaniment, and not the cause of the disease, although it may produce local or general complications. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms small, light-grayish, hyaline colonies, with small curly lines (chains of cocci) at the border. It is pathogenic to mice, proving fatal in more than one half of the cases in which subcutaneous inoculations or injections of the cultivations are made. If the cultivations are injected into the veins of rabbits, suppuration of the joints is produced in from four to six days, and in the majority of cases death gradually ensues. Guinea-pigs are not affected. [a, 35].—**S. bombycis.** An organism consisting of oval cocci having a maximum length of 1.5  $\mu$ , single or united in straight or curved chains of from 2 to 8; found in great numbers in the juices of the stomach and intestines of silkworms having an infectious disease in which the larva after death becomes soft and finally filled with gases and a blackish-brown putrid fluid. It is not positively ascertained that this s. is the exciting agent of the malady, as other bacteria accompany it. [a, 35].—**S. brevis.** Of von Lingelsheim, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing more rapidly in the usual culture media than *S. pyogenes*. It occurs solitary, in pairs, or in short chains. At the end of twenty-four hours it forms punctiform colonies on gelatin plates; in gelatin stick cultures after three or four days a funnel-like cavity forms near the surface, that finally extends downward for a distance of 4 to 5 mm. It is obtained from normal human saliva. [a, 34].—**S. cadaveris.** Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing in a decidedly acid medium at ordinary temperatures. It occurs in short chains and has a diameter of 0.5  $\mu$ . It was found in the liver of a person that had died of yellow fever. [a, 34].—**S. Charrini.** Fr., *microbe de la septicémie consecutive au charbon*. A species found by Charrin in the blood of all the viscera, in the urine, and in the faeces of rabbits which had died of anthrax. The filaments are composed of spherical or oval hyaline cocci (as many as 20 in some of the chains). Subcutaneous inoculations kill rabbits in from 18 to 48 hours, producing oedema at the point of injection and great swelling of the spleen. Sparrows and sometimes cats are also affected; dogs and fowls are not. [a, 35].—**S. cinnabareus.** A species consisting of short chains of spherical cocci, often found on old cultivations. The colonies grow very slowly, forming in about eight days on gelatin, without liquefying it, a knob-like elevation of a cinnabar color. [a, 35].—**S. coli gracilis.** See *S. gracilis*.—**S. conglomeratus.** A s. occurring in masses made up of chains of cocci and forming firm white scales at the bottom of the tube of a bouillon culture. It is very pathogenic for mice. It is obtained from scarlet-fever patients. [a, 34].—**S. coronatus.** A species obtained from cultures of air at Göttingen, Germany. The cocci are spherical, about 1  $\mu$  in diameter, and united in short chains or sometimes in zoogloea. In gelatin, which it liquefies, this s. forms after two days whitish-yellow points surrounded by a depressed zone. [a, 35].—**S. coryzae contagiosa equorum.** See *Schuetzia equi*.—**S. desdens.** A s. observed in cultures at Göttingen, Germany, occurring as very small, spherical cocci united in short chains. After two days the colonies are punctiform and whitish-yellow; they somewhat slowly become disc-shaped, ovate, with one margin often sinuous, and granular superficially. It softens gelatin at first, and eventually liquefies it. [a, 35].—**S. diptheriticus.** See *S. articulorum*.—**S. endocarditicus.** One of the micro-organisms found in ulcerative endocarditis and other diseased states of the heart. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0.5 to 1  $\mu$  in diameter, arranged in chains often accumulated compactly in large heaps. [a, 35.] Cf. *Bacilli of endocarditis*.—**S. equi.** See

*Schuetzia equi*.—**S. erysipelatis, S. erysipelatos.** The exciting agent of erysipelas. It occurs as very minute cocci, 0.3 to 0.4  $\mu$  in diameter, hardly distinguished from *S. pyogenes* except that in stroke cultivations the colonies are more opaque and whitish and show at the periphery numerous projecting chains which give to the cultivation a dendritic appearance. The organism occurs, however, only in erysipelas, while *S. pyogenes* is present in about half of all forms of suppuration. Inoculations of pure cultivations in man and animals produce erysipelas without suppuration; such inoculations have been made with good therapeutic results on patients suffering from malignant tumors, which have improved or entirely disappeared after recovery from the induced attack of erysipelas. [a, 35].—**S. fermenti.** A species consisting of spherical cocci, 0.2  $\mu$  in diameter, arranged chiefly in the form of chains, found in wine and various other saccharine liquids, which it converts into a thick, tenacious mass by developing a form of gum called by Bechamp *viscose*. [a, 35].—**S. flexuosus.** A s. found in the buccal cavity and in pus in cases of erysipelas. It forms in bouillon cultivations long serpentine chains with a non-coherent sediment. After division the cells are circular or oval. [Cf. Tribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasit., Apr. 16, 1892, p. 509 (a, 50).]—**S. giganteus urethrae.** Of Lustgarten, a spherical coccus, 0.8 to 1  $\mu$  in diameter, occurring in chains often united in thick tangled masses. It is aerobic and forms elongated drop-like colonies on gelatin plates; found in the normal urethra. [a, 34].—**S. gracilis.** A non-pathogenic species consisting of spherical cocci often arranged in the form of the letter S, found in the intestines and excrement of carnivorous animals and also of new born children. It rapidly liquefies gelatin plates, forming very small dark colonies with well-defined borders. [a, 35].—**S. haematofusus.** A s. found in putrefying blood, etc. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0.7 to 0.8  $\mu$  in diameter, rather loosely united in long flexuose chains. [a, 35].—**S. havaniensis.** Of Sternberg, a micrococcus from 0.6 to 0.9  $\mu$  in diameter, occurring in long chains of cocci in pairs. It was found in the vomit of a yellow-fever patient. [a, 34].—**S. hydrophoborum.** Ger., *S. bei Rabies*. A common organism in the brain of rabid animals. The cocci are spherical, from 0.5 to 0.7  $\mu$  in diameter, and are arranged in very short chains. In the lowest layer of agar-agar it slowly forms whitish points at the temperature of the body. In gelatin, which it liquefies, the colonies grow very slowly, forming heaps which are dense in the middle and loose at the periphery of the cultivation. [a, 35].—**S. influenzae.** A s. consisting of numerous filaments composed of very small, globular, hyaline cocci from 0.5 to 0.8  $\mu$  in diameter; found in the blood and exudations of horses and asses affected with influenza. [a, 35].—**S. insectorum.** A s. occurring as oval cocci 0.7 to 1  $\mu$  long by 0.55  $\mu$  wide, disposed in necklace-shaped filaments, frequently aggregated in zoogloea. It has been observed in the digestive apparatus of the *Blissus leucopertum* when affected with a peculiar infectious disease. [a, 35].—**S. Kochii.** A species found in the blood, especially in the capillary vessels, of rabbits and mice infected with septicemia from an injection of an infusion of putrid flesh. The cocci, which are oval, from 0.8 to 1  $\mu$  long, and collected in masses, adhere laterally to the blood-corpuscles. [a, 35].—**S. Krausei.** See *S. pyogenes*.—**S. lacteus.** A species found on gelatin cultivations and in the dust of sleeping apartments. It occurs as spherical cocci, about 0.5  $\mu$  in diameter, in chains of from 4 to 16, forming minute, milky-white, rounded drops, which on drying change into white crusts. [a, 35].—**S. lanceolatus Pasteuri.** Of Gamaleia, the *Micrococcus Pasteuri*. [a, 34].—**S. liquefaciens.** Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic liquefying s. obtained from the liver and intestines of yellow-fever patients; not pathogenic to rabbits or guinea-pigs. [a, 34].—**S. longus.** Of von Lingelsheim, the *S. pyogenes*. [a, 34].—**S. Lucæ.** A s. found by De Luca in simple chancres, occurring in very minute cocci arranged in chains, which often form zoogloea masses. The colonies in cultures are of a bright-yellowish color. Inoculations with the cultivations induce the typical soft chancre. [a, 35].—**S. malignus.** The *S. pyogenes malignus* of Flüge, who cultivated it from necrotic emboli in a leucocythemic spleen. The minute cocci, which are not distinguishable from *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, form on gelatin plates (which they do not liquefy) and in puncture cultivations colonies similar to those of *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, except that they are slightly smaller and grow more slowly. Subcutaneous inoculations with small quantities of the cultivations are fatal to mice in from three to five days. Inoculation of the ear of a rabbit produces at first an erysipelas like that from *S. erysipelatos* or *S. pyogenes*, but also in two or three days a general infection which results in death on the fourth day. [a, 35].—**S. Manfredii.** Of Trevisan, a s. occurring in the sputum of patients with lobar pneumonia. The hyaline, ellipsoid cocci (1 by 0.4 to 0.8  $\mu$  in diameters) are disposed in more or less elongated chains. Dogs, rabbits, and guinea-pigs, when inoculated, show the characteristic symptoms of the disease and usually die. [a, 35.] Cf. *Micrococci of pneumonia*.—**S. margaritaceus.** A s. found in putrid blood and other fluids; somewhat large, spherical cocci, rather loosely united into chains of from 10 to 20. [a, 35].—**S. meningitidis.** A species consisting of globoso-ovoid cocci in long tortuous chains, found by Bonome in the intrameningeal exudations of cerebro-spinal meningitis and in pulmonary hemorrhagic foci. It differs from *S. erysipelatos* in being evolved neither in blood-serum nor in gelatin. It is pathogenic to mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and dogs, but not to pigeons. [a, 35].—**S. merdarius.** Fr., *streptocoque des selles*. A s. found in human and animal faeces, consisting of very small, slightly curved cocci, forming on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, rounded, granular colonies of a deep-brown color. [a, 35].—**S. morbillosus.** An anaerobic species occurring in young persons, dogs, and hogs affected with measles as spherical cocci, from 1.2 to 1.5  $\mu$  in diameter, mostly solitary, sometimes loosely united in short chains. It forms on potatoes, at a temperature of from 27° to 35° C., milky-white, prominent, subhemispherical colonies. [a, 35].—**S. murisepticus.** Of von Lingelsheim, a variety of *S. longus* that grows scantily on ox serum and is especially virulent when inoculated in mice. [a, 34].—**S. Nocardii.** A



s. occurring in the milk of cows affected with contagious mammitis as oval cocci, from 1 to 1.2  $\mu$  long, arranged in irregular elongated chains. The milk becomes viscid and yellow, and soon coagulates, showing an acid reaction, and, if mixed with the milk of a healthy cow, coagulates that also. Inoculations of the cultivations induce the disease in cows and goats. [a, 35.]—*S. nomæ*. Fr., *micrococcus du nomæ*. Spherical cocci, from 0.3 to 0.4  $\mu$  in diameter, in closely associated chains, occurring in the liquid of the peripheric edema of gangrenous stomatitis following infectious diseases, especially measles and pertussis in children. [a, 35.]—*S. ochroleucus*. A species found in human urine; spherical, mobile cocci, from 0.2 to 0.8  $\mu$  in diameter, forming on the surface of gelatin colonies of a sulphur color. In cultures on coagulated albumin it lives half an hour at a temperature of 100° C. On the same medium or in a saccharine infusion it develops arthrospores from 1.6 to 1.78  $\mu$  in diameter. It shows an ultimate acid reaction in inorganic or saccharine infusions. In the presence of urea and in other media, even in an acid medium, the reaction is alkaline. [a, 35.]—*S. pernicius* (*psittacorum*). An imperfectly known species found as cocci in short chains, usually in zoogloea masses, in the eyes, kidneys, etc., of parrots infected with a very contagious and fatal disease (*mycosis psittacorum*) in which nodules are formed on the surface of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc. [a, 35.]—*S. phosphoreus*. See *Micrococcus Pflügeri*.—*S. pneumoniae*. See *S. pyogenes*.—*S. putrefaciens*. A micro-organism frequent in various putrefying substances; spherical cocci, from 0.2 to 0.3  $\mu$  in diameter, forming short moniliform threads. [a, 35.]—*S. pyogenes*. See Plate III, Fig. 9. Ger., *Eiterkettenococcus*. A s. occurring as spherical cocci, about 1  $\mu$  in diameter, united in fours, fives, or even groups up to twenties (Saccardo) in filaments (chains), which are often united in delicate loops and form larger heaps. Sometimes there is a difference in the size of the cocci composing a chain. Diplococci are also often observed. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms punctiform colonies spreading out on the surface and appearing in the earlier stages of growth, under a low power of the microscope, as yellow spots of regular contour, and afterward as darker, nearly brown spots with chains, sometimes looped, projecting here and there at the borders. In punctures in gelatin, minute, whitish, nearly transparent colonies are developed, and appear as a delicate layer along the track of the puncture. On agar-agar the cultivations are thickest in the middle, thinning gradually in the form of a terrace toward the periphery, where at irregular intervals colonies occur in punctiform masses. A similar growth takes place on solidified blood-serum. The organism does not appear to develop on potatoes. Subcutaneous inoculations and intravenous injections of the cultivations have in the majority of cases no effect on healthy animals. Inoculations on the ears of rabbits cause usually only a temporary redness and swelling. This s. is common in human pus, especially in lymphangitis and peritonitis, and, according to Flügge, is the only species developed in cultivations from pus in acute inflammatory gangrene. Though it generally induces less rapid supuration and destruction of tissue than *S. pyogenes*, "it can penetrate farther into the tissue and infiltrate it before supuration and destruction" (Flügge). It is pathogenic for mice and rabbits. [a, 35.]—*S. radiatus*. A species occurring in cultivations, so called from the radial arrangement of the threads in the colonies in gelatin. It is less than 1  $\mu$  in diameter, is sometimes arranged in chains, but often in small masses. [a, 35.]—*S. Rindfleischii*. A s. consisting of colorless cocci in chains, found in the capillaries in mycosis fungoides and by some regarded as its specific cause. [a, 35.]—*S. rubiginosus*. Of Edington, a coccus, having a diameter of 0.4  $\mu$ , that grows as yellow points beneath, but as white points upon the surface of gelatin; not pathogenic to rabbits, guinea-pigs or pigs; obtained from the cast-off epidermis and from the blood of scarlatina patients. [a, 34.]—*S. saprogenes*. A s. found in putrefied substances, especially in blood; spherical cocci, 1.3 to 1.5  $\mu$  in diameter, closely united in short chains. [a, 35.]—*S. scarlatinae*. See *S. rubiginosus*.—*S. Seiferti*. A s. (not to be confounded with *S. influenzae*) found in the sputum and nasal secretions of persons affected with influenza. It occurs as oval, colorless cocci, 1.5 to 2  $\mu$  long by 1  $\mu$  broad, in long filaments collected into very numerous glomerules. According to Seifert, it is never found in pneumonia, laryngitis, or pertussis. [a, 35.]—*S. septicus*. A s. found in impure earth, not distinguishable under the microscope from *S. pyogenes*, though it has never been observed in man. It forms chains less readily than the latter species, and grows more slowly in cultivations. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, the colonies (as fine points) do not become visible till after three or four days, and in puncture cultivations not till the fifth or sixth day. Subcutaneous inoculations of minute quantities of the cultivations are fatal to mice in from two to three days. Inoculation on the ear of rabbits sets up a redness, followed by general infection, and death in two or three days. Accumulations of cocci are found in the internal organs of the dead animals, sometimes obstructing the vessels and forming necrotic foci. [a, 35.]—*S. septo-pyemicus*. A s. consisting of spherical cocci, from 0.7 to 0.8  $\mu$  in diameter, found in the saliva of persons affected with erysipelas of the throat. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it slowly forms oval, yellowish-gray colonies, coarsely cut at the border. [a, 35.]—*S. suspectus*. A s. said to be common in northern Italy in the blood and spleen of cattle affected with hematuria. It forms filaments composed of colorless, spherical cocci, about 1  $\mu$  in diameter. [a, 35.]—*S. toxicatus*. A s. found in macerations of the poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*); spherical cocci, 0.5  $\mu$  in diameter, in chains. Inflammation produced by the poison of the plant has been ascribed to this. [a, 35.]—*S. ureæ*. Fr., *toride ammoniacale*. Ger., *Harnstoffmicrococcus*. Harnpitz. A s. consisting of spherical cocci, 0.8  $\mu$  to 1  $\mu$  in diameter, in short chains. It occurs in urine, inducing ammoniacal fermentation. [a, 35.] Cf. *Bacillus ureæ*.—*S. varicellæ*. A s. found in the blood and fresh lymph of the vesicles of chicken-pox; spherical cocci, more than twice as large as *S. variolæ*, and rarely loosely united in short chains. [a, 35.]—*S. vari-*

*olæ*. Spherical cocci, 0.5  $\mu$  in diameter, usually loosely united in chains, found in the blood and in the fresh lymph of the vesicles in variola. On potatoes, at a temperature between 22° and 35° C., this s. forms prominent hemispherical yellowish colonies. [a, 35.]—*S. vermiformis*. Of Maschek, an aerobic liquefying s. that shows a slow, vermiform progressive movement. Upon gelatin plates it forms yellowish-white colonies that sink into the gelatin as liquefaction occurs. Found by Tils in Freiburg water. [a, 34.]—*S. violaceus*. A s. accidentally found on boiled potatoes; short, ovoid cocci, in chains, forming bluish-violet droplets running together to form larger spots 6 mm. or less broad. [a, 35.]—*S. Weissii*. See *SCHUETZIA Weissii*.—*S. zythi*. A s. always found in malt liquors having a peculiar odor and acidity; colorless, spherical cocci, 1.2 to 1.5  $\mu$  in diameter, in chains. [a, 35.]

**STREPTOPUS** (Lat.), n. n. Stre<sup>pt</sup>o(o)<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>s</sup>(pus). From *streptos*, twisted, and *pous*, the foot. Fr., *streptope*. Twisted foot (or stalk); a genus of the *Liliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. amplexicaulis*, *S. amplexifolius*, *S. distortus*. Fr., *laurier Alexandrien des Alpes*. The *ibiza pisa* of Dioscorides; an herb of southern and central Europe, Canada, and the middle United States. The refrigerant, mildly astringent leaves are used in gargles, and the young root is eaten as a salad. [a, 35.]

**STREPTOTHRIX** (Lat.), n. f. Stre<sup>pt</sup>o<sup>3</sup>th-ri<sup>x</sup>. Gen., -o<sup>3</sup>-ri-chos(-o<sup>3</sup>-richis). From *streptos*, twisted, and *thrix*, the hair. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [a, 35.]—*S. de Cohn*, *S. Foersteri*. An organism, consisting of fine colorless filaments, found by Cohn in the concretions in the lacrymal ducts. The threads are usually straight, sometimes twisted, and rarely distinctly branched. Its mode of growth and its botanical position are, according to Flügge, unknown. [a, 35.]

**STRETCHER**, n. Stre<sup>ch</sup>u<sup>r</sup>. Fr., *brancard*. Ger., *Tragbahr*. 1. A hand-litter. 2. An extension apparatus. [a, 17.]—*Ambulance* s. A portable folding s. that may be carried in an ambulance. [a, 34.]—*Hospital* s. A folding, rigid, or wheeled hand s. used for transportation of the sick in the hospital. [a, 34.]—*Primary* s. See *Ambulance* s.—*Secondary* s. See *Hospital* s.

**STREPULVER** (Ger.), n. Stro<sup>i</sup>pulv-er. Dusting powder, sometimes called lycopodium powder. [G; a, 35.]

**STRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Stri<sup>3</sup>(stri<sup>3</sup>)/a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *strie*. Ger., *Streif*, *Streifen*. A fine line (e. g., a delicate groove, ridge, or streak of color; especially one of a number of such lines when they are parallel). [a, 35.]—*Acoustic striae*, *Auditory striae*. Lat., *striae acusticae*. Fr., *stries auditives*. Ger., *Hörstreifen*. A series of transverse white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle at its lower part. They arise near the median line and extend outward, uniting with the auditory nerve-roots. [J, 29 (K).]—*Brown parallel striae* (Retzius). See *Colored lines of the enamel*.—*Medullary striae*. See *Auditory striae*.—*Meningitic s.* See *Cerebral maculae*.—*Striae acusticae*. See *Auditory striae*.—*S. alba tubercis*. A bundle of fibres, about 1 mm. broad, stretching quite superficially from the corpus mamillare over the tuber cinereum and disappearing beneath the chiasm some 4 or 5 mm. from the mesal border of the crista. It turns outward beneath the optic tract to the fornix, of which it should be regarded as a detached fasciculus. [a, 34.]—*S. anæsthetica*. Of E. Veiel, neurodermatophia. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—*Striae atrophicae* (cutis). See *Linear atrophy of the skin*.—*Striae ciliares*. An old term for the furrows between the ciliary processes. [F.]—*S. cornea*. See *Tænia semicircularis*.—*Striae corporis callosi externa*. See *Striae longitudinales laterales*.—*Striae cutis*. See *Linear atrophy of the skin*.—*Striae externa*. See *Striae longitudinales laterales*.—*S. germinativa*. See *Genital ridge*.—*Striae gravidarum*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftsstreifen*. Lineæ albicantes due to pregnancy (see under *Linear atrophy of the skin*).—*Striae Lancisii*. See *Striae longitudinales mediales*.—*S. laterales*. See *S. olfactoria lateralis*.—*Striae li-bere*. See *Striae longitudinales mediales*.—*Striae longitudinales cordis*. Nearly vertical muscular fibres in the upper half of the posterior longitudinal furrow of the heart. [L, 31.]—*Striae longitudinales corporis callosi*. See *Striae longitudinales Lancisii*.—*Striae longitudinales interna*. See *Striae longitudinales mediales*.—*Striae longitudinales Lancisii* (sen libere, sen mediales). The nerves of Lancisii; antero-posterior white fibres on the upper surface of the corpus callosum on each side of the raphe, continuous with the peduncles of the septum lucidum. [L, 332.]—*Striae longitudinales laterales*. Longitudinal white fibres near the margins of the corpus callosum parallel to the striae longitudinales mediales. [L.]—*Striae medullares* (ventriculi quarti). See *Auditory striae*.—*S. medullares ascendens*. Ger., *Klangstab, aufsteigender Markstreifen*. A white s. at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, regarded as an accessory motor root of the trigeminal nerve or of the auditory nerve. [L.]—*S. medullaris thalami*. An oblique furrow on the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [L, 17 (K).]—*Striae oblecta*. See *Striae longitudinales laterales*.—*Striae of Heidenhain*. See *Rods of Heidenhain*.—*Striae of Retzius*. Brown stripes parallel to the edge of a tooth, probably indicating the formation of the layers of enamel. [L, 351.]—*S. olfactoria*. Ger., *Riechstreifen*. One of the roots of the olfactory nerve. [J, 17 (K).]—*S. olfactoria lateralis*. The external root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—*S. olfactoria medialis*. The internal root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—*S. pinealis*. The anterior peduncle of the pineal gland. [a, 34.]—*S. semicircularis*, *Striae semilunares*. See *Tænia semicircularis*.—*Striae tectæ*. See *Striae longitudinales laterales*.—*S. terminalis*. See *Tænia semicircularis*.—*Striae transversales* (Willisii). Transverse ridges upon the upper surface of the corpus callosum marking the general direction of its fibres. [L.]—*S. vasculares*. The concave surface of the membranous cochlear canal where it is connected with the spiral ligament of the cochlea. [L, 332.]

**STRIATE**, **STRIATED**, adj's. Stri<sup>3</sup>at, -at-e<sup>3</sup>d. Lat., *striatus*. Fr., *strié*. Ger., *gestreift*. Striped, streaked, marked with striae.



**STRIATION**, n. Stri-a'shu'n. 1. The state of being striate. 2. A striated structure. [a, 17, 35.]—S's of Heidenhain. See ROPS of Heidenhain.

**STRIATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Stri(stri²)-at(a²t)/u³m(u⁴m). From *striare*, to furrow. Of Wilder, the corpus striatum. [J, 80 (K).]

**STRIBLING SPRINGS**, n. Stri²b/li²n². A place in Augusta County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [a, 14.]

**STRICKFÖRMIG** (Ger.), adj. Stri²k/fu²rm-i²g. See RESTIFORM.

**STRICT**, adj. Stri²kt. Lat., *strictus* (from *stringere*, to draw tight). Fr., *roide*. Ger., *straff* (1st def.). 1. Of stems, etc., more or less rigid. 2. Very upright or straight. The *Strictæ* of Scopoli are a tribe of plants comprising three gentes, the first including genera (*Circeæ*, *Ludwigia*, etc.) with dry fruit, the second genera (*Protium*, *Ribes*, etc.) with succulent fruit, and the third genera (*Hedera*, *Aralia*, etc.) related to the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

**STRICTURA** (Lat.), n. f. Stri²kt-u²r(un)/a². See STRICTURE.—S. *præputii*. See PHIMOSIS.

**STRICTURE**, n. Stri²kt/u²r. Lat., *strictura* (from *stringere*, to draw tight), *angustia*. Fr., s. *rétrécissement*. Ger., *Striktur*, *Zusammenschnürung*, *Verengerung*. A contracted part of a narrow tube or passage. [E.]—*Cicatricial s.* A s. due to cicatricial contraction. [a, 34.]—*Impassable s.* Fr., *rétrécissement infranchissable*. A s. in which the passage is so tortuous and contracted that a filiform bougie can not be passed through it. [a, 34.]—*Peilvie-Inlet s.* [Lahs]. See *Band's RING*.—*Spasmodic s.* A s. due to muscular spasm and not to organic change. [E.]—S. of the rectum. Lat., *strictura* (see *angustatio*) *intestini recti*. Ger., *Aftersperre*. A decrease in the calibre of the rectum, due to the growth of new tissue or to cicatricial contraction. [E.]

**STRICTURE-CUTTER, STRICTUROTOME**, n's. Stri²kt/-u²r-ku²t/u²r, -u²r-o-tom. From *strictura*, a stricture, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument for incising a stricture. [a, 34.]

**STRICTUROTOMY**, n. Stri²kt-u²r-o²t/om-i². Fr., *stricturotomie*. The division of a stricture by a cutting operation. [Chibret, "Rec. d'ophth.," June, 1882, p. 321.] See URETHROTOMY.

**STRIDOR** (Lat.), n. m. Strid(stred)/o²r. Gen., -or'is. From *stridere*, to make a creaking sound. Fr., *strideur*. Ger., *Schall*. A harsh, shrill sound. [D.]—*Congenital laryngeal s.* Of Suckling, s. produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the larynx in very young infants. ["Edin. Med. Jour.," xxxviii, p. 205 (a, 34).]—*Inspiratory s.* The shrill sound heard in inspiration when the glottis is spasmodically closed or nearly closed. [D.]—*Laryngeal s.* S. produced by temporary or permanent laryngeal stenosis. [a, 34.]—*S. dentium*. See ARABOS and BRYGMUS.—*S. serraticus*. Fr., *bruit serratique*. A sound like that produced in sharpening a saw, sometimes heard after tracheotomy, in expiration, as the air traverses the tracheotomy tube. [D, 72.]

**STRIDULOUS**, adj. Stri²d/u²l-u²s. Lat., *stridulus*. Fr., *stridulant*, *striduleux*. Ger., *knisternd*. Harsh, shrill, or creaking (said of the respiration). [D.]

**STRIE** (Fr.), n. Stre. See STRIA.—S's of Frommann. See Frommann's LINES.—S. *internédiaire*. See HENSEN'S DISC.—S. *obscure*. See DARK DISC.—S. *optique*. See OPTIC TRACT.

**STRIEGELHAARIG** (Ger.), **STRIEGELIG** (Ger.), adj's. Strig'e²l/-ha²r-i²g, -e²l-i²g. See STRIGOSE.

**STRIEME** (Ger.), n. Strem'e². Written also *Striemen*. A stripe, a wheal. See VIBEX (1st def.) and VITTA (3d def.).—*Rückens'n*. See VITTE dorsales.

**STRIGA** (Lat.), n. f. Strig(stri²g)/a². From *stringere*, to draw tight. Fr., s. Ger., *Striegel*, *Striegelhaar*. In botany, a rigid, sharp-pointed, and appressed hair or bristle. [a, 35.]

**STRIGIL**, n. Stri²j/i²l. Gr., *στρίγγις*, *στρίγγιστρον*. Lat., *strigilis* (from *stringere*, to strip off). A scraper used by the ancient bathers. [A, 312 (a, 30).] See under ROMAN BATH.

**STRIGILATION** (Fr.), n. Strezh-el-a²-s-e-o²n². Friction by means of a brush, etc., in massage. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**STRIGMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Stri²g-me²nt/u³m(u⁴m). From *stringere*, to strip off. Literally, that which is scratched or scraped off; filth or dirt scraped off, especially from the skin after a bath or athletic exercise. [B, 70.]—S. *capitis*. See PITIRIASIS.

**STRIGOSE, STRIGOUS**, adj's. Strig-os', -u²s. Lat., *strigosus* (from *striga* [q. v.]). Fr., *strigueux*. Ger., *striegelig*, *striegelhaarig*. Covered with strigæ. [a, 35.]

**STRIKTUR** (Ger.), n. Stri²kt-u²r. See STRICTURE.

**STRING-HALT**, n. Stri²n²/ha²lt. See SPRING-HALT.

**STRIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Stri(stri²)/o²l-a². Dim. of *stria*, a furrow. Fr., *strieole*. Ger., *Striefchen*. A very delicate stria. [a, 35.]

**STRIOLATED**, adj. Stri²o²l-at-e²d. Lat., *striolatus*. Fr., *striolé*. Marked with striolæ. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**STROBILA** (Lat.), n. f. Stro²b-i²l(e)/a². From *σπρόβιλος*, a pine-cone. An adult tape-worm with its generative segments or proglottides. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**STROBILACEOUS**, adj. Stro²b-i²l-a'shu²s. Lat., *strobilaceus*. Fr., *strobilacé*. 1. See STROBILIFORM. 2. Pertaining to a strobile; belonging to or having the characters of the *Strobilaceæ* (of Reichenbach, the *Coniferae*). [a, 35.]

**STROBILE**, n. Strob'i²l. Gr., *σπρόβιλος*. Lat., *strobilus*. Fr., s. Ger., *Zapfen*, *Fruchtzapfen*, *Zapfenfrucht*. A cone (2d def.) of a pine or fir; also the fruit of the hop. [a, 35.]

**STROBOSCOPE**, n. Stro²b'o²skop. From *σπρόβος*, a whirling round, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Stroboskop*. See ZOETROPE.

**STROKE**, n. Strok. Ger., *πληγή*. Lat., *ictus*. Fr., *coup*. Ger., *Schlag*. 1. A blow. 2. A sudden attack of disease, especially of

paralysis or apoplexy. [a, 48.]—*Heat s.* See HYPERTYREXIA and INSULATION (2d def.).—*Paralytic s.*, S. of apoplexy. See APOPLEXY.

**STROM** (Ger.), n. Stro²m. See CURRENT.—*Drucks'*. Lit., pressure stream; of Niemeyer, the current produced in a blood-vessel just beyond the point at which an artificial stenosis has been produced. [K, 16.]—*Haupts'*. See PRIMARY CURRENT.—*Hauts'*. See CUTANEOUS CURRENT.—*Nebens'*. See FARADAIC CURRENT.—*Neigungss'*. Of Dubois-Reymond, the natural current in a muscle-rhombus which has its positive pole at or near one of the obtuse angles, the neighborhood of the adjacent acute angle being positive. [K, 16.]—*Nervens'*. See NERVE-CURRENT.—*Schleimhauts'*. Of Rosenthal, a natural electrical current existing in the mucous membrane lining the alimentary canal. [K, 16.]—*S'geber*. See ELECTRODE.—*S'ühr*. See RHEOMETER (2d def.).—*S'wechsler*, *S'wender*. See RHEOTROPE.

**STROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Strom'a². Gen., *stro²matus* (-atis). Gr., *στρώμα* (from *σπρυνναι*, to spread). Fr., s. Ger., *S. Grundgewebe*. 1. The tissue or combination of tissues forming the principal mass of an organ and serving as a kind of matrix or support for its special anatomical elements. According to Littré, the term should be applied to a covering and not to the supporting framework of an organ. 2. The connective-tissue framework of serous membranes exclusive of the endothelium. 3. The cell-body of nucleated red blood-corpuscles, or, in mammalian red blood-corpuscles, the entire mass of the corpuscle exclusive of the coloring matter. [J, 30, 32, 35.] 4. A body, variously shaped, composed of compactly arranged hyphal tissue, bearing the perithecium in pyrenomycetous *Fungi*. [a, 35.]—S. *Histi*. See HILUM of the ovary.

**STROMBIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Stro²mb'i²d-e(a²-e²). Ger., *Flügeltschnecken*. See under STROMBUS.

**STROMBUS** (Lat.), n. m. Stro²mb'u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *σπρόμβος* (from *σπρέειν*, to twist). 1. Anything twisted up. 2. A spiral snail-shell. [A, 312 (a, 21).] 3. A genus of the *Strombidae*, or wing-shells, which are a family of gastropodous molluscs. [a, 48.]—S. *lentiginosus*. Ger., *fleckige Flügeltschnecke*, *Sommersprossen*. A species the operculum of which, with that of *Murex inflatus*, etc., was formerly official as *unguis odoratus*, *biatta byzantina*, etc. [a, 35.]

**STRONGYLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Stro²n(stro²n²)/i²l(u⁴l)-u²s(u⁴s). From *στρογγύλος*, round. Fr., *strongle*, *strongyle*. A genus of entozoic worms. The *Strongylidæ* of Dujardin are an order of the *Nematoda*.—S. *armatus* (minor). See SCLEROSTOMA *equinum*.—S. *bronchialis*. A yellowish viviparous worm, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch broad, the male being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long and the female of double that length. It has been found occasionally in the lungs and bronchial glands of man. [L.]—S. *cernuus*. See SCLEROSTOMA *hypostomum*.—S. *duodenalis*. See SCLEROSTOMA *duodenale*.—S. *elongatus*. A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the hog. [L, 18.]—S. *equinus*. See SCLEROSTOMA *equinum*.—S. *filaria*. A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the sheep, goat, and other ruminants. [L, 17.]—S. *gigas*. See EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas*.—S. *hypostomus*. See SCLEROSTOMA *hypostomum*.—S. *longevaginatus*. A species found in the kidney and urinary ducts of man, and once in the parenchyma of the lung of a child. [Diesing (L, 17); L, 57 (a, 50).]—S. *lupi*. See SPIROPTERA *anguinolenta*.—S. *micrurus*, *S. micurus*. A species the immature form of which is found in the lungs of young sheep and calves, producing hoose. [L.]—S. *ovinus*. See S. *contortus*.—S. *quadridentatus*. See SCLEROSTOMA *duodenale*.—S. *renalis*. See EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas*.

**STRONTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Stro²n'shi²(t²i)-a². Fr., *strontiane*. Ger., *Strontian*. Strontium oxide, SrO; a grayish or whitish, porous substance, analogous in structure and chemical properties to lime. [B.]

**STRONTIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Stro²n'shi²(t²i)-u²m(u⁴m). A bivalent element allied to calcium, found in various minerals and in some mineral waters. It is a yellow metal, rather harder than lead and readily malleable. Sp. gr., 2.5; atomic weight, 87.2; symbol, Sr. [B, 3.] Several of its salts are antiseptic. [a, 50.]—*Ammonium s. arsenate*. The compound  $2\text{Sr}(\text{NH}_4)\text{AsO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 2.]—*S. acetate*. A compound of s. and acetic acid; crystallizing in different forms according to the amount of water which the crystals contain, and having respectively the formulæ  $2\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 2.]—*S. acrylate*. The compound  $\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ . [B.]—*S. antimonate*. The compound  $\text{Sr}(\text{SbO}_2)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 2.]—*S. arsenate*. A compound of s. and arsenic acid. The monohydric s. arsenate,  $\text{Sr.HAsO}_4$ , is known. [B, 2.]—*S. arsenite*. See *S. metarsenite*.—*S. carbonate*. A substance,  $\text{SrCO}_3$ , occurring in nature as the mineral strontianite and also prepared artificially. [B, 3.]—*S. chloride*. A body,  $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming long, acicular, efflorescent crystals which, on heating, lose their water of crystallization and are reduced to a white powder. [B, 3.]—*S. cyanide*. A substance,  $\text{Sr}(\text{CN})_2$ , prepared by the decomposition of s. ferrocyanide or by the action of hydrocyanic acid on s. hydrate. It is very readily decomposed by the action of carbonic acid. [B.]—*S. ferrocyanide*. A substance,  $\text{Sr}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{N}_3)_2 \cdot 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , produced by the action of s. hydrate on a ferrocyanide of a heavy metal, like copper. [B.]—*S. gallate*. A substance,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Sr} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring in acicular crystals. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—*S. hydroxide*. A white pulverulent substance,  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$ . [B, 3.]—*S. lactate*. A compound of s. and lactic acid; a diuretic. [a, 50.]—*S. metarsenite*. The compound  $\text{Sr}(\text{AsO}_2)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 2.]—*S. nitrate*. A crystalline substance,  $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , or  $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 3.]—*S. oxalate*. The compound  $\text{SrC}_2\text{O}_4$ . [B, 4.]—*S. oxide*. See STRONTIA.—*S. pyrothioarsenate*. Neutral s. sulpharsenate,  $\text{Sr}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$ . [B, 2.]—*S. sulpharsenate*. See *S. pyrothioarsenate* and *S. thioarsenate*.—*S. sulphate*. The compound  $\text{SrSO}_4$ , occurring in nature as the mineral celestine. It forms large, rhombic, light-blue crystals. [B, 3.]—*S. thioarsenate*. Basic s. sulpharsenate, a whitish powder,  $\text{Sr}_3(\text{AsS}_2)_2$ . [B, 2.] See also *S. pyrothioarsenate*.



**STROPHANTHEIN**, n. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f.anth'e-i<sup>2</sup>n*. A substance insoluble in water, formed along with sugar by the decomposition of strophanthin by weak acids. [B.]

**STROPHANTHIN, STROPHANTIN**, n's. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>nth'i<sup>2</sup>n*, -a<sup>2</sup>nt'i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *strophantine, strophanthine*. Ger., *S*. A crystallizable glucoside,  $C_{29}O_{34}H_{10}$ , very bitter and feebly acid, obtained from the seeds, leaves, and bark of *Strophanthus hispidus*. By boiling with dilute acids, it is converted into sugar and strophanthin. It acts, like digitalin, as a cardiac tonic and a diuretic. [E.]

**STROPHANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *στροφος*, a twisted cord, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *strophante*. A genus of the *Apocynaceae*. [a, 35.]—*S. hispidus*. A Gaboon species identified by some with *S. kombé*. The seeds contain strophanthin, and probably do not differ in properties from those of *S. kombé*. [a, 35.]—*S. kambé, S. kombé*. A weedy climber of Gaboon, where the seeds and those of other species are used as an arrow-poison (*kombé inée*, or *onage*), which acts directly on the heart muscle. They contain strophanthin (the active principle) and ineine. The tincture is used as a heart tonic, like digitalis, though more stimulant and less permanent in its effects. It is considered superior to digitalis as a diuretic, and is recommended in renal complaints with secondary heart-failure. [a, 35.]—*S. seed*. Lat., *semen strophanthi*. The seed of several species of *S*. Those of *S. kombé* are from 1½ to 2½ cm. in length and from 4 to 5 mm. in breadth, and have a keel-shaped ridge on each of the flattened sides, one much more prominent than the other. They are covered with appressed silky hairs, varying in color from grayish-green to brown. Those of *S. hispidus* are brown. Another sort, known as white *s*-seed, are more densely covered with nearly white hairs. [a, 35.]

**STROPHIOLE**, n. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f'i<sup>2</sup>ol*. Gr., *στροφίον* (dim. of *στροφος*, a twisted band). Lat., *strophiola, stropholum*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Nabeldecke*. See **APPENDIX Funicularis** and **CARUNCLE** (2d def.).

**STROPHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f(i<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. Gr., *στροφίον* (dim. of *στροφος*, a band). 1. A bandage. 2. See **STROPHIOLE**.

**STROPHOCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-al(a<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>*. From *στροφος*, a twisted band, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The condition of a strophocephalus. [a, 34.]

**STROPHOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire. A rare form of monster having ectopia of the different organs and parts forming the head and face. [a, 34.]

**STROPHULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f'u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. Probably from *strophus* (q. v.), since *s*. has often been ascribed to gastric disorders. Fr., *strophule, dartre poussée, poussée, ébullition, taches de lait*. Ger., *rothes Ausfahren, Schalknötchen, Hitzblätchen, Wiebeln*. Gum-rash, red-gum, gown, red-gown, tooth-rash, milk-spots, lichen of infants; an obsolescent term for certain papular, erythematous, and eczematous skin eruptions in infants, usually of an avanescent character. [G.]—*S. albidus*. Ger., *weisse Gesänte*. White-gum. The affection described by Willan and others under this name does not correspond to the other varieties of *s*, but rather to milium. [G, 28.]—*S. candidus*. "Pallid-gown"; *s*. in which the papules are pale-red or whitish and usually of larger size than in the ordinary forms; probably a form of urticaria. [G, 28.] Cf. *URTICARIA papulosa*.—*S. confertus*. Rank red-gum; a variety in which the papular lesions are closely packed together or aggregated in clusters. [G, 28.]—*S. dentitionis*. See **TOOTH-RASH**.—*S. intertrictus*. A form in which the pimples are distributed over the surface so as to give it a mottled appearance, most commonly on the face, neck, hands, and arms. [G, 28.]—*S. juvenalis*. A variety affecting young persons; the lichen simplex of Willan. [G, 5.]—*S. neonatorum*. The *s*. of new-born children. Fuchs describes the following varieties: *albidus, intertrictus, and lenticularis (candidus)*. [G, 6.] See *S. albidus*, etc.—*S. pruriginosus*. A form of eruption consisting of rather large, disseminated papules, some of a red color and accompanied with erythema, others not differing in hue from the surrounding skin, which occasion intense itching, especially at night, and show little black crusts on their summits. The disease occurs in infants and young persons, affecting especially the upper portions of the body, less frequently the legs. Its duration varies from a few days to several months. [G, 51.]—*S. simple* (Fr.). Of Hardy. The ordinary forms, except *s. pruriginosus*. [G, 51.]—*S. volutatus*. "Wildfire rash"; an obsolete term for an ephemeral eruption in infants, sometimes erythematous and sometimes vesicular. [G, 28.]

**STROPHOS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stro<sup>2</sup>f'o<sup>2</sup>s*. Gr., *στροφος* (from *στροφή*, to twist). See **VOLVULUS**.

**STROTZEN** (Ger.), n. *Stro<sup>2</sup>t'ze<sup>2</sup>n*. Turgescence. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**STROYL**, n. Stroll. The *Triticum repens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

**STRUCTURAL**, adj. *Stru<sup>2</sup>kt'u<sup>2</sup>r-l*. From *struere*, to build. Pertaining to or affecting structure (cf. *S*. DISEASE. [a, 48].

**STRUMA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m(strum)'a<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *strume* (2d def.). Ger., *S. Kropf* (2d def.). 1. Scrofula. 2. Goitre. [E.] 3. In botany, a cushion-like swelling or protuberance. [a, 35.]—*S. amyloid*. See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—*S. aneurysmatica*. See **ANEURYSMAL GOITRE**.—*S. colloid*. See **Colloid goitre**.—*S. congenita*. See **CONGENITAL GOITRE**.—*S. cystica* (parenchymatosa). See **Cystic goitre**.—*S. cystica pulsans*. See **Pulsating goitre** (2d def.).—*S. fibrosa*. See **Fibroid goitre**.—*S. follicularis*. Ger., *Drüsenkropf*. See **Follicular goitre**.—*S. gangliosa*. See **Ganglionic goitre**.—*S. gelatinosa*. See **Colloid goitre**.—*S. hyperplastica*. 1. See **GOITRE**. 2. Goitre in which the gland becomes tattooed and nodular. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—*S. hyperplastica aneurysmatica*. See **ANEURYSMAL GOITRE**.—*S. hyperplastica fibrosa*. See **Fibroid goitre**.—*S. hyperplastica follicularis*. See **Follicular goitre**.—*S. hyperplastica varicosa*. Goitre with dilated veins.—*S. hyperplastica vascularis*. A vascular goitre in which there is

hyperplasia of the connective tissue. [a, 34.]—*S. hypertrophica simplex*. Simple hyperplasia of the thyroid gland. [a, 34.]—*S. intrathoracica*. A goitre occupying the anterior mediastinum. [a, 34.]—*S. intrauterina congenita*. Of Spiegelberg, a simple parenchymatous hyperplasia of the thyroid gland in the newborn; to be distinguished from the transitory enlargement caused by the fact of a face presentation. [A, 15.]—*Strumae lipomatodes aberratae renis*. Of Grawitz, small fatty tumors having a connective-tissue network, found beneath the renal capsule. [Jour. de l'anat. et de la phys., 1891, p. 454 (a, 31).]—*Strumae lipomatodes suprarenales*. Neoplasms resembling strumae lipomatodes aberratae renis found within the suprarenal capsule. [a, 34.]—*S. lymphatica*. Of Walther, see **LYMPHATIC GOITRE**.—*S. maligna*. Cancer of the thyroid gland. [Braun, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," July 22, 1882, Beilage, p. 42.]—*S. mollis*. See **SOFT GOITRE**.—*S. ossea, S. petrosa*. See **Calcareous goitre**.—*S. pulsans*. See **Pulsating goitre**.—*S. varicosa*. See **Varicose goitre**.—*S. vascularis aneurysmatica*. See **Aneurysmal goitre**.—*S. vasculosa*. See **Pulsating goitre**.

**STRUMATOMIE** (Ger.), **STRUMECTOMIE** (Ger.), n's. *Strum-a<sup>2</sup>-tom-e'*, -e<sup>2</sup>k-tom-e'. Excision of the thyroid gland. [B.]

**STRUMIPRIVUS** (Lat.), adj. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m(strum)-i<sup>2</sup>-pri(pre)'v'u<sup>2</sup>s(wu<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *struma* (q. v.), and *privus*, deprived of. Fr., *strumipriva*. Deprived of the thyroid gland; of a morbid condition, due to loss of the thyroid gland (cf. **CACHEXIA strumipriva** and **MYXEDEMA**).

**STRUMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m(strum)-i(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*ti<sup>2</sup>'idos (-idis)*. See **THYREOITIS**.

**STRUMODERMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m(strum)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>'rin(-de<sup>2</sup>rm)'a<sup>2</sup>*. Gen., -*derm-atu(-atis)*. From *struma* (q. v.), and *derma*, the skin. See **SCROFULODERMA**.

**STRUMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m(strum)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*os'eos (-is)*. From *struma* (q. v.). See **STRUMOSITAS**.

**STRUMOSITAS** (Lat.), n. f. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m(strum)-o<sup>2</sup>s(os)'i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)*. Gen., -*at'is*. From *struma* (q. v.). Fr., *strumosité*. The goitrous or the scrofulous diathesis. [a, 34.]

**STRUMOUS**, adj. *Stru<sup>2</sup>m'u<sup>2</sup>s*. Lat., *strumous* (from *struma* [q. v.], Fr., *strumeux*. Ger., *strumös, kropfig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of struma. [D.]

**STRUMPFIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Strumpf'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. Fr., *strumpfie*. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. [a, 35.]—*S. maritima*. Fr., *faux romarin*. A West Indian shrub. The stimulant and tonic flowers and leaves are used for snake-bites and as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]

**STRUPPIG** (Ger.), adj. *Strup'pi<sup>2</sup>g*. See **HIRSTUTE**.

**STRUTHIN**, n. *Stru<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>n*. Fr., *struthine*. See **SAPONIN**.

**STRUTHIO** (Lat.), n. m. *Stru<sup>2</sup>th(struth)'i<sup>2</sup>-o*. Gen., -*on'is*. Gr., *στρουθίων*. The ostrich. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—*S. camelus*. Written also *struthiocamelus*. Gr., *στρουθιοκάμηλος*. Ger., *Strauss, Vogelstrauß*. The African ostrich. The shells of its eggs, *testa ovorum struthionis* (Ger., *Straussierschalen*), were formerly official. [a, 35, 39.]

**STRUTHIOPTERIS** (Lat.) n. f. *Stru<sup>2</sup>th(struth)-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>pt'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., -*pter'idis (-idis)*, -*pter'eos*. From *στρουθίων*, the ostrich, and *πτέρις*, a kind of fern. Fr., *struthioptère, struthiopteris*. A genus of ferns. The *Struthiopterides* are a section of the *Polypodiaceae*. [a, 35.]—*S. germanica*. Ostrich-fern; a species growing in Canada and in the northern United States. [a, 35.]

**STRUTHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stru<sup>2</sup>th(stru<sup>2</sup>th)'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)*. Gr., *στρουθίων*. The genus *Gypsophila* of the ancients, see **GYPHOPHILA** s. [a, 35.]

**STRYCHNÉ** (Fr.), adj. 1. Containing strychnine. 2. Consisting in the use of strychnine (said of a course of medication).

**STRYCHNIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stri<sup>2</sup>k(stru<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)'ni<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>*. See **STRYCHNINE**.—**STRYCHNINE sulphas**. See **STRYCHNINE sulphate**.

**STRYCHNIC ACID**, n. *Stri<sup>2</sup>k'ni<sup>2</sup>k*. Fr., *acide strychnique*. See **IGABURIC ACID**.

**STRYCHNINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stri<sup>2</sup>k(stru<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)'ni<sup>2</sup>(nen)'a<sup>2</sup>*. See **STRYCHNINE**.—**Granula strychnine** (Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.). Fr., *granules de strychnine* [Fr. Cod.]. Pellets made of strychnine incorporated with sugar or milk-sugar and gum arabic, tragacanth, or honey, and containing each 1 milligramme of the drug. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquor strychnine hydrochloratis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts (by measure) of pure strychnine crystals in a mixture of 4 parts of hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1.052 and 48 of water, and adding 48 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.838 and 98 of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule strychnine**. A mass of 5 centigrammes of strychnine and 96 of confection of rose, divided into 12 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Strychnine sulphas, Sulphas strychnine**. See **STRYCHNINE sulphate**.

**STRYCHNINE**, n. *Stri<sup>2</sup>k'nen*. Lat., *strychnina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *strychninum* [Ger. Ph. (1sted.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1sted.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *strychnia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], Fr., *s*. [Fr. Cod.], Gr., *Strychnin, It., stricinina*. Sp., *estrícinica* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$ , obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*, occurring as small, four-sided prisms or rectangular octahedra or as a crystalline powder, having neither color nor odor, but an exceedingly bitter and persistent taste. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoolé de s**. (Fr.). See **Tinctura strychnini**.—**Azotate de s**. (Fr.). See **S. nitrate**.—**Granules de s**. (Fr.). See **Granula strychnini**.—**Pilules de s**. (Fr.). See **Pilule strychnine**.—**Sirap de sulfate de s**. [Fr. Cod.] [Fr.]. Sp., *jarabe de sulfato estrícnico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of *s*. sulphate in 4 grammes [Fr. Cod.] (the necessary amount [Sp. Ph.]) of water, mixed with 195 grammes [Fr. Cod.] (200 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S**. hydrate. A substance,  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O + H_2O$ , obtained as a white precipitate by boiling *s*. in a solution of caustic soda with alcohol,



evaporating, and directing a jet of carbonic-acid gas upon the residuum after dissolving it in water. [<sup>14</sup> Am. Jour. of Pharm., Nov., 1888, p. 504 (a, 50).]—**S. nitrate**. Lat., *nitras strychnini* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *strychnicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *strychninum nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.], Fr., *azotate de s.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Strychninitrat* [Ger. Ph.], A compound of s. and nitric acid,  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_9 \cdot NHO_3$ . [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. plant**. See *STRYCHNOS nuc vomica*.—**S. sesquioxide**. The compound  $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_9)_2O_3$ . [B, 10.]—**S. sulphate**. Lat., *strychnine sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *strychninum sulfuricum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *sulphas strychnine* [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *sulfate de s.* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *sulfato estricnico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance,  $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_9)_2SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$ , occurring as colorless, transparent, prismatic or acicular crystals, or as a white, crystalline powder, having no odor but a very bitter taste. S. sulphate is the s. salt usually employed in medicine. It is soluble in 10 [U. S. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (40 [Gr. Ph.], 42 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 1 part [Russ. Ph.] (2 parts [U. S. Ph.]) of boiling water or boiling alcohol, in 60 [U. S. Ph.] (80 [Gr. Ph.], 82 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold alcohol, is insoluble in ether, and melts at 135° C., losing 14.1 per cent. of its water of crystallization [U. S. Ph.], [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura STRYCHNINI*.

**STRYCHNINIC ACID**, n. *Stri'k-ni'ni'k*. Fr., *acide strychnique*. A substance produced by the oxidation of strychnine, occurring in colorless needles, of acid reaction, and forming crystallizable salts. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**STRYCHNINUM** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat., n. *Stri'k'-stru'ch2-ni(nen)'u3m(u4m)*). See *STRYCHNINE*.—**Nitras strychnini**. S. *nitricum*. See *STRYCHNINE nitrate*.—**S. sulfuricum**. See *STRYCHNINE sulphate*.—**Tinctura strychnini**. A tincture made with 16 centigrammes of strychnine and 30 grammes of 36-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**STRYCHNISATION** (Fr.), n. *Strek-ne-za3-se-o'n2*. The state of being under the influence of strychnine.

**STRYCHNISM**, n. *Stri'k-nizm*. Lat., *strychnismus*. Fr., *strychnisme*. Of M. Hall, the associated phenomena produced by the administration of large doses of strychnine. [a, 34.]

**STRYCHNIUM** (Lat.), n. *Stri'k(stru'ch2)'ni2-u3m(u4m)*. A univalent radicle,  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_9$ , bearing the same relation to strychnine that ammonium bears to ammonia. The addition compounds of strychnine with acids may be regarded as substitution compounds of s. with acids. [B, 2.]

**STRYCHNOL**, n. *Stri'k'no2l*. See *STRYCHNINE hydrate*.

**STRYCHNOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stri'k(stru'ch2)'no(no3)-man(ma'ny)'i2-a2*. From *στρονυχος*, nightshade, and *μανια*, madness. Ger., *Strychnomanie*. An old term for the delirium resulting from eating belladonna. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**STRYCHNOS** (Lat.), n. f. *Stri'k(stru'ch2)'no2s*. Gr., *στρονυχος*. Fr., s., *vomitique*. Ger., s., *Krähenaugenbaum*. A genus of the Loganiaceae. The *Strychnaceae* are an order of the *Hypanthae*, consisting of *S.*; the *Strychnaceae* are a family of plants comprising *S.*, *Fagraea*, etc.; the *Strychnae* (Fr., *strychnées*) are an order of the *Corolliflorae*, now included in the *Loganiaceae*; and the *Strychnideae* are a family of the *Jasminariaceae* consisting of the *Carisseae* and *Strychnae*. [a, 35.]—**Aqua strychni Rademacheri**. See *Aqua NUCUM VOMICARUM*.—**Extractum strychni**. See *Extractum NUCIS VOMICAE*.—**Extractum strychni aquosum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nucis vomicae aquosum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. An aqueous extract made from the seed of *S. nux vomica* by exhaustion with boiling (hot [Swiss Ph.]) water and evaporation to dryness (thickness [Gr. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum strychni fluidum**. See *Extractum NUCIS VOMICAE fluidum*.—**Extractum strychni siccum**. See *Extractum NUCIS VOMICAE spirituosum pulveratum*.—**Extractum strychni spirituosum**. See *Extractum NUCIS VOMICAE*.—**Extractum strychni spirituosum cum dextrino**. See *Extractum NUCIS VOMICAE spirituosum pulveratum*.—**Semen (seu semina) strychni**. See *NUX VOMICA*.—**Semen strychni pulveratum**. The dried, powdered, and sifted seeds of *S. nux vomica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. axillaris**. An East Indian species. The leaves are used for ulcers and the poisonous seeds for fevers. [a, 35.]—**S. bicirrhosa**. An East Indian species. The bitter root is used in abdominal pains and rheumatic affections of the joints, and the fruit-pulp in flatulent colic. [a, 35.]—**S. brachiata**. The *comida de venado* of Peru; probably poisonous, though its fruits are said to be eaten by certain animals. [a, 35.]—**S. castelneana**. A species growing on the upper Amazon, furnishing an ingredient of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. cogens**. A British Guiana species yielding a constituent of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. colubrina**. Fr., *bois (ou racine) de couleuvre*. Ger., *Schlangeholzbaum*. The snakewood of the East Indies, where the wood (*lignum colubrinum* [seu *serpentarium officinale*, seu *serpentum*, seu *mungos*]), especially that of the root, is used for snake-bites, as a febrifuge and anthelmintic, and in certain skin diseases. The bark and wood are said to contain respectively nearly 1 and 6 per cent. of mixed alkaloids (strychnine and brucine). [a, 35.]—**S. crevauxiana**, **S. Crevauxii**. A species found in French Guiana, where it is used in the preparation of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. gaultheriana**. The *hoang-nan* (or *hang*) of the Chinese, who use the poisonous bark in leprosy and hydrophobia. [a, 35.]—**S. Gubleri**. A species found on the upper Orinoco; used in making curare. [a, 35.]—**S. ignatia**, **S. Ignatii**. Fr., s. *de Saint-Ignace*. Ger., *bitterer Ignatiusbaum*. St. Ignatius's bean; a tree indigenous to the Philippine Islands. The hard, bony, inodorous, bitter seeds, the *ignatia* of the U. S. Ph., which have the same properties as *nux vomica*, contain 1.2 per cent. of strychnine and 0.5 per cent. of brucine, combined, according to Caldwell, with igasuric acid. [a, 35.]—**S. innocua**. Fr., s. *non nuisible*. An Egyptian and Senegal species said not to be poisonous. The acidulous pulp of the fruit is eaten. [a, 35.]—**S. ligustrina**. A tree of the Eastern Archi-

pelago, yielding a *lignum colubrinum* used like that of *S. colubrina*. It is thought to be the source of *bidara laut* (of the Indian bazaars), the wood of which contains 2.26 per cent. of brucine without strychnine. [a, 35.]—**S. minor**. A Malabar species. The fruit is used externally in mania. The root is used in diarrhoea and colic and externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**S. muricata**. Ger., *stachel-früchtiger Krähenaugenbaum*. A species of Timor and neighboring islands, yielding a *lignum colubrinum*. All parts, especially the fruit, are bitter. The root is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.] Cf. *S. ligustrina*.—**S. nux vomica**. Fr., *noix vomique*. Ger., *dichter Krähenaugenbaum*, *gemeiner Brechneussbaum*. The source of *nux vomica*; a tree indigenous to the East Indies, Indian Archipelago, etc., and found also in northern Australia. The bitter wood and root are used as a febrifuge and in snake-bites. The bark, false angustura-bark, official in the Sp. Ph. as *angustura falsa*, contains brucine. In the East Indies it is the chief ingredient in medicated oils applied to obstinate eruptions, such as those of leprosy and syphilis. The leaves are used externally in paralysis and rheumatism. [B, 95; a, 35.]—**S. potatorium**. Fr., s. *des buveurs*. Clearing (or water-filter) nut of the East Indies; a species that is not poisonous. The nut is rubbed on the inside of vessels to clarify foul water. The fruit is emetic and antidyenteric. The seeds are used in gonorrhoea and diabetes, and, pulverized and mixed with honey, are applied to boils to hasten suppuration. [a, 35.]—**S. pseudo-china**. Fr., *faux quina*. Brazilian copalchi-plant. The bark, which is said to contain extractive, resin, gum, an acid, and a nitrogenous body, but neither strychnine nor brucine, is used in Brazil, under the names of *quina de campo* and *quina de mendanha*, as a substitute for cinchona. [a, 35.]—**S. sameni** (Ger.). See *NUX VOMICA*.—**S. Schomburgkii**. A species of British Guiana, where it enters into the composition of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. spinosa**. Fr., s. *épineux*. Ger., *dorniger Krähenaugenbaum*. A Madagascar tree. The berries are used to prepare a vinous, mildly laxative beverage. The unripe fruit is bitter and poisonous. [a, 35.]—**S. tieute**. Fr., *upas tieuté*. Ger., *javanischer Krähenaugenbaum*, *Tschettik*. The most poisonous species, a Javanese shrub. The root-bark contains strychnine and is used to prepare an arrow-poison known as *upas tieute* (not to be confounded with the *upas antiar* of the *Antiaris toxicaria*). The dry seeds are said to contain strychnine and a trace of brucine. [a, 35.]—**S. toxicaria**, **S. toxifera**. A tree indigenous to British Guiana and the upper regions of the Orinoco and Amazon. The bark is used as an ingredient of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. yapurensis**. A poisonous species of the upper Amazon, believed to enter into the composition of curare. [a, 35.]—**Tinctura strychni**. See *Tinctura NUCIS VOMICAE*.—**Tinctura strychni aetherea** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating the coarsely powdered seeds of *S. nux vomica* with ten times as much spiritus aetheris for 8 days (5 days [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura strychni Rademacheri** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura NUCUM VOMICARUM Rademacheri*.

**STRYPHODENDRON** (Lat.), n. n. *Stri'f(stru'f)-no(no3)-den2'ro2n*. From *στροφόνος*, harsh, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., s. A genus of leguminous trees of the *Adenanthereae*. [a, 35.]—**S. barbatimão**. The *barbatimão* of Brazil, where the bark, which is highly astringent, is used in wounds, burns, and even hernias. [a, 35.]—**S. jurema**. A species furnishing a bark (see *Jurema* BARK) similar in properties to that of *S. barbatimão*. Baillon identifies it with *Acacia niopo*. [a, 35.]—**S. polyphyllum**. The *angico* of Brazil, by some authors identified with *S. barbatimão*. It yields a translucent, brownish-red gum, which is used as a pectoral. [<sup>14</sup> Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxi (a, 50); a, 35.]

**STRYPHONUS** (Lat.), adj. *Stri'f(stru'f)'nu3s(nu4s)*. Gr., *στρονφόνος* (from *στροφόν*, to contract). See *ASTRINGENT*.

**STUBITZA**, n. A place in Agram County, Croatia, where there are warm gaseous and alkaline springs. [a, 14.]

**STUBNYA**, n. A place in Thuróc County, Hungary, where there are warm alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**STÜCK** (Ger.), n. *Stu'k*. A piece, a part, a fragment. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Scheibenförmiges S. des Schläfenbeins**. See *Quadrato-jugal BONE* (1st def.) and *Metapterygoid BONE*.—**S'chen**. See *FRUSTULE*.

**STUFENJAHR** (Ger.), n. *Stuf'e2n-ya2r*. See *CLIMACTERIUM*.

**STUFFED**, adj. *Stu3ft*. Of the stem of a *Fungus*, filled with a spongy mass. [a, 35.]

**STUHL** (Ger.), n. *Strul*. See *CHAIR* and *STOOL*.—**S'ausleerung**, **S'entleerung**, **S'gang**. See *DEFECATION* (2d def.).—**S'verstopfung**. See *OBSTIPATION*.—**S'zäpfchen**. See *SUPPOSITORY*.

**STUMM** (Ger.), adj. *Stum*. See *DUMB*.

**STUMMEL** (Ger.), n. *Stum'me2l*. See *STUMP*.

**STUMP**, n. *Stu3mp*. Fr., *moignon*. Ger., *Stumpf*, *Stummel*. The part that is left after a portion of an organ has been removed by amputation or otherwise. [a, 48.]—**Conical s.** A troublesome condition, the result of insufficient flap, of sloughing, or of retraction of muscles, by which the bone is left after an amputation to be covered by granulation tissue. In a s. of this sort the cicatrix possesses very little vitality and is constantly liable to ulceration. The remedy is reamputation. [E.]

**STUMPSICHTIG** (Ger.), adj. *Stumpf'zi'ch2t'i2g*. See *AMBLYOPIC*.

**STUPA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu3p(stup)'a2*. Gr., *στόν*, Fr., *étoupe*. Ger., *Werg*. 1. A tuft or mat of long hairs; tow. 2. A web consisting of simple or branched filaments forming the medullary stratum of the thallus of some lichens. [a, 35.]—**S. piceis liquida**. Tow impregnated with fresh tar; used as an antiseptic dressing.

**STUPACEOUS**, adj. *Stu3p-a'shu3s*. Lat., *stupaceus*. Resembling stupa; tow-like. [a, 35.]

**STUPE**, n. *Stu3p*. From *stupa*, tow. Flax or cloth dipped in a liquid to be applied in fomentation. [a, 48.]



**STUPEFACIENT**, adj. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>/sh<sup>2</sup>nt. Gr., *ναρκωτικός*. Lat., *narcoticus*. Fr., *stupéfiant*. Ger., *betäubend*. Producing stupor.

**STUPEFACTION**, n. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>k/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *stupefacere*, to make numb. Gr., *ναρκωσις*. Fr., *stupéfaction*. Ger., *Betäubung*. 1. The act of making or becoming stupefied or insensible. 2. Stupor, narcosis. [D.]

**STUPEMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>(*stu*<sup>p</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-man(*ma*n<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *stupor*, numbness, and *mania*, madness. Mental stupor. [a, 34.]

**STUPHA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>(*stuf*)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *στυπή*. See *STUPA*, *STUPE*, and *Sweat BATH*.

**STUPOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>(*stup*)/o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -or<sup>2</sup>is. Gr., *νάρκη*, *νάρκωσις*. Fr., *stupeur*. Ger., *S. Benommenheit, Betäubung*. A state of apathy with drowsiness.—**Anergic s.** Of Clouston, acute dementia. [a, 34.]—**Delusional s.** See *MELANCHOLIA with s.*—**Digitorum s. a gelu.** See *ONGLEE*.—**Epileptic s.** S. following an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**Lethargic s.** See *TRANCE*.—**Post-convulsive s.** S. following a convulsion, especially an epileptic convulsion. [D, 36.]—**S. a pressione.** Of Sauvages, apoplectic s. [a, 34.]—**S. formicans.** Of Sauvages, fornication. [a, 34.]—**S. melancholicus.** See *MELANCHOLIA with s.*—**S. miliaris.** Paræsthesia of the fingers and toes occurring before the eruption of military fever. [a, 34.]—**S. vigilans.** See *CATALEPSY*.

**STUPEOROUS**, adj. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>a. 1. In a state of stupor. 2. Attended with stupor.

**STUPOSE**, adj. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *stuposus* (from *stupa*, tow). Fr., *stupeux*. Ger., *wergig*. Having a stupa (in either sense). [a, 35.]

**STUPPA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>(*stup*)/pa<sup>2</sup>. See *STUPA*.

**STUPPEUS** (Lat.), adj. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>(*stup*)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See *STUPACEOUS*.

**STUPRATION**, n. *Stu*<sup>p</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *stuprum*. Fr., *stupre*. See *RAPE*.

**STURDY**, n. *Stu*<sup>2</sup>rd/i<sup>2</sup>. See *GID*.

**STURGEON**, n. *Stu*<sup>2</sup>rg<sup>2</sup>/j<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *esturgeon*. Ger., *Stör*. See *ACIPENSER*.

**STURMEISENHUT, STURMHUT** (Ger.), n's. *Sturm*/iz-e<sup>2</sup>n-hut, *sturm*/hut. See *ACONITE*.

**STURZGEBURT** (Ger.), n. *Sturts*/ge<sup>2</sup>-burt. Sudden, unexpected delivery; sometimes while the mother is standing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**STUTTERING**, n. *Stu*<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *τραυλισμός*. Lat., *balbuties*. Fr., *balbutie, bégaiement*. Ger., *Stottern, Stammeln*. A defect in speech in which there is a spasmodic repetition of the same syllable. [a, 34.]—**Aphasic s.** The s. of aphasic persons. It is more or less spasmodic in characters. [D, 18.]

**STÜTZE** (Ger.), n. *Stu*<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/s-e<sup>2</sup>. See *FULCRUM*.

**STÜTZGEWEBE** (Ger.), n. *Stu*<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/s/ge<sup>2</sup>-vab-e<sup>2</sup>. Supporting tissue, usually connective tissue. [J.]

**STY**, n. *Sti*. See *HORDEOLUM*.

**STYERIC ACID**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide stérique*. Ger., *Steyrinsäure*. Phenylglyceric acid; an acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>CH(OH)CH(OH)CO.OH, crystallizing from ether as shining plates, melting and decomposing at about 144° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**STYERIN**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *stycérine*. Ger., *S.* A triatomic alcohol, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, of the aromatic series, derived from glycerin. It forms a light-yellow, gummy, bitter mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**STYEROL**, n. *Sti*<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *stycérol*. Phenylglycerol; a substance, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CH(OH)CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>OH, occurring as a bitter, gum-like mass decomposing when heated. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**STYLAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)/a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *άγρα*, a seizure. Ger., *Stielzange*. See *ANTHOCORYNUS*.

**STYLATE**, adj. *Stil*/at. Having a persistent style. [a, 35.]

**STYLE**, n. *Stil*. Gr., *στύλος*. Lat., *stylus*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Griffel*. 1. The stalk of the stigma; the usually attenuated part of a pistil or carpel, inclosing one or more canals usually filled with thin-walled cellular tissue, connecting the ovary with the stigma. [a, 35.] 2. See *STYLET*.—**Apical s.** A s. arising from the top of the ovary. [a, 35.]—**Basilar s.** Basilar s. A s. attached to the base of the ovary. [a, 35.]—**Lacrymal s.** A stylet made of lead or flexible silver, usually solid, though sometimes tubular, which is introduced through the lacrymal canaliculus and sac into the nasal duct. It is intended to be worn for a length of time in order to maintain the calibre of the duct after a stricture has been divided. [F.]—**Lateral s.** A s. inserted on one side of the ovary. [a, 35.]

**STYLET**, n. *Stil*-e<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>. From *stylus*, a pointed instrument. Fr., *s. stiel, stilette*. Ger., *Stilet*. 1. A probe. 2. A wire or slender rod passed through a trocar or catheter, for purposes of perforation or of stiffening. [a, 48.]

**STYLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *stýlos*, a pillar. Ger., *Fadenstielchen* (1st def.). 1. In certain *Fungi* (*Podaricini*), a column, formed by the stipe, traversing the peridium. 2. Of Loureiro, the genus *Markea*. 3. Of Swartz, the principal genus of the styliaceae (*Styliaceae*, *Styliaceae*, or *Styliaceae*, an order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Campanulales*, chiefly Australian herbs. [a, 35.]

**STYLIN**, adj. *Stil*/i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *stylinus*. Pertaining to the style. [a, 34.]

**STYLISCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>sk/n<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *στυλίσκος* (dim. of *stýlos*, a pillar). Fr., *stylisque*. Ger., *Stielchen*. 1. See *COLUMELLA* (5th def.). 2. The channel leading into the ovary of a flower from the stigma through the style. [a, 35.]

**STYLO-AURICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>r-(u<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>s. From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*) and *auricula*, the external ear. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the cartilage of the external auditory meatus. [L, 332.]

**STYLOCERATOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>r(ke<sup>2</sup>r)/a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), *κέρας*, a horn, and *υοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *stylocérato-hyoïdien*. See *STYLOHYOID*.

**STYLOCHONDROHYODES** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>nd(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>nd)/ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-od(e<sup>2</sup>z/as). From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *υοειδής*, hyoid. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]

**STYLOCORYNA** (Lat.), n. f. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *κόρυνη*, a club. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. Rheedii**. A Malabar tree. The root-bark is used as an emmenagogue and to expel the placenta, and the astringent unripe fruit in diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. [a, 35.]

**STYLO-GLOSSAL**, adj. *Stil*-o-glo<sup>2</sup>s/s'l. From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the tongue. [a, 48.]

**STYLOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)/su<sup>2</sup>s-(su<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *stylo-glosse*. Ger., *Griffelzungenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylomaxillary ligament and is inserted into the side and lower surface of the tongue nearly to its tip. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**STYLOHYAL**, adj. *Stil*-o-hi<sup>2</sup>/l. See *STYLO-HYOID*.

**STYLO-HYOID**, adj. *Stil*-o-hi<sup>2</sup>oid. From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), and *υοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the hyoid bone. [a, 48.]

**STYLOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Griffelhörnchenmuskel, Griffelzungenbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the body or great cornu of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**S. accessorius**, **S. alter**, **S. minor**, **S. novus**, **S. profundus**, **S. secundus**. See *STYLOCHONDROHYODES*.

**STYLO-HYOÏDIEN** (Fr.), adj. *Ste*-lo-e-o-e-de-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Stylo-hyoid; as a n., the stylo-hyoid muscle. [a, 17.]

**STYLOID**, adj. *Stil*oid. From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *είδος*, resemblance. Lat., *styloideus*, *graphioides*. Fr., *styloïde*. Ger., *stielförmig*. Resembling a style or pointed instrument (said of certain osseous processes). [a, 48.]

**STYLOÏDE** (Fr.), adj. *Ste*-lo-ed. Styloid; as a n., a styloid process or bone. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**S. de l'os hyoïde** [Agassiz]. See *Stylo-hyal* NONE.

**STYLOLARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ia<sup>2</sup>r(la<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. See *PHARYNGOEPIGLOTTICUS*.

**STYLOMASTOID**, adj. *Stil*-o-ma<sup>2</sup>stoid. For deriv., see *STYLOID* and *MASTOID*. Ger., *stylo mastoïdisch*. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone. [a, 48.]

**STYLOMAXILLARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>x-(ma<sup>2</sup>x)-i<sup>2</sup>l-la(la<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *stylo-maxillaire*. 1. See *DIGASTRICUS* (2d def.). 2. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the stylo-maxillary ligament. [L.]

**STYLO-MAXILLARY**, adj. *Stil*-o-ma<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>l-a-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), and *maxilla* (q. v.). Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the jaw. [a, 48.]

**STYLOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *stylo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Griffelschlundkopfmuskel* (1st def.), *oberer Zungenbeinastmuskel des Schlundkopfes* (2d def.). 1. A muscle which arises from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the side of the pharynx, the margin of the glottis, and the pharyngo-epiglottidean ligament. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the styloid bone and inserted into the side of the pharynx, of which it is a constrictor. [L.]—**S. internus**. An anomalous duplication of the s. [L, 332.]

**STYLOPHARYNGOLARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>ng<sup>2</sup>'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>r(la<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *stýlos* (see *STYLOID*), *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. See *STYLOPHARYNGEUS* (1st def.).

**STYLOPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pod(po<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *stylo-pode*. Ger., *Griffel fuss, Griffelpolster*. A disc-like enlargement at the base of some styles. [a, 35.]

**STYLOSANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-os-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/ez(as). From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *άνθος*, a flower. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. The *Stylosanthes* are a subtribe of the *Hedyarææ*. [a, 35.]—**S. procumbens**, **S. viscosa**. A laxative and diuretic species found in Brazil. [a, 35.]

**STYLOSPORE**, n. *Stil*-o-spor. From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *s.* A spore borne upon a filament; as in lichens, a colorless, usually oblong, body abjoined from a sterigma in a special conceptacle (pycnide). [a, 35.]

**STYLO-STAPHYLIN** (Fr.), adj. *Ste*-lo-sta<sup>2</sup>-fo-la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the velum of the palate. [a, 48.]

**STYLOSTEGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Stil*(*stu*<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste(je<sup>2</sup>steg<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *stýlos*, a pillar, and *στέγος*, a house. Ger., *Griffeldeckel*. See *GYNOSTEGIUM*.



**STYLOSTEMON**, n. Stil-o-stem'o'n. From *στυλος*, a pillar, and *στέμων*, a thread. Of Münch, a stamen inserted on the style. [a, 35.]

**STYLOSTEMUS** (Lat.), adj. Stil(stu)<sup>st</sup>-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-stem(stam)/u's (u's). From *στυλος*, a pillar, and *στέμων*, a thread. Fr., *stylostème*. Ger., *griffelstaudfädig*. Having a style and stamens; of Desvieux, hermaphrodite. [a, 35.]

**STYLOSTEOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Stil(stu)<sup>st</sup>-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-st-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f/<sup>2</sup>t-(u't)-u'm(u'm). From *στυλος*, a pillar, *στέων*, a bone, and *φύτον*, a plant. A style-shaped exostosis. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**STYLOSTIXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Stil(stu)<sup>st</sup>-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>x/<sup>1</sup>is. Gen., -stir'eos (-is). From *στυλος*, a pillar, and *στίξ*, a pricking. See ACUPUNCTURE.

**STYLOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Stil(stu)<sup>st</sup>-os/u's(u's). Having very long or numerous styles. [a, 35.]

**STYLO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN** (Fr.), n. Ste-lo-te-ro-fa<sup>n</sup>-r<sup>n</sup>2-zhe-a<sup>n</sup>2. See STYLOPHARYNGEUS.

**STYLOTONSILLARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu)<sup>st</sup>-o-(o<sup>3</sup>)-to<sup>2</sup>ns-(lens)-i<sup>2</sup>-la(la)<sup>3</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>s. From *στυλος* (see STYLOID), and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Of Luschka, fibres of the stylopharyngeus that are inserted into the fibrous covering of the tonsil. [L, 332.]

**STYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Stim(stu)<sup>m</sup>/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *stym'atos* (-atis). Gr., *στυμα* (from *στένν*, to erect). Fr., *styme*. See PRIAPISM.

**STYMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Stim(stu)<sup>m</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-(a<sup>3</sup>t)-os/<sup>1</sup>is. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *στυμα*, priapism. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung*. Haemorrhage from the penis, especially when associated with priapism. [L, 50 (a, 14); a, 34.]—*S. prostatica*. Ger., *Vorsteherdrüsenharnröhrenblutung*. S. originating in the prostate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—*S. seminalis*. S. originating in the seminal vesicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—*S. testicularis*. S. originating in the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**STYPHAGE** (Fr.), n. Ste-fa<sup>2</sup>zh. 1. A process for modifying the action of an energetic external revulsive (or refrigerant) by interposing some textile substance. ["Sem. méd.," 1887, p. 419 (a, 18).] 2. Of Bailey, local refrigeration by the application of pledgets of lint steeped in methyl chloride. ["Lancet," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 489 (a, 50).]

**STYPHELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sti<sup>2</sup>f(stu)<sup>f</sup>-el(e<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *στυφελός*, rough. Fr., *styphélie*. A genus of the *Stypeliaceae* or *Stypeliaceae* (a division of the *Eparideae*). [a, 35.]—*S. humifusa*. See *ASTROLOMA humifusum*.

**STYPHNIC ACID**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>f(ni)<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide styphnique*. Ger., *Styphninsäure*. Trinitroresorcinol, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, crystallizing from dilute alcohol as large, sulphur-yellow hexagons. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**STYPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sti<sup>2</sup>ps(stu)<sup>p</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *styps'eos* (-is). Gr., *στυψις* (from *στέφνν*, to contract). Fr., s. 1. The application or the action of a styptic. [a, 17.] 2. See CONSTIPATION.

**STYPTERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sti<sup>2</sup>pt(stu)<sup>pt</sup>-e(a)/ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *στυπτερία*. See ALUM.—*S. ægyptia*. Egyptian alum; the best sort of alum known to the ancients. It was recommended by Hippocrates as an application to painful swellings of the gums, and, mixed with goose-grease, made into a pessary with wool; and applied to the os uteri with a view of promoting fecundity. It is uncertain whether this was a true alum or an iron sulphate. It was made from a stone called chalcitis (χαλκίτης), thought by some to be rock-alum. [B, 115, 200.]

**STYPTIC**, adj. Sti<sup>2</sup>pt/<sup>1</sup>2k. Gr., *στυπτικός*. Lat., *stypticus*. Fr., *styptique*. Ger., *styptisch*. Astringent, hæmostatic; as a n., a remedy which arrests hæmorrhage by its local astringent action or by coagulating the blood. [a, 17.]—Eaton's s. French brandy highly impregnated with calcined green vitriol. [L, 84.]—Pagliari's s. See *AQUA hæmostatica*.

**STYRACIFLUUS** (Lat.), n. f. Sti<sup>2</sup>r(stu)<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>f/<sup>1</sup>u<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *styracifluus*. Ger., *Styracifluss*. Astringent, hæmostatic; as a n., a remedy which arrests hæmorrhage by its local astringent action or by coagulating the blood. [a, 17.]—Eaton's s. French brandy highly impregnated with calcined green vitriol. [L, 84.]—Pagliari's s. See *AQUA hæmostatica*.

**STYRACIN**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *styracine*. Ger., *S. Cinnyl* cinnamate, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; the chief constituent of liquid storax, occurring as brilliant white bundles of crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**STYRACOL**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>l. The cinnamic ether of guaiaicol. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and as a remedy in pulmonary tuberculosis and in chronic gastric, intestinal, and vesical catarrh. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

**STYRACONE**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>k-on. Fr., s. See CINNAMIC alcohol.

**STYRAX** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Stir(stu)<sup>r</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>3</sup>x). Gen., *styr'acos* (-acis). Gr., *στυράξ*. Fr., *aliboufier* (1st def.), *aligoufier* (1st def.). Ger., *Storaxbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants forming, with *Symplocos*, *Halesia*, etc., an order (the *Styracaceae* [Fr., *styracées*] or *storaxworts*) of gamopetalous dicotyledons, of the cohort *Ebenales*. The *Styracaceae* (Fr., *styracées*) are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Styracaceae*; of Wood and others, a tribe of the latter. The *Styracaceae* are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *Styracaceae*; of Bartling, a class including the orders *Styracaceae*, *Ebenaceae*, and *Sapotaceae*. The *Styracaceae* are: Of Nees and Martins, the *Styracaceae*; of Spach, the *Styracaceae* of Bartling. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *LIQUID STORAX*. 3. See *STORAX* (1st def.).—*Emplastrum styracis compositum*. Sp., *emplastro de estoraque compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 690 parts of yellow wax, 1,035 of turpentine, 100 each of ladanum and mastic, 80 each of liquid storax and benzoin, 518 of oilbalm, 130 of pimenta, and 7 each of the oils of mint and wormwood. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Linimentum styracis* [Swiss Ph.]. A liniment consisting of 30 parts of liquid storax dissolved in 10 of alcohol, strained, and mixed with 5 of oil of sesame. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Liquid s.* See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*Onguent de s.* (Fr.). See *Unguentum styracis*.—*Pilule styracis* *baibaice* [Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *píldoras de estoraque opiadas* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 2 grammes of powdered opium, 4

of s., and 6 of powdered licorice [Swed. Ph.] (or of 1 gramme of extract of opium, 10 grammes of s., and the necessary amount of powdered licorice [Sp. Ph.]), divided into 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Sapo styracis*. Ger., *Styraxeife*. A mixture of 100 parts of liquid storax, 250 of common soap, and 16 of balsam of Peru. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—*Solid s.* See *STORAX* (1st def.).—*Styracis benzoini balsamum*. See BENZOIN.—*S. alba*, *S. albus*. 1. White balsam of Peru. [B.] 2. A translucent, yellowish-red variety of storax, not now found in commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35); B, 200.]—*S. alcoal* (Fr.). See CINNAMIC alcohol.—*S. americana*. A shrub found in the southern United States and in the West Indies; said to yield an aromatic stimulant resin. [a, 35.]—*S. aureus*. Fr., *aliboufier doré*. A Brazilian species yielding a fragrant balsam resembling storax. [a, 35.]—*S. benzoïn*. Fr., *aliboufier* (ou *aligoufier*) *officinal*, *alibousier*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Benzoëbaum*. The gum-benzoin shrub or tree; indigenous to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Laos, and Siam. It is the source of benzoin. [a, 35.]—*S. bogotensis*. Ger., *Storax von Bogotä*. A balsamic product of an undetermined tree, probably a species of *S.*, growing in Bogotä. [a, 35.]—*S. calanitis*. Fr., *storax calamite*, *storax en pains* (2d def.). 1. Of the Gr. Ph., a variety of storax, probably produced by *S. officinalis*, consisting of dry brittle masses of yellowish agglutinated tears having the odor of vanilla; not now found in commerce. 2. A modern product found in the shops as a coarse dark powder mixed with a few friable lumps, said to be prepared at Trieste, Venice, and Marseilles by mixing coarsely powdered storax-bark with liquid storax. Sometimes common sawdust is used in place of the storax-bark, and sometimes oilbalm, honey, and earthy substances are added. [a, 35.]—*S. ferrugineus*. Fr., *aliboufier ferrugineux*. A Brazilian species said to yield a product similar to that of *S. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—*S. in graminis*. See *STORAX in grains*.—*S. liquida*. See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. liquida folio minore*. Of Ray, probably the *Liquidambra formosana*. [a, 35.]—*S. liquide* (Fr.). *S. liquidus* (*orientalis*). See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. officinalis*. Fr., *aliboufier officinal*, *alibousier*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *officinaler*) *Storaxbaum*. The *styracis* of Dioscorides; a tall bush or small tree growing in countries on the Mediterranean, yielding storax and perhaps amygdaloid storax. [a, 35.]—*S. preparatus*. See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. punctatus*. A *Veragua* species. After the tree is cut down and allowed to remain several years on the ground, a gum-resin is collected from it and used as frankincense. [a, 35.]—*S. purifé* (Fr.). See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. reticulatus*. A Brazilian species yielding a fragrant storax-like balsam. [a, 35.]—*S. seife* (Ger.). See *SAPO styracis*.—*S. subenticulata*. A species found in southwestern Sumatra, where it is known by the same name (*kajoe keminjau*) as the *S. benzoïn*; possibly the source of a variety of benzoin known as *Penang benjamin* (storax-smelling benjamin). [a, 35.]—*Unguentum cum styrace* [Fr. Cod.]. *Unguentum styracis* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*compositum* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *onguent de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *unguento de estoraque* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 150 [Fr. Cod.] [149 [Belg. Ph.], 120 [Sp. Ph., Gr. Ph.]] parts each of s., yellow wax, and elemi, with 270 of colophony and 225 of olive-oil [Fr. Cod.] [with 319 of larch turpentine and 284 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], with 240 each of colophony and olive-oil and 90 of mutton suet [Gr. Ph.], with 240 of colophony and 180 of walnut-oil [Sp. Ph.]; or of 300 parts of s. with 100 of yellow wax, 50 each of colophony and elemi, and 400 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**STYROGENIN**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>2n. A crystalline compound, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on storax. [Mylius, "Pharm. Ctrbl.", 1882, p. 79; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 370 (B).]

**STYROL**, **STYROLENE**, n's. Stir'o<sup>2</sup>l, -en. Fr., *styrolène*. Ger., *Styrol*. Cinnamene obtained from liquid storax; a very refractive aromatic liquid, boiling at 144.5° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—*Styrolene alcohol*. Phenylglycol; a crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>OH. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**STYROLIC ACID**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>2k. Fr., *acide styrolique*. See CINNAMIC acid.

**STYRONE**, n. Stir'on. Fr., s. Ger., *Styron*. 1. See CINNAMIC alcohol. 2. An antiseptic compound of storax and balsam of Peru. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1892, p. 666 (a, 50).]

**STYRONYL**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See PHENETHYL. 2. Phenyl-allyl, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·CH·CH<sub>2</sub>, the triatomic radicle of cinnamic alcohol. [B, 3 (a, 14).] Cf. CINNYL.—*S. alcohol*. See CINNAMIC alcohol and PHENETHYL alcohol.—*S. chloride*. A liquid, C(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·CH<sub>2</sub>·Cl. [B, 4.]

**STYRYL**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *styrile*. Ger., *S.* See STYRONYL.—*S. alcohol*. See STYRONYL alcohol.—*S. ether*. The compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O. [B, 4.]

**STYRYLIC ACID**, n. Sti<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>2k. Fr., *acide styrylique*. See CINNAMIC alcohol.

**STYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sti<sup>2</sup>sis(stu)<sup>s</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *stys'eos* (-is). From *στένν*, to erect. See PRIAPISM.

**SUÆDA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>-ed'(swa<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>d)-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *suæda*. A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs and shrubs. The *Suædeæ* and the *Suædineæ* are a subdivision (tribe) of the *Spiralobæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. fruticosa*. Shrubby saltwort of Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Senegal, Europe, and California; burned for barilla. [a, 35.]—*S. maritima*. Fr., *blanchette*, *blanquette*. Sea-blithe, sea-side goosefoot, white glasswort; growing in Europe and Siberia; used to prepare soda and as salad. [a, 35.]—*S. maxima*, *S. salsa*. Soda-yielding species growing in Russia and on the Mediterranean coasts. [a, 35.]—*S. setigera*. A species found on the southern coasts of Spain and France; used in the preparation of a superior soda (*barilla fina* or *d'Alicante*). [a, 35.]

**SUAVEOLENS** (Lat.), adj. Swa<sup>2</sup>(swa<sup>2</sup>)-ve(we<sup>2</sup>)o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nz(anz). Gen., -ent'is. From *suavis*, sweet, and *olere*, to smell. See FRAGRANT.



**SUBACETAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{k})\text{-et}(\text{at})^2\text{a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *at'is*. See **SUBACETATE**.—**Aqua subacetatis plumbici**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus**.—**Ceratum cum subacetate plumbico**. See **Ceratum PLUMBI subacetatis**.—**Liquor subacetatis plumbici**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis**.—**Solutio subacetatis ferri**. See **Liquor FERRI acetatis**.—**Solutio subacetatis plumbici**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis**.—**Solutio subacetatis plumbici diluta**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus**.—**S. cupricus**. See **COPPER subacetate**.—**S. plumbicus**. See **LEAD subacetate**.—**S. plumbicus liquidus**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis**.—**Unguentum subacetatis plumbici**. See **Unguentum PLUMBI**.

**SUBACETATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{t-at}$ . Lat., *subacetas*. Fr., *sous-acétate*. A basic acetate. [B.]—**Cupric s.** See **COPPER subacetate**.

**SUBACROMIAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{k-rom}^2\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ . From *sub*, under, and *acromion*, the acromion. Fr., *sous-acromial*. Situated below the acromion. [a, 48.]

**SUBACROMIOTROCHITERIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-rom}^2\text{i}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-trok}(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{t}^2\text{-it-e-a})^2\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . For deriv., see **SUB-\*, ACROMION**, and **TROCHITER**. See **INFRA-SPINATUS**.

**SUBACUTE**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{t'}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *acutus*, sharpened. Fr., *subaigu*. Ger., *halbheitzig*. Of disease, showing symptoms less pronounced than in the acute type. [a, 34.]

**SUBALARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-a}(\text{a}^2\text{r})^2\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *subalaire*. From *sub*, under, and *ala*, a wing. Situated below the axilla. [a, 48.]

**SUBALBUMINIZATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{l-bu}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{z-a}^2\text{'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *sub*, under, and *albumin* (q. v.). Fr., *subalbuminisation*. Diminution in the quantity of contained albumin. [B, 146.]

**SUBANAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{l}$ . Situated below the anus. [a, 48.]

**SUBANCONÆUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{s})\text{-ko}^2\text{n}(\text{kon})\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{c}^2\text{e})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sub*, under, and *anconæus* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-anconé*. Scattered muscular fibres extending between the lower posterior surface of the humerus and the capsule of the elbow. [L.]

**SUBAPICULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{p}(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-a}(\text{a}^2\text{r})^2\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ . From *sub*, under, and *apex* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-apiculaire*. Of the arista of grasses, inserted immediately under the apex of the pale. [a, 35.]

**SUBARACHNOID**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{k-noid}$ . Fr., *sous-arachnoïdien*. Situated beneath the arachnoid membrane. [a, 48.]

**SUBARBORESCENT**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{r-b-o}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{nt}$ . Lat., *sub-arborescens* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *arborescere*, to grow to be a tree). Somewhat tree-like in appearance. [a, 35.]

**SUBAREOLAR**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{o-lar}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *subareolaris*. Fr., *sous-aréolaire*. Situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

**SUBASTRAGALAR**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{s-tra}^2\text{g}^2\text{al-a}^2\text{r}$ . Pertaining to what is below the astragalus (cf. **S. AMPUTATION**). [a, 48.]

**SUBASTRINGENT**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{s-tri}^2\text{n}^2\text{'jnt}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *astringere*, to draw close. Slightly astringent.

**SUBATLOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-lo}(\text{lo}^2\text{a})^2\text{i}^2\text{-d}(\text{ed})^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . See **INFRA-ATLOIDEUS**.

**SUBAXIAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ . Situated below the axis.

**SUBAXILLARY**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-a}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{-l-a}^2\text{ri}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *subaxillaris*. Fr., *sous-axillaire*. 1. Situated beneath the axilla. [a, 17.] 2. See **INFRA-AXILLARIS**.

**SUBAXOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-a}^2\text{x}(\text{a}^2\text{x})\text{-o}(\text{o})^2\text{i}^2\text{-d}(\text{ed})^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . See **INFRA-AXOIDEUS**.

**SUBBASAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ba}^2\text{s}^2\text{-l}$ . Situated near the base. [L.]

**SUBBRACHYCEPHALIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-bra}^2\text{k-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{f-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, *brachy*, short, and *cephalic*, the head. Slightly brachycephalic; having the length-breadth index between 78 and 79. [L, 332.]

**SUBCÆCAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-se}^2\text{k}^2\text{-l}$ . Situated below the cæcum. [a, 48.]

**SUBCARBONAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-ka}^2\text{r-b-on}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *at'is*. See **SUBCARBONATE**.—**S. ammonicus**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).] See under **AMMONIUM carbonate**.—**S. ferroso-ferricus**. See **IRON carbonate**.—**S. kalicus**. See **POTASSIUM carbonate**.

**SUBCARBONATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ka}^2\text{r-b-o}^2\text{n-at}$ . Lat., *subcarbonas*. Fr., *sous-carbonate*. 1. As formerly used, a normal carbonate (as distinguished from a bicarbonate). 2. A neutral or basic carbonate, so called because it contains with relation to its basic constituent loss of the carbonic acid radicle than the normal carbonate. [B.]

**SUBCARBONIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ka}^2\text{r-b-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *subcarbonicus*. Containing a smaller amount of carbon than normal carbonic compounds; of basic carbonates, containing a smaller relative amount of the carbonic acid radicle than the normal carbonates. [B.]

**SUBCARBONICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-ka}^2\text{r-b-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Subcarbonic, containing a subcarbonate; with the name of a base, the subcarbonate of the base. [B.]

**SUBCAUDAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ka}^2\text{'d-l}$ . From *sub*, under, and *cauda*, the tail. Situated under the tail or cauda (said in embryology of a rudimentary prolongation of the intestine below the anus).

**SUBCENTRAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-se}^2\text{nt-r}^2\text{-l}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *centrum*, the centre. Nearly central. [a, 27.]

**SUBCEREBELLAR**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-se}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-be}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}$ . Situated below the cerebellum. [a, 48.]

**SUBCEREBRAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-se}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-br}^2\text{-l}$ . Situated below the cerebrum. [a, 48.]

**SUBCHLORIDE**, **SUBCHLORURET**, n's.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{-d}(\text{id})\text{-u}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{t}$ . Lat., *subchloridum*. Fr., *sous-hydrochlorure*. A chloride

containing less chlorine than another compound considered as the normal chloride; as sometimes used, an oxychloride. [B.]

**SUBCHORIONIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-kor-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$ . Situated beneath the chorion. [a, 48.]

**SUBCLASS**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-kla}^2\text{s}$ . A grade immediately subordinate to a class and of higher rank than an order or cohort. [a, 35.]

**SUBCLAVIAL**, **SUBCLAVIAN**, **SUBCLAVICULAR**, adj's.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-klav}^2\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ ,  $\text{-n}$ ,  $\text{-kla}^2\text{v-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *subclavius*. Fr., *sous-clavier*, *sous-claviculaire*. Situated beneath the clavicle. [L, 343.]

**SUBCLAVIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-kla}(\text{kla}^2\text{s})^2\text{vi}^2\text{(wi}^2\text{)-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Subclavian; as a n. m. (Fr., *sous-clavier*; Ger., *Schlüsselbein-muskel*, *Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel*), a muscle which arises from a groove on the lower surface of the clavicle and is inserted into the first costal cartilage; also, of Bardeleben, a rare muscle, arising from the clavicle and inserted into the superficial fascia of the pectoralis major. [L, 332].—**S. posticus**. See **STERNOSCAPULARIS** (1st def.).

**SUBCONJUNCTIVAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ko}^2\text{n-ju}^2\text{n-kt-i}^2\text{-v}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *subconjunctivalis*. Situated beneath the conjunctiva. [a, 48.]

**SUBCONTINUAL**, **SUBCONTINUOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ko}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *continuum*, uninterrupted. Ger., *halbanhaltend*. Continuous except for slight interruptions.

**SUBCORDATE**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ko}^2\text{rd-at}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *cor*, the heart. Nearly heart-shaped. [a, 35.]

**SUBCOSTAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ko}^2\text{s-t}^2\text{-l}$ . Lat., *subcostalis* (from *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *sous-costal*. Situated beneath the ribs or beneath a rib. [a, 48.]

**SUBCOTYLEDONARY**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ko}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{-ed-o}^2\text{n-a-ri}^2\text{s}$ . Situated beneath the cotyledons (said of the connective tissue of the uterine mucous membrane situated beneath the maternal cotyledons of the placenta).

**SUBCRANIAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-kran}^2\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ . Situated below the skull (cf. **S. PLATES**). [a, 48.]

**SUBCREPITANT**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-kre}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-nt}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *sous-crepitant*. Indistinctly crepitant, crackling. [D.]

**SUBCRUENTUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-kru}^2\text{(kru}^2\text{)-e}^2\text{nt-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *cruentus*, stained with blood. Somewhat like blood in color. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SUBCRUREUS** (Lat.), **SUBCRURALIS** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-kru}^2\text{(kru}^2\text{)-re}^2(\text{ra}^2\text{e}^2\text{a})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ ,  $\text{-rul}(\text{ra}^2\text{l})\text{i}^2\text{-s}$ . From *sub*, under, and *crura*, the leg. Fr., *sous-crural*. Ger., *unterer Schenkelmuskel*, *Kniegelenkspanner*. A small muscle lying beneath the cruræus and inserted into the capsule of the knee joint. [L.]

**SUBCULTURE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ku}^2\text{l-tu}^2\text{-r}$ . From *sub*, under, and *cultura*, cultivation. Of Buchanan, a continued cultivation of a virulent microphyte. ["Præctitioner," Mar., 1869, p. 232.]

**SUBCUNEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-ku}^2\text{n}(\text{ku}^2\text{n})^2\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sub*, under, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Ger., *Unterzwinkel*. A small group of cerebral convolutions on the lower surface of the occipital lobe, in front of the third occipital convolution, continuous with the gyrus fornicatus. [J, 6 (K).]

**SUBCURRENS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-ku}^2\text{r}(\text{ku}^2\text{r})^2\text{re}^2\text{nz}(\text{rans})$ . Gen., *-ren'tis*. From *succurrere*, to run under. See **SUCCUBOUS**.

**SUBCUTANEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ku}^2\text{t-an}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *subcutaneus* (from *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *sous-cutané*. Ger., *subcutan*. 1. Situated immediately beneath the skin. [G.] 2. Of an injection, thrown under the skin.

**SUBCUTANEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-ku}^2\text{t}(\text{ku}^2\text{t})\text{-an}(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Subcutaneous; as a n., a subcutaneous muscle. [a, 17.]—**S. colli**. See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**S. nuchæ**. A muscle arising from the lower surface of the occipital bone and blending with the upper portion of the fascia of the back. [L, 332.]

**SUBCUTICULAR**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-ku}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ . See **SUBEPIDERMIC**.

**SUBDELIRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-de}^2\text{l}(\text{dal})\text{-i}^2\text{er}^2(\text{er})^2\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *sub*, under, and *delirium*, madness. Fr., *subdelirium*. A mild delirium in which the attention of the patient may be aroused for a longer or shorter interval. [a, 34.]

**SUBDENTAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-de}^2\text{n-t}^2\text{-l}$ . From *sub*, under, and *dens*, a tooth. Situated below the teeth. [a, 48.]

**SUBDERMAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-du}^2\text{r-m}^2\text{-l}$ . From *sub*, under, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **SUBCUTANEOUS**.

**SUBDIROTTIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-di-kro}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{k}$ . For deriv., see **Sub-\*** and **DIROTTIC**. Obscurely dirotic. [a, 34.]

**SUBDIVIDED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-di}^2\text{-vid-e}^2\text{-d}$ . Lat., *subdivisus* (from *sub*, under, and *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *subdivisé*. Divided again, having secondary divisions. [a, 35.]

**SUBDOLICHOCEPHALIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-do}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k-o-a}^2\text{e}^2\text{-f-a}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, *δολύχης*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *subdolichocéphale*. Having the length-breadth index between 75 and 77.9. ["Arch. f. Anthropol." xx, p. 310 (a, 32); L.]

**SUBDORSO-ATLOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-do}^2\text{rs-o}(\text{o})^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-i}^2\text{do}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *sub*, under, *dorsum*, the back, *ἀτλας*, the atlas, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See **LOSARUS colli**.

**SUBDURAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-du}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-l}$ . From *sub*, under, and *dura* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-dure-ménie*. Situated beneath the dura. [a, 18.]

**SUBECTOPIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b-e}^2\text{k-to}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{k}$ . From *sub*, somewhat, and *ἐκτός*, out of place. Moderately displaced.

**SUBENCEPHALON** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{b}(\text{su}^4\text{b})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})^2\text{a}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . From *sub*, under, and *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Unterhirn*. The medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina. [L, 332.]



**SUBENDOTHELIAL**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>nd</sup>-o<sup>thel</sup>-i<sup>l</sup>. Fr., *sous-endothelial*. Situated beneath an endothelium. [J.]

**SUBEPINEUSCLEROTIC** (Ger.), n. Zub-e<sup>2</sup>p-e<sup>2</sup>n-du<sup>m</sup>-sklar-oz-e<sup>2</sup>. Scleroderm beneath the ependyma. [a, 34.]

**SUBEPIDERMAL, SUBEPIDERMIC**, adj's. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>m</sup>-m<sup>1</sup>, -m<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *sous-épidermique*. Situated beneath the epidermis. [a, 48.]

**SUBEPINEUX** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-ap-en-u<sup>2</sup>. See INFRASPINOUS.

**SUBEPITHELIAL, SUBEPITHELIAN**, adj's. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-thel-i<sup>2</sup>-l, -n. Situated beneath the epithelium.

**SUBER** (Lat.), n. n. (1st def.), m. (2d def.). Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)/u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r). Gen., *sub'eris*. 1. See Cork (1st def.). 2. A tree that yields cork.—**Cortex suberis**. See S. (1st def.).—**S. primus**. See QUERCUS s.—**S. secundus**. See QUERCUS ilex.

**SUBERAMIC ACID**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide suberamique*. A substance, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>42</sub>(CO.OH)(CO.NH<sub>2</sub>), formed by the action of heat on ammonium suberate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUBERANILIC ACID**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide suberanic*. Ger., *Suberanisäure*. A crystallizable substance, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>42</sub>(CO.OH)(CO.NH.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), found in the alcoholic solution from which suberanilide has been precipitated; an oily liquid which solidifies when cold. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUBERANILIDE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *subérani-lide*. A substance, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>42</sub>(CO.NH.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), produced by the action of aniline on suberic acid under the influence of heat. It forms microscopic crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUBERIC**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k. Derived from cork. [B.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide subérique*. Ger., *Subersäure, Suberylsäure, Korksäure*. A dibasic acid, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>42</sub>(CO.OH)<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained from cork by prolonged boiling with nitric acid or by the saponification of castor-oil and other oils and fats. It occurs as long acicular or irregular tabular crystals. [B; 3 (a, 38).]

**SUBERICERIN**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>s-er-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *subéricérine*. Cerin obtained from cork. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUBERIFICATION**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. See CUTINIZATION.

**SUBERIMIDE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *subérimide*. Of Arppe, a white crystalline powder obtained by heating suberic acid to 170° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUBERIN**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *subérine*. Ger., *Korkstoff*. A modification of cellulose obtained from cork, resembling (according to some, identical with) cutin; used as a dusting powder. [B, 93 (a, 14); a, 35.]

**SUBERONE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-on. Fr., *subérone*. A ketone, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O, derived from suberic acid; a liquid of the odor of pepper-mint. [B, 2, 3, 93 (a, 38).]

**SUBEROSE, SUBEROUS**, adj's. Su<sup>b</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r-os, -u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *suberosus*. Fr., *subéreux*. Ger., *korkig, korkartig*. Resembling cork, having a corky texture. [a, 35.]

**SUBETH** (Ar.), n. See COMA.

**SUBFAMILY**, n. -Su<sup>b</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>. From *sub*, under, and *familia*, a family. Ger., *Subfamilie, Unterfamilie*. A group immediately subordinate to a family. [a, 48.]

**SUBFLAVUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-fla<sup>2</sup>(fla<sup>2</sup>)/vu<sup>2</sup>s(vu<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*-, somewhat, and *flavus*, yellow. Yellowish. [a, 35.]

**SUBFLUORIDE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-flu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A fluoride containing a smaller amount of fluorine than the ordinary fluoride. [B, 2.]

**SUBFRIGIDUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-fri<sup>2</sup>j(freg)/i<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*-, somewhat, and *frigidus*, cold. See CHILLY.

**SUBFRONTAL**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-fru<sup>2</sup>n-t<sup>2</sup>l. From *sub*, under, and *frons*, the forehead. Situated below the frontal bone. [a, 48.]

**SUBGENUS** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-ge<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s); in Eng., *sub-gen'u<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-gen'eris*. Fr., *sous-genre*. Ger., *Untergattung*. A group nearly as important as a genus and immediately subordinate to it, comprising a section or sections of species. [a, 35.]

**SUBGERMINAL**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>l. From *sub*, under, and *germen*, a germ. Situated beneath a germinal structure.

**SUBGLENOID**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-glen-oid. Fr., *sous-glénoïdien*. See INFRAGLENOID.

**SUBGLENOIDALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-gle<sup>2</sup>n(glan)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See SUBSCAPULARIS minor.

**SUBGLOTTIC**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>k. See INFRAGLOTTIC.

**SUBGRONDATION** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>b</sup>-gro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>d-a<sup>2</sup>-se-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. An old term for a fracture of the skull. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBHEPATIC**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-he<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>-t-i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, under, and *hep*, the liver. Fr., *sous-hépatique*. Beneath, on the lower surface of, or in the lower portion of the liver. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBHYDROCHLORAS** (Lat.), **SUBHYDROCHLORETUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-hid(hu<sup>2</sup>d)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-klor(ch<sup>2</sup>lor)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s), -klor(ch<sup>2</sup>lor)-et(at)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gen., *-at'is, -et'i*. See SUBCHLORIDE.

**SUBHYDROSULPHATE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-hid-ro-sul<sup>2</sup>f(at). Lat., *subhydrosulphas*. Fr., *sous-hydro-sulfate*. A compound of a base with a smaller amount of hydrogen sulphide than the base can take up; also a subsulphide or oxysulphide. [B.]

**SUBHYOID**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-hi<sup>2</sup>-oid. Fr., *sous-hyôidien*. See INFRAPHYOID.

**SUB-ICTERIC**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k-te<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*-, somewhat, and *icterus*, jaundice. Fr., *subictérique*. Pertaining to icterus in a modified form or degree. [B.]

**SUBICULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Dim. of *suber*, a support. Fr., *subicule*. Ger., *Unterlage* (1st def.),

*Fadenboden* (1st def.). 1. The filamentous mycelium of certain *Fungi*. [a, 35.] 2. See *Uncinate gyrus*.—**S. cornu Ammonis** [Burdach]. See *Uncinate gyrus*.

**SUBINFLAMMATION**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n-fla<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *subinflammatio* (from *sub*-, somewhat, and *inflammatio*, inflammation). Fr., s. Ger., *gelinde Entzündung*. A slight inflammation of slow progress. [a, 34.]

**SUBINTESTINAL**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n-te<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>l. From *sub*, under, and *intestinum*, a gut. Situated below the intestine. [a, 48.]

**SUBINTRANT**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n-tr<sup>2</sup>-nt. Lat., *subintrans* (from *subintrare*, to go into secretly). Fr., s. Ger., *vorhereintretend, zwischeneintretend*. Of a fever, having a second paroxysm begin before the first has wholly subsided. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBINVOLUTION**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n-vo<sup>2</sup>-l-u<sup>2</sup>-sh'n. Lat., *subinvolutio* (from *sub*-, defectively, and *involutio*, a rolling up). Defective involution (as of the uterus). [a, 48.]—**Menstrual s.** S. of the endometrium after menstruation. [M. P. Jacobi, "Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Sept., 1885, p. 915.]

**SUBIODIDE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-od-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A compound of an element or radicle with iodine, containing a smaller proportionate amount of iodine than the ordinary iodide; also, as sometimes used, on oxyiodide. [B.]

**SUBIRATS** (Sp.), n. Su<sup>b</sup>-e-ra<sup>2</sup>s. A place in Barcelona, Spain, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**SUBJECT**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>-kt. From *subjicere*, to throw under. 1. An individual subjected to observation, treatment, or experiment. 2. A cadaver used for dissection. [a, 17.]

**SUBJECTIVE**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>-kt-i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *subjectivus*. Fr., *subjectif*. Ger., *subjektiv*. Of symptoms, discernible by the patient, but not patent to physical examination (cf. OBJECTIVE).

**SUBKINGDOM**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-du<sup>2</sup>m. A series, a division of a kingdom. In botany there are two, phanerogams and cryptogams. [a, 35.] Cf. PHYLUM and CLASSIFICATION.

**SUBLACRYMAL** [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su<sup>b</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-kre-ma<sup>2</sup>l. See *Sphenial bone*.

**SUBLATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-la<sup>2</sup>(la<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *sublatum*, the supine of *tolle*, to lift up. Removal. [a, 48.]—**S. cataractæ**. See *Depressio cataractæ*.—**S. chorioideæ**. Subchorioid dropsy. [a, 34.]—**S. retinæ**. Detachment of the retina. [a, 34.]

**SUBLIGACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-li<sup>2</sup>-g-a<sup>2</sup>-k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *sub*, under, and *ligare*, to bind. See TRUSS.

**SUBLIGATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-li<sup>2</sup>-g-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/o<sup>2</sup>r. From *subligare*, to tie below. See HYPODESMEUS.

**SUBLIGATURA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-li<sup>2</sup>-g-a<sup>2</sup>-t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/a<sup>2</sup>. See TRUSS.

**SUBLIGNEOUS**, adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-g-ne<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *sublignosus* (from *sub*, under, and *lignum*, wood). Fr., *sous-ligneux*. Of plants, woody at the base and herbaceous at the top. [a, 35.]

**SUBLIMAT** (Ger.), n. Zub-lem-a<sup>2</sup>t. See *SUBLIMATE* and *Corrosive SUBLIMATE*.—**S'albuminat**. See *HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum albuminatum*.—**S'holzwohle**. Wood-wool impregnated with corrosive sublimate.—**S'räucherung**. Fumigation with corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**S'seide**. Silk for sutures made aseptic by boiling for 15 minutes in a 1-to-500 solution of corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**S'seife**. Castile soap containing 1 per cent. of corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**SUBLIMATE**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>m-at. Lat., *sublimatum, sublimatus*. Fr., s., *sublimé*. Ger., *Sublimat*. 1. In sublimation, that portion of a substance which volatilizes and subsequently condenses and assumes the solid form. 2. Any substance usually obtained by sublimation. [B.]—**Corrosive s.** Fr., *sublimé (corrosif)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätzendes Quecksilbersublimat, Sublimat*. Mercury bichloride; so called on account of its acid properties and its preparation by sublimation. [B.]—**Corrosive-s. gauze**. Gauze impregnated with a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mercury bichloride in 100 parts of alcohol, and adding 150 of distilled water, 50 of glycerin, and a little fuchsine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

**SUBLIMATION**, n. Su<sup>b</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *sublimatio* (from *sublimare*, to lift up on high). Fr., s. Ger., *S., Sublimierung*. The act or process of vaporization of a solid body by means of heat, with subsequent reconcondensation in a purified but essentially unaltered form. [B.]

**SUBLIMATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-li<sup>2</sup>m(lem)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *SUBLIMATE*.—**Liquor sublimati corrosivi**. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi*.—**S. dulce**. See *MERCURY chloride*.

**SUBLIMATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-li<sup>2</sup>m(lem)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See *SUBLIMATE*.—**S. corrosivus**. See *MERCURY bichloride*.

**SUBLIME**, v. tr. and intr. Su<sup>b</sup>-lim'. From *sublimare*, to raise on high. Fr., *sublimer*. Ger., *sublimiren*. 1. To subject to sublimation. 2. To undergo sublimation. [B.]

**SUBLIME** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>b</sup>-lem. See *SUBLIMIS*.—**S. des doigts**. See *FLEXOR sublimis digitorum*.

**SUBLIMÉ** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>b</sup>-le-ma. See *SUBLIMED*; as a n., see *SUBLIMATE* and *Corrosive SUBLIMATE*.—**Emulsion de s. corrosif**. An emulsion consisting of 32 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 4 grammes of ether, 150 grammes of peppermint water, 30 grammes of syrup of marsh-mallow, and the yolks of two eggs. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Ethéroïde de s. corrosif**. See *Æther mercurialis*.—**Pommade de s. corrosif**. See *Formade de Cirillo*.—**Solution aqueuse de s. corrosif**. See *Liquor mercurialis*.—**S. corrosif**. See *MERCURY bichloride*.—**S. doux**. See *MERCURY chloride*.—**Trochisques de s. corrosif**. See *Trochisci muratis oxygenati HYDRARGYRI*.



**SUBLIMIRUNG** (Ger.), n. Zub-lem-er'un<sup>2</sup>. See **SUBLIMATION**.

**SUBLIMIS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-lim(lem)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Lit., elevated; superficial; as a n. (Fr., *sublime*), a superficial muscle. [C.]—**S. phalangorum**. See **EPITROCHLOPHALANGIUS** and **FLEXOR sublimis digitorum**.

**SUBLINGUAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-li<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/gw<sup>1</sup>. Fr., *sous-lingual*. Situated beneath the tongue. [C.]

**SUBLOBULAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-lo<sup>2</sup>b'u<sup>1</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *sublobé* (1st def.), *sous-lobulaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly lobular. 2. Situated beneath a lobule.

**SUBLUMBAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-lu<sup>2</sup>mb'a<sup>2</sup>r. From *sub*, under, and *lumbus*, a loin. Fr., *sous-lombaire*. Situated under the loins. [a, 48.]

**SUBLUMBO-ILIACUS** (Lat.), **SUBLUMBOPUBIALIS** (Lat.), n's. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-lu<sup>2</sup>mb(lu<sup>4</sup>mb)'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), -pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)-i<sup>2</sup>l-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. For deriv., see **Sub**, **LUMBUS**, **ILIACUS**, and **PUBES**. See **Psoas parvus**.

**SUBLUMBOTIBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-lu<sup>2</sup>mb(lu<sup>4</sup>mb)'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>b(t<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>l-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *sub*, under, *lumbus* (q. v.), and *tibia* (q. v.). See **Long adductor of the leg**.

**SUBLUMBOTROCHANTINEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-lu<sup>2</sup>mb(lu<sup>4</sup>mb)'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-trok(tro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-i<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, under, *lumbus* (q. v.), and **trochantin** (see **TROCHANTER**). See **Psoas magnus**.

**SUBLUXATION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-lu<sup>2</sup>x-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *subluxatio* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *luxare*, to dislocate). Fr., s. Ger., *S. Gelenk-distorsion*. A partial dislocation of a bone. [E; L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBMALLÉAL** [G. St. Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ma<sup>2</sup>-la-a<sup>2</sup>l. The articular bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

**SUBMAMMARY**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ma<sup>2</sup>m'ar-i<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *submamär*. See **INFRA-MAMMARY**.

**SUBMARGINAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ma<sup>2</sup>rj'i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>1</sup>. From *sub*, under, and *margo*, a margin. Situated near the border. [a, 35.]

**SUBMATITÉ** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ma<sup>2</sup>-te-ta. Dullness on percussion. [D, 51.]

**SUBMAXILLARY**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ma<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>l-a-r'i<sup>2</sup>. From *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *sous-maxillaire*. Ger., *submaxillär*. Situated beneath the jaw; as a n., the inferior mandible in birds. [L, 343.]

**SUBMAXILLOCUTANEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-ma<sup>2</sup>x-(ma<sup>2</sup>x)'i<sup>2</sup>l-lo(1o<sup>2</sup>)-ku<sup>2</sup>t(ku<sup>4</sup>t)-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, under, *maxilla* (q. v.), and *cutis* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-maxillo-cutané*. See **PLATYSMA myodes**.

**SUBMAXILLOLABIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-ma<sup>2</sup>x-(ma<sup>2</sup>x)'i<sup>2</sup>l-lo(1o<sup>2</sup>)-lab(la<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>l-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *sub*, under, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sous-maxillo-labial*. See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.

**SUBMEDIAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-med'i<sup>2</sup>-l. From *sub*, under, and *medius*, middle. Situated beneath the middle of a structure.

**SUBMENTAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-me<sup>2</sup>n't<sup>1</sup>. Fr., *sous-mental*. Ger., s. Situated beneath the chin. [C.]

**SUBMERGÉ** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-me<sup>2</sup>r-zha. Submerged, drowned. **SUBMERGED**, **SUBMERSE**, adj's. Su<sup>2</sup>b-mu<sup>2</sup>rjd', -mu<sup>2</sup>rst'. Lat., *submersus*. Fr., *submergé*. Ger., *untergetaucht*. 'Sunk beneath the surface of a liquid; of plants, growing beneath the surface of water. [a, 35.]

**SUBMETALLIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, somewhat, and *metallum*, a metal. Somewhat metallic. [B.]

**SUBMICROSCOPIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-mi<sup>2</sup>k-ro<sup>2</sup>s-ko<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, under, *μικρός*, small, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Nearly microscopic; requiring a weak lens for its proper discernment. [B; L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBMISSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-mi<sup>2</sup>s'shi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *submittere*, to place under. A lowering. [A, 312 (a, 48).]—**S. cordis**. Cardiac systole. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SUBMORPHOUS**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-mo<sup>2</sup>rf'u<sup>2</sup>s. From *sub*, under, and *μορφή*, form. Intermediate in structure between a crystal and an amorphous body said of small, rounded bodies having on section a concentrically laminated and radiated appearance, occurring when an insoluble crystalline salt is thrown down in a colloidal medium, and due to the union, molecule by molecule, of the crystal with the colloid. [B, 11.]

**SUBMUCOSA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-mu<sup>2</sup>k(muk)-o<sup>2</sup>s'a<sup>2</sup>. The areolar tissue immediately beneath a mucous membrane. [L.]

**SUBMUCOUS**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-mu<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>s. From *sub*, under, and *mucosus*, mucous. Situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane. [L.]

**SUBMURIAS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-mu<sup>2</sup>(mu<sup>4</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -at/i<sup>2</sup>s. A subchloride or oxychloride. [B.]—**S. ammoniaco-hydrargyricus**. See **Ammoniated MERCURY**.

**SUBNASAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-na<sup>2</sup>s'l. From *sub*, under, and *nasus*, the nose. Situated below the nose. [a, 48.]

**SUBNITRAS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-ni<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>2</sup>s(ra<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -rat/i<sup>2</sup>s. See **SUBNITRATE**.—**S. bismuthicus**. See **BISMUTH SUBNITRATE**.—**S. hydrargyricus**. See **MERCURY SUBNITRATE**.—**Tabellæ canabinæ bismuthicæ**. See **TROCHISCI BISMUTHI**.—**Unguentum subnitratis hydrargyrici**. See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI OZIDI RUBRI**.

**SUBNITRATE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-nit'rat. Lat., *subnitratis*. Fr., *sous-azotate*, *sous-nitrate*. A basic nitrate. [B.]

**SUBNORMAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-no<sup>2</sup>r'm'l. From *sub*, under, and *norma*, a rule. Slightly less than normal. [a, 48.]

**SUBNUCLEUS** [Spitzka] (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-nu<sup>2</sup>(nu<sup>4</sup>)/kle<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, under, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. One of the

parts into which the larger collections of nerve-cells are divided by the passage of delicate intersecting fasciculi through them. [“Med. Record,” Oct. 11, 1884, p. 421 (K).]

**SUBOCCIPITAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t'l. Lat., *suboccipitalis*. See **INFRA-OCCIPITAL**.

**SUBOCCIPITALIS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>t-a-(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See **INFRA-OCCIPITAL**; as a n., in the m., an anomalous muscle which arises from the external occipital protuberance and is inserted into the superior curved line or blends with the posterior portion of the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus. [L, 332.]

**SUBOCCIPITO-BREGMATIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>-t-o-bre<sup>2</sup>-g-ma<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. For deriv., see **Sub**, **OCCIPUT**, and **BREGMA**. Extending between the inferior occipital region and the bregma. [L.]

**SUBOCULARE** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-o<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>r)/e<sup>2</sup>(e<sup>2</sup>). From *sub*, under, and *oculus*, the eye. See **MALAR BONE**.

**SUBORBITAL**, **SUBORBITAR**, **SUBORBITARY**, adj's. Su<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>rb'i<sup>2</sup>-t'l, -ta<sup>2</sup>r, -ta<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *sub*, under, and *orbitis*, the orbit. See **INFRA-ORBITAL**.

**SUBORDER**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>rd'u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *subordo*. Ger., *Unterordnung*. A group immediately subordinate to an order. [a, 35.]

**SUBOXIDE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-o<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(id). Lat., *suboxidum*, *suboxydum*. Fr., *suboxyde*, *sous-oxide*, *sous-oxyde*. Ger., *Suboxyd*. An oxide which contains less oxygen than the ordinary oxide. [B.]

**SUBPARALYTIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, somewhat, and **παρὰλυτικός**, paralytic. Slightly paralytic. [a, 34.]

**SUBPARIETAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pa<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-t'l. From *sub*, under, and *paries*, a wall. Situated below the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure. [a, 48.]

**SUBPATELLAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pa<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *sub*, under, and *patella* (q. v.). Situated below the patella. [a, 48.]

**SUBPECTORAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pe<sup>2</sup>kt'o<sup>2</sup>-r'l. From *sub*, under, and *pectus*, the chest. Placed below the chest or breast.

**SUBPEDUNCULAR**, **SUBPEDUNCULATE**, adj's. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pe<sup>2</sup>d-u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r, -at. From *sub*, under, and *pedunculus*, a foot-stalk. Fr., *subpédiculé* (1st def.), *sous-pédiculaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly pedunculate. 2. Situated beneath a peduncle.

**SUBPERICARDIAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rd'i<sup>2</sup>-l. From *sub*, under, and *pericardium* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-pericardique*. Situated beneath the pericardium. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBPERIOSTEAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-st'e<sup>2</sup>-l. From *sub*, under, and *periosteum* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-périoste*. Beneath the periosteum. [a, 48.]

**SUBPERITONEAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-n'e<sup>2</sup>-l. From *sub*, under, and *peritonæum* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-péritonéal*. Ger., *subperitonäal*. Situated beneath the peritonæum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUBPETIOLAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pe<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>o-la<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *subpetiolaris*. Fr., *sous-pétioilaire*. Ger., *unterblattstielländig*. Situated under the petiole. [a, 35.] See **S. BVD**.

**SUBPHOSPHORICUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-fo<sup>2</sup>s(fo<sup>4</sup>)-fo<sup>2</sup>r'-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Of the Gr. Ph., containing a dihydric phosphate; with the name of a base, the dihydric phosphate of the base. [B.]

**SUBPHRENIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-fre<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, under, and **φρήν**, the diaphragm. Situated beneath the diaphragm. [a, 34.]

**SUBLACENTA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-pla<sup>2</sup>s(pla<sup>4</sup>k)-e<sup>2</sup>nt'a<sup>2</sup>. From *sub*, under, and *placenta* (q. v.). See **DECIDUA vera**.

**SUBPLEURAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-plu<sup>2</sup>r'l. From *sub*, under, and **πλευρά** (see **PLEURA**). Situated beneath the pleura. [L.]

**SUBPONTINE**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-po<sup>2</sup>nt'i<sup>2</sup>n. From *sub*, under, and *pons*, a bridge. Situated below the pons Varolii. [a, 48.]

**SUBPOPLITEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-pop-li<sup>2</sup>-te(a)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, below, and *poplitis*, the ham. See **POPLITEUS**.

**SUBPUBIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-pu<sup>2</sup>b'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, under, and *pubes* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-pubien*. Situated below the pubic arch. [C.]

**SUBPUBIOFEMORALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)'i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fe<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>r-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *femur* (q. v.). See **ADDUCTOR femoris brevis**.

**SUBPUBIOPROSTATICUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)'i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pro<sup>2</sup>s-ta<sup>2</sup>t(i<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *prostate*, the prostate. See **Compressor prostate**.

**SUBPUBIOTIBIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)'i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>b(t<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *tibia* (q. v.). See **Short adductor of the leg**.

**SUBPUBIOTROCHANTERITIS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-pu<sup>2</sup>b(pub)'i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>o(o<sup>2</sup>)-trok(tro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-e-a<sup>2</sup>/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and **trochantin**, a trochanter. A subpubic muscle attached to a femoral trochanter.—**S. externus**. See **Obturator externus**.—**S. internus**. See **Obturator internus**.

**SUBRAMOSE**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ra<sup>2</sup>m'os. From *sub*, somewhat, and *ramosus*, full of boughs. Slightly branching. [a, 35.]

**SUBREGULARIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>4</sup>b)-re<sup>2</sup>(rag)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>-flor'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *sub*, somewhat, *regularis*, regular, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *subréguliflore*. Of the calathidium and disc, composed of flowers in which the corollas are nearly regular. [a, 35.]

**SUBRETINAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-re<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>-n'l. From *sub*, under, and *retina*, the retina. Fr., *sous-rétinien*. Situated beneath the retina.

**SUBRUPEAL** [G. St. Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ru<sup>2</sup>-pa-a<sup>2</sup>l. The articular bone of the crocodile. [L, 14.]

**SUBSALT**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>b-sa<sup>2</sup>t'l. Fr., *sous-sel*. See **BASIC SALT**.

**SUBSCAPULAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>b-ska<sup>2</sup>p'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *subscapularis*. Situated beneath or on the anterior aspect of the scapula.



**SUBSCAPULARIS** (Lat.), adj. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-ar(a<sup>2</sup>r)<sup>1</sup>²s*. See **SUBSCAPULAR**; as a n. (Fr., *sous-scapulaire*; Ger., *Unterschulterblattmuskel*), a muscle arising from nearly the whole of the ventral surface of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**S. minor**. An anomalous muscle arising from the margin of the scapula and inserted into the capsule of the scapulo-humeral articulation, or into the humerus. [L. 31, 332.]

**SUBSCAPULO-CAPSULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>ps(ka<sup>2</sup>ps)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/r<sup>1</sup>²s*. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (q. v.), and *capsula*, a capsule. See **SUBSCAPULARIS minor**.

**SUBSCAPULOHUMERALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hu<sup>2</sup>m(hu<sup>2</sup>m)-e<sup>2</sup>r-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>1</sup>²s*. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (q. v.), and *humerus* (q. v.). See **SUBSCAPULARIS minor**.

**SUBSCAPULOHYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-hi(hu<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)*. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (q. v.), and *hōiōs*, hyoid. Of Percival, see **OMOHYOIDEUS** (2d def.).

**SUBSCAPULOTROCHINEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tro<sup>2</sup>ch(tro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s))*. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (q. v.), and *τροχός*, a runner. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

**SUBSCRIPTIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-skri<sup>2</sup>p(skrip)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o*. Gen., -*on*is. From *scribere*, to write underneath. In a prescription, the directions to the pharmacist, showing how the ingredients are to be compounded and prepared. [B. 10.]

**SUBSECTION**, n. *Su<sup>b</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>k/shu<sup>2</sup>n*. Lat., *subsectio* (from *sub*, under, and *secare*, to divide). A group immediately subordinate to a section. [a. 35.]

**SUBSEROUS**, adj. *Su<sup>b</sup>-ser<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>s*. From *sub*, under, and *serum* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-séreux*. Situated beneath a serous membrane. [L. 56 (a. 43).]

**SUBSESSILE**, adj. *Su<sup>b</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l*. Lat., *subsessilis* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *sessilis*, sessile). Fr., s. Having a very short support or stalk; nearly sessile. [a. 35.]

**SUBSPECIES** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-spe(spe<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>(ki<sup>2</sup>)-ez(as)*; in Eng., *sub-species*. Gen., -*es*. From *sub*, under, and *species* (q. v.). A variety having such decided characteristics as nearly to have the characters of a distinct species. [a. 35.]

**SUBSTANCE**, n. *Su<sup>b</sup>-st<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>s*. Gr., *οὐσία*, *oûsia*. Lat., *substantia* (from *substare*, to be present). Fr., s. Ger., *Substanz*. 1. That of which anything is composed or of which it consists. [a. 48.] 2. In histology, a general term for tissue, etc. [J.]—**Adamantine s.** See **ENAMEL**.—**Adenoid s.** See **ADENOID TISSUE**.—**Alibis s.** That portion of the chyme that is destined for the nourishment of the body. [L. 42.]—**Alimentary s.** An article of food in the crude form as supplied by Nature. [K. 14.]—**Basis-s.** (Heitzmann). 1. See **Ground-s.** (1st def.). 2. In connective tissue, etc., the entire s., except protoplasmic bodies or cells. [J. 26.]—**Bony basis-s.** See **OSSEOUS BASIS-s.**—**Cancellated (or cancellous) osseous s.** See **SPONGY BONE-s.**—**Cartilaginous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, chondrin. [J. 26.]—**Cell-s.** See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Central gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA**.—**Chondrogenous basis-s.** See **CHONDRIN**.—**Cineritious s.** See **ALA CINEREA** and **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**Compact osseous s.** Ger., *dichte Knochensubstanz*. The more compact tissue found in long bones and forming the superficial portion of flat or short bones. [L. 332.]—**Conglobate gland s.** The adenoid tissue of conglobate glands. [J.]—**Connective s.** See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**Contractile s.** 1. Any living s. or tissue capable of contraction (e. g., undifferentiated protoplasm, muscular tissue, cilia, etc.). [J. 2] The contractile portion of a muscle fibre (i. e., that within the sarcolemma). [L. 332.] 3. See **Dark disc**.—**Corks s.** Cutin. [a. 35.]—**Cortical s. of a hair.** The bundles of fibres cemented together which constitutes the larger portion of a hair. In colored hairs they contain pigment granules. [L.]—**Cortical s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney immediately beneath its fibrous covering. It is of a light crimson-brown color and about two lines in thickness, sends numerous processes (columns of Bertini) between the pyramids, and contains the Malpighian corpuscles and the terminals of the renal artery. [L.]—**Cortical s. of the suprarenal capsule.** The s. forming the external and greater portion of the suprarenal capsule. It consists of a fibrous stroma containing column-like groups of polyedral cells. [L.]—**Fibrinoplastic s.** Paraglobulin. [B.]—**Fibrous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, the fibrous or laminated s. of striated or fibrous connective tissue, yielding glue or a glue-like body on being boiled. [J. 26.]—**Fused ganglion-cell s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Gelatinous central s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA CENTRALIS**.—**Gelatinous ganglion-cell s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA**.—**Gelatinous s. of Rolandi.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA ROLANDI**.—**Germinal s.** See **GERM PLASMA**.—**Ground s.** Fr., *s. intercellulaire*. Ger., *Grundsubstanz*, *Zwischensubstanz* (1st def.), *Kittsubstanz* (1st def.). 1. The homogeneous s. or matrix in which the structural elements (cells and fibres) are imbedded, or which cements them together. Cf. **Cell-cement**. 2. The homogeneous hyaline material in the substance of cells in which is imbedded the network of protoplasm. [J.] See **PLASM**, **line s.** See **STROMA**.—**Horny s.** See **CORNEOUS TISSUE**.—**Hyaline s.** See **OBLASTEMA (1st def.).—**Hyaloid s.** See **CORPUS**.—**Ground-s.** (1st def.).—**ular s.** 1. See **CYTOBLASTEMA (1st def.). 2. **terglobular s.** Of (.).—**Interfibrillar s.** See **ENCHYLEMA**.—**Inconstant irregular cavity, zermak, the s. of dentin** which appears to it is most marked next the *as* when a cross-section is dried in the air. s. See **Ground-s.** (1st def.).—**cementum.** [J. 30, 35.]—**Intermediate osseous s.** Osseous tissue between *and* **Lateral disc**.—**Interstitial osseotential s.** See **ACHROMATIN** on the lamellæ of bone. [L. 332.]—**Intertubular s.** The homogen. **CYTOCHYLEMA**, and **ENCHYLEMA**.—the dental canals are situated *in* the matrix of dentin in which [L. 351.]—**Intervertebral s.******

See **Intervertebral CARTILAGES**.—**Isotrope s.** See **Lateral disc**.—**Living s.** See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Medullary s.** Lat., *tela medullaris*. Fr., *tissu médullaire*. Ger., *Markgewebe*. 1. The s. forming the medulla of a part, as of bone; the tissue forming the medullary in contradistinction to the cortical part of an organ, as of the kidney. [G.] 3. In botany, pith. [a. 35.]—**Medullary s. of hair.** The hair-pith. [L.] See under **HAIR**.—**Medullary s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney internal to and denser and more distinctly striated than the cortical s. It consists mainly of the pyramids of Ferrein and the papillæ. [L.]—**Medullary s. of the suprarenal capsules.** The internal portion of the suprarenal capsules. It consists of a reticular fibrous stroma inclosing irregularly shaped cells and venous capillaries. [L.]—**Middle perforated s.** See **Posterior perforated space**.—**Molecular (ganglion-cell) s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Mucoid basis-s.** **Myxomatous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, the non-glue-yielding, translucent s. which distinguishes the form of connective tissue called by him myxomatous or mucoid. [J. 26.]—**Nervous s.** See **Nervous tissue**.—**Nuclear s.** See **CHROMATIN** and **NUCLEOPLASM**.—**Nucleoplasmic s.** See **Nucleoplasmic body**.—**Osseous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, "a dense, opaque, glue-yielding s. of striated or laminated appearance, infiltrated with lime salts" which serves to distinguish bone. [J. 26.]—**Osseous s. of a tooth.** See **DENTIN**.—**Osteogenic s.** See **OSTEOGEN**.—**Osteoid s.** See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**Parietal s.** Of Remak, the matrix of cartilage. [J. 35.]—**Proteic s.** See **PROTEID**.—**Reticular s.** See **Reticular formation**.—**Reticular s. of bone.** See **Spongy bone s.**—**Reticulated white s.** Lat., *substantia reticularis alba*. A reticulated layer of white nervous tissue on the anterior half of the uncinate gyrus. [L. 31, 142.]—**Roland's gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA ROLANDI**.—**Sarcoid s.** See **SARCOIDE**.—**Secondary s.** See **Lateral disc**.—**Solid nutritive s's.** Solid materials (e. g., eggs, slices of potatoes and of carrots, gelatin, gelose, and gelatinized blood-serum) used in bacteriological cultures. [L. 164 (a. 27).]—**Spongy bone (or osseous) s.** Bone tissue containing numerous cavities, giving it a cancellated appearance; found in the articular ends of long bones and in the interior of the short and flat bones. [B. 1, 332.]—**Spongy s. of the nerve-centres.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**S. amorphe** (Fr.). See **ACHROMATIN**.—**S. blanche perforée de Vieq d'Azay** (Fr.). See **ESPACE PERFORÉ LATÉRAL**.—**S. cellulaire** (Fr.). Cellular tissue. [a. 35.]—**S. cendrée** (Fr.). See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**S. centrale** (Fr.). The central gray matter of the brain. [J. 36 (K).]—**S. conjonctive** (Fr.). See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**S. criblée antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. criblée postérieure** (Fr.). See **Posterior perforated space**. [I. 39.]—**S. de soutien** (Fr.). See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**S. éburnée** (Fr.). See **DENTIN**.—**S. émailée** (Fr.). See **ENAMEL**.—**S. gélatineuse centrale** (Fr.). See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA**.—**S. herbacée** (Fr.). Cellular tissue. [a. 35.]—**S. noire** (de Sömmerring) (Fr.). See **LOCUS NIGER**.—**S. perforée antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. perforée médiane** (Fr.). See **Posterior perforated space**.—**S. perforée médiane antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. perforée (médiane) moyenne (ou postérieure)** (Fr.). See **Posterior perforated space**.—**S. rhomboïdale** (Fr.). See **CORPUS DENTATUM**.—**S. striée** (Fr.). See **ENAMEL**.—**S. ternaire** (Fr.). A non-nitrogenous principle composed of three elements. [a. 18.]—**S. tubuleuse** (Fr.). See **DENTIN**.—**S. vitrée** (Fr.). See **ENAMEL**.—**Supporting s.** Ger., *Stützsubstanz*. A supporting tissue or s. (e. g., neuroglia, connective tissue, etc.). [J.]—**Ventricular gray s.** Ger., *grauer Boden*. Of Meynert, the gray matter immediately adjacent to one of the ventricles of the brain; also the floor of the fourth ventricle. [J. 31 (K).]—**Vitreous s.** See **ENAMEL**.—**White s. of Schwann**. The medullary sheath of a nerve. [L.]

**SUBSTANTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-sta<sup>2</sup>n(sta<sup>2</sup>n)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>*. See **SUBSTANCE**.—**S. adamantina.** See **ENAMEL**.—**S. antica media.** See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. callosa, S. candida.** The medullary cerebral substance. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. cinerea.** Gray nervous matter. [L.]—**S. cinerea gelatinosa.** See **S. gelatinosa**.—**S. cineritia.** The gray substance of the brain. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. conjunctoria.** See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**S. corticalis (cerebri).** The cortex cerebri. [L.]—**S. corticalis lentis.** The peripheral portion or cortex of the lens, as distinct from the nucleus. [F.]—**S. corticalis pili.** See **Cortical substance of a hair**.—**S. corticalis renis.** See **Cortical substance of the kidney**.—**S. cribrosa lateralis.** See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. cribrosa media.** See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**S. dentalis ossea.** The cement of a tooth. [L.]—**S. dentalis tubulosa.** See **DENTIN**.—**S. dentis.** The tissue forming the teeth (enamel, cement, and dentin). [J.]—**S. dentis propria** (seu tubulosa), **S. eburnea.** See **DENTIN**.—**S. ferruginea.** 1. See **S. grisea**. 2. The gray substance of the locus cereuleus. [J. 6 (K).]—**S. ferruginea Arnoldii.** See **S. ferruginea** (2d def.).—**S. ferruginea superior.** See **NUCLEUS OF THE TEGMENTUM**.—**S. fibrosa pili.** See **Cortical substance of a hair**.—**S. filamentosa.** See **ENAMEL**.—**S. flava.** Ger., *gelbe Substanz*. The yellow nerve substance of the brain. [J. 3 (K).]—**S. fundamentalis dentis.** See **Intertubular substance**.—**S. fusca.** See **S. nigra**.—**S. gelatinosa.** Neuroglia having a transparent, jelly-like appearance when fresh. [J.]—**S. gelatinosa centralis.** Ger., *centrales Höhlengrau*, *grauer Centralhorn*, *Ringcommissur*. Syn.: *central ependymal thread*, *gray central nucleus*. The hollow, cylindrical or ellipsoidal mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal of the myel and forming a kind of membrane upon which rests the epithelium of the central canal. It is composed of an amorphous substance, granules, fine fibres, and a few neuroglia cells, and in the fresh state appears translucent like jelly. [J. 10, 21, 30.]—**S. gelatinosa columna posterioris, S. gelatinosa Rolandi.** Neuroglia of a peculiarly transparent appearance found in the tip of the posterior gray cornu in the myel. It is supposed to contain very few true nerve-elements. [J. 10, 30, 32.]—**S. glandulosa.** Of Viessens, the gray substance of the cortex cerebri. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. glomerulosa.** The cortical substance of the kidney. [J. 16.]—**S. grisea.** The central gray nervous matter of the spinal cord. [J. 6 (K).]—**S. hepatitis brunnea** (seu corti-



**calis**. The outer and darker-colored portion of the liver. [L.]—**S. hepatis flava** (seu **medullaris**). The yellowish or deeper substance of the liver in contradistinction to the brown or cortical substance. [L. 50 (a. 50).]—**S. innominata**. Of Reil, see **ANSA** of Reil. —**S. hyalina**. See **CYTOLASTEMA** (1st def.).—**S. intermedia**. Of Sömmerring, the layer of nerve-substance in the cerebellum interposed between the central and cortical gray zones. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. intertubularis dentis**. See **Intertubular SUBSTANCE**.—**S. lentis corticalis**. The cortex of the lens. [L.]—**S. lienis pulposa** (seu **rubra**, seu **vasculosa**). See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. medullaris**. See **Medullary SUBSTANCE**.—**S. medullaris pili**. The hair-pith (see under **HAIR**).—**S. medullaris renis**. See **Medullary SUBSTANCE** of the kidney.—**S. nigra Sömmerringii**. See **LOCUS niger**.—**S. ochracea**. See **Yellow NUCLEUS** of the corpus striatum. —**S. opaca**. Of Leydig, see **PROTOPLASM**.—**S. ossea**. See **DENTIN**.—**S. ossium compacta**. See **Compact osseous SUBSTANCE**.—**S. ossium corticalis**. Ger., **Knockenrinde**. The more condensed layer forming the outer surface of bone. [L. 332.]—**S. osteoidea**. See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**S. parenchymatosa**. See **PARENCHYMA**.—**S. perforata anterior** (seu **antica**). See **Anterior perforated SPACE**.—**S. perforata cinerea**. See **Posterior perforated SPACE**.—**S. perforata lateralis**. See **Anterior perforated SPACE**.—**S. perforata media** (seu **posterior**). See **Posterior perforated SPACE**.—**S. primaria**. Of Stenson, the medullary substance of the central nervous system. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. propria corneae**. The parenchyma or true tissue of the cornea. [L.]—**S. propria dentis**. See **DENTIN**.—**S. propria of the membrana tympani**.—**S. pulposa dentis**. See **Dental PULP**.—**S. pulposa lienis**. See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. renis cineritia** (seu **fibrosa**, seu **glandulosa**, seu **interna**, seu **medullaris**, seu **tubulosa**). See **Medullary SUBSTANCE** of the kidney.—**S. renis corticalis** (externa, seu **glandulosa**, seu **rubicunda**). The cortical substance of the kidney. [L. 7.]—**S. reticularis**. See **Reticular FORMATION**.—**S. reticularis alba**. See **Reticulated white SUBSTANCE**.—**S. Rolandi**. See **S. gelatinosa Rolandi**.—**S. rubra** (lienis). See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. secundaria**. Of Carus, the gray matter of the cortex cerebri. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. Sömmerringii**. See **LOCUS niger**.—**S. striata**. See **ENAMEL**.—**S. subalbida**. See **S. flava**.—**S. tubulosa renis**. See **Medullary SUBSTANCE** of the kidney.—**S. tubulosa dentis**. See **DENTIN**.—**S. vasculosa** (lienis). See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. vasculosa renalis**. See **Cortical SUBSTANCE** of the kidney.—**S. visceralis**. See **PARENCHYMA**.—**S. vitrea**. See **S. gelatinosa Rolandi**, **CYTOLASTEMA**, and **ENAMEL**.—**S. vitrea dentis**. See **ENAMEL**.—**S. vitrea ossis**. See **Compact osseous SUBSTANCE**.

**SUBSTANZ** (Ger.), n. **Zub-sta<sup>nts</sup>**. See **SUBSTANCE**.—**Braune S.** Of Gordon, the gray matter of the brain. [J. 3 (K).]—**Centrale S. des Aquädukt**. The gray matter surrounding the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I. 17 (K).]—**Dichte Knochen<sup>s</sup>**. Compact osseous substance. [L.]—**Conglobirte S.** See **Adenoid TISSUE**.—**Gallerts<sup>s</sup>**. See **Gelatinous TISSUE**.—**Geförnte S.** See **Formed MATERIAL**.—**Gelatinöse S.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa**. [I. 6.]—**Gelbe S.** See **SUBSTANTIA flava**.—**Graue gelatinöse S.** A thin layer of nerve-cells and neuroglia on the dorsal aspect of the olfactory bulb. [I. 17 (K).]—**Kerns<sup>s</sup>**. See **Nuclear SUBSTANCE**.—**Knochengrunds<sup>s</sup>**. The ground substance of bone. [J.]—**Knochen<sup>s</sup>**. Osseous tissue. [L.]—**Mittlere durchlöcherzte S.** See **Posterior perforated SPACE**.—**Mutter-S.** That substance which is supposed to give rise to the active principle of the digestive fluids. [K. 16.] Cf. **PEPSINOGEN** and **ZYMOCEN**.—**Periphere graue S.** See **STRATUM cinereum**.—**Punkts<sup>s</sup>**. See **NEUROSPONGIUM**.—**Rindige S.** Cortical substance. [L.]—**Rostfarbige S.**—**Rothbraune S.**—**Rothgelbgraue S.** See **ALA cinerea**.—**Schwammige Knochen<sup>s</sup>**, **Schwammige S.** See **Spongy osseous SUBSTANCE**.—**Sömmerring'sche S.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**Spongiose Knochen<sup>s</sup>**. See **Spongy osseous SUBSTANCE**.—**Stützs<sup>s</sup>**. See **Supporting SUBSTANCE**.—**Inseln**. The masses of interstitial tissue intervening between the blood-vessels of the germinal area of the ovum. [A. 8.]—**Vordere durchlöcherzte S.** See **Anterior perforated SPACE**.—**Weisse reticuläre S.** See **FORMATIO reticularis alba**.—**Zwischens<sup>s</sup>**. See **MATRIX** (2d def.).

**SUBSTERNAL**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-stu<sup>r</sup>n'al**. See **INFRASTERNAL**.

**SUBSTITUTION**, n. **Su<sup>b</sup>-sti<sup>t</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n**. Lat., *substitutio* (from *substituere*, to substitute). 1. In chemistry, the process of replacing one or more atoms in a molecule by other atoms or molecules. [B.] 2. In physiology and pathology, compensatory or vicarious action; a manifestation of disease in alternation with another and especially a nervous disorder; of French writers, replacement of the tissue of an organ by an inflammatory product. [Edinb. Med. Jour., Apr. 1888, p. 895 (a. 17).]—**S. parenchymatense** (Fr.). Of Luton, the process of producing local artificial inflammation by subcutaneous injections of common salt or silver-nitrate solution. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**S. product**. In chemistry, a product of the reaction of two bodies in which a molecule of the one replaces a portion of the molecule of the other. [B.]

**SUBSTRATUM** (Lat.), adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-strat**(strat<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *substernere*, to spread beneath. Ger., *untergebreitet*. Spread under; so placed beneath another part as to form a substratum. [a. 35.]

**SUBSULFAS** (Lat.), n. m. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-sul<sup>2</sup>f**(sul<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). (Gen., *fat<sup>is</sup>*). See **SUBSULPHATE**.—**S. hydrargyricus**. See **Mercury subsulphate**.

**SUBSULFUREUS** (Lat.), adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-sul<sup>2</sup>f**(sul<sup>2</sup>f)/u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r). Gen., *u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)s*. Hyposulphurous; with the name of a base, the hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of the base. [B.]

**SUBSULPHAS** (Lat.), n. m. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-sul<sup>2</sup>f**(sul<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *phat<sup>is</sup>*. See **SUBSULPHATE**.—**Philus subsulphatis ammonico-cuprile**. See **Philus ammoniacetici cuprile**.—**S. chinensis**. See **QUININE sulphate**.—**S. cinchonide**. See **CINCHONINE sulphate**.—**S. cinchonidide**. See **CINCHONIDINE sulphate**.—**S. quininus**. See **QUININE sulphate**.—**S. quinidide**. See **QUINIDINE sulphate**.

**SUBSULPHATE**, n. **Su<sup>b</sup>-sul<sup>2</sup>f**/at. Lat., *subsulfas*, *subsulphas*. Fr., *sousulfate*. A basic sulphate. [B.]

**SUBSULPHIDE**, n. **Su<sup>b</sup>-sul<sup>2</sup>f**/i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). A sulphide which contains a relatively smaller amount of sulphur than an ordinary sulphide. [B.]

**SUBSULTUS** (Lat.), n. m. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-sul<sup>2</sup>t**(sul<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *subsultare*, to leap up. Fr., *soubresaut*. Ger., *Hüpfen*. A jerking or twitching. [a. 17.]—**S. tendinum**. Ger., *Sehnenhüpfen*. Trembling of the tendons caused by involuntary twitchings of the muscles, especially of the face and arms. [D. 1.]

**SUBTEGMEN** (Lat.), n. m. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>g**/me<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., *-teg<sup>2</sup>-minis*. From *subtexere*, to weave under. Weft. [A. 312 (a. 48).]—**S. fornicis**. The layer of nerve-fibres in the fornix cerebri under the superficial bundles of longitudinal fibres. [I. 3 (K).]

**SUBTEMPORAL**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>mp**/o<sup>2</sup>r'l. See **INFRATEMPORAL**.

**SUBTERCUTANEUS** (Lat.), n. m. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-tu<sup>2</sup>r**(te<sup>2</sup>r)-ku<sup>2</sup>t-(ku<sup>2</sup>t)-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *subter*, beneath, and *cutis*, the skin. See **PLATYSMA myodes**.

**SUBTERRANEUS**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>r**-an<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *subterraneus* (from *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth). Fr., *souterré*, *souterrain*. Ger., *unterirdisch*. Growing beneath the surface of the soil. [a. 35.]

**SUBTHALAMIC**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-tha<sup>2</sup>l**/a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, under, and *thalamus* (q. v.). Situated below the optic thalamus. [a. 48.]

**SUBTHALAMICUM** (Lat.), n. n. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-tha<sup>2</sup>l**(tha<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>m-(a<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **Subthalamus NUCLEUS**.

**SUBTHORACIC**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-tho<sup>2</sup>r**-a<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>k. See **INFRAThoracic**.

**SUBTHYREOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-thir**(thu<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>. o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(e<sup>2</sup>)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). For deriv., see *Sub-* and *THYREOID*. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres uniting the thyreo-arytenoid inferior and lateralis. [L. 332.]

**SUBTRIBE**, n. **Su<sup>b</sup>-trib**. Lat., *subtribus* (from *sub*, under, and *tribus*, a tribe). A group ranking between the tribe and the genus. [a. 35.]

**SUBTROCHANTERIC**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-trok**-a<sup>2</sup>nt-e<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *sous-trochanterien*. See **INFRAtrochanteric**.

**SUBTROCHLEAR**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-tro<sup>2</sup>k**/le<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>r. See **INFRAtrochlear**.

**SUBTROPICAL**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-tro<sup>2</sup>p**/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. From *sub*, near to, and *τροπικός*, of the solstice. Of plants, growing in countries approximating to the tropics in climatic conditions. [a. 35.]

**SUBULA** (Lat.), n. f. **Su<sup>b</sup>(sub)-u<sup>2</sup>l**(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Priemspitze*. One of the prickles, formed by the hymenium, covering the lower surface of the pileus in certain *Fungi* (*Hydnum*). [a. 35.]

**SUBULATE**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l**-at. Lat., *subulatus* (from *subula*, an awl). Fr., *subulé*. Ger., *pfiemernartig*, *pfiernig*. Awl-shaped, styloid. [L. 221.]

**SUBULIFORM**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l**/i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. Lat., *subuliformis* (from *subula*, an awl, and *forma*, form). Subulate, styloid (said of solid bodies). [a. 35.]

**SUBULOSE**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l**-os. Lat., *subulosus*. Ger., *pfiernspitzig*. Covered with or consisting of subulæ. [a. 35.]

**SUBUNGUAL**, **SUBUNGUAL**, adj's. **Su<sup>b</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>n**/g<sup>2</sup>w'l-g<sup>2</sup>w'i<sup>2</sup>-l. From *sub*, under, and *unguis*, a hoof. Fr., *sous-unguéal*, *sous-ongulaire*. Situated beneath a nail. [a. 48.]

**SUBVAGINAL**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>j**/i<sup>2</sup>-n'l. See **INFRAVAGINAL**.

**SUBVARIETY**, n. **Su<sup>b</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>r**-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *subvarietas*. Ger., *Unterspielart*. One of the more or less divergent groups into which some varieties may be divided. [a. 35.]

**SUBVERTEBRA** (Lat.), n. f. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-vu<sup>2</sup>rt**(we<sup>2</sup>rt)/e<sup>2</sup>b-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *sub*, under, and *vertebra* (q. v.). See **SACRUM**.

**SUBVOLA** (Lat.), n. f. **Su<sup>b</sup>(su<sup>b</sup>)-vo<sup>2</sup>l**(wo<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. 1. The space between the second and fifth fingers. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 2. See **HYPOthenar**.

**SUBVOMÉRAL** [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. **Su<sup>b</sup>-vo**-ma-ra<sup>2</sup>. The splenic bone in fishes. [L. 14.]

**SUBZONAL**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-zo<sup>2</sup>n'l**. From *sub*, under, and *ζώνη*, a belt. Situated beneath the zona pellucida. [L.]

**SUBZYGOMATIC**, adj. **Su<sup>b</sup>-zi<sup>2</sup>g**-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *sub*, below, and *ζύγμα*, a bolt. Fr., *sous-zygomatique*. Situated below the zygoma. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**SUC** (Fr.), n. **Su<sup>2</sup>k**. 1. Juice, sap. 2. See **Succus** (2d def.).—**Extrait de s.** An extract made by condensing a fruit juice. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**Sirap** of s. d'herbes. See **Sirap laxatif d'Amusat**.—**S. antiscorbutique**. See **Succus antiscorbuticus**.—**S. cancéreux**. See **CANCER juice**.—**S. cellulaire**. See **CELL-fluid**.—**S. de la liqueur végétale**. Of the alchemists, grape-juice. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**S. entérique**. See **Intestinal juice**.—**S. gastrique**. See **Gastric juice**.—**S. s huileux fixes**. Vegetable juices containing fixed oils. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**S. lacté**. See **CHYLE**.—**S. nourricier**. See **Nutrient juice**.—**S. nucléolaire**. See **ACHROMATIN**.—**S. pancréatique**. See **Pancreatic juice**.—**S. pylorique**. See **Succus pyloricus**.—**S. stomacal**. See **Gastric juice**.—**S. s sucrés**. Saccharine vegetable juices, such as those of the sugar cane, beet-root, maple, etc. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**S. s végétaux** [Fr. Cod.]. Juices prepared from the green part, especially the fresh leaves, or from the fruit of various vegetable substance. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

**SUCCADE** (Ger.), n. **Zuk**-ka<sup>2</sup>d<sup>2</sup>. See **CITRONNAT**.

**SUCCEDANEUM** (Lat.), n. n. **Su<sup>2</sup>ksu<sup>2</sup>k**-se<sup>2</sup>d(kad)-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *succedaneus*, substituted. Fr., *succédané*. Ger., *stellvertretendes Mittel*, *Surrogat*. A substitute. [L. 49, 50 (a. 43).]



**SUCCEDANEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Su^3k(su^4k)-se^2d(kad)-an(a^3n)^{e2}$ .  $u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *succedere*, to succeed. Fr., *succédané*. Ger., *allmähig* (1st def.), *stellvertretend* (2d def.). 1. Taking place by degrees or through a long period of time. 2. Vicarious. [a, 35.]

**SUCCENTURIATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Su^3k(su^4k)-se^2nt(ke^3nt)-u^3r$ .  $(u^3r)^2-i^2-at(a^3t)/u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *succenturiare*, to receive as a recruit or substitute. Fr., *succenturié*. 1. Substituted. 2. Accessory (see *PLACENTA succenturiata*); as a n., an accessory muscle. —S. recti. Of Sylvius, see *PYRAMIDALIS abdominis*.

**SUCCESSIVE**, adj.  $Su^3k-se^2s/i^2v$ . Lat., *successivus* (from *succedere*, to follow). Fr., *successif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. In botany, developed first after another similar part or organ. [a, 35.]

**SUCCHOLATA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Su^3k(su^4k)-ko^2l(ch^2o^2l)-at(a^3t)^{a3}$ . See *CHOCOLATE*.

**SUCCIN** (Fr.), n.  $Su^3k-sa^2n^2$ . See *AMBRA flava*. —**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Baume de s.** See *Balsam of AMBER*. —**Épypère de s. ammoniacale**. See *Spiritus ammoniac cum succino*. —**Éthérolé de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.). —**Huile (volatile) de s.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Poudre de s.** See *Succinum pulveratum*. —**Sel volatil de s.** See *Succinic acid*. —**S. noir**. See *AMBRA nigra*. —**Teinture (alcoolique) de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Teinture éthérée de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.).

**SUCCINAMIC ACID**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2n-a^2m/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide succinamique*. Ger., *Succinaminsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $C_4H_5NO_3$ , occurring as large tabular crystals of agreeable acid taste. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**SUCCINAMIDE**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2n-a^2m-i^2d(id)$ . Fr., s. Ger., *Succinamid*. The compound  $C_4H_5N_2O_3$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SUCCINANILIC ACID**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2n-a^2n-i^2l/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide succinanilique*. An acid,  $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3 = C_6H_4O_2(NH.C_6H_5)(OH)$ . [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUCCINANILIDE**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2n-a^2n-i^2l-i^2d(id)$ . Fr., s. Ger., *Succinanilid*. A substance,  $C_{14}H_{15}N_2O_2 = C_6H_4O_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2$ , obtained by heating a mixture of succinic acid and aniline or by the action of aniline on succinyl chloride. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUCCINAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^3k(su^4k)/si^2n(ki^2n)-a^2s(a^3s)$ . Gen., *-at's*. See *SUCCINATE*. —**Liquor succinatis ammonici (pyroaleis)**, **Solutio succinatis ammonici pyro-animalis**, **Spiritus succinatis ammonici**. See *Liquor AMMONII succinici*.

**SUCCINATE**, n.  $Su^3k/si^2n-at$ . Lat., *succinas*. Fr., s. Ger., *Succinat*, *Bernsteinsalz*. A salt of succinic acid. [B.]

**SUCCINATED**, adj.  $Su^3k/si^2n-at-e^2d$ . Lat., *succinatus* (from *succinum*, amber). Fr., *succiné*. Combined, mixed with, or containing amber or succinic acid. [B, 92; L, 56.]

**SUCCINCTUM** (Lat.), **SUCCINCTURA** (Lat.), n's n. and f.  $Su^3k(su^4k)-si^2n^2kt(ken^2kt)/u^3m(u^4m)$ ,  $-si^2n^2kt(ken^2kt)-u^3r(ur)^{a2}$ . From *succingere*, to gird below. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

**SUCCINIC**, adj.  $Su^3k-si^2n/i^2k$ . Lat., *succinicus* (from *succinum*, amber). Fr., *succinique*. Derived from or contained in amber. [B.] —**S. acid**. Lat., *acidum succinicum*. Fr., *acide succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäure*, *Succinsäure*. An acid,  $C_4H_4(COOH)_2 = C_4H_4O_4$ , obtained by the dry distillation of amber, from the products of fermentation of sugar and of malic and tartaric acids, and from fossil wood, and occurring in the spleen and acinous glands and in the urine after the ingestion of a considerable quantity of fruit. It forms monoclinic tabular or prismatic crystals of slightly acid taste. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).] —**S. aldehyde**. Fr., *succinaldéhyde*. A colorless liquid,  $C_4H_4O_3$ , derived from succinic acid. [B, 4.] —**S. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäureanhydrid*, *Succinanhydrid*. A colorless crystalline body,  $C_4H_4O_3$ . [B, 4.]

**SUCCINIFER** (Lat.), adj.  $Su^3k(su^4k)-si^2n(ki^2n)-i^2-fu^3r(fr)^{e2r}$ . From *succinum*, amber, and *ferre*, to bear. Productive of amber.

**SUCCINIMIDE**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2n/i^2m-i^2d(id)$ . A substance,  $C_4H_5NO_3$ , occurring as transparent crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**SUCCININ**, n.  $Su^3k/si^2n-i^2n$ . 1. A dark-brown substance,  $C_6H_5-C_6H_4-OH$ , obtained by heating equal parts of succinic acid and glycerin to about 230° C. 2. The part of amber which is insoluble in most solvents. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SUCCINIT** (Ger.), n. Zuk-tsen-et'. Amber. [a, 35.]

**SUCCINONE**, n.  $Su^3k/si^2n-on$ . A brown, oily liquid of empyreumatic odor, obtained in the dry distillation of calcium succinate. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUCCINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Su^3k(su^4k)/si^2n(ki^2n)-u^3m(u^4m)$ . From *succus*, juice. Fr., *succin*, *karaké*, *ambre jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bernstein*. Sp., *succino*, *ambar amarillo* [Sp. Ph.]. Amber. See *AMBRA flava*. —**Acidum succini**. See *SUCCINIC acid*. —**Æthereolum succini**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Alcohol cum succino**. See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Balsamum succini**. Ger., *Bernsteinbalsam*. See *Balsam of AMBER*. —**Essentia succini**. See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Oleosaccharum succini**. Ger., *Bernsteinölzucker*. A mixture of two drops of oil of amber with 4 grammes of sugar, triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).] —**Oleum succini**. Fr., *huile (volatile) de succin*, *oléole de succin* (2d def.). Ger., *Bernsteinöl*, *Ambröl*. 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., crude oil of amber, a thick, brown oil, of strong, disagreeable bituminous odor, produced by the dry distillation of amber. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Swiss Ph., rectified oil of amber, a nearly or quite colorless, thin oil, becoming thick and dark with time and having a penetrating, fiery odor and taste. It is a crude mixture of two separate oils formed at different stages in the distillation, and is obtained by repeated distillation and the addition of water. It is a local irritant, and in large doses toxic. It is used as an excitant and antispasmodic, in flatulent dyspepsia, globus hystericus, and

hiccuph, and externally in rheumatism, convulsions, earache, and toothache. [A, 1; B, 95 (a, 38); L, 57 (a, 50); W. Murrell, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 1, 1893 ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 15, 1893, p. 417).] —**Oleum succini æthereum** (seu *depuratum*). See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Oleum succini crudum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Oleum succini empyreumaticum**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Oleum succini empyreumaticum cum crudum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Oleum succini oxydatum**. See *Artificial MUSK*. —**Oleum succini pyrogenæum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Oleum succini rectificatum**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Pilule de succino**. A pill-mass consisting of 10 parts of Socotrine aloes with 6 of amber, 4 of mastic, and 1 part of round birthwort, made up with tincture of amber and sometimes with 3 parts of agaric lozenges; or of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of amber, 2 each of birthwort and agaric, made up with syrup of betonica. [B, 119 (a, 38).] —**Potestates succini**. An obsolete preparation of amber, sal ammoniac, and antimonial wine. [L, 94.] —**Pyrooleum succini**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Pyrooleum succini crudum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Pyrooleum succini rectificatum**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Rasura succini**. Very small fragments of amber (*ambra flava*), amber shavings. [a, 35.] —**Resina succini balsamica**. See *Artificial MUSK*. —**Sal succini** (volatile). See *SUCCINIC acid*. —**S. album et citrinum**. S. electricum. See *AMBRA flava*. —**S. factitium**. See *Factitious AMBER*. —**S. flavum**. See *AMBRA flava*. —**S. griseum**. See *AMBRA grisea*. —**S. marinum**. *Spermacti*. [a, 35.] —**S. oxygenatum**. See *Artificial MUSK*. —**S. pulveratum**. Fr., *poudre de succin*. Amber triturated in an iron mortar and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**Tinctura succini**. Fr., *teinture de succin* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Bernsteintinctur*, *Bernsteinessenz*, *Bernsteintinctur*. 1. Of the Gr. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a tincture made by digesting or macerating powdered amber with four times as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820 to 0.830 [Gr. Ph.], with eight times as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.829 [Netherl. Ph.], with ten times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., a preparation made by macerating powdered amber with five times as much spiritus ætheris for five days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] —**Tinctura succini ætherea**. See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.). —**Tinctura succini alcalisata**. Ger., *alkalische Bernsteintinctur*. A mixture of 12 parts of amber and 3 of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate with 48 of alcohol, filtered after some days. —**Tinctura succini alcoholica**. See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Tinctura succini aromatica** [Swed. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part each of the oils of cloves, cassia, lavender, and mace in 100 parts of ethereal tincture of amber. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**Tinctura succini balsamica**. An alcoholic solution of artificial musk (see *Tinctura MOSCHI artificialis*). [a, 38.] —**Trochisci succini**. Ger., *Bernsteintafelchen*. Troches containing opium, amber, and other ingredients. [B, 48.]

**SUCCINURIC ACID**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2n-u^3r/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide succinurique*. Ger., *Succinursäure*. A body,  $C_6H_5N_2O_4$ , forming lamellar crystals. [B, 4.]

**SUCCINYL**, n.  $Su^3k/si^2n-i^2l$ . Fr., *succinyle*. The radicle of succinic acid, not yet isolated. [B, 4.] —**S. chloride**. A substance,  $C_4H_4O_3.Cl_2$ , obtained by distilling succinic acid with phosphorus perchloride; a fuming oil of highly refractive power and of suffocating smell, crystallizing at 0° C. and boiling at 190° C. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).] —**S. diamide**. See *SUCCINAMIDE*.

**SUCCISA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Su^3k(su^4k)-sis(kes)^{a2}$ . 1. The *Scabiosa s.* 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Scabiosa*. [a, 35.]

**SUCCISE**, adj.  $Su^3k-sis'$ . Lat., *succius* (from *succidere*, to cut away below). Fr., *succis*. In botany, having the appearance of being broken or cut off at the lower end. [a, 35.]

**SUCCISTEARIN**, n.  $Su^3k-si^2-ste^2a^2r-i^2n$ . Fr., *succistéarène*. 1. The white crystalline portion of a waxy substance obtained by the dry distillation of amber; inodorous and insipid. 2. Improperly, idrialin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SUCCORY**, n.  $Su^3k-o^2r-i^2$ . See *CHICORY*. —**Wild s.** See *SAB-BATIA angularis*. —**Yellow s.** See *CATANACHE lutea*.

**SUCCOSE**, adj.  $Su^3k-os$ . Lat., *succosus* (from *succus*, juice). Ger., *saftvoll*. See *SUCCULENT*.

**SUCCUBA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Su^3k(su^4k)/ku^2b(ku^4b)-a^2$ . From *succubare*, to lie under. Fr., *succube*. See under *INCUBUS* (1st def.).

**SUCCUBOUS**, adj.  $Su^3k/u^2b-u^3s$ . Lat., *succubus*. Ger., *unterschlächtig*. Having the anterior margin of each leaf passing under the posterior margin of the leaf immediately succeeding it on the branch. [a, 35.] Cf. *INCUBOUS*.

**SUCCUBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^3k(su^4k)/ku^2b(ku^4b)-u^3s(u^4s)$ . Nightmare with the hallucination of the presence of a succuba.

**SUCCULENT**, adj.  $Su^3k/u^3s-i^2nt$ . Lat., *succulentus* (from *succus*, juice). Fr., s. Ger., *saftig*. Juicy, abounding in juice. The *Succulentæ* are: Of Linnæus, an order comprising *Cactus*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Sedum*, etc.; of Ventenat, the *Crassulaceæ*.

**SUCCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^3k(su^4k)/ku^2s(ku^4s)$ . From *sugere*, to suck. Fr., *suc*. Ger., *Saft*. 1. A juice. 2. A pharmacopœial preparation made by squeezing out the juice from green plants and adding enough alcohol to preserve it. [D, 6.] —**Aqua succorum vegetabilium vulneraria**. See *Aqua pontificalis*. —**Åter s.** See *ATRABILIS*. —**S. antiscorbuticus**. Fr., *suc antiscorbutique*. Sp., *zumo antiacorbótico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by crushing equal parts of the leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and either *Cochlearia officinalis* or *Lepidium latifolium* and radix armoracia, expressing, adding a little water to the residue, repeating the process, mixing the two liquids, and filtering when settled. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**S. carnis**. See *MEAT JUICE*. —**S. cyrenaisicus antiquorum**. See *ASA-FETIDA*. —**S. entericus**. See *Intestinal JUICE*. —**S. gastricus**. See *Gastric JUICE*. —**S. hispanicus**. Licorice (extract). [a, 35.] —**S. insipissatus**. An old name for a pharmaceutical preparation made by inspiss-



sating a vegetable juice till it had attained a solid consistence. Preparations of this class are now included under the head of extracts. [B. 5.]—*S. japonicus*. Catechu. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. lacteus*. See *Vegetable MILK*.—*S. nervus*. See *Nervous FLUID*.—*S. osseus*. In ancient surgery, a hypothetical juice of the bone which was supposed to coagulate to form the callus of a uniting fracture. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—*S. pancreaticus*. See *Pancreatic JUICE*.—*S. pyloricus*. An alkaline fluid secreted by the pyloric end of the stomach; said by Klemensiewicz to convert starch into sugar. [K. 10.]—*S. thebaicus*. See *Opium*.

**SUCCUSSIO**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>k-uk'sh'u<sup>3</sup>n*. Lat., *succussio* (from *succutere*, to shake, to jolt). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Rütteln*. A method of physical examination to ascertain the presence of fluid in a cavity, performed by shaking the individual from side to side. [a. 34.]

**SUCHER** (Ger.), n. *Zuch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>r</sup>*. See *PROBE*.

**SUCHNADEL** (Ger.), n. *Zuch<sup>2</sup>na<sup>3</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>l*. See *Exploring NEEDLE*.

**SUCHRÖHRCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Zuch<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>3</sup>r-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n*. An exploring tube.

**SUCHT** (Ger.), n. *Zuch<sup>2</sup>t*. Disease, especially chronic disease. [A. 321 (a. 48).]—*Ackerbaus<sup>2</sup>*. See *AGROMANIA*.—*Bleichs<sup>2</sup>*. See *CHLOROSIS*.—*Bleichs<sup>2</sup> mit Schwinds<sup>2</sup>*. See *CHLOROPHTHISIS*.—*Fetts<sup>2</sup>*. See *ADIPOSIS*.—*Fress<sup>2</sup>*. See *BULIMIA*.—*Galls<sup>2</sup>*. See *ATRAABILIS*.—*Gähns<sup>2</sup>*. An inclination to yawn frequently. [a. 34.]—*Gelbs<sup>2</sup>*. Jaundice.—*Grillens<sup>2</sup>*. See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—*Kleins<sup>2</sup>*. See *PTYRIASIS*.—*Manns<sup>2</sup>*. See *NYMPHOMANIA*.—*Misels<sup>2</sup>*. Leprosy. [a. 34.]—*Reises<sup>2</sup>*. See *ECDEMIOMANIA*.—*Ripps<sup>2</sup>*. See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—*Rückens<sup>2</sup>*. See *RHACHITIS*.—*Schwarzs<sup>2</sup>*. See *MELANISM*.—*Schweiss<sup>2</sup>*. See *MILIARIA* (1st def.).—*Staars<sup>2</sup>*. See *CATALEPSY*.—*Stehls<sup>2</sup>*. See *CLEPTOMANIA*.—*Steifs<sup>2</sup>*. See *CATALEPSY*.—*Sticks<sup>2</sup>*. See *ATELECTASIS pulmonum*.—*Stiers<sup>2</sup>*. Cattle plague. [L. 80.]—*Tanzs<sup>2</sup>*. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.—*Tobs<sup>2</sup>*. See *HYPERPHRENIA* and *MANIA*.—*Wachschlafs<sup>2</sup>*. See *COMA-vigil*.—*Wassers<sup>2</sup>*. See the major list.—*Zweifels<sup>2</sup>*. See *FOLIE du doute*.

**SÜCHTIG** (Ger.), adj. *Zu<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'ig*. 1. Diseased or causing disease; in this sense only used in compound words. 2. Inclined to ulceration. [L. 30 (a. 14).]

**SUCKER**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>uk'u<sup>3</sup>r*. Fr., *sucoir* (1st def.). Ger., *Sauger* (1st def.). 1. See *HAUSTORIUM*. 2. In botany, an ascending branch from an underground stem. [a. 35.]

**SUCON** (Fr.), n. *Su<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>*. See *SUGGILLATION*.

**SUCRATE**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>k'rat*. Sometimes improperly called *saccharate*. A compound of saccharose (sucrose) with a base. [B. 9.]

**SUCRE** (Fr.), n. *Su<sup>3</sup>kr<sup>2</sup>*. See *SUGAR* and *SACCHARUM*.—*Eau-de-vie de s.* See *ROM*.—*Poudre de s.* [Fr. Cod.] Very white sugar crushed in a marble mortar, dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Poudre de s. de lait* [Fr. Cod.] Sugar of milk coarsely powdered in a marble mortar, dried in the oven, powdered more finely, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 113 (a. 38).]—*Sirap de s. (a froid)*. See *SYRUPUS*.—*S. à la vanille* [Fr. Cod.] See *Poudre de VANILLE sucrée*.—*S. anthelmintique*. See *HYDRARGYRUM saccharatum*.—*S. brut*. See *Brown SUGAR*.—*S. de diabète*. See *Diabetic SUGAR*.—*S. de fruits*. See *Grape SUGAR*.—*S. de gland*. See *QUECITE*.—*S. de goudron*. *S. de houille*. See *SACCHARIN*.—*S. de lait*. See *Milk SUGAR*.—*S. de raisins*. See *Grape SUGAR*.—*S. de réglisse*. See *GLYCYRRHIZIN*.—*S. des boutiques*. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [a. 35.]—*S. des urines*. See *GLUCOSE*.—*S. en pains*. See *Cane SUGAR*.—*S. ferrugineux*. A compound of 20 parts of sugar and 1 part of gelatinous ferric hydrate. [B. 93 (a. 14).]—*S. mercuriel*. See *HYDRARGYRUM saccharatum*.—*S. mercuriel composé*. See *SACCHARUM mercuriale compositum*.—*S. noir*. See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—*S. urinaire*. See *GLUCOSE*.—*S. vermifuge*. See *HYDRARGYRUM saccharatum*.—*S. violet*. See *SACCHARUM violaceum*.

**SUCRÉ** (Fr.), adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>-kra*. Sweetened with sugar.

**SUCROCARBONATE**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>k-ro-ka<sup>2</sup>rb'o<sup>3</sup>n-at*. A combination of a carbonate with sucrose. [B.]

**SUCROSE**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>k'ros*. Ger., *S.* See *SACCHAROSE*.

**SUCTION**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>k'shu<sup>3</sup>n*. Lat., *suctio* (from *sugere*, to suck). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saugen*. The process of sucking. [a. 48.]—*S. of cataract*. Lat., *suctio lentis*. See *Teale's operation by s.* under *CATARACT EXTRACTION*.

**SUCTORIAL**, adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>kt-or'ial*. From *sugere*, to suck. Adapted for sucking. [a. 27.]

**SUCTUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>3</sup>kt(sukt)'us* (n's) (u's). Gen., *suct'us*. See *SUCTIO*.—*S. voluptabilis*. Ger., *Wonnesaugen*. Pleasurable sucking; of Vogel, the addition of children to sucking their fingers, toes, arms, etc. Such children in middle and southern Germany are called *Daumenlutscher* or *Ludler*. [D. 29.]

**SUDAMEN** (Lat.), n. n. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-a(a)'me<sup>3</sup>n*. Gen., *-am'inis*. From *sudare*, to perspire. Commonly used in the plural, *sudamina* (q. v.).

**SUDAMINA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *sudamen*. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-a(a)'m(a'my'-i)n-a*. Vesicles produced by sweat retained beneath the cuticle in consequence of occlusion of the orifices of the sweat ducts. [G.] See *MILIARIA crystallina*.—*S. alba*. See *MILIARIA alba*.—*S. balneum*. The s. of bathers. [G.] See *MILIARIA rubra*.—*S. crystallina*. See *MILIARIA crystallina*.—*S. maligna*. See *MILIARIA* (1st def.).—*S. rubra*. See *MILIARIA rubra*.

**SUDARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-a(a)'r'um* (u'm) (u'm). See *SUDATORIUM*.

**SUDATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-a(a)'sh'it'io* (ti'o). Gen., *-on'is*. See *SUDATION*.—*S. morbosus*. See *HYPERHIDROSIS*.

**SUDATION**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>d-a'shu<sup>3</sup>n*. Lat., *sudatio* (from *sudare*, to perspire). Cf. *HDROSIS* and *EPIDROSIS*.

**SUDATORIUS** (Lat.), adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-a(a)'t(a't)-or'is* (u's) (u's). From *sudare*, to perspire. Fr., *sudatoire*. Sudatory, pertaining to perspiration; as a n., in the f., *sudatoria*, see *EPIDROSIS*; as a n., in the n., *sudatorium*, a hot-air bath, a sweating-room.

**SUDOLORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-o<sup>3</sup>l-o<sup>3</sup>r-re'* (ro'2'e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From *sudare*, to perspire, *oleum*, oil, and *rho<sup>3</sup>a*, a flow. Of Piffard, eczema seborrhoicum. [G.]

**SUDOR** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)'o<sup>3</sup>r*. Gen., *-or'is*. Fr., *sueur*. Ger., *Schweiss*. Sweat.—*S. anglicus*. 1. The sweating sickle. 2. See *MILIARIA* (1st def.).—*S. arenosus*. See *URIDROSIS crystallina*.—*S. cruentus*. See *HÆMATIDROSIS*.—*S. cruentus e catamenii suppressis*. See *MENIDROSIS*.—*S. febrilis criticus*. See *EPIDROSIS febrilis*.—*S. lacteus*. See *GALACTIDROSIS*.—*S. miliaris*. See *MILIARIA* (1st def.).—*S. nocturnus*. See *NIGHT-SWEAT*.—*S. sabulosus*. See *URIDROSIS crystallina*.—*S. sanguineus*. See *HÆMATIDROSIS*.—*S. urinosus*. See *URIDROSIS*.—*Sudoris nullitas* (see *privatio*). See *ANDROSIS*.

**SUDORALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>d(sud)-e<sup>3</sup>r(or)-al(a)'l* (i's). From *sudor*, sweat. Fr., *sudoral*. Pertaining to perspiration.

**SUDORIC ACID**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>d-o<sup>3</sup>r'ik*. Fr., *acide sudorique*. See *HDROTIC acid*.

**SUDORIFEROUS**, adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>d-o<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s*. From *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *sudorifique*. Conveying perspiration. [G.] Cf. *SUDORIPAROUS*.

**SUDORIFIC**, adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>d-o<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>f'ik*. From *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *sudorifique*. Ger., *schweisstreibend*. Producing perspiration. [a. 48.]

**SUDORIPAROUS**, adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>d-o<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>3</sup>r-u<sup>3</sup>s*. Lat., *sudoriparus* (from *sudor*, sweat, and *parere*, to produce). Fr., *sudoripare*. Ger., *schweisserzeugend*. Producing or secreting sweat.

**SUET**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t*. Gr., *στέαρ*. Lat., *sebum*, *sebum*. Fr., *suif*. Ger., *Talg*. The hard fat obtained from the inside of the abdomen of any ruminant. [a. 17.] Cf. *SEBUM* and *SEVUM*.—*Beef s.* See *SEBUM bovinum*.—*Mutton s.* See *SEBUM* (1st def.).—*Prepared s.* Lat., *sebum preparatum*. Fr., *suif préparé*. Ger., *gereinigter Talg*. S. purified for pharmaceutical purposes. [B.]

**SUETTE** (Fr.), n. *Su<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t*. See *SWEATING FEVER* (1st def.) and *MILIARIA* (1st def.).—*S. anglaise*. See *SUDOR anglicus*.—*S. de Picardie*, *S. miliaire (moderne)*, *S. militaire*, *S. millet*. See *MILIARIA* (1st def.).

**SUEUR** (Fr.), n. *Su<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>r*. Sweat.—*S. d'Angleterre*. See *SUDOR anglicus*.—*S. de sang*. See *HÆMATIDROSIS*.—*S. rentrée*. Suppressed perspiration.—*S. urineuse*. See *URIDROSIS*.

**SUFFERSURE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fu<sup>3</sup>r'fe<sup>3</sup>r-su<sup>3</sup>r* (sur'e(a<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)). From *suffervere*, to boil gently. The exanthemata.

**SUFFUMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-f'i<sup>2</sup>(fe)-me<sup>3</sup>nt'u<sup>3</sup>m* (u'm). From *suffire*, to fumigate. See *FUMIGATION* (2d def.).

**SUFFITUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fit(fet)'u<sup>3</sup>s* (u's). Gen., *-fit'us*. From *suffire*, to fumigate. See *FUMIGATION* (2d def.).—*S. oxymuriaticus*. See *FUMIGATION CHLORI*.

**SUFFOCATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fo<sup>3</sup>k(fok)-a(a)'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti'o)*. Gen., *-on'is*. See *ASPHYXIA* (2d def.).—*S. hysterica*. See *GLOBUS hystericus*.—*S. matricis*. An old term for hysteria. [A. 42; B. 117.]—*S. stridula*. See *CROUP*.

**SUFFOCATION**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>f-fo<sup>3</sup>k-a'shu<sup>3</sup>n*. Lat., *suffocatio* (from *suffocare*, to choke). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Erstickung*. See *ASPHYXIA* (2d def.).—*Stridulous laryngic*. See *LARYNGISMUS stridulus*.—*S. of the womb*. See *SUFFOCATIO*.

**SUFFRAGO** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-frag(fra'g'o)*. Gen., *-frag'itis*. 1. See *HOCK* (3d def.). 2. The tibiotarsal joint of a bird. [L. 341 (a. 27).]

**SUFFRUTESCENT**, adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>f-fru<sup>3</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>nt*. Lat., *suffrutescens*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *halbstrauchig*. Somewhat shrubby, less woody than an undershrub. [a. 35.]

**SUFFRUTEX** (Lat.), n. m. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fru<sup>3</sup>t(fru'it)-e<sup>2</sup>x*. Gen., *-frut'icis*. From *sub*, under, and *frutex*, a shrub. See *UNDERSHRUB*.

**SUFFRUTICOSE**, adj. *Su<sup>3</sup>f-fru<sup>3</sup>t'it'kos*. Lat., *suffruticosus*. Ger., *halbstrauchig*, *standig*. Low in stature and shrubby at the base; having the habit of an undershrub. [a. 35.]

**SUFFULCIENS** (Lat.), **SUFFULTORIUS** (Lat.), **SUFFULTUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fu<sup>3</sup>l(fu'li)'si<sup>2</sup>(ki'o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>zans* (i's), *-fu<sup>3</sup>l(fu'li)-or'is* (i's), *-fu<sup>3</sup>l(fu'li)'t'us* (u's). Gen., *-ult'is*, *-tor'is*, *-fult'is*. Fr., *appuyé*. Ger., *stützend*, *unterstützend*. Serving as a support for another part or organ. [a. 35.] Cf. *FULCRATE*.

**SUFFUMIGATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fu<sup>3</sup>m(fum)-i<sup>2</sup>g-a(a)'sh'it'io* (ti'o). Gen., *-on'is*. See *FUMIGATION* (2d def.).—*S. guytoniana*. See *FUMIGATION CHLORI*.—*S. sulfurosa*. See *FUMIGATION à l'ACIDE SULFUREUX*.

**SUFFUSIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Su<sup>3</sup>f(su<sup>3</sup>f)-fu<sup>3</sup>(fu)'zhi<sup>2</sup>(si'o)*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *suffundere*, to pour over. Gr., *ὑψυχσις*. 1. See *SUFFUSION*. 2. An old term for cataract. [Lahoulbene, "Union méd." Mar. 19, 1885, p. 469.]—*Fellis s.*, *S. auriginosa*, *S. bilis*. See *JAUNDICE*.—*S. colorans*. See *CHROMATOPSIA*.—*S. dimidians*. See *HEMIOPIA*.—*S. exclamans*. See *OXYOPSIA*.—*S. fellis*. Jaundice.—*S. lentis* (crystallina). See *CATARACT*.—*S. multiplians*. See *DIPLOPIA* and *AMBLYOPSIA*.—*S. myodes*. See *METAMORPHOSIA*.—*S. nigra*. See *AMBLYOPSIA*.—*S. oculorum*. An old term for an opacity in the eye, especially in the crystalline lens. [F.]—*S. sanguinis*. See *ECHYMOSIS*.

**SUFFUSION**, n. *Su<sup>3</sup>f-fu<sup>3</sup>zhu<sup>3</sup>n*. Lat., *suffusio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Ergiessung*. 1. The act or process of overspreading or the state of being overspread (e. g., by a film or by moisture); also, that which overspreads. [a. 48.] 2. See *SEGREGATION* (1st def.).



**SUGAR**, n. Shu<sup>4</sup>-g'r. Gr., *σάκχαρον*. Lat., *saccharum*. Fr., *sucre*. Ger., *Zucker*. It., *zucchero*. Sp., *azúcar*. A name at first applied only to cane s. and beet s.; subsequently to any sweet crystalline substance, and more definitely to a class of chemical compounds of the general composition  $C_nH_{2n}O_n$  (see SACCHAROSE and GLUCOSE). [B.]—**Acid s. of milk**. Mucic acid. [B.]—**Acorn s.** See QUERCITE.—**Arabin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Barley s.** See under SACCHAROSE.—**Beet s.** Fr., *sucre de betterave*. Ger., *Rübenzucker*. Saccharose obtained from species of *Beta*, especially from *Beta vulgaris*. [B.]—**Brown s.** Cane s. not entirely freed from impurities and coloring matters; obtained in the first stages of the process of manufacture of s. from s.-cane juice. [B.]—**Burnt s.** Caramel. [B.]—**Cane s.** Lat., *saccharum (purificatum)*. Fr., *sucre de canne*. Ger., *Rohrzucker*. Sp., *azúcar de caña*. S. obtained from the juice of *Saccharum officinarum*. [B.]—**Cellulose s.** S. derived from cellulose; identical with glucose. [Fleischig, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," xii, p. 525 (B).]—**Chestnut s., Diabetic s.** Glucose. [B., 2.]—**Ferment s.** S. formed from starch, glycogen, and other carbohydrates by the action of the animal ferments. It was at one time held to be identical with glucose, but is now considered by some to be a different body, probably maltose. [B., 12; Kratschmer and Seegen, "Wien. med. Wchnsch.," Feb. 19, 26, Mar. 5, Apr. 2, 9, 1881 (B).] Cf. INVERTIN.—**Fruit s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Granular s.** Glucose. [B., 2.]—**Grape s.** Fr., *sucre de raisin*. Ger., *Trauben Zucker*. Glucose, especially when obtained in the solid form. [B.]—**Gum s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Honey s.** Glucose. [B., 2.]—**Invert s.** Fr., *sucre inverté*. Ger., *Invertzucker*. A product of the prolonged action of heat upon a solution of cane s. It is a mixture of dextrose and levulose, and receives its name because its solution rotates the plane of polarization to the left, while the solution of cane s. from which it is produced rotates that plane to the right. [B.]—**Jaggery s.** See JAGGERY.—**Liver s.** Glucose; so called because it is the form of s. elaborated in the liver from glycogen. [B.]—**Manna s.** Ger., *Mannazucker*. See MANNITE.—**Maple s.** Fr., *sucre d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. S. obtained from *Acer saccharinum*. It is identical with saccharose, but contains a certain amount of coloring matter. [B., 5.]—**Milk s.** Lat., *saccharum lactis*, *lactis saccharum*. Fr., *sucre de lait*. Ger., *Milchzucker*. See LACTOSE.—**Muscle s.** See INOSITE.—**Nest s.** See under *Larinus nidificans*.—**Oil s.** See ELAEOSACCHARUM.—**Open-pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane-juice in vessels under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. [B., 5.]—**Palm s.** See JAGGERY.—**Pectin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Rag s.** Glucose. [B., 2.]—**Refined s.** Fr., *sucre raffiné*. Ger., *Hutzucker*, *Raffinade*. White s.; cane s. purified and deprived of coloring matter. [B.]—**Starch s.** See GLUCOSE.—**S. candy.** Ger., *Candizucker*. See ROCK CANDY.—**S. of lead.** See LEAD ACETATE.—**S. of milk.** See LACTOSE.—**S. of urine.** Glucose. [B., 2.]—**S. pods.** Carob beans. [B.]—**Uncrystallizable s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Vacuum-pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane-juice under a pressure much less than that of the atmosphere; effected by the employment of closed vessels in which a partial vacuum can be produced by exhaustion of the air. [B., 5.]—**White s.** See Refined s.

**SUGAR-CANE**, n. Shu<sup>4</sup>-g'r-kan. The *Saccharum officinarum* and other species of *Saccharum*. [a, 35.]—**Chinese s.-c.** The *Sorghum vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**Common s.-c.** The *Saccharum officinarum*.

**SUGGESTIBLE** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>6</sup>-g-zhe<sup>2</sup>s-te-bl'. Of hypnotized persons, subject to the power of suggestion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1887, p. 659 (a, 50).]

**SUGGESTION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-g-je<sup>2</sup>st'yu'n. Lat., *suggestio* (from *suggerere*, to excite). Fr., s. Ger., *s. Eingebung*. 1. The act of suggesting. 2. The thing suggested. 3. See *Hypnotic s.*—**Hypnotic s.** Fr., s. *hypnotique*. The process by which a hypnotized person is made to accept a hint or statement, although it may be unfounded, and to act accordingly.

**SUGILLATION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-g-jil<sup>2</sup>-a'shu'n. More correctly, *sigillation*. Lat., *sigillatio* (from *sigillare*, to beat black and blue). Fr., s. *suçon*. Ger., *s. Blutunterlaufung*. A black-and-blue mark, as of a bruise. [G, 49.] See VIBEX and LIVOR EMORTUALIS.

**SUGGRUNDIUM** (Lat.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-g(su<sup>4</sup>)-gru<sup>2</sup>nd(gru<sup>4</sup>nd)'i<sup>2</sup>. u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Fr., s. The lower border of a roof, the eaves. [A, 312.]—**S. oculi.** See SUPERCILIARY RIDGE.

**SUGILLATION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-g-jil<sup>2</sup>-a'shu'n. A preferable form of *sigillation* (q. v.).

**SUICIDAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-si'd'l. Ger., *selbstmörderisch*. Characterized by a tendency to suicide. [D, 1.]

**SUICIDE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-sid. From *sui*, of himself, and *cadere*, to kill. Gr., *αὐτοκτείνω* (1st def.), *αὐτοκτενία* (2d def.). Fr., s. Ger., *Selbstmörder* (1st def.), *Selbstmord* (2d def.). 1. One who takes his own life. 2. The act of self-murder. [D, 1.]

**SUIE** (Fr.), n. Swe. See SOOT.—**Collyre de s.** A solution of 40 centigrammes of extract of soot and 4 drops of lemon-juice in 125 grammes of infusion of red roses; used for ophthalmia neonatorum. [B, 38, 92 (a, 14).]—**Crystal de s.** See *Fuligo splendens*.—**Eau de s., Essence de s.** See *Tinctura FULIGINIS alcalina*.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum FULIGINIS*.—**Infusion de s.** See *Tinctura FULIGINIS alcalina*.

**SUIF** (Fr.), n. Swef. See SUET.—**Savon de s.** Tallow soap. [B.]—**S. de boeuf.** Beef suet. [B.]—**S. de mouton.** See SEVUM (1st def.).—**S. de veau.** Veal suet. [B.]

**SUILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>4</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>3</sup>. From *sus*, a hog. See SCROFULA.

**SUILLUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>4</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l'lu's(lu's). From *sus*, a hog. Obtained from the hog (see ADEPS s.); as a n. m., see BOLETUS.

**SUINT** (Fr.), n. Swa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. The sweat of sheep. It contains about one third of its weight of alkaline potassium salts, and is a source of the potash of commerce (which is obtained from the s. by wash-

ing the sheep), also of a fatty matter (see LANOLIN). [B.] Cf. ESYPUM.

**SUINTEMENT** (Fr.), n. Swa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-t'-ma<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See ÉCOULEMENT.—**S. par le mamelon.** See GALACTORRHEA.

**SUITES DE COUCHES** (Fr.), n. pl. Swet d'kush. See Puerperal PERIOD.

**SULCATE**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>lk'at. Lat., *sulcatus* (from *sulcare*, to furrow). Fr., *sillonné*. Ger., *gefurcht*. Grooved, furrowed. [a, 25.]

**SULCATURE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>lk'-ka<sup>3</sup>-tu'r. A mark or furrow produced by pressure or erosion. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**SULCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>lk(su<sup>4</sup>lk')u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Dim. of *sulcus*, a furrow. Fr., *sulcule*. A small furrow or sulcus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. labii superioris.** See *SULCUS nasolabialis*.

**SULCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>lk(su<sup>4</sup>lk')u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *ὄλκος* (from *ὄλκω*, to draw). Fr., *sillon*. Ger., *Furche*, *Rinne*. A groove or furrow; a fissure, especially of the cerebrum. [C.]—**Anterior occipital s.** A s. separating the central fissure from the first occipital gyrus, connecting with the parietal fissure. [a, 34.]—**Anterior s. of Reil.** See *Pre-insular s.*—**Antero-temporal s.** See *Parallel fissure*.—**Ascending frontal s.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**Central s.** See *Central fissure*.—**Cerebral sulci.** See *Secondary fissures* (2d def.) and *Fissure of the cerebrum*.—**Ciliary sulci.** See *Striae ciliares*.—**Crucial s.** See *Cruciate fissure*.—**External perpendicular s.** See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—**External s. of Reil.** A fissure separating the insula from the precentral, postcentral, and subfrontal gyri. [J; L.]—**Fronto-marginal s.** Of Wernicke, a small longitudinal fissure on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe, which separates the orbital and frontal lobes. [I, 17 (K).]—**Inferior frontal s.** Lat., *s. frontalis inferior*. Fr., *scissure frontale inférieure*. Ger., *untere Stirnfurche*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Inferior occipital s.** See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—**Inferior temporo-sphenoidal s.** See *Meditemporal fissure*.—**Infero-frontal s.** See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Infra-insular s.** A fissure separating the insula from the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [L, 14.]—**Infra-orbital s.** See *Sub-orbital fissure*.—**Intermediate temporal s.** See *Meditemporal fissure*.—**Intraparietal s.** See *Parietal fissure*.—**Lateral olivary s.** See *S. olivæ externus*.—**Middle temporo-sphenoidal s.** An unimportant fissure parallel to and below the parallel fissure. [L, 14.]—**Occipito-parietal s.** See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—**Occipito-temporal s.** See *Collateral fissure*.—**Oculomotor s.** See *Oculomotor furrow*.—**Olfactory s.** See *Olfactory fissure*.—**Orbital s.** See *Orbital fissure*.—**Paramedian s.** See *Sillon médian postérieur intermédiaire*.—**Parietal s.** See *Parietal fissure*.—**Peduncular s.** Fr., *sillon circonferentiel (ou circulaire)*. A transverse s. which commences close to the middle peduncle of the cerebellum around the outer border of which it passes backward. [L, 31, 142.]—**Postcentral s.** See *Postcentral fissure*.—**Posterior s. of Reil.** See *Infra-insular s.*—**Postero-parietal s.** See *Central fissure*.—**Postero-temporal s.** See *Collateral fissure*.—**Postfrontal s.** See *Cruciate fissure*.—**Precentral s.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**Pre-insular s.** A fissure in front of the insula and separating it from the posterior orbital convolution. [L, 142.]—**Primitive sulci.** See *Primitive fissures* (2d def.).—**Secondary sulci.** See *Secondary fissures*.—**Straight s.** See *Olfactory fissure*.—**Subparietal s.** A shallow depression or inconstant fissure which is a continuation upward and outward of the callosal-marginal fissure. [a, 34.]—**S. ad aqueductum vestibuli.** See *Fossula sulciformis*.—**S. alaris.** The furrow just above the ala nasi. [a, 34.]—**S. alveolaris anterior.** See *Anterior dental canal*.—**S. alveolaris posterior.** The s. between the gums and the inside of the cheek. [a, 34.]—**S. alveolo-lingualis.** The s. between the gums and the mucous membrane of the tongue. [a, 34.]—**S. anterior corporum candicantium.** A furrow between the corpora albicantia and the tuber cinereum. [L, 7.]—**S. antero-temporalis** [Huxley]. See *Supertemporal fissure*.—**S. anabrachii radialis.** A s. on the radial side of the forearm, between the pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus. [a, 34.]—**S. anabrachii ulnaris.** A s. on the ulnar side of the forearm, between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris. [a, 34.]—**S. articus.** A depression on the median surface of the left lung for the descending aorta. [L, 332.]—**S. arcuatus.** Of Arnold, an embryonic fissure to which the s. corporis callosi corresponds. [a, 34.]—**S. arcuatus præcuneus.** An inconstant fissure on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between the parietal gyrus and the gyrus fornicatus. [L, 332.]—**S. arterie occipitalis.** A groove on the inner side of the internal aspect of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, which lodges the occipital artery. [L, 332.]—**S. arterie subclaviæ.** See *S. subclaviæ* (1st and 2d defs.).—**Sulci arteriosi.** Ger., *Arterienfurchen*. Furrows on the ental surfaces of the cranial bones for lodging arteries. [L, 31.]—**S. articulationis primæ manus.** A transverse furrow in the palm, seen in flexion, over the articulations between the two rows of carpal bones. [L, 332.]—**S. articulationis secundæ manus.** A transverse furrow in the palm of the hand, seen in flexion, extending from the level of the upper margin of the pisiform bone to the upper end of the first carpal bone. [L, 332.]—**S. atrioven-tricularis.** See *Auriculo-ventricular groove*.—**S. auris anterior.** See *Incisura tragus-helicis*.—**S. auris posterior.** See *Incisura aethelica*.—**S. basilaris (pontis).** The antero-posterior groove on the lower median surface of the pons Varolii. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. basilaris ossis occipitalis.** A shallow depression in the occipital bone at the side of the clivus Blumenbachii. [L, 332.]—**S. bicipitalis.** See *Bicipital groove*.—**S. bicipitalis internus.** A furrow between the brachialis internus and the anconeus tertius. [L.]—**S. cæcus.** See *Foramen cæcum posterius*.—**S. calcanei.** A furrow separating the two posterior articular surfaces of the sustentaculum tali. [L, 332.]—**S. calcarinus.** See *Calvarine fissure*.—**S. callosomarginalis.** See *Supercallosal fissure* (1st def.).—**S. callosus.** See *Callosal fissure*.—**S. caroticotympanicus (ossis temporis).** A groove leading into the canalis caroticotympanicus. [L.]



—*S. caroticus*. See *Carotid groove*.—*Sulci carotidei*. Depressions on each side of the larynx. [L. 31.]—*S. centrals*. See *Central fissure*.—*S. centralis insulae* [Gulberg]. The transinsular fissure; a fissure following the same general direction as the central fissure, which divides the insula into two parts. ["*Anthrop.*" 1891, p. 715 (L).]—*S. centralis modiolii*. A shallow groove on the free margin of the lamina spiralis ossea. [L. 31.]—*S. centralis Rolandi*. See *Central fissure*.—*S. cerebelli curvatus*. A fissure separating the biventral lobe of the cerebellum from the amygdala. [L.]—*S. cerebelli dividens anterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior anterior*.—*S. cerebelli dividens posterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior posterior*.—*S. cerebelli horizontalis*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. cerebelli inferior*. A fissure between the posterior inferior lobe and the slender lobe of the cerebellum. [L. 3 (K).]—*S. cerebelli inferior anterior*. A s. beginning in the s. flocculi and extending across the inferior surface of the cerebellum to the s. longitudinalis inferior. [a. 34.]—*S. cerebelli inferior externus*. A fissure between the biventral lobe and the posterior inferior lobe of the cerebellum. [L. 3 (K).]—*S. cerebelli inferior posterior*. A s. commencing in the s. superior posterior and extending across the inferior surface of the cerebellum to the s. horizontalis magnus. [a. 34.]—*S. cerebelli peduncularis* (seu superior). See *Peduncular s.*—*S. cerebelli superior anterior*. A s. beginning on the middle peduncle of the cerebellum and crossing the vermis to join the s. on the opposite side. [a. 34.]—*S. cerebelli superior posterior*. A s. beginning in the peduncular s., a little in front of the postero-external angle of the cerebellum, and crossing the upper surface, where it almost reaches the s. horizontalis as the latter passes on to the vermis. [a. 34.]—*S. cerebelli magnus*. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—*S. cerebri*. See *Fissure of the cerebrum*.—*S. cerebri cruciformis*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. chiasmatis*. See *Optic groove*.—*S. chorioideus*. A longitudinal fissure on the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [L. 17 (K).]—*Sulci ciliares*. See *Striae ciliares*.—*S. cinguli*. A s. separating the gyrus cinguli and the corpus callosum. [L. 332.]—*S. circularis (cordis)*. See *Auriculo-ventricular groove*.—*S. circularis Reilii*. Fr. *rigole de l'insula*. A s. which separates the insula from the adjacent portions of the brain. [L. 17 (K).]—*S. collateralis*. See *Collateral fissure*.—*S. collateralis anterior medullae spinalis*. See *Antero-lateral groove*.—*S. collateralis cerebri*. See *Collateral fissure*.—*S. collateralis inferior*. See *Fissura cerebelli longitudinalis*.—*S. collateralis posterior*. See *Postero-lateral groove*.—*S. collateralis postremus*. See *S. intermedius posterior*.—*Sulci condyloidei*. See *Fossae condyloideae*.—*S. coronalis (cordis)*. See *Auriculo-ventricular groove*.—*S. coronaris glandis*. See *S. glandis*.—*S. corporis callosi*. See *Callosal fissure*.—*S. corporum quadrigeminorum frontalis*. See *S. corporum quadrigeminorum transversus*.—*S. corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis*. A longitudinal fissure separating the two anterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. [L. 7 (a. 50).]—*S. corporum quadrigeminorum posterior*. A transverse fissure found behind the two posterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. [L. 7 (a. 50).]—*S. corporum quadrigeminorum transversus*. A transverse s. crossing the median fissure at right angles and separating the anterior from the posterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. [a. 34.]—*S. costalis inferior*. See *Inferior costal fossa*.—*S. costalis superior*. See *Superior costal fossa*.—*S. cruciatus* (seu cruciformis). See *Cruciate fissure*.—*Sulci cubitales*. Sulci on the anterior surface of the forearm, one on either side of the biceps tendon. [a. 34.]—*S. deltoideopectoralis*. A furrow indicating the demarcation between the deltoideus and pectoralis major muscles. [L.]—*S. dentatus*. See *Hippocampal fissure*.—*S. digitalis*. Ger. *Fingerfurche*. A furrow of the palm of the hand.—*S. digitalis anterior*. Ger. *vordere Fingerfurche*. The furrow in the palm of the hand that runs from the root of the index finger to the ulnar border. [L. 30 (a. 14).]—*S. digitalis posterior*. Ger. *hintere Fingerfurche*. A furrow running from the radial to the ulnar border of the hand, caused by the general flexion of the fingers. [L. 30 (a. 14).]—*S. digitatus*. Fr. *sillon digité*. A furrow on the floor of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, separating the collateral eminence from the hippocampus major. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—*S. ethmoidalis*. A groove on the posterior surface of the nasal bone. [L.]—*S. flexoris hallucis longus*. Ger. *Rinne des Calcaneus*. See *Incisura astragali*.—*S. flocculi*. A s. separating the flocculus and the middle lobe of the cerebellum. [a. 34.]—*S. fornicatus inferior*. The callosal and hippocampal fissures taken as one. [L.]—*S. fornicatus superior*. See *Supercallosal fissure* (1st def.).—*S. foveae rhomboidealis longitudinalis* (seu medius). See *Fissura fossae rhomboidealis longitudinalis medius*.—*S. frontalis*. See *Frontal fissure* and *S. longitudinalis ossis frontis*.—*S. frontalis inferior*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—*S. frontalis secundus*. See *Medifrontal fissure*.—*S. frontalis superior*. See *Superfrontal fissure*.—*S. frontolateralis*. See *Lateral fissure*.—*S. frontomarginalis*. See *Fronto-marginal s.*.—*S. frontoparietalis internus*. See *Callosal-marginal fissure*.—*S. glandis*. Ger. *Eichelfurche*. The furrow behind the glans penis. [L.]—*S. gracilis cerebelli*. See *S. cerebelli inferior posterior*.—*S. habene* (Wilder). *S. habenule*. A small fissure on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, which extends from the trigonum habenule obliquely forward and inward, terminating at the stria medullaris. [L. 17 (K).]—*S. hamuli pterygoidei*. A groove in the hamular process of the sphenoid bone for the tendon of the tensor palati. [L.]—*S. hepatis intermedius*. See *Transverse fissure of the liver*.—*S. hippocampi*. See *Hippocampal fissure*.—*S. horizontalis aortae*. A furrow marking the boundary of the elevation of the right coronary artery above the surface of the heart. *S. horizontalis cordis*. See *Auriculo-ventricular groove*.—*S. horizontalis magnus*. See *Calcarine fissure*.—*S. horizontalis Reilii*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. horizontalis tibiae*. A groove on the head of the tibia behind the internal articular surface. [L. 332.]—*S. iliacus*. A s. over which the

psaos tendon emerges from the pelvis. [a. 34.]—*S. inferior lateralis*. See *S. cerebelli inferior externus*.—*S. inferior medialis*. A fissure separating the tonsilla cerebelli and the restiform body. [L. 332.]—*S. infra-insularis*. See *Infra-insular s.*.—*S. infranates*. See *Fold of the buttock*.—*S. infra-orbitalis*. See *Infra-orbital groove*.—*S. infrapalpebralis*. The furrow beneath the lower eyelid. [L. 332.]—*S. inguinalis*. See *Fold of the groin*.—*S. insulae primus*. The principal fissure in the insula. [L. 9 (K).]—*S. interarticularis calcanei*. See *S. calcanei*.—*S. interarticularis calcanei accessorius*. A groove on the os calcis between the two anterior surfaces which articulate with the astragalus. [L. 332.]—*S. interarticularis tali*. See *S. tali*.—*S. interarticularis tali accessorius* (seu anterior). A furrow between the two articular surfaces (when they exist) on the astragalus which articulate with the os calcis. [L. 332.]—*S. interbrachialis*. A continuation of the transverse furrow separating the brachia conjunctiva. [a. 34.]—*S. intercruralis lateralis*. Of Wilder, a small furrow in the brain of the cat, behind and to the side of the posterior perforated space. [L. 60 (K).]—*S. intercruralis mesalis*. Of Wilder, a small mesal fissure in the brain of the cat, just behind the posterior perforated space. [J. 80 (K).]—*S. interhelicem et anthelicem*. See *Scaphoid fossa* (1st def.).—*S. interinsularis*. See *Transinsular fissure*.—*S. intermedius*. 1. Of Jensen, a fissure between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure. 2. Of His, a transverse depression on the ventral side of the primitive thalamencephalon (its thalamic segment). [L. 17, 87 (K).] 3. See *Transverse fissure of the liver*.—*S. intermedius anterior*. See *Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—*S. intermedius posterior* (seu posticus). The posterior longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord. [L. 6 (K).]—*S. internus olivae*. See *S. olivae internus*.—*S. interpapillaris*. A furrow between the rows of papillae of the skin. [L.]—*S. interparietalis*. See *Parietal fissure*.—*S. intertubercularis (humeri)*. See *Bicipital groove*.—*S. intraparietalis*. See *Parietal fissure*.—*S. Jacobsonii*. A small groove on the promontory of the middle ear that lodges branches of the tympanic plexus (Jacobson's nerve). [a. 34.]—*S. jugularis*. A groove for the lateral sinus on the upper surface of the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L. 332.]—*S. lacrimalis*. 1. See *Lacrymal groove*. 2. A depression in the lacrymal bone aiding in the formation of the lacrymal groove; also a similar depression in the nasal process of the superior maxilla. 3. A groove on the superior maxilla continuous with the nasal end of the nasal duct. [L. 332.]—*S. laminae modiolii*. See *S. centralis modiolii*.—*S. lateralis anterior*. See *Antero-lateral fissure*.—*S. lateralis circularis* (seu communis). See *Peduncular s.*—*S. lateralis dorsalis*. See *Postero-lateral groove*.—*S. lateralis magnus*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. lateralis medullae spinalis*. See *Antero-lateral groove*.—*S. lateralis mesencephali*. A small lateral groove on the upper surface of the crus cerebri. [L. 17 (K).]—*S. lateralis posterior*. See *Postero-lateral groove*.—*S. lateralis ventralis*. See *Antero-lateral groove*.—*S. ligamenti spiralis*. A furrow between the lamina spiralis and the ligamentum spirale. [L. 31.]—*S. limitans*. Of Wilder, the fissure between the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus. [L. 80 (K).]—*S. lobi olfactorii*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*Sulci longitudinales cordis*. See *Longitudinal grooves of the heart*.—*S. longitudinalis*. 1. See *Olfactory fissure*. 2. One of the longitudinal grooves of the heart. [L.]—*S. longitudinalis corporum candicantium*. A fissure separating the two corpora albicantia. [L. 7.]—*S. longitudinalis externus*. The external of the two anterior limbs of the orbital fissure. [L. 17 (K).]—*S. longitudinalis fossae rhomboideae*. See *Fissura fossae rhomboidealis longitudinalis medius*.—*S. longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti*. A longitudinal s. running along the centre of the floor of the fourth ventricle. [a. 34.]—*S. longitudinalis medius*. The inner of the two anterior limbs of the orbital fissure. [L. 17 (K).]—*S. longitudinalis mesencephali*. A s. between the brachium corporum quadrigeminorum, the velum medullare anterius, and the pedunculus cerebri. [a. 34.]—*S. longitudinalis ossis frontis*. A furrow on the inner surface of the frontal bone for the superior longitudinal sinus. [L.]—*S. longitudinalis ossis occipitis*. A furrow on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone for the reception of the superior longitudinal sinus. [L. 332.]—*S. longitudinalis ossis parietalis*. A furrow on the upper margin of the parietal bone which, with a similar one on the opposite bone, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. [L. 31.]—*S. longitudinalis posterior*. See *Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—*S. longitudinalis substantiae perforatae mediae*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. longitudinalis superior*. See *Intercerebral fissure*.—*S. longitudinalis superior cerebelli*. A s. separating the superior vermis from the lateral lobes of the cerebellum. [a. 34.]—*S. longitudinalis ventriculi cerebelli*. Of Gordon, see *Fissura fossae rhomboidealis longitudinalis medius*.—*S. magnus*. See *Calcarine fissure*.—*S. magnus (cerebelli) horizontalis*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. malleolaris*. A furrow in the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring the terminal points of the boundary of which are the spine tympanica, and which finally becomes the posterior boundary of the petrotympanic fissure. [F.]—*S. malleoli (externi) lateralis*. A shallow furrow behind the external malleolus. [L.]—*S. malleoli interni* (seu medialis). A shallow furrow behind the internal malleolus. [L.]—*S. marginalis foraminis magni*. An anomalous furrow along the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L.]—*S. medialis frontoparietalis*. See *Callosal-marginal fissure* and *Central fissure*.—*S. medianus anterior medullae spinalis*. See *Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—*S. medianus fossae rhomboideae*. See *Fissura fossae rhomboidealis longitudinalis medius*.—*S. medianus longitudinalis sinus rhomboidealis*. See *S. longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti*.—*S. medianus maxillae inferioris*. A vertical furrow upon the outer surface of the inferior maxilla in the middle line. [L. 332.]—*S. medianus posterior medullae spinalis*. See *Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.



—*S. medius substantiæ perforatæ anterioris*. A fissure extending between the anterior perforated space and the rostrum of the corpus callosum. [L.]—*S. medullæ oblongatæ*. See *Basilar groove*.—*S. medullæ oblongatæ cæcus*. A depression between the pons Varolii and the anterior extremities of the olivary bodies. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—*S. medullæ oblongatæ decussatorius*. The upper part of the ventral median fissure of the medulla oblongata, where it is interrupted by the decussation of the pyramids. [L, 7.]—*S. medullæ spinalis intermedius anterior*. Fr., *sillon intermédiaire antérieur*. An ill-defined furrow between the ventral and ventro-lateral fissures of the spinal cord. [L, 7.]—*S. medullæ spinalis intermedius posterior*. See *Postero-intermediary fissure*.—*S. medullæ spinalis lateralis*. See *Antero-lateral groove*.—*Sulci meningei*. Furrows for blood-vessels on the ental surface of the cranial bones. [L.]—*S. mentalis*. Fr., *sillon du menton*. Ger., *Kinnrinne*. The furrow separating the lower lip from the prominence of the chin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—*S. mentolabialis*. A transverse depression between the lower lip and the chin. [L, 32.]—*Sulci minores pontis*. See *Sulci transversarii pontis*.—*S. Monroi*. A furrow (also called *auxil*) on the mesal aspect of the thalamus between the foramen of Monro and the aqueduct and ventrad of the mediodorsal commissure; regarded by His and Minot as the boundary between the "dorsal and ventral zones of His." [L, 110.]—*S. muscularis flexoris longi hallucis*. See *Incisura astragali*.—*S. muscularis tympani*. See *Canalis pro tensore tympani*.—*S. musculi peronei longi*. A vertical groove lined with cartilage on the outer border of the cuboid bone, for the tendon of the peroneus longus. [L.]—*S. musculous (ossis temporis)*. See *Canalis pro tensore tympani*.—*S. mylo-hyoideus*. See *Mylo-hyoid groove*.—*S. nasalis posterior*. A shallow depression behind the posterior pillar of the fauces. [L.]—*S. nasolabialis*. The transverse groove between the nose and the upper lip. [L.]—*S. nasopalatinus*. The furrow for the nasopalatine nerve on the side of the vomer. [L, 31.]—*S. navicularis*. See *Fossa navicularis*.—*S. nervi petrosi profundus minoris (ossis temporis)*. A groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the nervus petrosus profundus minor. [L.]—*Sulci obliqui pontis*. See *Sulci transversarii pontis*.—*S. obturatorius (ossis coxae)*. See *Incisura obturatoria*.—*S. occipitalis anterior*. Of Wernicke, a small vertical fissure in the anterior part of the occipital lobe. [L, 17 (K).]—*S. occipitalis (longitudinalis) inferior (seu medius)*. See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—*S. occipitalis superior (seu transversus)*. See *Transverse occipital fissure*.—*S. occipito-interparietalis*. See *Occipito-parietalis*.—*S. occipito-temporalis inferior*. See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—*S. occipito-temporalis superior*. See *Collateral fissure*.—*S. occipito-temporalis lateralis*. Of Fowler, see *Collateral fissure*.—*S. oculomotorius*. See *Oculomotor furrow*.—*S. of Monro*. See *S. Monroi*.—*S. of the corpus callosum*. See *Callosal fissure*.—*S. olfactorius*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. olivæ externus*. A furrow on the outer side of the olivary body. [L, 7.]—*S. olivæ internus*. A fissure, lying to the inner side of the olivary body, from which arise the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 6 (K).]—*S. opticus*. See *Optic groove*.—*S. orbitalis (cerebri)*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. orbitalis lateralis*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—*S. orbitalis medialis*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. orbitopalpebralis inferior*. The depression below the margin of the lower lid. [L.]—*S. orbitopalpebralis superior*. The depression immediately below the upper margin of the orbit. [L.]—*S. ossis carpalis primi*. A groove on the ulnar palmar side of the trapezium, for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis. [L, 332.]—*S. ossis cuboidi*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. ossis multanguli*. See *S. ossis carpalis primi*.—*S. ossis navicularis*. A shallow groove on the plantar surface of the scaphoid bone. [L, 332.]—*S. ossis tarsalis quarti*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. palatinus medianus*. An anomalous furrow over the intermaxillary suture. [L, 332.]—*S. palpebromalaris*. See *Oculozygomatic line*.—*S. paracentralis*. See under *Paracentral fissure*.—*S. paramedian dorsalis*. See *Postero-intermediary fissure*.—*S. parapyramidalis*. A s. forming an acute angle with the anterior fissure at the hinder end of the medulla oblongata and extending forward as far as the border of the pons Varolii. [a, 34.]—*S. parietalis*. See *Parietal fissure*.—*S. parietofrontalis*. See *Central fissure*.—*S. parieto-occipitalis*. See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—*S. peduncularis* [Wilder]. See *Oculomotor furrow*.—*S. pedunculi lateralis*. The s. separating the crista pedunculi from the tegmentum. [a, 34.]—*S. pedunculi medialis*. See *Oculomotor furrow*.—*S. peronei*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. perpendicularis*. See *Anterior occipital s.*—*S. perpendicularis externus*. See *Fissura perpendicularis externa*.—*S. petrosquamosus*. A furrow over the petrosquamosal fissure. [L.]—*S. petrosus inferior ossis temporis*. See *Groove for the inferior petrosal sinus*.—*S. petrosus superficialis ossis temporis*. A groove on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, running forward from the hiatus Fallopii. [L, 332.]—*S. petrosus superior*. See *Groove for the superior petrosal sinus* and *Groove for the superior longitudinal sinus*.—*S. pharyngeus lateralis*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. pinnalis*. See *S. alaris*.—*S. pollicis*. A s. between the thenar eminence and the palm. [a, 34.]—*S. pontis basilaris*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. postcentralis*. See *Postcentral fissure*.—*S. postolivaris*. See *S. olivæ externus*.—*S. postrolandicus*. See *Postcentral fissure*.—*S. preauricularis (ossis coxae)*. See *Fossa preauricularis*.—*S. præcentralis*. See *Precentral s.*—*S. præcentralis inferior*. 1. The portion of the precentral fissure below the middle frontal convolution. [L, 332.] 2. See *Precentral fissure*.—*S. præcentralis superior*. The portion of the precentral fissure above the middle frontal convolution. [L, 332.]—*S. præcuneal fissure*.—*S. præinsularis*. See *Pre-insular s.*—*S. præoccipitalis*. See *Anterior occipital s.*—*S. prærolandicus*. See *Precentral fissure*.—*S. presylvian*. In certain *Carnivora*,

a fissure lying anterior to the fissure of Sylvius. [J, 17 (K).] Cf. *Presylvian fissure*.—*S. promontorii*. See *S. Jacobsonii*.—*S. pro tuba eustachiana*. See *Groove for the Eustachian tube*.—*S. pterygoideus*. See *Pterygopalatinus*. Ger., *Flügelgelenkgrube*. A term applied indifferently to a groove on the anterior surface of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, one upon the superior maxilla, or one on the nasal portion of the palate bone, all of which form the pterygo-palatine canal. [L.]—*S. pulmonalis*. Ger., *Lungenfurche*. The depression on either side of the vertebral column formed by the backward curvature of the ribs. [L, 31.]—*S. radialis humeri*. See *Musculo-spiral groove*.—*S. radio-ulnaris*. A groove on the anterior surface of the wrist at the lower ends of the radius and ulna, seen only in flexion. [L, 332.]—*S. rami auricularis (vagi)*. A furrow in the jugular fossa for the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L, 31.]—*S. rectus*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. retroglandularis*. See *S. glandis*.—*S. Rolandi*. See *S. rolandica*. See *Central fissure*.—*S. rolandicus anterior*. See *Precentral fissure*.—*S. sagittalis*. The combined sulci longitudinales of the os frontis, os occipitis, and os parietale. [L.]—*S. sclerae*. See *Scleroticæ*. Ger., *Scleratinne*. A depression of the anterior margin of the sclera at its junction with the cornea. [L, 332.]—*S. sigmoideus*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis* and *Cavernous groove*.—*S. sinus petrosi superioris*. See *S. petrosus superior*.—*S. sinus transversus*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis*.—*S. spheno-ethmoidalis*. A groove at the articulation of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. [a, 34.]—*S. spiralis (cochleæ)*. The groove between the labium tympanicum and labium vestibulare. [L, 31.]—*S. spiralis externus*. See *Ligamenti spiralis*.—*S. spiralis internus*. See *S. spiralis*.—*S. stapedis*. A slight concavity on the outer surface of the crus of the stapes. [L, 7.]—*S. subclaviæ*. See *S. subclaviæ* (1st and 2d def.).—*S. subclavius*. 1. A groove on the first rib in which the subclavian artery rests, close to the tubercle for the insertion of the scalenus anticus. 2. A furrow on the apex of the lung formed by the subclavian artery. 3. A depression in the clavicle into which the subclavius muscle is inserted. [L, 31.]—*S. subfrontalis*. 1. Of Pansch, a small fissure on the mesal surface of the frontal lobe in the *Carnivora*. [L, 17 (K).] 2. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—*S. subparietalis*. Of Broca, a small fissure which forms the lower boundary of the præcuneus. [L, 17 (K).]—*S. subpinealis*. A transverse s. behind and below the pineal gland, crossing the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [L, 17 (K).]—*S. substantiæ perforatæ medii longitudinalis*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. supercentralis*. See *Supercentral fissure*.—*S. superior anterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior anterior*.—*S. superior cerebelli*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. superior posterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior posterior*.—*S. supracallosus*. See *Callosal marginal fissure*.—*S. supra-insularis*. See *Externals of Reil*.—*S. supra-orbitalis*. Of Schwabbe, a s. arising from the callosal-marginal fissure at the point where it turns around the genu, and running horizontally forward to the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe. [J, 17 (K).]—*S. supra-orbitalis longitudinalis*. An anomalous longitudinal furrow replacing a missing orbital fissure. [L, 332.]—*S. supra-orbitalis transversus*. An anomalous fissure replacing the transverse element of the orbital fissure. [L, 332.]—*S. suprasylvius*. See *Supersylvian fissure*.—*S. tali*. A deep furrow on the lower surface of the astragalus, dividing its articular surface into two portions. [L.]—*S. temporalis inferior* [Ecker]. See *Collateral fissure*.—*S. temporalis intermedius*. Of Jensen, a s. extending between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure. [J, 17 (K).]—*S. temporalis medius (seu secundus)*. A s. between the middle and inferior temporal convolutions. [a, 34.]—*S. temporalis primus*. See *Supertemporal fissure*.—*S. temporalis superior*. See *Supertemporal fissure* and *Parallel fissure*.—*S. temporalis transversus*. Of Schwabbe, any one of certain secondary sulci in the parietal lobe which have a general direction transverse to the Sylvian fissure. [L, 17 (K).]—*Sulci tertiaril*. Those secondary fissures that are subject to individual variations in number and direction. [a, 34.]—*S. tractus olfactorii*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. transversalis*. See *Peduncular s.*—*Sulci transversarii pontis*. Certain isolated transverse fissures on the inferior surface of the pons Varolii. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—*S. transversus*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. transversus ossis occipitis*. The groove in the occipital bone for the lateral sinus. [L, 31.]—*S. transversus ossis parietalis*. A broad flat groove on the inner surface of the postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone for the lateral sinus. [L, 332.]—*S. transversus ossis temporis*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis*.—*S. triradiatus*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. tubæ (Eustachii)*. See *S. tubarius*. See *Groove for the Eustachian tube*.—*S. tympanicus*. Ger., *Paukenring*. The groove-like furrow in the bony tympanic ring for the reception of the margin of the tympanic membrane. It exists on the perfect temporal bone only to the extent of the part taken by the tympanic ring in the formation of that bone. In the region of the Rivian segment it is wanting altogether. [F, 32.]—*S. ulnaris (humeri)*. The groove on the posterior surface of the internal condyle of the humerus for the ulnar nerve. [L.]—*S. vena cava*. An anomalous furrow on the right lung for the vena cava superior. [L, 332.]—*Sulci venosi*. See *Cranial sinuses*.—*S. ventriculi cerebelli (seu quarti)*. See *Fissura fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media*.—*S. vermicularis*. A s. separating the vermis from a lobe of the cerebellum. [a, 34.]—*Sulci vertebrales*. Ger., *Wirbel-furchen*. The grooves seen on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae when viewed from behind. [L, 14.]—*S. vertebrales lateralis atlantis*. See *Sinus atlantis*.—*S. vomeris*. See *Incisura vomeris*.—*Superior frontal s.* See *Superfrontal fissure*.—*Superior temporo-sphenoidal s.* See *Parallel fissure*.—*Supero-frontal s.* See *Superfrontal fissure*.—*Transverse s.* See *Cruciate fissure*.—*Triradiate s.* See *Orbital fissure*.

**SULFACÉTAMIDE** (Fr.). n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-sa-ta}^3\text{-med}$ . See **SULPHACETAMIDE**. For various words in *Sulf*, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sulph*.



**SULFAMMON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^3\text{-mo}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **SULPHAMIC ACID**.

**SULFANTIMONIAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{nt}(\text{a}^2\text{nt})\text{-i}^2\text{mon}^1\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-at'is*. A thioantimonate. [B.]—**S. sesquicalicus**. Potassium thioantimonate. [B.]

**SULFANTIMONITE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^3\text{n}^2\text{-te-mo-net}$ . A thioantimonite, also a thioantimonate. [B, 119.]

**SULFARSÉNATE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^3\text{-sa-ne-a}^2\text{t}$ . See **SULPHARSENATE**.

**SULFARSENITE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^3\text{-sa-net}$ . See **SULPHARSENITE**.—**S. calcicus**. See **Liquor probatorius wirttembergicus**.

**SULFAS** [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-fat'is*. See **SULPHATE**, and for subheadings not here given, see under **SULPHAS**.—**Collyrium cum sulfate zincico**. See **Collyre au sulfate de zinc**.—**Collyrium cum sulfate zincico ex Sanchez**. A collyrium made by dissolving 2 parts of zinc sulphate in 500 of water, adding 4 of powdered Florentine iris-root, macerating for 8 days, and filtering. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—**Liquor sulfatis ferri**. See **Liquor ferri tersulphatis**.—**S. aluminicus**. Aluminium sulphate. [B.]—**S. aluminopotassicus**. Potassium alum; ordinary alum. [B.]—**S. aluminopotassicus desiccatus**. See **Alumen exsiccatum**.—**S. cadmicus**. See **CADMIUM sulphate**.—**S. cupro-ammonicus**. See **Copper ammoniosulphate**.—**S. eserinus**. See **ESERINE sulphate**.—**S. hydrargyricus**. See **MERCURY sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. potassicus**. Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—**S. quiniacus**. **S. quiniacus**. Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—**S. strychnicus**. **S. strychnicus**. See **STRYCHNINE sulphate**.—**Syrupus cum sulfate quiniaco**. See **Sirup de sulfate de quinine**.—**Syrupus cum sulfate strychnico**. See **Sirup de sulfate de strychnine**.

**SULFAT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-a}^2\text{t}$ . See **SULPHATE**.

**SULFATE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{t}$ . See **SULPHATE**.—**S. acide**. An acid sulphate. [B.]—**S. aluminico-potassique**. Potash alum. See **ALUM**.—**S. ammonico-ferrique**. See **IRON and ammonium sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. antimonique**. Antimony sulphate. [B, 119.]—**S. barytique**. Barium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 35).]—**S. basique**. A basic sulphate. [B.]—**S. biquinique**. See **QUININE sulphate**.—**S. cuprico-ammonique trisbasique**. See **Copper ammoniosulphate**.—**S. ferreux**. See **IRON sulphate** (1st def.) and **FERRI sulphas**.—**S. ferreux desséché**. See **FERRI sulphas exsiccatus**.—**S. ferreux du commerce**. See **FERRUM sulphuricum crudum**.—**S. ferreux officinal**. See under **FERRI sulphas**.—**S. ferreux précipité**. See **FERRI sulphas precipitatus**.—**S. ferrique**. See **IRON sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. ferrique ammoniacal**. See **IRON and ammonium sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. ferrique liquide**. See **Liquor ferri tersulphatis**.—**S. mercurique**. See **MERCURY sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. mercurique basique**, **S. trimercurique**. See **MERCURY subsulphate**.

**SULPHYDANTOÏNE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fe-dra}^2\text{n}^2\text{-to-en}$ . See **THIOHYDANTOIN**.

**SULPHYDRATE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fe-dra}^2\text{t}$ . See **SULPHYDRATE**.—**S. ammonique**. Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. persulfuré**. See **Liquor fumans Beguin**.

**SULPHYDROMÈTRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fe-dro-me}^2\text{tr}$ . A device for testing the amount of sulphureted hydrogen in the air of an inhalation chamber; consisting of papers impregnated with a solution of a salt of lead, arranged with other papers so tinted as to serve as a gauge of the blackening of the former by the sulphur compound; proposed by Isoard as a means of regulating patients' stay in these chambers. [*Id* "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 297.]

**SULFID** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-ed}$ . A sulphide (used generally in composition and applied to those sulphides which act as acids). [B.] Cf. **SULFURET**.—**Antimoniges S.** [Berzelius]. Antimony tersulphide. [B.]—**Arseniges S.** [Berzelius]. Arsenic trisulphide. [B.]—**Unterarseniges S.** Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

**SULFIDE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fed}$ . See **SULPHIDE**.—**S. antimonieux**. Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**S. arsénieux**. Orpiment. [B, 119.]—**S. carbonique**. See **CARBON disulphide**.—**S. hydrique**. See **HYDROSULPHURIC ACID**.—**S. hyparsénieux**. Realgar. [B, 119.]—**S. hypoantimonieux**. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 119.]

**SULFIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-fit'is*. See **SULPHITE**.—**S. kalicus**. See **POTASSIUM sulphite**.—**S. natrius**. See **SODIUM sulphite**.—**S. potassicus**. See **POTASSIUM sulphite**.—**S. sodicus**. See **SODIUM sulphite**.

**SULFIT** (Ger.), **SULFITE** (Fr.), n's.  $\text{Zulf-et}$ ,  $\text{su}^1\text{-fet}$ . See **SULPHITE**.

**SULFOETHYLICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{th})\text{-i}^2\text{u}(\text{u}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric); with the name of a base, the ethylsulphate of the base. [B, 95.]

**SULFOBENZOLÈNE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-ba}^3\text{n}^2\text{-zo-le}^2\text{n}$ . See **SULPHOBENZOLINE**.

**SULFOCARBOLICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^3\text{rb-o}^2\text{yl-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Sulphocarbolic; with the name of a base, the sulphocarbolic of the base. [B.]

**SULFOCARBOMÈTRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-ka}^3\text{rb-ho-me}^2\text{tr}$ . An instrument for estimating the amount of carbon disulphide contained in the alkaline sulphocarbonates. [Géiss and Thommeret-Géiss, "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sci.," xvi, p. 967 (B).]

**SULFODIPHTHÉROSE** (Fr.), **SULFOMUCOSE** (Fr.), n's.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-de}^2\text{f-ta-roz}$ ,  $\text{mu}^3\text{-koz}$ . See **BARÈGIN**.

**SULFONALUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See **SULFONAL**.

**SULFONAPHIDE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-na}^2\text{f-ted}$ . See **SULPHONAPHTHALENE**.

**SULFONTERNSTEINSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-on-be}^3\text{rn-stin-zoier-e}^2$ . Sulphonsuccinic acid. [B.]

**SULFONSÄUREBENZOL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-on-zoier-e}^2\text{-be}^2\text{n-tso}^2\text{l}$ . Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

**SULFONZIMMITSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-on-tsi}^2\text{mt-zoier-e}$ . Sulphocinnamic acid. [B.]

**SULFOPHENAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fen}(\text{fan})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *sulphophénate*. Gen., *-at'is*. See **SULPHOCARBOLATE**.

**SULFOPHÉNATE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-fa-nek}$ . Sulphocarbolic. [B.]

**SULFOSEL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-se}^2\text{l}$ . See **SULPHOSALT**.

**SULFOXYSMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{z}(\text{u}^2\text{z})\text{-mu}^3\text{s}(\text{mu}^3\text{s})$ . Poisoning with sulphuric acid. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**SULFUR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})$ . Gen., *sulfuris*. See **SULPHUR**.—**Hepar sulfuris**. See **POTASSA sulphurata** (1st def.).—**Hepar sulfuris calcareum**. Calcium sulphide; calx sulphurata. [B, 270.]—**Ioduretum sulfuris**. Sulphur iodide. [a, 38.]—**Pastilla sulfuris**. See **Tabella sulfuris**.—**S. depuratum**. Washed sulphur. [B.]—**S. jodatum**. See **Sulphur iodide**.—**S. lotum**. Washed sulphur. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. præcipitatum**. Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimatum**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., and Russ. Ph., sublimed sulphur. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., washed sulphur. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. sublimatum elotum** [Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *et lotum* [Fr. Cod.], *seu lotum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]). Washed sulphur. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tabellæ cum sulfure**, **Trochisci sulfuris**. See **Tabella sulfuris**.—**Unguentum sulfuris compositum**. See **Unguentum sulfuris compositum**.

**SULFURATION** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-se-o}^2\text{n}^2$ . Fumigation and disinfection with sulphur. [a, 18.] Cf. *Fumigation à l'acide sulfureux*.

**SULFURATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Sulphureted; with the name of a base, the sulphide of the base.

**SULFURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu}^2\text{r}$ . See **SULPHIDE**.—**S. ammonique**. Liqueur fumans Boylei. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antimonique**. An antimony sulphide, especially antimony trisulphide. [B, 119.]—**S. cuivreux**. See **Æs combustum**.—**S. ferreux**. See **IRON monosulphide**.—**S. mercurique**. See **RED MERCURY sulphide**.—**S. plombique**. Lead sulphide. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SULFURÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu}^2\text{-ra}$ . See **SULPHURATED**.

**SULFURÉE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu}^2\text{-ra}$ . Sulphurea; thiourea. [B.]

**SULFURET** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-ur-e}^2\text{t}$ . A sulphide, more particularly a lower or basic sulphide. [B.] Cf. **SULFID**.

**SULFURETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-et}(\text{at})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See **SULPHIDE** and cf. **SULPHURETUM**.—**S. arsenicosum**. See **ARSENIC trisulphide**.—**S. carbonicum**. See **CARBON disulphide**.—**S. hydrargyricum**. See **RED MERCURY sulphide**.—**S. natrium**, **S. sodicum**. Sodium monosulphide. [B.]—**S. stibicum**. See **ANTIMONY sulphide**.—**S. stibicum auratum**. See **ANTIMONY pentasulphide**.

**SULFUREUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Sulphur-yellow. [a, 35.]

**SULFUREUX** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{é}$ . See **SULPHUREOUS**.

**SULFURICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of the base. [B.]

**SULFUROSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-os}(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Sulphurous; with the name of a base, the sulphite of that base. [B.]

**SULPHACETAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *sulfacetamide*. A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ , obtained by adding an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide to an alcoholic solution of chloracetamide. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SULPHACETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t}(\text{et})\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})$ . Fr., *acide sulfacétique*. See **SULPHONACETIC ACID**.

**SULPHACETYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{lf-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})$ . See **ETHIONIC anhydride**.

**SULPHALDEHYDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{l-de}^2\text{-hid}$ . Fr., *sulfaldéhyde*. See **THIOALDEHYDE**.

**SULPHAMETHYLANE**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{p}^1\text{-an}$ . Fr., *sulfaméthylane*. A substance,  $\text{SO}^1\text{NH}_2$ , obtained by passing a current of dry ammonia gas over methyl sulphate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SULPHAMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})$ . Fr., *acide sulfamique*, *sulfammon*. Ger., *Sulfamidssäure*. A substance,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ , not yet isolated, but existing in neutral ammonium sulphate. [B, 93 (a, 14).] See also **AMIC ACIDS**.

**SULPHAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *sulfamide*. Ger., *Sulfamid*, *schwefelsaures Amid*. An old name for ammonium sulphate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**SULPHAMINEBARBITURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-en-ba}^3\text{rb-i}^2\text{p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})$ . See **THIOURIC ACID**.

**SULPHAMINEBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-en-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})$ . Ger., *Sulfaminbenzoesäure*. One of the products formed in the excretion of saccharin, found in the urine. [E. Salkowski, "Ctblbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," April 23, 1887, p. 307 (B).]

**SULPHAMINOL**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{p}^1\text{-o}^2\text{l}$ . Ger., *Sulfaminol*. Thioxydiphenylamine; a substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{SO}_2 = \text{NH} : (\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{OH}_2$ ; S, forming a yellowish, tasteless, and odorless powder, insoluble in water, soluble in solutions of the alkalis. In the liquids of the animal organism it decomposes with the evolution presumably of sulphur and phenol. According to Moritz, it acts like iodoform in diminishing suppuration. ["Ann. d. chim. e. d. pharmacol.," July, 1890, p. 44 (B).]

**SULPHAMYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})$ . See **AMYL sulphate**.



**SULPHANILIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfanilique* (ou *sulfanilique*). Ger., *Sulfanilsäure*, *Sulfonanilsäure*. Paramidobenzenesulphonic acid (see under AMIDOBENZENE-SULPHONIC ACID). It is slightly soluble in water, and is used internally to prevent iodism. [B; Ehrlich, "Pharm. Rundsch." ("Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 524 (a, 50).]

**SULPHANTIMONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfantimonique*. Ger., *Sulfantimonsäure*. See THIOANTIMONIC ACID.—**Anhydrous s. a.** See ANTIMONY PENTASULPHIDE.

**SULPHANTIMONIOUS ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{-mon}^2\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}}$ . Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]

**SULPHANTIMONIOUS ANHYDRIDE**, n. Antimony trisulphide. [B. 159.]

**SULPHANTIMONITE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{n-it}}$ . See THIOANTIMONITE.

**SULPHARSENATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^3\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-at}}$ . Fr., *sulfarséniate*. See THIOARSENATE.—**Basic s.** See *Tribasic s.*—**Diammonic s.** See AMMONIUM THIOARSENATE.—**Dibasic s's.** Of Watts, a class of salts now known as the pyrothioarsenates. [B.]—**Monammonic s.** See AMMONIUM THIOARSENATE.—**Monobasic s's.** Of Watts, a class of salts now known as metathioarsenates. [B.]—**Neutral s.** See *Dibasic s.*—**Triammonic s.** See AMMONIUM THIOARSENATE.—**Tribasic s's.** Of Watts, the class of salts known now as the thioarsenates or orthothioarsenates. [B.]

**SULPHARSENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^3\text{rs-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfarsénique*. Ger., *Sulfarsensäure*. An improper term for arsenic pentasulphide; properly thioarsenic acid (q. v.). [B.]

**SULPHARSENIOS ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^3\text{rs-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfarsénieux*. Ger., *Sulfarsensäure*. An improper term for arsenic trisulphide; properly thioarsenous acid (q. v.). [B.]

**SULPHARSENITE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^3\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-it}}$ . See THIOARSENITE.

**SULPHAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf}^2\text{(su}^{\text{3lf}}\text{)}^2\text{a}^2\text{s(a}^2\text{s)}}$ . Gen., *phat'is*. See SULPHATE and cf. subheadings under SULFAS.—**Liquor sulphatis magnesiæ carbonicæ**. See *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatæ*.—**Solutio sulphatis atropinæ** [Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of atropine sulphate in 200 parts of distilled water. [B. 95.] Cf. *Liquor atropinæ sulphatis*.—**Solutio sulphatis ferri**. See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis*.—**Solutio sulphatis magnesiæ carbonicæ**. See *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatæ*.—**S. æthylicus acidus cum alcohole**. See *MIXTURA sulphurica acidæ*.—**S. aluminarius**. See ALUM.—**S. aluminico-kalicus** (crudus). Crude alum. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aluminico-kalicus depuratus**. Alum purified by recrystallization. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aluminico-kalicus siccatus** (seu ustus). Burnt alum. [B. 95.]—**S. aluminico-natricus**. See ALUMINIUM and sodium sulphate.—**S. aluminico-potassicus**. See ALUMINIUM and potassium sulphate.—**S. ammonio-ferrius**. See IRON and ammonium sulphate (2d def.).—**S. ammonicus**. See AMMONIUM sulphate.—**S. atropicus**. See ATROPINE sulphate.—**S. calcicus nativus**. Gypsum. [B.]—**S. calcicus ustus**. See CALCIUM sulphuricum ustum.—**S. chinicus**. See QUININE sulphate.—**S. cinchonius**. See CINCHONINE sulphate.—**S. cupricus-ammoniacus** (basicus). See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. cupricus**. See COPPER sulphate.—**S. cupricus ammoniacalis**. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. cupricus purus**. See COPPER sulphate.—**S. cupricus venalis**. See COPPER sulphuricum crudum.—**S. cuproammoniacalis**. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. ferrius**. See IRON sulphate (2d def.).—**S. ferrosus**. See FERRI s. and IRON sulphate (1st def.).—**S. ferrosus exsiccatus** (seu siccatus). See FERRI s. exsiccatus.—**S. hydrargyricus flavus**. See MERCURY subsulphate.—**S. kalico-aluminicus**. Crude alum. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. kalico-aluminicus exsiccatus**. Burnt alum. [B. 95.]—**S. kalicus**. See POTASSIUM sulphate.—**S. magnescius**. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—**S. manganosus**. See MANGANESE sulphate (1st def.).—**S. mercurius**. See MERCURY sulphate (2d def.).—**S. morphiæ**. See MORPHINE sulphate.—**S. natrius**. See SODIUM sulphate.—**S. natrius siccatus** (seu siccus). See Dried sodium sulphate.—**S. quiniæ**. See QUININE sulphate.—**S. sodicus**. See SODIUM sulphate.—**S. stibicus**. Antimony sulphate. [B.]—**S. superammoniacus-cupreus** (seu cupricus). See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. zincicus**. See ZINC sulphate.

**SULPHATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-at}}$ . Lat., *sulphas* (cf. SULPHURICUS). Fr., *sulfate*. Ger., *Sulfat*, *schwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of sulphuric acid (cf. *Normal s.* and *Acid s.*).—**Acid s.** A salt of sulphuric acid in which only one atom of hydrogen in the molecule of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle. The general formula of the acid s's is  $\text{R}_n(\text{HSO}_3)_n$ , where  $\text{R}_n$  is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]—**Basic s.** A compound of a s. with an oxide or hydroxide. [B.]—**Dimetallic s.** A normal s. so called because two atoms of a univalent metal are required to replace completely the hydrogen of the acid. [B.]—**Ferrous s.** See IRON sulphate (1st def.).—**Monohydric s.** See *Acid s.*—**Normal s.** A s. in which all of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle. The general formula of these s's is  $\text{R}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{R}'\text{SO}_4$ , or  $\text{R}_3(\text{SO}_4)_3$ . [B.]—**Test solution of ferrous s.** A freshly prepared solution of ferrous s. in ten times [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (twice [Ger. Ph.]) as much water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

**SULPHAZOTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . See HYDROXYLAMINEDISULPHAZOTIC ACID.

**SULPHAZOTIZED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-a}^2\text{z-o-tizd}}$ . Fr., *sulfazoté*. Containing sulphur and nitrogen. [A. 385 (a, 48).]

**SULPHETHERIN**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-e}^2\text{th-e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}}$ . Of Löwig and Weidmann, ethylene sulphide. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**SULPHETHIONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . See ETHIONIC ANHYDRIDE.

**SULPHETHYLSULPHURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{-su}^{\text{3lf}}\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

**SULPHHYDRATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-hid}^2\text{-rat}}$ . See SULPHYDRATE.

**SULPHIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . Lat., *sulphidum*, *sulphuretum* (cf. SULPHURATUS). Fr., *sulfure*, *sulfide*. Ger., *Sulphid*, *Schwefel*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with sulphur. [B.]—**Arsenious s.** See ARSENIC trisulphide.

**SULPHIDUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf}^2\text{(su}^{\text{3lf}}\text{)}^2\text{i}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}}$ . See SULPHIDE.—**S. stibicum**. Antimony pentasulphide. [B.]—**S. stibiosum**. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]

**SULPHINDIGOTATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-di}^2\text{s-go}^2\text{t-at}}$ . Fr., *céruléo-sulfate*. A salt of sulphindigotic acid. [a. 17.]

**SULPHINDIGOTIC ACID**, **SULPHINDYLIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-i}^2\text{n-d}^2\text{i}^2\text{-go}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ ,  $\text{-i}^2\text{nd-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . An acid,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_9(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$ , occurring as an amorphous blue mass produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

**SULPHINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-en}}$ . Ger., *Sulfin*. Any one of a class of radicles, analogous to the amines, in which sulphur is present as a quadrivalent body. Such rad'cles have the composition  $-\text{R}'' : \text{S} :$  or  $-\text{S}-\text{R}'''$ , in which  $\text{R}''$  and  $\text{R}'''$  represent respectively bivalent and trivalent single radicles or combinations of radicles. [B.]

**SULPHINIC ACIDS**, n. pl.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Ger., *Sulfinsäuren*. Monobasic acids, which may be regarded as derived from sulphurous acid by the replacement of one molecule of hydroxyl in the latter by a univalent radicle. Formula,  $\text{H.R.S.O}_3$ . [B.]

**SULPHIODIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-i}^2\text{o-d}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . A compound of sulphur and iodine with the same base. [B.]

**SULPHIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf}^2\text{(su}^{\text{3lf}}\text{)}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}}$ . Gen., *phit'is*. See SULPHITE.—**S. calcicus**. See CALCIUM sulphite.—**S. magnescius**. See MAGNESIUM sulphite.—**S. natrius**, **S. sodicus**. See SODIUM sulphite.—**S. stibicus**. Antimony sulphite. [B.]

**SULPHITE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-it}}$ . Lat., *sulphis*. Fr., *sulfite*. Ger., *Sulfit*. A salt of sulphurous acid. In the normal s's all the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle; in the acid s's only one atom of hydrogen is so replaced. [B.]

**SULPHMETHYLATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-me}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{at}}$ . See THIOMETHYLATE.

**SULPHOACETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-a}^2\text{s-et(e}^2\text{t)}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . See SULPHONACETIC ACID.

**SULPHOARSENITE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-a}^3\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-it}}$ . See THIOARSENITE, and for various words in *Sulpho-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Thio-*.

**SULPHO-AZOTIZED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-a}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{t-izd}}$ . See SULPHAZOTIZED.

**SULPHOBACTERIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf}^2\text{(su}^{\text{3lf}}\text{)}^2\text{o(o}^2\text{s)}^2\text{-ba}^2\text{kt-(ka}^2\text{kt)-e(a}^2\text{)}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}}$ . For deriv., see SULPHUR and BACTERIUM. Fr., *sulfobactéries*. See *Schwefelbacterien*.

**SULPHOBASE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-bas}}$ . See *Sulpho-base*.

**SULPHOBENZENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-be}^2\text{nz-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

**SULPHOBENZIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-be}^2\text{nz-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . Fr., *sulfobenzide*. Ger., *Sulfobenzid*. See DIPHENYLSULPHONE.

**SULPHOBENZIDIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-be}^2\text{nz-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . See DIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID.

**SULPHOBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfobenzoïque*. Ger., *Sulfobenzoësäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{H}$  =  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})$ , known in three isomeric forms: *Orthos* acid, monoclinic tabular crystals; *metas* acid, a colorless crystalline mass; and *paras* acid, acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**SULPHOBENZOLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-be}^2\text{n-z-o}^2\text{z-i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfobenzoïque*. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

**SULPHOBROMIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-brom}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . A compound of sulphur and bromine with the same base. [B. 2.]

**SULPHOBUTYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-bu}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfobutylique*. See BUTYL sulfate.

**SULPHOCAMPHIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{mf}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocamphique*. See SULPHOCAMPHIC ACID.

**SULPHOCAMPHORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{m-f-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocamphorique*. Ger., *Sulfocampfersäure*. Of Walter, sulphocamphylic acid.

**SULPHOCAMPHYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocamphylique*. A strong dibasic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{SO}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as hexagonal asymmetric prisms. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**SULPHOCARBAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . Fr., *sulfocarbamide*. Ger., *Sulfocarbamid*. See THIOUREA.

**SULPHOCARBANILIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . Fr., *sulfocarbaniide*. See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

**SULPHOCARBOL**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{l}}$ . See ASEPTOL.

**SULPHOCARBOLATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{l-at}}$ . Lat., *sulphocarbolas*. Fr., *sulfophénate*. Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of sulphocarbolic acid. [B.]

**SULPHOCARBOLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocarbolique* (ou *sulfo-phénique*). See PHENOLSULPHURIC ACID.

**SULPHOCARBONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocarbonique*. 1. Thiocarbonic acid. 2. Carbon dioxide.

**SULPHOCARBOVINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o-vin}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocarbovinique*. See XANTHIC ACID.

**SULPHOCHLORIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{(id)}}$ . Fr., *sulfochlorure*. A compound of sulphur and chlorine with the same base. [B.]

**SULPHOCRESYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^{\text{3lf-o-kre}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}}$ . Fr., *acide sulfocresylique*. Ger., *Kresylschwefelsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH.SO}_3\text{H}$ . [B.]



**SULPHOCUMINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-ku}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfocuminique*. An acid,  $\text{SO}(\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ , obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on cumene; known only in its salts.

**SULPHOCYANHYDRIC ACID**, **SULPHOCYANIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-a}^2\text{n-hid}^1\text{'ri}^2\text{k}$ , -a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. See THIOCYANIC ACID.

**SULPHOCYANIC ANHYDRIDE**, n. See CYANOGEN sulphide.

**SULPHOCYANIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . See THIOCYANIDE.

**SULPHOCYANOGEN**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-a}^2\text{n'o-j}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . A hypothetical radicle, CNS, of thiocyanic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SULPHOCYMENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-me}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{SO}_2\text{OH})(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$ , derived from cymene. [B.]

**SULPHODIAZOBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-di-a}^2\text{z-o-be}^2\text{nz'en}$ . See DIAZOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.

**SULPHOËSSIGSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zulf-o-e-s'si}^2\text{g-zoir-e}^2$ . See SULPHOACETIC ACID.

**SULPHOFORM**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fo}^2\text{rm}$ . Fr. *sulfoforme*. Ger. *Sulfoform*. A yellowish crystalline substance,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}_2$ , obtained by heating iodoform with sulphur in a closed vessel. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SULPHOGLUCIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-glu}^2\text{'si}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfoglycique* (ou *sulfoglycosique*, ou *sulfosaccharique*). Dextrose sulphuric acid; an unstable body,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{12}\cdot\text{SO}_3$ , formed by dissolving glucose (dextrose) in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B. 4, 9, 93.]

**SULPHOGLYCERIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-gli}^2\text{'s-e}^2\text{r}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfoglycérique*. See GLYCERINSULPHURIC ACID.

**SULPHOGLYCOLLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-gli}^2\text{'k-o}^2\text{l}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfoglycollique*. Basic ethylene sulphate. [B.]

**SULPHOHYDRAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf}(\text{su}^3\text{lf})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-hid}(\text{hu}^2\text{d})\text{'ra-s}(\text{ra}^2\text{s})$ . Ger. -rat<sup>1</sup>is. A hydrosulphide. [B. 95.]

**SULPHOLEIC ACID**, **SULPHOLINIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-l-e}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ , -l-in<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr. *acide sulfoléique*. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on vegetable oils. When concentrated it is a yellowish liquid with a neutral reaction. It possesses remarkable properties as a solvent, and has been recommended as a substitute for vaseline, oleic acid, glycerin, etc., for external use. [Therap. Gaz., "Nov.", 1889, p. 763 (a, 50).]

**SULPHOMANNITIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-ma}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfomannitique*. A substance obtained by treating the product of the reaction of sulphuric acid on mannite with barium carbonate. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

**SULPHONACETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-on-a}^2\text{s-et}(\text{e}^2\text{t})^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfo-acétique* (ou *sulfo-acétique*). Ger. *Sulfonacetsäure*, *Sulfoëssigsäure*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_6$ , obtained by the action of sulphur anhydride on hot acetic acid. [B. 4; B. 3 (a, 14, 38).]

**SULPHONAL**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-n}^1\text{l}$ . Ger. *Sulfonal*. Diethylsulphonedimethylmethane,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}\text{S}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ , occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. It is odorless and nearly or quite tasteless, and has decided hypnotic qualities. [B. 270 (a, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 7, 1888, p. 9.]

**SULPHONE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-on}$ . 1. A bivalent radicle,  $(\text{SO}_2)''$ , in which the sulphur is a hexad,  $\text{S}^{\text{VI}} = \text{O}$ . 2. A compound of s. (1st def.) in which both free valences are satisfied by radicles containing carbon. [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38).]

**SULPHONIC ACIDS**, n. pl. Fr. *acides sulfoniques*. Ger. *Sulfonsäuren*. See SULPHONIC ACIDS.

**SULPHOPHENATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fe}^2\text{n'at}$ . Lat., *sulphophenas*. Fr. *sulphophénate*. See SULPHOCARBOLATE.

**SULPHOPHÉNOL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fa-nol}$ . See ASEPTOL.

**SULPHOPHENOLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Phenol-sulphonic acid. [B. 2.]

**SULPHOPURPURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-pu}^2\text{'r-pu}^2\text{'ri}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfopurpurique* (ou *sulfopurprique*). Ger. *Phinicienschwefelsäure*, *Purpurischwefelsäure*, *Phiniciensulphuric acid*,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_7\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_2\text{H})$ , a reddish-purple powder. [B. 93, 270 (a, 38).]

**SULPHOQUINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-ki}^2\text{w}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See QUININE-sulphuric acid.

**SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-sa}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{l}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfosalicylique*. Ger. *Sulfosalicylsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_2\text{H})(\text{OH})(\text{CO}_2\text{H}) = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_6$ , occurring as long, thin, hygroscopic, acicular crystals. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**SULPHO-SALT**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-sa}^2\text{lt}$ . Fr. *sulfosel*. A salt in which sulphur replaces an equivalent amount of oxygen. Designated by the prefix *sulpho-* or *thio-*. [B.]

**SULPHOSINAPIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{p}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfosinapique*. Ger. *Sulfosensäure*. See ALLYLIDITHIOCARBAMIC ACID.

**SULPHOSTIBIAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf}(\text{su}^3\text{lf})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-stib}^1\text{'i}^2\text{s}^1\text{'i}^2\text{s}$  (a<sup>2</sup>s). Ger. -at<sup>1</sup>is. See THIOANTIMONATE. [B.]—S. *calcicus*. See CALCIUM THIOANTIMONATE.—S. *natricus* cum aqua. See SODIUM THIOANTIMONATE.

**SULPHOSULPHATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-su}^3\text{lf'at}$ . A thiosulphate. [B.]

**SULPHOSULPHURIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-su}^3\text{lf-i}^2\text{'r}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See THIOSULPHURIC.

**SULPHOVINATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-vin'at}$ . Fr. *sulfovinat*. A salt of sulphovinic acid. [a, 14.]

**SULPHOVINIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-vin}^1\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . Produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon wine or alcohol. [B.]—S. *acid*. See under ETHYL sulphate.

**SULPHOXAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-x'a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . See CYANOGEN disulphhydrate.

**SULPHOXIARSENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-x-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See ARSENIC oxydisulphide.

**SULPHOXYBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-x-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-o}^1\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . Benzoic acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl and another by the radicle  $\text{SO}_2\text{OH}$ . *Orthos' acid* is sulphosalicylic acid (q. v.). *Paras' acid* is also known. [B.]

**SULPHOXYMETHYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-x-i}^2\text{-meth-i}^2\text{l}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide sulfoxy-méthylique*. A very stable substance,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}\cdot\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ , isomeric with methylsulphuric acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**SULPHUME**, n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-u}^2\text{m}$ . A proprietary name for a preparation which is "little else than an aqueous solution of some of the higher sulphides of sodium and potassium saturated with sulphur." [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893, p. 63.]

**SULPHUR** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^3\text{lf}(\text{su}^3\text{lf})\text{u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})$ . Gen. *sulph'uris*. Gr. *θειον*. Fr. *soufre*. Ger. *Schwefel*. It., *zolfo*. Sp., *azufre*. Written also *sulfur*. 1. A non-metallic element occurring in nature both free and combined. As obtained in nature it forms yellow transparent rhombic crystals, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but very soluble in carbon disulphide, in benzene, in petroleum, and in oil of turpentine. It has a slight taste, and on rubbing acquires a peculiar odor. The sp. gr. of this variety of s. is 2.05, and it melts at 114.5° C. to form a clear yellow liquid. When this liquid is cooled till a crust has formed over its surface, and the underlying liquid is poured off, the s. lining the sides of the vessel recrystallizes in long, thin, transparent, monoclinic prisms, constituting *monoclinic s.*, which has a sp. gr. of 1.96 and melts at 120° C. The s. of commerce (cf. *S. caballinum*) is obtained by fusing native s., and this in turn is purified by sublimation, condensing to form flowers of s. When s. is heated to over 200° C., the molten substance becomes dark and viscid (cf. *Plastic s.*), but the viscosity diminishes on subsequently increasing the temperature. S. unites directly with many elements and radicles to form the sulphides. In combination with oxygen it enters into the formation of sulphurous, sulphuric, hyposulphurous, thiosulphuric, dithionic, trithionic, and pentathionic acids, as well as of the salts of these acids. In composition it acts usually as a bivalent radicle, and the compounds so formed have a marked analogy to the compounds of oxygen. In other cases s. acts as a quadrivalent and sexvalent radicle. Atomic weight, 31.98; symbol, S. [B. 3, 5.] See also *Insoluble s.*, *Roll s.*, and *Washed s.* 2. Of Paracelsus, the combustible part of the human body. [H.]—**Acidum sulphuris volatile**. See ANTIMONIUM clyssus.—**Alcohol of s.**, **Alcohol sulphuris**. 1. Carbon disulphide. [B. 81, 97.] 2. Flowers of s. in fine powder. [Sir H. Davy (B. 39).]—**Alkaline s. ointment**. See *Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum*.—**Astrum sulphuris**. See *Sulphuris ASTRUM*.—**Balsam of s.** Lat., *balsamum sulphuris*. Fr., *baume de soufre*. A solution of s. in linseed-oil. [B.]—**Balsamum sulphuris anisatum**. A solution of s. in oil of aniseed. [B. 119.]—**Balsamum sulphuris Rulandi**. A solution of s. in linseed-oil or nut-oil. [L. 45.]—**Balsamum sulphuris simplex**. A preparation made by digesting flowers of s. with from four to ten times as much almond-oil, nut-oil, or olive-oil, and straining; or by digesting 2 parts of flowers of s., 18 of oil of poppy, and 6 of wine for eight days, and boiling till the moisture is dissipated. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum**. See *OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ sulfuratum*.—**Beguin's volatile spirit of s.** See *LIQUOR fumans Boyllii*.—**Ceratum sulphure**. See *CERAT soufre* and cf. *Unguentum sulphuris*.—**Confectio** (seu *Electuarium*) **sulphuris** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire de soufre, opiat de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefellutwerge*. A preparation made by rubbing together 4 oz. of sublimed s., 1 oz. of acid potassium tartrate in powder, 4 fl. oz. of syrup of orange-peel, and 18 grains of powdered tragacanth. [B. 81 (a, 21); B. 95.]—**Emplastrum sulphuris**. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts of flowers of s., 12 of olive-oil, and 15 of yellow wax, and adding 30 of myrrh; or by melting together 3 parts each of oleum terebinthinæ sulphuratum, yellow wax, and colophony, and adding 9 of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Flores sulphuris**. See *Flores of s.*—**Flores sulphuris loti**. See *Washed s.*—**Flowers of s.** Fr., *fleurs de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelblumen*. Sublimed s. obtained in the form of light powdery flakes. [B.]—**Glyceritum cum sulphure** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. Fr., *glycéré de soufre*. A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 1 part of sublimed and washed sulphur with 4 parts of glycerinum amyli. [B. 113 (a, 14).]—**Golden s.** See *S. auratum*.—**Hepar sulphuris**. See *POTASSA sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Hepar sulphuris volatile**. See *LIQUOR fumans Boyllii*.—**Insoluble s.** A modification of s., being that portion of sublimed s. which is insoluble in carbon disulphide. [B.]—**Iodetum sulphuris cum sulphure**, **Ioduretum sulphuris**. See *S. iodide*.—**Lac sulphuris**. See *Precipitated s.*—**Liver of s.** See *POTASSA sulphurata*.—**Magisterium sulphuris**, **Magistery of s.**, **Milk of s.** Lat., *lac sulphuris*. Ger., *Schwefelmilch*. See *Precipitated s.*—**Monoclinic s.** See under *S.*—**Oil of s.** 1. Sulphurous acid obtained by concentrating spirit of s. 2. *Liquor fumans Boyllii*. [B. 97, 98.]—**Oleum sulphuris**. 1. See *ANTIMONIUM clyssus*. 2. Of Beguin, see *LIQUOR fumans Boyllii*.—**Pilule e ammoniaco cum sulphure stibato**. Fr., *pilules pectorales*. Two-grain pills containing 1 part of antimony pentasulphide made up with 8 parts of gum ammoniac and 8 parts of licorice [Bruns. Ph., 1777], or with 6 parts of gum ammoniac, 6 of extract of senega, and 3 of powdered senega [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B. 119.]—**Plastic s.** S. obtained by rapidly cooling the melted s. heated to above 200° C. It forms a tenacious, transparent, semi-solid mass so elastic that it can be drawn out into threads. [B.]—**Precipitated s.** Lat., *s. precipitatum* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.], *lac sulphuris*, *sulfur præcipitatum* [Ger. Ph. Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *soufre précipité*. Ger., *präcipitirter Schwefel*, *Schwefelniederschlag*. S. obtained as a whitish amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, by precipitation of a solution of s. in milk of lime with hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Pulvis ex sulphure stibato**



**rubro.** See *PULVIS kermesinus*.—**Pure liquid s.** See *SULPHURE*.—**Roll s.** Lat. *s. in baculis*. Fr. *soufre sublimé* [Fr. Cod.] (ou en canon). Ger. *Stangenschwefel*. Sublimed s. fused and cast into rolls. [B.]—**Ruby s.** See *ARSENIC disulphide*.—**Spirit of s.** Sulphurous acid obtained by burning sulphur and dissolving the fumes in water. [B, 97.] Cf. *Spiritus sulphuris*.—**Spiritus sulphuris (per campanam).** See *ANTIMONY clyssus*.—**Spiritus sulphuris volatiliss.** See *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—**Stick s.** See *Roll s.*—**Sublimed s.** Lat. *sulphur sublimatum* [U. S. Ph.]. S. obtained by sublimation in the form of a light microcrystalline powder; usually melted after sublimation and cast into rolls. [B.]—**S. antimoniatus fuscum.** See *ANTIMONY tersulphuretum precipitatum*.—**S. auratum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B.]—**S. auratum liquidum.** See *Tinctura ANTIMONII saponata*.—**S. auratum saponatum.** See *Sapo ANTIMONII*.—**S. balsam.** See *Balsam of s.*—**S. bromide.** See *BROMINE disulphide*.—**S. caballinum.** Ger. *Rosenschwefel*. Crude s. powdered. The commercial article frequently consists of gray earth mixed with a little flowers of s. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**S. carburet.** See *CARBON disulphide*.—**S. chloride.** See *S. monochloride*, *S. dichloride*, and *S. tetrachloride*.—**S. depuratum.** See *Washed s.*—**S. dichloride.** A substance,  $\text{SCl}_2$ , occurring as a dark-colored unstable liquid. [B, 3.]—**S. dioxide.** Fr. *dioxyde de soufre*. Sulphurous oxide, sulphurous anhydride; a colorless gas,  $\text{SO}_2$ , of suffocating and irritating odor, formed by the combustion of sulphur and by the action of certain metals on sulphuric acid. It may be condensed into a liquid boiling at  $-8^\circ\text{C}$ , and has also been obtained in the solid form. Water dissolves 80 times its volume of the gas at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . and 40 times its volume at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , the solution having an acid reaction and containing sulphurous acid. S. dioxide has a strong affinity for the oxygen of water, decomposing the latter with evolution of hydrogen; and, owing to the energy with which the nascent hydrogen combines with organic substances, s. dioxide in the presence of moisture acts as a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent. [B, 3.]—**S. diphosphide.** A highly inflammable, yellow liquid,  $\text{SP}_2$ , which fumes when exposed to the air and has a very disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**S. diselenide.** A yellow substance,  $\text{SeS}_2$ . [B.]—**S. embryonatum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 200.]—**S. fluoride.** A compound of s. and fluorine; a colorless fuming gas which possesses the property of etching glass. [B.]—**S. griseum.** See *S. caballinum*.—**S. hexiodide.** A crystalline substance,  $\text{SI}_6$ . [B, 3.]—**S. hydride.** A compound of s. and hydrogen. Two are known: sulphureted hydrogen,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , and hydrogen persulphide,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2$  (see these under HYDROGEN). [B.]—**S. in baculis.** See *Roll s.*—**S. iodide.** Lat. *sulphuris iodium*. A compound of s. and iodine. Two s. iodides are known: *S. moniodide*, *s. subiodide*, the iodide of s. of the various pharmacopœias,  $\text{S}_2\text{I}_2$  (also known as iodine disulphide), a dark-gray crystalline substance; and *s. hexiodide*. [B.]—**Sulphuris flores.** See *Flowers of s.*—**S. lotum.** See *Washed s.*—**S. lozenge.** Of Garrod, a lozenge containing 5 grains of s. and 1 grain of cream of tartar; used in hepatic colic, hæmorrhoids, and rectal hæmorrhage. [N. Y. Med. Jour., July 13, 1889, p. 47 (a, 50)].—**S. monochloride.** A substance,  $\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , forming a dark-yellowish oily liquid which readily dissolves s. [B, 3.]—**S. moniodide.** See *S. iodide*.—**S. ointment.** See *Unguentum sulphuris*.—**S. oxide.** See *S. dioxide*, *S. trioxide*, and *S. sesquioxide*.—**S. oxytetrachloride.** A substance,  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_4\text{Cl}_4$ , occurring as a white crystalline body, of very pungent, irritating odor. It readily decomposes under the action of heat or of moisture. [B, 3.]—**S. phosphide.** See *S. tetrachloride* and *S. diphosphide*, and cf. *PHOSPHORUS sulphide*.—**S. precipitatum.** See *Precipitated s.*—**S. purgans universale.** See *PANACRA antimoniatis*.—**S. rubrum.** Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**S. sesquioxide.** A crystalline substance,  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ , of a bluish-green color. [B, 3.]—**S. stibiatum aurantiacum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 48.]—**S. stibiatum rubrum.** See *ANTIMONY trisulphide*.—**S. subchloride.** See *S. monochloride*.—**S. subiodide.** See *S. iodide*.—**S. sublimatum.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., sublimed s. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and Dan. Ph., washed s. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**S. sublimatum clotum.** See *Washed s.*—**S. sublimatum venale.** See *Sublimed s.*—**S. tetrachloride.** An unstable yellowish-brown liquid,  $\text{SCl}_4$ . [B, 3.]—**S. tetrachloride.** A colorless, transparent, highly inflammable, oily liquid,  $\text{SP}_4$ , which fumes when exposed to the air, and has the odor of phosphorus. It may also be obtained in a solid form. [B, 3.]—**S. trioxide.** Sulphuric anhydride; a substance,  $\text{SO}_3$ , which under ordinary circumstances forms transparent prismatic crystals melting at  $16^\circ\text{C}$ . and boiling at  $46^\circ\text{C}$ , but may also be obtained in the form of acicular crystals melting at  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . It is very hygroscopic, absorbing water from the atmosphere with the evolution of white fumes, and when thrown into water combines with it energetically, forming sulphuric acid. [B, 3.]—**S. venale.** See *Roll s.*—**S. vivum.** Native s. [A, 325 (a, 48)].—**Tabletæ sulphuris.** Fr. *tablettes de soufre*. Sp. *tabletas de azufre*. Ten-centigramme lozenges consisting of 100 parts of washed s. with 900 of sugar, 10 of tragacanth, and 90 of orange-flower water [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], or with 892 of sugar, 8 of tragacanth, and enough water [Belg. Ph.]; or 125-milligramme lozenges consisting of 124 parts of washed s., 75 of sugar, and enough tragacanth and rose-water [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum sulphuris.** Fr. *pommade de soufre*. Ger. *Schwefelsalbe*. Sp. *pomada de azufre*. An ointment consisting of 3 parts of sublimed s. mixed with 7 of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 of sublimed s. mixed with 8 of benzoated lard [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of washed s. mixed with 1 of sweet-almond-oil and 8 parts of benzoated lard (if for veterinary use, 1 part of sublimed s. mixed with 3 parts of lard) [Fr. Cod.]. The Fr. Cod. has also an ointment called *pommade au soufre précipité*, in which precipitated s. takes the place of the washed s. in the formula just given. The Belg. and Swiss preparations consist of 6 parts of washed s. with 21 of lard and 3 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]; (40 of lard and 4 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]). The other ph's direct the use of washed s. mixed with from two to four times as much lard; the older ph's ordered flowers of s. in the same proportions, and sometimes a little oil of bergamot.

[B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *pommade antipsorique* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *pomada anti-psórica* [Sp. Ph.]. Helmerich's ointment; a preparation consisting of 20 parts of washed s. and 10 of potassium carbonate rubbed up with 5 of water and mixed with 65 of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.]. The Fr. and Sp. Ph's order 10 parts each of potassium carbonate, water, and olive-oil, 20 of washed s., and 70 of lard; and the Belg. Ph. orders 174 parts of washed s., 87 of potassium carbonate, 44 of water, and 695 of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum sulphuris compositum.** An ointment of 30 parts of washed s. (sublimed s. [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.]) with 20 of prepared chalk, 60 each of lard and potash soap, and 30 of tar [Austr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.] (with 20 each of prepared chalk and yellow wax, 40 of lard, 60 of potash soap, and 30 of tar [Hung. Ph.]; with 240 of lard [Ger. Ph.], or 195 of lard and 45 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.], or 210 of lard and 30 of laurel-berries [Russ. Ph.] and 30 of zinc sulphate [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]); or consisting of 32 parts of sublimed s., 16 of zinc sulphate, and 144 of lard [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum sulphuris iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment of 5 parts of s. iodide, 15 of solid paraffin, and 55 of petrolatum. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Vegetable s.** See *Lycoperidium* (2d def.).—**Virgin s.** Native s. forming transparent crystalline masses. [B, 3.]—**Volcanic s.** Native s. forming opaque crystalline masses found in the volcanic districts of Sicily. [B, 3.]—**Washed s.** Lat. *s. lotum* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphur depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulphur lotum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr. *soufre sublimé lavé*. Ger. *gereinigter Schwefel*. Sublimed s. freed from traces of sulphuric acid, etc., by washing with dilute ammonia water. [B.]

**SULPHURARIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)\text{-ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Fr. *sulfuraires*. Filamentous *Algae*, of the *Cyanophyceæ* (including *Beggiatoa*, *Oscillaria*, *Ulothrix*, etc.), that grow in sulphurous springs and partly constitute baregin. [B, 93 (a, 14)].

**SULPHURATED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-at-e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat. *sulphuratus*. Fr. *sulfuré*. Ger. *geschwefelt*, *schwefelig*. Containing or combined with sulphur. [a, 38.]

**SULPHURATO-STIBIATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-st}^2\text{b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Combined with sulphur and containing antimony. [B.]

**SULPHURATO-TEREBINTHINATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-te}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{b}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Containing sulphur and turpentine. [B.]

**SULPHURATUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . A sulphide. [B.]

**SULPHURATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Sulphurated; with the name of a base, the sulphide of that base.

**SULPHUREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-e}(\text{a})^2\text{a}^2$ . See *THIOUREA*.

**SULPHUREO-ACIDUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-i}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Acid and containing sulphur. [B.]

**SULPHURET**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{t}$ . See *SULPHIDE*.

**SULPHURETED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{d}$ . Combined with sulphur. [B.]

**SULPHURETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{su}^4\text{lf})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^4\text{r})\text{-et}(\text{at})^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . See *SULPHIDE*.—**S. calcicum.** See *CALX sulphurata*.—**S. ferrosium.** Iron monosulphide obtained by melting sulphur in a vessel and stirring it with an iron rod heated to white heat [Swed. Ph.]; or by heating a bar of iron to white heat, applying sulphur, allowing the product to drop into water, and drying [Finn. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**S. hydrargyricum.** See *RED MERCURY sulphide*.—**S. hydrargyricum et sulphidum stibiosum.** See *ÆTHIOPS antimoniatis*.—**S. hydrargyricum et sulphur.** See *RED MERCURY sulphide*.—**S. hydrargyricum nigrum.** See *BLACK MERCURY sulphide*.—**S. hydrargyricum rubrum** (see *sublimatum*). See *RED MERCURY sulphide*.—**S. stibico-hydrargyricum.** See *MERCURY and antimony sulphide*.—**Unguentum sulphureti calcici.** A mixture of calcium sulphide with eight times as much lard. [B, 95 (a, 38)].

**SULPHURIC**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat. *sulphuricus*, *sulfuricus*. Fr. *sulfurique*. Containing sulphur combined with three atoms of oxygen. [B.]—**S. anhydride.** The anhydride of s. acid; sulphur trioxide. [B.]—**S. ether.** See *ETHYL ETHER*.

**SULPHURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{lf}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat. *acidum sulphuricum* (see *sulfuricum*). Fr. *acide sulfurique* (ou *vitrifique*). Ger. *Schwefelsäure*. Oil of vitriol. The name was originally applied to sulphur trioxide ( $\text{SO}_3$ ), still sometimes called anhydrous s. a., but is now given to the compound,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , of this substance with water. When obtained perfectly pure and free from water, by strongly cooling the distilled acid, s. a. forms crystals, melting at  $105^\circ\text{C}$ , and after fusion remaining liquid even when cooled below  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . As ordinarily obtained by distillation, it contains about 2 per cent. of water. It is a colorless, oily liquid, of strongly acid reaction, powerfully corrosive, and fuming when raised to a temperature of  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . It has a strong affinity for water, absorbing it from the atmosphere and from solids, with considerable evolution of heat. When hot, the strong acid attacks many metals (silver, mercury, copper, lead, tin, bismuth, and antimony), but does not affect gold or platinum. The dilute acid dissolves zinc, iron, manganese, etc. S. a. also combines with many organic radicles. In forming compounds with metals or radicles, s. a. acts as a powerful dibasic acid, producing a series of sulphates. *Commercial s. a.* (Lat. *acidum sulphuricum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]; Fr. *acide sulfurique du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]) contains various impurities, chiefly lead sulphate and other sulphates, arsenic, traces of other elements, various oxides of nitrogen, and an excess of water. *Official s. a.* (Lat. *acidum sulphuricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acidum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]; Fr. *acide sulfurique officinal*; Ger. *reine Schwefelsäure*) is distilled from the commercial acid, and contains not less than 96 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (96.8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 94 to 97 per cent. [Ger. Ph.]) of the pure acid. The Fr. preparation is repre-



sented as nearly absolutely pure, but is probably of about the strength of the Br. s. a. The sp. gr. of these several preparations is 1.843 (Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.), and not below 1.840 [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**ANHYDROUS S. a.** See SULPHUR trioxide.—**Aromatic s. a.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum.—**Dilute s. a.** Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (seu *sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]) *dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique diluë* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *verdünnte Schwefelsäure*. A solution of pure s. a. in water. The U. S. and Fr. preparations contain about 9.8 per cent. of the pure anhydrous acid (10 per cent. of the official acid), the Br. preparation contains 14.5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 15 per cent. of the official acid), and the Ger. preparation about 16 per cent. of the pure acid. The sp. gr. of the U. S. and Fr. preparations is 1.067, that of the Br. preparation 1.094. [B.]—**English s. a.** Ordinary s. a.; so called to distinguish it from the Nordhausen s. a. [B.]—**Fuming s. a.** Nordhausen s. a. Ger., *Nordhäuser Schwefelsäure*, *Vitriölöl*. Fuming s. a., Nordhausen oil of vitriol; a substance prepared at Nordhausen, in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, by roasting ferrous sulphate. It is a thick, oily liquid, colorless when pure, but usually brownish from a slight admixture of organic matter. It consists essentially of ordinary s. a. containing a variable amount of dissolved sulphur trioxide, and it owes its name of fuming s. a. to the fact that this trioxide readily volatilizes and forms dense white fumes on coming into contact with the aqueous vapor of the air. [B.]—**S.-a. beer.** Lat., *cerevisia acidul sulphurici*, *cerevisia antioctica*. 1. Treacle beer or other mild beer with the addition of a drachm of concentrated s. a. to every gallon. 2. A beer made by mixing 14 lbs. of treacle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bruised ginger,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of coriander, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water, and 1 pint of yeast, and adding  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of s. a. mixed with 12 oz. of water and  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of sodium bicarbonate. [B. 199.]

**SULPHURICUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>1</sup>lf(su<sup>1</sup>lf)-u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>4</sup>r)<sup>1</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Containing sulphuric acid, with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.

**SULPHUROCARBOLIC ACID**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-o-ka<sup>3</sup>rb-o<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. A combination of sulphuric and carbolic acids. [a. 48.] Cf. PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID and ASEPTOL.—**Red s. a.** Of Laplace, a mixture of equal parts of 25-per-cent. red carbolic acid and red sulphuric acid; a black, thick fluid, very soluble in water, and an energetic antiseptic. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” May 4, 1889, p. 500 (a. 50).]

**SULPHUROUS**, adj. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *sulphureus, sulfureus*. Fr., *sulfureux*. Ger., *schweflig*. Resembling sulphur; containing sulphur as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—**S. anhydride**, **S. oxide**. See SULPHUR dioxide.

**SULPHUROUS ACID**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *acidum sulphureum* (seu *sulfureum*). Fr., *acide sulfureux*. Ger., *Schwefligsäure*. A name formerly applied to sulphur dioxide, or sulphurous anhydride, SO<sub>2</sub>, but now applied to the compound of this substance with water, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. This is known only in the form of an aqueous solution, which is prepared by passing into water the gas evolved by the action of wood-charcoal on sulphuric acid. A saturated aqueous solution contains rather less than 20 per cent. by weight (69 parts by volume) of the gas at 0° C., and a little more than 10 per cent. by weight (about 36 parts by volume) at 20° C. The official solution of the U. S. Ph. contains about 3.5 per cent. of the gas, and has a sp. gr. of 1.022; that of the Br. Ph. has a sp. gr. of 1.04 and contains 7.5 per cent. of the gas. The solution is a colorless liquid of sulphurous odor, acid sulphurous taste, and strongly acid reaction. In composition s. a. acts as a dibasic acid, forming salts called sulphites. [B.]—**Anhydrous s. a.**, **S.-a. gas**. Sulphur dioxide. [B.]

**SULPHUR SPRING**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r. A place in Inyo County, California, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**SULPHURYL**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>l. A bivalent radicle, SO<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>, contained in sulphuric acid, which may be regarded as s. dihydrate (dihydroxide), SO<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—**S. bromide**. A white crystalline substance, SO<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**S. chloride**. A colorless liquid, SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, of pungent odor, emitting fumes when exposed to the air, and decomposing on coming into contact with water. [B. 3; B. 270 (a. 36).]—**S. hydroxychloride**. Chlorosulphonic acid; so called because it may be regarded as s. combined with a molecule of hydroxyl and an atom of chlorine. [B.]

**SULPHYDRATE**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/id<sup>1</sup>/rat. 1. See HYDROSULPHIDE. 2. A compound of a metal or radicle with the univalent radicle (SH)<sup>1</sup>; so called because such compounds were regarded as salts of sulphuric acid. [B.]

**SULPHIDRIC ACID**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/id<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *acidum sulphydricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide sulfhydrique*. Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoffäure*. Sulphureted hydrogen, especially in aqueous solution. [B.]

**SULPHYDRIN**, n. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/id<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n. A compound of glycerin in which sulphydryl replaces hydroxyl. *Monosulphydryn* (glyceryl thiodioxyhydrate), C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(SH)(OH)<sub>2</sub>, is a thick, colorless liquid which when warmed emits an exceedingly disagreeable odor. *Disulphydryn* (q. v.) and *trisulphydryn* (thioglycerin), C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(SH)<sub>3</sub>, are also liquids. [B. 4.]

**SULPHYDRYL**, n. Sulf<sup>1</sup>/id<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. A univalent radicle, SH<sup>1</sup>. [B.]

**SULPHYOSULFURIC**, adj. Su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/ip-o-su<sup>1</sup>lf<sup>1</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>l. See THIONIC.

**SULZ** (Ger.), n. Zults. 1. A place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where there is a saline spring. 2. A place in Eisenburg County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [a. 14.]

**SULZA** (Ger.), n. Zults<sup>1</sup>. A place in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, where there are bromine and iodine springs. [a. 14.]

**SULZBACH** (Ger.), n. Zults<sup>1</sup>/ba<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. 1. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. 2. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs.

**SULZBAD** (Ger.), n. Zults<sup>1</sup>/ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and saline springs. [L. 37, 49 (a. 14).]

**SULZBRUNN** (Ger.), n. Zults<sup>1</sup>/brun. A climatic resort in Suabia where there are gaseous and saline springs. [L. 30, 57 (a. 14).]

**SULZBURG** (Ger.), n. Zults<sup>1</sup>/burg. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a saline spring. [L. 30, 37 (a. 14).]

**SULZE** (Ger.), **SÜLZE** (Ger.), n's. Zults<sup>1</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>, zu<sup>1</sup>lts<sup>1</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>. See GELATINA (2d def.).—**Wharton'sche S.** See GELATIN of Wharton.

**SULZMATT** (Ger.), n. Zults<sup>1</sup>/ma<sup>2</sup>t. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**SUMAC**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., s. Fr., s. See SUMACH.—**Extrait liquide de fruit de s.** (Fr.). See *Extractum rhois glabrae fluidum* (under RHUS).—**Folia et bacca** (seu *semina*) s. See under RHUS coriaria.—**S. à la gale** (Fr.). See RHUS toxicodendron.—**S. des corroyeurs** (Fr.). See RHUS coriaria.—**S. pernicleux** (Fr.). See RHUS perniciosus.

**SUMACH**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., s., *sumac, sumachus*. Fr., *sumac*. Ger., s. See RHUS (2d def.).—**American s.** See CÆSALPINIA coriaria and RHUS typhina.—**Dwarf s.** See RHUS pumila.—**Gifts** (Ger.). **Poison s.** See RHUS toxicodendron and RHUS venenata.—**Scarlet s.** See RHUS glabra.—**Sweet s.** See RHUS aromatica.

**SUMBUL**, n. (treated as Lat. in the ph's). Sum<sup>1</sup>/bul. From Ar. s., an ear or spike. Fr., *racine de s. samboul*. Ger., *Sauvrel, Moschuswurzel*. Of the U. S. Ph. musk-root (the root of *Ferula s.*), found in commerce in light, spongy transverse sections, having a pleasant musk-like smell and a bitter balsamic taste; used chiefly as an antispasmodic and nervine. It contains a soft, translucent balsamic resin, soluble in ether; a volatile oil having the taste of peppermint; another resin soluble in alcohol; a bitter substance soluble in water and alcohol; angelic acid accompanied by a small amount of valerianic acid; wax; gum; and starch. S. is also the name of various other fragrant roots or rhizomes, especially Indian nard. [a. 35].—**Bombay s.** The root of *Dorema ammoniacum*. [a. 24].—**Tinctura s.** A tincture made by macerating 1 part of s. in No. 30 powder for a day with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to make 10 parts of filtered percolate [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtrate [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating s. with five times as much 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Racine de s.** (Fr.). **Radix s.**, **s. radix**. See S.

**SUMBULIC ACID**, n. Sum<sup>1</sup>/bul<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide sumbulique*. Ger., *Sumbulsäure*. See ANGELIC acid.

**SUMBULINE**, n. Sum<sup>1</sup>/bul<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., s. Ger., *Sumbutin*. An alkaloid obtained from sumbul; a whitish, semi-transparent, amber-like mass. [B. 18; B. 93 (a. 14).]

**SUMBULOLIC ACID**, n. Sum<sup>1</sup>/bul<sup>1</sup>/o<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide sumbulolique*. Ger., *Sumbuloläure*. See ANGELIC acid.

**SUMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>(sum)<sup>1</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., sum<sup>1</sup>/inis. See HYPOGASTRIUM (1st def.).

**SUMMATION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *summare*, to sum up. Fr., *summation*. Ger., s., *Summierung*. The production of tetanic contraction in a muscle by the combination of a number of single contractions. [K.]

**SUMMEN** (Ger.), n. Zum<sup>1</sup>/me<sup>2</sup>n. A buzzing or tingling.

**SUMMITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>(su<sup>1</sup>m<sup>1</sup>)/mi<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>/s(a<sup>3</sup>s). Gen., -at<sup>1</sup>/is. A top or flowering top of a plant. [a. 35].—**Summitates acetariæ**. The flowering tops of *Artemisia dracunculus*. [a. 35.]

**SUMMIT MINERAL SPRING**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>t. An alkaline spring at Harrison, Cumberland County, Maine. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

**SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS**, n. Chalybeate springs in Placer County, California. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

**SUMMUS** (Lat.), adj., superl. of *superus*. Su<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>(su<sup>1</sup>m<sup>1</sup>)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>4</sup>s). Highest; as a n., the uppermost muscle of a group (cf. ARMI s.).

**SUMPFBEERE** (Ger.), n. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/bar<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. The *Vaccinium oxycoccus* and *Vaccinium uliginosum*. [B. 48 (a. 14); a. 35.]

**SUMPFBEWOHNEND**, **SUMPFIG** (Ger.), adj. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/be<sup>2</sup>-von-e<sup>2</sup>nd, -ig. See PALUDOSE.

**SUMPFPOREST** (Ger.), n. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/po<sup>2</sup>rst. See *Sedum palustre*.

**SUMPFSCHEIRM** (Ger.), n. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/sherm. The genus *Helosciadium*. [a. 35.]

**SUMPFILGE** (Ger.), n. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/zi<sup>2</sup>lg-e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Thyssetium*. [a. 35.]

**SUMPFWURZ** (Ger.), n. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/vurts. The genus *Epipactis*.

**SUMPFZIEST** (Ger.), n. Zumpf<sup>1</sup>/tsest. See *Stachys palustris*.

**SUNBURN**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/bu<sup>2</sup>rn. A popular term for chloasma calorium and for erythema calorium. [G.]

**SUNFLOWER**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/flu<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>/r. The genus *Helianthus*, especially *Helianthus annuus*, also the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Inula helenium*, *Calendula officinalis*, etc. [a. 35].—**S.-oil**. See under *HELIANTHUS annuus* and *HELIANTHUS perennis*.

**SUN-ROSE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/roz. See *HELIANTHEMUM* (1st def.).

**SUNSTROKE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/stro<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *insolatio*. Fr., *coup de soleil*. Ger., *Sonnenstich*. A morbid state due to exposure to great solar heat. It is usually of sudden onset, though it may be preceded by dizziness or a sensation of fullness in the head. In mild attacks there are faintness, syncope, nausea, and vomiting, marked muscular weakness, rapid and feeble pulse, and pyrexia. In severe cases there are loss of consciousness, a tense and irregular pulse, quickened or stertorous respiration, hyperpyrexia, and death from interference with the medullary centres. [a. 34.] Cf. INSOLATION.



**SUPELLECTILE DIOGENIS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-e}^2\text{l-}1\text{e}^2\text{kt}^1\text{1}^2\text{-e}^2\text{a}^1\text{di}(\text{de})\text{-o}^2\text{j}(\text{o}^2\text{g})\text{e}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-lect'ilis*. The palm of the hand. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

**SUPERABDUCTION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{b-du}^2\text{k'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *abductio*, abduction. Excessive abduction. [a, 34.] For various words in *Super-*, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Supra-*.

**SUPERALIMENTATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *alimentum*, nourishment. Fr., *suralimentation*. Ger., *Übernahrung*. Of Debove, see *Forced Alim-entation* (2d def.).

**SUPERAXILLARE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-e}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{x-el-la}^2\text{r}$ . See *SUPRA-AXILLARY*.

**SUPERBINE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-b'en}$ . Ger., *Superbin*. A poisonous, amorphous alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{80}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{17}$ , obtained from the bulb of *Gloriosa superba*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SUPERBUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r-b}(\text{e}^2\text{rb})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *super*, above. Fr., *superbe*. Proud, haughty; as a n. m., of Leber, the rectus oculi superior muscle, so called because its action gives the face a haughty expression. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUPERCARBONAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-ka}^2\text{r-b-on'a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-at'is*. See *SUPERCARBONATE*.—*Liquor ammonii carbonatis ammoniaci pyrooleosi*.—*Solutio supercarbonatis natrii*. See *Liquor sodæ effervescentes*.—*S. ammonicus*. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See under *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—*S. ammonicus pyrooleosus*. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum*.

**SUPERCARBONATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-ka}^2\text{r-b'o}^2\text{n-at}$ . Lat., *supercarbonas*. Fr., *surcarbonate*. See *BICARBONATE*.

**SUPERCHELORIDUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-klor-}(\text{ch}^2\text{lor})/\text{i}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . See *PERCHLORIDE*.

**SUPERCILIARIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-si}^2\text{l}(\text{ki}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-ar}(\text{a}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Fr., *surcilier*. See *CORRUGATOR supercilii*.

**SUPERCILIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-si}^2\text{l}(\text{ki}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid or eyelash. Fr., *surcil*. Ger., *Augenbraue*. The eyebrow; an arched eminence of integument which surmounts the upper border of the orbit and supports numerous short, thick hairs, directed obliquely to the surface. It consists of thickened integument connected beneath with the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and occipitofrontalis. [F.]—*S. acetabuli*. The lip or elevated margin of the acetabulum. [L.]

**SUPERCOSTALES** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-ko}^2\text{st-al}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{e}^2\text{z}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . From *super*, above, and *costa*, a rib. See *TRANSVERSOCOSTALES*.

**SUPERDISTENTIO**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-di}^2\text{s-te}^2\text{n'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *distentio*, a stretching out. Excessive distention. [a, 34.]

**SUPEREXTENSION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{x-te}^2\text{n'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *extensio*, a stretching. Excessive extension. [a, 34.]

**SUPER-FAMILY**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-fa}^2\text{m'i}^2\text{-li}^2$ . From *super*, above, and *familia*, a family. A group containing one or more families, yet not of ordinal rank. [L, 343.]

**SUPERFECUNDATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-fe}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{-nd-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *superfecundatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fœcundare*, to make fruitful). Fr., *superfécundation*, *super-impregnation*. Ger., *Uberschwängerung*. The fecundation of more than one ovule of the same ovulation as the result of separate acts of coitus with one or more males. [A, 61.] Cf. *SUPERFETATION*.

**SUPERFIBRINATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-fi}^2\text{b-ri}^2\text{-n'a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *fibrina*, fibrin. See *HYPERINOSIS* (2d def.).

**SUPERFICIALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fi}^2\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{-al}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Superficial; as a n., in the m. or f., an organ situated on or close to the surface. [a, 48.]—*S. colli*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.—*S. costarum*. See *LUMBOCOSTALIS*, n.

**SUPERFICIES** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fi}^2\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{-ez}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-e'i*. From *super*, above, and *facies*, a face. Fr., *superficie*. See *SURFACE*.—*S. articularis arytaenoides*. The surface upon the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 34.]—*S. articularis externa*. See *S. articularis thyroidea*.—*S. articularis fibularis (lateralis)*. A rounded or triangular articular surface on the tibia for articulation with the fibula. [L.]—*S. articularis superior*. See *S. articularis arytaenoides*.—*S. articularis thyroidea*. A depression on the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the thyroid cartilage. [L, 31.]—*S. auricularis*. Fr., *face (ou facette) auriculaire*. 1. The ear-shaped area by which the sacrum articulates with the ilium. 2. The corresponding area of the ilium.—*S. cardiaca*. The inner surface of the lung. [L.]—*S. convexa*. *S. costalis*. The outer surface of the lung. [L.]—*S. diaphragmatica*. The lower surface of the lung. [L.]—*S. externa*. See *S. convexa*.—*S. inferior*. See *S. diaphragmatica*.—*S. mediastinalis*. See *S. cardiaca*.—*S. lunata (ossis coxae)*. That part of the acetabulum that is covered with cartilage. [L, 31 (a, 50).]—*S. lunata radii*. The sigmoid cavity of the radius. [L.]—*S. peronea*. See *S. articularis lateralis*.—*S. petro-occipitalis (ossis temporis)*. The deepened surface covered with cartilage, between the pyramidal portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—*S. symphyseos pubis*. The surface of the horizontal ramus of the os pubis where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the symphysis. [L, 332.]

**SUPERFLEXIO**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-fe}^2\text{k'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *flexio*, a bending. Excessive flexion. [a, 34.]

**SUPERFETATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-fe}^2\text{t-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . Written also, *superfœtation*. Lat., *superfœtatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fœtus* [q. v.]). Fr., *superfœtation*. Ger., *Ueberfruchtung*, *Nachempf-*

*ängniss*. The supposed fecundation (now held to be impossible) of an ovule proceeding from one ovulation while a fecundated ovum proceeding from a previous ovulation is still in course of utero-gestation. [A, 61.] Cf. *SUPERFECUNDATION*.

**SUPERFUSIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-fu}^2(\text{fu})/\text{zhi}^2\text{-}(\text{si}^2)\text{-o}$ . Gen., *-on'is*. From *super*, in excess, and *fusio*, a pouring out. See *SUFFUSION*.—*Fellis* S. Jaundice.

**SUPERGENUAL**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-je}^2\text{n'u}^2\text{-l}$ . Lat., *supergenualis* (from *super*, above, and *genu*, the knee). Situated above the knee. [a, 48.]

**SUPÉRIEUR** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-a-re-u}^2\text{r}$ . See *SUPERIOR*.—*S. de l'oreille*. See *ATTOLLENS aurem*.

**SUPERIMPOSED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{m-pozd'}$ . Lat., *superimpositus* (from *superimponere*, to place upon). Fr., *surimposé*. Ger., *überinandergestellt*. Placed one above the other. [a, 35.]

**SUPERINVOLUTION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n-vo}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *involutio*, a rolling up. See *HYPERINVOLUTION*.

**SUPERIOR**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-er'i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *s.* (comp. of *superus*) [1st def.], *superus* (2d and 3d def's). Fr., *supère*, *supérieur*. Ger., *obere* (1st def.), *oberständig* (2d def.). 1. Situated on the upper portion of a part or organ; situated on the side next the axis. 2. Placed above another organ; of floral organs, epigynous; of an ovary, not at all adherent to the calyx. [a, 35.] 3. As a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a relatively high position. [a, 48.]—*Half-a*. Lat., *semisuperius*. Ger., *halbobersständig*. Partially superior (said of the floral whorls when the ovary is half-inferior). [a, 35.]—*S. auriculæ*, *S. auris*. See *ATTOLLENS aurem*.—*S. mallei*. See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.

**SUPERLACTATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-la}^2\text{kt-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *lactare*, to give suck. Excessive lactation.

**SUPERLIGAMEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-li}^2\text{g-a}(\text{a}^2\text{g})/\text{me}^2\text{n}$ . Gen., *-am'nis*. From *super*, above, and *ligare*, to bind. See *EPIDESMUS*.

**SUPERLIGULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-li}^2\text{g'u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^4\text{l})\text{-a}^2$ . From *super*, above, and *ligula* (q. v.). See *EPIGLOTTIS* (1st def.).

**SUPERMAXILLOLABIALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-ma}^2\text{x}(\text{ma}^2\text{x})/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2/\text{lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-lab}(\text{lab}^2\text{b})/\text{i}^2\text{-al}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *surmaxillo-labial*, *sus-maxillo-labial*. The analogue of the levator labii superioris proprius of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]

**SUPERMAXILLONASALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-ma}^2\text{x}(\text{ma}^2\text{x})/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2/\text{lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-na}^2\text{s}(\text{na}^2\text{s})\text{-al}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *sus-maxillo-nasal*. Ger., *grosser (oder pyramidenförmiger) Kiefer der Nase*. Connected with the nose and upper jaw; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—*S. magnus*. 1. See *DILATOR naris lateralis*. 2. The analogue of the levator anguli oris in man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]—*S. parvus*. A small muscle of the lower mammals, arising from the supermaxillary bone or the internal face of the supernasolabialis, and inserted into the skin of the false nostril and into the inferior turbinated bone. It dilates the nostril. [L, 13.]

**SUPERNASOLABIALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-nas}(\text{na}^2\text{s})/\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-lab}(\text{lab}^2\text{b})/\text{i}^2\text{-al}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *super*, above, *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sus-naso-labial*. The analogue of the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]

**SUPERNIDATION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-ni}^2\text{d-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *nidus*, a nest. See *HYPERNIDATION*.

**SUPERNUTRITION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-nu}^2\text{t-ri}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$ . From *super*, in excess, and *nutrire*, to nourish. See *HYPERTROPHY*.

**SUPER-ORDER**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{rd'u}^2\text{r}$ . From *super*, above, and *ordo*, an order. A group containing one or more orders, yet not of the taxonomic rank of a class. [L, 343.]

**SUPEROXALAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{l}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-at'is*. See *SUPEROXALATE*.—*S. calicus*, *S. potassicus*. See *POTASSIUM binoxalate*.

**SUPEROXALATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{l-at}$ . Lat., *superoxalas*. Fr., *suroxalate*. An acid oxalate. [B.]

**SUPEROXIDIZED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{d-izd}$ . Fr., *sur-oxy-géné*. Containing an excess of oxygen (said of certain bodies which contain more oxygen united with other elements than the ordinary combining capacities of those elements will allow of). [C. A. Cameron, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882 (B).]

**SUPEROXYDUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{d}(\text{u}^4\text{d})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Fr., *sur-oxyde*. See *PEROXIDE*.—*S. manganicum*. See *MANGANESE dioxide*.—*S. plumbosum*. See *Red LEAD oxide*.

**SUPEROXYGENATED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-je}^2\text{n-at-e}^2\text{d}$ . See *SUPEROXIDIZED*.

**SUPERPHOSPHATE**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-fo}^2\text{s'fat}$ . A dihydric phosphate. [B.]

**SUPERPOSED**, adj.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-pozd'}$ . Lat., *superpositus* (from *superponere*, to place over). Fr., *superposé*, *surposé*. Ger., *obenstehend*, *darübergestellt*. Placed above another; of a member of a flower, placed vertically over another member. [a, 35.]

**SUPERPOSITION**, n.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{r-po}^2\text{z-i}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *superpositio* (from *superponere*, to place over). Ger., *Uebergreifen*. 1. See *CHEVACHEMENT*. 2. The opposition of successive flower-whorls normally alternate. [a, 35.]

**SUPERPUBIOFEMORALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^2\text{p}(\text{su}^4\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-pu}^2\text{b}(\text{pub})/\text{i}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fe}^2\text{m-o}^2\text{r-al}(\text{a}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *super*, above, *pubes* (q. v.), and *femur* (q. v.). Fr., *sus-pubio-fémoral*. In solipeds, a muscle representing the pectineus and adductor femoris brevis of man. [L, 13.]



**SUPERSALT**, n.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-sa^4lt$ . From *super*, in excess, and *salt*, salt. Fr., *sursel*. A salt containing an excess of acid.

**SUPERSATURATED**, adj.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-sa^2t^2u^2r-at-e^2d$ . From *super*, in excess, and *saturare*, to saturate. Fr., *sursaturé*. More than saturated (said of certain solutions, e. g., a solution of sodium sulphate, which contain, as the result of dissolving by heat and subsequent cooling, more of a given substance than they are capable of dissolving at an ordinary temperature). [a, 35.]

**SUPERSATURATION**, n.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-sa^2t^2u^2r-a^2shu^2n$ . From *super*, in excess, and *saturatio*, a filling. Fr., *sursaturation*. The process or state of being supersaturated. [a, 35.]

**SUPERSECRECTION**, n.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-se-kre^2shu^2n$ . From *super*, in excess, and *secrevere*, to separate. Fr., *supersécrétion*. Excessive secretion. [a, 34.]

**SUPERSPINALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p^2is(u^2p)^2u^2r(e^2r)^2sp-in(spen)^2al(a^2s)^2i^2s$ . From *super*, above, and *spina*, the spine. See SPINALIS cervicis.—S. *collis*. See S.

**SUPERSPINATUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p^2(su^2p)^2u^2r(e^2r)^2sp-in(spen)^2at(a^2t)^2u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *super*, above, and *spina*, the spine. A muscle of solidipes and other domesticated animals, arising from the cartilaginous prolongation of the scapula and the subscapular fossa, and attached by two heads, one going to the external tubercle and the other to the internal tuberosity of the humerus. It is an extensor of the humerus, and has no exact analogue in man. [L, 13.]

**SUPERSTIBIAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p^2(su^2p)^2u^2r(e^2r)^2sti^2b^2i^2a^2s$  (a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -at<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. An acid antimonate. [B.]—S. *potassicus*. 1. Potassium antimonate. [B, 92.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum.

**SUPERTESSION**, n.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-te^2n^2shu^2n$ . From *super*, in excess, and *tensio*, a stretching. Excessive tension. [a, 34.]

**SUPERVACUATION**, n.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-va^2k-u^2a^2shu^2n$ . From *super*, in excess, and *vacuare*, to make empty. See HYPERCRISIS (1st def.).

**SUPERVOLUTE, SUPERVOLUTIVE**, adj<sup>2</sup>s.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-vo^2l-u^2t^2$ , -vo<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>v. Lat., *supervolutus, supervolutivus* (from *volvare*, to roll over). Fr., *supervolutif*. Ger., *übergerollt, überwandlergerollt*. Of plaits, convolute. [a, 35.] See S. *æstivation*.

**SUPERVOMITUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p^2(su^2p)^2u^2r(e^2r)^2vo^2m$  (wo<sup>2</sup>m)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -vom<sup>2</sup>it<sup>2</sup>us(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *super*, in excess, and *vomit*, a vomiting. See HYPEREMESIS.

**SUPIER** (Fr.), n.  $Su^2p-pe-a$ . See SAMBUCUS niger.

**SUPINATION**, n.  $Su^2p^2i^2n-a^2shu^2n$ . Gr., *ὑπέρστροφος*. Lat., *supinatio* (from *supinare*, to bend backward). Fr., s. Ger., *Zurück-drehung*. 1. That posture of the body in which, while it is recumbent, the face looks upward; of the hand, that posture in which the palm is directed upward. 2. The act of assuming or producing such a posture.

**SUPINATOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p^2(su^2p)^2i^2n(en)^2at(a^2t)^2o^2r$ . Gen., -or<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *supinateur*. Ger., *Rücklingsmuskel, Rückwärtsdreher, Rückwärtsender*. A muscle that effects or assists in supination of the forearm. [L, 343.]—S. *brevis*. See S. *radii brevis*.—S. *brevis accessorius*. See BRACHIOFASCIALIS.—S. *longus*. See S. *radii longus*.—S. *longus accessorius*. An offshoot of the s. longus inserted independently into the radius or occasionally into the ulna. [L, 332.]—S. *radii brevis*. Ger., *kurzer Rückwärts-dreher*. A muscle which arises from the outer and lower portion of the ulna and the adjacent ligaments and, after passing around the upper portion of the radius, is inserted into the outer and palmar surfaces of that bone in its middle third. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—S. *radii longus*. Fr., *élevateur épicondylo-radial*. Ger., *langer Rückwärtsender, Armspeichenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus and inserted into the lower end of the radius near the styloid process. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—S. *superior*. See Biceps FLEXOR cubiti.

**SUPINE**, adj.  $Su^2p-in^2$ . Gr., *ὑπνός*. Lat., *supinus*. Ger., *rücklingsgelegt*. 1. Of a part or organ, lying flat with face upward. 2. Procumbent. [a, 35.]

**SUPPLÉANCE** (Fr.), n.  $Su^2p-pla-a^2n^2s$ . Performance of the function of an organ by a different organ. [a, 18.]

**SUPPORT**, n.  $Su^2p-port^2$ . From *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry. Gr., *ὑποστάσις*. Lat., *sustentamentum*. Fr., *soutien*. Ger., *Erhaltung, Unterstützung*. 1. The act of holding anything up in its place. 2. Anything acting as a supporter. [a, 48.]—S. of the *perineum*. Fr., *soutien du périnée*. Ger., *Unterstützung des Dammes oder des Mittelfleisches*. The act or process of supporting the perineum with the hand during the expulsion of the foetal head, to prevent or moderate its laceration.

**SUPPORTER**, n.  $Su^2p-port^2u^2r$ . Lat., *sustentator*. Fr., *souteneur*. That by means of which anything is supported or held up in its place. [a, 48.]—Abdominal s. See Abdominal BELT.—Hypogastric s. See Hypogastric BELT.—Pile s., Prolapsus ani s. A pad worn over the anus and strapped over the perineum and around the waist. [E.]—Trousseau's pile s. A pear-shaped plug with a handle, which is passed into the rectum. [E.]

**SUPPOSITOR**, n.  $Su^2p-po^2z^2i^2t-o^2r$ . From *supponere*, to place under. An instrument for putting suppositories high into the rectum. [A. B. Taylor, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," xxxiii, p. 202 (B).]

**SUPPOSITORY**, n.  $Su^2p-po^2z^2i^2t-o^2r$ . Gr., *πρόσος*. Lat., *suppositorium, suppositorius*. Fr., *suppositoire*. Ger., *Suppositorium, Stuhlzapfen, Stechpille*. A preparation designed for introduction into the rectum, urethra, vagina, etc., consisting of a medicinal substance incorporated with an absorbable solid excipient which softens at the temperature of the body. This is usually cacao butter (with soap or tallow [Fr. Cod.] or with a mixture of beef tallow and wax [Russ. Ph.]). The s. is generally molded into a conical (sometimes a cylindrical or spherical) shape. [B, 5, 95]

(a, 38).]—Mercurial suppositories. See Suppositoria HYDRARGYRI.

**SUPPRESSION**, n.  $Su^2p-pre^2sh-u^2n$ . Gr., *ὑπόστασις* (3d def.). Lat., *suppressio* (from *supprimere*, to press down). Fr., s. 1. In botany, the non-appearance of organs normally present. [a, 35.] 2. Repression of the outward manifestations of a morbid condition. 3. The discontinuance of the formation of discharges, especially of secretions or of the menses. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—S. of the menses. 1. That variety of amenorrhœa in which menstruation, after having once been established, ceases from some other cause than impregnation or the climacteric. 2. Suspension of menstruation from pregnancy.—S. of urine. A condition in which the secretion of urine is interfered with in consequence of renal disorder. [a, 34.]

**SUPPRESSION** (Fr.), n.  $Su^2p-pre^2s-e-o^2n^2$ . 1. See SUPPRESSION (Eng.). 2. The discontinuance of the use of a therapeutical measure.

**SUPPURATING**, adj.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-at-i^2n^2$ . Lat., *suppurans*. Fr., *suppurant*. Ger., *eiternd*. See PURULENT.

**SUPPURATION**, n.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-a^2shu^2n$ . Gr., *ἐμπύον, ἐμπύημα, ἐμπύσις*. Lat., *suppuratio* (from *suppurare*, to form pus). Fr., s. Ger., *Eiterung*. The process by which the leucocytes and embryonal cells of an inflammatory product are converted into pus corpuscles. [a, 34.]—Blue s. S. caused by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. [a, 34.]—Follicular s. S. limited to a mucous follicle. [a, 34.]—Orange s. Fr., s. *orangée*. Of Verneuil, s. in which the pus is orange-colored. [a, 34.]

**SUPPURATIVE**, adj.  $Su^2p^2u^2r-at-i^2v$ . Lat., *suppurans*. Fr., *suppuratif*. Ger., *eiterig, suppurativ*. 1. Pertaining to suppuration. 2. See PURULENT. 3. Promoting suppuration. [a, 17.]

**SUPRA-ACROMIAL**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-a^2k-rom^2i^2$ . From *supra*, above, and *acromion* (q. v.). Situated above the acromion.

**SUPRA-ACROMIO-TROCHITERIUS** [Gihard] (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p(sup)^2ra^2-a^2k(ak)^2-rom^2i^2-o(oi)^2-trok(tro^2ch)^2i^2-e(a)^2i^2-u^2s(u^2s)$ . For deriv., see *Supra*—s, *ACROMION*, and *TROCHITER*. See SPERSPINATUS.

**SUPRA-AURICULAR**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-a^2r-i^2k-u^2l-a^2r$ . From *supra*, above, and *auricula*, the external ear. Ger., s.-a. Situated above the ear. [a, 48.]

**SUPRA-AXILLARY**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-a^2x^2i^2l-ar-i^2$ . Lat., *supra-axillaris* (from *supra*, above, and *axilla* [q. v.]). Fr., *suraxillaire, supraaxillaire*. Ger., *oberwinkelständig*. Situated above the upper angle formed by the leaf with the stem. [a, 35.]

**SUPRACHORIOIDAL**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-kor-i^2o-i^2d^2l$ . From *supra*, above, and *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID). Situated above the chorioid plexus or the chorioid. [a, 48.]

**SUPRACHORIOIDEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Su^2p(sup)^2ra^2-kor(ch^2o)^2r-i^2o(o)^2-i^2d(ed)^2e^2a^2$ . See LAMINA s.

**SUPRACILIARBOGEN** (Ger.), n.  $Zup-ra^2-tsel-e-a^2r^2bog-e^2n$ . See SUPRACILIARY RIDGES.

**SUPRACILIARY**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-si^2l-i^2ar-i^2$ . From *supra*, above, and *cilium*, the eyelid. Fr., *sourcilier*. Ger., *supraciliar*. Situated above the eyebrows.

**SUPRACLAVICLE**, n.  $Su^2p-ra^2-klav^2i^2k-l$ . From *supra*, above, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See SUPRACLAVICULAR BONE.

**SUPRACLAVICULAR**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-klav^2i^2k-u^2l-a^2r$ . Lat., *supraclavicularis*. Fr., *sus-claviculaire*. Situated above the clavicle. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUPRACLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Su^2p(sup)^2ra^2-klav^2i^2k-u^2l-a^2r$  (klav^2i^2k-u^2l-a^2r) (u^2l-a^2r) (u^2l-a^2r) (u^2l-a^2r). See SUPRACLAVICULAR; as a n., see STERNOCALVICULARIS superior.—S. *medialis*, s. *medius*. See STERNOCALVICULARIS superior.—S. *proprius*. An anomalous muscle extending between the sternal and scapular extremities of the clavicle. [L, 332.]

**SUPRA-COMPOUND**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-ko^2m-pu^2u^2nd$ . Lat., *supracompositus* (from *supra*, above, and *componere*, to put together). Fr., *surcomposé*. Of a compound leaf, having the petiole divided several times. [a, 35.] Cf. SUPRA-DECOMPOUND and DECOMPOSITE.

**SUPRACONDYLAR, SUPRACONDYLAR**, adj<sup>2</sup>s.  $Su^2p-ra^2-ko^2nd^2i^2a^2r$ . -old. From *supra*, above, *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, and *είδος*, resemblance. Above the condyles.

**SUPRACONSTRICTOR** [Cones] (Lat.), n. m.  $Su^2p(sup)^2ra^2-ko^2n(en)^2stri^2kt(strek)^2o^2r$ . Gen., -or<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. From *supra*, above, and *constringere*, to draw together. See Superior CONSTRICTOR of the pharynx.

**SUPRACOSTAL**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-ko^2s^2t^2l$ . Lat., *supracostalis* (from *supra*, above, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *surcostal*. Situated above the ribs or above a rib. [a, 48.]

**SUPRACOSTALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Su^2p(sup)^2ra^2-ko^2s^2t^2al(a^2l)^2i^2s$ . See SUPRACOSTAL; as a n., in the pl., *supracostales*, see LEVATORES costarum breves and LEVATORES costarum longi.—S. *profundus*. An anomalous muscle extending from the outer surface of one rib to that of one some distance below it. [L, 332.]

**SUPRA-DECOMPOUND, SUPRA-DECOMPOSITE**, adj<sup>2</sup>s.  $Su^2p-ra^2-de-ko^2m-pu^2u^2nd$ , -po^2z^2i^2t. Lat., *supra-decompositus* (from *supra*, above, *de*, from, and *componere*, to put together). Fr., *surdécomposé*. Ger., *vielfach-zusammengesetzt*. Of a decomposed leaf, having an indefinite number of subdivisions.

**SUPRADIAPHRAGMATIC**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-di-a^2-franz^2g-ma^2t^2$  (i<sup>2</sup>k). From *supra*, above, and *diaphragma*, the diaphragm. Fr., *supradiaphragmatique*. Situated above the diaphragm. [L, 13.]

**SUPRA-FASTIGIATE**, adj.  $Su^2p-ra^2-fa^2st-i^2g^2i^2a^2t$ . Lat., *suprafastigiatus* (from *supra*, above, and *fastigium*, the top of a gable). Ger., *überipfelft*. Of a corymbose inflorescence, having the lower branches projecting not only beyond the upper branches, but beyond the apex of the primary axis. [a, 35.]



**SUPRAFOLIACEOUS**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-fol-i<sup>2</sup>-a'shu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *suprafoliaceus* (from *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf). Situated above a leaf. [a, 35.]

**SUPRAFOLIAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-fol-i<sup>2</sup>-a'r. From *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf. Growing upon a leaf. [a, 35.]

**SUPRAGENUAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-je<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-l. From *supra*, above, and *genu*, the knee. Situated above the knee. [a, 48.]

**SUPRAGLENOID**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-glen<sup>2</sup>-oid. From *supra*, above, and *γληνοειδής* (see *GLENOID*). Situated above the glenoid cavity. [a, 48.]

**SUPRAGLUTEAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-glu<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>-a'l. From *supra*, above, and *γλῦτός*, the rump. Situated above the gluteal region.

**SUPRAHYOID**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-hi<sup>2</sup>-oid. From *supra*, above, and *ὑοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *suprahyoïdien*. Situated above the hyoid bone. [C.]

**SUPRA-INGUINAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-gwi<sup>2</sup>-n'l. From *supra*, above, and *inguen*, the groin. Situated above the groin. [a, 48.]

**SUPRALABIALIS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-lab-(la<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>-a(al<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *supra*, above, and *labium*, the lip. See *LEVATOR labii superioris proprius*.

**SUPRAMARGINAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-rj<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n'l. From *supra*, above, and *margo*, a margin. Situated above an edge or margin (said of a cerebral convolution or fissure). [L.]

**SUPRAMAXILLARY**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-x<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l-ar-i<sup>2</sup>. From *supra*, above, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *supra-maxillaire*. Ger., *supramaxillar*. Pertaining to the superior maxilla. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SUPRA-OBLIQUUS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>b-li-(le<sup>2</sup>)/kwu<sup>2</sup>s(kwu<sup>2</sup>s). From *supra*, above, and *obliquus*, slanting. See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

**SUPRA-OCCIPITAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-t'l. From *supra*, above, and *occiput* (q. v.). Situated above the occipital bone; as a n., the lower portion of the tabular part of the parietal bone. [C.]

**SUPRA-OMPHALODYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>mf-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>m(du<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *supra*, above, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See *THEORACAPAGIA*.

**SUPRA-ORBITAL**, **SUPRA-ORBITAR**, adj's. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>rb-i<sup>2</sup>-t'l, -ta<sup>2</sup>-r. Lat., *supraorbitalis* (from *supra*, above, and *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *supra-orbitaire*. Situated above the orbit. [C.]

**SUPRAPONTINE**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>nt-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *supra*, above, and *pons*, a bridge. Situated above the pons Varolii. [a, 48.]

**SUPRAPUBIC**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>k. From *supra*, above, and *pubes* (q. v.). Fr., *supra-pubien*. Situated above the pubes, affecting parts so situated. [a, 48.]

**SUPRAECTUS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>-kt-(rakt<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *supra*, above, and *rectus*, straight. See *RECTUS oculi superior*.

**SUPRARENAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>-n'l. Lat., *suprarenalis* (from *supra*, above, and *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *surrénal*. 1. Situated above the kidney. 2. Pertaining to the s. capsule; as a n., the s. capsule.

**SUPRARYGLOTTIDEUS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>t(glot)-ti<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *supra*, above, *ἀρίτεια*, a pitcher, *γλωττίς*, the glottis, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See *ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS superior*.

**SUPRASCAPULA** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *supra*, above, and *scapula*, the shoulder. Of Gegenbaur, the portion of the upper posterior portion of the scapula which arises from the centres of ossification distinct from those of the main portion of the bone. [L.]

**SUPRASCAPULAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-ska<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>-r. From *supra*, above, and *scapula* (q. v.). Fr., *supra-scapulaire*. Situated above the scapula. [C.]

**SUPRASCAPULARIS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a(al<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See *SUPRASCAPULAR*; as a n., see *SUPRASPINATUS*.

**SUPRASERRATUS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>-r-rat(rat<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *supra*, above, and *serra*, a saw. See *SERRATUS posticus superior*.

**SUPRASPINAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-spi<sup>2</sup>-n'l. Lat., *supraspinalis* (from *supra*, above, and *spina*, a spine). Fr., *sur-épineux*. Situated above or upon a spine or spinous process. [C.]

**SUPRASPINATUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-spi<sup>2</sup>n(spi<sup>2</sup>n)-at-(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *supra*, above, and *spina*, a spine. Supraspinal; as a n. (Ger., *Obergrätenmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the surface of the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and is inserted into the great tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 332.]

**SUPRASPINOUS**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-spi<sup>2</sup>-n'u<sup>2</sup>s. See *SUPRASPINAL*.

**SUPRASTERNAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>-r<sup>2</sup>-n'l. Lat., *suprasternalis* (from *supra*, above, and *sternum* [q. v.]). Situated above the sternum. [a, 48.]

**SUPRASTERNALIS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p(sup)-ra<sup>3</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>n(ste<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>n)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See *SUPRASTERNAL*; as a n., see *STERNALIS*.

**SUPRATROCHLEAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-tro<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>'le<sup>2</sup>-a'r. From *supra*, above, and *trochlea* (q. v.). Situated above the trochlea.

**SUPRAVAGINAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>p-ra<sup>3</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>-j<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-n'l. From *supra*, above, and *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *supra-vaginal*. Situated above the vagina, affecting parts so situated. [a, 48.]

**SURA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>r(sur)-a<sup>2</sup>. 1. An old name for the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *FIBULA*.

**SURAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>r'l. Lat., *suralis* (from *sura* [q. v.]). Fr., s. Pertaining to the sura. [C.]

**SURALES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su<sup>2</sup>r(sur)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). See *TURCIPS surce*.

**SURANAL** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>l. Above the anus.

**SURBANDE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-ba<sup>2</sup>nd. An outer bandage to sustain a dressing. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SURCILIER** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-se-le-a. See *CORRUGATOR supercilii*.

**SURCINGLE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r'si<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-g'l. For deriv., see *Sur-*, and *CINGULUM*. The slender, loop-like prolongation of the corpus striatum described by Dalton as "running forward in the roof of the inferior horn of the ventricle, to reach the amygdala at the base of the brain." [I, 23 (K).]

**SURCULATION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-rk-u<sup>2</sup>-a'sh'n. From *surculus*, a sprout. Fr., s. Propagation by grafts or suckers. [a, 35.]

**SURCULOSE**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-rk-u<sup>2</sup>l-os. Producing suckers (surculi). [Gray (a, 35).]

**SURCULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>-rk(su<sup>2</sup>-rk)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Ger., *Pfropfreis* (1st def.), *Moosstengel* (3d def.). *Strünken* (3d def.). 1. A graft. 2. A sucker. 3. The stem of a moss or of a liverwort; also the creeping stem of a lycopod. [a, 35.]—**S. transversus**. A band of fibres that connects the two branches into which the processus medullaris divides after reaching the corpus striatum.

**SURCURRENT**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-ku<sup>2</sup>-r'nt. For deriv., see *Sur-*, and *currere*, to run. Running up upon a part (cf. *DECURRENT*). [a, 48.]

**SURDI-MUTISME** (Fr.), **SURDI-MUTITÉ** (Fr.), n's. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-de-mu<sup>2</sup>-tezim', -e-ta. See *DEAF-mutism*.

**SURDITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>-rd(su<sup>2</sup>-rd)/i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -lat'/is. From *surdus*, deaf. Fr., *surdité*. See *DEAFNESS*.

**SURDITÉ** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-rd-et-a. See *DEAFNESS*.—**S. paradoxale**. See *PARACUSIS Willisii*.—**S. verbale**. See *Word-DEAFNESS*.

**SURDOMUTITAS** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>-rd(su<sup>2</sup>-rd)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mu<sup>2</sup>t(mut)/i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -lat'/is. From *surdus*, deaf, and *mutitas*, dumbness. Fr., *surdo-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummheit*. Deaf-mutism.

**SURDUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-rd(su<sup>2</sup>-rd)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., *sourd*. See *DEAF*.

**SUREAU** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-o. See *SAMBUCUS* and *Fructus SAMBUCI*.—**Eau de s.**, **Eau distillée (de fleurs) de s.** See *Aqua SAMBUCI*.

—**Écorce de s.** See *ELDER-bark*.—**Éléolé de s.** See *Oleum SAMBUCI*.—**Fleurs de s.** See *ELDER-flowers*.—**Fomentation avec la fleur de s.** Sp., *fomentación de flor de saúco*. A preparation made by pouring upon 30 grammes of elder-flowers enough boiling water to make a litre of infusion, to be filtered after standing an hour [Fr. Cod.]; or by pouring 345 parts of water upon 5 of elder-flowers and straining [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Grand s.** See *SAMBUCUS nigra*.—**Huile de s.** See *Oleum SAMBUCI*.—**Mellite de s.** See *DIAMORON*.—**Miel de s.** See *Mel SAMBUCI*.—**Petit s.** See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*.—**Pommade de s.** See *Unguentum SAMBUCI*.—**Suc d'écorce de s.** The reddish-brown, sweetish juice of the inner fleshy bark of fresh elder-roots; used as an emeto-cathartic in ascites. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Suc de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zumo de fruto de saúco* [Sp. Ph.]. The fermented and filtered juice of elder berries. Cf. *Succus SAMBUCI insipissatus*.—**S. à grappes**. See *SAMBUCUS racemosa*.—**S. commun.** See *SAMBUCUS nigra*.—**S. d'eau**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [a, 35.]—**S. de montagne**. See *SAMBUCUS racemosa*.—**S. du Canada**. See *SAMBUCUS canadensis*.—**S. écorce** [Fr. Cod.]. The inner bark of *Sambucus nigra*. [a, 38.]—**S. en herbe**, **S. hiéble**. See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*.—**Tisane de s.** Sp., *infusión de flor de saúco*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of elder-flowers in 400 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.] (in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.], and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**SURELLE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-e<sup>2</sup>l. 1. See *RUMEX acetosa* and *Rumex acetosella*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella* and other species of *Oxalis*. [a, 35.]

**SURÉPINEUX** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-ap-en-u<sup>2</sup>. See *SUPRASPINOUS*.

**SURETTE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r-e<sup>2</sup>t. 1. The *Rumex acetosa*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [a, 35.]

**SURFACE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r'fas. Gr., *ἐπιφάνεια*. Lat., *superficies*. Fr., s., *superficie*. Ger., *Oberfläche*. The outside or limiting part of a solid body; hence the face or one of the faces of a body. [a, 35, 48.]—**Auricular s. (of the ilium or of the sacrum)**. See *SUPERFICIES auricularis*.—**Demarcation s.** [Hermann]. The cut s. of a muscle, which is electro-negative to the uninnervated portion of the muscle. [Landois (K).]—**Glenoid s.** See *GLENOID CAVITY*.—**Nasal s. (of the superior maxilla)**. The s. of the superior maxilla that is directed toward the nose. [C.]—**Nuclear s.** An imaginary plane passing through the nuclear point, perpendicular to the visual direction. [F.]—**Orbital s. (of the superior maxilla)**. The upper s. of the superior maxilla. [C.]—**Popliteal s. of the femur**. A triangular s. of the femur included between the internal and external supracondylar lines. It forms the floor of the upper part of the popliteal space. [C, 3.]—**Spheno-maxillary s.** The portion of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone that enters into the formation of the sphenomaxillary fossa. [L, 31.]—**Temporal s.** A somewhat flat surface on the parietal bone, bounded by the temporal line.

**SURFEIT**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r'fi<sup>2</sup>t. From *super*, above, and *facere*, to make. Gr., *πληθος*, *πλησμονή*. Lat., *satietas*. Fr., *excès de table*. Ger., *Ueberladung*. Excess in eating or drinking; also, the condition of fullness and nausea occasioned thereby. [a, 48.]

**SURGEON**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>-r'ju<sup>2</sup>n. Formerly spelled *chirurgion* or *chirurgion*. Gr., *χειρουργός* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἐργον*, work). Lat., *chirurgus*, *vulnerum medicus*. Fr., *chirurgien*. Ger., *Wundarzt*, *Chirurg*. One who practices surgery.—**S. apothecary**. A medical practitioner that has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the London Apothecaries' Society. [a, 34.]—**S. dentist**. An old term for a s. whose practice was limited to dentistry. [a, 34.]—**Veterinary s.** Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Thierarzt*. A s. who devotes himself to diseases of the domestic animals. [E.]



**SURGERY**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>rj'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., χειρουργία. Lat., *chirurgia*. Fr., *chirurgie*. Ger., *Chirurgie*. 1. That department of medicine which deals with operative or manipulative treatment. 2. As used in Great Britain, a place in which a surgeon does minor operations and dispenses medicines.—**Anaplastic s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Antiseptic s.** S. practiced in accordance with antiseptic methods. [D. 87.]—**Conservative s.** S. which looks to the preservation of a part rather than its removal. [E.]—**Military s.** Fr., *chirurgie d'armée*. Ger., *Kriegschirurgie*. The s. which deals especially with the injuries received in war. [E.]—**Minor s.** S. which deals with minor operations and the dressing of wounds. [E.]—**Operative s.** S. which has to do with the performance of operations. [E.]—**Orthopaedic s.** Fr., *orthopédie*. Ger., *Orthopädie*. That branch of s. that deals with the prevention and the mechanical and operative treatment of deformities. [a. 34.]—**Plastic s.** S. which effects the restoration of parts that have been lost or destroyed. [E.]—**Railway s.** The s. of those injured on railroads.—**Subcutaneous s.** S. in which the operation is performed beneath the skin, the instruments being introduced through a small cutaneous incision. [a. 34.]—**Veterinary s.** Fr., *chirurgie vétérinaire*. The s. of the domestic animals. [a. 34.]

**SURGICAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>rj'i<sup>2</sup>k'l. Gr., χειρουργικός. Lat., *chirurgicus*. Fr., *chirurgical*. Ger., *chirurgisch*, *wundärztlich*. Pertaining to, effected by, calling for, or due to surgery; in accordance with the rules of surgery.

**SURHYDROSULFUROHYPOSULFITE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-ed-ro-sulf-u<sup>2</sup>r-o-op-o-su<sup>2</sup>lf-et. A compound of hyposulphurous and hydrosulphuric acid containing an excess of sulphur. [B.]

**SURINAMINE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>2</sup>m-en. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Andira retusa*. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**SURLANGUE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-la<sup>2</sup>n'g. Acute glossitis in domestic animals. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**SURLARYNGIEN** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>r-la<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *EPIARYNGEUS*.

**SURMENAGE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-m'na<sup>2</sup>zh. 1. Over-strain; exhaustion from over-exertion. 2. The state of exhaustion observed in domestic animals as the result of tedious parturition. [A. 15.]—**S. intellectuel**. An over-taxed state of the brain in school-children. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," Apr. 30, 1886, p. 285.]

**SURMÈNEMENT** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-me<sup>2</sup>n-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Over-strain.

**SUROS** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-o. An exostosis. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**SUROXIDE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-ox-ed. See *PEROXIDE*.—**S. plumbique**. See *Red LEAD oxide*.

**SUROXYGÈNESE** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-ox-e-zha-ne<sup>2</sup>z. An old term for a disease attributed to a superabundance of oxygen in the system. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**SURPEAU** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-po. See *EPIDERMIS*.

**SURPOSÉ** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>r-po-za. See *SUPERPOSED*.

**SURPRISE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-priz'. From *super*, over, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of. The feeling excited by an unexpected occurrence. [a. 48.]—**Cerebral s.** Of Trousseau, the stupor that occurs on the recovery of consciousness after cerebral hæmorrhage. [a. 34.]

**SURRA**, n. In India, a form of anaemia in animals, caused by *Ankylostoma* or some other parasite. [a. 34.]

**SURSEL** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-se<sup>2</sup>l. See *SUPERSALT*.

**SURSUMDUCTION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>r-su<sup>2</sup>m-du<sup>2</sup>k'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *sursum*, upward, and *ducere*, to lead. The degree to which one eye can be carried above the other by voluntary effort; denoted as *right* or *left s.* according as the right or left eye is made the higher. [B.]

**SUS** (Lat.), n. com. Su<sup>2</sup>s(sus). Gen., *su*'is. Gr., *ῥῆς*. The typical genus of the *Suidæ*, or swine family. [a. 48.]—**S. scrofa**. A genus of the *Suidæ*. [L.]—**Vulva suis**. A sow's vulva; used formerly for incontinence of urine. [B. 117.]

**SUS-ACROMIAL** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>z-a<sup>2</sup>k-ro-me-a<sup>2</sup>l. See *SUPRACROMIAL*. For various words in *Sus*, not here given, see the analogous forms under *Supra*, *Super*, *Sur*, and *Hyper*.

**SUSCARIEN** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>r-pe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to the dorsal surface of the carpus. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**SUSCEPTIBILITY** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>pt-i<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. From *suscipere*, to hold up. Fr., *susceptibilité*. Ger., *Empfänglichkeit*. 1. The capacity of receiving impressions that determine the production of organic action. 2. The inherent capacity to acquire disease. [a. 34.]

**SUSCEPTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-se<sup>2</sup>pt(ke<sup>2</sup>p)'shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *suscipere*, to take up. See *INTUSSUSCEPTION*.

**SUSTINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>s(sus)'i<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *συστήνω*. See *CRINOMYRON*.

**SUS-MAXILLO-LABIAL** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-ma<sup>2</sup>x-e-lo-la<sup>2</sup>-be-a<sup>2</sup>l. See *SUPERMAXILLO-LABIALIS*.—**S. m.-l. grand**. See *LEVATOR labii superioris alaeque nasi*.—**S. m.-l. moyen**. See *LEVATOR labii superioris major*.—**S. m.-l. petit**. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.

**SUS-MAXILLO-NASAL** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-max-e-lo-na<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>2</sup>l. Of CHAUSSIER, see *COMPRESSOR naris*. [A. 313.] Cf. *SUPERMAXILLO-NASALIS*.

**SUS-MÉTACARPO-LATÉRI-PHALANGIENS** (Fr.), n. pl. Su<sup>2</sup>s-ma<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup> ka<sup>2</sup>r-po-la<sup>2</sup>-ta-re-fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-zhe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Of DUMAS, see *INTEROSSEI manus dorsales*.

**SUS-MÉTATARSO-LATÉRI-PHALANGIENS** (Fr.), n. pl. Su<sup>2</sup>s-ma<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-ro-la<sup>2</sup>-ta-re-fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-zhe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Of DUMAS, see *INTEROSSEI pedis*.

**SUS-OPTICO-PHÉNI-SCLÉROTICIEN** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>z-op-to-ko-fa-ne-skla-ro-te-se-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *RECTUS oculi superior*.

**SUSOTOXINE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>so-o-to<sup>2</sup>x'en. Of F. G. NOVY, a basic substance, or ptomaine, probably (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>), obtained from cul-

tivations of the hog-cholera microbe; toxic only in large doses. [a. 34.]

**SUSPENDED**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>s-pe<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *suspensus* (from *suspendere*, to suspend). Fr., *suspendu*. Ger., *aufgehängt* (1st def.). 1. Hanging; of an ovule, hanging from the top of the ovary wall. [a. 35.] 2. Interrupted (cf. *s. ANIMATION*).

**SUSPENSICULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pe<sup>2</sup>nd-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *CREMASTER*.

**SUSPENSEUR** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>2</sup>r. See *SUSPENSOR*.—**S. du duodénum**. Syn.: *muscle de Trietz*. A thin, flat, trapezoidal muscle, composed of unstriated fibres which arise in the connective tissue around the coeliac axis and terminate in the lower extremity of the duodenum. ["Bull. de la soc. anat.," Feb., 1889, p. 95 (a. 18).]

**SUSPENSION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-pe<sup>2</sup>n'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *suspensio* (from *suspendere*, to hang). Fr., *s. Ger.*, *s. 1*. The act of diffusing a substance in a state of fine mechanical division through a liquid in which it does not dissolve, and preventing it from settling. [B.] 2. The state of being thus diffused. 3. In orthopaedics, a method of treating painful inflammations of the extremities in which the parts are raised by means of an apparatus and held in an elevated position. [A. 326 (a. 21).] 4. The same procedure applied to the whole body for the purpose of stretching the spinal cord.

**SUSPENSIOIR** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-pa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-saw<sup>2</sup>r. See *SUSPENSORIUM*.—**S. des mamelles**. See *Breast-BANDAGE*.

**SUSPENSOR** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pe<sup>2</sup>ns'o<sup>2</sup>r. From *suspendere*, to hang up. Fr., *suspenseur*. 1. In botany, a chain or elongated mass of cells at the extremity of which is situated the developing embryo. It is formed in the embryo-sac by division of the germ-cell. [a. 35.] 2. A muscle the function of which is to suspend a part. [a. 48.]—**S. testiculi**. See *CREMASTER*.

**SUSPENSORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pe<sup>2</sup>ns(pans)-or'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *suspensorio*. Ger., *S.* A suspensory structure or apparatus. [a. 17.]—**S. (apicis) dentis epistrophei**. See *Middle ODONTOID LIGAMENT*.—**S. hepatis**. See *Broad LIGAMENT of the liver*.—**S. incisus**. See *Suspensory LIGAMENT of the incus*.—**S. mallei**. See *Superior LIGAMENT of the malleus*.—**S. mammae**. See *Breast-BANDAGE*.—**S. testis**. See *CREMASTER*.—**S. vesicæ**. See *Superior false LIGAMENT of the urinary bladder*.

**SUSPENSORIUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pe<sup>2</sup>ns(pans)-or'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Suspensory; as a n., see *SUSPENSORIUM*.—**S. hepatis**. See *Broad LIGAMENT of the liver*.—**S. testis**. See *CREMASTER*.

**SUSPENSORY**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>s-pe<sup>2</sup>ns'or-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *suspensorius* (from *suspendere*, to hang up). Suspending, sustaining; as a n. (Fr., *suspensoir*), a supporting bandage for the scrotum. [a. 17.]

**SUSPENSUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pe<sup>2</sup>ns(pans)'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *suspendere*, to hang up. In pharmacy, a liquid holding an insoluble medicinal substance in suspension.

**SUSPIRATION**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-pi<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *aspiratio*, *suspiratus* (from *aspirare*, to draw a deep breath). See *SIGHING*. n.

**SUSPIRIOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pi<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-os'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Sighing.

**SUSPIRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-pi<sup>2</sup>r(peri)'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *aspirare*, to draw a deep breath. See *SIGH*.

**SUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-be-o-fa-mo-ra<sup>2</sup>l. See *SUPERPUBIOFEMORALIS*.

**SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN** (Fr.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>-ska<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>2</sup>-lo-tro-ke-ta-re-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to or connected with the dorsal surface of the scapula and a tuberosity of the humerus; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—**S.-s.-t. grand**. See *INFRASPINATUS*.—**S.-s.-t. petit**. See *SUPRASPINATUS*.

**SUSSESEN** (Ger.), n. Zu<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>sa-se<sup>2</sup>n. See *GLYCYPHAGIA*.

**SÜSSHOLZ** (Ger.), n. Zu<sup>2</sup>s'ho<sup>2</sup>lts. See *LICORICE* and *GLYCYRRHIZA* (1st def.).—**Flüssiges S'extract**. See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ fluidum*.—**Igelfruchtiges S.** See *GLYCYRRHIZA echinata*.—**Indisches S.** See *ABRUS precatorius*.—**Russisches S.** [Ger. Ph.] See *Radix GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**Spanische S'wurzel**. See *GLYCYRRHIZA* (2d def.).—**S'waff**. See *Extractum GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**S'wurzel**. See *GLYCYRRHIZA* (2d def.) and *Radix GLYCYRRHIZÆ*.—**S'wurzelzsyrop**. See *Syrupus LIQUIRITÆ*.—**S'zucker**. See *GLYCYRRHIZIN*.

**SÜSHÜLSENBAUM** (Ger.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>s-hu<sup>2</sup>l'z'e<sup>2</sup>n-ba<sup>2</sup>-um. The genus *Prosopis*. [a. 35.]

**SUS-SPINI-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN** (Fr.), n. Su<sup>2</sup>-spe-ne-ska<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-lo-tro-ke-ta-re-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *SUPRASPINATUS*.

**SUSTENTACULAR**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>s-te<sup>2</sup>nt-a<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>r. Supporting, connective. [J.]

**SUSTENTACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-te<sup>2</sup>nt-at'a<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *SUPPORT* and *ALIMENT*.—**S. lienis**. See *Costocolic LIGAMENT*.

**SUSTENTATOR** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-te<sup>2</sup>nt-at'a<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-o<sup>2</sup>r. Ger., -or'is. From *sustentare*, to hold up. See *SUPPORTER*.—**S. ciltoridis**, **S. penis**. See *ISCHIO-Cavernosus*.—**S. tunicae muscosæ**. See *CORRUGATOR cutis ani*.

**SUSUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sus'n(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Flagellariæ*. [a. 35.]—**S. anthelminticum**. A Java species having an anthelmintic root. [a. 35.]

**SUSUMBER**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>s'u<sup>2</sup>mb-u<sup>2</sup>r. The *Solanum bacciferum*. The berries are poisonous. [a. 35.]

**SUSURRUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)'ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s). See *MURMUR*.—**Muscular s.** See *BRUIT musculaire*.—**S. aurium**. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

**SUTELA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>t(sut)-el(al)a<sup>2</sup>. From *suere*, to sew. See *SUTURE*.



**SUTORIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Su<sup>2</sup>t(sut)-or/<sup>1</sup>2-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *sutor*, a shoemaker. See **SARTORIUS**.

**SUTUR** (Ger.), n. Zut-ur'. See **SUTURE**.—**Schuppens'**. See **Squamosal SUTURE**.

**SUTURA** (Lat.), n. f. Su<sup>2</sup>t(sut)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/a<sup>2</sup>. See **SUTURE**.—**S. abdominalis**. See **GASTRORRHAPHY** (1st def.).—**S. articularis**. See **CORONAL SUTURE**.—**S. bimaxillaris**. See **Intermaxillary SUTURE**.—**S. binasalis**. See **Intermaxillary SUTURE**.—**S. biparietalis**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. bregmatomastoidea**. See **Occipito-mastoid SUTURE**.—**S. bursae**. See **S. scroli**.—**S. chirurgica**. See **SUTURE** (2d def.).—**S. circumvoluta**. See **Twisted SUTURE**.—**S. clavata**. See **Quilled SUTURE**.—**S. coronalis**. See **Coronal SUTURE**.—**S. corporis callosi**. See **STRIA longitudinalis medialis**.—**S. cruenta**. Fr., *suture sanglante*. Ger., *blutige Suture*. 1. The closure of a wound by sutures actually passed through the tissues, as distinguished from the dry suture. 2. Suture after refreshing the surfaces that are to be brought together (e. g., the borders of a fistulous opening).—**S. cutanea**. See **Palatine RHAPHY**.—**S. dentata**. See **Dentated SUTURE**.—**S. dorsalis**. See **Dorsal SUTURE**.—**S. ethmoideomaxillaris**. The articulation between the ethmoid bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. externa corporis callosi**. See **STRIA longitudinalis laterales**.—**S. harmonialis**. See **HARMONY** (1st def.).—**S. imperfecta** Weberi. See **S. longitudinalis imperfecta**.—**S. incisiva**. See **Incisor FISSURE**.—**S. infra-orbitalis (longitudinalis)**. See **Infra-orbital SUTURE**.—**S. infra-orbitalis transversa**. In young subjects, the remains of a furrow separating the lower border of the orbit from the rest of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. interparietalis**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. interseissa**. See **Interrupted SUTURE** and **Button SUTURE**.—**S. jugalis**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. lacrimomaxillaris**. The suture between the lacrimal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. lambdoidea**. See **Lambdoid SUTURE**.—**S. lepidoides**. See **Squamo-parietal SUTURE**.—**S. limbosa**. Ger., *Saumnaht*. A variety of articulation by suture in which the bones are beveled at their line of junction.—**S. longitudinalis**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. longitudinalis imperfecta**. A groove upon the outer surface of the frontal process of the superior maxilla in front of the lacrimal crest, usually lodging a small vein. [L.]—**S. mastoidea**. See **Occipito-mastoid SUTURE**.—**S. mendosa**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. naso-frontalis**. See **Fronto-nasal SUTURE**.—**S. nodosa**. See **Interrupted SUTURE** and **Button SUTURE**.—**S. notha**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. obelaea**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. occipitalis**. See **Lambdoid SUTURE**.—**S. occipitis transversa**. A transverse or oblique fissure between the superior and inferior part of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, found in infants until the third or fourth year. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**S. occipito-mastoidea**. See **Occipito-mastoid SUTURE**.—**S. palatina (longitudinalis)**. See **Palatine SUTURE**.—**S. palatina transversa**. See **Palatine transverse SUTURE**.—**S. parietomastoidea**. See **Parieto-mastoid SUTURE**.—**S. parietotemporalis**. See **Temporo-parietal SUTURE**.—**S. peltionum**. See **Glover's SUTURE**.—**S. petrobasilaris**. **S. petrososquamosa**. A suture on the upper wall of the tympanic cavity in the infant, formed by the meeting of the roof of the tympanic cavity with the inner lamella of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. In the adult it is firmly closed. [F.] Cf. **Petro-squamosal SUTURE**.—**S. petrosphenobasilaris**. See **FISSURA petrobasilaris**.—**S. petrososquamosa**. A suture on the upper wall of the tympanic cavity with the inner lamella of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. In the adult it is firmly closed. [F.] Cf. **Petro-squamosal SUTURE**.—**S. petrosphenobasilaris**. See **FISSURA petrobasilaris**.—**S. pinnata**. See **Quilled SUTURE**.—**S. prone**. See **Lambdoid SUTURE**.—**S. punctata**. See **Bertrandi's s.**—**S. puppis**. See **Coronal SUTURE**.—**S. recta**. **S. rhabdoides**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**S. scroli**. The raphe of the scrotum. [L. 349.]—**S. sicca**. See **Dry s.**—**S. serrata**. See **Serrated SUTURE**.—**S. sinuosa**. See **True SUTURE**.—**S. spheno-ethmoidalis**. See **Ethmo-sphenoidal SUTURE**.—**S. sphenofrontalis**. See **Fronto-sphenoidal SUTURE**.—**S. sphenozygomatica**. The suture between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the malar bone. [L. 31.]—**S. spuria**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. squamosa**. See **Squamo-parietal SUTURE** and **False SUTURE**.—**S. ventralis**. See **Ventral SUTURE**.—**S. vera**. See **True SUTURE**.—**S. wormiana anterior**. In the foetus, the upper part of the lambdoid suture. [L. 332.]—**S. wormiana posterior**. See **S. occipitis transversa**.—**S. zygomaticofrontalis**. See **Fronto-malar SUTURE**.—**S. zygomaticomaxillaris**. The suture between the malar bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. zygomaticosphenoidalis**. See **S. sphenozygomatica**.

**SUTURAL**, adj. Su<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r'l. Lat., *suturalis* (from *sutura*, a suture). Fr., *s. Ger., nahtständig*. Pertaining to a suture or taking place along a suture. [a. 35.]

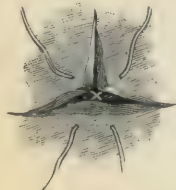
**SUTURATUS** (Lat.), adj. Su<sup>2</sup>t(sut)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Ger., *benähtet*. Provided with a suture or with sutures. [a. 35.]

**SUTURE**, n. Su<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *ῥαφή*. Lat., *sutura* (from *suere*, to sew), *sutela*, *rhaphie*. Fr., *s., engrenure*. Ger., *Sutur*, *Suture* (1st def.), *Naht*, *Verbindung* (2d def.). 1. That variety of synarthrosis in which the bones are articulated by their edges, generally by means of serrations; a dovetail joint. 2. The procedure of stitching parts together, particularly the lips of a wound. 3. The thread or other like material, together with the method of inserting it, in the operation of stitching parts together. 4. In botany, a line of junction or of opening; a seam, especially of a capsule or pod. [a. 35.]—**Antiseptic s.** See **Antiseptic LIGATURE**.—**Appollito's s.** An intestinal s. made with a double-threaded needle, the first stitch being passed from within outward and the first longitudinal running stitch being made in the opposite side parallel with the line of the wound. The needle is then carried to the opposite side and a similar longitudinal stitch made, and so on back and forth. [R. P. Harris, "Med. News," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 236 (a. 34).]—**Baseball s.** A continuous s. all around a wound, in the case of the intestine penetrating the entire intestinal coat. ["Med. Record," Nov. 5, 1892, p. 551 (a. 34).]—**Basilar s.** The s. between the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L. 172.]—**Béclard's s.** A modification of Bertrandi's s. in which the needle is

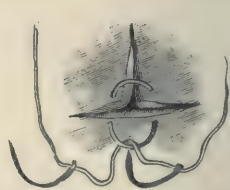
threaded with both a black and a white thread, so that, when it is removed, the threads are pulled in opposite directions. [Morris (A. 631).]—**Bertrandi's s.** Fr., *s. à points passés*. A continuous s. passed "through and through," as in basting.—**Bifrontal s.** See **Coronal s.**—**Biparietal s.** See **Sagittal s.**—**Buried s's.** Ger., *versenkte Nähte*. S's (2d def.) that are completely covered by skin and do not involve that structure at all. [a. 34.]—**Button s.** Ger., *Knopfnah*. A modification of the quilled s. in which buttons are used instead of quills. [E.]—**Circular s.** Fr., *s. circulaire*. Ger., *circuläre Naht*. A s. applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ (e. g., the intestine). [a. 34.]—**Circumvolut s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Clamp s.** Ger., *Klammernaht*. A modification of the quilled s. in which two pieces of perforated lead or silver are used, through which the wire s's are passed. [E.]—**Clavate s.** Ger., *Flockennaht*. See **Quilled s.**—**Coaptation s.** Ger., *Vereinigungsnah*. A uniting or coapting s., as distinguished from a s. intended to relieve tension. Cf. **Relief s.**—**Cobbler's s.** A form of s. in which a double-threaded needle is passed through both lips of a wound and one end of the thread is caught, pulled through the needle, and withdrawn; when the needle is passed back in taking a second stitch the remaining thread is removed from the needle and the thread left on the opposite side is inserted and the needle withdrawn. [a. 34.]—**Compound s.** See **Quilled s.**—**Continuous s.** The closure of a wound by means of one continuous thread, usually by transfixing first one lip and then the other, alternately, from within outward.—**Coronal s.** Lat., *sutura coronalis*. Fr., *s. coronale* (ou *fronto-pariétale*). Ger., *Kranznaht*, *Kronennaht*. The s. between the frontal and parietal bones. [L.]—**Cranial s's.** The s's between the bones of the skull. [L.]—**Cuneal s.** See **Fronto-sphenoidal s.**—**Czerny-Lembert s.** An intestinal s. in which the Czerny s. is employed to unite the mucous and the Lembert s. to unite the peritoneal coat. [a. 34.]—**Czerny's s.** An intestinal s. in which the thread passes through the mucous membrane alone, so as to bring that membrane and the connective tissue upon which it rests together. [a. 34.]—**Dentated s.** **Dentate s.** Ger., *Zahnnah*. An articulation by s. into the formation of which long and tooth-like processes and deep indentations enter.—**Dorsal s.** The somewhat prominent line or ridge, corresponding to the midrib of the carapace, opposite to the ventral s. [a. 35.]—**Double s. de l'utérus** (Fr.). See **Sänger's s.**—**Duverger's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maîtres in which a piece of prepared calf's trachea was used as the supporting body.—**Dry s.** Ger., *Trockennaht*. The application of adhesive plaster to each side of a wound and the subsequent stitching of the edges of the plasters together. [a. 34.]—**Ethmoïdo-frontal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and frontal bones. [L.]—**Ethmo-lacrimal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and lacrimal bones. [L.]—**Ethmo-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. [L.]—**False s.** Lat., *sutura notha*. Fr., *fausse s.* Ger., *falsche Naht*. Any form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones do not interlock by serrations.—**Figure-of-eight s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Frontal s.** Lat., *sutura frontalis*. Fr., *s. frontale*. Ger., *Stirnnah*. An occasional s. in the frontal bone continued forward from the sagittal s. to the root of the nose. [L.]—**Fronto-ethmoidal s.** See **Ethmoïdo-frontal s.**—**Fronto-lacrimal s.** The s. between the frontal and lacrimal bones. [C. 3.]—**Fronto-malar s.** Ger., *Stirnbeinwangenbeinnah*. The s. between the frontal and malar bones. [L.]—**Fronto-maxillary s.** The s. between the frontal bone and the superior



CONTINUOUS SUTURE.



CROSS SUTURE.



DOUBLE-NEEDED SUTURE.

maxilla. [C. 3.]—**Fronto-nasal s.** Ger., *Stirnnasennaht*. The s. between the frontal and nasal bones. [C. 3.]—**Fronto-parietal s.** See **Coronal s.**—**Fronto-sphenoidal s.** Lat., *sutura spheno-frontalis*. Ger., *Keilnah*. The s. between the frontal bone and the ala of the sphenoid bone. [L. 332.]—**Fronto-temporal s.** The s. between the frontal and temporal bones. [L.]—**Furrier's s.** See **Glover's s.**—**Gely's s.** A continuous s. for wounds of the intestine, made with a thread having a needle at each end, so that a succession of cross-stitches may be made to extend from one end of the wound to the other. [E. 4.]—**Glover's s.** Ger., *Kürschner-nah*. A continuous s. in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch. [a. 34.]—**Grande s.** (Fr.). See **Sagittal s.**—**Grooved s.** See **SCHINDLEIS**.—**Hare-lip s.** Ger., *Hasenschartennaht*. See **Twisted s.**—**Harmonic s.** See **HARMONY** (1st def.).—**Implanted s.** A s. formed by implanting pins opposite each other on the two sides of a wound, and approximating the lips by winding thread or other similar material about the pins.—**Incisor s.** See **Incisor FISSURE**.—**India-rubber s.** A

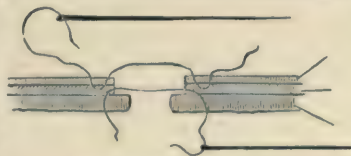


variety of the twisted s. in which rubber rings are used instead of the figure-of-eight turns of silk, etc.—**Infra-orbital s.** An anomalous s. in the orbit following the course of the infra-orbital canal. [L. 332.]—**Inner s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Intermaxillary s.** The s. between the superior maxillae. [L.]—**Internasal s.** The s. between the nasal bones. [L.]—**Interparietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Interrupted s.** Fr., *s. à points séparés, s. entrecoupée*. Ger., *Knopfnah*. A s. formed by single stitches inserted separately, the needle being usually passed through one lip from without inward, and through the other from within outward.—**Jobert's s.** 1. An interrupted s. used for uniting the cut ends of a divided intestine, the upper being invaginated into the lower. [E.] 2. A form of intestinal s. with inversion of the peritoneal coat. 3. A form of s. for complete division of the intestine in which a fold of omentum is interposed between the edges of the wound, which are united around it by Ledran's s. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Jugal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Knotted s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Lambda s., Lambdoidal s., Lambdoid s.** Ger., *Lambdanaht, Hinterhauptsnaht*. The s. between the parietal bones and the two superior borders of the occipital bone. [C.]—**Lapeyronie's s.** A modification of Palfyn's s., in which the thread is passed through the mesentery and then attached to the skin. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Lead-plate s.** A s. consisting of a wire that is attached at each end to lead plates, about an inch in diameter, placed some distance from the edges of a wound. [“Med. Rec.” Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).]—**Ledran's s.** A form of interrupted s. applied to wounds of the intestine. The threads, having all been introduced, were twisted together on each side of the wound, so as to pucker it, and then attached to the skin. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Lembert's s.** A



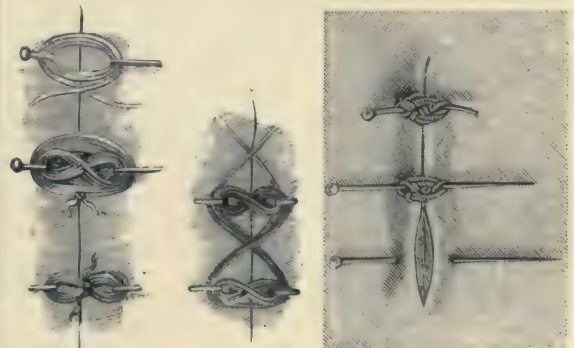
INTERRUPTED SUTURE.

method of uniting a divided intestine by means of s's so inserted as to invert the edges of the gut when traction is made, so that the serous surfaces are brought together.—**Lepidoid s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Littre's s.** Ligation of the inferior end of the intestine in cases of gangrene, in order to obliterate it, and the attachment of the upper end to the inguinal ring so as to form an artificial anus. [a. 34.]—**Longitudinal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Loop s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Malo-maxillary s.** See *Sutura zygomaticomaxillaris*.—**Masto-occipital s.** See *Occipito-mastoid s.*—**Masto-parietal s.** See *Parieto-mastoid s.*—**Mattress s.** Ger., *Matratzennaht*. A continuous s. in which a stitch is taken with a needle, the thread is tied, and then the needle is inserted upon the same side as that from which it emerged and passed in the opposite direction through both lips of the wound, the direction of the needle being reversed at each stitch. [“Med. Rec.” Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).]—**Maxillo-lacrimal s.** The s. between the superior maxilla and the lacrymal bone. [L.]—**Maxillo-premaxillary s.** A s. between the premaxillary portion of the superior maxilla and the rest of the bone. [L. 153.]—**Medio-frontal s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Metallic plate s.** See *Button s.*—**Metallic s.** S. (2d def.) with wire.—**Metopic s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Naso-maxillary s.** The s. between the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Nerve s.** The union of the divided ends of a nerve by fine thread or catgut's s. [a. 34.]—**Neurocentral s.** The cartilaginous interval separating the portion of the bodies of the dorsal vertebrae posterior to the points of the articulation of the ribs from the main portion. [L. 142.]—**Noose s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Occipital s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Occipito-mastoid s.** Ger., *Warzenaht*. The s. between the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Occipito-parietal s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Outer s.** See *Dorsal s.*—**Palatine s.** Ger., *Gaumennaht*. A s. between the palate bones. [L.]—**Palatine transverse s.** A s. between the palate processes of the palate bone and the superior maxilla. [L. 332.]—**Palfyn's s.** That variety of interrupted s. of a partially divided intestine in which a loop is passed at the middle of the wound, and the threads are fixed to the skin with plaster, thus approximating the bowel to the external wound. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Pancoast's s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Parietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Parieto-mastoid s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Petro-occipital s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—**Petro-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Pin s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Plastic s.** A form of s. devised by J. Pancoast, and so named by him, for use in his method of increasing the chances of union in superficial wounds by enlarging the extent of the surfaces approximated. A groove is formed along one lip of the wound, on its cut surface, and the other lip is beveled in such a manner that it will fit into the groove. The thread is passed from without inward through (1) the outer lip of the groove, (2) the beveled lip, (3) the deep lip of the groove; then, forming a loop on the deep surface of the grooved lip, it is passed through the same structures again, traversing them at a different place and in inverse order. The two free ends are then tied over a



LEMBERT-CZERNY SUTURE.

small roll of adhesive plaster laid on the cutaneous surface of the grooved lip.—**Quilled s., Quill s.** Lat., *sutura clavata*. Fr., *s. enchevilée, s. emplumée, s. empenée*. Ger., *Balkennaht, Keilfingennaht, Knopfpfennennaht, Zapfennaht*. An interrupted s. in which a double thread is passed deep into the tissues, even quite below the bottom of the wound, the needle being so withdrawn as to leave a loop hanging from one lip and the two free ends of the thread from the other. A quill, or, more commonly, a piece of bougie is passed through the loops, which are tightened upon it, and the free ends of each separate thread are then tied together over a second quill. The object is to bring the deep parts into firm coaptation.—**Ramdohr's s.** An intestinal s. in which the upper portion of the intestine is invaginated into the lower and the peritoneal surfaces are stitched together. [a. 34.]—**Rat-tail s's.** S. material made from fine fibres obtained from the rat's tail. [“Med. News,” Dec. 5, 1891, p. 660 (a. 34).]—**Relief s.** Ger., *Entspannungnaht*. A row of supplementary s's including the tissues to the extent of 1 or 1½ inch on each side of a fistula or a deep wound, for the purpose of lessening the strain on the coaptation s's. [a. 57.]—**Reybard's s.** An intestinal s. by means of thin oval wooden plates having threads and needles attached. The plates, placed within the intestine, served to keep the latter in apposition with the abdominal parietes, through which the needle and thread were passed. [a. 34.]—**Rigal's s.** India-rubber s., so called because first practiced by Rigal. [a. 34.]—**Royal s.** Fr., *point royal*. Ger., *königlicher Stich*. Syn.: *royal stitch*. An old operation for the cure of femoral hernia, consisting of ligation of the sac close to the ring. [a. 34.]—**Sabatier's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maîtres in which a piece of card or of St. John's wort, smeared with oil of turpentine or varnished, was used for the supporting body. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Sagittal s.** Fr., *grande s.* Ger., *Pfeilnaht*. The s. between the upper margins of the parietal bones. [L.]—**Singer's s.** In the Cesarean operation, the insertion of eight or ten deep s's of soft silver wire through the incised uterine peritonæum and muscle in such a manner as to invert the serous surfaces and approximate them, after which twenty or more superficial s's are passed through the peritonæum alone. [a. 34.]—**Scaly s.** See *Squamous s.*—**Seminiferous s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Sero-serous button s.** See *Sänger's s.*—**Sero-serous s.** Fr., *s. séro-séreuse*. Ger., *symperitoneale Naht*. The s. of two peritoneal surfaces to each other. [A. 32.]—**Serrated s.** Ger., *Sägeennaht*. An articulation by s. in which the bones are interlocked by small projections and indentations that are fine and delicate as compared



PIN SUTURES.

with those of the dentated s.—**Shotted s.** A form of s. in which both ends of a wire are passed through a perforated shot that is then compressed tightly over them. [a. 34.]—**Spheno-malar s.** See *Sutura sphenozygomatica*.—**Spheno-parietal s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Spheno-petrous s.** See *Petro-sphenoidal s.*—**Spheno-squamous s.** See *Squamo-sphenoidal s.*—**Spheno-temporal s.** The s. between the sphenoid and temporal bones. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**Spiral s.** See *Glover's s.*—**Spiroidal s.** A spiral continuous s. for wounds of the intestine. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Squamo-parietal s., Squamosal s.** Fr., *s. écailleuse*. Ger., *Schuppennaht, Schilfenschuppennaht*. The s. between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Squamo-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Squamous s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Staple s.** A sharpened wire shaped like a staple that is passed through both lips of a wound and then bent back. [a. 34.]—**Subcuticular s.** A buried continuous catgut s. in which the needle is passed horizontally beneath the epidermis into the cutis vera, emerging at the angle of the wound, then in a similar manner passed through the cutis vera of the opposite side of the wound, and so on until the other angle of the wound is reached. [“Brit. Med. Jour.” Feb. 22, 1890, p. 414 (a. 34).]—**Sunk s's.** See *Buried s's.*—**Superficial s.** 1. See *HARMONY* (1st def.). 2. A stitch passed merely through the skin to secure nice coaptation of the edges of a wound, in contradistinction to deep s's.—**S. à anse** (Fr.). Ger., *Schlingennaht*. A form of interrupted s. in which the ends of the threads are collected and tied in a single knot, instead of each being tied separately. [E.] Cf. *Ledran's s.*—**S. à épinges** (Fr.). Ger., *Etagennaht*. See *Interrupted s.*—**S. à plaques** (Fr.). See *Button s.*—**S. à plaques latérales** (Fr.). See *Quilled s.*—**S. à points passés** (Fr.). See *Bertrand's s.*—**S. à points séparés** (Fr.). See *Interrupted s.*—**S. by harmony.** See *HARMONY* (1st def.).—**S. continue en spirale** (Fr.). See *Glover's s.*—**S. canaliculaire** (Fr.). See *Fronto-sphenoidal s.*—**S. des quatre maîtres** (Fr.). A method of uniting a divided intestine practiced in the thirteenth century by four monks of Paris.



A hollow cylinder (of wood, or of the windpipe or dried intestine of an animal) was introduced into the intestine so as to support it, and the edges of the wound were stitched together over it. [Morris (A. 63).]

—**S. empennée** (Fr.). **S. emplumée** (Fr.). **S. enchevillée** (Fr.). See **Quilled s.**—**S. en surjet** (Fr.). That form of continuous s. in which the thread is carried back after the last insertion and tied to the other end, left long for the purpose. —**S. entortillée** (Fr.). See **Twisted s.**—**S. entrecoupée** (Fr.). See **Interrupted s.** and **Button s.**—**S. of the four masters**. See **S. des quatre maîtres**—**S. par cellules**. An anatomical s. such as that of the ethmoid with the adjacent bones. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**S. par harmonie** (Fr.). See **HARMONY** (1st def.).—**S. perdue** (Fr.). See **Buried s.**—**S. primo-secondaire** (Fr.). Of Rohmer, the insertion of s's in a wound at the time of the operation, tamponing the wound, and fastening the s's from twelve to forty-eight hours later. ["Union méd." June 19, 1888, p. 928 (a. 34).]—**S. saignée** (Fr.). See **Sutura cruenta**.—**S. sèche de Goyrand** (Fr.). A form of dry s. in which a strip of cloth saturated with collodion is placed on each side of the long axis of a wound, each strip having attached to it strings which, when tied together, approximate the edges of the wound. [a. 34.]—**S. sèche de Mazier**. A modification of the s. sèche de Goyrand in which the edges of the strips are stitched together. [a. 34.]—**S. séro-sérueuse**. See **Sero-serous s.**—**S. twister**. An instrument used to twist together the ends of a wire s. [a. 34.]—**Symphitono-neal s.** Sero-serous s. of the peritoneum. —**Temporo-occipital s.** See **Occipito-mastoid s.**—**Temporo-parietal s.** The s. between the temporal and parietal bones, made up of the squamosal and parieto-mastoid s's. [L.]—**Transverse (frontal) s.** See **Coronal s.**—**Triangular s. of Simon**. A form of s. for closing lacerations of the perineum involving the sphincter and in which separate sets of s's are inserted in the rectal mucous membrane, the vaginal mucous membrane, and the skin. —**True s.** Lat., *sutura vera*. Fr., *vraie s.* Ger., *ächte Naht*. That form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones actually interlock by indentations and projections. See **Serrated s.** and **Dentated s.**—**Twisted s.** Fr., *s. entortillée*. A s. in which pins are passed through the opposite lips of a wound, at right angles to the direction of the wound, and thread, floss, or other like material is wound about the pins, crossing them first at one end and then at the other in a figure-of-eight fashion, thus holding the lips of the wound firmly together. —**Uninterrupted s.** See **Continuous s.**—**Uterine s.** See **HYSTERORRHAPHY** (1st def.). —**Utero-parietal s.** Of Pilloro, suturing of the uterus to the internal surface of the abdominal wall after the Cesarean operation. ["Gaz. des hôp." 1864, p. 595 (a. 34).]—**Ventral s.** The inner s. on which the ovules are normally borne; the line of juncture of the edges of the carpel or adjacent carpels. [a. 35.]—**Viscero-parietal s.** The operation of stitching a wounded organ (like the uterus after the Cesarean operation) to the abdominal incision. —**Wölfer's internal s.** An interrupted s. for the intestines in which three fourths of the threads are tied with the knot free in the lumen of the bowel and the rest with the knot outside. ["Med. Rec." Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).]—**Zygomatic s.** A s. between the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla and the temporal bone. [L.]

**SUTURE**, v. tr. Su<sup>2</sup>t/ur. To sew up a wound.

**SWAB-STICK**, n. Swob'stīk. A shaft one end of which is to be wrapped with cotton, for making applications of medicinal substances. It may be plain or notched at the end.

**SWALLOW**, n. Swol'o. See **HIRUNDO**.—**Chinese s's' nests**. The gelatinous, edible nests of *Hirundo esculenta*, formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird. [B. 19 (a. 35).]

**SWALLOWING**, n. Swol'o-<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **DEGLUTITION**.

**SWALLOWWORT**, n. Swol'o-wu<sup>2</sup>rt. See **ASCLEPIAS** (2d def.) and **CHELIDONIUM** (1st def.).

**SWAMPWOOD**, n. Swa'mp/wu<sup>2</sup>d. See **DIRCA palustris** and **CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis**.

**SWARTZIA** (Lat.), n. f. Swa<sup>2</sup>rts/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Swartz*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *swartzie*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. The *Swartzieae* are a tribe of the *Papilionaceae*. [a. 35.]—**S. tomentosa**. A tree of the forests of Guiana, furnishing a bitter, sudorific bark (panococo-bark) which exudes a reddish sap hardening into a dark resin. The flowers are antispasmodic. [a. 35.]

**SWEAT**, n. Swe<sup>2</sup>t. A.-S., *swēat*. Gr., ἵδρως. Lat., *sudor*. Fr., *sueur*. Ger., *Schweis*. 1. The product of secretion from the perspiratory glands, perspiration (3d def.); a clear, colorless, acid, and, when first secreted, odorless liquid, the chief constituents of which are water, chlorides (especially sodium chloride), fatty substances, and urea. 2. In popular language, sensible perspiration. —**Bloody s.** See **HÆMATIDROSIS**. —**Blue s.** Perspiration communicating a bluish or green tint to the underclothing. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**Cold s.** Lat., *epidrosis diaphoretica* (seu *synoptica*). Perspiration accompanied with a sensation of cold, as in syncope. —**Colored s.** See **CHROMIDROSIS** and **BLEPHARO-CHROMIDROSIS**. —**Critical s.** See **EPIDROSIS febrilis**. —**Diaphoretic s.** See **Cold s.**—**Night-s.** See the major list. —**S. house**. An inclosed space containing means for subjecting an inmate to the sudorific effect of steam. [a. 34.]—**Syncopeal s.** See **Cold s.**

**SWEATING**, n. Swe<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **PERSPIRATION** (1st def.). —**Morbid s.** See **EPIDROSIS**. —**Unilateral s.** Lat., *transpiratio unilateralis, hemidiaphoresis*. S. upon one lateral half of the body; usually due to nervous disease.

**SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS**, n. Sweet ka<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>a. A place in Alleghany County, Virginia, where there are chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**SWEET SPRINGS**, n. Sweet. 1. A place in Monroe County, Virginia, where there are sulphurous springs. [L. 80, 57 (a. 14).] 2. Mineral springs in Saline County, Missouri. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

**SWEET WILLIAM**, n. Sweet wi<sup>2</sup>l'y'm. See **DIANTHUS barbatus** and **CHEIRANTHUS cheiri**.

**SWEET-WOOD**, n. Swet/wu<sup>2</sup>d. The *Croton eleuteria* and certain other plants. [a. 35.]—**White s.-w.** See **NECTANDRA leucantha** and **NECTANDRA sanguinea**.

**SWELLING**, n. Swe<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ὄγκος, ὄψμα. Lat., *tumiditas*. Fr., *gonflement*. Ger., *Geschwulst*. A traumatic, inflammatory, or other morbid enlargement. [a. 34.]—**Albuminous s.** See **Cloudy s.**—**Blennorrhagic s. of the knee**. See **GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM**.—**Cloudy s.** Fr., *tumefaction trouble*. Ger., *trübe Schwellung*. Of Virchow, a s. of cells due to nutritive irritation; they increase in bulk while the added material is not properly assimilated, but deposited in visible albuminous granules. [a. 34.]—**Dorsal s.** See **MEDULLARY RIDGES**.—**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Keimwulst* [Kölliker], *Randwulst* [Götze], *Keimwall* [His]. A thickening of that portion of the blastoderm that forms the margin of the blastopore. [A. 5.]—**Glassy s.** Of Weber, amyloid degeneration and degeneration of muscular fibres, etc. [B. 34.]—**Lacteal s.**, **Lactiferous s.** [Cooper]. A s. of the breast from obstruction of the lactiferous ducts. [a. 34.]—**White s.** See **FUNGUS ARTERITIS** and **SPINA ventosa**.

**SWERTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Swe<sup>2</sup>rt/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *Swert*, an herbalist. Fr., *swertie*. A genus of herbs, of the *Swertiae*, which are a tribe of the *Gentianaceae*. [a. 35.]—**S. alata**. A Himalayan species said to be the source of a false chirata devoid of bitter properties. [a. 35.]—**S. angustifolia**. The *Agathotes angustifolia*. It furnishes a chirata inferior in bitterness to the true chirata. [a. 35.]—**S. chirata**, **S. chirayta**. True chiratta, the *Agathotes chirayta*; an herb furnishing the chirata of the U. S. Ph., a pure, bitter tonic consisting chiefly of the dried stems with portions of the root attached. The drug is recommended in gouty and other forms of indigestion; it does not constipate; it is a cholagogue; and it checks acidity of the stomach. In India it is also used, especially along with the seeds of *Cesalpinia bonducella*, as a febrifuge. [a. 35.]—**S. difformis**. See *FRASERA Walteri*.—**S. elegans**, *The salaras* of India. The bitter stems are tonic and febrifuge. [a. 35.]—**S. multiflora**. An East Indian species substituted for chirata. The root is especially used. [a. 35.]—**S. perennis**. Fr., *s. vivace*. Marsh felwort (or gentian) of Europe. The leaves are used like those of *Pleurogyne rotata*. [a. 35.]—**S. rotata**. Fr., *s. en roue*. See *PLEUROGYNE rotata*.

**SWIETENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Swet-an/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *van Swieten*, an Austrian physician. Fr., *swieténie*. A genus of trees, of the *Swietenae* or *Swieteniceae*, which are a tribe of the *Meliaceae*. [a. 35.]—**Cortex swieteniceae**. See under *S. mahagoni*.—**S. chloroxylon**. See *CHLOROXYLON s.*—**S. febrifuga**. See *SOYMDA febrifuga*.—**S. mahagoni**, **S. mahagoni**. Fr., *cajao*; a *bous*, *cèdre des Antilles*. Ger., *Mahagonibaum*. The mahogany-tree of Central America and the West Indies. The bitter, astringent bark, *cortex mahagoni* (seu *swieteniceae*, seu *ligni mahagoni*), contains catechin, and was formerly used in dysentery and as a febrifuge. The seeds yield a purgative fixed oil (caraba-oil). [a. 35.]—**S. senegalensis**. See *KHAYA senegalensis*.—**S. soymda**. See *SOYMDA febrifuga*.—**S. sureni**. See *CEBRELA febrifuga* (1st def.).

**SWIMMERET**, n. pl. Swi<sup>2</sup>m'er<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t. One of the limbs of the *Crustacea*, which are adapted for swimming. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

**SWINEBREAD**, n. Swin'bre<sup>2</sup>d. The *Tuber cibarium*. [a. 35.]

**SWINE-POX**, n. Swin'po<sup>2</sup>x. Lat., *variolae suillae*. Ger., *Schweinepocken*. 1. A disease peculiar to swine, characterized by hard inflammatory tubercles on the legs and thighs. 2. Varicella, especially varicella globata. [D. 1.]

**SWING**, n. Swi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A seat suspended so as to admit of a to-and-fro motion. [a. 48.]—**Salter's s.** An apparatus for treating fractures of the lower extremity. It consists of a cradle attached by support to wheels that run along a horizontal rod on an iron framework. [a. 34.]

**SWOLLEN**, adj. Swol'in. Gr., ἐμφυσῶμενος. Lat., *inflatus*. Fr., *gonflé*. Ger., *geschwollen*. Affected with swelling. [D.]

**SWOON**, n. Swun. Gr., λειροθυμία. Lat., *animi deliquium*. Fr., *défaillance, évanouissement*. Ger., *Ohnmacht*. The act of swooning; syncope. [a. 34.]

**SWOONING**, n. Swun/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **SYNCOPE**.

**SYAGRUS** (Lat.), n. f. Si(su<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s). See *Cocos* (1st def.).

**SYCAMORE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>)-mor. From σύκον, a fig, and μωρα, the mulberry. Fr., *sycomore*. 1. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [a. 35.] 2. See *FICUS sycomoros*.—**American s.** See *PLATANUS occidentalis*.

**SYCACARPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>k(su<sup>2</sup>)k-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From σύκον, a fig, and καρπός, fruit. A genus of *Meliaceae*, referred to *Guarea*. [a. 35.]—**S. Rusbyi**. An undetermined species of *Guarea*; a Bolivian tree yielding cocillafia (q. v., in Supplement). [a. 35.]

**SYCE** (Lat.), **SYCEA** (Lat.), n's f. Si(su<sup>2</sup>)k'e(a), si<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>)k'e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., συκή, συκέα. See *FICUS* (2d def.).

**SYCÉPHALIE** (Fr.), n. Se-sa-fa<sup>2</sup>-le. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a form of double monstrosity in which there are two bodies, distinct below the umbilicus and surmounted by two more or less incomplete heads intimately united. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

**SYCHNOCARPOUS**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>k-no-ka<sup>2</sup>rp'u<sup>2</sup>s. From συκρός, frequent, and καρπός, fruit. Capable of fruiting many times without perishing. [a. 35.]

**SYCHNURESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>k(su<sup>2</sup>)ch<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>r(nur)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'cos (-is). From συκρός, frequent, and οὐρησις, urination. Fr., *sychnurie*. Morbid frequency of urination. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**SYCITES** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>)k(-it)(et)/ez(as). Gen., -it'u (-æ). Gr., συκίτης (from σύκον, a fig). See *CATORCHITES*.

**SYCCOCERYL ALCOHOL**, **SYCCOCERYL HYDRATE**, n's. Sik-os-er'i<sup>2</sup>l. An aromatic monatomic alcohol, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O (or C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O = C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>.OH); a natural crystalline acetic ether found in the resin



of *Ficus rubiginosa*, and occurring as thin crystals which melt at 90° C. [B, 2; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**SYOCERYLIC ACID**, n. Sik<sup>o</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>ik. Fr., *acide syocérylique*. Ger., *Syocerylsäure*. A dark-yellow resinous substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**SYCOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-om<sup>a</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>a</sup>atos (-atis). Gr., *σύνωμα* (from *σύνω*, a fig). See **FIGUS** (1st def.).

**SYCOMORE**, n. Sik<sup>o</sup>-o-mor. See **SYCOMORE**.

**SYCON** (Lat.), n. n. Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *σύνων*. 1. A fig. 2. A large wart on the eyelids. 3. The pudenda muliebria.

**SYCONE** (Lat.), **SYCONIUM** (Lat.), **SYCONUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n-e(a). Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-on<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>m</sup>(u<sup>m</sup>), Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>). From *σύνων*, a fig. Fr., *sycone*, *endophrise*. Ger., *Feigenfrucht*. A fleshy hollow receptacle containing achænum-like fruits. [a, 35.]

**SYCORRHETIN**, n. Sik-or-ret<sup>2</sup>n. From *σύνων*, a fig, and *ρῆτιν*, resin. Fr., *syccorrhétine*. A colorless, amorphous substance found in the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**SYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-os<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *σύνων*, a fig. Fr., *sycose*, *s. non-parasitaire* (3d def.), *dartre pustuleuse*, *mentagie* (3d def.). Ger., *Feigwarzenkrankheit*, *Bartfinne*, *Bartflechte*, *Kieferaussatz* (all 3d def.). 1. See **FIGUS** (1st def.). 2. A fungous ulcer. [E.] 3. Cocogenic or schizomycetous s.; a chronic follicular inflammation of the skin, affecting regions covered by the coarser hairs, most commonly the bearded portion of the face, and probably due to microbic infection of the hair follicles. It is characterized by an eruption of pustules, papules, or tubercles occupying the sites of hair follicles and sometimes attended with the formation of adherent crusts. This affection has generally been known as non-parasitic s. in contradistinction to parasitic s. But the two forms are better distinguished as schizomycetous s. and hyphomycetous s. [G.]—**Bacillogenic s.** Of Tommasoli, a variety of so-called "non-parasitic" s.; said to be due to an organism called *Bacillus sycosiferus fetidus*. In the one case observed the clinical appearances did not differ from those of ordinary cocogenic s. of a mild type. [Crocker (G).]—**Cocogenic s.**, **Cocogenous s.** Of Unna, the so-called "non-parasitic" s., which is now known to be due to the presence of organisms belonging to the *Schizomyces*, while the so-called "parasitic" form, being due to parasites of the nature of *Hyphomyces*, is termed hyphogenic s.—**Hypertrophic s.** See **Keloid s.**—**Hyphogenic s.**, **Hyphomycetous s.** Of Unna, *s. parasitaria*. [G.] See **Cocogenic s.**—**Keloid s.** Of Milton, a follicular inflammation affecting especially the bearded parts of the face, followed by cicatricial or keloid atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. The disease has been regarded as identical in its nature with the dermatitis papillaris capillitii of Kaposi. [G.]—**Lupoid s.** See **Keloid s.**—**Non-parasitic s.** See **S.** (3d def.).—**Parasitic s.** See **S. parasitaria**.—**Schizomycetous s.**, **Schizomycetous s.** See **Cocogenic s.**—**S. barbie**. S. of the beard. [G.]—**S. capillitii**. 1. See **DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii**. 2. S. of the scalp. See **Kerion**. 3. Pustular eczema of the scalp. [G, 10, 28.]—**S. contagiosa**. See **S. parasitaria**.—**S. frambesiformis**. See **DERMATITIS papillaris capillitii**.—**S. lupoides** (Fr.). See **FOLLICULITIS deculens** (3d def.).—**S. mentagie**. See **S. barbie**.—**S. non-parasitaria**. See **S.** (3d def.).—**S. palpebræ marginalis**. S. apparently confined to the edge of the eyelid. [F.]—**S. parasitaria**. **S. parasitica**. Barber's itch; a parasitic disease due to the presence of the *Trichophyton tonsurans* in the hairs and hair follicles; occurring most commonly in the region occupied by the beard (ringworm of the beard), though the same disease may affect other regions covered by coarse hair (cf. **KERION**). There is a superficial form, like ordinary ringworm, characterized by the production of red, scaly patches, and there is a deeper process with the formation of pustular or tuberculous patches, sometimes exuding or covered by crusts, and often attended with the formation of abscesses. The hairs within the areas affected become dry and lustreless, sometimes break off, or more commonly are loosened in their follicles, drop out, or when plucked out offer little resistance. The affection is distinguished from ordinary s. by its frequent resemblance, at the beginning, to ringworm in other situations; by the fact that in the parasitic form the hairs are affected primarily, while in the common form they are affected secondarily; and by the more rapid extension and severer course of the former, together with a greater tendency to the production of abscesses or prominent fleshy elevations. [G.]—**S. tarsal**. See **PALPEBRAL CONJUNCTIVITIS**.—**S. vulgaris**. See **S.** (3d def.).

**SYCUM** (Lat.), n. n. Sik<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>k</sup>)-u<sup>m</sup>(u<sup>m</sup>). Gr., *σύνων*. See **FIGUS** (1st def.).

**SYDERATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Sid<sup>o</sup>(su<sup>d</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-r-a(a<sup>2</sup>)-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. See **SIDERATIO**.

**SYGGNOSCISM**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>g-j<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-no<sup>2</sup>s-si<sup>2</sup>zm. An erroneous formation for *Syngnoscism*. From *συγγνώσκω*, to agree with. Of Hammond, hypnotism; strictly one of its phenomena, consisting in a complete sympathy on the part of the patient with the operator. [D.]

**SYLLABLE-STUMBLING**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-b<sup>2</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>mb<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Dysphasia by elision of one or more syllables of a word. [a, 34.]

**SYLLEPSIOLOGY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>ps-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *syllapsiologia* (from *σύνληψις*, conception, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *syllapsiologie*. The physiology of conception. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYLLEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>l</sup>)-le<sup>2</sup>ps-laps<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -le<sup>2</sup>ps-eos (-is). Gr., *σύνληψις* (from *σύνλαμβάνειν*, to conceive). Fr., *s.* See **CONCEPTION**.

**SYLVACROL**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-v<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-k-ro<sup>2</sup>. Of Eberhardt, a soft, yellow, very acid resin obtained from *Stillingia root*. [a, 35.]

**SYLVAN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-v<sup>2</sup>-n. See **METHYLETROL**.

**SYLVANES** (Fr.), n. Sel-vā<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the department of the Aveyron, France, where there is a mineral spring. [a, 14.]

**SYLVATICUS** (Lat.), **SYLVESTRIS** (Lat.), adj's. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>(su<sup>l</sup>)-va<sup>2</sup>t(wa<sup>2</sup>t)<sup>2</sup>ik-u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>), -ve<sup>2</sup>st(wē<sup>2</sup>st)<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>s. See **SILVESTRIS**.

**SYLVIAN**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-v<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-n. Fr., *sylvien*. Investigated by or named from J. Sylvius (originally Du Bois), a French physician.

**SYLVIC ACID**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-vi<sup>2</sup>ik. Fr., *acide sylvique* (ou *pyromarique*). Ger., *Sylveinsäure*. 1. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, forming, according to Unverdorben, the chief ingredient of colophony and crystallizing from alcohol as prisms. [a, 38.] 2. See **ABIETIC ACID**.

**SYLVINES**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-ven<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Sylvin*. Native potassium chlorides occurring in salt mines in regular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 48).]

**SYMBIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-bi<sup>2</sup>-os<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). Gr., *συνβίωσις* (from *συνβιών*, to live with). Fr., *symbiose*. Ger., *Symbiose*. The normal association of dissimilar organisms, on account of their being mutually serviceable. [B; a, 35.] Cf. **COMMENSALISM**.

**SYMBLEPHARON** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r(a<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. From *σύν*, with, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *symbépharon*. Ger., *S. Augenlidverwachsung*. Adhesion between the bulbar and palpebral conjunctivæ, and occasionally between the latter and the cornea; the result of injuries or burns. [F.] Cf. **ANKYLOBLEPHARON**.

**S. anterior**. S. of the anterior part of the conjunctival sac. In which the cicatricial bands stretch like a bridge between the lid and the eyeballs, permitting the passage of a sound between the lid and the globe. [A, 319 (a, 84).]—**S. posterior**. S. involving the posterior (peripheral) part of the conjunctival sac (the fold of transition). [B.]—**S. totale**. S. affecting the whole extent of the lid. [B.]

**SYMBLEPHAROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-r(a<sup>2</sup>)-os<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *βλέφαρον*, an eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball. [F.] Cf. **ANKYLOBLEPHARON** and **SYMBLEPHARON**.

**SYMBOL**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>m-bu<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *σύμβολον* (from *συνβάλλειν*, to compare). In chemistry, a letter or combination of letters used to designate the atom of an element. Thus, O is the s. of oxygen, denoting one atom of it. [B.]

**SYMMELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-mel(mē<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σύν*, with, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *symélie*. Ger., *Symmelie*. A monstrosity in which the lower extremities are completely or almost completely united. [a, 34.]

**SYMMELUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-mē<sup>2</sup>-l-u<sup>s</sup>. A monster exhibiting symmelia. [B.]

**SYMMETRICAL**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., *συμμετρικός* (from *σύν*, with, and *μέτρον*, a measure). 1. Having the parts disposed in some regular order relatively to each other or relatively to an imaginary axis or medial plane in the organism. [a, 48.] 2. Of a flower, having the same number of members in the calyx, corolla, and androecium; also, according to recent German botanists, capable of division into "halves each of which is an exact reflex image of the other." [a, 35.] 3. Of a trisubstituted benzene compound, having all three of the replacing radicles attached to alternate atoms of carbon. [B.]—**Doubly s.** Of a flower, capable of being divided vertically into similar halves in two or more planes. [a, 35.]—**Simply s.** Of Sachs, see **MONOSYMMETRICAL**.

**SYMMETRY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *συμμετρία*. The condition of being symmetrical. [a, 35.]—**Antero-posterior s.** In zoology, the condition of having the anterior and posterior extremities corresponding symmetrically to each other. [L, 196.]—**Bilateral s.** In zoology, the condition of having the body or any part divisible into symmetrical halves. [L, 196.]

**SYMPASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>-z(pa<sup>2</sup>s)<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -pas<sup>2</sup>-mātos (-is). Gr., *σύνπασμα* (from *συνπάσσειν*, to besprinkle). See **CATAPASM**.

**SYMPATHEONEURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>2</sup>-r-it(e<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>-idus (-is). For deriv., see **SYMPATHY** and **NEURITIS**. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

**SYMPATHETIC**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>m-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-e<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>ik. Gr., *συμπαθής*, *συμπαθητικός*. Lat., *sympatheticus*, *sympathicus*. Fr., *sympathique*. Ger., *sympathetisch*, *sympathisch*. Having sympathy with something else, due to sympathy, maintaining or promoting sympathy; pertaining to the sympathetic nerve; as a n., the s. nerve. [a, 17, 48.]—**Great s.** See **S. NERVE**.

**SYMPATHETICUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-(pa<sup>2</sup>th)-e<sup>2</sup>t(at<sup>2</sup>ik-u<sup>s</sup>su<sup>s</sup>). See **SYMPATHETIC**.—**S. minor**. See **Facial NERVE**.

**SYMPATHETIPLEX** [Cones], n. Si<sup>2</sup>m-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-e<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ple<sup>2</sup>x. From *συμπαθητικός*, sympathetic, and *plexus* (q. v.). A plexus of the sympathetic nerve. [Med. Record, July 30, 1887 (L).]

**SYMPATHICUS** (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-(pa<sup>2</sup>th)<sup>2</sup>ik-u<sup>s</sup>su<sup>s</sup>. See **SYMPATHETIC**.

**SYMPATHIKOASTHENIE** (Ger.), n. Zu<sup>2</sup>m-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-ek-o-a<sup>2</sup>-sten-e<sup>2</sup>. Acute neurasthenia of the sympathetic nervous system, especially those of the digestive and reproductive organs. [Averbeck, Dtsch. Med.-Ztg., Apr. 8, 1886, p. 313 (a, 34).]

**SYMPATHY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>m-pa<sup>2</sup>-th-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *συμπάθεια*. Fr., *sympathie*. Ger., *Sympathie*, *Gleichgefühl*. That relation of different parts of the system in virtue of which one part becomes diseased or disordered in consequence of disease or disorder existing in some other part, not because of actual extension of the morbid process.

**SYMPEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>-ps<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -peps<sup>2</sup>-eos (-is). Gr., *σύνπεψις* (from *συνάπτειν*, to soften by heat). Fr., *sympépsis*. 1. See **COCTION** and **DIGESTION**. 2. The ripening of an abscess. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYMPETALICUS** (Lat.), adj. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>m</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>ik-u<sup>s</sup>su<sup>s</sup>. From *σύν*, with, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *sympétalique*. Having the stamens growing to the petals so that the corolla appears to be monopetalous. [a, 35.]



**SYMPETALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pe}^2\text{t/a}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}$ . Lat. *sympetalus*. Fr., *sympétalé*. See GAMOPETALOUS. The *Sympetaleæ* are the Gamopetaleæ. [a, 35.]

**SYMPEXION** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{x-e-o}^2\text{n}^2$ . A concrement.

**SYMPEXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})\text{-pe}^2\text{x}(\text{pax})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*ex'-eos* (-is). Gr., *σύνπexis* (from *σύνπexivnai*, to put together). Fr., *symplexion*. See CONCRETION.

**SYMPHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fo}^2\text{r-a}^2$ . Gr., *σύνφορα* (from *σύνφορεν*, to bring together). See CONGESTION.

**SYMPHOREMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fo}^2\text{r-em}(\text{am})/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., -*em'atos* (-atis). Gr., *σύνφορημα*. Fr., *symphorème*. The condition of being congested. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SYMPHORESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fo}^2\text{r-e}(\text{a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*es'eos* (-is). Gr., *σύνφορησις*. Fr., *symphorèse*. See CONGESTION.

**SYMPHORETICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fo}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{t}(\text{at})/\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Caused by congestion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYMPHORICARPUUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k-a}^2\text{rp-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *σύνφορεν*, to bear together, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *symphorine*, *symphoricarpe*. Ger., *Petersstrauch*. A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, of the *Lonicereæ*; snow-berry. [L, 35.]—*S. vulgaris*. Fr., *arbutusier de l'Amérique*. Ger., *gemeiner Petersstrauch*. Coral-berry, Indian currant; a shrub found in the central and southern parts of the United States. The root and branches are used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]

**SYMPHYCARPEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2(\text{fu}^6)\text{-k-a}^2\text{rp-e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *σύνφυς*, growing together, and *καρπός*, fruit. Ger., *sympyikarpisch*. See SYNCARPOUS.

**SYMPHYSE** (Fr., Ger.), n's.  $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-fez}$ ,  $\text{zu}^6\text{m-fu}^2\text{z-e}^2$ . See SYMPHYSIS.—*S. cardiacæ* (Fr.). See *Cardiacsympphysis*.—*S. uteriparietale* (Fr.). Of Sogond, see HYSTEROPEXIA.

**SYMPHYSEOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{s-e-o}^2\text{t/o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . See SYMPHYSIS-IOTOMY.

**SYMPHYSION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ . From *σύνφυσις*, a growing together. Of Török, the superior portion of the symphysis menti. [a, 34.]

**SYMPHYSIOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t/o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . Lat., *sympphysiotomia*, *sympphysiotomia* (from *σύνφυσις* [see SYMPHYSIS], and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *sympphysiotomie*. Ger., *Sympphysiotomie*, *Sympphysiotomie*. The operation of cutting through a symphysis (2d def.), so as to separate the bones that it serves to join.—*Pubic s.* Ger., *Schamfugenschnitt*. The Sigaultian operation, proposed by Sigault in 1768 and soon almost abandoned, but recently revived: division of the pubic symphysis during labor, for the purpose of allowing the ossa innominata to spread apart so as to increase the conjugate diameter of the pelvis in dystocia due to contraction (to not less than 2½ inches). Morisani makes an incision from about 2 inches above the symphysis down to the articulation, and then cuts through the interosseous cartilage from below upward with a bistoury. [A, 15.]

**SYMPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*phys'-eos*, *symp'ysis*. Gr., *σύνφυσις* (from *σύνφύειν*, to grow together). Fr., *sympphysie*. Ger., *Symphysie*, *Vervachsung*. 1. In general, any sort of articulation of bones. 2. More especially, that one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes all joints, whether movable or immovable, in which the bones are held together by some structure interposed between them. As commonly employed, the word refers more particularly to the pelvic joints, especially to that formed by the two pubic bones. 3. The growing together of parts normally distinct. 4. In botany, see COALESCENCE.—*Cardiac s.* Fr., *sympphysie cardiaque*. See CONCRETIO pericardii.—*Pubic s.* Lat., s. (ossium) *pubis*. Fr., *sympphysie pubienne* (ou *du pubis*). Ger., *Schambeinverbindung*, *Schamfuge*, *Schambein-symphysie*. The union of the pubic bones in the middle line. [L, 34.]—*Renal s.* More or less complete fusion of the two kidneys. [a, 34.]—*Sacro-coccygeal s.* See *Sacro-coccygeal articulation*.—*Sacro-iliac s.* See *Sacro-iliac articulation*.—*S. cartilagineæ*. See SYNCHONDROSIS. *S. ligamentosa*. See SYNDESMOSIS.—*S. menti*. *S. of the inferior maxilla*, *S. of the jaw*. Ger., *Unterkieferfuge*, *Kinnnaht*. An anterior median vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lower jaw indicating the line of union of its two halves. [L, 34.]—*S. (ossium) muscularis*. See SYSSARCOISIS.—*S. (ossium) pubis*. See *Pubic s.*

**SYMPHYSODACTYLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{o}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-da}^2\text{kt}(\text{da}^2\text{kt})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σύνφύειν*, to grow together, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *sympphysodactylie*. See SYNDACTYLISM.

**SYMPHYOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{o}^2\text{ps}/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σύνφύειν*, a growing together, and *ὄψις*, the eye. Fr., *sympphysopsie*. See CYCLOPIA.

**SYMPHYSOSKELEIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{s}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{o}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-skel}(\text{ske}^2\text{l})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σύνφύειν*, a growing together, and *σκέλος*, the leg. The condition of a symphysis. [a, 34.]

**SYMPHYSOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{t/o}^2\text{m-i}^2$ . See SYMPHYSIS-IOTOMY.

**SYMPHYSTEMONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{m'o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *σύνφυς*, to grow together, and *στέμνω*, a filament. Having united stamens. [a, 35.]

**SYMPHYTOS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{t}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{o}^2\text{-s}$ . Gr., *σύνφυτος* (from *σύνφύειν*, to grow together). 1. Congenital, innate, natural. 2. Grown together. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

**SYMPHYTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{fi}^2\text{t}(\text{fu}^6)/\text{u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr., *σύνφυτον*. Fr., *consoude*. Ger., *Beinwurz*, *Beinwelle*. A genus of the *Boraginaceæ*; of the ph's *S. officinale*. The *Symphytææ* are a tribe of the *Boraginææ*. [a, 35.]—*Conserva symphyti*. A preparation made by boiling the root of *S. officinale* in water, pounding in a mortar, sifting through a silk sieve, and boiling with twice the amount of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Decoctum symphyti* [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by macerating 1 part of the root of *S. officinale* for an hour with water enough to make 80 parts after boiling for a quarter of an hour and straining. [B, 95

(a, 38).]—*Radix symphyti* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *consoude* (*grande racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sinfito mayor*, *consouida mayor* [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinale*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. maculosum*. See PULMONARIA *officinalis*.—*S. majus*. See *S. officinale*.—*S. medium*. See *AJUGA genevensis*.—*S. minimum*. See *BELLIS perennis*.—*S. minus*. See *PRUNELLA vulgaris*.—*S. officinale*. Fr., *consoude officinale*, *grande consoude* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *consyre*), *herbe à la coupure*, *langue de vache*, *pecton*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*) *Beinwurz*, *Wallerwurz*, *Wallerkraut*, *Schwarzwurzkraut*, *Heilwurzel*, *Beinwurzel*. The *σύνφυτον ἔρεπον* of Dioscorides, alum, blackroot, black root, boneset, knitback, common comfrey; a mucilaginous plant of Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in North America. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix*, *herba*, et *flores consolidæ* (seu *symphyti majoris*), are official, but the root is the part chiefly used. It was formerly reputed a vulnerary, but is now used as a demulcent and pectoral. [a, 35.]—*S. tuberosum*. Tuberous-root comfrey; a European species used like *S. officinale*. [a, 35.]—*Syrupus symphyti*. Fr., *sirop de grande consoude*. A preparation made by macerating 8 parts of the root of *S. officinale* with 45 of cold water for twelve hours, straining, adding 250 parts of syrup, and boiling to a syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**SYMPIESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{pi}^2(\text{pi}^2)/\text{e}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*es'eos* (-eis). Gr., *συνπίεσις*. Fr., *sympièse*. Ger., *Zusammendrücken*. Compression, pressure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYMPIESOMETER**, **SYMPIEZOMETER**, n's.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s-o}^2\text{m'e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}$ , -*e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m'e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}. Lat., *sympiesometrum* (from *συνπιέζειν*, to compress, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *sympiezomètre*. Ger., *Luftdruckmesser*. A barometer in which the changes of volume in a quantity of confined air indicate the fluctuations of the atmospheric pressure. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]*

**SYMPLAST**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pla}^2\text{st}$ . From *σύν*, with, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *symplaste*. See PLASMODIUM.

**SYMPLOCARPUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{plo}^2(\text{plo}^2)\text{-k-a}^2\text{rp-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From *σύνπλοκος*, entwined, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *symplocarpe*. Ger., *Fackkolben*. A genus of the *Aroideæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. foetidus*. Ger., *stinkender Fackkolben*. Skunk- (or meadow-, or polecat-) cabbage (or weed) of North America, the *dracunculium* of the U. S. Ph., 1870. Its disgusting odor, due to an extremely volatile oil, is dissipated by heat. The rhizome, including the radicles, *radix symplocarpi* (seu *dracuntii*), is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and is used in chronic catarrh, rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, and dropsy. The acrid seeds are used in dropsy and rheumatism. The leaves are applied to ulcers. [a, 35.]

**SYMPLICIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{plo}^2(\text{plo}^2)/\text{si}^2(\text{ki}^2)/\text{a}^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *πλοκή*, a twining. Fr., *symplocie*. Ger., *Verflechtung*. A morbid intertwining of parts. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYMPLICIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{plo}^2(\text{plo}^2)/\text{si}^2(\text{ki}^2)/\text{u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Fr., *symplocion*. The sporangium of a fern. [a, 35.]

**SYMPLOCOS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{plo}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{-s}$ . From *σύνπλοκος*, interwoven. Fr., *symploque*. A genus of trees and shrubs giving name to a tribe (the *Symploceæ*, or *Symplocineæ*) of the *Styracaceæ*, at first considered as a distinct order. [a, 35.]—*S. alstonia*. Fr., *la de Santa Fé* (ou *de Bogotà*). A shrub of New Granada with leaves resembling tea leaves, for which they are substituted in South America. They are considered diaphoretic and stomachic. [a, 35.]—*S. racemosa*. An East Indian tree. The bark (lodh or lotur bark) is used as a mild astringent and in menorrhagia. [a, 35.]—*S. tinctoria*. Ger., *Süssblatt*. Horse-sugar, sweet-leaf of the southern United States; a tree with a bitter aromatic root used as a digestive and alterative. [a, 35.]

**SYMPODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *πῶς*, the foot. Ger., *Sympodie*, *Sirenenbildung*. The condition of a sympus.

**SYMPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(\text{su}^6\text{m})/\text{pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Fr., *s.* A stem, resembling a simple axis, composed of a series of axes arising successively as branches one from the other. [a, 35.] Cf. MONOPodium.

**SYMPTOM**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pt}^2\text{m}$ . Gr., *σύμπτωμα* (from *συνπίπτειν*, to fall together). Fr., *symptôme*. Ger., *S.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions which may be taken as an indication of the nature, situation, severity, etc., of a morbid process. See also SIGN.—Argyll Robertson. See Robertson s.—Brach's s. See Romberg's sign.—Chevostek s. In tetany, an increase of the mechanical excitability of the nerves elicited by stroking or pinching a muscle. [a, 34.]—Direct s. A s. that depends directly upon the disease. [D, 3.]—Graefe's s. See Von Graefe's s.—Guyon's s. Renal ballotement.—Indirect s. A s. which is the indirect consequence of the disease.—Labyrinthine s's. A group or complex of s's supposed to be due to some disease of the internal ear and characterized by irritative phenomena, such as subjective sensations of hearing, hyperæsthesia acustica, giddiness, staggering, or vomiting, and by paralytic phenomena, such as diminution of the sharpness of hearing or total deafness. [F, 32.]—Negatively pathognomonic s. A s. which seldom or never occurs in a certain disease, and consequently, if present, shows that the case is not one of that disease.—Parrot's s. Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin; observed in meningitis.—Passive s. See Statical s.—Pathognomonic s. A s. which undeniably indicates the existence of a certain disease. [D, 3.]—Physical s's. See Physical signs.—Robertson s. Immobility of the pupil under the stimulus of light, associated with normal reaction to accommodative movements.—Romberg's s. See Romberg's sign.—Rosenbach's s. Abolition of the abdominal reflex.—Statical s. A s. which indicates only a condition localized in an organ. [D, 3.]—Sympathetic s's. S's which appear with the essential ones, but for the presence of which no cause can be assigned except that of sympathy.—Von Graefe's s. Dissociation of the movements of the globe of the eye and those of the upper lid.—Westphal's s. See Westphal's sign.—Wintrich's percussion s. Ger., *Schallwechsel*. The



change produced in the percussion note over a pulmonary cavity by the opening and shutting of the patient's mouth (the sound being rendered higher and louder when the mouth is open). A free communication between the cavity and the mouth is necessary to the production of this phenomenon. ["Wien. med. Wochenschr.," July 6, 1889 (a, 18).]

**SYMPTOMATIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>mp(su<sup>6</sup>mp)-to<sup>2</sup>m(tom)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t)-ri(re)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *σύμπτωμα*, a symptom, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Symptomatic treatment; of Leonhardi, homeopathy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYMPTOMATIC, SYMPTOMATICAL**, adj's. Si<sup>2</sup>mp-to<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t(i<sup>2</sup>k, -a<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Gr., *συμπτωματικός*. Fr., *symptomatique*. Ger., *symptomatisch*. According to or pertaining to symptoms; of the nature of a symptom. [D, 20.]

**SYMPTOMATOGRAPHY, SYMPTOMATOLOGY**, n's. Si<sup>2</sup>mp-to<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>g/ra<sup>2</sup>f-i, -o<sup>2</sup>l'o-j'i<sup>2</sup>. From *σύμπτωμα*, a symptom, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *symptomato-graphie, symptomatologie*. Ger., *Symptomatologie, Krankheits-fällebeschreibung, Krankheitszeichenlehre*. The science or study of symptoms.

**SYMPTÔME** (Fr.), n. Sa<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>p-tom. See SYMPTOM.—S's *procéduriers*. Of Lacassagne, such cerebral symptoms as develop in a person, usually an employee injured at his work or the victim of some accident, who is seeking indemnity for the real or supposed injury. These apparently morbid phenomena are most noticeable while the legal process (Fr., *procédure*) is pending, and usually disappear promptly when the indemnity claimed is awarded. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 21, 1889, p. 305 (a, 18).]

**SYMPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>6</sup>m)-ptos/i's. Gen., -*tos/eos* (-is). Gr., *σύμπτωσις* (from *σύνπτειν*, to fall together). Fr., *synapse*. 1. See COLLAPSE. 2. Rapid emaciation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYMPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>m(su<sup>6</sup>m)-pu's(pus). From *σύν*, with, and *πούς*, the foot. A monster in which the lower extremities are more or less completely united. [a, 34.]—S. *dipus*. A s. in which there is no trace of the feet. [a, 34.]—S. *monopus*. A s. in which there are two distinct feet. [a, 34.]—S. *monopus*. A s. in which there is but one distinct foot. [a, 34.]

**SYNACMY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>k/mi<sup>2</sup>. From *σύν*, with, and *ἀκμή*, maturity. See SYNANTHESIS.

**SYNACTIC**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>kt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *συνακτικός* (from *συνάγειν*, to bring together). Lat., *synacticus*. Fr., *synactique*. Ger., *sammelnd, anhäufend*. Accumulative; condensing. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**SYNADELPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>l'f/u's(u's). From *σύν*, with, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *synadelphus*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having one head and one trunk, but eight distinct limbs, instead of the normal four. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**SYNEREMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-e<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>e-r)-em(am)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*em/atos* (-atis). From *συναίρειν*, to bring together. See CORRUPTION.

**SYNAGOGE** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>j'e(ga). Gen., -*og/ea*. Gr., *συναγωγή* (from *σύνάγειν*, to bring together). See CONTRACTION.

**SYNALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>l'j(a<sup>2</sup>l'j)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *συνάλγειν*, to share in suffering. Fr., *syalgie*. Of Fromental, sympathetic pain.

**SYNANASTOMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)-o<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). Gen., -*os/eos* (-is). For deriv., see *Syn-* and *ANASTOMOSIS*. Fr., *synanastomose*. Ger., *Synanastomose*. Of Galen, the anastomosis of several vessels. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNANCHE** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e/a). Gen., -*anch/ea*. Gr., *συνάγχη* (from *σύν*, with, and *ἄγχειν*, to strangle). Fr., *synancie*. See CYNANCHE.

**SYNGEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-j'l'(ge<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u'm(u'm). From *σύν*, with, and *ἄγγειον*, a vessel. A compound sporangium; a sorus formed of sporangia growing together.

**SYNTHÉE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-e<sup>2</sup>e(-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>). From *σύν*, with, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *synthées*. Of Viviani, plants the flowers and leaves of which are developed simultaneously. [a, 35.]

**SYNANTHEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-em(am)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -*em/atos* (-atis). From *συνανθεῖν*, to blossom together. Ger., *Synantheme*. A cluster of efflorescences on the skin. [G.]

**SYNANTHERÉE** (Lat.), **SYNANTHERÉE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-er(ar)/e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>, -er(ar)/e<sup>2</sup>e(-e<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). Fr., *synanthérées*. The Composite. [a, 35.]

**SYNANTHEROUS**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>nth-er/u's. From *syn-*, with, and *anthera*, an anther. Lat., *synantherous, synanthericus*. Fr., *synanthérique*. Ger., *verwachsendartig*. Having the stamens confluent by their anthers. The *Synantheria* are a class so characterized. [a, 35.]

**SYNANTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nth(a<sup>2</sup>nth)-e(a)/s/i's. Gen., -*es/eos* (-is). From *συνανθεῖν*, to blossom together. The simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower. [a, 35.]

**SYNANTHE** (Fr.), n. Sen-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-te. The abnormal union of two or more flowers. [a, 35.]

**SYNANTHOCARPOUS**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>nth-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/u's. Lat., *synanthocarpus* (from *σύν*, with, *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *synanthocarpe*. Of a fruit, resulting from the aggregation of a number of flowers into one mass, as in the cone. [a, 35.]

**SYNANTHIROSE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>nth/ros. Ger., *S*. A carbohydrate, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, found in *Helianthus tuberosus* and other Composite. [B, 4.]

**SYNAPHYMENTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>ph(a<sup>2</sup>ph)-i(u's)-me<sup>2</sup>n-i(u's). Gen., -*i/idos* (-idis). From *συνάφει*, connection, and *μνῆρ*, a membrane. An old term for conjunctivitis.

**SYNAPTASE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>p/tas. From *συνάπτειν*, to bind together. See EMULSIN.

**SYNARTHRODIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-rod/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. See SYNARTHROSIS.

**SYNARTHRODIAL**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>rth-rod/i<sup>2</sup>-l. Fr., *synarthrodial*. Ger., *synarthrodisch*. Having the character of synarthrosis.

**SYNARTHROSIS** (Lat.), **SYNARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>rth(a<sup>2</sup>th)-res(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>s)-i's, -mu's(mu's). Gr., *συνάρθρωσις, συνάρθρωσις* (from *συνάρθρῃν*, to gather together). Fr., *synarthroisme*. See CONGESTION.

**SYNARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>rth-ros/i's. Gen., -*thros/eos* (-is). Gr., *συνάρθρωσις* (from *σύν*, with, and *άρθρον*, a joint). Fr., *synarthrose*. Ger., *Synarthrose, Gelenksunbeweglichkeit*. That one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes the immovable joints. Its varieties are suture, harmony, and gomphosis. [L, 115.]—**DIARTHRODIAL**. See AMPHIARTHROSIS.

**SYNCAMPE** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-ka<sup>2</sup>mp/ka<sup>2</sup>mp'e(a). Gen., -*camp/eos*. Gr., *συνκαμπή* (from *συνκαμπτεν*, to bend). Fr., *s. a*. Very flexible joint; of Hippocrates, the elbow joint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNCANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-ka<sup>2</sup>nth(ka<sup>2</sup>nth)/u's(-u's). From *σύν*, with, and *κανθός*, a canthus. An old term for an abnormal adhesion between the ocular conjunctiva and the orbital margin. [F.]

**SYNCARP**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/ka<sup>2</sup>rp. Lat., *syncarpium* (from *σύν*, with, and *καρπός*, fruit). Fr., *syncarpe*. Ger., *Knuelbeere* (1st def.), *Fruchthausen* (1st def.). 1. See COLLECTIVE FRUIT. 2. See AGGREGATED FRUITS (2d def.).

**SYNCARPOUS**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-ka<sup>2</sup>rp/u's. Fr., *syncarpé*. Of a pistil or fruit, made up of two or more united carpels. The *Syncarpe* of Lindley are a cohort of the *Polypetalæ* consisting of the *Malvales, Meliales, Rhamnales, Euphorbiales, and Silenales*. [a, 35.]

**SYNCARPY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/ka<sup>2</sup>rp-i<sup>2</sup>. The accidental adhesion of several fruits. [a, 35.]

**SYNCAUSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-ka<sup>2</sup>s'(ka<sup>2</sup>s'/u's)-i's. Gen., -*caus/eos* (-is). Gr., *σύνκαυσις* (from *συνκαίειν*, to burn up). Fr., *s. Combustion*. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**SYNCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u's(u's). From *σύν*, with, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *syncéphalien*. Of Veit, that variety of the cephalothoracopagus in which the heads are united. [a, 34.]

**SYNCHEILIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-kil'(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *σύν*, with, and *χείλος*, a lip. Labial atresia. [a, 34.]

**SYNCHITON** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-kit(ch<sup>2</sup>et)/o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -*on/os* (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *χίτων*, a tunic. Fr., *s. See CONJUNCTIVA*.

**SYNCHITONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-kit(ch<sup>2</sup>et)-o<sup>2</sup>n-i(e)/i<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., -*i/idos* (-idis). See CONJUNCTIVITIS.

**SYNCHONDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-ko<sup>2</sup>nd(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>nd)-ros/i's. Gen., -*os/eos* (-is). Gr., *συνχόνδρωσις* (from *σύν*, with, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage). Fr., *synchondrose*. Ger., *Synchondrose, Knorpelband, Knorpelverbindung, Knorpelverfugung*. That variety of symphysis in which the bones are articulated by means of cartilage interposed between them.—**PUBIC s.** See PUBIC SYMPHYSIS.—

**Sacro-iliac s.** See SACRO-ILIAC ARTICULATION. As Luschka has shown it to be a movable joint, the use of the term should be given up.—**S. arycorniculata, S. arysantoriniana**. The s. between the arytoid cartilages and the cartilages of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**S. intersphenoidalis**. The foetal s. between the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones. [L.]—**S. pubis**. See PUBIC SYMPHYSIS.—

**S. sacrococcygea**. The s. between the sacrum and the coccyx. [L.]—**S. sphenobasilaris**. See *S. sphenoccipitalis*.—**S. sphenoidalis**. See *S. intersphenoidalis*.—**S. sphenoccipitalis**. The s. between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

**SYNCHONDROTOMY**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-ko<sup>2</sup>nd-ro<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. From *σύν*, with, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *synchondrotomie*. Ger., *Knorpelschnitt*. 1. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY. 2. Section of a synchondrosis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNCHRONISM**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n/kro<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>zm. Gr., *συνχρονισμός* (from *σύν*, with, and *χρόνος*, time). Simultaneousness.

**SYNCHRONOUS**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n/kro<sup>2</sup>n-u's. Gr., *σύνχρονος*. Simultaneous.

**SYNCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-ki<sup>2</sup>s(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/u's)-i's. Gen., -*chys/eos, synch/ysis*. Gr., *σύνχυσις* (from *σύνχυν*, to pour together). Fr., *s. Ger. s.* Commixture, confusion. [A, 311 (a, 48).]—**S. corporis vitrei**. Ger., *Glaskörperanflüssung*. Fluidity or liquefaction of the vitreous humor, a pathological condition found in many diseases of the interior coats of the eyeball. [F.]—**S. scintillans**. Ger., *Flimmers*. A fluid condition of the vitreous humor in which it is filled with crystals of cholesterol that sparkle brilliantly under the ophthalmoscope. [F.]—**S. simplex**. A softened or fluid state of the vitreous humor with small floating opacities; very often a senile change. [F.]

**SYNCHYTECPHLOGIA** (Lat.), **SYNCHYTECPHLOGIO-**IS (Lat.), n's f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-kit(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/u's)-e<sup>2</sup>k-floj(flo<sup>2</sup>g/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, -floj(flo<sup>2</sup>g)/o<sup>2</sup>-i's. From *σύνχυν*, to coningle, and *ἐκφλέγειν*, to set on fire. Fr., *synchytologie*. Confluent small-pox. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNCHYTRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>6</sup>n)-ki<sup>2</sup>t(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>/u's)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u'm(u'm). From *σύν*, with, and *χυρίον*, a little pot. A genus of the *Chytridae*. [a, 35.]—**S. aureum**. A species forming little orange-red spots on the leaves and stalks of plants. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**S. miescherinum**. Ger., *Miescher'sche (Raineysche) Schläuche*. Ovoid bodies found in the muscles of many vertebrates (in swine sometimes mistaken for *Trichina*) consisting of a capsule including a granular substance with sickle- or kidney-shaped spores, regarded as belonging to the *Sporozoa*. [Braun (L).]



**SYNCLEISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-klis}^2(\text{kle}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-cleis/eos (-is)*. Gr., *συγκλείσις* (from *συγκλείειν*, to shut up). Fr., *syncléise*. See **OCCCLUSION**.

**SYNCCLINAL**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kl}^1\text{n}^1$ . From *συγκλίειν*, to lean together. Fr., *synclitique*. Inclining toward each other.

**SYNCCLISTIC** (Lat.), adj. Ger., *geschlossenförmig*. Of fruits, not dehiscing at maturity. [a, 35.]

**SYNCCLITIC**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kl}^1\text{i}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See **SYNCCLINAL**.

**SYNCCLITISM**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kl}^1\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{zm}$ . See **Synclitic** MOVEMENT of the fetal head.

**SYNCCLONESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-klo}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-es/eos (-is)*. From *συγκλόνειν*, to dash together. Fr., *synclonése*. See **General CONVULSION**.

**SYNCCLONUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-klo}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σύν*, with, and *κλόνος*, a violent confused motion. See **General CONVULSION**.—**S. ballismus**. Of J. M. Good, see **PARALYSIS agitans**.—**S. beriberia**, **S. indicus**. See **BERIBERI**.—**S. saltans**. See **CHOREA Sancti Viti**.—**S. tremens**. General tremor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNCOPAL**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ko}^2\text{p}^1$ . Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of syncope. [D, 36.]

**SYNCOPE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ko}^2\text{p-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *syn/copes*. Gr., *συνκοπή* (from *συνκλίνειν*, to cut short). Fr., s. Ger., *Synkope*. Fainting; pallor and loss of consciousness from sudden weakness of the heart's action.—**Laryngeal s.** See **Laryngeal VERTIGO**.—**Local s.** Syn.: *suspended life in local surfaces* [Richardson]. Of B. W. Richardson, a sudden and temporary blanching and loss of sensibility in a part, generally one or more of the fingers. ["Asclepiad," Jan., 1885, p. 1.] Cf. **Local ASPHYXIA**.—**S. (cardiaca) anginosa**. See **ANGINA PECTORIS**.

**SYNCOPTIC**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ko}^2\text{p}^1/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Gr., *συνκοπτικός*. Lat., *syncopticus*. Pertaining to or causing syncope.

**SYNCOTYLEDONOUS**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ko}^2\text{t}^1\text{-i}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{d}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *σύν*, with, and *κωτύλεδών*, a cavity. See **CONFERRIMATE**.

**SYNCRANIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kran}(\text{kra}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σύν*, with, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Connected with the skull; as a n., the superior maxilla. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNCRISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kri}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-cris/eos, syn/crisis*. Gr., *σύνκρισις* (from *συνκρίνειν*, to compound). Fr., *syn-crisis*. In ancient chemistry, the passage of a body from the liquid into the solid state. [B, 35, 75 (a, 14).]

**SYNCRITIC**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kri}^2\text{p}^1/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *syncreticus*. Fr., *syn-critique*. Ger., *verbindend*. Condensing, astringent. [a, 14.]

**SYNCYTIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-si}^2(\text{ku}^2/\text{shi}^2/\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}$  (u<sup>2</sup>m). From *σύν*, with, and *κύτος*, a hollow. 1. See **PLASMODIUM**. 2. Of Haeckel, the transparent ectoderm of a calcareous sponge at a time when the nucleated cells have become indistinct. [A, 12.]

**SYNDACTYLE**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-da}^2\text{kt}^1/\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . From *σύν*, with, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., s. Affected with syndactylism (q. v.). [L.]

**SYNDACTYLISM**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-da}^2\text{kt}^1/\text{i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{zm}$ . Lat., *syndactylia* (from *σύν*, with, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger). Fr., *syndactylie*. Ger., *Syndactylie*. A condition in which two or more fingers or toes are coherent for the greater part of their extent. [L, 221.]

**SYNDECTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{kt}^1/\text{om-i}^2$ . From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Fr., *syndectomie*. Ger., *Syndektomie*. See **PERITOMY**.

**SYNDENDRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{nd}^1/\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *σύν*, with, and *δένδρον*, a tree. A quadrate disc beneath the umbrella of a *Hydrozoa* suspended by four pillars (dendrostyles) to which are attached the stomatodendra. [L, 147.]

**SYNDESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-des/eos, synd/esis*. Gr., *σύνδεσις* (from *σύνδεδω*, to bind together). Mechanical union by means of a bandage or of ligaments. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNDESMECTOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-me}^2\text{kt-top}(\text{to}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *ἐκτόπιος*, out of a place. Abnormal position of a ligament. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNDESMITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-mi}(\text{me})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-mi/tidos (-idis)*. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond. Fr., *syndesmitis*. Ger., *S. 1*. See **DESMITIS**. 2. An old term for conjunctivitis. [F.]—**Blepharo-s**. See the major list.

**SYNDESMODIASTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2/\text{mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-di}(\text{di}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{st}^2(\text{a}^2\text{st})/\text{a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as/eos (-ast/asis)*. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *διάστασις*, separation. Abnormal separation or divergence of ligaments. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNDESMOGRAPHY, SYNDESMOLOGY**, n's.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{s-mo}^2\text{g}^2\text{ra}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2$ ,  $\text{-mo}^2/\text{o-j}^2\text{i}^2$ . Lat., *syndesmographia, syndesmologia* (from *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *γράφειν*, to write, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *syndesmographie, syndesmologie*. See **DESMOLOGY** (1st def.).

**SYNDESMOM** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Zu}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{s-mom}^1$ . A neoplasm in which there is a large amount of connective-tissue formation. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**SYNDESMOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{thi}^2\text{pa}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{a}^2$ . From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *πάθος*, disease. See **DESMOPATHY**.

**SYNDESMOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2/\text{mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}(\text{fa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})\text{-je}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *syndesmo-pharyngien*. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the body of the hyoid bone and the thyreo-hyoid ligament. [L.]

**SYNDESMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-mos}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. Fr., *syndesmose*. Ger., *S. Bandgelenk, Bandbeinigung*. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones are united by ligaments.—**S. basilaris**. The articulation of the pe-

trous portion of the temporal bone with the basilar process of the temporal bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332].—**S. petro-occipitalis**. The occipital portion of the s. basilaris. [L, 31.]

**SYNDESMO-THYREOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-thir}(\text{thu})\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})/\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *θυρεοειδής*, thyreoid. An anomalous form of the subthyreoides. [L, 332.]

**SYNDESMOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{s-mo}^2/\text{om-i}^2$ . From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *syndesmotomie*. Ger., *Geenbandzertrennung*. Section or dissection of a ligament.

**SYNDESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *σύνδεσμος*. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.

**SYNDROME** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-dro}^2\text{m-e}(\text{a})$ . Gen., *synd/-romes*. Gr., *σύνδρομη*. Fr., s. 1. A concomitant symptom, especially the concurrence of several symptoms not indicating a disease with well-determined anatomical lesions, as in fever, epilepsy, and senescentness. 2. Any well-defined complex of symptoms; the totality of symptoms characterizing a disease. [D; a, 18.]

**SYNDYASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-di}(\text{du}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{z}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *σύνδυασμός* (from *σύν*, with, and *δύαμις*, to couple). Fr., *syndiasme*. Of Hippocrates, copulation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNECHES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{k}(\text{e}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-ez}(\text{as})$ . Gr., *συνεχής* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). Continuous; as a n., see **Continued FEVER**.—**S. Gortzei**. See **AMPEHERINA**.

**SYNECHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{k}(\text{e}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *συνέχεια* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). Fr., *synéchie*. Ger., *Synechie*. Continuity, union, adhesion. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**Anterior s.** Adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea. [F.]—**Posterior s.** Adhesion of the posterior surface of the iris, usually the sphincter margin, to the anterior capsule of the lens. [F.]—**S. of the pericardium**. Union of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium by adhesive inflammation. [D, 70.]

**SYNECHOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{i}^2/\text{om-i}^2$ . From *συνεχής*, continuous, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *synéctomie*. Ger., *Synechotomie*. The loosening or detachment of adherent parts of the membrana tympani from the inner wall of the tympanum by means of little rounded knives. [F.]

**SYNECTENTEROTOME**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{kt-e}^2\text{n-te}^2\text{r-o-to-m}$ . Lat., *synectenterotomus* (from *συνέχειν*, to confine, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *synectenterotome*. Ger., *Synectenterotom*. A variety of Dupuytren's enterotome invented by Delpech.

**SYNEDERAL, SYNEDEROUS**, adj's.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ed}^2/\text{r}^1\text{-ru}^2\text{s}$ . From *σύν*, with, and *ἐδρα*, a seat. Growing on the angle of a stem. [a, 35.]

**SYNEDEUONTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{d-ru}^2\text{-o}^2\text{nt}^2/\text{a}^2$ . From *συνεδρεύειν*, to sit together. Accidental and abnormal symptoms. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-em}(\text{am})/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From *σύν*, with, and *νήμα*, a thread. Fr., *synème*. A column of united stamens; of Richard, that part of the column of orchids that represents the filaments of the stamens. [a, 35.]

**SYNENCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{al}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *synencephalie*. Ger., *Synencephalie*. A form of double monstrosity in which there are two fully developed bodies with only a single head.

**SYNENCEPHALOCLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}(\text{ka})/\text{le}(\text{a})$ . In Eng., *synencephalocle*. Ger., *-cel/es*. From *σύν*, with, and *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain, and *κλήρ*, a tumor. Fr., *synencephalocle*. Of Spring, a foetal encephalocle with adhesions to the placenta, the umbilical cord, or the membranes. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**SYNENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *σύν*, with, and *ἐνκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *synencephale*. An individual affected with synencephalia.

**SYNERGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{rj}(\text{e}^2\text{rg})\text{-i}^2(\text{e})/\text{a}^2$ . See **SYNERGY**.

**SYNERGIDE**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{rj-i}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *synergida* (from *συνεργός*, working together). Fr., s. *cellule adjuvante*. Ger., *Hilfszelle*. One of the two naked, nucleated bodies at the upper end of the embryo sac forming with the oosphere the egg-apparatus. [a, 35.]

**SYNERGIST**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{rj-i}^2\text{st}$ . Co-operating; as a n., a muscle that co-operates with another, also a drug that acts like another drug. [L, 115 (a, 48).]

**SYNERGY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{rj-i}^2$ . Gr., *συνέργεια* (from *συνεργείν*, to work together). Fr., *synergie*. Ger., *Synergie*. Fr., *synergie*. Associated activity. [a, 17.]

**SYNESTECOS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{st-ek}(\text{ak})/\text{o}^2\text{s}(\text{os})$ . From *συνιστάειν*, to set together. Firm, cohesive (adverbially of fæces). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNEUROSI** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{r-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. Fr., *syneurose*. See **SYNEUROSI**.

**SYNGENESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-ez}(\text{e}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-n}^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *γένεσις*, generation. Ger., *Blüthenverein* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants characterized by having the stamens united by their anthers. [a, 35.] 2. Of later taxonomists, *S. polygamia*; *S.* (1st def.) exclusive of the subdivision *Monogamia*. [a, 48].—**S. æqualis**, **S. frustranea**. See under *S. polygamia*.—**S. monogamia**. See *Monogamia*.—**S. necessaria**. See under *S. polygamia*.—**S. polygamia**. Ger., *Blüthenverein, Vereinkolbiges*. *S.* in which the flowers are in heads, comprising five orders: *æqualis*, in which the florets are all hermaphrodite; *superflua*, in which the marginal flowers are pistillate only; *frustranea*, with the marginal flowers neutral, the others perfect; *necessaria*, with the marginal flowers pistillate and fertile, and the central staminate and sterile; and *segregata*, in which each floret has a separate involucre. [a, 35].—**S. segregata**, **S. superflua**. See under *S. polygamia*.



**SYNGENIC**, adj.  $Si^2n\text{-}je^n\text{-}i^2k$ . Gr., *συγγενικός* (from *συγγίγναι*, to be born with). Lat., *syngenicus*. See CONGENITAL.

**SYNGONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n^2)\text{-}gon\text{-}(go^2n)/i^2\text{-}u^3m\text{-}(u^6m)$ . From *σύν*, with, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born. Fr., *syngonie*. A genus of the *Araceae*. The *Syngonium* of Schott are a subtribe of the *Caladieae*. [a, 35.]—*S. auritum*, S. Plancheri. West Indian five-fingers. The juice is used as an application to the bites of venomous serpents and as a remedy for dropsy. One variety, *S. neglectum*, is found in Mexico. [a, 35.]

**SYNHYMENSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}him\text{-}(hu^6m)\text{-}e^2ns\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-en'seos (-is)*. See SYNHYMENSIS.

**SYNIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}i^2d\text{-}(ed)\text{-}ros\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. From *σύν*, with, and *ιδρῶς*, perspiration. Perspiration associated with some other condition. [a, 34.]

**SYNIZESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}i^2z\text{-}(ez)\text{-}e\text{-}(a)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. Gr., *συνίσις* (from *συνίζειν*, to sit together). Fr., *syni-zése*. Ger., *Augensperre*. See CONOCLEISIS and MYOSIS (1st def.).

**SYNKINESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n^2)\text{-}ki^2n\text{-}(ken)\text{-}e\text{-}(a)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *σύν*, with, and *κίνησις*, motion. Of Ross, an involuntary movement of a paralyzed part; occurring in conjunctivitis with voluntary movements of other parts. [a, 34.]

**SYNNEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}nu^2r\text{-}os\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *σύν*, with, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *synneurose*. Ger., *Synneurose*, *Bandneinfiigung*. 1. Of the ancients, any one of various white structures of the body, such as nerves, tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. [Plenck (A, 314).] 2. See SYNDESMOSIS.

**SYNOCHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2k\text{-}(o^2ch^2)\text{-}a^2$ . Gr., *συνοχή* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). See SYNOCHUS.

**SYNOCHORIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2k\text{-}(o^2ch^2)\text{-}om\text{-}(o^2r)/i^2\text{-}u^3m\text{-}(u^6m)$ . From *συνόχως*, joined together, and *χώριον*, a membrane, Fr., *synochorium*. See DIÆRESIS.

**SYNOCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2k\text{-}(o^2ch^2)\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(u^6s)$ . From *συνέχειν*, to hold together. 1. Of Galen, putrid fever. 2. Any fever that lasts a certain time without well-marked remissions or intermissions. [a, 34.]—*S. anniversaria*. A s. that returns on the same date for several years. [a, 34.]—*S. ardens*. Typhoid fever. [a, 34.]—*S. a scabie*. S. caused by scabies. [a, 34.]—*S. biliosa*. Of Galen, s. ardens. [a, 34.]—*S. biliosa*. See Typhoid fever.—*S. dysenteriodes*. Of Sauvages, continued fever with diarrhoea. [a, 34.]—*S. pleuritica*. Of Sauvages, a disease prevalent at one time in Montpellier, in which the symptoms were those of continued fever and pleurodynia. [a, 34.]—*S. putris*. See Typhoid fever.—*S. rheumaticus*. Of Sydenham, a continued fever with general rheumatic pains. [a, 34.]—*S. sanguinea*. Of Galen, typhoid fever. [a, 34.]—*S. scorbutica*. Of Sennertus, s. caused by scurvy. [a, 34.]—*S. spermatica*. Of Sinibaldi, s. attributed to the retention of semen in continent persons. [a, 34.]—*S. sudatoria*. See Sweating sickness.—*S. tarantata*. Of Sauvages, s. that is cured by music. [a, 34.]—*S. variolodes*, S. variolous. See VARIOLA.

**SYNOCILS**, n. pl.  $Si^2n\text{-}o\text{-}si^2lz$ . See PALPOCILES.

**SYNOCREATE**, adj.  $Si^2n\text{-}o^2k\text{-}re^2at$ . From *σύν*, with, and *οἶα*, a sheath. Having the stipules united so as to form a sheath.

**SYNECIOUS, SYNOICIOUS**, adj's.  $Si^2n\text{-}e\text{-}shu^3s\text{-}i^2s$ , *-olk\text{-}u^3s*. Lat., *synoicus* (from *συνοικεῖν*, to dwell together). Fr., *synoïque*. Of cryptogams, having anthridia and archeogonia on the same receptacle. [a, 35.]

**SYNOLCE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2ls\text{-}(o^2lk)\text{-}e\text{-}(a)$ . Gen., *-olc'es*. Gr., *συνολκή* (from *συνάλλειν*, to draw together). A cramp, especially of the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNOPHRYS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2f\text{-}ri^2s\text{-}(ru^6s)$ . Gen., *-oph'ryos (-oph'ryis)*. From *σύν*, with, and *ὄφρυς*, the eyebrow. Union of the eyebrows by their growing continuously across the root of the nose. [F.]

**SYNOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2f\text{-}tha^2l\text{-}(tha^2l)\text{-}i^2m\text{-}i^2a^2$ . See CYCLOPIA (1st def.).

**SYNOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2f\text{-}tha^2l\text{-}(tha^2l)\text{-}i^2m\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(mu^6s)$ . From *σύν*, with, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See Cyc ops.

**SYNOPHYTY**, n.  $Si^2n\text{-}o^2f\text{-}i^2t\text{-}i^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *φυτόν*, a plant. In botany, the union or adhesion of embryos. [a, 35.]

**SYNOQUE** (Fr.), n. Sen-ok. See SYNOCHA.—*S. accompagnée*. Synocha accompanied with a local inflammation as distinguished from simple synocha. [Marrotte, "Union méd.," Jan. 1, 1885, p. 6.]

**SYNORRHIZOUS**, adj.  $Si^2n\text{-}o^2r\text{-}riz\text{-}u^3s$ . Lat., *synorrhizus* (from *σύν*, with, and *ρίζα*, a root). Fr., *synorrhize*. Ger., *verwachsenend*. Having the radicle united or apparently united to the tissue of the albumen, as in the *Synorrhiza* (of Richard, a subdivision of the *Embryonata*, consisting of the *Coniferae* and *Cycadæae*). [a, 35.]

**SYNOSCHEOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2sk\text{-}(o^2sch^2)\text{-}e^2o^2s$ . From *σύν*, with, and *σχῆος*, the scrotum. The condition in which the skin of the penis is adherent to that of the scrotum. [a, 34.]

**SYNSTEOGRAPHY, SYNSTEOLOGY**, n's.  $Si^2n\text{-}o^2st\text{-}e^2o^2g\text{-}ra^2f\text{-}i^2$ , *-o^2l\text{-}o^2j^2*. Lat., *synstoeographia*, *synstoeologia* (from *σύν*, with, and *δέρων*, a bone, and *γράφειν*, to write, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *synstoeographie*, *synstoeologie*. Ger., *Gelenkbeschreibung*, *Gelenklehre*. See ARTHROLOGY.

**SYNSTEOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2t\text{-}e^2o^2f\text{-}i^2t\text{-}(u^3t\text{-}u^3m\text{-}u^6m)$ . From *σύν*, with, and *δέρων*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth. Fr., *synstoeophyte*. See SYNSTOSIS congenita.

**SYNSTEOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2st\text{-}e^2o^2s\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *σύν*, with, and *δέρων*, a bone. See SYNSTOSIS.

**SYNSTEOTOMY**, n.  $Si^2n\text{-}o^2st\text{-}e^2o^2t\text{-}om\text{-}i^2$ . Lat., *synstoeotomia* (from *σύν*, with, and *δέρων*, a bone, and *τομή*, a cutting). Incision into a joint. [E.]

**SYNSTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o^2st\text{-}os\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *σύν*, with, and *δέρων*, a bone. This form is more commonly used than *synstoeosis*, and is equally justifiable, since in many of the classical Greek derivatives of *δέρων* the *e* is omitted. Fr., *synstose*. Ger., *Synstose*, *Knochenverwachsung*. 1. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones actually become fused together without the intervention of any other structure. 2. Premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures as a cause of deformity and irregularity of the skull. [A, 313.]—*S. congenita*. Congenital bony ankylosis.—*S. iliopubica*, *S. pubo-iliaca*. The articulation of the os pubis with the ilium.—*S. pubo-ischiaica*. The articulation of the os pubis with the ischium.

**SYNOTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o\text{-}shi^2\text{-}(ti^2)\text{-}a^2$ . Fr., *synotie*. Ger., *Synotie*. The condition of a synotus. [a, 34.]

**SYNOTUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}ot\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(u^6s)$ . From *σύν*, with, and *ὤς*, the ear. Fr., *synote*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster that has two bodies closely united above a common umbilicus, and an incompletely double head presenting a face on one side and one or two ears on the other. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**SYNOVETOMY** (Fr.), n. Sen-ov-e^2kt-om-e. The operation of excising a portion of the synovial membrane. [a, 34.]

**SYNOVIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o\text{-}vi^2\text{-}(wi^2)\text{-}a^2$ . Fr., *synovie*. Ger., *Gelenkschmiere*, *Gelenksaft*, *Gelenkwasser*. A tenacious, colorless, stringy, alkaline fluid composed of water, sodium chloride, calcium phosphate, much mucin, albumin, and traces of fat, which lubricates a joint. [a, 34.]

**SYNOVIAL**, adj.  $Si^2n\text{-}ov\text{-}i^2\text{-}l$ . 1. Pertaining to or resembling synovia. [C.] 2. Possessed of a s. membrane.

**SYNOVIN**, n.  $Si^2n\text{-}o\text{-}vi^2\text{-}n$ . Fr., *synovine*. Of Hünefeld, mucosin obtained from synovia. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**SYNOVITE** (Fr.), n. Sen-ov-et. See SYNOVITIS.—*S. à grains riziformes*. Synovitis in which corpora oryzoidea are formed. [a, 34.]—*S. fongueuse d'une gaine tendineuse*. Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon accompanied by the production of fungosities.—*S. podo-sésamoidienne*. See MALADIE naviculaire.—*S. sèche*. See Dry SYNOVITIS.—*S. tuberculeuse des gaines tendineuses*. Tubercular synovitis. [Janin, "Progr. méd.," May 13, 1882, p. 359.]

**SYNOVITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}o\text{-}vi\text{-}(we\text{-}t)\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-it'id'es (-idis)*. Fr., *synovite*. Ger., *S. Gelenkentzündung*, *Gliedraiser-entzündung*. Inflammation of the synovial sac of a joint or of that of a tendinous sheath.—*Chronic purulent s.* See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—*Chronic serous s.* See HYDRARTHROSIS.—*Crepitant s.* See AT.—*Dry s.* S. in which the effusion is so small as to be imperceptible. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—*Exanthematic s.* S. due to the poison of the exanthemata, especially scarlatina and measles; generally mistaken for acute rheumatism. [E.]—*Fibrinous s.* See Dry s.—*Fungous s.* See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—*Gonorrhoeal s.* See Urethral s.—*Metritic s.* S. due to some form of uterine disturbance which causes the absorption of deleterious materials in the blood. [E, 17.]—*S. cartilaginea*, *S. cicatricans*. S. that has resulted in intercartilaginous fibrous ankylosis. [a, 34.]—*S. crouposa*. See S. *serofibrinosa crouposa*. [L, 8, 57, 221.]—*S. diphtheritica*. S. characterized by diphtheritic patches. [M. Schüller (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—*S. fungosa*. See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—*S. gonorrhoea*. See Gonorrhoeal RHEUMATISM.—*S. hyperplastica fungosa*, *S. hyperplastica granulosa*. See Fungous ARTHRITIS.—*S. hyperplastica pannosa*. A form of fungous arthritis in which the hypertrophied synovial membrane sends out processes which creep in over the cartilage as pannus does on the cornea. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—*S. lipomatosa*. S. with fatty degeneration of the neoplastic tissue. [a, 34.]—*S. papillaris*. S. with the formation of small papillae on the diseased membranes. [a, 34.]—*S. prolifera simplex*. S. with the proliferation of fibrinous bands from the membranes of the joint. [a, 34.]—*S. purpuralis*. S. due to septic infection during the puerperium. [a, 34.]—*S. pseudomembranacea*. See S. *diphtheritica*.—*S. purulenta*. S. in which there is purulent degeneration of the synovia. [a, 34.]—*S. pyæmia*. S. due to pyæmic infection. [a, 34.]—*S. rheumatica ankylopoetica*. S. with incipient ankylosis caused by rheumatism. [a, 34.]—*S. scarlatinosa*. S. occurring during scarlet fever and usually affecting several joints. [a, 34.]—*S. septic*. S. caused by septic infection. [a, 34.]—*S. serofibrinosa*. S. in which there is a mixture of sero-fibrinous exudate with the synovia. [a, 34.]—*S. serofibrinosa crouposa*. S. in which a sero-fibrinous deposit forms on the synovial membrane. [a, 34.]—*S. seropurulenta*. S. in which the effusion is sero-purulent. [a, 34.]—*S. serosa*. See ARTHRODEMA and HYDRARTHROSIS.—*S. serosa tuberculosa*. Serosa s. caused by tuberculosis. [a, 34.]—*S. suppurativa granulosa*. Chronic suppurative s. with the formation of granulation tissue. [a, 34.]—*S. vertebralis*. See SPONDYLARTHROSIS.—*Syphilitic s.* S. caused by syphilitic inflammation. [a, 34.]—*Tendinous s.* Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—*Tubercular s.* S. attended by the deposit of tubercle.—*Tubercular tendinous s.* Tuberculosis of the sheath of a tendon. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—*Urethral s.* See Gonorrhoeal RHEUMATISM.

**SYNSEPALOUS**, adj.  $Si^2n\text{-}se^2p\text{-}a^2l\text{-}u^3s$ . See GAMOSEPALOUS.

**SYNSOMATIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}som\text{-}a\text{-}a\text{-}i^2s\text{-}(ti^2)\text{-}a^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *synsomatie*. Of Winterni, the combination of two or more bodies of the same class (e. g., two acids or two bases). [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**SYNSPERMY**, n.  $Si^2n\text{-}spu^6rm\text{-}i^2$ . From *σύν*, with, and *σπέρμα*, seed. The union of seeds. [a, 35.]

**SYNSPORÉE** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}spor\text{-}(spo^2r)\text{-}e^2a\text{-}e^2a\text{-}e^2a$ . Fr., *synsporees*. *Algæ* which are reproduced by conjugation; the *Conjugata*. [B, 52.]

**SYNTAGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2n\text{-}(su^6n)\text{-}ta^2g\text{-}(ta^2g)\text{-}ma^2$ . Gen., *-tag'matos (-atis)*. (Gr., *σύνταγμα*. Of Pfeiffer, a body composed of tagmata. [a, 35.]



**SYNTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)/ta<sup>2</sup>s(ta<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tas'eos, *syn'tasis*. Gr., *σύντασις* (from *συντίειν*, to stretch together). 1. Tension. 2. Of Galen, cohesion. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

**SYNTATIC**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-ta<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *συντατικός*. Lat., *syntaticus*. Tonic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNTAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-ta<sup>2</sup>x(ta<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tax'eos (-is). Gr., *σύνταξις* (from *συντάσσειν*, to arrange). Fr., *syntaxe*. Ger., *S.* 1. See ARTICULATION. 2. See TAXIS. 3. Of Galen, the reduction of a dislocation or fracture. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 4. See SUTURE (2d def.).—*S. serrata*. See *Serrated suture*.

**SYNTECOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>k(tak)-o<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>n</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>. From *συντίειν*, to waste away, and *πύρα*, fire. Fr., *syntécopie*. See *Colliquative fever*.

**SYNTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>n-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *τένω*, a tendon. Fr., *synténose*. 1. See SYNDOSIS. 2. Of Spigel and Bartholin, the syndesmosis of the patella. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>r(tar)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). Gr., *συντήρησις* (from *συντηρέω*, to preserve closely). Ger., *Bewahren*. Conservation, preservation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNTERETICA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>r(tar)-e<sup>2</sup>t(at)/i<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. From *συντηρητικός*, preservative. Ger., *Erhaltungskunst*. Of Blancardus, see HYGIENE and PROPHYLAXIS.

**SYNTEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-te<sup>2</sup>x(tax)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -tex'eos (-is). Gr., *σύντηξις* (from *συντίειν*, to waste away). Fr., *syntexie*. See *COLLIQUATION* and *CONSUMPTION*.

**SYNTHENA** (Lat.), n. Of Paracelsus, a kind of epilepsy. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**SYNTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thes'eos, *syn'thesis*. Gr., *σύνθεσις* (from *συντίθειν*, to place together). Fr., *synthèse*. Ger., *Synthese*. 1. An old term for any operation by which parts were united after division. [E.] 2. The building up of a single complex substance out of two or more substances. [B.]

**SYNTHETICAL**, adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n-the<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k-l. Gr., *συνθετικός*. Fr., *synthétique*. Ger., *synthetisch*. Pertaining to or obtained by synthesis. [B.]

**SYNTHETISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-the<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s-(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *συνθετισμός*. Fr., *synthétisme*. The combination of operations necessary for reducing a fracture. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYNTHORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-thor'a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac'os (-ac'is). From *σύν*, with, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. See THORACOPAGUS.

**SYNTONIN**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n-to<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *syntonine*. Ger., *S.*, *Muskel fibrin*. An acid albumin, especially that obtained from muscular tissue. It forms gelatinous, transparent flakes. [B, 4, 12.]

**SYNTRIMMA** (Lat.), **SYNTRIPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-tri<sup>2</sup>m/ma<sup>2</sup>, tri<sup>2</sup>ps/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -trim'atos (-atis), -trips'eos (-is). Gr., *σύντριμμα*, *σύντριψις* (from *σύν*, with, and *τριβειν*, to rub). See COMMINUTION.

**SYNTROPHICUS** (Lat.), adj. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-tro<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *συντροφικός* (from *συντρέφειν*, to feed together). Fr., *syntrophique*. Ger., *methhäuslerisch*. Growing upon other plants without drawing sustenance from them (said of mosses, lichens, etc.). [a, 35.]

**SYNULOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *συνουλωσις* (from *σύν*, with, and *ὠλή*, a cicatrix). See CICATRIZATION.

**SYNYMENSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-i(u<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>ns/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -en'ios (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *ὑμῖν*, a membrane. Ger., *häutige Knochenverbindung*. 1. A connection of bones by membrane, as in the fetal skull. 2. See SYNDOSIS.

**SYNZYGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>n</sup>)-zi<sup>2</sup>j(zu<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *σύν*, with, and *ζυγόν*, a yoke. Fr., *synzygie*. Of Richard, the point of junction of two opposite cotyledons. [a, 35.]

**SYPHILELCOS** (Lat.), n. n. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>f</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>lk'o<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -etc'eos. From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. A syphilitic ulcer. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>f</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>lk-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cos'eos (-is). Fr., *siphylécose*. Syphilitic ulceration. [G, 5.]—*S. primaria*. See *Syphilitic chancre*.—*S. secundaria*. Ulceration due to secondary syphilis. [G, 5.]

**SYPHILICOME** (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-kom. From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *κομείν*, to take care of. A hospital for syphilitic patients. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILID** (Ger.), n. Zu<sup>2</sup>f-el-ed'. See **SYPHILIDE**.—**Fressendes Knotens'**. An ulcerating tubercular syphilide. [G.]—**Grossknotiges S.** See **Gummatous syphiloderma**.—**Hauts'**. See **SYPHILODERMA**.—**Kleinknotchens'**. See **Miliary syphiloderma**.—**Knotens'**. See **Tubercular syphiloderma**.—**Pigments'**. See **Pigmentary syphiloderma**.—**Schuppens'**. See **Papulo-squamous syphiloderma**.

**SYPHILIDE**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Syphilid*. 1. A cutaneous disease symptomatic of syphilis; a syphilitic disease of the skin. For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding expressions under **SYPHILODERMA**. [G.] 2. A syphilitic lesion on a mucous membrane, more especially near one of the mucous orifices. [G, 7.]—**Annular s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Bullous s.** See under **PEMPHIGUS siphiliticus**.—**Circinate papulo-squamous s.** Lat., *siphiloderma papulosquamosum circinatum*. Fr., *s. circinée squameuse* (ou *psoriasiforme*). A squamous s. in which gyrate and circinate patches are formed resembling psoriasis. [G, 84.]—**Corymbiform s.** See *Corymbiform papular syphiloderma*.—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic roseola*.—**Flat papular s.** See *Lenticular papular syphiloderma*.—**Follicular s.** See *Miliary syphiloderma*.—**Gyrate s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Lichenoid s.** See *Miliary syphiloderma*.—**Macular s.** 1. See *Syphilitic roseola*. 2. Pig-

mentary stains following a syphilitic exanthem. [G.] 3. See **Pigmentary syphiloderma**.—**Maculo-papular s.** See *Papular syphilitic roseola*.—**Marmoraceous pigmentary s.** A form of pigmentary s. occurring usually upon the sides of the neck, in persons of fair skin, and characterized by the appearance of whitish spots due to loss of pigment, while at the periphery of these spots the skin appears darkened, as though the pigment displaced from the central spots had accumulated at the borders. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 18, 1893, pp. 177, 179 (G).]—**Nodular s.** See *Tubercular syphiloderma*.—**Nummular s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Orbicular s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Papular s.** A papular syphilitic eruption affecting either the skin (see *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*) or the mucous membrane. [G.]—**Pustulo-crustaceous s.** See *Pustular syphiloderma*.—**Retiform pigmentary s.** Fr., *s. pigmentaire à dentelles*. A form of pigmentary s. that begins with the production of brown patches on the skin, most commonly of the neck, but also on other parts of the body, and is followed by disappearance of the superpigmentation in spots over the surface of the dark patches, producing a number of white areas which gradually increase in size, giving the part at first a dappled and later a retiform appearance. The disease may resemble vitiligo, but is said to differ from it in the absence of the sharply marked pigmented border that surrounds the leucodermatous spots in vitiligo. [G.]—**Scaling papular s.** See *Papulo-squamous syphiloderma*.—**Scaling papular s. of the palms and soles.** See *Squamous syphiloderma of the palms and soles*.—**Serpiginous tubercular s.** A tubercular s. having a serpiginous arrangement or mode of extension. [a, 34.]—**Subcutaneous circinate s.** Annular syphilitic roseola; so called because the efflorescences are not elevated. [G.]—**S. à forme d'eczéma** (Fr.). A variety of herpes-like syphiloderma in which the efflorescences are minute and very closely aggregated. [G, 84.]—**S. circinée psoriasiforme** (ou *squameuse*) (Fr.). See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**S. cornée** (Fr.). See under *SYPHILIS cutanea cornea*.—**S. cutanée** (Fr.). See *SYPHILODERMA*.—**S. en cocarde** (Fr.). Cockade s.; a variety of circinate papular syphiloderma in which two or more concentric papular rings are formed. [G, 84.]—**S's gommées ulcéraives** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Ulcerating tubercular syphiloderma*.—**S. granulée des ailes du nez** (Fr.). See under *Framboesiaform papular syphiloderma*.—**S. hypertrophique de la vulve** (Fr.). Hypertrophy of the vulva due to syphilitic infiltration, often taking the form of an indurating oedema. [G.]—**S. muqueuse** (Fr.). Syphilitic lesions on a mucous membrane. [G.]—**S. muqueuse papulo-hypertrophique** (Fr.). See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**S. papuleuse en nappe** (Fr.). A form of papular syphiloderma in which the papules are closely aggregated together or coalescent so as to form circumscribed reddish patches with a roughened surface resembling the texture of coarse cloth. [G, 85.]—**S. papuleuse humide** (Fr.). Mucous patches of the skin. [G, 85.]—**S. papulo-croûteuse** (Fr.). A papular syphiloderma in which the papules are covered by yellowish, brownish, or grayish friable crusts without ulceration beneath. When the crusts are removed the surface exposed is dry and not excoriated, or but very superficially eroded. Its most common situations are the face (especially the forehead and about the lips and alae nasi) and the parts of the body covered by hair. [G, 85.]—**S. papulo-érosive** (Fr.). See *Mucous patch*.—**S. pigmentaire à dentelles** (Fr.). Of Fournier, see *Retiform pigmentary s.*—**S. pityriasique** (Fr.). A form of papulo-squamous syphiloderma attended with furfuraceous desquamation. [G.]—**S. puro-crustacée ulcéreuse** (Fr.). The deep variety of ethymatous syphiloderma. [G.]—**S. pustulante** (Fr.). See *SYPHILIS pustulans*.—**S. pustuleuse exanthématique** (Fr.). A pustular syphiloderma occurring in an early stage of secondary syphilis and representing a pustular modification of the papular syphiloderma. [G.]—**S. squameuse cornée** (Fr.). See *SYPHILIS cutanea cornea*.—**S. tuberculeuse rongeante** (Fr.). Of Bonhomme, a serpiginous tubercular s. [a, 34.]—**S. tuberculeuse (résolutive)** (Fr.). See *Tubercular syphiloderma*.—**S's tuberculo-croûteuses et tuberculo-ulcéreuses** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating tubercular syphiloderma*.—**S. tuberculo-ulcéraire gangréneuse** (Fr.). Lat., *carbunculus venericus*. A tubercular syphiloderma attended with gangrenous ulceration. A small black slough forms in the centre of the tubercle, extends rapidly, and, on being loosened by the secretions beneath, leaves a deep ulcer with hard, everted edges surrounded by a deep-red areola and discharging a foul secretion. It is said to be most common on the face, the extremities, the shoulders, and the buttocks. [G, 84.]—**Vegetating s.**, **Verrucous s.** See *Framboesiaform papular syphiloderma*.—**Wasting secondary s.** See *Abdominal streaks*.

**SYPHILIDERMIE** (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-de<sup>2</sup>r-me. See **SYPHILODERMA**.—**S. dyschromatose**. A pigmentary syphiloderma. [a, 34.]

**SYPHILIDIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>f</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>l(re)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *iatriā*, medical treatment. Fr., *siphiliatrie*. The therapeutics of syphilis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILIDOCOTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>f</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>k-(o<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/tu<sup>2</sup>s(thu<sup>2</sup>s). From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *ὄχθος*, a tumor. See *Tubercular syphiloderma*.—**S. confertus**. See *Corymbiform papular syphiloderma*.—**S. disseminatus**. A disseminated tubercular syphiloderma. [G.]—**S. rodens**. An ulcerating tubercular or gummatous syphiloderma. [G.]—**S. serpiginosus**. An ulcerating serpiginous syphiloderma. [G, 5.]

**SYPHILIDOCILINICE** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>f</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kli<sup>2</sup>n-(klen)/i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>2</sup>l)-e(a). Gen., -clin'ices. From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *κλινική*, clinical medicine. Clinical instruction in regard to syphilis.

**SYPHILIDOCOLPITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>f</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>l-p(i<sup>2</sup>e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>l'id-o(-idis). From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Gonorrhoea in women. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILIDOGRAPHY, SYPHILIDOLOGY**, n's. Si<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>g-ra<sup>2</sup>f-i, -o<sup>2</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *siphilidographia, siphilidologia* (from *siphilis* [q. v.], and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). The pathology, etc., of syphilis. [a, 48.]



**SYPHILIDOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>6</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-man-(ma<sup>3</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. See **SYPHILOMANIA**.

**SYPHILIDOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>6</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fob-(fo<sup>3</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. See **SYPHILOPHOBIA**.

**SYPHILIDOPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>6</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>(tha<sup>3</sup>l)/mi<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *syphtilidophthalmie*. Syphilitic ophthalmia. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILIGRAPHIE** (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-gra<sup>3</sup>-fe. See **SYPHILOGRAPHY**.

**SYPHILIMANIE** (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-ma<sup>3</sup>-ne. See **SYPHILOMANIA**.

**SYPHILIONTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>6</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>nth/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). See **SYPHILOJONTHUS**.

**SYPHILOSE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-oz. Any syphilitic disease. [A. 250 (a, 21).]

**SYPHILIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>6</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -il'idia. This word, introduced into nosology by Sauvages, was originally used to designate the "morbus gallicus" by Fracastori, who, in a Latin poem published at Verona in 1531, represents his hero, *Siphilus*, *Syphitus*, or *Siphylus*, as smitten with the disease for disrespect shown to the gods. It seems to be formed from the personal name, the etymology of which is unknown; neither form nor meaning warrants any derivation from *σύν*, with, or *σῆς*, a swine, and *φιλῆν*, to love. The bad (or specific, or venereal) disease, French pox (or crust, or disease), great pox; a chronic infectious disease of long duration, usually acquired by inoculation of the virus of the disease on an abraded surface (see *SYPHILITIC CHANCERE*), but also congenitally and (by the mother) from a syphilitic foetus. It is especially characterized by cellular infiltrations in the connective tissue of the true skin, the bones, the mucous membranes, the brain and spinal cord and their meninges, and the solid viscera in the form of syphilomata and syphilides, by alopecia syphilitica, and by general cachexia. For its stages, see *Primary s.*, *Secondary s.*, and *Tertiary s.*, also *Incubation of s.* In Young's classification of diseases, *s.* is a genus of the *Epiphymata*. [G. 4, 48.]—**Annulate erythematous s.** See *Annular syphilitic roseola*.—**Benign s.** Fr., *s. tempérée*, *s. mitigée*. *S.* unattended with serious impairment of the general health and having the symptoms usually mild and of short duration. [G.]—**Bullous dermatosis s.** A bullous syphiloderm. [a. 34.]—**Congenital s.** Ger., *Zeugungs*. *S.* that has existed in an individual from birth, either as hereditary *s.* (q. v.), or by having been communicated to the foetus from the mother through the utero-placental circulation during intra-uterine life (intra-uterine or placental *s.*), or by contact with syphilitic lesions in the genital passages of the mother during parturition (*infectio per partum*). [G.]—**Constitutional s.** See *Secondary s.*—**Cutaneous s.** See *SYPHILIDE* (1st def.).—**Desquamative s. of the tongue.** A superficial desquamative disease of the tongue observed in certain children in a foundling asylum. It was believed to be due to inherited *s.*, but was probably exfoliatio areata lingue. [Parrot, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.", 1881, p. 370 (G.).]—**Dry scaling patch of primary s.** [Otis]. See *Desquamative CHANCERE*.—**Encephalic s.** *S.* of the brain. [D. 1.]—**Equine s.** Fr., *s. équine, dourine, mal de coït*. A specific blood disease in the horse characterized in the early stages by morbid changes in the genito-urinary organs. There are swelling of the genitals, a vaginal or urethral discharge, a pustular eruption on the penis or vulva, a muco-purulent nasal discharge, enlargement of the lymph-glands, and general weakness usually terminating in paralysis of the hind extremities and sometimes in death. The disease usually lasts from three to four months. [a. 34.]—**Erythematous s.** See *SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA*.—**Extra-genital s.** See *S. insontum* (1st def.).—**Fausse s.** (Fr.). See *Simple CHANCERE*.—**Gehirns' (Ger.).** *S.* of the brain.—**Gonorrhoea s.** Urethral chancre with a discharge resembling that of gonorrhoea. [J. Hutchinson, "Brit. Med. Jour.", Jan. 9, 1886, p. 55 (a. 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** See *S. hæmorrhagica neonatorum*.—**Hereditary s.** Lat., *s. hereditaria* (seu *ingenta*, seu *congenita*). Fr., *s. héréditaire* (ou par *conception*). Ger., *Zeugungs*, *Vererbungs*. Properly, *s.* transmitted at the time of conception either through infected semen of the father or an infected ovum of the mother or through both. The term is often used for congenital *s.* [G.]—**Impfs' (Ger.).** See *Vaccination s.*—**Infantile s.** See *Congenital s.* and *Hereditary s.*—**Inherited s.** See *Hereditary s.*—**Intra-uterine s.** See under *Congenital s.*—**Labyrinthine s.** Constitutional *s.* affecting the labyrinth of the internal ear. [F.]—**Latent s.** Any stage of *s.* in which there are no active manifestations of the disease.—**Malignant s.** Fr., *s. grave, s. galopante, s. maligne précoce*. *S.* in which the symptoms are of an unusually grave character and attended with serious injury to the general health, and in which lesions that commonly appertain to an advanced period (see *Tertiary s.*) occur prematurely. More especially it is characterized by the occurrence of extensive infiltrations in various parts of the body, which rapidly undergo degeneration with destruction of the tissues affected. [G.]—**Miliary s.** See *Miliary papular SYPHILODERM*.—**Post-conceptional s.** See *Croc en retour* (1st def.).—**Primary s.** *S.* as it exists in an infected individual during the period intervening between the first appearance of the initial lesion (or syphilitic chancre) and the development of constitutional (secondary) *s.* [G.]—**Pseudo-s.** An antiquated term for certain morbid symptoms resembling syphilis (or the "venereal disease"), but differing from it chiefly in not responding in the same way to mercurial treatment. The term was chiefly in use in the period before syphilis was clearly differentiated from gonorrhoea and the simple (non-infecting) chancre. [G.]—**Secondary s.** *S.* during the period succeeding the second incubation, characterized by generalized manifestations of infection, chiefly in the form of superficial lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, together with various functional disturbances of the nervous and vascular systems, and preceding the occurrence of the symptoms of tertiary *s.* [G.]—**Sequæ of s.** [Hutchinson]. See *Tertiary s.*—**Simple s.** Of Miltou, a form of *s.* supposed to arise

from a chancre and to manifest itself by very slight constitutional symptoms. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 694 (a, 50).]—**S. corymbosa.** See *Corymbiform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. by conception.** Fr., *s. conceptionnelle, choc en retour*. *S.* acquired by a pregnant woman through the medium of the utero-placental circulation from a foetus that inherits *s.* from the father. [G.]—**S. cutanea.** See *SYPHILIDE* (1st def.).—**S. cutanea bullosa.** See under *PEMPHIGUS SYPHILITICUS*.—**S. cutanea cornea.** A syphiloderm affecting most commonly the soles of the feet and sometimes also, though to a lesser degree, the palms of the hands; marked by great thickening and roughness of the epidermis in the form of a callus-like or verrucous hypertrophy, sometimes attended with the production of little corneous masses or concretions in the epidermis which can be dug out, leaving little round depressions (*syphilide cornée*). [G.] Cf. *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**S. cutanea maculosa.** See *SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA*.—**S. cutanea miliaris.** See *Miliary papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. cutanea nodosa.** See *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. cutanea papulosa.** See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*.—**S. cutanea pustulosa.** See *Impetiginous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. cutanea rupiformis.** See *SYPHILITIC RUPIA*.—**S. cutanea squamosa.** See *Papulo-squamous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. cutanea tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. cutanea vesiculosa.** See *Vesicular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. décapitée (Fr.).** *S. d'emblée (Fr.).* Constitutional *s.* occurring without previous chancre, as in *s.* by conception. [G.]—**S. exulcerans.** An ulcerating syphilide. [G. 7.]—**S. exulcerans excavata.** A deeply ulcerating syphilide. [G. 7.]—**S. exulcerans fissata.** A syphilide attended with fissures, as about the mucous orifices. [G. 7.]—**S. exulcerans serpigiosa.** An ulcerating serpiginous syphiloderm. [G. 7.]—**S. galopante (Fr.).** *S. grave (Fr.).* See *Malignant s.*—**S. hæmorrhagica neonatorum.** Of Behrend, hæmophilia in new-born children, so called on account of its frequent association with hereditary *s.* ["Med. Chron.," Dec., 1886, p. 239 (a, 50).]—**S. hereditaria.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. hereditaria tarda.** Hereditary *s.* breaking out during adolescence. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**S. imperceptible (Fr.).** 1. Of Driday, *s.* without symptoms but manifestly present, inasmuch as the person affected transmits it to the offspring. [G. 2. See *S. by conception*.—*S. indica.* See *FRAMBESIA*.—*S. ingenta.* See *Hereditary s.*—**S. insontum.** 1. *S.* contracted other than by coitus. 2. Of Munk, a variety of radesyge regarded as identical with sibbens (q. v.). [G.]—**S. inveterata.** See *Tertiary s.*—**S. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. locale** [Langlebert] (Fr.). See *Simple CHANCERE*.—**S. mitigée (Fr.).** See *Benign s.*—**S. modificata** [Behrend]. See *RADESYGGE*.—**S. neonatorum.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. occulta.** *S.* occurring in individuals that have no history or evidence of primary or secondary lesions. [a. 34.]—**S. œconomica.** Of Bulkley, *s.* transmitted through the incidental contact of social intercourse, such as by pipes, cigars, pins, etc. ["Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syphil.", 1893, p. 307 (a, 50).]—**S. of nurses.** *S.* contracted by nurses in giving suck to syphilitic children. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**S. of the bones.** See *Gummatous OSTEITIS*.—**S. of the lung.** A rare form of pulmonary fibrosis due to *s.* [a. 34.]—**S. of the nerves.** Inflammation and degeneration of the nerves due to *s.* [a. 34.]—**S. of the spinal meninges.** See *SYPHILITIC MENINGITIS*.—**S. papulosa miliaris.** See *Miliary SYPHILODERM*.—**S. papulosquamosa.** See *Papulo-squamous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pigmentosa.** See *Pigmentary SYPHILODERM*.—**S. papulosa gyrata.** A syphiloderm with papules grouped in gyrate lines. [G.]—**S. precoc.** See *Malignant s.*—**S. primigenia.** See *Primary s.*—**S. pustulans.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante*. Of Alibert, papular, pustular, and tubercular syphilides. [G. 7.]—**S. pustulans compressa.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante plate, pustules vénériennes plates*. Large flat syphilitic efflorescences occurring in the folds of the anus and upon the thighs of new-born children. [G. 7.]—**S. pustulans cerasiformis.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante cerisee*. A tubercular syphiloderm with clustered tubercles resembling clusters of cherries. [G. 7.]—**S. pustulans crustacea.** See *Ethy-matous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans miliaris.** See *Miliary SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans pemphigoides.** See *PEMPHIGUS SYPHILITICUS*.—**S. pustulans racemiformis.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante en grappe*. See *Corymbiform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans scabioides.** A pustular syphiloderm resembling scabies. [G. 7.]—**S. pustulans serpigiosa.** See *Serpiginous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans squamosa.** See *Papulo-squamous SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. pustulans urtica.** See *Papular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**S. pustulans varioloides.** See *Varioliform SYPHILODERM*.—**S. technica.** *S.* insontum acquired in following one's vocation, as by physicians or midwives. [a. 34.]—**S. tempérée (Fr.).** See *Benign s.*—**S. universalis.** *S.* affecting the entire organism. [a. 34.]—**S. vaccinale (Fr.).** *S. vaccinata.* See *Vaccination s.*—**S. vegetans.** Fr., *syphilide végétante*. See *CONDYLOMA latum* and *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**S. vegetans condyloma.** *S.* with the formation of large pedunculated growths, probably condylomata acuminata. [G. 7.]—**S. vegetans crista galli.** *S. vegetans frambesia.* See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**S. vegetans porri-formis.** See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**S. végétante framboisée (Fr.).** See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**Tertiary s.** *S.* in an advanced stage, characterized by localized deposits in the connective tissue of various parts of the body, chiefly in the form of syphilomata. It is attended with deep-seated ulceration of the skin or mucous membranes and syphilitic osteitis, together with organic affections of the viscera and of the nerves and blood-vessels. [G.]—**Unitarian doctrine of s.** The doctrine that all chancres are syphilitic. [G.] Cf. *SYPHILITIC CHANCERE* and *Simple CHANCERE*.—**Vaccination s.** Ger., *Impfs*. *S.* acquired by vaccination, either through vaccine virus obtained from a syphilitic subject or through syphilitic contamination of the wound during the operation, as by unclean instruments. The characteristic vaccine pustule is followed by an indurated chancre. [G.]—**Vererbungs' (Ger.).** See *Hereditary s.*—**Visceral s.** Tertiary or congenital *s.* in which the



viscera are especially subject to the inflammatory process. [a, 34.] —Zeugungss' (Ger.). See *Hereditary s.*

**SYPHILISME** (Fr.), n. Sef-el-es-m'. Susceptibility to inoculation with the syphilitic virus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si²f(su²f)-i²l-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). See *SYPHILIS*.

**SYPHILITIC**, adj. Si²f-i²l-i²z/i²k. Lat., *sypiliticus*. Fr., *sypilitique*. Ger., *sypilitisch*. 1. Affected with syphilis. 2. Pertaining to or having the nature of syphilis. [G.]

**SYPHILIZATION**, n. Si²f-i²l-i²z-a/sh'n. Fr., *sypilisation*. The act of inoculating the system with the virus of syphilis, or the condition of being thus inoculated. The practice of s., as employed by Sperino, Bidenkap, Boeck, and others, consisted in making multiple inoculations of virus (supposed at the time to be syphilitic, but now known to have been simply inoculable pus from soft venereal sores or from syphilitic chancres that had been irritated and made to suppurate freely), which were continued until the skin ceased to react and no further sores could be produced, when the individual was supposed to be syphilized and to be proof against further syphilitic effects. [G.]

**SYPHILIZED**, adj. Si²f/i²l-izd. Fr., *sypilisé*. Affected with hereditary or constitutional syphilis. [a, 34.] Cf. *SYPHILIZATION*.

**SYPHILOCELIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si²f(su²f)-i²l-o(o²)-sel(kal)/i²s(es). Gen., -cel'idis (-idis). See *Macular* *SYPHILIDE*.

**SYPHILOCOMIE** (Ger.), n. Zu²f-el-o-kom-e'. See *SYPHILICOME*.

**SYPHILODERM**, n. Si²f/i²l-o-du²s-rm. Lat., *sypiloderma* (from *sypilis* [q. v.], and *dēpa*, the skin). See *SYPHILIDE* (1st def.).

—**Aconeform s.**, **Aconeform s.** Lat., *acne sypilitica*, *sypilofonthus lenticularis*. A pustular s. characterized by acuminate, usually discrete pustules, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a split pea, affecting especially the sites of the sebaceous follicles, and resembling acne, from which it differs in its more general distribution, in the presence of the characteristic syphilitic infiltrations at the bases of the pustules, in its tendency to more superficial suppuration and to rapid desiccation of the pus (forming little crusts), in the absence of comedones, and in leaving pigmented spots. [Julien (G, 84).] —**Corymbiform papular s.** Lat., *sypiloderma papulosum corymbiforme*. Fr., *sypilide en corymbes*. A papular s. in which the efflorescences are clustered in groups. [G.] —**Ecthyrnatus s.** Lat., *ecthyrna sypiliticum*, *sypilofonthus latus*. Fr., *sypilide ecthyrnateuse*. A pustular s. characterized by large flat pustules of about the size of a finger-nail seated upon a deep-red base and tending rapidly to form dark-colored crusts. A "superficial" variety and a "deep" variety are described. Both occur most commonly on the legs. The superficial form also frequently occurs on the forehead and neck near the border of the hair, and on the back, nates, scrotum, labia majora, etc. Sometimes the efflorescences are disseminated, often clustered in curvilinear or circular forms. The deep variety, which usually belongs to a later period of the disease than the superficial form, occurs as irregularly distributed, roundish pustules which ulcerate and form thick, rough, brownish or greenish-black crusts (see *SYPHILITE RUPIA*) followed by permanent cicatrices. [G.] —**Erythematous s.** See *SYPHILITE ROSEOLA*. —**Frambesiaform papular s.** Fr., *sypilide papuleuse végétante*. A circumscribed papular or tubercular s. in which the surface becomes irregularly elevated, with little warty prominences resembling the surface of a raspberry. The corneous layer of the epidermis has a granular or rugous appearance, and is sometimes covered by a viscid secretion that dries and forms a loosely adherent crust. Its most common situations are the back, the face, especially in the angle of the alæ nasi (the *sypilide granulee des ailes du nez* of Fournier), and the cheeks. [G, 85.] —**Gummatous s.** Fr., *sypilide gommeuse*. Ger., *tieftiegenes grossknotiges Syphilid*. A gummy tumor which, beginning in the subcutaneous connective tissue, tends to involve the true skin gradually. It appears first in the form of a small, deep-seated nodule, which gradually enlarges and approaches nearer the surface, which latter becomes of a dusky-red color, and when softening of the gumma takes place ulceration may occur and be followed by the production of a deeply excavated ulcer, or the tumor may disappear by resolution without perforation of the surface. [G.] —**Herpetiform s.**, **Herpetoid s.** Fr., *sypilide herpétiforme*. A s. consisting of small, millet-sized papular efflorescences surmounted by minute vesicles or pustules, usually closely clustered or arranged in circular or other figures like the groups of herpes. The secretion rapidly dries up, leaving little adherent brownish or yellowish crusts. [G.] —**Impetiginiform s.**, **Impetiginous s.** A form of pustular s. in which small, flat pustules surrounded by a red areola occur in clusters, most commonly about the face or scalp. They soon dry up, forming thick, granular, dark-colored crusts, beneath which there is usually an eroded surface, but slightly depressed, often somewhat elevated. [G.] —**Large flat pustular s.** See *Ecthyrnatus s.* —**Lenticular papular s.** An early syphilitic eruption, usually disseminated over the greater portion of the body, consisting of dark-red or copper-colored, round or oval papules, with a rounded or flat, smooth surface, upon which during the process of involution a thin whitish scale of epidermis is formed. [G.] —**Miliary (papular) s.** An eruption of small, dark-red, acuminate papules situated about the mouths of the hair follicles, frequently clustered, sometimes forming determinate figures; one of the earlier manifestations of secondary syphilis. [G.] —**Miliary pustular s.** See *Herpetiform s.* —**Palmar and plantar s.** See *Squamous s. of the palms and soles*. —**Papular s.** See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*. —**Papulo-squamous s.** Lat., *sypilolepis*, *psoriasis sypilitica*. Ger., *Schuppensypilid*. Scaling papular sypilide; a modified form of the papular s. in which the efflorescences are covered by whitish, adherent scales and have a certain resemblance to psoriasis. [G.] —**Pigmentary s.** A form of chromatosis of the skin observed in

syphilitic patients and regarded by many as a symptom of syphilis. Its most frequent situation is upon the sides of the neck, and it occurs most commonly in women. It sometimes appears in the form of small spots or macules disseminated over the surface, producing a mottled appearance, or in larger patches of the character of chloasma. Between the pigmented portions the intervening skin may appear either normal or unusually white, as if from deficiency of pigment (see *VITILIGO*). [G.] —**Pustular eczemaform s.** See *Impetiginous s.* —**Pustular s.** See *Ecthyrnatus s.*, *Impetiginous s.*, and *Herpetiform s.* —**Serpiginous s.** A pustular or ulcerating s. that advances in a serpiginous or creeping manner. It may start from a pustule which gradually extends at the periphery while healing at the centre, presenting a ring of dark, greenish crust with ulceration beneath, while the centre is red, darkly pigmented, blanched, and atrophic. Sometimes the advance of the disease is only upon one side, with cicatrization upon the other. Another form, attended with deeper ulceration, usually starts from one of the later cutaneous lesions of syphilis, such as the tubercular, ecthyrnatus, or gummatous s., and the ulceration often assumes a horseshoe or kidney shape, with cicatrization in the centre. [G.] —**Small acuminated pustular s.** See *Herpetiform s.* —**Small flat pustular s.** See *Impetiginous s.* —**Squamous s.** See *Papulo-squamous s.* —**Squamous s. of the palms and soles.** A s. characterized by rough, dry, scaling patches on the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet. The patches may be roundish, circinate, or horseshoe-shaped, or may occur in irregular curved or gyrate lines, and often manifest a tendency to advance in one direction while healing in the others. The surface is usually most roughened at the periphery, where the process is sharply defined, and is generally marked by a line of ragged, partly detached epidermis. Other parts of the patch may be scaly or smooth, shiny, and somewhat reddened. [G.] Cf. *SYPHILIS cutanea cornea*. —**Tubercular s.** Lat., *sypilis cutanea nodosa* (seu *tuberculosa*), *tubercula sypilitica*. Fr., *sypilide tuberculeuse (résolutive)*. Ger., *Knotensypilid*. A form of cutaneous syphilis usually occurring at an advanced stage of the disease, characterized by circumscribed deep-seated infiltrations involving the entire thickness of the skin. The eruption is commonly confined to particular regions, and is not generally symmetrical. The efflorescences may be grouped in irregular clusters, in the form of rings or curves, or in horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped patches. [G.] —**Ulcerating tubercular s.** A tertiary or late manifestation of syphilis in which tubercular lesions, occurring in several more or less isolated patches, undergo ulceration, usually with a tendency to spread in a serpiginous manner and often producing thick, dark crusts. When of long duration it is sometimes called *lupus sypiliticus*. [G.] —**Varicellaform s.** A pustular (sometimes described as vesicular) s. characterized by rounded or globular, millet-sized efflorescences filled with sero-purulent fluid, which rapidly dries up and forms brown crusts. [G.] Cf. *Varicellaform s.* —**Varicellaform s.** A pustular s. in which the efflorescences begin in the form of red spots which turn into pustules, at first acuminated and afterward becoming slightly depressed or umbilicated in the centre, and are followed by greenish-brown crusts beneath which there is usually slight ulceration or erosion. [G.] —**Vesicular s.** Ger., *Blasensypilid*. A s. characterized by the presence of vesicles or vesico-pustules. *Herpetiform s.*, *varicellaform s.*, and *sypilitic eczema* are examples. [G.]

**SYPHILODERMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si²f(su²f)-i²l-o(o²)-du²s-rm (de²rm)/a². Gen., -der'mato(-atis). See *SYPHILIDE*. —**S. erythematotum s.** See *SYPHILITE ROSEOLA*. —**S. erythematotum palmare et plantare.** See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*. —**S. maculosum.** See *SYPHILITE ROSEOLA*. —**S. papulo-squamous circinatum.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous SYPHILIDE*. —**S. papulosum.** A syphilitic exanthem of the skin occurring in the form of papular efflorescences, and produced by circumscribed cellular infiltrations in the corium. [G.] —**S. pigmentotum.** See *Pigmentary SYPHILODERM*. —**S. pustulum.** See *Pustular SYPHILODERM*. —**S. roseolatum.** See *SYPHILITE ROSEOLA*.

**SYPHILOGRAPHY**, n. Si²f-i²l-o²g²ra²f-i². See *SYPHILIDOGRAHY*.

**SYPHILOID**, adj. Si²f/i²l-oid. Lat., *sypiloides* (from *sypilis* [q. v.], and *ēidos*, resemblance). Relating to or resembling syphilis; as a n., any one of certain epidemic diseases more or less resembling syphilis. [G.] —**Canadian s.** Lat., *radesyge canadensis*. Fr., *mal anglais* (ou des éboulements, ou de chicot). A disease which prevailed in Canada "from 1760 to 1780 and upward," and was probably syphilis, though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease resembling syphilis. [G, 16.] —**Hessian s.** A disease resembling *radesyge*, observed in Hesse, Germany. [G.] —**Jutland s.** A disease resembling *radesyge* that at one time prevailed in Jutland, Denmark. [G.] —**S. of Courland.** A disease resembling *radesyge* observed in Courland, Russia. [G.]

**SYPHILOJONTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si²f(su²f)-i²l-o(o²)-jo²nth-(yo²nth)/u²s(u²s). From *sypilis* (q. v.), and *ionthos* (see *IONTHUS*). See *Pustular SYPHILODERM*. —**S. confertus.** See *Impetiginous SYPHILODERM*. —**S. latus.** See *Ecthyrnatus SYPHILODERM*. —**S. lenticularis.** See *Aconeform SYPHILODERM*.

**SYPHILOKELIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si²f(su²f)-i²l-o(o²)-kel(kal)/i²s(es). Gen., -kel'idis (-idis). From *sypilis* (q. v.), and *κῆλξ*, a spot. Fr., *sypilocèle*. See *Macular SYPHILIDE*. —**S. fugax.** See *SYPHILITE ROSEOLA*. —**S. perstans.** A macular sypilide (2d def.); perhaps also the pigmentary sypiloderma (q. v.). [G.]

**SYPHILOLEPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si²f(su²f)-i²l-o²l(-e²p)-i²s. Gen., -lep'idis (-idis). From *sypilis* (q. v.), and *λερίς*, a scale. See *Papulo-squamous SYPHILODERM*. —**S. exulcerans.** A pustulo-squamous sypiloderma attended with ulceration. [G.] —**S. exulcerans centralis.** A squamous sypiloderma attended with ulceration beneath the scale or crust. [G.] —**S. exulcerans peripherica.** A serpiginous ulcerating sypiloderma. [G.] —**S. guttata.** Papulo-squamous sypiloderma resembling psoriasis guttata. [G, 5.] —**S.**



**palmaria.** See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles.*—**S. palmaria cornea.** See *SYPHILIS cutanea cornea.*—**S. palmaria simplex.** See *Squamous SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles.*—**S. scutellata.** A papulo-squamous syphiloderm resembling psoriasis scutellata. [G, 5.]

**SYPHILOLOGY,** n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{l-o-j}^2$ . See *SYPHILOLOGY*.

**SYPHILOMA** [Wagner] (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^3$ . Gen., -*om'atos (-atis)*. Fr., *sypphilome*. Ger., *Sypphilom*. A neoplasm peculiar to syphilis, consisting of an accumulation of small, round cells inclosed in a capsule of new connective tissue. The cellular growth tends to undergo fatty degeneration and atrophy rapidly, with softening and the production of a cheesy substance or mucus-like fluid. Usually the tumor is sharply circumscribed, but it sometimes occurs in the form of a diffuse infiltration. Its most common situations are "the subcutaneous cellular tissue, the skin, in and upon the bones, the liver, the testicles, the brain, the kidneys, and, especially in children, the lungs" (Bäumler). In the periosteum the growth is known as *tophus sypphiliticus*. [G.]—**Chancre-like s.** An ulcerating gummy tumor, usually of the genitals, resembling a chancre. [G.]—**S. of the skin.** See *Gummatous SYPHILODERM*.

**SYPHILOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-man}(\text{ma}^3\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^3$ . From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *mania*, madness. Fr., *sypphilomanie*. Ger., *Sypphilomanie*. 1. A tendency to attribute diseases to syphilis. 2. A morbid belief that one is affected with syphilis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).] Cf. *SYPHILOPHOBIA*.

**SYPHILOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2(\text{u}^6)\text{-sez}(\text{kas})$ . Gen., -*es'os (-et'is)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *μύκης*, a fungus. Condyloma (including both forms). [G.]—**S. morus.** Exuberant condylomata resembling mulberries. [G, 5.]—**S. planus.** See *CONDYLOMA latum*.

**SYPHILONYCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^6\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{a}^3$ . From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See *ONYCHIA sypphilica*.—**S. exulcerans.** Syphilitic onychia with ulceration. [G, 5.]—**S. sicca.** Syphilitic onychia with loss or deformity of the nails, and unattended with ulceration. [G, 5.]

**SYPHILOPEMPHIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{mf'}$ .  $\text{i}^2\text{s}(\text{es})$ . Gen., -*pemp'h'id'os (-idis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *πεμφίς*, a blister. See *PEMPHIGUS sypphiliticus*.—**S. fungosa.** The name given by Fuchs to a case of syphilitic pemphigus in an infant, in which the eruption occurred upon the buttocks, the region of the genitals, the thighs, the abdomen, and the throat, and was followed, after rupture of the bullae, by condylomatous growths. [G, 5.]—**S. vulgaris.** See *PEMPHIGUS sypphiliticus*.

**SYPHILOPEMPHIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{mf'}$ .  $\text{i}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., -*ig'os (-ig'is)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *πεμφίξ*, a blister. Fr., *s.* A syphilitic pustule. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYPHILOPHLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{f'li}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^6\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*phly's'eos (-oph'lysis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *φλύσις*, breaking out. See *Vesicular SYPHILODERM*.

**SYPHILOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-fob}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^3$ . From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *sypphilophobie*. Ger., *Sypphilophobie*. A morbid fear of having syphilis. [a, 18.] Cf. *SYPHILOMANIA* (2d def.).

**SYPHILOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-fi}(\text{fu}^6)\text{'ma}^3$ . Gen., -*phym'atos (-atis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *φύμα*, a growth. Syphiloma of the skin. [G.]—**S. circumscriptum.** Circumscribed gummy infiltration (tumor) of the skin. [G.]—**S. diffusum.** Diffuse syphilitic infiltration of the skin. [G, 5.]

**SYPHILOPSILOMA** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{ps-i}^2\text{l}(\text{el})\text{-om'atos}$ . Gen., -*om'atos (-atis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *ψιλός*, bare. See *ALOPECIA sypphilica*.

**SYPHILOPSYDRAX** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{ps'id}(\text{u}^6\text{d})\text{-ra}^3\text{xora}^3\text{x}$ . Gen., -*psyd'racos (-acis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *ψύδραξ*, a pimple. Ger., *Knötchensypphilid*. A lichenoid syphilitic eruption. [G, 5.] See *Miliary SYPHILODERM* and *Tubercular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. acutus.** See *Miliary SYPHILODERM*.—**S. circumscriptus.** See *Corymbiform papular SYPHILODERM*.—**S. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular SYPHILODERM*.

**SYPHILOSCLEROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-skle}^3\text{r}$ .  $\text{(sklar)om'atos}$ . Gen., -*om'atos (-atis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *σκληρώμα*, an induration. See *Sypilitic CHANCRE*.

**SYPHILOSE** (Fr.), n. Se-fe-loz. Of Mauriac, the assemblage of symptoms which belong to the tertiary stage of syphilis. [G, 93.] **S. cutanée** (Mauriac). Cutaneous syphilis of the tertiary stage, especially gummatous syphilodermata. [G, 93.]

**SYPHILOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{s'is}$ . Gen., -*os'eos (-is)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.). A syphilitic affection. [G.]—**S. of the hair** [Wilson]. See *TRICHOSYPHILIS*.

**SYPHON,** n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f'o}^2\text{n}$ . See *SIPHON*.

**SYPHONOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{f}(\text{su}^6\text{f})\text{-o}^2\text{n-om'atos}$ . Gen., -*om'atos (-atis)*. From *σφών*, a tube. See *SIPHONOMA*.

**SYRETON,** n. A malignant ulcer on the face or neck. [Paracelsus (H).]

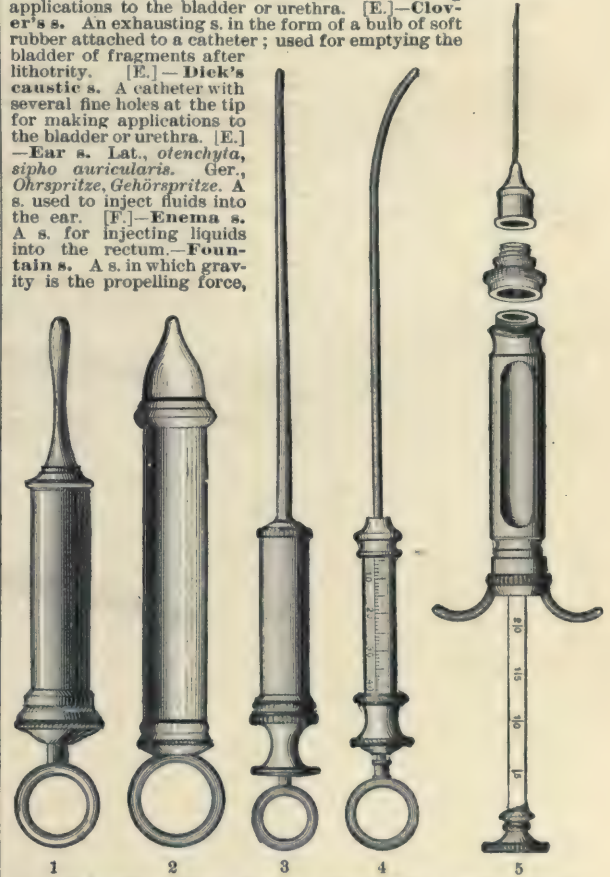
**SYRIGMOPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g-mo}(\text{mo}^3)\text{-fon'}$ .  $\text{i}^2\text{a}^3$ . From *σyrigμός*, a shrill piping sound, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *syrigmoophonie*. The state of having a whistling or piping voice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYRIGMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g'mu}^3\text{s(mu}^3\text{a)}$ . Gr., *σyrig-mus*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

**SYRINGA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g'a}^3$ . From *σῦριγξ*, a tube. Fr., *lilas*. Ger., *Lilak*. S. 1. Lilac, pipe-privet (or tree); a genus of shrubs forming, with *Schrebera* and *Forsythia*, a tribe (the *Syringaceae*) of the *Olacaceae*; also the genus *Philadelphus*. [a, 35.] 2. See *SYRINGE*.—**S. persica.** Ger., *blauer Hollland*. Persian lilac, a species having the properties of *S. vulgaris*. [a, 35.]—**S.**

**vulgaris.** Fr., *lilas commun*, *lilac*, *queue de renard des jardins*. Ger., *gemeiner Lilak*, *blauer* (oder *spanischer*) *Holler* (oder *Hol-lunder*, oder *Flieder*). Syrene, *Syringen*. Common lilac. The fruit capsules (formerly official as *semen lilac*) and the flowers have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic. The wood yields an oil resembling in odor oil of rosewood and oil of sandalwood. [a, 35.]

**SYRINGE,** n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r'i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}$ . Gr., *σῦριγξ*. Lat., *syrinx*, *sipho*, *siphunculus*. Fr., *siringue*. Ger., *Spritze*. An instrument consisting usually of a tube terminating in a small orifice and fitted with a piston by the action of which a liquid is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, cleansing wounds, and the like. [A, 301.]—**Blake's middle-ear s.** A s. used for washing out the middle ear, being introduced through a hole in the drum-head. It has a long, slender nozzle which can be bent to correspond to the curve of any external meatus. [F, 39.]—**Buttles's gonorrhoea s.** A hard-rubber s. with long tip and an arrangement over the nozzle for distending the urethra. [E.]—**Catheter s.** A combined catheter and s. for making applications to the bladder or urethra. [E.]—**Clover's s.** An exhausting s. in the form of a bulb of soft rubber attached to a catheter; used for emptying the bladder of fragments after lithotomy. [E.]—**Dieck's caustic s.** A catheter with several fine holes at the tip for making applications to the bladder or urethra. [E.]—**Ear s.** Lat., *otischylta*, *sipho auricularis*. Ger., *Ohrspritze*, *Gehörspritze*. A s. used to inject fluids into the ear. [F.]—**Enema s.** A s. for injecting liquids into the rectum.—**Fountain s.** A s. in which gravity is the propelling force,



1, a rectal syringe; 2, a urethral syringe; 3, a uterine syringe; 4, Bumstead's urethral syringe; 5, a hypodermic syringe.

an elevated rubber bag serving as a reservoir. [E.]—**Hypodermic s.** A small s. with a delicate nozzle terminating in a sharp point, for injecting medicines under the skin.—**Lacrymal s.** See *DACHRYO-SYRINX* (2d def.).—**Pravaz's s.** Ger., *Pravaz'sche Spritze*. A variety of hypodermic s. having externally a nut working on a thread cut about the piston, so that the contained liquid may be extruded drop by drop. [a, 34.]—**Ricord's s.** Fr., *siringue praprique*. A hard-rubber s. for vaginal injections. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**Van Buren's debris s.** A Davidson's s. with a hard-rubber bulbous tip perforated in many points, for removing debris from the bladder. [E.]—**Wheelock's reverse-flow s.** A s. with a cap over the nozzle to cause a reverse flow of the fluid; a variety of gonorrhoea s. [E.]

**SYRINGEAL,** adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g'e}^2\text{l}$ . Pertaining to the syring.

**SYRINGICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}(\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g})\text{'i}^2\text{k-u}^3\text{s(u}^3\text{s)}$ . See *FISTULOS*.

**SYRINGIN,** n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *syringine*. Ger., *S*. A glucoside,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{10} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , obtained from the bark of *Syringa vulgaris* and from *Ligustrum vulgare*. It has been used in malarial disease. [B, 270 (a, 384).]

**SYRINGITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}(\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g})\text{'f(e)ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., -*itis (-idis)*. From *σῦριγξ*, a tube. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYRINGO-ADENOME** (Ger.), n. pl.  $\text{Zu}^6\text{r-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g-o-a}^2\text{d-e}^2\text{n-om'}$ .  $\text{e}^2$ . See *HYDRADENOMES*.



**SYRINGOCYSTADENOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$  ( $\text{o}^6$ )  $\text{-si}^2\text{s}(\text{ku}^6\text{st})\text{-a}^2\text{d}(\text{a}^2\text{d})\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *σῦριξ*, a pipe, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *αδών*, a gland. Of Unna, a hydradenoma. [<sup>1</sup> Dtsch. med. Ztg., Nov. 4, 1889, p. 1023 (a, 24).]

**SYRINGOID**, adj.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}^2\text{id}$ . Lat., *syringoides* (from *σῦριξ*, a tube, and *είδος*, resemblance). See **FISTULOUS**.

**SYRINGOMENINGOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$  ( $\text{o}^6$ )  $\text{-me}^2\text{n}(\text{man})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$  ( $\text{o}^2$ )  $\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$ ; in Eng., *si<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-o-me<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'ea*. From *σῦριξ*, a tube, *μῆνις*, a membrane, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A meningocele presenting the characteristics of a syringo-myelecele. [a, 34.]

**SYRINGOMYELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$  ( $\text{o}^6$ )  $\text{-mi}(\text{mu}^6)\text{-el}(\text{e}^2\text{l})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *σῦριξ*, a fistula, and *μυελός*, marrow. Ger., *Syringomyelie*. See **MYELOSIRINGOMYELITIS**.

**SYRINGOMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$  ( $\text{o}^6$ )  $\text{-mi}(\text{mu}^6)\text{-el}(\text{e}^2\text{l})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. See **Excavating MYELITIS**.

**SYRINGOMYELOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$  ( $\text{o}^6$ )  $\text{-mi}(\text{mu}^6)\text{-el}(\text{e}^2\text{l})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$  ( $\text{o}^6$ )  $\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})$ ; in Eng., *si<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>-o-mi<sup>2</sup>-el<sup>2</sup>-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'ea*. From *σῦριξ*, a fistula, *μυελός*, marrow, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See **HYDROMYELOCELE** (1st def.).

**SYRINGOTOME**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}\text{-tom}$ . Gr., *σπριγγότομον*, *σπριγγότομος*. Lat., *syringotomus*, *syringotomum*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Syringotom*, *Fistelmesser*. A curved bistoury with a flexible probe point for the operation on fistula in ano. [E.]

**SYRINGOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}\text{-t'om-i}^2$ . Gr., *σπριγγότομία* (from *σῦριξ*, a fistula, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Lat., *syringotomia*. Fr., *syringotomie*. Ger., *Syringotomie*, *Fistelschnitt*. A cutting operation for fistula in ano. [E.]

**SYRINX** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{'i}^2\text{n}^2\text{x}$ . Gen., *-ing'os (-ing'is)*. Gr., *σῦριξ*. 1. A tube. 2. A fistula. 3. The lower larynx of birds, where the voice is formed. It is at the bottom of the trachea, where the bronchi bifurcate. [L, 12, 343.]

**SYRMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Su}^6\text{r}(\text{m})\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *sy'r'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *σῦρμα* (from *σῦρνω*, to drag). The faeces in dysentery; so called because they were thought to contain scrapings or particles of the inner coat of the intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYRMAEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Su}^6\text{r}(\text{m})\text{-e}(\text{a}^2\text{'e}^2)\text{-a}^2$ . Gr., *σπυμαία* (from *σπυμός*, vomiting). 1. The radish. Its juice, mixed with salt water, was used by the Egyptians as a purgative and emetic. 2. A purge. 3. A mixture of honey and suet. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

**SYRMAISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Su}^6\text{r}(\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{-iz}(\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{-mu}^6\text{s}$  ( $\text{mu}^6\text{s}$ ). Gr., *σπυμαϊσμός*. Fr., *sy'rmaïsme*. Of Hippocrates, catharsis or emesis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

**SYRO** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{'o}$ . See **SIRO**.

**SYRUP**, n.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}\text{-u}^2\text{p}$ . Lat., *syrupus*. Fr., *sirop*. Ger., *S. Sirop*. It., *sirippo*. Sp., *jarabe*. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar (saccharose) in water, forming a thick, ropy, transparent liquid of very sweet taste. See, also, **SYRUPUS**. 2. A class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of ordinary s. containing some medicinal principle in solution. [B.]—**Amussat's laxative s.** See **SIROP laxa-tif d'Amussat**.—**Brauner's s.** (Ger.). See **Syrupus LIQUIRITAE** and **MOLASSES**.—**Eaton's s.** See **Syrupus FERRI, quinae et strychnine phosphatum**.—**Gilbert's s.** See **SIROP Gilbert**.—**Hive's s.** See **Syrupus SCILLAE compositus**.—**Iodo-calcic s.** Fr., *sirop iodo-calcaire*. A s. containing soluble calcium phosphate and calcium iodide; employed in tuberculosis, scrofula, and rickets. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**Simple s.** See **SYRUPUS** (1st def.).

**SYRUPUS** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^6\text{r})\text{'u}^2\text{p}(\text{u}^2\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *sirop de sucre*, et *sirop de sucre à froid* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe simple* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar in water, containing 10 parts of water and 20 [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (1857 [U. S. Ph.], 1818 [Netherl. Ph.], 18 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1778 [Belg. Ph.], 164 [Hung. Ph.], 164 [Swiss Ph.], 16 [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) of sugar. The Fr. Cod. has two syrups: the *sirop de sucre*, prepared with 17 parts of sugar to 10 of water brought to a boil, and the *sirop de sucre à froid*, prepared with 18 parts of sugar to 10 of cold water. The Sp. Ph. also has two syrups, one containing 164 parts of sugar to 10 of hot water, the other 18 of sugar to 10 of cold water. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. A medicinal preparation containing enough sugar to give it the consistency of syrup.—**S. aceticus**. See **S. ACIDI ACETICI**.—**S. albus**. See **SYRUP** (1st def.).—**S. alcalinus**. A solution of 11 parts of potassium carbonate in 180 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anodynus**. A syrup made by treating 3 parts of the seeds of *Datura stramonium* with 36 of vinegar, straining, and adding 72 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antiscorbuticus**. Fr., *sirop antiscorbutique de Portal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe antiscorbutico* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by expressing and filtering the juice of 100 parts each of cochlearia-leaves and cress and 30 of horseradish, adding to 120 parts of this juice 500 of a mixture of 5 of calisaya-bark, 20 of gentian-root, and 10 of the root of *Rubia tinctoria*, macerating for 12 hours with 500 parts of water, expressing, filtering, dissolving in the whole 1,180 of sugar, and straining when cold [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 100 parts each of brook-lime, cochlearia, cress, and horseradish, 6 of orange-peel, and 1 part of cinnamon in 300 of stronger white wine, expressing, clarifying, straining, and for each 5 parts adding 8 of sugar [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating 3 parts of calisaya-bark, 12 of gentian-root, and 6 of the root of *Rubia tinctoria* in 340 of water, expressing, filtering, adding 8 parts of sugar for 5 of filtrate, straining, and adding 168 of compound syrup of cochlearia [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 620 parts of sugar in 345 of succus antiscorbuticus. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **S. ARMORACIE compositus**.—**S. antiscorbuticus jodatus** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de rábano yodado* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by adding to 1,000 parts of s. antiscorbuticus 14 part of iodine and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of potassium iodide [Swiss Ph.], or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of iodine and 1 of potassium iodide [Sp. Ph.] triturated with [Swiss Ph.] (dissolved in [Sp. Ph.]) a little water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aperiens com-**

**positus**. A preparation made by digesting 221 parts each of the purified juice of agrimony, *Cherophyllum sativum*, and *Pimpinella saxifraga* and the roots of iris, parsley, horseradish, and sulphurwort and 83 each of saffrafras and the roots of elecampane and sweet flag in 996 of vinegar of squill, distilling 332 parts, and adding a syrup made of the expressed liquid from the residue with 1,992 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperiens Pechii**. A preparation made by boiling 28 parts each of the berries of alkekenge and the roots of *Apium graveolens*, asparagus, elecampane, burdock, comfrey, swallowwort, fennel, iris, strawberry, licorice, polypodium, and common eryngo in enough water, and adding 11 parts each of the juice of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, chicory, fennel, fumitory, parsley, and licorice, 496 of vinegar of squill, and 1,328 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

—**S. aperitivus**. See **Syrupus de quinque RADICIBUS compositus** (under **RADIX**).—**S. aromaticus**. See **S. ARTEMISIE compositus**.

—**S. balsamicus (de Tolu)**. See **S. toluatanus**.—**S. benzoïnus**. A syrup made by digesting 250 grammes of benzoin with 1,000 of water for twelve hours, filtering, and adding twice as much white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. cardiaca**. A syrup made of 11 parts of cinnamon, 4 of cloves, 2 of ginger, 75 of rose-water, 240 of strong wine, and 540 of sugar. [B, 199 (a, 38).]—**S. chalybeatus**. A syrup of 664 parts each of vinous tincture of iron and simple syrup and 14 of alcoholic cinnamon-water; or of 15 of aperient tincture of iron and 360 of syrup of chicory. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. communis** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. compositus Laffecteur**. See under **Syrupus SASSAPARILLAE compositus**.—**S. copaivicus**. Fr., *sirop de baume de copahu*. Syrup of balsam of copaiba; made by mixing 3 parts of powdered gum arabic with enough water to form a mucilage, incorporating 12 parts of copaiba, and adding gradually 144 of syrup [Lipp. Disp., 1792]; or by stirring 1 part of tincture of copaiba into 24 parts of warm syrup [Frankf. Disp., 1791]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**S. cordialis**. A syrup made of 665 parts of Madeira wine, 1,320 of sugar, and 40 of cinnamon-water; or of 120 of sweet almonds, 45 of cinnamon, 900 of sugar, 360 of brandy, 720 of Madeira wine, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part each of musk and ambergris. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. **HIPPOCRAS**.—**S. Cuisinieri**. See **S. SASSAPARILLAE compositus**.—**S. cum monosulfure sodico**.

See **SiroP de monosulfure de sodium**.—**S. emeticus**. A syrup made by digesting 7 parts of powdered glass of antimony with 360 of white Rhine wine for three days at a gentle heat, adding 960 of white sugar, and boiling. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. emulsivus**. See **SIROP amygdalin** and **S. AMYGDALARUM**.—**S. fuscus**. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. guaiacinosus**. See **S. ACACLE**.—**S. hollandicus**. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. hordeatus**. See **SIROP amygdalin** and **S. AMYGDALARUM**.—**S. iodo-tannicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. A syrup made by dissolving 1 part of iodine in a little alcohol, and 4 parts of extract of rhatany in water, mixing the two, allowing the mixture to stand some days until it no longer turns starch-paste blue, filtering, bringing up to 170 parts by washing with water, and adding 330 of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. kermesinus**. A syrup made by macerating kermes with three times as much sugar and expressing; or by boiling together equal parts of kermes-juice and sugar; or by macerating  $\frac{1}{16}$  part of purified potassium carbonate, 28 parts of kermes, 166 of rose-water, and 111 each of water of lemon and water of cinnamon, and adding  $\frac{1}{16}$  part of alum and 664 parts of sugar; or by infusing over night 15 parts of cochineal and  $\frac{7}{8}$  part of purified potassium carbonate in 360 parts each of rose-water and cinnamon-water, and adding 960 of sugar and 360 of kermes-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. Lobelii**. See **SIROP érysimum composit**.—**S. longa vitæ**. A syrup made by macerating 61 parts of fresh iris-root, 30 of dried gentian-root, and 367 of white wine, expressing, and adding 1,000 of mercurialis-juice, 345 each of the juice of borage and ox-tongue, and 1,500 of white honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. magistralis** [Swiss Ph.]. A syrup consisting of 1 part of extractum ferri pomatum dissolved in 4 parts of alcoholic cinnamon-water, 20 of syrup of orange-peel, 50 of compound syrup of rhubarb, 24 of syrup, and 1 part of tincture of Chinese cinnamon. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. mannatus**. See **Syrupus SENNAE cum manna**.—**S. mastichinus**. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of mastic in 18 of water of mastic, straining, and adding 24 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. mineralis**. See **S. ACIDI SULPHURICI**.—**S. opiatius**. **S. opii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop d'opium* (ou *thébaïque*). Sp., *jarabe de extracto de opio* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made of extract of opium [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (dissolved in water [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Sp. Ph.], in strong wine [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]), mixed with syrup and evaporated, so that the preparation contains in 100 grammes about 20 centigrammes of extract of opium (1 gramme of the tincture [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or 2 grains of the wine [Netherl. Ph.]) (1 grain of the extract [Gr. Ph.]) to the oz. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'espèces pectorales* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by infusing 1,000 parts of species florum pectoralium in 12,000 of boiling water, expressing, filtering, adding to 10,000 parts of the product 3 of extract of opium dissolved in 500 of water of orange-flowers and 20,000 of sugar, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. pectoralis comitis Christiani**. A syrup made by boiling 14 grammes each of sarsaparilla, china-root, *Smilax aspera*, and guaiac, 21 of pearl barley, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of ivory- filings in 1,992 of water until reduced one half, and adding a handful each of violets, ox-tongue, roses, and borage, and 664 grammes of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. sacchari**. See **S. SCILLITICUS**. See **Syrupus SCILLAE**.—**S. simplex**. See **S. (1st def.)**.—**S. spleneticus**. A syrup made by boiling 60 parts each of the roots of *Apium graveolens*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, chicory, fennel, and parsley, the herbs of scolopendrium, cochlearia, water-cress, *Cherophyllum sativum*, and *Asperula odorata*, and the seeds of nettle and cress, 15 of the seeds of *Apium graveolens*, 22 of juniper, and 11 each of the roots of galangal and sweet flag in water enough to make 1,080, expressing, clarifying, adding 1,280 parts of white sugar, boiling, and adding 720 parts of a mixture made by boiling 90 parts of astacofell, 60 of cream of tartar, and 7 of hydrochloric acid in 720 of white Rhine wine. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. temperans**. A mixture of equal parts of syrup of lemon-juice and syrup of poppy. [A, 447 (a, 38).]—**S. thebaicus**. See **S.**



*opiatu*.—**S. toluatanus**. Fr., *sirop de baume de Tolu*. Sp., *jabe de bálsamo de tolu*. A syrup made by digesting 10 parts of balsam of Tolu in 250 of a solution of 162½ of sugar in 87½ of water at a temperature not higher than 82° C. straining when cold, and washing with water if necessary up to 250 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by boiling 10 parts of the balsam in 160 of water, filtering when cold, and adding 250 parts of sugar [Br. Ph.]; or by heating to a boil 60 parts of the tincture of balsam of Tolu with water enough to make 400 of filtrate and adding 800 of sugar [Dan. Ph.]. The extraction of the balsam is done by somewhat different methods and the proportion of sugar varies somewhat according to the other ph's. Some of the older ph's ordered dilute alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**S. Vanier** [Belg. Ph.]. A syrup made by mixing an emulsion of 50 parts each of cod-liver oil and water, 4 of oil of anise, 25 of powdered gum arabic, 15 of extractum Juglandis, 2½ of potassium iodide, and 50 of water with a solution of 300 parts of honey in 150 of syrup of yellow cinchona-bark and 404 of syrup, and reducing to 1,000 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. vitriolatus**. See **S. ACIDI SULPHURICI**.

**SYSEME** (Fr.), **SYSDOMIEN** (Fr.), n's. Se-zom, -zo-me-a-n². See SYNADELPHUS.

**SYSPASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(su⁶s)-paz(pa²s)/i²-a². Gr., *συσπασία*. See CONVULSION.

**SYSSARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(su⁶s)-sa²rk-os/i²s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). Gr., *συσσάρκωσις* (from *συνσάρκομαι*, to be grown over with flesh). Fr., *syssarcose*. Ger., *Syssarkose*, *Fleischbeinfügung*. That variety of articulation in which the bones are connected with each other by means of muscles (e. g., that of the scapula with the ribs).

**SYSTALSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(su⁶s)-ta²ls(ta²ls)/i²s. Gen., -als/eos (-is). From *συστάλλειν*, to draw together. See SYSTOLE.

**SYSTATIC**, adj. Si²s-ta²lt/i²k. Gr., *συστατικός*. Lat., *systaticus*. Fr., *systaticue*. Ger., *systaticisch*. See SYSTOLIC.

**SYSTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(su⁶s)-ta²s(ta²s)/i²s. Gen., -as/eos, *syss/as*. Gr., *συστάσις*. Consistence, density.

**SYSTEM**, n. Si²st-e²m. Gr., *σύστημα* (from *συνιστάειν*, to set together). Lat., *systema*. Fr., *système*. Ger., *S*. 1. A methodical arrangement of organisms, etc., according to their relationships. 2. A group or aggregation of organs or structures having special functions. [a. 35.] 3. The body as a whole. [B. 4.] 4. See METHOD.—**Adipose s.** A general term for all parts resembling adipose tissue and for the organs at first formed of it.—**Arterio-ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, that part of the sympathetic nervous s. that is distributed along and to the arteries. [a. 18.]—**Association s.** Of Meynert, a s. of association fibres. [a. 34.]—**Asymmetric s.** See *Triclinic s.*—**Axial-fibre s.** Of Spitzka, the bundles of nerve-fibres which belong to the lemniscus. [“Med. Record,” Oct. 18, 1884, p. 421 (I).]—**Balkens' (Ger.)**. See *Trabecular s.*—**Callosal s.** The s. of nerve-fibres in the corpus callosum which, according to Meynert and Arnold, unite symmetrical regions in the two hemispheres. [I, 3 (K).]—**Cellular s.** See *Fundamental s.*—**Central nervous s.** The brain and spinal cord. [L.]—**Commissural s.** See *Trabecular s.*—**Connective s. of the cerebellum.** Of Burdach, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum with the valve of Vieussens, which is included between them. [I, 31 (K).]—**Cortical s.** The bark or cortex of plants. [a. 35.]—**Cubic s.** See *Regular s.*—**Eingeweiidenervens' (Ger.)**. See *Sympathetic nervous s.*—**Epidermal s.** The group of tissues, consisting of the epidermis, hairs, etc., covering the framework and parenchyma of plants. Its cells are compactly arranged and their walls cutinized, thus adapting it to its protective function. [a. 35.]—**Extraspinal ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, the sympathetic nervous ganglia situated on each side of the spine. [a. 18.]—**Fascicular s., Fibro-vascular s.** The aggregation of fibro-vascular bundles (q. v.); the fibrous framework of a plant; in the leaf, the union of veins; in the stem and root, the tough resistant portion. [a. 35.]—**First association s.** The s. of associated fibres connecting the optic thalamus with the cortex cerebri. [a. 34.]—**First projection s.** Of Meynert, those tracts of nerve-fibres which extend between the great ganglionic masses of the brain and the convolutions. They include a portion or the whole of the corona radiata. [“Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.,” 1878, p. 405 (K).]—**Fundamental s.** The cellular s.; the group of tissues surrounding the fibro-vascular bundles of plants, forming pith, medullary rays, pulp of fruits and leaves, etc. Its function is assimilative. [a. 35.]—**Ganglionic nervous s.** See *Sympathetic nervous s.*—**Gastrovascular s.** A s. having both digestive and circulatory functions. [L.]—**Gefäss' des Fruchthofes (Ger.)**. The vessels in which the first circulation takes place in the embryo. [Kölliker (H.).]—**Goux s.** A s. of removing excreta by the use of a mixture of some vegetable or animal fibrous substance with a small proportion of iron or calcium sulphate pressed close on the bottom and sides of a tub or pail that is used to receive excreta. [a. 34.]—**Grosshirnrindenbrückens' (Ger.)**. A tract of nerve-fibres extending from the pons Varolii to the cortex cerebri. [I, 27 (K).]—**Haversian s.** A Haversian canal, together with its lamellae, lacunae, and canaliculi.—**Hemmungs' (Ger.)**. An inhibitory s. or group of nerves. [K. 16.]—**Hexagonal s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of four axes, three (the *secondary axes*) lying in the same plane and the fourth (the *principal axis*) at right angles to this. [B. 3.]—**Intermediary s.** The interolivary layer; of Flechsig, a longitudinal tract of nerve-fibres situated between the olivary bodies. It receives fibres from the termination of the fillet and from the postero-lateral columns, and is also connected with the corpus dentatum olivæ. [I, 1 (K).]—**Intraspinal ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, the ganglia on the posterior roots of the trifacial and spinal nerves. [a. 18.]—**Intravascular ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, that portion of the sympathetic nervous s. that is distributed to the tissues composing the viscera. [a. 18.]—**Ligneous s.** See *Fibro-vascular s.*—**Longitudinal associating s.** Of Spitzka, the longitudinal bundles of nerve-fibres in Meynert's classification which connect dissimilar regions in the same hemisphere of the brain. [K.]—**Lymph-canalicular s.** Ger., *Lymphcanälchens'*. Intercommunicating lymph cavities in

the connective tissue of organs continuous with the lymphatic capillaries. [L.]—**Middle s. of the fibræ arcuatae.** The ariform fibres connected with the corpus dentatum olivæ. They form its capsule, and then enter it, being connected, according to Meynert, with its nerve-cells. [I, 31 (K).]—**Monoclinic s., Monosymmetric s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three unequal axes, two (the *secondary axes*) being placed at right angles to each other, and one of them (the *orthodiagonal axis*) being also at right angles to the third (or *principal axis*), while the second (or *clinodiagonal axis*) forms an oblique angle with the latter. [B. 3.]—**Nervous s.** The brain, spinal cord, sympathetic nervous s., and nerves. [L.]—**Organic nervous s.** See *Sympathetic nervous s.*—**Projection s.** Of Meynert, the sensory nerve-fibres of the body which originate in the cerebral cortex, pass through the central tubular gray matter after converging to the crura cerebri, and finally again diverge as peripheral sensory nerves; so called because an image of the external world is considered as projected upon the cerebral cortex by the aid of this s. [I, 31 (K).]—**Also First projection s. and Second projection s.**—**Quadratic s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three axes at right angles to each other, the two secondary axes being of equal length, while the length of the principal axis is different. [B. 3.]—**Regular s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three equal axes at right angles to each other. [B. 3.]—**Rhombic s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three axes at right angles to each other, all of unequal length, one (the *principal axis*) being that along which the crystal tends mostly to develop, the others (the *secondary axes*) being denominated respectively *brachydiagonal* and *macrodiagonal*, according to their length. [B. 3.]—**Second projection s.** Of Meynert, those nerve-fibres which unite the cerebral ganglia with the central gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. [“Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.,” 1878, p. 405 (K).]—**Sexual s.** A botanical s. in which the genera are grouped in classes based on the number or arrangement of the stamens and pistils; especially the Linnæan s. [a. 35.]—**Spinal s. of nerves.** The nerves originating from the spinal cord in distinction with those having a cranial origin. [a. 34.]—**Subependymal mixed s.** Of Spitzka, a s. or column of nuclei (“cells”) which, beginning at the lower portion of the medulla oblongata, is continuous above with the common superior nucleus of the vagus and spinal accessory nerves and the substantia ferruginea, and finally with the superior nucleus of the trigemini. [“Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.,” Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Subependymal s., Subventricular motor s. of nuclei.** Of Spitzka, a chain of nuclei which begins with the hypoglossal nucleus and is prolonged along the side of the third ventricle to the infundibulum. [“Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.,” 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Superior s. of the fibræ arcuatae.** The upper bundles of arcuate fibres of the medulla oblongata. [I, 31 (K).]—**Sympathetic (nervous) s.** The sympathetic nerves and ganglia and the plexuses connected with them. [L.]—**Trabecular s. [Meynert], Transverse associating s. [Spitzka].** Ger., *Balkens'*. Those bundles of nerve-fibres (e. g., the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure) which connect similar regions of the opposite hemispheres of the brain. [I, 31 (K).]—**Triclinic s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three unequal axes, all obliquely inclined to each other, and denominated respectively *principal axis* and *secondary axes* (*macrodiagonal* and *brachydiagonal*) in the same way as in the rhombic s. [B. 3.]—**Vascular s.** 1. The s. of vessels concerned in the circulation of the blood. [a. 48.] 2. See *Fibro-vascular s.*

**SYSTEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(su⁶st)-em(am)/a². Gen., -em/atps (-atis). See **SYSTEM**.—**S. nervosum vegetativum.** See *Sympathetic (nervous) SYSTEM*.—**S. pontis Varolii.** See *BRÜCKENSYSTEM*.—**S. vite automaticæ** (senti vegetativæ). See *Sympathetic (nervous) SYSTEM*.

**SYSTEMATIC**, adj. Si²st-e²m-a²t/i²k. Lat., *systematicus*. Fr., *système*. Ger., *systematisch*. Pertaining to system; in accordance with system; methodical. [a. 35.]

**SYSTEMATOLOGY**, n. Si²st-e²m-a²t-i²o-lō-jī². Lat., *systematologia* (from *σύνταγμα*, a system, and *λόγος*, understanding). The science of classification; taxonomy. [a. 48.]

**SYSTÈME** (Fr.), n. Se-ste²m. See **SYSTEM**.—**Petit s. arci-forme.** Bundles of arching nerve-fibres which connect adjacent convolutions of the brain; best seen, according to Huguénin, in sections perpendicular to the axis of a convolution. [I, 28 (K).]

**SYSTEMIC**, adj. Si²st-e²m/i²k. Fr., *système*. Ger., *systemisch*. Pertaining to the organism as a whole. [a. 48.]

**SYSTOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(su⁶st)/o²-l(-ea). Gen., *syss/oles*. Gr., *συστολή* (from *συστάλλειν*, to draw together). Fr., *systole*. Ger., *S*. 1. Contraction, especially that of the walls of the heart, occurring alternately with their diastole. [K.] 2. See under **DIASTOLE** (3d def.).—**Aborted s., Abortive s.** Fr., *s. avortée*. Of F. Franck, a cardiac s. that does not produce an elevation of pressure in the aortic system. It may be caused by mitral regurgitation, leak of ventricular distention, or deficient energy. [a. 34.]—**Anticipated s.** Fr., *s. anticipée*. Of F. Franck, an aborted s. due to a deficient quantity of blood in the ventricle. [“Compt. rend. de l'Acad. des sci.,” 1877, lxxiv, p. 786 (a. 34).]—**Arterial s.** The retraction of the arterial wall just subsequent to the cardiac s. [a. 34.]—**Auricular s.** Ger., *Vorhofss'*. The contraction of the auricles of the heart. [K.]—**Sphygmo-s.** The expansion of the pulse corresponding to the s. of the heart, as represented graphically by the sphygmograph. [B; K, 3.]—**Ventricular s.** The s. of the ventricles. [a. 34.]

**SYSTOLIC**, adj. Si²st-o²t/i²k. Lat., *systolicus*. Fr., *systolique*, *systolaire*. Ger., *systolisch*. Pertaining to the systole. [K.]

**SYSTOLOMETER**, n. Si²st-o²t-i²o-lō-m(e²t)-u²r. From *συστολή*, systole, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of W. Whitla, a small saucer-shaped metal disc, ½ inch in diameter, from the concave surface of



which arises a hollow stem that receives a fine silver wire which may be held in place by a thumb-screw. The end of the wire is bent at an angle and tipped with a bead. The warmed convex side of the disc is attached over the region of the apex-beat of the heart by means of a plaster. The wire records the systole, and, tapping against a stethoscope, gives a systolic sound. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Mar. 10, 1888, p. 277 (a, 34).]

**SYSTREMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2s(su^s)tro^2m^a$ . Gen., *trem-matos (-atis)*. Gr., *σύστημα* (from *σύνθεσις*, to twist up). 1. A glomerule; a convolution. 2. Cramp. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYSTROPHE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Si^2s(su^s)tro^2f-e(a)$ . Gen., *systrôphes*. Gr., *σύστροφῃς*. A sprain; also the resulting inflammation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SYZYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Si^2z(su^2z)j^2j(u^2g)/i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *σύνζυγος*, yoked (from *σύν*, with, and *ζεύγναι*, to yoke). Fr., *syzygion*. Ger., *Mützenblume*. 1. A genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, regarded by some as a section of *Eugenia*. [a, 35.] 2. Conjunction of organisms in pairs, without fusion of substance. [L, 121.]—*S. bel-luta*. A Malabar tree with aromatic leaves which are used for diarrhoea and in baths for rheumatism. [a, 35.]—*S. caryophyl-læum*. Ger., *gewürzreiche Mützenblume*. A Ceylon species. The mildly aromatic and astringent bark, East Indian clove-bark, formerly known in Europe as *cassia caryophyllata* seu *cortex cassie caryophyllate*, is used as a spice and as a medicine. [a, 35.]—*S. caryophyllifolium*. Ger., *nelkenbaumblättrige Mützenblume*. An East Indian species. The astringent, bitterish, aromatic bark is used in fevers and in abdominal diseases. The berries are of the shape and taste of olives. [a, 35.]—*S. guineense*. A species used in Senegal for rheumatism. The ripe fruits are edible. [a, 35.]—

**TABAC** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2b-a^2k$ . 1. The genus *Nicotiana*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **TABACUM**.—**Acéfolé de t.** See **Acetum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Éléfolé de t.** See **Oleum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Éthérolé de t.** See **Tinctura NICOTIANÆ ætherea**.—**Extrait de t.** See **Ex-tractum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Grand t.** See **NICOTIANA tabacum**.—**Huile de t.** See **Oleum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Hydrolé de t.** See **Infusum de t.** See **Infusum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Lavement de t.** See **Enema TABACI**.—**Enolé de t.** See **Vinum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Oxéolé de t.** See **Acetum NICOTIANÆ**.—**Oxymel de t.** See **Oxymel NICOTIANÆ**.—**Petit t.** See **NICOTIANA rustica**.—**Sirap de t.** See **Syrupus NICOTIANÆ**.—**T. de montagne, T. des Savoyards, T. des Vosges.** The *Arnica montana*. [a, 35.]—**Teinture éthérée de t.** See **Tinc-tura NICOTIANÆ ætherea**.—**Vin de t.** See **Vinum NICOTIANÆ**.

**TABACIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^2b-a^2s/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide tabacique*. Ger., *Tabaksäure*. A substance obtained from tobacco-leaves, formerly considered a dibasic organic acid, but now known to be a mixture of malic and citric acids. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**TABACOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-a^2k(a^2k)-os/i^2a$ . Gen., *-os-eos (-is)*. From *tabacum*, tobacco. Infiltration of a part or region with tobacco-dust. [a, 34.]—**T. pulmonis, T. pulmonum**. Pul-monary atrophy caused by the inhalation of tobacco-dust. [a, 34.]

**TABACUM** [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n.  $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-a^2k(a^2k)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . Fr., *nicotiane, tabac* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tabak, Tabakblät-ter* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *nicotiana* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Enema tabaci**. Fr., *lavement de tabac*. Ger., *Tabakklystier*. Sp., *clister de tabaco* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating tobacco-leaves with 175 times as much boiling water for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour [Br. Ph.] (with 64 times as much boiling water for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour [Finn. Ph.], with 240 times as much boiling water for 1 hour [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TABAGISME** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2b-a^2zhez-m$ . Chronic tobacco poi-soning. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," June 23, 1885, p. 1053.]

**TABAK** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^2b-a^2k$ . 1. The genus *Nicotiana*. 2. To-bacco-leaves. [a, 35.]—**T'lunge**. See **TABACOSIS pulmonum**.—**T'-vergiftung**. See **NICOTINISM**.

**TABANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-an(a^2n)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . A genus of blood-sucking *Diptera*. [a, 48.]—**T. bovinus**. See **CÆSTRUS bovis**.

**TABASHEER**, n.  $Ta^2b-a^2sher$ . Said to be from Sans., *tavak-shiri*, cow's milk. Written also *tabashir, tabaxir, and tabaschir*. Fr., *tabashir*. Ger., *Tabascheer*. A bluish-white substance found in the fruits of various species of the *Bambuseæ*. It consists of silica and small quantities of lime, potash, and vegetable matter. It is reputed astringent and tonic, and is used medicinally. [a, 35.]

**TABATIÈRE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2b-a^2t-e^2r$ . A snuff-box. [a, 14.]—**T. anatomique**. See **FOVEOLA radialis**.

**TABEFACTIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-e^2-fa^2k(fa^2k)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$ . Gen., *-on/-is*. From *tabefacere*, to melt. See **CHANCE** (1st def.).

**TABELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-e^2-l^2a^2$ . Dim. of *tabula*, a board. See **TABLET**.—**Tabellæ carbonaceæ**. Fr., *tablettes de charbon*. Sp., *tabletas de carbón*. Lozenges of 600 parts of purified charcoal with 2,382 of sugar, 18 of tragacanth, and enough water [Belg. Ph.] (with 600 of sugar and 150 of tragacanth mucilage [Fr. Cod.], with 1,720 of sugar and enough tragacanth mucilage [Sp. Ph.]). The Belg. lozenges contain 20 centigrammes each, the Fr. 50 centigrammes each, and the Sp. 80 centigrammes each of char-coal. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tabellæ manus Christi**. See **CONSERVA ROSARUM sicca**.—**Tabellæ martiales** (seu *restaurantes*). Lozenges consisting of 30 parts of iron-filings with 5 of cinnamon, 180 of sugar, and 120 of water, or with 7½ of cinnamon and about 306 of sugar, each containing 12 centigrammes of iron; or of 28 parts

*S. jambolanum*. Fr., *myrte pédonculé*. Jambolan tree, Java plum; a species identified by some with *S. caryophyllifolium*. The root-bark is used as an astringent, the bark of the stem and branches in aphthæ, and the austere, acidulous berries in gargles and in pre-paring an astringent and stomachic syrup. The bark and the seed (called in India *jambou*, or *jambol*) have been used in diabetes. [a, 35.]—*S. zeylanicum*. An edible-fruited Ceylon tree. The leaves, which have a pleasant, aromatic, somewhat astringent taste, are used in syphilis. [a, 35.] Cf. **MARANDA**.

**SZALATHNYA**, n. A place in Sohl County, Hungary, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**SZCZAWNICA**, n. A place in Austrian Galicia where there are saline springs, with bathing and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SZKLENO**, n. A place in Bars County, Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

**SZLIACS**, n. A place in Zolyom County, Hungary, where there are warm gaseous, ferruginous, alkaline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SZOBRANCZ**, n. A place in Ungh County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**SZOLYMA**, n. A place in Marmaros County, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**SZOLYVA**, n. A place in Bereg County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**SZULIN**, n. A place in Zips County, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

## T

of iron-filings with 7 of cinnamon and 332 of sugar, or with 3½ of cinnamon, 133 of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage, each containing 9 centigrammes of iron; or of 32 parts each of iron-filings and cinnamon-water, 8 of powdered cinnamon, 4 of tragacanth, and 324 of sugar, each containing 5 centigrammes of iron; or of 19 parts of iron-filings, 6 of cinnamon, 180 of sugar, 30 of sweet almonds, and 2 each of cardamom and orange-peel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tabellæ rosate**. See **CONSERVA ROSARUM sicca**.

**TABERNÆMONTANA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-u^2rn(e^2rn)-e(a^2e^2)-mo^2nt-an(a^2n)/a^2$ . From *Tabernæmontanus*, a German botanist. Fr., *taberne, tabernæmontane*. A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees and shrubs. The *Tabernæmontanæ* are a tribe of the *Apocynæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. alba**. Fr., *bois laiteux*. A West Indian species. The bark is used like that of *T. citrifolia*. [a, 35.]—**T. angustifolia**. A plant growing in South Carolina and Georgia. The root and bark are said to be antidiysenteric. [a, 35.]—**T. citrifolia**. Fr., *bois de lait* (ou *laiteux franc*), *taberne à feuilles de citronnier*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a West Indian tree with a caustic, poisonous juice. The bitter bark is used as a tonic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic, and the leaves are reputed vulnerary and febrifuge. [a, 35.] 2. Of Jacquin, see *T. alba*.—**T. coronaria**. Adam's apple, East Indian rose-bay, wax-flower plant. The juice is used in ophthalmia and skin diseases, and the root-bark as an anthelmintic and in odontalgia. [a, 35.]—**T. crispa**. An East Indian species. The acrid juice of the root-bark is used in diarrhoea and as an application to abscesses. [a, 35.]—**T. dichotoma**. Ger., *Evaupfelbaum*. A tree of Ceylon. Its fruit is poisonous. [a, 35.]—**T. mauritiana**. A shrub with a poisonous milky sap. ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 242.]—**T. orientalis**. See *T. crispa*.—**T. persicariæfolia**. An Isle-of-France species. The juice is considered poisonous. [a, 35.]—**T. semperflorens**. A species found in the Philippine Islands; used in dysentery and for the stings of venomous reptiles. [a, 35.]—**T. utilis**. Fr., *arbre à lait*. Ger., *Milchbaum*. The *hya-hya* (or cow-tree) of British Guiana. The stem yields a sweet, milky juice, highly esteemed as food, though containing some caoutchouc. The bark is used medicinally. [a, 35.]

**TABES** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tab(ta^2b)/ez(as)$ . Gen., *tab'is*. Gr., *φθίσις*. Fr., f. Ger., *Auszehrung*. 1. A wasting away, especially atrophy of the muscles; also t. dorsalis. [D.] 2. In botany, a wasting, a gradual decay of the powers of growth. [a, 35.]—**Painful t.** See **Abortive locomotor ATAXIA**.—**T. anglica**. Of De Garrencières, pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]—**T. atactica, T. ataxique** (Fr.). See **Locomotor ATAXIA**.—**T. cerebellaris**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebellar symptoms. [a, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. cerebri**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebral symptoms. [a, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. cervicalis**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis affecting the cervical segment of the cord. [a, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. combiné** (Fr.). Syn. f. *atizo-spasmodique, sclérose postéro-latérale de la moëlle*. Sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. [Grasset, "Arch. de neurol.," July, 1886, p. 27.]—**T. coxaria**. Tuberculous coxitis. [a, 34.]—**T. diabetica**. See **DIABETOPHTHISIS**.—**T. dolorosa**. See **Abortive locomotor ATAXIA**.—**T. dorsalis, T. dorsanalis**. Ger., *Rückenmarkszehrung, Darrsucht, Rückendarrre*. Consumption of the spinal cord (see **Locomotor ATAXIA**); so called from the peculiar lesion in the posterior columns. [D.]—**T. dorsalis cervicalis**. See *T. cervicalis*.—**T. dorsalis illusoria**. A condition more or less completely simulating locomotor ataxia; acquired through fear of the disease, but not dependent on an anatomical lesion. [Knowlalewsky, "Ctbl. f. Nervenheilk.," 1885, No. 15; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 15; "Irrtenfreund," 1886, No. 7, p. 108.]—**T. dorsalis spasmodica**. See **Spasmodic spinal PARALYSIS**.—**T. fruste** (Fr.). A variety of locomotor ataxia which



may remain without change until death, or may develop into the ordinary form of locomotor ataxia. [Rummo, "Union méd.," June 5, 1884, p. 986 (D).]—**T. hæmorrhoidalis.** Neurasthenia with tabetic symptoms caused by hæmorrhoids. [a, 34.]—**T. incipiens.** The first stage of *t. dorsualis*. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**T. lactea.** An impairment of the general health resulting from an excessive or too prolonged secretion of milk. [L, 1.]—**T. lumbaris.** Of Remak, posterior sclerosis of the lumbar segment of the spinal cord. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. mesenterica.** *T. meseraica.* See *PTHTISIS meseraica*.—**T. moter** (Fr.). Of Dierret, *t.* caused by inflammation of the cerebral motor centres. [Lyon méd., June 12, 1887, p. 208 (a, 34).]—**T. neurasthenica.** See *NEURASTHENIA*.—**T. oculaire** (Fr.). *T. dorsualis* affecting especially the functions of the eye, amblyopia, ptosis, diplopia, lagophthalmia, nystagmus, etc., being developed. [a, 18.]—**T. peripherica.** See *PERIPHERIC NEUROTABES*.—**T. pulmonalis.** See *PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS*.—**T. purulenta.** See *ARTHROPOYOSIS*.—**T. salivalls.** Marasmus associated with and attributed to salivation. [a, 34.]—**T. saturnina.** The general marasmus caused by saturnism. [a, 34.]—**T. scrofulosa.** See *T. meseraica*.—**T. spasmodica.** See *SPASMODIC SPINAL PARALYSIS*.—**T. ulcerosa.** See *APOTEMATOPHTHISIS*.—**T. urinalis.** See *DIABETES mellitus*.

**TABESCENT**, adj. *Ta²b-e²s's'nt.* Lat., *tabescens* (from *tabescere*, to melt gradually). Ger., *verkümmern*. In botany, wasting; affected with *tabes*. [a, 35.]

**TABETIC**, adj. *Ta²b-e²t'ik.* Lat., *tabeticus*. Fr., *tabétique*. Ger., *tabetisch*, *abzehrnd*. Pertaining to or affected with *tabes dorsualis*; as a n. (Ger., *Tabetiker*, *Tabiker*), a person so affected.

**TABIANO** (It., n. *Ta²b-e-a²n'o.* A place in Parma, Italy, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TABID**, adj. *Ta²b'id.* Lat., *tabidus*. Fr., *tabide*. Pertaining to or affected with *tabes*. [a, 48.]

**TABIFIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *Ta²b-e-fek.* Causing or inducing *tabes*. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**TABIKER** (Ger.), n. *Ta²b-ek'e²r.* See *TABETIC*.

**TABITUDO** (Lat., n. f. *Ta²b(ta²b)-i²-ud²(ud)'o.* Gen., *-ud'inis*. From *tabidus*, melting. The condition of being *tabetic*. [a, 48.]

**TABLE**, n. *Ta²b'l.* Gr., *τράπεζα*, *trápeza*. Lat., *tabula*. Fr., *t. Ger. Tisch, Tafel.* A flat-topped article of furniture; a structure resembling a *t.* or its flat top. [a, 48.]—**Bed-t.** Of Isaacs, a *t.* fixed to the frame of an ordinary bedstead, so as to be folded away beneath it when necessary. [Lancet, 1872, l. p. 764.]—**Inner t.** (of the cranial wall). The inner solid osseous part of the bones of the cranial wall. [C.]—**Operating t.** A chair or *t.* used in surgical operations. [E.]—**Outer t.** (of the cranial wall). The outer solid osseous portion of the bones of the walls of the cranium. [C.]—**T's of the skull.** The condensed inner and outer layers of the cranial bone which include the diploe. [L.]—**Vitreous t.** of the skull. See *Inner t.* (of the cranial wall).

**TABLET**, n. pl. *Ta²b'le²t.* Lat., *tabella*, *trochiscus*, *tabula*, *pastillus*. Fr., *tablette*. Ger., *Täfelchen*. Sp., *tableta*, *troscico*. A lozenge having for its basis finely powdered sugar brought to the proper consistence with the aid of mucilage. The Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Russ. Ph. sometimes order chocolate as a basis. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *LOZENGE*, *PASTILLE*, and *TROCHE*.

**TABLETTE** (Fr.), n. *Ta²b'le²t.* See *TABLET*.—**T's antichlorotiques.** See *TABELLE martiales*.—**T's antimonialles.** See *TROCHISCI stibiat*.—**T's antipériodiques.** See *MORSULI chinati*.—**T's chalybées.** See *TABELLE martiales*.—**T's de Kunkel.** See *TROCHISCI stibiat*.—**T's de santoline.** See *Pastilli* (seu *trochisci*) *SANTONINI*.—**T's de tribus.** See *SACCHARUM nitratum*.—**T's de Tronchin** (Swiss Ph.). Lozenges containing each 4 milligrammes of extract of opium and 8 of kermes mineral, and made from a mass consisting of 2 grammes of extract of opium, 4 each of kermes mineral and anise, 8 of licorice-juce, 30 of gum arabic, 10 of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 125 of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Tronchin's anticatarrrhal LOZENGES*.—**T's gommoses kermatisées.** See *Tronchin's anticatarrrhal LOZENGES*.—**T's impériales.** See *MORSULI imperatoris*.—**T's pectorales.** See *Tabelle sulphuree*.—**T's vermifuges.** 1. Lozenges consisting of 14 parts of santonium, 7 of myrrh, 166 of sugar, and enough mucilage; or of 15 parts each of santonium and Corsican moss, 11 of aethiops mineral, 7 of cinnamon, 2 of jalap resin, and 210 of sugar. 2. Lozenges consisting of 7 parts of calomel, 4 each of santonium, burned stag's horn, and Caroline thistle, 2 of diacrydium sulphuratum, 30 of sugar, 3 part of cinnamon, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**TABLIER** (Fr.), n. *Ta²b'le-a.* See *APRON*.—**T. des Hottentotes.** See *Pudendal APRON*.—**T. élastique.** See *TUNICA abdominalis*.

**TABLOID**, n. *Ta²b'loid.* A tablet. [B.]

**TABOURET** (Fr.), n. *Ta²-bu-ra.* See *THLAPSI*.

**TABULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ta²b(ta²b)-u²(u²)-a².* See *TABLE* and *TABLET*. [a, 17.]—**Tabulae cranii.** The tables of the skull.

**TABULAR**, adj. *Ta²b'u²l-a²r.* From *tabula*, a board. Resembling a table. [a, 48.]

**TABULET**, n. *Ta²b'u²l-e²t.* A lozenge or troche. [B, 117.]

**TABUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ta²b(ta²b)-u²m(u²)m.* From *tabes*, a wasting away. See *ICHOR* (3d def.) and *SANIES*.

**TAC** (Fr.), n. *Ta²k.* An old name for influenza. [Rev. de thérap., Mar., 1892, p. 117 (a, 50).]

**TACAMAHAC**, n. *Ta²k(a²m-a²-ha²k.* Lat., *tacamahaca*, Fr., *tacamahaca*, *tacamahaque*, *tacamahaca*. Ger., *Takamahak*, *Takamahakarz*, *Tak* and *Tak*, *Schwermetallzinn*. 1. Any one of various bitter balsamic resins, especially American *t.* (1st def.) and East Indian *t.*, analogous to the turpentine in properties; formerly much used, but now only as a constituent of plasters and ointments.

[a, 35.] 2. See *North American t.*—*American t.* 1. A product of *Bursera tomentosa* or (according to some) of *Icica heptaphylla* and *Icica tacamahaca*. It occurs in light-yellowish or reddish-brown brittle pieces, irregularly shaped, varying in size from that of a mustard-seed to two inches in diameter, and often covered with powder. It consists of a resin and a small proportion of a volatile oil. [a, 35.] 2. See *West Indian t.* (2d def.). 3. See *North American t.*—*Bourbon t.* A soft, dark-green oleoresin said to be derived from *Calophyllum tacamahaca*; not now known to commerce. [a, 35.]—*East Indian t.* Lat., *tacamahaca orientalis* (seu *ostindica*, seu in *testis*, seu *sublimis*). Ger., *ostindisches Takamahak*, *Takamahak in Schalen*. A rather soft, yellowish or greenish variety, occurring rarely in commerce in gourd-shells covered with rush-leaves. It is ascribed to *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [a, 35.]—*North American t.* Lat., *tacamahaca communis* (seu *vulgaris*), *balsamum Focot* (seu *populi*). Ger., *nordamerikanisches Takamahak*. The balsamic resin obtained from the buds of *Populus balsamifera*. [a, 35.]—*West Indian t.* 1. See *American t.* (1st def.). 2. The resinous balsam of *Calophyllum calaba*. [a, 35.]

**TACAMAHACA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ta²k-a²m-a²-ha²k/a².* 1. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Populus*. 2. See *TACAMAHAC*.—**Emplastrum tacamahace.** Sp., *emplastro de tacamaca* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of white wax, 4 of turpentine, and 8 of American *tacamahac* (1st def.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gummi t.**, **Resina t.** See *TACAMAHAC*.—**T. communis.** See *North American TACAMAHAC* and *AMERICAN TACAMAHAC* (1st def.).—**T. caragana.** See *CARAÑA*.—**T. in testis.** See *East Indian TACAMAHAC*.—**T. occidentalis.** See *West Indian TACAMAHAC*.—**T. orientalis.** See *East Indian TACAMAHAC*.—**T. (résine)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *tacamaca*, *tacamaca oficial* 6 *rojiza* [Sp. Ph.]. See *American TACAMAHAC* (1st def.).—**T. vulgaris.** See *North American TACAMAHAC* (1st def.).

**TACAMAHACQUE** (Fr.), **TACAMAQUE** (Fr.), n's. *Ta²-ka²-ma²-ak*, *ma²k.* See *TACAMAHAC*.—**Faux-t.** The *Calophyllum calaba*. [a, 35.]—**T. terreus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *TACAMAHACA (résine)*.

**TACCA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ta²k(ta²k)/ka².* Fr., *t.* A genus of herbs, of the *Taccaceæ*, which are an order of monocotyledons closely related to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. oceanica.** A Sandwich-Islands species furnishing Tahiti arrow-root. [a, 35.]—**T. palmata.** A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The tubers furnish a nourishing farina inferior to that of *T. pinnatifida*. [a, 35.]—**T. pinnatifida.** Fr., *t. pinnatifide*. Otaheite salep-plant, pi-plant; a species cultivated in the Oceanic Islands. Its tubers yield a variety of arrow-root especially suitable to cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]

**TACHE** (Fr.), n. *Ta²sh.* See *MACULA* and *SPOT*.—**Meningeal t's.** See *Cerebral MACULÆ*.—**T. acoustique.** *T. auditive.* See *MACULA acustica*.—**T. aveugle.** See *Optic disc*.—**T's ardoisées.** See *MACULÆ cæruleæ*.—**T's bleuâtres.** See *PELOMA typhosum*.—**T's bleues.** See *MACULÆ caruleæ*.—**T. café au lait.** See *NEVUS*.—**T. brune.** See *LOCUS niger*.—**T. congéniale.** *T. congenitale.* See *NEVUS*.—**T. criblée.** See *MACULA cribrosa*.—**T. de brûlure.** See *Ephelis ab igne*.—**T. de feu.** See *NEVUS flammeus*.—**T's de grossesse.** See *CHLOASMA gravidarum*.—**T. de la cornée.** See *MACULA corneæ*.—**T's de lait.** See *STROPHULUS*.—**T. de Mariotte.** See *Optic disc*.—**T's de mort.** See *MACULA maculosa*.—**T. de naissance.** See *NEVUS*.—**T's de rousseur.** See *LENTIGO*.—**T. embryonnaire.** Of Coste, the embryonic area.—**T. germinative.** See *Germinal spot*.—**T. hémorrhagique.** See *NEVUS*.—**T's hépatiques.** See *MACULÆ hepaticæ*.—**T. jaune.** See *MACULA lutea*.—**T's laitueuses.** 1. See *Lymphangial nodules*. 2. Of Ranvier, the white spots found in the omentum of new-born rabbits, composed of groups of hematopoietic cells. [K, 17.] Cf. *Milk spot*.—**T's lenticulaires.** See *MACULÆ lenticulares* (2d def.).—**T's médico-légales.** See *MACULÆ medicæ forensis*.—**T. mélanienne.** See *NEVUS* and cf. *MACULA nigra*.—**T's méningitiques.** See *Cerebral MACULÆ*.—**T. motrice.** See *Motorial-nerve end-plate*.—**T. noirâtre.** *T. noire.* See *LOCUS niger*.—**T's ombrées.** See *MACULÆ caruleæ*.—**T. pigmentaire.** See *NEVUS pigmentosus*.—**T's polaires.** See *Ectrusion globule*.—**T's rosées (lenticulaires).** *T. rouges.* See *ROSOLIA typhosa*.—**T. rudimentaire.** Of Bizot, a superficial yellow spot symptomatic of a beginning atheromatous arterial degeneration. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**T. sanguine.** See *NEVUS*.—**T. spermatique.** A spot or stain of semen on clothing, etc. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**T's syphilitiques.** A pigmentary syphiloderm. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**T. vasculaire.** *T. vineuse.* See *NEVUS flammeus*.

**TACHETÉ** (Fr.), adj. *Ta²sh-ta.* Spotted, macular.

**TACHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ta²k(ta²ch²)/t²-a².* Fr., *tachie*, *tachi*. A genus of the *Gentianaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. guianensis.** A shrub of Guiana and the Rio Negro. The root is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]

**TACHISTOSCOPE**, n. *Ta²k-i²st'o-skop.* From *τάχιστος*, most swift, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Volkman, a sort of stereoscope in which a falling lid or diaphragm opens for a moment one or both of the holes through which the observer looks. [F.]

**TACHOMETER**, n. *Ta²k-o²m'e²t-u²r.* From *τάχος*, swift, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *HEMOTACHOMETER*.

**TACHYCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ta²k(ta²ch²)-i²(u²)-ka²rd'i²-a².* From *τάχος*, quick, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *Tachycardie*. Ger., *Tachycardie*. Abnormally rapid action of the heart; especially the over-action of the heart observed during digestion or as the result of dyspepsia, etc. [Ott, "Wien, med. Woch.," Apr. 15, 1882.]—**Essential paroxysmal t.** Fr., *tachycardie essentielle paroxysmale*. Of Bouvet, *t.* due to a functional perturbation of cardiac innervation, and occurring in attacks of longer or shorter duration, the function of the heart becoming normal during the intervals between the attacks. [Rev. de méd., ix, 1889, p. 753 (a, 34).]—**Paroxysmal t.** *T.* occurring at intervals; it may be due to reflex irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. strumosa exophthalmica** [Lebert]. See *Exophthalmic goitre*.



**TACHYCARDIE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^3$ -ke-ka<sup>3</sup>-r-de. See TACHYCARDIA.  
—**T. atropinique**. Tachycardia due to the action of atropine. [a, 18.]—**T. fébrile**. Tachycardia with fever. [a, 18.]

**TACHYGRAPH**, n.  $Ta^2k/i^2$ -gra<sup>3</sup>f. From  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , swift, and  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\upsilon$ , to write. See HEMOTACHOMETER.

**TACHYIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2k(ta^2k)-i^2(u^6)-i^2(e)-a^2t(a^2t)-ri-$ (re)<sup>3</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , swift, and  $i\alpha\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , medical treatment. Fr., *tachyiatric*. The art of healing speedily. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TACHYPHRASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2k(ta^2ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-fraz(fra^3)s^2$ - $i^2a^3$ . From  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , rapid, and  $\phi\rho\alpha\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ , speech. Ger., *Poltem* (2d def.), *Brudeln* (2d def.), *Tachyphrasie*. 1. Great rapidity of speech; observed in some forms of mental disease. [a, 34.] Cf. PARAPHRASIA *præceps*. 2. Very rapid, stammering speech. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

**TACHYPNEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2k(ta^2ch^2)-i^2p(u^6p)-ne^3$ (no<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. From  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , swift, and  $\pi\nu\omicron\iota\alpha$ , breath. Fr., *tachypnée*. Ger., *Tachypnoë*. Abnormally rapid respiration.

**TACHYTHANATOUS**, adj.  $Ta^2k-i^2$ -tha<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>3</sup>s. Gr.,  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon$ - $\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$  from  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , swift, and  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , death. Lat., *tachythanatus*. Fr., *tachythanate*. 1. Of Hippocrates, killing quickly. 2. Dying suddenly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TACHYTOMY**, n.  $Ta^2k-i^2$ -t<sup>2</sup>om-i<sup>2</sup>. From  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , swift, and  $\tau\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon$ , a cutting. The art of operating quickly. [E, 6.]

**TACON** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^3$ -ko<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A parasitic disease of the *Crocus sativus* in which the bulb is converted into a blackish powder; also a disease of the vine, produced, according to De Bary, by the mycelium of *Sphaeceloma ampelinum* attacking the tissues. [a, 35.]

**TACT** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^3$ kt. See TOUCH.—**T. médicale**. Instinctive ability to judge of the character of a disease and the means of attacking it. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

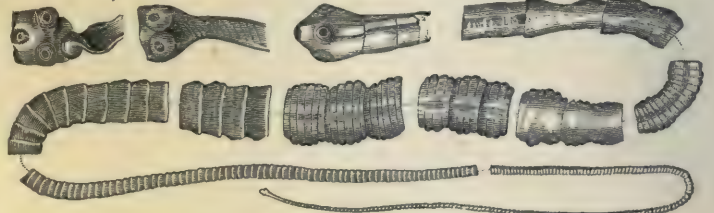
**TACTILE**, adj.  $Ta^2kt/i^2$ . Gr.,  $\alpha\tau\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ . Lat., *tactilis* (from *tangere*, to touch). Fr., *t.*, *tangible*. Ger., *fühlbar*, *empfindbar*. Pertaining to the sense of touch. [L, 343.]

**TACTUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ta^2kt(ta^2kt)/u^3s$ . Gen., *tactus*. From *tangere*, to touch. See TOUCH.

**TÆDIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ted^3$ ( $ta^3e^2d$ )- $i^2u^3m(u^4m)$ . From *tædet*, it wearies me. Ger., *Ekel*, *Ueberdruß*. Weariness, loathing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. vitæ**. The condition of being weary of life (a symptom of insanity). [a, 48.]

**TENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ten^3$ ( $ta^3e^2n$ )- $i^2a^3$ . Gr.,  $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}$  (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Leisten*, *Leiste* (1st def.), *Bandwurm* (2d def.). 1. A ribbon or bandlet; a bandage; a tape-like structure; in the pl., *teniae*, the ligaments coll. [E; I, 6 (K).] 2. The typical genus of the *Teniada*, or *Teniadæ* (Ger., *Bandwürmer*), which are a family, order, etc., of the *Cestoda*, characterized by a distinct head (or attached extremity) with four suckorial discs with or without a double or single row of hooks, and by a band-like body divided into segments which, when mature, are bisexual. The adults inhabit the intestinal canal of vertebrates, nearly every genus of which has its specific *T.* In their larval state (cysticercus) they are found in both vertebrates and invertebrates. [L.]—**T. à anneaux courts** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. abietina** [Weinland]. A doubtful species, properly referred to *T. solium* or *T. mediocanellata*. [L, 24.]—**T. acanthotrias**. An unknown species the cysticercus of which has been found in man. [L, 16.] Cf. *Cysticercus acanthotrias*.—**Teniae acusticæ**. See AUDITORY STRIE.—**T. ægyptica**. See *T. nana* (1st def.).—**T. à épines** (Fr.). **T. à longs anneaux** (Fr.). **T. à longues articulations** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. à mamelons ombilicaux** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. aprî**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. armata** (humana). **T. armé** (Fr.). **T. articulos demittens**, **T. bandelette** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. bovina**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. canina**. See *T. elliptica*.—**T. capensis**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. caprina**. See PENTASTOMA *denticulatum* and *T. marginata*.—**T. cateniformis**. See *T. elliptica*.—**T. cateniformis lupi**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. cellulosa**. See *Cysticercus cellulosa* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. cerebralis**. See *T. cœnurus*.—**T. cinerea foveæ rhomboideæ**. See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**T. cœnurus**. A variety found in the intestine of the dog. The larva is the *Cœnurus cerebralis*. [B, 82; L, 16.]—**Teniae coli**. See LIGAMENTA *coli*.—**T. communis**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. cornea**, **T. corporis striati** (fibrosa). See *T. semicircularis*.—**T. cucumerina**. Ger., *Hundebandwurm*, *Hundekeimbiswurm*. 1. See *T. elliptica*. 2. The *T. elliptica* as found in dogs, sometimes considered a distinct species or variety. [L.]—**T. cucumerina elliptica**. A species including both *T. cucumerina* (2d def.) and *T. elliptica* regarded as varieties of one species. [B, 82.]—**T. cucurbitina** (Block). See *T. solium* (1st def.) and *T. marginata*.—**T. cucurbitina plana**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. cuneiceps**. See *T. elliptica*.—**T. degener**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. de la première espèce** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. de la seconde espèce** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. dentata**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*, *T. mediocanellata*, and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. denticulata**. Fr., *t. du bœuf*. A species found in cattle in France and Germany. [L, 17.]—**T. des tropiques** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *tropicus*.—**T. du bœuf** (Fr.). See *T. denticulata*.—**T. du mouton** (Fr.). See *T. expansa*.—**T. e Capite Bonæ Spel.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. echinococcus** (seolei-pariens). A small species inhabiting the dog and the wolf. The larva is the echinococcus of man. It is seldom more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, and has only four segments. The head has a double row of hooks, thirty to forty in number, and four suckers. [L, 16.]—**T. elliptica**. Ger., *Kätzchenbandwurm*, *Einsiedlerwurm*. A species closely related to the *T. cucumerina* of the dog, and found in cats and dogs, also in one case (by Eschricht) in man. It is from six to

eight inches long, with an uncinated head with four suckers. The reproductive organs are double in each segment and situated on the margin. The joints are ovoid. The scolices are probably found in insects. They have been found in the dog-louse. [L, 16.]—**T. eminentiæ pyriformis**. See *T. semicircularis*.—**T. en échelle** (Fr.). See *T. solium fenestrata*.—**T. ensicæ** (Fr.). See *T. serrata*.—**T. equina**. See *T. perfoliata*.—**T. ex cysticercu tenuicollis**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. expansa**. A species found in sheep in Germany. [L, 17.]—**T. felis**. See *T. elliptica*.—**T. fenestrata**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. fibrosa striati**. See *T. semicircularis*.—**T. finna**. See *Cysticercus cellulosa* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. flavo-maculata**, **T. flavopunctata**. A species with yellowish spots in the middle of the segments. Only incomplete specimens have been observed, and in one case only. [L.]—**T. forniciis**. The lateral edges of the body of the fornix. [L, 332.]—**T. fossæ** (seu *foveæ*) **rhomboideæ**. See ALA *pontis*.—**T. globosa**. See *Cysticercus tenuicollis* and *T. marginata*.—**T. granulosa**. See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis*.—**T. grisea**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. hippocampi**. See CORPUS *fimbriatum*.—**T. hirudinacea**. See ECHINORHYNCHUS *gigas*.—**T. humana armata**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. humana inermis**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. hydatigena**. See *T. marginata* and *Cysticercus cellulosa*.—**T. hydatigena anomala** (seu *suilla*). See *Cysticercus cellulosa* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. hydatula**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. lanceolata**. See PENTASTOMA *tenioides*.—**T. lata**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**Teniae ligamentosa coli**. See LIGAMENTA *coli*.—**T. lophosoma**. A species described by Cobbold, probably a deformed *T. solium* or *T. mediocanellata*. [L, 16, 20.]—**T. lupina**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. madagascariensis** (Davaïne). A species infesting man, found in Madagascar. [L, 24.]—**T. magna**. See *T. plicata*.—**T. mamillaria**. A species found in the large intestine of the horse. [L, 17.]—**T. marginata**. A species found in the dog and the wolf. The larval form is the *Cysticercus tenuicollis*. [L, 16.]—**T. mediocanellata**. Beef tapeworm; a species formerly regarded as a *T. solium* (1st def.), but it differs from that in being larger and having a non-uncinate head, with four large suckers surrounded by dark spots. Its cysticercus (*Cysticercus bovis*) inhabits the muscles of cattle. [L, 16.]—**Teniae medullares**. See AUDITORY STRIE.—**T. membranacea**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. nain** (Fr.). **T. nana**. 1. Dwarf tapeworm; an Egyptian species found in the small intestine; it is from 8 to 10 lines long, and has from 150 to 170 segments, with an uncinated quadrangular head. Its cysticercus is unknown. [L, 16, 19.] 2. Of Van Beneden, see *T. echinococcus*.—**T. osculis marginalibus solitariis**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. ovilla**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. ovina**. See *T. expansa*.—**T. perfoliata**. A species found in the small intestine of the horse. [L, 17.]—**T. pinealis**. See *T. recessus suprapinealis*.—**T. plexus chorioides ventriculi quarti**. See ALA *pontis*.—**T. plicata**, **T. plissée** (Fr.). A species found in the small intestine, and at times in the stomach, of the horse. [L, 17.]—**T. pontis**. Of Henle, a small lamina of white substance arising in the white centre of the cerebellum, encircling on each side the crus cerebri, at the anterior edge of the pons Varolii, and losing itself in the fibres of the crus on its medial surface. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. prima**. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. proglottina**. A species found in fowls. [L, 17.]—**T. quadrilobata**. See *T. perfoliata*.—**T. recessus pinealis**. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 16 (K).]—**T. recessus suprapinealis**. The prolongation of the chorioid plexus of the third ventricle into the recessus pinealis. [L, 332.]—**T. rhinaria**. See PENTASTOMA *tenioides*.—**T. saginata**. See *T. mediocanellata*.—**T. sans épine** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. secunda**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. semicircularis**. Fr., *bandelette striée* (ou *demi-circulaire*). Ger., *Grenzstreif*, *Hornblatt*. A narrow, semi-transparent, light-colored streak in the lateral ventricle between the nucleus caudatus and the optic thalamus. It is continuous with the white tissue of the roof of the descending cornu. [L, 142, 332.]—**T. serrata**. A species infesting dogs. [B, 82.]—**T. simia**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. sinus rhomboidei**. See ALA *pontis*.—**T. solitaria**. See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. solium**. Fr., *vers solitaire*, *t. bandelette*, *t. armé*, *t. à épine*. Ger., *Menschenbandwurm*, *Kettenwurm*, *lang-*



TENIA SOLIUM (WITH DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE HEAD). [A, 327.]

*gliedriger* (oder *kürbisförmiger*, oder *gezählter*, oder *bewaffneter*) *Bandwurm*. 1. Solitary (or armed, or pork) tapeworm; an entozoon found in the intestines of man. In its mature condition it is said to have attained the length of over sixty yards. It has a globular head of about the size of a pin-head, provided with a double row of hooks and with four sucking discs. The neck is about half an inch long and continuous with the body, which is at first marked with transverse lines that, gradually separating more and more, leave interspaces. These parts finally become distinct segments, which when mature are twice as broad as they are long, and are each provided with complete male and female organs of generation. After impregnation of a segment, embryos are developed in its interior, and it passes out of the intestine, when the embryos are scattered by its rupture. The embryos, still in their



envelopes, are swallowed by a pig, where they rupture their shells and bore in the tissues of their host, causing measles (q. v., 2d def.). There, losing their hooks, they are quiescent, and are known as the *Cysticercus cellulosus*. After being ingested by man, they develop hooks, and, having attached themselves to the intestinal walls, begin to grow, increasing at the free extremity until they assume the above-mentioned form. [L.] 2. Of Bremser, see *T. mediocanellata*.—**T. solum fenestrata** (seu *scalariformis*). A variety of *T. solum* (first observed by Mazars de Cazéles in 1780, and regarded by him as a distinct species) in which some of the segments are completely or partially perforated. The defect of substance is not associated with any demonstrable pathological change in the surrounding tissues, but the genital apparatus is wanting in the completely perforated segments. [M. Notta and Marfan, "Progr. méd.," 1886 ("Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssnschf.," Sept. 18, 1886, p. 616) (B).]—**T. stigmatibus lateralibus**. See *T. solum* (1st def.).—**T. striata**. See *T. semicircularis*.—**T. Tarini**. See *Lamina cornea* (1st def.).—**T. tecta**. See *LIGAMENTUM TECTUM*.—**T. tenella**. 1. A species which, according to Cobbold, develops the *Cysticercus ovis*. According to Stein, it is only a variety of *T. solum*. [B, 82.] 2. Of Pallas, see *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS*.—**T. terminalis**. **T. thalami optici**. See *T. semicircularis*.—**Tœnie** Valsalve. See *LIGAMENTA COLI*.—**T. ventriculi tertii**. See *CORPUS IMBRIATUM*.—**T. vermicina**. See *T. marginata*.—**T. vesicularis**. See *T. cœnurus*.—**T. vesiculosa socialis cerebri**. See *CENURUS CEREBRALIS*.—**T. veterum**. See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS*.—**T. visceralis socialis granulosa**. See *T. echinococcus*.—**T. vulgaris**. See *T. solum* and *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS*.—**Unarmed t.** See *BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS*.

**TÆNIACIDE**, n. Ten<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>-sid. From *ravia*, a tapeworm, and *cœdere*, to slay. A medicine destructive to tapeworms. [a, 35.]  
**TÆNIÆFORMIS** (Lat.), adj. Ten(ta<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-fo<sup>2</sup>rm'-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *ravia*, a ribbon, and *forma*, form. Fr., *rubané* (1st def.). Ger., *bandförmig* (1st def.), *bandwurmförmig* (2d def.). 1. Resembling a narrow band or ribbon. 2. Flat, long, and constricted at intervals; shaped like a tapeworm. [a, 35.]

**TÆNIAFUGE**, n. Ten<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>j. From *ravia*, a tapeworm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. A medicine expelling tapeworms. [a, 35.]

**TÆNIARRHYNCHUS** (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>r-(a<sup>3</sup>r)-ri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k-(rū<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ravia*, a band, and *ῥύγχος*, a snout. See *TENIA* (2d def.).—**T. mediocanellata**. See *TENIA mediocanellata*.

**TENICIDE**, n. Ten<sup>12</sup>-sid. See *TÆNIACIDE*.

**TENIIFUGE**, n. Ten<sup>12</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>j. See *TÆNIAFUGE*.

**TENIIN**, n. Ten<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *tœniine*, *téniine*. Ger., *Täniin*. See *KOSIN*.

**TENIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Te<sup>2</sup>n(ta<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i(i<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of *tœnia* (q. v.). 1. See *FASCIOLA* (1st def.). 2. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).] 3. The genus *Tœnia*. 4. The genus *Ornithogalum*. [a, 35.]—**T. cinerea**. Of Wenzel, a projection on the lower lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle. It is continuous with the restiform body just before its entrance into the cerebellum. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. conarii**. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 2 (K).]—**Teniole corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkenleischen*. The continuations forward of the peduncles of the septum lucidum to the striae longitudinales. [L, 332.]

**TENIOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fo<sup>2</sup>b(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ravia*, a tapeworm, and *phobos*, fear. A morbid dread of being the subject of tapeworm. [a, 34.]

**TAFEL** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>3</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>l. See *TABLE* and *TABLET*.—**Lister's Schutzt'**. See *LISTERIAN DRESSING*.—**Rückent'**. Of Remak, the upper wall of the protovertebral vesicle (the muscular plate) after its separation from the rest of the protovertebral structure. [A, 8.]

**TÄFELCHEN** (Ger.), n. Taf'e<sup>2</sup>l-ch'e<sup>2</sup>n. See *PASTILLE*, *TABLET*, and *TROCHE*.

**TAFFET** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>3</sup>f'fe<sup>2</sup>t. See *TAFFETA*.—**Klebert'**, **Klebt'**. See *COURT PLASTER*.—**Schutzt'**. Protective silk. [a, 14.]

**TAFFETA**, n. Ta<sup>3</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Lat., *taffetas*. Fr., *t.*, *taffetas*. Ger., *Taffet*, *Taft*. A thin silk fabric. [a, 48.]—**T. d'Angleterre** (Fr.). See *COURT PLASTER*.

**TAFFETAS** (Lat.), n. n. Ta<sup>3</sup>f(ta<sup>3</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>s(a<sup>3</sup>s). Fr., *t.* See *TAFFETA*.—**T. adhesivum**. Ger., *COURT PLASTER*.—**T. épispassique** (Fr.). See *SPARADRAP VESICANS*.—**T. gommé** (Fr.). See *COURT PLASTER*.—**T. vernicéus**. See *SPARADRAP VESICANS*.

**TAFIA**, n. Ta<sup>3</sup>f'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *t.* An inferior kind of rum. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

**TAFT** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>3</sup>ft. See *TAFFETA*.—**Gleicht'**. Taffeta covered with a layer of varnish prepared by mixing 1 part of turpentine, 2 parts of resin, 4 of minium, and 12 of litharge with 48 of boiling linseed-oil; used to cover limbs affected with gout. [B, 49 (a, 14).]

**TAGETES** (Lat.), n. f. Ta<sup>2</sup>j(ta<sup>2</sup>g)-et(et)/ez(as). From *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity. Fr., *tagète*. Ger., *Samtblume*. Marigold; a genus of composite herbs. The *Tagetes* (Fr., *tagétées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphigynanthæ*; of De Candolle, a division of the *Tagetinae* (a division of the *Heliantheae* [Cassini]) or a subtribe [Bentham and Hooker] of the *Helenioideæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. erecta**. Fr., *tagète droite*, *grand œillet* (ou rose) d'Inde. Sp., *flor de muerto*, *zempalrocchitl* [Mex. Ph.]. African marigold; indigenous to Mexico, but now widely cultivated. The capitules are stimulating, emmenagogue, and antelmintic, and are often substituted for calendula. The roots and fruits are purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. glandulifera**, **T. glanduligera**, **T. glandulosa**. The *chunchi* of Peru. It contains a vermifuge oleoresin. The aromatic and bitter leaves are used as a tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. lucida**. Fr., *tagète luisante*. Sp., *periquillo*, *yerba de Santa Maria de tierra dentro* [Mex. Ph.]. Sweet-scented Mexi-

can marigold; used as an antiperiodic and sometimes instead of hypericum. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; a, 35.]—**T. patula**. Fr., *tagète touffue*, *petit œillet* (ou rose) d'Inde. Ger., *gemeine Samtblume*, *Studentenblume*, *Todtenblume*. French marigold; a native of Mexico, used like *T. erecta*. The flowers were formerly official as *flores africani*. [a, 35.]

**TAGMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ta<sup>2</sup>g(ta<sup>2</sup>g)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *tag'matos* (-matis). From *τάγμα*, a company. Of Pfeffer, an aggregate of molecules (e. g., a pleon or a micella). [a, 35.]

**TAIE** (Fr.), n. Te<sup>2</sup>. See *LEUCOMA* (4th def.).

**TAIL**, n. Tal. Gr., *σέπος*, *σέπα*. Lat., *cauda*, *ura*. Fr., *queue*. Ger., *Schwanz*. In the human embryo, a conical caudal appendage visible during the fifth and sixth weeks; in other mammals, the vertebra posterior to the sacrum, together with their muscles and integument; in birds, the t. feathers, or rectrices, taken collectively; in serpents, the part of the body posterior to the anal fin; in fishes, (usually) the part of the body posterior to the anal fin; in general, any slender terminal prolongation. [a, 27, 35.]—**T. of a muscle**. The portion near its insertion when considerably attenuated. [L.]—**T. of the epididymis**. See *GLOBUS MINOR* of the *epididymis*.—**T. of the pancreas**. The left and smaller portion of that gland. [C.]

**TAILLADE** (Fr.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>-el-ya<sup>3</sup>d. A cut; a gash. [a, 34.]

**TAILLE** (Fr.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>-ely'. See *CYSTOTOMY* and *LAPAROTOMY*.—**T. biliaire**. See *CHOLECYSTOTOMY*.—**T. césarienne**. See *CÆSAREAN OPERATION*.—**T. du rein**. See *NEPHROTOMY*.—**T. hypogastrique**. See *SUPRAPHIC CYSTOTOMY*.—**T. intestinale**. See *COLOMOTOMY*.—**T. latérale**, **T. latéralisée**. See *LATERAL CYSTOTOMY*.—**T. périnéale médiane**. See *MEDIAN CYSTOTOMY*.—**T. postérieure**. See *RECTAL CYSTOTOMY*.—**T. quadrilatérale**. An operation for large vesical calculi which consists in dividing the prostate obliquely. [E, 21.]—**T. rénale**. A variety of nephrotomy in which an opening is made into the pelvis of the kidney for the purpose of establishing a renal fistula. [D. Mollère, "Lyon méd.," Feb. 15, 1885, p. 207.]—**T. stomacale**. The operation of making a temporary opening into the stomach, as for the extraction of a foreign body or in order to dilate the pyloric orifice (as opposed to *gastrostomy*, in which the opening is designed to be permanent). [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," April 10, 1886, p. 577.]—**T. suspubienne**. See *SUPRAPHIC CYSTOTOMY*.—**T. vésicale**. See *CYSTOTOMY*.

**TAKAMAHAK** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-ha<sup>2</sup>k'. See *TACAMAHAC*.

**TALA**, n. 1. In Brazil, the *Celtis tala* or a variety of it. 2. In Ceylon, the *Cassia absus*. 3. The genus *Opuntia*. [a, 35.]

**TALALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tal<sup>2</sup>(ta<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>l(j)(a<sup>2</sup>l)g'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *talus* the heel, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *talalgie*. A pain in the heel, caused by osteitis or rheumatism. [a, 34.]

**TALAMONACCIO** (It.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>3</sup>t-che-o'. A place in Grosseto, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TALAUMA** (Lat.), n. f. Ta<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>m/(a<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *t.*, *talaume*. A genus of the *Magnoliæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. Plumieri**. Fr., *bois-cachiman* (ou *pin*). A West Indian tree. The bark and seed are used as tonics; the aromatic buds, shoots, and leaves in scurvy, gout, dropsy, etc.; and the flowers to aromatize liquors. The fruit-cones exude an acrid balsam used in catarrhs. [a, 35.]

**TALC**, n. Ta<sup>2</sup>lk. Lat., *talcus*, *talcum*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Talk*. A mineral consisting chiefly of tetramagnesian pentasilicate, Mg<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, and containing traces of iron and alumina. It is a colorless or grayish substance, unctuous to the touch, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It is used, powdered, as a lubricant, as a polishing material, and as a constituent of dusting powders. [B.]

**TALCIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ta<sup>2</sup>l(s(ta<sup>2</sup>l)k)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* See *MAGNESIUM*.

**TALCUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ta<sup>2</sup>l(k(ta<sup>2</sup>l)k)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *TALC*.—**Pulvis talci salicylatus**. See *PULVIS SALICYLICUS cum talco*.—**T. nephriticum**. See *NEPHRITE*.—**T. pulveratum**. See *TALC*.

**TALG** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>lg. See *SUET* and *TALLOW*.—**Gallent'**. See *CHOLESTERIN*.—**Ochsentr'**. See *SEBUM BOVINUM*.—**Tartig**. See *SEBACEOUS*.—**T'säure**. Stearic acid. [B.]—**T'seife**. See *SAPON ANIMALIS*.—**T'stein**. See *STEATITE*.

**TALGBAUM** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>lg'ba<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m. 1. See *MYRICA CERIFERA*. 2. Any one of several species of *Stillingia*. [a, 35.]

**TALGDRIÛSE** (Ger.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>lg'dru<sup>2</sup>-z-e<sup>2</sup>. A sebaceous gland. [L.]—**Meibomische T'n**. See *MEIBOMIAN GLANDS*.

**TALIERA** (Lat.), n. f. Ta<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-er(ar)/a<sup>3</sup>. See *CORYPHA*.—**T. silvestris**. A sago-yielding palm of the southern Asiatic islands. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic, and the root-fibres, in combination with those of *Emilia sonchifolia*, are chewed in diarrhœa. [a, 35.]

**TALIPEDIC**, adj. Ta<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-ped'i<sup>2</sup>pk. Pertaining to or affected with talipes. [a, 48.]

**TALIPES** (Lat.), n. m. Ta<sup>2</sup>l(ta<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>p-ez(as). Gen., *-ip'edis*. From *talus*, the ankle, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *piéd bot*. Ger., *Klumpfuß*. A distorted shape of the foot.—**Spasmodic t.** A variety of non-congenital t. due to the spasm or paralysis of certain muscles. [E, 14.]—**T. arenatus**. See *T. cævus*.—**T. calcaneo-valgus**. The condition in which the foot is everted with depression of the heel. [E.]—**T. calcaneo-varus**. A variety in which the foot is inverted with depression of the heel.—**T. calcaneus. See *CALCANEUS*.—**T. cævus**. An exaggerated curvature of the arch of the foot, the anterior part of the foot being drawn backward. [A, 520 (a, 29); "Arch. of Ped.," Nov., 1891, p. 884.]—**T. equino-valgus**. A variety in which the foot is everted as well as extended. [E.]—**T. equino-varus**. A deformity characterized by inversion, torsion, and depression of the forepart of the foot with elevation of the heel. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**T. equinus**. Fr., *piéd équin*. Depression of the anterior portion of the foot to a**



greater or lesser degree, so that the patient walks without touching the ground with the heel. [a, 29].—**T. planus**, **T. spurio-valgus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**T. valgus**. Splay-foot; a deformity characterized by depression of the arch of the foot, so that the inner side of the sole touches the ground. The sole may be everted. The deformity is an alteration in the positions of the astragalus, the os calcis, and the scaphoid bone. [Reeves (a, 34)].—**T. varus**. Cross-foot; a t. in which the foot is twisted inward. [a, 34.]

**TALIPOMANUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^1p(ta^1)p^1a^2n(a^2n)u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *talipes*, club-foot, and *manus*, the hand. Club-hand; a more or less permanent deviation of the hand at the wrist in flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, or some intermediate posture. [Reeves (a, 34)].—**Cubital t.** See **Ulnar t.**—**Dorsal t.** See **T. extensa**.—**Dorso-radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between extension and adduction. [a, 34].—**Palmar t.** See **T. flexa**.—**Radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state of adduction. [a, 34].—**Radio-palmar t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between adduction and flexion. [a, 34].—**T. extensa**. T. with the hand in a state of extension. [a, 34].—**T. flexa**. T. with the hand in a state of flexion. [a, 34].—**T. pronata**. T. with the hand in a state of pronation. [a, 34].—**T. supinata**. T. with the hand in the state of supination. [a, 34].—**T. vara**. See **T. pronata**.—**Ulnar t.** T. with the hand in the state of abduction. [a, 34.]

**TALKERDE** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^1k'e^2rd-e^2$ . See **MAGNESIA**.—**Kohlensaure T.** Medicinal magnesium carbonate. See under **MAGNESIUM carbonate**.—**Reine T.** See **Calcined MAGNESIA**.

**TALLINE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^1l-en$ . Thalline.

**TALLOIRES** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^1lwa^2r$ . A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TALLOW**, n.  $Ta^1l'o$ . See **SEBUM** (1st def.).—**Chinese t.** The waxy substance covering the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera*. [a, 35].—**Mafuna t.** See **MAFUNA**.—**T-tree**. The *Stillingia sebifera* (of China) and the *Pentadesma butyracea* (of Sierra Leone). [a, 35].—**Vegetable t.** A t.-like substance extracted from a plant. [a, 35.]

**TALO-CALCANEAL**, adj.  $Tal-o-ka^1-kan'e^2'l$ . From *talus*, the ankle, and *calcaneum* (q. v.). See **ASTRAGALO-CALCANEAL**.

**TALON** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^1l'o^2n^2$ . See **HEEL**.

**TALONNIÈRE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^1l'o^2n-e^2r$ . A small cushion of hair, used to prevent pressure on the heel in treating fracture of the leg. [E.]

**TALO-SCAPHOID**, adj.  $Tal-o-ska^2f'oid$ . See **ASTRAGALO-SCAPHOID**.

**TALPA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^1p(ta^1)p^1a^2$ . Gr. *σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ*. Fr., *taupe*. Ger., *Maulwurf* (1st def.). A genus of soft-furred burrowing mammals of the *Talpidae*, or moles (a family of the *Insectivora*). [a, 35].—**T. europæa**. The common European mole. Formerly the entire animal carbonized (*talpa combusta*) was used in scrofula, goitre, etc., and the blood (*sanguis talpæ*) in various diseases. [a, 35.]

**TALPAFOLIE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^1p-a^2fo-lé$ . For deriv., see **TALPA** and **FOLIE**. Of Guislain, a variety of mania in which the patient digs up the earth like a mole. [a, 34.]

**TALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tal(ta^1)u^2s(u^2s)$ . See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).

**TALUSROLLE** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^1l'us-ro^1le^2$ . See **SPRUNGROLLE**.

**TAMARACK**, n.  $Ta^2m'a^2r-a^2k$ . See **LARIX americana**.

**TAMARICACEOUS**, adj.  $Ta^2m'a^2r-i^2k-a^2shu^2s$ . Resembling the genus *Tamarix*, of the *Tamaricaceæ*, *Tamariceæ*, *Tamaricinae*, or *Tamaricineæ*, which are essentially the *Tamarisceæ* of Benthams and Hooker. [a, 35.]

**TAMARIN** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2m-a^2r-a^2n$ . See **TAMARIND** and **TAMARINDUS**.—**Conserve de t's** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by evaporating 50 parts each of purified pulp of tamarinds and water and 120 of powdered sugar till reduced to 200. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Pulpe brute de t's**. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).—**Pulpe de t's**. See **Pulpa TAMARINDORUM depurata**.—**Tisane de t's**. See **Decoctum TAMARINDORUM**.

**TAMARIND**, n.  $Ta^2m'a^2r-i^2nd$ . Lat., *tamarindus*. Fr., *tamarin*. Ger., *Tamarinde*. The genus *Tamarindus*; also the fruit of *Tamarindus indica* or its preserved pulp. The *Tamarindus* are a division of the *Cassiæe*. [a, 35].—**Bastard-t.** See *ACACIA Julibrissin*.—**Black t.** 1. See *DIALIUM guineense*. 2. See *East Indian t.*—**Brown t.** See *West Indian t.*—**East Indian t.** The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* preserved without the use of sugar, thus giving it a strong acid taste. [a, 35].—**Egyptian t's**. Flattened black cakes prepared in Arabia and on the upper Nile from the softer part of t's. [a, 35].—**Guinea t.** The fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. [a, 35].—**Manilla t.** The fruit of *Pithecolobium dulce*. [a, 35].—**Red t.** See *West Indian t.*—**T. pulp.** 1. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.). 2. See **Pulpa TAMARINDORUM depurata**.—**T-tree**. See *Tamarindus indica*.—**T. water**. A drink made by infusing *West Indian t.* in cold water; used to allay thirst in fevers.—**Velvet t.** See *DIALIUM guineense*.—**West Indian t.** The form of t. usually occurring in the shops, consisting of the pulpy internal portion of the fruit mixed more or less with syrup. The sugar with which it is preserved tempers the acidity of the pulp. [a, 35.]

**TAMARINDA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2m(ta^2m)-a^2r(a^2r)-i^2nd/a^2$ . See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).

**TAMARINDE** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^2m-a^2r-i^2nd'e^2$ . See **TAMARINDUS**.—**T'mus**. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).

**TAMAR INDIEN** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2m-a^2r-a^2n^2-de-a^2n^2$ . A proprietary purgative confection consisting apparently of a pasty cake containing senna, inclosed in chocolate and sugared on the outside.

**TAMARINDUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2m(ta^2m)-a^2r(a^2r)-i^2nd/u^2s(u^2s)$ . Fr., *tamarin* (1st def.), *tamarinier* (1st def.), *tamarinier (pulpe)*

(2d def.), *pulpe brute de tamarins* (2d def.). Ger., *Tamarinde* (1st def.), *Tamarindenbaum* (1st def.), *Tamarindenmus* (2d def.). Sp., *tamarindo*. 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. 2. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *T. indica*. [B, 95 (a, 38); a, 35].—**Conserve tamarindorum**. See **Pulpa tamarindorum depurata** and **Conserve de TAMARINS**.—**Decoctum tamarindorum**. Fr., *tisane de tamarins*. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of purified tamarind pulp for a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 20 parts [Belg. Ph.]; by digesting 1 part of East Indian tamarinds without the seeds for half an hour with water enough to make 12 parts [Finn. Ph.]; or by letting 1 part of tamarind pulp stand an hour after stirring in 50 parts of boiling water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Decoctum tamarindorum compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of tamarinds without the seeds and 2 parts of Corinthian raisins with water enough to make 20 parts. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Electuarium tamarindorum Fulleri** [Belg. Ph.]. An electuary consisting of 21 parts each of the pulp of tamarinds and cassia, 40 of manna, 2 of cream of tartar, and 8 each of senna-leaves and water. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Fructus tamarindi** (seu *tamarindorum*). The fruit of *T. indica* or its pulp. [a, 35].—**Fructus tamarindi crudus**. See *T. (2d def.)*.—**Pulpa (e fructu) tamarindi** (seu *tamarindorum*). See **Pulpa tamarindorum depurata**.—**Pulpa tamarindorum cruda**. See *T. (2d def.)*.—**Pulpa tamarindorum depurata**. Fr., *pulpe de tamarins*. Ger., *gereinigtes Tamarindenmus*. Sp., *pulpa de tamarindos*. The pulp of tamarinds purified by boiling or digesting with water, and evaporating. Most of the ph's add sugar at some stage in the process: 1 part to 3 parts of pulp, evaporating to the consistency of gruel [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (of tough pap [Dan. Ph.], of an extract [Swed. Ph.]); 1 part to 4 parts of pulp, evaporating to the consistency of a conserve [Swiss Ph.]; 1 to 5, evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; or 1 to 6, evaporating to a thick extract [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (to a pulp [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**T. amboinensis**. See *INTSIA amboinensis*.—**T. indica**. Fr., *tamarinier (des Indes)*. Ger., *indische Tamarindenbaum*. Tamarind, Indian date; a tree 70 to 80 feet in height, cultivated in tropical Asia and America, and found wild in north-western Australia, but probably indigenous to eastern tropical Africa. The fruit (the tamarind), a broad, compressed, reddish ash-colored pod, from 2 to 6 inches in length, deprived of its brittle epicarp and preserved, constitutes the tamarind pulp of the ph's (see *East Indian TAMARIND* and *West Indian TAMARIND*), which is used as a laxative and refrigerant. It contains tartaric acid, acid potassium tartrate, traces of citric and malic acids, gum, jelly, etc. It weakens the action of the resinous cathartics, while increasing that of cassia and manna. In the Mauritius it is used, mixed with salt, as a liniment in rheumatism. In India the seeds and bark are reputed tonic and antidiysenteric, and the cotyledons (which are sometimes eaten) are made into a paste for poultices. The acid leaves are used as an anthelmintic for jaundice, and for preparing a collyrium and a wash for foul ulcers. In Ceylon a confection prepared from the flowers is used in obstructions of the liver and spleen. [a, 35].—**T. occidentalis**. The West Indian variety of *T. indica*; considered by De Candolle a distinct species. [a, 35].—**T. officinalis**. See *T. indica*.

**TAMARINIER** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2m-a^2r-re-ne-a$ . 1. See **TAMARINDUS**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **TAMARINDUS indica**.—**T. (pulpe)**. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).—**T. des Indes**. See **TAMARINDUS indica**.

**TAMARISCUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $Ta^2m(ta^2m)-a^2r(a^2r)-i^2sk'u^2s(u^2s)$ . See **TAMARIX**, **Tamarix gallica**, and **MYRICARIA germanica**.—**Cortex tamarisci**. Sp., *tamarisco*, *taray* (corteza del tallo). The bark of *Tamarix gallica*. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**T. decandrus**. See **MYRICARIA germanica**.—**T. fruticosa**, **T. gallica**, **T. gallicus**. See **TAMARIX gallica**.—**T. germanica**, **T. germanicus**. See **MYRICARIA germanica**.—**T. pentandrus**. See **TAMARIX gallica**.

**TAMARISK**, n.  $Ta^2m'a^2r-i^2sk$ . See **TAMARIX** and **TAMARIX gallica**.—**Common t.**, **French t.** See **TAMARIX gallica**.—**German t.** See **MYRICARIA germanica**.

**TAMARIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2m(ta^2m)-a^2r(a^2r)-i^2x$ . Fr., *tamaris*, *tamarisk*. Ger., *Tamariske*. Tamarisk; a genus of shrubs or undershrubs giving name to the *Tamaricineæ* (Fr., *tamariscinées*), which are: (1) *The Tamarisceæ*; (2) an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons (including the *Tamarisceæ*, *Reaumurieæ*, and *Fouquierieæ*) readily distinguished in the cohort *Caryophyllinæ* by the ovary containing three placentas, free in the centre of the cavity, or cohering with the walls or more or less with each other so as to form three imperfect cells, and by the erect seed being comose at the apex or all over the testa, or at the margin in the form of a wing. The *Tamarisceæ* (containing two genera [*T.* and *Myricaria*] with exalbuminous seed comose at the apex) are a distinct order or (Benthams and Hooker) a tribe of the *Tamariscineæ*.—**T. africana**. The *T. gallica*, var. *γ.*, of Willdenow; a shrub of the Mediterranean regions having the same uses as *T. gallica mannifera*. [a, 35].—**T. anglica**. See *T. gallica*.—**T. articulata**. See *T. orientalis*.—**T. decandra**. See **MYRICARIA**



TAMARINDUS INDICA. [A, 327.]



*germanica*.—**T. gallica**. Fr., *tamarisc commun* (ou de Narbonne). Ger., *französische Tamariske*. Common (or French) tamarisk, the *μυρική* (*myrica*) of the ancients; found in southern Europe, northern and tropical Africa, and southern and eastern Asia. The bitter, balsamic, astringent bark and the leafy branches, *cortex et folia tamarisci* (*gallici*, seu *gallice*, seu *fruticosae*), *cortex et folia myricis* (seu *myricae*), were formerly used, especially in obstructions of the spleen. The leaves, together with the galls (see *Tamarisk* GALLS), were used in ophthalmia and hæmorrhages. One variety, *T. gallica*, var. *mannifera*, furnishes tamarisk manna. [a, 35.]—**T. germanica**. See *MYRICARIA germanica*.—**T. germanica caspica**, **T. herbacea**. See *MYRICARIA herbacea*.—**T. hispida**. Ger., *steifhaarige Tamariske*. A shrub growing on the Volga and other streams in Tartary, where the astringent branches are used in rheumatism and gout. [a, 35.]—**T. indica**. See *T. gallica*.—**T. mannifera**. The *T. gallica*, var. *mannifera*. [a, 35.]—**T. orientalis**. Fr., *tamarisk d'Orient*. Ger., *morgenländische Tamariske*. Atlee gall-tree, tamarisk salt-tree, of northern and middle Africa, Persia, etc., extending to the East Indies. It grows in saline soils, and, becoming incrustated with salt, is used to season food. The wood, which emits a fetid odor when burned, is used in syphilis and skin diseases, and the leaves in splenic disorders. The bark is astringent and tonic. Astringent galls are formed on this species. [a, 35.]—**T. pentandra**. See *T. hispida*.

**TAMBANGAN**, n. A place in Java where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TAMBOR**, n. A Central American species of *Omphalea* yielding a purgative oil. [a, 35.]

**TAMBOUR** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^{2n}n^{2n}$ -bur. Ger., *T.* (2d def.), *Lufttrommel* (2d def.). 1. See DRUM (2d def.). 2. An apparatus devised by Bert to demonstrate the respiratory movements of small animals and other movements of great delicacy. It consists of a capsule-like metal dish covered with sheet rubber. On the centre of the rubber cover is placed a disc of aluminium, which in turn is connected with another disc. This last disc, being applied firmly against the part, communicates the movement to the rubber head and the air within is alternately increased and lessened in density. The interior of the t. being connected by a tube with a registering t., a tracing of the movements is obtained. For some purposes the t. is mounted upon one limb of a caliper-like apparatus. The limbs being adjusted to the diameter of a part, any variation in the diameter is registered by the registering t. [J, 3, 5.]—**Marey's t.**, **Registering t.** Fr., *l. enregistreur*. An instrument for registering on a kymograph various movements (e. g., those of circulation and respiration). It consists essentially of a shallow metal dish covered by thin sheet rubber. On the centre of the rubber rests an aluminium disc connected by a rod to a lever bearing a style for making the tracing. The interior of the t. is connected by a tube with a receiving ampulla.

**TAMIER** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2$ -me-a. The genus *Tamus*, especially *Tamus communis*. [a, 35.]

**TAMNUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2m(ta^2m)/nu^2s(nu^2s)$ . See TAMUS.

**TAMPICIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^2m-pi^2s/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide tampicique*. An acid,  $C_{24}H_{40}O_{17}$ , obtained from tampicin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TAMPICIN**, n.  $Ta^2mp/i^2s/i^2n$ . Fr., *tampicine*. Ger., *T.* A purgative glucoside,  $C_{24}H_{40}O_{17}$ , obtained from the root of *Ipomoea simulans*, similar to convolvulin and jalapin. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**TAMPON**, n.  $Ta^2mp/o^2n$ . Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.*, *Pfropfen*. A plug of some soft material for closing a wound, a cavity, or an orifice. [E.]—**Kite-tail t.** A t. consisting of a number of pledgets tied at intervals on a string, as in the tail of a kite. [a, 34.]—**Probet** (Ger.). A vaginal t. impregnated with a solution of tannin in glycerin; used to collect the uterine discharge for examination. [L, 37 (a, 14).]—**T. de Garriel** (Fr.). An inflatable vaginal pessary.—**Trendelenburg's tracheal t.** A t. for closing the trachea in operations upon the mouth, consisting of a tracheotomy tube sur-



TRENDELENBURG'S TAMPON.

rounded by a bag of rubber which can be inflated by a bulb at the end of a rubber tube. The tracheotomy tube with its rubber casing is introduced into the tracheal wound, and the rubber casing is then inflated sufficiently to close the trachea completely and prevent the passage of blood by the side of the tube. [E.]

**TAMPON-CANNULA**, n.  $Ta^2mp/o^2n-ka^2n/n^2l-a^2$ . A tracheotomy tube devised by Semon, having a distensible rubber attachment at the inner end of the outer tube, which, being inflated, fills the trachea and tends to prevent erosion. [E.]

**TAMPONING**, n.  $Ta^2mp/o^2n-i^2n^2$ . Gr., *ἐμφορὰς, στήννωσις*. Lat., *obturatio*. Fr., *tamponnement*. Ger., *Tampouren*, *Tampouren*. The process of plugging by the use of a tampon. [a, 48.]

**TAMUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tam(ta^2n)/nu^2s(nu^2s)$ . Fr., *tamme*, *tamier*, *tamnier*. Ger., *Schmeerwurz*. A genus of the *Dioscoreaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. communis**. Fr., *tamier*, *tamnier commun*, *racine vierge*,

*sceau Notre-Dame* (ou de la Vierge), *herbe aux femmes battues*, *vigne noire*. Ger., *gemeine Schmeerwurz*, *schwarze Zaunrube*. The *ἀμπέλος ἄγρια* of Dioscorides, beaten woman's herb, black bryony, murrain-berries, ox-berry; a climbing plant of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia. The acrid tuberous root, *radix tami* (seu *bryoniae nigrae*), is diuretic and purgative and in large doses emetic, and was formerly considered resolvent. The fruits, steeped in gin, are applied to chilblains. The shoots are eaten after being boiled. [a, 35.]

**TANACETIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^2n-a^2s-et/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide tanacétique*. Ger., *Tanacetsäure*. An acid obtained from the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**TANACETIN**, n.  $Ta^2n-a^2s-et/i^2n$ . Fr., *tanacétine*. Ger., *T.* A bitter principle,  $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$ , contained in the leaves and flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**TANACETOL**, n.  $Ta^2n-a^2s-et/o^2l$ . A liquid,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , obtained from oil of tansy. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TANACETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ta^2n(ta^2n)-a^2s(a^2k)-et(at)/u^2m(u^2m)$ . For deriv., see TANSY. Fr., *tanaïsie* [Fr. Cod.], *herbe aux vers* (2d def.). Ger., *Reinfarn*, *Wurmkraut* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants included by some authors in *Chrysanthemum*. The *Tanacetæ* are a section of the *Compositæ*. The *Tanacetæ* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemææ*; of Schultz, a division of the *Senecionidææ*. 2. The leaves and tops [U. S. Ph.] (tops [Finn. Ph.], flowering tops [Sp. Ph.], herb [Belg. Ph.], flowering herb [Gr. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *Chrysanthemum vulgare*; an aromatic, bitter, and irritant narcotic. It contains tanacetin, tartaric, citric, malic, and metarabic acids, a variety of tannic acid, traces of oxalic and gallic acids, a wax-like substance, a resin, parabin, and a volatile oil (oil of tansy). [a, 35.]—**Aqua tanacetil**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de tanaïsie*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of tansy and 4 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Flores tanacetil**. The flowers of *T. vulgare*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores tanacetil pulverati**. The powdered flowering tops of *T. vulgare*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum tanacetil**. See OIL OF TANSY.—**Summitates tanacetil**. The tops of *Chrysanthemum vulgare* and *Chrysanthemum balsamita*.—**T. annum**. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM annum*.—**T. balsamita**, **T. femina**, **T. gentilis**. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [a, 35.]—**T. vulgare**. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM vulgare*.

**TANACETYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $Ta^2n-a^2s-et/i^2l$ . A liquid,  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ , obtained from oil of tansy. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TANACETYL HYDRIDE**, n. See TANACETOL.

**TANACIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ta^2n(ta^2n)-es(a^2e^2k)-i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Fr., *taniécie*. A genus of bigoniaceous shrubs. The *Tanaciceæ* are a subtribe of the *Crescentineæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. albiflorum**. A Jamaica species. The fruits are used for poultices. [a, 35.]—**T. jaboroa**. The *jaboroa* of the West Indies and Brazil. The fruits are pectoral. [a, 35.]

**TANAISIE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2-ne^2-ze$ . See TANACETUM.—**Huile volatile de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. See OIL OF TANSY.—**T. commune**. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM vulgare*.—**T. sauvage**. The *Potentilla anserina* and other species of *Potentilla*. [a, 35.]

**TANASIMONOSOPHOBOMANIE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2-na^2-ze-mo-no-so-to-bo-ma^2-ne$ . Of Michéa, hypochondriasis. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**TANG**, n.  $Ta^2n^2$ . Ger., *T.* See *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**Hautt'** (Ger.). See *HALYMENIA*.—**Knorpelt'** (Ger.). See *CHONDROS crispus*.—**Riement'** (Ger.). See *LAMINARIA* (1st def.).—**Schwarzit'e** (Ger.). See *FUCODEE*.—**Tasche** (Ger.). See *KELP*.—**T'soda** (Ger.). See *KELP*.—**Wurmt'** (Ger.). *Helminthochorton*.

**TANGHIN**, n.  $Ta^2n^2-gi^2n$ . Lat., *tanghinia*. Fr., *t.*, *tanguin*. 1. See CERBERA t. 2. Its seed, the ordeal bean of Madagascar. It increases reflex excitability, produces convulsions, and affects the activity both of the heart and of respiration. It has been used in paralysis and visceral atony. [B, 3, a, 35.]

**TANGHINIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2n^2-gi^2n/i^2-a^2$ . Fr., *tanghinie* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Cerbera*. [a, 35.] 2. See TANGHIN. [a, 35.]—**T. madagascariensis**, **T. venenifera**. Fr., *tanghinie venéneuse*. See CERBERA tanghin.

**TANGHININ**, n.  $Ta^2n/gi^2n-i^2n$ . Fr., *tanghinine*, *tanghine*, *tanghinine*. Ger., *T.* The active principle of tanghin (the seed), obtained as bitter colorless scales, efflorescing in air and dissolving in alcohol, in ether, and in acetic acid. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory poison, and destroys the muscular irritability. [B, 5, 93 (a, 14, 35).]

**TANG-KWANG** (Chin.), n. Gamboge. [a, 35.]

**TANGLE**, n.  $Ta^2n^2/g^2l$ . See *LAMINARIA conica*.—**Sweet t.** See *LAMINARIA saccharina*.

**TANGUIN**, n.  $Ta^2n^2-gi^2n$ . See TANGHIN.

**TÄNIE** (Ger.), n.  $Tan/i^2-e^2$ . See TÄNIA.

**TANIN** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2-na^2n^2$ . See TANNIN.

**TANNAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ta^2n(ta^2n)-nu^2s(nu^2s)$ . Ger., *-nat'is*. See TANNATE.—**T. pelletierinus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *PELLETIERINE tannate*.—**T. plumbicus**. See *LEAD tannate*.—**T. quinicus**. See *QUININE tannate*.—**Unguentum tannatis plumbici**. See *Glycerinum tannatis plumbici*.

**TANNASPIDIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^2n-a^2sp-i^2d/i^2k$ . See *FILICITANNIC ACID*.

**TANNATE**, n.  $Ta^2n/at$ . Lat., *tannas*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tannat*. A salt of tannic acid. [B.]

**TANNE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n$ . 1. See COMEDO. 2. The oil of *Camellia oleifera*. [a, 35.]

**TANNE** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^2n-ne^2$ . See ABIES.—**T'nstoff**. See DADYL.—**T'napfenöl**. Oil of pine-core. [L, 37 (a, 14).]



**TANNECORTEPINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{rt-e}^2\text{-pin}^1\text{qk}$ . Fr. *acide tannecortépinique*. A variety,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_{12}$ , of tannin obtained from the bark of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TANNENHARZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n-ne}^2\text{n-ha}^2\text{rts}$ . See *Burgundy PITCH*.—**T'säure**. Abietic acid.

**TANNES** (Fr.), n. pl.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}$ . See *ACNE punctata*.

**TANNIC**, adj.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{qk}$ . Lat., *tannicus*. Fr., *tannique*. Ger., *gerbstoffartig*. Derived from tan; containing t. acid.

**TANNIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{qk}$ . Fr., *acide tannique*. Ger., *Gerbsäure*, *Tanninsäure*. Tannin, gallotannic acid; an acid,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}.\text{OC}_5\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}.\text{OH}$ , obtained from nut-galls and sumach-leaves, and occurring as a colorless amorphous mass, brittle and glassy when evaporated, turning yellow in the light, having a very astringent taste, easily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in absolute ether, and decomposing at  $215^\circ\text{C}$ . It has been used as a dressing. In a wider sense, the term t. a., or tannin, comprehends a large number of vegetable astringent principles, all of them glucosides, resembling each other in properties, and designated by a prefix indicative of their origin, e. g., caffeotannic acid, quercitannic acid, etc. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 14.] See also *ACIDUM TANNICUM* and subheadings there.

**TANNICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}(\text{ta}^2\text{n})^1\text{n}^1\text{k-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ . See *TANNIC*; as a n., in the neut., *tannicum*, an astringent that contains tannic acid.—**Tannicum amarum**. An astringent containing tannic acid and bitter principles.—**Tannicum anthelminticum**. An astringent containing tannic acid and having anthelmintic properties.—**Tannicum mucilaginosum**. An astringent containing tannic acid and mucilaginous substances.—**Tannicum purum**. A pure astringent containing tannic acid.

**TANNIN**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{qk}$ . Lat., *tanninum*. Fr., t. Ger., *T. Tannic acid*; more particularly, crude tannic acid as it occurs in vegetable tissues combined with glucose. [B, 5.]—**Crayons de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cylindrical sticks made by mixing t. with  $\frac{1}{10}$  of its weight of powdered gum arabic, adding glycerin and water in equal amounts, and rolling into shape. [B.]—**Glycéré de t.** (Fr.). **Glycérôle de t.** (Fr.). See *Glyceritum ACIDI TANNICI*.—**Pommade de t.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum ACIDI TANNICI*.—**Suppositoires de t.** (Fr.). See *Suppositoria ACIDI TANNICI*.—**T. lozenges**. See *Trochisci ACIDI TANNICI*.—**T. officinal** (Fr.). See *TANNIC ACID*.—**T. oriental** (Fr.). See *BABLAH*.—**T'säure** (Ger.). See *TANNIC ACID*.—**T'stöbchen** (Ger.). See *BACILLI tannico-opiati*.

**TANNINBLEI** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n-nen}^1\text{bli}$ . See *LEAD tannate*.—**T'salbe**. See *Glycerinum tannatis PLUMBI*.

**TANNINGENIC ACID**, **TANNINGIC ACID**, n's.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n-}^1\text{qk-j}^2\text{en}^1\text{qk}$ ,  $\text{-}^1\text{qk-j}^2\text{qk}$ . Ger., *Tanningensäure*, *Tanningerbssäure*. See *CATECHUTANNIC ACID*.

**TANNINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}(\text{ta}^2\text{n})^1\text{n}(\text{nen})^1\text{u}^2\text{m(u}^4\text{m)}$ . See *TANNIC ACID*.—**Bacilli tannini**. See *Crayons de TANNIN*.—**Glyceritum cum tannino**. See *Glyceritum ACIDI TANNICI*.

**TANSY**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{qk}$ . From *idavasia*, immortality. The genus *Tanacetum*, especially *Tanacetum vulgare* (*Chrysanthemum vulgare*) and its leaves and tops; also *Potentilla anserina*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Achillea millefolium*, etc. [a, 35.]—**Common t.** The *Chrysanthemum vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**Dog's t.**, **Goose-t.** See *POTENTILLA anserina*.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum tanacet.* Fr., *huile volatile de tanaïsie*. Ger., *Reinfarnöl*. A volatile oil obtained from *tanacetum* (2d def.). The Fr. Cod. directs the tops to be used, the Russ. Ph. the flowers, the Pruss. Ph. the flowers and herb, and the Gr. Ph. the flowering herb. It consists of 1 per cent. of a terpene ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ ), boiling at  $155^\circ$  to  $160^\circ\text{C}$ , 70 per cent. of an aldehyde ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ ), boiling at  $195^\circ$  to  $198^\circ\text{C}$ , and 26 per cent. of an alcohol ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ ), boiling at  $205^\circ$  to  $205^\circ\text{C}$ . In large doses it produces violent convulsions, coma, and even death. [B, 95 (a, 38); Bruylants (a, 35).]

**TANTAL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{a}^2\text{l}$ . See *TANTALUM*.—**T'erde**, **T'säure**. See *TANTALIC ACID*.

**TANTALATE**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{a}^2\text{l-at}$ . Fr., *colombate*. A salt of tantic acid. [B.]

**TANTALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{a}^2\text{l}^1\text{qk}$ . Fr., *acide tantalique*. Ger., *Tantalssäure*. A monobasic acid,  $\text{HTaO}_3$  (or  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HTaO}_3$ ), occurring as a crystalline powder. [B.]

**TANTALUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{a}^2\text{l}(\text{ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{a}^2\text{l})^1\text{u}^2\text{m(u}^4\text{m)}$ . Fr., *tantal*. Ger., *Tantal*. A metallic element discovered by Ekeberg in 1802. It occurs in several minerals, and is almost always associated with niobium. It has not been isolated in a perfectly pure state, but has been obtained approximately free from admixture as a black powder, capable of assuming a metallic lustre, and readily oxidizing on the application of heat. It is not attacked by any acid except hydrofluoric, and to this immunity it owes its name, from the fable of Tantalus being unable to quench his thirst. In composition it acts usually as a pentad radicle, occasionally as a tetrad. Symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 182. [B, 3.]

**TANZ** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^1\text{ts}$ . See *DANCE*.—**T'krämpfe**. Choreic spasms. [L, 57 (a, 30).]—**T'sucht**, **T'wuth**. See *EPIDEMIC CHOREA*.

**TAPEINOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p}(\text{ta}^2\text{p})^1\text{-in(e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n)-o}(\text{o}^2\text{-se}^2\text{f(ke}^2\text{f/a}^2\text{l(a}^2\text{l)-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)})}$ . A person characterized by tapeinocephaly.

**TAPEINOCEPHALY**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p-in-o-se}^2\text{f/a}^2\text{l-i}^2$ . From *ταπεινός*, low, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *tapeinocephalie*. The condition of having the vault of the skull depressed. [L, 149 (a, 50).]

**TAPETAL**, adj.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p-e}^2\text{t}^1$ . Pertaining to the tapetum. [a, 35.]

**TAPETE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p-at}^1$ . See *TAPETUM*.—**Farbent'**. See *LAMINA pigmenti*.—**T. der Seitenhöhlen**. The chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle. [I, 80 (K).]

**TAPETUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p}(\text{ta}^2\text{p})^1\text{-et(at)}^1\text{u}^2\text{m(u}^4\text{m)}$ . From *tapete*, a carpet. Fr., *tapis*. Ger., *Tapete*, *T*. 1. A layer or lamina.

[a, 17.] 2. The epithelium lining the pollen sac. [a, 35.] Cf. *Tape-tal CELL*. 3. A layer made up of bundles of nerve-fibres which curve backward from the body of the fornix to the posterior portion of the hemisphere. [I, 6 (K).]—**Augent'** (Ger.). See *LAMINA pigmenti (retinæ)*.—**T. alveoli**. See *Peri-odontal MEMBRANE*.—**T. cerebri**. See *T. (3d def.)* and *T. corporis callosi*.—**T. chorioides (seu nigrum)**. See *LAMINA pigmenti (retinæ)*.—**T. corporis callosi**. Fr., *étui de l'hippocampe*. Of Reil, radiating fibres of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles. [J, 28 (K).]—**T. der Mittelhöhle** (Ger.). The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]—**T. nigrum**. See *LAMINA pigmenti (retinæ)*.—**T. Reilii**. See *T. corporis callosi* and cf. *TAPIS de Reil*.

**TAPEWORM**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p-wu}^2\text{m}$ . See *TÆNIA* (2d def.).—**Armed t.** See *TÆNIA solium* (1st def.).—**Beef t.** See *TÆNIA mediocanellata*.—**Broad t.** See *BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—**Common t.** See *TÆNIA solium* (1st def.).—**Dwarf t.** See *TÆNIA nano*.—**Hydatid t.** See *TÆNIA echinococcus*.—**Long t.**, **Pork t.**, **Solitary t.** See *TÆNIA solium* (1st def.).—**Swiss t.** See *BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus*.—**T. plant**. See *BRAYERA anthelminthica*.—**Unarmed t.** See *TÆNIA mediocanellata*.

**TAPHIPHOBIA** (Lat.), **TAPHIPHOBIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{f}(\text{ta}^2\text{f)-e}^2\text{fob}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})^1\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ ,  $\text{-i}^2\text{fob}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})^1\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *τάφος*, burial, and *φῶβος*, fear. Fr., *taphéphobie*. Of Morselli, morbid fear of being buried alive. [a, 34.]

**TAPHRENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{f}(\text{ta}^2\text{f)-re}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})^1\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *-chym'atos (-atis)*. From *τάφος*, a ditch, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. See *Pitted TISSUE*.

**TAPINOCEPHALY**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{n-o-se}^2\text{f/a}^2\text{l-i}^2$ . See *TAPEINOCEPHALY*.

**TAPHINOCRANIUM** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p}(\text{ta}^2\text{p})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n(en)-o}(\text{o}^2\text{-a}^2)\text{-kran-}$  ( $\text{kra}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ ). From *ταφινός*, low, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Having the greatest height of the cranial cavity from 74.5 to 82.5 per cent. of its greatest length. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**TAPINOPISTHIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p}(\text{ta}^2\text{p})^1\text{-i}^2\text{n(en)-o}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{sth-}$  ( $\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$ ). From *ταφινός*, low, and *πίσθη*, behind. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from  $24^\circ 5'$  to  $33^\circ$  with the line connecting the punctum occipitale with the punctum alæ vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**TAPIOCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p}(\text{ta}^2\text{p})^1\text{-i}^2\text{-ok'a}^2$ . Fr., t., *tapioka* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., t. [Sp. Ph.]. An easily digested food, occurring in round, hard pellets, prepared from cassava starch. [a, 35.]—**Chocolate of t.** A French preparation containing 3 parts of t. with 100 of chocolate. [B, 10.]—**Gelatina tapiocæ**. Sp., *jalea de t. [Sp. Ph.]. A jelly made by triturating 15 parts of t. with a little cold water, adding 45 of sugar boiled up with 230 of water, and keeping at a boil for a few minutes. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pearl t.** A spurious t. occurring as small round grains, formed probably from potato-starch. [B, 5.]—**T. meal**. Fr., *moussache*. T. dried without heat, forming a fine powder, identical with ordinary t. in microscopic structure, but not soluble in cold water. [B, 5.]*

**TAPIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-pe}$ . See *TAPETUM* and *TAPETUM chorioidæ*.—**T. de Reil**. See *INSULA* and cf. *TAPETUM Reilii*.

**TAPOTEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-pot-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . Ger., *Fingerklöpfung*. That variety of massage which consists in tapping or percussion of the affected part. [E.]

**TAPPING**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{n}^2$ . See *PARACENTESIS*.

**TAR**, n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-r}$ . Lat., *pix liquida* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., etc.], *pyro-leum pini* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *goudron (végétal)* [Fr. Cod.], *poix liquide*. Ger., *Theer*, *Holztheer*, *Fichtentheer*. 1. A highly complex material produced by the destructive distillation of various organic substances. 2. As commonly used, wood-tar; a very thick, shining, black liquid, having a peculiar empyreumatic odor and a bitter taste, derived from the wood of conifers by destructive distillation. On distillation it yields oil of t. and an acid liquid (impure pyroligneous acid), the residue being pitch. T. yields a small proportion of its constituents, especially pyrocatechin, to water, imparting to it an acid reaction and a peculiar taste (see *T-water*). It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in solutions of the caustic alkalis. In medicinal properties it resembles the turpentine, but is much less irritant. [B; a, 35.]—**Archangel t.** See *Stockholm t.*—**Barbadoes t.** See *Barbadoes PETROLEUM*.—**Beech-t.** Ger., *Buchentheer*. A t. made from the wood of *Fagus sylvatica*; official in some ph's as the best source of creasote. [a, 35.]—**Birch-t.** Lat., *pix betule*. The *dagget* of the Russians; a t. containing much pyrocatechin, obtained from *Betula alba*. [a, 35.]—**Coal-t.** Lat., *pix lithanthracis*. Fr., *goudron de houille*. Ger., *Kohlentheer*. A dark, semi-liquid substance obtained in the dry distillation of coal. It is highly complex in composition, yielding by distillation and rectification the following products: Naphthalenes, fluorene, anthracene, carbazol, chrysene, and other solids; benzene, toluene, cymene, and other neutral hydrocarbons; phenol, orthocresol, phlorol, pyrocatechin, and other alcohol-like bodies; ammonia, methylamine, ethylamine, phenylamine, picoline, collidine, and other bases; illuminating gases, such as acetylene, ethylene, etc.; heating gases, hydrogen, marsh-gas, and carbon monoxide; and certain impurities, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, thiocyanic acid, etc. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Coal-t. saponatum**, **Coalt' saponiné** (Fr.), **Coalt' savonneux** (Fr.). Of the veterinarians, a liquid made by mixing 1 part of coal-t. with 2 parts of black soap, and adding (with gentle heat and stirring) 1 part of alcohol and 24 parts of water. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Emulsion de coalt'** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by mixing one part of the *teinture de bois de Panama coaltarée* with 4 parts of distilled water. It contains 4 per cent. of coal-t. [B.]—**Gas-t.** See *Coal-t.*—**Glycerate of t.** See *Glyceritum PICIS liquidæ* (under *Pix*).—**Infusion of t.** See *Infusum PICIS liquidæ*.—**Juniper t.** See *Oil of CADE*.—**Koalt'** (Ger.). See *Coal-t.*



**Mineral t.** See MALTHA.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum picis liquide* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence (huile) de goudron*. Ger., *Theeröl, Pechöl*. The volatile oily liquid obtained in the distillation of wood-t.; almost colorless when freshly prepared, but becoming dark on standing, having the odor of t., and dissolving freely in alcohol. In chemical composition it is very complex, containing various hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, and the alcohols of the latter series, including carboic acid and the mixture of phenols constituting creosote. It is less offensive in taste than t., and hence is preferred for medicinal use. [B. 35.]—**Poudre de coal-t.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ger., *Coal-t.-Gypspulver*. Of the veterinarians, a mixture of 1 part of coal-t. and 20 parts of gypsum. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Rangoon t.** See Rangoon PETROLEUM.—**Saccharated t.** Syrup of t. See SYRUPUS PICIS.—**Stockholm t.** A trade name in Europe for wood-t., most of which is prepared in Finland, central and northern Russia, and Sweden. [a, 35.]—**T. beer.** Lat., *cerevisia picis (liquide)*. A beer made by heating gently with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of yeast 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of t.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of honey, and 6 pints of water, and fermenting. [B.]—**T.-oil.** See Oil of t.—**T. ointment.** See Unguentum PICIS LIQUIDE.—**T.-water.** See Infusum PICIS LIQUIDE (under PIX).—**Vegetable t.** Wood-t. See T. (2d def.).

**TARACANA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2k(a^2k)an(a^2n)a^2$ . A kind of cockroach found in Russia.—**Pulvis taracane.** Powdered Russian cockroach (*Blatta lapponica*), used in dropsy (cf. ANTHYDROPIN). [B. 5.]

**TARACHE, TARAGMA** (Lat.), **TARAGMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m.  $Ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2k(a^2k)a^2(a)$ ,  $ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2g(a^2g)ma^2$ ,  $-mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . Gen., *tar'aches, -ag'matos (-atis), -ag'ni*. Gr., *ταράχη, ταραγμία, ταραγμός*. See TARAXIS.

**TARANTISM**, n.  $Ta^2r(a^2n)i^2zm$ . Lat., *tarantismus* (from Taranto [Gr., *Tápas*, Lat., *Tarentum*], a city of Greece). Fr., *tarantisme*. Ger., *Tarantismus*. An epidemic chorea that appeared in Apulia in the fifteenth century and spread through Italy and southern France; supposed to be caused by the bite of *Lycosa tarantula*. [a, 34.]

**TARANTULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2nt(a^2nt)u^2(u^2)a^2$ . From Taranto (see TARANTISM). Fr., *tarentule*. Ger., *Tarentel*. See LYCOSA t.

**TARASCON** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2r-ra^2sko^2n^2$ . A place in the department of the Ariège, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**TARASP** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^2r-a^2sp'$ . A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous springs. [a, 14.]

**TARASSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2s(a^2s)si^2s$ . Gen., *-as'seos (-sis)*. From *ταράσσειν*, to trouble. Of Lanoaille de Lachèse, the congeries of symptoms commonly known as hysteria in the male. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1884, p. 1036 (a, 34).]

**TARAXACERIN**, n.  $Ta^2r-a^2x-a^2ser'i^n$ . A crystalline principle,  $C_8H_{16}O$ , obtained from the milky juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale*. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**TARAXACIN**, n.  $Ta^2r-a^2x/a^2s-i^n$ . Fr., *taraxacine*. Ger., *T.* A bitter principle obtained from the juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale*, as white, bitter crystals. [B. 5, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**TARAXACUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2x(a^2x)a^2k(a^2k)u^2m$ . Fr., *pissenlit* (2d and 3d def's), *dent-de-lion* (racine) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *dent-de-lion* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Pfaffenröhrchen* (1st def.), *Löwenzahnwurzel* (3d def.), *Löwenzahn*. Sp., *diente de león* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. A genus of the *Taraxaceae* (a tribe of the *Cichoriaceae*). 2. Dandelion-root; of the U. S. Ph., the root (in the Br. Ph., the fresh and dried roots) of *T. officinale* gathered in autumn. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., the leaves of *T. officinale*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Compositum elixir of t.** A preparation made of 6 oz. of t.-root, 4 of wild-cherry bark, 2 of orange-peel, 1 oz. each of gentian-root, cinnamon, coriander, and licorice, 2 drachms each of anise, cardamom, and caraway, 2 pints of syrup, and enough of a mixture of 3 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol to produce 6 pints of elixir by treatment in a percolator; or of 6 fl. oz. of fluid extract of t., 1 fl. oz. of fluid extract of gentian, 100 drops of oil of orange, 12 of oil of cinnamon, 10 of oil of anise, 5 of oil of caraway, 20 of oil of coriander, 1 oz. of extract of licorice, 2 pints of syrup of wild cherry, 1 of alcohol, and 4 of water. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum taraxaci** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de pissenlit*. Ger., *Löwenzahnwurzelabund*. Sp., *cocimiento de taraxacón* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of dry t.-root for ten minutes in water enough to make 1 pint after straining and washing [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling a quarter of an hour and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of dried t.-leaves a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 46 parts when strained [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum taraxaci compositum.** A preparation made by boiling together 120 parts of dandelion-root, 15 of *Mentha trifoliata*, and 1,440 of water till the liquid is reduced one half, and adding 30 of potassium sulphate and 7 of ether; or by boiling 75 grammes each of dandelion, chicory, and *Triticum repens* with water enough to make 360, and adding 7 of potassium sulphate, 30 of sirop des cinq racines, and 25 drops of Hoffman's solution. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum taraxaci.** Fr., *extraît de pissenlit*. Ger., *Löwenzahnextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de taraxacón*. 1. An extract made from the root [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (from the herb and root) [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], from the leaves [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] of *T. officinale*. [B.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. see *Extractum taraxaci liquidum* (2d def.).—**Extractum taraxaci fluidum.** An extract made by exhausting 100 grammes of t.-root in No. 30 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, reserving 85 c. c. distilling off the alcohol from the remainder and evaporating it to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 oz. of t.-root in No. 20 powder

with 4 pints of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.920, expressing 20 fl. oz., macerating the residue with water for 48 hours, evaporating to 18 fl. oz., adding the reserved 20, and bringing up to 40 with water [Br. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum taraxaci liquidum.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Extractum taraxaci fluidum*. 2. An extract made by dissolving 3 parts of extract of t. in 1 part of water [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Pruss. Ph. (1846).]; or by treating equal weights of the leaves and the root of t. with warm water and evaporating to a thin extract [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum taraxaci** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of dandelion, made by macerating 2 oz. of t.-root in 1 pint of boiling water and straining. [B. 5 (a, 21).]—**Mellago taraxaci.** See *Extractum taraxaci liquidum* (2d def.).—**Pilule de fulminate de t.** (Fr.). An old name for a placebo.—**Radix taraxaci.** See T. (2d def.).—**Radix taraxaci cum herba** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*recens* [Russ. Ph.]). Roum., *taraxacu* [Roum. Ph.]. The *T. officinale* gathered in the spring before blooming. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix taraxaci pulverata.** A powder of t.-root sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Succus taraxaci** [Br. Ph.]. Dandelion juice; made by crushing t. (2d def.) in a stone mortar, expressing, adding 1 volume of alcohol for 3 volumes of juice, allowing to stand a week, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. dens leonis, T. officinale, T. officinarum.** Fr., *t. commun, chopine, cochet, couronne de moine, dent-de-lion, laitue de chien, liondent, pissenlit, salade de taupe*. Ger., *gemeines Pfaffenröhrchen, Pfaffenstiel, Löwenzahn, Hundelbume, Maiblume, Butterblume, Pfaffenkraut, Bompaulwurzel, Wiesenlattig, Eierblume, Eierkraut*. Dandelion (lion's-tooth), priest's-crown, swine's-snout; a polymorphous herbaceous plant (see cut under LEONTODON t.) found over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The perennial, tapering, simple or nearly simple, fleshy root (see T. 2d def.) is rich in an inodorous juice which is bitter and neutral when fresh, but soon acquires an acid reaction and coagulates. A number of principles (inulin, laevulin, taraxacin, and taraxacerin) have been obtained from it, but what part they have in its medicinal virtues is not known. The intracellular substance of the root consists, according to Vogel, chiefly of pectose. The juice, if exposed to the air, undergoes a kind of fermentation resulting in the formation of mannite. T. is somewhat tonic, diuretic, and laxative, and is used especially in hepatic disorders. Dried, ground, and roasted, it is sometimes used with or as a substitute for coffee. The fresh leaves or entire herb, *herba taraxaci* (see *dentis leonis*, see *leontodontis* [taraxaci], see *lactuce pratensis*), are less active than the root, though the juice obtained from the flower-stalks is highly recommended by Barton. The young leaves are eaten as a salad and pot-herb. [a, 35.]

**TARAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2r(ta^2r)a^2x(a^2x)i^2s$ . Gen., *-ax'eos (-is)*. Gr., *τάραξις* (from *ταράσσειν*, to trouble). 1. A disorder of sight arising from a blow or from compression of the eye. 2. A mild ophthalmia. [F.]

**TARCHONANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ta^2rk(ta^2rch^2)o^2n-a^2nth(a^2nth)u^2s(u^2s)$ . A genus of the *Compositae*. The *Tarchonanthaceae* (Fr., *tarchonanthées*) are a division of the *Verniceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. camphoratus.** Shrubby fleabane of southern Africa; an aromatic, stimulant species, used like sage. [a, 35.]

**TARCONINE**, n.  $Ta^2r'ko^2n-en$ . Fr., *t.* A derivative,  $C_{11}H_{19}NO_3$ , of cotarnine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**TARDIF** (Fr.), adj.  $Ta^2r-def$ . See SEROTINOUS.

**TARENTISM**, n.  $Ta^2r'e^2nt-i^2zm$ . Lat., *tarentismus*. Fr., *tarentisme*. See TARANTISM.

**TARIERE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2r-re-e^2r$ . See OVIPOSTOR and DRILL.

**TARIRI** (Lat.), n. n. indecl.  $Ta^2r-re'$ . Fr., *t.* Of Aublet, a genus of the *Quassiceae*; tropical American bitter, tonic, and febrifuge trees or shrubs. [a, 35.]

**TARLATANE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2r-la^2-ta^n$ . Fine gauze (used for dressings). [a, 18.]

**TARO**, n. In Hawaii, kalo. [a, 35.]

**TAROLI**, n. An old term for chancre. [G.]

**TARRA**, n. In Lima, dividivi. [a, 35.]

**TARRAGON**, n.  $Ta^2r'a^2go^2n$ . See ARTEMISIA *dracunculus*.—**Oil of t.** An essential oil closely resembling oil of anise.

**TARSAL**, adj.  $Ta^2r's'l$ . Lat., *tarsalis, tarsus* (from *tarsus* [g. v.]). Fr., *t.*, *tarsien*. Ger., *t.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

**TARSALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2rs-a^2lja^2g'i^2a^2$ . From *ταράω*, the tarsus, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *tarsalgie*. Ger., *Tarsalgie, Farsenzelschmerz*. 1. Pain in the tarsus. [a, 17.] 2. Painful valgus.

**TARSALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Ta^2rs-al(a^2l)i^2s$ . Tarsal; as a n., of Cones, the tensor tarsl. [L.]

**TARSECTOMY**, n.  $Ta^2rs-e^2kt'om-i^2$ . From *ταράω*, the tarsus, and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Fr., *tarsectomie*. Excision of the tarsus.

**TARSECTOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2rs-e^2k-top(top)i^2a^2$ . From *ταράω*, the tarsus, and *ἐκτομή*, out of place. Fr., *tarsectopie*. Displacement of the tarsus. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**TARSEUS** (Lat.), **TARSIEN** (Fr.), adj's.  $Ta^2rs'e^2u^2s(u^2s)$ ,  $ta^2r-se-a^2n^2$ . See TARSAL.

**TARSITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2rs-i^2(e^2)i^2s$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *tarsus* (q. v.). Fr., *tarsite*. Ger., *T.* Inflammation of the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

**TARSOCACE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2rs-o^2k/a^2s(a^2k)-e(a)$ . Gen., *-oc'aces*. From *ταράω*, the tarsus, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *t.* See PODARTHROCAE.

**TARSO-CHEILOPLASTIC**, adj.  $Ta^2rs-o-kil'o-pla^2st-i^2k$ . From *ταράω* (see TARSUS), *χείλος*, a lip, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. Plastic and performed on the border of the eyelid (said of an operation for trichiasis). [a, 34.]



**TARSOCLASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{2k}}\text{'la}^{\text{2s}}\text{(la}^{\text{2s}}\text{)-i}^{\text{2s}}$ . Gen., *-clas'eos* (*-oc'las'is*). From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. The operation of breaking a deformed tarsus by force. [V. P. Gibney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 17, 1886, p. 427 (a, 50).]

**TARSOMALACIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{(o)}}\text{-ma}^{\text{2l}}\text{(ma}^{\text{2l}}\text{)-a}^{\text{(as)}^{\text{k}}}\text{'-i}^{\text{2-a}^{\text{2}}}$ . From *ταρσός* (see TARSUS), and *μαλακία*, softness. Ger., *Lidknorpelverweichung*. Softening of the palpebral cartilages. [a, 34.]

**TARSO-METATARSAL**, adj.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o-met-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{'s'l}$ . Fr., *tarsometatarsien*. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

**TARSO-METATARSUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{(o)}}\text{-me}^{\text{2t-a}^{\text{2}}}\text{-ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{'-u}^{\text{2s}}\text{(u}^{\text{2s}}\text{)}$ . That bone which reaches from the tibia to the toes in a bird; really nearly all metatarsus, but having at its top one of the small tarsal bones confluent with it, so that in itself it comprehends part of the tarsus as well as all the metatarsus. [L, 343.]

**TARSO-MÉTATARSI-PHALANGIEN DU POUCE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-so-ma-ta}^{\text{2}}\text{-ta}^{\text{2}}\text{-se-fa}^{\text{2}}\text{-la}^{\text{2n}}\text{-zhe-a}^{\text{2n}}\text{' du}^{\text{2}}\text{ pus}$ . See ADDUCTOR hallucis.

**TARSOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{(o)}}\text{-fīm(fu}^{\text{2m}}\text{)-a}^{\text{2}}$ . From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *tarsophymie*. 1. A swelling of the ankle. 2. A swelling of the tarsal cartilages. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TARSO-PRÆPHALANGIUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{(o)}}\text{-pre-(pra}^{\text{2}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}\text{)-fa}^{\text{2l}}\text{(fa}^{\text{2l}}\text{)-a}^{\text{2n}}\text{(a}^{\text{2n}}\text{)-i}^{\text{2e}}\text{(ge}^{\text{2}}\text{)-u}^{\text{2s}}\text{(u}^{\text{2s}}\text{)}$ . From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (q. v.). A small muscle in solipeds arising from the extensor tendons and attached to the lower end of the os calcis. It aids in extending the digits and keeping the tendons tense. [L, 13.]

**TARSORRHAPHY**, n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{2r}}\text{'ra}^{\text{2f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ . From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *ρᾶφή*, a seam. Fr., *tarsorrhaphie*. Ger., *Tarsorrhaphie*. Any operation for shortening and narrowing the palpebral fissure. [F.]

**TARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-so-su-fa}^{\text{2}}\text{-la}^{\text{2n}}\text{-zhe-a}^{\text{2n}}\text{'}$ . A flexor muscle extending from the tarsus to the lower surface of the phalanx of a toe. [a, 48].—**T.-s.-p. du gros orteil**. See FLEXOR hallucis brevis.—**T.-s.-p. du petit orteil**. See FLEXOR digiti minimi pedis brevis.

**TARSOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{-o}^{\text{2t}}\text{'om-i}^{\text{2}}$ . From *ταρσός*, the tarsus, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *tarsotomie*. Ger., *Tarsotomie*. 1. A cutting operation on the tarsus of the foot. 2. The removal of a portion or the whole of the tarsal cartilage. [F.]—**Anterior t.** Of Poinset, t. (1st def.) in which the anterior row of tarsal bones is removed. [a, 34].—**Cuneiform t.** Excision of a wedge-shaped piece of bone, which may include portions of any of the tarsal bones. [a, 34].—**Posterior t.** T. in which the posterior row of tarsal bones, including the astragalus, is excised. [a, 34].—**Subcutaneous linear t.** Of Reeves, t. (1st def.) without injury to the tendons, vessels, or nerves by means of a chisel introduced through a small incision on the dorsum of the foot. [a, 34.]

**TARSUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{rs}}\text{'u}^{\text{2s}}\text{(u}^{\text{2s}}\text{)}$ . Gr., *ταρσός* (lit., any broad, flat surface). Fr., *tarse*. Ger., *T.*, *Fusswurzel* (1st def.). 1. The bony structure constituting the greater part of the arch of the foot, consisting of the os calcis, the astragalus, the scaphoid bone, the cuboid bone, and the three cuneiform bones. 2. In birds, see TARSOMETATARSUS. 3. The so-called cartilage of the eyelid (tarsal cartilage), which forms the skeleton or support of the lid. It is properly only dense connective tissue, interspersed with numerous elliptical nuclei. The one in the upper lid is much thicker, broader, and denser than that in the lower lid. Its shape is crescentic, with the ciliary border sharply cut off. The tarsi become thinned toward the orbital margin, and finally merge in a fascia, which is firmly attached to the orbital margin. The tarsus contains the Meibomian glands. [F.]—**T. palpebralis**. See T. (3d def.).

**TARTAR**, n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{'tr}$ . Lat., *tartarum*, *tartarus* (connected in some obscure way with *Τάρταρος*, Hades). Fr., *tartre*. Ger., *Weinstein* (1st def.). Sp., *tártaro*, *rasuras del vino* (1st def.). 1. A substance deposited as a whitish or reddish crystalline crust on the sides of wine-casks, consisting of a mixture of acid and normal tartrates, especially those of potassium and calcium. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See SORDES (1st def.).—**Acid of t.** Tartaric acid. [B, (a, 38).]—**Ammoniated soluble t.** Potassium and ammonium tartrate. [B.]—**Cream of t.** Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crème de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinrahm*. Commercial acid tartrate of potassium, usually containing more or less calcium tartrate; so called because when it is mixed with water a fine creamy film of minute crystals floats on the top. [B, 5, 8].—**Crude t.** See T. (1st def.).—**Crystals of t.** Cream of t., especially as obtained in the crystalline form. [B.]—**Emetic t.** See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.—**Ointment of t. emetic.** See UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII tartarati.—**Red t.** The reddish t. deposited from red wine. [B, 5].—**Salt of t.** Potassium carbonate obtained by decomposing cream of t. [B.]—**Soluble (cream of t.)**. See TARTARUS boraxatus.—**Stibiated t., T. emetic.** See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.—**T. emetic substitute.** See ANTIMONY and potassium oxalate.—**Tartrated t.** See TARTARUS tartarisatus.—**Vitriolated t.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 91].—**White t.** Crude t. deposited from white wine and having a dirty-whitish color. [B, 5.]

**TARTAREOUS**, adj.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{-ar}^{\text{e2-u}^{\text{2s}}}$ . Lat., *tartareus*. Ger., *weinsteinartig*. Having a rough, tartar-like surface. [a, 35.]

**TARTARIC**, adj.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{-ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{'i}^{\text{2k}}$ . Lat., *tartaricus*. Fr., *tartrique*. Derived from or contained in tartar. [B.]—**T. acid.** Lat., *acidum tartaricum* (seu *tartricum* [Fr. Cod.]), *sal essentielle tartari*. Fr., *acide tartrique*, *acide du tartre*. Ger., *Weinsäure*, *Weinsteinsäure*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$ . In chemical structure t. acid is both a dibasic acid and a dihydric alcohol, and so contains four atoms of replaceable hydrogen, all of which are replaceable by metals and two by acid radicles. Four isomeric varieties are known: (1) *dextrotartaric acid*, ordinary t. acid (Lat., *acidum tartaricum* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *acide dextroracé-*

*mique*; Ger., *Rechtswinsäure*), a body forming large prismatic crystals of acidulous taste, readily soluble in water, the solution having a specific dextrorotatory power of  $9.6^\circ$ ; (2) *levotartaric acid*, *antitartaric acid* (Fr., *acide antitartrique*; Ger., *Anteinsäure*), a body forming rhombic crystals which have in general the same properties as ordinary t. acid, but in solution have a specific levorotatory power of  $9.6^\circ$ ; (3) *mesotartaric acid*, *optically inactive t. acid* (Ger., *Mesowinsäure*), a body forming crystals resembling those of ordinary tartaric acid, but having in solution no effect upon the plane of polarization; (4) *metatartaric acid* (Ger., *Metaeinsäure*), an amorphous substance produced by heating ordinary t. acid to  $170^\circ\text{C}$ . A mixture of dextrotartaric and levotartaric acids constitutes *racemic acid*, also called *paratartaric acid*. [B, 4, 5.]—**T. anhydride.** Ger., *Weinsäureanhydrid*. A white or yellowish powder,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$ , isomeric with tartrellic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**(Test-) solution of t. acid.** A solution of t. acid in 5 parts [U. S. Ph.] (4 parts [Ger. Ph.]) of water or in 8 of water and 2 of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

**TARTARICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2r}}\text{(a}^{\text{2r}}\text{)-i}^{\text{2k-u}^{\text{2s}}}\text{(u}^{\text{2s}}\text{)}$ . Tartaric; with the name of a base, the tartrate of that base. [B.]

**TARTABIMÉTRIE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{-ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{-e-ma-tre}$ . Analysis by means of potassium carbonate obtained by calcination of cream of tartar. [a, 14.]

**TARTARIZED**, adj.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{'tr-izd}$ . Lat., *tartaratus*, *tartarisatus*. Containing tartar or tartaric acid.

**TARTAROUS ACID**, n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{'tr-u}^{\text{2s}}$ . Tartaric acid. [B.]

**TARTARUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{'tr-a}^{\text{2r}}\text{(a}^{\text{2r}}\text{)-u}^{\text{2m}}\text{(u}^{\text{2m}}\text{)}$ . A term originally applied to tartar; now supplanted by *tartarus*. [B.]—**T. antimoniale**, **T. antimoniatum**, **T. emeticum**. See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.

**TARTARUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ta}^{\text{2r}}\text{'tr-a}^{\text{2r}}\text{(a}^{\text{2r}}\text{)-u}^{\text{2s}}\text{(u}^{\text{2s}}\text{)}$ . See TARTAR.—**Alcali tartari**. An old term for potassium tartrate and for purified potassium carbonate. [a, 38].—**Arcanum tartari**. See T. regeneratus.—**Cremor tartari**. See Cream of TARTAR.—**Cremor tartari solubilis**. See T. boraxatus.—**Crystalli tartari**. See Crystals of TARTAR.—**Decoctum crystallorum tartari**, **Decoctum tartari citratum**. See *Solutio tartari depurati*.—**Emplastrum tartari stibiati**. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate and 14 of emplastrum resine pini [Russ. Ph.]; or of 14 parts of the tartrate, 6 of olive-oil, and 80 of Burgundy-pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Globuli tartari ferruginosi** (seu *martialis*). See *Martial balls*.—**Liquor salis tartari**. The liquor kali carbonici of the Ger. Ph. [B, 10].—**Liquor tartari empyreumaticus**. See *Liquor pyrotartaricus*.—**Liquor tartari solubilis chalybeati**. Fr., *eau de boue*, *eau martiale*. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iron and potassium tartrate in 2 parts of water [Brunsv. Ph., 1777] (in 1,000 parts of water [Fr. Milit. Hosp. Ph., 1839]).—**Liquor tartari stibiati**. See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartarisati*.—**Liquor terre foliatæ tartari**. The liquor kali acetic of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Lotio tartari stibiati**. A solution of 4 parts of tartar emetic in 360 of boiling water, with the addition of 15 of camphorated brandy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum tartari per deliquium**. The oily liquid formed by the deliquescence of potassium carbonate in moist air; also a solution of potassium carbonate in 2 parts of water, corresponding to the liquor kali carbonici of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Pulvis tartari compositus**. 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Pulvis dentifricus ruber*. 2. A mixture of 15 parts of cream of tartar with 7 of potassium sulphate. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sal essentielle tartari**. Tartaric acid. [B.]—**Sal tartari**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Sal tartari essentielle** (seu *essentials*). Tartaric acid. [B, 97].—**Solutio tartari depurati**. Fr., *hydrolé tartrique*. Solution of supertartrate of potassium: a preparation consisting of 11 parts of cream of tartar, 960 of warm water, and 60 of raspberry syrup; or of 15 of cream of tartar, 36 of warm water, and 30 of raspberry syrup; or made by boiling 30 parts of cream of tartar with 600 of water till reduced to 450, and adding 15 of lemon-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus tartari**. Pyrotartaric acid obtained by the distillation of tartar. [B, 97].—**Spiritus tartari vitriolatus**. A preparation made by treating 3 parts of cream of tartar with 8 of calcined iron sulphate, and distilling over the sand bath. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. acetosus**. Potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. acidus lapillatus**. Potassium bitartrate. [L, 53].—**T. ammoniacalis**, **T. ammoniatus**. See POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate.—**T. antimonialis**. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. boraxatus**. Fr., *tartrate borico-potassique*. Ger., *Natriumkaliumtartrat*, *Boraxweinstein*. Sp., *tartrato bórico-potásico*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of borax and 4 [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (5 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 6 [Gr. Ph.], 8 [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) of acid potassium tartrate in 20 parts of water (16 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), filtering, drying or evaporating, and sometimes powdering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. chalybeatus**. See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**T. crudus**. See TARTAR (1st def.).—**T. depuratus**. Acid potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. depuratus pulveratus**. Cream of tartar powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. emeticus**. See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.—**T. ferratus**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., crude iron and potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see IRON and potassium tartrate.—**T. ferruginosus**, **T. martialis**, **T. martiatus**. See IRON and potassium tartrate.—**T. mercurialis**. See MERCURY tartrate.—**T. natronatus**. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—**T. regeneratus**. Potassium acetate; so called because prepared by the ignition of cream of tartar. [B, 3.]—**T. solubilis**. See T. boraxatus.—**T. solubilis ammoniacalis**. See POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate.—**T. stibiatus**. See ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate.—**T. tartarisatus**. Tartrated tartar; normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. vitriolatus**. Vitriolated tartar, normal potassium sulphate: first prepared by treating tartar, or acid potassium tartrate, with sulphuric (vitriolic) acid. [B.]—**T.**



**vitriolatus depuratus.** Purified potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Tinctura (salis) tartari.** See *Tinctura ANTIMONII aurata*.—**Tinctura tartari composita.** A preparation made by distilling 4,320 parts of tartar, 1,620 of guaiac-wood, and 540 each of sassafras, sarsaparilla, and china-root, separating the liquid from the oil swimming on the surface, digesting in it 180 parts of cream of tartar, 240 of guaiac-wood, 45 each of sassafras-wood, ash-wood, and sarsaparilla, 75 of china-root, 30 of red sandal-wood, and 11 of sulphuric acid, and straining after some days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum tartari emetici (seu stibiiati).** See *Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati*.

**TARTAUFE (Fr.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -tof. See *SOLANUM tuberosum (esculentum)*.

**TARTRALIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -tra<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tartralique*. Ditartronic acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_{11}$ . [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**TARTRAMIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -tra<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{NO}_5$ . [B. 33 (a, 14).]

**TARTRAMIDE, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ /tra<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., t. Ger., *Tartramid*. A body,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{CO.NH}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$ , forming rhombic crystals. [B. 4, 93.]

**TARTRAS (Lat.), n. f.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ /tra<sup>2</sup>s(ra)s. Gen., -rat'is. See *TARTRATE*.—**Pulvis tartaratis stibicopotassici** [Fr. Cod.]. Antimony and potassium tartrate pounded in a porcelain mortar and reduced completely to powder on a hard slab. [B. 113 (a, 38).]—**Solutio tartaratis kalici** [Dan. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of potassium tartrate in 2 parts of distilled water. [B. 95.]—**Syrupus tartaratis ferri et potassae.** See *Sirope de TARTRATE ferro-potassique*.—**T. antimonico-potassicus.** See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*.—**T. bikalicus, T. bipotassicus.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. borico-potassicus.** See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—**T. ferrico-ammonicus.** See *IRON and ammonium tartrate*.—**T. ferricokalicus, T. ferro-potassicus.** See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—**T. ferrosferro-kalicus.** Crude iron and potassium tartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. kalico-ammonicus.** See *POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate*.—**T. kaliconatrics.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. kalico-stibiatibis, T. kalicostibicus.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B. 95, 119.]—**T. kalicus.** See *POTASSIUM tartrate*.—**T. kalicus acidus.** Acid potassium tartrate. [a, 38].—**T. natricokalicus.** See *POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate*.—**T. potassicosodius.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B.]—**T. potassicosodius.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B.]—**T. potassicus.** See *POTASSIUM tartrate*.—**T. sodico-potassicus.** See *POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate*.—**T. stibicokalicus, T. stibicopotassicus.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura tartaratis ferropotassici** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by stirring 2 parts of iron filings and 5 of cream of tartar into a pap with water, allowing to digest, boiling for two hours with 15 parts of water, the amount of water which is thus evaporated being replaced, decanting the clear part of the liquid when cold, evaporating to a sp. gr. of 1.26, adding 1 part of 92-per-cent. alcohol, and, after some days, filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum tartaratis kalico-stibii (seu stibicokalic).** See *Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati*.—**Vinum tartaratis kalicoferri.** Sp., *vino de tartrato ferro-potassico*. A preparation made by stirring 1 part of powdered iron and 4 parts of cream of tartar into a pap with water, evaporating almost to dryness, repeating the operation on the residue with more water until it becomes black, homogeneous, and almost wholly soluble in water, macerating with 40 parts of water, filtering, evaporating to dryness, powdering, adding 10 times as much white wine, and, after some days, filtering [Netherl. Ph.]; or by dissolving 12 parts of purified iron and potassium tartrate in 900 of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinum tartaratis stibicokalic.** See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.

**TARTRATE, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ /rat. Lat., *tartras*. Fr., t. Ger., *Tartrat. weinsaures Salz*. A salt of tartaric acid. Three classes of t's are known: (1) *neutral t's*, in which both the replaceable hydrogen atoms of the acid constituent are replaced by a metal; (2) *acid t's*, in which one of those atoms is so replaced; and (3) *basic t's*, in which the hydrogen of the alcoholic hydroxyl as well as that of the acid constituent is replaced. Tartaric emetic is a basic t. [B.]—**Potassice antimonyle t.** Antimony and potassium t. [B. 159.]—**Poudre de t. borico-potassique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Tartarus boraxatus powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 38).]—**Sirope de t. ferro-potassique (Fr.).** Lat., *syrupus tartaratis ferri et potassae*. Sp., *jarabe de tartrato ferro-potassico*. A preparation containing 1 part each of iron and potassium tartrate and water (cinnamon water [Belg. Ph.]) and 38 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or 3 parts of the tartrate dissolved in water and 200 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. antimonico-potassique (Fr.).** Antimony and potassium t. [B. 119.]—**T. borico-potassique (Fr.).** See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—**T. drolit (Fr.).** A t. derived from dextrotartaric (ordinary tartaric) acid. [B.]—**T. ferrico-ammonique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Iron and ammonium t. [B.]—**T. ferrico-potassique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **T. ferrosopotassique (Fr.).** See *IRON and potassium t.*—**T. mercuricus (Fr.).** See *MERCURY t.*—**T. potassico-ammonique (Fr.).** See *POTASSIUM and ammonium t.*—**T. potassico-sodique (Fr.).** See *POTASSIUM and sodium t.*—**Test solution of potassice-cupric t.** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by slowly adding a solution of 6.93 grammes of selected crystals of copper sulphate in 20 c. c. of water to a solution of 36 grammes of potassium t. in 140 c. c. of solution of soda, and bringing up to 300 c. c. with solution of soda. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**TARTIE (Fr.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ tr'. See *TARTAR*.—**Acide du t.** See *TARTARIC ACID*.—**Sel de t.** See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**Solution de crème de t.** See *Solutio TARTARI depurati*.—**T. antimonie.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B. 119.]—**T. méphitique.** See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**T. stygié.** Of Patin, a sarcastic name for tartar emetic. [B.]

**TARTRELIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -tre<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tartrélique*. Gr., *Tartrelsäure*. A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_{10}$ , isomeric with tartaric anhydride, occurring as deliquescent crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**TARTROMEL, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ /ro-me<sup>2</sup>l. A solution of tartaric acid in honey slightly diluted with water. [B. 14.]

**TARTROMETHYLIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -ro-me<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. See *METHYL tartaric acid*.

**TARTRONIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -tro<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tartronique*. Ger., *Tartronsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_8 = \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO.OH}$ , forming large transparent crystals. [B. 4.]

**TARTRONYL, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ /tro<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. The bivalent radicle of tartroic acid,  $\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}$ . [B.]—**T'urea.** See *DIALURIC ACID*.

**TARTROPHTHALIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -ro-tha<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tartrorhthalique*. Ger., *Tartrophthalsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO.OH})_2$ , occurring as colorless prismatic crystals containing two molecules of water. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

**TARTROVINIC ACID, n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -ro-vin<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tartrovinique*. Ger., *Tartroveinsäure*. See *ETHYL tartaric acid*.

**TARTUFLE (Fr.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{r}$ -tu<sup>2</sup>-fl'. See *SOLANUM tuberosum (esculentum)*.

**TASCHE (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{sh}$ /e<sup>2</sup>. 1. A pocket. [a, 14.] 2. See *SINTS*.—**Bauchfell't'n.** See *RECESSUS peritonæi*.—**Duodenalt'.** See *Duodeno-jejunal fossa*.—**Haart'.** See *Hair* rough and *Hair-follicle*.—**Hypophysent'.** 1. The depression in the primitive brain which becomes the vesicle of the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *Pituitary DIVERTICULUM*. 3. See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—**Kehlkopft'.** **Morgagni'sche t.** See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**T'nförmig.** Purse-like, pouch-like. [L, 31.]

**TÄSCHELKRAUT (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Tash}$ /e<sup>2</sup>l-kra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t. The genus *Capsella*, especially *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [a, 35.]

**TASIS (Lat.), n. f.**  $\text{Tas}$ (ta)s/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *tas'eos, tas'is*. Gr., *τάσις* (from *τείνειν*, to stretch). See *EXTENSION*.

**TASMANNIA (Lat.), n. f.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{s}$ -ma<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *tasmanie*. A genus of the *Magnoliaceæ* included by Bentham and Hooker in *Drimys*. [a, 35.]—**T. aromatica.** The pepper-tree of Tasmania, where the berry-like fruits are used in place of pepper and the leaves as an aromatic. The aromatic bark resembles Winter's bark, and is used like it. [a, 35.]

**TASSENFORMIG (Ger.), adj.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{s}$ /se<sup>2</sup>n-fu<sup>2</sup>rm-i<sup>2</sup>g. Disc-shaped. [a, 35.]

**TASTBALLEN (Ger.), n. pl.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /ba<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>n. See *PELOTES tactiles*.

**TASTE, n.**  $\text{Tast}$ . Gr., *γεῦσις*. Lat., *gustus*. Fr., *goût*. Ger., *Geschmack*. The sensation of flavor due to the action of certain exciting substances upon special nerve-endings in the tongue. [K.]—**After-t.** Fr., *après-goût*. Ger., *Nachgeschmack*. A t. perceived after the direct action of the sapid substance has ceased. [K, 3.]—**T-beakers, T-buds, T. bulbs, T. cups.** See *T-buds*.—**T-discs.** Ger., *Geschmackscheiben*. Patches of modified epithelia on the tongues of *Amphibia*. They are usually surrounded by a narrow girdle of ciliated cells, and are abundantly supplied with nerves from the glossopharyngeus. The epithelium is of two kinds: supporting cells, called *cup-cells*, and the true sensorial cells (forked-cells), which are supposed to be connected with nerve-fibres. [J, 30, 35.]—**T-pore.** The narrow end or summit of a t-bud seen on a free surface, usually on the side of a fungiform or foliate papilla. [J, 31, 35.]—**T-ridges.** See *PAPILLÆ foliatae*.

**TASTERZIRKEL (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /e<sup>2</sup>r-tserk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See *CALIPERS*.

**TASTGEFÜHL (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /ge<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>l. See *TOUCH*.

**TASTMENISKEN (Ger.), n. pl.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /man-esk-e<sup>2</sup>n. See *Tactile MENISCI*.

**TASTPAPILLEN (Ger.), n. pl.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /pa<sup>2</sup>p-el-le<sup>2</sup>n. See *Nerve PAPILLÆ and Tactile CORPUSCLES*.

**TASTSINN (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /zi<sup>2</sup>n. The sense of touch.

**TASTUNG (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{st}$ /un<sup>2</sup>. Examination with the finger.

**TATAEIWEISS (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /ta<sup>2</sup>-i-vis. See under *Egg ALBUMIN*.

**TATENHAUSEN (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{t}$ /e<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>z-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Westphalia where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

**TATOOING, TATTOOING, n's.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{t}$ -u<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *tatouage*. Ger., *Tatowierung*. The process of introducing particles of coloring matter into the skin, by punctures or incisions, so as to produce indelible stains. [G, 30.]—**T. of the cornea.** Artificial pigmentation of the cornea (usually with India-ink) for the removal of the cosmetic defect produced by a dense leucoma: done either with several very fine needles bound together or with a single grooved needle. [E.]

**TATZMANNSDORF (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3\text{ts}$ /ma<sup>2</sup>n-z-do<sup>2</sup>rf. A place in Elsenburg County, Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**TAUBENKROPP (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /u<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>n-kro<sup>2</sup>pf. See *SILENE inflata*.—**Ackert'.** See *SILENE otites*.

**TAUBENNEST (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /u<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>n-ne<sup>2</sup>st. See *NIDUS* (4th def.).

**TAUBENWEIZEN (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /u<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>n-vits-e<sup>2</sup>n. See *SEDEM album*.

**TAUBHEIT (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /u<sup>2</sup>b-hit. See *DEAFNESS*.—**Seeleut'.** See *Psychical DEAFNESS*.

**TAUBSTUMMER (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /u<sup>2</sup>b-stum-me<sup>2</sup>r. See *DEAF-MUTE*.

**TAUBSTUMMHEIT (Ger.), n.**  $\text{Ta}^3$ /u<sup>2</sup>b-stum-hit. See *DEAF-mutism*.



**TAUMEL** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^3u^4m-e^2l$ . See REELING.—T'wahn. See DRUNKENNESS.

**TAUPE** (Fr.), n. Top. Any soft tumor of the scalp.

**TAURINE**, n.  $Ta^4r'en$ . Fr., t. Ger., *Taurin*, *Gallenasparagin*. Amidisethionic acid; a substance,  $C_2H_4(NH_2)SO_3H = C_2H_4.NSO_3$ , found in the bile and in various animal tissues. It crystallizes in transparent monoclinic prisms. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TAUROCARBAMIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^4r-o-ka^3rb-a^2m'^2k$ . A crystalline acid,  $C_2H_5SN_2O_4 = C_2H_4(NH.CO.NH_2)SO_3H$ , occurring in the urine after the administration of taurine. [B, 3.]

**TAUROCHOLIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^4r-o-kol'^2k$ . Fr., *acide taurocholique*. Ger., *Taurocholsäure*. A monobasic and univalent acid,  $C_{26}H_{45}NO_8$ , occurring in bile, forming fine, silky, brilliant and deliquescent needles. [B; B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TAUROCILLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^4r(ta^3u^4r)-o(o^2)-ko^2l'a^2$ . From *ταῦρος*, a bull, and *κύλλα*, glue. Fr., *taurocolle*. Animal glue, especially that prepared from the ears, etc., of cattle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TAURUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ta^4r(ta^3u^4r)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . Gr., *ταῦρος*. Fr., *taureau* (1st def.). Ger., *Stier* (1st def.). 1. A bull. 2. Of Galen, that part of the penis which extends backward of the scrotum, together with the perinæum. [A, 530].—*Oleum pedum tauri*. See *Neat's-foot oil*.

**TAURYLIC ACID**, n.  $Ta^4r-i^2l'^2k$ . See CRESOL.

**TAÜSCHUNG** (Ger.), n. *Toish'un*<sup>2</sup>. See ILLUSION and DELUSION.

**TAUSENDGÜLDENKRAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Ta^3u^4z-e^2nd-gu^2ld-e^2n-kra^3u^4t$ . See ERYTHRAE and ERYTHRAEA *centaurium*.—*T'ex-tract*. See *Extractum CENTAURI*.

**TAVELÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $Ta^3v-l'$ . Spotted. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**TAVERNIERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^3v-e^2rn-e^2r'a^2$ . Fr., *taverni-erie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35].—*T. nummularia*. East Indian moneywort. The leaves are applied to sloughing ulcers. [a, 35.]

**TAXACEOUS**, adj.  $Ta^2x-a'shu^2s$ . Resembling the genus *Taxus*; belonging to the *Taxaceæ*, which are an order of gymnosperms (yews, etc.), now made a series or tribe of the *Conifereæ*. The *Taxaceæ* (Fr., *taxées*) are: Of Sprengel, the *Taxaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Inconspiciuæ*, consisting of the *Casuarineæ*, *Ephedreæ*, *Taxineæ* (*Taxaceæ*), and *Myricæ*. The *Taxideæ*, the *Taxineæ*, and the *Taxineæ* are the *Taxaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**TAXIDERMY**, n.  $Ta^2x-i^2a-du^2rm-i^2p$ . From *τάξις*, arrangement, and *derma*, the skin. The art of preserving and preserving skins so as to represent the appearance of the living animal. [L, 343.]

**TAXINE**, n.  $Ta^2x'en$ . Ger., *Taxin*. A resinous alkaloid obtained from the leaves and berries of *Taxus baccata*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2x(ta^2x)^2i^2s$ . Gen., *tax'eos* (-is). Gr., *τάξις* (from *τάσσειν*, to arrange). Fr., t. Ger., t. Lit., arrangement; a reduction, especially a methodical pressure by the hand for the purpose of reducing a hernia or other prolapsed structure. [E].—**Bipolar t.** A form of manipulation employed for reducing a retroverted uterus, in which pressure upward is made upon the body of the organ through the rectum, and the cervix is drawn down through the vagina. [A, 59.]

**TAXODIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ta^2x(ta^2x)-od'^2i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *τάξος*, yew, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *taxodier*. A genus of the *Taxodiaceæ* (a tribe of the *Conifereæ*). [a, 35].—**T. distichum**. Fr., *cyprès chauve* (ou de la Louisiane). Ger., *virginische Cyprresse*. Bald (or black, or deciduous) cypress of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., recommended for destroying malarial germs. The tree yields an essential oil, also a resin which is used as an external stimulant. The leaves are applied to tumors, inflamed surfaces, etc., and, together with the seed, are used internally in hepatic disorders. The bark is applied to burns and ulcers. [a, 35].—**T. mucronatum**. Montezuma cypress; a Mexican species. The bark is emmenagogue and diuretic; the leaves are used in scabies and as a resolvent. A liquid pitch obtained from the wood is used in skin diseases. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 770 (a, 50); a, 35.]

**TAXOLOGY**, n.  $Ta^2x-o^2l'o-i^2j^2$ . From *τάξις*, arrangement, and *λόγος*, understanding. See TAXONOMY.

**TAXONOMIC**, adj.  $Ta^2x-o^2l'o-m'^2i^2k$ . Classificatory. [L, 343.]

**TAXONOMY**, n.  $Ta^2x-o^2n'om-i^2j^2$ . Lat., *taxonomia* (from *τάξις*, arrangement, and *νόμος*, a law). Fr., *taxonomie*. The science of classification; the arrangement of living organisms in groups according to their degrees of likeness. [L, 11.]

**TAXUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta^2x(ta^2x)^2u^2s(u^4s)$ . Gr., *τάξος*. Fr., if. Ger., *Eibe*, *Eibenbaum*. 1. Yew (tree): the typical genus of the *Taxaceæ* (see under TAXACEOUS). [a, 35.] 2. See *T. baccata*.—**T. baccata**. Fr., if (*commun*, ou d'Europe). Ger., *gemeine Eibe*. The common yew of middle and southern Europe and of Asia. The leaves and green branches, formerly official as *folia* (see *summitates taxii* (*baccatæ*), contain taxine and miossion, and (in sufficient quantity) are a deadly poison; they are still used as an emmenagogue, and in India as an expectorant. The red, succulent cups (*baccæ taxii*) containing the seeds are edible, and were formerly used in the preparation of a pectoral syrup. The seeds, however, are highly poisonous, acting like digitalis. The wood and bark (*licium et cortex taxii*), formerly official, are no longer used. [a, 35].—**T. nucifera**. Fr., if *à amande*. A yew of China and Japan with edible fruits, the stones of which yield a nutritious oil. [a, 35.]

**TAYNIA**, n. In Brazil, a cucurbitaceous plant (probably *Bryonia ficifolia*) used as an evacuant under the name of *abopora do matto*. [a, 35.]

**TAYUYA**, n. In Brazil, the *Bryonia ficifolia* and perhaps other plants; also the drastic fruit and the root (t. root) of *Bryonia ficifolia*. The latter is used as an antisyphilitic. [a, 35.]

**TEA**, n. Te. Chin., *cha*. N. Gr., *τῆ, τράα*. Lat., *thea*. Fr., *thé*. Ger., *Thee*. 1. The dried leaves of *Camellia thea* and its varieties, often further aromatized with the flowers or leaves of the rose, jasmine, sweet-scented olive, etc. T. contains a volatile, citron-yellow oil (from 0.6 to 1 per cent, or more, according to the age of the leaf), tannin, from 0.43 to 5 per cent, of theine (combined, according to Mulder, with tannic acid), boheic acid, quercetin, quercitanic, gallic, and oxalic acids, gum, wax, resin, coloring matter, etc. It is astringent (especially if long infused) and gently exhilarating. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia and nervous derangements. It is sometimes used medicinally in diarrhoea and nervous headache, and in China the leaf is used in fevers. [a, 35]. See *Black t.* and *Green t.* 2. An infusion prepared like that of tea. [a, 48].—**Abyssinian t.** The leaves and leafy twigs of *Catha edulis*. [a, 35].—**African t.-plant** (or -tree). See *LYCIUM afrum*.—**Australian t.-plant** (or -tree). 1. See MELALEUCA. 2. A name for various species of *Leptospermum*. [a, 35].—**Bencoolen t. (-plant)**. See *GLAPHYRIA nitida*.—**Black t.** T. of a dark-brown color; prepared from leaves which have been allowed to remain in heaps for some hours and undergo a kind of fermentation, and afterward slowly dried. It is less pungent and fragrant than green t. [a, 35].—**Blankenheim t.** Ger., *Blankenheimer Thee*. A proprietary remedy sold in Europe, the principal ingredients of which were species of *Galeopsis*. [L, 65 (a, 50)].—**Bohea t.** Ger., *Bohithee*. A variety of black t., so called from the Chinese name (*wu-i*) of the mountains in Fuh-keen, where it is cultivated. [a, 35].—**Bush t.** The leaves of *Cyclopia genistoides* and other species of *Cyclopia*. [a, 35].—**Canadian t.** See under *GAULTHERIA procumbens*.—**Carolina t.-plant**. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [a, 35].—**Cochin-China t.-plant**. The *Teucrium thea*. [a, 35].—**Gout-t.** See *CORDIA globosa*.—**Green t.** T. of a dark-green color; prepared from leaves which have undergone no fermentation, and have been so rapidly dried as not to undergo change in their chlorophyll. Its color, however, is often due to an artificial coloring matter, chiefly a mixture of gypsum and Prussian blue, with which it is glazed. It contains more volatile oil and tannin than black t. [a, 35].—**Jersey t.** The genus *Ceanothus*, especially *Ceanothus americanus*. [a, 35].—**Jesuit's t.** 1. The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. 2. The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [a, 35].—**Labrador t.** A t. made from the leaves of *Ledum latifolium*. [a, 35].—**Marsh t.** See *LEDUM palustre*.—**Mexican t. (-plant)**. See *Jesuit's t.*—**Mountain t.** See *GAULTHERIA procumbens*.—**New Zealand t.-plant**. The *Leptospermum flavescens* and *Leptospermum scoparium*. [a, 35].—**Oswego t.** See *MONARDA didyma*.—**Paraguay t.** See *Ilex paraguayensis*.—**Pectoral t.** See *SPECIES pectorales*.—**Tberry.** The *Gaultheria procumbens*. [a, 35].—**Teamster's t.** See *EPHEDRA antisyphilitica*.—**T. oil.** A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* and *Camellia japonica*. [a, 35].—**T.-tree.** See *THEA* (2d def.). *THEA assamica*, and *LYCIUM barbarum*.—**Whorehouse t.** See *EPHEDRA antisyphilitica*.

**TEAK**, n. Tek. The *Tectona grandis*; also (in Africa) the *Oldfieldia africana*, (in New Zealand) the *Vitex littoralis*, and (in New South Wales) the *Endiandra glauca*. [a, 35.]

**TEAR**, n. Ter. Gr., *δάκρυ, δάκρυον*. Lat., *lacrima*. Fr., *larme*. Ger., *Thräne*. A drop of the liquid which is secreted by the lacrymal gland and moistens the eyeball. [a, 48.]

**TEASEL**, n. Te'z'l. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, also the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [a, 35.]

**TEASING**, n. Tez'l<sup>2</sup>n<sup>3</sup>. In microscopy, the process of tearing a specimen into small pieces with needles.

**TEAT**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t. A.-S., *tit*. Gr., *θηλά*. Lat., *papilla*. Fr., *trayon, tétine* (*tétin* being applied to rudimentary teats). Ger., *Euterzitze*. See NIPPLE.

**TEAZEL**, n. Te'z'l. See TEASEL.

**TECHNOCAUSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2k(te^2ch^2)-no(n^3)-ka^4s'(ka^3u^4s)^2s$ . Gen., *caus'eos* (-is). From *τέχνη*, art, and *καύσις*, a burning. The actual cautery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TECHNOLOGY**, n.  $Te^2k-no^2l'o-i^2j^2$ . From *τέχνη*, art, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the industrial arts. [a, 48.]

**TECNOCTONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2k-no^2k-ton(to^2n)^2i^2a^2$ . Gr., *τεκνοκτονία* (from *τεκνοκτορέιν*, to murder children). Fr., *tecnoc-tonie*. Ger., *Teknoktonie*. Infanticide. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TECNOGONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2k-no(n^3)-gon(go^2n)^2i^2a^2$ . Gr., *τεκνογονία* (from *τεκνογονέιν*, to bear children). Fr., *tecnogonie*. See GENERATION (1st def.).

**TECOLITHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2k(tak)-o^2l'i^2th-u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *τίκεν*, to melt, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *técolithe*. Ger., *Judenstein*. A fossil calcareous concretion found in sponges; so called because it was supposed to dissolve urinary calculi. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**TECOMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ta-kom'a^2$ . From the Mex. name *Tecomall*. Fr., *técome*. Trumpet-flower (or -creeper); a genus of the *Tecomeæ* (a tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ*). [a, 35].—**T. impetiginosa**. An astringent species. The bark is used in lotions and baths for debility and inflamed joints. [a, 35].—**T. ipé**. A Brazilian species having properties like those of *T. impetiginosa*. The bark is used as an astringent wash and the leaves in ophthalmia. [a, 35].—**T. leucosylon**. Fr., *cèdre blanc des Antilles*. False ebony, white-wood of the West Indies, white-wood cedar. The flowers and root are said to be alexipharmac and to be used especially against the manchineel poison. The wood yields a green dye. [a, 35].—**T. pentaphylla**. Fr., *poirier des îles (ou des Antilles, ou de la Martinique)*. A species found in the Caribbean Islands. The bark is febrifuge. [a, 35].—**T. radicans**. Fr., *jardin de Virginie*. Virginian trumpet-flower, trumpet-creeper; a North American climber, considered poisonous. The leaves and branches are used as dyes. [a, 35].—**T. stans**. Fr., *bois pissenlit*. Shrubby trumpet-flower, yellow elder of the West Indies. The root is reputed diuretic. [a, 35.]



**TECTICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Te^2kt(takt)/i^2k-u^2s(u^4s)$ . Gr.,  $\tau\eta\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}s$  (from  $\tau\eta\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ , to melt). Fr., *tectique*. Ger., *schmelzend*. Colligative. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**TECTOCEPHALIC**, adj.  $Te^2kt-o\ se^2f-a^2l/i^2k$ . From *tectum*, a roof, and  $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$ , the head. Pertaining to or possessing a roof-shaped skull (*crâne en toit*). [a, 54.]

**TECTONA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2kt-on/a^2$ . Fr., *teck*. Ger., *Tekbaum*. A genus of the *Verbenaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. grandis**, *T. theka*. Fr., *teck élevé*, *bois de tek*, *chêne des Grandes-Indes*. Ger., *riesiger Tekbaum*. East Indian teak-tree (or oak); a tree valued for its hard and durable wood. The acidulous and bitterish leaves are used as an astrigent. The flowers and seeds are diuretic. An aromatic oil obtained from the wood is used medicinally. [a, 35.]

**TECTORIAL**, adj.  $Te^2kt-or/i^2-a^2l$ . From *tectum*, a roof. Roofing, covering. [a, 48.]

**TECTRIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2kt(takt)/r^2ix$ . Gen., *tec'tricis*. From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *couverture*. A covert (feather); one of the smaller feathers of either the wing or the tail. [L. 343.]—**Tectrices alae**. The coverts of the wings.—**Tectrices caudae**. Tail-coverts, the small feathers overlapping the bases of the tectrices. [L. 341 (a, 27).]—**Tectrices inferiores**. Under-coverts, the tectrices alae on the lower surface of the wings; also the tail coverts similarly situated. [L. 221.]—**Tectrices majores**. Greater coverts; the outermost row of small feathers, arising mostly from the forearm, which overlie the bases of nearly all the remiges except the first nine or ten. [L. 221.]—**Tectrices mediae**. A short row of small feathers immediately above the tectrices majores. [L. 221.]—**Tectrices minores**. Lesser coverts, the uppermost of the tectrices alae. They are irregularly disposed. [L. 221.]—**Tectrices perversae**. See *Tectrices mediae*.—**Tectrices superiores**. The coverts on the upper surface of the wing; also the tail coverts similarly situated. [L. 221.]—**Upper primary tectrices**. The coverts of the primaries; the feathers growing upon the plicon, which cover the bases of the outer nine or ten remiges. [L. 221.]

**TECTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^2kt(takt)/u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *tegere*, to cover. A roof or covering. [a, 48.]—**T. fosse rhomboidalis**. The roof of the fourth ventricle. [L. 73 (K).]—**T. ventriculi quarti**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.

**TECTUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Te^2kt(takt)/u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *couvert*. Ger., *bedeckt*. Covered, concealed by other parts or organs. [a, 35.]

**TEEL**, n. In Abyssinia, the *Sesamum orientale*. [a, 35.]—**T.-oil**. Oil of sesamum. [a, 35.]

**TEETHING**, n.  $Teth^2/i^2n^2$ . See *DENTITION* (2d def.).

**TEGENARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2g-e^2n-a^2r/i^2-a^2$ . Fr., *tégénnaire*. Ger., *Hausspinne*. A genus of the *Araneida*; the house-spiders. [a, 35.]—**T. domestica**. The common European house-spider. This and the larger species, *T. scalaria*, and their web are official as *araneae et tela araneorum*, and were formerly used as a febrifuge (see also *Tela araneae*). [a, 35.]—**T. medicinalis**. 1. An American species used like *T. domestica*. [a, 35.] 2. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.

**TEGMEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^2g-me^2n$ . Gen., *teg'minis*. From *tegere*, to cover. Ger., *Decke*. 1. Any covering or integument, especially the inner coat of an ovule or seed; of De Beauvois, the glume of grasses; a perule or bud-scale; an amphigastrium. [a, 35.]—**T. caudicis cerebri**. See *TEGMENTUM*.—**T. mastoideum**. The lower hollow part of the tympani covering the mastoid antrum. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**T. secundinale**. Of Avernhoes, the pia. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. tympani**. Ger., *Paukendecke*. The superior wall or roof of the tympanic cavity, formed by an osseous plate continuous with the superior surface of the pyramid. This plate extends beyond the boundaries of the tympanic cavity, forming part of the superior lamella of the osseous meatus, of the upper wall of the cells of the mastoid process, of the roof of the canal for the tensor tympani, and of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. It is pierced by several apertures, and may be in great part wanting. [F. 32.]—**T. ventriculorum**. See *CENTRUM ovale majus*.

**TEGMENT** [Wilder], n.  $Te^2g-m^2nt$ . See *TEGMENTUM*.

**TEGMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^2g-me^2nt/u^2m(u^4m)$ . From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *tegument*, *coiffe*, *calotte*. Ger., *Haube*, *Deckplatte*. 1. The dorsal portion of the crus cerebri, made up of longitudinal bundles of white nerve-fibres interlaced with numerous transverse and arching fibres. In the interstices are collections of gray matter containing ganglion-cells (see *NUCLEUS of the t.*). Certain tracts of fibres in the t. have received distinct names (see *Posterior longitudinal fasciculus and Arcuate fibres*). The t. may be regarded as the prolongation upward of the reticular formation. To one side of it lies the lemniscus. [I, 6 (K).] 2. See *TEGMEN*.—**T. auris**. See *MEMBRANA tympani*.—**T. caudicis**, **T. cerebri**, **T. cruris (cerebri)**. See *T. (1st def.)*.—**T. tympani**. See *TEGMEN tympani*.—**T. ventriculi lateralis (seu ventriculorum cerebri)**. See *CENTRUM ovale*.

**TEGMINATE**, adj.  $Te^2g-m^2n-at$ . Lat., *teginatus* (from *tegen*, a cover). Fr., *tepinus*. Having an inner coat (tegen).

**TEGMENT**, n.  $Te^2g-u^2-m^2nt$ . Lat., *tegumentum* (from *tegere*, to cover). Fr., *tegument*. See *INTEGUMENT*.

**TEGUMENT** (Fr.), n.  $Ta-gu^2-ma^2n^2$ . See *INTEGUMENT*.—**T. externe**. The skin. [A, 395.]—**T. interne**. See *MUCOUS MEMBRANE*.

**TEGUMENTAL**, **TEGUMENTARY**, adj's.  $Te^2g-u^2-me^2n^2/u^2l$ ,  $-me^2nt^2-e^2-r^2$ . Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting an integument. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**TEICHOPSIA** (Lat.), **TEICHOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $Tik-(te^2-i^2ch^2)-o^2ps^2-i^2-a^2$ ,  $-o^2sc^2o^2ps^2ko^2p^2-i^2-a^2$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$ , a wall, and  $\psi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , vision, or  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to examine. Fr., *teichopsie*. Ger., *Teichopsie*, *Teichoscopia*. See *HEMIANOPIA temporaria*.

**TEIGNE** (Fr.), n.  $Te^2n-y^2$ . 1. See *CUSCUTA europæa*. 2. See *PORRIGO* and *TINEA*.—**T. achromateuse**. See *VITILIGO*.—**T. amiantacée**. See *SEBORRHEGA amianthacea*.—**T. annulaire**. See *MYCOSIS trichophytina*.—**T. aréatée**, **T. décalvante**. See *ALOPECIA areata*.—**T. faveuse**. See *FAVUS*.—**T. faveuse scutiforme**. *Favus* in circumscribed rounded patches. [G.]—**T. faveuse squarreuse**. See *FAVUS granulatus*.—**T. furfuracée**. See *PITYRIASIS* and *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—**T. granulée**. Of Alibert, eczema impetiginosum and eczema papulosum. [G.] See also *PORRIGO granulata*.—**T. jaune**. See *FAVUS*.—**T. lycoperdoïde**. A tinea observed in the rabbit, characterized by crusts seated chiefly about the anus and causing death by obstructing defecation. The disease is very contagious among animals, but does not seem capable of development in man. [Méglin, "Progr. méd.," Apr. 29, 1882, p. 321.]—**T. mucueuse**, **T. muqueuse**. Lat., *porrigo larvalis*. Impetiginous eczema of the head attended with free discharge and crusting. [G.]—**T. nummulaire**. See *MYCOSIS trichophytina*.—**T. pelade**. See *ALOPECIA areata* and cf. *PELADÉ achromateuse* and *PELADÉ décalvante*.—**T. porriginieuse**. See *PITYRIASIS* and *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—**T. sycosique**. See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—**T. tondante**. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.

**TEIGNEUX** (Fr.), adj.  $Te^2n-yu^2$ . See *FARREUS*.

**TEINACH** (Ger.), n.  $Tin^2/a^2ch^2$ . A place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

**TEINESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tin(te^2-i^2n)-e^2z(e^2s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . Gr.,  $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{o}s$  (from *teivest*, to stretch). See *TENESMUS*.

**TEINODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tin(te^2-i^2n)-o(o^2)-di^2n^2-du^2n^2/i^2-a^2$ . From *teivest*, to stretch, and  $\delta\acute{o}\nu\eta$ , pain. Fr., *teimodynamie*. Pain in the tendons. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**TEINOPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tin(te^2-i^2n)-o(o^2)-flog^2-g-os^2is$ . Gen.,  $-os^2eos(-is)$ . From *teivest*, to stretch, and  $\phi\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega\varsigma$ , a burning. Fr., *teinophlogose*. Inflammation of a tendon. [E.]

**TEINTURE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2-tu^2r$ . See *TINCTURE* and *DYE*.—**T. alcoolique**. A tincture; of the Fr. Cod., an alcoholic solution either of a fixed or of a volatile principle, thus corresponding both to the tincture and the spirit of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**T. amère**. See *Tinctura GENTIANÆ composita* and *Tinctura amara*.—**T. antigoutteuse de Want**. See *Tinctura COLCICLI*.—**T. antimoniale de Jacobi**. See *Tinctura ANTIMONII saponata*.—**T. antiscorbutique**. See *T. de RAIFFORT composée*.—**T. antivénéérienne**. A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of corrosive sublimate in 480 of rectified alcohol, mixing with a solution of 120 parts each of Venice turpentine and guaiac resin in 480 of alcohol, and adding 28 of oil of sassafras. Sometimes Canadian turpentine was used, and the amount of alcohol varied. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. aromatique sulfurique**. See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—**T. balsamique**. See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*.—**T. bleue**. See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*.—**T. de Bestuscheff**. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthere*.—**T. de Panama** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating quillaia-bark with 5 times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. de Williams**. See *Vinum COLCHICI seminis*.—**T. éthérée**. See *ÉTHÉROLÉ*.—**T. française**. See *DROGUE amère*.—**T. gingivale**. See *Tinctura CATECHU composita* (2d def.).—**T. noire**. See *Black DYE*.—**T. thébale**. See *Tinctura OPII*.—**T. thériacale composée**. See *Aqua SCORDII composita*.—**T. tonique** (de Whitt). See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**T. vulnérinaire**. See *ALCOOLATURE vulnérinaire*.—**T. vulnérinaire de Stahl**. See *BALSAMUM vulnérarium Stahlii*.

**TEISSIÈRES-LES-BOULIES** (Fr.), n.  $Te^2-se^2r^2-la-bu-le$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**TEKBAUM** (Ger.), n.  $Te^2k^2ba^2-u^2m$ . See *TECTONA*.

**TELA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tel^2(al)^2/a^2$ . Probably from *tegere*, to weave. 1. A web. 2. See *TISSUE*.—**T. aranea**, **T. araneum**. Spider's web, especially that of *Tegenaria domestica* and *Tegenaria medicinalis*; a cobweb. It has been used as a febrifuge and antispasmodic, also as a hæmostatic application. [a, 35.]—**T. cartilaginea**. See *CARTILAGE*.—**T. cellularis**. See *Arcolar TISSUE* and *Cellular TISSUE*.—**T. chorioidea**. Ger., *Gefässwarhang*. See *VELUM interpositum*.—**T. chorioidea cerebelli**. See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—**T. chorioidea cerebri**. See *T. chorioidea superior*.—**T. chorioidea inferior**. Ger., *unterer Gefässwarhang*. The portion of the pia from which the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle springs. [L. 332.] See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**T. chorioidea media**. The choroid plexus of the third ventricle. [I, 4 (K).]—**T. chorioidea superior**. The portion of the choroid plexus which enters the cavities of the cerebrum through the transverse fissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. chorioidea ventriculi quarti**. See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—**T. conjunctoria**, **T. connectiva**. See *Connective TISSUE*.—**T. contexta**. See *FILZgewebe*.—**T. cornea**. See *CORNEOUS TISSUE*.—**T. flava**. See *Elastic TISSUE*.—**T. fulcrans**. See *Connective TISSUE*.—**T. Gauthieri**. See *Sparadrap diapalme*.—**T. hemalis** [Hæckel]. Ger., *Blutgewebe*. A term for lymph cells and blood-corpuscles, also for the tissue of the spleen and other so-called blood-glands. ["Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**T. hymenochondroides**, **T. hymenochondroides**. See *CARTILAGE*.—**T. inferior**. See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—**T. medullaris**. See *Medullary TISSUE* and *Medullary SUBSTANCE*.—**T. nervæ**. See *Nervous TISSUE*.—**T. ossæ**. See *Ossæous TISSUE*.—**T. sexualis**. Ger., *Germinalgewebe*. Germinal tissue; ova and spermatozooids. [Hæckel, "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**T. subcutanea**. See *Subcutaneous connective TISSUE*.—**T. subserosa**. Subserous connective tissue. [L.]—**T. tegmentalis** [Hæckel]. Ger., *Deckgewebe*. A general term for the epidermis and its appendages (hair, nails, etc.) and the epithelium and endothelium of the body. ["Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**T. vasculosa**. See *CHOROID PLEXUS*.—**T. vesicatoria** [Swed. Ph., 1879]. See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.



**TELÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^{21}(\text{tal})\text{-e}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2\text{s})\text{-thez}(\text{thas})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\tau\eta\lambda\eta$ , afar, and  $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , sensation. See TELEPATHY.

**TELANGEICTASIA** (Lat.), **TELANGEICTASIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{kt-az}(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ ,  $\text{-e}^2\text{kt/a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gen.,  $\text{-as}^2\text{ie}$ ,  $\text{-as}^2\text{eos}$  ( $\text{-ect}^2\text{asis}$ ). From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the end,  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , a vessel, and  $\iota\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , extension. Fr., *télangiectasie*. Ger., *Telangiectasie*. A dilatation of the extremities of blood-vessels or of the capillary vessels. [E.] Cf. NÆVUS.

**TELANGEIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-os}^2\text{/i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $\text{-os}^2\text{eos}$  ( $\text{-is}$ ). From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the end, and  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , a vessel. Fr., *télangiose*. A diseased condition of the capillary blood-vessels. [a, 37.]

**TELANTHERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^3\text{nth})\text{-er}(\text{ar})\text{/a}^3$ . A genus of the *Amarantaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. polygonoides**. A plant found in the southern United States; used as a diuretic and in strangury. [a, 35.]

**TELEAMORPHA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tel}(\text{te}^{21})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{/a}^3$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , complete, and  $\alpha\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$ , mis-shapen. See ACMEAMORPHA.

**TELEANGEICTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tel}(\text{te}^{21})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2\text{-}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{kt/a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gen.,  $\text{-tas}^2\text{eos}$  ( $\text{-ect}^2\text{asis}$ ). See TELANGEICTASIS.

**TELEGRAPH**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-gra}^2\text{/f}$ . From  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$ , afar, and  $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\epsilon\upsilon$ , to write. Ger., *T.* An apparatus for conveying information to a distance, especially for conveying it very rapidly. [a, 48.]—**Muscle-t.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, an apparatus for recording muscular contractions. The muscle is fixed by one of its ends to a vise, while to the other end is fastened a thread which is passed around a wheel. As the muscle contracts, the wheel revolves and carries around an indicator which is attached to it. [K, 35.]

**TELEIANTHIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-i}(\text{e}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})^2\text{/thi}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , complete, and  $\alpha\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , a flower. Having perfect flowers. [a, 35.]

**TELEOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{/l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ji}^2$ . Lat., *teleologia* (from  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , the end, and  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , understanding). Fr., *téléologie*. Ger., *Teleologie*. The doctrine of design or of adaptation to purpose. [L, 146.] Cf. DYSTELEOLOGY.

**TELEOTHERAPEUTICS**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-the}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-u}^2\text{/i}^2\text{k}s$ . From  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$ , afar, and  $\theta\epsilon\alpha\pi\epsilon\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\eta$ , therapeutics. The treatment of disease by bringing near the affected persons stoppered bottles containing the remedies usually employed. A form of suggestive therapeutics. [*"Ther. Gaz."*, 1886, p. 761 (a, 34).]

**TELEOTYPE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-tip}$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , the end, and  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma$ , a type. Of Coues, a type existing at the present time, its precedent forms being its prototypes, and it itself being the prototype of forms derived from it. [L, 221.]

**TELEPATHY**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-p}^2\text{/a}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2$ . From  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$ , afar, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , feeling. A sympathetic sensation felt by one person in fancied connection with an occurrence happening to another at a distance. [A. Carver, "*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*," Apr. 2, 1885, p. 329.]

**TELEPHIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{/f}^2\text{/i}^2\text{k}$ . For deriv. see TELEPHUM. Fr., *téléphien*. Ger., *telephisch*, *unheilbar*. See MALIGNANT.

**TELEPHUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^{21}(\text{tal})\text{-e}^2\text{/f}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon\phi\iota\omicron\upsilon\mu$  (3d def.). From the mythical *Telephus*, son of Hercules, said by Homer to have suffered from *t.* (1st def.) after being wounded by Achilles. 1. An old ulcer (cf. *ACHILLEUM* [1st def.]). [E.] 2. A genus of the *Portulacaceae*. 3. An old name for the genus *Sedum*. [a, 35.]

**TELEPHONE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-fon}$ . From  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$ , afar, and  $\phi\omega\upsilon\eta$ , a sound. Fr., *téléphone*. Ger., *Telephon*. An apparatus for conveying articulate sounds to a distance, especially by means of electricity. [a, 48.]

**TELESPHORESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}(\text{a})^2\text{/si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $\text{-es}^2\text{-eos}$  ( $\text{-is}$ ). Gr.,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , the end, and  $\phi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to bear). Fr., *téléphorèse*. Complete foetal maturation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TELESTEREOSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-skop}$ . From  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$ , afar,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ , solid, and  $\alpha\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to examine. Fr., *téléstéréoscope*. Ger., *Telestereoskop*. A stereoscope for viewing very distant objects by the artificial increase of the interocular distance by means of four plane mirrors so fixed in a box as to admit of slight rotation, and thus bring the images into coincidence. [F.]

**TELEUTOSPORES**, n. pl.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-spor}^2$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\eta$ , a finishing, and  $\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , a spore. Ger., *Teleutosporen*. Secondary spores produced by the *Uredineae* late in the season. [a, 35.] See under CORN-MILDEW.

**TELFAIRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-fa}^2\text{/r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Fr., *tefairie*. A genus of climbing shrubs constituting a tribe (*Telfairieae*) of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. pedata**. Fr., *liane de joliff*. A bitter, tonic species indigenous to eastern tropical Africa, cultivated for the bland edible oil extracted from its seeds. [a, 35.]

**TELLENHYDRIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-hid}^2\text{/r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}^2$ . Hydrotelluric. [B.]

**TELLERFLECHTE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{/le}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-fle}^2\text{-ch}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2$ . See LECIDEA.

**TELLERFÖRMIG** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{/le}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-fu}^2\text{-rm}^2\text{-ig}$ . See HYPOCRATERIFORM.

**TELLUR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-lur}^2$ . See TELLURIUM.—**T'wasserstoff**. See HYDROTELLURIC ACID.

**TELLURAMYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{/a}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}$ . See AMYL telluride.

**TELLURATE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-at}$ . A salt of telluric acid. [B, 3.]

**TELLUR-ETHYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2$ . Fr., *telluréthyle*. See ETHYL telluride.

**TELLURETED**, adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-d}$ . Containing or combined with tellurium. [B.]

**TELLURIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{/i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide tellurique*. Ger., *Tellursäure*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4$ . When combined with water it forms the crystalline hydrated acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B, 3.]

**TELLURIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *tellurure*, *tellurure*. Ger., *Tellurid*. A compound of an element or radicle directly with tellurium. [B.]

**TELLURISME** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-es-m}^2$ . The induction of disease by emanations from the soil. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**TELLURITE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-it}$ . A salt of tellurous acid. [B.]

**TELLURIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-lu}^2\text{-r}^2(\text{lur})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *tellus*, the earth. Fr., *tellure*. Ger., *Tellur*. A non-metallic element, first identified as an elementary body toward the close of the last century, but known to mineralogists earlier. Its name was given to it by Klaproth in 1798. T. occurs in nature in the free state, and also combined with the metals. It is a bluish-white, brittle substance, of metallic lustre, which can be obtained in the crystalline form. In combination it acts as a bivalent, quadrivalent, or sexvalent radicle, its compounds bearing a close chemical relation to those of sulphur. It melts at about 500° C. Symbol, Te; atomic weight, 128; sp. gr., 6.24. [B.]

**TELLURO-HUMAIN** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2$ . Of tetanic infection, conveyed from the earth or the soil to man. [a, 18.] Cf. INTERHUMAIN.

**TELLUROSEL** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ze}^2\text{/l}$ . A salt in which the acid element is tellurium. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**TELLUROUS ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}$ . Fr., *acide tellureux*. Ger., *tellurige Säure*, *Telluroxyd*. A dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_3$ , a white solid, soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 3.]

**TELLURURE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}$ . See TELLURIDE.

**TELOECITHAL**, adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-o}^2\text{-le}^2\text{-s}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-l}$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , the end, and  $\lambda\epsilon\kappa\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$ , the yolk of an egg. Having the nutritive yolk concentrated at the vegetative pole of an ovum. [L, 201.]

**TELOSASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tel}(\text{te}^{21})\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^3)^2\text{/si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen.,  $\text{-as}^2\text{eos}$  ( $\text{-is}$ ). From  $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$ , afar, and  $\omicron\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , a seeing. Fr., *télorase*. See PRESBYOPIA.

**TÉMOIN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-mwa}^2\text{-n}^2$ . Lit., a witness; a person or animal that has been subjected to experiment to test the process; a test-animal; a test-case.

**TEMPE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-p}$ . See TEMPLE.

**TEMPERAMENT**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-mp}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-nt}$ . Lat., *temperamentum*. Fr., *tempérament*. Ger., *Beschaffenheit*, *Körperanlage*. Peculiarity of constitution, embracing the humor or frame of mind, the mode of manifestation of the activity of the brain, etc. [D, 3.]—**Atrabiliary t.** See *Melancholic t.*—**Biliosanguine t.** A combination of the bilious and sanguine t's. [a, 48.]—**Bilious t.** Of the humorists, a mental condition ascribed to the influence of bile on the brain's action. [a, 94.]—**Choleric t.** A t. in which there are great activity of the voluntary muscles, a tense, firm habit of body, great irritability, and strong passions. [D, 3.]—**Insane t.** A neurotic condition in which there is a tendency to insanity. [a, 34.]—**Leucoplegmatic t.** A systemic condition characterized by a tendency to and symptoms of leucoplegmasia. [a, 34.]—**Lymphatic t.** See *Plegmatic t.*—**Lymphatico-sanguine t.** **Lymphatic-sanguine t.** A t. that is in part plegmatic and in part sanguine. [a, 48.]—**Melancholic t.** A t. marked by slight irritability united with strong capacity for reacting to sensory excitations, and by great persistence of the frame of mind, especially that of dullness or sullenness. [D, 8.]—**Nervous t.** A t. characterized by marked sensitiveness of the nervous system. [a, 48.]—**Plegmatic t.** **Quiet t.** A t. characterized by flabby muscles (when in repose), want of energy in the involuntary muscles, turgescence of the tissue, a disposition to adipose deposit, small or slow reaction to psychic excitation, slightly developed passions, and little sensibility to bodily suffering. [D, 3.]—**Sanguine t.** A t. characterized by marked irritability, great liability of the nervous system to exhaustion, and sudden changes in the activity of the special senses and in humor. [D, 3.]—**Sentimental t.** See *Melancholic t.*

**TEMPERAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-m}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^3)\text{-me}^2\text{-nt}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From *temperare*, to regulate. A proper measure, moderation, temperament. [a, 48.]—**Tortile t.** Of Tertullian, an ancient screw-like instrument for dilating the vagina. [A. R. Simpson, "*Brit. Med. Jour.*," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.] See COCHLEA (4th def.).

**TEMPÉRANT** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-n}^2$ . Tending to modify excessive activity of the circulation. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**TEMPERATURE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-mp}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}$ . Gr.,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\varsigma$ . Lat., *temperatura*, *temperies* (from *temperare*, to regulate). Fr., *température*. Ger., *Temperatur*. The degree of the heat of a body expressed in terms of some recognized standard. [D]—**Absolute t.** T. measured from the absolute zero (*i. e.*, °C.). [B.]—**Animal t.** Ger., *Körpertwärme*. The normal t. of the healthy adult. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals. [B.]—**Body-t.** The t. of the body. It may be external or surface t. (measured, *e. g.*, in the axilla) or internal, the latter being indicated by the t. in one of the cavities of the body (*e. g.*, the mouth or the rectum). [D.]—**Hyperpyretic t.** An axillary t. between 41° C. and 41.5° C. [D, 3.]—**Non-febrile t.** An axillary t. between 38.1° C. and 38.5° C. [D, 3.]—**Normal t.** See *Animal t.*—**Postmortem t.** The temporary production of increased heat in the dead body. It is said to be caused by the solidification of the muscles, by a series of chemical processes, or by diminution of the loss of heat after death. [a, 25.]—**T-regulator**. See *Cold-water coil*.

**TEMPLE**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-m}^2\text{/p}^2\text{-l}$ . Gr.,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma$ . Lat., *tempus*. Fr., *tempe*. Ger., *Schläfe*. The flattened or slightly hollowed area on the side of the head just above the zygomatic arch. [C, 1.]

**TEMPLIN-OIL**, n.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-mp}^2\text{/li}^2\text{-n}$ . Fr., *huile de templin*. Ger., *Templinöl*. See OLEUM templinum and KRUMMHOLZÖL.

**TEMPORAL**, adj.  $\text{Te}^{21}\text{-mp}^2\text{/o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-l}$ . Lat., *temporalis*. Fr., *t.* Pertaining to, or in relation with the temples. [C.]



**TEMPORALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-al(a^2l)/i^2s$ . See **TEMPORAL**; as a n., the temporal muscle, a strong, flat, fan-shaped muscle which arises from the inferior temporal line, the larger part of the temporal fossa, and the inner surface of the temporal fascia, and is inserted by a tendon into the internal surface and anterior border of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. Its action is to close the jaws. [L, 142, 332.]—**T. minor**. A small anomalous muscle attached to the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the temporo-maxillary joint, and arising from the inferior maxilla or as an offshoot of the masseter or t. [L, 332.]

**TEMPORALKANTE** (Ger.), n.  $Te^2mp-or-a^2l/ka^2nt-e^2$ . The edge of a temporal convolution. [K.]—**Oberer T.** The edge of the superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Untere T.** The edge of the inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]

**TEMPORALLAPPEN** (Ger.), n.  $Te^2mp-or-a^2l/la^2p-pe^2n$ . See **Temporo-sphenoidal LOBE**.

**TEMPORO-AURICULAIRE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2-po-ro-o-re-ku^2-la^2r$ . See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.

**TEMPORO-AURICULAR**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-a^2r-i^2k-u^2l-a^2r$ . Lat., *temporo-auricularis*. Fr., *temporo-auriculaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the ear. [L.]

**TEMPORO-AURICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2mp/o^2r-o(o^2)-a^2r(a^2u^2r)-i^2k-u^2l(u^2l)-a^2r(a^2r)/i^2s$ . From *tempus*, the temple, and *auricula*, the external ear. See **TEMPORO-AURICULAR**; as a n. see **ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS**.—**T. a. externus**. Fr., *abducteur de l'oreille*. Ger., *Einwärtszieher des Ohres*. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the parietal crest and attached to the scutal and conchiform cartilages of the ear. It adducts the ear. [L.]—**T. a. internus**. Fr., *élevateur moyen de l'oreille*. Ger., *mittlerer Heber des Ohres*, *Vorderhauptsmuskel der Muschel*. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the sagittal ridge of the parietal bone and attached to the inner side of the concha of the ear. It adducts the ear. [L.]

**TEMPORO-CONCHINIEN** (Fr.), n. m.  $Ta^2n^2-po-ro-ko^2n^2-ke-ne-a^2n^2$ . See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.

**TEMPORO-FACIAL**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-fa^2ci^2l$ . From *tempus*, the temple, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the temple and the face. [a, 48.]

**TEMPORO-FRONTAL**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-fru^2n^2t^2l$ . From *tempus*, the temple, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the temple and the forehead. [a, 48.]

**TEMPORO-GENAL**, **TEMPORO-MALAR**, adj's.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-je^2n^2l$ ,  $-mal^2a^2r$ . From *tempus*, the temple, and *gena*, the cheek, or *mala*, the cheek-bone. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal and malar bones or regions. [L; a, 48.]

**TEMPOROMAXILLARY** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2mp/o^2r-o(o^2)-ma^2x(i^2l)-lar(la^2r)/i^2s$ . From *tempus*, the temple, and *maxilla* (q. v.). Fr., *temporo-maxillaire*. See **TEMPORALIS**.

**TEMPORO-MAXILLARY**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-ma^2x(i^2l)-ar-l^2a^2r$ . Lat., *temporomaxillaris*. Fr., *temporo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the maxilla. [L.]

**TEMPORO-OCCIPITAL**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-o^2k-si^2p(i^2t)-l^2a^2r$ . From *tempus*, the temple, and *occiput*, the occiput. Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones or regions. [L; a, 48.]

**TEMPORO-PARIETAL**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-pa^2r-i^2e^2t^2l$ . Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones. [a, 48.]

**TEMPORO-SPHENOIDAL**, adj.  $Te^2mp-o^2r-o-sfe^2n-o-i^2d^2l$ . Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones. [a, 48.]

**TEMPS** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2$ . Ger., *Akt* (2d def.). 1. Time. 2. A stage or step in a process.—**Cinquième t. d'accouchement**. 1. That step in the process of parturition by which the expulsion of the fetus is completed after the presenting part has been expelled. [A, 24.] 2. The movement of restitution of the presenting part.—**Deuxième t. d'accouchement**. That step in the process of parturition that includes the descent of the presenting part of the fetus to the lower portion of the pelvic canal. [A, 24.]—**Premier t. d'accouchement**. That step in the process of parturition by which the presenting part of the fetus is so compressed and directed as to facilitate its engagement. [A, 15, 24.]—**Quatrième t. d'accouchement**. 1. That step in the process of parturition by which the expulsion of the presenting part of the fetus is accomplished. 2. According to P. Dubois, that step which consists in the extension of the child's head. [A, 24.]—**Sixième t. d'accouchement**. Syn.: *expulsion du tronc*. Of Tarnier, that step in the process of parturition which consists in the expulsion of the trunk. [A, 24.]—**T. d'accouchement**. The several steps in the process of parturition.—**T. d'amolindrissement**. See **Premier t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de déflexion**, **T. de dégagement**. See **Quatrième t. d'accouchement** (2d def.).—**T. de descente**. See **Deuxième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de flexion**. See **Premier t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de restitution**, **T. de rotation extérieure**. See **Cinquième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de rotation interne**. See **Troisième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. d'extension**. See **Quatrième t. d'accouchement** (2d def.).—**T. secret**. The premonitory stage of labor. [A, 48.]—**Troisième t. d'accouchement**. The rotation of the fetus in its passage through the pelvic canal. [A, 24.]

**TEMULENCE**, n.  $Te^2m-u^2l-e^2ns$ . Lat., *temulentia* (from *temulentus*, intoxicated). See **DRUNKENNESS**.

**TEMULENTIC ACID**, n.  $Te^2m-u^2l-e^2nt/i^2k$ . Ger., *Temulentinsäure*. A crystalline acid,  $C_{12}H_{22}NO_{19}$ , contained in the alcoholic extract of the seeds of *Lolium temulentum*. It is the agent to which the vertiginous symptoms produced by *Lolium temulentum* are due. In rabbits it causes dyspnea, lowering of the temperature, enfeebled heart's action, and in doses of 4 centigrammes, death. [P. Antze, "Ctribl. f. d. med. Wsensch.," Apr. 20, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

**TEMULENTINE**, n.  $Te^2m-u^2l-e^2nt/en$ . Fr., *t.* Ger., *Temulentin*. A base produced by boiling temulentic acid with alkalies. [P. Antze, "Ctribl. f. d. med. Wsensch.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

**TENACULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^2n-a^2k(a^2k)/u^2l(u^2l)-u^2m(u^2m)$ . From *tenere*, to hold. Fr., *tenaculum*, *crochet* (2d def.), *tenaille* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Haltzange* (3d def.). 1. An instrument recommended by Hieronymus Mercurialis for extracting the fetus by the breech. [A, 20.] 2. A sharp-pointed hook with a handle; used for seizing an artery. [E, 6.] 3. A holder, especially one made like a forceps.—**Assailin's t.** An instrument similar to the



TENACULUM.



DOUBLE TENACULUM.

modern artery forceps. [E.]—**Byrne's double-spring t.** A slender t. with four hooks, opening and shutting like the blades of a forceps; generally used in the rectum. [E.]—**Keith's t.** A t. that unscrews at the handle. [a, 34.]—**Knife-blade t.** A t. like instrument having a blade instead of a hook. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 693 (a, 34).]—**T. nervi hypoglossi**. See **LIGAMENTUM nervi**.—**Tenacula tendinum**. See **VINCULA tendinum**.

**TENDILEMMA** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2nd-i^2le^2m/ma^2$ . Gen., *tendilematis* (-is). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *lemma* (q. v.). The amorphous elastic covering of the inoblast. [L, 332.]

**TENAILLE** (Fr.), n.  $T^2n-a^2l-y^2$ . See **TENACULUM** (2d and 3d def's).—**T. incisive**. See **BONE FORCEPS**.

**TENALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2n-a^2l(i^2g)/i^2a^2$ . From *τένον*, a tendon, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *ténalgie*. Ger., *Tenalgie*. Pain in the tendons. [a, 17.]—**T. crepitans**. See **TENOSYNOVITIS** (2d def.).

**TENASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2n-a^2z(a^2s)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . See **TENESMUS**.

**TENAX** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ten^2(ten^2)/a^2x(a^2x)$ . Gen., *-acis*. Oakum a little better carded and slightly more tarred than the ordinary commercial article; used as a dressing for wounds. [E.]

**TENDER**, adj.  $Te^2nd/u^2r$ . Gr., *ἀπαλός*. Lat., *tener*. Fr., *tendre*. Ger., *zart, empfindlich*. 1. Delicate, easily broken. 2. Susceptible to painful impressions; especially, painful to the touch. [D.]

**TENDINOSUS** [Coves] (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2nd-i^2n-os(u^2s)(u^2s)$ . From *tendo*, a tendon. See **SEMITENDINOSUS**.

**TENDINOUS**, adj.  $Te^2nd/i^2n-u^2s$ . Lat., *tendineus*, *tendinosus* (from *tendo*, a tendon). Fr., *tendineux*. Ger., *sehnig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or constituting a tendon; made up of tendon-like tissue. [C.]

**TENDO** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^2nd/o$ . Gen., *tend/inis*. See **TENDON**.—**Quintus t. extensoris longi digitorum pedis**. See **PERONEUS quintus**.—**T. Achillis**. Fr., *corde d'Hippocrate*. Ger., *Achillessehne*. The thickest and strongest tendon of the body, made up by the union of the tendons of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, and inserted into the middle of the posterior surface of the tuberosity of the os calcis. [C.]—**Tendines coronarii**. Fibrous rings surrounding the openings of the aorta and the pulmonary artery. [L.]—**T. intermedius (diaphragmatis)**. See **Cordiform TENDON**.—**T. oculi**, **T. palpebræ**. See **LIGAMENTUM palpebrale internum**.—**T. valvulæ Eustachii**. A ligamentous band in the valvula Eustachii. [L, 332.]

**TENDON**, n.  $Te^2nd/n$ . Gr., *τένον*. Lat., *tendo*. Fr., *t.*, *nerf*. Ger., *Sehne*. A bundle of fibrous tissue of varying shape, which serves as an origin or attachment for a muscle or is interposed between portions of it. [L.]—**Accessory t's of the extensor communis digitorum**. The offshoots of the t. of the extensor digitorum manus communis which pass to those of the ring and little fingers. [L.]—**Central t. of the diaphragm**, **Cordiform T.** The white aponeurotic centre of the diaphragm, having a posterior concave margin and an anterior convex margin slightly notched on each side so as to give it the shape of a trefoil. [L.]—**Hamstring t.** The t. of the biceps flexor cruris and that of the semimembranosus and the semitendinosus. [L.]—**T. cartilage**. In the embryo, a tissue, resembling true cartilage, by which the junction of t. with bone is effected. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xvi, p. 178 (a, 32).]—**T. of origin**. A t. by which a muscle arises. [L.]—**T. of Zinn**. See **LIGAMENT of Zinn**.—**T. réfléchi du droit antérieur** (Fr.). The reflected t. of the rectus femoris. [L.]

**TENDOPHONY**, n.  $Te^2nd-o^2f/on-i^2$ . From *tendo*, a tendon, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger., *Tendophonie*, *Sehnenlöten*. The occurrence of auscultatory sounds ascribed to the chordæ tendinæ.

**TENDOVAGINITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^2nd-o(a^2)-va^2(i^2wa^2g)-i^2n(-en)-it^2is$ . Gen., *-itidis* (-idis). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *vagina*, a scabbard. See **TENOSYNOVITIS** (1st def.).—**T. crepitans**. T. in which the fibrinous deposit on the tendon and sheath causes crepitation when the tendon is moved. [a, 34.]—**T. hydrotica** (serosa chronica). See **HYDROPS vagina tendinis**.—**T. hypertrophica**. T. with circumscribed hypertrophy of the tendon and its sheath. [a, 34.]—**T. serosa**. T. with serous effusion within the sheath. [a, 34.]—**T. suppurativa**. T. with suppuration. [a, 34.]

**TENDRIL**, n.  $Te^2nd/ril^2$ . A body, usually filiform, by which a plant climbs. It may be a modified branch, as in the grape, or a modified leaf (leaf t.), as in the pea, or a modified stipule, as in *Smilax*. It usually climbs by coiling its tip around the object of support, but sometimes, as in the Virginia creeper, holds fast by means of an adhesive disc into which its tip expands. [a, 35.]



**TENESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^{2n}(tan)-e^{2s}mu^{3s}(mu^{4s})$ . Gr.,  $\tau\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to stretch). Fr., *ténésme*, *épreintes*. A persistent inclination to defecate or urinate, accompanied by painful straining efforts, mostly ineffectual. [D; E.]—**Faucial and pharyngeal t.** Of L. Browne, a continual inclination to void or to swallow an imaginary foreign body, accompanied by more or less cough, straining, and pain, either after or independent of functional exercise of the voice. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1890, ii, p. 621 (a, 34).]—**Rectal t.** Ger., *Afterschmerz*, *Aftersperré*, *Stuhlwang*. T. in the rectum. [a, 48.]—**T. vesicæ mucosus.** See CYSTORRHOEA.—**Vesical t.** Ger., *Drang zum Uriniren*, *Harn-drang*. T. in urination. [a, 48.]

**TENETTE** (Fr.), n.  $T^{1n}ne^{2t}$ . An old term for a dressing-forceps, especially one for removing vesical calculi. [A, 44 (a, 14).]

**TÉNIA** (Fr.), n.  $Tan-ea^{3s}$ . See TENIA.

**TENNSTÄDT** (Ger.), n.  $Te^{2n}st^{2t}$ . A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TENOGRAPHY, TENOLOGY**, n's.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2g}ra^{2f}i^{2t}$ ,  $-o^{2l}-o^{2j}i^{2t}$ . See TENOLOGY.

**TÉNO-MYOTOMIE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta-no-me-o-to-me$ . Of Abadie, an operation for enfeebling one of the recti muscles of the eye. It consists in incising the lateral parts of its tendon near its sclerotic insertion, and in excising a small portion of the muscle on each side. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 622 (a, 18).]

**TENONITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ten(te^{2n})-o^{2n}-i(e)/ti^{2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *ténonite*. Ger., *T.* Inflammation of Tenon's capsule. [F.]

**TENONTAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}/a^{2g}(a^{3g})-ra^{2s}$ . Gr.,  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$  (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a sinew, and  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$ , a seizure). Fr., *ténon-tagre*. Rheumatism of the tendons, especially of those in the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TENONTODYNE** (Lat.), **TENONTODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}-o^{2d}i^{2n}(u^{2n})-e(a)$ ,  $-o(o^{2s})-di^{2n}(du^{2n})/i^{2t}-a^{2s}$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a sinew, and  $\delta\acute{o}\nu\eta$ , pain. Fr., *ténonodymie*. Pain in the tendons.

**TENOGRAPHY, TENOLOGY**, n's.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}-o^{2g}ra^{2f}i^{2t}$ ,  $-o^{2l}-o^{2j}i^{2t}$ . Lat., *tenontographia* (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to write), *tenontologia* (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , understanding). Fr., *ténonographie*, *ténonologie*. Ger., *Schnenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the tendons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TENONTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}-om(o^{2m})/i^{2t}-a^{2s}$ . Ger., *T.* See TENOTOMY.

**TENONTOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}-o(o^{2s})-fi(fu^{2s})/ma^{2s}$ . Gen., *-phym'atos* (-atis). From  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , a growth. A tumor of a tendon. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**TENONTOPHYTE**, n.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}/o^{2f}-it$ . Lat., *tenontophyton* (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , a growth). Fr., *ténonophyte*. An abnormal outgrowth on a tendon. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TENONTOSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2nt}-o(o^{2s})-stom/a^{2s}$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\delta\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$ , a bone. Ossification of a tendon. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TENOPHONIE** (Ger.), n.  $Tan-o-fon-e'$ . See TENDOPHONY.

**TENOPLASTIK** (Ger.), n.  $Tan-o-pla^{2s}t-ek'$ . See under TENOTOMY.

**TENORRHAPHY**, n.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2r}/a^{2f}-i^{2t}$ . Lat., *tenorrhaphia* (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$ , a seam). Fr., *ténorraphie*. Ger., *Schnennaht*, *Tenorrhaphie*. The suture of a divided tendon.

**TENOSITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2s}-i(e)/ti^{2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *ténosite*. Inflammation of a tendon. [a, 34.]

**TENOSYNITIS** (Lat.), **TENOSYNOVITIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Te^{2n}-o(o^{2s})-si^{2n}(su^{2n})-i(e)/ti^{2s}$ ,  $-si^{2n}(su^{2n})-o-vi(we)/ti^{2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and *synovia* (q. v.). Fr., *ténosynite*. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon and of the contiguous surface of the tendon; "An affection usually occurring in the forearm and characterized by a peculiar creaking of the tendons as they move in their sheaths, depending upon a particular kind of strain to which the muscles belonging to these tendons have been subjected." [Hopkins, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," July 27, 1882, p. 81.]—**Crepitant t.** See **AL.—T. hyperplastica**. A painless swelling of the extensor tendons over the wrist joint; caused by the irritation to which they may be exposed or by trophic disturbances arising from paralysis of the radial nerve. [D, 35.]

**TENOTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2t}(o^{2t})-o-ma(ma^{2s})/ni^{2t}-a^{2s}$ . From  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon,  $\tau\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to cut, and  $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$ , mania. An inordinate propensity to perform tenotomy, especially on the ocular muscles. ["Med. News," Sept. 16, 1893, p. 323.]

**TENOTOME**, n.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2t}-om$ . Lat., *tenotomus* (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\tau\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to cut). Fr., *ténotome*. Ger., *Tenotom*. A small, narrow-bladed knife for dividing tendons subcutaneously. [E.] See also **ARONEURORRHOE**.—**Gruber's t.** A t. consisting of a simple blade, slightly curved at the end, inserted in an adjustable handle so that it may be used for either ear. [F.]—**Hartmann's t.** A t. consisting of a small knife, curved on the flat and on the edge; used in dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. [F, 32.]

**TENOTOMIE** (Fr.), n.  $Tan-o-tom-e$ . See TENOTOMY.—**T. à ciel ouvert**. Open, as opposed to subcutaneous, tenotomy. [Le-vrat, "Prov. méd.," 1888, No. 43, p. 609.]

**TENOTOMY**, n.  $Te^{2n}-o^{2t}/om-i^{2t}$ . Lat., *tenotomia* (from  $\tau\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$ , a tendon, and  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$ , a cutting). Fr., *ténotomie*. Ger., *Tenotomie*, *Tenoplastik*, *Schnenschnitt*. The operation of dividing a tendon.—**Abadie's partial t. for muscular asthenopia**. An operation in which the conjunctiva is opened in the usual way, the hook introduced beneath the tendon, and the tendon divided from one side by little cuts to near the centre of the tendon. The tendon is then divided in the same way on the other side, and there are left a few median fibres undivided from their attachment to the sclera.

[“Ann. d'ocul.,” May–June, 1880 (F).]—**Graduated t.** A partial t. of one or more of the ocular muscles for the purpose of relieving overaction. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Apr. 21, 1888, p. 440 (a, 34).]—**Kessel's t. of the stapedius**. An operation which consists in making an incision through the membrana tympani, and then dividing the muscle by an incision perpendicular to its length, in order to relieve the shortening produced in the muscle by cicatricial shrinking of the sheath of the tendon. [“Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.,” xi (F).]—**Snellen's t. for strabismus**. An operation which consists in dividing the conjunctiva horizontally between the two margins of the muscle, and then dissecting up the conjunctiva on both sides as far as the caruncle. The tendon sheath is then opened by a small cut and the tendon divided subconjunctivally. [“Klin. Monatsbl.,” Jan., 1870 (F).]—**Tarsal t.** Of the veterinarians, t. of the peroneus tendon for the relief of spavin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**T. of the tensor tympani**. An operation for diminishing the excessive tension of the membrana tympani and of the ossicula and the abnormal increase of pressure in the labyrinth connected therewith. The tenotome is introduced through an incision in the posterior segment of the membrana tympani into the tympanic cavity. The knife, having entered for about 3 mm., lies below the tendon of the tensor tympani between the handle of the malleus and the long crus of the incus. By slightly sinking its handle, the sharp joint of the tenotome is forced so far toward the upper part of the tympanic cavity that the tendon is obliquely divided as the knife is withdrawn. [F, 32.]—**Von Graefe's t. for strabismus**. An operation in which the conjunctiva bulbi is divided vertically just in front of the line of insertion of the tendon of the muscle, and the sheath is opened. Then a large blunt hook (strabismus hook) is introduced beneath the conjunctiva and sheath close to the upper border of the tendon, and the hook swept round and downward between the sclera and tendon so as to engage the entire width of the tendon in its grasp. Then the muscle is dissected free from the sclera backward for a considerable distance before being divided close to its insertion. [“Arch. f. Ophth.,” iii, 11 (F).]

**TENSEUR** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^{2n}n^{2t}-su^{2r}$ . See TENSOR.—**T. de la muqueuse alvéolo-labiale**. A small muscle lying beneath the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, attached to the superior maxilla, and inserted into the alveolo-labial mucous membrane. It forms part of the compressor naris. [L.]

**TENSION**, n.  $Te^{2n}/shu^{2n}$ . Gr.,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\sigma\iota\varsigma$ . Lat., *tensio* (from *tendere*, to stretch). Fr., t. Ger., *Spannung*, *Spannkraft*, *Straffheit*. 1. The state of being stretched or distended. 2. A feeling of fullness or resistance in the pulse. [K.]—**Elastic t.** The application of traction to a part by means of an elastic material. [Roberts, “Illustr. Quart. of Med. and Surg.,” July, 1882, p. 77.]—**Elastic t. of the lung**. The distention of the lung by gas or fluid due to the elasticity of the organ. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Intra-ocular t.** See **INTRA-OCULAR PRESSURE**.—**Muscular t.** The state of moderate contraction of muscles or groups of muscles which occurs when they are stretched by passive movements or by the voluntary contraction of their antagonizing muscles. [D, 35.]—**Residual t. of the lung**. See **Elastic t. of the lung**.

**TENSOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^{2ns}/o^{2r}$ . Gen., *-or'is*. From *tendere*, to stretch. Fr., *tenseur*. Ger., *Spannmuskel*. A muscle having the function of rendering a part tense.—**Brevis digitorum t.** See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis**.—**T. aponeuroseos perinealis**. See **ISCHIO-BULBOSUS**.—**T. capsulae (humeralis)**. See under **CORACOCAPSULARIS**.—**T. capsulae tibiotarsalis**. See **TIBIALIS secundus**.—**Tes capsularum articulationum**. Ger., *Kapsel-spanner*. Muscles inserted into the capsules of joints, which they are supposed to render tense. [L, 332.]—**T. chorioideæ** [Brücke]. See **Ciliary muscle**.—**T. digitorum**. See **EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis**.—**T. fasciæ deltoideus**. See under **ACCESSORY DELTOID**.—**T. fasciæ dorsalis pedis**. See **TIBIOFASCIALIS**.—**T. fasciæ et cutis foreæ axillaris**. An anomalous muscle arising from the tendon of the subscapularis and inserted into the skin of the axilla. [L, 31.]—**T. fasciæ late**. A muscle arising from the anterior margin of the crest of the ilium and a portion of the bone extending to the origin of the sartorius, and, after passing down between two folds of the fascia lata, inserted into its upper third. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. fasciæ pelvis**. See **RECTO-COCCYGEUS**.—**T. fasciæ plantaris**. An anomalous muscle arising from the tibia beneath the origin of the soleus, and inserted into the plantar fascia or some of the structures in the sole. [L.]—**T. fasciæ suralis**. An anomalous offshoot of the semimembranosus inserted into the fascia of the leg. [L.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior**. An anomalous muscle arising from the coronoid process of the ulna and inserted into the annular ligament of the wrist. [L, 332.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii dorsalis**. See **TIBIALIS secundus**.—**T. ligamenti annularis radii posterior**. See **TIBIALIS secundus**.—**T. ligamenti annularis radii volaris**. See **T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior**.—**T. membrani synovialis tarsi**. See **TIBIALIS secundus**.—**T. of the capsular ligament** [Leyh]. See **SCAPULOHUMERALIS parvus**.—**T. of the capsule of the ankle**. See **TIBIALIS secundus**.—**T. palati (mollis)**. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**T. semivaginé articulationis humeroscapularis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the cartilages of the two or three upper ribs and inserted into the sheath of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**T. tarsi**. Ger., *Thränsackmuskel*. A small, thin muscle, situated at the inner side of the orbit, behind the tendo oculi. It arises from the crest and adjacent part of the orbital surface of the lacrimal bone, and, passing across the lacrimal sac, divides into two slips, which cover the canaliculi and are inserted into the tarsi near the lacrimal puncta. [F.]—**T. tibiotarsalis**. See **TIBIALIS secundus**.—**T. tympani**. Ger., *Pauken-fellspanner*, *Hammermuskel*. A muscle arising in front of the anterior surface of the canalis pro tensore tympani, on the osseous wall of the pyramid adjacent to the carotid canal, and from the cartilaginous Eustachian tube. The tendon leaves the canal at



the rostrum cochleare, extends across the tympanic cavity, and is inserted on the inner margin of the handle of the malleus, at the anterior edge of the rhomboidal surface, in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the malleus. It acts to increase the tension of the membrana tympani and also the pressure in the labyrinth. [F, 3.]—**T. vagina.** See LIOAPONEUROTICUS.—**T. vaginæ femoris.** See *T. fasciæ latæ*.—**T. veli palati** (seu palatini). See ABDUCTOR of the *Eustachian tube*.

**TENT**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}^2$ . Lat., *tenta, tentum*. Fr., *tente, mèche*. Ger., *Meissel*. A substance to be introduced into a wound or canal, so as to prevent it from closing or to dilate it slowly by its expansion when moistened. [E.]—**Cornstalk t.** A t. made of the compressed pith of the cornstalk. [A, 24.]—**Laminaria t.** Sea-tangle t. A t. made of the dried stems of *Laminaria conica*. [E.]—**Sponge t.** Fr., *cône d'éponge préparée, tente éponge*. Ger., *Pressschwamm, Presskegel*. A t. made of compressed sponge. [E.]

**TENTACLE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}^2$ . Lat., *tentaculum* (from *tentare*, to handle). Fr., *tentacule, barbillon* (1st def.). Ger., *Tentakel, Ankerhüchken* (1st def.), *Fühlfaden* (1st def.), *Randzaser* (3d def.), *Ragfaser* (3d def.). 1. One of the long and slender appendages that certain animals use as feelers or for prehension. [a, 48.] 2. One of the glandular hairs clothing the leaves of certain insectivorous plants. 3. A filiform or hair-like fringe to the border of the thallus of some lichens. [a, 35.]—**Prestomial t.** Fr., *antenne médiane*. One of the smaller anterior pair of t's situated in front of the mouth in crustaceans. [L, 37 (a, 14).]

**TENTACULAR**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}$ . Resembling the feelers of a snail. [a, 35.]

**TENTACULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{l}^2$ )- $\text{u}^2\text{m}^2$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). See TENTACLE.

**TENTE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^2\text{t}$ . See TENTORIUM.—**T. du cercelet.** See TENTORIUM cerebelli.

**TENTIGO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{ig}^2$  ( $\text{eg}^2\text{o}$ ). Gen., *-tig'inis*. From *tendere*, to stretch out. Lecherousness, lust. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**T. prava**. An old name for lupus. [G.]—**T. venerea**. An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

**TENTORIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{or}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). From *tendere*, to stretch out. Fr., *plancher du cerveau*. Lit., a tent; see T. cerebelli.—**T. cerebelli**. Fr., *repli transverse du falx du cervelet*. Ger., *Querfortsatz der harten Hirnhaut*. A fold of dura which separates the cerebrum and cerebellum, supporting the occipital lobes. [K.]

**TENUIFLORUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{f}^2\text{l}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{s}$ )- $\text{u}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ). From *tenuis*, slender, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *ténuiflore*. Formed of minute flowers. [a, 35.]

**TENUIROSTRAL**, **TENUIROSTRATE**, adj's.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{i}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}$ ,  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{i}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ . Lat., *tenuirostris* (from *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, the beak). Fr., *ténuirostre*. Having a long slender bill with a short cleft; in botany, having a thin rostellum. [L, 221; a, 35.]

**TENUIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Thin, delicate; as a n., a slender muscle. [a, 17.]—**T. femoris**. See GRACILIS anterior.

**TEPAL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{l}$ . A transposition of *petal* (cf. SEPAL). Lat., *tepalum*. Fr., *tepale*. Ger., *Perigonblatt, Blüthenhüllblatt*. A division of the perianth; either a sepal or a petal. [a, 35.]

**TEPHRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gr., *τέφρα*. Dust, ashes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TEPHROMYELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{f}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ ). Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *τέφρα*, ashes, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *téphromyélie*. See POLIOMYELITIS.—**Acute anterior t.** See ACUTE anterior POLIOMYELITIS.

**TEPHROSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *τέφρος*, ash-colored. Fr., *téphrosie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. apollinea**. Indigo-plant of Egypt and Nubia. The seed-vessels and the bitter leaves were formerly used to adulterate senna. An ointment prepared from the seeds is used for wounds in camels. The plant yields a variety of indigo. [a, 35.]—**T. cinerea**. Fr., *bois d'indier*. Goat's rue of the West Indies; a species used like *T. toxicaria*. [a, 35.]—**T. emarginata**. An Orinoco species with a purgative root. [a, 35.]—**T. leptostachya**. An African species. The root is purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. purpurea**. An East Indian and Ceylon species. The juice is applied to pustular eruptions of the face. The bitter roots, which are considered alterative, tonic, laxative, antelmintic, febrifuge, and antemetic, are used in diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, elephantiasis, etc., and in a wash for the mouth. [a, 35.]—**T. spinosa**. An East Indian shrub. Its root is used as a stomachic. [a, 35.]—**T. toxicaria**. Indigo-plant of the Niger, West Indian fish-poison plant, Surinam poison; a native of Africa, naturalized in the West Indies. The roots are used in skin diseases, and the leaves and branches as a fish-poison. [a, 35.]—**T. virginiana**. Turkey pea, catgut, Virginian goat's rue; found in various parts of the United States. The roots, which are said to be anthelmintic, are aperient and tonic, and are recommended in typhoid fever. [a, 35.]

**TEPHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *τέφρωσις* (from *τέφρος*, to burn to ashes). Fr., *téphrose*. See INCERATION.

**TEPHYRYLOMETER**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}^2$ . From *τέφρα*, ashes, *μᾶτ*, matter, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of H. C. Major, a graduated thin glass tube, open at both extremities, that is plunged into the cerebral convolutions so as to remove a segment of tissue that will permit of the measurement of the thickness of the gray matter. ["Lancet," 1873, ii, p. 623 (a, 34).]

**TEPIDARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). Gr., *ἀποθερίδιον*. Fr., *tepidaire, étuve sèche*. See under ROMAN BATH.

**TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU**, n. A place in Bohemia, famous as a watering resort, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TEPLITZ-WARASDIN**, n. A place in Warasdin County, Croatia, where there is a hot alkaline and sulphurous spring.

**TEQUEZQUITE** (Sp.), n. In Mexico, saline efflorescences found especially in the valley of Mexico, and consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate. [B, 224 (a, 14).]

**TERABDELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{b}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2$ . Perhaps from *τέρας*, a marvel, and *πέδαι*, a leech. Fr., *terabdelles*. Of Damoiseau, a cupping apparatus. [L, 41, 57 (a, 14).]

**TERACRYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . Fr., *acide téra-crylique*. A homologue,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$  (or  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$ ), of acrylic acid, formed by the distillation of terpene acid. [B, 3.]

**TERAMNUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{nu}^2\text{s}$ ). Ger., *Hakenhülse*. A genus of leguminous herbs. [a, 35.]—**T. uncinatus**. A West Indian species. The leaves are a mild evacuant and the farina of the seed is used in cataplasms. [a, 35.]

**TERAS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$  ( $\text{a}^2\text{s}$ ). Gen., *ter'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., *τέρας*. See MONSTER.—**T. anacatadidymum**. A double monster in which the two individuals are joined by the trunks, but have separate heads and limbs. [a, 34.]—**T. anadidymum**. A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the buttocks downward and separate above. [a, 34.]—**T. catadidymum**. A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the neck or trunk upward and separate below. [a, 34.]

**TERATOCARDIE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}$ . Any monstrosity of the heart. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TERATOGENY**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{g}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2$ . From *τέρας*, a monster, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *téatogénèse, téatogénie*. Ger., *Teratogenie*. The production of monsters. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**TERATOID**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{id}$ . Gr., *τερατοειδής* (from *τέρας*, a monster, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling or of the nature of a monster. [a, 17.]

**TERATOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2\text{o}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2$ . From *τέρας*, a monster, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *téatologie*. Ger., *Teratologie*. The science of monstrosities. [a, 35.]

**TERATOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From *τέρας*, a monster. Fr., *teratome*. Of Virchow, a tumor containing various structures of the body, as if from a malformed foetus. They arise by the abnormal inclusion of a whole embryo or a portion of one. [a, 34.] Cf. *Fœtus inclusus*.

**TERATOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{o}^2\text{b}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}$ . From *τέρας*, a monster, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Venanzio, morbid fear of monsters, both actual and mythological, of deformed or physically peculiar persons, or of caricatures. ["Gazz. degli ospit.," 1892, No. 12, p. 106 (a, 34).]

**TERATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *τέρας*, a monster. Properly, the formation of a monstrosity; a congenital deformity. The *Teratoses* of Fuchs are a family of the *Morphonosis* of the skin, including *Dysmorphoses* and *Heteromorphoses*. [G.]

**TERBASIC**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^2\text{bas}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . See TRIBASIC.

**TERBIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{b}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). From *Ytterby*, a place in Sweden. Fr., *T.* Ger., *T.* A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol Tr or Tb. Its existence has been disputed. [B, 3, 8.]

**TERCHLORIDE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^2\text{klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$  (*id*). A trichloride. [B.]

**TERCINE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^2\text{s}^2\text{en}$ . From *tertius*, third. Fr., *t.* The outer layer of cells of the nucleus of a vegetable ovule. [a, 35.]

**TERCIS** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{s}$ . A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TEREBELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2$ . Dim. of *terebrata*, a borer. See TREPHINE.

**TEREBELLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$  ( $\text{u}^2\text{m}$ ). From *terebrata*, a borer. Fr., *craniolome térébrante*. 1. An instrument invented by Dugès for perforating the vault of the cranium in the operation of craniotomy, or for boring into the base of the skull for the purpose of breaking it up or of making traction. Its end was in the form of a conical screw. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.] 2. The working blade of Hubert's transfereur.

**TEREBENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *térébène*. Ger., *Tereben*. A mixture of optically inactive terpenes obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with 5 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, washing with soda solution, drying with calcium chloride, and then distilling the portion which boils between 156° and 160° C. It has an agreeable odor, and is used medicinally instead of oil of turpentine when the odor of the latter is objectionable, also as a surgical dressing and antiseptic. [B, 270 (a, 380).]

**TEREBENTENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *térébenthène*. Ger., *Terebenthon*. Lavopinenone; a liquid hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , being one of the modifications of oil of turpentine, found also in the oils of thyme and anise. [B, 3 (a, 380).]

**TÉRÉBENTHINE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Tara-ha-n-ten*. Turpentine. [a, 35.]—**Épave de t.** Essence de t., Huile essentielle (ou volatile) de t. See OIL of TURPENTINE. **Onguent de t. camphré**. See BAISAMUM Genuerivæ.—**Pilules de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *píldoras de trementina* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 10 grammes each of Strassburg turpentine and magnesium carbonate [Fr. Cod.] of 5 grammes of common turpentine and 7 of magnesium carbonate [Sp. Ph.], divided into 50 pills. [B, 95 (a, 380).]—**Pilules de t. cuite** [Fr. Cod.]. Thirty-centigramme pills made from terebinthina cocta (2d def.), and either rolled in powdered magnesium carbonate or kept under water. [B, 95 (a, 380).]—**Pilules de t. magnésées**. See *Pilules de t. Savon de t.*, *Savon rétinolique à la t.* See *Sapo stercorarius*.—**Sirap de t. See *Syrupus***



**TEREBINTHINÆ**.—**T. au citron** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Strassburg TURPENTINE**.—**T. commune**. See **TEREBINTHINA** (1st def.).—**T. cuite**. See **TEREBINTHINA cocta** (1st def.).—**T. d'Alsace**. See **Strassburg TURPENTINE**.—**T. de Bordeaux**. See **TEREBINTHINA** (1st def.).—**T. de Boston**. See **American TURPENTINE**.—**T. de Gilead**. **Canadaturpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. de sapin**. See **Strassburg TURPENTINE**.—**T. de Suisse**, **T. de Venise**. **Larch turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. des Vosges**. See **Strassburg TURPENTINE**.—**T. du térébinthe**. **Chian turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. officinale**. **Larch turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. **Turpentine purified by being gently heated in a copper vessel until melted, and then pressed through a cloth**. [B, 113 (a, 38).]

**TEREBENZIC**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-e}^2\text{nz}^2/\text{I}^2\text{k}$ . **Paratoluic acid** (see under **TOLUIC ACID**).

**TEREBIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide térébique*. Ger., *Terebinsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ , produced by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine. [B, 4.]

**TEREBILENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-i}^2\text{en}$ . Fr., *térébène*. Ger., *Terbilen*, *Kienstoff*. An optically inactive liquid obtained by treating the liquid hydrochlorides of oil of turpentine with heated lime. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**TEREBINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2/\text{I}^2\text{k}$ . See **TEREBIC ACID**.

**TEREBINTH**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-bi}^2\text{nth}$ . See **TEREBINTHUS**.

**TEREBINTHACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-bi}^2\text{nth-a}^2/\text{shu}^2\text{s}$ . 1. **Terebinthine**, resembling turpentine in properties. 2. Resembling the genus *Terebinthus* (*Pistacia*); of the *Terebinthaceæ*, or *Terebintheæ*, an order of dicotyledons, including *Rhus*, *Pistacia*, and other genera now referred to the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a. 35.]

**TEREBINTHINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-bi}^2\text{nth-in}^2(\text{en})^2\text{a}^2$ . Fr., *térébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou *commune*) [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). It., *Sp. trementina* [Sp. Ph. (1st def.)]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., turpentine, a resinous juice obtained from the trunk of *Pinus australis* [U. S. Ph.] (*Pinus pinaster* [Fr. Cod.], *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus laricina* [Ger. Ph.], *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus palustris* [Swed. Ph.], *Pinus silvestris* [Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], this and *Pinus maritima* [Gr. Ph.], *Pinus silvestris*, other varieties of *Pinus*, and various species of *Picea* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], various species of *Pinus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **Bordeaux TURPENTINE**. 2. Of the Belg. and Netherl. Ph.'s, see **Larch TURPENTINE**.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinæ**. See **Rectified oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinæ crudum**. See **Oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinæ depuratum** (see **rectificatum**). See **Rectified oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Alcohol terebinthinæ**. See **Oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Balsamum t. communis**, **Balsamum terebinthinæ**. See **T.** (1st def.).—**Balsamum t. laricina**, **Balsamum t. veneta**. See **Larch TURPENTINE**.—**Confectio terebinthinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire (ou opiat) térébenthiné*. Ger., *Terpentinölkwaerge*. A preparation made by rubbing together 1 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine and 1 oz. of powdered licorice-root, and adding 2 oz. of clarified honey. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Enema terebinthinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lavement térébenthiné*. Ger., *Terpentinölklyster*. An enema consisting of 1 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine and 15 fl. oz. of starch mucilage. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia terebinthinæ**. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see **Oil of TURPENTINE**. 2. A solution of larch turpentine in four times as much 35-per-cent. alcohol, filtered after a fortnight. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia terebinthinæ rectificata** [Belg. Ph.]. See **Rectified oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Essentia terebinthinæ sulphurata**. See **Oleum terebinthinæ sulfuratum**.—**Linimentum terebinthinæ**. Syn.: **Linimentum terebinthinatum** [Ger. Ph., 2d ed.]. A liniment made by mixing 65 parts of cerate of resin with 35 of oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.], by mixing 2 oz. of *sapo mollis* with the same amount of water, and adding a solution of 1 oz. of camphor in 16 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 parts of potassium carbonate with 54 of green soap, and adding 40 of oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Linimentum terebinthinæ acetatum** (see **aceticum**, see **Stockes**). A liniment consisting of 4 fl. oz. each of camphor liniment and oil of turpentine and 1 oz. of glacial acetic acid [Br. Ph.]; of 60 grammes of oil of turpentine, 5 of oil of lemon, 10 of glacial acetic acid, 120 of rose water, and the yolk of 1 egg [Swiss Ph.]; or of 90 grammes of crude oil of turpentine, 15 of acetic acid, the yolk of 1 egg, and water enough to make 200 grammes [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum terebinthinæ (crudum)**. Oil of turpentine. [a. 35.]—**Oleum terebinthinæ depuratum**. See **Rectified oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Oleum terebinthinæ empyreumaticum**. See **TAR**.—**Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum**. See **Rectified oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Oleum terebinthinæ sulfuratum**. Sp., *aceite de trementina sulfurado* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of oleum lini sulfuratum in three times as much (purified) [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or of 6 parts of washed sublimed sulphur in 48 of rectified oil of turpentine [Belg. Ph.], or a preparation made by heating 1 part of sublimed sulphur with 4 parts of linseed-oil to 165° C., maintaining the heat until a drop on a glass slab becomes clear and jelly-like when cold, and adding 15 parts of oil of turpentine [Dan. Ph.], or by digesting 6 parts of sublimed sulphur with 23 of oil of turpentine till the oil becomes red and syrupy, clarifying, and decanting [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule cum t.** See **Pilules de Térébenthine**.—**Pilule cum t. cocta**. See **Pilules de Térébenthine cuite**.—**Sapo terebinthinæ liquidus**. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of sodium carbonate, 4 of Castile soap, 6 of oil of turpentine, and 60 of water, and adding 6 parts each of compound spirit of mastic and compound spirit of juniper. A very similar preparation is the *baume de vie externe spiritueux*, or *liqueur nerve spiritueuse de Pereboom*, of French writers, made up of 3 parts of potassium carbonate and 4 of white soap dissolved in 40 parts of water and mixed with 6 of oil of turpentine, 1 part of oil of cajuput, and 4 parts of spirit of juniper [Hannover Ph., 1835]; or of a solution of 1 part

each of oil of turpentine and soap in 8 parts of alcohol. [B, 119; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 106 (B).]—**Spiritus terebinthinæ**. See **Oil of TURPENTINE**.—**Syrupus terebinthinæ**. Fr., *sirop de térébenthine*. Sp., *jarahe de trementina*. A preparation made by digesting 100 parts of syrup with 10 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.] (**Strassburg turpentine** [Fr. Cod.]), bringing up with water if necessary to the original weight, and separating the liquid from the undissolved turpentine [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; by digesting 6 parts of **Strassburg turpentine** with 24 of water for twelve hours over the water-bath, filtering when cold, and adding 45 parts of sugar [Sp. Ph.]; or by digesting 5 parts of larch turpentine with 60 of boiling water for twelve hours and adding, when cold, 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of filtered liquid [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. abiegna**, **T. abietina**, **T. argentoratensis**. **Strassburg turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. cocta**. Fr., *térébenthine cuite* (1st def.), *poix résine jaune* (2d def.). 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., the residue from the distillation of oil of turpentine (beaten up with water). 2. Of the Belg. Ph., larch (**Strassburg** [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) turpentine boiled with water until it has a stiffly plastic consistence if plunged into cold water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. communis**. See **T.** (1st def.).—**T. cyprina**, **T. de Chio**, **T. de Cypro**, **T. e Chio**. **Chian turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. empyreumatica**. See **TAR**.—**T. gallica**. **Bordeaux turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. laricina**, **T. laricis**, **T. larigna**, **T. officinalis**. See **Larch TURPENTINE**.—**T. pistacina**. **Chian turpentine**. [a. 35.]—**T. veneta**. See **Larch TURPENTINE**.—**T. vulgaris**. See **T.** (1st def.).—**Unguentum de t. et adipibus**. See **Unguentum ELEMI compositum**.—**Unguentum de t. camphoratum**. See **Balsamum Genevieve**.—**Unguentum terebinthinæ**. Syn.: **unguentum terebinthinatum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 24 parts each of yellow wax and lard, 6 of colophony, and 48 fluid parts of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; of equal parts of yellow wax, oil of turpentine (rectified [Russ. Ph.]), and larch [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (common [Ger. Ph.]) turpentine [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; of equal parts of simple ointment and common turpentine [Roum. Ph.]; of 35 parts each of common turpentine and oil of turpentine with 90 of yellow wax [Norw. Ph.]; or of 36 each of oil of turpentine and common turpentine and 27 of yellow wax [Dan. Ph.]. A similar preparation was the old *Balsamum Frahmii*, or *linimentum digestivum*, made by mixing 1 part of molten yellow wax with 1 part of oil of turpentine and 1 part [Batav. Ph., 1811, *Bav. Ph.*, 1822] (2 parts [Schleswig Ph., 1831, *Hamb. Ph.*, 1835]) of larch turpentine. [B, 95 (a, 38); B, 119.]—**Unguentum terebinthinæ compositum**. An ointment consisting of 96 parts of larch turpentine with 3 each of aloes and myrrh, 24 of olive-oil, and enough yolks of eggs [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or with 96 parts of olive-oil, 8 of red sandal-wood, 64 of yellow wax, and 4 of balsam of Peru [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 35 parts of larch turpentine, 18 of yellow wax, 12 of oil of turpentine, and 3 each of the tinctures of aloes and myrrh [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum terebinthinæ resinosis**. See **Unguentum basilicum**.

**TEREBINTHINATE**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-bi}^2\text{nth-i}^2\text{n-at}$ . Lat., *terebinthinatus*. Fr., *térébenthiné*. Composed of or containing turpentine. [a. 35.]

**TEREBINTHINE**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-bi}^2\text{nth-i}^2\text{n}$ . See **TEREBINTHACEOUS** (1st def.).

**TEREBINTHUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-i}^2\text{nth-u}^2\text{s(u)}^2\text{s}$ . The genus *Pistacia*, especially *Pistacia t.* The *Terebinthinaceæ* are a family of resinous plants (including *Pistacia*, *Juglans*, *Bursera*, *Rhus*, etc.). The *Terebinthina*, or *Terebintheæ*, are a class of gymnosteleous plants consisting of the *Ochnææ*, *Simarubeæ*, *Diosmeæ*, *Eutaceæ*, etc. [a. 35.]—**T. lentiscus**. See *Pistacia lentiscus*.—**T. vulgaris**. See *Pistacia t.*

**TEREBRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-ra}^2$ . From *terere*, to rub. See **TREPINE**.—**T. occulta**. A concealed perforator invented by Sir Fielding Ould.

**TÉRÉBRANT** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Ta-ra-bra}^2\text{n}^2$ . Boring or penetrating (said of pain). [E.]

**TEREBRATION**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-ra}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *terebratio* (from *terebrare*, to bore through). Perforation.

**TERECAMPHENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-ka}^2\text{mf}^2\text{en}$ . Fr., *térécamphène*. Ger., *Terecamphen*. A terpene,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , occurring as feathery crystals. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**TERECHRYSIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{b}}\text{-kri}^2\text{s/i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide téréchrysique*. An acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_8$ , obtained by Cailliot in the oxidation of oil of turpentine by diluted nitric acid. It forms a pasty, orange-yellow, uncrystallizable mass of a sour, afterward astringent and bitter, taste, soluble in all proportions in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TEREDO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{d}}\text{(ad)}^2\text{o}$ . Gen., *-ed/inis*. Gr., *τερεδών*. 1. A wood-worm. [a. 48.] 2. See **CARIES** (1st def.).—**T. ossium**. See **CARIES** (1st def.).

**TEREPHTHALAMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{f}}\text{-tha}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide téraphthalamique*. An acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{CO.NH}_2)_2\text{CO.OH}$ , occurring as microscopic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 35).]

**TEREPHTHALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{f}}\text{-tha}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *acide téraphthalique*. Ger., *Terephthalsäure*. See under **PHTHALIC ACID**.

**TEREPHTHALYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^{\text{e}^2\text{f}}\text{-tha}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{l}$ . Ger., *Terphthalyl*. A bivalent radicle,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{C}_6(\text{H.H.CO}^2\text{H.H.CO}^2)$ , found in terephthalic acid. [B.]—**T. chloro**. A crystalline mass,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{COCl})_2$ , of rather sharp cinnamon-like smell. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

**TERES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ter}^2(\text{te}^2\text{r})^2\text{ez}^2(\text{as})$ . Terete; as a n., a round, slender muscle. [a. 17.]—**T. antibrachii**. See **Pronator radii t.**—**T. major**. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the inferior angle of the scapula and its anterior margin and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. minimus**. An anomalous outshoot from the lower portion of the t. minor, inserted into the humerus below the insertion of the latter. [L. 832.]—**T. minor**. Fr., *petit rond*. Ger., *kleiner runder Armmuskel*. 1. A



muscle arising from the infraspinous fossa of the scapula, its anterior margin, and the overlying fascia, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.] 2. Of Percivall, see SCAPULO-HUMERALIS minor.

**TERETE**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-et'}$ . Lat., *teres* (from *terere*, to rub). Fr., *terète*. Ger., *stielrund*, *drahtrund*. Cylindrical. [a, 35.]

**TERETINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n'ik}$ . Fr., *acide térébintique*. A crystallizable acid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$ , obtained by gently heating oil of turpentine with lead protoxide. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TERETIPRONATOR** [Cous] (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r'e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pr}$ -(pro<sup>2</sup>)-nat(na<sup>2</sup>t)o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. See PRONATOR radii teres.

**TERETISCAPULARIS** [Cous] (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ska}^2\text{p}$ -(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)ri<sup>2</sup>s. From *teres*, rounded, and *scapula* (q. v.). See TERES major.

**TERETRION** (Lat.), **TERETRIUM** (Lat.), **TERETRON** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ , -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m),  $\text{te}^2\text{r'e}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{n}$ . Gr., *τερετριον*, *τερετριον* (from *τερετριον*, to rub hard). See TREPHINE.

**TERGAL**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-g'}$ l. See DORSAL.

**TERGEMINAL**, **TERGEMINATE**, **TERGEMINOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-je}^2\text{m'i}^2\text{-n'l}$ , -nat, -nu<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *tergeminatus*, *tergeminus* (from *ter*, three times, and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *tergeminé*. Ger., *dreifach-zweizählig*, *dreimal-gezweit*, *dreifach-gepaart*. Thrice geminate; i. of a compound leaf, having the common petiole terminating in three pairs of leaflets. [a, 35.]

**TERGISPERMUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-j}^2\text{(te}^2\text{rg)-i}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{rm(spe}^2\text{rm)-u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s)}$ . From *tergum*, the back, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *tergisperme*. Having the fructification occupying the back of the leaf (frond). [a, 35.]

**TERGUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-g}^2\text{(te}^2\text{rg)-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Gr., *ῥῆρον*. The back; the dorsal arc of the somite of an arthropod. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 196.]

**TERHYDRIDE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-hid'ri}^2\text{d(rid)}$ . A combination of an element or radicle with 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

**TERIODIDE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-i'od-i}^2\text{d(id)}$ . A triiodide. [B.]

**TERM**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m}$ . Lat., *terminus* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *terme*. Ger., *Zeitraum*. 1. A limited or specified time or period. 2. The menstrual period. [a, 48.] 3. The proper time for the cessation of gestation.—**At (full) t**. Fr., *à (bon) terme*. Ger., *rechtzeitig*. At the proper time (said of a birth that takes place at the end of the normal period of gestation). [a, 48.]

**TERMA** [Wilder] (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m(te}^2\text{r-m)-a}^2$ . A lamina of nerve-substance extending between the anterior commissure of the brain and the optic chiasm. [J, 80 (K).]

**TERMATIC**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m-a}^2\text{t'ik}$ . Supplying the terma. [J.]

**TERMINAISON** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-me-ne}^2\text{-zo}^2\text{n}^2$ . A termination, an extremity. [a, 48.]—**T's hédériformes** [Ranvier]. The sum of the tactile meniscus. [J, 31.]—**T. motrice**. See *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.—**T's nerveuses**. See NERVE-ENDINGS.

**TERMINAL**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m'i}^2\text{-n'l}$ . Lat., *terminalis* (from *terminus*, a limit). Fr., *t*. Ger., *gipfelständig*, *endständig*. Pertaining to or situated at the end or apex. [a, 35.]

**TERMINALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m(te}^2\text{r-m)-i}^2\text{n-al(a}^2\text{l)-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *terminalis*, terminal. Fr., *badamier*, *terminalier*. Ger., *Catapenbaum*. A genus of the *Terminaliaceae* (a family referred by Benthams and Hooker to the genus *T.*). The *Terminalieae*, or *Terminalae*, are a tribe of the *Combretaceae*, corresponding essentially to the suborder *Combretaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. alata**. Fr., *badamier ailé*. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge, and the juice of the leaves is injected into the ear in otitis. [a, 35.]—**T. angustifolia**. Fr., *fauz benjoin*, *bien-joint*, *badamier benjoin*. Ger., *falscher Benzoebaum*, *schmalblättriger Catapenbaum*. A species found in the East Indies and the Mauritius, yielding a resin which contains benzoic acid and is much employed as a cosmetic and as incense. The fruits are used like those of *T. chebula*; and their almond-like seeds, containing a bland oil, are eaten. [a, 35.]—**T. argentea**. A Brazilian species yielding a purgative gum-resin. [a, 35.]—**T. arjuna**. An East Indian species. The astringent bark is used as a cholagogue and vulnerary. The juice of the leaves is used in ophthalmia, and the fruit as a deobstruent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. bellerica**, *T. bellirica*. A large Ceylon and East Indian tree. The fruits, belleric myrobalans, are astringent and tonic. Their kernels, which yield an oil used as a hair-tonic, are edible, though narcotic in large quantities; mixed with honey, they are used in ophthalmia. The bark yields by incision an insipid gum. The leaves are astringent. [a, 35.]—**T. benzoin. See *T. angustifolia*.—**T. catappa**. Fr., *badamier de Malabar*, *arbre à huile*, *bois-camels*. Ger., *ächter Catapenbaum*. Country (or Indian, or Malabar) almond-tree; a native of the Moluccas, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The kernels yield a straw-colored oil which has the odor and taste of almond-oil. The astringent bark and leaves yield a black pigment used to color teeth and to prepare Indian ink. The leaves are used in fevers and as an emollient. [a, 35.]—**T. chebula**. Fr., *badamier chebule*, *olivier des nègres*. Ger., *rispiger Myrobalanenbaum*. Negroes' olive-tree; found in the tropics of both hemispheres. The highly astringent fruits, known to old authors as *myrobalani indica* (sen *indica*, sen *indici*, sen *nigres*) when unripe, and as *myrobalani chebula* (sen *chebuli*) when ripe, are used in tanning, as a purgative, and as an application to ulcers and in skin diseases; combined with galls and catechu, they are also used for aphthous affections. The astringent galls produced on the leaves (which have the properties of those of *T. catappa*) are used in infantile diarrhoea. The oily seeds are eaten. [a, 35.]—**T. citrina**. Fr., *badamier citrin*. Ger., *gelber Myrobalanenbaum*. Hara-nut tree; a native of Bengal. The fruits, *myrobalani citrina* (sen *lutei*, sen *flava*), resemble and are used like those of *T. chebula*, but are more bitter. [a, 35.]—**T. latifolia**. A South American and West Indian species. The bark and seed**

are used like those of *T. catappa*. [a, 35.]—**T. macroptera**. Fr., *badamier paniculé*. A Senegambian species furnishing a very astringent gall. The root is purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. tomentosa**. An East Indian tree yielding a gum used as a cosmetic and as an incense. The astringent bark is used for indolent ulcers and in atonic diarrhoea; it contains much calcareous matter, yielding an ash used in place of lime by the chewers of betel-leaf. [a, 35.]

**TERMINALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m(te}^2\text{r-m)-i}^2\text{n-al(a}^2\text{l)-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See TERMINAL.

**TERMINATION**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m-i}^2\text{n-a'shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *terminatio* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *termination*. 1. The end or issue. 2. An extremity, an ending. [a, 48.]—**Browne t**. See *Browne body*.—**Nerve t's**. See NERVE-ENDINGS.

**TERMINI** (It.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-me'ne}$ . A place in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**TERMINTHANTHRAX** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m(te}^2\text{r-m)-i}^2\text{nth-a}^2\text{nth(a}^2\text{nth)-ra}^2\text{x(ra}^2\text{x)}$ . Gen., -anth'racos (-ia). See TERMINTHUS (2d def.).

**TERMINTHUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m(te}^2\text{r-m)-i}^2\text{nth'u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s)}$ . Gr., *τερυνθος* (= *τερεβυνθος*), the turpentine-tree. Ger., *Hundsblatter*, *Ersenblatter* (1st def.), *schwarze Auswüchse* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for carbuncle or other inflammatory disease of the skin; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the fruit of *Pistacia terebinthus*. 2. Of Plenck, "large, dark-colored inflammatory pustules, observed especially on the legs of women." [G, 11.]—**Terminthi neonatorum**. Of Plenck, a disease of new-born infants characterized by large "pustules" upon the skin containing a dark-colored fluid and surrounded by a red areola, sometimes occurring as an epidemic; pemphigus neonatorum. [G, 11.]

**TERNANT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-m-a}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TERNATE**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-m'at}$ . Lat., *ternatus*, *ternus* (from *terni*, three each). Fr., *terné*. Ger., *dreizählig* (1st def.), *gedreit* (1st def.), *dreiständig* (2d def.). 1. Consisting of three leaflets inserted upon the petiole at the same point (said of a compound leaf). 2. Of leaves, arranged on a stem or branch in whorls of three. 3. In threes (applied to three similar parts forming any compound organ). [a, 35.]

**TERNSTROEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-n-stru}^2\text{m'i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *Ternström*, a Swedish naturalist. A genus of tropical or subtropical evergreen trees or shrubs of the *Ternstroemiaceae* (or *Ternstramiaceae*, or *Ternstroemaceae*), which are an order of the *Guttiferales*. The *Ternstroemiaceae* are also a tribe of that order, comprising *T. Visnea*, *Anacardium*, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. altamirania**, *T. silvatica*. Sp., *yerba del cura* [Mex. Ph.]. A tropical American species. In Mexico the leaves are used in preparing baths for rheumatism and gout. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

**TEROXIDE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{x'i}^2\text{d(id)}$ . A trioxide. [B.]

**TERPENE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p'en}$ . Fr., *terpène*. Gr., *Terpen*. Any one of a series of hydrocarbons having the composition  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , and occurring very widely in the vegetable kingdom. They are found in all volatile oils except oil of rose, and often form the chief ingredient. They include the *pinenes* (austalene, eucalyptene, and terebentene), the *camphenes* (terecamphene, borneocamphene, and inactive camphene), the *limonene* group (hesperidene, carvone, citrene, isoterpene, inactive limonene, cajeputene, cinene, diisoprene, isoterbentene, and caoutchene), *terpinolene*, *silvestrene*, *terpinene*, and *phellandrene*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TERPENTHIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-p-e}^2\text{nt-en'}$ . See TERPENTINE.

**TERPENTIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p-e}^2\text{nt'ik}$ . An acid,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$ , formed by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by chromic acid. [B, 3.]

**TERPENTIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-p-e}^2\text{nt-en'}$ . See TERPENTINE.—**Deutscher T**. Common European turpentine. [a, 35.]—**El-asser T**. Strassburg turpentine. [a, 35.]—**Französischer T**. Bordeaux turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T'galien**. See *Pistacia GALLI*—**T'öl** [Ger. Ph.]. See OIL OF TERPENTINE.—**T'seife**. See SAPO terebinthinatus.

**TERPILENE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p'i}^2\text{-en}$ . Fr., *terpilène*. 1. A mixed liquid substance consisting chiefly of terpinene. [B, 270 (a, 38).] 2. See TEREBILENE.

**TERPINE**, n's.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p'en}$ . Lat., *terpina*, *terpinum*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *Terpin*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ , probably a dihydroxy-derivative of dipentene. It is optically inactive, and is formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of nitric acid on pinene. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**T. hydrate**. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as large, transparent, prismatic crystals. When distilled, it boils at  $258^\circ\text{C}$ . after becoming anhydrous, and cools to a hard mass. It is used as an expectorant, and in hay fever and asthma. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TERPINENE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p'i}^2\text{-en}$ . Fr., *terpinène*. A liquid terpene,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , obtained from the oil of Ceylon cardamom and in other ways, having a lemon-like odor and boiling at about  $180^\circ\text{C}$ . [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**TERPINEOL**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p'i}^2\text{-en-o}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *terpineol*. Ger., *T*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$  (or  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ ), derived from terpene by boiling with dilute mineral acids and in other ways, and occurring as a very thick liquid of pleasant odor, sparingly soluble in water. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., June, 1888, p. 307 (B); B, 3, 93, 270 (a, 38).]

**TERPINOL**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-p'i}^2\text{-en-o}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *t*. Ger., *T*. 1. Of List, an impure variety of terpineol. 2. A mixture of terpineol with terpinene, terpinolene, and dipentene, which has been used in bronchial catarrh. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]



**TERPINOLENE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{rp-i}^2\text{n}^0\text{a}^1\text{-en}$ . A liquid terpene,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ . [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**TERPINYLENE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^6\text{rp-i}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{-en}$ . See TERPILENE.

**TERRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{ra}^2$ . Fr., *terre*. Ger., *Erde*. See *EARTH*.—**Liquor terræ foliatæ tartari**. See *Liquor POTASSII acetici crudus*.—**Liquor terræ ponderosæ salitæ**. See *Solutio muriatis BARYTÆ*.—**Melia t.** See *CHALK*.—**Oleum terræ**. See *PETROLEUM*.—**T. absorbens**. An alkaline earth. [B.]—**T. alana**. Tripoli. [a, 35.]—**T. alba**. See *Philosopher's stone*.—**Terræ alcalinæ**. See *Alkaline EARTHS*.—**T. argilla alba**. See *White BOLE*.—**T. argillacea pura**. The precipitate (washed and dried) obtained by adding a solution of potash to one of alum. [L, 85.]—**T. bolariis**. See *T. argillacea pura*.—**T. calcarata**. See *CHALK*.—**T. calcarea lactiformis**. See *Mineral AGARIC*.—**T. calcarea pura** (seu *usta*). See *Quick-LIME*.—**T. carioca**. Rotten stone. [B.]—**T. cinolia**. See *Fuller's EARTH*.—**T. damnata**. See *CAPTIV mortuum*.—**T. de Malta**. See *T. sigillata melitensis*.—**T. etretia**. See *ERETRIA*.—**T. foetida**. Of Paracelsus, sublimed sulphur. [H.]—**T. foliata**. See *POTASSIUM acetate*.—**T. foliata mercurialis**. See *MERCURY acetate*.—**T. foliata mineralis**. See *SODIUM acetate*.—**T. foliata tartari**. See *POTASSIUM acetate*.—**T. foliata tartari crystallisabilis** (seu *crystallisata*). See *SODIUM acetate*.—**T. japonica**. See *CATECHU*.—**T. lemmia**. **T. lemmiana**. See *Lemnian BOLE*.—**T. merita**. Fr., *terre mérite*. The *Curcuma longa* or its root (turmeric). [a, 35.]—**T. miraculosa Saxoniæ**. Ger., *Eisensteinmark*. An earth, formerly official, composed of iron and aluminium silicates and water. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**T. oriana**. **T. orleana**. See *ANNOTTO*.—**T. ponderosa**. Native barium sulphate. [a, 35.]—**T. ponderosa acetata**. See *BARIUM acetate*.—**T. ponderosa aerata** (seu *carbonata*). See *BARIUM carbonate*.—**T. ponderosa muriata**. See *BARIUM chloride*.—**T. ponderosa pura**. See *BARYTA*.—**T. ponderosa salita**. See *BARIUM chloride*.—**T. ponderosa sulphurica** (seu *vitriolata*). Native barium sulphate. [a, 35.]—**T. sancta Rulandi**. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—**T. Sancti Pauli**. See *T. sigillata melitensis*.—**T. selinusia**. A friable earth resembling Chian earth and used like it. [L, 105 (a, 50).]—**T. scicula**. See *BEZOAR mineralæ*.—**T. sigillata**. Fr., *terre sigillée*. See *BOLE*.—**T. sigillata melitensis**. Ger., *malthezer Siegelerde*. A white serpentine bole from Malta and Italy. [a, 35.]—**T. umbria**. UMBER. [B.]

**TERRALINE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{ra}^2\text{-en}$ . See *VASELINE* and *PETROLATUM*.

**TERRAN** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-ra}^2\text{n}^2$ . A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TERRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}$ . See *EARTH*.—**T. à foulon**. See *CLAY* and *Fuller's EARTH*.—**T. amère**. See *MAGNESIUM carbonate*.—**T. à porcelaine**. See *KAO-LIN*.—**T. bolaire**. See *Armenian BOLE*.—**T. calcaire**. See *LIME*.—**T. de Lemnos**. 1. See *Lemnian BOLE*. 2. The pulp of the fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. [a, 35.]—**T. de Saint-Paul**. See *TERRA sigillata melitensis*.—**T. de Sedlitz**. See *MAGNESIUM carbonate*.—**T. de Sienne**. See *IRON oxide*.—**T. des os**. Normal calcium phosphate. [L, 105 (a, 50).]—**T. douce de vitriol**. See *COLCOATH*.—**T's feuilletées**, **T's foliées**. A name formerly given to the crystallizable acetates. [L, 105 (a, 50).]—**T. magnésienne**. See *MAGNESIUM carbonate*.—**T. pesante**. See *BARYTA*.—**T. pesante aérée**. See *BARIUM carbonate*.—**T. pesante salée**. See *BARIUM chloride*.—**T. sigillée**. See *BOLE*.—**T. verte**. See *COPPER carbonate*.—**T. verte de Véron**. Iron and aluminium silicate, containing magnesium and sodium. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. vitrifiable**. Pure silica. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TERRESTRIAL**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-re}^2\text{st}^1\text{ri}^2\text{-l}$ . Lat., *terrestris*. Fr., *terrestre*. Pertaining to the land; living or growing on land. [a, 35.]

**TERREUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-re}^2\text{-us}$  (u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *terreux*. See *EARTHEN* and *EARTHY*.

**TERROR**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-or}^2$ . Lat., *t.* Fr., *terreur*. An intense degree of fear. [a, 48].—**Night t.**, **Night t's**. See *PAVOR nocturnus* (2d def.).

**TERSULPHATE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-sul}^1\text{f-at}$ . Lat., *tersulphas*. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric acid radicle. [B.]

**TERSULPHIDE**, **TERSULPHURET**, n's.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-sul}^1\text{f-i}^2\text{d}$  (id),  $\text{-sul}^1\text{f-u}^2\text{-re}^2\text{t}$ . See *TRISULPHIDE*.

**TERTIAN**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-sh}^1\text{n}$ . Lat., *tertionus* (from *tertius*, third). Recurring on the third day (both days of occurrence being reckoned); occurring at intervals of two days, or characterized by such occurrence. [a, 48.]

**TERTIANA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1(\text{te}^2\text{r})\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-an}$  (a<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>). From *tertius*, third. See *Tertian FEVER*, and cf. *FEBRIS t. accidentalis* to *FEBRIS t. verminosa*, inclusive.—**T. continua duplex**. See *Double tertian intermittent FEVER* (1st def.).—**T. duplex**. See *Double tertian intermittent FEVER*.—**T. duplicata**. See *Double tertian intermittent FEVER* (1st def.).—**T. pleuritica**. Of Sauvages, pleuritis periodica. [a, 34].—**T. triplex**. See *Triple tertian FEVER*.

**TERTIANARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1(\text{te}^2\text{r})\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{n}$  (a<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>) (a<sup>2</sup>y/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>). From *tertianus*, tertian. Fr., *tertianaire*. The *Scitellaria galericulata*; so called because it was said to cure intermittent fevers. [B, 300 (a, 35).]

**TERTIARISME** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{r-se-a}^2\text{-resm}$ . A tertiary condition or stage, such as occurs in syphilis. [Fournier, "Arch. gén. de méd.," Sept., 1889 (B).]

**TERTIARY**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r-shi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ri}^2$ . Lat., *tertiarius* (from *tertius*, third). Fr., *tertiaire*. 1. Of organic compounds, having a radicle substituted in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with three other carbon atoms; of amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, having all three hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., replaced by radicles. [B.] 2. In botany, of the third order (said of a branch of a secondary branch). [a, 35.] 3. Of a disease, in the

third stage (said especially of syphilis in the gummatous stage). 4. As a n., one of the remiges growing on the humerus of birds. Sometimes the feathers from the scapula are included. [L, 221.]

**TER TIPARA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{rt}^1(\text{te}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}$  (a<sup>2</sup>r/a<sup>2</sup>). From *tertius*, third, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *tertipare*. A female parturient for the third time. [a, 48.]

**TERTIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1(\text{te}^2\text{r})\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-us}$  (u<sup>4</sup>s). From *ter*, three times. Third; as a n., the third in a series of muscles.—**T. compositi**. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).—**T. laryngis**. See *CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS lateralis*.—**T. movens caput**, **T. Spigelii**, **T. trigemini**. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).

**TERVALENCE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-va}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{ns}$ . From *ter*, three times, and *valere*, to be worth. See *TRIVALENCE*.

**TERVALENT**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-va}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{nt}$ . See *TRIVALENT*.

**TESCALAMA** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Tas-ka}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-ma}^2$ . A resinous extract obtained from the bark of *Ficus nymphaefolia*, used in plasters, etc. [a, 35.]

**TESSELLATED**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{s}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l-at-e}^2\text{d}$ . Lat., *tessellatus* (from *tessella*, a small square stone). Fr., *tessellé, en damier*. Ger., *würfelig, gewürfelt, schachbrettartig*. Marked with little squares: checkered. [a, 35.]

**TESSERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{s}^2\text{-se}^2\text{r-a}^2$ . Lit., a cube (from *terrapies*, four). See *Cuboid BONE*.

**TESSULAR**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *tessularis*. Ger., *tessularisch*. Having the length, breadth, and thickness equal or nearly so (said of cells and of tissue composed of such cells). [a, 35.]

**TEST**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{st}$ . Gr., *κρίσις* (1st def.). Lat., *testamen, testimonium* (1st def.), *testa* (2d def.). Fr., *épreuve* (1st def.), *preuve* (1st def.), *t.* (2d def.), *têt* (2d def.). Ger., *Probe* (1st def.). 1. A trial or experiment made for ascertaining some particular fact or condition; also the substance employed in such an experiment. [a, 48.] 2. See *TESTA*.—**Bond-Ulitzmann t.** The use of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride as a t. for glucose. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1893, p. 12 (a, 50).]—**Böttger-Nylander t.** A t. for glucose, consisting of a solution made up of 2 parts of a basic salt of potassic bismuth nitrate, 4 of potassic sodium tartrate, and 100 of an 8-per-cent. solution of caustic soda. Of this solution, 1 part is boiled with 10 parts of urine for from 1 to 2 minutes, when a dark solution will be obtained, on cooling, from the oxidation of the bismuth. ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890, p. 693 (a, 50).]—**Böttger's t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose in urine is shown by the blackening of the white deposit made when the urine is treated with sodium carbonate and boiled with bismuth subnitrate or hydroxide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Breslau t.** A t., of little value, used in medico-legal examinations to determine, by the floating or sinking of the stomach of a foetus in water on its removal from the body, whether or not it has been born alive. [K.]—**Brücke's bismuth iodide t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose is shown by the brown or black coloration it causes in a solution made by boiling for ten minutes 5½ grammes of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate and 30 of potassium iodide with 150 c. c. of water, and adding 5 grammes of a 25-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Bryce's t.** The repetition of a vaccination after four or five days. If first vaccination has affected the whole system, the second vesicle pursues an accelerated course and disappears as soon as the first; otherwise it follows the usual course.—**Catoptric t.** A t. formerly employed for the detection of cataract, by observing the upright reflections of a candle flame from the surfaces of the cornea and the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens, and noting the absence, in cases of cataract, of the inverted image reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens.—**Crucial t.** A t. which determines the matter in question decisively one way or the other. [a, 48].—**Diazo-benzol t.** See *Ehrlich's t.*—**Differential-density t.** A t. for glycosuria. Two specimens of the urine are kept in a warm place for twenty-four hours in loosely corked bottles, yeast having been added to one of them. The density of the fermented specimen will then be found to be diminished, each 100 l. representing the original presence of a grain of glucose in each fl. oz. of the urine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 5, 1890, p. 28 (a, 48).]—**Donné's t. for pus.** A t. which consists in adding a strong alkali to the sediment of a suspected urine. If pus is present, a viscid mass is formed. [K, 16.]—**Ehrlich's t.** A t. by which the presence of bilirubin in the urine is shown by the violet color produced when the urine has been treated with dilute acetic acid and some drops of a solution of 1 gramme of sulphuric acid, 10 centigrammes of sodium nitrate, and 15 c. c. of hydrochloric acid in a litre of water have been added. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Fehling's t.** See *Fehling's solution*.—**Fleitmann's t.** The same as *Marsh's t.*, with zinc and caustic soda or potash solution substituted for zinc and sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Garrod's t.** A t. for uric acid in the blood. One or two drachms of blood-serum are put into a flat dish and six minims of strong acetic acid are added to each drachm of serum; a fine thread is then introduced into the fluid and the uric acid crystallizes on it within forty-eight hours. [a, 34].—**Gmelin's t.** A t. for bile-pigments by adding a drop of nitroso-nitric acid to a drop of diluted bile. A change of colors will be produced in the following order: green, blue, violet, red, and yellow. [K.]—**Grahé's t.** A t. for distinguishing genuine from false cinchona barks, the vapor of the former being carmine and that of the latter brown when heated in a t-tube. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Grandeau's t.** A t. by which the presence of digitalin or digitalin is shown by the rich rose-color produced by introducing a trace of bromine into their solution in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Green's t.-objects.** A series of t.-diagrams for the determination of astigmatism. The one probably most frequently used consists of a circle traversed by a set of twelve triple lines, like the spokes of a wheel, the figures being placed at the extremity of the sets of lines. Each line is designed to be distinctly seen at a distance of about 20 feet. The circle is 12½ inches in diameter. [F.]—**Group t.** A t.



by which the presence of some one of a group of substances is shown without indication of particular substance. [B.]—**Guaiaic t. for blood.** A t. made by adding to an alcoholic solution of guaiac a few drops of ozonized oil of turpentine and of the liquid to be examined. If the latter contains hemoglobin, the guaiac solution becomes blue from the oxidation of the guaiac by the ozone liberated by the hemoglobin. [B. 270.]—**Guaiaic t. for hydrocyanic acid.** A t. made by adding a few drops of a solution of copper sulphate to tincture of guaiac and treating this with the substance to be tested. If the latter contains hydrocyanic acid, the guaiac tincture becomes blue. [B. 270.]—**Gunzberg's t.** A t. to estimate approximately the digestive quality of gastric juice. A capsule containing 15 cgrm. of potassium iodide is swallowed an hour after a meal, and at intervals of fifteen minutes the saliva is tested for the iodide. [a. 34.]—**Harmonium t.** A t. for non-perception of tones, arranged by furnishing the casing of the harmonium with an opening for the insertion of an auscultation tube. By inserting its olive-shaped nozzle into the external meatus of the ear to be examined, the tones of the instrument will be conducted immediately to the membrana tympani. [F. 32.]—**Hartmann's t. for hearing.** A t. based upon the length of electric flashes along a wire. It is possible to graduate a sound created in the telephone with great exactitude, as the electric flashes transmitted to the telephone can be altered in a precisely definable manner by the interpolation of different kinds of resistance. [F. 32.]—**Heller's albumin t.** A t. made by introducing concentrated nitric acid into urine, and thus producing a white ring at the point of contact if the urine contains albumin. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Heller's blood t.** See *Heller's t. for haematuria*.—**Heller's sugar t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in the urine is shown by the yellow or red-brown color produced by heating with caustic-potash solution. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Heller's t. for haematuria.** A t. in which a portion of urine is made decidedly alkaline with caustic potash and boiled in a reagent glass. The phosphates are precipitated as very delicate floccules that look like mucus, and are colored brown or red-yellow by the blood-pigment. [Vierordt (a. 34).]—**Holmgren's t's for color-blindness.** Skeins of colored worsted, a large number of which are placed on a white cloth before the patient, who is required to select all the skeins of the same color, or of different tints of the same color. [F.]—**Horsley's t. for sugar.** A t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in urine is shown by the green color produced by boiling with a mixture of caustic potash and potassium chromate. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Hume's t. for arsenic.** A t. made by adding, drop by drop, a weak solution of ammonia to a solution of silver nitrate until the brown precipitate first produced is nearly dissolved, decanting the clear liquid, and adding it to the suspected liquid. If arsenic is present, a bright-yellow precipitate of silver arsenite is produced, that must be collected and heated with a reducing agent so as to form a sublimate of metallic arsenic. [Woodman and Tidy (a. 34).]—**Hydrostatic t.** Ger., *Lungenschwimmprobe*. A t. made by placing the lungs of a dead infant in water; if un-aerated they sink; if the infant has breathed or the lungs have been otherwise inflated they float. [a. 34.] Cf. *Docimasia haematopulmonaris*.—**Indigo-carmin soda t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Jendrassik's t.** A t. for the patellar reflex. The patient locks his fingers together and endeavors to pull the hands apart. This tension of the muscles of the upper extremities prevents voluntary innervation of the muscles of the lower extremities while the usual t. for the reflex is applied. [a. 34.]—**Knapp's t.** A t. for glucose depending on the fact that the latter, heated with mercuric cyanide and caustic soda, reduces the former and precipitates metallic mercury. [B.]—**Lieben's t. for acetoneuria.** A t. made by adding iodine dissolved in a solution of potassium iodide and a few drops of caustic potash to distilled urine, when the presence of acetone is shown by the formation of iodoform. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Love's t. for glucose.** A solution of 16 grammes of copper sulphate, 8 of glycerin, and 80 c. c. of caustic-soda solution in 64 grammes of water. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Magpie t.** A t. by which the presence of mercury is shown by the formation of a white precipitate of calomel and its rapid reduction to a grayish mass of metallic mercury when tin dichloride is introduced into a solution containing that metal. [B. 8 (a. 38).]—**Marsh's t.** A t. for arsenic, made by generating hydrogen in a wide-mouthed bottle by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc and water, igniting the hydrogen which escapes in a jet through a delivery tube, dropping the solution to be tested into the bottle, and immediately applying a piece of cold porcelain to the flame at the mouth of the tube. If arsenic is present it combines with the hydrogen, forming arseniureted hydrogen, which is again decomposed by the flame, and is deposited on the porcelain as a brown spot of metallic arsenic. [B. 8.]—**Maumene's t. for glucose.** A t. by which glucose is shown by the brown color it gives to a piece of white woolen cloth (previously soaked in a 33-per-cent. solution of zinc chloride and dried) when heated to 130° C. after having been soaked in the solution to be tested. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Méhu's t.** A t. by which the presence of albumin in urine is shown by the precipitate formed when the urine has been treated with nitric acid or sodium sulphate, and a mixture of 1 part each of carbolic acid and acetic acid and 2 parts of alcohol has been added. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Millon's t. (for salicylic acid).** A solution of mercury in nitric acid, used to show aromatic compounds which contain one hydroxyl group (or a methoxyl group derived from one) united with a benzene or naphthalene nucleus with which no nitrogen group is connected. Such compounds are colored red by 1 or 2 drops of the reagent to a c. c. of the solution containing the compound. [B. 270 (a. 38).] See also *Millon's REAGENT*.—**Moore's t.** A t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by the changing of color of the liquid to be tested through yellow, red-brown, and deep brown to black, caused by boiling with enough caustic-soda or potash solution to give a strong alkaline reaction. The value of the t. is lessened by the fact that other substances produce a like result. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Mulder's t.** A t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by mixing with the liquid to be tested a

few drops of indigo carmin solution, made alkaline with sodium carbonate, and heating, when the color changes through green, red-purple, and violet to bright yellow. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Murexide t. for uric acid.** A t. which consists in adding moderately concentrated nitric acid to the suspected body and evaporating to dryness. Any uric acid present is converted into alloxan, urea, and volatile constituents. If now the residue is moistened with ammonia solution the alloxan is converted into murexide, and a purple color is developed. [B.]—**Musculus's t. for urea.** A t. by which the presence of urea is shown by the brown color its neutral solution produces upon paper prepared by filtering through it urine of a sufferer from catarrh of the bladder, washing, drying, coloring with alcoholic tincture of turmeric, and drying again. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Nessler's t.** See *Nessler's REAGENT*.—**Oliver-Mulder t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Oliver's t.** A t. by which the presence of bile in the urine is said to be shown by a cloudiness produced by an aqueous solution of peptone, salicylic acid, and acetic acid. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Ozone t.** See *Guaiaic t. for blood*.—**Pettenkofer's t.** A t. for bile-acids, especially cholic acid, by the deep reddish-purple color obtained by adding sugar to a solution of the bile-salts and then dropping sulphuric acid into it. [Bischoff (K).]—**Picric-acid t.** 1. A t. for glycosuria in which 3 parts of a saturated solution of picric acid and 2 of potassium hydrate are added to 5 of urine, and the whole is boiled for a minute. If glucose is present, a dark mahogany-red color will result. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” Jan. 7, 1893, p. 12 (a. 50).] 2. A t. for albumin, performed by heating the suspected liquid with picric acid, when if albumin is present, the latter is precipitated. [B.]—**Pray's t.-letters for astigmatism.** T.-letters composed of stripes running at different angles. [F.]—**Purdy's t. for glycosuria.** A solution is made of 4.15 grammes of copper sulphate, 10 grammes of pure mannite, and 50 c. c. of glycerin in 250 c. c. of distilled water, and added to 250 c. c. of distilled water containing 20.4 grammes of caustic potash; when the mixture is cold 300 c. c. of strong ammonia are added, together with enough water to make a litre, and the solution is carefully filtered; 25 c. c. of this solution is heated with 50 c. c. of distilled water, and the urine is added drop by drop until the solution is colorless. The number of minims of urine necessary to decolorize the solution contain just a quarter of a grain of sugar. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” 1890, p. 261 (a. 34).]—**Rinne's t.** A t. for acuteness of hearing, made by estimating how long a tuning-fork is heard when brought near the external auditory meatus after its vibration has ceased to be perceived when it touches the cranium. [a. 34.]—**Schmidt's t.** A t. for glucose by the red-brown color its presence produces in a liquid boiled with a solution of sugar of lead in ammonia. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Schönbein's t.** A t. for hydrocyanic acid by the blue color its presence gives to a strip of filtering paper when dipped into a 1-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate after having been soaked in a 1-per-cent. solution of tincture of guaiac-resin and dried. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Shadow-t.** See *SKIASCOPY*.—**Snellen's t.-lines for astigmatism.** Lines arranged in the form of rays or spokes of a wheel. Their deviation from the vertical is expressed in degrees. [F.]—**T.-letters, T.-types.** See *T.-TYPES*.—**Trommer's t.** A t. for glycosuria in which the presence of glucose is shown by its redissolving the precipitate formed when 1 or 2 drops of copper-sulphate solution and afterward 4 or 5 c. c. of caustic-soda solution are added to the urine. If the solution is heated, copper hemioxide is precipitated. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Weber's t.** A t. for the hearing power. A vibrating tuning-fork is placed on the vertex, and the patient observes whether the sound appears more or less loud by the ear under examination when it is stopped by the finger. [a. 34.]—**Worm-Müller t. for glycosuria.** A filtered solution of 2.5 grammes of cupric sulphate in 100 c. c. of distilled water and a filtered solution of 10 grammes of potassium-sodic tartrate and 4 grammes of sodic hydrate in 100 c. c. of distilled water are used. Five c. c. of clear urine is mixed with 2.5 c. c. of the second and 1.5 to 3 c. c. of the first solution, and boiled. If sugar is present, cuprous hydrate is formed. [a. 34.]—**Zaleski's t.** A t. for determining whether a dead child has breathed or not, depending on the larger quantity of blood, and therefore of iron, in the lungs, if it has. [“Lancet,” May 12, 1888, p. 938 (a. 50).]

**TESTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Te'stā*. Fr., *têt.* 1. Of *De Candolle* and others, a seed-shell; the outer coat of the two integuments covering the seed. 2. Of some authors, see *SPERMOPHYTES* (1st def.). [a. 25.] 3. Any hard covering; a shell. [a. 48.]—**T. ovi, T. ovorum.** See *Egg-shell*.—**T. preparata.** A very fine, tasteless powder made from oyster shells by boiling with water, freeing from foreign substances, washing, drying, finely powdering, rinsing with water, and drying again. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

**TESTACEOUS**, adj. *Te'stā-shūs*. Lat., *testaceus* (from *testa*, a shell). Fr., *testacé*. Ger., *hartschalig* (1st def.), *schalenhart* (2d def.), *scherbengeßig* (3d def.). 1. Having or consisting of a hard shell. 2. Hard and firm like the shell of a mussel. 3. Having the color of unglazed pottery; pale brownish-yellow. [a. 35.]

**TESTES** (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *testis* (q. v.). *Te'stēzēz* (e's). 1. The testicles. 2. The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I. 6 (K.).]

**TESTIBRACHIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Te'st-ib'ra-k' (bra)ch'z (i'z, u'm'm)*. From *testis*, the testicle, and *brachium*, the forearm. Of *Spitzka*, the anterior brachium of the corpora quadrigemina. [K.]

**TESTICLE**, n. *Te'st (i'z)k'.* Lat., *testis*. Fr., *testicule*. Ger., *Hoden*. 1. The sexual gland of the male, the office of which is to produce spermatozooids; an ovoid glandular body (one on each side) measuring about 1½ inch vertically, 1 inch transversely, and 1½ inch antero-posteriorly, suspended in the scrotum by its posterior border by the spermatic cord. It is contained within the tunica vaginalis and intimately invested with a fibrous capsule (the tunica albuginea) which divides into numerous compartments containing the seminiferous tubules. Up to about the eighth month of fetal life it is in the abdominal cavity, but then passes down through the



inguinal canal into the scrotum. 2. Any structure furnishing spermatozooids. [L.]—**Displaced t.** Fr., *testicule rematé*. A t. abnormally situated, as within the pelvis or in the inguinal canal. [a, 34.]—**Inverted t.** A condition in which the attitude of the t. in the scrotum is reversed, so that the free surface presents posteriorly, and the epididymis is attached to the anterior instead of the posterior part of the gland. [E, 16.]—**Irritable t.** Neuralgia of the t. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Pulpy t.** [Baillie]. Medullary sarcoma of the t. [A, 42.]—**Scrofulous t.** See *Tubercular ORCHITIS*.—**Swelled t.** See *EPIDIDYMITIS*.—**Syphilitic t.** See *Syphilitic ORCHITIS*.—**Undescended t.** A congenital malformation in which one or both t's remain in the abdominal cavity or in the inguinal canal. [E.] Cf. *MONORCHIS* and *CRYPTORCHIS*.

**TESTICONDUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^{2st-i2}ko^{2nd}u^{2s}(u^{4s})$ . From *testis*, the testicle, and *condere*, to conceal. See *CREMASTER* and *CRYPTORCHIS*.

**TESTICULAR**, adj.  $Te^{2st-i2}k'u^{2l}a^{2r}$ . From *testiculus*, a testicle. Pertaining to or derived from the testicle. [a, 48.]

**TESTICULATE**, adj.  $Te^{2st-i2}k'u^{2l}a^{2r}$ . Lat., *testiculatus* (from *testiculus*, the testicle). Fr., *testiculé*. Ger., *hodenförmig*. Consisting of two nearly spherical or ellipsoid bodies in close proximity. The roots of many orchids are examples. [a, 35.]

**TESTICULE** (Fr.), n.  $Te^{2s}teku^{4l}$ . 1. The testicle. 2. Formally, also, the ovary. [A, 44.]—**T. de chien**. See *ORCHIS MAScula*.—**T. femelle**. See *OVARY* (1st def.).—**T. ourlien**. See *PAROTITIC ORCHITIS*.—**T. tuberculeux**. See *Tubercular ORCHITIS*.

**TESTICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^{2st-i2}k'u^{2l}(u^{4l})-u^{2s}(u^{4s})$ . Dim. of *testis*, the testicle. 1. See *TESTICLE*. 2. In the pl., *testiculi*, see *TESTES* (2d def.).—**Testiculi caballinorum in cibano siccatis** [Edinb. Ph., 1699]. Horses' testicles dried in an oven. [A, 69.]—**T. caninus**. See *ORCHIS MAScula*.—**T. odoratus**.—**T. GUSpiranthes**. [a, 35.]—**T. venereus**. See *EPIDIDYMITIS* and *ORCHITIS urethralis*.

**TESTIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^{2st-i2}s$ . Gen., *testis*. See *TESTICLE*.—**Caput t.** See *EPIDIDYMITIS*.—**Female testes**. An old term for the ovaries.—**Testes minores** [Variolus]. See *PROSTATE*.—**Testes muliebres**. See *Female testes*.

**TESTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2st-i2}(e)ti^{2s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *testis*, the testicle. See *ORCHITIS*.

**TEST-TYPES**, n. pl.  $Te^{2st}tips$ . Fr., *lettres d'essai*. Ger., *Probuchstaben*. Letters of various sizes for trying the acuteness of vision. The most suitable objects are black letters of the block character on a white background, of sizes so arranged that they are seen plainly by the normal eye under an angle of 5'. The thickness of the lines is exactly one-fifth of the height of the letters, so that the different parts of the letter are included in an angle of 1', while the whole letter is included in an angle of 5'. [F.]—**Burchard's t.-t.** A series of figures formed by groups of circles, which are reproduced by photographs in diminishing sizes until they become dots of extreme minuteness. [F.]—**Green's t.-t.** Types of different sizes forming an arithmetical series, the simplest form of Roman letters being used instead of the ordinary block letters. For testing the vision, the number of the smallest size of letters on the test-card should be less than the number of feet in the available distance. [F.]—**Jaeger's t.-t.** A series of letters and words of varying size, from No. 1, the equivalent of English brilliant, to No. 20, the equivalent of English 8-line. For the use of the illiterate, a cross (+) and an asterisk (\*) of corresponding size were printed with each of the twenty varieties of type. [F.]—**Snellen's t.-t.** Letters and figures of various shapes and sizes. The formula usually employed is  $S = d + D$ , where  $S$  denotes sight or vision;  $d$ , the distance at which a given type is seen under an angle of 5'; and  $D$  the size of type seen at that distance.  $S = 1$  was assumed by Snellen as normal vision. The principles of Snellen's types are: (1) detached, separate letters, black on a white ground, in irregular sequence; (2) the letter large Roman, square, the vertical strokes being  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the horizontal  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the breadth of the letter; (3) exclusion of some letters which are much more difficult to distinguish than others; (4) ascending magnitudes from I to C C, the magnitude being proportional to the number; (5) the several magnitudes distinguishable by a sharp eye, in good light, at the distance of as many feet as the number amounts to. [F.]

**TESTUDINATIO CRANII** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2st}u^{2d}(ud)-i^{2n}a-(a^{2l})shi^{2l}(ti^{2l})-o$ . See *CAMAROSIS*.

**TESTUDO** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2st}u^{2d}(ud)u^{2o}$ . Gen., *-ud'inis*. From *testa*, a shell. Lit., a tortoise. 1. Of Paracelsus, an atheromatous tumor. [H.] 2. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**T. cerebri**. See *T.* (2d def.).—**T. scapulae**. See *DORSUM* of the *scapula*.

**TET** (Fr.), n.  $Te^2$ . See *TEST* and *TESTA*.

**TETANIC**, adj.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}i^{2k}$ . Gr., *τετανικός*. Lat., *tetanicus*. Fr., *tétanique*. Ger., *tetanisch*, *starrkrampfähnlich*. Pertaining to, due to, or resembling tetanus; as a n., an agent capable of causing a tetanus-like state.

**TÉTANIE** (Fr.), n.  $Ta-ta^{2s}ne$ . See *TETANY*.—**T. essentielle**. Tetany without observable cause; non-symptomatic tetany; thought by some to be a manifestation of hysteria. [Zaldivar (a, 18).]

**TETANIE** (Ger.), n.  $Tat-a^{2n}e'$ . See *TETANUS* and *TETANY*.

**TETANIFORM**, adj.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}i^{2k}fo^{2rm}$ . From *tétanos*, tetanus, and *forma*, form. Fr., *tétaniforme*. See *TETANOID*.

**TETANILLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}(a^{2n})-i^{2l}la^{2s}$ . Dim. of *tetanus* (q. v.). Of Trousseau, tetany. [a, 34.]

**TETANINE**, n.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}en$ . Fr., *tétanine*. Ger., *Tetanin*. A yellow, poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_4$ , found in cultivations made to isolate the poison of tetanus and in limbs which have been amputated for tetanus. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

**TETANIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}(a^{2n})i^{2k}u^{2m}(u^{4m})$ . Of Magendie, strychnine. [B, 48, 78 (a, 14).]

**TETANIZATION**, n.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}i^{2k}u^{2s}a^{2hu}n$ . The production of tetanus. [a, 48.]

**TETANOCANNABINE**, n.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}o-ka^{2n}a^{2b}en$ . An alkaloid, resembling strychnine in its physiological properties, derived from *Cannabis indica*. [B, 81.]

**TETANOID**, adj.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}-old$ . Gr., *τετανώδης* (from *tétanos*, tetanus, and *eidōs*, resemblance). Resembling tetanus. [D.]

**TETANOMOTOR**, n.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}o-mot'o'r$ . From *tetanus* (q. v.), and *movere*, to move. Of Heidenhain, a small ivory hammer attached to an induction machine, and arranged so as to deliver a rapid series of blows on a nerve to induce tetanus. [Landois (K).]

**TÉTANOS** (Fr.), n.  $Ta-ta^{2s}no$ . See *TETANUS*.—**T. alternant**. See *TETANY*.—**T. avec prodromes**. See *Clinic TETANUS*.—**T. des nouveau-nés**. See *TRISMUS neonatorum*.—**T. intermittent**. See *TETANY*.—**T. opératoire**. See *Surgical TETANUS*.—**T. utérin**. See *TETANUS uteri*.

**TETANOTOXINE**, n.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}o-to^{2x}en$ . Fr., *tétanotoxine*. Ger., *Tetanotoxin*. A poisonous ptomaine,  $C_8H_{11}N$ , found in cultures of *Bacillus tetani*. It is less active than tetanin. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," 1886; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Sept., 1890, p. 144 (B).]

**TETANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Te^{2st}a^{2n}(a^{2n})-u^{2s}(u^{4s})$ . Gr., *τετανος*. Fr., *tétanos*. Ger., *T. Starrkrampf*, *Todtenkrampf*, *Tetanie*. 1. An infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of the muscles with marked exacerbations. It is caused by the *Bacillus tetani*. It may occur either idiopathically or traumatically. It is more common in hot than in temperate climates, and in the colored than in the white race. It begins within fifteen days after an injury, with chills accompanied by stiffness of the neck and jaws that gradually develops into a tonic spasm. Eventually all the muscles are affected. Death may occur from heart failure, asphyxia, or exhaustion. [Osler (a, 34).] 2. A tonically contracted state of a muscle (e. g., when induced experimentally).—**Aporetic t.**, **Benign t.** See *TETANY*.—**Breaking t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of breaking the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. [B, 12.]—**Cathodal-closure t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit. Symbol,  $CaTe$ ,  $KaCite$ , or, in German works,  $KaSte$ . [B, 24.]—**Cathodal-duration t.** See *GALVANOTONUS* (2d def.).—**Cathodal-opening t.** A t. (2d def.) taking place at the cathode at the opening of a galvanic circuit. Symbol,  $CaTe$ , or, in German works,  $KaOte$ . [B.]—**Centric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause was supposed to act directly upon the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Cephalic t.** Ger., *Kopft*. Hydrophobic t.; so called because it only occurs in connection with injuries situated in the distribution of the cranial nerves. [a, 34.]—**Clinic t.** Of Juon, t. initiated by spasm of the tissues about the wound. [a, 34.]—**Closing t.** See *Making t.*—**Dysphagic t.** Hydrophobic t.; so called because of the dysphagia. [a, 34.]—**Eccentric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause is in some part of the body distant from the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Electric t.** Tetanoid spasm produced by strong electrization of all the muscles of the body. [a, 34.]—**Expiratory t.** A permanent expiratory effort, the inspiratory impulses being inhibited. It may be produced by stimulating the superior laryngeal nerve. [J.]—**Extensor t.** A general tetanic spasm; so called because in it the extensors act more powerfully than the flexors. [Landois (K).]—**Faradaic t.** Electric t. produced by the faradaic current. [a, 34.]—**Head-t.** See *Cephalic t.*—**Heat t.** Tetanoid spasm caused by heat. ["Jour. of Phys.," xlii, p. 122 (a, 34).]—**Holotonic t.** See *HOLOTETANUS*.—**Hydrophobic t.** Of Ross, a variety of t., characterized by violent spasm of the pharynx and oesophagus. [a, 34.]—**Hyperalgic t.** Of Frastour, t. in which the pain is very acute. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Hysterical t.**, **Imitative t.** A variety of hysteria which simulates t. and is distinguished from it by the age and sex of the individual, absence of pain, occasional clonic spasms, and the occasional intermission of all muscular rigidity. [D, 47.]—**Idiopathic t.** See *RHEUMATIC t.*—**Infantile t.** See *T. neonatorum*.—**Infectious t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Inspiratory t.** See *Inspiratory STANDSTILL*.—**Intermittent t.** See *TETANY*.—**Kochsoltz' t.** (Ger.). T. (2d def.) due to irritation with a solution of common salt. [a, 32.]—**Kopft' t.** (Ger.). See *Cephalic t.*—**Localized t.** Tetanoid spasm affecting a part or region. [a, 34.]—**Making t.** 1. A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of making the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. [B, 12.] 2. See *GALVANOTONUS* (2d def.).—**Malignant t.** T. that rapidly terminates fatally. [a, 34.]—**Obstetrical t.** See *Puerperal t.* and *T. neonatorum*.—**Opening t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Partial t.** See *Localized t.*—**Physiological t.** Of Marey, the contraction of a stimulated muscle that persists as a result of a number of fused contractions. [L, 89 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal t.** See *Uterine t.*—**Pyretic t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Remittent t.** [Moxon]. See *TETANY*.—**Respiratory t.** See *Respiratory STANDSTILL*.—**Rheumatic t.** A rare form of t. usually due to exposure to cold. [D.]—**Ritter's t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Secondary t.** The t. induced in a muscle when its nerve is brought in contact with a tetanized muscle. [Landois (K).]—**Spontaneous t.** See *RHEUMATIC t.*—**Strychnin' t.** (Ger.). See *T. toxicus*.—**Surgical t.** See *Traumatic t.*—**Symptomatic t.** An affection due to spinal disease in which there are tetanoid spasms. [D, 47.]—**T. anticus**. T. in which there are emprosthotonos. [a, 34.]—**T. aponeuroticum**. See *LARYNGISMUS stridulus*.—**T. completus**. See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. dorsalis**. See *OPISTHOTONUS*.—**T. emprosthotonos**. See *T. anticus*.—**T. endemicus**. T. apparently endemic in certain localities. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. febriculosus**. See *FEBRIS tertiana ashmatica*.—**T. hystericus**. See *Hysterical t.*—**T. idiopathicus**. See *RHEUMATIC t.*—**T. intermittens**. See *TETANY*.—**T. lateralis**. T. with pleurothotonos. [a, 34.]—**T. nascentium**, **T. neonatorum**. T. or trismus occurring in newborn children.—**T. of the head**. See *Cephalic t.*—**T. posticus**,



**T. postterganeus.** See OPISTHOTONUS.—**T. rheumatica.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**T. toxicus.** T. induced by overdoses of nux vomica or its preparations. [D. 70.]—**T. trismus.** T. in which trismus is a prominent or only symptom. [a. 34.]—**T. universalis.** See T. (1st def.).—**T. uteri.** An abnormally strong, steady, and uninterrupted contraction of the uterus on its contents without inflammatory phenomena. [A. 20.] Cf. *CONTRICTIO uteri spastico-inflammatoria*.—**Traumatic t.** T. supervening upon some bodily injury. [a. 34.]—**Tumultuary t.** Of Heidenhain, tetanoid spasm of a muscle caused by electricity. [“*Jour. of Phys.*,” xlii, p. 122 (a. 34).]—**Uraemic t.** Uraemia with tetanoid spasms. [L. 87 (a. 31).]—**Uterine t.** 1. T. occurring during and in consequence of the puerperium; often observed in hot climates. [a. 34.] 2. See T. *uteri*.—**Voluntary t.** See *Physiological t.*

**TETANY, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *tetanilla* (from *tétravos*, tetanus). Fr., *tétanie*. Ger., *Tetanie*. A neurosis affecting especially children and young persons, characterized by attacks of tonic spasm of certain groups of muscles, generally of the limbs, with excessive sensitiveness of the peripheral motor nerves to electrical and mechanical stimuli. [Eulenburg (A. 319).]—**Acute relapsing t., Epidemic t.** Of von Jaksch, an acute infectious t., lasting only a few weeks and occurring among the working classes in Germany. [a. 34.]—**Gutturo-t.** A variety of stammering caused by a tetanoid spasm of the glottis. [a. 34.]—**Rheumatic t.** See *Epidemic t.*

**TETARTHEUS (Lat.), adj.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>rt(a<sup>2</sup>rt)-e-(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *tetartaios*. Quarten; as a n. f., *tetartaea* (Gr., *tetartaios* [superos]), a quartan fever. [a. 48]

**TETARTOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>rt-o<sup>2</sup>f-i(u<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *tétrartos*, fourth, and *φύειν*, to produce. Of Sauvages, a quartan fever having short or imperfect intermissions. [a. 34.]

**TÊTE (Fr.), n. Te<sup>2</sup>t.** See HEAD.—**T. de la corne postérieure.** See *CAPUT cornu posterioris*.—**T. de l'épididyme.** See *GLOBUS major of the epididymis*.—**T. dernière.** See *After-coming head*.—**T. du corps strié.** See *CORPUS colliculi striati*.—**T. glénodale.** See *Basilhyal bone* (1st def.).—**T. restée (ou retenue) la dernière.** See *After-coming head*.

**TÉTÉE (Fr.), n. Ta-ta.** The act of taking the breast, also the amount of milk taken by the infant at each draught. [A. 385.]

**TÉTRELLE (Fr.), n. Ta-tre<sup>2</sup>l.** A nursing-bottle or its nipple; also a sort of breast-pump devised by Tier. [A. 96; L. 41 (a. 14).]—**T. biapiratrice.** A glass cup to fit over the nipple, having near the apex two caoutchouc tubes, one of which the mother can suck, the other the child; used to facilitate feeding for weak infants. [a. 34.]

**TETILLA (Lat.), n. f.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>l-la<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *tétille*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Saxifragaceae*, consisting of a Chilean annual herb (*culantrillo*) the leaves of which are used as an astringent. [a. 35.]

**TETIN (Fr.), n. T'-ta-n<sup>2</sup>.** A nipple or teat. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**TETINE (Fr.), n. T'-ten.** The udder. [a. 48.]

**TETON (Fr.), n. T'-to-n<sup>2</sup>.** A woman's breast or nipple. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**TETRABASIC, adj.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-bas-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *tétrabasique*. Having a basicity of four; of an acid or acid salt, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen. [B.] Cf. *TETRAHYDRIC*.

**TETRABENZOPINITE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-be-nz-o-pin-i<sup>2</sup>t. A compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(OC<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>, of benzoic acid and pinite. [B. 158 (a. 38).]

**TETRABRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-bra<sup>2</sup>k(bra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *tetrapa*, four, and *ῥαχίς*, the arm. A monster having four arms. [a. 34.]

**TETRABROMAMIDOBENZENE, TETRABROMANILINE, n's.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d-o-be-nz'en, -a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., *tétrabromaniline*. Ger., *Tetrabromanilin*. A substitution compound of aniline, C<sub>6</sub>HBr<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(H, Br, Br, Br, NH<sub>2</sub>, Br). [B. 4.]

**TETRABROMBENZENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-be-nz'en. Ger., *Tetrabrombenzol*. A four-atom bromine substitution product of benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]

**TETRABROMMETHANE, TETRABROMMETHYLENE, n's.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-e<sup>2</sup>th'en, -e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>-en. A substance, C<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>, crystallizing from alcohol as laminae of aromatic odor and burning taste. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRABROMHYDROQUINONE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-hid-ro-kw-i<sup>2</sup>n'on. Ger., *Tetrabromhydrochinon*. A substitution product, C<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, of hydroquinone. [B. 4.]

**TETRABROMIDE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom/i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). Fr., *tétrabromure*. A bromine compound analogous to a tetrachloride. [B.]

**TETRABROMMETAXYLENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>en. Ger., *Tetrabrommetaxylol*. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(Br, CH<sub>3</sub>, Br, CH<sub>3</sub>, Br, Br), melting at 241° C. [B. 4.]

**TETRABROMMETHANE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-me<sup>2</sup>th'an. Ger., *Tetrabrommethan*. The compound CBr<sub>4</sub>. [B. 4.]

**TETRABROMPHTHALIC ACID, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-tha<sup>2</sup>i/-i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, C<sub>8</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, crystallizing from boiling water as acicular crystals, from benzene as prismatic crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRABROMPYROCATECHIN, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-pir-o-ka<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *acide tétrabromo-pyrocatechinique*. Ger., *Tetrabrombrenzcatechin*. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>(Br, OH, OH, Br, Br, Br), prepared by the action of an excess of bromine on pyrocatechin. [B. 4.]

**TETRABROMQUINONE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-kw-i<sup>2</sup>n'on. Ger., *Tetrabromchinon*. A four-atom bromine substitution product, C<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of quinone. [B. 4.]

**TETRABROMSTEARIC ACID, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-ste-a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tétrabromo-stéarique*. An acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, occurring as large tabular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRABROMTHIOPHENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-brom-thi/o-fen. A four-atom bromine substitution compound, C<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>S, of thiophene. [B. 3.]

**TETRACARBON, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rb'o<sup>2</sup>n. A radicle containing four atoms of carbon. [B.]

**TETRACARPELLARY, adj.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rp'e<sup>2</sup>l-a-ri<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *tetracarpellaris* (from *tetrapa*, four, and *carpellum*, a carpel). Composed of four carpels. [a. 35.]

**TETRACERA (Lat.), n. f.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>(ra<sup>2</sup>k)/e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. From *tetrapa*, four, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *tétracère*. Ger., *Raspelstrauch*. A genus of tropical climbing plants, of the *Dilleniaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. breyniana.** A Brazilian shrub used like *T. oblongata*. [a. 35.]—**T. oblongata.** A Brazilian species having the properties of *Davilla brasiliensis*. Baths and fumigations of the plant are used in swellings of the limbs and testicles. [a. 35.]—**T. Rheedii.** A Malabar and East Indian species, used as an astringent, especially in aphthae. [a. 35.]—**T. tigarea.** Fr., *tétracère rude*. Red creeper (*liane rouge*) of Guiana and the Antilles. Used as a sudorific and diuretic and in syphilis, intermittent fever, chlorosis, and scurvy. [a. 35.]

**TETRACETATE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t-at. Ger., *Tetracetat*. An acetate containing four molecules of the acetic acid radicle. [B.]

**TETRACETOSALICIN, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t-o-sa<sup>2</sup>i/i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *Tetracetatsalicin*. A crystalline body, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>.O<sub>7</sub>. [B. 4.]

**TETRACETYLENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. See under *ACETYLENE*.

**TETRACETYLMORPHINE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>l-mo<sup>2</sup>rr'en. A substitution compound, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>24</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of morphine, formed by the action of acetic anhydride in excess. [B. 2.]

**TETRACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>k(rach<sup>2</sup>e)/e-(a<sup>2</sup>e/o)-ni<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). For deriv., see *Tetra-\** and *ACHÆNIUM*. Fr., *tétrakène*. A fruit formed by four united achenes. [a. 35.]

**TETRACHEIRUS (Lat.), n. m.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-kír(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>r)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *tetrapa*, four, and *χείρ*, the hand. A monster having four hands. [a. 34.]

**TETRACHLORACETAMIDE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t/a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, C<sub>3</sub>HCl<sub>4</sub>NO = C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O.NHCl, of acetamide. [B. 2.]

**TETRACHLORACETONE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t-on. See under *CHLORACETONE*.

**TETRACHLORANILINE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>NCl<sub>4</sub>, found in three isomeric forms, all occurring as acicular crystals: *asymmetric t.*, C<sub>6</sub>(H, Cl, Cl, Cl, NH<sub>2</sub>, Cl); *symmetric t.*, C<sub>6</sub>(H, Cl, Cl, NH<sub>2</sub>, Cl, Cl); and *adjacent t.*, C<sub>6</sub>(H, Cl, Cl, Cl, Cl, NH<sub>2</sub>). [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLORBENZENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-be-nz'en. Ger., *Tetrachlorbenzol*. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>, of benzene. [B. 4.]

**TETRACHLORETHANE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th'an. Fr., *tétrachloréthane*. Ger., *Tetrachloräthan*. A colorless, oily liquid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>Cl.CCl<sub>2</sub>. [B. 4.]

**TETRACHLORETHYR, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-eth'u<sup>2</sup>r. Ger., *Tetrachloräther*. A thick liquid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>O = CCl<sub>3</sub>.CHCl.O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, having a fennel-like odor. [B. 4 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLORETHYL, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l. A radicle, C<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>4</sub>. [a. 38.]

**TETRACHLORETHYLENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. A mobile liquid, C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLORHYDROQUINONE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-hid-ro-kw-i<sup>2</sup>n'on. A derivative of tetrachlorquinone, C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 4.]

**TETRACHLORIDE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor/i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). Fr., *tétrachlorure*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of four atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

**TETRACHLORMETHANE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-me<sup>2</sup>th'an. Ger., *Tetrachlormethan*. An oily liquid, CCl<sub>4</sub>, of ethereal odor. [B. 4.]

**TETRACHLORNAPHTHALENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-na<sup>2</sup>p-tha<sup>2</sup>i-en. A crystalline substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>, known in five isomeric forms. [B. 4 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLOROXETHYL, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-o<sup>2</sup>x-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l. A univalent radicle, C<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>4</sub>O. [B.]

**TETRACHLORPHTHALIC ACID, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-tha<sup>2</sup>i/-i<sup>2</sup>k. The compound C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLORQUINHYDRONE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-kw-i<sup>2</sup>n-hid'ron. The compound C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLORQUINOL, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-kw-i<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>l. The compound C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]

**TETRACHLORQUINONE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-kw-i<sup>2</sup>n'on. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of quinone. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRACHLORTOLUENE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-klor-to<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n'en. Ger., *Tetrachlortoluol*. A substitution product, C<sub>6</sub>HCl<sub>4</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>, of toluene. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]

**TETRACHOTOMOUS, adj.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>t'o<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *tetrachotomus* (from *tetrapaya*, in four parts, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Dividing into four parts or branches. [a. 35.]

**TETRACHROMATE, n.** Te<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>3</sup>-krom'at A compound of a basic oxide with four molecules of chromium trioxide. Such compounds may also be regarded as salts of a dibasic tetrachromic acid. [B.]



**TETRACHROMIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-krom}^{\text{i}2}\text{k}$ . Fr. *acide tétrachromique*. A hypothetical dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{Cr}_4\text{O}_{13} = 4\text{CrO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [B.]

**TETRAOCOCCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{k}^{\text{i}2}\text{k}^{\text{i}2}\text{s}$  (ku's). From *terpa-*, four, and *kokkos* (see Coccus). A micrococcus occurring in clusters divided in two directions, forming groups of four. [a, 34.] —**T. variolæ**. Of Klebs, the *Streptococcus variolæ*. [a, 34.]

**TETRACODEINE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-kod}^{\text{i}2}\text{e}^{\text{i}2}\text{n}$ . A base,  $\text{C}_{144}\text{H}_{168}\text{N}_8\text{O}_{24} = 4(\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6)$ , polymeric with codeine, and formed from the latter by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, diarrhoea, and salivation, with great vital depression. [B, 2.]

**TETRACRYLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-kri}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . 1. An oily liquid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ , smelling somewhat like caproic and valeric acids. 2. Monobasic crotonic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TETRAD**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-d}$ . 1. An element having an atomicity of four; a quadrivalent element. [B.] 2. See TETRAOCOCCUS.

**TETRADYNAMOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-di}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *tetradynamus* (from *terpa-*, four, and *dynamis*, power). Fr., *tétradyname*. Ger., *vierrmächtig*. Of an androecium, having four long and two short stamens, as in the *Tetradynamæ* (a family of the *Crucifloræ*) and the *Tetradynamia* (the 15th class in the Linnean System). [a, 35.]

**TETRAEDRAL**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-ed}^{\text{i}2}\text{r}^{\text{i}2}\text{l}$ . Lat., *tetraedrus* (from *terpa-*, four, and *ēdpa*, a seat). Fr., *tétraèdre*. Ger., *tetraedrisch*, *vierflächig*. Having four triangular sides. [a, 35.]

**TETRAETHYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-eth}^{\text{i}2}\text{l}$ . See TETRETHYL.—**T'tetrazone**. A hydrazine derivative,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}_4 = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{N} = \text{N} = \text{N} = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ ; an oily liquid having a garlicky odor, acting as a base, and forming unstable salts. [B.]

**TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-eth}^{\text{i}2}\text{(ath)-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{(a}^2\text{m)-mon}^{\text{i}2}\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Fr., *tétréthylammonium*. Ger., *Tetradéthylammonium*. A univalent radicle,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{20}\text{N}^+ = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ ; N—N—, obtained by Hoffmann in 1851 by decomposing its iodide; very deliquescent hair-like crystals. It absorbs carbon dioxide from the air, is strongly alkaline, and saponifies fats. Concentrated, it burns the tongue. It is as bitter as quinine, but odorless. It has a caustic action upon the epidermis, and an unctuous alkaline feel between the fingers. It is not decomposed by galvanism. It forms numerous salts, including a sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, carbonate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, iodide, and bromide, and beautiful double salts with platinum, gold, mercury, etc. It was discovered by T. A. Edison and F. Peterson in 1891 to be a remarkably good solvent of uric acid and its salts, and was first employed in medicine ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1893) in rheumatic and gouty affections, both internally and by cataphoresis. [B; a, 31.]

**TETRAFLUORIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-flu}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d(id)}$ . A fluorine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TETRAGONANTHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{n(gon)-a}^2\text{nth-(a}^2\text{nth)-u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s)}$ . From *terpáywos*, four-cornered, and *ānthos*, a flower. A genus of the *Gentianeæ*. [a, 35.] —**T. elatior**. A bitter North Siberian herb used as a domestic remedy. [a, 35.]

**TETRAGONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *terpa-*, four, and *γωρία*, an angle. Fr., *tétragone*, *téragonie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*. The *Tetragoniceæ* are the *Ficoideæ*; the *Tetragoniceæ*, a division of that order. [a, 35.] —**T. cornuta**, **T. expansa**, **T. halimifolia**. Fr., *téragonie* (ou *téragone*) *étalée*, *épinard* de la Nouvelle-Zélande. Ger., *neuseeländischer Spinat*. New Zealand ice-plant (or spinach), found also in Australia, Tasmania, China, Japan, etc.; a culinary herb used as an antiscorbutic and pectoral. [a, 35.] —**T. implexicoma**. Tasmanian ice-plant, Australian (or New Zealand) spinach, Victorian bower spinach; a frutescent species having the same properties as *T. expansa*. [a, 35.]

**TETRAGONUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . A four-sided figure. [a, 48.]

**TETRAGONUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{s)}$ . Gr., *τετράγωνος* (from *terpa-*, four, and *γωρία*, an angle). Four-cornered: as a n. m., a quadrilateral structure. —**T. febris flavæ**. See Micrococcus *versatilis*. —**T. genæ** [Cowper]. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

**TETRAGYNIAL**, **TETRAGYNOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-ji}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$ ,  $\text{-ra}^3\text{-ji}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *tetragnynus* (from *terpa-*, four, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *tétragynie*. Ger., *vierweibig*. Having four carpels or styles, belonging to *Tetragynia* (Fr., *tétragynie*), a Linnean class of plants with a gynoecium thus characterized. [a, 35.]

**TETRAHIT** (Lat.), n. n. indecl.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hi}^2\text{t}$ . Fr., *tétrahit*. The genus *Galeopsis*. [a, 35.]

**TETRAHYDRATE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{i}2}\text{r}^{\text{i}2}\text{at}$ . See TETRAHYDROXIDE.

**TETRAHYDRIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{i}2}\text{r}^{\text{i}2}\text{k}$ . Lat., *tetrahydricus*. Fr., *tétrahydrique*. Ger., *tetrahydricch*. Of acids or acid salts, containing four replaceable atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

**TETRAHYDRIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{i}2}\text{r}^{\text{i}2}\text{d(rid)}$ . A compound of an element or radicle with four atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

**TETRAHYDROCINCHONINE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid-ro-si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kon-en}$ . Ger., *Tetrahydrocinchonin*. An amorphous substance,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ . [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**TETRAHYDROMETAXYLENEDICARBONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid-ro-me}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-zil-en-di-kar}^2\text{-b-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . See CAMPHORIC ACID.

**TETRAHYDROPARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLINE**, **TETRAHYDROPARAQUINANTISOL**, n's.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid-ro-pa}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-th-i}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-kw}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l-en}$ ,  $\text{-kw}^2\text{i}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{l}$ . See THALLINE.

**TETRAHYDROPAROXYQUINOLINE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid-ro-pa}^2\text{-r-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-kw}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l-en}$ . A poisonous and antipyretic artificial alkaloid,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}$ , in the form of a very soluble, somewhat sweetish powder. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1886, p. 13.]

**TETRAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra-hid-ro}^2\text{-th-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . The compound  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{CO.OH})_2$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TETRAHYDROPYROMELLITIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid-ro-pir-o-me}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t-i}^2\text{k}$ . The compound  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$ . [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**TETRAHYDROXIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid-ro}^2\text{-x-i}^2\text{d(id)}$ . A compound of an element or radicle with four molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

**TETRAIODIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-i}^2\text{od-i}^2\text{d(id)}$ . An iodine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TETRAISOPROPYLPHOSPHONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-i}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{(o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s)-pro}^2\text{(p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s)-pi}^2\text{(pu}^2\text{l)-fo}^2\text{s(fos)-fon}^{\text{i}2}\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . A radicle,  $\text{P}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)^4$ . [B.]

**TETRAALKYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-i}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}$ . Ger., *T*. A compound consisting of 4 alkyl molecules. [B, 4.] —**T' ammonium**. A univalent radicle, consisting of ammonium in which all 4 hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyls. [B, 4.]

**TETRALYLARSONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-i}^2\text{(ra}^3\text{)-li}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l-(u}^1\text{l)-a}^2\text{rs-on}^{\text{i}2}\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . A univalent radicle,  $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B.]

**TETRAMASTHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-ma}^2\text{sth-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *tetramasthus* (from *terpa-*, four, and *μασθός*, the breast). Fr., *tétramaste*. Ger., *vierbrüstig*. Having four mammae. [a, 34.]

**TETRAMERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-m(r}^2\text{a}^3\text{)-e}^2\text{r-a}^2$ . From *terpa-*, four, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *tétramère*. A division of the *Coleoptera* in which the tarsi are made up of four joints. [a, 48.]

**TETRAMEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-m(e}^2\text{-r-u}^2\text{s)}$ . Of a flower, having four members in a circle. [a, 35.]

**TETRAMETAPHOSPHATE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-t-a}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{s'f-at}$ . A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate. [B.]

**TETRAMETHYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l}$ . A chemical group,  $(\text{CH}_3)_4$ . [a, 38.] —**T'alloxantin**. See *AMALIC acid*. —**T' ammonium**, **T' arsonium**. See the major list. —**T' benzene**. A hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}$ , isomeric with ethylxylene, diethylbenzene, butylbenzene, and cymene. It is itself known in three isomeric forms: *symmetrical*, or *αurene*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2$ , a crystalline solid of camphor-like odor; *asymmetrical*, or *isodurene*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2$ , a slightly aromatic liquid; and *adjacent*, or *prehnitene*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2$ , also a liquid. [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 38).] —**T' benzole acid**. An acid,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ , of which two isomeric varieties are known: *adjacent t. acid*,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO.OH}$ , an oily liquid; and *symmetrical t. acid*, tabular crystals having a silvery lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**T' benediamine**. See *PUTRESCINE*. —**T' ethylene glycol**. See *FINACON* (1st def.). —**T' isallylene**. See *HEPTINE* (2d def.). —**T' leucoethionine**. See *METHYLENE white*. —**T' murexide**. See *MUREXON*. —**T' paraphenylenediamine**. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-N}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , occurring as foliate crystals. It has been used by Wurster to prepare a test paper, *Tetrapapier*, by the deep violet coloring of which the presence of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, or various other substances can be shown. [B, 270 (a, 38).] —**T' phosphonium**. A radicle,  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_4$ . [B.] —**T' putrescine**. A very poisonous base,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{N}_2$ , obtained by the substitution of methyl in putrescine. [Briegleb, Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med., cv, p. 483 (B).] —**T' pyridine**. See *PARVOLINE*. —**T' stibonium**. See the major list. —**T' succinic acid**. A dibasic crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 = (\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$ , isomeric with suberic acid. [B, 4.] —**T' thionine**. See *METHYLENE white*. —**T' thionine chloride**. See *METHYLENE blue*.

**TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{(a}^2\text{m)-mon}^{\text{i}2}\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . Fr., *tétraméthylammonium*, *triméthylamine*. Ger., *T*. A univalent radicle,  $\text{-N} \equiv (\text{CH}_3)_3 = \text{NC}_2\text{H}_5$ . [B.] —**T. hydrate**, **T. hydroxide**. Ger., *T'hydrat*. A crystalline body,  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$ , acting as a powerful caustic. [B.] —**T. iodide**. A body,  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$ , forming white acicular crystals. [B.]

**TETRAMETHYLARSONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-a}^2\text{rs-on}^{\text{i}2}\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . A univalent radicle,  $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_4$ . [B.] —**T. hydrate**. A substance,  $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$ , occurring as tabular crystals. [B.] —**T. iodide**. A substance,  $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$ , occurring as colorless prismatic or laminar crystals. It combines with iodine to form t. periodide,  $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}_3$ . [B, 4.]

**TETRAMETHYLSTIBONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l(u}^1\text{)-sti}^2\text{b-on}^{\text{i}2}\text{-u}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{m)}$ . A univalent radicle,  $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_4$ , analogous to tetramethylammonium. [B.] —**T. hydrate**, **T. hydroxide**. A mass of white, deliquescent crystals,  $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$ , acting as a powerful base. [B, 3.] —**T. iodide**. Ger., *T'jodür*. A crystalline body,  $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$ . [B, 3.]

**TETRAMINE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-m-en}$ . See under AMINE.

**TETRAMOLYBDATE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-mo}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{b'dat}$ . A molybdate containing four atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

**TETRAMORPHINE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-mo}^2\text{r'f-en}$ . A base,  $\text{C}_{158}\text{H}_{152}\text{N}_8\text{O}_{24}$ , polymeric with morphine. [B, 2.]

**TETRAMYLENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-m-i}^2\text{l-en}$ . A polymeric modification,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{40} = 4\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , of amylen, a brownish oily liquid. [B, 2.]

**TETRANDROUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-nd'ru-s}$ . Lat., *tetrandrus* (from *terpa-*, four, and *ἀνδρ*, a man). Fr., *tétrandre*. Ger., *tetrandrisch*, *vierrännig*. Having four stamens. The *Tetrandria* of Linneus are a class of plants having the flowers perfect and t. [a, 35.]

**TETRANE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-n}$ . Ger., *Tetran*. Butane; so called because it contains four carbon atoms. [B.]

**TETRANEURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{r-a}^2$ . From *terpa-*, four, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. A genus of the *Hemiptera* having wings marked with four nervures. [a, 48.] —**T. ulmi**. An insect that produces nut-galls on the elm. [a, 48.]

**TETRANITROARBUTIN**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-nit-ro-a}^2\text{rb-u}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$ . Ger., *T*. The compound  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{20}(\text{NO}_2)_4\text{O}_{14}$ . [B, 4.]



**TETRANITROMETHANE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{nit}-\text{ro}-\text{me}^2\text{th}^2\text{an}$ . A colorless oily liquid,  $\text{C}(\text{NO}_2)_4$ . [B. 4.]

**TETRANTOXIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{nt}-\text{o}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A combination consisting of several atoms of one radicle united with one fourth of the same number of atoms of oxygen. [B. 3.]

**TETRAOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{o}^2\text{f}-\text{tha}^2\text{t}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{t})^2\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. A monster having four eyes. [a. 34.]

**TETRAOXYANTHRAQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{a}-\text{j}^2\text{a}^2\text{nth}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{kw}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{on}$ . A variety of oxyanthraquinone,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_4\text{O}_2$ , of which two isomeric varieties are known, anthrachrysone and rufopin. [B. 2.]

**TETRAPAPIER** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{pa}^2\text{p}-\text{er}$ . See under *TETRAMETHYL paraphenylenediamine*.

**TETRAPETALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{pe}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *tetrapetalus* from *tetrap-*, four, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *tétrapétale*. Ger., *vierblättrig*, *vierblumenblättrig*. Of a corolla, having four petals. The *Tetrapetalae*, *tetrapetalae incomplete*, and *Tetrapetalae irregulares* are (Hill) each a class of *Herbæ* having as types respectively the genera *Eriotheca*, *Clematis*, and *Lupinus*. The *Tetrapetalae uniformes* are the *Cruciferae* of Adanson. [a. 35.]

**TETRAPHARMACON** (Lat.), **TETRAPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fa}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})-\text{o}^2\text{n}$ ,  $-\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Of the old ph's, a remedy, especially an ointment, composed of four ingredients. [B. 38, 78 (a. 14).]

**TETRAPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . See *TETROL*.

**TETRAPHENYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . The chemical group  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ . [a. 38.]—**T'ethane**. The compound  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ .  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{22}$ . [B. 3, 4, 93 (a. 38).]—**T'ethylene**. A hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{20}$ . [B. 4, 93 (a. 38).]—**T'guanidine**. Fr., *tétraphénylguanidine*. Ger., *T'guanidin*. A monacid base,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3 = \text{H}:\text{N}:\text{C}:\text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ . [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]—**T'methane**. The compound  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{20} = \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B. 4 (a. 38).]—**T'tetrazene**. A colorless crystalline substance,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}:\text{N}:\text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 = \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4$ . [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]

**TETRAPHOSPHIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fo}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A phosphorus compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TETRAPHOSPHORDIMETHYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fo}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}-\text{di}-\text{me}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . See under *METHYL phosphide*.

**TETRAPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fo}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}-\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . A hexabasic acid,  $\text{H}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{13}$ , known only through its salts, the tetraphosphates. [B. 3.]

**TETRAPHYLLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{fi}^2\text{l}^2\text{o}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *tetraphyllus* (from *tetrap-*, four, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *tétraphylle*. Ger., *vierblättrig*. Having four leaves (sepals or petals). [a. 35.]

**TETRAPLEURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Fr., *tétrapleure*. 1. Of Bentham, a genus of the *Leguminosae*, formerly referred to *Adenanthera*. 2. Of Parlatore, the genus *Tornabuena*. [a. 35.]—**T. heteropleura**. The only species of *T.* (1st def.); a West African tree. The seed pulp is used as a detergent. [a. 35.]

**TETRARGENTIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{e}^2\text{nt}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . For deriv., see *Tetra-* and *ARGENTUM*. Containing four atoms of silver in the molecule. [B.]

**TETRASCCLUS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ra}^2\text{s})/\text{se}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{l})-\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *σκέλος*, the leg. A monster having four lower extremities. [a. 34.]

**TETRASEPALOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{se}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Having four sepals. [a. 35.]

**TETRASPORE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{spo}^2\text{r}$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *σπορά*, a spore. Fr., *tétraspore*. A spore belonging to one of the groups that contain four spores each. [a. 35.]

**TETRASTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{st}^2(\text{ra}^2\text{st})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{ar})$ . Fr., *tétraster*. From *tetrap-*, four, and *ἀστήρ*, a star. A cross-shaped figure formed in the ovum by the junction of a portion of the rays of four adjacent astra. [A. 15.] See also *Auerbach's vacuole*.

**TETRASTICHIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{sti}^2\text{k}^2(\text{sti}^2\text{ch})^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'is* (*-as'is*). From *τετράστιχος*, in four rows. That form of congenital anomaly of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in four rows. [F.]

**TETRASTICHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{sti}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From *tetrap-*, four, and *στιχος*, a row. In phyllotaxy, arranged in four vertical ranks. [a. 35.]

**TETRASTOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{st}^2(\text{ra}^2\text{st})/\text{o}^2\text{m}-\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-stomat'os* (*-at'is*). From *tetrap-*, four, and *στόμα*, the mouth. An entozoon of the order *Trematoda*. [L. 16.]—**T. renale**. A species found rarely in the urine. It is ovoid, about 4 inch long, and provided with four suckers at the caudal extremity. [L. 16.]

**TETRASULPHIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{su}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A sulphur compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TETRAPELLURITE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{te}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{t}$ . A compound of a normal tellurite with tellurium dioxide, containing four atoms of tellurium. [B. 3.]

**TETRATHIONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{thi}-\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . A dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$ . [B. 3.]

**TETRATOMIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . Lat., *tetra-atomicus* (from *tetrap-*, four, and *άτομος*, uncut). Fr., *tétratomique*. Ger., *vieratomig*. Containing four atoms: of a compound, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, having its combining capacity saturated by union with four hydrogen atoms. [B.]

**TETRAVALENT**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ra}^2\text{t}-\text{va}^2\text{l}-\text{e}^2\text{nt}$ . See *QUADRIVALENT*.

**TETRETHYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{re}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *tétréthyle*. Ger., *Teträthyl*. The chemical group  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [a. 38.]—**T. benzene**. A

liquid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ , of slight aromatic odor. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**T'-ethylenediamine**. The compound  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4:\text{N}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B. 4.]—**T'phosphonium**. A radicle,  $\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B.]—**T'urea**. See under *ETHYLUREA*.

**TETRETHYLARSONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{re}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})-\text{a}^2\text{rs}-\text{on}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . A univalent radicle,  $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B.]—**T. chloride**. A substance,  $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{Cl} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring as deliquescent crystals. [B.]—**T. hydrate**. A deliquescent white mass,  $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{OH}$ . [B.]—**T. iodide**. The compound  $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{I}$ . [B.]

**TETRETHYLENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{re}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . A radicle,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}$ . [B.]—**T. alcohol**, **T. trioxydhydrate**. A liquid,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$ . [B. 2.]

**TETRETHYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{re}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . Containing four molecules of ethyl. [B.]

**TETRETHYLSTIBONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{re}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})-\text{sti}^2\text{b}-\text{on}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . A univalent radicle,  $\text{Sb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ . [B.]—**T. iodide**. The compound  $\text{Sb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{I}$ . [B. 4.]

**TETRINIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ri}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . A monobasic crystalline acid, according to Demogay,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_5$  or  $(\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_5)_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; according to more recent observations,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_5 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_5\text{COOH}$ . [B. 3.]

**TETROL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ro}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *tétrol*. Ger., *T.* A colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$ , of peculiar odor, obtained by the distillation of the salts of pyromucic acid, and also found in the distillate from pine-wood. [B. 3, 4.]

**TETROLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ro}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . A monobasic acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_5 = \text{CH}_3\text{C} \equiv \text{C.CO.OH}$ . [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]

**TETRONAL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ro}^2\text{n}-\text{a}^2\text{l}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{SO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ , occurring as shining tabular crystals. It acts as a hypnotic. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**TETROXIDE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ro}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . Fr., *tétoxyde*. An oxygen compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TETROXYBENZOIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ro}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{a}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}-\text{o}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . Benzoic with the addition of four atoms of oxygen. [B.]

**TETROXYCHLORIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ro}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{a}-\text{klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . See *PERCHLORIC acid*.

**TETURET**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ru}^2\text{r}^2\text{et}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})-\text{CO}-\text{NH}_2$ , formed from biuret by decomposition in hydrochloric acid gas. [B.]

**TETRYL**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ri}^2\text{l}$ . See *BUTYL*.—**Hydrated t. oxide**, **T. alcohol**, **T. hydrate**. See *BUTYL alcohol*.

**TETRYLENE**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ri}^2\text{l}-\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *tétrylène*. See *BUTYLENE*.—**T'dicarbonyl** (or **T'dicarboxylic**) **acid**. The compound  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6(\text{CO.OH})_2$ . [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TETRYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{ri}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$ . Fr., *tétryligue*. Containing or derived from tetryl. [B.]—**T. alcohol**. See *BUTYL alcohol*.

**TETTER**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{u}^2\text{r}$ . Gr., *ἔττης*. A.-S., *teter*, *tetr*. Lat., *serpigo*, *herpes*. Fr., *dartre*. Ger., *Zitter*, *Zittermal*, *Flechte*. A popular term for various common skin eruptions, especially the different forms of eczema. [G.]—**Brawny t.** See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—**Crusted t.** See *ECZEMA impetiginodes*.—**Dry t.** Dry or scaly eczema; eczema siccum, eczema squamosum. [G.]—**Eating t.** See *LUPUS* (2d def.).—**Honeycomb t.** See *ECZEMA impetiginodes*.—**Humid t.** See *ECZEMA*.—**Milky t.** See *CRUSTA lactea*.—**Moist t.** See *ECZEMA*.—**Pustular t.** See *IMPETIGO* (5th def.).—**Running t.** Eczema, especially eczema impetiginodes.—**Scaly t.** See *ECZEMA squamosum* and *PSORIASIS* (1st def.).

**TETER**, v. tr.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{u}^2\text{r}$ . To affect with tetter.

**TETERWORT**, n.  $\text{Te}^2\text{t}-\text{u}^2\text{r}-\text{wu}^2\text{rt}$ . See *CHELIDONIUM majus* (1st def.) and *SANGUINARIA canadensis*.

**TETY**, n. A pustulo-crustaceous affection of the skin, chiefly about the nostrils and the mouth, among the natives of Madagascar, all of whom are said to have it sooner or later, but no one more than once. [Lacaze, "Jour. de méd. de Paris," June 17, 1882, p. 725.]

**TETURIN**, n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{k}^2\text{ri}^2\text{n}$ . 1. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 128 (a. 50).] 2. Of Mosetig, an aqueous extract prepared from *Teucrium scordium*. Injected subcutaneously, it produces a sudden rise of temperature. T. injections have been used for cold tuberculous abscesses, fungous adenitis, actinomycosis, and lupus. ["Med. Record," March 4, 1893, p. 274 (a. 50).]

**TEUCRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{k}^2\text{ri}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr., *τεύκριον* (from *Τεύκος*, Teucer, king of Troy). Fr., *germandrée*. Ger., *Gamander*. Germanander: a genus of the *Ajaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. aureum**. Ger., *goldgelber Gamander*. Golden germander (or poly) of southern Europe. It and the related species *T. flavescens* were formerly official as *herba polii lutei*. [a. 35.]—**T. botrys**. Fr., *botrys*, *germandrée femelle*. Ger., *Trasbergamander*. Jerusalem oak, the jagged germander of middle and southern Europe: a balsamic, aromatic species (formerly official as *herba botrys chamedryoides*), used as a tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge. [a. 35.]—**T. campanulatum**. Bell-shaped germander: a procumbent, smooth, square-stemmed herb sometimes confounded with other species of the genus. It is found in moist places in the Levant, Balearic Islands, Spain, Sicily, etc. [B. 35.]—**T. canadense**. American germander, wood-sage. It has a garlic-like odor, and is used like *T. scordium*. [a. 35.]—**T. capitatum**. Fr., *germandrée en tête*. Ger., *köpfiger Gamander*. A European and Siberian shrub. The herb, *herba polii montani* (*Anglorum*), is used like that of *T. polium*, of which Koch regards this as a variety. [a. 35.]—**T. chamedrys**. Fr., *calamendrier*, *chêneau*, *chénelle*, *germandrée officinale*, *herbe des fièvres*, *petit chéna*, *sauge amère*, *thériaque d'Angleterre*. Ger., *gemeiner oder ichter*, *oder edler Gamander*, *Erdbeertrauchkraut*, *Frauenbiss*, *Bergskordienkraut*. Wall (or



wild) germander, the *χαμαίδρυς* of Dioscorides; an undershrub with a bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent taste, growing in southern and central Europe. The leaves and tops (*herba chamædrys*, seu *teucrii chamædrys*) were formerly used in uterine diseases, and as an alternative and febrifuge, etc. [a. 35].—**T. creticum**. Ger., *cretischer Gamander*. A shrub of Candia, Egypt, and the Orient; perhaps the *ῥόλιον ἔρεπον* of Dioscorides. The leafy flowering tops, *summitates polii cretici* (seu *polii angustifolii*, seu *rosmarini stœchadis facie*), were formerly used like those of *T. polium*. [a. 35].—**T. flavesceus**. Ger., *gelblicher Gamander*. A species growing in southern Europe, especially southern France, used like *T. aureum*. [a. 35].—**T. flavum**. Fr., *germandrée* (ou *poliott*) *jaune*. Ger., *gelber Gamander*. A fragrant, balsamic, bitter shrub found in southern Europe. The herb, *herba teucrii flavi*, was formerly used like that of *T. chamædrys*. [a. 35].—**T. fruticans**. Ger., *strauchiger Gamander*. Tree-germander of northern Africa and parts of southern Europe. The Neapolitans, who call it *erba di Santo Lorenzo*, use it as a vulnerary. [a. 35].—**T. inflatum**. Fr., *germandrée renflée*. A species found in the Antilles, having the properties of *T. capitatum*. [a. 35].—**T. iwa**. See *Asuga iwa* and *Asuga chamæpitys*.—**T. lucidum**. 1. Shining germander; a very smooth herbaceous species with tall, erect, square stems, crimson flowers in whorls, and shining leaves. It is closely allied to, but distinct from, *T. chamædrys*. 2. Of Sibthorp. *T. flavum*. [a. 35].—**T. maritimum**, **T. marum**. Fr., *germandrée maritime*, *marum vrai*, *herbe au chat*. Ger., *Katzengamander*, *Katzenkraut*, *Moschuskraut*, *Mastichkraut*, *Mastickkraut*. Catthyme, Syrian herb-mastic; a plant of southern and middle Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor, containing a peculiar stearoptene and having bitter, aromatic, stimulant properties. The flowering tops, *herba (seu summitates) mari veri* (seu *mari syriaci*), *herba Cyriaci* (seu *Syriaci*, seu *costusi*, seu *masticinæ*), *fruticulus teucrii mari floridi*, were formerly used in hysteria, amenorrhœa, nervous prostration, etc., and more recently, in the form of syrup and confection, in spasmodic cough. It was formerly substituted for lavender flowers in the preparation of pulvis asari compositus. It acts as an antispasmodic and errhine. [a. 35].—**T. massiliense**. Sweet-scented (or apple-scented) germander of Mediterranean regions. All parts are clothed with a soft, velvet-like pubescence, and exhale, if touched, a peculiar spicy odor compared to that of mallow apples. [a. 35].—**T. montanum**. Fr., *germandrée de montagne*, *thym blanc*. Ger., *Berggamander*, *Bergpolei*. An undershrub of middle and southern Europe. The leaves and tops, *herba (seu summitates) polii montani* (*Germanorum*), were formerly used like those of *T. polium*. [a. 35].—**T. officinale**. See *T. chamædrys*.—**T. pa-lustre**. See *T. scordium*.—**T. polium**. Ger., *Polei-Gamander*, *Bergpolei*. The *cade* of the Arabs, probably the *ῥόλιον* of Dioscorides, cat-thyme, hultwort, poly germander; a Mediterranean species. The aromatic leaves and flowering tops, *herba (vel summitates) polii montani* (seu *montani Gallorum*, seu *monselpici*, seu *maritimi*, seu *erecti*), were formerly used in catarrh and asthma and in aromatic fomentations, and more recently, it is said, successfully, in cholera. [a. 35].—**T. pyreneicum**. Pyrenean germander; a creeping or diffusely branched species with orbicular, crenate, hairy leaves, and with flowers in dense tufts variegated with pale-yellow and purple. [a. 35].—**T. scordioides**. A species growing in southern Europe, having the properties of *T. scordium*. [a. 35].—**T. scordium**. Fr., *germandrée scordium*, *chamarras*, *germandrée aquatique* (ou *d'eau*). Ger., *Knoblauchgamander*, *Lachenknoblauch*, *Wasserlauch*, *Wasser-butengel*, *Skordien-Gamander*, *Skordienkraut*. Garlic (or water-) germander of Europe; a species with a garlic-like smell and a bitter, somewhat pungent taste. It is not now used, but the entire plant (excluding the root), was formerly employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic, as an antidote, and as an application to foul ulcers, under the names *herba scordii* (*vulgaris*, seu *nostratis*), *herba chamædrys aquatica* (seu *palustris*), etc. [a. 35].—**T. scorodonia**, **T. silvestre**. Fr., *germandrée des bois*, *baume* (ou *sauge*, ou *germandrée*) *sauvage*, *sauge sauvage des bois*, *fausse chamarras* (ou *scordium*). Ger., *gemeine Skordonia*, *wilde Salbei*, *Ackersalbei*, *Ackersalbekraut*. Hind-heal, mountain- (or garlic-, or wood-) sage, wood-germander of western and southern Europe; formerly official as *herba scorodonia* (seu *salvia agrestis*, seu *salvia silvestris*), and used like *T. chamædrys*, though less active. [a. 35].—**T. thea**. Fr., *germandrée théa*, *thé commun des Cochinchinois*. Cochinchina tea; used as a digestive. [a. 35].—**T. tomentosum**. A variety of *T. montanum*. [a. 35].—**T. verum**. See *T. fruticans*.

**TEUFELSBRUT-KIELKOPF** (Ger.), n. *Toif'e's-brut-kelk'opf*. The translation of an ancient term for the fleshy or blood mole.

**TEVETOSIN**, n. *Te2v-e2t-os'i2n*. See *THEVETOSIN*.

**TEXTURAL**, adj. *Te2xt'u2-r1*. From *textura*, texture. Fr., *t. Ger., geweblich*. Pertaining to the structure or texture of a tissue or part. [J.]

**TEXTURE**, n. *Te2xt'u2-r*. Gr., *ἵστρος*. Lat., *textura* (from *texere*, to weave). Fr., *t. Ger., Textur*, *Bau*. 1. See *TISSUE*. 2. The arrangement and connection of the structural elements forming tissues and organs. The *t.* is also dependent on the character of the structural elements. [J. 16, 21, 23.] 3. Of mineral waters, the quality which causes them to impart a sensation of smoothness or roughness to the skin on its contact with them. [B. 5].—**Alimentary** *t.* That portion of a body which is affected by the process of digestion; the digestible portion of a substance. [K.]

**TEXTUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Te2xt'u2s(u4s)*. Gen., *text'us*. From *texere*, to weave. See *TISSUE*.—**T. cellularis intermedius** (seu *laxus*). The part of the areolar tissue which does not penetrate the various organs. [J. 16].—**T. cellularis parenchymalis** (seu *stipitatus*). That part of the areolar tissue which penetrates the various organs and gives the proper tissue-elements support and connection. [J. 16].—**T. cellularis strictus**. Connective tissue

which forms envelopes for various organs. [J. 16].—**T. fibrosi**. See *STROMA* (1st and 2d def.).—**T. organicus**. See *T. cellularis parenchymalis*.—**T. papillaris**. See *CORPUS papillare*.

**THERIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ther'* (tha2'e2r)-i2-a2. See *RADESYGE*.

**THAL** (Ger.), n. *Tha1*. See *VALLECULA Reilii*.

**THALAMENCEPHALON**, n. *Tha2l-a2m-e2n-se2f'a2l-o2n*. From *θάλαμος*, an inner room, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Zwischenhirn*. That portion of the embryonic brain which includes the region of the third ventricle, the primary ocular vesicles, and the infundibulum. [A. 5.]

**THALAMIFLORAL**, **THALAMIFLOROUS**, adj's. *Tha2l-a2m-i2-fl'o2r'l*, *-fl'o2r'u2s*. Lat., *thalamiflorus* (from *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *thalamiflore*. Ger., *bodenblüthig*, *fruchtbodenblüthig*. Having the petals and stamens inserted upon the receptacle, as in the *Thalamiflora* (Fr., *thalamiflores*), which are De Candolle's first subclass of dicotyledons. The *Thalamifloria* (of Dumortier, an order of the *Bilegmia*) comprise the *Nymphaeaceæ*, *Hydrophellidæ*, etc. [a. 35.]

**THALAMUS** (Lat.), n. n. *Tha2l'(tha2l)-a2m(a2m)-u2s(u4s)*. Gr., *θάλαμος*. Fr., *thalam*. Ger., *Thalamion*. Fr., *Fruchtkörper* (1st def.). In lichens, (1) the thecium; (2) an organ of the apothecium, consisting of erect colorless threads, arising from the hypothecium and containing protoplasm; they press upon the theca and thus assist in expelling the spores. [a. 35.]

**THALAMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Tha2l'(tha2l)-a2m(a2m)-u2s(u4s)*. Gr., *θάλαμος*. Fr., *thalam*. Ger., *T. 1*. See *Optic t. 2*. In botany, a receptacle; of some authors, a calyx. [a. 35].—**Optic t.** Fr., *couche optique*. Ger., *Schhügel*. An oval, grayish mass seen on the floor of the lateral ventricle, after removing the fornix and velum interpositum. It is bounded anteriorly and externally by the corresponding corpus striatum, from which it is separated by the tænia semicircularis. To its inner side lies the third ventricle, of which it forms the lateral wall. Its lower surface forms the covering of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Posteriorly it ends in two rounded masses, the geniculate bodies. The optic t. consists essentially of gray matter, with a thin external covering of white. In its interior are several distinct ganglionic masses or nuclei. [I. 15 (K).] Cf. *Median centre of Luys*.—**T. corporum cavernosorum**. See *CRUS penis*.—**T. fasern der Haube**. Certain nerve-fibres of the tegmentum which enter the optic thalamus. [I. 17 (K).]—**T. fructificationis**. Ger., *Befruchtungsstühl*. 1. The torus of a flower. 2. The hymenium of *Fungi*. 3. The hypothecium of lichens. [a. 35].—**T. nervi optici** (seu *optico-rum*), **T. opticus**. See *Optic t.*—**T. regalli**. See *PERICARDIUM*.—**T. wurzel des Tractus opticus** (Ger.). Those fibres of the optic tract which may be traced directly to the optic t. [I. 6 (K).]

**THALAMUSSTIEL** (Ger.), n. *Tha2l'a2m-us-stel*. The reflected portion of the anterior pillar of the fornix, which turns upward from the corpora albicantia to enter the corresponding optic thalamus. [I. 17 (K).]—**Unterer T.** The inferior peduncle of the optic thalamus. [I. 10 (K).]—**Vorderer T.** The anterior peduncle of the optic thalamus. [I. 10 (K).]

**THALASSOPHYTES**, n. pl. *Tha2l'a2s'i2-o-flt2*. Lat., *thalassophyta*, *thalassophyta* (from *θαλάσσιος*, marine, and *φύτον*, a plant). Fr., *t. Marine Algæ*. [a. 35.]

**THALASSOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Tha2l'(tha2l)-la2s(la2s)-(o)-a2-fob(fo2b)'i2-a2*. From *θαλάσσα*, the sea, and *φόβος*, panic fear. A morbid dread of the sea. [A. 34.]

**THALASSOTHERAPIE** (Fr.), **THALASSOTHERAPIE** (Ger.), n's. *Tha2l'a2s-o-tar-a2-p-e*, *-pe'*. From *θαλάσσα*, the sea, and *θεραπεία*, treatment. Treatment by means of residence near the sea, sea-bathing, or a sea-voyage. [A. 319 (a. 21).]

**THALGUT** (Ger.), n. *Tha1'gut*. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are saline, chalybeate, and gaseous springs. [L. 30, 41, 49 (a. 14).]

**THALICTRINE**, n. *Tha2l'i2-kt'ren*. An alkaloid found in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*, giving that plant its toxic properties. It acts as a cerebro-spinal poison. [Doassans (B).]

**THALICTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Tha2l'(tha2l)-i2-kt'ru2m(ru4m)*. Gr., *θάλκτρον*, *θαλκτρον*. Fr., *pigamon*. Ger., *Wiesenraute*. Meadow-rue; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs. [a. 35].—**T. anemonides**. See *ANEMONE thalictroides*.—**T. angustifolium**, **T. angustissimum**. A diuretic European species. [a. 34].—**T. aquilegifolium**, **T. aquilegium**, **T. atro-purpureum**. Fr., *pigamon à feuilles d'ancolie*, *colombine plumeuse* (ou *phmacée*). Feathered (or tufted) columbine, Spanish-tuft, columbine meadow-rue; an Alpine species having the properties of *T. angustifolium*. [a. 35].—**T. confertum**, **T. Cornuti**. Fr., *pigamon du Canada*. Canadian tall meadow-rue; a North American species, regarded as a powerful alexipharmac. [a. 35].—**T. flavum**. Fr., *pigamon (des prés)*, *fausse rhubarbe*, *piéd de Milan*, *rhubarbe des pauvres* (ou *des paysans*), *thalictro commun*. Ger., *gelbe Wiesenraute*, *Wasserraute*, *Feldrhubarber*, *Feldraute*. False (or poor man's) rhubarb, yellow-flowered (or maiden-hair, or small) meadow-rue of Europe and northern Asia. The root and herb, *radix et herba thalictri* (seu *rhubarbari pauperum*, seu *rhei pauperum*, seu *pseudo-rhubarbari*, seu *rutæ pratensis*), are diuretic and purgative, and color the secretions yellow. The root is used in jaundice and as a febrifuge, and together with the herb, as an application in coxalgia and backache. [a. 35].—**T. foliolosum**. An East Indian species. The root is tonic and aperient, and is used for atonic dyspepsia and as a febrifuge: it is sometimes substituted for coptis-root. [a. 35].—**T. macrocarpum**. A species found in the Pyrenees. The root contains a neutral principle (macrocarpin) and a poisonous principle (thalictrine). [a. 35].—**T. mexicanum**. 1. Of Hernandez, a species the root of which is used in ophthalmia and as a diuretic. Cf. *T. revolutum*. 2. Of De Candolle, an imperfectly known Mexican species, used like the preceding. [a. 35].—**T. revolutum**. Ger., *umgerollte*



**Wiesenraute.** A species growing in the southern United States and in Mexico; probably identical with *T. mexicanum* (1st def.). [a, 35.]—**T. sinense.** Fr., *pigamon* de Chine. A Chinese species with laxative and aperient roots. [a, 35.]

**THALLEINE**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^0\text{-en}$ . A compound of thalline with an alcoholic radicle or compound ether. [B.]

**THALLEIOQUINE**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^0\text{-o-kwen}$ . Fr., *thalléiochine*. Ger., *Thalleiochin*. A substance formed by treating a quinine salt with chlorine or a concentrated solution of calcium chloride. It is a green, resinous mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THALLIC**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1\text{I}^2\text{k}$ . Fr., *thallique*. Containing thallium as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

**THALLINE**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1\text{I}^2\text{n}$ . Pertaining to the thallus; consisting of the thallus; resembling a thallus. [a, 35.]

**THALLINE**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1\text{en}$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a green twig. Lat., *thallinum*. Fr., t. Ger., *Thallin*. Syn.: *tetrahydroparquinanisol*. An artificial alkaloid of the quinoline group,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{OCH}_2\text{N}=\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}$ , forming white prismatic crystals. It is employed, together with several of its salts, as an antipyretic and in gonorrhœa. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 13; "Annal. de chim. médic. Farm. e di farmacol.," Mar., 1885, p. 209; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 468 (a, 50).]—**T. hydrochlorate**, **T. hydrochloride**. A compound of t. with hydrochloric acid. It forms hygroscopic crystals. [B.]—**T. sulphate**. A white crystalline powder having an odor resembling that of anisol and a saline taste; used in gonorrhœa. [B.]—**T. tartrate**. A white crystalline powder having an odor resembling that of coumarine and a bitter, saline taste. [B.]

**THALLIOUS**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^2\text{u}^3\text{s}$ . Fr., *thallieux*. Containing thallium as a univalent radicle. [B.]

**THALLIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1(\text{tha}^2\text{I}^1)\text{I}^2\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a green twig. Fr., t. Ger., *T*. A metallic element discovered by Crookes in 1861; soft, malleable, bluish-white, of leaden lustre and crystalline structure, melting at  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . In compounds it acts partly as a univalent, partly as a trivalent radicle. Sp. gr., 11.8; atomic weight, 203.6; symbol,  $\text{TI}$ . It is an energetic irritant poison. [B, 3, 5.]—**T. bromide**. A compound of t. with bromine. T. monobromide,  $\text{TIBr}$ , a pale-yellow substance, is known. [B, 3.]—**T. chloride**. See *T. monochloride* and *T. trichloride*.—**T. cyanide**. A body,  $\text{TCN}$ , forming laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. hydroxide**. A strongly alkaline substance,  $\text{TI.OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. iodide**. A compound of t. with iodine. The moniodide,  $\text{TII}$ , a crystalline salt, is known. [B, 3.]—**T. monochloride**. A body,  $\text{TICl}$ , forming cubical crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. monoxide**. A black powder,  $\text{TI}_2\text{O}$ , readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**T. oxide**. See *T. monoxide* and *T. trioxide*.—**T. sulphide**. A compound of t. with sulphur. The monosulphide,  $\text{TI}_2\text{S}$ , is a black crystalline substance. [B, 3.] See also *T. trisulphide*.—**T. trichloride**. A crystalline substance,  $\text{TICl}_3$ . [B, 3.]—**T. trioxide**. A dark, red powder,  $\text{TI}_2\text{O}_3$ . [B, 3.]—**T. trisulphide**. A black, amorphous substance,  $\text{TI}_2\text{S}_3$ , which is brittle when cold, but becomes soft like pitch when warmed. [B, 3.]

**THALLOCHLOR**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^0\text{-cl}^0\text{r}$ . Fr., *thallochlor*. Ger., *T. Flechtengrün*. A green coloring matter, distinct from chlorophyll, found by Berzelius in Iceland moss. [B, 270.]

**THALLOGENOUS**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}^3\text{u}^3\text{s}$ . Fr., *thallogène*. From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a young shoot, and  $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\nu}\alpha\iota\text{v}$ , to engender. Producing a thallus, pertaining to the thallogenes (Lat., *Thallogenes*; Fr., *thallogènes*), which are the thallophytes. [a, 35.]

**THALLOID**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^0\text{I}^0\text{d}$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a young shoot, and  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance. Ger., *lagerartig*. See **THALLINE**, adj.

**THALLOME**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^0\text{m}$ . A structure having the characters partly of a leaf and partly of a stem. [a, 35.]

**THALLOPHYTES**, n. pl.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^0\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{ts}$ . Lat., *thallophyta* (from  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a young shoot, and  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$ , a plant). Fr., *thallophytes*. Ger., *Lagerpflanzen*. *Thallophyten*. *Thalluspflanzen*. The thallophytes, a section of cryptogams: so called because there is no clear differentiation of the plant-body into root, stem and leaf. They comprise the lichens, the *Fungi* (including the *Mycomycetes* and *Schizomycetes*), and the *Algæ* (including the *Cyanophyceæ*). [a, 35.]

**THALLOPSORE** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1(\text{tha}^2\text{I}^1)\text{-lo}^2\text{ps}^0\text{-or}^0\text{e}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2)$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a green shoot, and  $\psi\omega\text{ra}$ , the itch. Of Reichenbach, the *Dermatopsoreæ*. [a, 35.]

**THALLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1(\text{tha}^2\text{I}^1)\text{I}^2\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{I}^4\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to abound). Fr., *thalle*. Ger., *Lager*, *T*. A plant-body not differentiated into leaf and stem, especially the frond of *Algæ* or the vegetative system of lichens. [a, 35.]

**THALPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{I}^1\text{ps}(\text{tha}^2\text{I}^1\text{ps})^1\text{I}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *thalp'seos* (-is). Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\lambda\psi\text{is}$  (from  $\theta\alpha\lambda\psi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to heat). See **FOMENTATION**.

**THANASIMOUS**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}^1\text{I}^2\text{m}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}$ . Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\varsigma$  (from  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , to die). Lat., *thanasimus*. Fr., *thanasime*. Deadly, mortal. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THANATERETHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\epsilon\text{r}\epsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to irritate. Fr., *thanateréthisie*. Of C. H. Schultz, fatal irritation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THANATODOCIMASTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{-d}^2\text{o}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{-d}^2\text{o}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{r}^2\text{I}^2\text{ar}$ . Gen., *-er'os* (-is). From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\delta\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\rho$ , an examiner. Ger., *Todesanzeiger*. A sign or evidence of death. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**THANATOID**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{d}$ . Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{o}\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$  (from  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Lat., *thanatodes*. Fr., *thana-teux*. Deadly, causing death. [L, 50.]

**THANATOLOGY**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{-o}^2\text{I}^2\text{-j}^2\text{I}^2$ . Lat., *thanatologia* (from  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , understanding). Fr., *thanatologie*. Ger., *Todeslehre*. The science of the causes, etc., of death. [D, 3.]

**THANATOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-man}(\text{ma}^2\text{n})^1\text{I}^2\text{-a}^2\text{I}^2$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\mu\alpha\upsilon\iota\alpha$ , mania. Suicidal mania. [a, 34.]

**THANATOMETER**, n.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2\text{-u}^3\text{r}$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ , a measure. A thermometer introduced into the stomach or rectum in order to determine the fact of death by the fall of the internal temperature. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**THANATOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-fob}(\text{fo}^2\text{b})^1\text{I}^2\text{-a}^2\text{I}^2$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$ , fear. Fr., *thanatophobie*. Ger., *Todesfurcht*. Morbid fear of death. [a, 34.]

**THANATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-os}^1\text{I}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\tau\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death). Fr., *thanatose*. See **MORTIFICATION**.

**THANATOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{n}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-tif}(\text{tu}^4\text{f})^1\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . From  $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , death, and  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\varsigma$  (see **TYPHUS**). Malignant typhus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THAPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{ps}(\text{tha}^2\text{ps})^1\text{I}^2\text{-a}^2\text{I}^2$ . Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\psi\iota\alpha$  (2d def.). Fr., *thapsie* (1st and 3d def's). Ger., *Böskraut*. 1. Deadly carrot; a genus of herbs typical of a tribe (*Thapsiæ* of Endlicher, *Thapsiæ* of Lindley, *Thapsiæ* of Koch) of the *Umbelliferae*. 2. Of the ancients, see *T. asclepium*. 3. In pharmacy, *T. gargarica*. [a, 35.]—**Emplastrum thapsiæ extensum**. See *Sparadrap thapsiæ*.—**Oleum thapsiæ compositum**. Sp., *aceite de tapsia compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part each of t.-root, rosemary-leaves, and red wine and 4 parts of olive-oil for four days, heating until the wine is evaporated, straining, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix thapsiæ**. Fr., *thapsie (racine)*. Sp., *tapsia (raiz)*. The root of *T. gargarica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Resin of t. Lat., resina thapsiæ**. Fr., *résine de t.* Sp., *resina de tapsia*. A resinous substance obtained from the root-bark of *T. gargarica* by extracting with 90-per-cent. alcohol (92 per cent. [Belg. Ph.]), distilling off the alcohol, washing, and evaporating to the consistency of a (soft [Sp. Ph.]) extract [Fr. Cod.] (of honey [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sparadrap thapsiæ**. Fr., *sparadrap de t.* Sp., *espadrapo de tapsia*. A plaster consisting of 420 parts of yellow wax, 150 each of colophony, white pitch, and terebinthina cocta, 50 each of larch turpentine and glycerin, and 75 of resin of t. [Fr. Cod.]; of 35 of yellow wax, 137 each of colophony, terebinthina cocta, and Burgundy pitch, 46 each of larch turpentine, glycerin, and honey, and 69 of resin of t. [Belg. Ph.]; or of 560 of yellow wax, 300 of colophony, 250 of elemi, 80 of resin of t., and 50 of turpentine [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. apulia**, **T. asclepium**. Fr., *laser d'Esculape* (ou d'Hercule). Ger., *schmalblättriges Böskraut*. Ethiopian cummin, the  $\theta\alpha\psi\iota\alpha$  of Dioscorides. The root contains an acrid, irritant juice, and was formerly used as a purgative and in eruptive diseases. It is still used as an embrocation in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**T. fetida**. Ger., *stinkendes Böskraut*. Stinking carrot of Spain and the southern European islands. The root has the properties of *T. gargarica*. [a, 35.]—**T. fœnicula**, **T. gargarica**. Fr., *thapsie lisse*, *panacée d'Esculape*, *faux fenouil*. Ger., *garganisches Böskraut*, *falscher Turpith*. A native of southern Europe and northern Africa: the *drius* of Algeria, where it is considered analgesic. The root-bark yields resina thapsiæ, and is saturated with a purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, vesicant juice. [a, 35.] Cf. *T. silphium*.—**T. plaster**. See *Sparadrap thapsiæ*.—**T. silphium**, **T. silphium**, **T. sylphium**. A species (by De Candolle regarded as a variety of *T. gargarica*) found in northern Africa, believed to have been the source of the *silphium* ( $\sigma\iota\lambda\phi\iota\omicron\nu$ ), or *cynnaicum*, of the ancients. Its resin is said to be more active than that of *T. gargarica*. [a, 35.]—**T. villosa**. Fr., *thapsie velue*, *malherbe*. Ger., *zottiges Böskraut*. Deadly carrot of the Mediterranean regions; a purgative species. Its resin is said to be slower and milder as a vesicant than that of *T. gargarica*. [a, 35.]

**THAPSUS** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $\text{Tha}^2\text{ps}(\text{tha}^2\text{ps})^1\text{I}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\theta\alpha\psi\omicron\varsigma$ . 1. A section of the genus *Verbascum*. 2. The *Verbascum* f.

**THARANDT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{ndt}^2$ . A place in Saxony where there are two mineral springs, one saline and chalybeate and the other sulphurous. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**THÄTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Tat}^1\text{I}^2\text{g}$ . See **ACTIVE**.

**THATKRAFT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{t}^1\text{'kra}^2\text{ft}$ . See **ENERGY**.

**THAU** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{u}^4$ . See **DEW** and **ROS**.

**THAUMATROPE**, n.  $\text{Tha}^4\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-trop}$ . From  $\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , a wonder, and  $\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to turn. A rectangular board which may be rotated about an axis running through the centre of the longer side. By rapid rotation objects on the opposite sides of the board are made to appear in combination (e. g., a bird in a cage). [F.]

**THAUMATURGICAL**, adj.  $\text{Tha}^4\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-u}^3\text{r}^2\text{I}^2\text{-k}^1$ . From  $\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\text{r}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to work wonders. Fr., *thaumaturgique*. Wonder-working, magical. [a, 48.]

**THÉ** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}$ . 1. See **TEA**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **THEA** (3d def.).—**Faux té**. See *Sida rhombifolia*.—**T. américain**. See *Ceanothus americanus* and *Capriaria biflora*.—**T. de Blanckenheim**. See *Galeopsis ocheracea*.—**T. de France**. See *Melissa occidentalis*.—**T. de Grèce**. See *Salvia officinalis*.—**T. de Jersey**. See *Ceanothus americanus*.—**T. de la Martinique**. See *Capriaria biflora*.—**T. de l'Amazone**. See *Aya-pana*.—**T. de la mer du sud**. See *Ilex vomitoria*.—**T. de la Nouvelle Jersey**. See *Ceanothus americanus*.—**T. de montagne**. See *Lithospermum officinale* and *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**T. de Paraguay**. See *Ilex paraguayensis*.—**T. de Pennsylvanie**. See *Monarda didyma*.—**T. de Saint-Germain**. See *Species larcantes*.—**T. des Antilles**. See *Capriaria biflora*.—**T. des Jésuites**. See *Ceanothus ambrosioides* and *Ilex paraguayensis*.—**T. des Norvégiens**. See *Rubus arcticus*.—**T. du Canada**. See *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**T. du ciel**. See *Hydrangea Thunbergii*.—**T. du Labrador**. See *Ledum latifolium*.—**T. du Mexique**. See *Ceanothus ambrosioides*.—**T. du Paraguay**. See *Ilex paraguayensis*.—**T. du Pérou**. See *Erythroxylon coca*.



—**T. de la Terre-Neuve, T. rouge.** See *GAULTHERIA procumbens*. —**T. suisse.** 1. See *FALTRANE* (2d def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SPECIES VULNERARIAE*. —**Tisane de T.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 10 parts of tea-leaves in 1,000 of boiling water, strained after half an hour. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**THEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Thea* (the<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>3</sup>). Fr., *thé*. Ger., *Theestrauch* (2d def.). 1. See *TEA*. 2. The tea-tree (or -shrub); a genus of the *Ternstroemiaceae*, included by Bentham and Hooker in the genus *Camellia*. The *Theaceae* (of De Candolle, an order of plants including *T.*, *Ternstroemia*, and *Gordonia*) are included by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Gordoniaceae*. [a, 35.] 3. The dried leaves of *T. viridis* [Aust. Ph., 1st ed., Hung. Ph.], of *T. chinensis* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**Flos theae.** Ger., *Blumenthee*, *Kaiserthee*. The choicest variety of green tea. [a, 35.] —**T. assamica.** *T. assamica*. Assam tea-tree, a form of *Camellia t.*, considered the parent species of all the cultivated varieties of the tea-plant. [a, 35.] —**T. chinensis.** See *CAMELLIA t.* —**T. helvetica.** See *SPECIES VULNERARIAE*. —**T. hungarica.** *T. mexicana*. See *CHENOPodium ambrosioides*. —**T. nigra.** Black tea. [a, 35.] —**T. romana.** *T. silesiaca*. See *CHENOPodium ambrosioides*. —**T. sinensis.** See *CAMELLIA t.* —**T. viridis.** 1. A form of *Camellia t.* [a, 35.] 2. See *Green TEA*.

**THEAL**, adj. Theal. Resembling *Thea*; belonging to the *Theales*, which are Lindley's t. alliance (Lat., *nixus thealis*) of the *Calycosae*, consisting of the *Ternstroemiaceae*. [a, 35.]

**THEATRE**, n. The<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>-tr'. Gr., *θεατρον* (from *θεᾶσθαι*, to look on). Lat., *theatrum*. Fr., *théâtre*. Ger., *Theater*. See *AMPHITHEATRE*.

**THEBAIC**, adj. Theb<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>-ic. Lat., *thebaicus* (from *Θήβαι*, Thebes, a city of Egypt). Fr., *thébaïque*. Pertaining to, composed of, or containing opium. [a, 17.]

**THEBAINE**, n. Theb<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>-en. Lat., *thebaina*, *thebainum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *thébaïne*. Ger., *Thebain*. A very poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, found in opium, forming colorless, shining, foliate or prismatic crystals or a white crystalline powder, having no taste. The symbol Tb is sometimes used for it. [B, 93, 95, 118, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**THEBAÏSME** (Fr.), n. Ta-ba<sup>2</sup>-es-m'. Opium poisoning. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THERBENNE**, n. Theb<sup>2</sup>/c<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., *thébénine*. Ger., *Thebenin*. An amorphous base isomeric with and obtained from thebaine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THEROLACTIC ACID**, n. The<sup>2</sup>b-o-la<sup>2</sup>-k'ti<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide thérolactique*. A variety of lactic acid found in opium; identical with ethylenelactic acid. [B, 3.]

**THECA** (Lat.), n. f. *Thek* (thak<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>3</sup>). Gr., *θήκη* (from *τιθέναι*, to place). Fr., *thèque*. Ger., *T.*, *Theka*. 1. A sheath, envelope, receptacle, case, or capsule. 2. The cup-like part of a goblet-cell. [J.] 3. See *CELL-membrane*. 4. In botany, a case; especially an anther-sac (of Grew, the anther itself), a capsule of *Musci*, or one of the oblong, cylindrical, or ovoid vesicles containing the spores in lichens. [a, 35.] —**T. cerebri.** See *CRANIUM*. —**T. cordis.** See *PERICARDIUM*. —**T. folliculi.** Of von Baer, an envelope formed around a Graafian vesicle by the fibrillation of a layer of young connective tissue following the heightened vascularity that accompanies the process of maturation. The internal layer (*tunica propria*) is vascular, and the external (*tunica fibrosa*) fibrillated. [A, 22.] —**T. medullaris spinalis.** *T. vertebralis*. See *SPINAL DURA*.

**THECAPHORE**, n. Thek<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>-for. Lat., *thecaphorum* (from *θήκη*, a chest, and *φορέω*, bearing). Fr., *thécapore*. See *GYNOPHORE* (1st def.).

**THECAPODIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Thek* (thak<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>-pod (po<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m (u<sup>3</sup>m). From *θήκη*, a chest, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *thécapode*. The support of the fruit in caryophyllaceous plants. [a, 35.]

**THECASPORES**, n. pl. *Thek* (a<sup>3</sup>-sporz. From *θήκη*, a chest, and *σπορά*, a spore. Spores (sporidia) produced in *Asci*. [a, 35.]

**THECEITIS** (Lat.), **THECITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Thec* (thak<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s, *thes* (thak<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i'ti<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). From *θήκη*, a case. See *TENOSYNOVITIS* (1st def.).

**THECIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Thec* (thak<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m (u<sup>3</sup>m). Dim. of *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *thécidion*. A one-seeded fruit with an adherent pericarp; now included under the term achenium. [a, 35.]

**THECIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Thes* (thak<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m (u<sup>3</sup>m). From *θήκη*, a case. The portion of an apothecium (of lichens) containing the thecae and thalamium. [a, 35.]

**THECODONT**, adj. *Thek* (o<sup>2</sup>-do<sup>2</sup>nt. From *θήκη*, a case, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Having the teeth lodged in alveoli. [L, 12.]

**THECOSTEGNOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Thek* (thak<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>g-nos'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -nos'eos (-is). From *θήκη*, a case, and *στεγνυσις*, contraction. Fr., *thécostegnose*. Contraction of the sheath of a tendon.

**THEE** (Ger.), n. Ta. See *TEA*. —**Abführender T.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *SPECIES LAXANTES* (3d def.). —**Bittert.** See *SPECIES AMARICANTES*. —**Europäischer T.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [a, 35.] —**Kaisert.** See *Flos THEAE*. —**Südsceet.** Maté. [B.] —**T'geniesche.** See *SPECIES* (2d def.). —**T'strauch.** See *THEA* (2d def.) and *CAMELLIA thea*.

**THER** (Ger.), n. Tar. See *TAR*. —**Holz.** See *TAR* (2d def.). —**Norwegischer T.** Norway tar. [a, 38.] —**Rangoon.** See *Rangoon PETROLEUM*. —**T'bäder.** Baths in which tar soap is used. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'farbstoff.** See *ANILINE dye*. —**T'glycerin.** A mixture of 3 parts of glycerin and 1 part of tar; used for dressing ulcers. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'krätze.** Scabies occurring in laborers in tar-works. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'krebs.** See *Chimney-sweep's CANCER*. —**T'mittel.** A medicine containing tar. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

—**T'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum PICIS liquidæ* (under *Pix*). —**T'pulver.** A mixture of 2 parts of coarsely powdered coal with 1 part of tar. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'salbe.** See *Unguentum PICIS liquidæ* (under *Pix*). —**T'seife.** See *SAPo piceus*. —**T'syrup.** See *Syrupus PICIS*. —**T'tinctur.** A solution of 1 part of tar in 12 parts of alcohol. [B, 8, 10 (a, 14).] —**T'werg.** Tarred oakum. [a, 14.]

**THEIL** (Ger.), n. Til. See *PART*. —**Felsen.** See *Petrous PORTION of the temporal bone*. —**Gaument.** The horizontal plate of the palate bone. —**Gelenkt.** See the major list. —**Infundibular T. des Vorderhirns.** The portion of the primitive prosencephalon from which the infundibulum springs. [I, 10 (K).] —**Medialer T. der Schleifenschicht** [Forel]. The medial fibres of the lemniscus area. [I, 17 (K).] —**Occipital' des Gehirns.** See *Occipital LOBE*. —**Orbitalt.** The orbital surface of the frontal lobe. [I, 17 (K).] —**T'wandel.** See *MEROTROPE* (1st def.). —**Unterer T. der Hirnstiele.** See *TEGMENTUM* (1st def.). —**Vorderer lateraler T. des Abducens.** The antero-lateral portion of the nucleus of the abducens nerve. [K.] —**Vorderer T. der Seisüre des Hippocampus** [Gratiolet]. See *Hippocampal FISSURE*. —**Zitent.** See *Mastoid PROCESS*.

**THEILBLATT** (Ger.), n. Til'bla<sup>2</sup>t. See *FOLIOLE*.

**THEILFRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Til'frucht<sup>2</sup>t. See *MERICARP*. —**T'chen.** See *CARPEL*.

**THEILFURCHEND** (Ger.), adj. Til'furch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *MEROBLASTIC*.

**THEILUNG** (Ger.), n. Til'un<sup>2</sup>. See *CLEAVAGE, DIVISION* (1st def.), and *SEGMENTATION*. —**T'swandel.** See *MEROTROPE* (1st def.).

**THEINE**, n. The'en. Lat., *theina*, *theinum*. Fr., *théine*. Ger., *Thein*. The active principle of tea (*Camellia thea*); an alkaloid isomeric (by chemists considered identical) with caffeine but differing in its action, having but half the toxic power and producing more wakefulness and convulsive disturbance and less cardiac stimulation. It has been used subcutaneously in neuralgia. [Castle, "Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic," Feb. 6, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1886, p. 56 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 176 (a, 50); a, 17.]

**THEION** (Lat.), n. n. Thi<sup>2</sup>(the<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *θειον*. See *SULPHUR*.

**THEIOTHERMA** (Lat.), n. n. Thi<sup>2</sup>(the<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thu<sup>2</sup>rm-(the<sup>2</sup>rm)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -therm'atos (-atis). From *θεῖον*, sulphur, and *θερμα*, a hot spring. Fr., *théiotherme*. Ger., *Theiotherme*. A hot sulphurous spring. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THEIOTHERMIN**, n. Thi-o-thu<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>n. See *BAREGIN*.

**THEISM**, n. The'i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *thea*, tea. Fr., *théisme*. Chronic poisoning by tea; characterized by insomnia, cephalalgia, nervous trembling, irritable weakness of the heart, dyspepsia, and cachexia. [C. Éloy, "Union méd.," June 5, 1886, p. 917 (a, 50).]

**THELALGIE** (Fr.), n. Tal-a<sup>2</sup>-zhe. From *θηλή*, the nipple, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain in the nipple. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**THELASIS** (Lat.), **THELASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. The<sup>2</sup>l-(thal)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s, the<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-a<sup>2</sup>z(a<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -as'eos (thel'asis), -as'mi. Gr., *θηλάσιος* (from *θηλάζειν*, to give suck). Fr., *thélasme*. Ger., *Säugen*. The act of suckling. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THELASTRIA** (Lat.), n. f. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θηλάστρια* (from *θηλάζειν*, to give suck). Fr., *thélastrie*. Ger., *Amme*. A wet-nurse. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THELE** (Lat.), n. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)/e(a). Gen., the<sup>2</sup>l'es. Gr., *θηλή*. See *MAMMA* and *NIPPLE*.

**THELEPHORA** (Lat.), n. f. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-e<sup>2</sup>f(af)/o<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. From *θηλή*, the nipple, and *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *théléphore*. Ger., *Warzeipilz* (2d def.). 1. See *PALMELLA*. 2. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a group (the *Thelophorales*, Fr., *théléphorées*, or *Thelophorei* [Fr., *théléphorées*]), comprising the simplest forms of the *Hymenomycetes*. [a, 35.] —**T. puteana.** A species causing dry-rot, especially in pine-wood. [a, 35.] —**T. sanguinea.** See *HYPOCHNUS rubrocinctus*.

**THELIGONUM** (Lat.), n. n. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-i<sup>2</sup>g/o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>3</sup>m). Gr., *θηλιγόνον* (from *θήλυς*, female, and *γίγνσθαι*, to come into being). Written also, preferably, *Thelygonum*. A genus of the *Theligenaceae* (a tribe of the *Urticaceae*). [a, 35.] —**T. alsinoidesum.** *T. cynocrambe*. Fr., *chou de chien*. The *κνυονράμβη* of Dioscorides, dog's cabbage; an aperient potherb of Mediterranean regions. [a, 35.]

**THELITIS** (Lat.), n. f. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -i'ti<sup>2</sup>dos (-idis). From *θηλή*, the nipple. Fr., *thélite*. Ger., *Brustwarzenentzündung*. Inflammation of the nipple.

**THELONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *θηλή*, the nipple, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *théloncus*. Swelling of the nipple or breast.

**THELOPHLEBOSTEMMA** (Lat.), n. n. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>b-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>m/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -stem'matos (-atis). From *θηλή*, the nipple, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *στέμμα*, a wreath. Fr., *thélophlébostemme*. See *CIRCULUS venosus mammae*.

**THELORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *θηλή*, the nipple, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *thélorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the nipple. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**THELOSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. The<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z(spaz<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *θηλή*, the nipple, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *thélospasme*. Spasm in the nipple. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THELOSTEOPHYTE**, n. The<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>st'e<sup>2</sup>-o-ft. Lat., *thelostoeophyllum* (from *θηλή*, the nipple, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φύον*, a growth). Fr., *thélostéophyte*. Ger., *Thelostoeophyte*. Of Lobstein, a nipple-shaped exostosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THELOTHISME** (Fr.), **THELOTISME** (Fr.), n's. Tal-ot-es-m'. From *θηλή*, the nipple, and *ὠθισμός*, a thrusting forward. Erection of the nipple. See under *ERECTION*.



**THELOTREMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Thel*(thal)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-trem(tram)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-trem/atos* (-atis). Fr., *thélotrème*. Ger., *Brustflechte*. A genus of lichens typical of the *Thelotrema* (a tribe of the *Placodei*). [a, 35.]—**T. cinchonarum**. A species occurring on yellow cinchona-bark. [a, 35.]—**T. myriocarpum**. A species found on red cinchona-bark. [a, 35.]—**T. urceolare**. A species found on the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*. [a, 35.]

**THELYBLAST**, n. *Thel*(th)-i<sup>2</sup>-blast. Of Minot, the ovum after the extrusion of the polar globules. The oospore of Balfour. [G.]

**THELYCUS** (Lat.), adj. *The*<sup>2</sup>l(thal)/i<sup>2</sup>k(u<sup>3</sup>k)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *θηλυκός*. Fr., *thélyque*. See FEMALE (1st def.).

**THELYGONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Thel*(thal)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-gon(go<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *θηλυγονία* (from *θηλυς*, female, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to come into being). 1. The procreation of female children. 2. Nymphomania. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**THELYGONUM** (Lat.), n. n. *The*<sup>2</sup>l(thal)-i<sup>2</sup>g(u<sup>4</sup>g)/o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>3</sup>m-(u<sup>4</sup>m). See THELIGONUM.

**THELYTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Thel*(thal)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)-tos(to<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *θηλυτοκία* (from *θηλυτοκεῖν*, to bear females). Parthenogenesis (1st def.) with the production of females only. [a, 32.]

**THENAL**, adj. *The*<sup>2</sup>n'l. From *thēap*, the palm of the hand. Pertaining to the anterior surface of the arm. [L.]

**THENAR** (Lat.), n. n. *Then*(the<sup>2</sup>n)/a<sup>3</sup>r. Gen., *then'aros* (-avis). Gr., *thēap*. Fr., *thénar*. The palm of the hand; improperly used as an Eng. adj. for palmar and plantar.—**T. pollicis**. See T. EMNENCE.

**THEOBROMA** (Lat.), n. f. and n. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-brom/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *-brom/æ*, *-brom/atos* (-is). From *θεός*, a god, and *βρώμα*, food. Fr., *théobrome*. Ger., *Kakaobaum*. A genus of tropical American trees of the *Sterculiaceæ*. All the species apparently furnish some variety of cacao. [a, 35.]—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum theobromæ* (seu *theobromatis*, seu *cacao*), *oleum concretum e semine theobromæ cacao*. Fr., *beurre de cacao*. Sp., *aceite de cacao* [Sp. Ph.]. Ger., *Cacaobutter*. Cacao-butter; a yellowish-white, solid fat obtained from cacao. It melts between 30° and 35° C. It is used in pomades, etc., for coating pills and making suppositories, and, smeared on the skin, as a protective and to reduce fever. [B; a, 35.]—**Semen theobromatis**, *Semina theobromæ*. See CACAO (1st def.).—**T. angusta**. See *ABROMA angusta*.—**T. bicolor**. Fr., *théobrome de deux couleurs*. Ger., *zweifarbiger Kakaobaum*. A tree of Colombia, Brazil, and especially the warmer parts of New Granada. The seeds constitute Caracas cacao. [a, 35.]—**T. cacao**. Fr., *théobrome cultivé*, *cacaoyer*, *cabasse*. Ger., *ächter Kakaobaum*. Cacao (or cocoa) tree, chocolate-nut tree; a species found wild in tropical America and cultivated in most tropical countries, especially Venezuela, for its seeds (see CACAO, 1st def.), which yield oil of t. and are a stimulating, nutritive article of diet. The seed-shells are tonic, and a gum exuding from the stem of the tree is employed in diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]—**T. guazuma**. See *GUAZUMA ulmifolia*.—**T. guianense**. A Guiana species, probably the source of Cayenne cacao. The fruit yields a vinous beverage and, by distillation, a spirit. [a, 35.]

**THEOBROMIC ACID**, n. *The*-o-brom/i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic crystalline acid, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of the fatty-acid series, occurring in cacao-butter. It is not certainly known to exist. [B, 3.]

**THEOBROMINE**, n. *The*-o-brom/en. Lat., *theobrominum*, *theobromina*. Fr., *théobromine*. Ger., *Theobromin*. An alkaloid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained from the fruit and rind of *Theobroma cacao*, found also in small amount in the young leaves of Himalaya tea. [B, 3 (a, 38); B.]

**THEODORETUS** (Lat.), n. m. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-dor-et(at)/u<sup>3</sup>s-(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *θεοδωρῆτος* (from *θεός*, a god, and *δωρῆτος*, freely given). An old antiepileptic remedy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THEOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-man(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *θεός*, a god, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *théomanie*, *théomanié*. Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn*. Religious monomania, often accompanied by hallucinations of sight, hearing, and touch. The patient believes himself to be under direct and immediate divine influence or inspiration, or even to be God himself. [Ball, "Bull. méd.," June 17, 1889, p. 795 (a, 18).]

**THEOPHILIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *θεός*, a god, and *φίλος*, loved. Of Trallianus, a certain collyrium containing saffron, etc. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

**THEOPHRASTA** (Lat.), n. f. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fra-st(fra<sup>2</sup>st)/a<sup>3</sup>. From *θεοφράστος*, a Greek philosopher. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Theophrasteæ* (a tribe of the *Myrsinæ*). The *T.* of Linnaeus is referred to *Clavija*. [a, 35.]—**T. americana**. Fr., *coquimbolier*, *arbre de Théophraste*. A tree of the Antilles (referred to the genus *Clavija*). The leaves are used in foul ulcers and in farcy. [a, 35.]

**THEOPHYLLA** (Lat.), n. f. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>(fu<sup>4</sup>l)/la<sup>3</sup>. For deriv., see THEA and PHYLLON. Of Rafinesque, the genus *Thea*. [a, 35.]

**THEOPHYLLINE**, n. *The*-o-fi<sup>2</sup>/en. A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, isomeric with theobromine and paraxanthine, obtained from an alcoholic extract of tea. It forms thin, narrow, colorless crystals. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 148 (a, 50).]

**THEOPLEGIA** (Lat.), **THEOPLESTIA** (Lat.), n's. *The*(the<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pleg/ia<sup>2</sup> (a<sup>3</sup>), *pleg/plas*/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *θεός*, a god, and *πλεῖστος*, to strike. See APOPLEXY.

**THEORIA** (Lat.), n. f. *The*<sup>2</sup>-or/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *θεωρία* (from *θεωρεῖν*, to look at). See THEORY.

**THEORIE** (Ger.), n. *Ta*-er-e'. See THEORY.—**Kratzt'**. See PSYCHOTHEORIA.—**Wirbelt' des Schädels**. The theory that the skull is made up of modified vertebrae. [L, 115 (a, 50).]

**THEORY**, n. *The*-or-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θεωρία* (from *θεωρεῖν*, to look at). Lat., *theoria*. Fr., *théorie*. Ger., *Theorie*. An idea or hypothesis

sufficient to serve as a basis for an explanation or for action. [a, 48.]—**Apposition t.** The t. of the growth of a tissue by the deposit of cells from without. [a, 34.]—**Atomic t.** 1. Of the ancients, the t. that all matter consists of very minute, hard, absolutely indestructible bodies called atoms. 2. Of Dalton and succeeding chemists, the t. that molecules of substances are built up of one or more atoms, each of which represents a certain definite amount of a chemical element, which amount always remains constant, going into and out of combination without suffering increase or decrease. [B, 2.]—**Binary t.** In chemistry, that t. of the composition of salts which regards them as made up of two constituents, acid and basic. [B, 2.]—**Cell t.** See CELL t.—**Darwinian t.** See EVOLUTION (2d def.).—**Diblastic t.** Of Nägeli, the t. that the presence, successively or simultaneously, of two different kinds of microbes is requisite to explain the nature and progress of great epidemics. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Difference t.** A t. proposed by Hermann to explain the presence of electrical currents in muscles and nerves. The normal, intact muscle or nerve is said to be electro-positive, and a dying muscle or nerve electro-negative, [Landois (K).]—**Dualistic t.** See BINARY t.—**Erysipelatous t.** Ger., *erysipelatöse* (oder *rosige*) *Theorie*. Of Eisenmann, Pouteau's modification of the phlogistic t., according to which puerperal fever was due to any erysipelatous inflammation within the abdomen or the pelvis. [A, 57.]—**Gastrobilious t.** Tricavellus's t. of the causation of disease by the accumulation of biliary and mucous materials in the primæ viæ. [A, 57.]—**Genetic t.** The t. of the psychical perception of distance, form, etc. [a, 34.]—**Germ t.** 1. See BIOGENESIS. 2. The t. of the production of certain diseases by living micro-organisms or their products.—**Goltz's statical t.** A t. with reference to the function of the semicircular canals according to which, in every position of the head, pressure is exerted by the endolymph on some portion of the canals, the ampullar nerve-terminations being thus excited and sensations of position transmitted to the cerebrum. [Landois (K).]—**Graft t.** A t. that disease is caused by means of organic particles from diseased persons becoming ingrafted in healthy individuals. [a, 34.]—**Hæmantic t.** Ger., *Hämatotheorie*. A t. of the origin of fevers in a primary specific alteration of the blood. [A, 57.]—**Kinetic t.** Of Brown, a t. of the functions of the semicircular canals which assumes that the corresponding canals on both sides are symmetrical organs which are together concerned with the movement of the head in a certain direction. [Landois (K).]—**Kirchhoff's t.** The t., now generally accepted, that the black lines of the spectrum are caused by the passage of light through the vapors of bodies which by themselves would give bright lines in the same position when incandescent. [a, 49.]—**Mechanical t. of medicine.** See IATROMATHEMATICS.—**Monoblastic t. of disease.** Of Nägeli, a t. that disease is due to microphytes that must pass through a developmental stage in some medium after leaving the body of those affected in order to infect. [a, 34.]—**Neuro-muscle t.** A t. that a central ganglionic cell, its nerve-fibre, and the muscle connected therewith are developed from a single cell. [a, 34.]—**Neuropathic t. of glaucoma.** Of Donders, a t. that irritation of the chorioid nerves caused a neurosis of secretion that resulted in glaucoma. [a, 34.]—**Phlogistic t.** A t. of febrile diseases which accounted the local inflammations as the cause of the general disturbance. [A, 57.] See also Erysipelatous t.—**Physiological t.** Of Autenrieth, a t. of the causation of certain diseases; really a t. of metastasis, as of the lochia or the milk. It was held that during pregnancy there was an internal accumulation of the juices, especially affecting the uterus, but that after delivery they had a tendency to pass outward by the sweat, the lochia, and the milk; in case the latter secretions were impeded, the stream took some other direction, as to the head, the chest, or, most frequently, the abdomen. [A, 57.]—**Pre-existence t.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, the t. that electric currents are normally present in muscles and nerves before they are divided. [K, 3.] Cf. *Difference t.*—**Telluric t.** Of Pettenkofer and Nägeli, the t. that epidemic diseases are due to microbes of the soil penetrating into the lungs and digestive organs, and thence into the blood. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Transmutation t.** The t. of the change of one species or element into another species or element. [a, 34.]

**THÈQUE** (Fr.), n. *Tē*q. See THECA.

**THERANTHROPISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *The*<sup>2</sup>r(thar)-a<sup>3</sup>nth-(a<sup>3</sup>nth)-ro<sup>2</sup>p(ro<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>z)/mu<sup>4</sup>s(mu<sup>4</sup>s). From *θηρ*, a wild beast, and *άνθρωπος*, a man. See ZOANTHROPY.—**T. fictus**. Of Krause, lycanthropy. [a, 34.]

**THERAPEIOLOGY**, n. *The*<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From *θεραπεία*, medical treatment, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of M'Lachlan, therapeutics. [a, 34.]

**THERAPEUTIC**, adj. *The*<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *θεραπευτικός* (from *θεραπεύειν*, to do service). Pertaining to therapeutics. [D.]

**THERAPEUTICS**, n. sing. *The*<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>ks. Gr., *θεραπευτική* (from *θεραπεύειν*, to do service). Fr., *thérapeutique*. Ger., *Therapie*, *Therapeutik*. It., *terapeutica*. Sp., *terapéutica*. The science and practice of the application of remedies for disease. [a, 48.]—**Mediate t.** The medication of an infant through the medium of its mother's milk.—**Suggestive t.** Fr., *thérapeutique suggestive*. The treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion. [a, 34.]

**THERAPEUTIQUE** (Fr.), n. *Tā*-a<sup>3</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>t-ek. See THERAPEUTICS.—**T. paradoxale**. Paradoxical therapeutics; a collective term for unusual and unexpected effects of drugs. ["Rev. méd.," Oct. 17, 1895, p. 616.]—**T. thermale**. The treatment of disease by the use of hot mineral waters internally and externally. [a, 34.]

**THERAPEUTIST**, n. *The*<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>st. Fr., *thérapeutiste*. Ger., *Therapeutiker*, *Therapeutiker*. A practitioner of therapeutics.

**THERAPIE** (Ger.), n. *Tā*-a<sup>3</sup>p-e'. See THERAPEUTICS.—**Kinesit'**. See MEDICAL GYMNASTICS.—**Pneumatische t.** See PNEUMATIC TREATMENT.

**THERAPY**, n. *The*<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>3</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θεραπεία*. See THERAPEUTICS.



**THERENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), adj. The<sup>2</sup>r(thar)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f-(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θηρ*, a wild beast, and *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 116° to 129° with the line uniting the punctum nasofrontale and the punctum alae vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

**THERENIABIN**, n. The<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>n. Oriental manna.

**THEREOBROMA** (Lat.), n. n. The<sup>2</sup>r-e(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-brom/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -brom/atos (-atis). From *θηρεος*, of summer, and *βρώμα*, food. Fr., *théréobrome*. Ger., *Sommerkost*. Summer-diet, a variety of chocolate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THEREOCATARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. The<sup>2</sup>r-e(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>t-(ka<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>r(ru<sup>2</sup>s/ru<sup>2</sup>s). From *θηρεος*, of summer, and *κατάρρως*, catarrh. Fr., *thériocatarrhe*. Ger., *Sommerkatarrh*. See *Hay Fever*.

**THERIACA** (Lat.), n. f. The<sup>2</sup>r(thar)-i(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *θηριακή* (*ánthōros*), an antidote against animals' bites. Fr., *thériaque*. Ger., *Theriak*. 1. An old name for opium flavored with nutmeg, cardamom, and mace, or with saffron and ambergris; afterward for other confections of opium (see *Confectio opii*). 2. See *ÉLECTUAIRE thériacal*. 3. Of the Br. Ph., see *MOLASSES*. 4. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's, a mixture of powdered opium with 120 times as much electuarium aromaticum. [B, 81 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix theriace**. The root of *Valeriana phu*. [A, 35.]—**T. Andromachi**. See *ÉLECTUAIRE thériacal*.—**T. caelestis**. See *LAUDANUM*.—**T. electuarium**. See *Confectio opii*.—**T. londinensis**. See *Cataplasma cuminum*.

**THERIAQUE** (Fr.), n. Ta-re-a<sup>2</sup>k. See *THERIACA* and *Confectio opii*.—**T. des pauvres**, **T. des paysans**. See *ALLIUM SATIVUM*.—**T. diatessaron**. See *DIATESSARON*.—**T. du foie**. Rhubarb. [A, 35.]

**THERIODECTUS** (Lat.), adj. Ther(thar)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>kt(dakt)/-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *θηριοδεκτος* (from *θηρίον*, a wild beast, and *δάκνειν*, to bite). Fr., *thériodecte*. Bitten by a venomous animal, especially a snake. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERIODIC**, adj. Ther-i<sup>2</sup>-od/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *θηριώδης* (from *θηρ*, a wild beast, and *είδος*, resemblance). Malignant. [D.]

**THERIOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Ther(thar)-i<sup>2</sup>-om/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). Gr., *θηριωμα* (from *θηρίον*, a wild beast). A chronic and malignant or semi-malignant ulcer. [E.]

**THERIOMORPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ther(thar)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mo<sup>2</sup>rf/-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. See *THERIOMORPHIA*.

**THERIOTOMY**, n. Ther-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t/om-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *theriotomia* (from *θηρίον*, a wild beast, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *thériotomie*. See *ZOOTOMY*.

**THERMA** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θερμη* (from *θερμός*, hot). 1. See *HEAT* (1st def.). 2. A warm spring. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMACOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -genes/eos (-gen/esis). From *θερμὸν*, heat, ákos, remedy, and *γένεσις*, creation. Of Alvarenga, the action of a remedy on the temperature. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**THERMÆMUS** (Lat.), adj. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-em/(a<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(-u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θερμός*, hot, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *thermème*. Ger., *warmblütig*. Warm-blooded.

**THERMÆSTHESIMETER**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-e<sup>2</sup>s-thez-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m/-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *θερμὸν*, heat, *αἰσθάνειν*, feeling, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Thermæsthesiometer*. An instrument for testing the power of an individual to appreciate differences in temperature. [D, 35.]

**THERMAL**, adj. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm/m<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *thermalis*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *t*. Pertaining to heat or to hot springs. [a, 48.]

**THERMAL ACID SPRINGS**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm/m<sup>2</sup>l. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are hot springs flowing between banks of crystallized sulphur. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**THERMALBRUNNEN** (Ger.), **THERMALQUELLE** (Ger.), n's. Te<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>l/brun-ne<sup>2</sup>n, -lwe<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>. A hot spring.

**THERMALWASSER** (Ger.), n. Te<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>l/va<sup>2</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r. The water of a hot spring.

**THERMANTERION** (Lat.), n. n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-er(ar)/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *θερμαντήριον*. Fr., *thermantérion*. A vessel for heating a liquid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMANTIC**, adj. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-a<sup>2</sup>nt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *θερμαντικός* (from *θερμαίνω*, to heat). Lat., *thermanticus*. Fr., *thermantique*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Promoting warmth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMANTIDOTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>nt-(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-i<sup>2</sup>d(o<sup>2</sup>t)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *ἀντίδοτος*, an antidote. Ger., *Thermantidot*. A remedy against heat, or against fever-heat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-az(a<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θερμασία*. Warmth, heat. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

**THERMASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>z(a<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -as/matos (-atis). Gr., *θερμασμα*. A warm fomentation. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

**THERMESTHÉSIE** (Fr.), n. Te<sup>2</sup>rm-e<sup>2</sup>st-az-e. Capability of feeling heat.

**THERMIC**, adj. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *θερμὸν*, heat. Fr., *thermique*. Pertaining to or due to heat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**THERMO-ANÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)/-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-e<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s)-thez(thas)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *ἀναίσθησία*, want of feeling. Fr., *thermoanesthésie*. Insensibility to heat or cold or to variations of temperature. [D, 35.]

**THERMO-CAUTERY**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-ka<sup>2</sup>t/e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *καυτήριον*, a branding iron. Fr., *thermo-cautère*. Ger., *Thermokauter*. See *THERMO-CAUTERY*.

**THERMOCHEMISTRY**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-ke<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>st-ri<sup>2</sup>. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *χημεία*, chemistry. Fr., *thermochimie*. The science of heat in its chemical relations. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**THERMOCHORTON** (Lat.), n. n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>rt-(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>rt)/o<sup>2</sup>n. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *χόρτος*, grass. In the time of Hippocrates, the *Erythraea centaurium*, which is still employed in the chronic fevers of Oriental countries. [X. Landerer, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," xlviii, p. 193 (a, 21).]

**THERMOCHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kros-(ch<sup>2</sup>ros)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -chros/eos (-is). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Fr., *thermochrose*. Ger., *Thermochose*, *Wärmefärbung*. The property of absorbing heat-rays of a certain degree of refrangibility and allowing others to pass through. [B.]

**THERMO-DIFFUSION**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-di<sup>2</sup>f-fu<sup>2</sup>zhu<sup>2</sup>n. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *diffusio*, a spreading out. Gaseous diffusion as the result of the unequal heating of a gaseous mass. [B, 2.]

**THERMODYNAMICS**, n. sing. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-di<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>ks. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *δυναμικός*, powerful. Fr., *thermodynamique*. The science of the relations of heat to mechanical work. [a, 48.]

**THERMO-ELECTRICITY**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-e-le<sup>2</sup>kt-ri<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *ἤλεκτρον*, amber. Fr., *thermo-électricité*. Ger., *Thermoëlektrizität*. Electricity produced by an increase or decrease of temperature. [a, 48.]

**THERMOGENESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>n-(ge<sup>2</sup>n)/e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es/eos (-gen/esis). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *γένεσις*, production. The production of heat, especially in the animal organism. [a, 34.]

**THERMOGENIC, THERMOGENOUS**, adj's. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k, -o<sup>2</sup>j/e<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *thermogen* (from *θερμὸν*, heat, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Heat-producing. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**THERMO-INHIBITORY**, adj. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-i<sup>2</sup>n-hi<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>t-or-i<sup>2</sup>. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *inhibere*, to keep back. Preventing or retarding thermogenesis. [a, 34.]

**THERMOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-o<sup>2</sup>le(la). Gen., -ol/es. Gr., *θερμολή*. Of Hippocrates, feverish heat. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

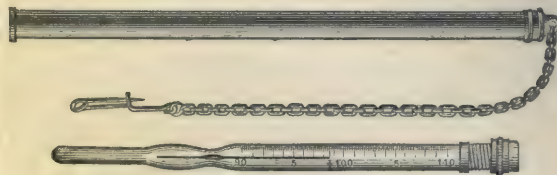
**THERMOLUSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lu<sup>2</sup>z(lus)/-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *θερμός*, hot, and *λουέω*, to wash. A hot bath. [a, 14.]

**THERMOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm(the<sup>2</sup>rm)-o<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)/-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ys/eos (-ol/ysis). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *λύσις*, a loosening. 1. The decomposition of a body under the influence of a high temperature, with a subsequent recombination on cooling. [B, 6.] 2. The dissipating of animal heat. [a, 34.]

**THERMOLYTIC**, adj. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-li<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to thermolysis. [a, 34.]

**THERMOMAGNETISM**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o-ma<sup>2</sup>g/ne<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. Fr., *thermomagnétisme*. Magnetism produced by heat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**THERMOMETER**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>rm-o<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *thermomètre*. Ger., *T*. An instrument or apparatus for measuring degrees or variations of sensible heat. Its construction is based on the property possessed by certain substances of expanding or contracting regularly as the temperature is increased or diminished. The ordinary t. consists of a bulb communicating with a tube of very small bore, the bulb and adjacent part of the tube containing mercury, while the distant part of the tube is empty. With a rise of temperature the mercury expands so as to fill more and more of the tube. The temperature is indicated by a scale attached to the tube. The scale is graduated by marking off equal intervals as degrees, the unvarying distance between the marks that indicate the freezing point and boiling point of water being divided into 180 of these degrees in the *Fahrenheit* t., 100 degrees in the *centigrade* t. or *Celsius*'s t., and 80 in *Réaumur*'s t. The freezing point of water is the zero in the *centigrade* t. and *Réaumur*'s t., but *Fahrenheit* put his zero 32° below that point, and the boiling points of water in the three are thus 100°, 80°, and 212°. The *Fahrenheit* scale (symbol, Fahr. or F.) is that in general use, especially for meteorological and clinical observations; but in some countries the *centigrade* (symbol C.), which is that now chiefly employed in scientific research, takes its place; they are connected by the formula F =  $\frac{9}{5}$  C + 32°. For very low temperatures alcohol is used instead of mercury, and very high temperatures are measured by the pyrometer. [a, 48].—**Air t.** Ger., *Luft t.* A t. in which the temperature is measured by the expansion of air. [a, 48].—**Bréguet's t.** A t. for measuring small differences of temperature by the expansion of a metallic spiral. [B.].—**Celsius's t.** As commonly used, the *centigrade* t., but *Celsius* made the boiling point of water 0° and the freezing point 100°.



CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

[a, 48].—**Centigrade t.** See under *T.—Cerebral t.* An instrument for taking the temperature of the surface of the head. [D.] Cf. *Cerebral thermometry*.—**Clinical t.** A t. for ascertaining the temperature of the body. It has a thin bulb and is usually self-registering. Cf. *Surface t.*—**De Lisle's t.** A t. formerly used in Russia, having the boiling point of water marked zero and the freezing point placed at 150°. [a, 35].—**Fahrenheit t.** Ger.,



**Fahrenheitsches T.** See under **T.—Fever t.** See *Clinical t.*—**Hermann and Pfister's t.** A t. for simultaneously registering maximum and minimum temperatures measured by the expansion of a spiral strip made up of steel and brass. [B.]—**Immiel's metallic t.** An exceedingly sensitive t. of small size, the action of which depends on the expansion or contraction of a metallic tube filled with a highly expansive liquid. The instrument is practically self-registering, as several seconds elapse before the indicator moves backward after a temperature has been taken. No shaking down is necessary, for it accommodates itself readily to an altered temperature. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” Apr. 24, 1886, p. 480 (a, 50).]—**Maximum t.** A t. that registers the highest temperature reached. [a, 48.]—**Metastatic t.** A t. invented by Walferdin, used in noting the temperature of the blood. It consists of a capillary tube of such length and delicacy that it is possible to read off hundredths of a degree. [A, 30.]—**Minimum t.** A t. that registers the lowest temperature reached. [a, 48.]—**Réaumur's t.** See under **T.—Recording t.** A t. which makes automatically a tracing indicative of the variations of temperature to which it has been subjected. [B.]—**Registering t.**—**Self-registering t.** An automatic maximum or minimum t. The maximum or minimum is shown by some indicator remaining in position after the mercury falls or rises. [a, 48.]—**Surface t.** A t. for taking the temperature of the surface of the body. [D.]

**THERMOMETRIC**, adj.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{me}^{\text{t}}/\text{ri}^{\text{k}}$ . Pertaining to the thermometer or its use. [D.]

**THERMOMETROGRAPH**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{ro-gra}^{\text{f}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat,  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omega$ , a measure, and  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to write. A recording thermometer. [B.]

**THERMOMETRY**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{ri}^{\text{z}}$ . Fr., *thermométrie*. Ger., *Thermometrie*. The use of the thermometer; also the body of facts and theories connected with its use. [D.]—**Cerebral t.** Of Broca, a method of diagnosing certain diseases of the brain by taking the surface temperature upon certain parts of the head. [D.]

**THERMONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{nu}^{\text{r}}-\text{os}^{\text{t}}/\text{is}$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-ia)*. Fr., *thermonévrose*. From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omega$ , a nerve. An old term for fever due to disturbance of the nervous centres. [a, 34.]

**THERMO-NEUTRALITY**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{nu}^{\text{t}}-\text{ra}^{\text{t}}/\text{t}^{\text{t}}-\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and *neutralis*, neuter. Fr., *thermoneutralité*. Of certain salts, the property of neither losing nor gaining heat by being dissolved. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**THERMONÉVROSE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{r}-\text{mo}-\text{na}-\text{vroz}$ . See **THERMONEUROSIS**.

**THERMONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}^{\text{n}}\text{n}^{\text{s}}-\text{o}^{\text{s}}-\text{u}^{\text{s}}/\text{us}$ . Ger., From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *thermonose*. Ger., *Wärmekrankheit*. A disease due to heat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMOPALPATION**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{pa}^{\text{t}}/\text{p}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}/\text{shu}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and *palpation*, a stroking. The determination of the bodily temperature by palpation. [a, 34.]

**THERMOPATHOGENIE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{r}-\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{pa}^{\text{t}}-\text{o}-\text{gan-e}^{\text{t}}$ . Of Alvarenga, the generation of abnormal bodily heat. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**THERMOPHAGY**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{p}}/\text{a}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . Lat., *thermophagia* (from  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ , to eat). Ger., *Heissen*. The habit of swallowing excessively hot food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMOPHEUGOSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{feug}^{\text{t}}/\text{o}-\text{skop}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat,  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ , to flee, and  $\sigma\acute{\kappa\omicron}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to observe. Ger., *Thermopheugoskop*. A pocket apparatus for the determination of the loss of heat from the surface of the skin. [a, 18.]

**THERMOPILE**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{pil}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and *pila*, a ball. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thermosäule*. See **THERMO-ELECTRIC PILE**.

**THERMOPOSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{poz}(\text{po}^{\text{s}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and *ποσις*, a drinking. Fr., *thermoposie*. Ger., *Heistinken*. The habit or practice of swallowing very hot drinks. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMOPYLÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{p}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{e}(\text{a}^{\text{s}})-\text{e}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and *πύλη* a gate. A place in Greece where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**THERMOSCOPE**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{skop}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\sigma\acute{\kappa\omicron}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to observe. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thermoskop*. An instrument for registering changes of temperature without indicating the degree or amount of heat. [D, 25.]

**THERMOSEMILOGIE** (Ger.), n. *Term-o-zam-e-ol-og-e*. Of Alvarenga, the science of the significance of changes of bodily temperature in symptomatology. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**THERMOSTAT**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{sta}^{\text{t}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to set. Ger., *T.* An apparatus for the automatic regulation of temperature. [a, 48.]

**THERMOSTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{ste}^{\text{r}}-\text{er}^{\text{is}}/\text{is}$ . Gen., *-er'eos (-ia)*. From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , deprivation. Fr., *thermostérèse*. Deprivation of heat; lowering of temperature. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THERMOSYSTALTIC**, adj.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{si}^{\text{st}}-\text{a}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . Contracting under the action of heat (said of a muscle). [K.]

**THERMOSYSTALTISM**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{si}^{\text{st}}-\text{a}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{zm}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to contract. The contractility of muscular tissue due to sudden changes of temperature. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**THERMOTAXIS**, adj.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{ta}^{\text{x}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . Pertaining to thermotaxis. [a, 34.]

**THERMOTAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{ta}^{\text{x}}(-\text{ta}^{\text{x}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . Gen., *-tax'eos (-ia)*. From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$ , arrangement. The adjustment of the production of animal heat. [a, 34.]

**THERMOTERION** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{te}(\text{ta}^{\text{r}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat. An apparatus consisting of a glass

vessel surrounded by a hot-water chamber outside of which is an air-space that retards the loss of heat. Used to keep food warm. [“Lancet,” 1867, i, p. 104 (a, 34).]

**THERMOTHERAPEIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{the}^{\text{r}}-\text{a}^{\text{p}}(\text{a}^{\text{p}})-\text{i}(\text{e}^{\text{t}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\theta\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , medical treatment. Fr., *thermothérapie*. Ger., *Thermotherapie*. The therapeutic use of heat, especially of hot baths. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**THERMOTONOMETER**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{to}^{\text{n}}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{u}^{\text{r}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, *τόνος*, a stretching, and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omega$ , a measure. An instrument devised by Gruenhagen for measuring the amount of muscular contraction induced by various thermic stimuli. [K.]

**THERMO-TRACHEOTOMY**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{tra}^{\text{c}}-\text{k}-\text{e}^{\text{a}}-\text{o}^{\text{t}}/\text{om}-\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . Tracheotomy with the actual cautery.

**THERMOTROPISM**, n.  $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{t}}/\text{ro}^{\text{p}}-\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{zm}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}\nu$ , heat, and  $\τροπή$ , a turning. Ger., *Thermotropismus*. The phenomenon observed in some plant-organs of bending toward or away from a source of heat, as in curvatures produced by the ultra-red or dark heat rays of the spectrum. [a, 35.]

**THERMORPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{The}^{\text{r}}(\text{thar})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{mo}^{\text{r}}/\text{f}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\eta\rho$ , a wild beast, and  $\mu\omicron\rho\theta\eta$ , form. A monstrosity characterized by resemblance to a lower animal. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**THEROTYPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{The}^{\text{r}}(\text{thar})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{ti}^{\text{p}}(\text{tu}^{\text{p}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$ . From  $\theta\eta\rho$ , a wild animal, and *τύπος*, an impression. Fr., *thérotypie*. See **THERMORPHIA**.

**THESAURUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{The}^{\text{s}}(\text{thas})-\text{a}^{\text{r}}(\text{a}^{\text{s}})/\text{u}^{\text{r}}-\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$ . Gr., *θησαυρός*, treasure, also a storehouse. [a, 48.]—**T. medicamentorum**. Ger., *Arzneischatz*. The drugs collectively that are used in medicines and found in shops (nearly identical with *materia medica*). [B, 270.]

**THESPESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{The}^{\text{s}}-\text{pez}(\text{pe}^{\text{s}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , divinely sounding. Fr., *thésépée*. A genus of malvaceous trees or herbs of the *Thespieae* (a division of the *Hibisceae*). [a, 35.]—**T. macrophylla**. A tree found in the islands of the Indian Ocean; used like *T. populnea*. [a, 35.]—**T. populnea**. Mahoe of Demerara, portia-nut-oil plant, umbrella-tree; found in India, western Africa, the West Indies, etc. The unripe capsules and the flower buds yield a viscid yellow dye-juice, which is used, as is also a decoction of the bark, as a wash in skin diseases. The seeds furnish a thick oil. The root is used in low fevers, pleurisy, etc., and the inner bark as an oxytocic. [a, 35.]

**THETISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{The}^{\text{t}}-\text{i}^{\text{z}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}(\text{i}^{\text{s}})/\text{mu}^{\text{s}}(\text{mu}^{\text{s}})$ . Lising.

**THEVERESIN**, n.  $\text{Te}^{\text{v}}\text{e}^{\text{r}}-\text{e}^{\text{s}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{zn}$ . Fr., *thévéresine*. Ger., *T.* A poisonous substance,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_{17} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , found in *Thevetia nerifolia*, and also obtained by decomposing thevetin with dilute mineral acids; a rather cohesive white powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THEVETIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{T}^{\text{e}}-\text{ve}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$ . From *Thevet*, a French monk and traveler. Fr., *thévetie*. 1. The genus *Genipa*. 2. A genus of American apocynaceous shrubs. The *Thevetia* of De Candolle are a subtribe of the *Carisseae*. [a, 35.]—**T. ahoval**, **T. ahoval**. Ger., *Ahovaibaum*. Serpent's-bane; a Brazilian tree having acrid and narcotic properties. The kernels are used as an emetic, an extract of the plant as a febrifuge, and the wood to stupefy fish. [a, 35.]—**T. iccolli**. The *yoyote* or *narciso amarillo*, a large tree of the valleys of the Mexican Cordilleras. The seeds, known as *huesos de fraile*, contain thevetosin, which is said to be stimulant to the circulation and respiration in moderate doses, but in large quantities to be emetic and to cause paralysis of the heart and some part of the respiratory apparatus. In Mexico the seeds are used for rattlesnake-bites and hæmorrhoids, but their use is said to be dangerous. The poisonous milky juice of the plant has been used in deafness and skin diseases. [J. M. Maisch, “Am. Jour. of Pharm.” Apr., 1886, p. 168; “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxv (a, 14); a, 35.]—**T. nerifolia**. A native of South America, naturalized in the East Indies, where it is known as *exile tree* (or oil-plant). It is closely allied to *T. iccolli*, and, like that, contains a highly poisonous juice. The seeds, used in snake-bites, contain thevetin and theveresin, and in toxic doses produce vomiting, a feeble pulse, delirium, and coma. A clear yellow oil extracted from them is a powerful acro-narcotic poison. The bitter, purgative bark is considered febrifuge. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxx (a, 50); a, 35.]

**THEVETIN**, n.  $\text{Te}^{\text{v}}\text{e}^{\text{t}}-\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{zn}$ . Fr., *thévetine*. 1. A poisonous glucoside,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{24} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia nerifolia*, and occurring as a white crystalline powder. [B, 5, 68, 270 (a, 14, 38).] 2. Of Herrera, see **THEVETOSIN**.

**THEVETOSIN**, n.  $\text{Te}^{\text{v}}\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{os}-\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{zn}$ . A crystalline poisonous glucoside, perhaps identical with thevetin, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia iccolli*. [B, 270.]

**THIACETIC**, adj.  $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}-\text{et}(\text{e}^{\text{t}})/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . From  $\theta\epsilon\iota\omega\text{v}$ , sulphur, and *acetus* (q. v.). Fr., *thiacétique*. Containing acetyl with sulphur replacing oxygen.—**T. acid**. Fr., *acide thiacétique*. Ger., *Thiacetäure*, *Thioessigsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SO} = \text{CH}_3\text{CO.SH}$ . It is a colorless liquid, having an odor of both acetic acid and sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3, 4.]—**T. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde thiacétique*. Ger., *Thiacetaldehyd*. Ethylidene sulphide,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}$ ; not yet perfectly isolated. Thioparaldehyde is a polymeric form. [B.]—**T. anhydride**. Diacetoxy sulphide; a colorless oily liquid,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\text{S}$ . [B, 3, 4.]

**THIACETONE**, n.  $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{on}$ . Ger., *Thiaceton*. A yellowish oily liquid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$ , having a very disagreeable odor. [B, 4.]

**THIACETYLENIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}-\text{e}^{\text{n}}/\text{i}^{\text{z}}$ . See **THIACETIC ACID**.

**THIALDINE**, n.  $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{t}}/\text{den}$ . Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thialdin*. A body of the formula  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH.S}_2$ ; when used without qualification, ethylidene  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$ .  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$ . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**THIALÖL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Te}^{\text{a}}/\text{u}^{\text{r}}$ . Ethyl persulphide. [B.]



**THIANILINE**, n. Thi-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-en. Fr., *t.* A colorless, very stable, crystalline substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S, obtained by the direct action of sulphur on aniline. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**THIER** (Ger.), n. Ter. See ANIMAL.—**Sament'**. See SPERMATOZOID.—**Tarzneikunst, T'heilkunde**. See VETERINARY MEDICINE.—**Tarzt**. See VETERINARY SURGEON.—**T'keim**. See EMBRYO (1st def.).—**T'lymphe**. Vaccine taken from an animal. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**T'pocken**. See COX-POX.—**T'seuche**. See EPIZOOTY.—**T'wahn**. See ZOANTHROPY.

**THIERCHEN** (Ger.), n. Ter/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. An animalcule.

**THIERS** (Fr.), n. Te-é<sup>2</sup>r. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**THIGH**, n. Thi. Gr., *μῦψ*. Lat., *femur, meros*. Ger., *Oberschenkel*. The upper portion of the lower limb between the knee and the hip. [L.]

**THIMBLE**, n. Thi<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>b<sup>1</sup>. A cap used to protect the finger which pushes the needle in sewing. [a, 48].—**Burr t.** A dental drill which rests upon a socket connected with an open ring worn around the index finger. [E.]

**THIOACETIC**, adj. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>s-et(e<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k. See THIACETIC.

**THIOALCOHOL**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>l/ko-ho<sup>2</sup>l. See MERCAPTAN.

**THIOALDEHYDE**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>l/de<sup>2</sup>-hid. An aldehyde in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. The formula of the t's is C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>aS. [B, 5.]

**THIOANHYDRIDE**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>n-hi<sup>2</sup>dri<sup>2</sup>d(drid). An anhydride in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]

**THIOANTIMONIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. 1. Antimony pentasulphide. 2. A hypothetical acid, SbH<sub>3</sub>S<sub>4</sub>. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THIOANTIMONIOUS ACID**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-mon/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. A hypothetical acid, SbH<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THIOANTIMONITE**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>n-it. A salt formed by the combination of antimony trisulphide with a basic metallic sulphide. When the latter is the protosulphide of an alkali metal, the compound salt is termed *liver of antimony*.

**THIOARSENATE**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>rs/e<sup>2</sup>n-at. Also called *sulpharsenate*. A salt of thioarsenic acid, or an arsenate in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. [B.]

**THIOARSENIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>rs-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Also called *sulpharsenic acid*. Arsenic acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen, H<sub>3</sub>AsS<sub>4</sub>, known through its salts, the thioarsenates. [B.]

**THIOARSENIUS ACID**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>rs-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Arsenious acid in which sulphur replaces oxygen, H<sub>3</sub>AsS<sub>3</sub>; known through its salts, the thioarsenites. [B.]

**THIOARSENITE**, n. Thi-o-a<sup>2</sup>rs/e<sup>2</sup>n-it. A salt of thioarsenious acid, or an arsenite in which sulphur replaces the oxygen (*i. e.*, a compound sulphide of arsenic and another element). [B.]

**THIOBENZAMIDE**, n. Thi-o-be<sup>2</sup>nz/a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CS.NH<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIOBENZOIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o/i<sup>2</sup>k. A crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CO.SH. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIOBROMIDE**, n. Thi-o-brom/i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A compound of bromine and sulphur with the same element or radicle. [B.]

**THIOCAMF**, n. Thi<sup>2</sup>-o-ka<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>f. A liquid disinfectant consisting apparently of a mixture of camphor and sulphur dioxide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THIOCARBAMIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rb-a<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, CS<sub>2</sub>.NH<sub>2</sub>, occurring as colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THIOCARBANILIDE**, n. Thi-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rb-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See DR-PHENYLTHIOUREA.

**THIOCARBIMIDE**, n. Thi-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rb/i<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See ISOTHIO-CYANATE.

**THIOCARBONATE**, n. Thi-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rb/o<sup>2</sup>n-at. A salt of thio-carbonic acid. Such salts have the formulae of the carbonates with sulphur replacing the oxygen. [B.]

**THIOCARBONIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rb-o<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Kohlenschwefelwasserstoffsaure*. An unstable substance, H<sub>2</sub>CS<sub>2</sub>; a deep-yellow, oily liquid of exceedingly disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]

**THIOCARBONYL**, n. Thi-o-ka<sup>2</sup>rb/o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. A radicle, CS'', found in thiocarbonic acid. [B.]

**THIOCHLORIDE**, n. Thi-o-klor/i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A compound of chlorine and sulphur with the same element or radicle. [B.]

**THIOCRESOL**, n. Thi-o-kre<sup>2</sup>s/o<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *thiocrésol*. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)SH, known in three isomeric forms: *ortho*<sup>2</sup>, small tabular crystals; *meta*<sup>2</sup>, a liquid; and *para*<sup>2</sup>, large tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIOCYANACETIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>s-et(e<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic acid, CH<sub>2</sub>(SCN).COOH = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>SN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. [B, 3.]

**THIOCYANIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide thiocyanique*. An acid, SCN.H, occurring as an unstable colorless liquid of persistent odor. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THIOCYANURIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-si-a<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, (N≡C-SH)<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, derived from cyanuric acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen; a yellow granular powder. [Am. Jour. of Sci., Dec., 1885 (B).]

**THIOCYMENE, THIOCYMOL, THIOCYMOPHENOL**, n's. Thi-o-si<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>en, -si<sup>2</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>l, -si<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>fe<sup>2</sup>n/o<sup>2</sup>l. Cymophenol in which sulphur replaces oxygen; a liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>).SH. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIODIGLYCOLLIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-di-gli<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. A dibasic acid, S(CH<sub>2</sub>CO.OH)<sub>2</sub>. [B.]

**THIOETHER**, n. Thi-o-eth/u<sup>2</sup>r. An ether in which an atom of sulphur replaces an atom of oxygen; a sulphide of a double hydrocarbon molecule. The general formula of the thioethers is C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>n+1.CmH<sub>2</sub>m+1S. [B.]

**THIOETHYLATE**, n. Thi-o-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l-at. A compound of a metal with ethyl thioalcohol (ethyl mercaptan); a mercaptide of ethyl. [B.]

**THIOFORMIC ALDEHYDE**, n. Thi-o-fo<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>k a<sup>2</sup>l/de<sup>2</sup>-hid. See METHYLENE SULPHIDE.

**THIOGLYCERIN**, n. Thi-o-gli<sup>2</sup>s/e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Trisulphhydrin. [B.] See SULPHYDRIN.

**THIOGLYCOL**, n. Thi-o-gli<sup>2</sup>k/o<sup>2</sup>l. A compound of a bivalent hydrocarbon with two molecules of the univalent radicle (SH)', and hence regarded as a glycol (diatomic alcohol) in which oxygen atoms in both of the molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by sulphur. General formula: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>n(SH)<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4.]

**THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-gli<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. See MERCAPTOACETIC ACID.

**THIOHYDANTOIN**, n. Thi-o-hid-a<sup>2</sup>n/to-i<sup>2</sup>n. A crystalline body, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OS = CH<sub>2</sub>CO : N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>.CS. [B, 4.]

**THIOL**, n. Thi/o<sup>2</sup>l. An artificial mixture of sulphureted hydrocarbons closely resembling ichthyol in chemical character and medicinal action. It occurs in commerce in liquid form (a 40-per-cent. solution) and in powder or thin layers. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THIOLACTIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-la<sup>2</sup>kt/i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>2</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>.CH(SH).COOH. [B, 3.]

**THIOMETHYLATE**, n. Thi-o-me<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l-at. A compound of methyl mercaptan with a metal; a methylic mercaptide. [B.]

**THIOMOLYBDATE**, n. Thi-o-mo<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>pb-dat. A compound of a basic sulphide with molybdenum trisulphide, or a molybdate in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]

**THION** (Lat.), n. n. Thi(the)<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *θειον*. See SULPHUR.

**THIONINE**, n. Thi/o<sup>2</sup>n-en. An alkaloid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S, obtainable as a black crystalline powder or as small acicular crystals of a slight green lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. hydrochloride**. Lauth's violet, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S.HCl, occurring as small acicular or prismatic crystals having a metallic green lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIONOL**, n. Thi/o<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l. Dioxithiodiphenylimide, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NSO<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIONOLINE**, n. Thi-o<sup>2</sup>n/o<sup>2</sup>l-en. The compound C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>SO. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIONURIC ACID**, n. Thi-o<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide thionurique*. Ger., *Thionursäure, Thioharnsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>6</sub>. [B, 3.]

**THIONYL**, n. Thi/o<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *thionyle*. Ger., *T.* A bivalent radicle, (SH'O)'. [B.]—**Diamyl t.** See AMYL SULPHOXIDE.—**T. chloride**. A colorless fuming liquid, SOCl<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3.]

**THIOOXAMIDE**, n. Thi-o-o<sup>2</sup>x/a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). An acid, (CS)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, occurring as reddish-yellow crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIOOXYCARBONATE**, n. Thi-o-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>rb/o<sup>2</sup>n-at. A salt of the general constitution O : C<sup>O</sup>/R' S<sup>R'</sup>. [B.]

**THIOXYDIPHENYLAMINE**, n. Thi-o-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-di-fe<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l/-a<sup>2</sup>m-en. See SULPHAMINOL.

**THIOPARALDEHYDE**, n. Thi-o-pa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>ld/e<sup>2</sup>-hid. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, known in two isomeric forms. *α-t.*, white prismatic or tabular crystals, and *β-t.*, shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIOPHENE**, n. Thi/o<sup>2</sup>-fen. Fr., *thiophène*. Ger., *Thiophen*. A colorless, strongly-refracting, oily liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S, found in benzene obtained from coal-tar. [B, 3.]—**T. diiodide**. An aromatic, non-toxic, and non-irritant body, used as an antiseptic. [Brit. Med. Jour., March 19, 1892 (a, 50).]

**THIOPHENIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-fe<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. A crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>S.COOH = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, analogous in structure and properties to benzoic acid. [B, 3.]

**THIOPHENITRILE**, n. Thi-o-fe<sup>2</sup>n-it/ri<sup>2</sup>l. A liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>S-CN = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NS, resembling closely benzonitrile. [B.]

**THIOPHENOL**, n. Thi-o-fe<sup>2</sup>n/o<sup>2</sup>l. See PHENYL MERCAPTAN.

**THIOPHOSPHATE**, n. Thi-o-fo<sup>2</sup>s/fat. A salt of thiophosphoric acid; a phosphate that has one atom of its oxygen replaced by sulphur. [B.]

**THIOPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-fo<sup>2</sup>s-fo<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, H<sub>3</sub>PSO<sub>3</sub>, known only through its salts, the thiophosphates. [B.]

**THIOPHOSPHORYL**, n. Thi-o-fo<sup>2</sup>s/fo<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>l. The trivalent radicle of thiophosphoric acid, S≡P≡. [B.]

**THIOPICRIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-pi<sup>2</sup>kt/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide thiopicrique*. *α*-trinitrothiophenol; an acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>SH, occurring as yellowish acicular crystals of bitter taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THIOSINAMINE**, n. Thi-o-si<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>m-en. Fr., *thiosinamine*. Ger., *Thiosinamin*. See ALLYLTHIOUREA.

**THIOSTANNIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-sta<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. A dark powder, H<sub>2</sub>SnS<sub>3</sub>, of waxy appearance. [B, 3.]

**THIOSULPHATE**, n. Thi-o-su<sup>2</sup>lf/at. Syn.: *sulphosulphate, hyposulphite*. A salt of thiosulphuric acid. The t's include the normal t's, R<sub>2</sub>(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), or R''(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), and the acid t's, Rm(HS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, where Rm is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]

**THIOSULPHURIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-su<sup>2</sup>lf-u<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, known only in its salts, the thiosulphates. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

**THIO-THIO**, n. Thi-o-thi/o. Palm-oil (from *Elæis guineensis*). [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**THIOUREA**, n. Thi-o-u<sup>2</sup>-re/a<sup>2</sup>. A crystalline solid, CSNH<sub>2</sub>, or urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]



**THIOURIC ACID**, n. Thi-o-u<sup>r</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. See THIONURIC ACID.

**THIOXYDIPHENYLAMINE**, n. Thi-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-di-fe<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>n. See SULPHAMINOL.

**THIRST**, n. Thu<sup>r</sup>st. Gr., δίψα. Lat., sitis. Fr., soif. Ger., Durst. A desire to drink; an uneasy sensation of craving for drink. [K.]

**THISTLE**, n. Thi<sup>s</sup>l. A prickly composite plant, especially one belonging to any of the genera *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, or *Onopordium*. [a. 35.]—**Blessed t.** 1. See *CENTAUREA benedicta* and *SILYBUM marianum*.—Canada t. See *CNICUS arvensis*.—**Carlina t.**, Carolina t., Caroline t. The genus *Carlina*. [a. 35.]—**Corn-t.** See *CNICUS arvensis*.—**Cotton-t.** See *ONOPORDIUM acanthium*.—**Friar's t.** See *CNICUS eriophorus*.—**Fuller's t.** See *DIPSACUS fullonum*.—**Globe-t.** See the major list.—**Gum-t.** One of various species of *Euphorbia*. [a. 35.]—**Melon-t.** The genus *Melocactus*. [a. 35.]—**Milk-t.** See *SILYBUM marianum* and *SONCHUS oleraceus*.—**Plumed t.** The genus *Cnicus*, especially *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [a. 35.]—**Sow-t.** The genus *Sonchus*, also the genus *Agathurus* and species of *Mulgedium*. [a. 35.]

**THLASIS** (Lat.), n. Thlas(thla<sup>s</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., thlas'eos (-is). Gr., θλάσις (from θλάω, to bruise). A contusion; of Vogel, a depression of the calvaria near a fracture of the skull. [a. 34.]

**THLASMA** (Lat.), n. n. Thla<sup>s</sup>z(thla<sup>s</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>s</sup>. Gen., thlas'matos (-is). Gr., θλάσμα. A contusion; of Galen, an injury, such as a concussion or contusion, in which there is no solution of tissue continuity. [a. 34.]—**T. stremma**. See SPRAIN.

**THLASPI** (Lat.), n. n. Thla<sup>s</sup>sp(thla<sup>s</sup>)i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Gr., θλάσπι. Gen., thlas'peos or thlas'pi (indecl.). Fr., t. tabouret (1st def.). Ger., Tüschelkraut (1st def.). 1. Bastard-cress, besom-weed; a genus of cruciferous herbs. 2. Of Adanson, a section of the *Cruciferae*. The *Thlaspidæ*, *Thlaspidæ* (Fr., thlaspidées), or *Thlaspidææ* are a tribe of cruciferous plants, containing T. (1st def.), *Capsella*, etc. [a. 35.]—**Herba thlaspeos** (seu t.). The herb of *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [a. 35.]—**Semen thlaspeos**. The seed of *T. arvense* and *Lepidium campestre*. [a. 35.]—**T. alliaceum**. Fr., tabouret à odeur d'ail. Ger., lauchduftiges Tüschelkraut. A European species closely allied to *T. arvense*; formerly official as *herba scorodithlaspeos*. [a. 35.]—**T. alpestre**, **T. alpinum**. Fr., tabouret des Alpes. Ger., Alpentasche. A European species. The leaves are used as a salad. [a. 35.]—**T. arvense**. Fr., t. (ou tabouret), tabouret à grandes (ou siliques des champs), monnoyère. Ger., Ackertüschelkraut, Bauernkresse. Boor's mustard, dish-mustard, penny- (or wild) cress; found throughout Europe. The seeds, formerly official as *semen t.* (seu *thlaspeos*, seu *thlaspeos arvensis*), are stimulant, diuretic, and alterative, but are not now used. The leaves are astringent and antiscorbutic. [a. 35.]—**T. bursa pastoris**. See *CAPSILLA bursa pastoris*.—**T. campestre**. See *LEPIDIUM campestre*.—**T. maritimum**. See *LOBULARIA maritima*.—**T. perfoliatum**. Fr., tabouret perfolié, moucelte, piloselle siliculuse. A European salad species. The seeds were formerly official, like those of *T. arvense*, as *semen thlaspeos*, etc. [a. 35.]—**T. rudérale**. See *LEPIDIUM rudérale*.—**T. sativum**. See *LEPIDIUM sativum*.

**THLIBODEODERMIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thli<sup>b</sup>(thlib)<sup>2</sup>-od-e<sup>2</sup>-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm(de<sup>2</sup>rm)-i(-e)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., θλίβειν, to press, ελδος, resemblance, and δάμα, the skin. Fr., thlibodermite. A cutaneous inflammation resembling a bruise. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THLIPENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thli<sup>2</sup>ps(thlips)<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n(-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>(ke<sup>2</sup>f)(a<sup>2</sup>l)(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Fr., θλίψις, pressure, and ἐγκεφαλος, the brain. Fr., thlipsencephale. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster in which the brain has remained undeveloped in consequence of intra-uterine compression of the foetal head. [a. 34.]

**THLIPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thli<sup>2</sup>ps(thlips)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., thlips'eos (-is). Gr., θλίψις. Fr., thlipsie. Ger., Zusammendrückung. Compression. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 14).]

**THNÉTOBLASTE** (Fr.), n. Tnat-o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. See *Cancer CELL*.

**THOMSENEAN**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>ms-en'e<sup>2</sup>n. Pertaining to Thomson's disease (q. v.). [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 70.]

**THOMSONIAN**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>ms-on'i<sup>2</sup>n. Pertaining to Thomsonianism; as a n., a believer in or practitioner of it. [D.]

**THOMSONIANISM, THOMSONISM**, n's. Tho<sup>2</sup>ms-on'i<sup>2</sup>-n-i<sup>2</sup>zm, to<sup>2</sup>ms'u<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *Thomson* (see below). A system of medicine devised by Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. It maintains that the human body is composed of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water; also that, since metals and minerals are heavy and are obtained from the earth, their employment for therapeutic purposes will tend to draw those who use them downward toward the earth, whereas, as vegetables develop upward, the use of them tends to develop and benefit those who employ them. [D. 20.]

**THON** (Ger.), n. Ton. See ARGIL and CLAY.—**T'ähnlich**, **T'artig**. See ARGILLACEOUS.

**THONERDE** (Ger.), n. Ton'e<sup>2</sup>rd-e<sup>2</sup>. See ALUMINA and CLAY.—**Arseusaur T.** See ALUMINUM arsenate.—**Essigsaur T.** See ALUMINUM acetate.—**Gerb-saur T.** See ALUMINUM tannate.—**Salzsaur T.** See ALUMINUM chloride.—**Thydral**. See ALUMINUM trihydrate.—**T'olent**. An oleate of aluminum, used for mucopurulent cutaneous exudations and as dressing for foetid ulcers. [B. 108 (a, 14).]—**Weinsaur T.** See ALUMINUM tartrate.

**THOKA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. 1. An old term for *Aconitum napellus*. 2. See *RANUNCULUS t.*

**THORACENTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>nt(ke<sup>2</sup>nt)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). See THORACOCENTESIS.

**THORACHYPERTROMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>p(-u<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>re<sup>2</sup>tr(i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). Fr., θώραξ, the chest, ύπερ, in excess, and τρώω, a trembling. Fr., thorachypertrome. Abnormally increased vocal fremitus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACIC**, adj. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>2k. Gr., θωρακικός. Lat., thoracicus. Fr., thoracique. Ger., thoracisch. Pertaining to the chest. [L, 343.]

**THORACICO-ABDOMINAL**, adj. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>2k-o-a<sup>2</sup>b-do<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>-n'l. Fr., t.-a. Pertaining to the thorax and the abdomen.

**THORACICO-LUMBAR**, adj. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>2k-o-lu<sup>2</sup>mb'a<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., thorax, the chest, and lumbus, the loin. Thoracic and lumbar. [L, 153.]

**THORACICUS** (Lat.), adj. Tho<sup>r</sup>(thor)-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k)'i<sup>2</sup>2k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See THORACIC; as a n. m., see *STERNALIS brutorum*.

**THORACI-SPINAL**, adj. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>2-sp'i<sup>2</sup>n'l. From *thorax*, the chest, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the thoracic region and the spinal cord. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

**THORACOCENTESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>nt(ke<sup>2</sup>nt)-e(a)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *κέντρος*, a pricking. Fr., thoracocentèse. Ger., Brusthöhlentisch. Perforation of the chest to evacuate fluid from the pleura. [E.]

**THORACOCYLLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>l(-ku<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>)-los'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -los'eos (-is). From *θώραξ*, the thorax, and *κύλωσις*, a crippling. Fr., thoracocyllose. Deformity of the thorax.

**THORACOCYMECHOS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>gm(ku<sup>2</sup>m)-ek(ach<sup>2</sup>)'o<sup>2</sup>s. From *θώραξ*, the chest, κύμα, a wave, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., Brustschülden. An undulating sound in the chest heard on succussion. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**THORACOCYRTOMA** (Lat.), **THORACOCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>rt(ku<sup>2</sup>rt)-om'a<sup>2</sup>, -os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -om'atos (-atis), -os'eos (-is). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *κύρτωσις*, a curve, or *κύρτωσις*, cyrtosis. Fr., thoracocymtome. Ger., Brustbuckel. Gibbosity of the thorax or sternum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(-ku<sup>2</sup>st)'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cyst'eos, -cyst'ios (-is). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., thoracocyste. 1. See HYDROTHORAX. 2. A hydatis of the thorax. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACODIDYMYUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>zm(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *δίδυμος*, twin. Fr., thoracodidymie. See THORACOPAGUS.

**THORACODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>n(-du<sup>2</sup>n)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., thoracodynie. Ger., Brustschmerz. Pain in the thorax. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACO-FACIAL** (Fr.), n. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-ko-fa<sup>2</sup>-se-a<sup>2</sup>l. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

**THORACOGASTROCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)-ro<sup>2</sup>sch(ro<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -schis'eos (-osch'isis). From *θώραξ*, the thorax, γαστήρ, the belly, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. Congenital fissure of the thorax and abdomen. [a. 34.]

**THORACOGRAPHE** (Fr.), n. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-ko-gra<sup>2</sup>ph. An instrument for making an outline of the body, especially of the vertebral column in cases of deformity. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Dec., 1885, p. 574 (D).]

**THORACOMETER**, n. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Sibson, an apparatus, consisting of a spring connected with an index, for indicating variations in the volume of the thorax. [J.] See also STETHOMETER.

**THORACOMONODIDYMYUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-mo<sup>2</sup>n-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>zm(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θώραξ*, the chest, *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, double. See THORACOPAGUS parasiticus.

**THORACOMYODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(-mu<sup>2</sup>)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>zm(du<sup>2</sup>n)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *θώραξ*, the chest, *μύς*, a muscle, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., thoracomodynée. Pain in the pectoral muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACOPAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>j(pa<sup>2</sup>j)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. The condition of a thoracopagus. [a. 48.]

**THORACOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πάγος*, anything fixed. Fr., thoracopage. That form of double monster in which the individuals are joined by the thorax, having two heads and four upper limbs. [Veit, "Samml. klin. Vortr.," gynäk., No. 48 (a, 50).]—**T. parasiticus**. A t. in which one of the individuals is not fully developed, or is only rudimentary. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**THORACOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-pa<sup>2</sup>th(-pa<sup>2</sup>th-ic)'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πάθος*, disease. Ger., Brustkastenleiden. Any disease of the thorax. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACOPLASTY**, n. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>-pla<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., Rippenresection, Thoracoplastik. See *Estlander's RESECTION*.

**THORACOSCHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>)'i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -is'eos (-osch'isis). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. Fr., thoracoschisie. See FISSURE of the thorax.

**THORACOSCOPY**, n. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>sc'op-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., thoracoscopie. Exploration of the thoracic cavity, especially by means of the stethoscope.

**THORACOSPHYGMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-sf<sup>2</sup>g(su<sup>2</sup>g)'mu<sup>2</sup>sem'u<sup>2</sup>s. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *σφύγμως*, the pulse. Fr., thoracosphygme. See BRUSTPULS.

**THORACOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o(-o<sup>2</sup>)-ate<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *στενωσις*, stenosis. Fr., thoracosténose. Stenosis of the thorax. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THORACOTOMY**, n. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t'om-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., thoracotomie. See THORACOCENTESIS.

**THORACOTROMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tho<sup>r</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-o<sup>2</sup>t'ro<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *τρώω*, a trembling. See *Pectoral FREMITUS*.



**THORACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tho<sup>2</sup>r(thor)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)'u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *θώραξ*, the chest. Ger., *Schnürbrust*. See CORSET.

**THORADELPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>l(f'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From *θώραξ*, the chest, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *thoradelphie*. A double monster, divided below the umbilicus but united above so as to have but a single thoracic cavity and head and two arms. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. *SYNADELPHUS*.

**THORAX** (Lat.), n. m. Thor'a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., -ac'os (-is). Gr., *θώραξ* (lit., a breastplate). Fr., t. Ger., *T. Brustkasten*. It., *torace*. Sp., *tórax*. 1. The cavity bounded by the diaphragm below, the ribs and sternum in front, and the ribs and vertebral column behind, and closed in above by the structures in the lower part of the neck. It contains the heart and lungs and the vessels connected with them, the œsophagus, the sympathetic and the pneumogastric nerves and their ganglia and plexuses, and a portion of the thoracic duct. 2. In arthropods, that portion of the body to which the appendages concerned in motion are almost exclusively, if not wholly, attached. [L.]—**T. paralyticus**. A t. that is deformed in consequence of paralysis of some of the thoracic muscles. [a, 34.]

**THOREXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tho<sup>2</sup>r(thor)-e<sup>2</sup>x(ax)'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>'eos (-is). Gr., *θώραξις* (from *θωρίσσω*, to intoxicate). Ger., *Beraus-schung*. See INTOXICATION.

**THORIA** (Lat.), **THORINA** (Lat.), n's f. Thor'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, tho<sup>2</sup>r-(thor)-in(en)'a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *thorine*. Thorium oxide. [B.]

**THORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Thor'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., t. Ger., *T.* Also written *thoriumum*. A metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1828. It occurs in certain rare minerals. It has been prepared in the pure state as a gray, lustrous powder of sp. gr. 7.66 to 7.95. In composition it acts as a tetrad. Symbol, Th; atomic weight, 231.5. [B.]

**THORN**, n. Tho<sup>2</sup>rn. A spine; also the genus *Crataegus* and other spiny plants. [a, 35.]—**Leaf t.** A leaf which is contracted into a spine or a petiole which is hardened into a spine after the fall of the blade of the leaf. [a, 35.]—**Purging t.**, **Rhineberry t.** See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.

**THORNAPPLE**, n. Tho<sup>2</sup>rn'a<sup>2</sup>p-l. See *DATURA* and *DATURA stramonium*.

**THOROFLOURIDE**, n. Thor-o-flu<sup>2</sup>'o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A compound of thorium fluoride with the fluoride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

**THOROUGHPIN**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>'ro-pi<sup>2</sup>n. In solipeds, a synovial effusion into a bursa. [L.]

**THOROUGHWORT**, n. Thu<sup>2</sup>'ro-wu<sup>2</sup>rt. See *EUPATORIUM perfoliatum*.

**THORUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thor(tho<sup>2</sup>r)'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *θωρός*. See SEMEN.

**THRÆNINE** (Fr.), n. Tra-nen. See *DACRYOLIN*.

**THRÄNCHEN** (Ger.), n. Tran'ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See *DACRYDIUM* (1st def.).

**THRÄNE** (Ger.), n. Tran'e<sup>2</sup>. See *DACRYON* (1st and 2d def's) and *TEAR*.—**T'nbuch**. See *LACUS lacrimalis*.—**T'neiterfluss**. See *DACRYOPYORRHEA*.—**T'nfstel**. See *LACRYMAL FISTULA*.—**T'n-furche**. 1. See *Lacrymal groove*. 2. The lacrymal furrow of the embryo, subsequently developed into the lacrymal canal.—**T'ngang**. See *Lacrymal CANAL* and *Nasal duct*.—**T'ngeschwulst**. *Dacryoma*. [a, 34.]—**T'ngeschwür**. See *DACRYLOECOSIS*.—**T'n-hügel**. See *Lacrymal CARUNCLE*.—**T'nkanälchen**. See *CANALICULI lacrimales*.—**T'nlicher**. See *PUNCTA lacrimalia*.—**T'n-muskel**. See *Tensor tarsi*.—**T'nrinne**. See *Lacrymal groove*.—**T'n-röhren**. See *CANALICULI lacrimales*.—**T'n-schlauch**. The lacrymal sac.—**T'n-schlauchentzündung**. See *DACRYOCYSTITIS*.—**T'n-schleimfluss**. See *DACRYOLOENORRHEA*.—**T'n-schwamm**. See *MERULIUS lacrimans*.—**T'nsee**. See *LACUS lacrimalis*.—**T'n-stein**. See *Lacrymal CALCULUS*.—**T'nwärrchen**. See *Lacrymal CARUNCLE* and *Lacrymal PAPILLE*.

**THRÄNENDRÜSE** (Ger.), n. Tran'e<sup>2</sup>n-dru<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>. See *Lacry-mal GLAND*.—**T'ngeschwulst**. See *DACRYOPS* and *ENCANTHIS*.—**T'ngrube**. See *Lacrymal FOSSA*.

**THRÄNENSACK** (Ger.), n. Tran'e<sup>2</sup>n-za<sup>2</sup>sk. See *Lacrymal SAC*.—**T'bruch**. See *Lacrymal HERNIA*.—**T'grube**. See *Lacrymal FOSSA*.

**THRASYDEILUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thra<sup>2</sup>s(thra<sup>2</sup>s)-i(u<sup>2</sup>)-dil'(de<sup>2</sup>'i<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *θρασύς*, bold, and *δαίλος*, cowardly. Of Aristotle, a physician who employs very energetic drugs, but with very great caution. [A, 322 (a, 48).]

**THREAD**, n. Thre<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *filum*. Fr., *fil*. Ger., *Faden*. A very slender cord, a filament. [a, 48.]—**Achromatic t's**, **Cell-t's**. See *ACHROMATIC FIBRILS*.—**Central apendymal t.** See *SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis*.—**Chromatic t's**. See *Nuclear FIBRILS*.—**Daughter t's**. See *Daughter NUCLEI*.—**Mycellal t's**. The hyphae of the mycelium. [a, 35.]—**Nucleus-communication-t.** Of Mayer, the t.-like band connecting the two nuclei of a sympathetic-nerve cell whenever there are two. [J, 35.]—**Primary (chromatic, or chromatin) t's**. See *Primary FIBRES*.—**Protoplasma-t's**. Delicate t's or strings of protoplasm, such as those passing from the follicular epithelium through the vitelline membrane in the ova of some fishes. [J, 35.]—**Secondary (chromatic, chromatin, or nuclear) t's**. See *Secondary chromatic FIBRES*.—**T-indicator**. See under *AUXANOMETER*.

**THREPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thre<sup>2</sup>ps'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *threps'eos* (-is). Gr., *θρέψις* (from *τρέφω*, to nourish). Nutrition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THREPSOLOGY**, n. Thre<sup>2</sup>ps-o<sup>2</sup>l'o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *threpsologia* (from *θρέψις*, nutrition, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *threpsologie*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THRESHOLD**, n. Thresh'old. See *LIMEN*.

**THRIDACE** (Fr.), n. Tred-a<sup>2</sup>s. See *Extractum LACTUÆ* (2d def.) and *LACTUCARIUM*.—**Sirap de t.** See *Syrupus LACTUCARII*.

**THRIDACIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Thri<sup>2</sup>d-as(a<sup>2</sup>k)'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *θρίδαξ*, lettuce. Fr., *thridace*. See *LACTUCARIUM*.

**THRIDAX** (Lat.), n. f. Thri<sup>2</sup>d(thri<sup>2</sup>d)a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x). Gen., *thri<sup>2</sup>d'acos* (-acis). Gr., *θρίδαξ*. 1. Of the ancients, lettuce. [a, 35.] 2. See *Extractum LACTUÆ* and *LACTUCARIUM*.—**Syrupus thridacis**. See *Syrupus LACTUCARII*.

**THRIFT**, n. Thri<sup>2</sup>ft. See *ARMERIA vulgaris*.

**THRILL**, n. Thri<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *fremitus*. Fr., *frémissement*. Ger., *Schwirren*, *Zittern*. A tremor discerned by palpation or auscultation. [a, 34.]—**Aortic t.** A t. heard over the aortic aperture in lesions of the orifice or valves. [a, 34.]—**Arterial t.** A t. perceived over an artery. [a, 34.]—**Hydatid t.** The t. felt by palpation over a hydatid cyst. [a, 34.]—**Mitral t.** A t. discerned over the mitral orifice. [a, 34.]—**Presystolic t.** A t. which can sometimes be felt before the systole when the hand is placed over the position of the apex beat. [a, 34.]—**Purring t.** Ger., *Katzenschnurren*. A rough cardiac t. resembling the purring of a cat; often heard in mitral stenosis. [a, 34.]

**THRIX** (Lat.), n. f. Thri<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., *trich'os*, *trich'is*. Gr., *θρίξ*. See *HAIR*.

**THROAT**, n. Thro<sup>2</sup>t. Gr., *φάρυγξ*. Lat., *gula*, *guttur*, *jugulum*. Fr., *gorge*. Ger., *Schlund*, *Kehle*. 1. The cavity extending from the arch of the palate to the glottis and the superior opening of the œsophagus; also popularly the front of the neck. 2. The gorge or orifice in a gamophyllous corolla or calyx, including any portion between the limb and the proper tube. [a, 35.]—**Sore t.** See the major list.

**THROATWORT**, n. Thro<sup>2</sup>t'wu<sup>2</sup>rt. The genera *Trachelium* and *Liabris*; also species of *Campanula*, the *Digitalis purpurea*, and the *Scrophularia nodosa*. [a, 35.]

**THROBBING**, n. Thro<sup>2</sup>b'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *θρῦγγμός*. A rhythmical beating movement, such as that of an inflamed part. [a, 48.]

**THROMBOARTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thro<sup>2</sup>mb-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>rt-e<sup>2</sup>r-(ar)'le'y'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *θρόμβος*, a clot, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Arteritis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]

**THROMBOLYMPHANGITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thro<sup>2</sup>mb-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-li<sup>2</sup>mf(lu<sup>2</sup>mf)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji(je<sup>2</sup>'i<sup>2</sup>)-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *θρόμβος*, a clot, *lymphā*, lymph, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a cell. Lymphangitis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]

**THROMBOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thro<sup>2</sup>mb-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fle<sup>2</sup>b-i-(e)'ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id<sup>2</sup>os (-idis). From *θρόμβος*, a vein. Phlebitis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]—**T. purulenta**. Suppurative phlebitis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]

**THROMBOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thro<sup>2</sup>mb-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., *θρόμβωσις* (from *θρομβώσθαι*, to become clotted). Fr., *thrombose*. Ger., *Thrombose*, *Propfbildung*. Clogging of blood-vessels by coagulation of the blood within them.—**Atrophic t.** See *Marasmic t.*—**Cerebral arterial t.** A narrowing of the calibre of an artery in the brain caused by a deposit of fibrin from the blood. [D, 34.]—**Coagulated t.** T. produced by fibrinous coagulation in a vessel. [a, 34.]—**Compression-t.** Ger., *Compressionsthrumbose*. T. due to dilatation of the affected vein as the result of compression between it and the heart. [A, 57.]—**Conglutination t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. in which the clot is formed by the accumulation and fusion of the blood-plates. [a, 34.]—**Dilatation t.** T. due to pouches or dilations in the vessels, from the fact that the peripheral or lateral layers of a flowing current move more slowly, meet with more obstruction, and hence are more favorable to coagulation than the central ones. [D, 3.]—**Embolitic t.** T. following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. [D, 3.]—**Hæmorrhagic t.** T. which follows hæmorrhages, the coagulum of extravasated blood continuing through the opening into the injured vessel. [D, 3.]—**Lymphatic t.** See *THROMBOLYMPHANGITIS*.—**Marantic t.**, **Marasmic t.** Fr., *thrombose marasmique*. T. due to a very feeble circulation. It commonly affects the crural and iliac veins, the venous plexuses of the pelvis, the cranial sinuses, etc. [D, 3, 4.]—**Placental t.** T. of the uterine veins due to an extension of the physiological t. from the placental site into the substance of the uterus. [A, 57.]—**Plate-t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. produced by a conglutination of blood-plates pre-existing in the blood. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Aug. 4, 1888, p. 126 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal venous t.** Ger., *puerperale Venenthrombose*, *Metrophlebothrombose*, *Gebärmuttervenenthrombose*. Puerperal t. of the uterine veins.—**Sinus t.** T. of one or more of the sinuses in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [F.]—**Traumatic t.** 1. T. secondary to concussion or contusion of a part. [a, 17.] 2. See *Placental t.*—**Venous t.** T. of a vein. [a, 34.]

**THROMBOTIC**, adj. Thro<sup>2</sup>mb-o<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>sk. Pertaining to or due to thrombosis. [a, 48.]

**THROMBUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thro<sup>2</sup>mb'u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *θρόμβος*. Fr., *thrombe*. Ger., *Thrombe*, *Blutpfropf*. The clot formed in thrombosis. [D, 3.]—**Autochthonous t.**, **Blood-plate t.** See *PLATE THROMBOSIS*.—**Laminated t.** A t. formed in strata or laminae by slow and continuous coagulation, with an intermitting force of condensation.—**Primitive t.** A t. which remains at the place of its formation.—**Progressive t.** A t., usually stratified, which grows continuously into the lumen of the vessel. [D, 3.]—**Pudendal t.** See *T. vulvæ*.—**Red t.** A t. formed by the coagulation of blood which is at rest. It is dark-red or brown in color, and contains few white corpuscles. A t. which is formed from blood in motion contains a larger number of white corpuscles, and may be white, gray, pale-red, or mottled. [D, 48.]—**Secondary t.** 1. A t. following inflammation of the vessels or of the tissues immediately surrounding them. 2. A t. which is continuous between vessels of different kinds (e. g., from capillaries into veins or arteries). [D, 3.]—**T. neonatorum**. See *CEPHALÆMATOMA*.—**T. vaginalis**. Hæma-



toma beneath the mucous membrane of the vagina. [a, 34].—**T. vulvæ.** Hæmatoma of the labium pudendi majus. [a, 34].—**White t.** See under *Red t.*

**THROTTLING**, n.  $\text{Thro}^2\text{t}/\text{li}^2\text{n}^2$ . Choking, strangulation.

**THRUMWORT**, n.  $\text{Thru}^2\text{m}/\text{wu}^2\text{rt}$ . The genus *Actinocarpus*, also the genus *Alisma* and *Amarantus caudatus*. [a, 35.]

**THRUSH**, n.  $\text{Thru}^2\text{sh}$ . 1. See *APHTHE*. 2. In solipeds, a disease of the frog, characterized by a foul-smelling secretion. [L.]—**Milk t.** See *APHTHA infantum*.

**THRYPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thri}^2\text{ps}/(\text{thru}^2\text{ps})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *thryps/eos* (-is). Gr.,  $\theta\rho\upsilon\psi\text{is}$ . See *COMMUNION*.

**THRYPTICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Thri}^2\text{pt}/(\text{thru}^2\text{pt})/\text{i}^2\text{k-n}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$ . Gr.,  $\theta\rho\upsilon\tau\tau\text{ic}\acute{o}\varsigma$ . Fr., *thryptique*. 1. Able to break or crush, especially lithontriptic. 2. Easily broken, fragile. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

**THUIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^2(\text{thu}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . See *THUJA*.

**THUINE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{-e-en}$ . See *THUJIN*.

**THUJA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^2(\text{thu}^2)/\text{ja}^2(\text{ya}^2)$ . Gr.,  $\theta\upsilon\text{ia}$  (1st def.),  $\theta\upsilon\text{ia}$  (1st def.). Fr., *t. Ger. Lebensbaum* (2d def.). Written also *thia* and, preferably, *thuya*. 1. Of the ancients, an African tree with fragrant wood; according to Schousboe, the *Callitris quadrivalvis*; of the very late Latin authors, probably the *Citrus medica*. 2. Arbor-vitæ; a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of the *Cupressaceæ*. 3. Of the U. S. and Hung. Ph's, the fresh tops of *T. occidentalis*. [a, 35.]—**Oleum thujæ.** A yellowish-green volatile oil, of camphoraceous odor, obtained from the leaves and twigs of *T. occidentalis*; a mixture of thujol and terpene. [a, 35.]—**Resina thujæ articulata.** Sandarac. [B.]

—**T. articulata.** See *CALLITRIS quadrivalvis*.—**T. gigantea.** California (or British Columbia) cedar, the yellow cypress of northwestern America. [a, 35.]—**T. obtusa, T. occidentalis.** Fr., *t. d'occident, arbre de vie* (ou de *Paradis*), *cèdre américain*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *abendländischer*) *Lebensbaum*. American arbor-vitæ, white cedar. The fresh tops (leaves and twigs), the t. of the U. S. Ph., are used in coughs, rheumatism, intermittent fever, etc., as an application to venereal warts, cancerous ulcers, etc., and as an embrocation for rheumatic pains. A saturated tincture is recommended as an emmenagogue and in small-pox, and a distilled water in dropsy. The oil (see *Oleum thujæ*) is anthelmintic. The resinous wood, *lignum arboris vitæ* (see *thujæ*), was formerly used like the tops. [a, 35.]—**T. orientalis.** Chinese or Japanese arbor-vitæ; a species having a pungent aromatic odor.



THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.  
[A, 327.]

The oily seeds are used as a stimulating tonic and purgative, and the young branches furnish a yellow dye. The leaves are used in small-pox like those of *T. occidentalis*. [a, 35.]—**Tinctura thujæ.** A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of t. with 6 of alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.]; by digesting 5 parts of t. with 15 of alcohol or three days [Hung. Ph.]; for by macerating 5 parts of dried t. with 50 of dilute alcohol for a week [T. A.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**THUJENE**, n.  $\text{Thuj}^2\text{en}$ . Fr., *thuiène, thujène*. A colorless, acrid fluid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , obtained by treating oleum thujæ with iodine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THUJETIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Thuj}^2\text{et}/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . A substance,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_{19}$ , obtained by boiling thujetin with barium water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THUJETIN**, n.  $\text{Thuj}^2\text{et}/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *thuiétine*. Ger., *T.* A decomposition product,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8$ , of thujin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THUJIGENIN**, n.  $\text{Thuj}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}/\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *thuigénine*. Ger., *T.* A substance,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7$ , obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis* as microscopic acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THUJIN**, n.  $\text{Thuj}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *thuijine, thujine*. Ger., *T.* A substance,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{12}$ , obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*, and occurring as lemon-yellow microscopic tabular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**THUJOL**, n.  $\text{Thuj}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *thuiol*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ , forming the chief constituent of the oil of *Thuja occidentalis*, and known in two forms, one a levorotary and the other a dextrorotary liquid. In warm-blooded animals it acts so as to quicken the respiration, raise the blood-pressure, and lower the temperature. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Therap. Gaz.," 1885, p. 827 (a, 50).]

**THUMB**, n.  $\text{Thu}^2\text{m}$ . Gr.,  $\theta\upsilon\text{rv}\acute{\epsilon}\text{p}$ . Lat., *poller*. Fr., *pouce*. Ger., *Daumen*. The digit on the radial side of the hand. It differs from the others in being broader and shorter, in having only two phalanges, and in its metacarpal bone being separately movable. [L.]

**THUMP**, n.  $\text{Thu}^2\text{mp}$ . Palpitation of the heart, especially in horses. [L.]

**THUNBERGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tun-be}^2\text{rg}/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *Thunberg*, a Swedish botanist. 1. The genus *Gardenia*. 2. A genus of the *Thunbergia*, or *Thunbergia* (a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ*). [a, 35.]—**T. fragrans.** A native of the East Indies. In the West Indies, where it is cultivated, it is used as an aromatic tonic. [a, 35.]

**THURANGEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l}$ . See *GINGLYMUS*.

**THÜRE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2$ . A door. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Flügel't'n.** The valves of a vein.

**THURIFEROUS**, adj.  $\text{Thu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{f}^2\text{e}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}$ . From *thus*, incense, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *thurifère*. Producing incense. [a, 48].

**THURM** (Ger.), n. *Turm*. A tower, a spire. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**T'kopf, T'schädel.** See *OXYCEPHALIA*.

**THUS** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Thu}^2\text{s}(\text{thus})$ . Gen., *thur'is*. Gr.,  $\theta\upsilon\text{os}$ . 1. Incense, common frankincense; of the Russ. Ph., *olibanum*. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., a white, yellow, or reddish resin exuding from the branches of *Pinus silvestris* and *Abies excelsa*. [B, 95 (a, 38); a, 35.]

—**Confectio de thure.** Fr., *confection de l'encens*. Confection of frankincense; a preparation containing 4 parts of prepared coarander-seeds, 3 parts each of white frankincense and nutmegs, 2 parts each of licorice and mastic, 1 part each of cubeb and prepared hartshorn, 8 parts of conserve of red roses, and enough white sugar, made into little balls or lozenges. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Cortex thuris.** See *CASCARILLA-bark* and *STORAX-bark*.—**Resina thuris.** See *OLIBANUM*.—**T. americanum.** See *COMMON FRANKINCENSE*.—**T. arabicum.** *Olibanum*. [a, 35.]—**T. libycum.** Gum-ammoniac. [a, 35.]—**T. vulgare.** 1. Common frankincense. [a, 35.] 2. See *OLIBANUM silvestre* (1st def.).

**THUYA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thu}^2(\text{thu}^2)/\text{ya}^2$ . See *THUJA*.

**THYLACIITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thil}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{i})/\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From  $\theta\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\text{ci}\text{o}\nu$ , a little bag. See *ACNE* (1st def.).

**THYLLE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{l}/\text{le}^2$ . See *TYLOSIS*.

**THYM** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^2$ . 1. See *THYMUS*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *THYMUS vulgaris*.—**Eau distillée de t.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by distilling the fresh flowering tops of thyme with water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essence de t., Huile volatile de t.** See *Oil of THYME*.—**T. de Candie, T. de Dioscoride, T. des anciens.** See *THYMUS creticus*.

**THYMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Thim}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *thym'atos* (-atis). A corruption of *ecthyma* (q. v.) and of *thymion* (q. v.).

**THYMASTHMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Thim}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{-a}^2\text{sth}^2(\text{a}^2\text{sth})/\text{ma}^2$ . Gen., *-asth'matos* (-atis). From  $\theta\upsilon\mu\text{o}\varsigma$ , the thymus gland, and  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\mu\alpha$ , asthma. See *THYMIC ASTHMA*.

**THYMATE**, n.  $\text{Tim}^2/\text{at}$ . A derivative of thymol in which a metallic base replaces the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl. [B.]

**THYME**, n. *Tim*. 1. The genus *Thymus*, especially *Thymus vulgaris*. [a, 35.] 2. See *THYMUS* (4th def.).—**Camphor of t.** *Thymol*. [a, 35.]—**Essence of t.** See *Oil of t.*—**Ground-t.** See *THYMUS serpyllum*.—**Lemon-t.** See *THYMUS citriodorus*.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *atheroleum* (see *oleum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *essentia* [Belg. Ph.]) *thymi* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de thym* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Thymianöl*. Sp., *esencia de tomillo* [Sp. Ph.]. An essential oil, of sp. gr. about 0.880, readily soluble in alcohol, obtained from *Thymus vulgaris*. It is deep-redish brown after one distillation (red oil of t.), but becomes colorless (white oil of t.) if re-distilled. It consists of thymol and a mixture of cymene and thymene. It is antiseptic and stimulating, and is recommended in depression or collapse. Its chief use is as an external stimulant in veterinary medicine. [a, 35.]—**Water-t.** See *ANACHARIS alinastrum* and *FONTALIS antipyretica*.—**Wild t.** See *THYMUS serpyllum*.

**THYMELEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thim}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{-e}^2\text{l-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{-a}^2)$ . From  $\theta\upsilon\mu\text{o}\varsigma$ , thyme, and  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota\alpha$ , the olive-tree. Fr., *thymélée*. 1. The *Daphne t.* 2. A genus of plants of the *Thymelacææ*, or *Thymelacææ*, which are an order of dicotyledons including *Daphne*, *Dicra*, *Aquilaria*, etc. The *Thymelacææ* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Ambigua*, including the *Darwinia*, *Daphnea*, and *Aquilaria*. The *Thymelacææ* are: Of Adanson, a family including genera (*Eriocaulon*, *Conocarpus*, *Sanamunda*, etc.) now referred to various orders; of Jussieu, the *Thymelacææ*; of Endlicher, a class of apetalous *Acrampthibrya* consisting of the *Monimiaceæ*, *Laurineæ*, *Gyrocarpeæ*, *Santalacææ*, *Daphnoideæ*, etc. The *Thymelacææ* are the *Thymelacææ*. The *Thymelacææ* are: Of Link, the *Daphnoideæ*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Daphnoideæ* consisting of the *Passerineæ* and *Daphneæ*. The *Thymelacææ* are the *Thymelacææ*. [a, 35.]—**Cortex thymelacæ.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum* and *Daphne gnidium*. [a, 35.]—**Semen thymelacæ.** The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium*. [a, 35.]—**T. cneorum.** See *DAPHNE cneorum*.—**T. mezereum.** See *DAPHNE mezereum*.

**THYMELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thim}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{-e}^2\text{l-k-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\theta\upsilon\mu\text{o}\varsigma$ , the thymus gland, and  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\text{u}\text{o}\varsigma$ , ulceration. Ulceration of the thymus gland. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**THYMÉLÉE** (Fr.), n. *Te-ma-la*. See *THYMELEA* and *MEZEREUM* (3d def.).

**THYMENE**, n.  $\text{Tim}^2/\text{en}$ . Fr., *thymène*. Ger., *Thymen*. A levorotary liquid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , found in oil of thyme. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THYMHYDROQUINONE**, n.  $\text{Thim-hid-ro-kw}^2\text{i}^2\text{on}^2$ . Fr., *thymhydroquinone*. Ger., *Thymhydrochinon*. A substance,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ , obtained by the reduction of thymoquinone and bearing the same relation to that body that hydroquinone bears to quinone. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Dimethylether of t.** See *DMETHYLTHYMHYDROQUINONE*.

**THYMIAMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Thim}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2(\text{a}^2\text{m})/\text{a}^2$ . Gen., *-am'atos* (-atis). Gr.,  $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$  (from  $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , to burn incense). Anything burned as incense or for fumigation. [A, 311 (a, 48).]—**Cortex thymiatis.** See *STORAX bark*.

**THYMIAN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Tu}^2\text{m-e-a}^2\text{n}^2$ . See *THYMUS* and *THYMUS vulgaris*.—**T'öl.** See *Oil of THYME*.

**THYMIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Thim}^2(\text{thu}^2\text{m})/\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-as'eos* (-is). Gr.,  $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\text{i}\text{o}\varsigma$  (from  $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , to burn incense). Fr., *thymiasie*. Fumigation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THYMIC**, adj.  $\text{Thim}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *thymicus* (from  $\theta\upsilon\mu\text{o}\varsigma$ , the thymus gland). Fr., *thymique*. Pertaining to the thymus or dependent on disease of the thymus (e. g., *t. asthma*).



**THYMIC ACID**, n. Tim<sup>12</sup>k. See THYMOL.

**THYMOCYANOTICUS** (Lat.), adj. Thi<sup>2m</sup>(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>k-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si(ku<sup>6</sup>)-a<sup>2n</sup>(a<sup>2n</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>(ot)<sup>12</sup>k-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *thymos*, the thymus gland, and *cyanosis*, cyanosis. Dependent on disease of the thymus gland and accompanied by cyanosis. See *ASTHMA thymico-cyanoticum*.

**THYMINE**, n. Thim<sup>1en</sup>. See LEUCINE.

**THYMION**, n. Thi<sup>2m</sup>(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-o<sup>2n</sup>. Gr., *θύμιον* (from *θύμος*, thyme). 1. A large wart. 2. Of Celsus, a little wart (*condyloma* or *verruca*) that projects considerably above the skin, has a slender base, and is colored at the top like the blossom of thyme (cf. MYMECLA, 2d def.). It splits up easily, is raw, and readily bleeds. The worst forms occur about the genitals. [G, 8, 13.]

**THYMIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-os<sup>12</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>12</sup>eos (-is). From *thymos*, a warty excrescence. 1. Of Swediaur, see FRAMBESIA (2d def.). 2. Any fungiform or warty growth. The *Thymioses* of Fuchs are a family of the specific *Dermatopostases*, including frambosia, radesyge, and contagious anthrax. [G, 5.]—**T. fungoides**. See FRAMBESIA (2d def.).—**T. morus**. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**T. rubroides**. See FRAMBESIA (2d def.).—**T. scotica**. See SIBBENS.

**THYMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i(e)<sup>12</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>12</sup>idos (-idis). Ger., *Thymusentzündung*. Inflammation of the thymus gland. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THYMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Thi<sup>2m</sup>(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See THYMION.

**THYMOILE** (Fr.), n. Te-mo-el. Of Lallemand, thymoquinone. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THYMOILOL** (Fr.), n. Te-mo-e-lol. 1. Of Lallemand, thymoquinol. [B, 3 (a, 38).] 2. Of Dechambre, thymhydroquinone. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**THYMOL**, n. Tim<sup>1o2l</sup>. Lat., *thymolum*, *acidum thymicum*. Fr., t. Ger., T. Propylmethylphenol. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>)-OH, structurally probably C<sub>6</sub>(H<sub>5</sub>)(H<sub>3</sub>C)(H<sub>3</sub>C)(OH)(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>). It is isomeric with carvacrol, and is derived from oil of thyme, though most of the t. of commerce is said to be obtained from the fruit of *Carum ajowan*. It forms colorless hexagonal crystals of aromatic odor and pungent taste, soluble with great difficulty in water (in from 1,200 to 900 parts), readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It melts at 50° C. and after fusion frequently remains liquid even when cooled considerably below this point. Like carboic acid, it forms compounds with metallic bases, called *thymates*. It possesses marked antiseptic properties, and is used in medicine both internally and locally. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4, 5.]—**T. quacksilber** (Ger.). An unstable substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>HgOH, occurring as a blue-green precipitate. Recommended by Neisser in syphilis. [B, 270 (a, 38).] See MERCURY thymolate.

**THYMOPTHY**, n. Thim-o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *thymopathia* (from *thymos*, the spirit, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *thymopathie*. Any mental affection or derangement. [a, 34.]

**THYMOQUINHYDRONE**, n. Thim-o-kwi<sup>12n</sup>-hid<sup>12</sup>ron. Fr., t., *thyméide*. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>.C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub> + C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>.C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>, occurring as shining black or dark-violet acicular crystals. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**THYMOQUINOL**, n. Thim-o-kwi<sup>12n</sup>-o<sup>2l</sup>. A substance, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>.C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THYMOQUINONE**, n. Thim-o-kwi<sup>12n</sup>-on. Fr., t., *thyméole*. Ger., *Thymochinon*. A substance bearing the same relation to thymol that quinone bears to phenol; a yellow crystalline body, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of pungent odor. [B, 4.]

**THYMOIC ACID**, n. Thim-o<sup>2</sup>t<sup>12</sup>k. Ger., *Thymotinsäure*. An acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CO.OH) = C<sub>6</sub>(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)(OH)(CO.OH)(CH<sub>3</sub>)(H<sub>3</sub>), occurring as silky crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**THYMOXYCUMINIC ACID**, n. Thim-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>12n</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k. Of Barth, metahydroxycuminic acid. See HYDROXYCUMINIC ACID.

**THYMU** (Lat.), n. n. Thim(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *θύμος*. The *Thymus vulgaris*; of the ancients, *Thymus creticus*. [a, 35.]

**THYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thim(thu<sup>6m</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *θύμος*, *θύμων*. Fr., *thym*. Ger., *Thymian*. 1. Of the ancients, *T. creticus*. 2. Thyme, a genus of the *Labiatae*; also *T. vulgaris*. [a, 35.] 3. See T. GLAND. 4. *Condyloma acuminatum*; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the flower of thyme (cf. THYMION). [G.]—**Accessory t.** Ger., *Nebent*. One of the lobules frequently met with belonging to the t. gland, but isolated from the mass of the organ. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Aetheroleum thymi**. See OIL OF THYME.—**Alcohol thymi**. See *Spiritus thymi* (2d def.).—**Essentia thymi**. See OIL OF THYME.—**Herba thymi**. Fr., *thym*. Sp., *tomillo*. See under *T. vulgaris*.—**Oleum thymi**. See OIL OF THYME.—**Spiritus thymi**. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of oil of thyme in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol (Belg. Ph.), or by distilling 1 part of thyme with 3 parts each of water and alcohol so as to obtain 4 parts (Swiss Ph.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. albus**. See *T. creticus*.—**T. alpinus**. Ger., *Alpen-Quendel* (1st def.), *Thymian* (1st def.). 1. Alpine thyme of Europe; an aromatic undershrub. The leafy twigs (*herba clinopodii montani*) are used like those of *T. serpyllum*. 2. The *Calamintha acinos*. [a, 35.]—**T. citriodorus**. Lemon-thyme; an aromatic lemon-scented variety of *T. serpyllum*; used as a condiment and stimulant. [a, 35.]—**T. creticus**. Fr., *thyme de Candie* (ou de Crête, ou des anciens, ou de Dioscoride [all 1st def.]). Ger., *Königlicher Thymian* (1st def.). 1. The *θύμος* and *θύμων* of the ancients; a pungent, fragrant shrub of Mediterranean regions, formerly official as *herba thymi cretica*, seu *albi*, seu *capiti*, seu *veri*, and still used in southern Europe as an aromatic. 2. The *Satureia thymbra*. [a, 35.]—**T. mastichina**. Ger., *Mastir-Thymian*. Herb-mastic; a shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa, having an odor like that of mastic; still used like garden thyme under the name of *herba mastichina* (seu *mastichina*

*Gallorum*, seu *mari*, seu *mari vulgaris*). [a, 35.]—**T. pannonicus**. Ger., *ungarischer Thymian*. An undershrub of southern and central Europe, considered by Koch a variety of *T. serpyllum*, like which it is used. [a, 35.]—**T. serpyllum**, *T. serpyllum*. Fr., *thym serpolet* (ou sauvage), *pillolet*. Ger., *Feld-Thymian*, *Quendel*, *Hühnerklee*, *Kundelkraut*, *Feldkümmel*, *Kümmelkraut*. Mother-of-thyme, hill-wort, pellamountain, serpolet-oil plant, wild thyme of Europe and northern Asia. The flowering leafy branches,



THYMUS SERPYLLUM. [A, 327.]

*herba serpylli* (minoris, seu silvestris, seu vulgaris), *herba satorejæ agrestis*, contain an essential oil, bitter extractive, tannin, etc., and are used as an external stimulant, and internally in whooping-cough. They also form a part of the *species aromatica*, species *ad fomentum*, and *syrupus ipecacuanhæ compositus*. [a, 35.]—**T. tragoriganum**. Ger., *wohlriechender Thymian*. The *τραγορίανος* of Dioscorides, goat's-morjoram; an aromatic shrub of Greece and the Grecian islands. [a, 35.]—**T. verus**. See *T. creticus*.—**T. vulgaris**. Fr., *thym* (commun), *mignotise des Genevois*, *tin*, *pouilleux*. Ger., *dichter* (oder *Garten*-) *Thymian*, *römischer* (oder *welscher*) *Quendel*, *Bienenkraut*, *Immenkraut*, *Demuthkraut*. Sp., *tomillo* [Mex. Ph.]. Common thyme; a highly aromatic undershrub indigenous to southern Europe, often cultivated as a condiment. The leafy and flowering branches, *herba thymi* (seu *vulgaris*, seu *hortensis*), *herba serpylli romani*, are used like those of *T. serpyllum*, and furnish oil of thyme. [a, 35.]

**THYREADENOSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2d</sup>(a<sup>2d</sup>)-e<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2r</sup>(ski<sup>2r</sup>)<sup>2r</sup>/ru<sup>3</sup>s(ru<sup>3</sup>s). For deriv., see THYREOID, ADEX, and SCIRRHUS. Fr., *thyreadenosquirrhe*. Scirrhus of the thyroid gland. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THYRÉAL** (Fr.), n. Te-ra-a<sup>2l</sup>. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the hypobranchial bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

**THYREARYTENODES** (Lat.), adj. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2r</sup>(a<sup>2r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-te<sup>2n</sup>(ta<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2n</sup>)-od<sup>12</sup>e<sup>2</sup>(as). Pertaining to the arytenoid and thyroid cartilages. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THYREICHTHYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>k(i<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-thi<sup>2</sup>(thu<sup>6</sup>)-os<sup>12</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>12</sup>eos (-is). From *θύρεξ*, an oblong shield, and *ἰχθύωσις*, ichthyosis. See ICHTHYOSIS *scutellata*.

**THYREMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-m-fra<sup>2x</sup>-(fra<sup>2x</sup>)<sup>12</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -phrax<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). For deriv., see THYREOID and EMPHRAXIS. See GOITRE.

**THYREOADEN** (Lat.), n. m. and f. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>2d</sup>-(a<sup>2d</sup>)-e<sup>2n</sup>(an). Gen., -ad<sup>12</sup>anos (-is). From *θύρεαδής*, thyroid, and *αδών*, gland. See THYREOID GLAND.

**THYREOADENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>2d</sup>-(a<sup>2d</sup>)-e<sup>2n</sup>-i(e)<sup>12</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>12</sup>idos (-idis). See THYREITIS.

**THYREO-ADENOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>2d</sup>-(a<sup>2d</sup>)-e<sup>2n</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). For deriv., see THYREOID and ADENOID. Fr., *thyreo-adoïdien*. A fasciculus of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted on the side of the thyroid gland. [Winslow (L).]

**THYREO-ARY-EPIGLOTTICUS** (Lat.), **THYREO-ARY-TENO-EPIGLOTTICUS** (Lat.), **THYREO-ARY-TENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>2r</sup>(a<sup>2r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t(glot)/i<sup>2</sup>2k-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s), -a<sup>2r</sup>(a<sup>2r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t(glot)/i<sup>2</sup>2k-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s), -ten<sup>12</sup>((ta<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2n</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-glo<sup>2</sup>t(glot)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s)). Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenkehldackelmuskel*. The thyreo-epiglottideus and the aryteno-epiglottideus regarded as one muscle. [L, 31.]

**THYREO-ARYTÆNOID**, adj. Thi<sup>2r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o-a<sup>2r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ten<sup>12</sup>-oid. Pertaining to the thyreoid and arytenoid cartilages. [C.]

**THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Thi<sup>2r</sup>(thu<sup>6r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-a<sup>2r</sup>(a<sup>2r</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>6</sup>)-te<sup>2n</sup>(ta<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2n</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)<sup>12</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). Fr., *thyreo-aryténoidien*. Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenmuskel*. The t.-a. internus and the t.-a. externus regarded as one muscle. [L.]—**T.-a. ascendens**. See *T.-a. inferior*.—**T.-a. descendens**. See *T.-a. superior*.—**T.-a. externus**. A muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage close to the t.-a. internus and the cricothyreoid membrane and inserted into the border of the arytenoid cartilage, its muscular process, the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, and the false vocal band, some fibres passing up toward the epiglottis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**T.-a. inferior**. 1. The oblique fibres of the t.-a. 2. See *T.-a. internus*. Ger., *Stimmbandmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the inner surface of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage and the interior of the false vocal cord and is inserted into the false vocal cord and the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**T.-a. major**. See *T.-a. minor*.—**T.-a. superior**.—**T.-a. obliquus**. The portion of the thyreo-aryteno-epiglottideus inserted into the posterior portion of the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T.-a. superior**. Ger., *oberer Schildgiessbeckenmuskel*. The portion of the t.-a. externus inserted into the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T.-a. superior lateralis**. See *T.-a. superior*.—**T.-a. superior medialis**. Ger., *Taschenbandmuskel*. The portion of the t.-a. externus extending between the border of the arytenoid cartilage and the false vocal band. [L, 332.]



**THYROCCELE** (Lat.), n. f. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-se(ka)⁴le(la)⁴*; in Eng., *thy²r-e²-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel⁴es*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *thyrocecle*. Ger., *Kehlbuch*. A tumor of the thyreoid gland, especially a goitre. [E.]

**THYROCORNICULATUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-ko²rn-i²k-u²l(u⁴l)-at(a³t)/u²s(u⁴s)*. An anomalous insertion of fibres of the thyreoid-arytænoideus into the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 332.]

**THYROCICRIPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)/-e²-o(o³)-kri(kri²)-ko(ko³)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u⁴n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s)*. See *CRICOPHARYNGEUS*.

**THYROCUNEIFORMIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-ku²n(ku⁴n)-e²-i²-fo²rm(i⁴s)*. An anomalous insertion of the fibres of the thyreoid-arytænoideus into the cartilage of Wrisberg. [L, 332.]

**THYREODEOCYNANCHE** (Lat.), **THYREODITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-od⁴(e²-o(o³)-si²n(ku⁴n)-a²n²k(a³n²ch²)/e(a), -o³d(iod)-o(i)/ti²s*. Gen., *-anch⁴es*, *-idi⁴dos (-idis)*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *κυνάχη*, cynanche. See *THYREODITIS*.

**THYREO-EPIGLOTTIC**, adj. *Thi²r-e²-o-e³p-i²-glo²t(i⁴k)*. Pertaining to the epiglottis and the thyreoid gland or cartilage.

**THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-e³p-i²-glo²t(glot)/ti²k-u²s(u⁴s)*. Ger., *Schildkehldeckelmuskel*. See *THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS*.—**T.-e. longus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage near its inferior cornu and blending with the t.-e. [L, 332.]

**THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)/-e²-o(o³)-e³p-i²-glo²t(glot)-ti²d⁴(e²-u²s(u⁴s))*. A few fibres on the upper edge of the thyreoid-arytænoideus which are spread out upon the membrane between the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilage. [Douglas (L).]—**T.-e. inferior**, **T.-e. major**. See *T.-e.*—**T.-e. minor**, **T.-e. superior**. An anomalous muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage and passing along the thyreoid-epiglottic ligament to the epiglottis. [L, 31.]

**THYREO-GLOTTIDEUS** [Couses] (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)/-e²-o(o³)-glo²t(glot)-ti²d⁴(e²-u²s(u⁴s))*. See *THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS*.

**THYREO-HYAL**, n. *Thi²r-e²-o-hi⁴al*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage; as a n., see *T.-h. bone*.

**THYREO-HYOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-hi(hu⁴)-o(o³)-i²d⁴(e²)-u²s(u⁴s)*. Fr., *thyro-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Schildzungenmuskel*. A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the outer surface of the thyreoid cartilage and inserted into the lower margin of the body and the cornu majus of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**T.-h. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle extending between the superior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage and the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**T.-h. azygos**, **T.-h. minor**, **T.-h. superior**. An anomalous offshoot of the t.-h. extending between the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

**THYREOID**, adj. *Thi²r-e²-oid*. Gr., *thyroceid⁴s* (from *thyro⁴s*, an oblong [door-shaped or doorstone-shaped] shield, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *thyroïde*, *thyroïdien*. Ger., *thyreoidisch*. Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from the t. gland; as a n. (Lat., *thyreoides*), the gland itself. [a, 17.]

**THYREODECTOMY**, n. *Thi²r-e²-oid-e²kt⁴om-i²*. Lat., *thyreoidectomia* (from *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). Fr., *thyroïdectomie*. Ger., *Thyreoidektomie*. Removal of the thyreoid gland. [E.]

**THYREOIDEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-i²d⁴(ed)/e²-a²*. See *THYREOID GLAND*.

**THYREOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-i²d⁴(ed)/e²-u²s(u⁴s)*. See *THYREOID*; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the thyreoid cartilage. [L.]—**T. incisura cartilaginis thyroideae mediae transversae**. See *T. transversus*.—**T. incisura mediae obliquae**. See *T. transversus impar* (1st def.).—**T. internus**. See *SCNTHYREOIDEUS*.—**T. proprius**. A muscle extending near the middle line between the upper and lower margins of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**T. transversus (anomalus)**. An anomalous muscle extending between the two cricoid processes of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**T. transversus impar**. 1. An aberrant bundle of the cricothyroideus attached to the cricoid process of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.] 2. See *T. transversus*.

**THYREODITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-i²d⁴(ed)-i(e⁴)-ti²s*. Gen., *-idi⁴dos (-idis)*. See *THYREODITIS*.

**THYREODOPRIVUS** (Lat.), adj. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-i²d⁴(ed)-o(o³)-pri⁴pre/vu²s(wu⁴s)*. From *thyroideus*, thyreoid, and *privus*, deprived of. See *STRUMPRIVUS*.

**THYREODOTOMY**, n. *Thi²r-e²-oid-o²t⁴om-i²*. See *THYREODOTOMY*.

**THYREODITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-i(e⁴)/ti²s*. Gen., *-idi⁴dos (-idis)*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid. Fr., *thyroïdite*. Ger., *Schilddrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the thyreoid gland.

**THYREOMEMBRANOSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-me²m-bran⁴a(n⁴)-o²s(u⁴s)*. The portion of the thyreoid-epiglottic inserted into the aryteno-epiglottic fold. [L, 31.]

**THYREONCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o²n²k(u⁴s)*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *thyroncne*. See *GOITRE*.

**THYREO-ŒSOPHAGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-e²s(o²)-e²s(o²)-a²j(u⁴j)-a²g⁴(e²-u²s(u⁴s))*. Muscular fibres between the œsophagus and the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

**THYREOPALATINUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-pa²l-(pa²l)-a²tu²n(u⁴n)-u²s(u⁴s)*. From *thyroideus*, thyreoid, and *palatum*, the palate. See *CONSTRUCTOR isthmi faucium posterior*.

**THYREOPHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u⁴n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s)*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *thyro-pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundschleisser*. 1. Of Douglas, that portion of the inferior constrictor

of the pharynx that arises from the thyreoid cartilage. [L.] 2. Of Winslow and Valsalva, see *Inferior constrictor of the pharynx*. 3. See *Middle constrictor of the pharynx*.

**THYREOPHARYNGOPALATINUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u⁴n²)/je²(ge²)-o(o³)-pal(pal²)-a²t(a³t)-in(en⁴)-u²s(u⁴s)*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *palatum*, the palate. See *PALATO-PHARYNGEUS*.

**THYREOPHRAXIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-fra²x-(fra²x)/i²-a²*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *φράσσειν*, to fence in. Fr., *thyrophraxie*. Of Alibert, see *GOITRE*.

**THYREOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-fim-(fu⁴m)/a²*. Gen., *-phym⁴atos (-atis)*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *φύμα*, a growth. A tumor of the thyreoid gland. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. fugax**, **T. sanguineum**, **T. spurium**. Of P. Frank, see *Inflammatory goitre*.

**THYREOPRIVUS** (Lat.), adj. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-pri⁴(pre)/vu²s(wu⁴s)*. See *STRUMPRIVUS*.

**THYREOPROTEIN**, n. *Thi²r-e²-o-prot⁴e²-i²n*. Of Bubnoff, an albumin isolated from the thyreoid gland. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**THYREOTOMY**, n. *Thi²r-e²-o²t⁴om-i²*. From *thyroceid⁴s*, thyreoid, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Thyreotomie*. Fr., *thyrotomie*. The operation of splitting the thyreoid cartilage (generally used for the removal of tumors). [E.]

**THYREOTRACHEALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Thi²r(thu⁴r)-e²-o(o³)-tra²k(trach²)-e²-al(a³l)/i²s*. For deriv., see *THYREOID* and *TRACHEA*. A muscle extending between the trachea and the thyreoid cartilage or region. [L.]—**T. profundus**. An anomalous offshoot of the crico-arytænoideus lateralis to the trachea. [L, 332.]—**T. superficialis**. An anomalous offshoot of the sternothyroideus to the trachea. [L, 332.]

**THYROID**, adj. *Thi²r-oid*. A less correct form of *thyreoid*. For other words in *Thyro-*, see the corresponding words in *Thyreoid*.

**THYRS**, n. *Thu²rs*. Lat., *thyrsus* (from *θύρσος*, a stem). Fr., *t. Ger., Strauss, Blütenstrauss*. A compact panicle, such as the inflorescence of the grape. [a, 35.]

**THYRSIFLOROUS**, adj. *Thi²rs-i²-flor⁴u²s*. From *thyrsus*, a thyrsus, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *thyrsiflore*. Having the inflorescence in contracted or ovate panicles. [a, 35.]

**THYSSELINUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Thi²s(thu⁴s)-se²l-in(en⁴)/u²m(u⁴m)*. Fr., *thysélin*. Ger., *Sumpfsilge*. 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Selinum*. 2. Of Hoffmann, a genus of the *Umbelliferae* closely resembling *Peucedanum*. [a, 35.]—**T. palustre**. Ger., *Milchpeterling*, *Oelsenich*, *wilder Bertram*, *gemeine Sumpfsilge*. A species found in Europe and Asia. The root, which has a strong, somewhat turpentine-like odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitterish taste, has been used in epilepsy and various spasmodic affections. In northern Asia it is used as a condiment in place of ginger. [a, 35.]

**TIBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ti²b(teb)/i²-a²*. Gr., *κνήμη*, *προκνήμιον*. Fr., *t. Ger., T.* A long bone, the larger of the two of the leg, on the anterior and inner side of which it is placed. Its upper extremity bears two concave surfaces covered with cartilage, separated by the crucial spine, for articulation with the femur, and bears on each side two prominences, the external and internal tuberosities. The shaft is three-sided, smaller in the middle than at either end, its inner surface being subcutaneous. The lower extremity is enlarged transversely and projects downward on the inner side as the internal malleolus, presenting a concave surface for articulation with the astragalus; externally is a surface covered with cartilage for articulation with the fibula, and posteriorly are grooves for the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexores digitorum pedis and pollicis longi. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**T. minima**. See *FIBULA* (1st def.).

**TIBIAD**, adv. *Ti²b/i²-a²d*. Toward the tibial aspect. [L, 141.]

**TIBIÆUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ti²b(teb)-i²-e⁴(n³-e²)-u²s(u⁴s)*. See *TIBIALIS*.

**TIBIAL**, adj. *Ti²b/i²-l*. Lat., *tibialis*. Fr., *t. Ger., t.* Pertaining to or situated near or toward the tibia. [L, 343.]

**TIBIAL** (Fr.), adj. and n. *Te-be-a²l*. See *TIBIALIS*.—**T. antérieur**. See *TIBIALIS anticus*.—**T. postérieur**. See *TIBIALIS posticus*.

**TIBIALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Ti²b(teb)-i²-al(a³l)/i²s*. From *tibia* (q. v.). Tibial; as a n. m. (Fr., *tibial*, *jambier*; Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*), a muscle connected with the tibia. [a, 48.]—**T. anticus**. Fr., *jambier antérieur*. Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the external tuberosity of the tibia and the upper half of the exterior surface of the bone from the interosseous membrane and the strong fascia of the leg; also from the intermuscular septum. It is inserted into a rounded area on the inner and inferior part of the internal cuneiform and the first metatarsal bones. [C.]—**T. anticus accessorius**, **T. anticus profundus**. See *THYOPARACALIS anticus*.—**T. gracilis**. See *PLANTARIUS*.—**T. nauticus**,



THE TIBIA.

1, posterior aspect; 2, anterior aspect.



**T. posticus.** A muscle which arises from the interosseous membrane; the outer part of the posterior surface of the tibia, the inner surface of the fibula and the aponeurosis covering it. It is inserted into the tubercle of the scaphoid bone and also into the three cuneiform bones, the cuboid, and the bases of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones, and also the sustentaculum tali. [C.]—**T. profundus.** See TIBIOFASCIALIS.—**T. secundus.** A muscle accessory to the *t. posticus*, arising from the lower part of the tibia and inserted into some of the ligaments near the ankle. [L, 332.]

**TIBIO-APONÉVROTIQUE** (Fr.), n. *Teb-e-o-a<sup>3</sup>p-o-nav-ro-ték.* See TIBIOFASCIALIS.

**TIBIO-CALCANÉEN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-ka<sup>3</sup>l-ka<sup>3</sup>-ne-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* See SOLÉUS (1st def.).

**TIBIOFASCIALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b(teb)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>s(fa<sup>2</sup>s)-si<sup>2</sup>-(ki<sup>2</sup>)-al(a<sup>3</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s.* From *tibia*, the tibia, and *fascia*, a band. Fr., *tibio-aponévrotique*. Connected with the tibia and the fascia of the leg or foot; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—**T. anticus.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower third of the anterior edge of the tibia and is inserted into the annular ligament and deep fascia. It is sometimes a part of the tibialis anticus. [C.]

**TIBIO-FEMORAL**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-o-fe<sup>2</sup>m'o<sup>2</sup>-r'l.* Pertaining to the tibia and the femur. [a, 48.]

**TIBIO-FIBULAR**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-o-fi<sup>2</sup>b'u<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>r.* Lat., *peroneo-tibialis*. Fr., *peronéo-tibial*. Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

**TIBIO-MALLÉOLAIRE** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-ma<sup>3</sup>-le<sup>2</sup>-o-la<sup>2</sup>r.* See Internal saphenous vein.

**TIBIO-NAVICULAR**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-o-na<sup>2</sup>v-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>r.* From *tibia*, the tibia, and *navicula*, a boat. Pertaining to the tibia and the scaphoid bone. [a, 48.]

**TIBIO-PÉRONÉO-CALCANIEN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-pa-ro-na-o-ka<sup>3</sup>l-ka<sup>3</sup>-ne-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* See SOLÉUS (1st def.).

**TIBIO-PÉRONÉO-TARSIEN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-pa-ro-na-o-ta<sup>3</sup>r-se-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* See PERONEUS longus.

**TIBIO-PERONEAL**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-o-pe<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>n-e'l.* From *tibia*, the tibia, and *peroná*, the fibula. Fr., *tibio-péronier*. See TIBIO-FIBULAR.

**TIBIO-PHALANGETTIEN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe<sup>2</sup>-te-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* See FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus.

**TIBIOPHALANGÉUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b(teb)-i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>l-(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>n(a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s).* Fr., *tibio-phalangien*. Ger., *langer (oder dicker) Hufbeinbeuger, hinterer Unterschenkelmuskel*. The analogue of the flexor hallucis longus and flexor peronae of man found in the lower animals. [L, 13.]—**T. magnus.** See *T. parvus*. See PERONEOPHALANGÉUS.

**TIBIOPRÆMETATARSEUS** (Lat.), **TIBIOPRÆMETATARSUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b(teb)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-præ(pra<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>rs-e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), -ta<sup>2</sup>rs(u<sup>2</sup>s).* From *tibia* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *metatarsus* (q. v.). Fr., *tibio-pré-métatarsien*. Ger., *Schienbeinbeuger, Wadenmuskel*. A muscle of solipeds, divided into two portions—the muscular, representing the tibialis anticus of man, and the tendinous, representing, according to Meckel, the peroneus tertius of man. [L, 13.]

**TIBIOPRÆPHALANGÉUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b(teb)/i<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-præ(pra<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>l-(fa<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>n(a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s).* From *tibia* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (q. v.). See PERONEOPRÆPHALANGÉUS.

**TIBIO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN COMMUN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-su-fa<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-zhe<sup>2</sup>-te-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup> ko<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* Of Chaussier, see FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus.

**TIBIO-SOUS-TARSIEN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-su-ta<sup>3</sup>r-se-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* See TIBIALIS posticus.

**TIBIO-SUS-TARSIEN** (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-su<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>r-se-a<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* See TIBIALIS anticus.

**TIBIO-TARSAL**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-o-ta<sup>3</sup>r's'l.* Fr., *tibio-tarsien*. Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus. [a, 48.]

**TIBOUCHINA** (Lat.), n. *Teb-ush-en'a<sup>3</sup>.* Fr., *tibouchine*. A genus of the Melastomaceæ. [a, 35.]—**T. aspera.** A Guiana shrub. The aromatic leaves and flowers are used as a pectoral. [a, 35.]

**TIC**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k.* Fr., *t.* A convulsive motion or fit, especially of certain muscles of the face. [D, 20.]—**Convulsive t.**, **Facial t.**, *t. convulsif.* Ger., *Gesichtskrampf*. See Gilles de la Tourette's disease.—**Salaamst'** (Ger.). See SALAAM CONVULSIONS.—**Spasmodic t.** Paralysis of the muscles of one or both sides of the face, associated with tonic contraction of the same. [D, 1.] Cf. *Facial paralysis*.—**T. de salaam** (Fr.). See CHOREA nutans and SALAAM CONVULSIONS.—**T. douloureux** (Fr.). Facial neuralgia accompanied by an involuntary contraction of some of the facial muscles. [a, 34.]—**T. giratoire** (Fr.). Clonic spasm of the obliquus capitis inferior. [a, 34.]—**T. non-douloureux** (Fr.). Of Trousseau, myoclonus. [a, 34.]—**T. rotatoire** (Fr.). See *T. giratoire*.

**TICK**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k.* Gr., *ἰξόδης*. Lat., *ixodes*. Fr., *tique*. Ger., *Zecke*. A name common to certain small parasitical Arachnida constituting the section *Ixodes* (called also *Suctorii*) of the family *Acarides*. [G, 60.] See IXODES and its subheadings.—**Itch t.** See ACARUS scabiei.

**TICKLING**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* Fr., *chatouillement*. Ger., *Kitzeln*, *Kitzel*. A sensation of slight irritation of the peripheral ends of sensitive nerves, sometimes purely subjective. [D.]

**TICKSEED**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k'sed.* The genus *Coreopsis*, also any one of several species of *Desmodium*. [a, 35.]

**TICKWEED**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k/wed.* See HEDEOMA pulegioides.

**TICOREA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k-or'e-a<sup>3</sup>.* Fr., *ticorée*. A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs. [a, 35.]—**T. febrifuga.** A Brazilian and Guiana tree. The astringent bark is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]

**TIEFENBACH** (Ger.), n. *Tef'e<sup>2</sup>n-ba<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>.* A climatic health resort, with a sulphurous spring, in Bavaria, near the Lake of Constance. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TIEFSTAND** (Ger.), n. *Tef/sta<sup>2</sup>nd.* See DESCENT (1st def.).

**TIEFSTECHEN** (Ger.), n. *Tef/stech<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n.* See ACUPUNCTURE.

**TIERCE** (Fr.), adj. *Te-e<sup>2</sup>rs.* See TERTIAN.

**TIERMAS** (Sp.), n. *Te-e<sup>2</sup>rm'a<sup>3</sup>s.* A place in Saragossa, Spain, where there is a hot saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TIERS-ARGENT** (Fr.), n. *Te-e<sup>2</sup>rz-a<sup>3</sup>r-zha<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>.* An alloy of 3 parts of silver and 2 of aluminium; used in France as a substitute for silver. [Bloxam (B).]

**TIEUTE** (Jav.), n. See STRYCHNOS t.

**TIFLIS**, n. A place in the Caucasus, Russia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**TIGE** (Fr.), n. *Tezh.* 1. See STEM (1st def.). 2. See CRURA cerebri.—**T. de l'encéphale** (Huguenin). The base of the brain. [I, 28 (K).]—**T. du calamus scriptorius.** The median furrow of the fourth ventricle. [I, 36 (K).]—**T. fœtale.** The long axis of the foetus; its trunk. [A, 54.]—**T. pituitaire.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**T's souterraines** [Fr. Cod.]. See RHIZOMA (2d def.).—**T. sus-sphénoïdale.** See HYPOPHYSIS cerebri.

**TIGELLARY**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>l-ar-i<sup>2</sup>.* Pertaining to the stem or to a tigella; of the sheath of a leaf, incorporated with the stem. [a, 35.]

**TIGELLE**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>l.* Lat., *tigella*, *tigellula*. Fr., *t.*, *tigellule*. An initial or miniature stem; of some botanists, the stem of mosses and other cryptogams; also the plumule and the caulicle, and, of Richard, the part of the plumule connecting the radicle with the cotyledons. [a, 35.]

**TIGLI** (Fr.), n. *Tel-yé.* Ger., *T'baum*. See CROTON tiglium.—*Huile de t.* See CROTON-oil.

**TIGLIC**, adj. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g'li<sup>2</sup>k.* Derived from *Tiglium*. [B.]—**T. acid.** See METHYLCROTIC acid.—**T. aldehyde.** See GUAIACENE.

**TIGLINIC ACID**, n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g-li<sup>2</sup>n'ik.* See METHYLCROTIC acid.

**TIGLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g'li<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m).* See CROTON t.—*Grana tiglii.* The seeds of *Croton t.* [a, 35.]—**Oleum tiglii** [U. S. Ph.]. See CROTON-oil.—**T. officinale.** See CROTON t.

**TIGNASSE** (Fr.), n. *Ten-yas.* See PLICA polonica.

**TIGRETIER** (Fr.), n. *Teg-r'te-a.* A convulsive affection resembling chorea, observed in Abyssinia. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**TIGRIDIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g-r'id-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>.* From *tigris*, a tiger. A genus of the Iridaceæ. [a, 35.]—**T. pavonia.** Sp., *flor de la maravilla* [Mex. Ph.]. The tiger-flower of central Mexico. The edible, starchy bulbs are reputed febrifuge. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

**TIKMEHL** (Ger.), n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>k'mal.* See CURCUMA ARROW-ROOT.

**TIL** (Hind.), n. *Sans.*, *tila*. The Sesamum orientale. [a, 35.]—**T.-oil.** See OIL of SESAMUM.

**TILGUNG** (Ger.), n. *Ti<sup>2</sup>g'un<sup>2</sup>.* See ABOLITIO and EXTIRPATIO.

**TILIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ti<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>.* Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Linde*. 1. A genus of trees (the limes or lindens), of the *Tiliaceæ*, which are an order of the *Malvales*. The *Tiliæ* are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. See *Flores tiliæ*.—**Aqua tiliæ.** Fr., *eau distillée de tilleul*. Sp., *agua de flor de tilo*. A preparation made by distilling *flores tiliæ* with water or [Russ. Ph.] by diluting *aqua tiliæ* concentrated with seven times as much water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua tiliæ concentrata.** A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of *aqua tiliæ* with 2 of alcohol and distilling 10 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Swiss Ph.; or by distilling 12 parts of *flores tiliæ* and 2 of alcohol with water enough to make 15 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cortex tiliæ.** The bark of *T. silvestris*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores tiliæ.** Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Lindenblüthen*. Sp., *tilo*. The flowers of *T. mollis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of this and *T. vulgaris* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*T. intermedia* [Dan. Ph.], of *T. argentea* [Roum. Ph.], of *T. europæa* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], of *T. silvestris* [Sp. Ph.], or of *T. silvestris* and *T. mollis* [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Hydrolatum tiliæ.** See *Aqua tiliæ*.—**T. alba.** 1. See *T. argentea*. 2. See *T. heterophylla*.—**T. americana.** Fr., *tilleul d'Amérique*. Ger., *kahle Linde*. American bass-wood (or linden, or white-wood). The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. The inner bark is used for cataplasms. [a, 35.]—**T. argentea.** Ger., *silberweisse Linde*. Silver lime-tree of Hungary and southeastern Europe, identified by some authors with the *φύλας* of the ancients. The fragrant flowers are more mucilaginous than those of *T. intermedia*, and yield a valuable essential oil. [a, 35.]—**T. canadensis**, **T. caroliniana.** See *T. americana*.—**T. europæa.** The European lime-tree. *T. intermedia* is the common variety. *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris* are also considered by some authors as varieties of it. [a, 35.]—**T. heterophylla.** Fr., *tilleul blanc*. American white bass-wood. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. [a, 35.]—**T. intermedia.** Fr., *tilleul d'Europe* (ou de Hollande). Ger., *gemeine Linde*. Common European lime-tree, Russian bass-tree; a tree of Europe and northern Asia, by some authors considered a hybrid between *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris*. The flowers, *flores tiliæ* (*europææ*, seu *fœminæ*), are mildly stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. A charcoal, *carbo tiliæ*, is prepared from the wood. The leaves and mucilaginous inner bark, *folia et cortex interior tiliæ*, were also formerly official. The sap of the tree yields sugar. The fruit contains a principle analogous to chocolate. [a, 35.]—**T. laxiflora.** Ger., *schlaffblüthige Linde*. A North American tree (by Wood considered a variety of *T. americana*), used like *T. intermedia*. [a, 35.]—**T. macrophylla.** See *T. heterophylla* and *T. intermedia*.—**T. mollis.** Ger., *weichhaarige (oder grossblättrige) Linde*, *Sommerlinde*, *Frühlinde*, *Wasserlinde*, *holländische Linde*. Broad-leaved lime-tree of southern and central Europe; according to some authors, a variety of *T. intermedia*. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. [a, 35.]—**T. silvestris.** Ger., *wilde (oder kleinblät-*

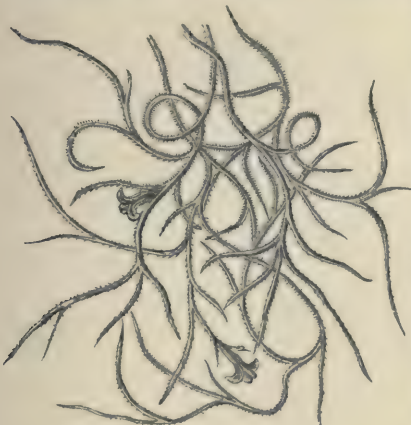


rige) Linde, Steinlinde, Berglinde, Winterlinde. Small-leaved lime-tree of Europe; used like *T. intermedia*, but the flowers of some of the varieties are much less fragrant. [a, 35.]—*T. vulgaris*. See *T. intermedia*.

**TILIACORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^{12}I^2a^2k(a^2k)^2o^2r-a^2$ . Fr., *tiliacore*. A genus of the *Menispermaceae*. [a, 35.]—*T. abnormalis*, *T. acuminata*, *T. cuspidiformis*, *T. fraternaria*, *T. racemosa*. An East Indian species used in elephantiasis and snake-bites. The leaves are used for ulcers and pustular eruptions. [a, 35.]

**TILLANDSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^{12}I^2a^2nds^2i^2a^2$ . From Tillands, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *tillandsie*. A genus of epiphytic or saxicolous plants of the *Tillandsiaceae* (a division of the *Bromeliaceae*).

[a, 35.]—*T. recurva*. Fr., *caragate recurvée*. A species found in the southern United States and tropical America, growing on old trees; used externally in hæmorrhoids. [a, 35.]—*T. usneoides*. Fr., *caragate musciforme, cheveux de roi, crin végétal*. Ger., *Greisenbart*. Sp., *heno*. Black (or Spanish, or long) moss of the southern United States, West Indies, Central America, Uruguay, etc.; used as an ointment in hæmorrhoids and as a surgical dressing. [a, 35.]



TILLANDSIA USNEOIDES. [A, 327.]

**TILLETIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^{12}I^2le^2t^2i^2a^2$ . A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Ectoclini*; of Tulasne, a division (the *Tilletiaceae*) of the *Ustilaginaceae*. [a, 35.]—*T. caries*. A species infesting the grain of wheat, its spores constituting the disease known as bunt. [a, 35.]—*T. scarlatinosa*. A species the micrococcus form of which, according to Haller, occurs in the blood in scarlet fever. [“Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk.” N. F., ii, p. 169 (1869); “Ctbl. f. Bact. u. Parasit.” i, 1887, p. 281 (B).]—*T. secalis*. A species growing on the grains of rye. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**TILLEUL** (Fr.), n. Te-yu<sup>1</sup>. 1. See *TILIA*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Flores TILLÆ*.—*Eau distillée de t.* See *Aqua TILLÆ*.—*T. de Hollande*, *T. d'Europe*. See *TILIA intermedia*.—*Tisane de t.* Sp., *infusión de flor de tilo*. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of flores tillæ with 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.] (with 500 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]) and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TILLI, TILLY** (Fr.), n. Tel-ye. See *TIGLI*.

**TILMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ti^{12}I^2ma^2$ . Gen., *til'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *τῖλμα*. See *LINT* (2d def.).

**TILMOS** (Lat.), **TILMUS** (Lat.), n's n.  $Ti^{12}I^2mo^2s$ , -mu's (mu's). Gr., *τῖλμός*. See *CARPHOLOGY*.

**TILTON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ti^{12}I^2to^2n$ . Gr., *τῖλτόν*. See *CHARPIE*.

**TIL-TREE**, n.  $Ti^{12}I^2tre$ . See *TILIA europæa*.

**TIMBÓ**, n. The root-bark of *Paullinia pinnata*. [a, 35.]

**TIMBONINE**, n.  $Ti^{12}m^2bo^2n-en$ . See under *PAULLINIA pinnata*.

**TIMBRE** (Fr.), n. Ta<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-br<sup>1</sup>. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Klangfarbe*. The distinctive quality or character which belongs to a sound in virtue of its being produced by the voice or by a particular instrument; the clang-tint. [a, 48.]

**TIME**, n. Tim. Gr., *χρόνος*. Lat., *tempus*. Fr., *temps*. Ger., *Zeit*. Extent of duration. [a, 48.]—**Physiological t.** The t. elapsing between the impression received by an organ of sense and its perception by the individual affected. [K, 35.]—**Reaction t.** Reflex t. The t. occupied in the transfer of an impulse along a sensory nerve to the spinal cord and brain and back along a motor nerve. [K, 35.]

**TIMIDUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^{12}m^2i^2d-u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *timere*, to fear. An old term for the rectus oculi inferior muscle. [F.]

**TIMOTHY**, n.  $Ti^{12}m^2o^2th-i^2$ . Fr., *thimothée*. See *PHLEUM pratense*.

**TIN**, n.  $Ti^{12}n$ . Gr., *κασσίτερος*. Lat., *stannum*. Fr., *étain*. Ger., *Zinn*. A metallic element known since the beginning of the Christian era, although confounded at that time with lead. It is found occasionally uncombined in nature, but usually occurs in the form of an oxide or other compound. It is a white, lustrous metal, emitting a peculiar crackling sound when bent, malleable at ordinary temperatures and ductile at 100° C., but becoming brittle when heated to 200° C., and also when cooled to -40° C. It melts at 235° C. It can be obtained in the crystalline form and as a micro-crystalline powder. *T.* forms a number of alloys with copper (see *BRONZE*, *Gum METAL*, *Spectrum METAL*, and *Bell METAL*). It also forms an amalgam with mercury, which is used for plating mirrors. In composition t. acts partly as a bivalent radicle, form-

ing stannous compounds, partly as a quadrivalent radicle, forming stannic compounds. Symbol, Sn (from stannum); atomic weight, 117.8; sp. gr., 7.293. [B, 3.]—**Acid of t.** An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on t.; probably metastannic acid. [B, 3, 80.]—**Basic t. chloride**. A substance,  $2Sn(OH)Cl + H_2O$ , precipitated from an aqueous solution of t. dichloride when the latter is exposed to the air or diluted with an excess of water. [B, 3.]—**Block t.** Ger., *Weissblech* (2d def.). 1. In metallurgy, the more impure of the varieties of t. obtained in refining the metal. [B, 7.] 2. As ordinarily used, a thin plate of iron coated with t. [B, 7.]—**Butter of t.** Lat., *butyrum stanni*. See under *T. tetrachloride*.—**False t'foil**. Lead coated with t. and rolled into thin sheets. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Grain t.** Fr., *étain en poudre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Körnerzinn*. *T.* heated until it becomes brittle and broken up into small fragments. [B, 3.]—**Granulated t.** *T.* obtained in the granular form by pouring the hot metal into water. [B.]—**Solution of chloride of t.** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 2 parts of granulated t. with 2 of water and 7 of hydrochloric acid until no more gas is obtained, adding water enough to make 12 parts, and bottling with the undissolved t. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**T. amalgam**. A silvery-white alloy of 3 parts of t. and 1 part of mercury; used to plate mirrors, for filling teeth, and as a vermifuge. [B, 3; D, 90.]—**T. and ammonium chloride**. See *AMMONIUM chlorostannate*.—**T. and ammonium fluoride**. See *AMMONIUM stannofluoride*.—**T. arsenate**. A compound of tin and arsenic acid. A stannous arsenate is known, also a stannic arsenate,  $Sn_2As_2O_7$ , forming a transparent, gelatinous mass. [B, 2.]—**T. arsenite**. A compound of tin and arsenious acid. Stannous and stannic arsenites are known. [B, 2.]—**T. bichloride**. *T. tetrachloride*; so called because it contains twice as much chlorine in proportion to the t. as the t. protochloride or stannous chloride.—**T. bromide**. See *T. dibromide* and *T. tetrabromide*.—**T. chloride**. See *T. dichloride*, *T. tetrachloride*, and *Basic t. chloride*.—**T. deutchloride**. See *T. bichloride*.—**T. dibromide**. Stannous bromide,  $SnBr_2$ ; a grayish-white crystalline substance. It combines with the bromides of the alkaline metals to form double salts. [B, 3.]—**T. dichloride**. Stannous chloride; a transparent substance, of fat-like lustre,  $SnCl_2$ , also occurring in transparent prismatic crystals (*t.-salt*), of peculiar odor,  $SnCl_2 + 2H_2O$ . It is very soluble in water, but its solution is decomposed by dilution or by exposure to the air. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, and is thus a powerful reducing agent. The salt is used topically in medicine. *T. dichloride* combines with the chlorides of the alkaline metals to form double salts. [B, 3, 10.]—**T. diethyl**. See *STANDIETHYL*.—**T. difluoride**. Stannous fluoride,  $SnF_2$ . It combines with the fluorides of the alkaline metals to form double salts. [B, 3.]—**T. diiodide**. Stannous iodide,  $SnI_2$ . [B, 3.]—**T. dioxide**. Stannic oxide,  $SnO_2$ , occurring in nature as the mineral cassiterite or t'stone, and obtainable artificially either by the calcination of the metal (see *FLORES Jovis*) or by treating t. with nitric acid. It forms an amorphous white or straw-colored powder, and is also crystallizable. [B, 3.]—**T. dipropyl**. See *STANDIPROPYL*.—**T. disulphide**. Stannic sulphide,  $SnS_2$ ; a substance forming tabular crystals or golden-colored scales (see *Mosaic GOLD*). It has been used in medicine and was formerly official in the Fr. Cod. [B.]—**T. ethide**. A compound of t. with ethyl. The t. ethides are: (1) stannous ethide or standiethyl (*q. v.*); (2) stannoso-stannic ethide, or stantriethyl (*q. v.*); and (3) stannic ethide, or stantriethyl,  $Sn(C_2H_5)_4$ . [B, 3.]—**T. fluoride**. See *T. difluoride*, *T. tetrafluoride*, and *STANNOFLUORIDE*.—**T'foil**. Metallic t. spread out in a thin lamina. [B.]—**T. hydroxide**. A compound of hydroxyl and t. Stannous hydroxide (Fr., *hydrate stanneux*; Ger., *Zinnoxydhydrat*),  $2SnO + H_2O = H_2SnO_3$ , is a white precipitate deposited from a solution of t. dichloride by the addition of potassium carbonate. Stannic hydroxide (Fr., *hydrate stannique*; Ger., *Zinnoxydhydrat*),  $SnO(OH)_2$ , constitutes stannic and metastannic acids (*q. v.*). [B.]—**T. iodide**. See *T. diiodide* and *T. triiodide*.—**T. monosulphide**. Stannous sulphide,  $SnS$ ; a substance obtainable either as an amorphous black powder, as lustrous crystalline scales, or as a lead-colored crystalline mass. [B, 3.]—**T. monoxide**. Stannous oxide,  $SnO$ ; a substance obtained either as a black powder or as minute cubical crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. nitrate**. A compound of t. and nitric acid. Stannous nitrate (Fr., *azotate stanneux*; Ger., *salpêtresures Zinnoxydul*),  $Sn(NO_3)_2$ , is known only in the form of a yellow aqueous solution. Stannic nitrate (Fr., *azotate stannique*; Ger., *salpêtresures Zinnoxydul*) is a substance forming tabular crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. nitromuriate**. See *T. tetrachloride*.—**T. oxide**. See *T. monoxide* and *T. dioxide*.—**T. oxymuriate**. The commercial name of a hydrated t. tetrachloride,  $SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$ . [B, 3.]—**T. persulphide**. See *T. disulphide*.—**T. phosphate**. A compound of t. and phosphoric acid. Stannic phosphate is a substance obtained by the action of phosphoric acid on hydroxide of t. It is insoluble in nitric acid, and its formation is hence used as a means of separating phosphoric acid from other bodies. [B, 3.]—**T. phosphide**. A compound of t. and phosphorus. Several phosphides of t. are known:  $SnP$ ,  $Sn_3P_2$ , and  $Sn_4P$ . The first is a very brittle silvery-white substance; the second is a silvery-white body, sufficiently soft to be cut with a knife; and the last is a crystalline mass, looking like cast-zinc, and used in the manufacture of phosphor-bronze. [B.]—**T. protochloride**. See *T. dichloride*.—**T. protoxide**. See *T. monoxide*.—**T. salt**. See under *T. dichloride*. It is used as a pigment.—**T. stone**. Native t. dioxide. [B.]—**T. sulphate**. A compound of t. and sulphuric acid. Stannous sulphate,  $SnSO_4$ , is a granular substance made up of microscopic crystals. Stannic sulphate is a white body, whose properties are not well known. [B, 3.]—**T. sulphide**. See *T. monosulphide* and *T. disulphide*.—**T. tetrabromide**. Stannic bromide,  $SnBr_4$ ; a white fuming crystalline mass, dissolving readily in water. [B, 3.]—**T. tetrachloride**. Stannic chloride, fuming liquor of Libavius; a compound,  $SnCl_4$ , discovered by Libavius in 1605. It is a colorless, fuming, and very caustic liquid, boiling at 120° C. It dissolves sulphur, phosphorus, and iodine. Mixed with one third its weight of water, it forms a solid crystalline mass called *butter of t.* Com-



bined with water of crystallization, it forms a series of crystalline products,  $\text{SnCl}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{SnCl}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{SnCl}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . T. tetrachloride combines with a number of other chlorides to form double salts (sometimes called *chlorostannates*). It is used as a mordant in dyeing, and was formerly called "composition," "physic," or "dyer's spirits," and commercially was known as "nitromuriate" of t. The compound  $\text{SnCl}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is commercially designated the "oxymuriate" of t. T. tetrachloride was official in the Sardinian Ph. of 1853. [B. 3, 10.]—**T. tetrafluoride.** Stannic fluoride,  $\text{SnF}_4$ ; known only in solution. It forms with the fluorides of other metals compounds called *stannofluorides*. [B. 3.]—**T. tetraiodide.** Stannic iodide,  $\text{SnI}_4$ . [B. 3.]—**T. tetramethyl.** A liquid,  $\text{Sn}(\text{CH}_3)_4$ , of ethereal odor. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrethyl.** Stannic ethide (see under *T. ethide*). [B.]—**T. tree.** See *ARBOR JOVIS*.—**T. triethyl.** See *STANTRIETHYL*.

**TINAGMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^4\text{s})$ . Gr., *τιναγμός*. 1. See *CONCUSSION*. 2. Rectal tenesmus. [E.]

**TINCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{ka}^3$ . A genus of fresh-water fishes, of the *Cyprinidae*; the tenches. [a. 48.] Cf. *Os tinca*.

**TINCAL**, n.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^1$ . Lat., *tincaleum*. Crude borax. [a. 35.]

**TINCTORIAL**, adj.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{kt}^0/\text{a}^2$ . Lat., *tinctorius* (from *tingere*, to dye). Used for dyeing. [a. 35.]

**TINCTUR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{kt}^0\text{-ur}$ . See *TINCTURE*.—**Saure aromatische T.** See *MIXTURA SULFURICA ACIDA*.

**TINCTURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{kt}(\text{ten}^2\text{kt})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{ur})/\text{a}^2$ . See *TINCTURE* and *DYE*.—**T. acida aromatica.** See *MIXTURA SULFURICA ACIDA*.—**T. aetherea.** 1. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B. 97.] 2. See *ETHEREAL TINCTURE*.—**T. aetherea camphorata.** See *SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ AETHERA*.—**T. alexipharmaca Huxhami.** See *TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA*.—**T. alkalica acris.** See under *T. ANTIMONII AURATA*.—**T. aloetica alkalina.** See *ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS PARACELSI SINE ACIDO*.—**T. amara.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., a tincture consisting of 60 parts each of gentian-root and the herb of lesser centaury, 40 of bitter-orange peel, and 20 each of unripe oranges and rhizome of zedoary, macerated with 1,000 of dilute alcohol for a week (Ger. Ph.). The Austr. and Hung. Ph.'s order with the gentian-root and lesser centaury 60 parts each of bitter-orange peel and the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and 30 of sodium carbonate crystals (Austr. Ph.) (18 of dried sodium carbonate (Hung. Ph.)), to be digested in 3,000 of alcoholic water of cinnamon for 3 days (6 (Hung. Ph.)). The Russ. Ph. orders with the gentian-root and lesser centaury 60 parts of unripe oranges and 30 of zedoary, with maceration in 1,050 of 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days. The Dan. and Norw. Ph.'s omit the lesser centaury and direct the use of 60 parts each of blessed thistle and unripe oranges, with 15 of anise and 240 of wormwood, digesting for three days in 2,175 of dilute alcohol (Dan. Ph.) (with 20 of anise and 200 of wormwood, digesting in 2,000 of dilute alcohol for half an hour and boiling (Norw. Ph.)). [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *T. GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA*, *T. ABSINTHI COMPOSITA*, and *Tincture d'absinthe composée*. 2. See *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM*.—**T. amara ex Baumé.** See *GUTTÆ AMARÆ BAUMÉ*.—**T. ammoniata aromatica.** See *SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS*.—**T. antifebrilis Warburgi.** See *WARBURG'S TINCTURE*.—**T. antihysterica** (Norw. Ph.). A tincture made by mixing 20 parts of tincture of asafoetida with 2 each of tincture of castor and spiritus ethereus camphoratus. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. antiphthisica.** A solution of lead acetate and iron sulphate described in the Augsburg Ph., used in the treatment of phthisis, hæmoptysis, and dysentery. [B. 70.]—**T. antiscorbutica** (Fr. Cod.). See *Tincture de RAUFORT composée*.—**T. aromatica.** Fr., *alcoolé de cannelle et de cardamom composé*. A tincture made with 25 parts each of cloves, galangal, cardamom, and ginger (50 of ginger (Ger. Ph.)), 100 (125 (Ger. Ph.)) of cinnamon, and 1,000 (1,250 (Ger. Ph.)), 1,200 (Gr. Ph.) of dilute alcohol (1,200 of 70-per-cent. alcohol (Russ. Ph.)), 1,190 (4 of 80-per-cent. alcohol (Belg. Ph.)). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. aromatica acida.** See *MIXTURA SULFURICA ACIDA*.—**T. aurea nervino-tonica** (seu *tonico-nervina*). See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**T. balsamica.** See *T. BENZOINI COMPOSITA* and *T. TOLUTANA*.—**T. balsamica aromatica.** See *MIXTURA OLEOSO-BALSAMICA*.—**T. bezoardica.** See *MIXTURA PYROTARTARICA*.—**T. Bonvicini.** See *T. GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA*.—**T. burgundica.** A preparation made by macerating for two days 22 parts of cinchona, 4 each of sweet flag and cinnamon, 7 of orange-peel, and 2 of cochineal in 900 of Portuguese white wine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**T. colombo** (Russ. Ph.). See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.—**T. composita Whytli** (Netherl. Ph.). A tincture closely resembling the *t. chinæ composita* of the Ger. Ph., but without the cinnamon (see *T. CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA*). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. Dahlbergii.** A mixture of 2 parts of star-anise with 16 of colocynt and 192 of alcohol, or with 12 of colocynt and 160 of alcohol, or with 24 of colocynt and 320 of brandy; filtered after three days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**T. Dorelli.** Fr., *vin de rhubarbe et d'année*. A tincture made with 60 parts of rhubarb and 720 of Malaga or Spanish wine, with 7 of cardamom, 90 of sugar, and either 15 each of orange-peel and extract of elecampane or 15 each of lemon-peel, licorice, and extract of elecampane with 30 of Corinthian raisins; or with 20 each of cardamom and extract of elecampane, 160 of sugar, 120 of raisins, 2½ of mace, and 5½ of potassium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 38).] See also *Vinum RHEI*.—**T. diatrion.** See *MIXTURA PYROTARTARICA*.—**T. digestiva** (Norw. Ph.). A preparation made by mixing equal parts of spiritus ethereus camphoratus, compound tincture of rhubarb, and a 20-per-cent. solution of potassium carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. febrifuga acida.** See *MIXTURA PYROTARTARICA*.—**T. gingivalis.** See *T. CATECHU COMPOSITA* (2d def.).—**T. hieræ.** See *Vinum ALOES*.—**T. Huxhami** (Belg. Ph.). A tincture made with 100 parts of pale cinchona-bark, 75 of bitter-orange peel, 4 of cochineal, 8 of saffron, and 20 of Virginia snake-root, macerated for six days in 1,000 of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *T. CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA*.—**T. japonica.** See *Tinctura CATECHU COMPOSITA*

(2d def.).—**T. kalina.** A tincture made by treating fused caustic potash for two days with 6 times as much alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.840 (Gr. Ph.), or by dissolving the potash in 10 times as much 95-per-cent. alcohol (Russ. Ph.), and separating the liquid from the residue. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. laxativa.** See *Tincture d'ALOES et de réglisse*.—**Tinctura narcotica pharmacopœia gallicæ** (Swiss Ph.). Tinctures made by treating 1 part of some freshly dried and powdered narcotic herb by displacement with dilute alcohol enough to make 5 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura narcotica pharmacopœia germanicæ** (Swiss Ph.). Tinctures made by crushing 5 parts of some fresh narcotic herb in a stone mortar and macerating with 6 of alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. nervina Bestuschefii.** See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**T. odontalgica** (Norw. Ph.). A preparation consisting of 46 parts each of acetic ether and chloroform, 2 of oil of cassia, 34 of oil of cloves, and 72 of strong alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. odontalgica Botot** (Swiss Ph.). A preparation made by pouring 1,000 parts of alcohol and 500 of rose-water over a mixture of 10 parts each of cloves, cinnamon, and star-anise and 5 of peppermint-oil, adding 5 each of purified cream of tartar and cochineal rubbed up with water, allowing to stand eight days with frequent shaking up, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. purgans.** See *T. JALAPÆ COMPOSITA*.—**T. pyrotartarica.** See *MIXTURA PYROTARTARICA*.—**T. sacra.** See *Vinum ALOES* and *Tinctura RHEI et aloes*.—**T. stomachica.** See *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM*.—**T. thebaica.** See *Tinctura OPII*.—**T. thebaica benzoica.** See *T. OPII camphorata*.—**T. tolutana.** Fr., *tincture de baume de Tolu*. Sp., *tinctura alcohólica de bálsamo de Tolú*. A tincture made by dissolving balsam of Tolu in nine times as much alcohol (U. S. Ph.), or by macerating 2½ oz. of balsam of Tolu in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol (Br. Ph.), or by macerating (digesting (Dan. Ph.)) the balsam with 5 times as much strong (80-per-cent. (Fr. Cod.), 90-per-cent. (Sp. Ph.)) alcohol for 3 days (Dan. Ph.) (5 (Swed. Ph.), 8 (Sp. Ph.), 10 (Fr. Cod.)). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. tonica martialis lutea.** See *Tinctura MARTIS adstringens*.—**T. tonico-nervina Bestuschefii.** See *T. FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**T. vulneraria rubra** (Swiss Ph.). 1. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of chamomile flowers, lavender flowers, fennel seeds, wormwood, melissa, crisped mint, rosemary, rue, *Thymus serpyllum*, and red sandal-wood with 50 each of strong alcohol and water for 8 days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *ALCOOLATURE VULNERAIRE*.—**T. Whytli** (Belg. Ph.). A tincture closely resembling the *t. chinæ composita* of the Ger. Ph. (see *T. CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA*). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**TINCTURE**, n.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{kt}^0\text{u}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *tinctura* (from *tingere*, to wet), *aer* [Paracelsus]. Fr., *teinture*, *t.* Ger., *Tinctur*, *Tinktur*. A pharmaceutical preparation made by dissolving a drug in alcohol, especially by subjecting vegetable substances to the action of alcohol.—**Ammoniated t.** A solution of a medicinal substance in spirit of ammonia. [B.]—**Antiperiodic t.** See *Warburg's t.*—**Cordial solar t.** See under *Tinctura AURI*.—**Ethereal t.** A t. in the preparation of which an appreciable quantity of ether is used. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Huxham's t.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA*.—**Stomachic t.** See *ESSENTIA STOMACHICA polycresta Gundelsheimeri* and *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM*.—**Theriacal t.** See *ESSENTIA THERIACALIS*.—**Warburg's t.** A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of Socotrine aloes, 4 oz. each of rhubarb, angelica fruit, and confection of Damocates, 2 each of elecampane, saffron, fennel, and prepared chalk, 1 oz. each of gentian, zedoary, cubeb, myrrh, camphor, and agaric, and 500 oz. of proof spirit for twelve hours, expressing, adding 10 oz. of quinine sulphate, and filtering when this is dissolved by aid of the water bath and the mixture cooled; used in obstinate cases of malarial poisoning. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

**TINDER**, n.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{nd}^0\text{u}^2\text{r}$ . See *AMADOU*.

**TINEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ti}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^3$ . Fr., *teigne*. Ger., *Schorf*, *Grind*. A word used by the translators of Arabian writings as the equivalent of *al tin*, *al thin*, and *althin*, to designate various eruptions of the hairy scalp. It has been applied to many chronic, pustular, contagious skin diseases, but is now generally restricted to those depending on the presence of a vegetable parasite, and especially to those that affect the scalp. [G.]—**T. amiantacea.** See *SEBORRHOEA SICCÆ*.—**T. asbestina.** *Seborrhoea capillitii* in which the crusts resemble asbestos. [G.]—**T. axillaris.** T. affecting the axilla.—**T. barbe.** See *SYCOISIS PARASITARIA*.—**T. benigna.** See *SCABIES CAPITIS simplex*.—**T. capitis.** See *PITYRIASIS CAPITIS*.—**T. ciliaris.** See *LIPPITUDO*.—**T. circinata.** See *MYCOSIS TRICHO-PHYTINA* and *DERMATOMYCOISIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. circinata tropica.** See *T. imbricata*.—**T. crustacea.** *Porrigo larvalis*. [G.]—**T. corporis.** See *DERMATOMYCOISIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. decalvans.** See *ALOPECIA AREA*.—**T. favina.** *T. favosa*. See *FAVUS*.—**T. furfuracea.** See *SEBORRHOEA SICCÆ*.—**T. granulata.** See *ACHOR GRANULATUS*.—**T. imbricata** (Manson). Chinese ringworm; a cutaneous disease occurring about the Straits of Malacca and the islands of the Malayan Archipelago, characterized by desquamation of the cuticle in the form of concentric flakes which present free edges toward the centre of the patch, while toward the circumference they are firmly attached. The disease is regarded by most authorities as a form of ringworm. [Med. Rep. of the Imp. Chinese Maritime Customs, 1879 (G.).] Cf. *TOKELOU RINGWORM*.—**T. kerion.** See *KERION*.—**T. lactea.** See *CRUSTA LACTEA*.—**T. lupina.** *T. lupinosa*. See *PORRIGO LUPINOSA*.—**T. muciflua** [Alibert]. See *ACHOR*.—**T. mucosa.** See *TEIGNE MUQUEUSE*.—**T. neonatorum.** See *SEBORRHOEA*.—**T. nodosa.** See *TRICHORRHEXIS NODOSA*.—**T. porriginosa.** See *PITYRIASIS CAPITIS*.—**T. polonica.** See *PLICA POLONICA*.—**T. sycosis.** See *SYCOISIS PARASITARIA*.—**T. tonsdens.** *T. tonsurans*. See *TRICHOMYCOISIS circinata*.—**T. trichophytina.** See *TRICHO-PHYTOSIS*.—**T. trichophytina barbe.** See *SYCOISIS PARASITARIA*.—**T. trichophytina capitis.** See *TRICHOMYCOISIS circinata*.—**T. trichophytina corporis.** See *DERMATOMYCOISIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. trichophytina eruris.** See *ECZEMA MARGINATUM*.—**T. trichophytina sycosis.** See *SYCOISIS PARASITARIA*.—**T. trichophytina tonsurans.** See *TRICHOMYCOISIS circinata*.—**T. trichophytina ungulum.** See *ONYCHOMYCOISIS*.



**T. vera.** See **FAVUS**.—**T. versicolor.** See **DERMATOMYCOSIS furfuracea**.

**TINEARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^2n-e^2-a(a^3)/ri^2-a^3$ . From *tinea*, a moth. The *Helicrysum arenarium*. [a, 35.]

**TINESMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^2n(ten)-e^2-z(e^3s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . See **TENESMUS**.

**TINGUARRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^2n^2-gwa^3r/ra^3$ . A genus of umbelliferous herbs. [a, 35.]—**T. cervariæfolia**, **T. montana**. Two species found in the Canary Islands; the second is closely related to *T. sicula*. [a, 35.]—**T. sicula**. A species indigenous to Mediterranean regions. The root is edible and celery-like. [a, 35.]

**TINKAL, TINKAR**, n's.  $Ti^2n^2-k^1l, -ka^3r$ . See **TINCAL**.

**TINKLING**, n.  $Ti^2n^2k/li^2n^2$ . Fr., *tintement, cliquetis*. Ger., *Klingen*. A sharp, clear sound like that produced by one piece of metal striking lightly against another. [a, 34.]—**Auriculo-metallic t.** A t. heard over the cardiac apex, produced by a jarring of the chest-wall that is set in vibration by the impulse. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Metallic t.** A t. pulmonary sound produced in a large cavity having solid walls. [a, 34.]

**TINKTUR** (Ger.), n.  $Ti^2n^2kt-ur^1$ . See **TINCTURE**.

**TINNITUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^2n-nit(net)/u^3s(u^4s)$ . Gen., -it/us. From *tinnire*, to ring. Fr., *tintement*. Ger., *Gebräuse*. A ringing or tinkling sound. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**Nervous t.** Fr., *tintement (ou bourdonnement) nerveux*. Ger., *nervöses Ohrensausen (oder Ohrenbrausen)*. A true neurosis, characterized by the subjective sensation of a humming or buzzing sound, varying considerably in character, and occurring mostly in excitable, nervous persons, during mental strain, or in states of exhaustion, anæmia, or shock. It is also known as *t. without deafness*, and proves obstinate to every kind of treatment. [F, 3.]—**T. aurium**. Fr., *tintement (ou bourdonnement) d'oreille*. Ger., *Gellen der Ohren, Ohrensausen, Ohrensummen, Ohrenbrausen*. A subjective sound, varying in character, duration, and intensity, heard by patients suffering from various forms of ear disease, and also following the administration of large doses of certain drugs, notably quinine. It also occurs in certain febrile disorders and in marked anæmia. [F.]

**TINOSPORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^2(te)-no^2sp/o^2r-a^2$ . From *tinus*, the laurustinus, and *σπορά*, a seed. A genus of the *Tinosporeæ*, which are a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. bakis**. See *Cocculus bakis*.—**T. cordifolia**. A shrub growing in tropical India. Its stem, together with portions of the root, *caulis et radix tinospore*, is official in the Ph. of India. For the medicinal properties, see *Cocculus cordifolius*. [a, 35.]—**T. crispa**. An East Indian species allied to *T. cordifolia* and possessing the same bitterness and probably the same tonic properties. [a, 35.] See also *Cocculus crispus*.—**T. malabarica**. See *Cocculus malabaricus*.

**TINTE** (Ger.), n.  $Ti^2nt/e^2$ . See **INK**.

**TINTEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2-t^1-ma^2n^2$ . See **TINNITUS** and **TINKLING**.—**T. des oreilles**. See **TINNITUS aurium**.

**TINTENFISCH** (Ger.), n.  $Ti^2nt/e^2n-f^2sh$ . See **SEPIA** (1st def.).—**T-bein**. See **OS SEPIE**.

**TIQUE** (Fr.), n. *Tek*. See **IXODES ricinus**.

**TIQUETÉ** (Fr.), adj. *Te-k'-ta*. Marked with small spots. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**TIRAGE** (Fr.), n. *Ter-a^2zh*. The movement of forced or spasmodic inspiration observed in dyspnoea. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TIRAILLEMENT** (Fr.), n. *Ter-a^2-el-y'-ma^2n^2*. A dragging sensation.

**TIRAILLEUR** (Fr.), n. *Ter-a^2-el-yu^2r*. See **BRACHINUS crepitans**.

**TIRE-BALLE** (Fr.), n. *Ter-ba^2l*. See **BULLET FORCEPS**.

**TIRE-DENT** (Fr.), n. *Ter-da^2n^2*. See **DENTAL FORCEPS**.

**TIRE-FOND** (Fr.), n. *Ter-fa^2n^2*. A gimlet for screwing into and drawing up pieces of bone, such as the button of bone cut by the trephine. [E.]



THE TIRE-FOND.

**TIRE-RACINE** (Fr.), n. *Ter-ra^2-sen*. A forceps for removing the roots of teeth. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**TIRE-TÊTE** (Fr.), n. *Ter-te^2t*. A term applied to a number of contrivances for making traction on the fetal head in artificial delivery. It seems to have been first employed by Mauriceau to designate a complicated instrument of his invention, consisting essentially of a disc of metal hinged at its centre to the end of a shaft. The disc being turned so that its plane was coincident with the shaft, it was plunged into the head, and a like disc, attached to a cannula, was then screwed down upon the exterior of the cranium, the bony wall of which, on either side of the wound, was thus held between the two discs. Traction was then made with the shaft. [A, 4.]—**T.-t. à bascule**. An instrument devised by Levret for extracting the head of the fetus after its separation from the trunk.

**TIRETOIRE** (Fr.), n. *Ter-twa^2r*. A dental forceps for removing the lower incisors. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**-TISANE** (Fr.), n. *Te-zn^2n*. See **PITISAN**. Of the Fr. Cod., an infusion or decoction to be used as a regular drink by a sick person, prepared for immediate use by dissolving the medicinal substance or substances in water (or sometimes boiling or macerating

and boiling in water) and sweetening if necessary with a medicinal syrup or with sugar, honey, or licorice. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. astrigente**. See **LIMONADE sulfurique**.—**T. carminative**. A preparation made by boiling gently 20 parts each of juniper, anise, and ammoniac, 57 of chamomile, and 780 of water, straining, and adding 345 of brandy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. de Feltz** [Fr. Cod.]. See **DECOCTUM Feltz**.—**T. de Pollini**. See **DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS**.—**T. impériale**. See *Aqua imperialis*.—**T. pectorale** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Syn.: *hydromel composé*. A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of elecampane rhizome and 3 of licorice-root in 256 of boiling water. [B, 119.] Cf. *T. d'Aunée*.—**T. royale**. See **APÔZÈME (arati)**.—**T. sudorifique**. See **DECOCTUM GUAIACI compositum** and **DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ compositum**.

**TISCH** (Ger.), n. *Ti^2sh*. See **TABLE** (1st def.).—**Krankent'**. See **Bed-table**.—**Leichent'**, **Sectionst'**. A table for post-mortem examinations.

**TISSU** (Fr.), n. *Te-su^6*. See **TISSUE**.—**T. albuginé**. 1. Fibrous tissue. [J, 2.] In the pl., *t's albuginés*, the aponeuroses.—**T. allantoidien**, **T. annexiel**. The tissue intervening between the allantois and the chorion in a placental cotyledon. [A, 15.]—**T. blanc**. Fibrous tissue. [J, 1.]—**T. chondroïde** [Broca]. A variety of connective tissue closely resembling epiphyseal cartilage, immediately beneath which it is found. [L.]—**T. chondrigène**. See **CARTILAGE**.—**T. coalescent**. See **AREOLAR TISSUE** and **FIBROUS TISSUE**.—**T. colloïde**. See **MUCOUS TISSUE**.—**T. conjonctif**. See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**T. conjonctif adipeux**. See **ADIPOSE TISSUE**.—**T. conjonctif élastique**. See **ELASTIC TISSUE**.—**T. conjonctif embryonnaire**. See **MUCOUS TISSUE**.—**T. conjonctif interstitiel**. See *T. allantoidien*.—**T. conjonctif intrascléculaire**. See **ENDONEURIUM**.—**T. conjonctif lâche**. See **AREOLAR TISSUE**.—**T. conjonctif tendineux et ligamenteux**. See *White fibrous tissue*.—**T. corné**. See **CORNEOUS TISSUE**.—**T. cribléux**. See **AREOLAR TISSUE** and **FIBROUS TISSUE** and cf. *Cribrose tissue*.—**T. dentinaire**. See **DENTIN**.—**T. fongueux**. Fungous granulation tissue. [a, 34.]—**T. inter-annexiel**. See *T. muqueux inter-annexiel*.—**T. kératinien**. See **CORNEOUS TISSUE**.—**T. lacunaire**. A connective tissue that is reticulated. [a, 34.]—**T. muco-derméux**. The corium of a mucous membrane. [J, 33.]—**T. muqueux**. 1. Mucoid connective tissue. 2. The tissue of a mucous membrane. [J, 33.]—**T. muqueux inter-annexiel**. Of Dastre, the tissue interposed between the allantois, the amnion, and the chorion, together with the mucoid tissue of the umbilical cord, the two being continuous. [A, 15.]—**T. musculo-élastique**. A tissue consisting of muscular and elastic elements. [L.]—**T. périfasciculaire**. See **EPINEURIUM**.—**T. pigmentaire**. Pigment tissue. [J, 1.]—**T. réticulé des os**. See **CANCELLOUS TISSUE**.—**T. scléreux**. Embryonic tissue which develops into fibrous, cartilaginous, or osseous tissue. [J, 33.]—**T. unissant**. See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE** and **AREOLAR TISSUE**.—**T. unitif**. See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.

**TISSUE**, n. *Ti^2sh/u^2*. Gr., *ἵσος*. Lat., *tertus, tertura, tela*. Fr., *tissu*. Ger., *Gewebe*. A collection of cells or structural elements so modified in form, size, and arrangement as to have a constant and recognizable structure, wherever it may occur (being modified in different situations only so far as local connections and uses render necessary), and to be adapted to the performance of a special and definite function. All of one kind of t. in the body forms a system, such as the nervous or the muscular system, while the t.'s combined form organs. While the general idea of what constitutes a t. is quite definite, it has not been possible up to the present time to give a universally satisfactory classification of them. Two systems are used, the oldest and most common being based upon the appearance in the adult, and the other upon the origin from the different germ layers of the ovum. According to the first method, one of the most satisfactory classifications is the division into four groups—epithelium, connective t., muscular t., and nervous t.; according to the second, t.'s are ectodermic, endodermic, or mesodermic. [J, 12, 21, 30, 31.]—**Adenoid t.** Of His, the reticular framework of the lymphatic glands, alimentary mucosa, etc., the meshes of the reticulum being filled with lymphoid cells. This framework is described by many authors as made up of anastomosing branched cells, which mostly retain their nuclei; by others as composed of connective-t. fibres united into a network, the appearance of nuclei being given by the presence of endothelial cells. Adenoid t. may occur with indefinite boundaries, as in the mucosa of the alimentary canal. It is then sometimes called diffuse adenoid t. In other situations, as in the spleen, pleura, and omentum, it may form cords, cylinders, or patches. In the tonsils, the spleen, and the alimentary mucosa it often occurs in well defined masses, the lymph-follicles. [J, 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 42.]—**Adipose t.** 1. Areolar t. in which the areolæ are more or less filled with fat-cells, a condition which may occur in any part of the body except the eyelids and parts of the male sexual apparatus. This accumulation of fat-cells is usually abundant in well fed individuals, especially in the subcutaneous areolar t., which is then often called the *panniculus adiposus* (q. v.). Adipose t. is abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and lymphatics, but has no nerves. 2. The fat-cells exclusive of the areolar t. in which they are found. [J, 21, 30, 31, 33, 35, 42.]—**Alveolar t.** The t. forming the framework of the pulmonary alveoli. It consists of areolar t. in which the elastic fibres are numerous, and there are also a considerable number of muscular fibre-cells. [J, 35.]—**Amorphous connective t.** [Hensle]. See **AREOLAR t.**—**Animal t.** The t. of an animal in contradistinction to that of a plant. [J.]—**Aqueous t.** Water (or water-starch) t.; t., such as that of most succulent plants, containing parenchyma cells stored with sap and more or less mucilage. [a, 35.]—**Areolar t.** **Areolated connective t.** That part of the connective t. of the body in which white and yellow connective-t. fibres and bundles cross at all angles and continually unite to form larger bundles or divide to form smaller ones, thus making a kind of network. Except in the immature condition, the ground substance has partly disappeared, leaving irregular cleft-like spaces, the so-called cells or areolæ, which are often filled with fat-cells. Areolar



t. in its most typical form is found just beneath the skin. It is also found beneath serous and mucous membranes, between muscles and blood-vessels, and connecting the various layers forming hollow viscera and the lobes and lobules of glands. [J. 21, 30, 32.] Cf. **Connective t.**—**Basement t. (of nerves).** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Basis t.** See **STROMA**.—**Bone t.** See **OSSEOUS t.**—**Botryoidal t.** A dark-brown t. consisting of hollow tubes composed of cells containing fine brown pigment. It is found in the leech, and has been shown by Leydig and Lankester to belong to the vascular system. [Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., 1880, p. 307 (J).]—**Boundary t.** Epidermal t. [a. 35.]—**Cancellous t.** Fr. *tissu réticulé des os*. The porous, spongy t. of the bones.—**Cartilaginous t.** See **CARTILAGE**.—**Cavernous t.** Ger. *Schwellnetz*. Fibrous and elastic t. containing in the areolæ a freely communicating plexus of veins or venous sinuses, all included in an elastic envelope and capable of great increase in bulk when the veins are distended with blood. [L.]—**Cellular t.** 1. Areolar t. 2. A t. composed of cells, such as epithelium. [J. 36, 37.]—**Compact osseous t.** See **Compact osseous SUBSTANCE**.—**Complex t's, Composite t's, Compound t's.** T's composed of two or more simple t's in nearly equal proportions, as in blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, lymphatic glands, etc. [J. 30.]—**Conducting t., Conductive t.** Fr. *tissu conducteur*. 1. Any t., such as laticiferous t., serving to convey fluids from one part of a plant to another. 2. A special name for the cellular t. through which the pollen tube descends into the cavity of the ovary.—**Conjunctive t., Connective t.** Lat. *tela connectiva* (seu *falcratis*, seu *maltharis*). Ger. *Bindegewebe*, *Bindesubstanz*, *Füllgewebe*, *Stützgewebe*. Syn.: *skeletal t.*, *sustentacular t.* T. serving for the support or connection of other t's. It consists of soft masses, as in areolar t., in tendons, and in ligaments, or of more or less hard and rigid masses, as in cartilage, bone, and dentin. All these forms agree (1) in being derived from the mesoderm, (2) in gradually merging into one another in the adult, (3) in taking one another's place in the course of development, (4) in forming homologous parts in different animals, and (5) in yielding gelatin or a gelatinous substance when boiled. There are also always present a considerable number of protoplasmic cells. The term connective t. is sometimes limited to the soft connective substances in the body, excluding bone and cartilage. It has then been aptly termed the soft skeleton, for every part is supported and connected by its fibres. In the soft connective substances the fibres and connective t. corpuscles are imbedded in a homogeneous jelly-like ground-substance which stains brown like cell-cement when treated with silver nitrate. [J.] See **White fibres of connective t.**, **Areolar t.**, **White fibrous t.**, **Elastic t.**, **Osseous t.**, and **CARTILAGE**.—**Constituent areolar t.** Syn.: *penetrating t.*, *parenchymal t.* Areolar t. which binds together the lobes and lobules of glands, etc., and accompanies the vessels and nerves into those organs, giving them support and protection. [J. 30.]—**Corneous t.** Compact masses of cells which are soft near their vascular bases, but near their free surface hard, flat, and often devoid of a nucleus; found in the hair, nails, hoofs, horns, and epidermis. [J. 24, 33.]—**Cribose t.** See **Sieve t.**—**Cytogenous t.** See **Adenoid t.**—**Dental t., Dentine t.** See **DENTIN**.—**Elastic t.** That part of the connective t. of the body consisting of branched and anastomosing elastic fibres or of elastic membranes. It is unaffected by acetic acid and caustic potash, and is present in parts which are liable to sudden variations in size (e. g., the arteries and lungs). The ligamentum nuchæ of the ox and the ligamenta subflava of man are composed almost entirely of elastic t. [J. 30, 31, 142.]—**Elementary t's.** See **Simple t's**.—**Embryonal connective t.** See **Mucoid connective t.**—**Embryoplastic t.** Fr. *tissu embryoplastique*. Embryonic connective t. before the fibres are developed. [J. 27, 33.]—**Endothelial t.** The t. formed by the endothelia of the body. [J.]—**Epidermic t.** Of Kölliker, the epidermis and its appendages, with the epithelium of mucous membranes. [J. 24.]—**Epithelial t.** The t. formed by the epithelia of the body. [J.]—**Erectile t.** See **Cavernous t.**—**Fat-t., Fatty t.** See **Adipose t.**—**Fibrillar connective t.** See **White fibrous t.**—**Fibrillated t.** See **Fibrous t.**—**Fibro-cartilaginous t.** See **FIBRO-CARTILAGE**.—**Fibrous cellular t., Fibrous connective t.** See **White fibrous t.**—**Fibrous t.** Ger. *fibröses Gewebe*. 1. Connective t. composed of elastic or white fibres and bundles of fibres which extend in nearly parallel directions, as in tendons and the ligamentum nuchæ. 2. Connective t. composed of fibres without regard to their nature or direction. [J. 30, 43.] 3. In botany, elongated, thick-walled and taper-pointed cells found in the fibro-vascular bundles, including bast-cells, wood-cells, and tracheids. [a. 24.]—**Follicular t.** See **Adenoid t.**—**Formative t.** Ger. *Bildungsgewebe*. A collection of cells which give rise, by becoming more or less modified, to a permanent or adult t. [J.]—**Formed connective t.** See **Solid connective t.**—**Formless connective t.** See **Areolar t.**—**Fundamental t.** One of the t's forming a fundamental system (q. v.). [a. 35.]—**Gelatinous (connective) t.** See **Mucoid connective t.**—**Gelatinous nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres, as in the sympathetic nerve. [J. 43.]—**Generating t.** See **MERISTEM**.—**Germinal t.** T. giving rise to ova or spermatozooids. [J.] See **GERMINAL EPITHELIUM** and **GERM PLASMA**.—**Glandular t.** See **Punctated t.**—**Granular connective t.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Granulation t.** A mass of indifferent cells cemented by a scanty amount of ground substance and traversed by capillary blood-vessels. [E. 25.]—**Gray nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve-cells. [J. 43.] See also **GRAY MATTER of the brain**.—**Ground t.** See **STROMA**.—**Hepatic t.** See **Botryoidal t.**—**His's t.** Spindle-t.—**Homogeneous connective t.** Membranes, such as the coats of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, which agree in chemical character with connective t., but do not contain bundles of fibres. [J. 24.]—**Horny t.** See **Corneous t.**—**Indifferent connective t.** See **Mucoid connective t.**—**Inflammatory t.** Neoplastic t. formed during inflammation. [a. 34.]—**Interlobular connective t. of the liver.** Connective t. between the acini of the liver, containing branches of the bile ducts, the hepatic artery, and the portal vein. [L.]—**Intermediate areo-**

**lar t.** Connective t. lying between the muscles, blood-vessels, and other deep-seated parts. [J. 30.] See **Areolar t.**—**Intermediate t.** The active t. immediately surrounding the pith of monocotyledonous plants. [a. 35.]—**Intermuscular t.** See **Areolar t.**—**Interstitial connective t.** See **Areolar t.** and **Tissu annexiel.**—**Investing areolar t.** A kind of sheath formed around the muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, etc., by the areolar t. [J. 30.]—**Jelly-like t.** See **Mucoid connective t.**—**Lamellar t., Laminar t., Laminated t.** See **Areolar t.** and **Fibrous t.**—**Lardiform t.** T. that has undergone amyloid degeneration. [a. 34.]—**Laticiferous t.** Cienchyma. [a. 35.] See **Latex-cell.**—**Ligamentous t.** See **White fibrous t.**—**Lymphatic t., Lymphoid t., Lymph-t.** See **Adenoid t.**—**Mechanical t.** See **Supporting t.**—**Medullary t.** See **Medullary SUBSTANCE**.—**Mesothelial t's.** T's formed from the mesothelium. [a. 34.]—**Metabolic t.** Organic t. that is concerned in metabolism. [a. 34.]—**Mucinous t., Mucoid (connective) t., Mucous t.** Ger. *Gallertgewebe*, *Schleimgewebe*, *Nabelstranggewebe*. Connective t., such as that in the umbilical cord of the foetus, consisting of an abundant jelly-like, albuminous ground-substance (see **Mucoid basis-SUBSTANCE**) in which are imbedded numerous round and branched, anastomosing cells and comparatively few white and elastic connective-t. fibres. [J. 30, 31.]—**Muscular t.** T. composed of striated muscular fibres, of cardiac muscular fibre-cells, or of muscular fibre-cells. Its distinguishing characteristic is its power to contract in one direction, viz., along the long axis of the fibres composing it. [J. 17, 26, 28, 31.]—**Nerve-t.** See **Nervous t.**—**Nervous cineritious t.** See **Gray nervous t.**—**Nervous t.** T. composed of nerve-fibres and nerve-cells. [J.]—**Osseous t.** Ger. *Knochengewebe*. The combined structure consisting of the matrix of animal matter and the osseous granules deposited in it that constitutes bone. See also **Osseous basis-SUBSTANCE**, **Compact osseous SUBSTANCE**, and **Spongy osseous SUBSTANCE**.—**Osteogenic t.** See **OSTEOGEN**.—**Palisade t.** See **Palisade PARENCHYMA**.—**Parenchymal areolar t., Penetrating areolar t.** See **Constituent areolar t.**—**Permanent t.** Cell t. not capable of multiplication and division. [a. 35.]—**Phanerogenous t., Phanerophorous t.** A structure which may be said to bear some evident part, such as the papilla of a hair, which seems to bear the hair. [J. 16, 33.]—**Pitted t.** In botany, bothrenchyma, taphrenchyma; t. in which pits or perforations occur on the cell-walls or upon the septa between superposed cells. [a. 35.]—**Porous connective t.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Porous t.** See **Areolar t.**—**Primary t., Primordial t.** A cell-t. of a plant from which its parts are developed, e. g., meristem. [a. 35.]—**Pulp t.** T. forming the pulp of a gland or organ, such as the t. of the tooth-pulp. [J. 26.]—**Punctated t.** See **Pitted t.**—**Reichert's connective t.** See **Homogeneous connective t.**—**Reticular t.** See **Adenoid t.**—**Reticulated connective t.** See **Areolar t.** and **Adenoid t.**—**Reticiform (connective) t.** See **Adenoid t.**—**Sarcous t.** See **Muscular t.**—**Sclerous t.** A general term including osseous, cartilaginous, and fibrous t. [J. 16.]—**Sieve-t.** A cellular t. made up of thin-walled cells having areas of sieve-like markings. It is characteristic of the phloem. [E. 91 (a. 35).]—**Simple t's.** T's composed of but one structural element, or with but a slight admixture of others, as in blood, lymph, epithelium, the connective t., cartilage, bone, and muscular and nervous t's. [J. 21, 30.]—**Skeletal t.** A general term for fibrous, adenoid, adipose, osseous, and cartilaginous t. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]—**Skeletotrophic t.** A general term for connective t., capillaries, embryonic blood-vessels, and the hemoglobinous and colorless elements of the blood. [Lankester, l. c. (J).]—**Solid connective t.** Of Kölliker, a general term for tendons, ligaments, fibro-cartilage, and fibrous membranes. [J.]—**Spindle t.** Of His, the spindle-shaped elements in the ovary, which he supposed to be stunted muscular fibre-cells. [J. 35.]—**Spongy t. (of bone).** See **Spongy bone SUBSTANCE**.—**Subarachnoid t.** Trabecule of fibrous t. between the arachnoid and pia, the surfaces of which have a covering of endothelia. [L.]—**Subcutaneous adipose t.** The adipose t. inclosed in subcutaneous t. (q. v.). [a. 45.]—**Subcutaneous (cellular, or connective) t., Subdermic t.** Ger. *Unterhautgewebe*, *Unterhautzellgewebe*. The areolar t. just beneath the corium and merging insensibly into it. It is made up of fasciculi or loosely joined fibrous bundles that pass obliquely from the underlying muscular fascia or periosteum to unite with the t. of the corium and inclose more or less adipose t. in their meshes, together with the sweat-glands. In this layer are also found the follicles of the coarser hairs, also blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. [G. J.] Cf. **Fat COLUMNS**.—**Submucous (areolar) t.** Ger. *Unterschleimhautgewebe*. Areolar t. beneath a mucous membrane and serving to connect it with other parts. [J.]—**Subperiosteal t.** See **Osteogenetic LAYER**.—**Subserous areolar t.** The areolar t. serving to attach serous membranes to the parts they invest. [J. 30.]—**Supporting t.** T., such as woody t., serving to strengthen a part or organ; mechanical t. [a. 35.]—**Sustentacular t.** See **Connective t.**—**Trabecular t.** Ger. *Balkengewebe*. T., especially connective t., arranged in trabeculae, which often form a network. [J. 35.]—**Tubular nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve-fibres. [J. 43.]—**Tubuliferous t.** Ger. *Segmentalstränge*. Of Balfour, the branched masses of epithelium forming cords or tubes in the vascular zone of the ovary in embryos and young animals. It is derived from the Wolffian bodies. [Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., 1878, p. 383 (J).]—**Ungual t.** See **Corneous t.**—**Utricular t.** See **PSEUDOPARENCHYMA**.—**Vascular t.** Fr. *tissu vasculaire*. In botany, t. composed of united tubes or vessels formed by the obliteration of septa between superposed cells. [a. 35.]—**Vasifactive t.** T. giving rise to blood-vessels. [J.] See also **Vasoformative CELL**.—**Vasiform t.** Trachenchyma. [a. 35.]—**Vaso-fibrous t.** See **Botryoidal t.**—**Vesicular nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve-cells, as in the ganglia and the cerebral cortex. [J. 43.]—**Water (storing) t.** See **Aqueous t.**—**White fibrous t.** Ger. *fibrilläres Bindegewebe*. 1. Connective t. composed of white inelastic fibres and bundles of fibres extending in nearly parallel directions. It is exceedingly strong, and



forms tendons, ligaments, and resistant membranes (e. g., pericosteum, perichondrium, and the dura). In its purest form it contains very few elastic fibres. It merges insensibly into areolar t., as in the fascia. 2. Connective t. composed of white, inelastic, and glue-yielding fibres without regard to the direction of the fibres. [J. 35.]—**White nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve-fibres. [J. 43.]—**Woody t.** T. forming the woody fibre of plants. [a. 35.] See **WOOD-CELL**.—**Yellow elastic t.** Yellow fibrous t. See **Elastic t.**

**TISSULAIRE** (Fr.), adj. Te-su<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. Pertaining to the tissues. [J. 33.]

**TISWIN**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>s/wi<sup>2</sup>n. Among the Apaches of Arizona, a kind of liquor manufactured from wheat, barley, or maize, which produces intoxication of the worst type when used in considerable quantities. The grain is buried in the ground until it sprouts, then dried and ground, and then, after boiling in water, put aside to ferment. ["Med. Record," Sept. 24, 1892, p. 358 (a, 50).]

**TITA**, n. Written also *teeta*. The *Coptis teeta* or its root. The roots of *Picrorrhiza kurroa* and some other plants are also known under this name in the Bengal bazaars. [a. 35.]

**TITANATE**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t/a<sup>2</sup>n-at. A salt of titanic acid. [B.]

**TITANIC ACID**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Titansäure*. A white powder of uncertain composition, probably TiH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = TiO(OH)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by precipitating titanium dioxide from an acid solution by means of an alkali. [B. 3; B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Liquid t. a.**, Soluble t. a. A form of t. a. obtained in solution by dialysis after the fashions of soluble stannic acid. [B. 6.]

**TITANIC ANHYDRIDE**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. See **TITANIUM DIOXIDE**.

**TITANIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t(tet)-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From Τίταν, a Titan. Fr., *titane, ménachin*. Ger., *Titan*. A metallic element discovered by Gregor in 1789. It occurs in several rare minerals, chiefly in combination with oxygen, and is often associated with iron. It is obtained in the form of an iron-gray, amorphous powder of metallic lustre. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it combines with nitrogen at a high temperature. In composition it acts as a dyad or tetrad, and occasionally as a hexad, replacing two, four, or six atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48; sp. gr., 5.3. [B. 3.]—**Basic t. sulphate**. A white mass, TiO(SO<sub>4</sub>). [B. 3.]—**T. bromide**. See **T. tetrabromide**.—**T. chloride**. See **T. dichloride**, **T. trichloride**, **T. tetrachloride**, and **T. oxychloride**.—**T. dichloride**. A brownish powder, TiCl<sub>2</sub>, which has a strong affinity for moisture and decomposes water. [B. 3.]—**T. dioxide**. A substance, TiO<sub>2</sub>, occurring in nature in the form of several minerals, and obtainable artificially both as an amorphous white powder and in crystalline forms corresponding to those observed in the natural dioxide. It is insoluble in water, hydrochloric acid, or dilute sulphuric acid. It unites with alkaline carbonates to form titanates. [B. 3.]—**T. fluoride**. See **T. tetrafluoride**.—**T. hydroxide**. A dark-brown substance corresponding to t. sesquioxide, precipitated by ammonia from a solution of titanic acid and copper or hydrochloric acid. The titanic hydroxides are titanic and metatitanic acids. [B. 3.]—**T. iodide**. See **T. tetraiodide**.—**T. nitride**. Any one of a number of compounds of t. and nitrogen, formed by the action of nitrogen or ammonia on t. or its salts. [B. 3.]—**T. oxide**. See **T. dioxide** and **T. sesquioxide**.—**T. oxychloride**. A substance, Ti<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, forming reddish-brown crystals. [B. 3.]—**T. sesquichloride**. See **T. trichloride**.—**T. sesquioxide**. A crystalline substance, Ti<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. [B. 3.]—**T. sesquisulphate**. A crystalline body, Ti<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> + 8H<sub>2</sub>O. [B. 3.]—**T. sulphate**. A compound of t. and sulphuric acid. *Titanic sulphate*, Ti(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, is a yellow, deliquescent, amorphous substance. [B. 3.] See also **Basic t. sulphate** and **T. sesquisulphate**.—**T. sulphide**. A body, TiS<sub>2</sub>, forming shining, yellow scales. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrabromide**. A yellow crystalline mass, TiBr<sub>4</sub>. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrachloride**. A colorless, mobile, fuming liquid, TiCl<sub>4</sub>, of peculiar odor, boiling at 135° C. Combined with water, it solidifies like tin tetrachloride. It unites with the chlorides of other metals and radicles to form double salts. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrafluoride**. A colorless liquid, TiF<sub>4</sub>, fuming on exposure to the air. It combines with the fluorides of other metals, forming the titanofluorides. [B. 3.]—**T. tetraiodide**. A reddish-brown substance, TiI<sub>4</sub>, of metallic lustre. [B. 3.]—**T. trichloride**. A substance, Ti<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, forming dark, violet-colored deliquescent scales. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, and so acts as an energetic reducing agent. [B. 3. 16.]

**TITANOFLUORIDE**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t/a<sup>2</sup>n-o-flu<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d(i<sup>2</sup>d). A compound of titanium tetrafluoride with the fluoride of another metal or radicle. [B. 3.]

**TITHONIC**, adj. Ti<sup>2</sup>th-o<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. From Τιθωνός, Tithonus, a brother of Priam. See **ACTINIC**.

**TITHYMALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ti<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., τithυμαλος. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Euphorbia characias*. 2. The genus *Euphorbia*. The *Tithymaleae*, the *Tithymali*, and the *Tithymaloideae* correspond essentially to the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a. 35.]—**Radix tithymali**. The root of *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [a. 35.]—**T. cyparissias**. 1. Of Dioscorides, perhaps the *Euphorbia alcyon*. 2. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [a. 35.]—**T. magnus**. See *Euphorbia dendroidea*.—**T. maritimus**. See *APOCYNUM venetum*.—**T. myrtifolius**. See *PEDALANTHUS tithymaloides*.—**T. nummularis**. See *Euphorbia characias*.

**TITILLAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t(tet)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>3</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A means of titillation. [B.]

**TITILLATION**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *titillatio, titillatus* (from *titillare*, to tickle). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Kitzel, Kitzeln*. The act of tickling, or the condition of being tickled. [D.]

**TITILLATUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ti<sup>2</sup>t(tet)-i<sup>2</sup>l-at-la<sup>2</sup>t/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -at-us. From *titillare*, to tickle. Tickling in the throat. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

**TITRATED**, adj. Ti<sup>2</sup>t/rat-e<sup>2</sup>d. Fr., *titré*. Ger., *titriert*. Subjected to titration.

**TITRATION**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t-ra<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. From Fr., *titre*. Volumetric analysis by means of standard solutions. [A. 1.]

**TITTHE** (Lat.), n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t/the<sup>2</sup>(tha). Gen., *tit/thes*. Gr., τίθη. 1. The nipple. 2. A wet-nurse. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**TITTHOZOEA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ti<sup>2</sup>t-tho<sup>2</sup>(tho<sup>2</sup>)-zo<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From τίθης, the nipple, and ζῷον, an animal. See **MAMMALIA**.

**TITTHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ti<sup>2</sup>t/thu<sup>2</sup>s(thu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., τίθης. See **TITTHE** (1st def.).

**TITUBATION**, n. Ti<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *titubatio* (from *titubare*, to stagger). Fr., *titubation*. Ger., *Taumeln, Wanken*. A stumbling, staggering gait. [a. 34.]

**TLALPOLOTL** [Mex. Ph.], n. See **FLOURENSIA thurifera**.

**TLANEAQUELITE** [Mex. Ph.], n. See **PIPER sanctum**.

**TLATLANCUAYA**, n. See **ACHYRANTHES calea** (in Supplement).

**TMETICUS** (Lat.), adj. Me<sup>2</sup>t(tmat)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., τμητικός (from τμήναι, to cut). Fr., *tmétique*. See **RESOLVENT**.

**TOAD-FLAX**, n. To<sup>2</sup>d/fla<sup>2</sup>x. 1. The genus *Linaria*, especially *Linaria vulgaris*. 2. The *Spergula arvensis*. [a. 35.]—**Bastard t.-f.** The *Thesium linophyllum* and (in America) the genus *Comandra*. [a. 35.]

**TOADROOT**, n. To<sup>2</sup>d/ru<sup>2</sup>t. See **ACTEA alba** and **ACTEA rubra**.

**TOAD-SPIT, TOAD-SPITTLE**, n's. To<sup>2</sup>d/spi<sup>2</sup>t, -spi<sup>2</sup>t'l. See **LEMNA minor** and **CUCKOO-SPIRIT**.

**TOADSTONE**, n. To<sup>2</sup>d/sto<sup>2</sup>n. See **BUFONITES**.

**TOADSTOOLS**, n. pl. To<sup>2</sup>d/stulz. Species of *Agaricus*, especially *Agaricus muscarius* and other poisonous species; also *Polyporus* and *Boletus*. [a. 35.]

**TOBACCO**, n. To<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>k'o. The leaves of various species of *Nicotiana*, especially *Nicotiana tabacum*. [a. 35.]—**English t.** An old name for the genus *Hyoscyamus*. [a. 35.]—**Extract of t.** See **EXTRACTUM NICOTIANÆ**.—**Havana t.** See *NICOTIANA repanda*.—**Indian t.** See *LOBELIA inflata* and *CANNABIS indica*.—**Latakia t.** See *NICOTIANA rustica*.—**Oil of t.** 1. See under *NICOTIANA tabacum*. 2. See *Oleum NICOTIANÆ*.—**Poison-t.** See *HYOSCYAMUS niger*.—**T.-bush**. See *HEDYSMUM nultans*.—**T.-root**. The root of *Levisia rediviva*. [a. 35.]—**Turkish t.** See under *NICOTIANA rustica*.—**Vinegar of t.** See *Acetum NICOTIANÆ*.—**Virginian t.** See *NICOTIANA tabacum*.—**Wild t.** See *NICOTIANA rustica* and *LOBELIA inflata*.

**TOBELBAD** (Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>l-ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

**TOBEN** (Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **FUROR**.

**TOC** (Fr.), n. Tok. See **DANDO**.

**TOCADOMYCODORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)-do<sup>2</sup>r-i(e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). From τώκος, having just brought forth, μύκος, mucus, and δόπα, a hide. Fr., *tocadomycodorite*. Puerperal inflammation of a mucous membrane.

**TOCAREXIS** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>x(ax)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>r-eos (-ia). From τόκος, childbirth, and ἀργεῖς, assistance. See **OBSTETRICS**.

**TOCHTERKNÄUEL** (Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r-kno<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>l. See **DISPIREME**.

**TOCHTERSTERN** (Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r-ste<sup>2</sup>rn. See **AMPHI-ASTER**.

**TOCO-DYNAMOMETER**, n. Tok-o-di<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From τόκος, childbirth, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Schatz, an apparatus for measuring the force of the uterine contractions during labor. [A. 24.]

**TOCOMYCODORITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tok(to<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)-do<sup>2</sup>r-i(e<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>idos (-is). See **TOCADOMYCODORITIS**.

**TOCOLGY**, n. Tok-o<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From τόκος, childbirth, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *tocolgie*. See **OBSTETRICS**.

**TOCOPHELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tok(to<sup>2</sup>k)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fel(fel<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From τόκος, childbirth, and φέλος, help. An apparatus for mitigating the suffering of a woman in labor; consisting of an abdominal and a sacral pad with which she can make pressure by pulling on ropes connected with them and passing over pulleys. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1875, i, p. 188 (a, 34).]

**TOCOTHERMOMETRIE** (Ger.), n. Tok-o-te<sup>2</sup>rm-o-mat-re'. Thermometry as applied to obstetrics. [A. 24.]

**TOD** (Ger.), n. Tod. See **DEATH**.—**Herztod**. Death from heart failure. [a. 34.]—**Schwarzer Tod**. See **BLACK DEATH**.

**TODDALIA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>d-dak<sup>2</sup>(d<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *toddali, toddalie*. A genus of the *Toddalieceae*, which are a tribe of the *Rutaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. aculeata**, **T. asiatica**. A tropical Asiatic shrub containing an aromatic, bitter, acrid principle which makes it stimulant, carminative, and tonic. The bark, especially the root bark, is used as a stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves are used in baths and fomentations and are eaten raw in intestinal complaints. The green fruits, together with the root, are used externally in rheumatism. The ripe fruits have the pungency of black pepper and are pickled. [a. 35.] See also **RADIX LOPEZ**.

**TODDY**, n. To<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>. 1. Sap from a wine palm. It yields arrack on fermentation. [a. 48.] 2. See **PUNCH**.

**TODGEBOREN** (Ger.), adj. Tod'ge<sup>2</sup>-bor-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **STILL-BORN**.

**TODT** (Ger.), adj. Tod. See **DEAD**.—**T'enblume**. See *CALENDULA officinalis*.—**T'enblumenkraut**. See *HYOSCYAMUS niger*.—**T'enflecke**. See *LIVOR emortualis*.—**T'enkrampf**. See



**RIGOR mortis.**—**T'enkranz.** Lit., a wreath for the dead; an anomaly of the obturator artery in which it is found on Gimbernat's ligament. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**T'enschau.** See *Post-mortem EXAMINATION.*—**T'enschlummer.** See *TRANCE.*—**T'enschweiss.** The sweating that often precedes death. [a, 34.]—**T'faul.** Fr., *mort et macéré.* Dead and macerated (said of a foetus which, having been retained for a length of time after its death, is not putrid, but macerated and flattened at those parts on which it has rested for a long time). [A, 24.]—**T'geboren.** See *STILL-BORN.*

**TÖDTUNG** (Ger.), n. Tu<sup>t</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See *DEATH.*—**Kindst'.** Infanticide. [a, 34.]

**TOE**, n. To. Gr., δάκτυλος (τοῦ ποδός). Lat., *digitus (pedis)*. Fr., *doigt du pied, orteil.* Ger., *Zehe.* A digit of the foot.—**Flexed t's.** Fr., *orteils en marteau* (ou en Z, ou en griffe, ou en cou de cygne). Ger., *verkrümmte Zehe.* A permanent distortion of the t's in which they are unduly flexed at the last joint, so that the tips or even the nails rest on the ground, while the first joints are drawn up above the proper level. [A, 53.]—**Glossy t's.** See *Glossy SKIN.*—**Great t.** Lat., *hallux.* Fr., *gros orteil.* Ger., *grosse Zehe.* The innermost and largest of the t's. [L.]—**Hammer t's.** See *Flexed t's.*—**Lazy-t.** See *OVER-T.*—**Morton's t.** A peculiar and painful disorder pertaining to the metatarsophalangeal joint of the fourth t. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 8, 1892, p. 410 (a, 34).]—**Talon t's.** See *Flexed t's.*

**TOFU** (Jap.), n. A jelly prepared from the *Soja hispida*. [a, 35.]

**TOILE** (Fr.), n. Twa<sup>2</sup>. See *CLOTH.*—**T. chorioïdienne** (supérieure). See *SEPTEM LUCIDUM.*—**T. d'arnignée.** See *COBWEB.*—**T. de nuit.** See *SPARADRAP DE CIRE.*—**T. d'hôpital.** Rubber cloth, used to protect ulcers or cutaneous affections from the air. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**T. Dieu.** See *SPARADRAP DE CIRE* and *SPARADRAP DIAPALME.*—**T. farciniale.** The allantoids. [A, 45.]—**T. médicamenteuse.** T. *sparadrap.* See *SPARADRAP.*

**TOILET**, n. Toi<sup>l</sup>et. 1. The methodical cleansing of a part or region after a surgical operation. [a, 48.] 2. Clearing the axilla of diseased lymphatic glands in cases of mammary tumor. [A, 94.]—**T. of the peritonæum.** Ger., *Bauchfelltoilette.* The aseptic measures tending to remove all extraneous substances from the peritonæum after laparotomy. [a, 34.]

**TOIT** (Fr.), n. Twa<sup>2</sup>. A roof. [a, 30.]—**T. des pédoncles cérébraux.** See *TEGMENTUM* (1st def.).

**TOKAY** (Hung.), n. To<sup>3</sup>k'oi. A Hungarian white wine.

**TOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Tol(toi<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>. See *TONSIL.*

**TOLANE**, n. Tol'an. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tolan.* Diphenylacetylene, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.C : C.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. [B, 3, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**TOLENAS SPRINGS**, n. Tol'an'a's. A place in Solano County, California, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**TOLENE**, n. Tol'en. Fr., *tolène.* Ger., *Tolen.* A terpene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, obtained from balsam of Tolu. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TOLERANCE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>et'ns. Gr., *εὐδοκία.* Lat., *tolerantia* (from *tolerare*, to bear). The quality of being able to endure the action of a deleterious agent, especially when acquired by the habitual use of the agent. Cf. *ACCOUTUMANCE.*

**TOLES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tol(toi<sup>2</sup>)ez(as). Gen., *tol'ium.* 1. The tonsils. 2. Goitre. [A, 312, 325 (a, 48).]

**TOLIDINE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d-en. A substance,  $\begin{matrix} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_2 \end{matrix}$  known in three isomeric forms; used extensively in the manufacture of the dyes made from coal-tar. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TOLL** (Ger.), adj. Toi<sup>2</sup>. See *INSANE.*

**TOLLBEERE** (Ger.), n. Tol'bar-e<sup>2</sup>. The *Atropa belladonna*.

**TOLLES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tol'lez(las). Gen., *tol'lium.* See *TOLES.*

**TOLLEIT** (Ger.), n. Toi<sup>2</sup>hit. See *INSANITY.*—**Mannt'.** See *NYMPHOMANIA.*—**Weint'.** See *DIPSOMANIA.*

**TOLLKIRSCH** (Ger.), n. Toi<sup>2</sup>k'ersh-e<sup>2</sup>. See *ATROPA* and *BELLADONNA.*—**T'npflaster.** See *Emplastrum cum extracto BELLADONNÆ.*

**TOLLSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Toi<sup>2</sup>l'zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See *RABIES.*

**TOLLWURM** (Ger.), n. Toi<sup>2</sup>l'wurm. See *CYNOLYSSA* (2d def.) and *SEPTEM LINGUE.*

**TOLLWUTH** (Ger.), n. Toi<sup>2</sup>l'vut. See *RABIES.*

**TÖPPELKRANKHEIT** (Ger.), n. Tu<sup>2</sup>ip<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>l-kra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k-hit. See *MUMPS.*

**TOLU**, n. To-lu'. See *BALSAM OF T.*—**Syrup of t.** See *SYRUPUS toluatus.*—**Tincture of t.** See *TINCTURA toluana.*

**TOLUENE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>en. Fr., *toluène.* Ger., *Toluen.* *Toluol.* Methylbenzene, dracyl; a colorless liquid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>), occurring in light coal-tar oils, having a benzene-like odor; used in the manufacture of dyes. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**T'disulphonic acid.** An acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>3</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, known in three isomeric forms, one of which, *a-t' acid*, C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>3</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>.H.H.H., is a thick liquid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T'sulphonic acid.** An acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(SO<sub>3</sub>H).CH<sub>3</sub>, known in three isomeric forms: *T'orthosulphonic acid*, thin deliquescent tabular crystals containing 2 molecules of water; *T'metasulphonic acid*, very deliquescent crystalline crusts; and *T'parasulphonic acid*, thick deliquescent tabular or flat prismatic crystals. The meta-compounds and para-compounds contain each 1 molecule of water. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.] See also *T'disulphonic acid* and *T'risulphonic acid.*—**T'trisulphonic acid.** An acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>3</sub>H)<sub>3</sub>, occurring as long acicular crystals containing six molecules of water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TOLUENYL ALCOHOL**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>e'n-i<sup>2</sup>l. Paraxylyl alcohol. [a, 38.] See *XYLYL alcohol.*

**TOLUHYDROQUINONE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>h-id-ro-kwi<sup>2</sup>n'on. See *METHYLHYDROQUINONE.*

**TOLUIC ACID**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>3k. Fr., *acide toluïque* (ou *toluylque*). Ger., *Toluylsäure.* An acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)CO.OH, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'* a., long shining acicular crystals melting at 102° C.; *meta'* a., forming long acicular crystals from a quickly cooled solution, prismatic crystals if evaporated slowly, melting at about 100° C.; and *para'* a., acicular crystals melting at 180° and boiling at about 275° C. An isomeric acid, *a-t' a.*, or *phenylacetic acid*, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>.COOH, forms shining laminar crystals, melting at 76.5° C. and boiling at 205.5° C. with a vapor which produces coughing. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TOLUIC ALDEHYDE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2k. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>.CHO, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'* a., C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).CHO.H.H.H.H., a yellowish, very refractive liquid having an odor like that of benzoic aldehyde; *meta'* a., C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).H.CHO.H.H.H.H., a liquid of like odor; and *para'* a., C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).H.H.CHO.H.H.H., a liquid having a peppermint-like odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TOLUIDINE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2d-en. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Toluidin.* Amidotoluene; a substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)NH<sub>2</sub>, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'* a., a colorless liquid which quickly turns brown in the light or the air; *meta'* a., a colorless oily liquid, turning to a brown resinous mass in the air; and *para'* a., large colorless tabular crystals having an aromatic, aniline-like odor. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TOLUIFERA** (Lat.), n. f. Tol-u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2'e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>. From *tolu* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *toluifère.* The genus *Myroxylon*. [a, 35.]—**T. balsamum**, **T. Pereiræ.** See *MYROXYLON toluiferum*.

**TOLUIFEROUS**, adj. Tol-u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *toluiferus* (from *tolu* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *toluifère.* Producing balsam of Tolu. [a, 35.]

**TOLUNITRIL**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>nit'ri<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *tolunitrile.* A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N = CH<sub>3</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CN, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'* a., a very refractive colorless liquid boiling at about 204° C.; *meta'* a., a liquid having an odor of benzonitril; and *para'* a., a very refractive liquid having an odor of benzonitril and boiling at 217.8° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TOLUOL** (Ger.), n. Tol-u-o<sup>2</sup>l'. See *TOLUENE.*

**TOLUQUINOL**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2-kwi<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>l. See *METHYLHYDROQUINONE.*

**TOLUQUINONE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2-kwi<sup>2</sup>n'on. See *METHYLQUINONE.*

**TOLURHETIN**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2-ret'i<sup>2</sup>n. From *tolu* (q. v.), and *rhétin*, resin. Fr., *tolurétine.* Of Gerhardt, a resin extracted from balsam of Tolu. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TOLURIC ACID**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2'r'i<sup>2</sup>2k. Fr., *acide tolurique.* Paratoluylamidoacetic acid; an acid, CH<sub>3</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CO.NH.CH<sub>2</sub>.CO.OH = C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, occurring as pearly tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TOLUYL**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2'i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *toluyle.* 1. The hypothetical radicle, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, of toluylic acid. 2. An improper term for cresyl. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T'saure.** See *TOLUIC ACID.*

**TOLUYLENE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2'i<sup>2</sup>2en. Fr., *toluylène.* Ger., *Toluylen.* Stilbene; a bivalent radicle, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sup>2</sup>, contained in some of the derivatives of toluene.—**T'blue.** A substance, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.HCl + H<sub>2</sub>O (or C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>4</sub>), occurring as a resinous mass which acquires a coppery lustre when exposed to the air. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**T'diamine.** A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)(NH<sub>2</sub>), known in several isomeric forms, such as *ortho'* diamine, or *β-diamidotoluene*, C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).H.NH<sub>2</sub>.NH<sub>2</sub>.H.H., shining white scales; *meta'* diamine, or *α-diamidotoluene*, C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).NH<sub>2</sub>.H.NH<sub>2</sub>.H.H., long acicular crystals; *para'* diamine, or *γ-diamidotoluene*, C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).H.NH<sub>2</sub>.H.NH<sub>2</sub>.H.H., masses of tabular crystals; and *δ-diamidotoluene*, C<sub>6</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).NH<sub>2</sub>.NH<sub>2</sub>.H.H.H., red crystals having an odor of acetamide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. hydrate.** A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>.CH(OH).C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, occurring as brittle acicular crystals. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**T' red.** A substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, occurring as orange-colored acicular crystals containing 4 molecules of water but becoming anhydrous and blood-red at about 160° C. According to some, the dye is the hydrochloride of this, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>4</sub>Cl. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**T'violet.** A substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, occurring as red crystals having a green reflection. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TOLYL**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2'l. Fr., *tolyl.* Ger., *T.* 1. Methyl-benzyl, or *para'* a., a univalent radicle, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).CH<sub>2</sub>. 2. The group C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T'acetamide.** The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>).NH<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O. [B, 2.]—**T' alcohol.** A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>OH, known in two isomeric forms, one of which forms acicular crystals. [B, 4; B, 270 (a, 38).]—**T'chloracetamide.** The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.ClNO = CH<sub>3</sub>.ClCONH.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>. [B, 2.]—**T'turethane.** A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> = NH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).CO.OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, known in three isomeric forms: *ortho'* urethane, crystals; *meta'* urethane, a liquid; and *para'* urethane, or *ethylt' carbamate*, long prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TOLYLENE**, n. Toi<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2-en. Fr., *tolylène.* The radicle, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CH<sub>2</sub>, of t. alcohol. [B.]—**T. alcohol.** **T. glycol.** Fr., *glycol tolylénique.* A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>:(CH<sub>2</sub>.OH)<sub>2</sub>, resulting from the substitution of a molecule of hydroxyl for one atom of hydrogen in the methyl group of tolyl alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TOMATO**, n. Tom-a<sup>2</sup>t'o. Fr., *tomate.* Ger., *Liebesapfel.* Sp., *jitomate* (Mex. Ph.), *tomate.* The *Lycopersicon esculentum*, also its fruit, which is used in Mexico as an anodyne. [a, 35.]—**Strawberry-t.** See *PHYSALIS alkekengi*.

**TOMBA**, n. In Brazil, the *Perianthopodus espalina* and other purgative species. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**TOMBAC**, n. To<sup>2</sup>m'ba<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tombak.* An alloy of 97 parts of copper and 3 of zinc, having a gold-like appearance. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TOMBÉ** (Fr.), adj. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>2-ba. Prolapsed. [A, 44.]



**TOME** (Lat.), n. f. Tom(<sup>2</sup>m)/e(a). Gen., tom'es. Gr., τομή (from τέμνω, to cut). Ger., Schnitt. Section, a cutting; of Galen, venesection. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**TOMELLINE** (Fr.), n. To-me<sup>2</sup>-len. See GLOBULIN.

**TOMENTOSE**, adj. Tom-e<sup>2</sup>nt-os. Lat., tomentosus (from tomentum [q. v.]). Fr., tomenteux. cottonneux, drapé. Ger., filzig. Covered with tomentum, densely pubescent. [a, 35.]

**TOMENTOSULUS** (Lat.), adj. Tom-e<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>s(os)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s-(u<sup>2</sup>s). Covered with a short delicate tomentum. [a, 35.]

**TOMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tom-e<sup>2</sup>nt/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., t. Ger., Filz, Filzüberzug (1st def.). 1. In botany, a dense, more or less matted pubescence. [a, 35.] 2. The shaggy mass constituted by the villi of the chorion. [A, 45.]—**T. cerebri**. The inner surface of the pia. [L.]

**TOMIPAROUS**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>p/a<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From τóμος, a cut, and parere, to bring forth. Fr., tomipare. Of plants, reproducing by the separation of parts. [a, 35.]

**TOMIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tom(<sup>2</sup>m)/i's. Gen., tom'idōs (-idis). Gr., τομῖς (from τέμνω, to cut). See SCISSORS.

**TOMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tom(<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From τóμος, cutting. The cutting edge of either mandible of a bird. [L, 221.]

**TOMOGYNIA** (Lat.), n. n. Tom(<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>n(gu<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From τóμος, cutting, and γυνή, a woman. Of Richard, the gymnospers. [a, 35.]

**TOMOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tom(<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-man(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From τóμος, a cutting, and mania, madness. Fr., tomomanie, bi-tourmanie (1st def.). Ger., Schneidesucht. 1. A mania for performing surgical operations. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A mania for being operated on for purely imaginary ailments. ["Rev. de laryng. et d'otol.," Dec., 1892.]

**TOMOTOCIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tom(<sup>2</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tos(<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From τóμος, a cutting, and τόκος, childbirth. Fr., tomatocie. See Cæsar-ean OPERATION.

**TON** (Ger.), n. Ton. See TONE and SOUND.—**Eigent'**. The timbre peculiar to each individual voice. [K, 16.]—**Herztöne**. See Heart-sounds.—**Pulmonalt'**. See Vesicular MURMUR and Respiratory MURMUR.—**T'aubheit**. Inability to hear particular sounds. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TONALITÉ** (Fr.), n. To-na<sup>2</sup>-le-ta. Pitch in percussion.

**TONCA**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>. See Tonka BEAN.

**TONCIC ACID**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>k. See COUMARIN.

**TONCO**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'o. See Tonka BEAN.

**TONE**, n. Ton. Gr., τόνος, (from τείνω, to stretch). Lat., tonus. Fr., ton. Ger., Ton, Spannung (1st def.). 1. A distinct definite sound; also the character or quality of a sound. 2. The normal state of tension in healthy tissues: in physiology, the normal contraction of the arteries.—**Harmonic t.** See HARMONIC, n.—**Reflex t.** See Reflex TONUS.

**TÖNEND** (Ger.), adj. Tu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nd. See SONOROUS.

**TONGA**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ga<sup>2</sup>. 1. A drug prepared in the Fiji Islands from the bark, leaves, and fibres of *Rhaphidophora vitensis*, *Premna taitensis*, etc. It has been recommended in neuralgia. [A, 35.] 2. See under DATURA stramonium.

**TONGINE**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>g'en. A volatile alkaloid contained in tonga (1st def.). [A, 270 (a, 48).]

**TONG-PANG-CHONG** (Chin.), n. The *Rhinacanthus cornutus*, also a drug prepared from its root and leaves. [B, 270 (a, 48); a, 35.]

**TONGRES** (Fr.), n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-gr'. A place in the province of Limburg, Belgium, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**TONGUE**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Gr., γλῶσσα. Lat., lingua. Fr., langue. Ger., Zunge. A muscular mass attached to the floor of the mouth and susceptible of protrusion from that cavity. It takes part in sucking, mastication, and articulation, and the mucous membrane covering its upper surface is the seat of the organs of taste.—**Adherent t.** A t. pathologically attached by folds of mucous membrane to the floor and sides of the mouth. [a, 34.]—**Blind t.** A t. having a longitudinal fissure that divides the fore part into two equal parts. [a, 34.]—**Black t.** 1. See GLOSSOPHYTIA (1st def.). 2. See Epidemic erysipelatous FEVER.—**Dotted t.** See Stippled t.—**Earthy t.** A t. on which there are white, dry, and rough deposits of calcareous matter. [a, 34.]—**Fish-t.** In dentistry, an instrument resembling the t. of a fish, formerly used in extracting the wisdom teeth. [a, 34.]—**Geographical t.** A t. affected with a serpiginous epithelial affection (e. g., leukoplakia) that makes it look like a map. [a, 34.]—**Hairy t.** See TRICHOGLOSSIA.—**Parrot t.** A black, shrunken t. that can not be protruded, because it catches behind the lower teeth, observed in typhus fever. [a, 34.]—**Plastered t.** A coated t. in which the coat is recent and superabundant. [a, 34.]—**Shaggy t.** A furred t. having the papillæ elongated by horny epithelium. [a, 34.]—**Split t.** See BIRD.—**Stippled t.** Of W. H. Dickinson, a t. in which the papillæ are separately capped each with a minute white patch of epithelium. [a, 34.]—**Strawberry t.** A t. that is hyperemic and shows fungiform papillæ, as in scarlet fever. [a, 34.]—**T. holder**. See T. DEPRESSOR.—**Wooden t.** See ACTINOMYCOSIS.

**TONGUE-TIE**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t'i. Fr., soubrelangue. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM (1st def.).

**TONGUE-TIED**, adj. Tu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t'id. Ger., mundfaul. Affected with ankyloglossum. [a, 48.]

**TONIC**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., τόνικός (from τείνω, to stretch). Lat., tonicus. Fr., tonique. Ger., tonisch. 1. Possessing the property of maintaining or promoting the tone of the system; as a n., a drug possessing that property. 2. Characterized by continuous contraction (said of muscular spasm). [D; a, 48.]

**TONICITY**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. Fr., tonicité. Ger., Tonicität. The condition of a tissue, organ, etc., in relation to tone, especially its normal elasticity. [a, 48.]

**TONKA**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., t. Ger., T'bohnen. See Tonka BEAN.—**T'stearoptene**. See COUMARIN.

**TÖNNISSTEIN** (Ger.), n. Tu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/ni<sup>2</sup>s-stin. A place in the Rhine province, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TONOMETER**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From τόνος, tension, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., tonomètre. Ger., T. An instrument for estimating tension, especially the tension of the eyeball or the pressure of the ventricles. [K.]—**Dors and Lecoultré's t.** A t. constructed on the same principle as Hamer's t., but having the position of the peg regulated by a screw. The spiral spring is replaced by a straight steel spring, which is not very long, so that the tension rapidly increases with the deep pushing of the peg. [F.]—**Graefe's t.** A t. consisting of a small rod which is pressed against the eye by means of a loaded lever. A scale shows the degree to which the peg or style can overcome the tension of the eye with various degrees of loading. [F.]—**Hamer's t.** A t. consisting of a metallic tube out of which a peg or style projects. The latter is connected with a wound-up watch spring, so that by pressing upon the eye it has to overcome the constantly increasing tension. [F.]—**Monnik's t.** A modification of Hamer's t. in which the immovable tube is replaced by two pegs, which can be pushed in with the slightest possible friction. The two pegs act together upon an index which shows on a dial-plate the change in position of the two pegs. A second index moves with the middle peg, which is under the increasing pressure of a short spring. [F.]—**Roy's t.** A t. for estimating the varying pressure of the ventricles during contraction and dilatation. It consists essentially of an air-tight tube containing oil, in which works a cylinder carrying a registering index. [K, 19.]—**Verlaan's t.** A t. consisting of a tube in which three isolated pegs can be pushed in or out. The middle peg is connected with a spiral spring the tension-power of which increases with the pressure. The two outer pegs may be moved with the slightest possible friction, and carry scales which run on a vernier connected with the middle peg. [F.]—**Weber's t.** A t. consisting of a peg which acts with increasing spring power on the sclerotic until its curvature to a certain extent is flattened to a plane. [F.]

**TONOPSYCHAGOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ton(<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>ps-ik(u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>g(a<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>j(og)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From τόνος, a tone, ψυχή, the mind, and ἀγωγή, a leading. Fr., tonopsychagogie. The characteristic action of certain sounds on the mind. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TONSIL**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l. Gr., ἀμυγδαλή, ἡπαρίδιον. Lat., tonsilla, tonsillum, amygdala. Fr., tonsille, amygdale. Ger., Tonsille, Halsdrüse, Mandel. A prominent body situated (one on each side) between the pillars of the fauces, about half an inch long and a third of an inch wide and thick. On its free surface are numerous openings leading into lymphoid crypts, between which are a number of lymph follicles together with lymphoid tissue. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cerebellar t's.** See AMYGDALÆ cerebelli.—**Luschka's t.** See Pharyngeal t.—**Palatine t.** See T.—**Pharyngeal t.** Lymphoid tissue on the posterior superior wall of the pharynx, limited on each side by the Eustachian tube. [L, 31.]

**TONSILLA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>2</sup>. See TONSIL.—**Tonsillæ cerebelli.** See AMYGDALÆ cerebelli.—**T. palatina.** See TONSIL.—**T. pendula.** A pedunculated tonsil.—**Tonsillæ pestilentes.** See Malignant ANGINA.—**T. tubalis Gerlachii.** See Pharyngeal TONSIL.—**T. tubaria.** Ger., Tubexmandel. Lymph follicles in the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]

**TONSILLAR, TONSILLARY**, adj's. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r, -ar-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., tonsillaris (from tonsilla, a tonsil). Fr., tonsillaire. Ger., tonsillar. Pertaining to the tonsils. [C.]

**TONSILLE** (Fr., Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-sel-y', ton-z'i<sup>2</sup>/le<sup>2</sup>. See TONSIL.

**TONSILLITIC**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to amygdalitis.

**TONSILLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>(le)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). Fr., tonsillite. See AMYGDALITIS.

**TONSILLOTOME**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>-tom. From tonsilla, a tonsil, and τέμνω, to cut. Ger., Tonsillotom. See AMYGDALOTOME.—**Billings's t.** A t. with a guillotine blade and a sharp vulsella which slides along the shaft for holding the piece amputated. [E.] See cut under AMYGDALOTOME.—**Hamilton's t.** A t. provided with a sharp forceps for holding the part, which does not slide along the shaft but is simply attached to it. [E.]—**Mackenzie's t.** A t. in which the knife-edge is pushed against the tonsil by the thumb of the hand holding the instrument. [E.]—**Mathieu's t.** A t. provided with a two-pronged spear sliding along the shaft. [E.]—**Tiemann's t.** A t. in which both blade and forceps are worked simultaneously by closing or opening the handles of the instrument. [E.]

**TONSILLOTOMY**, n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>t'o<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>. See AMYGDALOTOMY.

**TONSILLUM** (Lat.), n. n. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See TONSIL.

**TONSURANS** (Lat.), adj. To<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/a<sup>2</sup>nza<sup>2</sup>ns. Gen., -ant'ia. From tondere, to shear. Fr., tonsurant. 1. Causing baldness (used chiefly in terms relating to parasitic skin diseases). [G.] 2. In botany, glabrous from loss of pubescence. [a, 35.]

**TONUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ton(<sup>2</sup>m)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., τόνος (from τείνω, to stretch). Ger., T. See TONE.—**Reflex t.** Of Brondgeest, a slight contraction observed in the muscles of one leg of a decapitated frog when the sciatic nerve is divided on the opposite side; due to the reflex irritation conducted through the intact sensory nerves of the wounded limb. [K, 16.]—**Schliessungst'** (Ger.). See GALVANOTONUS.—**T. trismus.** See TRISMUS.

**TOOTHUTIA**, n. See DENGUE.

**TOOTH**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>th. Pl., teeth. Gr., δὲνς. Lat., dens. Fr., dent. Ger., Zahn. 1. A hard bone-like organ implanted in man and most



mammals, in the inferior and superior maxillae, which serves for the mastication of food. It consists of a central cavity containing t.-pulp, dentin, enamel, and cement. In many lower vertebrates they are fixed in the bones surrounding the mouth. [L.] Cf. *Dental formula*. 2. In botany, any small marginal lobe. [a, 35.]—**Anterior molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Auditory teeth (of HUSCHKE).** Cylindrical horizontal processes on the labium vestibulare. [a, 34.]—**Back teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Barred t.** See *Dent barree*.—**Bicuspid teeth.** The teeth in each jaw that are placed next the canine teeth. Their crowns are compressed in front and behind, and are convex on the outer and inner sides. They have two points, or cusps, whence the name. [C.]—**Butter-teeth.** See *Incisor teeth*.—**Canine teeth, Carnassial teeth.** Fr., *dents angulaires* (ou *concides*). Ger., *Eckzähne, Spitzzähne*. Four teeth, one above and one below on each side, next to the lateral incisors. They are long and strong, with a thick conical crown, convex in front and concave behind, with one single central point. [C.]—**Chisel teeth.** The incisor teeth of rodents. [L.]—**Celliform teeth.** See *Setiform teeth*.—**Complicated teeth.** Fr., *dents compliqués*. Teeth in which the crown consists of alternate layers of cement and enamel. [L.]—**Compound t.** See *DENTS agrégées* and *DENTS composées*.—**Conical teeth.** Teeth that are modifications of a cone in shape. [Owen (L.)]—**Convulsion t.** See *Tidal-mark t.*—**Craggy teeth.** Irregular projections of dentin on the t. giving them a crag-like appearance. They are not necessarily significant of any diathesis. [a, 34.]—**Cuticular teeth.** Teeth formed from the ecderyon. [A, 12.]—**Deciduous teeth.** Teeth which are shed, especially those of the first dentition. [L.]—**Dentinal teeth.** Teeth, such as those in man and most vertebrates, in which the main part is composed of dentin; distinguished from t.-like structures composed mostly of a horny substance. [J, 35.]—**Eighteen-year molar t.** The molar (or wisdom t.) which makes its eruption between the seventeenth and the twenty-fifth year. [L.]—**Elephant's t.** See *DENS elephantis*.—**Eye teeth.** Fr., *œillets*. Ger., *Kronzähne*. The two upper canine teeth. [C.]—**False molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Fore-teeth, Front teeth.** See *Incisor teeth*.—**Gastric teeth.** Calcareous nodules in the stomach of crustaceans. [L.]—**Greater molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Gymnosomatous teeth.** See *DENTS gymnosomes*.—**Honeycombed teeth.** Teeth in which there are circumscribed areas of decay and deficient dentin development, causing a honeycombed appearance. [a, 34.]—**Horny teeth.** See under *Dentinal teeth*.—**Huschke's teeth.** See *Auditory teeth*.—**Hutchinsonian (or Hutchinson's) teeth.** A malformation of the teeth, especially the upper central incisors, supposed to be peculiar to children having hereditary syphilis, in which the teeth are short, narrow from side to side at their edges, very thin, and displaying a central cleft on their free edge. [a, 34.]—**Incisor teeth.** Lat., *dentes sectorii*. Ger., *Schneidezähne*. The four median teeth of each jaw, having single roots and wide, thin, chisel-like cutting edges. [L.]—**Laniary teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Lesser molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Milk molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition.



HUTCHINSON'S TEETH.

[L.]—**Maxillary teeth.** The teeth that are implanted in the inferior or superior maxillae. [L.]—**Milk teeth.** Lat., *dentes infantiles*. Ger., *Milchzähne*. Those teeth which appear in early childhood, to be replaced at various ages by the permanent teeth. They are twenty in number, five in the forward part of each side of each maxilla, as follows: Two molars, one canine, and two incisors. [C.]—**Molar t., Multicuspidate t., Multicuspid t.** Lat., *mylodus*. Ger., *Mahlzahn, Kauzahn, Backenzahn*. A t. having more than one root and a rounded quadrangular crown with several cusps. In adult dentition there are (including the bicuspid) ten molar teeth in each jaw. [L.]—**Palatine teeth.** Teeth attached to the palate bones. [L.]—**Pectinate teeth.** Teeth with the edges notched so as to resemble a comb. [L.]—**Pegged (or Peg-shaped, or Peg-tooth) teeth.** Teeth, observed in various diatheses, in which the loss of enamel and exposure of the dentin present a series of small peg-like excrescences. [a, 34.]—**Permanent molar teeth.** The six-year, twelve-year, and eighteen-year molar teeth. [L.]—**Permanent teeth.** See *Second teeth*.—**Pharyngeal teeth.** Teeth situated in the pharynx or attached to its osseous framework. [L.]—**Pitted teeth.** Teeth in which, owing to deficient development of dentin or enamel, pits occur on the surface. [a, 34.]—**Posterior molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Prehensile teeth.** In certain animals, teeth that grasp and retain objects, but are of secondary importance in mastication. [L.]—**Premolar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Principal teeth.** The first molar teeth of man, whose homologues De Blainville assumed to trace through lower animals. [L, 14.]—**Pug teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Rasp teeth.** Sharp, conical teeth closely set so as to resemble the surface of a rasp or file. [L.]—**Scleriform teeth.** See *Chisel teeth*.—**Screw-driver teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth*.—**Second teeth.** The teeth of the second dentition, normally thirty-two in number. [L.] Cf. *Dental formula*.—**Sectorial teeth.** The bicuspid teeth of the *Carnivora*.

[L, 34] (a, 27).—**Serrated teeth.** Teeth with notched edges, like a saw. [L.]—**Setiform teeth.** Teeth shaped like fine bristles. [L.]—**Simple teeth.** Of Cuvier, teeth forming a cone of nearly even or only slightly curved surface, and having cement or enamel only on the outer peripheral portion, as in man and dogs. [L, 158 (a, 14).]—**Six-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption about the seventh year. [L.]—**Stomach teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Superadded teeth.** The six back teeth on either jaw. [C.]—**Syphilitic teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth*.—**Teeth of succession.** The teeth which take the places of the milk teeth. [L.]—**Temporary molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition. [L.]—**Temporary teeth.** See *Milk teeth*.—**Tidal-mark t.** A malformed t., observed in epileptics, in which the dentin projects beyond the enamel edge, resembling tide-marks on the sand. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 13, 1887, p. 185 (a, 34).]—**T-bone.** An old term for dentin. [J.]—**True molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Twelve-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption during the thirteenth year. [L.]—**Vertebral teeth.** In certain snakes, inferior spinous processes of several cervical vertebrae, covered with cement. [Owen (L.)]—**Villiform teeth.** Fr., *dents en velour*. See *Pegged teeth*.—**Vomerine teeth.** Teeth attached to the vomer. [L.]—**Warty teeth.** Teeth in which the tissues are hypertrophied and folded into an irregular mass. [E, 12.]—**Wisdom teeth.** Lat., *dentes serotini*. The most posterior of the molar teeth, which appear about the eighteenth year. [L.]

**TOOTHACHE**, n. Tuth'ak. See ODONTALGIA.—**T-root.** See DENTARIA *diphylla*.—**T-tree.** 1. See *ARALIA spinosa*. 2. The *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. [a, 35.]

**TOOTHED**, adj. Tuth'd. See DENTATE.

**TOOTHEDGE**, n. Tuth'ej. See HÆMODIA (1st def.).

**TOOTHWORT**, n. Tuth'wurt. See LATHRÆA, DENTARIA, CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris*, and PLUMBAGO *scandens*.

**TOOT-PLANT, TOOT-POISON**, n's. Tut'pla'nt, -poiz'n. See *CORIARIA ruscifolia*.

**TOPÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f. To'p-ēs(a'ē-s)-thēz(thas)'iā-s. From *τόπος*, a place, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. The capacity for discerning locality by the touch. [a, 48.]

**TOPHACEOUS**, adj. To'f-a'shu's. Lat., *tophaceus*. Fr., *topacé*. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling tophi. [D, 1.]

**TOPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. To'f(to'f)'u's(u's). Fr., *tophe*. Ger., *Tuff, Kalkbeule*. 1. A nodular quoy deposit of sodium urate, most common in the knuckles. [D, 1.] 2. See CHALAZION.—**Syphilitic t.** See SYPHILOMA.

**TOPHYPERIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. To'f(to'f)-ip(u'p)-u'r(e'r)-iā'd(ed)-ros'i's. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From *τόπος*, a place, *ὑῑδρ*, in excess, and *ἰδρῶς*, perspiration. Local hyperidrosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOPICAL**, adj. To'p'i'k'l. Gr., *τοπικός* (from *τόπος*, a place). Lat., *topicus*. Fr., *topique*. Ger., *topisch*. Local. [E.]

**TOPICUS** (Lat.), adj. To'p'i'k-u's(u's). See TOPICAL; as a n., in the n., *topicum*, a remedy directly applied locally. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**TOPINAMBOUR** (Fr.), n. To-pe-na'nt-bur. See HELIANTHUS *tuberosus*.

**TOPIOS** (Lat.), n. m. To'p(o'p)'i'ō-s. From *τόπος*, a place, and *ίός*, a poison. Of Ritgen, miasm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOPIQUE** (Fr.), adj. To-pek. See TOPICAL; as a n., a local application.

**TOPLITZ** (Ger.), n. Tu'p'litzs. See TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU.

**TOPOALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. To'p(o'p)-o(o'p)-a'lj(a'lg)'i'ā-s. From *τόπος*, a place, and *ἀλγος*, a pain. Of P. Blocq, a local pain due to general disease. [a, 34.]

**TOPOGRAPHICAL**, adj. To'p-o-gra'f'i'k'l. Lat., *topographicus*. Fr., *topographique*. Pertaining to topography. [a, 48.] See T. ANATOMY.

**TOPOGRAPHY**, n. To'p-o'g'ra'f'i'z. Lat., *topographia* (from *τόπος*, a place, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *topographie*. Ger., *Topographie, Ortsbeschreibung*. See Topographical ANATOMY.

**TOPOLOGY**, n. To'p-o'lj'o'j-i'z. From *τόπος*, a place, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *topologie*. Ger., *Topologie*. 1. See Topographical ANATOMY. 2. Of Kūneke, the relative position of the presenting part of the foetus in regard to the pelvic canal. [A, 91.]

**TOPONARCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. To'p-o(o'p)-na'r'k-os'i's. Gen., -cos'eos (-is). From *τόπος*, a place, and *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. See LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

**TOPONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. To'p-o(o'p)-nu'r'os-i's. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From *τόπος*, a place, and *νεῖρον*, a nerve. Fr., *toponévrose*. Ger., *topisches Nervenleiden*. A topical neurosis. [L, 50.]

**TOPONYMY**, n. To'p-o'nj'm-i'z. From *τόπος*, a place, and *ὄνομα*, a name. The terminology of the local relations of bodily organs. [a, 48.]

**TOPOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. To'p-o(o'p)-fob(f'o'b)'i'ā-s. From *τόπος*, a place, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *topophobie*. Ger., *Topophobie*. A morbid fear of particular places. [D.]

**TOPUSZKO**, n. A place in Croatia where there are hot gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TOQUE** (Fr.), n. Tok. The genus *Scutellaria*. [a, 35.]

**TORCULAR** (Lat.), n. n. To'r'k'u'l(u'l)-a'r. Gen., -ar'is. From *torquere*, to twist. 1. A press for making oil or wine, also an oil-cellar. [A, 312 (a, 48).] 2. See TOURNIQUET.—**T. Herophilii.** Fr., *pressoir d'Hérophile*. Ger., *Kelter*. An irregularly shaped venous sinus over the internal occipital protuberance to which the longitudinal, straight, posterior occipital, and lateral sinuses converge. [L.]

**TORCULUM** (Lat.), n. n. To'r'k'u'l(u'l)-u'm(u'm). From *torquere*, to turn. See TOURNIQUET.—**T. volvens.** Of Rhazes, see COCHLEA (4th def.).



**TORDA**, n. A place in Hungary where there is a saline spring.

**TORDYLUM** (Lat.), n. n. To<sup>2</sup>rd-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., τὸρδύλιον, τὸρδύλιον. Fr., *tordyle*. Ger., *Zirmet*. A genus of the *Peucedaneae*. [a, 35.]—**T. minus**, **T. officinale**. Fr., *séséli de Candie* (ou de Crète). Ger., *gebrüchlicher Zirmet, Drekkrut, kretischer Sesel, Bergkümmel, Rosenkümmel*. Heartwort; a species indigenous to southern Europe, England, and the Orient. The long, thin fibrous root and the yellowish-white fruits were formerly official as *radix et semen tordylit* (seu *tordylit minoris*, seu *séseli* [seu *séselos*] *cretici*, seu *montani*). The fruits are mildly aromatic and were used especially in urinary diseases and amenorrhoea. [a, 35.]

**TORENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tor-en(an)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *torène, torénie*. An East Indian and Chinese genus of scrophulaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**T. asiatica**. A species the sap of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhoea, and the entire plant as an application in skin diseases. [a, 35.]—**T. crustacea**. A species used externally in ulcers, skin diseases, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. hirsuta**. A species used in gonorrhoea and externally in abscesses. [a, 35.]—**T. minuta**. A species the sap of which is emetic and purgative. [a, 35.]

**TORF** (Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>rf. See PEAT.—**T'mull**. Powdered peat, used as a dressing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TORFMOS** (Ger.), n. To<sup>2</sup>rf'mos. See SPHAGNUM.

**TORMEN** (Lat.), n. n., sing. of *tormina* (q. v.). To<sup>2</sup>rm'e<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., *tor'minis*.

**TORMENTILLA**, n. To<sup>2</sup>rm'e<sup>2</sup>nt-i<sup>2</sup>l. The *Potentilla tormentilla*, *Geranium maculatum*, and *Lamium purpureum*. [a, 35.]

**TORMENTILLA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>rm'e<sup>2</sup>nt-i<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>2</sup>. 1. The *Potentilla* t. 2. A section of the genus *Potentilla*. [a, 35.]—**Decoctum tormentillae** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of t.-root for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling a quarter of an hour and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum tormentillae** [Belg. Ph.]. A thick extract prepared with cold water from the rhizome of t. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix tormentillae**. The root of *Potentilla* t. [a, 35.]—**Radix tormentillae pulverata**. T.-root crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. erecta**, **T. officinalis**. See *Potentilla* t.

**TORMENTILLA** (Fr.), n. Tor-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-tel-y'. See *Potentilla tormentilla*.—**Poudre de t. (racine)**. See *Radix tormentillae pulverata*.

**TORMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. To<sup>2</sup>rm'e<sup>2</sup>nt/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *torquere*, to twist. A violent pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. acutum**. Stercoraceous vomiting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Tormenta intestinorum**. See *TORMINA alvi*.

**TORMINA** (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *tormen*. To<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *torminum*. From *torquere*, to twist. Gripping pain. [D.]—**T. alvi**. Colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. Celsi**. Dysentery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. hysterica**. Hysterical pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. parturientium**. False labor pains. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. post partum**. The after-pains of parturition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. ventriculi nervosa**. Of Kussmaul, a gastroenterous causing symptoms like those of gastræctasia. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**TORNACULUM** (Lat.), n. n. To<sup>2</sup>rn-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *torquere*, to twist. See TOURNETUK.

**TORNELIA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>rn-el(e<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. The genus *MONSTERA*. [a, 35.]

**TOROSE**, adj. Tor'os. Lat., *torosus* (from *torus*, a protuberance). Ger., *wulstig, torös*. 1. Bulging. [a, 48.] 2. Cylindrical with swellings at intervals. [a, 35.]

**TORPA**, n. A place in the province of Göteborg, Sweden, where there is a strong saline spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TORPEDO** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>rp-ed(ad)/o. Gen., *-ped'inis*. From *torpere*, to be stiff. A genus of the *Torpedinidae*, or electric rays, which are a family of the *Batoidei*. These fishes have an electric organ composed of hexagonal prisms situated on each side between the pectoral fins and the head. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 207.]

**TORPID**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>rp/i<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *ὑπώδην*. Lat., *torpidus*. Fr., *torpide*. Ger., *erstarrt*. Sluggish, inactive, numb. [D, 20.]

**TORPIDITY, TORPOR**, n's. To<sup>2</sup>rp-i<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>, to<sup>2</sup>rp'o<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *ὑπώδην*, Lat., *torpor* (from *torpere*, to be stiff or numb). Fr., *torpeur, engourdissement*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. 1. Numbness, drowsiness, sluggishness; insensibility to stimuli; functional inactivity. 2. Deficient susceptibility to the various influences and irritants that act more or less continuously on the organism. [D, 3.]

**TORQUAY**, n. To<sup>2</sup>r-ke'. A sea-bathing and climatic resort in Devonshire, England. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**TORRE DE SAN-MIGUEL** (Sp.), n. To<sup>2</sup>r'a da sa<sup>2</sup>n-meg-u<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l'. A place in Saragossa, Spain, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TORREFACTION**, n. To<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>k'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *torrefacere*, to dry by heat. Fr., *torrefaction*. Ger., *Dörrung, Röstung*. Roasting, drying by artificial heat. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**TORRES** (Sp.), n. To<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>sa. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TORREYA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Torrey*, an American botanist. Fr., *t. Stinking-yew*; a genus of evergreen trees of the *Taxaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. californica**. Wild (or stinking, or Californian) nutmeg (tree). The leaves emit an unpleasant odor if burned or bruised. The nutmeg-like fruit tastes like turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. grandis**. Large stinking-yew, the *kaya* of China. The nuts yield a nutritious oil. [a, 35.]—**T. nucifera**. A Japanese species. The kernels are astringent. [a, 35.]

**TORRICELLIAN**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-che<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>-n. Investigated by or named from E. Torricelli, an Italian mathematician. [a, 48.]

**TORRUBIA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>r-rub/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Sphaeriaceae*. [B, 61.]—**T. sinensis**. A species developed on dead caterpillars; highly valued as a tonic in China, and recommended in constipation, impotence, coryza, etc. [a, 35.]

**TORSION**, n. To<sup>2</sup>r'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *στρέψις*. Lat., *torsio* (from *torquere*, to twist). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Drehung, Umdrehen*. The act or process of twisting. [E.]—**Free t.** T. of the free end of a divided artery. [a, 34.]—**Limited t.** T. in which the artery is held, some distance from its end, with a forceps that limits the extension of the twisting. [a, 34.]—**T. of the umbilical cord**. A twisting of the cord to such a degree as to interfere with the flow of blood through its vessels.

**TORSOCLUSION**, n. To<sup>2</sup>rs-o-kluz'h<sup>2</sup>n. From *torquere*, to twist, and *cludere*, to close. Acupressure (q. v.) by the second variety of the fifth method. [E.]

**TORTELE** (Fr.), n. To<sup>2</sup>rt-e<sup>2</sup>l. Of the Fr. Cod., the leaves or the flowering plant of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TORTICOLLIS** (Lat.), n. m. To<sup>2</sup>rt-i<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>s. From *tortus*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *torticolis*. Ger., *Schiefhals, Halsstarre, Krummhals, Halsverkrümmung*. Wry neck, a distortion of the neck which causes the head to be held awry. [a, 18, 29.]—**Intermittent t.** See *Spasmodic t.*—**Ocipito-atloidian t.** Of Dally, a subluxation of the atlas on the occipital bone in such a way that the lateral masses are transverse to the vertical plane. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Ocular t.** Of Quignot, t. developed from inequality in the sight of the two eyes. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Spasmodic t.** T. due to a lesion of the spinal accessory nerve and characterized by recurrent transient contractions of the muscles of the neck and especially of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [D, 70; L, 87 (a, 50).]

**TORTILIS** (Lat.), adj. To<sup>2</sup>rt/i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s. From *torquere*, to twist. Fr., *tortile*. Twisted like a rope; also susceptible of twisting. [a, 35.]

**TORTUE** (Fr.), n. To<sup>2</sup>r-tu<sup>2</sup>. See ATHEROMA.

**TORTULA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>rt/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of mosses. [a, 35.]—**T. muralis**. A European species considered astringent and used as a hæmostatic. *T. aestiva*, *T. ambigua* (*T. goettingensis*), and *T. pilosa* (*T. vernalis*) are varieties. [a, 35.]

**TORTUOUS**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>rt/u<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *tortuosus* (from *tortus*, twisted). Fr., *tortueux*. Irregularly twisted, bent or twisted in different directions. [a, 35.]

**TORULA** (Lat.), n. f. To<sup>2</sup>r/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *torule*. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a division (the *Torulaceae* or *Torulacei*) of the *Coniomycetes* in which the entire plant is reduced to a chain of spores without a definite stroma. [a, 35.]—**T. cerevisiae**. See *SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiae*.—**T. fusoides**. See *CHALARA fusidioides*.

**TORULOSE**, adj. To<sup>2</sup>r/u<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *torulosus*. Fr., *toruleux*. Ger., *knorrig*. Torose; also slightly torose. [a, 35.]

**TORULUS** (Lat.), n. m. To<sup>2</sup>r/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>4</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Dim. of *torus* (q. v.). Fr., *torule*. A slight swelling or prominence.—**T. glandis**. See *CORONA glandis*.

**TORUS** (Lat.), n. m. To<sup>2</sup>rt(u<sup>2</sup>r)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Wulst* (1st def.), *Blumenboden* (2d def.). 1. A swelling or prominence. [L, 50 (a, 48).] 2. In botany, the shortened stem on which the floral leaves are inserted. [a, 35.]—**T. manus**. See *METACARPUS*.—**T. marginalis**. Ger., *Randwulst*. A cerebral convolution. [L, 3 (K).]—**T. palatinus**. A protuberance found on the surface of the hard palate at the point of union of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. ["Jahresbericht der gesammten Medicin" 1891, Bd. i, p. 7 (a, 50).]—**T. uteri**. A slight upward projecting elevation of the posterior wall of the uterus where the peritonæum is reflected upward. [L.]

**TOTUM CARNOSUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tot/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m) ka<sup>2</sup>rn-os'-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See PANCREAS.

**TOUCH**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>ch. Gr., *ἅψις*. Lat., *tactus*. Fr., *tact* (1st def.), *toucher* (2d def.). Ger., *Tastsinn* (1st def.), *Gefühlsinn* (1st def.), *Touchiren* (2d def.). 1. The act, sense, or function of judging of the presence or character of external objects by means of direct contact. [K.] 2. A digital examination by the vagina.—**After-t.** A sensation which remains for a short time after the cessation of contact with an object. [K.]—**Double t.** Combined vaginal and rectal digital exploration. [a, 34.] **Royal t.** Lat., *manus regalis*. The t. of a king, formerly in repute as a cure for scrofula (the "king's evil"). [a, 48.]

**TOUCHING**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>ch/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *TOUCH* (2d def.).

**TOUCH-ME-NOT**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>ch'me-no<sup>2</sup>t. The genus *Impatiens*. [a, 35.]

**TOUCHWOOD**, n. Tu<sup>2</sup>ch'wu<sup>2</sup>d. See AMADOU.

**TOUFFE** (Fr.), n. Tuf. See CÆSPES and FLOCCULUS (2d def.).

**TOULEMA**, n. See CANNA starch.

**TOULOUOUNIN**, n. Tu-lu-kun/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *toulouounine*. A bitter principle contained in the bark of *Carapa guineensis*; a non-nitrogenous, amorphous, resinous mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TOUMBOUTAY**, n. See TETV.

**TOUR** (Fr.), n. Tur. A turn: a circular movement. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**T. de lune**. See *Periodic OPHTHALMIA* (2d def.).—**T. de maître**. Catheterism in which the instrument is introduced with the shaft between the legs until its point is arrested at the bulb of the urethra, when the handle is turned in a semicircle until it reaches a vertical position and is then at once depressed between the thighs, causing the point to pass through the prostatic urethra. [a, 34.]—**T. de reins**. A lumbar sprain. [a, 34.]—**T. de White**. White's dental drill. [a, 34.]

**TOURBETTE** (Fr.), n. Tur-be<sup>2</sup>t. See SPHAGNUM.

**TOURBILLON** (Fr.), n. Tur-bel-yo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A vortex. [a, 48.]—**T. vasculaire**. See *VASA vorticosa*.—**T. vital**. Of Cuvier, the con-



stant interchange of nutritious and waste materials which occurs in the tissues. [K, 31.] Cf. METABOLISM.

**TOURLOUROU-OIL**, n. Tur-lu-ru'. Ger., *Tourlourouöl*. A fixed animal oil used as an embrocation in rheumatism (see under *BIRGUS latro*). [a, 35.]

**TOURNANTÖL** (Ger.), n. Turn-a²nt'ü¹. See *HUILLE tournante*.

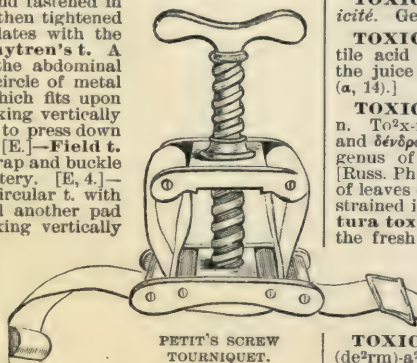
**TOURNEFORTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Turn-fort'iz-a². From J. P. de Tournefort, a French botanist. Fr., *pittone* (2d def.), *tournefortie* (2d def.). 1. See *ANTHOSPERMUM*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Heliotropiaceae*. The *Tournefortieae* are a division of the *Boraginaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. hirsutissima**. Fr., *herbe à chiques* (ou *à malingres*), *pittone très velue*. A tropical American species of T. (2d def.). The leaves are used as a cataplasm to kill chigoes. The roots are diuretic. [a, 35.]—**T. umbellata**. A Mexican shrub used in fevers and as an application to tumors, ulcers, and skin lesions. [a, 35.]

**TOURNESOL** (Fr.), n. Tur-n¹-sol¹. 1. See *HELIOTROPISM europæum* and *CHROZOPHORA tinctoria*. 2. See *LITMUS*.—**Dutch t.** The *Lecanora tartarea* and *Rocella tinctoria*. [a, 35.]—**T. en drapau**. The dye (litmus) obtained from *Chrozophora tinctoria*. [a, 35.]

**TOURNESOLIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tur-n¹-sol'iz-a². The genus *Chrozophora*. [a, 35.]

**TOURNIOLE** (Fr.), n. Tur-ne-ol. Paronychia affecting the base and sides of the nail and the neighboring skin.

**TOURNIQUET**, n. Tu-rn'iz-ke²t. Fr., t. Ger., *T. Aderpresse*, *Schraubwinde*. An instrument for making continuous pressure upon a part, usually consisting of two metal plates which may be approximated or separated by a thumb screw, and of a strap connecting them and long enough to be buckled around the limb, together with a pad. The pad is placed over the vessel to be occluded, and fastened in place by the strap, which is then tightened by separating the metal plates with the thumb-screw. [E, 4.]—**Dupuytren's t.** A t. for making pressure on the abdominal aorta, consisting of a semicircle of metal with a pad on one end, which fits upon the spine, and a screw working vertically through the other end so as to press down another pad upon the aorta. [E.]—**Field t.** A t. consisting merely of a strap and buckle with a pad to go over the artery. [E, 4.]—**Hoyer's clamp t.** A semicircular t. with a pad at one extremity and another pad at the end of a screw working vertically through the other extremity. [E, 4.]—**Lip t.** An instrument consisting of a piece of hard and polished steel, bent like the letter U, one arm having a vulcanite-covered oval steel plate attached to it, and a similar plate steadied by steel rods and moved by a central screw being connected with the other arm. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1865, i, 232 (a, 34).]—**Lister's t.** See *Hoyer's clamp t.*—**Pancoast's abdominal t.** See *Skey's t.*—**Petit's screw-t.** An instrument consisting of a metal plate having on each lateral border two pivoted rollers, a similar plate having but one roller being superposed over the lower plate and separated from it by means of a screw; a band of webbing passes over the rollers that is fastened by means of a buckle and has a pad on it to place over the artery. [a, 34.]—**Signoroni's t.** A t. shaped like a horse-shoe with a pad at each end and a hand-screw at the joint on the centre of the bar. [E, 4.]—**Skey's t.** A t. shaped like a stirrup, with one pad on the foot-piece and the other on the end of a vertical hand-screw working through the top. [E, 4.]—**Tiemann's t.** A modification of Petit's t. by which a greater amount of pressure is concentrated upon the artery, while the circulation in the vein is not embarrassed. The pad is placed either horizontally or crosswise upon the vessel, and the strap, carried around the limb, is passed through two side-apertures in a metallic plate, after which the ends are drawn very tight and fastened upon protruding hooks. [E.]



**TOURNIS** (Fr.), n. Tour-ne. See *GID*.

**TOURNOIEMENT** (Fr.), n. Tur-nwa²-ma²n². See *VERTIGO*.

**TOUS-LES-MOIS** (Fr.), n. Tu-la-mwa². See *CANNA starch*.

**TOUTE-ÉPICE** (Fr.), n. Tut-a-pes. 1. The *Nigella sativa* or its seed. 2. The *Pimenta officinalis* or its berries. [a, 35.]

**TOUX** (Fr.), n. Tu. See *COUGH* and *TUSSIS*.—**T. auriculaire**. See *Ear cough*.—**T. cardiaque**, **T. cardiopathique**. A reflex cough due to heart disease. [a, 34.]—**T. convulsive**. See *PER-TUSSIS*.—**T. d'oreille**. See *Ear cough*.—**T. érucante**. Cough with eructative paroxysms. [a, 34.]—**T. éteinte**. Cough without perceptible noise. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**T. féline**. See *TUSSIS felina*.—**T. grasse**, **T. humide**. See *Mucous cough*.—**T. intestinale**. Reflex cough due to intestinal trouble. [a, 34.]—**T. ovarique**. Reflex cough associated with ovarian disease. [a, 34.]—**T. pleurale**. Reflex cough due to pleural irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. qui houpe**. A provincial name for whooping-cough. [D.]—**T. sèche**. See *Dry cough*.—**T. splénique**. Reflex cough due to disease of the spleen. [a, 34.]—**T. sympathique**. Cough caused by reflex irritation of the pneumogastric nerve. [a, 34.]—**T. trachéale**. Cough due to tracheal irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. vermineuse**. Reflex cough due to intestinal worms. [a, 34.]

**TOVOMITA** (Lat.), n. f. To-vo(wo)-mit(met)'a². Ger., *Gelb-frucht*. A genus of tropical American clusiaceae plants. The

*Tovomitæ* are a section of the *Clusiæe*. [a, 35.]—**T. fructipendula**. A species found in the Peruvian Andes. The bark is used in medicine. [a, 35.]

**TOW**, n. To. Gr., *στύπη*. Lat., *stupa*. Fr., *étoupe*. Ger., *Werg*. The coarser part of flax or hemp. [a, 48.]

**TOXA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tox'a². From *τοξικόν*, poison. Of Eisenmann, diseases produced by poisons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOXÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-em'/(a²'e²m)-iz-a². From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *toxémie*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

**TOXÆMIC**, adj. Tox²-em'izk. Fr., *toxémique*. Ger., *toxämisch*. Pertaining to or affected with toxæmia. [D.]

**TOXALBUMIN**, n. Tox²-a²-bu²-mi²n. Of Brieger and Fraenkel, any one of the toxic substances resulting from the action of the various bacilli on the albumins of the tissues, and resembling either serum-albumin or globulin. [a, 27.] Cf. *Toxic albumin*.

**TOXIC**, adj. Tox²'izk. From *τοξικόν* (see *TOXICON*). Fr., *toxique*. Ger., *toxisch*. 1. Pertaining to poisons. 2. Poisonous. [a, 48.]

**TOXICÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-is²/(izk)-em'/(a²'e²m)-iz-a². Ger., *Toxicämie*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

**TOXICANT**, adj. Tox²'iz-k'nt. From *toxicare*, to poison. Poisonous. [a, 48.]

**TOXICATMUSICUS** (Lat.), adj. Tox²-izk-a²t(a²t)/mi²k-u²s(u²s). From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *ἀρμός*, vapor. Fr., *toxicatmique*. Containing or yielding poisonous vapors. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOXICATION**, n. Tox²-izk-a²shu²n. Lat., *toxicatio* (from *toxicare*, to poison). Fr., t. See *POISONING*.

**TOXICHÆMATOSIS** (Lat.), **TOXICHÆMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Tox²-izk'(izk)²-e²m(a²'e²m)-a²t(a²t)-os'/(is), -em'/(a²'e²m)-iz-a². Gen., -os'eos (-is), -æm'ia. Fr., *toxicohématose*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

**TOXICITY**, n. Tox²-is²/(izk)-iz². From *τοξικόν*, poison. Fr., *toxicité*. Ger., *Giftigkeit*. The property of being poisonous. [a, 48.]

**TOXICODENDRIC ACID**, n. Tox²-izk-o-de²nd'ri²k. A volatile acid forming, according to Maisch, the active principle of the juice of *Rhus toxicodendron*, acting as a vesicant. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]

**TOXICODENDRON** (Lat.), **TOXICODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Tox²-izk-o(izk)-de²nd'ro²n, -ru²m(u²m). From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *δένδρον*, a tree. 1. See *Rhus t.* 2. The genus *Schmidelia*. 3. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Infusum toxicodendri** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring over 18 centigrammes of leaves of *Rhus t.* enough boiling water to make 30 grammes of strained infusion after 5 minutes' steaming. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura toxicodendri**. A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of the fresh leaves of *Rhus t.* with 6 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 for eight days [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (5 parts of dried leaves with 50 of 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days [Russ. Ph.]), or by digesting the dry leaves with 5 times as much dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. capense**. See *HYENANCHE globosa*.

**TOXICODERMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-o(izk)-du²rm(de²rm)-de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-it²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *toxicodermite*. Ger., *Gifthauteentzündung*. Cutaneous inflammation caused by a poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOXICODERMIE** (Fr.), n. Tox²-ek-o-de²r-me. A skin disease due to the action of a poison.

**TOXICODERMITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-o(izk)-du²rm(de²rm)-it²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). See *TOXICODERMATITIS*.

**TOXICOHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-o(izk)-hem'/(ha²'e²m)-iz-a². Fr., *toxicohémie*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

**TOXICOLOGY**, n. Tox²-izk-o²l'o²-jiz². Lat., *toxicologia* (from *τοξικόν*, poison, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *toxicologie*. Ger., *Giftkunde*, *Giftlehre*. The science of the nature and action of poisons and of the detection and treatment of poisoning. [a, 48.]

**TOXICOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-o(izk)-man'(ma²n)/iz-a². From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *μανία*, madness. See *TOXIPHOBIA*.

**TOXICON** (Lat.), n. n. Tox²'izk-o²n. Gr., *τοξικόν*, poison, originally poison for smearing arrows (from *τόξον*, a bow). Arrow poison; hence, any poison. [a, 34.]

**TOXICOPHLEA** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-o(izk)-fle'/(flo²'e²)-a². From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *φλοιόν*, bark. See *ACCANTHERA*.

**TOXICOPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-o²t(o²t)/iz²s(thi²s)-iz²s. From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *φθίσις*, consumption. Fr., *toxicophthisie*. Phthisis induced by poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOXICORRHEUMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tox²-izk-o²r-ru²r-m-a²t(a²t)-iz²s/(iz²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *τοξικόν*, poison, and *ρheumatismus*, rheumatism. Rheumatism caused by poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TOXICOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-izk-os'iz²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *τοξικόν*, poison. Poisoning.—**Autot.** Of von Jaksch, t. caused by toxic substances formed in the system. [a, 34].—**Exogenic t.** T. induced by substances taken into the system. [a, 34].—**Nosot.** T. referable to the presence of basic products that are formed in the system in disease and eliminated with the urine. [a, 34].—**Retention t.** T. depending upon the retention of a substance that should be excreted. [a, 34.]

**TOXICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tox²'izk-u²m(u²m). See *TOXICON*.

**TOXIFERUS** (Lat.), adj. Tox²-izf'e²r-u²s(u²s). From *toxicum*, poison, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *toxifère*. Bearing or producing poison. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**TOXIHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tox²-x²-hem'/(ha²'e²m)-iz-a². See *Blood-poisoning*.

**TOXINE**, n. Tox²'x'en. From *τοξικόν*, poison. Ger., *T.* Any poisonous ptomaine. [Brieger (B, 270).]



**TOXINICIDE**, n.  $To^2x-i^2n/i^2$ -sid. From *toxicum*, poison, and *cedere*, to slay. Of E. Mosny, a substance that destroys a toxine. [a, 34.]

**TOXIPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $To^2x-i^2-fob(fo^2b)/i^2$ -a<sup>3</sup>. From *τοξίφον*, poison, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Cameron, monomania characterized by fear of being poisoned. [a, 34.]

**TOXIPHOBIA**, n.  $To^2x-i^2-fob/i^2$ -a<sup>3</sup>k. Of Cameron, a person affected with toxiphobia. [a, 34.]

**TOXIRESIN**, n.  $To^2x-i-re^2z/i^2$ n. Fr., *toxirésine*. An uncrystallizable, yellowish, poisonous resin produced by decomposing graptolite with dilute acids or by heating it to 240° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TOXONOSE** (Ger.), n. pl.  $Tox-o-noz/e^2$ n. Diseases caused by poison. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TOXOPHYLAXIN**, n.  $To^2x-o-fi^2l-a^2x/i^2$ n. Of Hankin, a defensive proteid produced in the body of an animal which has an acquired immunity, and acting by neutralizing the toxic products of the pathogenic bacteria to which the disease is due. [Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., Jan. 12, 1893, p. 31 (a, 50).]

**TO-YAK**, n. A bitter Japanese drug obtained from *Pleurogyne rotata*; used as a tonic. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**TRABECULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trab^2b(trab^2b)-e^2k/u^2l(u^4l)-a^2$ . Dim. of *trabs*, a beam. Fr., *trabécule*. Ger., *Trabekel*, *Balken*, *Balkchen*, *Querbalkchen*. Any one of various beam-like or string-like masses of tissue arranged in bands or cross-bars. [K.]—**Cell-**(or **Cortical**) **trabecule**. See *Cell-trabeculae*.—**Lateral trabecule** of the embryonic cranium. See *Trabeculae cranii*.—**Trabeculae carneae** (cordis). See *COLUMNAE carneae* (1st def.).—**Trabeculae corporeum cavernosorum**. Prolongations inward of the fibrous tissue covering the corpora cavernosa of the penis, dividing them into a large number of small cavities. [L.]—**Trabeculae cranii**. The axial part of the basi-facial axis of the embryo; or of Rathke, certain cartilaginous rudiments which stretch forward, in the development of the basis cranii, from the region of the sella turcica to that of the olfactory pits, in the form of two bars more or less united. [A, 5.]—**T. magna cerebri**. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.—**T. medullaris cerebelli**. See *INCREMENTA fibrosa*.—**Trabeculae of the spleen**. The reticular framework of connective tissue which runs in the substance of the spleen. [C.]—**Trabeculae of the testis**. Processes of the albuginea testis extending into the testicle and joining similar processes given off from the front and sides of the corpus Highmori. They inclose the separate lobules of the testis. [C; L.]

**TRABECULAR**, adj.  $Trab^2b-e^2k/u^2l-a^2r$ . Fr., *trabéculaire*. Pertaining to or constituting trabeculae. [J.]

**TRABECULATE**, **TRABECULATED**, adj's.  $Trab^2b-e^2k/u^2l$ -at.-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *trabeculatus*. Ger., *querbalkig*. Cross-barred, having trabeculae. [a, 35.]

**TRABERKRANKHEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Trab^2b-e^2r-kra^2n^2k$ -hit. See *DREHRKRANKHEIT*.

**TRABES** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trab(trab^2b)/ez(as)$ . Gen., *trab'is*. See *TRABECULA*.

**TRABS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trab^2bz(trab^2bs)$ . Gen., *trab'is*. See *PENIS*.—**T. cerebri**, **T. medullaris**. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.

**TRACE**, n.  $Tras$ . Fr., *tracé*. A track, mark, or impression. [a, 48.]—**Primitive t.** See *PRIMITIVE STREAK*.

**TRACHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e(a)/a^2$ . Gr., *τραχεία*, for *τραχεία άσπρία* (*arteria aspera*), the rough artery (from *τραχύς*, rough). Fr., *trachée*. Ger., *T. Trachee*, *Lufttröhre* (1st def.). 1. The windpipe; a tube 4 to 4½ in. long, ½ to 1 in. in diameter, in man, continuous with the larynx above and dividing about opposite the intervertebral fibro-cartilage between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebrae into the two bronchi. It consists of cartilaginous rings incomplete behind, united by fibrous tissue, and is lined with mucous membrane. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. The respiratory tube in vertebrates; the air-tube of tracheate insects. [L, 100; L, 206 (a, 27).] 3. In botany, a duct. [a, 35.]

**TRACHEAECTASY**, n.  $Trach^2k-e^2a-e^2kt/a^2s-i^2$ . From *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *έκτασις*, extension. Tracheal dilatation. [a, 34.]

**TRACHEAL**, adj.  $Trach^2k/e^2a-a^2l$ . Pertaining to the trachea or to tracheae. [a, 48.]

**TRACHEALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(a)-al(a^2l)/i^2a^2$ . From *τραχεία*, the trachea. Of Farr, croup. [D.]

**TRACHEARY**, adj.  $Trach^2k/e^2a-r-i^2$ . Pertaining to or resembling tracheae (cf. *T. CELLES*). [a, 35.]

**TRACHEIDE**, n.  $Trach^2k/e^2a-id$ . Fr., *trachéide*. An elongated cell with markings resembling those of a duct. [a, 35.]

**TRACHEITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(a)-ie/ti^2s$ . From *τραχεία*, the trachea. Fr., *trachéite*. Inflammation of the trachea. [a, 17.]—**T. maligna**. See *CROUP* (1st and 2d def's).

**TRACHÉLÉMATOME** (Fr.), n.  $Trach^2k-al-am-a^2$ -tom. A hæmatoma of the neck.—**T. des nouveau-nés**. Of E. Tordeus, a hæmatoma of the sheath of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle sometimes observed in the new-born infant after difficult labor. [Progr. méd., Mar. 8, 1884, p. 199.]

**TRACHELAGRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)/a^2g(a^2g)-ra^2$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *άγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *trachélagre*. Rheumatic pain in the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHELALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-al(a^2l)/i^2s$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck. Of Coles, see *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).

**TRACHELECTOMOPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-e^2kt^2m-o^2p^2e^2x(pax)/i^2a^2$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, *έκτομή*, a cutting out, and *πήξις*, a fixing. Trachelopexia with partial excision of the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]

**TRACHELECTOMY**, n.  $Trach^2k-e^2l-e^2kt^2om-i^2$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *έκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]

**TRACHELIAN**, adj.  $Trach^2k-el/i^2$ -n. From *τραχέλος*, the neck. Fr., *trachelien*. Pertaining to the neck, especially to its back part. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**TRACHÉLI-ATLOÏDO-BASILARE** (Fr.), n.  $Trach^2k-sha-le-a^2l-o-e^2d-o-ba^2s-e-la^2r$ . See *RECTUS CAPITIS LATERALIS*.

**TRACHELISM**, n.  $Trach^2k-el-i^2zm$ . Gr., *τραχελισμός* (from *τραχέλος*, the neck). Lat., *trachelismus*. Fr., *trachelisme*. Of M. Hall, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck. [K, 3.]

**TRACHELITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-i(e)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *τραχέλος*, the neck. Inflammation of the neck or of the cervix uteri.

**TRACHELO-ACROMIALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)/o^2(o^2)-a^2k(a^2k)-rom-i^2-al(a^2l)/i^2s$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *ακρόμιον*, the acromion. In solipeds, the posterior portion of the mastoido-humeralis. It arises from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebrae. [L, 13.]

**TRACHÉLO-ANGULI-SCAPULAIRE** (Fr.), n.  $Trach^2k-a-lo-a^2n-gu^2l-le-ska^2-pu^2-la^2r$ . See *LEVATOR anguli scapulae*.

**TRACHÉLO-ATLOÏDO-OCCIPITAL** (Fr.), n.  $Trach^2k-a-lo-a^2l-o-e^2d-o-o^2k-se-pe-ta^2l$ . See *OBLIQUUS CAPITIS MINOR*.

**TRACHÉLO-BASILARE** (Fr.), n.  $Trach^2k-a-lo-ba^2s-e-la^2r$ . See *RECTUS CAPITIS ANTIUS MAJOR*.

**TRACHELOCAMPYLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)-o^2(o^2)-ka^2mp(ka^2mp)/i^2l(u^4l)-u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *καμπύλος*, crooked. A cysticercus found once in the human brain; probably a degenerated cysticercus of some known species. [L, 17.]

**TRACHELOCLAVICULARIS** (Lat.), adj. and n.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)/o^2(o^2)-kla^2(kla^2)-vi^2k(wi^2k)-u^2l(u^4l)-ar(a^2r)/i^2s$ . From *trachelus*, the neck, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *CLEIDOCERVICALIS*.—**T. imus**. See *CLEIDOCERVICALIS imus*.—**T. superior**. See *LEVATOR claviculae*.

**TRACHELOCOSTALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)/o^2(o^2)-ko^2st-al(a^2l)/i^2s$ . From *trachelus*, the neck, and *costa*, a rib. The analogue of the sacrolumbalis of man found in nearly all the lower mammals. [L, 13.]

**TRACHELOCOSTO-SCAPULARIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)/o^2(o^2)-ko^2st^2p(ka^2p)-u^2l(u^4l)-ar(a^2r)/i^2s$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, *costa*, a rib, and *scapula* (q. v.). The serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulae considered as a single muscle. [a, 34.]

**TRACHELOCYLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)-o^2(o^2)-si^2l(ku^2l)-los/i^2s$ . Gen., *-los'eos (-ie)*. From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *κύλλωσις*, a crooking. See *TORTICOLLIS*.

**TRACHELOCYPHOSIS** (Lat.), **TRACHELOCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)-o^2(o^2)-sit(ku^2f)-os/i^2s$ , *-su^2rt(ku^2f)-os/i^2s*. Gen., *-os'eos (-ie)*. From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *κύφωσις*, or *κύρτωσις*, kyphosis. Fr., *trachelocypnose*, *trachelocyrtose*. Ger., *Halsbuckel*. An abnormal curvature of the cervical portion of the vertebral column. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHELO-DIAPHRAGMATIC**, adj.  $Trach^2k-el/o^2-di-a^2s-fra^2g-ma^2t/i^2k$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *διάφραγμα*, the diaphragm. Pertaining to the neck and the diaphragm. [L.]

**TRACHÉLO-DORSAL** (Fr.), adj.  $Trach^2k-a-lo-dor-sa^2l$ . Cervico-dorsal. [L.]

**TRACHELODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-o^2(o^2)-di^2n(du^2n)/i^2a^2$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *trachéodynie*. Ger., *Halschmerz*. Pain in the neck.

**TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)/o^2(o^2)-ma^2st(ma^2st)-o^2(o^2)-i^2d(ed)/e^2-u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *μαστοειδής*, mastoid. Fr., *trachélo-mastoiéen*. Ger., *Halszitzenmuskel*. 1. The upward continuation of the longissimus dorsi which arises from the transverse processes of a varying number of the upper dorsal vertebrae and the articular processes of the three or four lower cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the posterior border of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, see *DORSOMASTOIDEUS*.—**T. accessorius**, **T. minor**. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the upper two dorsal and the lower two or three cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone or the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]

**TRACHELOMYITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-o^2(o^2)-mi^2(mu^2)-iey/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *μύς*, a muscle. Fr., *trachelomyélite*. Inflammation of the muscles of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHÉLO-OCCIPITAL** (Fr.), n.  $Trach^2k-a-lo-o^2k/se-pe-ta^2l$ . See *COMPLEXUS*.

**TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-el(al)/o^2(o^2)-o^2k-si^2p(ki^2p)-i^2l-al(a^2l)/i^2s$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *occiput* (q. v.). A muscle of solipeds corresponding to the rectus capitis anticus major of man. It arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebrae, and is attached to the body of the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital bone. It flexes the head and carries it to one side. [L, 13.]

**TRACHELOPANUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-o^2(o^2)-pan(pañ)/i^2n(u^4s)$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *πανος*, a swelling. Fr., *trachélopape*. Ger., *Halsdrüsen geschwulst*. Inflammation of the cervical glands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHELOPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Trach^2k(trach^2h^2)-e^2(al)-o^2(o^2)-pe^2x(pax)/i^2a^2$ . From *τραχέλος*, the neck, and *πήξις*, a fixing. Fixation of the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]



**TRACHELOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(al)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fim(fu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -*phym'atos* (-atis). From τραχύλος, the neck, and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *trachelophymie*. A swelling of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).] See also GOITRE and TRACHELOPANUS.

**TRACHELOPLASTY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-el'o-pla<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>. From τραχύλος, the neck, and πλασσειν, to mold. The plastic surgery of the cervix uteri.

**TRACHELORRHAPHY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-el'o-rh'a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From τραχύλος, the neck, and ράφη, a stitching. Fr., *trachelorrhaphie*. See HYSTERO-TRACHELORRHAPHY.

**TRACHELOS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-el(al)/o<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., τραχύλος. See NECK.

**TRACHÉLO-SCAPULAIRE** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>-ka-lo-ska<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. See ANGULARIS scapulae.

**TRACHÉLO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL** (Fr.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>-ka-lo-suz-o<sup>2</sup>k-se-pe-ta<sup>2</sup>l. Cervico basilar; as a n., a muscle of the neck connected with the suboccipital region. [L.]—**T.-s.-o. grand.** See RECTUS capitis anticus major.—**T.-s.-o. petit.** See RECTUS capitis anticus minor.

**TRACHELOSTROPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>l(al)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stro<sup>2</sup>f-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*phos'eos* (-is). From τραχύλος, the neck, and στρέφω, a twisting. Fr., *trachelostrophose*. Torsion of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHELOSUBOCCIPITALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-el(al)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>2</sup>b)-o<sup>2</sup>k-si<sup>2</sup>p(ki<sup>2</sup>p)-i<sup>2</sup>t-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From τραχύλος, the neck, sub, under, and occiput (q. v.). See TRACHELO-OCIPITALIS.

**TRACHELOSUBSCAPULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-el(al)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>b(su<sup>2</sup>b)-ska<sup>2</sup>p(ska<sup>2</sup>p)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-ar(a<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From τραχύλος, the neck, sub, under, and scapula (q. v.). Fr., *trachelo-sous-scapulaire*. See ANGULARIS scapulae.

**TRACHELOTOMY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>t-om-i<sup>2</sup>. From τραχύλος, the neck, and τομή, a cutting. 1. Decapitation. 2. The operation of enlarging the canal of the cervix uteri by incision.—**Uterine t.** See T. (2d def.).

**TRACHELUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-el(al)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., τραχύλος. See NECK.

**TRACHENCHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/ki<sup>2</sup>m-(ch<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -*ym'atos* (-atis). From τραχύς, rough, and ένχυμα, an infusion. Tissue composed of tracheal cells. [a, 35.]

**TRACHEOAEROCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>r-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se(k'a)/le(l'a); in Eng., tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>-o-a-e<sup>2</sup>r-o-sel. Gen., -*cel'es*. From τραχεία, the trachea, αήρ, air, and κύλη, a tumor. A tracheal diverticulum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHEOBLENNORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>n-no<sup>2</sup>r-re(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>3</sup>. For deriv., see TRACHEA and BLENNORRHEA. Fr., *trachéoblenorrhée*. Ger., *Luftröhrenschleimfluss*. Blennorrhoea of the trachea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>'o-bro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/ki<sup>2</sup>-l. From τραχεία, the trachea, and βρόγχος, a bronchus. Pertaining to the trachea and a bronchus. [L.]

**TRACHEOBRONCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-bro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ki(ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *trachéobronchite*. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchil. [a, 34.]

**TRACHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-33(k'a)/le(l'a); in Eng., tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>-o-sel. Gen., -*cel'es*. From τραχεία, the trachea, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *trachéocèle*. 1. A hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea through the cartilaginous structure, either between two of the rings or through a branchial fistula. 2. Goitre.

**TRACHEOCHOLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>l(ch<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From τραχεία, the trachea, and χολός, bile. Fr., *trachéocholose*. Catarrh of the trachea, attributed to biliary derangement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHEOCYNANCHE** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n(ku<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/e(a). Gen., -*anch'es*. From τραχεία, the trachea, and κυνάχη, cynanche. Fr., *trachéocynanche*. See TRACHEITIS.

**TRACHEO-LARYNGEAL**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>-o-la<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/je<sup>2</sup>-l. Fr., *trachéo-laryngien*. Pertaining to or involving the trachea and the larynx.

**TRACHEOLARYNGOTOMY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>'o-la<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-go<sup>2</sup>t-om-i<sup>2</sup>. See LARYNGOTRACHEOTOMY.

**TRACHEO-OESOPHAGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>s(o<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>s)-o<sup>2</sup>f-a<sup>2</sup>j(a<sup>2</sup>g)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From τραχεία, the trachea, and οισοφάγος, the gullet. A bundle of anomalous muscular fibres extending between the oesophagus and the trachea. [L, 332.]

**TRACHEO-PHARYNGEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>r(fa<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>n(u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)/je<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From τραχεία, the trachea, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. An anomalous offshoot of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted into the trachea. [L, 332.]

**TRACHEOPHONY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>f-on-i<sup>2</sup>. From τραχεία, the trachea, and φωνή, the voice. The sound heard on auscultation over the trachea (cf. LARYNGOPHONY). [D, 1.]

**TRACHEOPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fim(fu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -*phym'atos* (-atis). From τραχεία, the trachea, and φύμα, a growth. See GOITRE.

**TRACHEOPLASTIK** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-a-o-pla<sup>2</sup>st-ek. The plastic surgery of the trachea. [L, 197.]

**TRACHEOPYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pi(pu<sup>2</sup>)/os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From τραχεία, the trachea, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *trachéopyose*. Purulent tracheitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHEOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>r-(u<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>3</sup>. From τραχεία, the trachea, and πυρ, fever. See CYNANCHE trachealis.

**TRACHEORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(r'a<sup>2</sup>j)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From τραχεία, the trachea, and ρήγνυσις, to burst forth. Fr., *trachéorrhagie*. Ger., *Luftröhrenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the trachea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHEOSCOPY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>sk-op-i<sup>2</sup>. From τραχεία, the trachea, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *trachéoscopie*. Inspection of the trachea. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**TRACHEOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From τραχεία, the trachea, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., *trachéosténose*, *trachéosténosie*. Ger., *Tracheostenose*. Morbid constriction of the trachea. [E.]

**TRACHEOTOME**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>-o-tom. From τραχεία, the trachea, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *trachéotome*. Ger., *Halsanzette*. An instrument for opening the trachea in tracheotomy. Langenbeck's t. is a double hook with a cutting edge, separating by the pressure of the thumb on one handle, and closing with a wire spring. Pitha's t. and dilator is an instrument shaped like a forceps, with cutting surfaces on the back of the points. Hanks's t. is a sharp trocar working in an ordinary tracheotomy tube for a cannula. [E.]—**Mandrin t.** An instrument invented by Philippeaux, consisting of a steel shaft having the length and curve of the ordinary tracheal cannula, into which it passes. At each end the shaft is much thicker and accurately fits the cannula, having three or four longitudinal grooves for the passage of air. The distal end of the shaft projects beyond the end of the tube and is wedge-shaped, with a cutting edge. [Philippeaux, "Ann. de gyn.," Apr., 1888 (E).]

**TRACHEOTOMY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>t-om-i<sup>2</sup>. From τραχεία, the trachea, and τομή, a cutting. Lat., *tracheotomia*. Fr., *trachéotomie*. Ger., *Luftröhrenschnitt*, *Tracheotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the trachea. [E.]—**Inferior t.** Lat., *tracheotomia inferior*. T. in which the incision is made below the thyroid gland. [a, 34.]—**Superior t.** Lat., *tracheotomia superior*. T. in which the incision is made above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. [a, 34.]

**TRACHEOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>(a)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tif-(tu<sup>2</sup>f)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From τραχεία, the trachea, and τύφος, typhus. Of Eisenmann, malignant angina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRACHOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-om/a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). Gr., *τράχωμα* (from τραχύς, rough). Fr., t., *trachome*. Ger., *Trachom*, *Trakom*, *Augenliderkrätze*. An old name for granular conjunctivitis. It is characterized by slowly progressive changes in the conjunctiva of the eyelids, which becomes thickened, vascular, and roughened by firm elevations. The change begins in the follicular structure of the conjunctiva, extending to the papillæ and submucous tissue of both lids, and giving rise here to the growth of much new tissue. The disease is first shown by the presence of round, pale, semi-transparent bodies like grains of boiled sago, sometimes looking like vesicles. The conjunctiva does not ulcerate, and the prominences are not real granulations. [F.]—**Follicular t.** T. chiefly affecting the Meibomian glands, and associated with the presence of *Neisseria (q. v.)*. [a, 17.]—**T. carunculolum.** Ger., *warzige Augentiderrauhigkeit*. An old term for a so-called variety of t. in which fleshy excrescences are met with in the conjunctiva. [F.]—**T. diffusum.** An affection of the conjunctiva in which the submucous tarsal regions of the conjunctiva, especially near the canthi, are changed into gray or grayish-yellow brawny masses from infiltration of the tissue with lymphoid cells and proliferation of the connective-tissue elements. [F.]—**T. herpeticum.** An old term for an affection of the conjunctiva in which pustules or vesicles are found on the inner surface of the eyelids. [F.]—**T. mixtum.** Granular conjunctivitis with secondary inflammation of the surrounding tissue. [F.]—**T. pudentorum.** Of Farnowsky, a chronic granular inflammation of the vulva. ["Ctbl. f. Gyn.," May 28, 1887, p. 360 (a, 34).]—**T. sabulosum.** An old term for t., so called from being characterized by a sensation as of sand beneath the lids. [F.]

**TRACHOMATICON** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t-(a<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *τραχωματικόν* (from τράχωμα, roughness). Of Galen, a collyrium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRÄCHTIG** (Ger.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>g. See PREGNANT.—**T'keit.** See GESTATION.

**TRACHYLOBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-lob(lo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From τραχύς, rough, and λοβός, a pod. Fr., *trachylobe*. Ger., *Rauhhuile*. A genus of leguminous trees. [a, 35.]—**T. courbaril.** See HYMENÆA courbaril.

**TRACHYSMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k(trach<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -*ys'matos* (-atis). Gr., *τράχυσμα* (from τραχύς, rough). See TRACHOMA.

**TRACT**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>kt. Lat., *tractus*. Fr., *tractus*, *cordon*. Ger., *Tractus*, *Bahn*, *Strang*. An extent of surface, usually of considerable length as compared with its breadth. [a, 48.]—**Aberrant t. of the lateral column.** Of Monakow, a t. originating in the peripheral portion of the lateral column, lying against the corpus trapezoides, between the facial nucleus and the ascending root of the fifth nerve, and finally passing over into the fillet. [a, 34.]—**Anterior cerebro-pontine t.** A t. of internal (mesial) fibres of the crus cerebri extending from the anterior part of the frontal lobe to the pons. [a, 34.]—**Anterior cortical t.** Bundles of fibres from the cortex of the frontal lobe running to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii. [a, 34.]—**Anterior fundamental t.** The anterior fundamental fasciculi of the anterior column of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Anterior pyramidal t.** The longitudinal bundles of nerve-fibres in the ventral half of the pons which represent the prolongation of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 29 (K).]—**Anterolateral descending t.** A few long fibres, scattered in the anterior and lateral ground bundles of



the spinal cord. [a. 34.]—**Ascending antero-lateral t.** See *Gowers's t.*—**Basal longitudinal t.** A t. of fibres extending along the outer wall of the posterior and inferior horns of the lateral ventricle, apparently connecting the occipital and temporal lobes. [a. 34.]—**Basirrhinal t.** The olfactory t. in the marsupials. [I. 14 (K).]—**Bechterew's t.** See *Tegmental t.*—**Bulbar t.** Ger., *Nervenerkertractus*. One of the t's of fibres occupying the bulb. [a. 34.]—**Central medullary t.** The gray matter in the spinal cord which immediately surrounds the central canal. [I. 14 (K).]—**Central vagus t.** A t. of fibres passing from the layer of the fillet to the nucleus of the vagus of the opposite side. [a. 34.]—**Cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnsseitenstrangbahn*.—**Cerebello-olivary t.** A t. supposed by Meynert to be a continuation of the fibres of the posterior column of the spinal cord, passing through the olivary body and reaching the cerebellum through the restiform body. Edinger thinks it arises from the outer side of the floculus. [a. 34.]—**Cerebro-pontine t.** A t. of fibres starting from the brain cortex and passing through the internal capsule and the upper part of the cerebral peduncles to the pons. [a. 34.]—**Comma-shaped t.** A t. shaped like a comma, observed in descending degeneration in the middle of the anterior third of the dorsal spinal cord. [a. 34.]—**Commissural t.** Of Owen, the cerebellar peduncles. [I. 14 (K).]—**Communicating quintus t.** Ger., *Quintusstrang*. A t. of fibres derived from the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve which at first surrounds the upper part of the Sylvian aqueduct, and then widens, the fibres radiating through the tegmentum, and a portion of them curving around the lower border of the red nucleus as the *fibræ arcuatae*. This t. is brought into connection with the motor t's of fibres through the agency of intervening multipolar ganglion cells. [I. 31 (K).]—**Conario-hypophysial t.** Of Owen, the embryonic passage through the pituitary diverticulum, the infundibulum, the third ventricle, and the epiphysis cerebri. [A. 5.]—**Crossed thalamo-tegmental t.** A t. of fibres connecting the thalamus with the spinal cord by way of the tegmentum. [E. C. Spitzka, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour." Apr. 16, 1885, p. 665 (a. 34).]—**Dendritic t's.** T's of fibres that arise from all parts of the cerebral cortex, diverging from each other like the limbs of a tree, and pass into the white substance. [a. 34.]—**Digestive t.** Ger., *Digestionstractus*. The alimentary canal. [I.]—**Direct cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnsseitenstrangbahn*.—**Direct lateral cerebellar t.** A t. of nerve-fibres situated in the lateral column of the spinal cord, between the lateral pyramidal t. and the external surface. It appears at the level of the second or third lumbar nerve as a narrow area, which extends as it ascends. It may be traced through the medulla oblongata and restiform body into the cerebellum. [I. 15 (K).]—**Direct myelo-cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnsseitenstrangbahn*.—**Direct t.** A bundle of nerve-fibres in the antero-medial column of the spinal cord which may be traced upward in the crura as far as the point where the crus cerebri is crossed by the optic t. [I. 1 (K).]—**Fillet t.** A t. that emerges from the fillet and may be found on the upper and outer side of the nucleus ruber in its course to the cortex of the upper part of the parietal lobe by way of the internal capsule. [a. 34.]—**First projection t.** Of Meynert, the corona radiata. [a. 34.]—**Formative t.** Of Owen, the formative and commissural t's of the cerebellum described as two different bundles of nerve-fibres which unite to form the peduncles. [I. 14.]—**Frontal pontine t.** See *Anterior cerebro pontine t.*—**Frontal t.** Of Owen, the frontal lobe of the brain. [I. 14 (K).]—**Fronto-cerebellar t.** The t. of white fibres connecting the frontal lobe of the cerebrum with the cerebellum. [a. 34.]—**Funicular t's.** See *Funiculi graciles cerebelli*.—**Ganglionic association t.** Association fibres connecting different cerebral ganglia. [a. 34.]—**Genal t.** See *GNA THOGRAMMA*.—**Geniculate t.** See *FASCICULUS GENICULÉ*.—**Genito-urinary t.** The genito-urinary apparatus. [a. 34.]—**Goll's t.** A t. in the posterior white column of the spinal cord, corresponding with the posterior median column. It can be traced only as far as the middle of the dorsal region. [I. 15 (K).]—**Gowers's t.** A t. formed of fibres derived from the posterior roots that, having crossed in the posterior commissure and been interrupted in nerve-cells, collect in the lateral column to pursue a cerebral course. One portion of the fibres, it is stated, disappears in the upper cervical cord, and another portion ends in the nucleus lateralis of the medulla oblongata. [a. 34.]—**Habenula t.** A t. leaving the habenula and passing toward the base of the brain, running between the central gray lining and the substance of the thalamus and appearing to end on the mesial side of the red nucleus. [a. 34.]—**Indirect t.** A bundle of nerve-fibres in the lateral column of the spinal cord which joins the direct t. near the posterior edge of the pons Varolii, above which point the two t's are united. [I. 1 (K).]—**Of Direct t.**—**Intellectual t.** See *Fronto-cerebellar t.*—**Intermediary lateral t.**—**Intermedio-lateral t.** Fr., *colonne intermédiaire*. A pyramidal t. of nerve-fibres in the posterior portion of the spinal cord, midway between the anterior and posterior gray columns and in front of the reticular process. [I. 1, 6 (K).]—**Internidal t's.** Of Spitzka, the t's of fibres extending from the nidi of the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves. [a. 34.]—**Interoivary t.** A t. of arcuate fibres extending from the nuclei of the posterior columns ventrally toward the middle line; it terminates on the dorsal side of the pyramids in the opposite interoivary region or fillet layer. [a. 34.]—**Intestinal t.** The large and small intestine. [a. 34.]—**Lateral cerebellar t.**—**Lateral longitudinal t.** See *Lateral t. of the cerebellum*.—**Lateral t.** See *Lateral column*.—**Lateral t. of the cerebellum.** A t. receiving its fibres from the direction of Clarke's vesicular column, at the medulla inclining obliquely toward the dorsal surface, across the ascending root of the fifth nerve, the other fibres of the inferior cerebellar peduncle gradually applying themselves to it, and the t. terminating in the vermis. It is a centripetal conducting system connecting the posterior roots and the cerebellum. [a. 34.]—**Lateral t. of the medulla oblongata.** The continuation in the medulla oblongata of the lateral t. of the spinal cord. [a. 34.]—**Lemniscus t.** Ger., *Schleifenbündel*. A

bundle of nerve-fibres which begins in the upper part of the pons Varolii, below the reticular formation, and separates into three portions (the superior, median, and inferior lemnisci). [I. 15 (K).]—**Lissauer's t.** A small t. of fibres at the junction of the tip of the posterior horn and lateral column; the fibres come from the posterior roots, course upward for a short distance, and then enter the posterior horn. [a. 34.]—**Lymphangial t's.** See *Lymphatic nodules*.—**Medial t.** A portion of the cerebral hemisphere in *Carnivora* adjoining the great longitudinal fissure, marked off by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure and other sulci which are continuous with or parallel to it. [I. 14 (K).]—**Motor t.** Ger., *motorisches Feld*. The motor path from the cortex of the brain to a muscle. It consists of an upper (cerebro-spinal) and a lower (spino-muscular) segment. The former consists of the t. of fibres from the brain cortex that end in the gray substance of the spinal cord, and the lower of the spinal motor cell and the fibres proceeding from this through the anterior root and nerve trunk to the muscle. [a. 34.]—**Myelo-cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnsseitenstrangbahn*.—**Myelonal t.** Of Owen, one of the separate columns of the spinal cord. [I. 14 (K).]—**Nuclear t. of the spinal cord.** Ger., *Kernstrang*. See *Goll's t.*—**Olfactory t.** The bundle of fibres forming the olfactory nerve. [a. 34.]—**Olivary t.** See *Olivary body*.—**Ophthalmic t.**—**Optic t.** The continuation of the optic nerves from the commissure backward to the brain. At its connection with the brain each optic t. divides into two bands, which are continued into the optic thalami, the corpora geniculata, and the corpora quadrigemina. The fibres of origin from the thalamus arise partly from its surface and partly from its interior. Thence the t. winds obliquely across the lower surface of the crus cerebri, in the form of a flattened band destitute of neurilemma, and is attached to the crus by its anterior margin. As it passes forward it receives fibres from the tuber cinereum and lamina cinerea. It is also connected with the tænia semicircularis and the anterior termination of the gyrus fornicatus. It finally joins with the t. of the opposite side to form the commissure. [F.]—**Peduncular t.** A t. of nerve-fibres in the crus cerebri. ["Science," Jan. 15, 1881, p. 14 (K).]—**Posterior cortical t.** Of Edinger, bundles of fibres running from the cortex of the occipital and temporal lobes to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii. [a. 34.]—**Postfrontal t.** The region of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora*, immediately behind the frontal fissure. [I. 14 (K).]—**Postpyramidal t.** See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—**Postrestiform t.** See *Lateral column*.—**Prefrontal t.** The portion of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora*, lying in front of the frontal fissure. [I. 14 (K).]—**Prepyramidal t.** See *Anterior PYRAMIDS*.—**Principal t. of the anterior column.** Ger., *vordere Hauptbahn*. Of Flechsig, that portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord which does not belong to the anterior pyramidal t. Quain suggests that it may serve to "connect the gray matter of different segments of the cord." [I. 15 (K).]—**Pyramidal t.** A collection of nerve-fibres in the spinal cord which may be traced from the point of origin of the lower sacral nerves upward in the posterior part of the lateral column to the lower part of the medulla oblongata, where they cross to the opposite side, enter the pyramid, and may be followed through it and the pons to the corresponding crus cerebri. Many of the fibres do not decussate, but run throughout their course in the anterior pyramidal t. [I. 15 (K).]—**Quintus t.** Of Meynert, a t. of fibres that crosses in the dorsal segment of the raphé, comes from the roof of the aqueduct, sweeps in fine curves around the outer side of the descending root of the fifth nerve, curls in beneath the posterior longitudinal bundle, and so traverses the tegmentum toward the middle line. It was formerly supposed that the t. originated in the cells of the descending root of the fifth nerve. [a. 34.]—**Respiratory t.** The respiratory organs. [J.] See also *AIR-PASSAGES*.—**Restiform t.** See *Restiform body*.—**Sagittal medullary t.** A t. that comes from the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule, skirts the outer side of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and runs to the cortex of the hinder portion of the cerebrum. [a. 34.]—**Second projection t.** Of Meynert, the t. of fibres extending from the basal ganglia to the gray matter surrounding the central cavities in the peduncular system. [a. 34.]—**Semilunar t.** A crescentic t. of fibres in the external portion of the cerebellar hemisphere. [a. 34.]—**Sensory t.** Fr., *portion sensitive*. A t. of fibres that conducts sensations from without to the brain. Those portions of the cord conducting different varieties of sensation, as well as those portions of the brain that are the centres for these varieties, have not yet been positively determined. [a. 34.]—**Speech t.** A t. of fibres passing from the cortex of the third frontal convolution through the white substance outside the tail of the nucleus caudatus and terminating in the nuclei of the nerves in the oblongata that are associated in producing speech. [a. 34.]—**Spiral t.** See *LAMINA CRIBROSA ANTERIOR INFERIOR*.—**Sylvian t.** The region of the brain around the fissure of Sylvius. [I. 14 (K).]—**Tegmental t.** A medullary t. occupying a position in the midst of the tegmentum dorsal of the olivary body and in the vicinity of the posterior accessory olivary nucleus. It probably connects the olivary body with the mid-brain. [a. 34.]—**Temporo-occipital t. of the crura.** A t. of fibres on the outer side of the crura that pass under the lenticular nucleus, or between the latter and the external geniculate body, to the temporal and occipital lobes. [a. 34.]—**Tertiary projection t's.** Of Meynert, the peripheral nerves that have their origin in the gray matter bordering the cavities from the aqueduct of Sylvius down to the end of the spinal cord. [a. 34.]—**T's of the spinal cord.** Certain bundles of nerve-fibres which pursue a similar course in the cord, and appear to have similar functions. [I. 15 (K).]—**Terebral t's.** See *FASCICULI TERETES*.—**Transverse peduncular t.** Of Gudden, a delicate lamina of gray matter extending on each side laterally from the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina, crossing over the internal geniculate body, and passing around the corresponding crus cerebri to unite with the tænia pontis or to enter the crus. It is found only exceptionally in man. [I. 6 (K).]—**Uro-genital t.** See *Genito-urinary t.*



**Uveal t.** See **UVEA**.—**Voluntary motor t.** The entire t. of fibres from the cortex cerebri to the anterior horns. [a, 34.]

**TRACTION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *trahere*, to draw. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Zug*, *T.* The act or process of drawing. [a, 48.]—**Axis-t.** Ger., *Axentraktion*. T. in a line with the direction of the channel through which a body (e. g., the foetus) is to be drawn.—**Elastic t.** T. by an elastic force.—**Elastic t. of the lung.** See **Elastic TENSION of the lung**.

**TRACTOR**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>k't'r. From *trahere*, to draw. 1. An apparatus for making traction, especially a vectis. 2. See under **PERKINISM**.—**Air-t.** Ger., *Luftzieher*. A suction t. devised by Sir J. Y. Simpson for extracting the foetus; used by him also for elevating depressed bones of the new-born infant's skull. Its construction was like that of a breast-pump, and its cup was covered with wire gauze and thin sponge or flannel, to prevent injury of the scalp. Simpson applied it to the breech also. [A, 69.]—**Lever-t.** An instrument devised by Levis for reducing dislocations of the phalanges. It consists of a piece of board perforated at one end so that the dislocated finger may be laid upon it and strapped to it. When firmly fastened, the board gives increased power both in leverage and in traction. [E.]—**Metallic t.'s.** Perkins's t.'s. See under **PERKINISM**.—**Pouliet's t.** A traction apparatus to be used either with the obstetrical forceps or with the sericeps (q. v.). [A, 15.]

**TRACTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>kt(tras<sup>2</sup>kt)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See **TRACT**.—**T. alimentarius.** See **Alimentary CANAL**.—**T. arteriosus anterior.** The tract of the anterior median artery of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**T. arteriosi postero-laterales.** The tract of the postero-lateral arterioles of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**T. ethmoidaeus.** See **GYRUS rectus**.—**T. genalis.** See **GNATHOGRAMMA**.—**T. grilis** (Fr.). See **FASCICULI teretes**.—**T. longitudinalis.** See **STRÆ longitudinalinales mediales**.—**T. longitudinaux de Lancisi.** See **STRÆ longitudinalinales Lancisi**.—**T. lymphaticus jugularis.** The system of lymphatic vessels accompanying the jugular vein from the brain to the cervical ganglia. [a, 34.]—**T. medullaris glandulae pinealis.** The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. medullaris transversus.** See **INCREMENTA fibrosa**.—**T. motorius.** See **MOTOR TRACT**.—**T. nervi optici.** See **OPTIC TRACT**.—**T. olfactorius.** See **OLFACTORY TRACT**.—**T. parietalis anterior.** See **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**T. parietalis medius.** See **Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**T. peduncularis.** See **PEDUNCULAR TRACT**.—**T. peduncularis transversus.** See **Transverse peduncular TRACT**.—**T. rhinalis** [Wilden]. See **OLFACTORY TRACT**.—**T. semicircularis.** See **Semicircular TRACT**.—**T. solitarius.** The descending fibres of a posterior spinal nerve-root. [a, 34.]—**T. spiralis foraminulentus.** A spot in the fossa cochleæ of the internal auditory meatus, at the base of the cochlea, in which may be seen the spirally arranged orifices (for the entrance of the fibres of the cochlear nerve) which open into the fossula inferior. [F, 32, 46 (a, 29).]—**T. supracallosus.** See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.—**T. supracallosus inferior.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**T. supracallosus superior.** See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.

**TRADESCANTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>d(tras<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>s-ka<sup>2</sup>n(ka<sup>2</sup>n)-shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>. From *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles I of England. Fr., *tradescantie*. Spiderwort; a genus of the *Tradescantieæ* (a tribe of the *Commelinaceæ*). [a, 35.]—**T. axillaris.** A Malabar species, used externally in ascites. [a, 35.]—**T. diuretica.** A diuretic and emollient Brazilian species. [a, 35.]—**T. malabarica.** Grass-leaved spiderwort. In India its herbage, cooked in oil, is used in leprosy, ringworm, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. virginica.** Fr., *tradescantie de Virginie*, *éphémère*, *éphémérine*, *fleur d'un jour*, *moly de Virginie*. Flower-of-a-day, Virginian spiderwort; used in Jamaica for the bites of venomous spiders. [a, 35.]

**TRAGACANTH**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g'a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>nth. From *τραγάκανθα*, a plant producing t. Lat., *tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, *gummi tragacantha* (seu *tragacanthæ* [Belg. Ph.]), *tragacanthæ gummi* [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Tragant*, *Traganth*. The concrete exuded juice of various species of *Astragalus*, occurring in whitish, reddish, or yellowish pieces of various shapes, brittle and hard, odorless and almost tasteless. It swells up in water without dissolving, forming a viscous mass. It contains two principal constituents, tragacanthin (q. v.) and a substance resembling arabin and soluble in water. T. is demulcent, but is chiefly used for imparting firmness to troches, etc., and for suspending heavy powders in mixtures. [B, 10; a, 35.]—**Black t.** The inferior varieties of t., containing bark, earth, etc. [B, 15; a, 35.]—**False t.** A gum probably identical with Caramania gum. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Flake t.** The most valuable variety of t., occurring in thin, whitish, foliate pieces or flakes, from 1 to 4 inches long. [B, 15.]—**Gum t.** See **T. Hog-gum t.** See **Bassora GUM**.—**Senegal t.** The gum of *Sterculia tragacantha*. [a, 35.]—**Smyrna t.** Ger., *Smyrnatraganth*, *Blättertraganth*. T. imported from Smyrna. It is whitish, and consists of somewhat large, thin, flat or (rarely) vermiform pieces. [a, 35.]—**Syrian t.** A fine variety of t. obtained from Persia and Kurdistan. [B, 15.]—**Vermicelli t.** T. occurring in more or less contorted, vermiform pieces. [a, 35.]

**TRAGACANTHA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>g(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>nth-(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/a<sup>2</sup>. See **TRAGACANTH**.—**Glycerinum tragacanthæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating to a transparent, homogeneous jelly 3 parts of powdered tragacanth, 15 of glycerin, and 2 of water. The Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Hung. Ph. (2d ed.) have a similar preparation made of 1 part of tragacanth, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 (49 [Hung. Ph.]) of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gummi t.** (seu *tragacanthæ*). See **TRAGACANTH**.—**Mucilago cum gummi t.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Mucilago (gummi)** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. **Tragacanthæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. **Tragacanthæ de gomme adragante** [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Traganthschleim*. A tenacious, viscous mass formed by mixing tragacanth with water. The U. S. Preparation contains 6 parts of tragacanth, 18 of glycerin, and water up to 100. The Br. Ph. directs that 12 parts of tragacanth be triturated with 22 fluid parts of alcohol, and 875 parts of water

stirred in. The Fr. preparation contains 9, the Netherl. 12, the Gr. 60, and the Belg. 82; parts of water to 1 part of tragacanth. The Russ. Ph. orders 48 parts of boiling water to 1 part of tragacanth if the mucilage is to be used for troches, otherwise 480 parts of water to 4 of tragacanth and 1 part of gum arabic. The Belg. Ph. has also a *mucilago spissa*, containing 66 parts of tragacanth with water up to 1,000. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre mucilagineuse* (ou *de gomme adragante composée*). A preparation consisting of 1 part each of tragacanth, gum arabic, and starch, and 3 parts of sugar. Various old ph's had similar preparations, sometimes containing other substances, such as licorice, marsh-mallow, poppy-seeds, oil of anise, etc. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tragacanthæ gummi.** See **TRAGACANTH**.—**T. electa.** Selected tragacanth. [a, 35.]—**T. in sortis.** Common tragacanth, containing brownish and whitish pieces and flake and vermicelli t. [a, 35.]—**T. massiliensis.** See **ASTRAGALUS massiliensis**.—**T. media.** See *T. in sortis*.—**T. pulverata.** Selected and purified tragacanth, crushed, dried at 40° C., reduced to a white powder, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TRAGACANTHIN**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g-a<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>nth/i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *T.*, *Tragacanthstoff*. A proximate principle existing in tragacanth; a vegetable mucilage insoluble in water, thought to be identical with basorin, but regarded by some as distinct. [B, 5, 10.]

**TRAGACANTHUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>2</sup>k)-a<sup>2</sup>nth-(a<sup>2</sup>nth)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See **TRAGACANTH**.

**TRAGANT** (Ger.), **TRAGANTH** (Ger.), n's. Tra<sup>2</sup>g-a<sup>2</sup>nth'. See **TRAGACANTH** and **ASTRAGALUS** (6th def.).—**Blättert'**. See *Smyrna TRAGACANTH*.—**T'schleim.** See *Mucilago TRAGACANTHÆ*.—**T'stoff.** See **TRAGACANTHIN**.—**T'wurzel.** The root of *Astragalus exscapus*. [a, 35.]

**TRAGANTHIN**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g-a<sup>2</sup>nth/i<sup>2</sup>n. See **TRAGACANTHIN**.

**TRAGBAHRE** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g'ba<sup>2</sup>r e<sup>2</sup>. See **Hand-LITTER**.

**TRAGBAND** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g'ba<sup>2</sup>nd. A sling, a truss. [a, 48.]

**TRAGBAR** (Ger.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>g'ba<sup>2</sup>r. 1. Portable. 2. Fertile, also pregnant. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

**TRAGBEUTEL** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g'boit-e<sup>2</sup>l. A suspensory bandage for the scrotum. [A, 14.]

**TRAGBINDE** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g'bi<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. See **Suspensory BANDAGE**.

**TRAGEA** (Lat.), n. f. Traj(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *τραγεία* (from *τρώγειν*, to eat). A stomachic powder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. aromatica Gabelcheverli.** A powder of 40 parts of cinnamon, 20 each of red and white sandal-wood and ginger, 9 each of cloves, smaller galangal, mace, nutmeg, and grana Paradisi, and 2,400 of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 34).]—**T. aromatica officinalis.** A powder of 30 parts of cinnamon, 11 each of cloves, ginger, and nutmeg, 7 of mace, 15 of red sandal-wood, and 900 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**TRAGEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>j(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-e<sup>2</sup>m(am)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -em'-atos (-atis). Gr., *τραγέμα* (from *τρώγειν*, to eat). A sweetmeat (cf. *DRAGÉE*). [A, 311 (a, 48).]

**TRÄGER** (Ger.), n. Trag'e<sup>2</sup>r. A bearer or holder; of Selenka, the trophodisc or trophoblast; in compos., the atlas.

**TRÄGERIN** (Ger.), n. Trag'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. A pregnant woman.

**TRÄGHEIT** (Ger.), n. Trag'hit. See **INERTIA**.—**Herzt'**. See **LENTOR cordis**.—**T. der Gebärmutter.** See **Uterine INERTIA**.—**T. der Muskeln.** See **MYONARCOSIS**.

**TRAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Traj(tras<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Tragus*, the Latinized name of H. Bock, a German botanist. Fr., *t.*, *tragie*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. cannabina.** Fr., *t. à feuilles de chanvre*. An Indian shrub. The root is diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge, and alterative. [a, 35.]—**T. chamælea.** Fr., *t. chamêlée*. A species used in various cachexie. The juice is diuretic, and, mixed with wine or oil, is used as an astringent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. involucrata.** A species the root of which is used as an alterative and diuretic, and its juice in fever and itch. [a, 35.]—**T. mercurialis.** A species the root of which is used in chronic syphilis, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. urens.** Fr., *liane brûlante*. A variety of *T. cannabina*. [a, 35.]—**T. volubilis.** Twining cowitch; a West Indian species. The root is laxative and diuretic, and the juice, mixed with sea-salt, is used in frambesia. [a, 35.]

**TRAGICUS** (Lat.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>j(tras<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *tragus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the tragus; as a n. m., a short, flattened muscle on the outer surface of the tragus. [F, 31.]

**TRÄGIG** (Ger.), adj. Trag'i<sup>2</sup>g. See **PREGNANT**.

**TRAGOMASCHALIA** (Lat.), n. Traj(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>sch-(ma<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>). From *τράγος*, a goat, and *μασχάλη*, the arm-pit. See **Hincus alarum**.

**TRAGOPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>g(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fon/i<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *φωνή*, the voice. See **ÆGOPHONY**.

**TRAGOPODIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>g(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pod(po<sup>2</sup>d)/i<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *πούς*, the foot. See **GENU valgum**.

**TRAGOPOGON** (Lat.), n. m. and n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g(tras<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pog/-o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on/-os (-is), -oy/i. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *πωγων*, a beard. Fr., *salsifis*. Ger., *Bocksbart*, *Geissbart*. A genus of the *Tragopogoneæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Cichoraceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. major.** Ger., *großer Bocksbart*. The larger goat's-beard of Europe. The root contains a bitter juice, and is perhaps more active than those of other species of T. [a, 35.]—**T. porrifolium**, *T. porrifolius*. Fr., *cerisif à feuilles de poireau*, *barbebon*, *salsifis blanc* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *lauchblättriger Bocksbart*. Star of Jerusalem, vegetable oyster, salsify, purple goat's-beard, the *τραγονώγων* of Dioscorides; a species found in Europe and Asia, cultivated for its edible root, *radix tragopogonis* (seu *tragopogi*, seu *barba hirci*, seu *barbula hirci*), which is mucilaginous and bitter, and is used like that of *T. pratensis*. [a, 35.]—**T. pratense**, and



**T. pratensis.** Fr., *cercifis des prés* (ou sauvage), *thalibeu, rata-bout, cochet, barbe de bouc.* Ger., *Wiesenbocksbart, wilde Haferwurz* (oder *Scorzonere*), *Josephblume, Habermerkwurz.* Goat-bed-at-noon, noon-tide, shepherd's-clock, yellow (or meadow) goat's-beard of Europe. The bitter, mucilaginous, mildly aperient root, *radix tragopogonis* (seu *tragopogi*, seu *barbe hirci*, seu *barbula hirci*, seu *scorzonera silvestris*), is used like that of *Taraxacum officinale*. [a, 35.]

**TRAGOPUS** (Lat.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>g(trag<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *τραγόπους* (from *tragos*, a goat, and *πους*, the foot). Fr., *tragopoe*. Ger., *bocksfüssig*. Knock-kneed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRAGOSELINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Trag(trag<sup>2</sup>)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>l-in(en)<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *tragos*, a goat, and *selavon*, parsley. Fr., *trago-sélin*. 1. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.] 2. See **PIMPINELLA saxifraga**.—**T. angelica.** See *Ægopodium podagraria*.—**T. magnum**, **T. majus.** See *Pimpinella magna*.—**T. saxifraga.** See *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

**TRAG-SITZ** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>/zi<sup>2</sup>s. See **BEARING-SEAT**.

**TRAGULINA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Trag(trag<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>l)-in(en)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *tragulus*, a goat. A family of deer-like ruminants, the chevrotains. [a, 48.]

**TRAGUS** (Lat.), n. m. Trag(trag<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *τράγος*. Fr., *t. Ger.*, *Bock* (1st def.), *Ohrbock* (1st def.). 1. A nipple-like projection of the cartilage of the auricle, directed backward and in front of the orifice of the external auditory canal. [F.] 2. See **HINCUS** (2d def.). 3. See **ESTRUATION**. 4. A genus of grasses; of *Dioscorides*, the *Ephedra distachya*; of *Hippocrates*, a species of astringent *Fucus*; also the *Salsola t.*, *Salsola kali*, and *Sedum album*. [a, 35.]—**Herba tragi.** See *Salsola kali* and *Salsola t.*—**T. auriculae.** See *T.* (1st def.).

**TRAHENS** (Lat.), adj. Tra(trah<sup>2</sup>)/he<sup>2</sup>nz(hans). Gen., *-hent'is*. Pres. part. of *trahere*, to draw. Drawing; used of a muscle that has a drawing action. [a, 48.]—**T. urethram.** See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**, n.

**TRAILING**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **PROCUMBENT**.

**TRAINING SCHOOL**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-skul. Fr., *école d'infirmières*. An institution in which nursing is taught. [a, 34.]

**TRAIT** (Fr.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>. See **LINE** (3d def.).—**T. général.** See **GNATHOGRAMMA**.

**TRAITEMENT** (Fr.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>t-ma<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **TREATMENT**.—**T. marin.** The treatment of disease by residence at the sea-shore, sea baths, etc.

**TRAJECTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>(tra<sup>2</sup>)-je<sup>2</sup>kt(ye<sup>2</sup>kt)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *-ject'us*. From *trajicere*, to throw across. Fr., *trajet*. See **TRACT**.—**T. abdominalis**, **T. inguinalis.** See **INGUINAL CANAL**.

**TRAJET** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>-zhe<sup>2</sup>. See **TRACT**.—**T. des fibres dans l'écorce** [Eugénin]. The white fibres of the cerebral cortex, described by Gerlach. [I, 28 (K).]—**T. inguinal.** See **INGUINAL CANAL**.

**TRAMA** (Lat.), **TRAME** (Lat.), n's f. Tram(tram<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>, -e(a). Gr., *τράμη* (3d def.), *τράμης* (3d def.). Fr., *trame*. 1. The tissue separating the two surfaces of the gills of the *Hymenomyces*. [a, 35.] 2. Tissue, usually some form of connective tissue, forming the framework of an organ or part. [J, 33.] 3. See **RHAPHE**.

**TRAMESAIGUES** (Fr.), n. Fra<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>g. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 40 (a, 14).]

**TRAMIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tram(tram<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., *τράμης*. See **RHAPHE**.

**TRANCE**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns. Gr., *ἵκτορας*. From *transitus*, a passing over. Fr., *trance*. Ger., *Entzückung* (3d def.). 1. A protracted syncope. [A, 42.] 2. A state of insensibility to ordinary external surroundings, together with suspension of volitional power and to a great extent of the vital functions. It is often associated with intense mental exaltation and preoccupation, and may simulate death. [D, 20.] Cf. **ECSTASY**.—**Hysterical t.** The t.-like condition sometimes occurring in hysteria. [D, 35.]

**TRANCHÉES** (Fr.), n. pl. Tra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-sha. See **COLIC** and **AFTER-PAINS**.—**T. utérines.** See **AFTER-PAINS**.

**TRANK** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k. See **BEVERAGE** and **PROPOMA**.—**Wiener T.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Infusum SENNÆ compositum*.

**TRANSDUCTOR** [Coudes] (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(tran<sup>2</sup>s)-du<sup>2</sup>kt-du<sup>2</sup>kt(u<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *transducere*, to lead across. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**T. hallucis.** See *T.*

**TRANSFER**, **TRANSFERENCE**, n's. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns/fu<sup>2</sup>r, tra<sup>2</sup>ns'-fu<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>ns. From *transferre*, to bear across. See **TRANSFER**.—**Thought-t.** A supposed overmastering influence exerted by one person over the thoughts of another through the instrumentality of the so-called psychic force. [a, 48.]

**TRANSFERT** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-fe<sup>2</sup>r. A phenomenon observed in experiments in metalloscopy and analogous investigations, consisting in the transfer of abnormalities of sensation and motility (of hysterical origin or induced artificially) from a given region of one lateral half of the body to the same region on the opposite side.

**TRANSFIXION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-fi<sup>2</sup>x/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *transfigere*, to pierce through. See under **AMPUTATION** by *t.*

**TRANSFORATEUR** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-for-a<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>r. An instrument devised by Hubert for boring through the sphenoid bone in the operation of craniotomy. It consists of a perforator (*trepan*, *perce-crâne perforateur*) and a guard, the former ending in an olive-shaped piece of steel with screw-threads cut on it, tipped with a trocar point. [A, 15, 23.]

**TRANSFORMATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-fô<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *transformare*, to pierce through. Lat., *sphenotroica*. Fr., *t. sphenotroïque*. Of Hubert, a procedure for breaking up the base of the frontal skull by repeated perforation with the transforateur. [A, 23, 24.]

**TRANSFORMATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-fô<sup>2</sup>r-m-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *μεταμόρφωσις*. Lat., *transformatio* (from *transformare*, to change in shape). Fr., *t. Ger.*, *T. Verwandlung*. Change of form, condition, or character; especially morbid change, degeneration. [a, 48.]—**Cheesy t.** See **CASEATION**.—**Hæmatic t.** Of Burdach, the t. into pus-cells of blood-cells that have passed into the ordinary secretions. [a, 34.]—**T. colloïde** (Fr.). See **Colloid DEGENERATION**.—**T. graisseuse** (Fr.). See **Fatty DEGENERATION**.

**TRANSFORMISM**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-fô<sup>2</sup>r-m'i<sup>2</sup>z'm. From *transformare*, to change. See **DARWINISM**.

**TRANSFUSION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-fu<sup>2</sup>zhu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *διάχυσις*. Lat., *transfusio* (from *transfundere*, to pour out). Fr., *t. Ger.*, *T. Ueberleitung*. The act of pouring from one vessel to another; the introduction into the vessels of the body of fluid material, especially of blood taken from another body; also the act of causing a fluid to pass through the skin into the body.—**Autof.** See the major list.—**Direct t.** The t. of blood from vessel to vessel without its exposure to the air. [E.] Cf. *Aveling's APPARATUS*.—**Galvanic t.** See **CATAPHORESIS**.—**Hypodermic t.** The t. of blood, milk, or a saline solution by hypodermic injection. [a, 34.]—**Indirect t.** **Mediate t.** The process of injecting blood which has first been drawn into an open vessel and sometimes defibrinated. [E.]—**Nervous t.** The hypodermic injection of an extract made from the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Peritoneal t.** Fr., *t. péritonéale*. T. into the peritoneal cavity. [a, 34.]—**Reciprocal t.** Of Brünle, a proposed exchange of equal volumes of blood between a fever patient and a healthy person who has recovered from the fever and is therefore proof against it, and whose blood is likely to contain an element (antitoxine) destructive to the micro-organisms in the blood of the patient. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 17, 1889, p. 184 (a, 17).]—**T. by Aveling's method.** See **Direct t.** and **Aveling's APPARATUS**.—**T. infusoire** (Fr.). See **INFUSION** (1st def.).—**Venous t.** The t. of blood by injecting it into a vein. [a, 34.]

**TRANSITUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(tran<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *transitus*. From *transire*, to go over. Gr., *μετάβασις*. See **PASSAGE** (1st def.).—**T. ad ventriculum quartum.** See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius**.

**TRANSLUCENT, TRANSLUCID**, adj's. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-lu<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>nt, -i<sup>2</sup>d. From *trans*, through, and *lucere*, to shine. Transmitting light, but not transparent. [a, 48.]

**TRANSLUMINATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-lu<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *trans*, through, and *luminare*, to light up. See **DURCHLEUCHTUNG**.

**TRANSMISSIBILITY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-mi<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. From *transmittere*, to send across. Capability of being communicated or passed on from one to another. [a, 48.]

**TRANSMISSION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-mi<sup>2</sup>sh'u<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *διαπομπή, παραπομπή*. Lat., *transmissio*. Fr., *t.* The act or process of sending over or through. [a, 48.]—**Duplex t.** The power possessed by nerves of transmitting impulses in two directions. [K, 35.]

**TRANSMUTATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-mu<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *μεταβολή, μεταλλαγή, μεταμόρφωσις*. Lat., *transmutatio* (from *transmutare*, to change). Ger., *T.* 1. Conversion into another substance or form. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, constructive metabolism. [a, 85.]—**Doctrine (or Theory) of t.** Ger., *T'schre*. See **DARWINISM**.

**TRANSOCULAR**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-o<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *trans*, across, and *oculus*, the eye. Extending across the eye (said of a line on a bird's head). [L, 221.]

**TRANSPALMARIS** [Coudes] (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(tran<sup>2</sup>s)-pa<sup>2</sup>l-(pa<sup>2</sup>l)-mar(ma<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *trans*, across, and *palma*, the palm. See **PALMARIS brevis**.

**TRANSPARENT**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-pa<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>nt. Gr., *διαφανής*. Lat., *transparens* (from *trans*, through, and *parere*, to appear). Ger., *durchsichtig*. That can be seen through; transmitting light so as to render objects visible that are beyond the t. medium. [a, 48.]

**TRANSPERINEUS** [Coudes] (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(tran<sup>2</sup>s)-pe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n-e'(e'a<sup>2</sup>)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *trans*, across, and *perineum* (q. v.). See **TRANSVERSUS perinei**.

**TRANSPINALES** [Coudes] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(tran<sup>2</sup>s)-pin-(pen) al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/e<sup>2</sup>ze(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *trans*, across, and *spina*, the spine. The intertransversarii muscles. [a, 50.]

**TRANSPIRATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(tran<sup>2</sup>s)-pi<sup>2</sup>r(per)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. Transpiration.—**T. unilatera.** Unilateral sweating.

**TRANSPIRATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-pi<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *transpiratio* (from *trans*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *t. Ger.*, *Ausdünstung*. 1. The act of passing off, or the matter passed off, through an investing or lining membrane, especially through the skin: cutaneous exhalation; perspiration. 2. The exhalation or evaporation of water from vegetable tissues, especially the leaves.—**Cutaneous t.** See **PERSPIRATION**.—**Insensible t.** See **INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION**.—**Pulmonary t.** The exhalation of watery vapor by the lungs. [J, 17, 18.]

**TRANSPIRATORY**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-pi<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-t-or-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *transpiratorius*. Fr., *transpiratoire*. See **PERSPIRATORY**.

**TRANSPLANTATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-pla<sup>2</sup>nt-a<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *μεταφύτεσις*. Lat., *transplantatio* (from *transplantare*, to transplant). Ger., *Ueberpflanzen*. The absolute removal of a portion from one part of the body and its implantation into another part or upon another organism. [E.]—**Corneal t.** An operation, introduced by Wolfe, in which flaps, broad at the base and converging toward the cornea, are taken from the ocular conjunctiva on each side and dissected up to the cul-de-sac. They are turned over on the cornea and secured in the usual way. A stop-lance knife is introduced into the limbus, so as not to injure the conjunctival flap, as far as the stop. The director is passed through one of the openings and pushed in front of iris and lens out through the opposite side. The double-bladed knife is placed in the grooves and the corneal



flap separated and placed in tepid water. A similar conjunctival and corneal flap is then removed from a second patient, but here the lance-knife must be used so as not to interfere with the pillars of the iris, and it must be rapidly withdrawn, so as to prevent, as much as possible, the escape of the aqueous humor and consequent prolapse of the iris. The transparent graft is then placed in position and secured by sutures in the corners of the conjunctival flaps. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 22, 1879 (F).]—**T. of pterygium.** An operation, introduced by Desmarres, in which the pterygium is carefully detached from the cornea and for a distance of 5 to 6 mm. from the sclera also. Then from the lower margin of the wound surface an incision is made through the conjunctiva for several millimetres, and in this triangular gaping space the detached pterygium is inserted and fastened by sutures. Knapp's operation (for broad pterygia) consists in dissecting the pterygium completely from head to base, cutting off the hard, cartilaginous head, and then dividing the growth longitudinally into a lower and an upper half. Then incisions are made in the conjunctiva above and below, parallel to the corneal margin (the conjunctiva being dissected up) and their edges brought down and approximated by sutures so as to close in the vacant space originally occupied by the pterygium. The divided halves are then transplanted upward and downward into the conjunctival incisions and fastened by sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," xiv, p. 267 (F).]—**T. of skin.** Ger., *Hautimplantation*. The t. of large thin shavings of skin from a healthy portion of the body to an exposed wound or a granulating surface. [a, 34.]—**T. of teeth.** See ALLOTRIODONTIA (1st def.).

**TRANSPOSITIO** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-po<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. See TRANSPOSITION.—**T. cordis.** See DEXIOCARDIA.

**TRANSPOSITION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(po<sup>2</sup>z-i<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *μετάθεσις*. Lat., *transpositio* (from *transponere*, to remove). An interchange of situation.—**T. of the viscera.** Visceral t. T. of the viscera so that those normally situated in the right are placed in the left half of the body and *vice versa*. [a, 34.]

**TRANSSUBSTANTIATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-su<sup>2</sup>b-sta<sup>2</sup>n-shi<sup>2</sup>-a'-shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *trans*, through, and *substantia*, substance. Of Vetter and Burdach, the absorption of a tissue and its replacement by another. It is said to be *regressive* when a special tissue is replaced by a more general one, and *progressive* when a general is replaced by a special tissue. [J, 33.]

**TRANSUDATE**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-u<sup>2</sup>d-at. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Ger., *Transsudat*. The product of transudation. [D.]

**TRANSUDATION**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-u<sup>2</sup>d-a'-shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Fr., *transsudation*. Ger., *Durchschwitzen*. 1. The passage of a liquid through a membrane or tissue, especially the filtration of blood-serum through the capillaries; also a transudate. [D, 3.] Cf. EXUDATION and DIAPEDESIS. 2. The irrigation of cells by the nutritive plasma exuded from blood capillaries. [J.]—**Engorgement t.** Ger., *Stauungst.* A t. due to engorgement. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the engorgement t's are a family of "engorgement dermatoses," in which there is serous effusion into the tissues of the skin, with the consequent production of either simple oedema, or, from excess of nutritive supply, induration and hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the skin (see ELEPHANTIASIS *Arabum*), or, from pressure, atrophy of the connective tissue (see SCLEREMA *cutis*). [G, 4.]—**Oedematous t.** T. that results in oedema; the transudate of oedema. [D.]

**TRANSVERSA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/a<sup>2</sup>. The transverse diameter of the pelvis.

**TRANSVERSAIRE** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns<sup>2</sup>s-ve<sup>2</sup>r-sa<sup>2</sup>r. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**T. cervical.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. de la nuque.** See OCCIPITALIS *minor*.—**T. du cou.** See TRANSVERSUS *colli*.—**T. épineux.** 1. See TRANSVERSOSPINALIS. 2. See MULTIFIDUS *spinae*, SEMISPINALIS *colli*, and SEMISPINALIS *dorsi*.—**T. épineux antérieur.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus major*.

**TRANSVERSAL**, adj. and n. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-vu<sup>2</sup>r's'l. Fr., *t.* See TRANSVERSALIS.—**Short t.** See ILIO-SPINAL (2d def.).—**T. du nez** (Fr.). See COMPRESSOR *naris*.

**TRANSVERSALIS** (Lat.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Lying crosswise; as a n. m., a muscle lying transversely. [C.]—**T. abdominis.** See TRANSVERSUS *abdominis* and LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS.—**T. capitis.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. cervicis.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. cervicis anticus.** 1. The longus *colli accessorius*. [L.] 2. An anomalous muscle arising from the oblique processes of the sixth to the fourth cervical vertebrae and inserted into the third to the first. [L, 332.]—**T. cervicis medius.** An anomalous muscle extending between the transverse processes of the second and sixth or seventh cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**T. cervicis posterior major.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. cervicis posticus minor.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS *accessorius*.—**T. colli.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. costarum.** See TRACHELOCOSTALIS.—**T. digitorum.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.—**T. dorsi.** See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi*.—**Transversales hyoides.** A short band of muscular fibres, found in some of the lower mammals, uniting the superior extremities of the styloid cornua, and in its contraction approximating them. [Bourgelat (L, 13).]—**T. lumborum.** The portion of the quadratus *lumborum* arising from the transverse processes of certain of the lumbar vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**T. nasi.** 1. See COMPRESSOR *naris*. 2. A small single muscle of most of the lower mammals, which passes from one nasal cartilage to the other. It is a dilator of the nostrils. [L, 13.]—**T. pedis.** **T. plantae.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.

**TRANSVERSE**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns-vu<sup>2</sup>r's'. Lat., *transversus*, *transversalis* (from *transvertere*, to turn athwart) Fr., *t.*, *transversal*. Ger., *quer*, *querlaufend*, *querliegend*. Crosswise, in a direction at right angles to the length of a body. [a, 35.]

**TRANSVERSE** (Fr.), adj. and n. Tra<sup>2</sup>n's-ve<sup>2</sup>rs. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**T. cervical.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. de l'abdomen.** See TRANSVERSUS *abdominis*.—**T. de la langue.** See TRANSVERSUS *linguae*.—**T. de la mâchoire inférieure.** See MYLOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).—**T. de l'auricule.** **T. de l'oreille.** See TRANSVERSUS *auricular*.—**T. du menton.** See TRANSVERSUS *menti*.—**T. du nez.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**T. du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinaei*.—**T. profond du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinaei profundus*.—**T. superficiel du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinaei superficialis*.

**TRANSVERSO-ANALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See TRANSVERSUS *perinaei superficialis*.

**TRANSVERSOCOSTALES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ko<sup>2</sup>st-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *transversus* (q. v.), and *costa*, a rib. Ger., *Querkmuskeln der Rippen*. Analogues of the levatores costarum of man found in the lower mammals. [L.] Cf. COSTOSTERNALIS.

**TRANSVERSO-ILIAQUE** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>n's-ve<sup>2</sup>r-so-e-le-a<sup>2</sup>l. See QUADRATUS *lumborum*.

**TRANSVERSOSPINALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spin(spen)-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *transversus* (q. v.), and *spina*, the spine. 1. A muscle extending between the transverse and spinous processes of a vertebra. [L, 332.] 2. All of the muscles so attached regarded as one. [L, 31.]—**T. breves.** The obliquus *capiti minor*, *rotatores dorsi breves*, and *rotatores dorsi longi*. [L, 332.]—**T. longi.** The semispinalis *capitis*, semispinalis *cervicis*, semispinalis *dorsi*, and the multifidus *spinae*. [L, 332.]—**T. lumborum.** See MULTIFIDUS *spinae*.

**TRANSVERSO-URETHRALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ra<sup>2</sup>l(rā<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *transversus* (q. v.), and *urethra* (q. v.). See GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE.

**TRANSVERSUS** (Lat.), adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>ns(trā<sup>2</sup>ns)-vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *transvertere*, to turn athwart. See TRANSVERSE; as a n., see *T. perinaei superficialis*, *T. abdominis*. Ger., *querer Bauchmuskel*, *Breitmuskel des Abdomens*. A muscle lying beneath the obliquus *abdominis internus* which arises from the inner surfaces of the six lower ribs, the lumbodorsal fascia, the inner lip of the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the outer portion of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the transversalis fascia and the front of the os pubis and the pectineal line. [L, 31, 141, 332.]—**T. auricular.** **T. auris.** A muscle which lies on the convex or posterior surface of the pinna. It consists of radiating fibres, partly tendinous and partly muscular, extending from the convexity of the concha to the prominence corresponding with the groove of the helix. [F, 31.]—**T. bulbi.** Transverse fibres of the t. *perinaei profundus* behind the urethra above the bulb. [L, 31.]—**T. colli.** An anomalous muscle behind the manubrium *sterni* which arises from the first costal cartilage and unites in the middle line with its fellow and the deep layer of the cervical fascia. [L, 332.]—**T. costarum.** See COSTOSTERNALIS.—**T. linguae.** Transverse muscular fibres between the linguales inferior and superior which are attached in the median line to a vertical fibrous septum and pass outward to the borders and dorsum of the tongue. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. mandibulae.** See MYLOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).—**T. manus.** The outer portion (often separated from the rest of the muscle) of the adductor *pollicis*. [L, 332.]—**T. menti.** Ger., *Doppelkinnmuskel*. Muscular fibres uniting in front the depressor *anguli oris* of one side with that of the other. [L, 332.]—**T. nasi.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**T. orbitae.** An anomalous muscle arising from the os *planum* which passes across the orbit either above or below the levator *palpebrae* and is inserted into the outer margin of the orbit. [L, 332.]—**T. pectoris.** Of Arnold, see TRIANGULARIS *sterni*.—**T. pedis.** Fr., *couvreur*. A muscle arising from the lateral metatarsophalangeal ligaments, and inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe in common with the adductor *pollicis pedis*, of which some consider it a part. [L.]—**T. perinaei.** Ger., *querer Darmmuskel*. The t. *perinaei profundus* and the t. *perinaei superficialis*. [L.]—**T. perinaei anterior.** **T. perinaei medius.** **T. perinaei posterior inferior.** See *T. perinaei superficialis*.—**T. perinaei profundus.** 1. All the muscular fibres between the two layers of the deep perineal fascia arranged transversely, obliquely, and perpendicularly, arising on each side from the inferior ramus of the ischium and its tuberosity and the fascia, and meeting in the middle line of the perinaeum. 2. The transverse fibres of the same arising from the tuberosities of the ischia. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 3. In woman, the most posterior and most clearly defined bundle of t. *perinaei profundus* (2d def.). [L.]—**T. perinaei superficialis.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium or the adjacent fascia and meets its fellow of the opposite side in the middle line, blending with the sphincter *ani externus*, the bulbo-cavernosus, or one or another of the perineal muscles. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. plantae (pedis).** See *T. pedis*.—**T. prostaticae.** 1. See COMPRESSOR *prostaticae*. 2. Fibres of the lateral and anterior surface of the prostate, attached to the anterior surface of the ischium. [L, 173 (a, 50).]—**T. Sancto-rini.** See *T. menti*.—**T. thoracis anterior.** See TRIANGULARIS *sterni*.—**T. thoracis posterior.** The infracostales taken as a whole. [L, 332.]—**T. urethrae.** Perpendicular fibres of the t. *perinaei profundus* (1st def.) which surround the urethra close to the bulb. [L, 31.]—**T. vaginae.** The t. *perinaei profundus* (2d def.) in woman. [L.]

**TRAP**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>p. An apparatus, usually consisting of one or more bent pipes, with or without valves, filled with water, used to prevent the escape of gases from soil-pipes into dwellings. [a, 48.]

**TRAPA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>p(trā<sup>2</sup>p)/a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *macre*. Ger., *Wassernuss*, *Stachelnuss*. Water-caltrops (or nut): a genus of floating herbs, forming the *Trapaceae* (a family of the *Onagraceae*) or *Trapa* (a series of the *Haloragaceae*). [a, 35.]—**T. bispinosa.** The water-chestnut of middle and southern Asia, Ceylon, Japan, etc.;



cultivated for its farinaceous seed. [a, 35].—**T. natans**. Fr. *corniche*, *corniole*, *cornuelle*, *galarin*, *noix aquatique* (ou d'eau), *truffe d'eau*, *macre flottante*. Ger. *gemeine Wassernuss* (oder *Stachelnuss*), *Wasserkastanie*, *Jesuitennuss*. Jesuit's nut of Venice, water-caltrops, water-chestnut, the *πρῖβοκος* *ἐνδοπος* of Dioscorides, a species found in southern and middle Europe, middle Asia, and northern and central Africa. The fruits, *nucis* (seu *castaneae*) *aquaticae* (seu *palustres*, seu *cornute*), and their edible seed, *semina nucis aquaticae* (seu *tribuli aquatici*), were formerly official. The upper, leafy portion of the stem was used in poultices as a discutient, and the expressed juice in eye diseases. [a, 35].

**TRAPEZE** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>p-e<sup>2</sup>z. See **TRAPEZIUM** and **TRAPEZIUS**.—**T. dorsal**. See **DORSO-ACROMIALIS**.—**T. du cou**. See **CERVICO-ACROMIALIS**.

**TRAPEZIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>p(trap<sup>2</sup>p)-ez(e<sup>2</sup>z)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Of Galen, the superior portion of the trapezius muscle. [L, 2.]

**TRAPEZIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>p(trap<sup>2</sup>p)-ez(e<sup>2</sup>z)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *τράπεζα*, a table. Fr. *trapeze*, *corps rhomboïdal* (ou *rhombôide*, ou *trapezoïde*) [2d def.]. Ger. *Trapez*, *Trapezbein* (1st def.), *vielwinkliger Knochen* (1st def.), *grosses vieleckiges Bein* (1st def.), *trapezoider Körper* (2d def.). 1. The outermost of the second row of the carpal bones. It is irregularly six-sided and grooved on its anterior surface for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis, and articulates with the scaphoid, the trapezoid, and the first and second metacarpal bones. [L, 37, 142, 332.] 2. A tract of nerve-fibres at the lower part of the pons Varolii below the prolongations of the anterior pyramids. It comes below the superior olivary nucleus and extends upward to be continuous with the middle cerebellar peduncle. [I, 15 (K).]—**T. minus**. See **TRAPEZOID BONE**.—**T. pontis**. See **T.** [2d def.].

**TRAPEZIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>p(trap<sup>2</sup>p)-ez(e<sup>2</sup>z)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *τράπεζα*, a table. Fr. *trapeze*, *capuchon*. Ger. *Kappenmuskel*. 1. A muscle arising from the external protuberance of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nuchæ, the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the dorsal vertebrae, and the supraspinous ligaments, and inserted into the posterior border of the outer third of the clavicle and the inner border of the acromion process and the upper edge of the spine of the scapula. 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the cervical column and the transverse processes of the first dorsal vertebra and is attached to the acromial spine of the scapula. It raises the shoulder and carries it forward and backward. [L, 13.]

**TRAPEZOID**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>p-e<sup>2</sup>z-oid. Lat., *trapezoides* (from *τράπεζα*, a table, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trapezoïde*. Table-shaped; as a n., the t. bone. [a, 48.]

**TRAPÉZO-MÉTACARPIEN** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>-pa-zo-ma-ta<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>r-pe-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See **OPONENS POLICIS**.

**TRÄUBCHEN** (Ger.), n. Troib/ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See **RACEMULUS**.—**Fett<sup>2</sup>**. See **FAT LOBULES**.

**TRAUBE** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>. See **RACEME** and **GRAPE**.—**T<sup>2</sup>ncur**. See **GRUPE-CURE**.—**T<sup>2</sup>ngeschwulst**. See **STAPHYLOMA**.—**T<sup>2</sup>nsäure**. See **RACEMIC ACID**.—**T<sup>2</sup>nschimmel**. See **BOTRYTIS**.

**TRAUBENBAUM** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>b-e<sup>2</sup>n-ba<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m. The genus *Ucaria*. [a, 35.]

**TRAULISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>l(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>z(i<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). Gr. *τραυλισμός*. See **BLÆSITAS**.

**TRAUM** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m. See **DREAM**.

**TRAUMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *traum/atos* (-atis). Gr., *τράυμα* (from *τρίπτω*, to wound). A wound. [E.]

**TRAUMATIC**, adj. Tra<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/ik. Gr., *τραυματικός*. Lat., *traumaticus*. Fr., *traumatique*. Ger., *traumatisch*. Pertaining to or due to mechanical injury. [E.]

**TRAUMATICIN**, **TRAUMATICINE**, n's. Tra<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n, -en. Lat., *traumaticinum* (Hung. Ph., 1st ed.). A fanciful name applied to a 10-per-cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform; used like collodion. Cf. *Liquor GUTTA-PERCHÆ*.

**TRAUMATISM**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z'm. Fr., *traumatisme*. Ger., *Traumatismus*. 1. The infliction of an injury. 2. The state or condition of the system produced by a serious injury; it may include the symptoms of shock and of septicæmia. [a, 34.]

**TRAUMATOCACE** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>k'-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>k'-o<sup>2</sup>a). Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>caces. From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *κακός*, bad. See **HOSPITAL GANGRENE**.

**TRAUMATOLOGY**, n. Tra<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>. From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *traumatologie*. The pathology, etc., of wounds. [a, 48.]

**TRAUMATONESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-ne<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *νῆσις*, a suture. Suture of a wound. [a, 48.]

**TRAUMATOPNOEA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-pne<sup>2</sup>(pno<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *πνέειν*, to breathe. The passage of air through a perforating chest-wound in consequence of respiratory movements. [a, 34.]

**TRAUMATOPYRA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>p'-i<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *πύρ*, fever. See **TRAUMATIC FEVER**.

**TRAUMATOSAPROSIS** (Lat.), **TRAUMATOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n's. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-sa<sup>2</sup>p-ro<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s, -se<sup>2</sup>p-sa<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ro<sup>2</sup>se<sup>2</sup>os (-is), -se<sup>2</sup>p-se<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *σάπρος*, putrid, or *σῆψις*, putrefaction. See **HOSPITAL GANGRENE**.

**TRAUMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -o<sup>2</sup>se<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From *τράυμα*, a wound. Traumatism. The *Traumatones* are, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *Morphonosi* including excoeriation and dermatotrauma. [G.]

**TRAUMOTYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tra<sup>2</sup>m(trap<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)-tif-(tu<sup>2</sup>sf)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *τράυμα*, a wound, and *τύφος*, typhus. Of Eisenmann, hospital gangrene. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRAVAIL** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>-va<sup>2</sup>-y'. See **LABOR**.—**Petit t.** A term applied by some authors to manipulations intended to hasten or facilitate the expulsion of the child's head when it is resting upon the perineum, such as pressing back the pelvic floor. [A, 15].—**T. insensible**. The premonitory stage of labor. [A, 88].—**T. manqué**. See **Missed LABOR**.—**T. trop prompt**. See **Precipitate LABOR**.—**T. vesiculaire**. See **DEHISCENCE** [2d def.].

**TRAVEMÜNDE** (Ger.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-nd-e<sup>2</sup>. A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic in the vicinity of Lubeck, Germany. [a, 14.]

**TREACLE**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-k'l. 1. An antidote to venomous bites (cf. *Theriaca*, whence the word is derived); a panacea. [a, 48.] 2. See **MOLASSES**.—**Countryman's t.** See **ALLIUM SATIVUM** and *RUTA graveolens*.—**Venice t.** See **TREAK FAROUK**.

**TREAD**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>-d. A vulgar term for the cicatricula of an egg. See **ARCHBLAST**.

**TREAK FAROUK**, n. "Venice treacle"; a Japanese secret remedy said to be identical with the *theriaca Andromachi* of the Lond. Ph. of 1746. [Gordon, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 5, 1884.]

**TREATMENT**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>m'mt. Gr., *θεραπεία* (1st def.). Lat., *medela* (1st def.). Fr., *traitement*. Ger., *Behandlung*. 1. Means employed for the relief of the sick or injured. 2. The subjection of anything to the action of certain agencies. [D.]—**Antiphlogistic t.** T. intended to prevent or limit inflammation. [a, 34].—**Antiseptic t.** T. tending to prevent sepsis. [a, 34].—**Banting t.** See **BANTINGISM**.—**Colony t.** See **COLONIZATION** [2d def.].—**Dietetic t.** The t. of disease by special diet. [a, 34].—**Earth t.** The t. of wounds and certain skin diseases by the application of finely powdered sterilized clay. [a, 34].—**Empirical t.** Routine t. founded on experience. [a, 34].—**Expectant t.** T. directed against symptoms as they arise, not based on any fixed plan of therapeutics. [a, 34].—**Hueter's t. for knock-knee**. Retention of the knee in a flexed position by means of a plaster-of-Paris bandage. [A, 520 (a, 29)].—**Hygienic t.** The t. of disease by the application of hygienic principles, involving environment, clothing, food, and exercise. [a, 34].—**Lowering t.** T. intended to depress the chief characteristics of a sthenic inflammation. [a, 34].—**Mechanical t.** 1. T. by mechanical appliances. 2. See **MASSAGE**.—**Mitchell's t.** The t. of certain neuroses by absolute and complete rest in bed, isolation except for the presence of the nurse and the physician, massage, hydrotherapy, electricity, and full diet. [a, 34].—**Mixed t.** A phrase used in reference to the t. of syphilis by the contemporary administration of potassium iodide and mercury. [a, 34].—**Palliative t.** T. intended to modify or limit the severer manifestations of a disease, but not to cure. [a, 34].—**Pneumatic t.** See **PNEUMATOTHERAPY**.—**Rest t.** See **MASTUR.**—**Scarceniz's t.** The t. of syphilis by the hypodermic injection of mercury. [a, 35].—**Symptomatic t.** T. of disease by attention to the symptoms as they arise. [D.]—**Valsalva's t. for aneurysm**. T. which consists in rest, low diet, venesection, and other general means of reducing the force of the circulation. [E.]

**TREBAS** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of the Tarn, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 88, 185 (a, 14).]

**TREBIZOND**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>b/i<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>nd. A place in Asia Minor where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TRECHOMA** (Lat.), **TRECHYSMA** (Lat.), n's n. Tre<sup>2</sup>k-(trach<sup>2</sup>)-om'a<sup>2</sup>, -i<sup>2</sup>z(u<sup>2</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis), -ys'matos (-atis). See **TRACHOMA**.

**TREE**, n. Tre. Gr., *δένδρον*. Lat., *arbor*. Fr., *arbre*. Ger., *Baum*. A plant with a woody, single stem rising to the height of 30 feet or more. [a, 35].—**Vascular t.** Fr., *arbre vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässbaum*. The arborescent appearance of the blood-vessels when isolated in entirety from the body. [a, 34.]

**TRÈFLE** (Fr.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>-fl'. See **TRIFOLIUM**.—**T. d'eau**. 1. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. 2. See *Folia trifolii fibrini*.—**Extrait de t. d'eau**. See *Extractum trifolii fibrini*.—**T. tendineux du diaphragma**. The central tendon of the diaphragm. [L.]

**TREFOIL**, adj. Tre<sup>2</sup>-foi<sup>2</sup>. From *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf. Having three segments or leaves: as a n., the genus *Trifolium*, also the *Medicago lupulina*, *Stylosanthes procumbens*, *Anemone hepatica*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, etc. [a, 35.]

**TREHALA**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>-ha<sup>2</sup>-l'a<sup>2</sup>. See **TURKISH MANNA**.

**TREHALOSE**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>-ha<sup>2</sup>-l-os. Fr., *tréhalose*. A sugar, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained from trehala manna and found also in various fungi; identical with the mycose contained in ergot of rye. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TREIBEISEN** (Ger.), n. Trib<sup>2</sup>-i-ze<sup>2</sup>n. See **REPOUSOIR** (1st def.).

**TREIBEND** (Ger.), adj. Trib<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See **EVACUANT**.

**TREIBMITTEL** (Ger.), n. Trib<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>l. See **PURGATIVE**, n.

**TREIBMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Trib<sup>2</sup>-musk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See **ACCELERATOR** [2d def.].—**T. des Harns**. See **BULBOCAVERNOSUS**, n.

**TREMA** (Lat.), n. n. Trem(tram)-a. Gen., trem'atos (-is). Gr., *τρήμα* (from *τρίπτω*, to bore). See **FORAMEN**.

**TREMA** (Lat.), n. f. Trem(tram)-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of the *Ulmaceæ*. [a, 35].—**T. orientale**. Indian nettle-tree; a species found in southern Asia, yielding a gum like that of the cherry-tree. The aromatic bark, leaves, and root are said to be remedial in epilepsy. [a, 35.]

**TREMATODA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tre<sup>2</sup>m(tram)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t)-o<sup>2</sup>d'a<sup>2</sup>. From *τρεματώδης*, porous. Fr., *trematodes*. Ger., *Saugwürmer*, *Trematoden*. The flukes; a suborder of the *Sterelmintha*. They are hermaphrodite, and have a soft, round or flat body, and an indistinct head with suckorial foramina. [L, 1.]



**TREMBLEMENT** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>3n2</sup>bl<sup>1</sup>ma<sup>3n2</sup>. See TREMOR.

**TREMBS**, n. Tre<sup>2m</sup>b<sup>1</sup>z. Fr., *maladie tremblante*. See PARALYSIS agitans.

**TREMBLING**, n. Tre<sup>2m</sup>b<sup>1</sup>li<sup>2n2</sup>. See TREMOR.

**TREMBLOTEMENT** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>3n2</sup>blot<sup>1</sup>ma<sup>3n2</sup>. A trembling, a vibration; of Barth, the sound heard in true croup when a stethoscope is placed over the larynx, caused by the vibration of the false membrane in the larynx. [D. 1.]

**TREMELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Tre<sup>2m</sup>e<sup>3l</sup>la<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *tremelle*. 1. The genus *Nostoc*. The *Tremellinae* are a section of *Algae*. 2. The typical genus of a division (*Tremellaceae*, *Tremellideae*, *Tremellineae*, *Tremellineae*, *Tremellineae*, or *Tremellini* [Ger., *Zitterpilze*, *Gallertpilze*]) of basidiomycetous *Fungi*. [a. 35.]—**T. mesenterica**. A species of *T.* (2d def.) forming orange tints on dead hedges, etc. Distilled water poured over it was formerly used in eye diseases and the palsy of gout. [a. 35.]—**T. verticalis**, *T. violacea*. Fr., *tremelle verticale*. An edible species of *T.* (2d def.) yielding a blue dye. [a. 35.]

**TREMENTINA** (Sp.), n. Tra<sup>2m</sup>me<sup>3n</sup>ten<sup>1</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. At Bogotá, the resin of *Espeletia grandiflora*; used medicinally. [a. 35.]—**T. común** [Mex. Ph.]. A thick, granular turpentine, obtained from *Pinus tecote*; used as a balsamic stimulant. [B. 224 (a. 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a. 50).]

**TREMOR** (Lat.), n. m. Trem<sup>2m</sup>(tre<sup>2m</sup>)o<sup>2r</sup>. Gen., -or<sup>is</sup>. From *tremere*, to tremble. Fr., *tremblement*. Ger., *Zittern*. A quivering or trembling, especially a more or less continuous quivering of a convulsive character. [D.]—**Arsenical t.** T. caused by arsenical neuritis. [a. 34.]—**Continuous t.** A form of t. that resembles that of paralysis agitans, but may be remittent. Muscular tension is not exaggerated, as in intermittent t., and the t. may be diminished or arrested by a voluntary effort. [D. 35.]—**Convulsive t.** 1. Of Hammond, a paroxysmal affection characterized by frequent attacks of violent trembling, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, and leaving the subject in a profuse perspiration. There are also headache, vertigo, anxiety, hyperaesthesia of the skin of the face, arms, and trunk (the parts usually involved in the paroxysms), and sometimes unconsciousness. 2. Any short shaking of the body, such as occurs occasionally after urination. Hammond includes all cases of non-rhythmical t., or clonic convulsive movements which are paroxysmal in character, but are not attended with loss of consciousness. [D. 25, 34.]—**Epileptoid t.** Intermittent clonus with t.—**Fibrillary t.** T. caused by the consecutive contractions of separate muscular fibrillae, rather than of a muscle or the muscles as a whole. [D. 36.]—**Forced t.** See *T. coactus*.—**Hysterical t.** T. due to the instability of nervous influence existing in hysteria. [a. 34.]—**Intermittent t.** T. common to paralyzed muscles in hemiplegia. It is induced when the muscles are put upon the stretch by attempts at voluntary movement. [D. 35.]—**Mercurial t.**, **Metallic t.** A volitional t. due to mercurialism. [D. 25.]—**Muscular t.** Slight oscillating muscular contractions following each other in rhythmical order. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Purring t.** See *Purring THRILL*.—**T. capitis**. T. affecting the muscles of the neck and head. [a. 34.]—**T. coactus**. Forced t.; of Van Swieten, the convulsive movements which persist during repose after voluntary exercise; attributed to an intermittent and rhythmical irritation of the nervous centres. [D. 35.]—**T. saturninus**. T. due to lead poisoning. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**T. tendinum**. See *SUBSULTUS tendinum*.—**Vibratile t.** See *FREMITUS*.—**Volitional t.** Trembling of the limbs or of the entire body when a voluntary effort is made. It occurs in connection with multiple sclerosis and other nervous diseases. [D. 68.]

**TREMULATION** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2m</sup>mu<sup>3</sup>la<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3o</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. The tremor of paralysis agitans. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**TREMULENCE** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2m</sup>mu<sup>3</sup>la<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>s. See TREMOR.—**T. paralytique**. See PARALYSIS agitans.

**TREMULIN**, n. Tre<sup>2m</sup>u<sup>3l</sup>i<sup>2n</sup>. Fr., *trémuline*. See POPULIN.

**TRENCIN**, n. A place in T. County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L. 37, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

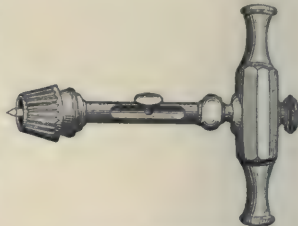
**TREPAN**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2n</sup>. See TREPHINE.—**Schiefer T.** (Ger.). See ECLEPSITREPANON.

**TREPANATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Tre<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2n</sup>(a<sup>3n</sup>)a<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)o. Gen., -on<sup>is</sup>. See TREPHINE. **T. corneae**. An operation for the relief of conical cornea. It consists in removing a small circular piece from the centre of the cornea by means of a corneal trephine. Bowman employs small trephines, penetrating only as far as the membrane of Descemet. The cut disc is removed, and the membrane of Descemet immediately presents as a hernia. This is punctured, and the puncture must be repeated every day or two for several weeks, until the cicatricial process is complete. In De Wecker's operation his corneal trephine is used to cut a round disc out of the entire thickness of the cornea, the object being to maintain a permanent fistula in cases of partial staphyloma and total leucoma. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xlviii, p. 137 (F.).]

**TREPANATION**, **TREPANNING**, n's. Tre<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2n</sup>a<sup>3</sup>shu<sup>2n</sup>, -a<sup>3n</sup>i<sup>2n</sup>. Lat., *trepantatio*. See TREPHINING.

**TREPHINE**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>fi<sup>2n</sup>. Gr., *τροπήνη, τροπανον* (from *τροπήναι*, to bore). Lat., *trepantum, tripantum*. Fr., *tréphine, trépan*. Ger., *Schädelbohrer, Drillbohrer, Drehbohrer, Trephina, Trepan*. An instrument for cutting or sawing a circular opening, generally for sawing such an opening in the skull; consisting of a crown (a steel tube with saw-teeth at its free end), a shaft, and a handle. [E.]—**Brace t.** A t. fitted into an ordinary carpenter's brace. [E.]—**Conical t.** A t. the crown of which has the shape of a truncated cone, and is provided with oblique ridges on its outer surface, so that its progress ceases as soon as the bone has been cut through. [a. 34.]—**Corneal t.** Of Bowman, a small cutting drill or t. designed to excise a defined circular portion of the apex of a conical cornea. The instrument is rotated by the finger and thumb. De Wecker's

corneal t. is constructed on the principle of Heurteloup's artificial leech. The tubular cutting blade is inclosed in a solid tube, and protrudes by pressure on a spring. [F.]—**Galt's t.** See *CONICAL t.*—**Nasal t.** An instrument consisting of a steel shaft terminating in a small fenestrated tube having a knife-edge or saw-edge. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 28, 1887, p. 596 (a. 34).]—**Tympanic t.** An instrument consisting of a steel shaft terminating in a small, polished tube 2 mm. in diameter, having a cutting edge. [Burnett, "Trans. of the Am. Ot. Assoc.," 1873, p. 109 (a. 34).]



CONICAL TREPHINE.

**TREPHINING**, n. Tre<sup>2</sup>fi<sup>2n</sup>. Gr., *τροπήνισ*. Lat., *trepantatio*. Fr., *trepantation*. Ger., *Trepanirung*. The operation of using the trephine. [E.]

**TREPIDATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Tre<sup>3</sup>p<sup>3</sup>id<sup>3</sup>a<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)o. Gen., -on<sup>is</sup>. From *trepidae*, to be agitated. Fr., *trépidation*. A condition of agitation, a violent trembling. [a. 48.]—**T. cordis**. See PALPITATION of the heart.

**TREPIDATION** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>pe<sup>3</sup>da<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3o</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See TREPIDATIO.—**T. épileptoïde**. An epileptoid paroxysm of violent tremulous movements occurring in the lower extremities in certain affections of the spinal cord. ["Cribl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 8, 1886, p. 899 (a. 34).]—**T. provoquée**. T. produced by bringing certain muscles into action. [A. 319 (a. 34).]

**TREPIED** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>pe<sup>3</sup>a. A tripod.—**T. cœliaque**. See TRIPUS *Halleri*.—**T. vital**. Of Bichat, the combined functions of circulation, respiration, and brain-action. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

**TREPOT** (Fr.), n. Tra<sup>2</sup>por. See LE TREPOT.

**TREPPE** (Ger.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>pe<sup>2</sup>. See SCALA and *Staircase PULSATION*.—**Bowditch'sche T.** The contractions, gradually increasing in intensity until they reach a certain maximum, from which they as gradually decrease, observed when a bundle of smooth muscle-fibres is stimulated by an induced current. [K.]—**Pauken', Trommelhöhlent'**. See SCALA *tympani*.

**TRESCIÉOUX** (Fr.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>s<sup>3</sup>cia<sup>3</sup>u. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 88 (a. 14).]

**TRESCORE** (It.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>s<sup>3</sup>ko<sup>3</sup>ra. A place in Bergamo, Italy, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [a. 14.]

**TRESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tre<sup>2</sup>(tra<sup>3</sup>)si<sup>2s</sup>. Gen., *tresis* (is). Gr., *τρῆσις* (from *trepsivai*, to pierce). See WOUND.—**T. causis**. See BURN.—**T. punctura**. A puncture. [E.]—**T. vulnus**. A wound. [E.]

**TRESSAILLEMENT** (Fr.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>s<sup>3</sup>sa<sup>3</sup>ely<sup>3</sup>ma<sup>3n2</sup>. See SUBSULTUS.

**TRESTER** (Ger.), n. Tre<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2r</sup>. See MARE (3d def.).

**TREVOA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>vo<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. A genus of the *Rhamnaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. trinervis**. A shrub found from Bolivia to Chile. In Chile it is reputed vulnerary. [a. 35.]

**TREWIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tra<sup>2</sup>wi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *trévier*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. macrophylla**, *T. macrosiachya*, *T. nudiflora*. An East Indian tree. The root-bark is used as a diuretic and externally in podagra. [a. 35.]

**TRIACANTHIN**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>k<sup>3</sup>a<sup>3</sup>nth<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2n</sup>. Of A. L. Metz, an alkaloid obtained from *Gleditschia triacanthos*; probably identical with gleditschine (q. v., 2d def.). [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**TRIACETALDANE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>ald<sup>2</sup>n. See under ALDANE.

**TRIACETAMIDE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>a<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>id<sup>2</sup>(id). Fr., *triacétamide*. A substance, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>N, obtained by heating acetonitril with acetic anhydride. [B. 3, 4, 270 (a. 38).]

**TRIACETIN**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>i<sup>2n</sup>. Fr., *triacétine*. Ger., *T. 1*. An oily liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>, found in the oil of *Euonymus europæus*, in cod-liver oil, and in some of the fats, and obtainable from a mixture of glycerin and glacial acetic acid. It has a slightly bitter and pungent taste. 2. A rather thick liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by heating butenyl alcohol with acetic anhydride. It has an agreeable odor. [B. 4; B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TRIACETOGLALLIC ACID**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>o<sup>3</sup>ga<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2k</sup>. Ger., *Triacetatgallussäure*. An acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>.COOH, forming colorless acicular crystals. [B. 4.]

**TRIACETONALKAMINE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>o<sup>3</sup>n<sup>3</sup>a<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>en. A base, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>ON, representing a molecule of triacetoneam to which two atoms of hydrogen have been added. It has an isomeric form, pseudot. [B. 2.]

**TRIACETONAMINE**, **TRIACETONHYDRAMINE**, n's. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>o<sup>3</sup>n<sup>3</sup>a<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>en, -hid<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>en. See under ACETONAMINES.

**TRIACETYL**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>i<sup>2l</sup>. The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O. [B.]—**T'asculetin**. A substitution product, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>.O<sub>4</sub>, formed by the action of acetic anhydride on asculetin. [B. 2.]—**T'amine**. See TRIACETAMIDE.

**TRIACETYLENE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>se<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3t</sup>i<sup>2l</sup>en. See BENZENE.

**TRIACHENUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>(tri<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>3</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)ch<sup>3</sup>en<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)e<sup>3n</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>(u<sup>3</sup>m). From *tres*, three, and *achenium* (q. v.). A fruit resembling a cremocarp except that it is composed of three carpels. [a. 35.]

**TRIACID**, adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>i<sup>2d</sup>. Having an acidity of three; of an acid or an acid salt, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen; capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in an acid.



**TRIAD**, n.  $\text{Tri}/a^2d$ . 1. A combination of three. 2. A trivalent element or radicle. [a. 48.]—**Hutchinson's t.** The conjunction of notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis; observed in hereditary syphilis. [Ann. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est; "Province Méd.", Oct. 6, 1888, p. 77.]

**TRIADÉLPHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2d-e^2lf/u^2s$ . Lat., *triadelphus* (from *três*, three, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). Fr., *triadelphe*. Ger., *dreibruderig*, *triadelphisch*. Having the stamens united by their filaments into three sets. [a. 35.]

**TRIÉNE** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tri}(tri^2)-en/(a^3e^2n)-e(a)$ . Gr., *τρίαῖνα*. A trident, a three-pronged structure, especially a three-pronged sponge-spicule. [a. 48.]

**TRIAKAIDEKAPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tri}(tre)-a^3-ka^3-i^2-de^2k-a^3-fob(fo^2b)/i^2-a^3$ . From *três*, three, *καί*, and *δέκα*, ten, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid or superstitious dread of the number thirteen. [a. 34.]

**TRIAKALAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l-ka^3l/a^2m-i^2d(id)$ . See under **ALKALAMIDE**.

**TRIAKYL**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l/ki^2l$ . Ger., *T*. A triple molecule of an alkyl; a compound consisting of 3 alkyl molecules united together. [B. 4.]

**TRIAKYLAMINE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l-ki^2l/a^2m-i^2n$ . Ger., *Triakylamin*. See under **ALKYLAMINE**.

**TRIAKYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l-ki^2l/i^2k$ . Pertaining to a trialkyl; containing 3 molecules of an alkyl. [B. 4.]

**TRIALLYLAMINE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l-i^2l/a^2m-en$ . The compound  $(C_3H_5)_3N$ . [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TRIALLYLIN**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l/i^2l-i^2n$ . Oxide of allyl and glyceryl,  $C_{12}H_{20}O_3 = \frac{C_3H_5}{(C_3H_5)_2} \cdot O_3$ . [B. 2.]

**TRIAMIDAZOBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m/i^2d-o-a^2z-o-be^2nz/-en$ . A substance,  $C_{12}H_{13}N_5 = (NH_2)_2C_6H_3-N : N-C_6H_4(NH_2)$ , constituting the dye known as Bismarck-brown, occurring as tabular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 88); B. 4.]—**T. hydrochloride**. Manchester-brown, vesuvium; a dyestuff,  $C_{12}H_{13}N_5(ClH)$ , occurring as a brown crystalline mass. [B. 3 (a. 88).]

**TRIAMIDOBENZENE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m/i^2d-o-be^2nz/-en$ . A substance,  $C_6H_3(NH_2)_3$ , known in two isomeric forms:  $\alpha$ -t.,  $C_6(NH_2)_3$ , occurring as a red or brown crystalline mass; and  $\beta$ -t.,  $C_6(NH_2)_3$ , occurring as a red or brown crystalline mass turning red in the air. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TRIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m/i^2d-o-be^2nz-o/i^2k$ . A monobasic crystalline acid,  $C_8H_5(NH_2)_3CO_2H$ , produced by the action of reducing agents on dinitramidobenzoic acid. [B. 2.]

**TRIAMIDOPHENOL**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m-i^2d-o-fe^2n/o^2l$ . Fr., *triamidophénol*. Ger., *T*. A very unstable triacid base,  $C_6H_3(NH_2)_3OH$ . [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]—**T. hydrochloride**. A substance,  $C_6H_3(NH_2)_3 \cdot OH \cdot 3HCl = C_6H_3N_3Cl_3$ , forming colorless acicular crystals. [B. 4.]

**TRIAMINE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m/en$ . See under **AMINE**.

**TRIAMMONIC**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m-mo^2n/i^2k$ . Fr., *triammoniacal*. Containing three molecules of ammonium. [B.]

**TRIAMYLAMINE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m-i^2l/a^2m-en$ . Tertiary amine of amyl,  $N(C_5H_{11})_3$ . [B.]

**TRIAMYLENE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m/i^2l-en$ . Fr., *triamylène*. Ger., *Triamylen*. A liquid,  $C_{15}H_{30}$ , of terebinthine odor, a polyamide of the amylene derived from fermentation amyl alcohol. [B. 2, 4.]

**TRIAMYLIN**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m/i^2l-i^2n$ . A substance,  $C_5H_5(C_6H_{11})_2O_2$ , produced by heating amyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid. [B. 2.]

**TRIAMYLPHOSPHINE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m-i^2l-fo^2s/en$ . The compound  $(C_5H_{11})_3P$ . [B. 3 (a. 38).]

**TRIAMYLSTIBINE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2m-i^2l-sti^2b/en$ . Ger., *Triamylstibin*. The compound  $Sb(C_5H_{11})_3$ . [B. 3.]

**TRIANDROUS**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2nd/ru^2s$ . Lat., *triandrus*, *triandrus* (from *três*, three, and *άνδρ*, a man). Fr., *triandre*. Ger., *dreimännig*, *triandrisch*. Having three stamens. The *Triandria* (Fr., *triandrie*) are a Linnaean class of plants with t. flowers. [a. 35.]

**TRIANGLE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2n^2-g$ . Gr., *τρίγωνον*. Lat., *trigonum*, *triangulum*, *triangulus* (from *tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle). Fr., *t*. Ger., *Dreieck*. A three-cornered and three-sided figure, an area or space of three-cornered shape. [a. 48.]—**Anterior t. of the neck**. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and a line running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla and continued to the mastoid process of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Assézat's t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the projection of the nasion on the alveolo-condylar plane and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter. [a. 34.]—**Cephalic t.** A t. on the antero-posterior plane of the skull formed by lines joining the occiput and forehead and chin, and one uniting the two latter. [Ann. de gynec., Mar., 1892, p. 165 (a. 34).]—**Cervical t.** Ger., *Halsdreieck*. See **TRIGONUM CERVICALE**.—**Facial t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the nasion and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter. [a. 34.]—**Frontal t.** A t. bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. [a. 34.]—**Hesselbach's t.** The space on the posterior surface of the anterior wall of the abdomen bounded by Poupart's ligament, the epigastric artery, and the margin of the rectus abdominis. [L.]—**Inferior carotid t.** Lat., *trigonum caroticum inferius*. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and the inferior belly of the omohyoid. [L.]—**Inferior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the bimastoid diameter for its base and theinion for its apex. [a. 34.]—**Inguinal t.** See *Scarpa's t.*—**Lumbo-costo-abdominal t.** The space bounded in front by the obliquus abdominis externus, above by the lower

border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the twelfth rib, behind by the outer edge of the erector spinae, and below by the obliquus abdominis internus. [Ctbl. f. Chir., Sept. 15, 1888, p. 686 (L.).]—**Mento-condylar t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having its base extending between the condyles of the inferior maxilla and its apex at the gnathion. —**Mento-gonial t.** Of T. v. Török, a t. having the bigonial diameter as its base and the gnathion as the apex. [a. 34.]—**Mento-mastoid t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having the bimastoid diameter as its base and the gnathion as its apex. [a. 34.]—**Mylo-hyoid t.** The triangular space formed by the mylo-hyoid muscle and the two bellies of the digastric muscle. [a. 34.]—**Occipital t. of the neck**. The space bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the trapezius, and the omohyoid. [L.]—**Omo-clavicular t.** See *Subclavian t.*—**Omo-hyoid t.** See *Superior carotid t.*—**Palatal t.** Lat., *trigonum palatinum*. Ger., *Gaumendreieck*. Of A. v. Török, a t. having the width of the palate for its base and the alveolar point for its apex. [a. 34.]—**Petit's t.** See **TRIANGULUS PETITI**.—**Posterior cervical t.** **Posterior t. of the neck**. See *Superior carotid t.*—**Pubo-urethral t.** A triangular space in the perineum bounded by the ischio-cavernosus muscle externally, the bulbo-cavernosus muscle internally, and the transversus perinei muscle posteriorly. [a. 34.]—**Scarpa's t.** A t. with its apex below, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the adductor longus, and the sartorius. [L.]—**Subclavian t.** A space bounded by the posterior belly of the omohyoid, the upper border of the clavicle, and the posterior margin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [L.]—**Submaxillary t.** The space between the lower border of the inferior maxilla, the parotid gland, and the mastoid process of the temporal bone above, the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid below, and the middle line of the neck in front. [L.]—**Superior carotid t.** Lat., *trigonum caroticum superius*. Ger., *oberes Halsdreieck*. The space bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the posterior belly of the digastric, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. [L.]—**Superior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the biparietal diameter for its base and theinion for its apex. [a. 34.]—**Superior t. of the neck**. See *Superior carotid t.*—**T. de lumière** (Fr.), **T. lumineux** (Fr.). See *Light spot on the membrana tympani*.—**T. médullaire** (Fr.). See *Fornix cerebri*.—**T. omo-trachéal** (Fr.). See *Inferior carotid t.*—**Upper cervical t.** See *Superior carotid t.*

**TRIANGULAIRE** (Fr.), adj.  $\text{Tre-}a^2n^2-gu^2-la^2r$ . See **TRIANGULAR**: as a n., see **TRIANGULARIS**.—**T. des lèvres**. See **RISORIS** and **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**T. du coccyx**. See **COCCYGEUS** (2d def.).—**T. du nez**. See **COMPRESSOR naris**.—**T. du menton**. See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**T. interne**. See **CORRUGATOR labii inferioris**.

**TRIANGULAR**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2n^2-g/u^2l-a^2r$ . Gr., *τρίγωνος*. Lat., *triangularis*, *triangulatus*. Fr., *triangulaire*, *triangulé*. Ger., *dreieckig*, *dreikantig*, *dreieitig*. Having three angles; having a three-cornered shape. [a. 35, 48.]

**TRIANGULARE** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Tri}(tri^2)-a^2n^2-g(a^2n^2-g)-u^2l(u^4l)-ar(a^2r)/e(a)$ . Gen., *ar'is*. See **Pyramidal bone**.

**TRIANGULARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Tri}(tri^2)-a^2n^2-g(a^2n^2-g)-u^2l(u^4l)-ar(a^2r)/is$ . See **TRIANGULAR**: as a n. m., see **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**T. cerebri**. See **FORNIX cerebri**.—**T. coccygis**. See **COCCYGEUS** (2d def.).—**T. inferior**. See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**T. labii superioris**. See **LEVATOR anguli oris**.—**T. menti**. See **T. n.**—**T. nasi**. See **COMPRESSOR naris**.—**T. oris**. See **T. n.**—**T. sterni**. Ger., *dreieckiger* (oder *innerer*) *Brustmuskel*. A thin, flat muscle arising by fleshy digitations from the inner surfaces of the cartilages of the second to the sixth ribs, and inserted into the posterior surface of the sternum, its xiphoid process, and the cartilages of the lower one or two true ribs. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

**TRIANGULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Tri}(tri^2)-a^2n^2-g(a^2n^2-g)-u^2l(u^4l)-u^2s-(n^4s)$ . See **TRIANGLE**.—**T. inguinalis**. See *Scarpa's triangle*.—**T. Petitii**. A triangular space between the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, the posterior border of the obliquus abdominis externus, and the crest of the ilium. [a. 17.]—**T. subinguinalis**. See *Scarpa's triangle*.

**TRIANILÆSCULETIN**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2n-i^2l-e^2s-ku^2le^2t-i^2n$ . A 3-molecule aniline substitution compound,  $C_6H_5O(C_6H_5N)_3$ , of resacetin. [B. 2.]

**TRIANSOPERMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tri}(tri^2)-a^2n(a^2n)-o(o^3)-spu^2rm-(spe^2rm)/a^2s$ . See **ABOBORA** (2d def.).—**T. ficifolia**. See **BRONYA ficifolia**.

**TRIANTHEMA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tri}(tri^2)-a^2nth(a^2nth)-em(am)/a^2s$ . From *três*, three, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *trianthème*. Ger., *Dreiblume*. A genus of the *Azoidae*. [a. 35.]—**T. decandra**. A common weed in India. The root is used in hepatitis and asthma, and its bark as an aperient. [a. 35.]—**T. monogyna**. Fr., *trianthème à un seul pistil*. Ger., *portulakblütige Dreiblume*. Horse-purslane; a West Indian and tropical South American species. The entire plant has an unpleasant bitter taste, and is used as a stimulant to the mucous membranes and in disturbances of digestion and respiration. [a. 35.]—**T. obcordata**. A plant official in the Ph. of India, used as an astringent. The nauseous roots are cathartic. The herb is eaten, but is said to produce diarrhea and paralysis. [a. 35.]

**TRIANTHOUS**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2nth/u^2s$ . Three-flowered. [a. 35.]

**TRIARACHIN**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2r/a^2k-i^2n$ . A substitution compound,  $C_5H_5(C_{20}H_{35}O_3)_2$ , of glycerin. [B. 2.]

**TRIARSENATE**, n.  $\text{Tri-}a^2rs/e^2n-at$ . See under **ARSENATE**.

**TRIATHLODYME** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Tre-}a^2l-lo-dem$ . A monster similar to an atlodidymus, but having three heads. [a. 48.]

**TRIATOMIC**, adj.  $\text{Tri-}a^2l-e^2m/i^2k$ . Lat., *triatomicus* (from *três*, three, and *άτομος*, an atom). Fr., *triatomique*. Ger., *dreitödig*. 1. Of molecules of elementary bodies, containing three atoms. 2. Of compounds, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Of radicles, having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with three hydrogen atoms. [B.]



**TRIBADE** (Fr.), n. Tre-ba'd. See TRIBAS.

**TRIBADISM**, n. Tri'ba'd-i-z'm. Lat. *tribadismus* (from *tribās* [see TRIBAS]). Fr., *tribadisme*. Ger., *Tribadie*, *Tribadismus*. Unnatural sexual indulgence between two women, in which an abnormally large clitoris takes the part of a penis. [D.]

**TRIBARYTIC**, adj. Tri-ba'r-i'ti'k. Containing three atoms of barium. [B.]

**TRIBAS** (Lat.), n. f. Trib(treb)/a's(a's). Gen., *trib'ados* (-adis). Gr., *τρίβας* (from *τρίβειν*, to rub). Fr., *tribade*. A woman who practises tribadism.

**TRIBASIC**, adj. Tri-bas'i'k. Fr., *tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasisch*. 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See T. acid and Tri-atomic alcohol. As regards alcohols, the term is superseded by trihydric. 2. Of salts, formed from a t. acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by bases. [a, 38.]

**TRIBE**, n. Trib. Lat., *tribus*. Fr., *tribu*. Ger., *Gruppe*. In botany, a division of an order (or suborder); a group superior to a genus and subordinate to a family. [a, 35.]

**TRIBENZOYCIN**, n. Tri-be'nz-o'i'z-i'n. Fr., *tribenzoycine*, *tribenzoïcine*. A glyceride of benzoic acid,  $C_2H_5O_6 = C_5H_5(C_6H_5COO)_3$ . [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TRIBROMACETIC ACID**, n. Tri-brom-a's-et(e't)/i'k. A monobasic acid,  $C_3Br_3HO_2 = CBr_2 - CO.OH$ , derived from acetic acid, forming transparent prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIBROMACETOXYL**, **TRIBROMACETYL**, n's. Tri-brom-a's-e't-o'x'i'l, -a's'e't-i'l. Ger., *Tribromacetoxy*. A radicle,  $CB_2CO = C_2Br_2O$ , derived from acetyl (acetoxy). [B, 4.]

**TRIBROMALDEHYDE**, n. Tri-brom-a'l'de'hid. Ger., *Tribromaldehyd*. See BROMAL.

**TRIBROMAMIDOBENZENE**, **TRIBROMANILINE**, n's. Tri-brom-a'm-i'd-o-be'nz'en, -a'n'i'l-i'n. A substitution compound of aniline,  $C_6H_3Br_3NH_2$ . Two isomeric varieties are known, both forming crystalline solids. [B, 4.]

**TRIBROMBENZENE**, n. Tri-brom-be'nz'en. Ger., *Tribrombenzol*. A triatomic bromine substitution-product of benzene,  $C_6H_3Br_3$ . There are three isomeric modifications, all crystalline. [B, 4.]

**TRIBROMETHYLENE**, n. Tri-brom-e'th'i'l-en. Ger., *Tribromäthylen*. See ETHYNYL tribromide.—T. dibromide. See ETHYNYL pentabromide.

**TRIBROMHYDRIN**, n. Tri-brom-hid'i'ri'n. Fr., *tribromhydrine*. Ger., T. A body,  $C_3H_5Br_3 = CH_2Br - CH_2Br - CH_2Br$ , isomeric with brompropylene dibromide. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIBROMHYDROQUINONE**, n. Tri-brom-hid-ro-kwi'n'on. A substitution-product,  $C_6HBr_3(OH)_2$ , of hydroquinone. [B, 4.]

**TRIBROMIDE**, n. Tri-brom'i'd(d). Fr., *tribromure*. Ger., *Tribromür*. A bromine compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRIBROMORCIN**, **TRIBROMORCINOL**, n's. Tri-brom-o'rs'i'n, -o'rs'i'n-o'l. Fr., *tribromorcine*. Ger., T. The compound  $C_7H_3Br_3(OH)_2$ . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIBROMOXALIN**, n. Tri-brom-o'x'a'l-i'n. An acid,  $C_8Br_3N(NH)$ ; the only acid, except hydrocyanic acid, which contains carbon without either sulphur or oxygen. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIBROMPHENOL**, n. Tri-brom-fe'n'o'l. Ger., T. The compound  $C_6H_2Br_3(OH)$ . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIBROMSALICYLIC ACID**, n. Tri-brom-sa'l-i's-i'l'i'k. The compound  $C_7H_2Br_3O_2$ . [B.]

**TRIBROMTOLUENE**, n. Tri-brom-to'l-u'e'n. Ger., *Tribromtoluol*. A substitution compound,  $C_6H_2Br_3CH_3$ , of toluene, of which six isomeric varieties are known, all crystalline solids. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIBULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri'b'u'l(i'u'l)-u's(u's). Gr., *τρίβυλος*. Fr., *herse*, *tribule*. Ger., *Burzelborn*. Caltrop; a genus of the Zygophyllaceae. The *Tribulex* are a subdivision of the Zygophyllaceae. [a, 35.]—T. *cistoides*. Fr., *herse cistöide*. Turkey-blossom; a West Indian species. The roots are used as an aperient, and the bruised leaves as a maturant. [B, 35.]—T. *lanuginosus*. An East Indian species. The leaves and root are used as a diuretic, the seeds in gonorrhoea and dropsy, and the herb as an astringent and anthelmintic. [a, 35.]—T. *maximus*. Ger., *grosser Burzelborn*. A West Indian species. The root is used in laxative ptisans, and the leaves in emollient poultices or in salves in skin diseases. [a, 35.]—T. *terrestris*. Fr., *herse (hérissé)*, *croix de chevalier* (ou de Malte), *herbe (ou saligot, ou tribule) terrestre*, *tribule commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Burzelborn*, *Erdstachelnuss*. Land-caltrops, the *tribulos* of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. It was formerly used as an astringent tonic in dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. [a, 35.]

**TRIBUTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri'b'u-t(u't)/u's(u'm). From *tribuere*, to render. A tribute.—T. *lunare*. See MENSTRUATION.

**TRIBUTYLAMINE**, n. Tri-bu't-i'l'i'a'm-en. Fr., t. Ger., *Tributylamin*. An oily liquid,  $N(C_4H_9)_3$ , boiling at 208° C. [B.]

**TRIBUTYRIN**, n. Tri-bu't'i'r-i'n. Fr., *tributyryne*. Ger., T. A substance,  $C_9H_{16}(C_4H_7O_2)_3$ , forming one of the constituents of butter, and occurring as a liquid of sharp and bitter taste. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tris(trek)/e(a'e-a'). From *tri*, hair. See PLICA (2d def.).

**TRICAPHIN**, **TRICAPRININ**, n's. Tri-ka'p'i'ri'n, -ri'n-i'n. See under GLYCERYL caprate.

**TRICAPROIN**, **TRICAPRONIN**, n's. Tri-ka'p'ro-i'n, -ka'p'i'-ron-i'n. Ger., T. See under GLYCERYL caproate.

**TRICAPRYLIN**, n. Tri-ka'p-ri'i'l-i'n. See under GLYCERYL caprylate.

**TRICARBON**, n. Tri-ka'rb'o'n. A radicle composed of three atoms of carbon. [B.]

**TRICARPELLARY**, adj. Tri-ka'rp'e'l-a-ri'. Lat., *tricarpellaris*. Having three carpels. [a, 35.]

**TRICARPOUS**, adj. Tri-ka'rp'u's. Lat., *tricarplus* (from *tri*, three, and *καρπός*, fruit). Composed of three united fruits. [a, 35.]

**TRICAUDALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri'i)-ka'd(ka'u'd)-al(a'l)/i's. From *tres*, three, and *cauda*, the tail. See RETRAHENS aurem.

**TRICEPHALOUS**, adj. Tri-se'f'a'l-u's. Lat., *tricephalus* (from *tri*, three, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *tricéphale*. Ger., *dreiköpfig*. Having three heads; of a fruit, having three beaks. [a, 35.] The *Tricephalus* (Fr., *tricéphale*; Ger., *Dreikopf*) of Veit is that form of double monster in which there is only one body below the umbilicus, two chests and necks with separate lungs, hearts, and tracheæ, but three heads with three distinct larynges. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TRICEPS** (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri'i)/se'ps(ke'ps). Gen., *tricip'itis*. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, the head. Fr., t. Three-headed; as a n. m., a muscle that has three heads. [a, 48.]—T. *aureus*. See RETRAHENS aurem.—T. *biceps brachii*. A muscle in solipeds formed by the union of the scapulo-olecranius, scapulo-olecranius major, humero-olecranius internus, and humero-olecranius externus. [L.]—T. *brachialis* (Cuvier), T. *brachii*. Fr., t. *brachial*. See T. *EXTENSOR cubiti*.—T. *cruris*. 1. See *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*. 2. In solipeds, the rectus, vastus internus, and vastus externus muscles regarded as one. [L.]—T. *femoris*. Fr., t. *fémoral*. See *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*.—T. *magnus*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris magnus*.—T. *minor*, T. *primus*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris longus*.—T. *secundus*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris brevis*.—T. *saræ*. The combined gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. [L, 31.]

**TRICERASTES** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri'i)-se'r(ke'r)-a'st(a'st)/ez(as). Fr., *triceraste*. The genus *Datisca*. [a, 35.]—T. *glomerata*. Durango plant; a California species; a stomachic and cardiac stimulant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 608 (a, 14).]

**TRICHADENIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-a'd(a'd)-en(an)/i'a-a'. From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀδην*, a gland. A genus of the *Bixineæ*. [a, 35.]—T. *zeylanica*. The *tettigaha* of Ceylon; a large tree the seeds of which yield an oil used for burning and in the skin diseases of children. [a, 35.]

**TRICHAMOMILLOL**, n. Tri-ka'm-o-mi'l'o'l. A deep-blue, viscid substance,  $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$ , of slight odor. It is one of the constituents of oil of chamomile, ethereal oil of wormwood, oil of picurium beans, and the oil obtained from galbanum by dry distillation. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRICHANGIECTASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-a'z(a'z)-en(an)/i'a-a'. From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. See TELANGIECTASIS.

**TRICHANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri'k(tri'ch)-a'z(a'z)-en(an)/i'a-a'. From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel. See CAPILLARY (3d def.).

**TRICHASMUUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri'k(tri'ch)-a'z(a'z)-mu's(mu's). From *tri*, a hair. See HYPERTRICHOSIS.

**TRICHATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-a't(a't)-ro(ro')/fi'a-a'. From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the hair. [a, 34.]

**TRICHAUXE** (Lat.), **TRICHAUXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-a'x(x)/e(a), -i's. Gen., *-aux'es*, *-aux'eos* (-is). From *tri*, a hair, and *αἰξ*, growth. See HYPERTRICHOSIS.

**TRICHIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-i'a-a'. From *tri*, a hair. 1. An old term for entropion. [F.] 2. See TRICHIASIS.

**TRICHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-i'a-a'(-a's)/si's. Gen., *-as'eos* (-is). Gr., *τρίχιασις* (from *tri*, a hair). Fr., t. Ger., T. *trichiasis*. Sp., *triquiasis*. 1. See TRICHOSIS. 2. That condition of the eyelids in which, owing to long-continued marginal blepharitis or to chronic trachoma, some of the eyelashes are inverted and rub over and irritate the eyeball. It is frequently complicated by spasm of the orbicularis muscle. T. passes into entropion by imperceptible degrees. [F.] 3. Of Hippocrates, a voiding of hair with the urine. 4. An abscess of the mamma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—T. *caruncule*. The development of long, stout hairs in the caruncle of the inner canthus of the eye. [F.]—T. *of the anus*. Inversion of the hairs which grow about the anus. [D.]

**TRICHILIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k-tri'l(i'ch'e'l)/i'a-a'. From *τρίχελος*, three-lipped. Fr., *trichilie*. A genus of tropical African and American trees. The *Trichilieæ* are a tribe of the *Meliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—T. *cathartica*. A Brazilian tree. The bark is purgative and emetic and is used in dropsy. [a, 35.]—T. *emetica*. The roka-tree of Arabia. The bark and fruits are emetic; a decoction of the fruits is used as a hair-wash, and an ointment made from the seeds is used in itch. [a, 35.]—T. *havanensis*. A Cuban and Mexican species with a purgative bark. [a, 35.]—T. *moschata*. Muskwood; a Jamaica species; according to Hancock, found also in Guiana, and a source of jurubali-bark. [a, 35.]—T. *trifoliata*. A West Indian and South American shrub, all parts of which have an offensive odor. The bark, which is a drastic purgative and uterine stimulant, is used in amenorrhoea, intestinal catarrh, and asthma, and as an abortifacient. [a, 35.]

**TRICHINA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)-in(en)/a-a'. From *tri*, a hair. Fr., *trichine*. Ger., *Haarwurm*, *Trichine*. A genus of parasitic worms, of the *Nematodea*. [a, 48.]—T. *cystica*. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—T. *spiralis*. Fr., *trichine*. Ger., *Trichine*. A small viviparous species from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in length (the female



being somewhat the larger), having a pointed, narrow, and unarmed head with a small oral aperture. The larvæ are very tenacious of life, having been kept alive for a month. They present the form of spirally coiled worms, in the interior of small globular or oval cysts, about  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch long, and are usually found in the voluntary muscles. In some cases they are found free. The flesh containing the larvæ having been eaten, they are set free during digestion and attain maturity rapidly, sometimes within forty-eight hours, and after a week the young are discharged from the uterus of the female, and, piercing the intestines, burrow into the tissues, producing trichiniasis. [L.]

**TRICHINATOUS**, adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>3</sup>t-u<sup>3</sup>s. See TRICHINOSIS.

**TRICHINIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-i<sup>2</sup>-a(a<sup>3</sup>)si<sup>3</sup>s. Gen., -as'eos (-i'asis). From *trichina* (q. v.). The disease produced by the entrance of trichinæ into the organism. The initial symptoms are those of gastro-intestinal disturbance (a sense of pressure in the epigastrium, nausea, and vomiting), followed usually by violent diarrhoea, followed in a week or two by excessive pain and soreness of the muscles to which the trichinæ may have gained access. [A, 446.]

**TRICHINOPHOBIST**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>f'o<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>st. From *trichina* (q. v.), and φοβίς, to fear. One who has a morbid dread of trichiniasis in himself or in others. [Shoemaker, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1884, p. 528 (D.).]

**TRICHINOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-os'i<sup>2</sup>ts. Gen., -os'eos (-is). See TRICHINIASIS.

**TRICHINOUS**, adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-in'u<sup>3</sup>s. Infested with trichinæ, due to the presence of trichinæ.

**TRICHIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-os'i<sup>2</sup>ts. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From θρίξ, a hair. See TRICHOSIS and TRICHIASIS (2d def.).—**T. distrix**. See DISTRIX and cf. FRAGILITAS crinium and TRICHORRHESIS nodosa.

**TRICHISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>z'i<sup>2</sup>s/mu<sup>3</sup>s(mu<sup>3</sup>s). Gr., τριχισμός (from θρίξ, a hair). Fr., trichisme. Ger., Haarspalt, Haarbruch. See LINEAR FRACTURE.

**TRICHTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>e(i)<sup>2</sup>ts. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From θρίξ, a hair. Ger., Haarentzündung. Inflammation of the hair. [A, 34.]

**TRICHLORACETAL**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t-l. A colorless liquid, CCl<sub>3</sub>-CH(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol. An isomeric variety, CHCl<sub>2</sub>.CCl(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, is a crystalline solid obtained by the action of alcohol on tetrachlorethyl oxide. [B, 2.]

**TRICHLORACETAMIDE**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A body, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CO(NH<sub>2</sub>) = C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>NO, forming shiny laminar or prismatic crystals, of sweetish taste and aromatic odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICHLORACETIC**, adj. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. Acetic and containing three substituted atoms of chlorine. [B.]—**T. acid**. A monobasic acid, CCl<sub>3</sub>.COOH = C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>HO<sub>2</sub>, forming colorless rhomboedral crystals. Used as a caustic. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**T. phosphide**. A colorless substance, C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>(O.PH<sub>2</sub>) = CCl<sub>3</sub>-CO.PH<sub>2</sub>, analogous in structure to trichloroacetamide. [B, 2.]

**TRICHLORACETONITRIL**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t-o-nit'ri<sup>2</sup>l. An oily liquid, C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>.N = CCl<sub>3</sub>.CN, of penetrating odor. [B, 4.]

**TRICHLORACETOPHOSPHAMIDE**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t-o-f'o<sup>2</sup>s'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.

**TRICHLORACETYL**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>l. Syn.: *trichloroacetyl*. A radicle, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CO' = C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O'.—**T. bromide**. A yellowish fuming liquid, C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O.Br. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**T. carbamide**. See *T. urea*.—**T. chloride**. An oily liquid, CCl<sub>3</sub>.COCl = C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O, of powerful odor. [B, 4.]—**T. hydrate**. Trichloroacetic acid. [B.]—**T. hydride**. See CHLORAL.—**T. nitride**. See TRICHLORACETAMIDE.—**T. phosphide**. See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.—**T. urea**. A substance, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CO = NH.CO.NH<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, formed by the substitution of t. for hydrogen in urea. [B, 2.]

**TRICHLORACETYPHIDE**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>s'e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.

**TRICHLORALDEHYDE**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>l'd'e<sup>3</sup>-h'id. See CHLORAL.

**TRICHLORANILINE**, n. Tri-klor-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>-en. A substitution product of aniline, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>. Three isomeric crystalline varieties are known. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICHLORBENZENE**, n. Tri-klor-be<sup>2</sup>nz'en. A substitution product of benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>. There are three isomeric modifications, all crystalline substances, differing in appearance and in their fusing points. [B, 4.]

**TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID**, n. Tri-klor-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o'i<sup>2</sup>k. A crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>.CO.OH, known in three isomeric forms. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE**, n. Tri-klor-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o'i<sup>2</sup>k. A solid substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>.CHO, known in two isomeric forms. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]



TRICHINA SPIRALIS.  
[A, 327.]

**TRICHLORBUTIDENE**, **TRICHLORBUTYLIDENE**, n's. Tri-klor-bu<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>d-en, -bu<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>d-en. A bivalent radicle, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>. [B, 3.]—**T. alcohol**. **T. glycol**. See BUTYLCHLORAL hydrate.—**T. oxide**. See BUTYLCHLORAL.

**TRICHLORBUTYRIC ACID**, n. Tri-klor-bu<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>.CHCl.CCl<sub>2</sub>.CO.OH, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

**TRICHLORCROTONIC ACID**, n. Tri-klor-kro-to<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4, 158.]

**TRICHLORETHANE**, n. Tri-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th'an. Fr., *trichloréthane*. Ger., *Trichloräthan*. Acetyl trichloride; a colorless liquid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>, of an odor like that of chloroform. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICHLORETHYL**, n. Tri-klor-eth'u<sup>3</sup>r. The compound C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O = CHCl<sub>2</sub>.CHCl.O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORETHIDENE**, n. Tri-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>d-en. Fr., *trichloréthidène*. Ger., *Trichloräthiden*. See TRICHLORETHYLIDENE.

**TRICHLORETHYL**, n. Tri-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>l. The chemical group C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>. [a, 38.]

**TRICHLORETHYLENE**, n. Tri-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>l-en. See ETHINYL trichloride.—**T. dichloride**. See ETHINYL pentachloride.

**TRICHLORETHYLIDENE**, n. Tri-klor-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>d-en. A bivalent radicle, C<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—**T. alcohol**. See CHLORAL hydrate.—**T. diacetamide**. A substance, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH(N.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O.H)<sub>2</sub>, produced by heating chloral with acetonitril. It occurs as shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. diacetate**. An oily liquid, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH(O-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of peculiar odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**T. diethylate**, **T. diethyl ether**. See TRICHLORACETAL.—**T. ethylacetin**. A liquid, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, of agreeable odor. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. ethyl ether**. See CHLORAL alcoholate.—**T. hydramine**, **T. hydrate amide**. Chloralammonia; a body, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH<OH/NH<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>NO, forming white

acicular crystals, produced by the action of ammonia on cooled chloral. [B, 3.]—**T. hydrate ethylate**. See CHLORAL alcoholate.—**T. oxide**. See CHLORAL.—**T. thiohydrin**. A substance, (CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH.OH)<sub>2</sub>S, occurring as rhomboedral crystals, having an odor like that of mercaptan; produced by treating an ethereal solution of chloral or an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate with sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. urea**. A substance, CO.NH<sub>2</sub>(NH.CH.OH.CCl<sub>3</sub>), produced by treating urea solution with chloral, and occurring as rhombic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORHYDRIN**, n. Tri-klor-hid'ri<sup>2</sup>n. Glyceryl or propenyl trichloride; a colorless, oily liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>.CHCl.CCl<sub>2</sub>, isomeric with propylene trichloride and chloropropylene dichloride. It smells like alcohol. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICHLORHYDROXPENTOIC ACID**, n. Tri-klor-hid-ro<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-pe<sup>2</sup>nt-o'i<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, CH<sub>2</sub>.CCl<sub>3</sub>.CHCl.CH(OH).CO.OH, occurring as tabular crystals resembling gypsum. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORIDE**, n. Tri-klor'i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of three atoms of the latter to a definite amount of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

**TRICHLORINATED**, adj. Tri-klor'i<sup>2</sup>n-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *trichloratus*. Fr., *trichloriné*. Ger., *trichlorinirt*. Combined with three atoms of chlorine. [B, 2.]

**TRICHLORLACTIC ACID**, n. Tri-klor-la<sup>2</sup>k'ti<sup>2</sup>k. An acid, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH(OH).CO.OH, forming prismatic crystals, and readily decomposable by weak bases into chloral and formic acid, and by the strong alkalies into chloroform. [B, 3.]

**TRICHLORLACTONITRIL**, n. Tri-klor-la<sup>2</sup>kt-o-nit'ri<sup>2</sup>l. A crystalline substance, CCl<sub>3</sub>.CH(OH).CN, formed by the direct union of chloral and hydrocyanic acid. [B, 3.]

**TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE**, n. Tri-klor-na<sup>2</sup>p(na<sup>2</sup>f)'tha<sup>2</sup>l-en. The compound C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORODIMETHYLANILINAMIDOPHENOL**, n. Tri-klor-o-di-me<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d-o-fe<sup>2</sup>n-o'i<sup>2</sup>l. See INDOPHENOL.

**TRICHLOROPHENATE**, n. Tri-klor-o-fe<sup>2</sup>n'at. A compound of trichlorophenol with a metallic radicle. The t's are said to have the same antiseptic properties as trichlorophenol. [B, 4.]

**TRICHLOROCIN**, **TRICHLOROCINOL**, n's. Tri-klor-o<sup>2</sup>r'si<sup>2</sup>n, -o<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>si<sup>2</sup>n-o'i<sup>2</sup>l. A chlorine substitution product, C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)(OH)<sub>3</sub>, of orcin. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICHLOROSTRYCHNINE**, n. Tri-klor-o-stri<sup>2</sup>k'n'en. Fr., *t*. A substance, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>19</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by treating a diluted solution of strychnine with a current of chlorine; it is neutral, crystallizable, and very bitter. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TRICHLOROPHENOL**, n. Tri-klor-fe<sup>2</sup>n-o'i<sup>2</sup>l. A solid substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>.OH, prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on carbolic acid, aniline, and other aromatic substances. It has a peculiar odor, and in substance exerts a feeble caustic action, but in solution is not irritant. It is said to act as a very energetic disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic. It occurs as acicular crystals, and forms salts called *trichlorophenates* [Dianin, "St. Petersb. med. Wehnschr.," No. 38, 1882 (B).]—**T. blue**. A coloring matter, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, occurring as acicular crystals which appear green by reflected light if the beam falls in the plane of the longer axis, but deep red if the beam is perpendicular to this axis. In solution it colors animal fibres a fast greenish blue. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORPYROGALLOL**, n. Tri-klor-pir-o-ga<sup>2</sup>l'o'i<sup>2</sup>l. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, produced when dry chlorine is passed through a cold mixture of pyrogallol and acetic acids, and occurring as acicular crystals containing three molecules of water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRICHLORQUINOL**, n. Tri-klor-kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o'i<sup>2</sup>l. A crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>HCl<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>. [B, 3.]



**TRICHLORQUINONE**, n. Tri-klor-kwīn'ōn. A substance,  $C_6HCl_3O_2$ , occurring as large yellow tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**T**dimethylanilienimide. See **TRICHLORPHENOL blue**.

**TRICHLORRESORCIN**, **TRICHLORRESORCINOL**, n's. Tri-klor-rez-o-rs'īzn, -o-rs'īzn-o-l. A substance,  $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$ , occurring as acicular crystals. An isomeric form, *isotrichlorresorcin*, is also known. [B, 3.]

**TRICHLORSALICIN**, n. Tri-klor-sa-lī's'īzn. Fr., *trichlorosalicin*. Ger., *T*. A substance,  $C_{12}H_5Cl_3O_2$ , forming yellowish acicular crystals of very bitter taste. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TRICHLORSALIGENIN**, n. Tri-klor-sa-lī'jē'n'īzn. Fr., *trichloro-saligénine*. A substance produced by decomposing trichlorosalicin with synaptase. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TRICHLORSILICOMETHANE**, n. Tri-klor-si-lī'k-o-me'th'-an. See **SILICOCHLOROFORM**.

**TRICHLORTOLUENE**, n. Tri-klor-to-lī-uē'n. Ger., *Trichlortoluol*. A substitution product,  $C_6H_2Cl_3CH_3 = C_7H_5Cl_3$ , of toluene, known in two isomeric forms. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRICHOBLAST**, n. Tri'k-o-bla'st. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. A hair occurring in the interior tissues of a plant. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-ka'srd'ī²-a. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *trichocardie*. See *Cor hirsutum*.

**TRICHOCAERPOUS**, adj. Tri'k-o-ka'srp'u's. Lat., *trichocarpus* (from *thpīē*, a hair, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Having the fruit hairy. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOCEPHALE** (Fr.), n. Tre-ko-sa-fa'². See **TRICHOCEPHALUS**.—**T**. de l'homme. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar**.—**T**. des ruminants. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS affinis**.—**T**. sans pareil. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar**.—**T**. voisin. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS affinis**.

**TRICHOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-se'f-(ke'f)'a²(l'a²)-u's(u's). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *trichocéphale*. Ger., *Haarkopf-wurm*. A genus of nematoid worms, of the *Filaridae*. [L, 18.]—**T**. affinis. Fr., *trichocéphale voisin* (ou *des ruminants*). A worm found in the caecum of sheep and other ruminants. It closely resembles *T. dispar*. [L, 15.]—**T**. apri. *T. castoris*. A species found in the beaver. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**T**. crenatus. Fr., *trichocéphale crénelé*. A species found in the large intestine of the hog; possibly *T. dispar*. [L, 17.]—**T**. depressusculus. Fr., *trichocéphale déprimé*. A species found in the caecum of the dog and fox. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**T**. dispar. Fr., *trichure*, *trichuride*. Ger., *Peitschenwurm*. Long thread-worm, whip-worm; a species 1 to 2 inches in length (the female being somewhat longer) and having a long filiform neck. The surface has transverse striae and a longitudinal band of small wart-like papillae. For a peculiar appendage of the male, see **APPENDIX copulatoria**. The worm, introduced into the human body by drinking water, is an irritant parasite of the small intestine. In its larval stage some consider it identical with the *Trichina spiralis*. [L.]—**T**. equi. See **OXYURIS curvula**.—**T**. hominis, **T**. lemuris, **T**. palaeformis. See *T. dispar*.

**TRICHOCEKISUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-su'sr(ki'rs)'u's(u's). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *κεκός*, a varix. Of Dzondi, an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHOCLASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²-k(o²ch²)'la²s-(la²s)-ī²s. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Of Wilson, pathological brittleness of the hair. [a, 34.]

**TRICHOCTRYPOSES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-kri'pt(kru'p)-os'e²z(e²s). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *κρυπτός*, hidden. Diseases of the hair follicles. [a, 34.]

**TRICHOCTYST**, n. Tri'k'o-si²st. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *κύστις*, a cyst. Fr., *trichocyste*. One of the peculiar cells found in certain *Infusoria*, very nearly identical with the nematocysts of the *Ctenophora*. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**TRICHODANGEIA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-od-a²n-(a²n²)-jē²(ge²-i²)-a². From *τριχώδης*, hair-like, and *αγγείον*, a vessel. The capillaries. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHODANGIITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-od-a²n-(a²n²)-jē²(ge²-i²)-i(e)²tī²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *trichodangite*. Inflammation of the capillaries. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHODARTERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-od-a²rt-er-(ar)'ī²-a². From *τριχώδης*, hair-like, and *αρτηρία*, an artery. Ger., *Haarschlagader*. An arteriole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHODARTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-od-a²rt-er-(ar)'ī²-i(e)²tī²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *trichodartérite*. Inflammation of the arterioles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHODESMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-de²z(de²s)'ma². Gen., -des'matos (-atis). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *δέσµα*, a bond. A genus of the *Botryaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T**. indicum. An East Indian species used as an alterative and diuretic and in snake-bites. The leaves are employed as an emollient poultice. [a, 35.]

**TRICHODOPHLEBITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-od-o(o²)-fle²b-i(e)²tī²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *τριχώδης*, hair-like, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Inflammation of the venules. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHOGENOUS**, adj. Tri'k-o²jē²n-u's. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *γεννώ*, to engender. Hair-forming; promoting the growth of hair. [G.]

**TRICHOGLOSSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-glo²s(glo²s)'sī²-a². From *thpīē*, a hair, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *trichoglossie*. A hyperplastic condition of the epithelium of the tongue in which hair-like processes project from the tips of the lingual papillae. [D.]

**TRICHOGYNE**, n. Tri'k'o²jē²n. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *γυνή*, a woman. The receptive portion of a procarp; a thread-like appendage to the carpogonium of certain *Carpophyta*. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOID**, adj. Tri'k'oīd. Gr., *τριχώδης* (from *thpīē*, a hair, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trichoidé*. Resembling a hair. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHOLEPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²-le²p-i²s. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *λεπίς*, a husk. Fr., *tricholépidé*. A genus of the *Compositae*. [a, 35.]—**T**. procumbens. An East Indian herb, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Volatarella*. According to some, it is used medicinally in Persia. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOLEUCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-lu²k-os'ī²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *λευκός*, whiteness. Fr., *tricholeucose*. See **CANTITIES**.

**TRICHOLOITHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²-lī²th-u's(u's). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *tricholithe*. A hairy concretion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRICHOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-loj(lo²g)'ī²-a². From *thpīē*, a hair, and *λόγος*, to pick out (1st def.), or *λόγος*, understanding (2d def.). 1. See **CARPOLOGY**. 2. See **TRICHOLOGY**.

**TRICHOLOGY**, n. Tri'k-o²lī'o-jī. Lat., *trichologia*. The anatomy, etc., of the hair.

**TRICHOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-om'a². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., *τρίχωμα* (from *thpīē*, hair). Fr., *trichome*. Ger., *Trichom*. 1. See **PLICA polonica**. 2. See **TRICHOME**.—**T**. evolutum. Plica that develops normally. [G.]—**T**. latens, **T**. occultum. Latent plica; a term for various general symptoms supposed to be due to the diathesis that causes plica polonica. [G.]—**T**. spurium. Plica due to accidental causes, such as filth and pediculi. [G, 7.]

**TRICHOMAPHYTE**, n. Tri'k-om'a²-fit. From *τρίχωμα*, a trichoma, and *φύτον*, a plant. A vegetable parasite formerly supposed to be the cause of plica polonica. [G.]

**TRICHOME**, n. Tri'k'om. Lat., *trichoma* (from *thpīē*, hair). A hair, scale, or other outgrowth of the epidermis of a plant. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOMONAS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²m'o²n-a²s(a²s). Gen., -mon'ados (-adis). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *μονάς*, a unit. Ger., *Haarmonade*. A genus of infusorians. [L, 17.]—**T**. vaginalis. An infusorian, about 0.03 mm. long, found in the vagina of women affected with gonorrhoea or an abundant vaginal secretion, and in the lochia discharge. It resembles the mucous corpuscles, but has a long filament (flagellum) or tail. It is provided with cilia. [L, 15.]

**TRICHOMYCES** (Lat.), n. m. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²m'ī²(u²)-sez(kas). Gen., -et'os (-etis). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. See **TRICHOPHYTON**.

**TRICHOMYCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-mi²(mu²)-kos'ī²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Fr., *trichomycose*. Ger., *Trichomykosis*. Any disease of the hair due to a vegetable parasite. [G.]—**T**. barbae. See **SCYOSIS parasitaria**.—**T**. capillitii. 1. See **KERION**. 2. See *T. circinata*.—**T**. capillitii sycosiformis. See **KERION**.—**T**. circinata. Fr., *teigne tondante*, *trichophyite tonsurante*, *porrigine tondante*. Ger., *scherende Flechte*. Ringworm of the hairy scalp; the disease produced by invasion of the epidermis and hair of the scalp by *Trichophyton tonsurans*. It is characterized by round, slightly reddened, scaly patches of skin upon which the hairs are usually broken off at a little distance from the cutaneous surface, leaving stumps the extremities of which appear more or less split and ragged. [G, 4.]—**T**. favosa. See **FAVUS**.—**T**. nodosa, **T**. nodularis. Fr., *t. nodulaire*. Sp., *pedra*. A disease of the hair occurring in the province of Cauca in Colombia. It is characterized by the formation of hard (stone-like), black, nodular concretions upon the hairs of the scalp, which are distributed at regular intervals along the shafts and produce a rattling noise when the hair is combed or shaken. It is usually met with in women. It is due to a fungous growth said to be caused by the use of a mucilaginous oil resembling linseed oil. [G.]—**T**. pustulosa. A pustular parasitic disease affecting hairy regions, such as the scalp or bearded portions of the face; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of *Mycosis pustulosa*. It includes the varieties *T. barbae* and *T. capillitii*. [G, 4.]—**T**. pustulosa barbae, **T**. trichophytina. See **SCYOSIS parasitaria**.

**TRICHONOSIS** (Lat.), **TRICHONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²n'o²s'ī²s, -u's(u's). Gen., -nos'eos (-is), -on'osi. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *νόσος*, disease. See **TRICHOSIS**.—**T**. cana [Wilson], **T**. discolor. See **CANTITIES**.—**T**. furfuracea. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**T**. plica. See **PLICA polonica**.

**TRICHOPATHY**, n. Tri'k-o²p'a²th'ī². Lat., *trichopathia* (from *thpīē*, a hair, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *trichopathie*. Ger., *Trichopathie*, *Haarkrankheit*. See **TRICHOSIS**.

**TRICHOPORE**, n. Tri'k'o-for. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *πόρος*, bearing. A row of cells of the procarp on which the trichogyne is borne in certain *Algae*. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOPHYTIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-fit(fu²t)-ī(ī²)a²s(a²s)-ī²s. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *thpīē*, a hair, and *φύτον*, a plant. See **TRICHOPHYTOSIS**.

**TRICHOPHYTIE** (Fr.), n. Tre-ko-fe-te. See **TRICHOPHYTOSIS**.—**T**. circinée. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa**.—**T**. cutanée. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS trichophytina**.—**T**. sycosique. See **SCYOSIS parasitaria**.—**T**. tonsurante. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**T**. unguéale. See **ONYCHOMYCOSIS trichophytina**.

**TRICHOPHYTINUS** (Lat.), adj. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o(o²)-fit(fu²t)-in(en)'u's(u's). Pertaining to or due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*. [G.]

**TRICHOPHYTON** (Lat.), n. n. Tri'k(tri'ch²)-o²f'ī²k(u²t)-o²n. From *thpīē*, a hair, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., *T*. A genus of *Fungi* of uncertain botanical affinities; considered by some as only stages in the development of a more highly organized fungus. [B, 54.]—



**T. decalvans**, **T. sporuloides**, **T. tonsurans**, **T. ulcerum**. The fungus of ringworm (*tinea sycosis*); a species closely allied to, if not identical with, *Achorion Schoenleini*. It consists of very long, slender, pale-grayish, branching, and ribbon-like threads (mycelium), containing small, round, refractive, grayish or pale-greenish spores, which are sometimes single and sometimes disposed in rows. Reproduction by sexual processes has not been observed. Some authors consider it identical with *Microsporon furfur*. [B, 54; a, 35.]

**TRICHOPHYTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>t(fu<sup>2</sup>)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *thripē*, a hair, and *phytón*, a plant. Fr., *trichophytie*. Syn.: *tinea trichophytina*. Ringworm; a group of skin diseases due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*. Cf. *Mycosis trichophytina*.—**T. barbæ**. See *Sycosis parasitaria*.—**T. capitis**. T. of the hairy scalp.—**T. corporis**. See *DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. cruris**. See *ECZEMA marginatum*.

**TRICHOPOLIOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pol(po<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *thripē*, a hair, and *πολιόσθας*, to become gray. Fr., *trichopoliose*. See *CANTITIES*.

**TRICHOPTILOSI** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>pt-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *thripē*, a hair, and *πτίλον*, a feather. 1. Of Devergie, *trichorrhexis nodosa*; so called from the feathered condition of the hairs owing to splitting of the shafts. ["Ann. de derm. et de syph." i, 1871; "Am. Jour. of Syph. and Derm." iii, p. 254 (G.).] 2. A disease of the hair, especially of that of the axillæ and pubes, in which the cortex of the hair is stripped up in places, forming feather-like projections about which at certain points masses of yellowish material become attached. The affection is regarded as the result of maceration of the hairs from excessive sweating. [Michelson (G, 82).]

**TRICHORRHEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>x(rax<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rhe<sup>2</sup>x(eos<sup>2</sup>)-is). From *thripē*, a hair, and *ρήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *trichorrhexie*. See *T. nodosa*.—**T. nodosa**. Fr., *trichorrhexie noueue*. Ger., *Auftreibungen und Spaltungen der Haare*. A disease of the hairs (most commonly of the beard and mustache, but also of the scalp, etc.) in which little spindle-shaped bulbous swellings occur along the hair-shaft, and afterward split up into numerous longitudinal divisions, weakening the hair at these points, so that it easily breaks, leaving at the point of fracture a brush-like stump composed of jagged filaments. [G, 47.] Cf. *FRAGILITAS crinium*, *TRICHOPTILOSIS*, *MONILETHRIX*, and *DISTRIX*.

**TRICHORRHÆA** (Lat.), **TRICHOORRHÆSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>, Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r-r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -rhe<sup>2</sup>x(e<sup>2</sup>)-r<sup>2</sup>hys(eos<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>r(rh<sup>2</sup>is). From *thripē*, a hair, and *ρῆα* or *ρῆσις*, a flowing. See *ALOPECIA*.

**TRICHOSANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s-a<sup>2</sup>nth-(a<sup>2</sup>nth'e<sup>2</sup>z-as). From *thripē*, a hair, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *t. Ger.*, *Haarblume*. A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. amara**. Fr., *t. amer*, *anguine amère*. Ger., *bittere Haarblume*. A West Indian species. The bitter fruit is used like colocynth and as a rat poison. [a, 35.]—**T. anguina**. Fr., *t. contourné, anguine*. Ger., *schlangenfrüchtige Haarblume*. Snake-gourd; a species indigenous to China and cultivated in southern Asia and elsewhere for its fruits, which are eaten, cooked, when green, but become purgative when ripe, and are then used especially as a tœniacide. [a, 35.]—**T. cucurmerina**. Fr., *t. du Malabar*. Ger., *gurkenartige Haarblume*. A species found in southern Asia, having a strong, unpleasant odor. The stalk is used as an expectorant, the root as a purgative and tonic, an infusion of the tender shoots and dried capsules as an aperient, the expressed juice of the leaves as an emetic, and the seeds as an anthelmintic and antiperiodic. [a, 35.]—**T. cuspidata**. An East Indian species. The expressed juice is emetic and is used as an expectorant and digestive. The root is a powerful purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. dioica**. A species growing wild in Bengal and cultivated in India as an article of food. It was formerly used by the Hindus in leprosy, and is considered tonic and febrifuge. An alcoholic extract of the unripe fruit is said to be a powerful purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. incisa**. An East Indian species. The root, powdered and mixed with oil of azadirachta, is used in painful ulcers. [a, 35.]—**T. laciniosa**. Fr., *t. lacinie*. Ger., *handtheilige Haarblume*. An East Indian species. The young shoots and the fruits are used as a laxative and stomachic. [a, 35.]—**T. nervifolia**. An East Indian species. The fruits are used externally in epilepsy and mental troubles. [a, 35.]—**T. palmata**. An East Indian species. The fruit, mixed with coconut oil, is used in earache, and the pulp is purgative. The root is considered poisonous; it is used in diseases of cattle, especially in pneumonia. [a, 35.]—**T. trifoliata**. A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The leaves are eaten and the juice is used in swellings. [a, 35.]—**T. villosa**. An East Indian and Javanese species. The fruits are used as a drastic purgative. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOSCHINIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>sk(o<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -sch<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s(eos<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>sis). From *thripē*, a hair, and *σχίσις*, a cleaving. See *DISTRIX* and cf. *FRAGILITAS crinium*.

**TRICHOSCOPY**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>k'o<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. From *thripē*, a hair, and *σκοπέω*, to examine. The examination of the hair. [a, 34.]

**TRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *thripē*, a hair, *trichone*. Any disease of the hair, either in the form of morbid growth or of deficiency; of Auspitz, a suborder



TRICOPHYTON  
TONSURANS.  
[A, 327.]

of the *Keratonosi*, including *Hypertrichoses*, *Paratrichoses*, and *Atrichoses*. [G, 4.]—**T. atrix**. See *ALOPECIA*.—**T. decolor**. Morbid discoloration of the hair. [G, 33, 52.]—**T. deformis**. A morbid change in the quality or structure of the hair. [G, 33.]—**T. distrix**. See *TRICHOPTILOSIS*.—**T. plica**. See *PLICA polonica*.—**T. poliosis**. See *CANTITIES*.—**T. sensitiva**. A condition in which the scalp is so abnormally sensitive that cutting the hair causes pain. [G.]—**T. setosa**. A condition in which the hair becomes thick, rigid, and bristly. [G, 52.]

**TRICHOSPORE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>k'o-spor. From *thripē*, a hair, and *σπόρος*, seed. A spore produced on a thread, as in the *Hyphomycetes*. The *Trichosporei* (Fr., *trichosporés*) are: Of Lévillé, a division of *Fungi*, consisting of the *Aleurinet*, *Phycoladei*, and *Sclerochaetæ*; of Fries, a division of the *Mucedines*. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOSTEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-stem(stam)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -stem<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). From *thripē*, a hair, and *στῆμα*, a stamen. A genus of the *Labiata*. [a, 35.]—**T. lanatum**. Black sage; used by the Mexicans and Indians of southern California to promote the growth of the hair and to give it a dark color. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOSTERETICUS** (Lat.), adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>r-et(at<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *thripē*, a hair, *στερητικός*, depriving. Ger., *haarraubend*. Causing loss of hair. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**TRICHOSYPHILIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -il<sup>2</sup>idis. From *thripē*, a hair, and *syphilis* (q. v.). Of Wilson, *trichorrhexis nodosa* affecting the hairs of the beard, following syphilitic alopecia. [G.]

**TRICHOSYPHILOSI** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>2</sup>f)-i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). A syphilitic disease of the hair. [G.]

**TRICHOETECUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-thes-(thak<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *thripē*, a hair, and *θηκη*, a chest. Fr., *trichotécie*. A vegetable parasite of the hair; of Link, a genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [G; a, 35.]—**T. roseum**. A fungous growth found in the ear. ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk." v, p. 163.]

**TRICHOTOMOUS**, adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t'o<sup>2</sup>m-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *trichotomus* (from *τρίχων*, in three parts, and *τομή*, cutting). Fr., *trichotome*. Ger., *wiederholt-dreitheilig*. Three-forked, dividing continuously into three equal or nearly equal branches. [a, 35.]

**TRICHOTON** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-ot'o<sup>2</sup>n. From *τρίχων*, hairy. See *CAPILLITUM* (2d def.).

**TRICHROMATE**, n. Tri-krom'at. A compound of a basic oxide united with three molecules of chromium trioxide. [B.]

**TRICHROMYL**, n. Tri-krom'i<sup>2</sup>. A radicle, (CrO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [B, 3.]—**T. chloride**. A black deliquescent powder, (CrO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3.]

**TRICHTER** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r. See *INFUNDIBULUM* and *FUNNEL*.—**Gebärmuttert.** See *INFUNDIBULUM tubæ*.—**Gehört.** See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).—**Gehört.** See *EAR-trumpet* and *INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ*.—**Hautt.**, **Nabelhautt.** The conical portion of the integument of the navel that encroaches upon the umbilical cord. [A, 19.]—**Pialt.** Of Schwalbe, the sheath of pia which surrounds the small blood-vessels in the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).] Cf. *Pial FUNNELS*.—**T. drainage**. Of Straub, drainage of oedematous subcutaneous tissue by means of a small glass funnel inserted through an incision in the skin. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. für-mig.** See *INFUNDIBULIFORM*.—**Wimpert.** See *Nephridial FUNNEL*.

**TRICHTERBRUST** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r-brust. Of Ebstein, a deformity characterized by a funnel-shaped depression of the lower part of the anterior wall of the thorax and the upper part of the anterior abdominal wall, sometimes accompanied by a lower dorsal scoliosis. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TRICHTERSCHNITT** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r-shni<sup>2</sup>t. An infundibuliform incision. [E.]

**TRICHTERWINDE** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>r-vi<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Ipomœa*. [a, 35.]

**TRICHURIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-(tri<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>r(ur)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. From *thripē*, a hair, and *ούρᾶ*, the tail. Fr., *trichuride*. Ger., *Haarwurm*, *Haarschwanzchen*. 1. Of Roederer, a genus of the *Filaridae*. 2. Of Buttner, the *Trichocephalus dispar*. [a, 16.]

**TRICIPITAL**, adj. Tri-kli<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>t'l. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, the head. Three-headed. [a, 48.]

**TRICLINIC**, adj. Tri-kli<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *κλίνειν*, to bend. Triply inclined; exhibiting inclination in three different planes. [B.]

**TRICOBALTOUS**, adj. Tri-ko-ba<sup>2</sup>lt'u<sup>2</sup>s. Containing three atoms of cobalt. [B.]

**TRICOCOCCUS**, adj. Tri-ko<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *tricoecus* (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *κόκκος*, a kernel). Fr., *tricoque*. Ger., *dreikörnig*, *dreikörnig*. Having or consisting of three cocci. The *Tricoeca*, or *Tricoecæ* (Fr., *tricoecées*, are the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**TRICOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)/a<sup>2</sup>i(a<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See *TRICHOCEPHALUS*.

**TRICODEINE**, n. Tri-kod'e<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *tricodéine*. Ger., *Tricodén*. A polymeride, C<sub>108</sub>H<sub>122</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on codeine. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, pyalism, and catharsis. [B, 2.]

**TRICOLOR**, adj. Tri-ku<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *tres*, three, and *color*, color. Of three colors. As an, the *Amarantus t.* [a, 35.]

**TRICORNATE**, adj. Tri-ko<sup>2</sup>rn'at. Lat., *tricornis* (from *tres*, three, and *cornu*, a horn). Ger., *dreihörnig*. Having three horns or horn-like appendages. [a, 35.]

**TRICROTIC**, adj. Tri-krō<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *κροτέω*, to beat. Having a triple beat (cf. *DICROTIC*). [a, 48.]

**TRICUSPID**, adj. Tri-ku<sup>2</sup>sp'id. From *tres*, three, and *cuspid*, a point. Fr., *tricuspid*. Ger., *tricuspidal*, *dreizipfelig*. 1. Having three cusps. 2. Pertaining to the t. valve. [L, 41 (a, 14).]



**TRICUSPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-ku<sup>2</sup>sp(ku<sup>2</sup>sp)<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -cusp/-idis. 1. The tricuspid valve of the right auriculo-ventricular ostium. 2. Of Harvey, one of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery. [H, 12.]

**TRICYANATE**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n-at. A salt of tricyanic acid. [B.]

**TRICYANHYDRIN**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n-hid<sup>1</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>n. A polymere, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TRICYANIC ACID**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>qk. Ger., *Tricyansaure*. A polymere form of cyanic acid, H<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)(OH)<sub>3</sub>. [B.]

**TRICYANODIAMIDE**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n-o-di<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A univalent radicle, (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> $\begin{matrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$ . [B.]—**T. hydrate**. See AMMELINE.

**TRICYANOGEN**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n/o-je<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *Tricyan*. A hypothetical polymeric form, C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> =  $\begin{matrix} \text{CN} \\ | \\ \text{NC} - \\ | \\ \text{CN} \end{matrix}$ , of cyanogen. [B.]—**T.**

**diamide-imide**. See MELAM.—**T. tribromide**. Ger., *Tricyantribromür*. A polymeric form, C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub>, of cyanogen bromide. [B.]—**T. trichloride**. Ger., *Tricyantrichlorür*, *festes Chlorcyan*. A polymeric form, C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>, of ordinary cyanogen chloride. [B.]

**TRICYANOTRIAMIDE**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>n-o-tri<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Ger., *Tricyanotriamid*. Melamine; a polymer, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>6</sub> = (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, of cyanamide. [B.]

**TRIDECATOIC ACID**, **TRIDECYLIC ACID**, n's. Tri-de<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k, -de<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>l<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. A crystalline monobasic acid, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4.]

**TRIDENTATE**, adj. Tri-de<sup>2</sup>nt-at. From *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth. Three-toothed. [a, 35.]

**TRIDÉROATLODYME** (Fr.), n. Tre-da-ro-a<sup>2</sup>t-lo-dem. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a rare variety of triple monster presenting features of the derodidymus and of the atlodymus. [a, 34.]

**TRIDESMIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-de<sup>2</sup>z(de<sup>2</sup>s)/mi<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *t.* 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, referred by some to *Croton*. 2. The genus *Cratogeomys*. The *Tridesmeae*, or *tridesmineae*, are a section of the *Desmostomaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. hispida**. A species of *T.* (1st def.) found in southern China; a low shrub the root of which is used as a tonic. [a, 35.]

**TRIDIGITATE**, adj. Tri-di<sup>2</sup>g<sup>1</sup>/t-at. Lat., *tridigitatus* (from *tres*, three, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *tridigité*. Ger., *dreifingrig*, *dreifingfingert*. 1. Having three fingers. 2. Thrice digitate; digitately trifoliate, as in the common clover-leaf. [a, 35.]

**TRIDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri<sup>2</sup>d<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>6</sup>m)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., *τρίδυμος*. See TRIPLET.

**TRIEB** (Ger.), n. Treb. See NISUS and TURION.—**Gipfelt's**, **Jahrest's**. See INNOVATIONS.—**T'lager**. Of Link, the thallus of lichens and *Algæ*. [a, 35.]

**TRIEFAUGE** (Ger.), n. Tref/a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>. Blear-eye. See BLEPHARITIS intermarginalis.

**TRIEFÄUGIG** (Ger.), adj. Tref/oig-i<sup>2</sup>g. See BLEAR-EYED.

**TRIEFÄUGIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Tref/oig-i<sup>2</sup>g-kit. See BLEARED-NESS.

**TRIELCON** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-elk/o<sup>2</sup>n. From *tripes*, three, and *lanceo*, to draw. In old surgery, a forceps with three branches, for extracting balls, etc. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRIECEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>n(e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *tripes*, three, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a genus of otocephalic monsters devoid of three of the principal cephalic parts, the buccal, nasal, and ocular. [a, 34.]

**TRIENNIAL**, adj. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-l. Lat., *triennus* (from *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year). Fr., *triennal*, *triennuel*. Lasting three years. [a, 35.]

**TRIENTALIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-e<sup>2</sup>nt-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *triens*, a third part, Fr., *trientale*. Ger., *Trientale*. Chickweed-wintergreen; a genus of the *Primulaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. americana**. Black wintergreen-chickweed, star-flower; common in rocky woods in North America. [a, 35.]—**T. europæa**. Fr., *trientale d'Europe*, *pirolle*. European chickweed-wintergreen. The herb is astringent and the root emetic. [a, 35.]

**TRIETHYL**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l. The chemical group (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [a, 38.]—**T'azonium**. A univalent radicle, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub> = NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>:N<sup>+</sup>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, containing three molecules of ethyl substituted in hydrazine. [B.]—**T'benzene**. A 3-molecule ethyl substitution compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>H<sub>15</sub>, of benzene. [B, 4.]—**T'bismuthine**. See BISMUTH.—**T'borsine**. A liquid, B(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, having a penetrating and highly irritant odor and taking fire spontaneously in the air.—**T'carbinol**. See under HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**T. hydrin**. See TRIETHYLIN.—**T'methane**. See under HEPTANE.—**T'methyl**. See under HEPTYL.—**T'methylphosphonium**. A radicle, P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>. [B.]—**T'phosphine**. See Tertiary ETHYLPHOSPHINE.—**T. phosphosinamine**. A substance, SCN(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, occurring as tabular crystals. It is isomorphous with thiosinamine. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. propenyl ether**. See TRIETHYLIN.—**T. pseudocyanurate**. See ETHYL isocyanurate.—**T'siliccol**. See SILICOHEPTYL alcohol.—**T'siliccolate**. A salt or substitution compound of silicoheptyl alcohol. [B, 4.]—**T'silicomethane hydride**. See SILICOHEPTANE.—**T'silicyl**. See SILICOHEPTYL.—**T'stibine**. A colorless, spontaneously inflammable liquid, Sb(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, of garlicky odor. [B, 4.]—**T'sulphine**. A univalent radicle, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>S<sup>−</sup>. [B.]—**T'urea**. See under ETHYLEUREA.—**T'vinylammonium**. A univalent radicle, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N = CH.CH<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4.]

**TRIETHYLAMINE**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>2</sup>m-en. A substance, N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>15</sub>, isomeric with hexylamine; alkaline, of an oily consistence, and of an agreeable odor. [B.]—**T. hydrochloride**.

A substance, N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.HCl, forming feathery laminar crystals. [B.]—**T. sulphate**. The compound [N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. [B.]

**TRIETHYLARSINE**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>rs'en. A colorless liquid, As(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [B.]—**T. bromide**, **T. dibromide**. A deliquescent crystalline body, As(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—**T. diiodide**, **T. iodide**. A yellow solid, As(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>I<sub>2</sub>. [B.]—**T. oxide**. A yellowish, oily liquid, As(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O, of a disagreeable odor. [B.]—**T. sulphide**. A body, As(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>S, occurring as prismatic crystals. [B.]

**TRIETHYLENE**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l-en. A radicle, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>. [B.]—**T. alcohol**. A liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>:O<sub>2</sub>:C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. diamine**. An oily liquid, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> = B:(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>:N. [B, 4.]—**T. dioxydihydrate**. See *T. alcohol*.

**TRIETHYLIC**, adj. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. Containing or derived from three molecules of ethyl. [B.]

**TRIETHYLIDENE**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>-den. A polymeric form, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, of ethylidene. [B.]—**T. oxide**, **T. trioxide**. See PARALDEHYDE.

**TRIETHYLIN**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *Triäthylin*. A liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, of pleasant smell. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIETHYLOSANILINE**, n. Tri-e<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>l-roz-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. A substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, obtained by heating rosaniline or its salts with ethyl iodide and alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. hydrochloride**. The salt of t. commonly known in commerce; it occurs as a semicrystalline, golden-yellow mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. diiodide**. A salt, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>2HI, forming one of the colors known as Hofmann's violet. [B, 49.]

**TRIFACIAL**, adj. Tri-fa/si<sup>2</sup>-l. From *tres*, three, and *facies*, the face. Fr., *f.* 1. Triple and pertaining to the face. 2. Pertaining to or affecting the t. nerve. [a, 48.]

**TRIFARIOUS**, adj. Tri-fa/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s. Gr., *τρίφασιος*. In three vertical rows. [a, 35.]

**TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN** (Fr.), n. Tre-fa-mo-ro-to<sup>2</sup>-le-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See TRICEPS cruris.

**TRIFID**, adj. Tri/fi<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *trifidus* (from *tres*, three, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *dreispaltig*. Three-cleft. [a, 35.]

**TRIFLUORIDE**, n. Tri-flu<sup>2</sup>/o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A fluorine compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRIFOLIATE**, adj. Tri-fol/i<sup>2</sup>-at. Lat., *trifoliatum* (from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *trifolié*. Ger., *dreiblättrig*. 1. Possessing three leaves. 2. Trifoliate. The *Trifoliata* are a section of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35.]

**TRIFOLIOLATE**, adj. Tri-fol/i<sup>2</sup>-ol-at. Lat., *trifoliolatum* (from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *trifoliolé*. Ger., *dreitheiblättrig*. Of a compound leaf, having three leaflets. [a, 35.]

**TRIFOLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-fol(fol<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *τρίφυλλον*, *τρίφυλλον*. Fr., *trèfle*, *tremaine*, *triole* (1st def.). Ger., *Klee* (1st def.). 1. Clover; trefoil; a genus of leguminous herbs. The *Trifolietæ* (Fr., *trifolies*) are a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Folia trifolii fibrini*.—**Essentia trifolii fibrini**. See *Tinctura trifolii fibrini*.—**Extractum trifolii aquatilis** [Belg. Ph. 1854, Finn. Ph.] (see *fibrini*) [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], Fr., *extrait de trèfle d'eau* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Bitterkleeextract*. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) aqueous extract made from the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Most of the ph's direct the use of warm or boiling water to extract the drug. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Folia trifolii fibrini** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], Fr., *ményanthe (ou trèfle d'eau)* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *trébol acutido* [Sp. Ph.], The leaves of *Ményanthes trifoliata*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura trifolii fibrini**. A tincture made by treating *Ményanthes trifoliata* with four or six times as much alcohol for six days, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. acetosum**. See OXALIS acetosella.—**T. agrarium**. Fr., *trèfle houblon (ou jaune)*, *minette dorée*, France. Ger., *Hopfenklee*. Hop- (or yellow, or golden) clover of Europe, western Asia, and New England; a fodder herb. [a, 35.]—**T. alpestre**, **T. alpinum**. Fr., *trèfle des Alpes*, *reglisse de montagne (ou des Alpes)*. Ger., *Alpenklee*. Mountain-licorice; found in Europe and western Asia. The sweet-juiced root is used like licorice. [a, 35.]—**T. amarum**, **T. anticorbuticum**, **T. aquaticum**. See MENTHANTHES trifoliata.—**T. arvense**. Fr., *trèfle des champs*, *herbe à vache*, *patte de lièvre*, *minots*, *mignonnet (blanc)*, *piéd de lièvre (ou de lion)*. Ger., *Ackerklee*, *Hasenpfüeten*. Hare's-foot clover (or trefoil) of Europe, rabbit-foot of North America, stone-clover, the *Λαγυραίου* of Dioscorides. The entire plant, formerly official as *herba et flores lagopi* (see *lagopodia*), is now used as a domestic remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery. It was formerly recommended in Asiatic cholera. [a, 35.]—**T. bituminosum**. See *Poaalea bituminosa*.—**T. cæruleum**. See MELLILLOTUS caerulea.—**T. cervinum**. See EUPATORIUM cannabinum.—**T. corniculatum**. See LOTUS corniculatus.—**T. creticum**. See TAGONELLA fenugræcum.—**T. dentatum**. See MELLILLOTUS dentata.—**T. fibrinum**. 1. See MENTHANTHES trifoliata. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Folia trifolii fibrini*.—**T. fragiferum**. Fr., *trèfle capiton (ou fraise)* [2d def.]. Ger., *Blasenklee*, *Erbsenbäume* (2d def.). 1. See FRAGARIA vesca. 2. Strawberry (or strawberry-headed) clover; a perennial clover of Europe, northern Africa, and middle and northern Asia. [a, 35.]—**T. hepaticum**. See ANEMONE hepatica.—**T. hydropticum**. See MENTHANTHES trifoliata.—**T. incarnatum**. Fr., *farouche*, *lupinette*, *trèfle incarnat*, *fleur de chair*. Ger., *Blutklee*, *Incarnatklee*. Carnation clover, crimson (or Italian) clover (or trefoil); a European species recommended as a valuable plant for hay. [a, 35.]—**T. medium**. Cow-grass, red zigzag clover of Europe and northern and middle Asia; a perennial species. [a, 35.]—**T. mellilotum**, **T. odoratum**. See MELLILLOTUS officinalis.—**T. minus**. 1. See OXALIS acetosella. 2. A variety of *T. procumbens*. [a, 35.]—**T. ochroleucum**. Sulphur-clover, pale-yellow clover; a native of middle and southern Europe and western Asia, much cultivated in upper Italy. [a, 35.]—**T. odoratum**. See MELI-



**LOTUS officinalis**.—**T. paludosus**, **T. palustre**. See **MENYANTHES trifoliata**.—**T. pratense**. Fr., *trèfle des prés* (ou *commun*, ou *rouge de Hollande*), *grand trèfle rouge* (ou *de Hollande*, ou *d'Espagne*). Ger., *Wiesenklee*, *Futterklee*. Common clover, bread, cow-grass, purple (or red) clover, of Europe, northern Africa, Asia, and North America. The herb, flowers, and seed, formerly official as *herba, flores, et semen trifolii purpurei*, have been used in whooping-cough and chronic coughs. [a, 35].—**T. procumbens**. Lesser (or yellow, or low hop) clover of Europe and North America; a fodder herb. [a, 35].—**T. purpureum**. See **T. pratense**.—**T. repens**. Fr., *petit trèfle de Hollande*, *trèfle blanc* (ou *rampant*), *trifollet*. Ger., *kriechender Klee*, *Honigklee*. Ordinary white clover, honeysuckle-grass. The flowers and herb were formerly official and were used like those of **T. pratense**. The flowers are sometimes used as tea. [a, 35].—**T. sativum**. See **T. pratense**.

**TRIFURCATE**, adj. Tri-fur'k'at. Lat., *trifurcatus* (from *tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork). Fr., *trifurqué*, *trifourchu*. Ger., *dreigabelig*. Three-forked; dividing into three branches. [a, 35.]

**TRIGAMOUS**, adj. Tri-ga'm-u's. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *γάμος*, marriage. Having three kinds of flowers borne on the same species. [a, 34.]

**TRIGASTRIC**, adj. Tri-ga'st'ri'k. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Fr., *trigastrique*. Having three bellies (said of a muscle). [a, 48.]

**TRIGEMINAL**, adj. Tri-je'm/i'2-n'l. Lat., *trigeminus* (from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, twin-born). Ger., *dreigetheilt*. 1. Tripartite. 2. Threefold (three at a birth). [C.]

**TRIGEMINUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri)'2-je'm'(ge'm)/i'2-n-u's(u's). See **Trigeminal**; as a n., see **Trigeminal NERVE**.

**TRIGEMINUSHUSTEN** (Ger.), n. Tre-gam/i'2-n-u's-hust-e'n. Of Schadevald, a cough due to irritation of the trigeminus nerve, e. g., occasioned by disease of the nasal passages. [Wille, "Dtsch. med. Woch." 1885, 15, 17.]

**TRIGEMINUSKERN** [Stieda] (Ger.), n. Tre-gam/i'2-n-u's-ke'trn. See **Trigeminal NUCLEUS**.—**Motorischer T.**, **Oberer T.** The nucleus of origin of the motor fibres of the trigeminus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Sensibler T.** The sensory nucleus of the trigeminus. [I, 6 (K).]—**Unterer T.** See **Inferior trigeminus NUCLEUS**.

**TRIGEMINUSWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Tre-gam/i'2-n-u's-wurts-e'2l. The root of the trigeminal nerve. [I, 6 (K).]—**Unbeständige T.** See **CONDUCTOR SONORUS**.

**TRIGENIC ACID**, n. Tri-je'2n/i'2k. The compound C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIGLA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri-g'l'a'3. Ger., *τρίγλα*. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes. [a, 48].—**T. cuculus**. The red gurnard; a species common on European coasts. [L, 207 (a, 39).]

**TRIGLYCERYL ALCOHOL**, n. Tri-gli'2'e'r/i'2l. A derivative, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(OH).O<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), not yet isolated in the pure state. [B, 4.]

**TRIGLYCOLLAMIC ACID**, n. Tri-gli'2k-o-2l-a'2m/i'2k. A crystalline solid, N(CH<sub>2</sub>.COOH)<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, or more probably C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, having the properties of a dibasic or tribasic acid, and formed by substituting three molecules of the glycolic acid radicle, (CH<sub>2</sub>.COOH), for three atoms of hydrogen in ammonia. [B, 4.]

**TRIGONAL**, adj. Tri-g'o'n'l. See **TRIGONOUS**.

**TRIGONE**, n. Tri'gon. See **TRIGONUM**.—**Olfactory t.** See **TRIGONUM NERVI OLFACTORII**.—**T. cérébral** (Fr.). See **FORNIX CEREBRI**.—**T. dur** (Fr.). See **TRIGONUM DURUM**.—**T. intercrural** (Fr.). See **INTERPEDUNCULAR SPACE**.—**T. mou** (Fr.). The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 39 (K).]—**T. of the bladder**. Lat., *trigonum vesicale*. A triangular smooth surface with its apex directed forward upon the fundus of the bladder to a point just posterior to the urethra and limited by two ridges which pass back to the apertures of the ureters and a line uniting these points. [L.]

**TRIGONELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri)'2-go'n'(gon)-e'2l'i'a'3. From *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered. Fr., *trigonelle*. Ger., *Kuhhornklee*, *Hornklee*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. The *Trigonella* are a section of the *Trifoliceae*. [a, 35].—**T. cerulea**. The *Melilotus caerulea*. [a, 35].—**T. elatior**. The *Λωρὸς ἄγριος* of Dioscorides, a species found in Asia Minor and in Cyprus. The seeds were formerly used in affections of the bladder, and externally in skin diseases and as an emollient poultice. [a, 35].—**T. fenum græcum**. Fr., *trigonelle fenum-græc*, *foin grec*, *saine-grain*, *sénegré*, *sennegrain*, *sénegré*, *sénegrain*. Ger., *gemeiner Kuhhornklee*, *Ziegenhornklee*, *Bockhornklee*, *Siebenzeit*, *Pönngrük*, *griechisches Heu*, *Fenugreek*; a native of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, cultivated for its bitter aromatic seeds, *semen feni* (see *fœni græci*, see *folioli eretici*), which are used as an emollient, in plasters and salves, and as a stimulant in veterinary medicine. [a, 35].—**T. monspeliaca**. A species found in southern Europe. In Italy a decoction of the seed is used in diarrhoea and externally as an emollient. [a, 35.]

**TRIGONELLINE**, n. Tri-g'o-n-e'2l'i'en. A hygroscopic alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, found in fenugreek-seeds and obtainable synthetically from nicotinic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TRIGONOCEPHALISM**, n. Tri-go'n-o-se'2f'a'2l-i'2z'm. From *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Trigonoképhalie*. Of Welcher, a triangular cephalic malformation caused by compression of the anterior part of the skull; often associated with microphthalmia and cleft palate. [A, 37 (a, 34).]

**TRIGONOUS**, adj. Tri-g'o'n-u's. Lat., *trigonus*. Fr., *trigone*. Ger., *dreieckig*. Triangular. [a, 35.]

**TRIGONUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri)'2-gon'u'sm(u'm). Gr., *τρίγωνον* (from *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered). Fr., *trigone*. A triangle; in the brain, the interpeduncular space. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. acustic**. A tri-

angular space on the dorsal surface of the medulla, bounded superiorly by the auditory nerve, internally by the t. hypoglossi, and externally by the corpus restiforme. [Obersteiner (a, 34).]—**T. caroticum superius**. See **Superior carotid TRIANGLE**.—**T. cerebrale**. See **FORNIX CEREBRI**.—**T. cervicale**. 1. See **Superior carotid TRIANGLE**. 2. Of Goll, the base of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord. [I, 31 (K).]—**T. cervicale inferius**. See **Inferior carotid TRIANGLE** and **Supraclavicular FOSSA**.—**T. clavipectoral**. A triangular space bounded by the clavicle, the pectoralis minor, and the thorax. [a, 34].—**T. colli laterale**. See **Posterior TRIANGLE of the neck**.—**T. colli medianum**. The space occupied by the two anterior cervical triangles. [L].—**T. colli superius**. See **Upper cervical TRIANGLE**.—**T. coraco-acromiale**. The t. formed by the coracoid process, the apex of the acromion, and the concave border of the clavicle. [Luschka (a, 34).]—**T. cubitale**. See **FOSSA CUBITI**.—**T. deltoideopectoral**. See **Infraclavicular FOSSA**.—**T. durum**. The triangular interval between the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. fluctuans**. See **Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE**.—**T. habenulae**. A small triangular area at the posterior portion of the upper surface of the optic thalamus, in front of the lamina quadrigemina and between the sulcus habenulae and the sulcus subpinealis. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. hypoglossi**. A triangular area on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata, bounded superiorly by the strie medullares acusticae, internally by the posterior longitudinal fissure, and externally by the ala cinerea. [Obersteiner (a, 34).]—**T. inferius commissurae posterioris**. The lower triangular half of the posterior commissure of the brain. [Krause (a, 18).]—**T. infraclavicular**. See **Infraclavicular FOSSA**.—**T. inguinale**. See **Scarpa's TRIANGLE**.—**T. intercrural**. Ger., *graue Bodencommissur* (1st def.). 1. See **SUBSTANTIA INTERMEDIA**. 2. See **LAMINA CINEREA**. 3. See **INTERPEDUNCULAR SPACE**.—**T. interpeduncular**. See **INTERPEDUNCULAR SPACE**.—**T. Lieutaudii**. See **TRIGONE of the bladder**.—**T. lumbale inferius**. See **TRIANGULUS PETITII**.—**T. lumbale superius**. See **Lumbocosto-abdominal TRIANGLE**.—**T. molle**. See **Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE**.—**T. nervi olfactorii**. **T. olfactorium**. See **CARUNCULA MAMILLARIS** (1st def.).—**T. omoclavicular**. See **Subclavian TRIANGLE**.—**T. omotrapezium**. See **Occipital TRIANGLE of the neck**.—**T. palatinum**. See **Palatal TRIANGLE**.—**T. pensile**. See **Posterior cerebral COMMISSURE**.—**T. Petiti**. See **TRIANGULUS PETITII**.—**T. Scarpæ**. **T. subinguinale**. See **Scarpa's TRIANGLE**.—**T. submaxillare**. See **Submaxillary TRIANGLE**.—**T. subpineale**. A triangular fossa anterior quadrigemina, formed by the median fissure, that rises abruptly from the velum medullare. It lodges the pineal gland. [a, 34].—**T. superius commissurae posterioris**. Ger., *unteres Markblatt der Zirbeldrüse*. The portion of the posterior commissure of the brain connected with the anterior portion of the pineal gland. [L, 332].—**T. vagi**. The narrow triangular area on the medulla oblongata, from which the vagus nerve arises. [a, 34].—**T. ventriculi lateralis**. A triangular projection between the entrances to the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. vesicae**, **T. vesicale**. See **TRIGONE of the bladder**.

**TRIGUERA** (Lat.), n. f. Tre-gar'a'3. Fr., *triguère*. 1. A genus of the *Malvaceae*. 2. A genus of the *Solanaceae*. [a, 35].—**T. ambrosiaca**, **T. baccata**. Fr., *triguère odorante*. A species of *T.* (2d def.), an emollient, antispasmodic, and narcotic herb of Spain. A fragrant narcotic oil is prepared from it. [a, 35.]

**TRIGYNOUS**, adj. Tri-g'i'2-n-u's. Lat., *trigynus* (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *trigyne*. Ger., *trigynisch*, *dreiweibig*. Having three pistils or styles. The *Trigynia* (Fr., *trigynie*) of Linnæus are a class of plants so characterized. [a, 35.]

**TRIHALOID**, n. Tri-ha'2l'oid. A compound of a radicle with three atoms of a halogen. [B, 4.]

**TRIHILATUS** (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri)'2-hi'2(hel)-at(a't)/u's(u's). From *tres*, three, and *hilum* (q. v.). Of some pollen grains (e. g., those of *Geraniaceae*), having three perforations in the extine. [a, 35.]

**TRIHYDRIC**, adj. Tri-hid'ri'2k. Containing three atoms of hydrogen in the molecule (said especially of acid salts). [B.]

**TRIHYDROXYBENZENE**, n. Tri-hid-ro'2x-i'2-be'2nz'en. See **HYDROXYQUINOL**, **PYRGAOLLOL**, and **PHLOROGUCCOL**.

**TRIHYDROXYBENZOLIC ACID**, n. Tri-hid-ro'2x-i'2-be'2nz-o'i'2k. An acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, known in four of its six possible isomeric forms; namely, gallic acid (q. v.), pyrogallolcarboxylic acid, phloroglucinolcarboxylic acid, and a hydroxyquinolcarboxylic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIHYDROXYDIHYDRANTHROQUINONE**, n. Tri-hid-ro'2x-i'2-di-hid-ra'2n'thro-kwi'2n'on. Purpuroxanthin, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**TRIHYDROXYNAPHTHALENE**, n. Tri-hid-ro'2x-i'2-na'2f'th'a'2l'en. See **OXYNAPHTHOL**.

**TRIHYDROXYQUINONE**, n. Tri-hid-ro'2x-i'2-kwi'2n'on. The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRI-INYDYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri)'2-in(en)-i'2-o'd'i'2m(u'm)/u's(u's). From *τρεῖς*, three, *ἵνυς*, the nape of the neck, and *διδυμος*, double. A monster with a single body, but three distinct heads united by their posterior parts. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TRIIODACETIC ACID**, n. Tri-i'o'd-a'2s-et(e't)/i'2k. See under **IODACETIC ACID**.

**TRI-IODACETYL**, n. Tri-i'o'd-a'2s-e't'i'2l. A substitution product, C<sub>2</sub>I<sub>3</sub>O, of acetyl, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by iodine. [B.]—**T. hydride**. See **IODAL**.

**TRIIODIDE**, n. Tri-i'o'd-i'2d(i'd). An iodine compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRIODOBENZENE**, n. Tri-i'o'd-o-b'e'2nz'en. Ger., *Trijodbenzol*. A crystalline solid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>I<sub>3</sub>. [B, 4.]



**TRIIODOPHENOL**, n. Tri-*i*'<sup>o</sup>d-o-fe<sup>2</sup>n<sup>o</sup>2l. Ger., *Trijodphenol*. The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>I<sub>3</sub>.OH. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRIIODOSALICYLIC ACID**, n. Tri-*i*'<sup>o</sup>d-o-sa<sup>2</sup>i-i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide triiodosalicylique* (ou *salicylique triiodé*). Ger., *Trijodsalicylsäure*. The compound C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>3</sub>I<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRISOBUTYLENE**, n. Tri-*i*2s-o-bu<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>i-en. The compound C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>24</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIUGATE, TRIJUGOUS**, adj's. Tri-*ju*2g-at, -u3s. Lat., *trijugatus*, *trijugus* (from *tres*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *trijugué*. Ger., *dreipaarig* (2d def.). 1. Of a fruit, having three jugs or ridges. 2. Having three pairs of leaflets. [a, 35.]

**TRIJUMEAU** (Fr.), n. Tre-zhu<sup>2</sup>-mo. See TRIPLET and *Trigenial nerve*.

**TRILAURIN**, n. Tri-la<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>n. See LAURIN.

**TRILLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>i-u3m(u4m). From *tres*, three. Fr., *trillie*. American wood-lily, three-leaved nightshade, wake-robin; a genus of the *Liliaceae*. The *Trilliaceae*, or trillids (of Lindley, an order of the *Dictyogenae*), include genera (*T.*, *Paris*, etc.) referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Medeoleae*. [a, 35.]—**T. cernuum**. 1. Drooping wake-robin (or wood-lily); a North American species. The root is emetic. 2. Of Torrey and Gray, see *T. pendulum*. [a, 35.]—**T. erectum**. Bath-flower, birthroot, bethroot, Indian balm, lamb's-quarters. The astringent and emetic root is considered tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue, and alterative, and has been used in diarrhoea, hemorrhages, and skin diseases and externally in chronic ulcers. [a, 35.]—**T. erythrocarpum**. Smiling wake-robin, painted t. (or wood-lily); found from Canada to Georgia. The root is used like that of *T. erectum*. [a, 35.]—**T. pendulum**. Indian balm; said to be used in menorrhagia. Some identify it with *T. erectum*. [a, 35.]—**T. stylosum**. A species growing in North Carolina and Georgia. Its root has probably the properties of that of *T. erectum*. [a, 35.]

**TRILO** (Sp.), n. Trei/yo. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there are hot chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**TRIOBATE, TRIOBED**, adj's. Tri-lob/at, tri/lobd. Lat., *trilobatus* (from *tripes*, three, and *lobos*, lobe). Fr., *trilobé*. Ger., *dreilappig*. Having three lobes. [a, 35.]

**TRIOCLAR, TRIOCLATE**, adj's. Tri-lo<sup>2</sup>k'u2l-a<sup>2</sup>r, -at. Three-celled. [a, 35.]

**TRIMARGARIN**, n. Tri-ma<sup>2</sup>rg/a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *trimargarine*. Ger., *T.* See under MARGARIN.

**TRIMELLITIC ACID**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>l-i2t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide trimellitique* (ou *trimellique*). Ger., *Trimellithsäure*. An acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>[CO.OH.CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.H.], isomeric with hemimellitic acid and trimelic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIMERCURIC**, adj. Tri-mu<sup>2</sup>r-ku<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Containing three atoms of bivalent mercury. [B.]—**T.-diamine**. Written, also, *trimercuro-diamine*. Mercury nitride. [B.]

**TRIMEROUS**, adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>r-u3s. Lat., *trimerus* (from *tripes*, three, and *meros*, a part). Fr., *trimère*. Consisting of three parts; of a flower, having three members in each circle. [a, 35.]

**TRIMESIC ACID**, n. Tri-mes/i<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *trimesinsäure*. Fr., *acide trimésique*. An acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>[CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.], isomeric with trimellitic acid and hemimellitic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIMESTRIS** (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>st/ri<sup>2</sup>s. From *tres*, three, and *mensis*, a month. Ripening in or lasting for three months. [a, 35.]

**TRIMETALLIC**, adj. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>i/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *tres*, three, and *metallum*, a metal. Containing in the molecule three atoms of a metallic element. [B.]

**TRIMETAPHOSPHATE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>s'fat. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate, having the general formulae R'''(PO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, R'/R'(P'O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [B, 3.]

**TRIMETHACETIC ACID**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s-et(e<sup>2</sup>t)/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pseudovaleric acid. [B.] See under VALERIC ACID.

**TRIMETHENE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th'en. Fr., *triméthène*. Ger., *Trimethen*. A radicle, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, consisting of three molecules of methene. [B, 4.]

**TRIMETHYL**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l. The chemical group (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.

**TRIMETHYLAMINE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l/a<sup>2</sup>m-en. A tertiary amine of methyl, N:(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = NC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, metamerie with propylamine; a mobile liquid having a peculiar fishy odor, boiling at about 10° C., and readily inflaming. It occurs naturally in *Arenopodium vulvaria*, *Mercurialis annua*, *Arnica montana*, etc., and in ergot. It is also found in cadavers, rotten fish, and animal liquids (e. g., hering brine), and may be prepared by distillation from various alkalis and other organic matters. [B.]

**TRIMETHYLAMINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l(u<sup>2</sup>l). a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-in(en)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). A 20-per-cent. aqueous solution of trimethylamine [Russ. Ph.]; an 8- or 9-per-cent. solution [Swiss Ph.] of the anhydrous substance. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l-a<sup>2</sup>m-mon/i<sup>2</sup>2-u<sup>2</sup>m. A univalent radicle, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>≡N'-H = NC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. [B.]

**TRIMETHYLARSINE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l-a<sup>2</sup>rs'en. A colorless liquid, As.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [B.]

**TRIMETHYLATED**, adj. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l-at-ed. Fr., *triméthylé*. Combined with three molecules of methyl. [a, 38.]

**TRIMETHYLENE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. Fr., *triméthylène*. A substance, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, isomeric with propylene, known only in the form of *t. bromide*, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>, and *t. chloride*, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, both liquids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. alcohol**. Primary propylene glycol; a thick liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, having a sweet taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—

**T'disulphonic acid**. A dibasic acid. C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>2</sub>H) — CH<sub>2</sub> — CH<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>2</sub>H), isomeric with propylene-disulphonic acid; a yellowish syrupy liquid of strongly acid reaction, which upon dehydration solidifies to form amber-colored acicular crystals; deliquescent in the air and soluble in alcohol and in ether. [A. Monari, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," April-May, 1885, p. 253 (B).]

**TRIMETHYLIC**, adj. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l/i<sup>2</sup>k. Containing three molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from a body consisting of a triple molecule of methyl. [B.]

**TRIMETHYLIN**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, produced by heating methyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid. [B, 2.]

**TRIMETHYLPHOSPHINE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l-fo<sup>2</sup>s'fen. See under METHYLPHOSPHINE.

**TRIMETHYLOSANILINE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l-roz-a<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. A substitution product of rosaniline, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.N<sub>3</sub>. [B, 2.]—**T. hydride**. The compound C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.N<sub>3</sub>.2Hl. [B.]

**TRIMETHYLSTIBINE**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th-i2l-sti<sup>2</sup>b'en. A stibine, Sb.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, which occurs both in the free state and in combination as a bivalent radicle. In the former case it is found as a heavy colorless liquid of very unpleasant odor, and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 4.]

**TRIMETHYLXANTHIN**, n. Tri-me<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-za<sup>2</sup>nth/i<sup>2</sup>n. A compound of three molecules of methyl and one of xanthin. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

**TRIMEZIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tre-me<sup>2</sup>z/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of the *Iridaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. lurida**, **T. martinicensis**. Fr., *triméezie de la Martinique*. A species of tropical America. The root is said to be tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue and the juice sternutatory. [a, 35.]

**TRIMOLYBDATE**, adj. Tri-mo<sup>2</sup>l-i2b'dat. A molybdate containing three atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

**TRIMORPHINE**, n. Tri-mo<sup>2</sup>rf'en. A polymer, C<sub>102</sub>H<sub>114</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>18</sub>, of morphine. [B, 2.]

**TRIMORPHISM**, n. Tri-mo<sup>2</sup>rf/i<sup>2</sup>z'm. From *tripes*, three, and *μορφή*, form. A threefold heterogonism, such as the production, on the same species of plant, of three different kinds (long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled) of flowers. [a, 35.]

**TRIMORPHOUS**, adj. Tri-mo<sup>2</sup>rf/u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *trimorphus*. Occurring under three forms, exhibiting trimorphism. [a, 35.]

**TRIMYRISTIN**, n. Tri-mi<sup>2</sup>r-i2st/i<sup>2</sup>n. A crystalline substance, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, found in butter. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRINERVATE, TRINERVED**, adj's. Tri-nu<sup>2</sup>rv'v'at, tri-nu<sup>2</sup>rv'd. Lat., *trinervatus*, *trinervis*, *trinervius* (from *tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *trinervé*. Ger., *dreinervig*. In botany, having three nerves or ribs. [a, 35.]

**TRINITRANILINE**, n. Tri-nit-ra<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. Picramide, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>-(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>[H.NO<sub>2</sub>.H.NO<sub>2</sub>.NH<sub>2</sub>.NO<sub>2</sub>]. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRINITRANISIC ACID**, n. Tri-nit-ra<sup>2</sup>n-i2s/i<sup>2</sup>2k. A substitution derivative, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, of anisic acid.

**TRINITRANISOL**, n. Tri-nit-ra<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>s-o<sup>2</sup>l. Methyl picrate; a substitution derivative, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, of anisol, occurring as yellow tabular crystals. [B, 2; B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRINITRATE**, n. Tri-nit/rat. A nitrate containing three molecules of nitryl. [B, 3.]

**TRINITRIN**, n. Tri-nit/ri<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *trinitrine*. Ger., *T.* See NITROGLYCERIN.

**TRINITROACETONITRILE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-a<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t-o-nit/ri<sup>2</sup>l. A camphor-like crystalline mass, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.CN. [B, 4.]

**TRINITROAMIDOBENZENE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-a<sup>2</sup>m-i2d-o-be<sup>2</sup>nz'en. See TRINITRANILINE.

**TRINITROAZOBENZENE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-a<sup>2</sup>z-o-be<sup>2</sup>nz'en. A substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, known in three isomeric forms: *α-t.*, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, buff or sulphur-colored acicular crystals; *β-t.*, crystals melting at 180° C.; and *γ-t.*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.N<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, deep-red prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRINITROBENZOIC ACID**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. A monobasic acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.CO.OH. [B, 2.]

**TRINITROCARBOLIC ACID**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-ka<sup>2</sup>rb-o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. See TRINITROPHENOL.

**TRINITROCELLULIN, TRINITROCELLULOSE**, n's. Tri-nit-ro-se<sup>2</sup>l/u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n, -os. Gun-cotton; a substitution compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, of cellulose, produced by the prolonged action of concentrated nitric acid with a little sulphuric acid on cotton-wool. It resembles ordinary cotton-wool, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, and is inflammable and highly explosive. [B, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.] Cf. PYROXYLIN.

**TRINITROCHLOROBENZENE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-klor-be<sup>2</sup>nz'en. A derivative, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.Cl, of picric acid. [B, 3.]

**TRINITROCRESOL, TRINITROCESYLIC ACID**, n's. Tri-nit/'ro-kre<sup>2</sup>s'o<sup>2</sup>l, -i2l/i<sup>2</sup>k. The compound C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.OH. [B.]

**TRINITROMESITYLENE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-me<sup>2</sup>s-i2t/i<sup>2</sup>l-en. The compound C<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRINITROMETHANE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-me<sup>2</sup>th'an. See NITROFORM.

**TRINITRONAPHTHALENE**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-na<sup>2</sup>f'tha<sup>2</sup>l-en. A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, existing in three isomeric forms. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TRINITRO-ORCIN**, n. Tri-nit/'ro-o<sup>2</sup>rs/i<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, acting as a dibasic acid, and forming large yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]



**TRINITRO-ORCINIC ACID**, n. Tri-nit/ro-o<sup>2</sup>rs-i<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. A dibasic crystalline acid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> = C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, formed by the action of nitric acid on orcin at a temperature of -10° C. [B, 2.]

**TRINITROPHENATE**, n. Tri-nit/ro-fe<sup>2</sup>n/at. See PICRATE.

**TRINITROPHENOLIC ACID**, **TRINITROPHENOL**, n's. Tri-nit/ro-fe<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k, -fe<sup>2</sup>n/o<sup>2</sup>l. A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, known in three isomeric forms: α-t, or picric acid (q. v.); β-t, C<sub>6</sub>[H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OH, NO<sub>2</sub>], white acicular or laminar crystals; and γ-t, C<sub>6</sub>[H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OH, NO<sub>2</sub>], white acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRINITROPHLOROGLUCOL**, n. Tri-nit/ro-flor-o-gluc/i<sup>2</sup>ko<sup>2</sup>l. A derivative, C<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, of phloroglucol, crystallizing from hot water as yellow prismatic crystals containing a molecule of water, becoming anhydrous at 100°, beginning to sublime at 130°, melting at 158° C., and exploding at a higher temperature. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRINITRORESORCIN**, **TRINITRORESORCINOL**, n's. Tri-nit/ro-re<sup>2</sup>z-o<sup>2</sup>r/si<sup>2</sup>n, -o<sup>2</sup>r/si<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l. See STYPHNIC ACID.

**TRINITROTOLUENE**, n. Tri-nit/ro-to<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, known in three isomeric forms: α-t, C<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, H, NO<sub>2</sub>, H, CH<sub>3</sub>], tabular or acicular crystals of a golden color; β-t, transparent prismatic or white tabular or acicular crystals; and γ-t, yellowish crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRINITY SPRINGS**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. A place in Martin County, Indiana, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**TRINKUR** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k/kur. A course of treatment by drinking mineral waters.

**TRINKEN** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>n. See DRINK.—Heisst'. See THERMOPESIA.

**TRIOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f/a<sup>2</sup>l-(n<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From *tripes*, three, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, *triocephalus*. [a, 34.]

**TRIOCIUS**, **TRIOCIUS**, adj's. Tri-esh/u<sup>2</sup>s, -olk/u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *trioicius*, *trioicius* (from *tripes*, three, and *okos*, a house). Fr., *trioïque*. Ger., *dreihäusig*. Having staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers on three distinct individuals. The *Triœcia* of Linnæus are an order of the class *Polygamia* so characterized. [a, 35.]

**TRIOLEIN**, n. Tri-o/e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. See OLEIN.

**TRIONAL**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>n'l. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 > \text{C} < \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ , occurring as shining tabular or foliate crystals; a hypnotic. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TRIOPODYMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-op-o<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). From *tripes*, three, *ῥῶψ*, the face, and *δίδυμος*, double. A monster with a single head, but three faces. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TRIORCHIS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>rk(o<sup>2</sup>rch<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -orch'ios, -orch'eos. From *tripes*, three, and *ὄρχις*, a testicle. Ger., *Dreihodiger*. An individual having three testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—*T. alba odorata*. The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [a, 35.]

**TRIOSTEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). From *tripes*, three, and *ὄστέον*, a bone. Fr., *triostée*. Ger., *Dreikern*. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ*. The *Triosteæ* are a subtribe of the *Lonicereæ*. [a, 35.]—*T. angustifolium*. Horse-gentian; found in the southern United States. The root is used like that of *T. perfoliatum*. [a, 35.]—*T. perfoliatum*. Fr., *ipécacuanha de Virginie*. Ger., *durchwachsenblättriger Dreikern*. Wild ipecac, horse-gentian, fever-root, feverwort; a North American herb. The yellowish or brownish root, *radix triosteæ*, has a bitter, nauseous taste and a sickening odor, and is cathartic and emetic. [a, 35.]

**TRIOVULATE**, adj. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>v/u<sup>2</sup>l-at. Lat., *triovulvatus* (from *tres*, three, and *ovulum*, an ovule). Having three ovules. [a, 35.]

**TRIOXIDE**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>d(id). An oxygen compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRIOXINDOL**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>nd'o<sup>2</sup>l. See ISATIC ACID.

**TRIOXYADIPIC ACID**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>k. See under HYDROXYADIPIC ACID.

**TRIOXYBENZENE**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-be<sup>2</sup>nz/en. See TRIBYDROXYBENZENE.

**TRIOXYBENZOIC ACID**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-be<sup>2</sup>nz-o/i<sup>2</sup>k. See TRIBYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

**TRIOXYCHLORIC ACID**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-klor/i<sup>2</sup>k. Of Kämmerer, chloric acid. [B, 2.]

**TRIOXYNAPHTHALENE**, n. Tri-o<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>f'tha<sup>2</sup>l-en. See under OXYNAPHTHOL.

**TRIPALMITIN**, n. Tri-pa<sup>2</sup>l'mi<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *tripalmitine*. Ger., *T. Palmitin*. C<sub>51</sub>H<sub>98</sub>(C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>35</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, occurring as pearly laminar crystals; a constituent of nearly all the animal and vegetable fats. [B, 4.]

**TRIPARTITE**, adj. Tri-pa<sup>2</sup>rt/i<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *tripartitus* (from *tres*, three, and *partiri*, to divide). Fr., *triparti*. Ger., *dreitheilig*. Divided to (or nearly to) the base into three divisions. [a, 35.]

**TRIEPE DE ROCHE** (Fr.), n. Trep d'rosh. Rock-tripe; a name given by Arctic navigators to mucilaginous lichens of the genera *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*, especially the latter. They are much used as food, but contain a bitter principle which often causes diarrhoea. [a, 35.]

**TRIPES** (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>/pez(pas). Gen., *trip'edis*. Fr., *trippé*. Ger., *dreifüssig*. Three-footed. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

**TRIPETALOID**, adj. Tri-pe<sup>2</sup>t'a<sup>2</sup>l-oid. From *tripes*, three, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *είδος*, resemblance. Consisting of or containing three petaloid parts. The *Tripetaloidea* of Linnæus are an order of plants, comprising *Calamagrostis*, *Alisma*, *Sagittaria*, etc. [a, 35.]

**TRIPETALOUS**, adj. Tri-pe<sup>2</sup>t'a<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s. Having three petals.

**TRIPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>rm'a<sup>2</sup>ka<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). From *tripes*, three, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Fr., *tripharmaque*. A medicine composed of three ingredients. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRIPHENOL**, n. Tri-fe<sup>2</sup>n/o<sup>2</sup>l. See TRIHYDROXYBENZENE.

**TRIPHENYL**, n. Tri-fe<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>l. The chemical group (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [a, 38.]—*T'rosaniline*. The compound C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>. It constitutes *bleu de Lyon*, and probably also diphenylamine blue. [B, 2.]

**TRIPHYLLOUS**, adj. Tri-fi<sup>2</sup>l/u<sup>2</sup>s. Three-leaved; of a corolla, tripetalous; of a calyx, trisepalous. [a, 35.]

**TRIPINNATE**, adj. Tri-pi<sup>2</sup>n/at. Lat., *tripinnatus* (from *tres*, three, and *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *tripenné*. Thrice pinnate (said of compound leaves in which the secondary pinnae are themselves pinnate). [a, 35.]

**TRIPINNATIFID**, adj. Tri-pi<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-f'id. Lat., *tripinnatifidus* (from *tres*, three, *pinna*, a feather, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *tripennatifide*. Ger., *dreifederspaltig*. Thrice pinnatifid. [a, 35.]

**TRIPINNATISECT**, adj. Tri-pi<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>kt. Lat., *tripinnatisectus* (from *tres*, three, *pinna*, a feather, and *secare*, to cut). 1. Divided to the base in a tripinnate manner. 2. Tripinnate. [a, 35.]

**TRIPLET**, n. Tri-pi<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *tergeminus*, *trigeminus*. Fr., *trijumeau*. Ger., *Drilling*, *Drillingsfrucht*. One of three born as the result of one gestation. [a, 48.]

**TRIPLOIDES INSTRUMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p-lo(i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)/ez(as) i<sup>2</sup>n-stru<sup>2</sup>(stru)-me<sup>2</sup>nt'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). From *τρίπλος*, triple, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *triploïde*. A three-pronged instrument formerly used for raising depressed fragments of the skull in trephining. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**TRIPLOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>p-lop/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *τρίπλος*, triple, and *ὥψ*, the eye. Fr., *triplopie*. The simultaneous formation of three visual images of an object. [a, 18.]

**TRIPLUMBIC**, adj. Tri-plu<sup>2</sup>mb/i<sup>2</sup>k. Containing three atoms of lead in the molecule. [B.]

**TRIPMADAM**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p/ma<sup>2</sup>d-m. Ger., *T*. See *SEDUM reflexum*.

**TRIPOD**, n. Tri-po<sup>2</sup>d. Gr., *τρίπους* (from *tripes*, three, and *πούς*, the foot). Lat., *tripus*. Fr., *trépied*. Ger., *Dreifuß*. A support having three legs. [L.—Vital i. The brain, heart, and lungs, so called as being the main supports of vitality. [a, 48.]

**TRIPOLITH**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p-o/i<sup>2</sup>th. From *tripes*, three, and *λίθος*, a stone. An artificial mixture of gypsum, magnesium sulphate, and powdered cork, used as a material for splints. [“Lancet,” 1881, li, p. 120 (a, 34).]

**TRIPPER** (Ger.), n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p/pe<sup>2</sup>r. See GONORRHEA.—*Fuhrmannst.* See CHORDEE.—*Nacht.* See GLEET.—*Syphilitischer T.* See GONORRHOUSYPHILIS.—*T'hode*. See EPIDIDYMITIS.—*T'hodenentzündung*. See GONORRHOECITIS.—*T'nebenhodenentzündung*. Gonorrhoeal epididymitis.

**TRIPROPYLAMINE**, n. Tri-pro-pi<sup>2</sup>l/a<sup>2</sup>m-en. A tertiary amine of propyl, N(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, not yet obtained in the pure state. [B.]

**TRIPROPYLARSINE**, n. Tri-pro-pi<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>rs/en. A body, As(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, having a very disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]

**TRIPSINE** (Fr.), n. Trep-sen. See TRYPAIN.

**TRIPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>ps(traps)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *trips'eos* (-is). Gr., *τρίψις* (from *τρίβω*, to rub). See COMMINATION.

**TRIPTEROUS**, adj. Tri-p'te<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *tripes*, three, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Having three wings or alæ. [a, 35.]

**TRIPYOKORIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>pt-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-kor(ko<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *tripes*, three, *πίπτειν*, to fall, and *κόρη*, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are three distinct and separate pupils. [F.]

**TRIPUDIATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>d(pu<sup>2</sup>d)-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *tripudiare*, to dance. Ger., *Tanzwuth*. See CHOREA (2d def.).—*T. spastica*. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

**TRIPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>/pu<sup>2</sup>s(pus). Gen., *trip'odis*. Gr., *τρίπους* (from *tripes*, three, and *πούς*, the foot). See TRIPOD.—*T. celiacus*, *T. Halleri*. The three branches of the celiac artery. [L, 31.]

**TRIQUE-MADAME** (Fr.), n. Trek-ma<sup>2</sup>-da<sup>2</sup>m. The *Sedum album* and *Sedum acre*. [a, 35.]

**TRIQUETROUS**, adj. Tri-kwe<sup>2</sup>t-ru<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *triquetus*, *triquetrus* (from *tres*, three). Fr., *triquètre*. Ger., *dreiseitig*, *dreischneidig*, *dreikantig*. Having three salient angles; triangular-prismatic. [a, 35.]

**TRIQUETRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>t/ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m)). The cuneiform bone of the hand. [L.]

**TRIQUNOYL**, n. Tri-kwi<sup>2</sup>n'o-i<sup>2</sup>l. See BENZOTRIQUINONE.

**TRICINOLEIN**, n. Tri-tri<sup>2</sup>s i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l/e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. See RICINOLEIN.

**TRISALT**, n. Tri-sa<sup>2</sup>lt. Fr., *trisel*. A salt containing three times as much base as acid. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**TRISCAPULO-HUMERO-OLÉCRANIEN** (Fr.), n. Tre-ska<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-lo-u<sup>2</sup>-ma-ro-o-la-kra<sup>2</sup>-ne-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *Triceps EXTENSOR cubiti*.

**TRISECTED**, adj. Tri-se<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *trisectus* (from *tres*, three, and *secare*, to cut). Ger., *dreischneittig*. Of a leaf, divided into three portions by incisions reaching to the midrib or base. [a, 35.]

**TRISELENIDE**, n. Tri-se<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). Fr., *trisélénure*. A selenium compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRISERIAL**, **TRISERIAL**, adj's. Tri-ser/i<sup>2</sup>-l, -at. Lat., *triserialis*, *triserialis* (from *tres*, three, and *series*, a row). Arranged in three horizontal rows. [a, 35.]

**TRISEPALOUS**, adj. Tri-se<sup>2</sup>p'l-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *tres*, three, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Composed of three sepals. [a, 35.]

**TRISSETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>-set<sup>2</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m)). From *tres*, three, and *setum*, a bristle. Fr., *triséte*. A genus of grasses closely related to *Avena*. [a, 35.]—*T. flavescens*. Fr., *avenette blonde*.



*petit fromental, avoine blonde*. Ger., *Goldhafer, gelber Weisenhafer*. Yellow oat (-grass), having small yellow flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. [B, 19, 173; a, 35.]

**TRISILICIC ACID**, n. Tri-si<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2k. An acid containing three atoms of silicon. Although the salts (called *trisilicates*) of several of these acids exist, the acids themselves, 3SiO<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O = H<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, 3SiO<sub>2</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O = H<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, and 3SiO<sub>2</sub>·7HO = H<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, have not been isolated. [B, 3.]

**TRISMOID**, n. Tri-s<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>oid. From *τρισμός*, trismus, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Sims, a chronic form of trismus nascentium attributed to depression of the occipital bone during labor. [Hartigan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 16.] Cf. *White Lock-Jaw*.

**TRISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>(tri<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s)). Gr., *τρισμός* (from *τρις*, to gnash). Fr., *trisme, mal de mâchoire*. Ger., *T., Klemme, Kieferklemme, Maulklemme, Mundklemme, Zäbnerknirschen*. Locked jaw, lock-jaw; tonic spasm of the muscles that close the jaws. [E.]—**T. capistratus**. Fr., *brédissure*. An impossibility of separating the jaws, in consequence of adhesion of the internal surface of the cheeks to the gums, following ulceration of those parts. [a, 34.]—**T. catarrhalis maxillaris**. See GNATHALGIA.—**T. cynicus**. See *RISUS sardonius*.—**T. dolorificus**. Tic douloureux. [L, 128.]—**T. maxillaris**. See GNATHALGIA.—**T. nascentium**, **T. neonatorum**. Fr., *sarrête, mal de sept jours*. Nine-day fits; tetanus affecting infants, usually within the first two weeks of life. It begins with t., and that remains one of the most prominent symptoms. [a, 34.]—**T. of cerebral origin** [Lépine]. See *Masticatory MONOSPASM*.—**T. sardonius**. See *RISUS sardonius*.—**T. uteri**. See *TETANUS uteri*.

**TRISPLANCHNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-spla<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k(spla<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *τρεις*, three, and *σπλάχνα*, the viscera. Fr., *trispplanchnie*. Of Pinel, see *Asiatic CHOLERA*.

**TRISPLANCHNIC**, adj. Tri-spla<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k/ni<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to the contents of the three great body-cavities. The t. nerve is the sympathetic. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**TRISTACHYOUS**, adj. Tri-sta<sup>2</sup>k/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *τρεις*, three, and *σάχυς*, an ear of corn. Having three spikes. [a, 35.]

**TRISTEARIN**, n. Tri-ste<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Ger., *T. Stearin*, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>-(C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), occurring as scaly crystals of pearly lustre; a constituent of most of the animal fats. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**TRISTICHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-sti<sup>2</sup>k(sti<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>eos(-is). From *τρίστιχία*, a triple row. Of Cornaz, a form of congenital distichiasis in which there are three rows of cilia. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xxvii (F).]

**TRISTICHOUS**, adj. Tri-s<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>2</sup>s. Arranged in three vertical rows. [a, 35.]

**TRISTIGMATIC**, adj. Tri-sti<sup>2</sup>g-ma<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>2k. From *τρεις*, three, and *στίγμα* (see *STIGMA*). Having three stigmata. [a, 35.]

**TRISTIMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>-man(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *tristis*, sad, and *mania*, madness. Of Rush, melancholia. [D, 36.]

**TRISTIS** (Lat.), adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>st/i<sup>2</sup>s. In botany, of a dull color. [a, 35.]

**TRISUBSTITUTED**, adj. Tri-su<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>/sti<sup>2</sup>2k-u<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>d. Having three elements replaced by equivalent elements. [B.]

**TRISULCATE**, adj. Tri-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>k/at. From *tres*, three, and *sulcus*, a furrow. Having three grooves. [a, 35.]

**TRISULFURETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f)-u<sup>2</sup>2r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-et(at)/u<sup>2</sup>2m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *TRISULPHIDE*.—**T. potassicum**. See *POTASSA sulfurata* (1st def.).—**T. sodicum**. See *SODIUM trisulphide*.

**TRISULPHATE**, n. Tri-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f/at. See *TERSULPHATE*.

**TRISULPHIDE**, n. Tri-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f/i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A sulphur compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRISULPHURETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri<sup>2</sup>)-su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f(su<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>f)-u<sup>2</sup>2r(u<sup>2</sup>r)-et(at)/u<sup>2</sup>2m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *TRISULPHIDE*.—**T. kalicum**. See *POTASSA sulphurata* (1st def.).—**T. kalicum ad usum externum**. See *POTASSA sulphurata* (2d def.).

**TRITOEPIHYA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>2f/i<sup>2</sup>2(u<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *τρίτοπος*, of the third day, and *φύειν*, to produce. Written also *tritoeophya* and *tritoeophia*. Fr., *tritoeophye*. See *Tertian FEVER*.—**T. americana**. Of Sauvages, the pernicious malarial fever of immigrants to Spanish America. [a, 34.]—**T. carotica**. See *FEBRIS tertiana lethargica*.—**T. caesus**. See *Ardent FEVER*.—**T. deceptiva**. See *Intermittent FEVER*.—**T. hepatalgia**. See *FEBRIS quartana hepatica*.—**T. humerosa**. See *AMPEMERINA syncopealis*.—**T. elodes**. See *Sweating FEVER* (1st def.).—**T. lactea**. See *FEBRIS lactea*.—**T. leipylia**. See *AMPEMERINA phricodes*.—**T. maligna**. Of Lautser, see *Pernicious malarial FEVER*.—**T. semitertiana**. See *AMPEMERINA semiquartana*.—**T. simplex**. See *T. splenalgia*. See *FEBRIS quartana splenetica*.—**T. syncopealis**. See *AMPEMERINA syncopealis*.—**T. typhodes**. Of Mangetus, see *Typhus FEVER*.—**T. vratilaviensis**. See *Breslau FEVER*.

**TRITAEUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>2s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gr., *τρίταιος*. See *Tertian FEVER*.

**TRITELLURIDE**, n. Tri-te<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>2r-i<sup>2</sup>2d(id). A tellurium compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

**TRITERNATE**, adj. Tri-tu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>n-at. Lat., *triteratus* (from *ter*, three, and *terni*, three each). Fr., *tritérné*. Ger., *dreifach-dreizählig*. Thrice ternate, ternate with each of the divisions itself triply divided. [a, 35.]

**TRITHIONIC ACID**, n. Tri-thi<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>2n/i<sup>2</sup>2k. An unstable dibasic acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, known only in aqueous solution. [B.]

**TRITICEO-GLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tri<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(tret)-i<sup>2</sup>2s(i<sup>2</sup>2k)/e<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)/su<sup>2</sup>2s(su<sup>2</sup>s). From *triticeum*, wheat, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. An anomalous muscle arising from the arytenoid cartilage and inserted into the side of the tongue. [L, 332.]

**TRITICEUS** (Lat.), adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(tret)-i<sup>2</sup>2s(i<sup>2</sup>2k)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>2s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *triticeum*, wheat. Fr., *triticé*. Pertaining to wheat, resembling a grain of wheat. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**TRITICIN**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>2s-i<sup>2</sup>2n. Fr., *triticine*. Ger., *T. 1*. An amorphous and tasteless substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub> (or C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>22</sub>), found in *Triticum repens*. [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38).] 2. See *GLUTEN*.

**TRITICINA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(ret)-i<sup>2</sup>2s(i<sup>2</sup>2k)-in(en)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *triticeum*, wheat. See *Boiled FLOUR*.

**TRITICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(tret)/i<sup>2</sup>2k-u<sup>2</sup>2m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *terere*, to rub. Fr., *froment* (1st def.), *blé* (1st def.), (*rhizome* de) *chientend official* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *petit chientend (rhizome)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Weizen* (1st def.), *Queckenwurz* (2d def.). 1. Wheat; a genus of gramineous herbs of the *Hordeae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *T. repens*. [a, 35.]—**Amylum tritici**. See *Wheat STARCH*.—**Decoctum furfuris tritici**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of wheat bran in 36 parts of water till reduced to 28 parts, and, after it has cooled and settled, straining the liquid. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Extractum tritici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chientend*. Ger., *flüssiges Queckenextrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting t. (2d def.) in a percolator with boiling water, evaporating to 80 c. c., shaking up with 20 c. c. of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820, filtering after forty-eight hours, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.974. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Farina tritici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *farine de froment*. Ger., *Weizenmehl*. Wheat flour; the grain of *T. sativum* ground and sifted. [a, 35.]—**Farina tritici tosta**. See *Baked FLOUR*.—**Ptisana de radice tritici**. See *Tisane de CHIENDENT*.—**Saccharum tritici**. Ger., *Queckenwurzelsucker*. A sweetish crystalline substance obtained from the extract of *T. repens*, differing from other sugars in its greater solubility in alcohol. If dissolved in 120 parts of hot alcohol and cooled, it forms a solid mass. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**T. acutum**. A European species. The root-stock is used like that of *T. repens*. [a, 35.]—**T. amyllum**, **T. atratum**. Fr., *épeautre*. Ger., *Emmerkorn, Emmerweizen, Reiskind*. Amel corn, starch wheat, the *ῥεία δικοκκος* (or two-grained wheat) of Dioscorides; a species (by Haecel considered a variety of *T. vulgare*) still cultivated in southern Europe as a summer wheat. It is suitable for starch-making. [a, 35.]—**T. caninum**. Awned wheat-grass, dog's-tooth (or couch)-grass. It probably has the same properties as *T. repens*. Dogs eat the blades to induce vomiting. [a, 35.]—**T. durum**. Fr., *froment corné*. Ger., *hartfruchtiger Weizen, Bartweizen*. Hard-grained wheat, cultivated especially in southern Europe. The seeds are richer in nitrogen than the soft wheats. [a, 35.]—**T. glaucum**. Ger., *seegrüner (oder blaugrüner) Weizen*. 1. A European species closely related to *T. repens*. The root-stock is used like that of the latter. [a, 35.] 2. See *T. polonicum*.—**T. monococcum**. Fr., *froment monococque*, *blé (ou épeautre) locular*, *petit épeautre, riz sec*. Ger., *einkörniger Weizen, Einkorn, Peterskorn*. St. Peter's corn, single-grained wheat, with respect to the quality and quantity of flour yielded by the grain. It is found wild in Greece and Mesopotamia. [a, 35.]—**T. polonicum**. Fr., *froment (ou seigle) de Pologne*. Ger., *polnischer Weizen, Gommer*. Polish wheat; a species of unknown origin, cultivated in parts of Europe. The elongated, glassy seeds furnish a fine white flour having the properties of that of *T. vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**T. repens**. Fr., *froment rampant, agram, auge, laitue de chien, chientend des boutiques, petit chientend, sainte neige*. Ger., *kriechender Weizen, Quecken, Päden, Queckweizen, Weizenquecken, Queckengras, Hundegras, Reckgras*. Couch-grass (or wheat), dog-(or quack-, or scutch-, or shelly-, or skally-, or squitch-) grass; a weed widely dispersed in Europe, northern Asia, and North and South America. Its sweetish rhizome, occurring in straw-colored fragments from 5 to 10 mm. long and 2 to 3 mm. thick, is used in cystitis and irritable bladder and as a diluent and a slightly nutritious drink. It contains acid malates, sugar, triticein, and another gummy substance containing nitrogen. [a, 35.]—**T. sativum**. See *T. vulgare*.—**T. spelta**. Fr., *froment rouge, engrain, engrain, épautre, spautre, grand épeautre*. Ger., *Dinkelweizen, Spelzdinkel, Spelz, Vesen, Zweikorn*. Dinkel (or spelt) wheat, the *ῥεία* of Dioscorides; indigenous to the Persian mountains, and cultivated in Europe. The seeds yield an excellent flour, used especially for pastry. [a, 35.]—**T. vulgare**. Fr., *froment (cultivé)*, *blé, bled*. Ger., *gemeiner Weizen*. Common wheat; according to Frédéric Houssay, found wild in the mountains to the east of Kurdistan, though generally believed to have arisen through culture from some species of *Égilops*. Its seeds, ground and sifted, constitute flour, official in the ph's as *farina tritici*. Wheat flour chiefly contains starch (see *Wheat STARCH*), gluten, albumin, sugar, and a gummy substance which differs from ordinary gum in containing nitrogen and in not yielding mucic acid when treated with nitric acid. Flour is sometimes sprinkled on inflamed surfaces; boiled with milk, it forms an excellent emollient poultice. Wheat bread, toasted, infused, and flavored, is used as a nutritive drink in fevers. The husk of the seed (see *BRAN*) is also used medicinally. [a, 35.]—**T. zea**. See *T. spelta*.

**TRITOPINE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>t-op/en. An alkaloid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, obtained from opium and forming transparent prismatic crystals. Its tendency to cause convulsions contra-indicates its use as a narcotic. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TRITOVUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>/vu<sup>2</sup>2m(wu<sup>2</sup>m). From *τρίτος*, the third, and *φῶρ*, an egg. In certain spiders, the innermost of three membranes covering the embryo. [L, 196.]

**TRITUBERCULISM**, n. Tri-tu<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>2r(u<sup>2</sup>2)/i<sup>2</sup>2z<sup>2</sup>m. From *tres*, three, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. The condition of having or consisting of three cusps or cones (said of molar teeth). ["Nature," March 20, 1890, p. 467 (a, 48).]

**TRITURATE**, n. Tri<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>2r-at. A substance or combination of substances reduced to a fine powder, especially by rubbing up in a mortar. [a, 38.]



**TRITURATED**, adj.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$ -at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Finely powdered, especially by being rubbed up in a mortar. [a, 38.]

**TRITURATION**, n.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$ -a'shu'n. Lat., *trituration* (from *tritura*, a rubbing). Fr., t. Ger., *Zerreibung*. In pharmacy, the act or process of rubbing up in a mortar or otherwise, so as to reduce to a fine powder; also the resulting powder; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation in which a medicinal substance is rubbed up with nine times as much powdered sugar of milk into a homogeneous powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TRITUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trit}^2(\text{t}^2\text{r}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *trit'us*. From *terere*, to rub. See **TRITURATION** and **FRICTION**.

**TRITYL**, n.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{yl}$ . Fr., *trityle*. Propyl; so called as containing three atoms of carbon. [B.]—**Hydrated t. oxide**, **T'-alcohol**, **T. hydrate**. See **PROPYL alcohol**.

**TRITYLATE**, n.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{yl}$ -at. A salt of trityl.

**TRITYLIC**, adj.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{-il}^2\text{ik}$ . Containing trityl.

**TRIUMFETTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tre-um-fe}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *Trionfetti*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *cousin*, *lappulier*. West Indian burweed, parrot-bur of Jamaica; a genus of tillaceous plants. [a, 35.]—**T. elliptica**. A species with a mucilaginous root. The inner bark and the juice are used in the Antilles as detergents. [a, 35.]—**T. lappula**, **T. Plumieri**. Fr., *grand cousin*, *herbe à cousin*, *pou de moine*. Great-wort of the West Indies; a mucilaginous shrub. The root and inner bark are used in mucous discharges, hæmorrhages, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. rhomboidea**, **T. semitriloba**. Two species (the first West Indian, the second [bur-bark-tree] distributed over the tropics of both hemispheres) used like *T. lappula*. [a, 35.]

**TRIVALENCE**, n.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2\text{a}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{ns}$ . Ger., *Dreierwerthigkeit*. The condition or property of being trivalent. [B.]

**TRIVALENT**, adj.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2\text{a}^2\text{l-nt}$ . From *tres*, three, and *valere*, to be worth. Fr., t. Ger., *dreierwerthig*. Having an atomicity of three; i. e., being capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

**TRIVALERIN**, n.  $\text{Tri-va}^2\text{l}^2\text{'e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *trivalérine*. A substance,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ , of disagreeable odor, found in the oil of certain marine mammals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TRIVIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2\text{i}^2(\text{wi}^2)\text{a}^2$ . From *tres*, three, and *via*, a way. The point where the three semicircular canals of the cochlea cross each other. [L, 321.]

**TRIVIAL**, adj.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ . Lat., *trivialis* (from *trivium*, the meeting of three roads). Fr., t. Ger., *schlicht*. Of the name of an animal or plant, common or vulgar; also specific, as opposed to generic. [a, 35.]

**TRIXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tri}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *trix'eos* (-is). Fr., *trixide*. 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Proserpinaca*. 2. Of Browne, a genus of composite herbs or shrubs. The *Trixideæ* are a division of the *Nassauviææ*. [a, 35.]—**T. antimenorrhœa**. A tonic and emmenagogue species found in tropical America. [a, 35.]—**T. brasiliensis**. A species used as an emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—**T. frutescens**. The *palo de Santa-Maria* of Panama; used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**T. fruticosa**, **T. plitizahuac**. A Mexican species used as a drastic purgative and recommended in cholera and dysentery. It contains plitizaholic acid (q. v.). [a, 35.]

**TRIZINCIC**, adj.  $\text{Tri-zi}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{-ik}$ . Containing three atoms of zinc in the molecule. [B.]

**TROCAR**, n.  $\text{Tro}^2\text{ka}^2\text{r}$ . Fr., t., *trocarr*, *trois-quarts*. Ger., *T. Troicar*, *Trokar*, *Abzapper*, *Bauchstecher*. An instrument for drawing off liquid from a cavity, consisting of a perforator and a cannula. [E.]—**Lancet-t.** A t. having a lancet-shaped point. [a, 34.]—**Piloting t.** A t. devised by Durham for introducing the articulated tracheotomy tube.—**Rectum t.** A t. with a large curve for the operation of tapping the bladder through the rectum. [E.]

**TROCHAL**, adj.  $\text{Tro}^2\text{k}^2\text{l}$ . From *τροχός*, a wheel. Wheel-shaped. [a, 27.]

**TROCHANTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nt})^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ar})$ . Gen., -er'os (-is). Gr., *τροχαιτήρ* (from *τρέχειν*, to run). Fr., t. Ger., *Rollhügel*. 1. Of Galen, the ball on which the hip bone turns in its socket. 2. One of two processes upon the upper end of the shaft of the femur. 3. In arthropods, the segment of a leg that is second from the body. [L.]—**Great t.** See *T. major*.—**Lesser t.** See *T. minor*.—**Third t.** See *T. tertius*.—**T. major**. A thick process at the upper end of the femur which projects upward externally to the union of the neck and shaft. [L.]—**T. minor**. A conical tuberosity upon the inner and posterior surface of the upper end of the femur, at the junction of the shaft and neck. [L.]—**T. tertius**. An anomalous process upon the upper end of the planum popliteum of the femur. [L, 332.]

**TROCHANTERIAN**, **TROCHANTERIC**, adj'a.  $\text{Trok-a}^2\text{nt-er}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$ , -er'ik. Fr., *trochantérien*, *trochantérique*. Ger., *trochant-erisch*. Pertaining to or resembling a trochanter.

**TROCHANTINE**, n.  $\text{Trok-a}^2\text{nt-en}$ . In certain insects, a small segment interposed between the coxa and the trochanter. [L, 196.]

**TROCHANTINIANUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nt})^2\text{-ian}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *trochantinien*. Pertaining to the trochanter minor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TROCHANTINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nt})^2\text{-in}^2(\text{en})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., *trochantin*. See **TROCHANTER minor**.

**TROCHE**, n.  $\text{Trok}^2\text{e}$ . From *τροχός*, a round cake. Lat., *trochiscus*. Fr., *trochisque*. Ger., *Küchlechen*. A round lozenge. [D, 6.] See also **TRICHISCUS** and cf. **TABLET** and **PASTILLE**.

**TROCHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *τροχός*, a wheel. An old term for the orbit. [E.]

**TROCHILIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-il}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See **TROCHLEA**.

**TROCHINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-in}^2(\text{en})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *τροχός*, a wheel. Fr., *trochin*. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**TROCHISCANTHES** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{sk}^2\text{a}^2\text{nth-}$  ( $\text{a}^2\text{nth}^2\text{ez}^2(\text{as})$ ). From *τροχίσκος*, a small wheel, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *trochiscanthe*. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.] **T. nodiflorus**. An herb sometimes confounded with *Levisticum officinale*. The roots are sold in southern France for those of *Archangelica officinalis*. [a, 35.]

**TROCHISCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{sk}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gr., *τροχίσκος* (from *τροχός*, a wheel). Fr., *trochisque*. See **TROCHE**.—**Trochisci albi**. See *Pulvis CERUSSÆ compositus*.—**Trochisci alexiterii nostri**. Cordial troches; a mixture of 1 part of Armenian bole, 2 parts each of dry citron-peel and angelica-seeds, 3 parts each of Virginia snake-root and crabs' claws, and 11 parts of white sugar, all finely powdered, and worked with a sufficient quantity of tragacanth mucilage into a paste for troches. [B, 200 (a, 14).]

—**Trochisci bechii** (Gr. Ph.). Lozenges consisting of 12 parts of purified licorice-juice, 36 of sugar, 1 part of fennel-seeds, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci bechii albi**. Lozenges consisting of 45 parts of starch made into a paste with rose water and either 187 parts of gum arabic and 589 of sugar or 90 of gum arabic, 540 of sugar, and 8 of benzoic acid; or with tragacanth mucilage and either 45 parts of Florentine iris-root and 600 of sugar, or 33 of licorice, 66 of iris, and 720 of sugar, or 240 of licorice, 120 of iris, and 180 of sugar. See also *Tablettes de gomme* and *Trochisci ALTHÆÆ*.—**Trochisci bechii citrini**. Fr., *trochisques d'amidon safranés*. Lozenges consisting of 15 parts of starch, 12 of Florentine iris, 11 of licorice, 24 of saffron, and 240 of sugar, made into a paste with tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci contra vermes**, **Trochisci hermetici**. Fr., *pustilles vermifuges purgatives*. Thirty-five-centigramme lozenges consisting of 5 parts each of calomel and jalap, 14 of santonica, and 240 of sugar, made into a paste with tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci imperatoris**. See *MORSULI imperatoris*.—**Trochisci pectorales**. Ger., *Brustkuchen*. See *Tablettes de gomme*.—**Trochisci pectorales Danorum**. Fr., *trochisques de réglisse opiacées*. Lozenges consisting of 150 parts each of licorice-juice and gum arabic, 7 of opium, 15 of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 240 of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci peptici** (Gr. Ph.). A preparation consisting of 1 drachm each of magnesium lactate and sodium lactate, 4 drachms of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage, divided into 60 lozenges. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. scillitici**. See *T. SCILLÆ Damocratis*.—**Trochisci stibiatii**. Fr., *tablettes antimoniales* (ou de sulfure d'antimoine). Ger., *Antimonmorsellen*. Troches containing antimony trisulphide in quantities varying from 1 grain [Fr. Cod. (1837)] to 15 grains [Hamb. Ph. (1835), Hess. Ph. (1827)], and even to 75 grains [Bruns. Ph. (1777)], mixed with different ingredients, among which were sugar, cinnamon, lesser cardamom, almonds, orange-peel, and gum arabic or tragacanth. [B, 119.]

**TROCHISQUE** (Fr.), n. *Tro-she-sk*. See **TROCHE**.—**T's escarotiques**, **T's mercuriels au minium**. See *Trochisci de MINIO*.

**TROCHITER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-it}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Fr., t. From *τροχός*, a wheel. The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**TROCHLEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-le}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *τροχλία*, a pulley. Fr., *trouée*, *poulie*. Ger., *T. Rolle*. A hook or ring over or through which a muscle or tendon slips. [L.]—**T. labyriinthi**. See *COCHLEA* (2d def.).—**T. of the astragalus**. The tibial articular surface of the astragalus. [L.]—**T. of the femur**. Fr., *trouée fémorale*. See *Fossa intercondyloidea (femoris) anterior*.—**T. of the obliquus oculi superior**, **T. of the orbit**. The ligamentous ring or pulley attached by fibrous tissue to a depression beneath the internal angular process of the frontal bone. It transmits the tendon of the obliquus oculi superior. [F.]

**TROCHLEAR**, adj.  $\text{Trok}^2\text{-le}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., *troucléaire*. Fr., *troucléaire*. Ger., *rollenförmig*. Pulley-shaped, circular and contracted in the centre; pertaining to a trochlea; as a n., see **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**. [a, 35.]

**TROCHLEARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-le}^2\text{-a}^2\text{ria}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . From *τροχλία*, a pulley. Trochlear; as a n., see **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.

**TROCHOCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$ . From *τροχός*, a wheel, and *καρδία*, the heart. Of Alvarenga, a cardiac displacement with a turning of the heart on its axis. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

**TROCHOCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{ph-}$  ( $\text{ke}^2\text{ph}^2\text{-al}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ ). From *τροχός*, a wheel, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *trochocephalie*. Ger., *Trochocephalie*. A malformation of the skull caused by partial synostosis of the parietal and frontal bones in the middle of the coronal suture. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TROCHOID**, adj.  $\text{Trok}^2\text{-oid}$ . Lat., *trochoides* (from *τροχός*, a wheel, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trouchoïde*. Ger., *cykloïdisch*. Wheel-like; like the turning of a wheel on its axle; of shells, conical with a flat base. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**TROCHOIDES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-id}^2\text{-ed}^2\text{-ez}^2(\text{as})$ . See **TROCHOID**; as a n., see **TROCHOID ARTICULATION**.

**TROCHORIZOCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-z}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *τροχός*, a wheel, *ὀρίζειν*, to divide, and *καρδία*, the heart. See **TROCHOCARDIA**.

**TROCKENAMME** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Trok}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m-me}^2$ . See **DRY-NITRE**.

**TROCKENCUR** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Trok}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n-kur}$ . Treatment by the reduction of fluid elements in the diet. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**TROCKENHÄUTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Trok}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n-hoit}^2\text{-ig}$ . See **SCARIFORM**.



**TROCKENÖLSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Tro<sup>k</sup>e<sup>n</sup>-u<sup>1</sup>-zoi<sup>r</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. See LINOLEIC ACID.

**TROCKNEN** (Ger.), n. Tro<sup>k</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>n. See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

**TROICAR** (Ger.), **TROIS-QUARTS** (Fr.), **TROKAR** (Ger.), n's. Tro<sup>i</sup>k-a<sup>r</sup>, trwa<sup>3</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>r, trok<sup>a</sup>r. See TROCAR.

**TROLIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tro<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Fr., *trolle*, *trollière*. Ger., *Trollblume*. Globe ranunculus; a genus of the Helleboreae. [a, 35.]—**T. asiaticus**. Fr., *trolle d'Asie*. Asiatic globe-flower. The root is a drastic purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. europæus**. Fr., *trolle* (ou *trollière*) d'Europe, boule d'or, renoncule de montagne. Ger., *europäische Trollblume*, Kugelblume, Kugelranunkel, Knollenblume, Engelblume. 1. Common globe-flower (or troll-flower), golden ball, bolts, lapper, lopper, luckin-gowan; found throughout Europe. The somewhat acrid root, *radix hellebori nigri*, occurs in commerce. The root-leaves were formerly used as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35.] 2. See *T. asiaticus*.

**TROMA** (Lat., n. n. Trom'a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., *trom'atos* (-atis). Gr., τρώμα, τραύμα. See TRAUMA.

**TROMMEL** (Ger.), n. Trom<sup>3</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>l. See DRUM.—**Gehört'**. See TYMPANUM.—**Luftt'**. See TAMBOUR (2d def.).—**T'bauch**. Tympanites. [a, 34.]—**T'höhle**. See TYMPANIC CAVITY.—**T'saite**, T'sehne. See CHORDA tympani.

**TROMMELFELL** (Ger.), n. Trom<sup>3</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>l-fe<sup>2</sup>l. See MEMBRANA tympani.—**Nebent'**. See MEMBRANA tympani secundaria.—**T'beutel**. See POUCHES of the membrana tympani.—**T'entzündung**. See MYRINGITIS.

**TROMMELSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Trom<sup>3</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>l-zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See PERITONÉAL TYMPANITES.—**Magent'**. See GASTROTYMPANITES.—**T. der Gebärmutter**. See PHYSOMETRA.

**TROMOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Trom(tro<sup>3</sup>m)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-man(ma<sup>3</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., from *trómos*, a trembling, and *μανία*, madness. See DELIRIUM tremens.

**TROMPE** (Fr.), n. Tro<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>p. A trumpet-shaped tube.—**T. de Fallopie**. See OVIDUCT.—**T. de Eustache**. The Eustachian tube.—**T. utérine**. See OVIDUCT.

**TROMPETE** (Ger.), n. Tromp-at'e<sup>2</sup>. A trumpet, also a trumpet-shaped tube.—**Muttert'**. See OVIDUCT.—**Ohrt'**. See EUSTACHIAN TUBE and EAR-TROMPET.

**TROMYLES** (Fr.), n. pl. Tro-mel. See CILIA (2d def.).

**TROMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Trom(tro<sup>3</sup>m)/u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., τρώμος (from τρέμειν, to tremble). See TREMOR.

**TRONÁ**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>na<sup>3</sup>. See under SODIUM sesquicarbonate.

**TRONC** (Fr.), n. Tro<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See TRUNK.

**TRONQUÉ** (Fr.), adj. Tro<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ka. See TRUNCATE.

**TROPEOLIN**, n. Trop-e-o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. A name given to certain azo-dyes on account of the resemblance of their colors to those of the flowers of *Tropeolum majus*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**TROPEOLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tro<sup>3</sup>p-e(a<sup>3</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *trōpaion*, of a turning. Fr., *capucine*. Ger., *Kapuzinerkresse*. Indian cress, yellow larkspur, garden nasturtium; a genus of the *Pelargoniceae*. The *Tropaeolaceae*, or trophyworts, of Lindley an order of the *Malvales*, are included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Geraniaceae*. The *Tropaeoleae* (Fr., *tropaeolées*; Ger., *Tropaeoleen*) are: Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Tropaeolaceae*; of Baillon and others, a tribe or series of *Geraniaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. majus**. Fr., *capucine cultivée*, *cresson du Mexique*, *grand cresson d'Inde* (ou du Pérou), *fleur sanguine* (ou de sang). Ger., *grosse Kapuzinerkresse*, *indische Kresse*, *falsche Kapper*. Indian cress, tall nasturtium; a Peruvian species. The buds and young fruits are used as a condiment. It is said to contain phosphorus, and is excitant, stomachic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves and flowers, *herba et flores nasturtii indicis* (seu *nasturtii hispanici*, seu *cardami majoris*, seu *tropaeoli*), were formerly official. The ripe, dried fruit is recommended as a purgative. An acrid volatile oil may be obtained from the foliage. [a, 35.]—**T. minus**. Fr., *petite capucine*, *petit cresson d'Inde*. Ger., *kleine Kapuzinerkresse*. The dwarf nasturtium of Peru, having properties like those of *T. majus*. The herb and flowers, *herba et flores nasturtii indicis minoris* (seu *cardami minoris*), were formerly official. [a, 35.]—**T. tuberosum**. Peruvian (or tuberous-rooted) nasturtium. The farinaceous tubers are eaten. [a, 35.]

**TROPFEN** (Ger.), n. Tro<sup>3</sup>pf'e<sup>2</sup>n. See DROP (1st def.).—**Blett's arsenikalische T.** See LIQUOR AMMONII ARSENICI.—**Bittere Magent'**, **Bittere T.** See TINCTURA amara (1st def.) and cf. *Bitter drops*.—**Donovan'sche T.** Donovan's solution. See LIQUOR ARKENII et *hydrargyri iodidi*.—**Fiebert'**. See MIXTURA simplex *Lulowici*.—**Hoffmann's T.** See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.—**Schwarze Fiebert'**. See TINCTURA CHINIDIOINI.

**TROPHE** (Lat.), n. f. Trof(tro<sup>3</sup>f)/e(a). Gen., *troph'ea*. Gr., τροφή (from τρέφειν, to nourish). See ALIMENT.

**TROPHESY**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'e<sup>3</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>. From τροφή, nourishment. Defective nutrition of a part, resulting from withdrawal of the nervous supply. [K.]

**TROPHIC, TROPHICAL**, adj's. Trof'i<sup>2</sup>k, -i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Gr., τροφικός. Fr., *trophique*. Pertaining to nutrition. [D.]

**TROPHICITÉ** (Fr.), n. Tro-fe-se-ta. From τρώφος, a turn. A reversal of the proportion of phosphates to various other urinary constituents, said to be observed constantly in hysteria. [<sup>1</sup> Gaz. des hôp., Jan. 23, 1892, p. 90 (a, 50).]

**TROPHIS** (Lat.), n. f. Trof(tro<sup>3</sup>f)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From τρώφης, well-fed. Fr., *trophée*, *t.* The ramoon-tree, a genus forming a tribe (*Trophidæ*) of the *Moraceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. americana**. A West Indian shrub or tree, used as a mild astringent and as an alternative. [a, 35.]—**T. aspera**. Fr., *t. rude*. Paper-tree of Siam and India. The

juice of the leaves and young shoots is used in ulcers and skin diseases, and the berries as an astringent and antiseptic. [a, 35.]

**TROPHOBLAST**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. From τροφή, nourishment, and βλαστός, a sprout. The epiblast of the blastocyst, in contradistinction to the epiblast of the germinal area, or the formative epiblast. [Hubrecht, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 298 (J.).]

**TROPHODISC**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'o-di<sup>2</sup>sk. From τροφή, nourishment, and δίσκος, a disc. See TROPHOSPHERE.

**TROPHOLOGY**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>. From τροφή, nourishment, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *trophologie*. Ger., *Ernährungslehre*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition. [a, 48.]

**TROPHONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tro<sup>3</sup>f-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-nu<sup>3</sup>r-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From τροφή, nourishment, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *trophonévrose*. Ger., *Trophoneurose*. 1. A neurosis dependent on nutritive changes. [D.] 2. Failure in nutrition, due to impairment of the nervous action; in dermatology, a cutaneous disease characterized by nutritive changes in the skin depending on morbid conditions of the nerves. [G, 54; K.;]—**Facial t.** (Romberg). See *Progressive facial atrophy*.—**Muscular t.** A t. in which the muscles suffer nutritive changes in connection with certain diseases of the nervous system. [D, 35.]—**Romberg's t.** Unilateral atrophy of the face.—**T. disseminata**. See SCLERODERMA.

**TROPHONEUROTIC**, adj. Tro<sup>3</sup>f-o-nu<sup>3</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *trophonévrotique*. Ger., *trophoneurotisch*. Pertaining to or affected with a trophoneurosis. [D.]

**TROPHONOSUS** (Lat.), n. f. Tro<sup>3</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>n/o<sup>2</sup>s-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From τροφή, nourishment, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *trophonose*. See TROPHOPATHY.

**TROPHOPATHY**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>3</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *trophopathia* (from τροφή, nourishment, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *trophopathie*. Any disease of nutrition.

**TROPHOPLAST**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'o-pla<sup>2</sup>st. From τροφός, a feeder, and πλάσσειν, to form. Of Meyer, a plastid or leucite. [a, 35.]

**TROPHOPYLE** (Fr.), n. Tro-fo-pel. See HÉTÉROPYLE.

**TROPHOSOME**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'o-som. From τροφή, nourishment, and σῶμα, the body. A collective term for the assemblage of the nutritive zooids of a hydrozoan. [B, 28 (a, 27).] Cf. GONOSOME.

**TROPHOSPERM**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'o-spu<sup>3</sup>rm. Lat., *trophosperma*, *trophospermium* (from τροφή, nourishment, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *trophosperme*. See PLACENTA (4th def.).

**TROPHOSPHERE**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f'o-sfer. From τροφή, nourishment, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. A zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidua stroma and the blastocyst. [Hubrecht, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 332 (J.).]

**TROPHOTROPISM**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>f-o<sup>2</sup>t/tro<sup>3</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>z'm. From τροφή, nourishment, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *trophotropisme*. A tendency to motion induced in the particles of protoplasm by the presence of nutritive material near it. [Stahl, "Bot. Ztg.," 1884, pp. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B).]

**TROPIC ACID**, n. Trop/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide tropique*. Ger., *Tropasäure*. An acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH(CH<sub>2</sub>.OH).CO.OH, obtained by decomposing atropine or hyoscyamine with baryta water or in other ways; colorless acicular or tabular crystals. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**TROPIDIN**, n. Tro<sup>3</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *tropidine*. Ger., *T.* A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N, obtained by heating atropine to 180° C. with hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids; an oily liquid of intoxicating odor similar to that of coniin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**TROPIDONOTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tro<sup>3</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>not'u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From τρώπις, a keel, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *tropidonote*. Ger., *Wassernatter*. A genus of fresh-water Colubrina. [a, 35.]—**T. natrix**. Ger., *gemeine Natter*, *Ringelnatter*. Commoning snake; a non-venomous European serpent. Its fat, *axungia serpentum*, which resembles fish-oil, was formerly official. The entire animal, dried, has been used in place of vipers. [a, 35.]

**TROPIN**, n. Trop/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *tropine*. Ger., *T.* A body, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO = C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.OH.N(CH<sub>3</sub>)), of peculiar tobacco-like odor, obtained by decomposing atropine with baryta water, occurring as tabular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**TROPOMÈTRE** (Fr.), n. Tro-po-me<sup>2</sup>tr'. From τρέπειν, to turn, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Broca for measuring the degree of torsion of the shaft of the humerus. See ANGLE of torsion.

**TROU** (Fr.), n. Tru. See FORAMEN and HOLE.—**T. anonyme**. See *Stylo-mastoid FORAMEN*.—**T's auditifs**. See *Auditory CANALS*.—**T. borgne**. See *FORAMEN cæcum*.—**T. carotidien**. See *Carotic FORAMEN*.—**T. central**. See *FOVEA centralis*.—**T's condyliens**. See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN* and *Posterior condylar FORAMINA*.—**T. de Botal**. See *FORAMEN of Botallo*.—**T. déchiré**. See *FORAMEN lacerum*.—**T. déchiré antérieur**. See *Sphenoidal fissure*.—**T. déchiré postérieur**. See *FORAMEN lacerum posterius*.—**T's de conjugation**. See *Intervertebral FORAMINA*.—**T. de Ferrein**. See *Stylo-mastoid FORAMEN*.—**T's de l'oreille**. See *Auditory CANALS*.—**T. de Magendie**. See *FORAMEN of Magendie*.—**T. de Monro**. See *FORAMEN of Monro*.—**T. du milieu**. In Normandy, the habit of taking alcoholic drinks at the middle of a meal, to renew the appetite. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Nov. 6, 1885, p. 733.]—**T. du nerf maxillaire**. See *FORAMEN ovale* (2d def.).—**T. du nerf sus maxillaire**. See *FORAMEN rotundum*.—**T. épineux**. See *FORAMEN spinosum*.—**T. ethmoidal**, **T. fronto-ethmoidal**. See *Fronto-ethmoidal FORAMEN*.—**T. grand rond**. See *FORAMEN rotundum*.—**T. ischio-pubien** (Verneau). See *Obturator FORAMEN*.—**T. jugulaire**. See *FORAMEN lacerum posterius*.—**T. labyrinthique**. See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**T. mastoïdien**. See *Mastoid FORAMEN*.—**T. maxillaire inférieur**. See *FORAMEN ovale* (1st def.).—**T. maxillaire supérieur**. See *FORAMEN rotundum*.—**T. mentonnier**. See *Inferior dental FORAMEN*.—**T. nourricier**. See *Nu-*



**trient FORAMEN.**—**T. obturator.** See *Obturator FORAMEN.*—**T. occipital.** See *FORAMEN magnum.*—**T. optique.** See *Optic FORAMEN.*—**T. orbitaire inférieur.** See *Infra-orbital FORAMEN.*—**T. orbitaire interne.** See *Anterior ethmoidal CANAL.*—**T. orbitaire supérieur.** See *Supra-orbital FORAMEN.*—**T. ovalaire, T. oval.** See *FORAMEN ovale* (1st def.) and *Obturator FORAMEN.*—**T. ovale de Pacchioni.** The opening in the tentorium through which the crura centri pass. [L. 31.]—**T. pariétal.** See *Parietal FORAMEN.*—**T. petit rond.** See *FORAMEN spinosum.*—**T. rachidien.** See *Vertebral FORAMEN.*—**T. rond.** See *FORAMEN rotundum.*—**T's sacrés antérieurs.** See *Anterior sacral FORAMINA.*—**T's sacrés postérieurs.** See *Posterior sacral FORAMINA.*—**T's sciatiques.** See *Great sacro-sciatic FORAMEN* and *Small sacro-sciatic FORAMEN.*—**T. sourcilier.** See *Supra-orbital FORAMEN.*—**T. sous-orbitaire.** See *Suborbital FORAMEN.*—**T. sous-pubien.** See *Obturator FORAMEN.*—**T. sous-temporal.** **T. sphéno-épineux.** See *FORAMEN spinosum.*—**T. sphéno-palatin.** See *Spheno-palatin FORAMEN.*—**T. stylo-mastoidien.** See *Stylo-mastoid FORAMEN.*—**T. sus-orbitaire.** See *Supra-orbital FORAMEN.*—**T. vitellaire.** See *Vitellar HOLE.*

**TROUGH,** n. Tro<sup>2</sup>f. A receptacle, usually oblong in shape, for water and other liquids. [a. 48.]—**Hydrargyropneumatic t.** See *CUVE hydrargyropneumatique.*—**Pneumatic t.** Fr., *cuve hydropneumatique.* A t. by means of which gases can be collected and isolated over water or mercury in inverted vessels. [a. 48.]

**TROUSSE** (Fr.), n. Trus. A pocket case of surgical instruments. [E.]

**TROUSSE-GALANT** (Fr.), n. Trus-ga<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *CHOLERA morbus.*

**TROUSSEAU** (Fr.), n. Tru-so. See *FASCICULUS.*—**T. musculéux.** A thin muscular layer. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**TROUTS,** n. Tru<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>tz. In Ireland, a form of chloasma occurring among the poor who use turf fires. [G.] Cf. *Ephelis ab igne.*

**TRÜBE** (Ger.), adj. Tru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *CLOUDY.*

**TRÜBSINN** (Ger.), n. Tru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>/zi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *MELANCHOLIA.*

**TRÜBUNG** (Ger.), n. Tru<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2</sup>/un<sup>2</sup>. Cloudiness. [D. 4.]

**TRUFFE** (Fr.), n. Tru<sup>2</sup>f. See *TUBER.*—**T. à l'ail.** See *TUBER griseum.*—**T. blanche.** See *TUBER griseum* and *CHOIROMYCES magnus.*—**T. d'eau.** See *TRAPA natans.*—**T. de cerf.** See *ELAPHOMYCES cervinus.*—**T. d'hiver.** See *TUBER cibarium.*—**T. douce.** See *IPOMEA batatas.*—**T. jaune.** See *ELAPHOMYCES cervinus.*—**T. noire.** See *TUBER cibarium.*

**TRÜFFEL** (Ger.), n. Tru<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>/fe<sup>2</sup>l. See *TUBER.*—**Aechte T., Essbare T.** See *TUBER cibarium.*—**Graue T.** See *TUBER griseum.*—**Hirscht.** See *ELAPHOMYCES cervinus.*—**Schwarze T., Schweinet.** See *TUBER cibarium.*

**TRUFFLE,** n. Tru<sup>2</sup>f. See *TUBER.*—**English t.** See *TUBER aestivum.*—**False t's.** The *Hypogaei* (see under *HYPOGÆOUS*). [a. 35.]—**French t.** See *TUBER melanosporum.*—**Red t.** See *TUBER rufum* and *MELANOGASTER variegatus.*

**TRUGDOLDE** (Ger.), n. Trug<sup>2</sup>/do<sup>2</sup>ld-e<sup>2</sup>. See *CYME.*

**TRUGBILD** (Ger.), n. Trug<sup>2</sup>/ge<sup>2</sup>-bi<sup>2</sup>ld. See *PHANTOM.*

**TRUGSTIEL** (Ger.), n. Trug<sup>2</sup>/stel. See *PSEUDOPODIUM* (1st def.).

**TRUGWAHRNEHMUNG** (Ger.), n. Trug<sup>2</sup>/va<sup>2</sup>r-nam-un<sup>2</sup>. See *HALLUCINATION.*

**TRUMBUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tru<sup>2</sup>mb(tru<sup>2</sup>mb)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). See *THROMBUS.*

**TRUMPET,** n. Tru<sup>2</sup>mp<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>t. Gr., *σαλπίγξ*. Lat., *salpinx, tuba, cornu*. Fr., *trompette*. Ger., *Trompete*. A musical wind-instrument in which the sound issues through a flaring opening; also any t.-like instrument or apparatus. [a. 48.]—**Ear-t.** An instrument, usually of metal or of vulcanite, having a flaring mouth-piece or a paraboloid hearing-cup. The latter is a parabolic cup from the focal point of which the sound-waves are collected by a second sound-collector projecting into the cup and connected with the ear-piece. [F.]—**Fallopian t.** See *OVIDUCT.*

**TRUNCATE, TRUNCATED,** adj's. Tru<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>/at, -at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *truncatus* (from *truncare*, to mutilate). Fr., *tronqué*. Ger., *gestutzt, abgestutzt, abgeschnitten, abgestumpft*. Lopped, ending abruptly as if cut off. [a. 35.]

**TRUNCUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tru<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>(tru<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s)). See *TRUNK.*—**T. anonymus.** 1. See *Innominate ARTERY.* 2. In the pl., *trunci anonymi*, see *Innominate VEINS.*—**T. anonymus iliacus.** See *Common iliac ARTERY.*—**T. arteriosus.** See *Cardiac AORTA.*—**T. bicarotenus.** An anomalous branch of the arch of the aorta from which the common carotid arteries spring. [L. 332.]—**T. brachialis.** See *BRACHIAL ARTERY.*—**T. brachialis primarius inferior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the eighth cervical or first dorsal nerve. [L.]—**T. brachialis primarius medius.** The anterior branch of the seventh cervical nerve. [L.] Cf. *BRACHIAL PLEXUS.*—**T. brachialis primarius superior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the fifth and sixth cervical nerves. [L.] Cf. *BRACHIAL PLEXUS.*—**T. brachiocephalicus, T. brachiocephalicus.** See *Innominate ARTERY.*—**T. bronchomediastinalis dexter.** A branch of the right lymphatic duct into which the vasa efferentia of the bronchial and mediastinal glands and the internal mammary lymphatics empty. [L. 332.]—**T. cervicalis (posterior) profundus nervi sympathici.** See *Vertebral PLEXUS.*—**T. celliacus.** See *Cardiac ARTERY.*—**T. communis pedunculorum cerebelli.** See *CORPUS denticulatum.*—**T. corpora callosi.** See *CORPUS corpora callosi.*—**T. costocervicalis.** See *Costo-cervical ARTERY.*—**Trunci encephali.** See *CRURA cerebri.*—**T. facialis efferens.** A loop of communication between the adducens nucleus and the roots of the facial nerve near their exit from the medulla. [L. 31.]—**T. innominatus.** See *Innominate ARTERY.*—**T. intestinalis.** See *Celiac*

**ARTERY.**—**T. lumbosacralis.** See *Lumbo-sacral CORD.*—**T. lumbalis.** See *Lumbar lymphatic TRUNK.*—**T. lymphaticus abdominalis.** A large abdominal branch of the thoracic duct. [L.]—**T. lymphaticus (communis) dexter.** See *Right lymphatic DUCT.*—**T. lymphaticus communis sinister.** See *Thoracic DUCT.*—**T. lymphaticus jugularis dexter.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the right side of the head and neck, and emptying into the right lymphatic duct. [L. 332.]—**T. lymphaticus jugularis sinister.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the left side of the head and neck, and emptying into the thoracic duct. [L. 332.]—**T. lymphaticus lumbalis.** See *Lumbar lymphatic TRUNK.*—**T. lymphaticus major.** See *Thoracic DUCT.*—**T. lymphaticus minor.** See *Right lymphatic DUCT.*—**T. lymphaticus sinister.** See *Thoracic DUCT.*—**T. medullæ spinalis.** See *CAUDEX cerebri.*—**T. medullaris cerebelli.** See *CORPUS denticulatum.*—**T. subclavius.** See *Axillary lymphatic TRUNK.*—**T. tibio-peroneus.** The posterior tibial artery above the peroneal artery. [L.]—**T. venosus alveolaris.** See *Deep facial VEIN.*

**TRUNK,** n. Tru<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *στέλεχος*. Lat., *truncus*. Fr., *tronc*. Ger., *Stamm*. The stem of a tree; the main body or stem of any branched structure; the body as distinguished from the limbs and head. [a. 17; a. 48.]—**Axillary lymphatic t.** The exterior branch of the right lymphatic duct, formed by the vasa efferentia of the axillary glands. [L.]—**Intestinal lymphatic t.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the mesenteric glands. [L.]—**Lumbar lymphatic t.** A large vessel which is formed by the union of the efferent vessels from the lumbar lymphatic glands, and empties into the thoracic duct or one of its branches. [L.]—**Lymphatic t's.** Large lymphatics formed by the union of the vasa efferentia of the lymphatic glands. [L.]—**Primary t's of the brachial plexus.** The primary cords which make up the brachial plexus. [L.]

**TRUNKENHEIT** (Ger.), n. Tru<sup>2</sup>nk<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-hit. See *DRUNKENNESS* and *INTOXICATION* (3d def.).

**TRUNKSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Tru<sup>2</sup>nk<sup>2</sup>/zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See *CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM* and *DIPSOMANIA.*

**TRUSKAWICE,** n. A place in Galicia, Austria, where there are saline and chalybeate springs and a sulphurous spring. [a. 14.]

**TRUSS,** n. Tru<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *subligaculum, subligatura*. Fr., *brayer*. Ger., *Bruchband, Bauchcomprese*. A pad and bandage or spring for keeping parts in place, especially a hernia. [E.]—**Carotid t.** A t. for compressing the carotid artery. [J. L. Corning, "Med. Record," Feb. 18, 1882.]—**French t.** A single or double t. for inguinal hernia which exerts pressure by the elasticity of the steel band that supports the pad. [E.]—**Hainsby's t.** A t. used for approximating the edges of the wound after the operation for harelip. [E.]—**Suspensory t.** Ger., *Heberband*. A suspensory bandage. [a. 34.]

**TRUXILLIC ACID,** n. Tru<sup>2</sup>x-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>lk. From *Truxillo*, the commercial source of coca. An acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, derived from cocaine. Three isomeric varieties are known, α-, β-, and γ-t. α., formerly known as γ-, δ-, and ε-isotropic acid. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 39 (B).]

**TRYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Trim<sup>2</sup>(tru<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *trym<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis)*. From *τρυμα*, a hole. A drupeaceous fruit with a thick epicarp which at length separates from a bony nucleus, as in the walnut. [a. 35.]

**TRYPANON** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p(tru<sup>2</sup>p)/a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *τρυπάνον* (from *τρύπαιν*, to bore). See *TREPHINE.*

**TRYPEPIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>p(tru<sup>2</sup>p)-e(a<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-es/eos (-is)*. Gr., *τρυπησις* (from *τρύπειν*, to bore). Fr., *trypèse*. See *TREPHINING.*

**TRYPETA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>p(tru<sup>2</sup>p)-et(at)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *τρυπητής*, a borer. A genus of flies the larvae of various species of which are very destructive to fruit. [a. 48.]

**TRYPETHELUM** (Lat.), n. n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p(tru<sup>2</sup>p)-e<sup>2</sup>thel(thal)/i<sup>2</sup>s. u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *τρυπαιν*, to bore, and *θηλή*, a nipple. Fr., *trypéthelle*. Ger., *Löcherwarzenflechte*. A genus of the *Trypetheliaceæ* (or *Trypethelidæ*), which are a cohort of lichens. [a. 35.]—**T. ocellatum, T. olivaceo-fuscum.** Species found on Angustura-bark. [a. 35.]—**T. Sprengelii.** A species occurring on cascarrilla-bark. [a. 35.]—**T. verrucosum.** A species found on ordinary Loxa-bark. [a. 35.]

**TRYPERA** (Lat.), n. f. Tri<sup>2</sup>p(tru<sup>2</sup>p)-er(ar)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *τρυφερός*, dainty. Fr., *tryphère*. A certain old cosmetic electuary. [L. 50.]

**TRYPSIN,** n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>/si<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *trypsine*. Ger., *T*. A soluble proteolytic ferment which may be separated from the pancreatic juice and which acts in many respects like pepsin, but differs from it in being most potent in a neutral or slightly alkaline medium. The physiological difference between the two is not well understood, but it is now supposed that t. is even more powerful in digesting proteins than pepsin. The products of peptic and tryptic digestion differ, leucine and tyrosine being much the more prominent in tryptic digestion. [J.]

**TRYPSINOGEN,** n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p-si<sup>2</sup>n'o-je<sup>2</sup>n. The zymogen of the pancreas, from which trypsin is formed. [L.]

**TRYPTIC,** adj. Tri<sup>2</sup>pt<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining to trypsin. [a. 48.]

**TRYPTONE,** n. Tri<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>/ton. Of Kühne, a peptone produced by the action of trypsin upon albuminates. [B. 279 (a. 38).]

**TSCHIELTIK** (Jav.), n. The *Strychnos tieute* or the poison (*upas tieute*) prepared from it. [a. 35.]

**TSETSE,** n. Tse<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>/se<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *tsé-tsé*. See *GLOSSINA morsitans*.

**TSIN,** n. See *ARRACK*.

**TSUCHIAKABI** (Jap.), n. The fruit capsule of an orchid indigenous to Japan, used in affections of the urinary tract. ["Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1886, p. 212.]



**TUBA** (Lat.), n. f. *Tu<sup>2</sup>b(tu<sup>2</sup>b/a<sup>2</sup>)*. Ger., *T*. See **TUBE** (1st and 2d def's).—**T. aristotelica**, *T. Eustachii*. See **EUSTACHIAN TUBE**.—**T. fallopiana**. See **OVIDUCT**.—**T-mündung** (Ger.). The orifice of a tube (e. g., the Falloppian tube).—**T. uteri** [Falloppius], **T. uterina**. See **OVIDUCT**.

**TUBAGE** (Fr.), n. *Tu<sup>2</sup>b-a<sup>2</sup>zh*. From *tuba*, a tube. The introduction of a tube (e. g., a catheter). [A, 48].—**T. du larynx**, **T. of the glottis**. See **INTUBATION of the larynx**.

**TUBAL**, adj. *Tu<sup>2</sup>b'l*. Pertaining to a tube (e. g., the oviduct).

**TUBE**, n. *Tu<sup>2</sup>b*. Gr., *τύπη* (1st and 3d def's), *σάλπιγξ* (2d def.). Lat., *tubus* (1st and 3d def's), *tuba* (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *t*, (1st def.), *trompe* (2d def.), *tuyau* (2d def.). Ger., *Rohr* (1st def.), *Röhre* (3d def.). **T. 1.** A tubular canal. **2.** A trumpet-shaped canal (e. g., the Falloppian t.). **3.** In botany, any hollow elongated part. [A, 35].—**Absorption t.** A graduated glass t., about 250 mm. long and 20 mm. in diameter, closed at one end and furnished with a lip at its open end; used in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases, for collecting gas and transferring it to the eudiometer. [A, 1].—**Air-t.** Ger., *Lufttröhre*. **1.** The entire length of the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles. **2.** The abdominal trachea in the aquatic larvae of certain insects. **3.** A bronchial t. [D, 90].—**Alimentary t.** See **ALIMENTARY CANAL**.—**Alisphenoid t.** See **ALISPHENOID CANAL**.—**Ambulacral t's.** Short lateral t's, protrusible at will, which pierce the ambulacral pores of certain *Annuloida* and communicate internally with the circular canal. [L, 147].—**Auscultation t.** A t. for testing the hearing power. It consists of three arms, two of which are to be placed in the patient's auditory canals, the third in the observer's ear. If then a vibrating tuning fork is placed on the patient's vertex, the auscultator can perceive the sound of the fork streaming from the patient's ears. [F, 1].—**Bellocq's t.** See **BELLOQC'S CANNULA**.—**Binocular t.** The t. of a binocular microscope. [A, 34].—**Bronchial t's.** The branches into which the bronchi divide and from which the smaller t's (bronchioles) spring which communicate with the pulmonary alveoli. [L].—**Calicigerous t's.** See **DENTAL CANALS**.—**Capillary t.** Ger., *Haarröhren*. See **CAPILLARY** (3d def.).—**Chaussier's t. for insufflation** (catheterism of the larynx). A tapering metallic t., 18 to 20 cm. long, as large as a urethral catheter, slightly flattened at the sides. The large end is trumpet-shaped, to facilitate blowing into it. The other end is flattened and pierced with a hole at each side. This end is curved to facilitate its introduction into the larynx, and at the proper point in the curve there is a collar, also pierced with holes, for attaching some soft material for the purpose of closing the opening of the larynx. [A, 15].—**Chloride-of-calcium t.** A t. containing chloride of calcium; used in chemical manipulation for absorbing aqueous vapor.—**Collecting t.** See **COLLECTING TUBE**.—**Communicating t.** See **SECOND CONVOLUTED TUBE**.—**Dental t's.** See **DENTAL CANALS**.—**Depaul's t. for insufflation** (catheterism of the larynx). The same as **CHAUSSEIER'S**, except that it has a terminal opening, but no holes at the sides. [A, 15].—**Drainage t.** Fr., *t. à drainage*. A t. of soft rubber or other material perforated at one end with small holes, to be introduced into a wound or suppurating cavity to allow of the escape of fluids. [E].—**Draw t.** A t. sliding within the main t. of a microscope, used to increase or diminish the t. length. [A, 34].—**Dropping t., Drop t.** Cf. **DROP BOTTLE** and **PIPETTE**.—**Egg t's.** See **OVARIAN T'S**.—**Emmett's fistula t.** A slightly conical, horn-shaped t. for draining a fistula. [A, 34].—**Esbach's t.** See **ALBUMINIMETER**.—**Endothelial t.** See **CELLULAR COAT**.—**Esmarch's elastic t.** A round or flattened gum elastic t. with a hook at one end and a chain at the other; used for making a limb bloodless. [E; A, 34].—**Eudiometer t.** See **EUDIOMETER** (2d def.).—**Eustachian t.** The canal which connects the pharynx and the tympanic cavity and by which an exchange of air takes place between the atmosphere and that cavity. Its position is oblique, almost exactly midway between the horizontal and the vertical. It is partly osseous and partly cartilaginous, its entire length being from 34 to 36 mm., of which the cartilaginous portion forms two thirds. The osseous portion, bounded above by the canal of the tensor tympani and below by the carotid canal, is a prolongation of the anterior portion of the tympanic cavity, directed inward. Its lumen is about 2 mm. wide. The cartilaginous portion is attached to the rough, irregular, and oblique margin of the anterior extremity of the osseous portion. This portion is not cartilaginous throughout, the groove-like cartilage being formed into a canal by a membranous plate. [F, 32].—**Excretory t's.** See **EXCRETORY TUBULES**.—**Falloppian t.** See **OVIDUCT**.—**Geissler's t.** An apparatus by means of which the various striae are shown which are produced by an electric discharge through highly rarefied gases. [A, 48].—**Germ t.** A t. produced by the distention of the endospore in the germination of a spore. [A, 35].—**Hæmal t.** See **HÆMAL CANAL**.—**Hearing t.** Fr., *t. (ou tuyau) acoustique*. Ger., *Hörrohr*. An instrument for the use of deaf persons in conversation. It consists of a t., two to three feet long, made of a closely pressed spiral wire incased in a layer of leather and covered with a closely-spun woolen or silk tissue. Its olive-shaped ear-piece, for insertion into the external auditory meatus, is either straight or angularly curved. Its mouth-piece has the form of a cup or of a common speculum. [F, 32].—**Henle's loop t.** Fr., *anse de Henle*. Ger., *schleifenförmige Harnkanälchen*, *Henle'sche Schleife*. The part of a uriniferous tubule extending from the renal cortex a short distance into the papillary portion of the kidney and then forming a U-shaped loop and returning to the cortical portion. The proximal part of the loop t. (descending loop-t.) is continuous with the spiral tubule at the level of the boundary layer of the kidney. Its course is straight and its lumen distinct and lined with a layer of flattened nucleated cells. After extending for a short distance into the papillary portion of the kidney, the tubule becomes looped, forming **Henle's** loop, and returns to the renal cortex as the ascending loop-t., parallel with the descending loop-t. After reaching the cortex its course becomes irregular, and it finally passes into the second or

distal convoluted tubule. The ascending loop-t. is larger than the descending, and its lining cells are polyhedral and fibrillated. [J, 30, 32, 35].—**Intestinal t.** See **INTESTINAL CANAL**.—**Kobelt's t's.** In the parophoron, vestiges of the ducts in the Wolffian bodies. [L, 142, 201].—**Lieberkühn's t's.** See **CRYPTS of Lieberkühn**.—**Lobular bronchial t's.** See **BRONCHIOLES**.—**Loop-t.** See **Henle's loop-t.**—**Lymph t's.** The lymphatic vessels. [A, 34].—**Medullary t.** In embryology, the medullary or neural canal, the primary form of the brain and spinal marrow, formed by the union of the medullary ridges over the medullary groove. [A, 5].—**Medullary t's.** See **LYMPHOID CORDS**.—**Microscopic t.** The cylindrical metal t., blackened on its internal surface, that contains the objective, eye-piece, and draw-t., if there is one, of a microscope. [A, 34].—**Milk t's.** Lactiferous ducts. [L].—**Muscle t.** See **MUSCULAR FIBRE**.—**Nerve t.** An elementary nerve-filament. [I, 64 (K)].—**Neural t.** See **MEDULLARY T.**—**O'Beirne's t.** A long rubber t. for irrigation of the colon. [A, 34].—**Oesophageal t.** A long t., made of rubber or other material, used for lavage. [A, 34].—**Ovarian t's, Ovarian t's.** Fr., *cordons glanduleux*. Ger., *Eiketten*. Ovarian (or egg-) chains; germinal epithelium in a developing ovary; divided into t's or chain-like masses by vascular ingrowths from the ovarian stroma. [J, 1, 30, 35].—**Peptic t's.** See **GASTRIC GLANDS**.—**Perforating t's.** Of **TOMES** and **DE MORGAN**, structures in bone which appear to be uncalcified Sharpey's fibres. [J, 35].—**Perithelial t.** [Auerbach]. See **CELLULAR COAT**.—**Pfütter's salivary t's.** Ducts within the lobules of a salivary gland. [L].—**Pfütter's t's.** See **OVARIAN T'S**.—**Pituitary t.** See **HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI**.—**Pollen t.** A slender t. formed by a protrusion of the inner wall of a pollen cell, extending into the tissues of the style (or, in gymnosperms, directly into the tissue of the nucellus), and eventually fertilizing the ovule. [B, 229, 291 (A, 35)].—**Principal t's.** See **EXCRETORY TUBULES**.—**Prolapsus t.** A t. devised by Whitehead for patients to introduce into the vagina for the purpose of inserting medicinal substances, mainly in cases of prolapse of the uterus. [A, 37].—**Pulp t's.** T-like masses of the proper substance of an organ (e. g., of the spleen). [J, 21].—**Receiving t. of the kidney.** See **COLLECTING TUBE**.—**Respiratory bronchial t's.** See **BRONCHIOLES**.—**Rectal t.** An elastic gum t. to be passed into the rectum. [E].—**Ribemont's laryngeal t.** A hook t. for laryngeal insufflation in asphyxia neonatorum. [A, 34].—**Safety-t.** A small part of the upper portion of the Eustachian t. which lies in the curve formed by the cartilage as it turns forward under the cartilaginous hook. It is always sufficiently open to allow a recoil of air to occur from the drum cavity if the drumhead is suddenly driven in, as in explosions, and also to permit of a slow equalization of pressure in the tympanic cavity from the pharynx. [F].—**Segmental t's.** The t's which lead to the segmental duct.—**Sieve-t.** See **SIEVE-CELL**.—**Speaking t.** Ger., *Sprachrohr*. See **HEARING T.**—**Spray t.** A combination of two t's with fine nozzles placed at right angles so that a current of air or steam through one will cause a spray of fluid to issue from the other. [A, 34].—**Stomach t.** See **ESOPHAGEAL T.**—**Straight t.** See **COLLECTING TUBE**.—**Toynbee's auscultation t.** See **TOYNEBEE'S OTOSCOPE**.—**Toynbee's conical metal t.** A small t., slightly bent at the point, used for washing out the mastoid antrum or the cavity of the middle ear. [F].—**Toynbee's diagnostic t.** See **TOYNEBEE'S OTOSCOPE**.—**Trachea t.** See **TRACHEA CANNULA**.—**T. à dégagement** (Fr.). A t. for the liberation of gases which have been developed in an apparatus. [B].—**T's à ressort** (Fr.). See **SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES**.—**T. contourné** (Fr.). See **FIRST CONVOLUTED TUBE**.—**T. de Bellocq** (Fr.). See **BELLOQC'S CANNULA**.—**T. de sûreté** (Fr.). See **SAFETY-T.**—**T. encéphalo-rhachidien** (Fr.). See **MEDULLARY T.**—**T. nerveux** (Ger.). See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian t.**—**T. nimbrien** (Ger.). See **MORUS DIABOLI**.—**T. nkatarrh** (Ger.). Catarrh of the oviduct. See **SALPINGITIS**.—**T. mündung** (Ger.). The aperture of a canal. [L, 115].—**T. ntrichter** (Ger.). See **MORUS DIABOLI**.—**T. length.** The length of a microscope tube, measured from the upper surface of the setting of the objective to the upper margin of the body tube on which the eye-piece rests. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1887, p. 324 (A, 34)].—**T's nerveux à double contour** (ou à myéline) (Fr.). See **MEDULLATED NERVE-FIBRES**.—**T's nerveux à simple contour** (Fr.). See **NON-MEDULLATED NERVE-FIBRES**.—**T's nerveux blancs** (ou de la vie animale) (Fr.). See **MEDULLATED NERVE-FIBRES**.—**T's nerveux en T** (Fr.). See **T-FORM NERVE-FIBRES**.—**T's nerveux sans myéline** (Fr.). See **NON-MEDULLATED NERVE-FIBRES**.—**T's of Bellini.** See **EXCRETORY TUBULES**.—**T. of Ferrein.** See **FIRST CONVOLUTED TUBE**.—**T. of the cochlea.** See **COCHLEAR CANAL**.—**T's plasmiques** (Fr.). See **SEROUS CANALICULI**.—**T's séminifères** (Fr.). See **SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES**.—**Uriniferous t's, Uriniferous t's.** See **URINIFEROUS TUBULES**.—**Uterine t.** Ger., *Mutterrohr* (1st def.). **1.** A t. for injecting the uterus. **2.** A uterine pouch, or diverticulum, in the lower animals. **3.** See **OVIDUCT**.—**Valentin's t's.** See **OVARIAN T'S**.—**Voltolini's aluminium t.** A small t. of aluminium for insertion in an aperture of the tympanic membrane to keep it open. It is maintained in place by clasping the handle of the malleus with a horseshoe-shaped gold cannula provided with a canal at its greatest convexity. [F, 32].

**TUBER** (Lat.), n. n. *Tu<sup>2</sup>b(tu<sup>2</sup>b)/u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)*. Gen., *tub'eris*. Fr., *tubercule* (1st def.), *truffe* (1st def.). Ger., *Trüffel* (2d def.). **1.** A swelling, tumor, or protuberance; in botany (Ger., *Knolle*) a short, thickened underground branch bearing leaf-buds. [G; A, 35]. **2.** The typical genus of a division (the *Tubercaceæ* [Fr., *tubéracées*; Ger., *Trüffelpilze*, or *TubercaceæFungi* in which the mycelium penetrates the soil and produces tuberous fructifications. Many of them are eaten under the name of truffles. [A, 35].—**Olfactory t.** See **OLFACTORY BULB**.—**T. aestivum**. English truffle; an esculent species. [A, 35].—**T. album**. Ger., *weisse Trüffel*. White (or false) truffle; an esculent species. [A, 35].—**T. annulare**. See **POXVS VAROLII**.—**T. antierius**. See **T. cinereum**.—**T. brumale**. See **T. cibarium**.—**T. calcanei**. The tuberosity of the calcaneum. [L, 57 (A, 14)].—**Tubera candidantia**. See **CORPUS ALBICANS** (2d def.).—**T. cervinum**. See **ELAPHOMYCES cervi-**



**nus.**—**T. cibarium.** Fr., truffle (tubéreuse, on d'hiver, ou noire). Ger., *esbare* (oder ächte, oder schwarze) Trüffel. Earth-ball, true (or black) truffle; an esculent species found in middle and southern Europe, said to be aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—**T. cinereum.** A tract of gray matter which extends from the corpora albicantia to the optic commissure, forming a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. [I, 15 (K).]—**T. corporis callosi.** See SPLENIUM (3d def.).—**T. Eustachii.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. exterius.** See EMINENTIA collateralis.—**T. frontale.** See Frontal EMINENCE.—**Tubera geniculata.** The external and internal geniculate bodies. [I, 30 (K).]—**T. griseum.** Fr., truffle grise (ou à vil, ou blanche). An esculent species, of alliacious odor, found in Italy and France; said to be aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—**T. gulosorum.** See **T. cibarium.**—**T. gutturosum.** See GOTTRE.—**T. ischii.** See TUBEROSITY of the ischium.—**T. magnatum.** Piedmontese (or gray) truffle; an esculent species. [a, 35.]—**T. magnum.** See CHOIROMYCES magnus.—**T. maxillæ.** **T. maxillare.** See TUBEROSITY of the superior maxilla.—**T. melanosperrum.** A French species, much eaten. [B, 61.]—**T. moschatum.** Fr., truffle musqué. Ger., *Bismatrüffel*. A French species with a musk-like odor; sometimes eaten. [a, 35.]—**T. nigrum.** See **T. cibarium.**—**T. niveum.** Fr., truffle blanc-de-neige. Ger., *schneeweisse Trüffel*. An edible species found in northern Africa. [a, 35.]—**T. omentale hepatis.** An elevation on the left lobe of the liver corresponding to the lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**T. omentale pancreatis.** An elevation of the middle portion (corpus) of the pancreas corresponding to the lesser omentum. [L, 332.]—**T. parietale.** See Parietal EMINENCE.—**T. rufum.** Fr., truffle rousse. Red truffle; found especially in vineyards in Italy, where it is used as food. [a, 35.]—**T. supracondyloideum.** A tuberosity on the fibula opposite the inferior end of the internal border of the linea aspera. [L, 115 (a, 34).]—**T. supraorbitale.** See SUPERCILIARY RIDGE.—**T. syphiliticum.** See SYPHILOMA.—**T. tympani.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. valvulæ (cerebelli).** See NODULE (2d def.).—**T. verrucosum.** Fr., *ognon, oignon*. A callosity, usually developed about the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe.—**T. zygomaticum.** A protuberance on the lower border of the zygoma near the junction of the superior maxilla and the zygomatic projection. [L, 31 (a, 34).]

**TUBERCLE.** n. Tuβ'ur'-k'l. Lat., *tuberculum* (from *tuber* [q. v.]). Fr., *tubercule*. Ger., *Tuberkel, Höcker, Höckerchen, Hügel, Knolle, Knötchen*. 1. In anatomy, a blunt and rounded end of a bone; also a small rounded eminence on a bone or other part. [C.] See also TUBEROSITY. 2. In dermatology, a little nodule in the skin produced by a morbid deposit or growth in the corium or subcutaneous tissue. [G.] 3. In pathology, a small granular body, varying in diameter from  $\frac{1}{16}$  mm. to 3 mm. Its consistency is hard, and when fresh it is transparent, but it quickly becomes opaque, and yellowish at the centre. It is usually surrounded by a reddish vascular zone. These characteristics are commonly evident to the naked eye, but may not appear, especially if the granulations are confluent. In the latter case yellowish masses appear which can not be differentiated from a mass of caseous exudate, excepting with the aid of the microscope. When t's are developed in a mass of inflammatory tissue, as often occurs in the pleura and peritoneum, it is not always possible to distinguish them in the embryonal tissue in which they are imbedded. Thus they appear under two forms, the isolated and the confluent. [D, 24.] 4. In botany, (1) a wart or swelling on the surface of a part; (2) a small tuber or tumefied root; (3) of Acharius, see APOTHECIUM verruciforme. [a, 35.]—**Adductor t. of the femur.** A small sharp projection at the lower termination of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, to which is attached the tendon of the adductor magnus. [C, 3.]—**Amygdaloid t.** A projection in the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle at its anterior extremity. [I, 15 (K).]—**Anatomical t.** See VERRUCA necrogenica.—**Anterior pair of t's.** See NATES (2d def.).—**Anterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the anterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Anterior t. of the atlas.** A prominence in the middle line upon the anterior arch of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**Anterior t. of the calcaneum.** A rough projection on the inferior anterior surface of the os calcis. [C, 3.]—**Anterior t. of the optic thalamus.** A rounded projection at the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus. [I, 23 (K).]—**Anterior t. of the vagina.** Lat., *tuberculum vaginae*. A rugose, rounded prominence of the soft parts at the upper part of the orifice of the vagina, behind the meatus urinarius.—**Carotid t.** The anterior t. of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Conoid t.** A broad t. on the posterior border of the clavicle at the junction of its middle and outer thirds to which the conoid ligament is attached. [C, 3; L.]—**Cuneate t.** Ger., *dreieckiger Kern des Keilstranges*. Of Schwabbe, a slight projection on the cuneate fasciculus. [I, 15 (K).]—**Cuneiform t.** See Painful t.—**Deltoid t.** A prominence upon the anterior border of the clavicle where the deltoidens arises in part. [L, 172.]—**External supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum laterale*. A prominence on the outer portion of the posterior surface of the lower end of the femur, from which the plantaris muscle arises. [L, 31.]—**External t.** The most external of three t's at the extremity of the transverse process of several of the dorsal vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Fibrous t.** T. which has undergone modification chiefly by the formation of connective tissue within the (tuberculous) nodule. [D, 4.]—**Foot-t.** Lat., *parapodium*. A small lateral process, placed one on each side of a segment of an annelid, serving for locomotion. [L, 147.]—**Genital t's.** Double pairs of t's on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla (one pair on each side of the middle line), to which are attached the genio-hyoidei and the genio-hyoidei muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Genital t.** A protuberance of the urino-genital region of the embryo, in front of the cloaca, being the rudiment of the penis or the clitoris. [A, 16.]—**Gray t.** See MILIARY t.—**Gray t. of Rolando.** An eminence situated between the postero-lateral groove and the prolongation of the column of Burdach. [J, 15 (K).]—**Greater t. of the hu-**

**merus.** Its greater tuberosity. [G.]—**Hyaline t.** A milary t. with hyaline degeneration of the reticulum. [“Lancet,” 1882, i, p. 283 (a, 34).]—**Ilio-pubic t.** 1. See Ilio-pectineal EMINENCE. 2. See SPINE of the pubis.—**Inferior obturator t.** A prominence opposite to the superior obturator t. on the pubic margin of the obturator foramen. [L, 31.]—**Inferior t.** The lowermost of the three t's on the extremity of the transverse process of several dorsal vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Infraglenoid t.** An eminence below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, from which the long head of the triceps arises. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum mediale*. A prominence on the inner and posterior surface of the lower end of the femur from which the internal head of the gastrocnemius arises. [L, 31.]—**Internal t.** The innermost of the three t's at the extremity of several of the dorsal vertebrae. [L.]—**Intravascular t.** A t. developed in the intima of a blood-vessel. [a, 34.]—**Jugular t.** A ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone close to the outer wall of the anterior condylar foramen. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lacrimal t.** The little papillary elevation in the inner or nasal third of the margin of the eyelid. In its centre is the opening of the punctum lacrimale. [F.]—**Laminated t.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**Leprous t's.** The t. of tubercular leprosy. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Lesser t. of the humerus.** Its lesser tuberosity. [L.]—**Lymphoid t.** Of Chiari, a milary t. that consists of large and small round lymphatic cells. [a, 34.]—**Mamillary t's.** See CORPUS albicans (2d def.).—**Mental t.** A prominence on the lower border of the inferior maxilla at the point where it changes from the transverse to the more or less antero-posterior direction. [L, 31.]—**Miliary t.** A minute, nearly globular t. occupying the stroma of an organ, and microscopically presenting at its peripheral parts a number of round cells like leucocytes, larger cells near its centre, and giant cells at its centre. [Coats (a, 34).]—**Mucous t.** See MUCOUS PATCH.—**Nuchal t.** The spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Olfactory t.** See Olfactory BULB and cf. TUBERCULUM olfactorium.—**Painful t.** Lat., *tuberculum dolorosum*. Fr., *angione sous-cutané douloureux*. Of Wood, an isolated t. of a painful character slowly developed in the subcutaneous tissue, usually in the region of the joints. The precise nature of the disease is uncertain. [“Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour.,” 1812 (G.).] Cf. NEUROMA.—**Papillary t. (of the liver).** An overhanging projection of the Spiegelian lobe of the liver into the portal fissure. [L, 332.]—**Pathological t.** See VERRUCA necrogenica.—**Pearly t's.** See MILIUM (1st def.).—**Pharyngeal t.** See PHARYNGEAL SPINE.—**Pisiform t's.** The corpora albicantia. [J, 6 (K).]—**Plantar t.** A prominence on the metatarsal bone of the great toe to which the tendon of the peroneus longus is attached. [L, 332.]—**Posterior pair of t's.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**Posterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the posterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Posterior t. of the atlas.** Lat., *tuberculum atlantis posterius*. An elevation or a depression with raised margins on the outer surface in the median line of the posterior arch of the atlas. [L, 31.]—**Posterior t. of the optic thalamus.** An elevation on the postero-lateral ventricular surface of the optic thalamus. [L, 31.]—**Pterygoid t.** A small t. on the internal surface of the inferior maxilla, for the attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle. [a, 34.]—**Quadrigenital t's.** See CORPORA quadrigemina.—**Retrograde t.** A calcified t. [a, 34.]—**Scalene t.** A t. on the first rib for the attachment of the scalenus anticus. [C.]—**Secondary t.** Of Hamilton, a t. that has followed the softening of a caseous mass, such as occurs in the lung in catarrhal pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Subcutaneous t.** See Painful t.—**Superior obturator t.** A flat prominence on the margin of the obturator foramen near the acetabular notch. [L, 31.]—**Supraglenoid t.** A prominence above the glenoid fossa of the scapula from which the long head of the biceps arises. [L, 31.]—**Syphilitic t's.** See TUBERCULAR SYPHILODERM.—**T. of a rib.** Lat., *tuberculum costæ*. A prominence on a rib adjoining the neck, directed backward, and articulating with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebrae which the bone joins. [L, 31, 304.]—**T. of Darwin.** See SPINE of Darwin.—**T. of Lower.** A small projection on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavae, only slightly marked in man. [I, 15 (K).]—**T's of Montgomery.** The prominences formed on the surface of the areola of the nipple by the sebaceous glands.—**T. of Rolando.** See Gray t. of Rolando.—**T. of Santorini.** An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**T. of the calcaneum.** See TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum.—**T. of the cuboid.** See TUBEROSITY of the cuboid bone.—**T. of the epiglottis.** See TUBERCULUM epiglottidis.—**T. of the femur.** A prominence on the front part of the neck of the femur where it joins the greater trochanter. [L, 172.]—**T's of the mesencephalon.** See CORPORA quadrigemina.—**T. of the quadratus femoris.** See LINEA quadrati.—**T. of the radius.** See BICIPITAL TUBEROSITY of the radius.—**T. of the scaphoid bone.** A stout conical projection on the outer end of the scaphoid bone, which gives attachment to the annular ligament. [C.]—**T. of the thyroid cartilage.** A t. at the back part of the upper border of the outer surface of the ala of the thyroid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T. of the tibia.** The anterior tuberosity of the tibia. [L.]—**T. of the ulna.** An elevation at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna upon which the brachialis anticus is inserted. [L, 31.]—**T. of the zygoma.** A prominence at the beginning of the zygoma to which the external lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulation is attached. [L, 172.]

**TUBERCULAR.** adj. Tuβ'ur'-k'l'u-ā'r. Having the appearance of a tubercle; also tuberculate, tuberculous. [D; a, 35.]

**TUBERCULATED.** TUBERCULATED, adj's. Tuβ'ur'-k'l'u-ā't-at-ā'r. Lat., *tuberculatus*. Fr., *tuberculé*. Ger., *klein-höckerig*. Provided with tubercles; also tuberculous. [D; a, 35.]

**TUBERCULE** (Fr.). n. Tuβ'ur'-k'l'u-ā'l. See TUBERCLE.—**T's bljameaux.** See CORPORA quadrigemina.—**T. cendré.** See Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando.—**T. coracoidien** [Cuvier]. The



coracoid bone (1st def.) in mammals. [L. 14.]—**T's d'Aranzi.** See **Corpora Arantii**.—**T. de guérison** [Cruveilhier]. See **Fibrous TUBERCLE**.—**T. de l'apophyse.** See **TUBERCLE of the zygoma**.—**T. de la valvule.** See **NOULE (2d def.)**.—**T. du pubis.** See **SPINE of the pubes**.—**T. ischio-pubien interne** [Verneau]. A tubercle situated on the inner surface of the pelvis, at the junction of the descending ramus of the pubic bone and the ascending ramus of the ischium. [A. 50.]—**T. moyen.** A small eminence on the upper surface of the optic thalamus near its middle. [I. 28 (K).]—**T. muqueux.** See **CONDYLOMA latum**.—**T. postérieur.** See **PULVINAR (1st def.)**.—**T's quadrijumeaux.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**T'ssus-sphénoidaux.** See **Clinoid PROCESSES**.—**T. tardif à évolution rapide.** See **Tuberculous OSTEITIS**.—**T's vésiculaires.** See **Marginal BODIES**.

**TUBERCULIN**, n.  $Tu^2b-u^2rk-u^2l-i^2n$ . A preparation invented by R. Koch and considered by him to be a means of diagnosing and curing tuberculosis. Said by Koch to be an extract made with glycerin of cultures of the tubercle bacilli. It is injected subcutaneously, and is thought to cause destructive inflammation of the tissue surrounding the tuberculous deposit, whereby the deposit is eliminated, with the production of fever. [B. 270 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**Crude t.** A glycerin extract of the toxic substances present in cultures of the tubercle bacillus in veal broth containing 1 per cent. of peptone and 4 or 5 per cent. of glycerin. The culture liquid is evaporated and filtered. [a, 34.]—**Modified t.** Crude t. that has undergone various changes by the precipitation of certain constituents or filtration, or in which the mode of preparation is changed, as in Koch's first modification, in which a precipitate was obtained by adding alcohol to crude t. [a, 34.]

**TUBERCULITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^2b(tub)-u^2rk(e^2rk)-u^2l(u^4l)-i(e)^2t's$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Inflammation around a tubercular deposit. [a, 34.]

**TUBERCULIZATION**, n.  $Tu^2b-u^2rk-u^2l-i^2z-a'shu^2n$ . Lat., *tuberculizatio* (from *tuberculum*, a tubercle). Fr., *tuberculisation*. 1. The process of conversion into tubercle (3d def.). [D. 3.] 2. The treatment of a patient with tuberculin.

**TUBERCULOCIDIN**, n.  $Tu^2b-u^2rk-u^2l-o-sid'i^2n$ . A substance remaining in solution in crude tuberculin after the noxious bodies in the latter have been precipitated by platinum chloride. It may be precipitated from the solution by alcohol; used in treating tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

**TUBERCULOSE** (Fr., Ger.), n.  $Tu^2b-e^2r-ku^2-loz, tub-e^2rk-ul-oz'e^2$ . See **TUBERCULOSIS**.—**Impft'** (Ger.). See **Inoculated TUBERCULOSIS**.—**Inhalations'** (Ger.). Tuberculosis induced by the inhalation of tuberculous matter. [Bertheau, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxvi, 5, 6; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]—**Knochen-t'** (Ger.). See **Tuberculous OSTEITIS**.—**Larynx'** (Ger.). See **Tuberculous LARYNGITIS**.—**Spitzent'** (Ger.). Tuberculosis of a pulmonary apex. [a, 34.]—**T. articulaire** (Fr.). See **Tuberculous OSTEITIS**.—**T. aviaire** (Fr.). See **Avian TUBERCULOSIS**.—**T. calcifié** (Fr.). Tuberculosis in which the final pathological condition is a calcification of the deposit. [Déjérine, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 921.]—**T. caséo-calcifié** (Fr.). The termination of a tubercular deposit partly by caseification and partly by calcification. [Déjérine, l. c.]—**T. entéro-mésentérique** (Fr.). Tuberculosis involving the intestine and mesenteric glands. [a, 34.]—**T. pulmonaire anthracosique** (Fr.). See **ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.)**.

**TUBERCULOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^2b(tub)-u^2rk(e^2rk)-u^2l(u^4l)-os'i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *tuberculose*. Ger., *Tuberculose*. The condition of being affected with tubercle (3d def.).—**Acute miliary t.** A sudden and violent general or local eruption of miliary tubercles in various parts of the body. It may simulate typhoid fever when the infection is general, or acute hydrocephalus when the infection is meningeal, or the pulmonary symptoms are most marked when the lungs are principally affected. [a, 34.]—**Anatomical t.** See **VERRUCA necrogenica**.—**Anthracotic t.** See **PNEUMONOCOITIS**.—**Avian t.** Affecting birds. [a, 34.]—**Bovine t.** Fr., *pommelière*. Ger., *Perl-sucht, Franzosenkrankheit der Rinder*. Pearl disease, t. as it occurs in cattle. The lesion appears in nodes consisting largely of giant cells in a coarse reticulum. The nodes are usually much larger than in man, and show less inclination to cheesy degeneration or calcification. [D. 4.]—**Cerebral t.** See **Tubercular MENINGITIS** and **Acute tuberculous HYDROCEPHALUS**.—**Inoculated t.** T. produced by inoculation of tuberculous material. [a, 34.]—**Intestinal t.** Affecting a part or all of the intestinal tract. [a, 34.]—**Laryngeal t.** See **Tubercular LARYNGITIS**.—**Meningeal t.** See **Cerebral t.**—**Miliary t.** An acute or chronic disease caused by infiltration of one or more parts of the body with miliary tubercles. [a, 34.]—**Pseudo-t. cladothrica.** Of Eppinger, a multiple lesion, resembling tubercle, produced by a cladothrix-like organism. [a, 34.]—**Pulmonary t.** T. of the lungs, the ordinary form of t.—**Rapid t.** See **Acute miliary t.**—**Renal t.** Tubercular disease of the kidney. It is marked by a sediment of tuberculous matter in the urine, which is supposed to come from the ureters and pelvis of the kidneys, also by paroxysms of severe pain which resemble renal colic, by frequent and scanty urination, by hæmaturia, and by progressive emaciation. [D. 25.]—**Surgical t.** T. affecting a part that is susceptible to surgical interference. [a, 34.]—**T. cerebri.** See **Cerebral t.**—**T. cutis.** 1. A tubercular affection of the skin (commonly associated with general t. and usually in its later stages), attended with the formation of superficial, irregular, often seriginous ulcers with soft, slightly infiltrated, and usually jagged edges and reddish-yellow granular bases often covered by crusts. They are almost invariably situated in the immediate vicinity of one of the mucous orifices. 2. Any disease of the skin due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. In this sense the term is used to include, besides the disease mentioned in the 1st def., lupus t., verrucosa cutis, and scrofuloderma. [G.]—**T. of the joints.** Fr., *tuberculose articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenktuberculose*. See **Tuberculous OSTEITIS**.—**T. of the skin.** See **T. cutis**.—**T. pan-**

**zootica contagiosa.** Of Lydtin, bovine t.—**T. pulmonum.** See **Pulmonary t.**—**T. verrucosa cutis.** A chronic cutaneous disease occurring usually upon the hands of those who work about cattle or handle raw meat. It forms circumscribed patches containing pustules and warty outgrowths, surrounded by an erythematous border and due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. Verruca necrogenica is probably but one form of it. [Riehl and Palttauf, "Vierteljahrsschr. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1886, p. 19 (G).]—**Zoogileic t.** See **Pseudo-t. cladothrica**.

**TUBERCULOTIC**, adj.  $Tu^2b-u^2rk-u^2l-o^2t'i^2k$ . Pertaining to or affected with tuberculosis. [D.]

**TUBERCULOUS**, adj.  $Tu^2b-u^2rk-u^2l-u^2s$ . Lat., *tuberculosus* (from *tuberculum*, a tubercle). Fr., *tuberculeux*. Ger., *tuberkulös, hockerig*. 1. Affected with, pertaining to, or after the manner of tubercle. [D.] 2. In botany, covered with tubercles. [a, 35.]

**TUBERCULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Tu^2b(tub)-u^2rk(e^2rk)-u^2l(u^4l)-u^2m(u^4m)$ . Dim. of *tuber* (q. v.). See **TUBERCLE**. In the pl., *tubercula*, of Bateman, an order of skin diseases including phyma, molluscum, vitiligo, acne, syphilis, lupus, elephantiasis, and frambesia. [G. 12.] See also **GEMMULÆ Hobokenii**.—**T. acusticum.** Of Schwalbe, a projection on the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle crossed by the auditory striæ. [I. 17 (K).]—**T. adinosum.** See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**T. annulare.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**Tubercula anteriora.** The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I. 23 (K).]—**T. antierius atlantis.** See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the atlas**.—**T. anterius thalami optici.** See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the optic thalamus**.—**T. anticum humeri.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**Tubercula Arantii.** See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**Tubercula areolæ.** See **TUBERCLES of Montgomery**.—**T. articulare ossis temporis.** See **Articular EMINENCE of the temporal bone**.—**T. atlantis anterius** (seu *anticum*). See **Anterior TUBERCLE of the atlas**.—**T. atlantis posterius** (seu *posticum*). See **Posterior TUBERCLE of the atlas**.—**T. basales cartilagineæ arytenoideæ.** The muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L.]—**Tubercula bigemina.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**T. calcanæum.** See **TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum**.—**T. capituli fibulæ laterale.** A not uncommon prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which the anterior head of the peroneus longus arises. [L. 332.]—**T. capituli fibulæ mediale.** An ill-defined anomalous prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which a portion of the soleus arises. [L. 332.]—**T. caroticum.** See **Carotid TUBERCLE**.—**T. cartilaginæ thyreoideæ.** See **TUBERCLE of the thyroid cartilage**.—**T. caudatum.** See **EMINENTIA caudata**.—**T. cerebelli minimum.** Of Tarini, see **FLOCCULUS (2d def.)**.—**T. cerebri majus.** Of Scarpa, the corpora quadrigemina, especially in the lower animals. [I. 3 (K).]—**T. cerebri olivare.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**T. cervicale inferius.** See **T. colli femoris inferius**.—**T. cervicale superius.** See **TUBERCLE of the femur**.—**T. chalazium.** Ger., *Nabelhöckerchen*. A name given to the chalazæ (2d def.) when it appears on the perfected ovule (the seed) in the form of a tubercle. [a, 35.]—**T. cinereum** (Rolandi). See **Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando**.—**T. colli femoris.** See **TUBERCLE of the femur**.—**T. colli femoris inferius.** A prominence at about the middle of the anterior intertrochanteric line. [L. 332.]—**T. colli femoris superius.** See **TUBERCLE of the femur**.—**T. costæ.** See **TUBERCLE of a rib**.—**T. cuboidel.** See **EMINENTIA ossis cuboidel.**—**T. cuneatum.** See **Cuneate TUBERCLE**.—**T. Darwinii.** See **SPINE of Darwin**.—**T. deltoideum.** See **Deltoid TUBERCLE**.—**T. dolorosum.** See **Painful TUBERCLE**.—**T. ephippii.** See **T. sellæ**.—**T. epiglotticum.** **T. epiglottidis.** Ger., *Kehldeckelpolster*. The projection of the convex posterior surface of the epiglottis into the larynx. [L.]—**T. externum humeri.** The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. externum processus condyloidei mandibulæ.** A prominence below the condyle of the inferior maxilla to which the ligamentum accessorium laterale is attached. [L.]—**T. fibulæ.** The styloid process of the fibula. [a, 34.]—**T. ganglii postici posterius.** See **PULVINAR (1st def.)**.—**T. gummatum.** See **SYPHILOMA**.—**T. hemisphericum.** See **FORNIX cerebri**.—**T. iliopectineum.** See **Ilio-pectineal EMINENCE**.—**T. impar** [His]. In the embryo, a prominence in the middle line of the mouth from which the tongue is in part derived. [L. 294.]—**Tubercula intercondyloidea.** The anterior and posterior extremities of the tibial spine. [a, 34.]—**T. internum humeri.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. jugulare.** See **Jugular TUBERCLE**.—**T. labii superioris.** A prominence in the middle line of the inner surface of the upper lip of nurslings. [L. 332.]—**T. laminosum.** See **NOULE (2d def.)**.—**T. laterale.** See **T. acusticum**.—**T. laterale posterius.** See **External geniculate BODY**.—**T. lineareum.** An anomalous protuberance below the external occipital crest. [L. 332.]—**T. Lisfranci.** See **Scalene TUBERCLE**.—**T. majus humeri.** The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. mamillæ.** See **CORPUS albicans (2d def.)**.—**T. mandibulæ.** The articular eminence of the temporal bone. [L.]—**T. medium.** The middle projection of the thalamus opticus. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**Tubercula mentalia interna.** See **Genial TUBERCLES**.—**Tubercula mesencephali.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**Tubercula miliaria.** See **MILIUM (1st def.)**.—**T. minus humeri.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. nuchæ.** The t. on the occipital bone for the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ. [a, 34.]—**T. obturatorium inferius.** See **Inferior obturator TUBERCLE**.—**T. obturatorium superius.** See **Superior obturator TUBERCLE**.—**T. olfactorium.** A small projection of gray matter in front of the anterior perforated space from which arise the roots of the olfactory nerve. [I. 6 (K).]—**T. opticum.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**T. ossis cuboidel.** See **EMINENTIA ossis cuboidel.**—**T. ossis hyoidel.** A slight elevation in the middle line of the anterior aspect of the body of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**T. ossis multanguli majoris.** The prominence on the plantar surface of the trapezium. [L.]—**T. ossis navicularis.** The tuberosity of the scaphoid bone. [L.]—**T. ossis pubis.** See **SPINE of the pubes**.—**T. ovale.** See **Olivary BODY**.—**T. papillare.** See **Papillary**



**TUBERCLE**.—**T. pharyngeum**. See *Pharyngeal spine*.—**T. plantare**. See *Plantar tubercle*.—**Tubercula posteriora**. See *Testes* (2d def.).—**T. posterior thalami optici**. See *Pulvinar* (1st def.).—**T. posterior vertebrae**. See *Posterior tubercle of a vertebra*.—**T. prostatica**. The middle lobe of the prostate gland. [L.]—**T. pterygoideum**. See *Pterygoid tubercle*.—**T. pubicum**. See *Spine of the pubes*.—**Tubercula quadrigenina**. See *Corpora quadrigenina*.—**T. Rolandi**. See *Gray tubercle of Rolandi*.—**T. santorinianum**. See *Tubercle of Santorini*.—**T. scaleni**. See *Scalene tubercle*.—**Tubercula sebacea**. See *Milium* (1st def.).—**T. sellae (equinae)**. An olive-shaped elevation between the optic groove and the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. [L. 31.]—**T. spinosum ossis sphenoidalis**. The infratemporal crest or a prominence at its anterior extremity. [L. 332.]—**T. superius (anterior)**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [L. 6 (K).]—**T. superius posterius thalami optici**. See *Pulvinar* (1st def.).—**T. supracondyloideum externum (seu laterale)**. See *External supracondyloid tubercle*.—**T. supracondyloideum mediale**. See *Internal supracondyloid tubercle*.—**T. supracotyloideum**. An anomalous eminence upon the lip of the acetabulum beneath the anterior inferior spine of the ilium. [L. 332.]—**T. supraglenoidale**. See *Supraglenoid tubercle*.—**Tubercula syphilitica**. See *Tubercular syphiloderma*.—**T. tali laterale**. An elevation upon the outer margin of the incisura astragali. [L. 332.]—**T. tali mediale**. A prominence upon the inner side of the incisura astragali. [L. 332.]—**T. thalami anterioris**. See *Anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus*.—**T. thalami inferioris (seu internum, seu magnum rotundum, seu posterius)**. See *Pulvinar* (1st def.).—**T. tibiae**. See *Spine of the tibia and Anterior tuberosity of the tibia*.—**T. trochleare**. See *Trochlea*.—**T. tympanicum anticum**. A protuberance on the upper anterior part of the annulus tympanicus. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**T. tympanicum posticum**. A protuberance on the middle and posterior part of the annulus tympanicus. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**T. vaginae**. See *Anterior tubercle of the vagina*.—**T. Wisbergianum**. An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Wisberg. [L. 332.]

**TUBER-ISCIO-TROCHANTERIEN** (Fr.), n.  $Tu^a-be^2r-cs-o-tro-ka^2n^2-ta-re-a^2n^2$ . See *QUADRATUS femoris*.

**TUBERIVOROUS**, adj.  $Tu^2b-e^2r-i^2v-o^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *tuberivorus* (from *tuber*, a tuber, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *tuberivore*. Ger., *knollenfressend*. Living on tubers, especially truffles. [L.]

**TUBERKEL** (Ger.), n.  $Tub-e^2rk'e^2l$ . See *TUBERCLE*.—**Aderhaut'n**. See *CHORIOIDITIS tuberculosa*.—**Darmit'n**. See *ENTEROPHONGIOMA*.—**Gekerbte T'n des Scheldeneinganges**. See *CARUNCULAE myrtiformes*.—**Lepröse T. der Regenbogenhaut**. See *LEPRA iridis*.—**Muttert'**. See *METROSPHONGIOMA*.—**Rückenmarkst'**. Tuberculosis of the spinal cord. [a. 34.]—**T'krankheit**. See *TUBERCULOSIS*.

**TUBERKULOSE** (Ger.), n.  $Tub-e^2rk-ul-o^2z'e^2$ . See *TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Impft'**. See *Inoculated tuberculosus*.—**Lymphdrüsent'**. See *Tuberculous LYMPHADENITIS*.

**TUBEROSITAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^2b(tu^2b)-e^2r-o^2s(os)^2t-a^2s(a^2s)$ . Gen., *-at'is*. See *TUBEROSITY*.—**T. atlantis lateralis**. An eminence at the inner margin of that surface of the atlas which articulates with the occipital bone, to which the transverse ligament is attached. [L. 31, 142.]—**T. calcanei, T. calcis**. See *TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum*.—**T. clavicular**. A rounded eminence on the lower surface of the clavicle, near its sternal end, for the attachment of the costoclavicular ligament. [L.]—**T. coracoidea**. See *CONOID TUBERCLE*.—**T. costalis**. See *T. clavicular*.—**T. deltoidea**. See *DELTOID TUBERCLE*.—**T. ephippii**. See *TUBERCU UM sellae*.—**T. glutaealis**. The tubercle on the upper end of the femur for the attachment of the glutæus maximus. [a. 34.]—**T. iliaca, T. IIII**. A rough eminence behind that surface of the ilium which articulates with the sacrum, for the attachment of the sacro-iliac ligaments. [L. 31.]—**T. ischii**. See *TUBEROSITY of the ischium*.—**T. malaris**. A small tuberosity near the maxillary process of the zygomatic bone. [a. 34.]—**T. maxillae, T. maxillaris**. See *TUBEROSITY of the superior maxilla*.—**T. metacarpi quinti**. A prominent tuberosity on the ulnar side of the fifth metacarpal bone, near its base. [L. 142.]—**T. metatarsi hallucis**. See *Plantar tubercle*.—**T. metatarsi quinti**. A rough prominence upon the external surface of the tarsal end of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L.]—**T. olecrani**. A prominence on the olecranon process into which is inserted the extensor triceps brachii. [L. 31.]—**T. ossis cuboidel**. See *TUBEROSITY of the cuboid bone*.—**T. ossis IIII**. See *T. iliaca*.—**T. ossis navicularis**. See *TUBEROSITY of the scaphoid bone*.—**T. ossis multanguli majoris**. See *T. ossis trapezii*.—**T. ossis palatini**. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*.—**T. ossis trapezii**. An oblique ridge on the volar surface of the trapezium. [L.]—**T. palatinus**. A tuberosity formed on the internal surface of the palatine bone, at the angle of the posterior and horizontal borders. [a. 301 (a. 34).]—**T. patellaris**. See *Anterior tuberosity of the tibia*.—**T. pectoralis**. A tubercle near the sternal end of the clavicle for the attachment of the pectoralis muscle. [a. 34.]—**T. pubo-ischiadica**. A rough eminence at the union of the ramus of the ischium and pubes. [L.]—**T. sacralis**. See *TUBEROSITY of the sacrum*.—**T. scapularis**. See *CONOID TUBERCLE*.—**T. supracondyloidea ossis femoris**. The external or internal supracondyloid tubercle. [L.]—**T. tibiae**. See *Anterior tuberosity of the tibia*.—**T. tympani**. See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**T. ulnae major**. A rough eminence at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, for the attachment of the brachialis internus. [L. 332.]—**T. ulnae minor**. A small tuberosity occasionally found below the lesser sigmoid cavity of the radius. [L. 332.]—**T. ungularis phalangis**. A broad, horseshoe-shaped expansion of the distal end of a terminal phalanx. [L.]—**T. vertebralis (medialis)**. A rough eminence on the posterior surface of the transverse process (near its apex) of some of the dorsal vertebrae. [L. 31, 332.]—**T. zygomatice**. See *TUBERCLE of the zygoma*.

**TUBÉROSITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $Tu^a-ba-ro-zé-ta$ . See *TUBEROSITY*.—**T's de l'estomac (grande et petite)**. The two extremities of the stomach. [a. 34.]—**T. de l'os palatin**. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*.—**T's des condyles**. The internal and external tubercles of the femur. [L.]—**T. du maxillaire**. See *TUBEROSITY of the superior maxilla*.—**T. iliaque**. See *TUBEROSITAS IIII*.—**T. ischiadique, T. sciatique**. See *TUBEROSITY of the ischium*.

**TUBEROSITY**, n.  $Tu^2b-e^2r-o^2s'^2t-i^2$ . Lat., *tuberositas* (from *tuber*, a hump). Fr., *tubérosité*. Ger., *Rauhigkeit*. A rounded or blunt elevation on a bone or other organ. [L.]—**Anterior t. of the tibia**. A t. on the anterior aspect of the tibia, near its upper extremity, for the attachment of the ligamentum patellae. [C. 3.]—**Bicipital t. of the radius**. A t. on the superior part of the internal aspect of the shaft of the radius to the posterior rough portion of which is attached the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti. [C. 3.]—**External occipital t.** See *External occipital protuberance*.—**External t. of the femur**. A rough eminence above the external t. of the femur to which the external lateral ligament is attached. [L. 142.]—**External t. of the tibia**. A rounded eminence on the external side of the upper end of the tibia which articulates posteriorly with the fibula. [L.]—**Greater t. of the humerus**. Ger., *größerer Oberarmbeinhöcker*. An upward projection of the humerus on its outer side, separated from the head and lesser t. by grooves and serving as a point of attachment for the infraspinatus, supraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal t. of the femur**. A rough t. above the internal condyle of the femur to which the internal lateral ligament of the knee is attached. [L. 142.]—**Internal t. of the tibia**. A massive rounded eminence on the inner side of the upper end of the tibia. [C. 3.]—**Ischio-pubic t.** See *TUBEROSITAS pubo-ischiadica*.—**Lesser t. of the humerus**. A small t. at the proximal end of the humerus, on the inner side of the bicipital groove, for the attachment of the subscapularis muscle. [L. 142.]—**Maxillary t.** See *T. of the superior maxilla*.—**Pyramidal t. (of the palate bone)**. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*.—**T. of the calcaneum**. Ger., *Fersenhöcker*. The posterior extremity of the os calcis. [L.]—**T. of the cuboid bone**. A thick, oblique ridge on the inferior surface of the cuboid bone, near its anterior extremity. [L. 31.]—**T. of the ilium**. See *TUBEROSITAS IIII*.—**T. of the ischium**. Ger., *Sitzbeinhöcker, Sitzknorren*. The thick downward projection of the lower portion of the ischium upon which the body rests when sitting. [L.]—**T. of the olecranon**. See *TUBEROSITAS olecrani*.—**T. of the sacrum**. A t. behind and internal to the lateral articular surface of the sacrum. [a. 34.]—**T. of the scaphoid bone**. 1. The prominence of the infero-external portion of the volar surface of the scaphoid bone of the hand. 2. A t. on the lower inner margin of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 31.]—**T. of the superior maxilla**. A rough convexity on the posterior part of the external surface of the superior maxilla. [L.]

**TUBEROUS**, adj.  $Tu^2b'e^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *tuberosus*. Fr., *tubéreux*. Ger., *knollig*. 1. Resembling a tuber. 2. Bearing tubers.

**TUBICOLA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Tu^2b(tu^2b)-i^2k'o^2l-a^2$ . From *tubus*, a tube, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *enfermes*. An order of the *Annelida*, comprising those that live in tube-like structures. [a. 48.]

**TUBIFEROUS**, adj.  $Tu^2b-i^2f'e^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *tubifer* (from *tubus*, a tube, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *tubifère*. Ger., *röhrentragend*. Bearing a tube. The *Tubifera* of Lindley are a cohort of the *Incomplete*, comprising the *Santales*, *Daphnales*, *Proteales*, *Lamiales*, and *Penaeales*. [a. 35.]

**TUBIFLOUS**, adj.  $Tu^2b-i^2fl-o^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *tubiflorus* (from *tubus*, a tube, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *tubiflore*. Ger., *röhrenblüthig*. Having a tubular perianth. The *Tubiflorae* are: Of Batsech, a family of the *Coronales*, containing *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, etc.; of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerogalphyllales* complete, comprising the *Plantagineae*, *Plumbaginaceae*, *Convolvulaceae*, etc.; of Reichenbach, an order of the *Synpetalae*, consisting of the *Aggregatae* and *Campanaceae*; of Fries, a class of the *Corolliflorae*, including the *Verbenaceae*, *Asclepiadeae*, *Solanaceae*, etc. [a. 35.]

**TUBIPORUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^2b(tu^2b)-i^2p'o^2r-u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *tubus*, a tube, and *porus*, a pore. See *BOLETUS*.

**TUBO-ABDOMINAL**, adj.  $Tu^2b'o-a^2b-do^2m'i^2n'$ . From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *abdomen* (q. v.). Pertaining to the abdomen and the oviduct. [L.]

**TUBO-OVARIAN**, adj.  $Tu^2b-o-o^2v-a^2r-i^2a^2n$ . From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *ovarium*, the ovary. Fr., *tubo-ovarien, tubo-ovarique*. Ger., *tubo-ovarial*. Pertaining to the oviduct and the ovary. [L.]

**TUBO-UTERINE**, adj.  $Tu^2b-o-u^2t'e^2r-i^2n$ . From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *uterus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus. [L.]

**TUBULAR**, adj.  $Tu^2b'u^2l-a^2r$ . From *tubulus*, a small tube. Fr., *tubulaire*. Ger., *röhrenförmig*. 1. Hollow and nearly cylindrical, tube-shaped. [a. 35.] 2. Of an auscultatory sound, suggestive of one produced by an air-current in a tube (cf. *Tracheal respiration* (1st def.)). [D.]

**TUBULARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^2b(tu^2b)-u^2l(u^2l)-a^2r(a^2r)^2t-a^2$ . From *tubulus*, a small tube. A genus of corals. [a. 35.]—**T. acetabulum**. Ger., *Nadelhöcker*. A coral found especially in the Mediterranean Sea on rocks and large crustaceans; formerly used as a diuretic and anthelmintic under the names *umbilicus marinus*, *acetabulum marinum*, *cotyledon marinum*, and *bellericus marinus*. [a. 35.]

**TUBULE**, n.  $Tu^2b'u^2l$ . Lat., *tubulus* (dim. of *tubus*, a tube). Fr., t. Ger., *Röhrenchen*. A small tube or tube-like structure. [a. 48.]—**Collecting t.** Lat., *tubulus rectus*. Fr., *canalicule droit, tube collecteur*. Ger., *Sammelrohr*. The part of a uriferous t into which the functional t's open. It is nearly straight, has a large lumen, is lined with clear, cuboidal cells, and joins with others, as it passes from the cortical to the medullary portion of the kidney,



to form a large excretory t. [J, 30, 32].—**Communicating t.** See **Junctional t.**—**Connecting t.** See **Second convoluted t.**—**Convoluted t.** 1. See **First convoluted t.** 2. Formerly, the entire uriniferous t., from Bowman's capsule to the point where it enters a collecting t. [J, 24].—**Curved collecting t.** See **Junctional t.**—**Dark-bordered nerve-t's.** See **Medullated NERVE-FIBRES.**—**Dental t's.** See **Dental CANALS.**—**Distal convoluted t.** See **Second convoluted t.**—**Efferent t's of the testis.** The vasa efferentia of the testicle. [L.]—**Elementary t's.** See **1's of Stilling.**—**Excretory t's.** Lat., *tubuli belliniani*. Fr., *tubes de Bellini*. Ger., *Hauptrohren*. The comparatively large uriniferous t's in the medullary portion of the kidneys, formed by the union of many straight collecting t's. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and unite with others to form a papillary tube or duct which opens at the apex of a papilla into one of the renal calices or infundibula of the pelvis of the kidney. [J, 30, 32, 35].—**First convoluted t.** Lat., *tubulus contortus*. Fr., *tube contourné*. Ger., *bogig gewundenes Kanalstück, gewundenes Harnkanälchen*. The part of a uriniferous t. that extends in a very tortuous manner for a short distance beyond the capsule of Bowman, to which it is joined by the constricted part or neck of the tubule. The epithelium, according to Heidenhain, is fibrillated. It has been shown by Tuttle to be ciliated in man and in the cat. [J, 30, 32, 35; "Stud. from the Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins Univ.," 1883, p. 447 (J).]—**Gastric t's.** See **Gastric GLANDS.**—**Henle's looped t.** See **Henle's loop-TUBE.**—**Intercalary t.** [Schweiger-Seidel]. **Intercalated t.** See **Second convoluted t.**—**Irregular t.** The part of a uriniferous t. between the termination of the ascending limb of Henle's loop-tube and the second convoluted t. It winds between the convoluted t's of the labyrinth, so that its course is irregular. The epithelium is distinctly fibrillated. [J, 30, 32].—**Junctional t.** The relatively short part of a uriniferous t. extending from the second convoluted t. to a straight collecting t. It is narrow, but has a relatively large lumen and is lined with clear, cuboidal cells with a slight admixture of cells like those in the second convoluted t. [J, 30, 32]. See also **Connecting CANAL** and **Second convoluted t.**—**Lactiferous t's.** See **Galactophorous DUCTS.**—**Liver t's.** 1. A tubular ventral outgrowth of the duodenum from which the liver is developed. [L, 201.] 2. In some of the lower animals and perhaps in man, the membrana propria inclosing the tubular network of cells in the liver. 3. In fishes, birds, and reptiles, the tube-like arrangement of the hepatic cells. [J, 2, 35].—**Looped t. of Henle.** See **Henle's loop-TUBE.**—**Proximal convoluted t.** See **First convoluted t.**—**Renal t's.** See **Uriniferous t's.**—**Schachowa's t.** See **Spiral t. of Schachowa.**—**Second convoluted t.** Fr., *canal d'union*. Ger., *Schaltstück, Schaltwindung, Uebergangskanälchen*. The part of a uriniferous t. between the irregular and the junctional t's. It is convoluted, and has an epithelium composed of long cells with large nuclei and processes that fit into depressions of neighboring cells. Some authors make this portion include the junctional t., and therefore terminate in a collecting t. [G, 2, 21, 30, 34, 42].—**Seminal t's, Seminiferous t's.** Lat., *tubuli seminiferi*. Fr., *tubes à ressort, canalicules (ou conduits) séminifères (ou séminaires, ou spermaticques)*. Ger., *Samenkanälchen*. Tubes from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, lined with epithelium, from which the spermatozooids develop. They occupy the spaces in the testicle formed by the processes of the tunica albuginea, within which they are highly convoluted, but as they pass toward the surface they become straight and unite with each other to form the vasa efferentia. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Spiral t. of Schachowa.** The portion of a uriniferous t. just beyond the first convoluted t. It extends to the junction of the cortex and medulla, where it is continued as the descending limb of Henle's loop-tube. Its epithelium is fibrillated. [J, 30, 32].—**T's of Stilling.** Ger., *Horngerüst, Hornspongiosa*. A continuous, intricate, and connected network of similar minute t's or fibrils forming the entire substance of a nerve-fibre (neurilemma, medullary sheath, and axis-cylinder), supposed by Kühne and Ewald to be of a horny nature. Some of the t's also pass between neighboring nerve-fibres. Clarke denies their existence. [J, 10, 30, 32; "Clarke," Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., 1860, p. 651 (J).]—**Uriniferous t's, Uriniparous t's.** Ger., *Harnkanälchen, Harnrohren*. Minute canals, consisting of a basement membrane and a lining of epithelium, which form the proper glandular substance of the kidney. They originate in Bowman's capsules, and, after extending in a tortuous manner for a considerable distance, finally join other t's to form a common t., which extends in a nearly straight direction, and, after joining others, empties into the pelvis of the kidney. While the uriniferous t's may be properly said to be continuous from their origin to their termination, various parts of their length differ in size and course and in the character of the lining epithelium, and are named as if they were independent t's, as follows: (1) The capsule of Bowman; (2) the neck or constricted part joining the t. and capsule; (3) the first convoluted t.; (4) the spiral t. of Schachowa; (5) the descending limb of Henle's loop-tube; (6) Henle's loop-tube; (7) the ascending limb of Henle's loop-tube; (8) the irregular t.; (9) the second convoluted t.; (10) the junctional t., the last uniting with other junctional t's to form (11) a collecting t., which unites with others to form (12) an excretory t., which finally opens into one of the calices of the pelvis of the kidney. [J, 30, 32, 35].

**TUBULIFLOROUS**, adj.  $Tu^2b-u^2l-i^2-flor-u^2s$ . Lat., *tubuliflorus* (from *tubulus*, a small tube, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *tubuliflore*. Ger., *röhrchenblüthig*. Having flower-heads composed of tubular corollas. The *Tubuliflorae* are: Of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Compositae*, consisting of the *Vernoniaeae*, *Eupatoriaceae*, etc.; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Amphigynanthae*, consisting of the *Cotuleae*, *Gnaphalioideae*, and *Cynoseae*. [a, 35.]

**TUBULOSE, TUBULOUS**, adj's.  $Tu^2b-u^2l-ous-u^2s$ . See **TUBULAR** (1st def.).

**TUBULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^2b(tu^2b)u^2l(u^2l)-u^2s(u^2s)$ . 1. See **TUBULE**. 2. Of Malpighi, in the pl. *tubuli*, apparently the capillary blood-vessels. [Nock, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960.] 3.

See **CANNULA.**—**Dental tubuli.** See **Dental CANALS.**—**Tubuli belliniani, Tubuli Bellini.** See **Excretory TUBULES.**—**T. colligens.** See **Collecting TUBULE.**—**T. conjunctivus.** See **Junctional TUBULE.**—**T. contortus.** See **First convoluted TUBULE.**—**T. corticalis.** See **Convoluted TUBULE** (2d def.).—**T. heuleanus.** See **Henle's loop-TUBE.**—**T. hirsutus.** Hypertrichosis in the external auditory canal. [F.]—**T. intercalaris.** See **Second convoluted TUBULE.**—**T. laqueriformis.** See **Henle's loop-TUBE.**—**T. nervorum.** See **PERINEURIUM.**—**Tubuli pelvis renalis** [Heister]. The calices of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**T. rectus.** See **Collecting TUBULE.**—**Tubuli renales.** See **Uriniferous TUBULES.**—**Tubuli seminales contorti.** Convoluted seminiferous tubules within the compartments of the testicle. [L.]—**Tubuli seminales recti.** See **Vasa recta.**—**T. spiralis modiolii.** See **Spiral CANAL of the modiolus.**

**TUBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^2b(tu^2b)u^2s(u^2s)$ . See **TUBE.**—**T. acusticus.** See **Ear-TRUMPET.**—**T. alimentarius.** See **Alimentary CANAL.**—**T. digestivus.** The portion of the alimentary canal below the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**T. ingestorius.** The portion of the alimentary canal above the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**T. medullaris.** See **Medullary CANAL** (1st def.).

**TUCH** (Ger.), n.  $Tuch^2$ . Cloth, linen, linen cloth. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Kinnt'.** See **JAW-BANDAGE.**

**TUCKAHOE, TUCKAHOO**, n's.  $Tu^2k-a^2-ho', -hu'$ . Indian loaf (or bread); an American Indian name for an underground tuberous production, consisting chiefly of pectic acid, formerly identified with a fungus (*Pachyma cocos*), but now regarded as a peculiar condition of the roots of certain trees on which it is found in North America, China, and Japan. It is used as food by the Indians, and in China as a medicine and in the manufacture of jelly. [a, 35.]

**TUCUM**, n. In Brazil, the *Astrocaryum vulgare*. [a, 35.]

**TUFT**, n.  $Tuft^2$ . A knot or bunch (e. g., of hairs, feathers, etc.). [a, 35].—**Placental t's.** Ger., *Placentarzotten*. The agglomerated chorionic villi which form the fetal placenta.—**Synovial t's.** See **Synovial VILLI.**—**T's of fetal vascular villi.** Individual assemblages of the villi of the chorion separated by decidual septa.—**Vascular t.** Ger., *Gefässbüschel*. A t. made up largely of blood-vessels.

**TUGGING**, n.  $Tu^2g-i^2n^2$ . A pulling or dragging. [a, 34].—**Tracheal t.** A sign of thoracic aneurysm consisting in the sense of downward traction of the larynx with the cardiac systole when the thyroide cartilage is gently raised between the finger and thumb. ["Lancet," Feb. 20, 1892, p. 435 (a, 50).]

**TULBAGHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tul-ba^2g-hi^2a^2$ . Fr., *tulbaghie*. A genus of liliaceous herbs. The *Tulbaghieae* are a subsection of the *Anthericeae*. [a, 35].—**T. alliacea (T. capensis), T. cepacea.** Fr., *tulbaghie alliaceae*. South African species, of alliaceous odor. They are used as an anthelmintic and in phthisis. [a, 35.]

**TULIP**, n.  $Tu^2l-i^2p$ . See **TULIPA.**—**African t.** The genus *Haemanthus*. [a, 35].—**Checkered t., Drooping t.** See **Fritillaria meleagris.**—**T.-tree.** See **LIRIODENDRON tulipifera**.

**TULIPA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^2l(tul)u^2p-a^2$ . Fr., *tulipe*. Ger., *Tulpe, Tulipane*. Tulip; a genus of the *Liliaceae*. The *Tulipaceae* (Fr., *tulipacées*) are a family of the *Campanales*, consisting of *T. Fritillaria*, *Imperialis*, etc. The *Tulipæe* (Fr., *tulipées*) are a series of the *Liliaceae*. [a, 35].—**T. gesneriana.** Fr., *tulipe de Gesner*. Ger., *Gartentulpe*. The common tulip; a native of Armenia and Central Russia. The mucilaginous bulb, edible when cooked, is in its fresh state acid, emetic, and aphrodisiac. It contains tulipine. The *σατρίον* of Dioscorides is perhaps identical with this or some other species of *T.* [a, 35].—**T. silvestris.** Wild tulip; found in England and continental Europe. The bulb is emetic. [a, 35.]

**TULIPIFERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^2l(tul)-i^2p-i^2f-e^2r-a^2$ . From *tulipa* (q. v.) and *ferre*, to bear. The genus *Liriodendron*. [a, 35.]

**TULIPINE**, n.  $Tu^2l-i^2p-en$ . Ger., *Tulipin*. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the bulb of *Tulipa gesneriana*. It is an energetic sialagogue. [a, 35.]

**TUMBEKI**, n. A sort of tobacco exported from Persia and Turkey, derived from *Nicotiana persica* or *Nicotiana rustica*. Several varieties are described, named from their place of origin (Shiraz t., Teheran t., etc.), and differing in composition. T. contains from 2 to 5 per cent. of nicotine and 5 to 10 per cent. of saccharine matter. ["Phar. Jour.," xvi (1886), p. 683; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 20 (B).]

**TUMEFACATION**, n.  $Tu^2m-e^2-fa^2k-shu^2n$ . From *tumefacere*, to cause to swell. Ger., *Anschwellung*. Swelling, puffiness. Cf. **BOUFFESURE**.

**TUMEFIED**, adj.  $Tu^2m-e^2-fid$ . Fr., *tuméfié*. Ger., *wulstig*. In a state of tumefaction.

**TUMENOL**, n.  $Tu^2m-e^2n-o^2l$ . From *bitumen* (q. v.), and *oleum*, oil. A substance obtained from mineral oils, allied to ichthyol; used externally in eczema, burns, pruritus, ulceration, eczema due to pediculi, and rhagades. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 25, 1891, Supp., p. 173 (a, 50).]

**TUMESCENCE**, n.  $Tu^2m-e^2s-e^2ns$ . From *tumescere*, to begin to swell. The condition of swelling or of being swollen. [a, 48.]

**TUMEUR** (Fr.), n.  $Tu^2-mu^2r$ . See **TUMOR.**—**T. adipociriforme.** Of Lepêtre, cholesteatoma. [a, 34].—**T. a myéloplaxes.** Of Nélaton, an osteosarcoma. [a, 34].—**T. angiolithique.** See **CHOLESTEATOMA.**—**T. a ostéoblastes.** A tumor resembling an osteoma. [L, 67 (a, 14).]—**T. ascitique.** See **ASCITES.**—**T. blanche.** See **TUMOR albus.**—**T. ciatricielle.** See **KELOID.**—**T. composée.** A t. containing elements of two or more neoplasms, as in a fibrosarcoma. [a, 34].—**T. cornée.** See **CORNUTANEUM.**—**T. cystique de la conjonctive.** See **Conjunctival**



**CYST.**—**T. cystique de l'iris.** See *Cyst of the iris*.—**T. cystoïde.** See *Cystic tumor*.—**T. dentaire.** See *Odontoma*.—**T. des voies lacrymales.** See *Dacryops*.—**T. encéphaloïde.** See *ENCEPHALOID*.—**T. épithélio.** See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**T. érectile lymphatique.** See *Glansion lymphangiectasis*.—**T. fibreuse.** See *FIBROMA*.—**T. fluxionnaire.** A tumor that gives rise to hemorrhage (like a fibrous tumor of the uterus).—**T's folliculeuses.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**T. gommeuse.** See *SYPHILOMA*.—**T. graisseuse.** See *LIPOMA*.—**T. hémattique.** See *HEMATOMA*.—**T. hémorrhagique circonscrite.** See *Consecutive ANEURYSM*.—**T. hémorrhagique non circonscrite.** Traumatic aneurysm. [D. 139].—**T. liquide.** A cystic tumor.—**T. lymphatique des articulations.** See *HYDRARTHROS*.—**T. myome.** See *MYOMA*.—**T. névrome.** See *NEUROMA*.—**T. ostéome.** See *OSTEOMA*.—**T. papillaire.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**T. perlée.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**T. pulpeuse.** **T. spléniforme.** **T. spongieuse.** See *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**T. tubuleuse.** See *SIPHONOMA*.—**T. variqueuse.** See *Cavernous ANGIOMA*.—**T. verruqueuse des cicatrices.** See *Cicatrical KELOID*.

**TUMID**, adj.  $Tu^m$ /l'd. Lat., *tumidus* (from *tumere*, to swell). Ger., *angeschwellen*, *aufgeschwollen*. Inflated, swollen. [a. 35.]

**TUMOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^m$ (tu'm)/o'r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *tumere*, to swell. Gr., *κύμα, όγκος*. Fr., *tumeur*. Ger., *Geschwulst*, *Afterbildung*. A swelling, especially a new growth, cystic or solid. [D. 3; E. 1.]—**Adenoid t.** See *ADENOMA*.—**Adipose t.** See *LIPOMA*.—**Aneurysmal t.** See *ANEURYSM*.—**Anthracoïd t.** See *Melanotic t.*—**Benign t.** See *Innocent t.*—**Biliary t.** A t. formed by an enlargement of the gall bladder. [a. 34.]—**Blood t.** See *HEMATOMA*.—**Bony t.** See *OSTEOMA*.—**Butyroid t.** A galactocoele with contents of the consistence of butter.—**Cancerous t.** A t. formed by a cancer (q. v., 3d def.).—**Cartilaginous t.** See *CHONDROMA*.—**Cavernous venous t.** See *Cavernous ANGIOMA* and *Nævus vascularis tuberosus*.—**Connective-tissue t.** See *FIBROMA*.—**Cystic t.** A t. consisting of a sac or of sacs containing liquid.—**Dentigerous t.** See *Dentigerous cyst*.—**Dermoid t.** See *Dermoid cyst*.—**Desmoid t.** A firm fibrous t. [E.]—**Embryoplastic t.** See *Encephaloid sarcoma*.—**Erectile t.** Ger., *Afermilz*. A t. composed chiefly of vascular tissue which may become more or less prominent when the vessels are filled with blood. [E.] Cf. *Cavernous ANGIOMA*.—**Fatty t.** See *LIPOMA*.—**Fibrous t.** See *FIBROMA*.—**Fibro-calcareous t.** A fibrous t. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Fibro-cellular t.** [Paget]. A new growth made up of tissue more or less resembling the normal fibro-cellular or connective tissue of the body. The typical form is firm, with a homogeneous surface on section, and bands of delicate filamentous white fibrous tissue intersecting its substance. [E.]—**Fibro-cystic t.** A fibrous t. containing cysts. [E.]—**Fibro-fatty t.** See *FIBRO-LIPOMA*.—**Fibro-muscular t.** See *FIBRO-MYOMA*.—**Fibro-nucleated t.** See *SARCOMA* (2d def.).—**Fibro-plastic t.** Fr., *tumeur fibro-plastique*. 1. Of Lebert, see *MYELOID*. 2. Of French writers, see *SARCOMA*.—**Fibrous t.** See *FIBROMA*.—**Fibro-vascular t.** See *FIBROMA teleangiectaticum*.—**Floating t.** A t. that is movable in some part of the body, e. g., the abdomen. [a. 34.]—**Follicular t.** See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Fungating t.** A t. composed of exuberant granulations, generally growing from the inner surface of the wall of a cystic t. [E.]—**Gaseous t.** A t. containing gas. ["Rev. de chir.," Feb., 1889, p. 97 (a. 34).]—**Gefäss't** (Ger.). See *ANGIOMA*.—**Glandular t.** See *ADENOMA*.—**Granulation t.** A t. formed by the proliferation of granulation tissue. [a. 24.]—**Gubler's t.** A t. of the back of the carpus sometimes observed in plumbism. [a. 34.]—**Gummatous t.**, **Gummos t.**, **Gummy t.** Syphiloma; so called from either the softish semi-elastic consistence of the tumor or the peculiar character of its contents after the process of softening. [G.]—**Hair t.**, **Hairy t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair. [a. 34.]—**Heteradenic t.** Fr., *tumeur hétéradénique*. Of Robin, a hyaline cylindroma. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**Homeomorphous t.** Of Broca, a homologous t. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]—**Horny t.** See *CORNUE CYANEUM*.—**Hydatoid t.** A cystic t. resembling a hydatid cyst. [a. 34.]—**Idiopathic splenic t.** The enlargement of the spleen observed in pseudoleucocythæmia. [D. 50.]—**Infectious granulation t's.** Ger., *infectiöse Granulationsgeschwülste*. Acute military tubercles. [Déjérine, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 921 (a. 34).]—**Infiltrating t.** A t. that spreads by infiltration. [a. 34.]—**Innocent t.** A t. which affects the patient solely through its local influence, which has little disposition to soften or ulcerate, and has no tendency to multiplication in other tissues or to involve the absorbents with which it is connected. [E.]—**Irritable t. of the breast** [Cooper]. An affection of the breast, not necessarily a t., characterized by exquisite pain and tenderness of one or more of its lobes. [A. 42.] Cf. *Hysterial breast* and *Irritable breast*.—**Lacten t.** See *GALACTOCELE*.—**Lymphadenoid t.** See *LYMPHADENOMA*.—**Lymph t.** See *LYMPHADENOMA*.—**Malignant t.** See *CANCER* (3d def.) and *SARCOMA*.—**Melanic t.**, **Melanotic t.** See *Melanotic SARCOMA* and *MELANOMA*.—**Meningeal blood-t.** A hematomia of the meninges. [a. 34.]—**Mesoblastic t.** A t. arising from the mesoblast. [a. 34.]—**Milk-like t.** [Monro]. Medullary sarcoma. [A. 42.]—**Molluscous t.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**Movable t.** See *Floating t.*—**Mucoid t.**, **Mucous tissue t.**, **Mucous t.** See *MYXOMA*.—**Multiple fungoid papillomatous t.** See *MYCOTIS fungoides*.—**Muscular t.** See *MYOMA* (1st def.).—**Myelogenic t.** See *Giant-celled sarcoma*.—**Myeloid t.** See *MYELOID*.—**Myoid t.** See *LEIOMYOMA*.—**Nerve t.**, **Nervous t.** See *NEUROMA*.—**Neurotic t.** A small t., not persistent, developing in the mamma and due to reflex nervous disturbance. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 102 (a. 34).]—**Osscous t.** A t. containing bone, either cancellous or compact. [E.]—**Osteoid t.** See *OSTEOID CHONDROMA*.—**Painful subcutaneous t.** An encysted fibrous or fibro-cellular t. situated in the subcutaneous tissue and giving rise to pain. [E.]—**Papillary t.** See *PAPILLOMA* (2d def.).—**Pearl t.**, **Pearly t.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Pearly t. of the iris.** A small cyst of the iris containing a pultaceous, tallowy substance. [a. 34.]

—**Perineal t.** A term sometimes applied to the bulging of the perineum caused by the pressure of the child's head in the expulsive stage of labor. [A. 43.]—**Phantom t.** Fr., *gonflement (ou ballonnement) hystérique de l'abdomen*. Ger., *Phantomschwulst*. An abdominal tumefaction due to flatulence or to circumscribed hysterical contraction of the abdominal muscles. [a. 34.]—**Pilo-cystic t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair. [a. 34.]—**Proliferation t.** A t. which develops by the process of proliferation. [D. 3.]—**Recurrent fibroid t.** [Paget]. See *Spindle-celled sarcoma*.—**Recurrent fibro-vascular t.** A teleangiectatic fibroma that recurs after excision of a primary t. [a. 34.]—**Recurrent t.** A t. approaching in structure the innocent t. but in habit the cancerous t., and tending to recur after removal. [E.]—**Rotated t.** A pediculated t. that has rotated on the pedicle. [a. 34.]—**Scalp-t.** See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**Sebaceous t.** 1. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.). 2. Of Toynebee, see *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Semi-malignant t.** See *Recurrent t.*—**Sero-cystic t.** [Brodie]. See *Proliferation cyst*.—**Special t's of the penis.** See *SCLEROSIS of the corpora cavernosa*.—**Stercoral t.** A t. formed by impacted feces. [a. 34.]—**Teratoid t.** See *TERATOMA*.—**T. albus.** See *Fungus ARTERITIS*.—**T. aquosa.** A cystic t. [a. 34.]—**T. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**T. carneus.** **T. carnosus.** See *SARCOMA* (2d def.).—**T. cavernosus.** See *Cavernous ANGIOMA*.—**T. fibrinosus.** See *FIBROMA*.—**T. flatulentus.** See *EMPHYSEMA*.—**T. fungosus articuli.** See *SPINA ventosa*.—**T. fungosus sanguineus.** See *Cavernous ANGIOMA*.—**T. gallicus.** See *BUBO*.—**T. gummatous.** See *SYPHILOMA*.—**T. lacrimalis.** The swelling over the site of the lacrimal sac in purulent or phlegmonous dacryocystitis. [F.]—**T. lardosus.** See *Fatty t.*—**T. lymphaticus** [Lassus]. See *CEDEMASARCOMA*.—**T. mucosus.** See *MYXOMA*.—**T. prædurus.** See *Syphilitic chancre*.—**T'es sebipari.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**T. splenis.** A t. or swelling of the spleen. [a. 34.]—**T. splenoides.** See *LIENULUS*.—**T. squamiformis carnosus.** See *LEPIDOSARCOMA*.—**T. villosus.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Uterinet.** Ger., *Uterusgeschwulst*. 1. A t. (neoplasm) of the uterus. 2. A tumidity due to enlargement of the uterus.—**Varicose t.** A t. composed of dilated and hypertrophied veins. [E.] See *Cavernous ANGIOMA*.—**Vascular t.** See *ANGIOMA*.—**Vascular t. of the meatus urinarius** (or of the urethral orifice [Clarke]). See *Urethral PAPILLOMA* and *Urethral CARUNCLE*.—**Villous t.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Warty t. of the umbilicus.** See *Fungus EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus*.

**TUMULTUS SERMONIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^m$ (tu'm)-u'lt(u'lt)/-u's(u's) su'tm(se'm)-on'is. See *PARAPHRASIA præceps*.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**, n.  $Tu^n$ 'bri'j. A place in Kent, England, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 37, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**TUNDA OCULI** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^nd$ (tu'nd)/a' o'k(u'lt)(u'lt)-i(e). An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]

**TUNDUS CORDIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^nd$ (tu'nd)/u's(u's) ko'rd'is. The apex of the heart. [L.]

**TUNGSTATE**, n.  $Tu^n$ 'stat. Lat., *tungstas*. A salt of tungstic acid.

**TUNGSTEN**, n.  $Tu^n$ 'ste'n. Fr., *tungstène*. Ger., *Wolfram*. 1. A metallic element discovered in 1783. It occurs, usually as a tungstate, in various minerals. It has been obtained in the form of a light-gray lustrous powder, not readily oxidized except at high temperatures. Its sp. gr. is said to be 19.129, although by some it is put as low as 16.5, and by others is stated to be 18.0. In composition it acts apparently as a dyad, tetrad, pentad, and hexad. Symbol *W* (from *wolfram*), sometimes *Tu*; atomic weight, 183.5. 2. Calcium tungstate. [B. 3, 16.]

**TUNGSTIC ACID**, n.  $Tu^n$ 'sti'k. A dibasic acid,  $H_2WO_4$ . The anhydrous acid is a yellow powder insoluble in water and in most acids.—**Colloidal t. a.** A modification of a t. prepared by acidulating a solution of sodium tungstate with hydrochloric acid, and then removing the sodium chloride by dialysis. The t. a. remains in solution and may be obtained by evaporation as a transparent gummy substance. [B. 3.]—**Hydrated t. a.** A white substance,  $H_2WO_4 + H_2O$ , soluble in water. [B.]—**Liquid t. a.**, **Soluble t. a.** T. a. obtained in a soluble form by dialysis. [B. 6.]

**TUNIC**, n.  $Tu^n$ 'i'k. Gr., *χιτών*. Lat., *tunica*. Fr., *tunique*. Ger., *Haut*, *Hülle*. A coat, an investing membrane; in botany, a skin or covering membrane, such as the testa of a seed, or a thick or thin separable layer (Ger., *Schale*), such as one of the coats of an onion. [a. 35.]—**Chorioid t.** The chorioid membrane. [L.]—**External elastic t.** See *External elastic coat*.—**Inner muscular t. of the epididymis.** Of Kölliker, a layer of muscular tissue at the back of the testis and epididymis, beneath the fascia propria and opposite the lower two thirds of the testis. [C.]—**Internal elastic t.** See *Internal elastic coat*.—**Vaginal t.** See *Tunica vaginalis*.

**TUNICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^n$ (tu'n)/i'k-a'. 1. See *TUNIC*. 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus*. [a. 35.] 3. Of Jussieu, the perigynium of the *Caricæ*. [B. 121.]—**Acetum tunice.** A preparation made by macerating clove-pink petals with 6 or 12 times as much alcohol for twelve days, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 34).]—**Conserva florum tunice.** Fr., *conservé d'aillé*. A preparation made by triturating clove-pink petals with twice as much sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Syrupus tunice (florum).** A preparation made by infusing clove-pink petals in twice as much boiling water for twelve hours, straining, and dissolving in the product twice its weight of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**T. abdominalls.** Fr., *tablier élastique*. A deep layer of the abdominal fascia in animals, analogous to the transversalis fascia in man. It consists of yellow elastic tissue, and contributes to the support of the viscera. [C.]—**T. acinalls.**, **T. aciniformis.**, **T. acinosa.** See *UVEA*.—**T. adiposa (renum).** See *CAPSULA adiposa*.—**T. adnata oculi.** 1. An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. [F.] 2. See *T. albuginea oculi* (2d def.).—**T. adnata testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis*.—**T.**



**adventitia.** Ger., *äussere Gefäßhaut* (1st def.), *äussere Eihaut* (2d def.). 1. See **ADVENTITIA** (1st def.). 2. See **Vitelline MEMBRANE** (2d def.).—**T. agnina.** See **AMNION**.—**T. alba.** An old term for the sclerotic. [F.]—**T. albuginea.** See **ALBUGINEA**, **ALBUGINEA testis**, and **Tenon's CAPSULE**.—**T. albuginea corporis cavernosi.** See **ALBUGINEA penis**.—**T. albuginea epididymidis.** See **ALBUGINEA epididymidis**.—**T. albuginea oculi.** 1. See **SCLEROTICA**. 2. The tendons of the recti of the eye and the connective tissue uniting them. [L. 31.]—**T. arachnoidea.** See **ARACHNOID**.—**T. arachnoidea oculi.** See **ARACHNOID of the eye**.—**T. aranea.** See **ARACHNOID**.—**T. arteriae elastica externa.** See **External elastic coat**.—**T. arteriae externa.** The adventitia of an artery. [L.]—**T. arteriae fenestrata.** See **Internal elastic coat**.—**T. arteriae intima.** The intima of an artery. [L.]—**T. arteriae media.** The middle coat of an artery. [L.]—**T. candida.** An old term for the sclerotic. [F.]—**T. carnea.** See **CREMASTER** and **DARTOS**.—**T. cellularis.** See **ADVENTITIA** (1st def.).—**T. cellulosa.** See **SUBMUCOSA**.—**T. cellulosa of the ovum.** Fr., *couche celluleuse*. See **T. granulosa** (1st def.).—**T. cellulosa Ruyschii.** See **Membrana ruyschiana**.—**T. cerebri pia mater** (seu propria, seu vasculosa). See **Pia**.—**T. choriocapillaris.** See **Membrana ruyschiana**.—**T. chorioidea.** See **CHORIOID**.—**T. conjunctiva.** See **CONJUNCTIVA**.—**T. cornea opaca.** See **SCLEROTICA**.—**T. cornea pellucida.** See **CORNEA**.—**T. dartos.** See **DARTOS**.—**T. demoursiana.** See **Membrane of Descemet**.—**T. dura.** See **SCLEROTICA**.—**T. erythroidea.** See **CREMASTER**.—**T. exterior ovi.** Of Haller, the decidua vera. [A. 45.]—**T. externa.** See **ADVENTITIA** (1st def.).—**T. extima.** See **SCLEROTICA**.—**T. femoralis.** See **ALLANTOIS**.—**T. fibrosa (folliculi).** See **THECA folliculi**.—**T. fibrosa hepatis.** A layer of fibrous tissue covering the liver. [L.]—**T. fibrosa lienis.** See **ALBUGINEA lienis**.—**T. fibrosa membranae tympani.** The middle fibrous layer of the tympanum. [L.]—**T. fibrosa oculi.** The combined cornea and sclerotic. [L. 31.]—**T. fibrosa renum.** See **ALBUGINEA renis**.—**T. fibrosa testiculi.** See **ALBUGINEA testis**.—**T. granulosa.** 1. See **Membrana granulosa**. 2. Of Barry, "an investment of the ovum exterior to the zona pellucida," the existence of which, however, as a structure distinct from the membrana granulosa, is denied. [J. 16.]—**T. filamentosa.** See **Shaggy CHORION**.—**T. hortensis.** See **DIANTHEUS caryophyllus**.—**T. hyalina propria.** See **Membrana propria**.—**T. innominata.** See **SCLEROTICA**.—**T. interna.** See **INTIMA**.—**T. interna oculi.** See **RETINA**.—**T. intima renis.** The deeper portion of the albuginea renum. [L.]—**T. Jacobi.** See **Bacillar layer of the retina**.—**T. media.** Ger., *mittlere Haut, Ringfaserhaut*. 1. See **MEDIA** (in Supplement). 2. Of Bischoff, a thin gelatinous layer found between the chorion and the amnion during the latter part of gestation; the remains of the albuminous liquid which previously existed between the two membranes; according to Müller, the same as the endochorion of Dutrochet. [A. 24, 43.]—**T. mucosa.** See **MUCOSA**.—**T. muscularis.** See **PERIMYSIUM** and **MUSCULARIS**.—**T. nerva.** See **SUBMUCOSA**.—**T. nervi optici externa.** Ger., *Duralscheide*. The outermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the dura. [L. 332.]—**T. nervi optici interna.** Ger., *Pialscheide*. The innermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the pia. [L. 332.]—**T. nervosa.** Ger., *Gehirnschicht*. The stratum granulosum, internal granule layer, stratum gangiosum, and stratum fibriliosum of the retina regarded as one layer. [L. 332.]—**T. oculi dura** [Vesalius]. See **SCLEROTICA**.—**T. perforata oculi.** See **CHORIOID**.—**T. peritonealis.** A layer of peritoneum covering a viscus. [L.]—**T. prima.** See **DURA**.—**T. propria.** 1. See **Membrana propria**. 2. See **Pia**. 3. The true capsule or covering of an organ or part. [L.]—**T. propria folliculi.** Of Henle, the ental layer of the theca folliculi. It forms the membrana propria of the Graafian follicle. [J.]—**T. propria hepatis.** See **T. fibrosa hepatis**.—**T. propria lienis.** See **ALBUGINEA lienis**.—**T. propria ovarii.** See **ALBUGINEA ovarii**.—**T. propria ovisacis.** See **THECA folliculi**.—**T. reflexa testis.** See **T. vaginalis reflexa**.—**T. reticularis** (seu retiformis) oculi. See **RETINA**.—**T. rhagoides.** See **CHORIOID**.—**T. ruyschiana.** See **Membrana ruyschiana**.—**T. sclera bulbi.** See **SCLEROTICA**.—**T. serosa.** 1. See **Serous membrane**. 2. The serous membrane covering a viscus. [L.]—**T. serosa testis.** See **T. vaginalis testis**.—**T. submucosa.** See **SUBMUCOSA**.—**T. tertia renum.** See **T. intima renis**.—**T. thoracis.** See **CORSET**.—**T. uvalis.** **T. uvea.** **T. uviformis.** See **UVEA**.—**T. vaginalis.** Ger., *Scheidenhaut*. 1. A membrane insheathing a part. 2. A serous membrane, an offshoot of the peritoneum, which is forced into the scrotum by the descent of the testicle. It lines on each side one half of the inner surface of the scrotum (except posteriorly, where it is reflected on to the epididymis and testicle, which it covers except along the line of reflection), and incloses a varying extent of the spermatic cord. [L.]—**T. vaginalis bulbi.** See **Tenon's CAPSULE**.—**T. vaginalis communis (testis et funiculi spermatici).** See **Infundibuliform fascia** and **T. vaginalis** (2d def.).—**T. vaginalis oculi.** See **Tenon's CAPSULE**.—**T. vaginalis propria (testis).** See **T. vaginalis testis**.—**T. vaginalis reflexa.** The portion of the t. vaginalis that lines the scrotum. [L.]—**T. vaginalis testis** (seu visceralis). The portion of the t. vaginalis which invests the epididymis and the testicle. [L.]—**T. vasculosa chorioidea.** See **UVEA**.—**T. vasculosa Halleri.** The chorioid. [a. 34.]—**T. vasculosa lentis.** A very vascular envelope, made up of the various vascular projections of the embryonic cephalic plate, completely surrounding the crystalline lens in the embryo. [F.]—**T. vasculosa oculi.** See **CHORIOID**.—**T. vasculosa testis.** A vascular network lining the albuginea testis. [L. 142.]—**T. vasorum interna.** See **INTIMA**.—**T. villosa.** The villous surface of the intestines. [a. 34.]—**T. vitrea.** See **Hyaloid MEMBRANE**.

**TUNICATE**, adj.  $Tu^{2n}/i^{2k}$ -at. Lat., *tunicatus* (from *tunica* [q. v.]). Fr., *tuniqué*, *tuniquéux*. Ger., *schalig*. Provided with coats (tunics). [a. 35.] The *Tunicata*, or tunicaries, are a class of the *Mollusca*, or a degenerate branch of the *Chordata*, which

more nearly than any other invertebrates approach the vertebrates. They consist of a double-layered sac inclosing an alimentary canal, with distinct oral and anal apertures at their free extremities, are marine, exist singly or in groups, possess a simple tubular heart open at each end, and are, as a rule, hermaphroditic. [L. 121, 147.]

**TUNICIN**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/i^{2s}$ -i<sup>2n</sup>. Fr., *tunicine*. A substance,  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ , obtained from the mantles of ascidians, regarded by some as identical with vegetable cellulose, by others as identical with animal cellulose, and by Berthelot as a distinct body, convertible into sugar. [B. 3, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**TUNICULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^{2n}(tu^{2n})-i^{2k}u^{2l}(u^{2l})-a^3$ . Dim. of *tunica* (q. v.). See **CLITORIS**.

**TUNIQUE** (Fr.), n.  $Tu^6$ -nek. See **TUNIC**.—**T. adventice.** See **ADVENTITIA**.—**T. commune de Bichat.** See **ENDOTHELIUM**.—**T. érythroïde.** See **CREMASTER** and **DARTOS**.—**T. pourpre.** **T. séminale.** See **SPERMATODERM**.

**TUNNEL**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/e^{2l}$ . The space between the rods of Corti and the membrana basilaris. [L.]—**T. of Corti.** See **T**.

**TUPELO**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/e^{2l}$ -o. Fr., *tupélo*. See **NYSSA**.—**Large t.** **Swamp t.** See **NYSSA tomentosa**.

**TÜPFEL** (Ger.), n.  $Tu^{2n}/p^{2l}$ -e<sup>2l</sup>. See **PUNCTUM**.

**TUPPELFARN** (Ger.), n.  $Tu^{2n}/p^{2l}$ -fa<sup>2n</sup>. See **POLYPODIUM**.

**TUPI-PYA**, n. In Brazil, a form of insanity common among the Indians, characterized by sudden accesses of furious and destructive mania, following short stages of depression. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

**TÜR**, n. A place in Unterweissenburg, Transylvania, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 80, 49 (a, 14).]

**TURA**, n. A place in Neutra, Hungary, where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L. 63.]

**TURACIN**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/a^{2s}$ -i<sup>2n</sup>. Fr., *turacine*. A red pigment obtained from the wing-feathers of the turaco. It contains 5.9 per cent. of copper. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**TURBINAL**, adj.  $Tu^{2n}/b^{1/2}$ -n<sup>l</sup>. From *turbo*, a top. See **TURBINE**; as a n., see **Turbinal bone**.—**Externe rückläufige T'-bewegung.** See **MOVEMENT of restitution**.—**Interne rückläufige T'-bewegung.** The rotation of the shoulders that follows the expulsion of the head in labor; being that movement of the shoulders which coincides with the movement of restitution of the head. [A. 91.]—**T'-bewegung** (Ger.), **T'drehung** (Ger.). A movement of rotation (as of the fetus in its passage through the pelvis).

**TURBINE**, **TURBINATED**, adj's.  $Tu^{2n}/b^{1/2}$ -n<sup>l</sup>-at, -at-e<sup>2d</sup>. Lat., *turbinatus* (from *turbo*, a spinning-top). Fr., *turbiné*. Top-shaped; scroll-like. [a. 35.]

**TURBITH** (Fr.), n.  $Tu^{2n}$ -bet. See **TURPETH**.—**Poudre de t. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying the crushed root of *Ipomoea turpethum* at 40° C., powdering in a covered mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Résine-t.** Turpeth. [a. 35.]—**T. blanc.** **T. bleu.** See **GLOBULARIA allypum**.—**T. minéral.** See **MERCURY sub sulphate**.—**T. nitreux.** See **BIBASIC MERCURY nitrate**.—**T. noir.** 1. The *Euphorbia palustris*. [a. 35.] 2. See **MERCURY** and **ammonium nitrate**.—**T. végétal.** See **IPOMOEA turpethum**.

**TURBO** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^{2n}/b^{1/2}$ -o. Gen., *turb/inis*. From *turbare*, to disturb. Gr., *στροβίλος*. 1. A spinning-top; any top-shaped or scroll-like formation. [a. 48.] 2. A genus of molluscs. The opercula of several species of the *T. cochlea*, *T. rugosus*, etc.) were once used as an aphrodisiac under the names *faba marina*, *umbilicus marinus* (seu *Veneris*), *bellidulus* (seu *bellericus*) *marinus*, *acetabulum marinum*, and *carcha venera*. [a. 35.]—**T. cerebri.** The pineal gland. [L. 50 (a, 34).]—**Turbines nasi.** The inferior, middle, and superior turbinated bones. [L.]

**TURFOL**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/f^{2l}$ -o<sup>2l</sup>. Of Vohl, peat-oil (see **BRUNNENKOHLENöl**). [B. 93 (a, 14).]

**TURGESENCE**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/rj-e^{2s}$ -e<sup>2n</sup>s. From *turgescere*, to begin to swell. Fr., *t. Ger.*, *Turgescenz, Vollaftigkeit*. The act or process of swelling or enlargement (said especially of very vascular tissues); in botany, the distention of cells with sap. [D. 20; a. 35.]

**TURGID**, adj.  $Tu^{2n}/rj^{2d}$ . Lat., *turgidus* (from *turgere*, to swell). Fr., *turgide*. Ger., *aufgeschwollen*. Swollen, congested, bloated. [D.]

**TURGOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $Tu^{2n}/g^{2n}(tu^{2n})-o^{2n}$ . Gen., -o<sup>2n</sup>-ris. From *turgere*, to swell. Congestion, turgescence. [D. 3.]—**T. vitalis.** That vital property without which the body becomes limp like a corpse.

**TURION**, n.  $Tu^{2n}(tu^{2n})/i^{2o}$ -n<sup>l</sup>. Lat., *turio*. Fr., *t. turiobulbe*. Ger., *Schoss, Schössling, Stocknospe*. 1. A subterranean budding shoot. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., young asparagus shoots. [B. a. 35.]

**TURMERIC**, n.  $Tu^{2n}/m^{2n}$ -i<sup>2k</sup>. 1. The genus *Curcuma*, especially *Curcuma longa* (q. v.) and its rhizome (see **RADIX curcuma**). *Curcuma*-root contains curcumin, a brown pigment, an odorless, very acrid, dark-yellow, volatile oil (t.-oil), and, according to some, an alkaloid forming crystallizable salts. T. is chiefly used in pharmacy as a coloring agent. 2. The *Hydrastis canadensis* and *Sanguinaria canadensis*, also their roots. [a. 35.]—**African t.** The rhizome of *Canna speciosa*. [a. 34.]—**Bengal t.** A variety of t. preferred in dyeing for its deep tint. [a. 35.]—**China t.**, **Chinese t.** The most esteemed variety of t., but rarely met with in European or American commerce. [a. 35.]—**Cochin t.** A short, conical rhizome obtained from an undetermined species of *Curcuma*, grown chiefly at Alwaye. It occurs in slices or segments, and is used in making arrowroot. [a. 35.]—**Indian t.** The *Hydrastis canadensis* or its root. [a. 35.]—**Javat t.** The rhizome of a variety (minor) of *Curcuma longa*. It occurs in pieces dusted with its own powder, and is not highly esteemed. [a. 35.]—**Madras t.** A superior variety of t., occurring in large pieces. [a. 35.]—**T.**



**oil.** Fr., *huile (ou essence) de curcuma*. Ger., *Curcumaöl*. 1. A volatile oil obtained by distilling t. with water. 2. A dark viscid oil, obtained by treating t. with cold ligroin. [B. 81, 270 (a, 14).]—**T. paper.** Lat., *charta curcumae*. Fr., *papier de curcuma*. Filter paper impregnated with that portion of the coloring matter of t. which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol; used as a test for alkalies in solution, which change its tint to brown. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 50 (a, 50); a, 17.] Cf. *Litmus paper*.—**Wild t.** See *Curcuma aromatica*.

**TURMEROL**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{o}$ . A constituent of turmeric oil: an alcohol,  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}$  (or, according to some,  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}$ ), boiling at  $250^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It differs from carvol in not combining with hydrogen sulphide. [B. 81 (a, 14); a, 35.]

**TURNERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{a}$ . From Turner, an English physician. Fr., *turnère*. A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the *Turneraceae*, which are an order of the *Passiflorales*, considered by Baillon a series (*Turnereae*) of the *Bixaceae*. [a, 35].—**T. aphrodisiaca**. A Mexican species. The leaves are now considered the genuine damiana. [a, 35].—**T. apifera**. Fr., *turnère excellent*. A Brazilian undershrub. The leaves are astringent and tonic. [a, 35].—**T. microphylla**. A Mexican species considered by some the source of damiana. [a, 35].—**T. ulmifolia**. Holly- (or sage-) rose of the West Indies. The leaves are tonic and expectorant. [a, 35.]

**TURNING**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}$ . See **VERSION** (1st def.).—**Head t.** See **Cephalic version**.

**TURNIP**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{p}$ . The *Brassica rapa*. [a, 35].—**Indian t.** See *ARISEMA atrorubens*.—**Swedish t.** See under *BRASSICA campestris*.—**Wild t.** The *Arum triphyllum* and the *Asarum canadense*. ["Jour. of Am. Med. Assoc.," Oct. 24, 1891, p. 616 (a, 47).]

**TURNKEY**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$ . See **TOOTH KEY**.

**TURN OF LIFE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{o}$  v. lif. See **MENOPAUSE**.

**URNS**, n. pl.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{uz}$ . The menses.

**URNSICK**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{sk}$ . See **GID**.

**TURNSOLE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{n}^{\text{e}}\text{sol}$ . Fr., *turnesol*. Ger., *Turnesol*. 1. Litmus, especially ribbon litmus. 2. An old name for *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 3. The genus *Heliotropium*. [a, 35.]

**TURPENAY** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{n}$ . A place in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**TURPENTINE**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{nt}$  in. Gr., *πύριον, ῥεπουβήριον*. Lat., *terebinthina*. Fr., *terébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpentin, Terpentin*. An oleoresin, consisting of a mixture of rosin (colophony) and an essential oil (see *Oil of t.*), obtained from various species of pine, larch, and fir. [a, 35.] Cf. **TEREBINTHINA**.—**American t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [U. S. Ph.], *thus americanum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *terébenthine de Boston*. White t.; a honey-like fluid of agreeable odor and bitterish taste, obtained from *Pinus australis* (palustris) and *Pinus taeda*. In its fresh state it yields 17 per cent. of volatile oil. When exposed to the air or to a low temperature it hardens. [a, 35].—**Balsam of t.** See **TEREBINTHINA** (1st def.).—**Bordeaux t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [Ger. Ph.], *terebinthina vulgaris* [Lond. Ph.] (see *communis*). Fr., *terébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou *commune*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Terpentin*. Common European t.; obtained from several species of *Pinus*, especially *Pinus maritima*. In its fresh state it is whitish, turbid, and thick, but separates, on standing, into two portions, one transparent and liquid, the other viscid and honey-like. The commercial article often consists entirely of the latter part. It yields large quantities of resin and oil of t. [a, 35].—**Canada t., Canadian t.** Lat., *terebinthina canadensis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *terébenthine (ou baume) de Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Canada-Balsam, canadischer Terpentin*. Canada balsam, balsam of fir; a yellowish or greenish, viscid, transparent liquid, of bitterish, somewhat acrid taste and terebinthinate odor, obtained from the vesicles which form on the trunk and branches of *Abies balsamea*. According to Flückiger, it contains 24 per cent. of essential oil, with a very small quantity of an oxygenated oil, 60 per cent. of resin soluble in boiling alcohol, and 16 per cent. of resin soluble only in ether. On evaporation of the oil, the resins are left as a transparent elastic mass. [a, 35].—**Chian t., Chio t., Cyprus t.** Fr., *terébenthine de Chio* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de Chio* (ou de *Cypre*). Ger., *cypriischer Terpentin*. T. obtained from *Pistacia terebinthus*; a thick, tenacious liquid of a greenish-yellow color or a soft solid of a dull-brown hue, with little taste, and of a peculiar pleasant, mildly terebinthineous odor. It consists of resin (probably the resin of mastic) and an essential oil which contains a little oxygenated oil. In Greece, Chian t. is used as an agreeable addition to wines and cordials. It has been recommended in the form of emulsion and as a local application in cancer of the uterus. [a, 35].—**Dombeya t.** A thick whitish, glutinous fluid of a strong smell and taste, derived from *Arquaria imbricata*. [a, 35].—**European t.** See **Bordeaux t.**—**Hungarian t.** Lat., *balsamum hungaricum* (see *carpathicum*, see *carpathicum nativum*), *oleum carpathicum*. Ger., *Krummholzbalzom, ungarischer (oder karpathischer) Balsam*. Carpathian or Hungarian, or Riga balsam; a thin, white fluid with a juniper-like smell that exudes from the young twigs of *Pinus cembra* and *Pinus pumilio*. It has the properties of ordinary t. [a, 35].—**Larch t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*laricina*). A thick, turbid, pale-yellowish fluid of bitter, aromatic taste, obtained from *Larix europaea*. It has the properties of ordinary t., but a less powerful odor. It is much used by the veterinarians. [a, 35].—**Liniment of t. and acetic acid.** See **LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM**.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum terebinthinæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de terébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpentinöl*. Spirit (or spirits) of t.; a volatile colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ , of penetrating smell, pungent, bitterish taste, and neutral or faintly acid reaction, obtained by distillation from t. It varies in physical properties according to

its source. Its boiling point ranges from  $152^{\circ}$  to  $172^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and its sp. gr. from 0.856 to 0.870. American oil of t. is dextrogyrous, while that from Bordeaux t. is laevogyrous. It is soluble in alcohol, especially in boiling alcohol, and in ether, benzol, other essential oils, and the fixed oils, and dissolves resins and caoutchouc. It is used as a stimulant, diuretic, antelmintic, cathartic, rubefacient, germicide, and antiseptic. [a, 35].—**Ointment of t.** See *Unguentum TEREBINTHINÆ*.—**Rectified oil of t.** Lat., *etheroleum terebinthinæ* [Dan. Ph.] (*depuratum* [Swed. Ph.] *vel rectificatum* [Norw. Ph.]), *essentia terebinthinæ rectificata* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum terebinthinæ depuratum* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *rectificatum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Sp., *esencia de trementina* [Sp. Ph.]. Oil of t. rectified by shaking up with water (lime-water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), and distilling from about two thirds to three quarters. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Russian t.** T. obtained from *Pinus silvestris*. "Sanitas" is produced by passing air through its essential oil in contact with warm water. [a, 35].—**Scio t.** See **Chian t.**—**Spirit (or spirits) of t.** See **Oil of t.**—**Strassburg t.** Lat., *terebinthina abietina* (see *argenteoatensis*). Fr., *terébenthine d'Alsace* (ou *au citron* [Fr. Cod.]). A t. obtained from the vesicles of the bark of *Pinus picea*, closely resembling Canadian balsam, but of a more agreeable odor and without acrid or bitter taste. It has the properties of common t. [a, 35].—**T. clyster.** See *ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ*.—**T. hydrochlorate.** See **ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR**.—**T. plant.** See **SILPHIUM laciniatum**.—**T. vapor bath.** Ger., *Terpentin dampfbad*. A bath made by exposing the body to the vapor arising from the distillation of t.; used in rheumatic and pulmonary complaints. [B. 270.]—**Venetian t., Venice t.** See **Larch t.**—**White t.** See **American t.**

**TURPETH**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{th}$ . Lat., *turpethum*. Fr., *turbith*. Ger., *Turbith*. The *Ipomaea turpethum*, its root (t. root, white t., vegetable t.), or the resin (resin of t.) obtained from the root. T. root contains turpethin, a volatile oil, a yellow pigment, a fatty substance, iron oxide, etc. It acts like jalap, but is less powerful. [a, 35].—**T. mineral.** Mercury sub sulphate, so called from the resemblance of its color to that of the root of *Ipomaea turpethum*. [B. 5.]—**T.-root.** Lat., *radix turpethi* [Belg. Ph.] (*veri*). Fr., *turbith végétal (racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Turpithwurzel*. See under **T.**

**TURPETHIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{th}^{\text{i}}\text{c}$ . Fr., *acide turpéthique*. An amorphous acid,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{18}$ , obtained by dissolving turpethin in hot baryta water. [B. 92, 93 (a, 14).]

**TURPETHIN**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{th}^{\text{i}}$ . Fr., *turpéthine*. An amorphous glucoside,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{18}$ , isomeric with jalapin, obtained from turpeth resin. [B. 92, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

**TURPETHOLIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{th}^{\text{o}}\text{lic}$ . A monobasic microcrystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_4$ , obtained from turpethin. [B. 92, 93 (a, 14).]

**TURPETHUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}(\text{tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p})\text{-eth(ath)}^{\text{u}}\text{m}(\text{u}^{\text{a}}\text{m})$ . See **TURPETH**.—**Extractum turpethi** [Würt. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of turpeth-root in 6 parts of alcohol and expressing, macerating and boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying with white of egg, mixing the decoction and tincture, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the proper consistence. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—**Radix turpethi** [Belg. Ph.] (*veri*). See **TURPETH**.—**T. minerale.** See **MERCURY sub sulphate**.—**T. nigrum.** See **MERCURY and ammonium nitrate**.—**T. nitratum.** See **BASIC MERCURY nitrate**.

**TURPS**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{ps}$ . See **Oil of TURPENTINE**.

**TURRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}(\text{tu}^{\text{r}})\text{-ri(re)}^{\text{t}}\text{is}$ . Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). Fr., *turrite*. The genus *Arabis*. [a, 35.]

**TURTLE-OIL**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{t}^{\text{e}}\text{l-oil}$ . An oil prepared in South America from the eggs and in the Seychelles from the fat of various turtles; said to equal cod-liver oil as a nutrient. [a, 35.]

**TURUNDA** (Lat.), **TURUNDULA** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}(\text{tu}^{\text{r}})\text{-u}^{\text{nd}}(\text{u}^{\text{nd}})^{\text{a}}$ ,  $\text{-u}^{\text{nd}}(\text{u}^{\text{nd}})^{\text{a}}$ . See **TENT**.

**TUSCAN SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}\text{k'n}$ . A place in Tehama County, California, where there are mineral springs some of which are called also Lick Springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**TUSCARORA ACID (SOUR) SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}\text{sk-a}^{\text{r}}\text{-or}^{\text{a}}$ . Cold, astringent mineral springs, situated in Canada, containing a large proportion of alumina and free sulphuric acid and having a styptic taste. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**TUSNAD**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}\text{na}^{\text{d}}$ . A place in Csik, Transylvania, where there are gaseous, saline, and chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**TUSSAL**, adj.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}\text{s'l}$ . Pertaining to or due to a cough or coughing. [a, 48.]

**TUSSICATION**, n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}\text{-i}^{\text{k}}\text{-u}^{\text{l}}\text{-a}^{\text{shu}}\text{a}$ . From *tussis* (q. v.). See **Hacking cough**.

**TUSSILAGE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}\text{-el-a}^{\text{zh}}$ . See **TUSSILAGO**; of the Fr. Cod., see **TUSSILAGO farfara**.—**Sirop de t.** Sp., *jirabe de tusilago*. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of dried t. flowers in 150 of boiling water, expressing, adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining [Fr. Cod.], or by infusing 30 parts of t. leaves in water enough to make 345, clarifying, and adding 620 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the flowers of *Tussilago farfara* in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. (emulsiue)** [Fr. Cod.]. The dried flowers of *Tussilago farfara*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**TUSSILAGO** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Tu}^{\text{s}}(\text{tu}^{\text{s}})\text{-si}^{\text{d}}\text{-ag(a)}^{\text{g}}\text{o}$ . Gen., *-ag'inis*. From *tussis*, a cough. Fr., *tussilage*. Ger., *Huffaltig*. 1. A genus of the *Compositae*. The *Tussilagines* (Fr., *tussilagines*) are a tribe of the *Synanthérées* (*Compositae*). 2. The *T. farfara*. [a, 35].—**T. farfara**. Fr., *tussilage (farfara)*, *chou de signe, herbe Saint-Quirin, pas d'âne, pied de poulin, racine de peste, larmet*. Ger., *gemeiner Huffaltig, Brustaltig, Fiddaltig, Eselhauf, Quirnkraut*. Colt's-foot, cough-wort, dove-dock, fool-foot, horse-hoofs, clay-weed, cleats, bull's-foot, the *βίχtor* of Dioscori-



des; an herb indigenous to the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. It is bitter, astringent, and demulcent, and is used as a pectoral. The leaves, which are the most active, were smoked by the ancients in pulmonary affections, and are still so used in asthma; they have also been recommended for scrofula. [a, 35.] —*T. petasites*. See *PETASITES vulgaris*. —*T. vulgaris*. See *T. farfara*.

**TUSSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^s(tu^s)/si^s$ . See *COUGH*. —*T. arthritica*. Of Sauvages, a cough associated with and due to gout. [a, 34.] —*T. calcuosa*. Of Schenck, a cough caused by pulmonary calculi. [Sauvages (a, 34).] —*T. catarrhalis*. Of Sauvages, a cough associated with laryngeal or bronchial catarrh. [a, 34.] —*T. clangosa*, *T. convulsiva*. See *PERTUSSIS*. —*T. convulsiva hepatica*. Of Sauvages, a cough consequent upon hepatic disorder. [a, 34.] —*T. ferina*. Of F. Hoffmann, pertussis. [Sauvages (a, 34).] —*T. gravidarum*. Of Sauvages, a reflex cough due to pregnancy. [a, 34.] —*T. gutturalis*. Of Sauvages, a cough dependent upon chronic follicular pharyngitis or amygdalitis. [a, 34.] —*T. hysterica*. T. of hysterical origin. [a, 34.] —*T. metallicularum*. Of Sauvages, a cough affecting workers in metals. [a, 34.] —*T. rheumatica*. Of Sauvages, a cough associated with pulmonary inflammation and pain. [a, 34.] —*T. sicca*. A cough without expectoration. [a, 34.] —*T. spasmodica*. See *PERTUSSIS*. —*T. stomachalis humida*. Of Sauvages, a moist cough following eating and due to gastric derangement. [a, 34.] —*T. stomachalis sicca*. Of Sauvages, a dry cough following eating and due to gastric derangement. [a, 34.] —*T. strangulans*, *T. suffocativa*. See *PERTUSSIS*. —*T. verminosa*. Of Sauvages, a reflex cough caused by larvae in the bronchi. [a, 34.] —*T. xerolaryngosa*. Of Sauvages, a cough caused by dryness of the larynx. [a, 34.]

**TUSSIVE**, adj.  $Tu^s(tu^s)/iv$ . Lat., *tussivus* (from *tussis*, a cough). Pertaining to coughing. [J.]

**TUTAMEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $Tu^t(tu^t)-am(a^m)/e^n$ . From *tueri*, to protect. A protective structure. [a, 48.] —*Tutamina cerebri*. The skull and the meninges of the brain.

**TUTE** (Ger.), n.  $Tu^t/e^2$ . A convoluted structure. [a, 34.] See *OCREA* (1st def.). —*T'n des Keilbeines*. The sphenoidal turbinated bone. [a, 34.] —*T'n förmig*. See *CONVOLUTE*.

**TUTENAG**, n.  $Tu^t/e^2n-a^2g$ . An old name for zinc, especially for that brought to Europe from India and China. [a, 48.]

**TUTIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Tu^t(tu^t)/shi^2(t)^2-a^2$ . Fr., *tuthie*. Sp., *tucia*. Tutty; an impure zinc oxide gathered from the flues of furnaces used for working lead and zinc ores. Finely powdered or washed, it is used as a desiccant in excoctions. [B, 5, 10; B, 95 (a, 38).]

**TUTY**, n.  $Tu^t/t^2$ . See *TUTIA*.

**TUTU**, n. See *CORIARIA ruscifolia*.

**TVAROSZCZA**, n. A place in Saros, Hungary, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [L, 63.]

**TVER**, n. A place in the government of T., Russia, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**TWAYBLADE**, n. *Twa'blad*. The *Listera ovata*, *Listera illiifolia*, and other species of *Listera* and *Liparis*.

**TWEENBRAIN**, n. *Twen'bran*. See *MESECEPHALON*.

**TWIN**, adj.  $Twi^n$ . Gr., *δίδυμος*. Lat., *geminus*, *didymus*. Fr., *jumeau*. Ger., *Zwilling* (n.), *Zwillingsfrucht* (n.). Double, paired, geminate; as a n., one of two children that are the product of one gestation. [a, 48.] —*Allantoido-angelopagus t's*. T's of the same sex inclosed within a single chorion, one of them showing more or less grave developmental defects, and communicating with the other by means of the vessels of the umbilical cord in the neighborhood of the placenta. [Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour., March, 1893, p. 836 (a, 34).] —*Conjoined t's*. A double monster. [a, 34.] —*Homologous t's*. Of Alhfeld, t's of the same sex inclosed within one chorion and drawing their nourishment from a single placenta. [a, 34.] —*Interlocking of t's*, *Locked t's*. The condition in which the birth of a t. is impeded by some part of it being held above its fellow, as when the first t. presents by the pelvic pole and its head can not pass the presenting head of the other t. —*Uniovular t's*. Fr., *jumeaux uniovulaires*. Ger., *einige Zwillinge*. T's developed from a single ovum containing a double germ, shown by the existence of only one chorion. [a, 34.]

**TWINING**, adj.  $Twin/i^n$ . Climbing by twisting around a support. [a, 35.]

**TWIN-LEAF**, n.  $Twi^2n/lef$ . See *JEFFERSONIA diphylla*.

**TWIN-POLE**, n.  $Twi^2n/pol$ . See *HOLOPOLE*.

**TWIST**, n.  $Twi^2st$ . A spiral turn, a spiral disposition produced by turning; that result of the action of gravity on the foetus in utero which consists in a turning of the latter until its centre of buoyancy and its centre of gravity lie in one vertical line. [Neville, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.", June, 1882, p. 54.]

**TWO-AXED**, adj.  $Tu^2a^2xt$ . See *BIAXIAL*.

**TYLARUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^2(tu^1)/a^2r(a^2r)-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr., *τύλαρος*. Fr., *tylare*. Ger., *Zehenballe*. One of the pads under the toes in certain birds. [L, 343.]

**TYLE** (Lat.), n. f.  $Til(tu^1)/e(a)$ . Gen., *tyl'es*. Gr., *τύλη*. See *CALLOSTY*.

**TYLE-BERRY**, n.  $Til/be^2r-i^2$ . See *JATROPHA multifida*.

**TYLODES** (Lat.), adj.  $Til(tu^1)-od/ez(as)$ . Gr., *τυλώδης* (from *τύλος*, a callus, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *tylexuz*. See *CALLOUS*.

**TYLOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Til(tu^1)-om/a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *τύλωμα* (from *τύλος*, a callus). Fr., *tylome*, *ogmon*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A callosity of the skin, usually appearing on the hands or feet, due to a diffuse thickening of the epidermis, of limited extent, producing a whitish, indurated, and horny elevation of the surface, with more or less obliteration of the natural lines of the

skin and impairment of the sense of touch, and sometimes marked by deep fissures. Usually it is the result of long-continued friction or pressure on the skin, but it sometimes originates spontaneously, and is then often congenital. [Unna (G).] Cf. *CLAVUS* (1st def.).

**TYLOPHORA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Til(tu^1)-o^2t'o^2r-a^2$ . From *τύλος*, a callus, and *φύειν*, to bear. Fr., *tylophore*. A genus of the *Asclepiadeae*. The *Tylophoreae* are a section of the *Hoyae*. [a, 85.] —*T. asthmatica*. Fr., *ipeacacanha d'Inde*, *ipeca du pays* (ou *sauvage*). Country (or East Indian) *ipeacacanha*; a shrub of southern Asia and the adjacent islands. The root, *radix tylophorae*, is emetic in large, and cathartic in small, repeated doses, and is used like *ipeacacanha* in dysentery, and also in moist asthma. The leaves, *folia tylophorae*, official in the Bengal Ph. of 1844 and the Ph. of India of 1868, are also used in dysentery and as a diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant. [a, 35.]

**TYLOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Til(tu^1)-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *τύλωσις* (from *τύλος*, a callus). Fr., *t., tylose*. Ger., *Tylose*, *Thyllie* (5th def.). 1. See *TYLOMA*. 2. A laminated corn. [G.] 3. See *LEUCOPOLAKIA buccalis*. 4. A chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelid, in which the whole substance of the lid along the margin is thickened and hardened. [F.] 5. A protuberance of the wall of a plant-cell into the cavity of an adjacent duct. [a, 35.] —*T. calloux* (Fr.). See *TYLOMA*. —*T. gompheux et bulbeux* (Fr.). Clavus, including the hard conical form (t. gompheux) and a laminated form (t. bulbeux) resembling somewhat the structure of an onion, usually observed on the sole of the foot. [G, 7.] —*T. lingue*. See *LEUCOPOLAKIA buccalis* and *ICHTHYOSIS lingue*. —*T. palme manus plana*. Of Hebra, acquired tyloma. [a, 34.] —*T. palme manus verrucosa*. Of Hebra, tyloma in which there are millet-sized horny nodules imbedded in the epidermis. [a, 34.]

**TYLOSTERESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Til(tu^1)-o(o^2)-ste^2r-e(a)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-es'is)*. From *τύλος*, a callus, and *στερείν*, to deprive. The removal of a callosity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**TYLOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Til(tu^1)/u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr., *τύλος*. See *TYLOMA*.

**TYMMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ti^2m(tu^2m)/ma^2$ . Gen., *tym'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *τύμμα* (from *τύπτειν*, to strike). See *WOUND*.

**TYMPAN** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2-pa^2n^2$ . See *TYMPANUM*. —*T. secondaire*. See *MEMBRANA tympani secundaria*.

**TYMPANAL** (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2-pa^2n^2a^2l$ . The metapterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

**TYMPANECTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)-a^2n(a^2n)-e^2k-tom(tu^2m)/i^2-a^2$ . From *τύμπανον* (see *TYMPANUM*), and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Of Brunner, excision of the membrana tympani. [a, 34.]

**TYMPANIC**, adj.  $Ti^2m-pa^2n/i^2k$ . Lat., *tympanicus*. Fr., *tympanique*. Ger., *tympanisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the tympanum; as a n., see *T. BONE*.

**TYMPANICOLINGUALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)-a^2n(a^2n)/i^2k-o(o^2)-i^2n^2-gwal(gwa^2l)/i^2s$ . From *tympanum* (q. v.), and *lingua*, the tongue. Pertaining to the tympanic region and the tongue.

**TYMPANISM**, n.  $Ti^2mp/a^2n-i^2zm$ . Gr., *τυμπανισμός*. Lat., *tympanismus*. See *TYMPANITES*.

**TYMPANITES** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)-a^2n(a^2n)-it(et)/ez(-as)$ . Gen., *-it'u (-it'æ)*. Gr., *τυμπανίτης* (from *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum). Fr., *tympanite*. Ger., *T., Aufblähung, Aufreibung*. A distended condition of the abdomen due to paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestines and their inflation with gas generated within them. [D, 20.] —*Acute t.* A sudden and excessive t. in puerperal women, with intense pain and great depression, simulating peritonitis; a variety of the "intestinal irritation" of Marshall Hall. [A, 43.] —*Peritoneal t.*, *T. abdominalis*. 1. T. due to an accumulation of air in the peritoneal cavity. [B, 2.] 2. See *T. aeriperitonitis*. See *Peritoneal t.* (1st def.). —*T. intestinalis*. See *T. pericardii*. See *PNEUMOPERICARDIUM*. —*T. universalis*. General emphysema. [L.] —*T. uteri*. See *PHYSOMETRA*.

**TYMPANITIC**, adj.  $Ti^2mp-a^2n-i^2t/i^2k$ . Gr., *τυμπανιτικός*. Lat., *tympaniticus*. Fr., *ballonné*. Ger., *tympanisch*. 1. Of the nature of or affected with tympanites. 2. Of a percussion-note, resembling in quality the note produced by percussing a tympanic abdomen.

**TYMPANITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)-a^2n(a^2n)-i(e)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. See *ORITIS media*.

**TYMPANO-EUSTACHIAN**, adj.  $Ti^2mp/a^2n-o-u^2s-tak/i^2-a^2n$ . For deriv., see *TYMPANUM* and *EUSTACHIAN*. Pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube. [a, 48.]

**TYMPANOHYAL**, adj.  $Ti^2mp-a^2n-o-hi^2l$ . Pertaining to the tympanic region or bone and the hyoid apparatus; as a n., see *T. BONE*.

**TYMPANO-KONTANTRON** (Lat.), n. n.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)/a^2n(a^2n)-o(o^2)-kon(ko^2n)-i^2-a^2nt(a^2nt)/ro^2n$ . From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum, *κόνα*, dust, and *άντρον*, a cavity. Of Weber and Liel, a longitudinally perforated piece of vulcanite with a small lateral tube, used with a catheter for medication of the tympanic cavity. [Gruber.]

**TYMPANOMALLÉAL** [Agassiz] (Fr.), n.  $Ta^2n^2-pa^2n^2-no-ma^2-la-a^2l$ . See *Symplectic BONE*.

**TYMPANOMALLEARIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)-a^2n(a^2n)-o(o^2)-ma^2l(ma^2l)-le^2-ar(a^2r)/i^2s$ . From *tympanum* (q. v.), and *malleus* (q. v.). See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.

**TYMPANOPETROSALPINGOPTERYGOPALATINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)/a^2n(a^2n)-o(o^2)-pe^2t-ros''(o^2)-sa^2l(p-sa^2l)-i^2n^2g''(o^2)-te^2r(pte^2r)''(u^2g)-o(o^2)-pa^2l(pa^2l)-a^2t(a^2t)-in(-en)/u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum, *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *πτερύξ*, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

**TYMPANOPHONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ti^2mp(tu^2mp)-a^2n(a^2n)-o(o^2)-fon/i^2-a^2$ . From *τύμπανον* (see *TYMPANUM*), and *φωνή*, sound. See *AUTOPHONY* (3d def.).







**TYPHOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu<sup>6</sup>f)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)se<sup>2</sup>ps(saps)<sup>1</sup>is. Gen., -seps<sup>2</sup>eos (-is). From *typhos*, fever-stupor, and *σῆψις*, decay. Of L. Buzzonini, the systemic poisoning occurring in and caused by typhoid fever. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**TYPHOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Tif(tu<sup>6</sup>f)-os<sup>2</sup>us(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *typhos*, fever-stupor. Typhous, typhoid. [a, 17.]

**TYPHOTOXINE**, n. Tif-o-to<sup>2</sup>x'en. From *typhus* (q. v.) and *toxicum*, poison. A poisonous base, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, isomeric with gadine, found in cultures of the *Bacillus typhosus*. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

**TYPHOUS**, adj. Tifus. From *typhus* (q. v.). Fr., *typhique*. Ger., *typhös*, *typhisch*. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus. [D.]

**TYPHUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tif(tu<sup>6</sup>f)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *typhos*, fever-stupor. Fr., t. Ger., T. See T. FEVER.—**Abdominal t.** See Typhoid fever.—**Abortive t.** An incomplete form of t. with a sudden and favorable stop in the evolution of the disease. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Abortive t. with icterus.** See Weil's disease.—**Catarrhal t.** Irish fever; the peculiar type of t. fever prevalent in Ireland; it is characterized by thoracic complications. [D, 72.]—**Cerebral t.** (Ger.). See Typhoid fever.—**Cerebro-spinal t.** See Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—**Congestive t.** A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the veins. [B, 226.] Cf. *Inflammatory t.*—**Exanthematischer T.** (Ger.). **Fleckt t.** (Ger.). See T. FEVER.—**Ganglionic t.** See Typhoid fever.—**Hunger t.** See T. FEVER and Relapsing fever.—**Indian t.** See Asiatic cholera.—**Inflammatory t.** A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the arteries. [B, 226.] Cf. *Congestive t.*—**Irish t.** See Catarrhal t.—**Knochen t.** (Ger.). See Osteomyelitis.—**Kriegst t.** (Ger.). See T. FEVER.—**Maculated t.** T. gravior accompanied with a macular eruption. [D.]—**Oriental t.** See PLAGUE.—**Pernicious t.** See T. gravior.—**Petechial t.** True t. fever. [D, 74.]—**Puerperal t.** **Puerpero-t.** Fr., t. des femmes en couches. 1. Puerperal fever. 2. The gangrenous and diphtheritic forms of puerperal fever. [A, 9, 15.]—**Sinking t.** Of T. Miner, the t. epidemic that occurred in New England in 1823, characterized by great depression. [a, 34.]—**Spotted t.** See Maculated t.—**T. abdominalis.** See Typhoid fever.—**T. ægyptiacus.** Probably typhoid fever, occurring epidemically among the Egyptians. [a, 34.]—**T. amaril** (Fr.). **T. amaryl** (Fr.). See Yellow fever.—**T. ambulatorius.** Mild typhoid fever that allows the patient to pursue his usual avocations during the greater part of the disease. [a, 34.]—**T. aphthoideus.** See APHTHA infantum.—**T. apoplectico-tétanique** (Fr.). See Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—**T. à rechutes** (Fr.). See Relapsing fever.—**T. bengalensis.** See Asiatic cholera.—**T. biliosus.** See Bilious typhoid fever and Yellow fever.—**T. carbunculosus.** See ANTHRACOTYPHUS.—**T. carcerum.** See Jail fever.—**T. castrensis.** See Camp fever and T. FEVER.—**T. cérébral convulsif** (Fr.). See Electric chorea.—**T. cerebri apoplecticus.** **T. cérébro-spinal** [Boudin] (Fr.). See Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—**T. charbonneux** (Fr.). See Contagious anthrax.—**T. cholériforme** (Fr.). See Typhoid fever.—**T. comatosus.** T. with profound coma. [a, 34.]—**T. convulsif épidémique** (Fr.). See Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—**T. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See PLAGUE.—**T. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See Yellow fever.—**T. d'écurie** (Fr.). See T. equilis.—**T. de la faim** (Fr.). See T. FEVER and Relapsing fever.—**T. de porc** (Fr.). A term applied to contagious anthrax, also to measles in the pig. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**T. des Antilles.** See Yellow fever.—**T. des femmes enceintes** (Fr.). A generic term for t. and typhoid fever occurring during pregnancy. [A, 24.]—**T. des membres** (Fr.). See Infectious osteomyelitis.—**T. des tropiques** (Fr.). See Yellow fever.—**T. equilis.** Fr., t. d'écurie. Of Mëgnin, influenza in the horse. [a, 34.]—**T. erysipel** (Ger.). Erysipelas observed during a typhus epidemic. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**T. exanthematicus.** See Exanthematic t. fever and T. FEVER.—**T. exhaustorum.** T. affecting soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and others that have been subjected to privations, exposure, and exhaustion. [a, 34.]—**T. gangliaris.** See Typhoid fever.—**T. gift** (Ger.). The poison of t. fever or of typhoid fever. [D, 18.]—**T. gravior.** T. fever of severe or malignant type.—**T. hépatique** (Fr.). Of Landouzy, infectious jaundice with wasting of the liver cells. [a, 34.]—**T. hysterico-verminous** [Sauvages]. See Typhoid fever.—**T. icterodes.** See Bilious typhoid fever and Yellow fever.—**T. irritabilis.** See Typhoid fever.—**T. jaune** (Fr.). See Yellow fever.—**T. levis.** Fr., t. léger. A form of typhoid fever in which the symptoms are regular, but very mild and of short duration.—**T. levissimus.** A

febrile condition which presents more or fewer of the symptoms of typhus fever, but with great indistinctness. [Eloy, "Un. méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**T. malarique** (Fr.). See Typho-malarial fever.—**T. manipuera.** Of Sauvages, a disease resembling t., produced by taking the juice of the manihot. [a, 34.]—**T. mitior.** See Typhoid fever and T. levis.—**T. nervosus.** See Typhoid fever.—**T. nosocomialis.** See T. FEVER.—**T. odor.** The peculiar odor exhaled from the skin in t. fever. It is variously compared to the odor of rotten straw, mice, deer, certain reptiles, etc. It is strongest in damp weather and when the ventilation of the patient's room is bad. It is thought that the exhalation carries the poison of the fever. [D, 1.]—**T. petechialis gravior** [Cullen]. T. in which rigor and heat alternate without perspiration, and delirium is succeeded by stupor. [a, 34.]—**T. petechialis mitior** [Cullen]. T. with coma or quiet delirium, nausea, precordial oppression, and despondency. [a, 34.]—**T. pestilens.** See T. FEVER.—**T. putridus** [Cullen]. Severe t. fever. [a, 34.]—**T. recurrens.** See Relapsing fever.—**T. scarlatina.** See Scarlet fever.—**T. secundarius.** T. consequent upon some primary disease. [a, 34.]—**T. schorff** (Ger.). A crust-like slough shed from the intestinal glands in typhoid fever.—**T. sidérant** (Fr.). See T. gravior.—**T. syncopalis.** See Sinking t.—**T. urinosus.** See URÆMIA.—**T. vénérien** (Fr.). See Equine syphilis.—**T. versatilis.** T. associated with great delirium. [a, 34.]—**T. vesicularis** [Cullen]. See PEMPFIGUS.—**Yellow t.** See Pernicious yellow fever.

**TYPICAL**, adj. Tip<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Gr., τυπικός. Lat., typicus. Fr., typique. Ger., typisch. Pertaining to or representing a type. [a, 35.]

**TYPOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tip(tu<sup>6</sup>p)-os<sup>2</sup>is. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-os<sup>2</sup>is). Gr., τύπωσις (from τύπος, an impression). Ger., Typose. A periodically recurring disease; intermittent fever. [G.]

**TYPUS** (Lat.), n. m. Tip(tu<sup>6</sup>p)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., τύπος (from τύπτειν, to beat). See TYPE.—**T. intermittens anteponens.** See Anticipating intermittent fever.—**T. intermittens postponens.** See Postponing intermittent fever.

**TYRALINE**, n. Tir<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-en. See MAUVE and MAUVEINE.

**TYREIN**, n. Tir<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., tyréine, tyrine. See CASEIN.

**TYREMESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tir(tu<sup>6</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -es<sup>2</sup>eos (-e<sup>2</sup>mesis). From *typos*, cheese, and *έμεσις*, vomiting. Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matter. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**TYRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tir<sup>2</sup>(tu<sup>6</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>s)(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -as<sup>2</sup>eos (-i<sup>2</sup>asias). See ALOPECIA and ELEPHANTIASIS.

**TYRODES** (Lat.), adj. Tir(tu<sup>6</sup>r)-od<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>z(as). Gr., τυρώδης (from τυρός, cheese, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., tyreux. Cheesy.

**TYROLEUCIN**, n. Tir-o-lu<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., tyroleucine. A starchy compound, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained from the decomposition products of albumin. [A, 93 (a, 14).]

**TYROMA** (Lat.), n. n. Tir(tu<sup>6</sup>r)-om<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om<sup>2</sup>atos (-atis). Gr., τυρόμα (from τυρός, cheese). A tumor caused by caseation of the lymphatic glands. [A, 326 (a, 48).]

**TYROSIN, TYROSINE**, n's. Tir<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>2n, -en. Oxyphenylamidopropionic acid, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)(NH<sub>2</sub>)CO.OH, occurring as colorless, tasteless, and odorless acicular crystals. It dissolves in acids and solutions of the caustic alkalies, forming saline compounds with both. It is found uniformly among the products of proteid decomposition, and is thus produced in the intestines by the processes of pancreatic digestion. It is also said to occur normally in the spleen, pancreas, etc., but this is doubtful. Pathologically, it occurs in the urine, especially in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and it has also been found in various parts of the body. [B, 12; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**T. hydantoic acid.** A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub><C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>.NH.CONH<sub>2</sub>.COOH = C<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, forming large, transparent prismatic crystals, and bearing the same chemical relation to t. that hydantoic acid bears to glycocine. [Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 306 (B).]—**T. hydatoint.** A substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, forming yellow acicular crystals, found in the urine of dogs fed upon t. [Blendermann, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v, 234; Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 306 (B).]

**TYROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tir(tu<sup>6</sup>r)-os<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os<sup>2</sup>eos (-os<sup>2</sup>is). From τυρός, cheese. 1. Curdling. 2. See TYREMESIS. 3. See CASEATION.

**TYROTOXICON**, n. Tir-o-to<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>-kon. From τυρός, cheese, and τοξικόν, poison. Ger., Käsegift. A poisonous substance, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found by V. C. Vaughan, in 1888, in poisonous cheese and in poisonous vanilla ice-cream. [B; a, 35.]

## U

**UATERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. U<sup>2</sup>2(u)-a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>)-e(a<sup>2</sup>/r<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>2-n<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *oūs*, the ear. Fr., uatérion. A medicament for the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**UDDER**, n. U<sup>2</sup>2(u)<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., οὐδᾶρ. Lat., uber. Fr., pis. Ger., Euter. The consolidated mammae of the cow.

**UDENIA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>2(ud)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i(e)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., οὐδένεα (from οὐδέν, nothing). Worthlessness.

**UDIKA, UDIKA-BREAD**, n's. See DIKA.

**UDOSADENITIS** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>2(ud)-os-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-i(e)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it<sup>2</sup>idos (-idis). Fr., udosadénite. See HIDROSADENITIS.

**UEBEL** (Ger.), adj. and n. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l. An evil, a malady, a complaint. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—**Königsu**. See SCROFULA.—**U'keit.** See NAUSEA.—**U'riechend.** See FETID.

**UEBERBÄRTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-bart<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g-kit. See POGONIASIS.

**UEBERBEIN** (Ger.), n. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-bin. See GANGLION (1st def.) and EXOSTOSIS (1st def.).

**UEBERBINDEN** (Ger.), v. tr. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>n. To bandage. [E.]

**UEBERCHLORSÄURE** (Ger.), n. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-klor-zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. See PERCHLORIC acid.

**UEBERDECKT** (Ger.), adj. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-de<sup>2</sup>kt. See OBTECTED.

**UEBERDREHUNG** (Ger.), n. U<sup>6</sup>b<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-dra<sup>2</sup>um<sup>2</sup>. An excessive turning or rotation.—**U. der Frucht.** Excessive rotation of the fœtus in a breech delivery, after the expulsion of the breech, so that the back no longer occupies the oblique position it had before.



but is turned directly forward or backward or even somewhat into the opposite oblique diameter of the pelvis. [A, 61.]—**U. der Schultern.** See *Movement of restitution.*

**UEBEREINANDERGESTELLT** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ -in- $a^3 n d^2 e^2 r$ - $g e^2 s t e^2 l t$ . See *SUPERIMPOSED.*

**UEBEREINANDERTRETEN** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ -in- $a^3 n d^2 e^2 r$ - $t r a t e^2 n$ . See *OVERRIDING.*

**UEBEREINSTIMMUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ -in- $s t i^3 m$ - $m u n^2$ . See *ANALOGY AND CONSISTENCE.*

**UEBEREMPFÄNGNISS** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $e^2 m p$ - $f a n^2$ - $n i^2 s$ . See *SUPERFETATION.*

**UEBERERNÄHRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $e^2 r$ - $n a r$ - $u n^2$ . See *UBERNÄHRUNG.*

**UEBERFRUCHTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $f r u c h t$ - $u n^2$ . See *SUPERFETATION AND HYPERCARPOSIS.*

**UEBERFÜLLUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $f u l l$ - $u n^2$ . See *EPILEPSIS AND HYPERPLEROSIS.*—**Partielle U.** See *MEREMPHRAXIS.*

**UEBERGANG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $g a n^2$ . A passing over (as from the maternal into the foetal circulation).—**U'sbrücken.** See *Annectant CONVOLUTIONS.*—**U'sfalte.** A fold of an investing membrane where it passes from one structure to another; a fold of reflection (e. g., the fold formed by the peritonæum as it passes from the posterior vault of the vagina to the anterior wall of the rectum).

**UEBERGLIEDERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $g l e d$ - $e^2 r$ - $u n^2$ . See *HYPERARTHROSIS.*

**UEBERGREIFEN** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $g r i f$ - $e^2 n$ . See *SUPERPOSITION.*

**UEBERHÄUTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $h o i t$ - $u n^2$ . See *DERMATOPLASIA.*

**UEBERHÖRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $h u r n$ - $u n^2$ . See *KERATOPLASIA.*

**UEBERIMPFGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $i m p f$ - $u n^2$ . See *INOCULATION.*

**UEBERKLEIDEND** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $k l i d$ - $e^2 n d$ . See *ENVELOPING.*

**UEBERLADUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $l a d$ - $u n^2$ . Surfeit, repletion. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**UEBERLASTET** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $l a s t$ - $e^2 t$ . Of a muscle, having a weight attached to it in such a manner as to extend it only to the degree natural during rest. [K, 3.]

**UEBERLASTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $l a s t$ - $u n^2$ . The state of a muscle having such a weight attached to it that it is prevented from contracting with its usual rapidity and energy. [K, 16.]

**UEBERLEITUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $l i t$ - $u n^2$ . See *TRANSFUSION.*

**UEBERLINGEN** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $l i n$ - $e^2 n$ . A bathing resort on Lake Constance, in Baden, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**UEBERMANGANSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $m a n$ - $g a n$ - $z o i r$ - $e^2$ . See *PERMANGANIC acid.*—**U.-Anhydrid.** See *MANGANESE heptoxide.*

**UEBERNÄHRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $n a r$ - $u n^2$ . See *FORCED ALIMENTATION* (2d def.) and *HYPERTROPHY.*

**UEBERNÄHRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $n a r$ - $u n^2$ . See *CICATRIZATION.*

**UEBEROSMIUMSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $o s$ - $m e$ - $u m$ - $z o i r$ - $e^2$ . See *OSMIUM tetroxide.*

**UEBERPFLANZUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $p f l a n t s$ - $u n^2$ . See *TRANSPLANTATION.*

**UEBERPFPROPFUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $p f r o p f$ - $u n^2$ . See *SKIN-GRAFTING.*

**UEBERREIZ** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $r i t s$ . Excessive irritation or excitement. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

**UEBERRÖTHE** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $r u t e^2$ . See *ERYSIPELAS.*

**UEBERSCHLAG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s h l a g$ . A poultice or plaster. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**UEBERSCHMELZEND** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s h m e l t s$ - $e^2 n d$ . Of a liquid, cooled below the freezing point without solidifying. [B.]

**UEBERSCHNAPPEN** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s h n a p$ - $p e n$ . See *PARAPHRENESIS.*

**UEBERSCHWÄNGERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s h w e n$ - $e^2 r$ - $u n^2$ . See *SUPERFECUNDATION.*

**UEBERSICHTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s i c h t$ - $i g k e i t$ . See *HYPERMETROPIA.*

**UEBERSPANNUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s p a n$ - $n u n^2$ . See *HYPERTONIA.*

**UEBERSTECHE** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s t e c h$ - $e^2 n$ . See *INOCULATION.*

**UEBERSTRECKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $s t r e c k$ - $u n^2$ . See *DORSAL FLEXION.*

**UEBERTRAGBAR** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $t r a g b a r$ . Transferable, transmissible, contagious. [D.]

**UEBERWANDERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $v a n d$ - $e^2 r$ - $u n^2$ . See *MIGRATION.*

**UEBERWEBT** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $v a b t$ . See *ORTEXTUS.*

**UEBERWUCHERN** (Ger.), v. intr.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $v u c h$ - $e^2 r n$ . To become hypertrophied. [A, 521 (a, 21).]

**UEBERZÄHLIG** (Ger.), adj.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $t s a l i g$ . Supernumerary.

**UEBERZUG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $t s u g$ . See *INDUMENTUM.*

**UEBUNG** (Ger.), n.  $U^b e^2 r$ - $u n^2$ . See *EXERCISE.*

**UEHKA** (Ar.), n. Okra pods. [Schweinfurth (a, 35).]

**UEPPIG** (Ger.), adj.  $U^p p i g$ . See *LUXURIANT.*

**UFUON** (Ar.), **UFYUON** (Ar.), n's. Opium. [a, 35.]

**UKIAH VICHY SPRINGS**, n.  $U^2$ - $k i a^3$ . A place in Mendocino County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline and saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**ULÉMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2$ (ul)- $e^2 m$ (a<sup>2</sup>)- $e^2 m$ - $o^2 r$ - $r a j$ -(ra<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *oδλον*, the gum, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὀδύσσειν*, to burst forth. Fr., *ulémorrhagie*. Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ULAGANACTESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2$ (ul)- $a^2 g$ (a<sup>2</sup>g)- $a^2 n$ (a<sup>2</sup>n)- $a^2 k t$ -(a<sup>3</sup>kt)-e(a)/si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -*es/eos* (-e/sis). From *oδλον*, the gum, and *ἀγάνκτης*, physical pain. Fr., *ulaganactèse*. Tension and itching in the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ULATROPHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2$ (ul)- $a^2 t$ (a<sup>2</sup>t)- $r o$ (ro<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *oδλον*, the gum, a priv., and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Atrophy of the gums. [a, 48.]

**ULCER**, n.  $U^2$ ls/u<sup>2</sup>r. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulcus*. Fr., *ulcère*. Ger., *Geschwür*. A localized loss of substance following a destructive inflammation and ordinarily followed by the production of a cicatrix. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the loss of substance involves at least the entire thickness of the epidermis or of the epithelium of a mucous membrane. [G, 16.] Cf. *SORE*.—**Aden u.** An endemic u. observed at Aden. [a, 34.]—**Adherent u.** Of J. Hardie, a cutaneous u. in which the base becomes incorporated with and adherent to the subjacent fascia, and there is a tendency to "indolence in cicatrization." [a, 34.]—**Amputating u.** An u. affecting a digit or a limb in which the ulcerative process destroys the tissue to the bone, virtually amputating the part. [a, 34.]—**Arterial u.** A cutaneous u. due to incompetency or disease of an artery. [a, 34.]—**Atonic u.** An u. having unhealthy granulations that cicatrize slowly. [a, 34.]—**Autochthonous u.** See *CHANCRE*.—**Cancerous u.** An ulcerating cancer. [G.]—**Carious u.** A gangrenous u. [a, 34.]—**Chancroidal u.** See *Simple CHANCRE*.—**Cochin-China u.** A chronic u., occurring on any part of the body, affecting persons newly arrived in Cochin-China. It usually results from a slight cutaneous lesion, and becomes phagedenic in consequence of heat, dirt, and privation. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**Cock's-comb u.** Ger., *Hahnenkammgeschwür*. An u. with outgrowths resembling condylomata. [a, 34.]—**Cold u's.** Of Paget, small inflammatory u's occurring spontaneously on the extremities, especially at the ends of the fingers or toes. They resemble ulcerated chilblains, but are not due to exposure to cold. [E.]—**Constitutional u.** See *SYPHILITIC CHANCER*.—**Contagious u.** See *Simple CHANCER*.—**Contagious u. of Mozambique.** See *FRAMBESIA* (2d def.).—**Corrosive u. of Hippocrates.** See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**Crateriform u.** A peculiar form of acute epithelial cancer of the face, of very rapid and extensive growth. It forms a bossy conoidal mass in the centre of which softening takes place and a cavity like a crater is developed. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 412 (a, 50).]—**Creeping u. of the cornea.** A serpinous corneal u. ["Pract.," Mar., 1888, p. 226 (a, 34).]—**Diphtheritic u.** An u. that is covered with a false membrane. [a, 34.]—**Egyptian u.** An endemic u. observed in Egypt. [a, 34.]—**Endemic u.** A phagedenic u. usually affecting the lower extremities, observed in tropical countries. It is likely to follow any solution of continuity of the skin, and the seat of the lesion becomes inflamed, tumefied, and phagedenic. It is much more severe in debilitated subjects, and may end fatally. [a, 34.]—**Fissurated u.** Of Whitehead, laceration of the cervix uteri. [A, 37.]—**Fistulous u.** Lat., *ulcus fistulosum*. An u. communicating with a fistula. [G.]—**Follicular u.** An u. due to inflammation in the lymph-follicles of a mucous membrane. [D, 48.]—**Fungiform u.** See *CANCER verrucosus*.—**Fungous u.** An u. with fungous granulations. [a, 34.]—**Gastric u.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach*.—**Ghê-Ham u.** See *Cochin-China u.*—**Gummatous u.** An u. formed by the breaking down of a gumma. [a, 34.]—**Gwailor u.** An endemic u. observed at Gwailor. [a, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic u.** An u. from which there is hæmorrhage. [a, 34.]—**Indolent u.** An u. observed in some dyscrasia or enfeebled condition of the system, that, while not spreading, shows no disposition to heal. [a, 34.]—**Inflamed u.** An u. surrounded by an area of inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Initial u.** of syphilis. See *CHANCER* (2d def.).—**Intractable u.** See *Indolent u.*—**Invertate u.** See *Indolent u.*—**Irritable u.** An u. that is painful. [a, 34.]—**Jacobs's u.** A rodent u., which begins as a small pimple on the skin of the lid near the inner canthus or over the lacrimal bone. It is shallow, with a well-defined, indurated margin, and its progress is very slow. It may remain superficial, but it usually extends deeply. [F.]—**Lupoid u.** An u. that closely resembles lupus. [a, 34.]—**Lupous u.** See *LUPUS*.—**Lymphatic u.** An u. from which there is a lymphic exudate. [a, 34.]—**Malignant u.** See *CANCER* and *HOSPITAL GANGRENE*.—**Malignant u. of the uterus.** An old term for a form of cancer of the uterus characterized by rapid softening and ulceration of the whole organ. [A, 42.]—**Marjolin's u.** An u., probably cancerous, arising upon the site of an old cicatrix. ["Pacif. Med. and Surg. Jour.," viii, p. 209 (a, 34).]—**Menstrual u.** Any u. that gives evidence of sympathy, to a lesser or greater degree, with the menstrual function, especially one from which vicarious menstruation takes place. [a, 34.]—**Mercurial u.** An u. supposed to be caused by systemic enfeeblement due to mercurinism. [a, 34.]—**Mozambique u.** See *ULCER contagieux de Mozambique*.—**Neuralgic u.** Painful u. See *Irritable u.*—**Peptic u.** An u. of the stomach supposed to be produced by a highly acid gastric juice. [D, 35.]—**Perforating u.** An u. that perforates through the tissues of a part, as of the stomach, intestines, etc. [a, 34.]—**Perforating u. of the foot.** See *MALUM perforans pedis*.—**Perforating u. of the stomach.**



**Lat., gastrostrosis.** An u. that perforates the gastric wall. [a, 34.]—**Persian u.** An u. endemic in Persia. [a, 34.]—**Phagedenic u.** An u. having the qualities of phagedena. [E.]—**Phlegmonous u.** See *Inflamed u.*—**Plantar u.** See *MALUM perforans pedis.*—**Post-molar u.** An u. forming behind the last molar tooth, on one or both sides, frequently occurring in Bengal (especially in the rainy season) in persons having the malarial cachexia. [“Ind. Med. Gaz.” June, 1887, p. 190 (a, 50).]—**Putrid u.** 1. An u. accompanied with putrefaction or gangrene, especially chancre. [G.] 2. See *Hospital GANGRENE.*—**Rodent u.** A deeply ulcerating variety of epithelioma, differing from ordinary epithelioma chiefly in its very slow course and in its tendency to involve every tissue with which it comes in contact, including muscles and bones. It more commonly affects the upper portion of the face. [G.]—**Round u. of the stomach.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**Round u. of the uterus.** Of Clarke, a form of u. of the uterus, of rapid course, supposed by him to be epitheliomatous, and by others to be analogous to lupus or due to the action of an irritating secretion. [Zahn, “Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.,” Mar., 1884, p. 388.]—**Round u. of the vagina.** An u. of the vagina similar to the round u. of the stomach. [Zahn, l. c.]—**Saemisch’s u.** An infectious u. of the cornea. [“Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est”; “Province méd.,” Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Scabulous u.** See *PSORELCOIS.*—**Scorbutic u.** An unhealthy, indolent u. occurring in scurvy. [a, 34.]—**Scrofulous u.** An u. due to scrofula. [a, 34.]—**Serpinous u.** An u. which extends in a serpinous manner.—**Simple u.** An u. that is not dependent on systemic disease or poisoning, and that shows a tendency to heal. [a, 34.]—**Stercoral u.** An u. in the wall of the gut due to the presence of an accumulation of feces following intestinal stenosis. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**Sublingual u.** An ulceration about the frenum linguae observed during the course of whooping-cough, thought to be due to the part being forced against the lower incisor teeth during the paroxysms.—**Symptomatic u.** An u. indicative of a disease not limited to the ulcerated point. [E.]—**Syphilitic u.** 1. An u. due to syphilis. [G.] 2. See *SYPHILITIC CHANCRE.*—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant ANGINA.*—**Taschkent u.** An endemic u. observed at Taschkent. [a, 34.]—**Toenail u.** Of Martin, the u. caused by an ingrowing toenail. [“Toledo Med. and Surg. Jour.,” iii, 1879 (a, 34).]—**Tubercular u.** An u. due to tubercular disease. [a, 34.]—**Turkistan u.** A form of ulceration observed in Russian soldiers while on the frontiers of Afghanistan, affecting the face, neck, abdomen, and joints. In the first stage there appeared reddish spots, spreading, but limited by an induration and becoming rounded ulcerations with irregular edges. During the second period the ulcerations were augmented, tended to become confluent, and were accompanied by profuse suppuration, lymphangitis, and adenitis. The third period was that of cicatrization. [“Union méd.,” Aug. 31, 1886, p. 371 (a, 50).]—**Varicose u.** An u. caused by varicose veins. [a, 34.]—**Venerical u.** See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).—**Yemen u.** See *Cochin-China u.*

**ULCERATE**, v. intr. U<sup>l</sup>s/u<sup>r</sup>-at. Lat., *ulcerare*. Ger., *ulceriren*. To undergo ulceration.

**ULCERATED**, adj. U<sup>l</sup>s/u<sup>r</sup>-at-e<sup>d</sup>. Lat., *ulceratus*. Fr., *ulcéré*. Affected with ulceration.

**ULCERATION**, n. U<sup>l</sup>s/u<sup>r</sup>-a/shu<sup>n</sup>. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulceratio*. Fr., *ulcération*. Ger., *Verschwürung*. The formation of an ulcer; of a part, the condition of being affected with an ulcer or with ulcers. [E.; a, 48.]—**Fissured u.** See *Fissured ULCER.*—**Follicular u.** Disease of the cervix uteri characterized by Nabothian follicles. [a, 37.]—**Hering’s pharyngeal u.** An oblong ulcer of the hard palate and the pillars of the fauces, associated with a unilateral and isolated u. of the pharynx, covered by a grayish-white pellicle. It heals in ten or twelve days without leaving any trace. [“Rev. de laryng., d’otol., et de rhin.,” Oct. 15, 1891, p. 625 (a, 50).]—**Malignant u.** U. due to cancer. [E.]—**Puerperal u.** U. of the genitals, consequent on puerperal traumatism, of a malignant character, usually accompanied by great oedema of the labia majora. [a, 24.]—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant ANGINA.*—**Tubercular u. of the larynx.** See *Tubercular LARYNGITIS.*

**ULCERATIVE**, adj. U<sup>l</sup>s/u<sup>r</sup>-at-iv. Lat., *exulcerans, ulcerosus, ulcerativus*. Fr., *ulcératif, ulcéreux*. Ger., *geschwürig*. Pertaining to or characterized by ulceration.

**ULCÈRE** (Fr.), n. U<sup>l</sup>-se<sup>r</sup>. See *ULCER.*—**U. annamite.** See *Cochin-China ULCER.*—**U. cancéreux.** See *LUPUS.*—**U. chancreux.** An ulcerating chancre. [G.]—**U. chancello-syphilitique.** See *Mixed CHANCRE.*—**U. de Cochin-Chine.** See *Cochin-China ULCER.*—**U. contagieux de Mozambique.** A single, rarely double, ulcer secreting an abundant foetid, sero-sanious matter that is highly contagious. It presents some resemblance to pian. It occurs in Réunion Island. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**U. de la baie.** An endemic ulcer observed in the Bay of Honduras. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**U. de Penjé, U. d’Orient.** See *Aleppo BOIL.*—**U. de Saigon.** See *Cochin-China ULCER.*—**U. épidermique.** See *LUPUS.*—**U. malin.** A malignant or phagedenic ulcer. [a, 34.]—**U. onco-phagédénique.** Of Ricord, a simple chancre that becomes inflamed and gangrenous in consequence of the abuse of alcoholic liquors. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**U. papillaire, U. papilliforme.** An ulcer with papillary granulations.—**U. perforant.** See *MALUM perforans pedis.*—**U. pianiforme.** See *U. contagieux de Mozambique.*—**U. pointillé.** One of the small corneal ulcerations observed in keratitis. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**U. syriac.** See *Malignant ANGINA.*

**ULCÉROÏDE** (Fr.), adj. U<sup>l</sup>-sa-ro-ed. Having the appearance of an ulcer. [a, 48.]

**ULCEROUS**, adj. U<sup>l</sup>s/u<sup>r</sup>-u<sup>s</sup>. Gr., *ἑλκώδης*. Lat., *ulcerosus*. Fr., *ulcéreux*. Ger., *ulcerös, geschwürartig*. 1. Having the character of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulcers. [E.]

**ULCUS** (Lat.), n. n. U<sup>l</sup>sk(u<sup>l</sup>sk)u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>). Gen., *ulc’eria*. See *ULCER.*—**U. abambulans.** See *Phagedenic ULCER.*—**U. achilleum.** Ger., *achilleisches Geschwür*. A malignant, obstinate ulcer. [A,

305.]—**U. adenosum.** An ulcer involving a gland. [a, 34.]—**Ulcera aluminosa.** Of Paracelsus, ulcers preceded by swelling without heat and erosion, and readily undergoing resolution, but afterward discharging a foetid fluid. Alum was said to cure them, but sometimes accidentally to produce them. [H.]—**U. ambulativum.** A serpinous ulcer, especially a serpinous chancre. [G.]—**U. aperistaton.** A simple u. [a, 34.]—**U. aphthosum.** An ulcer caused by aphthous inflammation. [a, 34.]—**U. araneum.** Of Paracelsus, a gangrenous ulcer. [D, 90.]—**Ulcera arsenicalia.** See *Ulcera realgarina.*—**U. arthriticum.** A cutaneous ulcer caused by the irritation of an arthritic concrement. [a, 34.]—**U. artificiale.** An issue. [a, 34.]—**U. cacoethes.** A malignant u. [G.]—**U. callosum.** See *Indurated ULCER.*—**U. canerosum.** See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).—**U. canerosum fungosum.** See *CANCER verrucosum.*—**U. canerosum vulgare.** The common form of ulcerating chancre. [G.]—**Ulcera capitis manantia.** An old term for impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G.]—**U. carcinomatousum.** A cancerous ulcer. [a, 34.]—**U. catarrhale.** An ulcer of the mucous membrane caused by acute or chronic catarrh. [a, 34.]—**U. chronicum cruris.** A chronic ulcer of the leg, usually varicose. [a, 34.]—**U. clysmaticum.** A roundish u. caused by the pressure of the point of a syringe used for rectal injections. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**U. colpodēs.** See *U. sinuosum.*—**U. complicatum.** An ulcer complicated by some disease or dyscrasia. [a, 34.]—**U. condylomatousum.** See *Cock’s comb ULCER.*—**U. corneæ serpēs.** 1. An u. beginning as such in the cornea and extending deeply into the corneal tissue. It is further characterized by a tendency to spread superficially in a certain definite direction. It usually appears in the centre of the cornea as a circular u. surrounded by a zone of gray infiltration, and its progress is rapid in the direction of slough and perforation. [F.] 2. See *HYPOPYON KERATITIS.*—**U. corrodens Clarkii.** A phagedenic ulcer of the vagina. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**U. corrosivum.** See *Perforating ULCER of the stomach.*—**U. cum callositate** (seu *duritie*, seu *duritie callosa*). See *Indurated CHANCRE.*—**U. depascens.** See *Phagedenic ULCER.*—**U. diphthericum.** An ulcer caused by diphtheria. [a, 34.]—**U. durum.** See *SYPHILITIC CHANCRE.*—**U. dysentericum.** An intestinal ulcer caused by dysentery. [a, 34.]—**U. eczematousum.** An ulcer caused by eczema. [a, 34.]—**U. elevatum.** 1. Simple chancre when attended with exuberant granulations that rise above the surrounding surface. [G.] 2. See *Raised indurated CHANCRE.*—**U. erethicum.** See *Irritable ULCER.*—**U. ex digestionē.** See *Peptic ULCER.*—**U. ferinum.** See *Phagedenic ULCER.*—**U. fistulosum.** See *FISTULOUS ULCER.*—**U. granulosum.** An ulcer covered with a granular surface.—**U. grave.** See *MADURA FOOT.*—**U. hæmorrhoidale.** See *HÆMORRHOIDOMA.*—**U. herpetica.** See *LUPUS* (2d def.).—**U. hypersthenicum.** See *Irritable ULCER.*—**U. hypertrophicum.** See *U. elevatum.*—**U. impetiginosum.** An ulcer accompanied by impetigo. [a, 34.]—**U. induratum.** See *Indurated CHANCRE.*—**U. inflammatorium.** See *Simple CHANCRE.*—**U. lentacular.** A lenticular ulcer, usually of tubercular origin. [a, 34.]—**U. leprosum.** Ulceration due to leprosy. [a, 34.]—**U. molle.** See *Simple CHANCRE.*—**U. narium fœtens.** See *OZENA.*—**U. neuroparalyticum.** An ulcer caused by paralysis of a nerve. [a, 34.]—**Ulcera nitri** [Paracelsus]. Scrofulous ulcerations. [H.]—**U. perforans.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**U. profundus.** See *Sloughing PHAGEDENA.*—**U. puerperale.** An ulcer of the genital tract occurring during the puerperium. [a, 34.]—**U. pulmonum.** Ger., *Lungengeschwür*. A pulmonary abscess. [a, 34.]—**Ulcera realgarina.** Of Paracelsus, malignant ulcers, supposed to be due to the action of realgar.—**U. rodens.** See *Rodent ULCER.*—**U. rodens urethræ.** Of Landau, an ulcer of the urethra in women, probably of syphilitic origin, attacking, step by step, the walls of the urethra and spreading from the meatus, where it takes its origin. [a, 34.]—**U. rotundum.** A round ulcer, usually of the stomach. [a, 34.]—**Ulcera salis communis.** Of Paracelsus, ulcers attributed to the corruption of the common salt in the body. They are at first moist, then dry up, are rather painful, but have no heat. [H.]—**U. serpēs.** See *Serpiginous ULCER.*—**U. simplex (venereum).** See *Simple CHANCRE.*—**U. sinuosum.** Ulceration of a sinuous or tortuous character; lupus serpinosus. [G.]—**U. sordidum.** A foul ulcer, especially a chancre. [G.]—**U. sphaculosum.** A gangrenous ulcer. [a, 34.]—**U. spongiosum.** See *Fungous ULCER.*—**U. syphiliticum.** See *SYPHILITIC ULCER.*—**U. syphiliticum conjunctivæ.** Either a chancre or the ulcerated surface of a broken-down gumma or tubercular syphilide. In either case the u. usually occurs on the palpebral conjunctiva near the edge of the lid, though it may extend to the cul-de-sac and involve the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]—**U. syringodes.** See *FISTULOUS ULCER.*—**U. telephium.** See *TELEPHIUM* (1st def.).—**U. tuberculosum.** See *Tubercular ULCER.*—**U. typhosum.** One of the intestinal ulcers characteristic of typhoid fever.—**Ulcera urinosa** (seu *urodialytica*). Ulcers attributed to suppressed or irregular urinary excretion. [G.] Cf. *URELCOIS.*—**Ulcera variolosa.** Small flat ulcers seen in various oöphagitis. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**U. venereum.** See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).—**U. ventriculi chronicum.** A chronic gastric ulcer. [a, 34.]—**U. ventriculi rotundum.** See *Perforating ULCER of the stomach.*—**U. virgæ.** See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).

**ULCUSCULUM** (U<sup>l</sup>), n. n. U<sup>l</sup>sk(u<sup>l</sup>sk)u<sup>s</sup>(u<sup>s</sup>)u<sup>l</sup>(u<sup>l</sup>)u<sup>s</sup>m(u<sup>m</sup>). Dim. of *ulcus* (q. v.). A little ulcer. [G.]—**U. canerosum.** See *CHANCRE* (2d def.).

**ULE** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>l</sup>(ul)/e(a). Gen., *ul’es*. Gr., *ὤλη*. See *CICATRIX*.

**ULERYTHEMA** (Lat.), n. n. U<sup>l</sup>(ul)-e<sup>r</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>l</sup>)-the(th)a/ma<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *em’atos (-atis)*. From *ὤλη*, a scar, and *ἐρύθημα*, erythema. Of Unna, an inflammatory condition of the skin in which a persistent erythema tends to produce atrophy or cicatrization of the skin without ulceration. [G.]—**U. acneiformis.** Of Unna, a rare skin disease that affects the face and the ears. It is limited to the circumference of a certain number of hair follicles and begins with a permanent erythema and hyperkeratosis accompanied by the



production of comedones and terminating in atrophy of the skin. [a, 34.]—**U. centrifugum**. Of Unna, see *Lupus erythematosus*.—**U. ophryogenes**. Of Taenzer, an inflammatory disease, usually beginning in infancy, affecting especially the region of the eyebrows, and attended with persistent erythema, permanent alopecia, and atrophy of the skin. It is said to be a form of folliculitis decalvans. [G.]—**U. sycosiforme** [Unna]. Lupoid syphilis of Milton, usually affecting the region of the beard, resembling syphilis but attended with the formation of scars. It begins at the upper part of the whiskers, traveling slowly downward with a narrow erythematous margin and marked infiltration, and is followed by cicatricial atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. [G.] Cf. *FOLLICULITIS decalvans*.

**ULETIC**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}e^2i^2k$ . Lat., *uleticus*. Pertaining to the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ULEX** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^1(ul)^e\text{-}x$ . Gen., *ulicis*. Fr., *ajonc*. Ger., *Hecksame*. Furze; a genus of leguminous shrubs. The *Ulicineae* are a division of the *Genisteae*. [a, 35.]—**U. compositus**, **U. europaeus**, **U. grandiflorus**. Fr., *ajonc (marin)*, *ajonc bruse*, *genêt épineux*, *lande (épineuse)*, *landier*, *sainfoin d'Espagne* (ou *d'hiver*), *vigneau*. Common (or French) furze, gorse, thorn-broom, whin; a fodder plant of middle and southern Europe, the Azores, and the Canaries. The seeds contain ulexine. [a, 35.]—**U. minor**, **U. nanus**, **U. parviflorus**. Fr., *ajonc nain*, *petit landier*. Dwarf furze, cat-whin; a forage species. [a, 35.]—**U. provincialis**. Fr., *airelle de Provence*. Provence furze. It probably has the properties of *U. europaeus*. [a, 35.]

**ULEXINE**, n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}x^2en$ . An alkaloid,  $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$ , obtained from the seeds of *Ulex europaeus*; bitter, colorless crystals. It acts as a stimulant and then a depressor of respiration, and in large doses causes increased excitability of the peripheral nerves, with quivering movements or convulsions, followed by sleepiness and paralysis. It increases the blood-pressure and acts as a diuretic. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 454.]

**ULICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $U^1(ul)^i\text{-}k^2\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . See **ULETIC**.

**ULIGINOSUS**, adj.  $U^1l^i\text{-}j^2i^2n\text{-}os$ . Lat., *uliginosus*, *uliginarius* (from *uligo*, moisture). Fr., *uliginaire*, *uligineux*. 1. Marshy. 2. Growing or living in marshy places. [a, 35.]

**ULITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1(ul)^i\text{-}(e)^2ti^2s$ . From *ὤλον*, the gum. Fr., *ulite*. Inflammation of the gums. [E.]—**Aphthous u.** U. associated with aphthae. [a, 34.]—**Fungous u.** U. in which the gums present a fungous appearance, as in scurvy. [a, 34.]—**Mercurial u.** U. caused by mercurialism. [a, 34.]—**Parenchymatous u.** Inflammation of the parenchyma of the gums. [a, 34.]—**Scurbitic u.** U. caused by scurvy. [a, 34.]—**Ulcerative u.** U. with ulceration. [a, 34.]

**ULLEM**, n. A species of pyrosis endemic in Lapland, attributed to the use of reindeer milk and smoked meat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**ULLERSDORF** (Ger.), n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}rs\text{-}do^2rf$ . A place in Moravia, Austria, where there are alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 80, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**ULMACEOUS**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ma^2shu^2s$ . Resembling the genus *Ulmus* or belonging to the *Ulmaceae*, a family of apetalous dicotyledons included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Urticaceae*. [a, 35.]

**ULMAIRE** (Fr.), n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ma^2r$ . See *Flores SPIRAEAE*.

**ULMAL**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}m^2l$ . Lat., *ulmalis*. Pertaining to the *Ulmales*, Lindley's u. alliance (*nixus ulmalis*) of the *Rectembryae*, including the *Ulmaceae*. [a, 35.]

**ULMARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1(ul)^i\text{-}ma^2ma^2ri^2a^2s$ . The genus *Spiraea*; also an old official name for *Spiraea u.* The *Ulmariæ* are a section of the *Rosaceae*; the *Ulmariæ* are a subtribe of the *Spiraeaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Flores ulmariae**. Ger., *Geissbartblumen*. The flowers of *Spiraea u.* [a, 35.]

**ULMARIC ACID, ULMARINE**, n's.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ma^2r^2i^2k$ ,  $u^1l^e\text{-}ma^2r\text{-}en$ . Fr., *acide ulmarique*. See *SALICYL aldehyde*.

**ULMIC ACID**, n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}mi^2k$ . Fr., *acide ulmique*. Ger., *Ulmisäure*. An acid found in brown peat, apparently identical with humic acid. Its existence does not seem fully established. [B, 2; B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ULMIN**, n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}mi^2n$ . See **HUMUS**.

**ULMUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1(ul)^i\text{-}rau^2s(mu^2s)$ . Fr., *orme* (1st def.). Ger., *Ulm* (1st def.), *Rüster* (1st def.). 1. The elm; the typical genus of the *Ulmaceae*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **ELM-bark**.

—**Decoctum ulmi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *décocté d'orme*. Ger., *Ulmensindecoct*. A preparation made by boiling 2½ oz. of elm-bark with 1 pint of distilled water, straining, and washing the residue with water enough to make 1 part. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum ulmi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait d'écorce d'orme*.—**Mucilago ulmi** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of elm-bark in 100 of boiling water. [B.]—**Ulm cortex (interior)**. See **ELM-bark**.—**U. alata**. Wahoo (elm) of the southern United States, winged (or American small-leaved) elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva*. [a, 35.]—**U. americana**. American white elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva* and as a hemostatic. [a, 35.]—**U. campestris**. Fr., *orme champêtre* (ou *blanc*, ou *des champs*, ou *pyramidal* [Fr. Cod.]), *orneau*, *ormille*, *umeau*, *arbre à puerre homme*. Ger., *Feldrüster*, *gemeine Ulme*, *Weissrüster*. Common European (or English) elm, probably the *Ulmus* of Dioscorides (the bark of which was used as an astringent), indigenous to southern Europe and temperate Asia. The bark (see **ELM-bark**) is mucilaginous and slightly astringent, and was formerly used as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—**U. effusa**. Fr., *orme pédonculé*. Ger., *wimperfrüchtige Ulme* (oder *Rüster*), *schwarze Rüster*. Lindblust, Traubenrüster, Bastulme, Flatterrüster. Spreading-flowered elm of Europe. It has the properties of *U. campestris*. [a, 35.]—**U. fulva**. Fr., *orme fauve* (ou *rouge*). Ger., *schleimige Ulme*. Slippery (or red, or moose-) elm; abundant west of the Alleghany Mountains. The leaves are thicker, larger, and rougher than those

of *U. americana*. The mucilaginous, demulcent inner bark is the u. of the U. S. Ph. It has the property of preserving fats from rancidity. [a, 35.]—**U. integrifolia**. Indian elm. The wood, boiled in water, is used to flavor arrack. [a, 35.]—**U. montana**. Witch- (or wych-) elm (or hazel), mountain- (or Scotch) elm; a species growing wild in northern England and Norway. [a, 35.]—**U. racemosa**. Rock- (or white, or cork-) elm; found from New Hampshire to New York and westward. It is used internally as a hemostatic. [a, 35.]

**ULNA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}na^2$ . Gr., *ὀλένη*, *πῆχυς* [Galen]. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Ellenbogenknochen*. A long bone on the inner side of the forearm. It articulates above with the humerus by the greater sigmoid cavity, with the head of the radius by the lesser sigmoid cavity, and below with the radius by an articular eminence. [L.]

**ULNAD**, adv.  $U^1l^e\text{-}na^2d$ . Toward the ulnar aspect. [L, 141.]

**ULNAR**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}na^2r$ . Lat., *ulnaris*. Fr., *ulnaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the ulna. [L, 343.]

**ULNARIS** (Lat.), adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}nar(na^2r)^2s$ . **Ulnar**; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the ulna. [a, 48.]—**U. anterior**. See **EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS**.—**U. externus**. See **EXTENSOR carpi u.**—**U. externus brevis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower fourth of the ulna and the intermuscular septa of the forearm, and inserted into the bases of the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones and the tendon of the ulnaris externus. [Gruber (L).]—**U. gracilis**. See **PALMARIS longus**.—**U. internus**. See **FLEXOR carpi ulnaris**.—**U. internus brevis**. See **FLEXOR carpi ulnaris brevis**.—**U. lähmung** (Ger.). Paralysis of the ulnar nerve. [a, 34.]—**U. posterior**. See **EPICONDYLO-SUPERCARPEUS**.—**U. quinti**. An accessory bundle of the extensor carpi u. running to the little finger. [L, 332.]

**ULOCACE** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}o^2k^2a^2s(a^2k^2)\text{-}e(a)$ . Gen., *-ocaces*. From *ὤλον*, the gum, and *κακός*, evil. See **ULCERATIVE** **ULITIS**.

**ULOCARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}o^2k^2a^2r\text{-}si^2n(ki^2n)\text{-}om^2a^2s$ . Gen., *-omatos (-atis)*. For deriv., see **ULON** and **CARCINOMA**. Fr., *ulocarcinome*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenkrebs*. Carcinoma of the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ULON** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}o^2n$ . Gr., *ὤλον*. The gum. [a, 48.]

**ULONCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}o^2n^2k^2u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *ὤλον*, the gum, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *uloncie*. Ger., *Zahnfleischgeschwulst*. A tumor of the gum. [a, 34.]

**ULORRHAGIA** (Lat.), **ULORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}o^2r\text{-}ra^2j(rag)^2i^2a^2$ . From *ὤλον*, the gum, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth, or *ῥέειν*, to flow. Fr., *ulorrhagie*, *ulorrhée*. Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung*. Hemorrhage from the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ULOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}os^2i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ὤλη*, a scar. Fr., *ulose*. See **CICATRIZATION**.

**ULOTIC**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}o^2t^2i^2k$ . From *ὤλη*, a scar. Cicatrissant, vulnerary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ULOTRICHOUS**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}o^2t^2ri^2k\text{-}u^2s$ . From *ὤλος*, curly, and *τρίχης*, hair. Having crisp or wooly hair. The *Ulotrichi* (Fr., *ulotriches*; Ger., *Kraushaarige*) are a group of races so characterized, including the negroes, Hottentots, etc. [L, 12, 41, 50.] Cf. **LEIOTRICHOUS**.

**ULTIMATE**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}i^2m\text{-}at$ . Lat., *ultimus* (superl. of *ulter*, that is beyond). The most remote or elementary as distinguished from the immediate. [B.] Cf. **PROXIMATE**.

**ULTIMUM MORIENS** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}i^2m\text{-}u^2m(u^4m)\text{-}mor(mor)^2i^2e\text{-}nz(ans)$ . Lit., that which dies last; the auricular appendix of the right auricle, which is the last to contract after the cessation of the heart-beat. [K.]

**ULTRA-BRACHYCEPHALIC**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ra^2-brach^2k^2i^2-se^2f\text{-}a^2l^2i^2k$ . From *ultra*, beyond *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having the cephalic index 90° or more. [L, 150 (a, 48).]

**ULTRA-DOLICHOCEPHALIC**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ra^2-do^2l^2i^2k^2o\text{-}se^2f\text{-}a^2l^2i^2k$ . From *ultra*, beyond, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having the cephalic index 64° or less. [L, 150 (a, 48).]

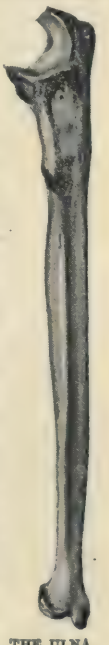
**ULTRAMARINE**, n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ra^2-ma^2r\text{-}en$ . From *ultra*, beyond, and *mare*, the sea. A blue pigment formerly obtained from lapis lazuli and now artificially prepared by roasting a mixture of fine white clay, sodium carbonate, sulphur, and charcoal or rosin. [B, 8 (a, 27).]—**Cobalt u.** See **Thénard's BLUE**.—**Yellow u.** See **Barium chromate**.

**ULTRAMICROSCOPIC**, adj.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ra^2-mi^2k^2o\text{-}sko^2p^2i^2k$ . From *ultra*, beyond, and *microscopic* (q. v.). Too small to be seen with a microscope. [L.]

**ULTRAQUININE**, n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}ra^2-kwi^2n^2en$ . Homoquinine. [B.]

**ULULATION**, n.  $U^1l^e\text{-}u^1l^i\text{-}a^2shu^2n$ . Lat., *ululatio* (from *ululare*, to howl). A howling or loud crying observed in hysteria. [a, 34.]

**ULVA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^1l^e\text{-}(u^1l)^i\text{-}va^2$ . Fr., *u.*, *ulve*. Ger., *Schlauchfaden*. A genus of the *Ulveae* (Fr., *ulvées*; Ger., *Ulven*), which are a division of the *Algae*. The *Ulveae* are a tribe of the *Ulveae*. [a, 35.]—**U. lactuca**. Fr., *u. laitue*, *laitue de mer*. Ger., *Meerlattich*. Oyster-green, sea-lettuce, shoke, the *βρύον* of Theophrastus, the *βρύον θαλάσσιον* of Dioscorides; an edible species, used as a refrigerant in inflammations, headache, etc., and, on account of the iodine it contains, in scrofula. [a, 35.]



THE ULNA.



**UMÄNDERUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'and-e-r-un<sup>3</sup>. See **MUTATION**.

**UMBELL**, n. U'mb'e'l. Lat., *umbella* (dim. of *umbra*, a shadow). Fr., *ombelle*. Ger., *Dolde*, *Schirm*. 1. An indeterminate inflorescence consisting of several pedicels of nearly equal length radiating from the same point, like the rays of an umbrella. 2. The *Cypripedium pubescens*. [a, 35.]—**Compound u.** An u. in which the rays (primary pedicels) are themselves terminated by u's. [a, 35.]—**Cymose u.** A trichotomous (or polychotomous) cyme. [a, 35.]—**General u.** An u. formed by the branching of the primary axis. [a, 35.] Cf. **UMBELLULE**.—**Partial u.** See **UMBELLULE**.—**Simple u.** An u. in which the pedicels are not terminated by secondary u's. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLAL**, adj. U'm'be'l-ā. Lat., *umbellalis*. Pertaining to the *Umbellales*, which are: (1) Of Lindley, the u. alliance (Lat., *nizus umbellalis*) of the *Albuminosae*, consisting of the *Umbelliferae* and *Araliaceae*; (2) of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calciflorae* consisting of the *Umbelliferae*, *Araliaceae*, and *Cornaceae*. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLATE**, adj. U'm'be'l-āt. Lat., *umbellatus*. Fr., *ombellé*. Ger., *doldig*. Forming or arranged in an umbel; bearing umbels. The *Umbellatæ* or *Umbellati* of Linnaeus are the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLIC ACID**, n. U'm'be'l-i'k. Fr., *acide ombellique*. Ger., *Umbellinsäure*. 1. Of Persoz, anisic acid. 2. An acid,  $C_6H_4O_4 = C_6[OH.H.OH.CH : CH.CO.OH.H.H.]$ , occurring as a yellowish powder. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**UMBELLIFERON**, n. U'm'b-e'l-i'f'e'r-o'n. An oily alkaline substance,  $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_9[OH.H.H.CH : CH.O.CO.H.]$ , obtained from the ethereal extracts of certain umbelliferous plants. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. **HYDROXYCOUMARIN**.

**UMBELLIFEROUS**, adj. U'm'b-e'l-i'f'e'r-u's. Lat., *umbellifer* (from *umbella*, an umbel, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ombellifère*. Ger., *doldentragend*, *schirmtragend*. Bearing umbels. The *Umbelliferae* (Fr., *ombellifères*; Ger., *Doldengewächse*) are the umbellifers, an order of the *Umbellales* consisting of herbs, or more rarely shrubs or trees, with small flowers in umbels. The petals are usually imbricate in aestivation, the ovary is 2-celled, and the fruit (cremocarp) separates into 2 dry one-seeded carpels (mericarps), which are provided with raised longitudinal ribs and tubular receptacles (vittæ) containing essential oil. It is from the arrangement of these ribs and vittæ and from the shape of the inclosed albumen that the characters are derived distinguishing the numerous genera (*Apium*, *Carum*, *Cicuta*, *Conium*, *Chærophylum*, *Daucus*, *Ferula*, *Galbanum*, *Peucedanum*, *Sanicula*, *Seseli*, *Thapsia*, etc.). They often contain, besides essential oil and resinous matter, a bitter or astringent and tonic principle, and in some cases acid poisonous alkaloids. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLIFLOUS**, adj. U'm'b-e'l-i'f-lo'r-u's. From *umbella*, an umbel, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *ombelliflore*. Ger., *doldenblühig*. Having the flowers in umbels. The *Umbellifloræ* are: Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasi* consisting of the *Umbelliferae*, *Araliaceae*, *Hederaceae*, and *Hamamelidæ*; of Spach, a class of dicotyledons consisting of the *Hamamelidæ*, *Cornaceae*, *Araliaceae*, and *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLIFORM**, adj. U'm'be'l-i'f-o'r-m. Lat., *umbelliformis* (from *umbella*, an umbel, and *forma*, shape. Ger., *doldenformig*). In the form of an umbel. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLULARIA** (Lat.), n. f. U'm'b(u'm'b)-e'l-lu'l(i'u'l)-a-(a)<sup>3</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *umbellula*, a little umbel. A genus of the *Laurineæ*. [a, 35.]—*U. californica*. Bay- (or sassafras-) laurel of California and Oregon; an evergreen with a strong spicy odor. The leaves are used as a condiment and as an excitant to the circulation, and the pungent, volatile oil contained in them is recommended for inhalation in nasal catarrh and nervous headache. [a, 35.]

**UMBELLULE**, n. U'm'b'e'l-u'l. Fr., *ombellule*. Ger., *Döldchen*, *Schirmchen*. A partial umbel; an ultimate umbel in a compound umbel. [a, 35.]

**UMBIEGUNGSKANTE** (Ger.), n. Um-beg'u'nz-ka'nt-e<sup>2</sup>. The margin of that portion of the cerebellum which forms a part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

**UMBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'bi'l'd-un<sup>3</sup>. See **TRANSFORMATION**, **METAPLASIA**, and **ANAMORPHOSIS**.

**UMBILICAL**, adj. U'm'b-i'l-i'q-k'l. Lat., *umbilicalis* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombilical*. Ger., *nabelartig*. Pertaining to the umbilicus. [C.]

**UMBILICATE**, **UMBILICATED**, adj's. U'm'b-i'l-i'q-k-at-, -at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *umbilicatus* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombiliqué*. Ger., *genabelt*. Provided with an umbilicus or with a central depression. [a, 35.]

**UMBILICATION**, n. U'm'b-i'l-i'q-k-a'sh'u'n. From *umbilicatus*, navel-shaped. Fr., *ombilication*. A condition in which there is a central depression resembling the navel, as in variolous and vaccinal pocks. [a, 34.]

**UMBILICUS** (Lat.), n. m. U'm'b(u'm'b)-i'l-i'k(ek)'u's(u's). Fr., *ombilic*, *nombril* (1st def.), *cicatrice ombilicale* (1st def.). Ger., *Nabel*, *Körperrnabel* (1st def.). 1. The navel; the depression caused by the contraction of the remains of the umbilical cord. 2. Any depression in the centre of an organ. Cf. **HILUM** (1st def.). 3. A section of the genus *Cotyledon*. [a, 35.]—**Folia umbilicæ** (*Veneris*). The herb of *Cotyledon u.* [a, 35.]—**Posterior u.** A depression or sinus in the spinal region, due to defective closure of the two borders of the vertebral groove.—**U. Veneris**. The *Cotyledon u.* [a, 35.]

**UMBO** (Lat.), n. U'm'b(u'm'b)-o. Fr., *mamelon* (3d def.). Ger., *Stippe*, *Buckel* (3d def.). Lit., a boss (as of a shield). 1. In dermatology, see **STIGMA** (2d def.). 2. In botany, a protuberance with a

projecting point at its centre. [a, 35.] 3. See *U. tympani*.—**U. femoris**. See *Fossa capitis femoris*.—**U. (membrane) tympani**. The deepest part of the funnel-shaped curvature or concavity of the membrana tympani which is turned toward the external auditory canal. It corresponds with the inferior extremity of the handle of the malleus, by the traction of which inward the membrane appears hollowed out. [F, 32.]

**UMBONATE**, adj. U'm'b-on-āt. Lat., *umbonatus* (from *umbo*, a boss). Ger., *gebuckelt*. Provided with an umbo. [a, 35.]

**UMBONULATE**, adj. U'm'b-on-u'l-āt. From *umbo*, a boss. Ger., *kleinbuckelig*. Provided with a small umbo or nipple. [a, 35.]

**UMBRACULIFORM**, adj. U'm'b-ra'k-u'l-i'f-o'r-m. Lat., *umbraculiformis* (from *umbraculum*, a little shade, and *forma*, form). Like an umbrella in shape. [a, 35.]

**UMBRASCOPI**, n. U'm'b-ra'sk'op-i<sup>2</sup>. From *umbra*, a shadow, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *umbrascopie*. Ger., *Umbraskopie*. See **RETINOSCOPI** (2d def.).

**UMBROSE**, adj. U'm'b'ros. Lat., *umbrosus* (from *umbra*, shade). Fr., *ombreux*. Ger., *schattig*. 1. Shady. 2. Growing in shady places. [a, 35.]

**UMDREHER** (Ger.), n. Um'dra-e-r. See **ROTATOR**.

**UMDREHUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'dra-un<sup>2</sup>. Rotation, torsion. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**UMGESTALTUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'ge'st-a't-un<sup>2</sup>. See **METAMORPHOSIS**—**Krankheitsu.** See **METASCHEMATISM**.

**UMHÜLLUNG** (Ger.), n. Um-hu'ŷ-lun<sup>2</sup>. An envelope or covering. [a, 14.]—**U'en des Eies**. The investing membranes of the ovum.—**U'shaut**. An investing membrane; in embryology, the vitelline membrane. [A, 317.]

**UMKEHRUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'kar-un<sup>2</sup>. See **INVERSION**.

**UMLAUF** (Ger.), n. Um'la'z-uf. 1. See **CIRCULATION**. 2. See **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).—**Feuriger U.** See **HERPES zoster**.

**UMLEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'lag-un<sup>2</sup>. See **ECTROPION**.

**UMSATZ** (Ger.), n. Um'za'ts. Exchange. [a, 48.]—**Stoffu.** Tissue-change. [K, 16.]

**UMSCHLAG** (Ger.), n. Um'shla'g. 1. An external application, such as a plaster, poultice, fomentation, or wet compress. [E, a, 48.] 2. See **PERIDIUM**.—**Schnur**. 1. A head bandage. 2. A cataplasn for the head. [E.]

**UMSCHNÜRUNG** (Ger.), n. Um-shnu'r-un<sup>2</sup>. Ligation, snaring. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**UMSETZUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'ze'ts-un<sup>2</sup>. See **METASTASIS**.

**UMSTALTUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'st-a't-un<sup>2</sup>. See **METAMORPHOSIS**.

**UMSTECHUNG** (Ger.), n. Um-ste'ch'z-un<sup>2</sup>. The insertion of a suture to inclose a bleeding point. [E.]

**UMSTÜLPUNG** (Ger.), n. Um'stu'lp-un<sup>2</sup>. An inversion (as of the uterus). Cf. **EINSTÜLPUNG**.

**UMWANDELN** (Ger.), **UMWANDLUNG** (Ger.), n's. Um'-va'nd-e'ln-, -va'nd-lun<sup>2</sup>. See **TRANSFORMATION**.

**UNAHT** (Ger.), adj. Un'ach't. Spurious. [a, 35.]

**UNANUEA** (Lat.), n. f. Un-a'n-u'e-a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. febrifuga**. A Peruvian shrub having a febrifuge root. [a, 35.]

**UNATHEMBAR** (Ger.), adj. Un'a't-e'm-ba'r. Irrespirable.

**UNAUFLOSBAR** (Ger.), **UNAUFLOSICH** (Ger.), adj's. Un'a'-uf-lu's-ba'r-, -li'ch<sup>2</sup>. See **INSOLUBLE**.

**UNAUFSPRINGEND** (Ger.), adj. Un'a'-uf-spri'z-n<sup>2</sup>-e'nd. See **INDEHISCENT**.

**UNAUSROTTBAR** (Ger.), adj. Un'a'-u's-rot-ba'r. Ineradicable. [a, 14.]

**UNBEDECKT** (Ger.), adj. Un'be'de'kt. Uncovered. [a, 14.]

**UNBEHAART** (Ger.), adj. Un'be'ha'rt. See **GLABROUS**.

**UNBESCHNITTEN** (Ger.), adj. Un'be'shni't-te'n. 1. Uncircumcised. 2. Unpruned. [a, 14.]

**UNBESINNlichkeit** (Ger.), n. Un'be'si'z-n-li'ch<sup>2</sup>-kit. See **AMNESIA**.

**UNBEWEGlich** (Ger.), adj. Un'be'vag-li'ch<sup>2</sup>. Immobile, irreducible.

**UNBEWUSST** (Ger.), adj. Un'be'z-vust. See **UNCONSCIOUS**.

**UNBIEGSAM** (Ger.), adj. Un'beg-za'm. See **INFLEXIBLE**.

**UNBLUTIG** (Ger.), adj. Un'blut-i'g. See **BLOODLESS**.

**UNCAM**, n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**UNCARIA** (Lat.), n. f. U'n<sup>2</sup>ka(u'n<sup>2</sup>ka)-ar(a'r)'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *uncus*, a hook. Fr., *uncaire*. Ger., *Gambirsstrauch*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Extractum uncariæ**. See **CATECHU** (2d def.).—**U. acida**. A species growing in the Malay Islands; used like *U. gambir*, of which some consider it a variety. [a, 35.]—**U. gambir**, **U. gambir**. Ger., *dichter Gambirsstrauch*. A stout climbing shrub indigenous to the countries bordering the Straits of Malacca. It yields catechu (*q. v.*, 2d def.). The detergent bitter leaves are used in apthæ and skin diseases. [a, 35.]

**UNCIA** (Lat.), n. f. U'n<sup>2</sup>s(u'n<sup>2</sup>ka)'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *ὀνγία*, *ὀνγία*. 1. See **OUNCE**. 2. An inch.

**UNCIAL**, adj. U'n<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *uncialis*. An inch long. [a, 35.]

**UNCIFORM**, adj. U'n<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>-fo'r-m. Lat., *unciformis* (from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form). Fr., *unciforme*. Ger., *hakenförmig*. Hook-shaped, hooked. [L, 345.]

**UNCINATE**, adj. U'n<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>-n-at. Lat., *uncinatus* (from *uncinus*, a hook). Fr., *unciné*. Ger., *hakig*. Hooked, curved at the tip in the form of a hook; provided with hooks or bent spines. [a, 27, 35.]



—**U-setose**. Ger., *hakenborstig*. Covered with hooked bristles. [a, 35.]

**UNCINATUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^3ns(u^4n^2k)-i^2n(en)-at(a^2t)u^3m(u^4m)$ . From *uncinus*, a hook. See *Unciform* BONE.

**UNCINUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^3ns(u^4n^2k)-in(en)u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *uncus*, a hook. A hook, a barb. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**M. attractorius**. See *CROTCHET*.

**UNCIPRESSION, UNCIPRESSURE**, n's.  $U^3ns-i^2-pre^2sh^1-u^3n, -u^3r$ . From *uncus*, a hook, and *premere*, to press. Of Van-zette, a method of hæmostasis by means of a hook inserted into the angle of a wound. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

**UNCONSCIOUS**, adj.  $U^3n-ko^2n'shu^3s$ . Fr., *inconscient*, *insensible*. Ger., *unbewusst*. Without consciousness. [D.]

**UNCTION**, n.  $U^3n^2k'shu^3n$ . Lat., *unctio* (from *ungere*, to smear). See *INUNCTION*.

**UNCTUOUS**, adj.  $U^3n^2kt'u^3-u^3s$ . Fr., *onctueux*. Ger., *fettig*, *schmierig*. Oily, greasy. [B.]

**UNCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^3n^2k(u^4n^2k)-u^3s(u^4s)$ . Fr., *crochet*. Ger., *Haken*, *Hakenganglion* (3d def.). 1. A hook or hook-shaped structure. 2. The hook-shaped termination of the gyrus fornicatus. [L, 6 (K).] 3. See *Uncinate* process. 4. Of Vesalius, the olecranon. [L.]—**U. gyri fornicati**. See *U.* (2d def.).—**U. gyri hippocampi magni**. The hooked extremity of the uncinate convolution. [L, 3 (K).]

**UNDATE**, adj.  $U^3nd'at$ . See *UNDULATE*.

**UNDECYL**, n.  $U^3n/de^2s-i^2l$ . Fr., *undécyle*. See *HENDECATYL*.

**UNDECYLIC ACID**, n.  $U^3n-de^2s-i^2l/i^2k$ . See *HENDECATOIC ACID*.

**UNDERHORN**, n.  $U^3nd'u^3r-ho^2rn$ . Ger., *Unterhorn*. Of Owen, the descending horn of the lateral ventricle. [I, 14 (K).]

**UNDERSHRUB**, n.  $U^3nd'u^3r-shru^3b$ . Lat., *suffrutex*. Fr., *sous-arbrisseau*. Ger., *Halbstrauch*. A suffrutescent plant, a low shrub. [a, 35.]

**UNDER-TOE**, n.  $U^3nd'u^3r-to$ . A deformity in which one of the toes lies under the adjoining toe.

**UNDIMTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^3nd(u^4nd)-i^2m/i^2a$ . From *unda*, a wave. Of Paracelsus, see *EDEMA*.

**UNDULATE, UNDLATING**, adj's.  $U^3nd'u^3l-at, -at-i^2n^2$ . Lat., *undulatus* (from *unda*, a wave). Fr., *ondulé*. Ger., *wellen-rändig*. Wavy, repand. [a, 35.]

**UNDULATION** (Ger.), n. *Und-ul-a^2-tse-on'*. Fr., *ondulation*. A wave-like motion; also a condition characterized by wave-like motion. [a, 48.]—**Jugular u.** See *VENOUS PULSE* (2d def.).—**Respiratory u.** Ger., *Athmenswelle*. The variation of the curve of blood-pressure due to respiration. [K, 19.]

**UNDULSAMKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'duld-za^3m-kit*. See *INTOLERANCE*.

**UNDURCHBOHRT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'durch^2-bort*. See *IMPERFORATE*.

**UNDURCHLÄSSIG** (Ger.), adj. *Un'durch^2-las-si^2g*. Impenetrable. [B.]

**UNDURCHLÖCHERT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'durch^2-lu^3rch^2-e^2rt*. See *IMPERFORATE*.

**UNEHIG** (Ger.), adj. *Un'a-i^2g*. Agamous. [a, 35.]

**UNEINATHEMBAR** (Ger.), adj. *Un'in-a^2t-e^2m-ba^3r*. Irrespirable. [J.]

**UNEINREKNBAR** (Ger.), adj. *Un'in-re^2n^2k-ba^3r*. See *INTOLERABLE*.

**UNEMPFÄNGLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'e^2mp-fa^2n-li^2ch^2-kit*. See *INSUSCEPTIBILITY* and *IMMUNITY*.

**UNEMPFINDLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Un'e^2mp-fi^2nd-li^2ch^2*. 1. Insensible. [a, 14.] 2. See *INOLENT*.

**UNEMPFINDLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'e^2mp-fi^2nd-li^2ch^2-kit*. Insensibility; anaesthesia.

**UNENTHALTSAMKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'e^2nt-ha^2lt-za^3m-kit*. See *INCONTINENCE*.

**UNENTWICKELT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'e^2nt-vi^2k-e^2lt*. Undeveloped, immature. [a, 14.]

**UNEQUAL**, adj.  $U^3n-e^2kw^1$ . Lat., *inequalis, inequalis*. Fr., *inégal*. Ger., *ungleich*. Differing in length, size, proportions, or characters. [a, 48.]

**UNERSÄTTLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'e^2r-zat-li^2ch^2-kit*. See *BULIMIA* (1st def.).

**UNERTRÄGLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'e^2r-trag-li^2ch^2-kit*. See *INTOLERANCE*.

**UNFREIWILLIG** (Ger.), adj. *Un'fri-vi^2li^2g*. Involuntary.

**UNFRUCHTBARKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'fruch^2t-ba^3r-kit*. Barrenness, sterility.

**UNFÜHLBAR** (Ger.), adj. *Un'fu^1l-ba^3r*. Impalpable. [a, 48.]

**UNGEBOURT** (Ger.), n. *Un'ge^2-burt*. An embryo, a foetus.

**UNGEGLIEDERT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-gled-e^2rt*. See *INARTICULATE* (1st def.).

**UNGEHEUER** (Ger.), n. *Un'ge^2-hoi-e^2r*. See *MONSTER*.

**UNGEIMPFT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-impft*. Unvaccinated. [a, 14.]

**UNGENANNT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-na^2nt*. See *INNOMINATE*.

**UNGEPAART** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-pa^2rt*. See *AZYGOS*.

**UNGESCHLECHTSREIF** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-scle^2ch^2ts-rif*. Sexually immature. [a, 48.]

**UNGESTALTET** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-sta^2t-e^2t*. See *DEFORMED*.

**UNGESTALTHEIT** (Ger.), **UNGESTALTUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Un'ge^2-sta^2t-hit, -un^2*. See *DEFORMITY*.

**UNGESTIELT** (Ger.), adj. *Un'ge^2-stelt*. See *SESSILE*.

**UNGESUNDHEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'ge^2-zund-hit*. Sickness, unwholesomeness. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**UNGLEICH** (Ger.), adj. *Un'gleich^2*. See *UNEQUAL*.—**U'artig**. See *HETEROGENEOUS*.—**U'mässigkeit**. See *ANOMALY*.

**UNGUAL**, adj.  $U^3n^2/gw^1$ . From *unguis*, a nail. Fr., *onguéal*. Pertaining to the nail. [a, 48.]

**UNGUEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^3n^2(u^4n^2)/gwe^2n$ . Gen., *un'guinis*. See *UNGUENTUM*.

**UNGUENT**, n. *Un^2/gw^nt*. See *ointment* and *UNGUENTUM*.—**Egyptian u.** A preparation resembling linimentum æruginis, but containing alum in addition to the copper subacetate. [B, 10.]

**UNGUENTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^3n^2(u^4n^2)-gwe^2nt'u^3m(u^4m)$ . From *ungere*, to smear. Gr., *ὑπόψω*. Fr., *onguent, pommade* (1st def.). Ger., *Salbe*. 1. An ointment. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., specifically, a mixture of 4 parts of lard and 1 part of yellow wax; of the Br. Ph., the simplex (1st def.). [B; a, 38.]—**U. acre**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., a mixture of 50 parts of cantharides, 30 of colophony, and 60 of turpentine with 15 (50 [Swiss Ph.]) of yellow wax, 250 (285 [Swiss Ph.]) of lard, and 10 (25 [Swiss Ph.]) of euphorbium. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. An ointment of 1 part each of corrosive sublimate, cantharis, and liquor stibii chlorati, and 4 parts of basilicon ointment, used for rubbing into the scalp in cases of progressive general paralysis. [Oebeke, "Allg. Ztschr. f. Psych.," xxxviii, 3; "Am. Jour. of Neurol. and Psych.," May, 1882, p. 320.]—**U. ad ambusta**. An ointment of 45 parts each of elder-bark and linden-bark, 60 of plantain-juice, 30 each of the juice of great houseleek, stag's suet, and white lead washed in rose water, 180 of linseed-oil, 15 of oil of eggs, and 7 of sugar; or of 180 grammes of white lead, 30 of camphor, 60 of olibanum, 90 of oil of roses, and the whites of 7 eggs. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. ad blennorrhagiam chordatam**. See *U. mercuriale camphoratum*.—**U. ad decubitus**. An ointment for bed-sores; especially glycerinum tannatis plumbi. [B.]—**U. ad fomiculos**. 1. The u. cantharidum of the Ger. Ph. 2. *U. mezeri*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**U. ad hæmorrhoides**. An ointment of 83 grammes of the fresh root of figwort, 496 of butter, 55 of litharge, the yolks of 2 eggs, and 3 handfuls of white-henbane leaves. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. ad perionies**. Fr., *onguent contre les engelures, onguent aromatique camphré*. Ger., *Frostsalbe, Frostbeulensalbe*. 1. Of the Palat. Disp., 1764, a preparation containing 4 parts each of wild-cat's fat, stag's fat, oil of bay, and wax, and 1 part of camphor. 2. An ointment of 60 parts of laurel-oil with 54 of mutton suet, 12 of camphor, and 3 each of the oils of juniper and lavender, or with 48 of mutton suet and 6 of camphor dissolved in a little oil of juniper. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. ad scabiem**. Fr., *pommade antipsorique*. 1. A mixture of 2 parts each of quicklime and sulphur, 1 part of common salt, 12 parts of lard, and 24 of olive-oil. [B, 119.] 2. See *U. HYDRARGYRI nitratii*.—**U. ad scabiem Zelleri**. See *U. HYDRARGYRI ammoniati*.—**U. ægypticum**. See *EGYPTIAN UNGUENT*.—**U. album** [Finn. Ph.]. 1. An ointment of 10 parts of white wax, 15 of spermaceti, and 40 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Ceratum CETACEI*. 2. See *U. PLUMBI carbonici*.—**U. album camphoratum**. An ointment made by adding 1 part of camphor, triturated with a little oil of sweet almonds, to from 24 to 96 parts of ointment of lead carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).] See also *U. CERUSSÆ camphoratum*.—**U. album simplex** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**U. ammoniacale**. See *POMMADE de Gondret*.—**U. anthelminthicum**. Fr., *onguent vermifuge*. An ointment of 45 parts each of onions, bryony-root, and the root of *Aspidium filix mas*, 7 each of *Artemisia abrotanum*, wormwood, and tansy, and 360 of oil, boiled together to dryness and mixed with 45 parts of yellow wax, 30 of aloes, 15 of colocynth, and 60 of inspissated ox-gall; or of 4 parts of hepatic aloes, 7 of inspissated ox-gall, and 30 of althæa ointment; or of 62 of aloes, 93 each of petroleum and inspissated ox-gall, and 750 of lard; or of 11 parts each of hepatic aloes, alhandal troches, *Asarum europæum*, wormwood, savin, and tansy, 90 each of myrrh, ox-gall, and yellow wax, 22 each of turpentine and oil of wormwood, and 4 each of petroleum and oil of savin. [L, 85; a, 38.]—**U. apostolorum**. See *DOCECAPHARMACUM*.—**U. Arcæi**. See *U. ELEMI compositum*.—**U. aromaticum**. Fr., *pommade dite baume nerval* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. An ointment made of 250 parts of yellow wax (240 [Roum. Ph.], 240 of suet, and 80 of yellow wax [Norw. Ph.]), with 125 of laurel-oil (120 [Roum. Ph.], 5 [Norw. Ph.]), 10 each of the oils of juniper, lavender, rosemary, and turpentine, with 5 each of the oils of lavender and craped mint [Norw. Ph.], 1,000 of lard (480 [Norw. Ph.]), 250 of dilute alcohol (70-per-cent. alcohol [Austr. Ph.]), 300 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Roum. Ph.], 80 of strong alcohol [Norw. Ph.], and 125 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 120 [Roum. Ph.] of wormwood, 40 each of chamomile flowers and the herbs of melilotus and origanum [Norw. Ph.]; or with 480 parts of lard, 240 of mutton suet, 180 of strong alcohol, 60 each of yellow wax and oil of rosemary, 30 each of laurel-berries and root of pyrethrum, 20 of lavender flowers, and 10 of sweet marjoram [Dan. Ph.]. The Dan. Ph. directs the ointment to be colored with indigo or turmeric. 2. An ointment of 423 parts each of beef marrow and expressed oil of nutmeg, mixed with a solution of 34 of balsam of Tolu and 17 each of camphor and the oils of cloves and rosemary in 69 of 92-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; or of 350 parts of beef marrow, 450 of expressed oil of nutmeg, and 100 of almond-oil, mixed with a solution of 30 each of oil of rosemary and balsam of Tolu and 15 each of camphor and oil of cloves in 60 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]; or of 40 parts of laurel-oil with 32 of mutton suet and a solution of 4 of camphor in 2 of oil of juniper [Gr. Ph.], or with 96 of yellow wax, 224 of lard, 24 of oil of juniper, 4 of oil of rosemary, and 12 of oil of turpentine [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. arsenicale Heilmundi** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. An extemporaneous mixture of pulvis arsenicalis Cosmi with eight times as much u. narcoticobalsamicum Heilmundi. [B,



95 (a, 38).—**U. Autenriethii**. See **U. ANTIMONII**.—**U. basilicum**. Fr., *onguent basilicum* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.) (ou *suppuratif*). Sp., *unguento de colofonia pálido* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment of 15 parts each of yellow wax, suet, and colophony (Burgundy pitch [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), with 45 of olive-oil and 7 of turpentine [Dan. Ph.] (60 of olive-oil and 15 of turpentine [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), or 45 of olive-oil and 10 of turpentine [Ger. Ph.], or 45 of olive-oil and 15 of Burgundy pitch [Sp. Ph.], or 40 of olive-oil and 15 of turpentine [Norw. Ph.]; or of 15 parts each of yellow wax, suet, and turpentine, 30 of colophony, and 45 of lard [Roum. Ph.]. 2. An ointment of 12 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch with 12 each of suet and turpentine and 36 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (40 [Norw. Ph.]) of olive-oil, or with 48 [Fr. Cod.] (72 [Gr. Ph.]) of olive-oil only; or of 15 parts each of yellow wax, black pitch, Burgundy pitch, and suet, 45 of oil of sesame, and 5 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; or of 143 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch, and 571 [Belg. Ph.] (572 [Netherl. Ph.]) of olive-oil. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also **U. RESINÆ**.—**U. basilicum flavum**. See **U. basilicum** (1st def.).—**U. basilicum nigrum**. See **U. basilicum** (2d def.).—**U. basilicum veterinarium** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment of 45 parts of colophony, 40 of mutton suet, 10 of tar, and 5 of cod-liver oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. camphoratum**. Fr., *pommade camphrée*. Sp., *pomada alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 50 parts of camphor with 150 of lard and 16 [Fr. Cod.] (15 [Sp. Ph.]) of white wax (25 of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]); or with 134 of lard and 16 of white wax [Belg. Ph.]; or with 200 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. carbolisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of crystallized carbolic acid dissolved in 2 of glycerin and mixed with 200 of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. carminativum**. See **ONGUENT CARMINATIVUM**.—**U. ceratum**. See **CERATUM GALENI**.—**U. cereum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the ceratum of the U. S. Ph., composed of 30 parts of yellow wax (white wax [Gr. Ph.]) and 90 (70 [Gr. Ph.], 75 [Gr. Ph.], 60 [Netherl. Ph.]) of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. cinereum**. Gray ointment; the *onguent mercuriel simple* of the Fr. Cod. [B]. See under **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. citrinum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS**, **U. ALTHEÆ**, and **U. basilicum**.—**U. cupratum**. See **U. ERUGINIS** (2d def.).—**U. Cyrilli**. See **POMMADE DE CIRILLO**.—**U. de arthanita**. Fr., *onguent d'arthanita* (ou *de pain de porceau*). An ointment made by boiling 1,060 parts of the juice of *Cyclamen europæum*, 360 of the juice of squiring cucumber, 180 of polyody, 120 of colocynth, 720 of olive-oil, and 360 of fresh butter to dryness, straining, and adding 150 parts of yellow wax, 30 each of aloes, mezereum-berries, colocynth, scammony, and Indian jalap, 26 of euphorbium, 15 each of salt, chamomile, ginger, myrrh, and long pepper, and 30 each of sagapenum and ox-gall; or by macerating for 24 hours 664 parts each of the juices of *Cyclamen europæum* and squiring cucumber and 138 of colocynth, boiling down one half, straining, evaporating to an extract, and adding 28 parts each of ox-gall, salt, and sagapenum, 249 of yellow wax, 332 of butter, 664 of olive-oil, and 111 of powdered chamomile; or made of 360 parts of fresh butter or lard, 60 of inspissated ox-gall (or of extract of bile), 15 each of hepatic aloes and colocynth, and 8 to 12 of some essential oil or oils (wormwood alone or with tansy or rosemary). Sometimes 15 parts of sulphur were added, or, instead of 15 parts each, 45 parts each of aloes, colocynth, and flowers of sulphur were used. [L, 85 (a, 38).]—**U. defensivum ceruleum**. See *Unguentum oxydi cobaltii*.—**U. de nihilo**. See **U. ZINCI OXYDI**.—**U. digestivum**. Fr., *onguent digestif simple* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment of 15 parts each of olive-oil and yolk of egg with 70 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; or of 10 grammes of olive-oil, 40 of larch turpentine, and the yolk of 1 egg [Fr. Cod.] (15 grammes of oil of hypericum, 60 of turpentine, and the yolks of 2 eggs [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See **U. TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**U. digestivum aloeticum**. Fr., *onguent digestif animé*. An ointment of 29 parts of aloes, 116 of rhodomel, 335 of turpentine, and 88 of olive-oil; or of 45 grammes of aloes, 180 each of turpentine and basilicum, and the yolks of 3 eggs; or of 179 grammes of turpentine, 119 of honey, 190 of tincture of aloes, and the yolks of 4 eggs. [L, 85 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum animatum**. An ointment of equal parts of liquid stryax and u. digestivum. In former times equal parts of basilicum ointment and compound ointment of elemi were added. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum mercuriale**. A mixture of equal parts of u. digestivum and u. hydrargyri (the Sp. preparation). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum myrrhatum**. An ointment of 180 grammes of turpentine and the yolks of 4 eggs with either 22 grammes of myrrh and 45 of olive-oil or 11 each of myrrh and oilbanum, 45 of oil of St. John's wort, and enough saffron; or of 240 grammes of turpentine, 46 of oil of St. John's wort, 7 each of myrrh and oilbanum, and the yolks of 4 eggs; or of 30 parts of u. digestivum with 4 each of myrrh and oilbanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See **U. digestivum** (1st def.).—**U. Dupuytren** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 250 parts of purified beef marrow, 4 of lead acetate, 8 of balsam of Peru, 30 of diluted alcohol, 1 part of tincture of cantharides, and 1 each of the tinctures of cloves and cinnamon. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. emolliens**. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see **U. aquæ rosæ**. 2. See **U. suppurans**.—**U. enulatum**. See **U. HELENII**.—**U. epispasticum**. See **U. MEZEREII**.—**U. exsiccans rubrum Acrelii**. An ointment of 90 parts each of lead acetate and minium, 180 each of simple cerate, litharge, and calamine, 360 of goat's suet, 240 of linseed-oil, and 11 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. extensum**. Any ointment spread on a fabric. [Unna (a, 14).]—**U. flavum**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., T. A., see **U. RESINÆ**. 2. See **U. ALTHEÆ**.—**U. foliatum**. See **NARD OINTMENT**.—**U. fuscum**. Fr., *onguent mercuriel de Boecking* (2d def.) (ou *brun* [3d def.]). 1. An ointment of 72 parts of oil, 16 of yellow wax, 8 each of colophony and black pitch, 4 each of mastic, turpentine, galbanum, sagapenum, and oilbanum, and 2 of round birthwort. 2. An ointment made by mixing red precipitate with 16 times as much u. resinæ. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See **U. matris**.—**U. griseum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. hæmorrhoidale**. An ointment of 23 grammes each of starch, white lead, litharge, lead suboxide, and tragacanth, 5 each of opium and camphor, 180 each

of mucilage of the seeds of *Plantago psyllium*, oil of roses, and oil of great mullein, 90 of yellow wax, and the whites of 2 eggs. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. Hebræ** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 250 parts each of litharge plaster and olive-oil with 5 of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **U. DIACHYLON**.—**U. helleboratum** [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of commercial potassium nitrate, 24 of rhizome of white hellebore, 90 of sublimed sulphur, 96 of green soap, and 288 of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. Holloway** [Gr. Ph.]. An ointment made of 125 parts of white wax, 60 each of yellow wax and larch turpentine, 50 of spermaceti, 250 of Burgundy pitch, 500 of lard, and 625 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. iodatum**. Fr., *pommade d'iode*. An ointment of iodine mixed with 16, 24, or 64 times as much lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. irritans**. See **U. CANTHARIDIS**.—**U. jodatum** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. An ointment of tincture of iodine extemporaneously mixed with nine times as much simple ointment. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. labiale**. See **U. rubrum labiale** and **CERATUM CETACEI RUBRUM**.—**U. laurincamphoratum**. See **U. ad perniones**.—**U. laurinum**. Fr., *onguent de laurier*, *pommade de laurier* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Unguentum LAURI terebinthinatum*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., an ointment of 50 parts each of fresh laurel-leaves and laurel-berries and 100 of lard. The Belg. Ph. orders the laurel-leaves and berries to be macerated in 25 parts of 92-per-cent. alcohol for two hours before heating with the lard, and both ph's order the ointment remelted when prepared. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. See **U. nervinum** (3d def.).—**U. leniens**. 1. Of the Russ. Ph., an ointment of 3 parts of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 24 of almond-oil, and 4 of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **CERATUM CETACEI**. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see **U. aquæ rosæ**.—**U. lenitivum**. Fr., *onguent émollient*. An ointment of 18 parts of colophony, 36 of yellow wax, 126 of olive-oil, and 9 of turpentine. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. lilaceum**. See **CRINOMYRON**.—**U. matris**. Brown salve; an ointment consisting essentially of 1 or 2 parts each of lard, butter, mutton suet, yellow wax, and litharge with 2, 3, or 8 of olive-oil. The butter was frequently omitted, sometimes also the olive-oil, and a little black pitch was occasionally added. Some ph's simply ordered 2 parts of mutton suet and 1 part of black pitch mixed with 56 parts of simple plaster, or 2 of camphor and 32 of yellow wax with 192 of simple plaster, or 5 of olive-oil with 8 of emplastrum minii rubrum, or 4 of lard and 2 each of mutton suet and yellow wax with 6 of simple plaster. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. mercuriale**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. mercuriale album**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI ammoniati**.—**U. mercuriale aptylizomenon**. See **POMMADE DE CIRILLO**.—**U. mercuriale camphoratum**. A mixture of equal parts of camphor and mercurial ointment or of 2 parts of camphor and 4 of the ointment. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. mercuriale citrinum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS**.—**U. mercuriale corrosivum**. See **POMMADE DE CIRILLO**.—**U. mundificans Zelleri**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI ammoniati**.—**U. myrtinum compositum**. Fr., *pommade astringente*. An ointment of 345 parts of oil of myrtle, 96 of yellow wax, 29 each of gall-nuts and sumach-leaves, 7 each of myrtle-leaves, cypress-leaves, and pomegranate-peel, and 14 of mastic; or of 332 parts of oil of myrtle, 111 of yellow wax, 14 of alum, and 21 each of gall-nuts, cypress, plantain-seeds, and sumach-leaves. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguenta narcotica cum extractis parata** [Swiss Ph.]. Ointments consisting of 10 parts of a narcotic extract dissolved in 1 part each of dilute alcohol and water and mixed with 90 parts of wax ointment. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. narcoticobalsamicum Hellmundi**. An ointment of 4 parts of lead acetate, 12 each of extract of hemlock and balsam of Peru, 2 of tinctura opii crocata, and 96 [Ger. Ph.] (100 [Swiss Ph.]) of wax ointment. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. nardinum**. See **NARD OINTMENT**.—**U. neapolitanum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. nervinum**. Fr., *onguent (ou baume) nervin*. 1. Of the Dan. Ph., see **U. aromaticum** (1st def.). 2. Of the Gr. Ph. and Swiss Ph., see **U. aromaticum** (2d def.). 3. An ointment made of mutton suet, essence of turpentine, and oil of laurel, to which in various old ph's were added several other oils of numerous herbs and other ingredients. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. **U. ROSMARINI COMPOSITUM**.—**U. nitricatum**. See **ADEPS OXYGENATUS**.—**U. oculare Kliseri**. Fr., *onguent ophtalmique vert*. An ointment of 8 parts of verdigris, 150 of tartar, 40 of camphor, and 620 of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum**. An ointment of 2 parts of red mercury oxide, 38 of yellow wax, and 60 of almond-oil [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], or of 2 parts of yellow mercury oxide and 98 of u. cetacei [Swiss Ph.]. Some of the older ph's directed zinc sulphate with 6 or 7 times as much fresh butter. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum album**. See **U. ZINCI OXYDI**.—**U. opthalmicum compositum**. An ointment made of 15 parts of red mercury oxide with 24 of yellow wax, 140 of lard, 6 of zinc oxide, 5 of camphor, and 10 of almond-oil [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (with 30 of yellow wax, 210 of lard, 74 each of zinc oxide and olive-oil, and 4 of camphor [Swiss Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum Desault** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *pomada de Desault* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 80 parts each of alum (burned [Belg. Ph.]), red mercury oxide, and lead acetate, with 16 of calomel, 40 of zinc oxide, and 704 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.] (with 12 of calomel, 80 of tutia, and 600 of rose ointment [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum Janini** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 10 parts each of calomel, zinc oxide, and white bole and 50 of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum lausannense** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of red mercury oxide, 120 of lard, 8 of tinctura opii crocata, and 12 of solution of subacetate of lead. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum Richter**. An ointment of 2 parts of red precipitate and 6 each of cacao butter and lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum rubrum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI**.—**U. opthalmicum Sti. Yvesii**. See **U. opthalmicum compositum**.—**U. opthalmicum simplex**. See **U. opthalmicum**.—**U. opiatum**. 1. An ointment made by mixing extemporaneously 5 parts each of extract of opium and water with 90 of wax ointment [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.]), or of lard [Russ. Ph.]. 2. An ointment made by digesting 7 grammes of powdered opium with 60 grammes of calf's bile, and adding 60 of lard and 10 drops of oil of bergamot. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opodeldorch**. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**U. oxygenatum**. Sp.,



*pomada oxigenada* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating 100 parts of lard with 6 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.185 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], with 12½ of sp. gr. 1.230 [Gr. Ph.] (1321 [Sp. Ph.]), or with 10 of sp. gr. 1.32 to 1.34 [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *ADEPS oxygenatus*.—*U. oxygenatum* (Bañares). Sp., *aceite oxigenado de Bañares* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating 460 parts of olive-oil with a solution of 29 of mercury in 58 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.321. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. oxymenon*. See *U. ACIDI NITRICI* and *ADEPS oxymenon*.—*U. paraffinum* [Br. Ph.]. See *PETROLATUM*.—*U. phosphoratum*. Sp., *pomada fosforada* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating phosphorus in a closed flask with 50 times as much melted lard. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. plumbicum*. 1. Of the Gr. Ph., see *U. PLUMBI*. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., see *EMPLATRE brun.*—*U. pomadinum* [Austr. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 150 parts of white wax and 600 of lard washed with rose-water, straining, and adding, when the mixture is half cold, 3 parts each of the oils of bergamot and cloves. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. populeum*. 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., see *POMATUM populeum*. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., an ointment made by extracting poplar buds with half as much again 90-per-cent. alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of turpentine, and adding 8 times as much lard [Russ. Ph.], or by boiling the buds with twice as much lard till the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. pro pede*. Fr., *onguent de pied* [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 26 parts of colophony, 50 of mutton suet, 22 of cod-liver oil, and 2 of animal charcoal [Belg. Ph.]; or of equal parts of yellow wax, lard, turpentine, olive-oil, and vegetable tar [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. quercinum*. See *PLUMBUM tannicum pulifforme*.—*U. refrigerans*. Fr., *onguent adoucissant* (2d def.). 1. Of the Swiss Ph., see *U. aquæ rosæ*. 2. A mixture of white wax with 3 or 4 times as much oil of roses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*U. rosatum*. Fr., *liparolé de roses, onguent rosat* (ou *pomadin*). Ger., *Rosensalbe*. Sp., *pomada de rosas* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment made of 30 parts of rose-water with 60 of white wax and 300 of lard [Ger. Ph.], 30 of white wax and 120 of lard washed in rose-water [Ger. Ph.], 10 of white wax and 40 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.], 60 of oil of theobroma and 120 of oil of sesame [Hung. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of oil of roses with 400 of white wax and 3,600 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.] (with 48 of yellow wax and 432 of washed lard [Russ. Ph.]); or of equal parts of fresh pink-rose petals and lard digested for three days at a gentle heat. The older ph's generally directed rose petals instead of rose-water and sometimes a large number of aromatic ingredients. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *U. pomadinum*.—*U. rosatum compositum*. See *U. HYDRARGYRI ammoniati*.—*U. rubefaciens*. See *U. MEZEREI*.—*U. rubrum balsamicum* [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment made of 248 parts of yellow wax, 498 of olive-oil, 170 of larch turpentine, and 42 each of balsam of Peru and red sandal-wood. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. rubrum labiale* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat à la rose*. Sp., *cérato rojo para los labios* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 27 parts each of hog's lard and almond-oil and 46 of white wax, colored with alkanet-root and flavored with a mixture of balsam of Peru, and the oils of cloves, bergamot, and lemon. The preparations of the Swiss Ph. and Sp. Ph. are made of white wax mixed with about double its weight of expressed almond-oil colored with alkanet-root, and flavored with oil of roses. [B.] Cf. *Ceratum CETACEI rubrum*.—*U. santalinum*. An ointment made of 996 parts of myrtle-oil, 249 of white wax, 111 each of red rose and red sandal-wood, and 14 of camphor; or by boiling together 22 parts each of white, yellow, and red sandal-wood, 45 of red poppies, 75 of roses, 360 of oil of roses, and 120 of white wine until the moisture is dissipated, straining, and adding 90 parts each of Armenian bole and white wax and 7 of camphor. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*U. sedativo-narcoticum*. A preparation made by digesting 4 grammes of opium in the gastric juice of a calf for 24 hours by the aid of gentle heat, and adding lard enough to make a soft ointment. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*U. simplex*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), and Swiss Ph., an ointment of 3 parts of white wax with 4½ of benzoated lard and 4½ fluid parts of almond-oil [Br. Ph.], with 17 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.], or with 12 (18 [Swiss Ph.]) of simple lard. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *U. cereum*. 3. See *CERATUM Galeni*. 4. See *U. PLUMBI carbonatis*.—*U. sinapium*. See *Cataplasma SINAPIS*.—*U. stibiatum*. See *U. ANTIMONII*.—*U. stomachicum*. Fr., *onguent stomacal* (1st def.) [ou *stomachique* (2d def.)]. 1. An ointment made of 240 parts each of wormwood, mint, sage, and yellow wax, 120 each of rose petals and styrax, 1,200 of olive-oil, and 5 each of the oils of mint, cloves, and wormwood. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. An ointment made of 30 parts each of nutmeg and cloves and 15 of mastic, all in powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*U. strumale*. See *U. POTASSII iodidi*.—*U. sulfuratum*. 1. Of the Swiss Ph., see *U. SULPHURIS*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., 3d ed., see *U. SULPHURIS compositum*.—*U. sulfuratum compositum*. See *U. SULPHURIS compositum*.—*U. sulfuratum simplex*. See *U. SULPHURIS*.—*U. sulphuratum*. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *U. SULPHURIS*. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *U. SULPHURIS compositum*.—*U. sulphuratum alcaicum*. See *U. SULPHURIS alcaicum*.—*U. suppurans*. Ger., *Eiterungsalbe*. An ointment made of 4 pounds of honey, 3 of figs, 1 pound each of resin, Venetian soap, and pulp of onions, and 2 oz. of galbanum; or of ½ pound each of yellow wax, resin, and white soap, and 2½ pounds each of roasted onions and honey. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—*U. terebinthinaceum*. See *U. TEREBINTHINÆ compositum*.—*U. terebinthinatum*. See *U. TEREBINTHINÆ*.—*U. universale* [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment made of 12 parts of yellow wax, 34 of oil of rape-seed, and 2 each of lead acetate and warm oil of rape-seed. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. venereum de Cirillo*. See *POMADE de Cirillo*.—*U. vesicatorium*. See *U. CANTHARIDIS*.—*U. vesicatorium cum euphorbia* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent vésicatoire (Lebas)* [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 193 parts of cantharides, 65 of euphorbium, and 742 of pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.]; or of 300 parts of yellow wax, 400 each of terebinthina cocta and black pitch, 1,000 of olive-oil, 600 of cantharides, and 200 of euphorbium [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. vien-*

*nense* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade sulfureuse contre la gale* [Fr. Cod.]. An ointment made of 3 parts each of sublimed sulphur and tar, 2 of potassium carbonate, and 6 each of lard and green soap [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of potassium sulphide, 2 of pure potassium carbonate, and 800 of lard [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*U. viride*. See *U. XERUGINIS*.—*U. viride potable*. Fr., *onguent vert*. An old preparation made of a large number of herbs and sometimes containing snails and crabs, made into an ointment with butter. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*U. zincleo-plumbicum* [Swed. Ph.]. An ointment made of 8 parts each of olive-oil, zinc oxide, white lead, and litharge, 4 each of minium and lead acetate, 16 of suet, and 2 of camphor liniment. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**UNGUICULAR**, adj.  $U^{n2}gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{2}r$ . Lat., *unguicularis* (from *unguiculus*, a small nail). Ger., *nagellang* (2d def.). 1. Of or pertaining to a claw or nail. 2. Half an inch in length. [a, 35.]

**UNGUICULATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l-at$ . Lat., *unguiculatus*. Fr., *ongiculé*. Ger., *benagell, genagell*. Furnished with claws; of petals, contracted at the base into an unguis. [a, 35.]

**UNGUICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^{n2}(u^{n2})gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{n2})-u^{2}s(u^{n2})$ . Dim. of *unguis*, a nail. See *UNGUIS* and *NAIL* (1st def.).

**UNGUINOCELE** (Fr.), n.  $U^{n2}gwen-o-se^{2}l$ . From *unguen*, fat, and *κύηλα*, a tumor. See *AI*.

**UNGUIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^{n2}(u^{n2})gwi^{2}a$ . Fr., *onglet* (5th def.). Ger., *Nagel* (1st and 5th def's), *Nagellänge* (6th def.). 1. See *NAIL* (1st def.). 2. The hard, horny termination of the beak of a bird. [L, 221.] 3. See *ONYX* (2d def.). 4. The pes hippocampi of the hippocampus major. [I, 3(K).] 5. In botany, a claw or stalk of a petal. 6. Half an inch, being the length of the thumb-nail. [a, 35.]—*U. avis*. See *HIPPOCAMPUS minor*.—*U. corneæ*. See *ONYX* (2d def.).—*U. hippocraticus*. Of Hippocrates, the bluish discoloration of the nails observed in pulmonary diseases. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—*U. incarnatus*, *U. in carne*. See *Ingrowing NAIL*.—*U. in oculo*. See *PTERYGIUM* (2d def.).

**UNGULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^{n2}(u^{n2})gu^{2}l(gu^{n2})-a^{2}$ . From *unguis*, a nail. See *HOOF*.—*Ungulæ palpebrarum*. An old term for the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

**UNGULATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $U^{n2}g(u^{n2})gu^{2}l(u^{n2})-at(a^{2})/a^{2}$ . From *ungula*, a hoof. An order of the *Mammalia* comprising the hoofed quadrupeds. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**UNHEILBAR** (Ger.), adj. Un'hil-ba<sup>2</sup>r. See *INCURABLE*.

**UNHEILSAM** (Ger.), adj. Un'hil-za<sup>2</sup>m. Unwholesome, insalubrious. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**UNIAXIAL**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}a^{2}x^{2}i^{2}-l$ . From *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axis. See *MONAXIAL*.

**UNICELLULAR**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}se^{2}l(u^{n2})-a^{2}r$ . Lat., *unicellularis* (from *unus*, one, and *cellula*, a small cell). Fr., *unicellulaire*, Ger., *einzellig, unicellulär*. Consisting of but one cell. [J.]

**UNICISM**, n.  $U^{n2}i^{2}s-i^{2}zm$ . From *unicus*, one only. Lat., *unitarismus*. Fr., *unicisme*. Ger., *Unitätslehre*. The doctrine that chancre and chancreoid are both due to a single virus (cf. *DUALISM* [5th def.]). [a, 48.]

**UNICIST**, n.  $U^{n2}i^{2}s-i^{2}st$ . A believer in unicism. [a, 17.]

**UNICITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $U^{n2}ne-se^{2}ta$ . The property of being unique (applied by Ricord to syphilis to indicate that it can affect an individual only once). [A, 319 (a, 48).]

**UNICORN-ROOT**, n.  $U^{n2}i^{2}ko^{2}rn-ru^{2}t$ . See *ALETIS fari-nosa*.

**UNICORN** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^{n2}(un)^{2}i^{2}ko^{2}rn(u^{n2})$ . From *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn. See *RHINOCEROS*.

**UNIFLOREOUS**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}for(u^{n2})-a^{2}$ . Lat., *uniflorus* (from *unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *uniflore*. Ger., *einblüthig*. Bearing a single flower. [a, 35.]

**UNIFOLIATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}fol(u^{n2})-a^{2}$ . Lat., *unifolius* (from *unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *unifolié*. Ger., *einblättrig*. 1. Bearing but one leaf. 2. Unifoliate. [a, 35.]

**UNIFOLIOLATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}fol(u^{n2})-ol(u^{n2})-a^{2}$ . Lat., *unifoliolatus* (from *unus*, one, and *foliolium*, a little leaf). Fr., *unifoliolé*. Ger., *eintheilblättrig*. Of a compound leaf, consisting of a single leaflet. [a, 35.]

**UNIGLANS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^{n2}(un)^{2}i^{2}gla^{2}nz(gla^{2}ns)$ . Gen., *-gland'is*. Fr., *unigland*. Of Mirbel, a cupulate fruit containing but one glans (e. g., an acorn). [a, 35.]

**UNIJUGATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}j(u^{n2})-g-at$ . Lat., *unijugus* (from *unus*, one, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *unijugué*. Ger., *einpaarig*. Having but one jugum, or pair of leaflets. [a, 35.]

**UNILABATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}lab(u^{n2})-a^{2}$ . Lat., *unilabatus* (from *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip). Ger., *einlippig*. Having but one lip (said of a corolla in which one lip is obsolete). [a, 35.]

**UNILATERAL**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}la^{2}t(u^{n2})-a^{2}r$ . Lat., *unilateralis* (from *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side). Fr., *unilatéral*. Ger., *einseitig*. 1. One-sided, growing on or turned all toward one side of an axis. [a, 35.] 2. Affecting only one side of the body or one of two laterally paired organs.

**UNIOBATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}o^{2}b-at$ . Lat., *unilobatus* (from *unus*, one, and *lobus*, a lobe). Fr., *unilobé*. Ger., *einlappig*. Having but one lobe. The *Unilobata* (Fr., *unilobées*) are the monocotyledons. [a, 35.]

**UNIOCLULAR**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}o^{2}cl(u^{n2})-a^{2}r$ . Lat., *unioclularis* (from *unus*, one, and *oculus* [q. v.]). Fr., *unioclaire*. Ger., *einkammerig, einfächerig*. 1. Having but one oculus; one-celled. [a, 35.] 2. Of a cystic tumor, made up of only one cyst.

**UNINERVATE**, adj.  $U^{n2}i^{2}n(u^{n2})-er-vat$ . Lat., *uninervis* (from *unus*, one, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *uninerve*. Ger., *einnervig*. Having only one rib or midrib. [a, 35.]



**UNINERVI-OBLITERATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $U^2n(un)-i^2n-u^2r-(ne^2r)-v^2i^2(wi^2)-o^2b-li^2t(let)-e^2r-at(a^2t)-u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *unus*, one, *nervus*, a nerve, and *obliterare*, to obliterate. Fr., *uninervi-oblitère*. Having a single rib (midrib) which is obliterated before reaching the margin of the leaf. [a, 35.]

**UNINTERRUPTED**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2nt-u^2r-ru^2pt-e^2d$ . Consisting of equal parts or of parts which increase or decrease regularly; continuous. [a, 35.]

**UNINUCLEAR**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2nu^2k/le^2-a^2r$ . From *unus*, one, and *nucleus*, a nut. Ger., *einkernig*, *uniculcé*. Having but a single nucleus. [J.]

**UNIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2n(un)/i^2-o$ . Gen., *o'nis*. From *unus*, one. See **UNION**.—**U. thalamorum nervorum opticorum**. See *Middle commissure of the brain*.—**U. vasorum**. See **ANASTOMOSIS** (2d def.).

**UNIOCLAR**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2-o^2k/u^2l-a^2r$ . Lat., *uniocularis*, *unioculatus* (from *unus*, one, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *unioculé*. Ger., *einäugig*. 1. Having but one eye. [F.] See **CYCLOPS**. 2. In botany, having but one point (eye) of vegetation. [a, 35.]

**UNION**, n.  $U^2n-yu^2n$ . Ger., *zweier*. Lat., *unio* (from *unus*, one). Fr., u. Ger., *U. Verbindung*. The act or process of conjoining two or more things, also the condition of being so conjoined. [E; a, 48.]—**Dissolved u.** A condition sometimes seen in fractures in which, callus having once formed and the fragments having been united, the reparative material subsequently dissolves and disappears. [E, 4.]—**Primary u.** See **FIRST INTENTION**.—**Secondary u.** See **SECOND INTENTION**.—**U. of granulations**. See **THIRD INTENTION**.—**Vicious u.** The condition of deformity following badly united fractures. [E.]

**UNIOVULAR**, **UNIOVULATE**, adj's.  $U^2n-i^2-o^2v/u^2l-a^2r$ , -at. From *unus*, one, and *ovulum*, a little egg. Ger., *eineiig*. Having a solitary ovule. [a, 35.]

**UNIPARA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2n(un)-i^2p/a^2r(a^2r)-a^2$ . From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. A woman who is parturient for the first time. [a, 48.]

**UNIPAROUS**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2p/a^2r-u^2s$ . From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. 1. Of animals, usually bringing forth but one foetus at a birth. 2. In botany, producing but one (e. g., a u. cyme is a cyme with one lateral axis). [a, 35.]

**UNIPETALOUS**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2-pe^2t/l-u^2s$ . Lat., *unipetalus* (from *unus*, one, and *petalum*, a petal). Fr., *unipétale*. Ger., *einzelblumenblättrig*. Consisting of a single petal (the others being aborted or non-developed); not to be confounded with *gamopetalous*. [a, 35.]

**UNIPOLAR**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2p/o^2l-a^2r$ . Lat., *unipolaris* (from *unus*, one, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *unipolaire*. Ger., *einpolig*. Of cells, having but one process. [B.]

**UNISERIAL**, **UNISERIAL**, adj's.  $U^2n-i^2-ser/i^2-l$ , -at. From *unus*, one, and *series*, a row. Fr., *unisérié*. Arranged in a single line. [a, 35.]

**UNISEXUAL**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2-se^2x/u^2l$ . Lat., *unisexualis* (from *unus*, one, and *sexus*, a sex). Fr., *unisexual*. Ger., *eingeschlechtlich*. Having the sexual organs of but one sex; of a flower, having stamens or pistils only. The *Unisexuales* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, consisting of the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Cupuliferae*, *Juglandaceae*, etc. [a, 35.]

**UNISANT** (Fr.), adj.  $U^6-ne-sa^2n^2$ . See **CONNECTIVE**.

**UNIT**, n.  $U^2n-i^2t$ . From *unus*, one. Fr., *unité*. Ger., *Einheit*. 1. A single individual. 2. A quantity adopted as a starting-point by comparison with which other quantities are measured. [a, 48.]

**UNITAIRES** (Fr.), n. pl.  $U^6-ne-ta^2r$ . Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's first class of monsters, including all in which the elements of a single individual only are found. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**UNITARISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2n(un)-i^2t-a^2r(a^2r)-i^2z(i^2s)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . From *unitas*, unity. Ger., *Unitätslehre*. See **UNICISM**.

**UNITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $U^6-ne-ta$ . 1. Oneness, unity. [a, 48.] 2. See **UNIT**.—**U. morbide**. In pathology, the aggregate of the lesions and symptoms which present in different cases sufficient analogy to be classed together under one name. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**UNITIF** (Fr.), adj.  $U^6-ne-tef$ . See **CONNECTIVE**.

**UNIVALENCE**, n.  $U^2n-i^2v/l-e^2ns$ . Fr., u. Ger., *Einwerthigkeit*. The condition or property of being univalent. [B.]

**UNIVALENT**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2v/l-e^2nt$ . From *unus*, one, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *einwerthig*. Having an atomicity of one (i. e., being capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in a compound). [B.]

**UNIVALVE**, adj.  $U^2n/i^2-v/a^2lv$ . From *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve. Having a single valve; as a n., a mollusc having a shell consisting of a single valve or piece. [a, 48.]

**UNIVERSAL**, adj.  $U^2n-i^2-vu^2s/l$ . Lat., *universalis* (from *universus*, together). In botany, general, in contradistinction to partial. [a, 35.]

**UNIVOQUE** (Fr.), adj.  $U^6-ne-vok$ . Unequivocal, acting in one way only; of generation, normal (cf. **EQUIVOCAL**). [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**UNLEBENSFÄHIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/ab-e^2nz-fa-i^2g$ . Not viable. [a, 14.]

**UNLINING**, n.  $U^3n-lin/i^2n^2$ . See **CHORISIS**.

**UNLÖSLICH** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/lu^2s-li^2ch^2$ . See **INSOLUBLE**.

**UNMÄSSIGKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Un/mas-si^2g-kit$ . See **INTERPERENCE**.

**UNOCULUS** (Lat.), adj.  $U^2n(un)-o^2k/u^2l(u^2l)-u^2s(u^2s)$ . See **UNIOCLAR**.

**UNONA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Un-on/a^2$ . Fr., u., *unone*. A genus of anonaceous trees or shrubs. The *Unoneae* (Fr., *unonées*) are a subdivision (tribe) of the *Anonaceae*. [a, 35.]—**U. aethiopica**. See *HABZELIA aethiopica*.—**U. narum**. See *U. VARIA narum*.

**UNORDENTLICH** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/ord-e^2nt-li^2ch^2$ . Irregular, atactic.

**UNPAAR** (Ger.), **UNPAARIG** (Ger.), adj's.  $Un/pa^2r$ , - $pa^2r-i^2g$ . See **AZYGOS**.

**UNREGELMÄSSIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/rag-e^2l-mas-si^2g$ . See **IRREGULAR**.

**UNREIF** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/rif$ . Unripe, immature. [a, 35.]

**UNREIN** (Ger.), n.  $Un/rin$ . Unclean, dirty. [a, 14.]

**UNREINHEIT** (Ger.), **UNREINLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Un/rin-hit$ , - $li^2ch^2-kit$ . Uncleanliness. [a, 14.]

**UNREIZBAR** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/rits-ba^2r$ . Not irritable.

**UNRUHE** (Ger.), n.  $Un/ru-e^2$ . Restlessness.—**Muskeln**. 1. Chorea minor. [D.] 2. See **CONVULSIBILITY**.

**UNSATURATED**, adj.  $U^2n-sa^2t/u^2r-at-e^2d$ . Ger., *ungesättigt*. Of a compound, not having the total combining capacities of all its elements satisfied; of a solution, not containing its maximum of a soluble body. [B; L.]

**UNSCHÄDLICH** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/shad-li^2ch^2$ . Harmless. [a, 48.]

**UNSCHMERZHAFT** (Ger.), n.  $Un/shme^2rts-ha^2ft$ . Painless.

**UNSINNIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Un/zi^2n-i^2g$ . Demented, insane. [a, 14.]

**UN SOUNDNESS OF MIND**, n.  $U^3n-su^2/u^2nd-ne^2s$ . A mental condition in which there is inability to transact ordinary affairs properly or to follow certain lines of thought consecutively. [a, 34.]

**UNSTABLE**, adj.  $U^3n-sta^2b'l$ . Lat., *instabilis*. Fr., *instable*. Ger., *unbeständig*. Not fixed or permanent. [a, 48.]

**UNSYMMETRICAL**, adj.  $U^3n-si^2m-e^2t/ri^2k'l$ . 1. Destitute of symmetry (cf. **SYMMETRY** and **ASYMMETRY**). [a, 48.] 2. Of a flower, having whorls which differ in numerical plan. [a, 35.] 3. Of a trisubstituted benzene compound, having two of the replacing radicles attached to two neighboring carbon atoms and the third to the carbon atom which is not adjacent to either of these two. [B.] Cf. **SYMMETRICAL**.

**UNTERBAUCH** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ba^2u^2ch^2$ . See **HYPGASTRIUM**.

**UNTERBINDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-bi^2nd-un^2$ . See **LIGATION** and **LIGATION** (1st def.).

**UNTERCHLORIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Unt/e^2r-klor/i^2g$ . Hypochlorous. [B.]—**U'säure**. Hypochlorous acid. [B.]

**UNTERCHLORSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-klor/zoir-e^2$ . See **CHLORINE PEROXIDE**.

**UNTERDRÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-dru^2k/un^2$ . See **SUPPRESSION**.

**UNTEREITERN** (Ger.), v. intr.  $Unt/e^2r-it-e^2rn$ . To suppurate beneath. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

**UNTERGESICHT** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ge^2-zi^2ch^2t$ . The lower part of the face. [a, 32.]

**UNTERHALS** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ha^2ls$ . The lower part of the neck. [a, 48.]

**UNTERHAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ha^2u^2t$ . 1. See **CORIUM** (1st def.). 2. The subcutaneous tissue. [J.]

**UNTERHÄUTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Unt/e^2r-hoit-i^2g$ . See **SUBCUTANEOUS**.

**UNTERHIRN** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-hern$ . See **SUBENCEPHALON**.

**UNTERHORN** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ho^2rn$ . See **DESCENDING HORN of the lateral ventricle**.

**UNTERKIEFER** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-kef-e^2r$ . See **INFERIOR MAXILLA**.—**U'ast**. The ramus of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31.]—**U'phänomen**. See **JAW-JERK**.

**UNTERKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-kem-e^2n-de^2k-e^2l-stu^2k$ . See **SUBOPERCULAR BONE**.

**UNTERKINN** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ki^2n$ . 1. The lower part of the chin. [a, 14.] 2. See **BUCCULA** (1st def.).

**UNTERKÜHLT** (Ger.), adj.  $Unt/e^2r-ku^2lt$ . Cooled below the freezing point without solidifying. [B.]

**UNTERLAPPEN** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-la^2p-pe^2n$ . See **BIVENTRAL LOBE and Temporo-sphenoidal LOBE**.—**Hinterer U.** See **POSTERIOR INFERIOR LOBE**.

**UNTERLASSEN** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-la^2s-se^2n$ . See **INTERMISSION**.

**UNTERLAUFUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-la^2u^2f-un^2$ . See **ECCHYMOSIS and EXTRAVASATION**.

**UNTERLEIB** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-lib$ . See **ABDOMEN**.—**U'sbeschauer**. See **LAPAROSCOPE**.—**U'sblähung**. See **TYMPANITES**.—**U'sbruch**. See **ABDOMINAL HERNIA**.

**UNTERPHOSPHORIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Unt/e^2r-fos-for-i^2g$ . See **HYPOPHOSPHOROUS**.—**U'säure**. Hypophosphorous acid. [B.]

**UNTERPHOSPHORSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-fos-for-zoir-e^2$ . Phosphatic acid. [A, 324.]

**UNTERRIPPENGEGEND** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-ri^2p-pe^2n-gag-e^2nd$ . See **HYPochondriac REGION**.

**UNTERSALPETERSÄURE** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-za^2l-pat-e^2r-zoir-e^2$ . Hyponitric acid. [A, 324.]

**UNTERSCHIEDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Unt/e^2r-shid-un^2$ . See **DIFFERENTIATION and DIAGNOSIS**.



**UNTERSCHENKEL** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-she²n²k-e²l*. See **LEO** (1st def.).—**U²strecker**. See **EXTENSOR quadriceps femoris**.

**UNTERSCHIED** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-shed*. See **DIAPHORA**.

**UNTERSCHLÄCHTIG** (Ger.), adj. *Unt'e²r-shlach²t-i²g*. See **SUCCUBOUS**.

**UNTERSCHLÄFENFISTE** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-shlaf-e²n-ferst-e²*. See **INFRATEMPORAL CREST**.

**UNTERSCHLÜSSELBEINMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-shlu²s-e²l-bin-musk-e²l*. See **SUBCLAVIUS**.

**UNTERSCHULTERBLATTMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-shult-e²r-bla²t-musk-e²l*. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

**UNTERSCHWEFLIG** (Ger.), adj. *Unt'e²r-shwaf-li²g*. See **HYPOSULPHUROUS**.

**UNTERSCHWEFELSÄURE** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-shwaf-e²l-zoir-e²*. **Hyposulphuric acid**. [A, 324.]

**UNTERSUCHUNG** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-zuch²-un²*. See **EXAMINATION**.—**Doppelte U.** Combined abdomino-vaginal examination.—**Fingern²**. See **Digital EXAMINATION**.—**Gemischte U.**, **Mehr-seitige U.** See **Bimanual EXAMINATION**.—**Sondenn²**. An examination with a sound.—**U²lehre**. See **DOCIMASIOLOGIA**.

**UNTERTAUCHEN** (Ger.), **UNTERTAUCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Unt'e²r-ta²-u²ch²-e²n*, *-un²*. See **IMMERSION**.

**UNTERTUCH** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-tuch²*. See **ALÈZE**.

**UNTERWEIBIG** (Ger.), adj. *Unt'e²r-vib-i²g*. See **HYPGYNOUS**.

**UNTERWUNDRART** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-vund-a²rtst*. An assistant surgeon. [A, 14.]

**UNTERWURM** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-vurm*. See **INFERIOR vermi-form PROCESS**.

**UNTERZWICKEL** (Ger.), n. *Unt'e²r-tswi²k-e²l*. See **SUBCUNEUS**.

**UNVERBRENNBAR** (Ger.), **UNVERBRENNLICH** (Ger.), adj's. *Un'fe²r-bre²n-ba²r*, *-li²ch²*. See **INCOMBUSTIBLE**.

**UNVERDAULICH** (Ger.), adj. *Un'fe²r-da²-u²-li²ch²*. See **INDIGESTIBLE**.

**UNVERDAUUNG** (Ger.), n. *Un'fe²r-da²-u²-un²*. See **INDIGESTION** (1st def.).

**UNVERMÖGEN** (Ger.), n. *Un'fe²r-mu²g-e²n*. See **IMPOTENCE**.

**UNVERTRÄGLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Un'fe²r-trag-li²ch²*. See **INCOMPATIBLE**.

**UNVOLLKOMMEN** (Ger.), adj. *Un'fol-ko²m-me²n*. See **IMPERFECT**.

**UNWELL**, adj. *U²n-we²l*. 1. Sick, affected with illness. [A, 48.] 2. See **MENSTRUOUS** (2d def.).

**UNWILLKÜRLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Un'vi²l-ku²r-li²ch²*. See **INVOLUNTARY**.

**UNWOLHSEIN** (Ger.), n. *Un'vol-zin*. Indisposition. [L, 57.]

**UNWURZELKEIMER** (Ger.), n. pl. *Un'vurts-e²l-kim-e²r*. See **ARRHIZOBLASTÆ**.

**UNXIA** (Lat.), n. f. *U²n²x(u²n²x)²-i²-a²*. Fr., *unxie*. A genus of the *Compositæ*, referred by Benthams and Hooker to *Melanopodium*. [a, 35.]—**U. camphorata**. A Surinam species; used as a sudorific, and especially as an application in lumbago. [a, 35.]

**UNZEITIG** (Ger.), adj. *Un'tsit-i²g*. Premature, immature. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**UNZULÄNGLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Un'tsu-lan²-li²ch²-kit*. See **INSUFFICIENCY**.

**UNZURECHNUNGSFÄHIG** (Ger.), adj. *Un'tsu-re²ch²-nun²z-fa²g*. Not accountable, irresponsible. [a, 14.]

**UPAS** (Mal.), n. *U²pa²s*. A poison, especially the *U. antiar* and *U. tieute*. [a, 35.]—**U. antiar**. See **ANTIAR**.—**U. bidji**. See **SOPHORA tomentosa**.—**U. radja**, **U. tieute**. A poison more active than the *antiar* u., prepared from a decoction of the root-bark of *Strychnos tieute*, mixed with garlic, pepper, etc. It resembles strychnine in its effects. [a, 35.]—**U. tree**. See **ANTIARIS toxicaria**.

**UPPER BLUE LICK SPRINGS**, n. *U²p²u²r-blu²-li²k*. A place in Nicholas County, Kentucky, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**URACHAL**, adj. *U²r²a²-k²l*. Pertaining to the urachus.

**URACHUS** (Lat.), n. m. *U²r(ur)²a²k(a²ch²)-u²s(u²s)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *êyeiv*, to hold. Fr., *ouraque*, Ger., *Harngang*, *Harnstrang*, *Harnblusenschwur*, *Blasenband*. In the embryo, a tubular extension of the walls of the urinary bladder toward and in part through the umbilicus to join the allantois; in the human embryo it does not generally pass beyond the root of the umbilical cord. In the adult, a ligamentous cord resulting from obliteration of the u. of the embryo connecting the bladder with the front wall of the abdomen. [A, 5; L, 12 (a, 27).]

**URACRASIA** (Lat.), **URACRATIA** (Lat.), n's f. *U²r(ur)²a²k(a²k)-ra²z(ra²s)²-i²-a²*, *-ra²sh(ra²t)²-(e)²a²*. From *oûron*, urine, and *ακρασία*, or *ἀκράτεια*, debility. See **ENTREISIS**.

**URÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *U²r(ur)²-em²(a²em)²-i²-a²*. From *oûron*, urine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *urémie*. Ger., *Crämie*, *Harnstoff-blutvergiftung*. A poisoned state of the blood due to defective elimination of the elements of urine in consequence of impairment of the functional capability of the kidneys, or by their resorption in cases of retention of urine; characterized by stupor and, especially in lying-in women, by convulsions.—**Dysuric u.**, **Pulmonary u.**—See **URÆMIC DYSURIA**.—**Renal u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the kidneys. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Urethral u.** U. caused by

retention of urine in the ureters. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Urethral u.** U. caused by constriction of the urethra and consequent retention of urine. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Vesical u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the bladder. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**URÆMIC**, adj. *U²r-e²m²-i²k*. Lat., *uræmicus*. Fr., *urémique*. Ger., *urämisch*. Pertaining to or due to uræmia. [D.]

**URAGOGUS** (Lat.), adj. *U²r(ur)²-a²g(a²g)-og²(u²s)²-u²s*. From *oûron*, urine, and *ἀγαν*, to drive. Fr., *uragogue*. See **DIURETIC**.

**URAL**, n. *U²r²l*. Lat., *uralium*. A hypnotic combination of urethane and chloral hydrate; used in cardiac disease, mental disorders, and hysteria. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 1, 1890, p. 130.]

**URALI**, n. *Ur-a²le*. See **CURARE** (1st def.).

**URALIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *U²r(ur)²-a²(a²)²-li²-u²m(u²m)*. See **URAL**.

**URAMIDOBENZOIC ACID**, n. *U²r-a²m-i²d-o²-be²nz-o²-i²k*. Fr., *acide uramidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Uramidobenzoësäure*. An acid,  $C_{10}H_7N_2O_6$ , known in three isomeric forms: *Orthou² acid*, acicular crystals; *metau² acid*, acicular or prismatic crystals containing water of crystallization; and *parau² acid*, long tabular crystals. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

**URAMIDOXIME**, n. *U²r-a²m-i²d-o²-x²-i²m*. A body having at once the structure of a substituted urea and of an amidoxime. [B.]

**URAMIL**, n. *U²r-a²m-i²l*. Fr., *uramile*. Ger., *U. Of Liebig* and *Wöhler*, dialuramide. [B, 4.]

**URANALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-a²l(a²l)²-i²s(u²s)²-i²s*. Gen., *-ys²eos(-al²ysis)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *ἀνάλυσις*, a loosing. The analysis of urine.

**URANATE**, n. *U²r²a²n-at*. A compound of a metallic oxide with uranium trioxide. [B, 3.]

**URANE** (Fr.), n. *U²r²a²n*. A substance long considered an elementary body, but now shown to be a uranium oxide. [B.]

**URANFÄHLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Ur²a²n-fan²-li²ch²*. See **PRIMORDIAL**.

**URANIC**, adj. *U²r²a²n-i²k*. Fr., *uranique*. Containing uranium as a hexad radicle. [B.]

**URANIN**, n. *U²r²a²n-i²n*. 1. A compound of fluorescein with ammonia. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1882, 2, 3, 4 (B).] 2. A dye-stuff,  $C_{20}H_{10}O_6Na_2$ , the sodium salt of fluorescein. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**URANISCOCHASMA** (Lat.), n. n. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-i²sk-o²(a²)-ka²z(ch²a²s)²-ma²*. Gen., *-chas²matus(-atis)*. From *oûraniskos*, the palate, and *χάσμα*, a yawning. See **Cleft PALATE**.

**URANISCONITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-i²sk-o²n-i²-(e)²-ti²s*. Gen., *-it²idos(-idis)*. From *oûraniskos*, the palate. Fr., *palatite*. Ger., *Gaumenentzündung*. Inflammation of the palate. [E.]

**URANISCOPLASTY**, n. *U²r²a²n-i²sk-o²-pla²st-i²*. Lat., *uraniscoplasticæ* (from *oûraniskos*, the palate, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *uraniscoplasticæ*. See **URANOPLASTY**.

**URANISCORRHAPHY**, n. *U²r²a²n-i²sk-o²r²a²f-i²*. Lat., *uraniscorrhaphia*, *uraniscorrhaphæ* (from *oûraniskos*, the palate, and *ῥαφή*, a suture). Fr., *uraniscorrhaphie*. See **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.

**URANISCOSTÉOPLASTIE** (Fr.), n. *U²r²a²-ne-sk-o²-sta-o-pla²st-e*. Restoration of the osseous palate by a plastic operation.

**URANISCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-i²sk-u²s(u²s)*. Gr., *οὐρανίσκος* (from *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven). The vault of the mouth, the palate. [a, 48.]

**URANIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *U²r(ur)²-an(a²n)²-i²-u²m(u²m)*. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Uran*. A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789, eight years after the discovery of the planet Uranus, from which it was named. It occurs in nature usually as an oxide. It is a hard, malleable, grayish-white metal of silvery lustre. In composition it acts as a tetrad, pentad, or hexad. Symbol, *U*; sp. gr., 18.39; atomic weight, 240. [B, 3.]—**U. tetroxide**. A body,  $UO_4$ , forming either a colorless micro-crystalline powder, or combined with water of crystallization,  $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ , a yellowish-white substance. [B, 3.]—**U. trioxide**. A brownish-yellow powder,  $UO_3 = (UO_3)/O$ . [B, 3.]

**URANLAGE** (Ger.), n. *Ur²a²n-la²g-e²*. A primary rudiment; a germ. [A, 8.]

**URANOCOLOBOMA** (Lat.), n. n. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-o²(a²)-ko²l-o²b²-om²-a²*. Gen., *-bom²atos(-atis)*. From *oûranos*, the palate, and *κολοβωμα*, mutilation. See **Cleft PALATE**.

**URANOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-o²(a²)-man²(ma²n)²-i²-a²*. From *oûranos*, heaven, and *μανία*, madness. A form of megalomania involving belief in the subject's divine or celestial origin. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**URANOPLASTIC**, adj. *U²r²a²n-o²-pla²st-i²k*. Fr., *uranoplastique*. Ger., *Uranoplastik*. Pertaining to uranoplasty. [L, 107.]

**URANOPLASTY**, n. *U²r²a²n-o²-pla²st-i²*. From *οὐρανός*, the palate, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *uranoplastie*, *uranoplastie*. Ger., *Gaumenbildung*, *Uranoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate. Cf. **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.—**Dieffenbach's u.**, **Fergusson's u.** An operation in which the edges of the hard palate are first drilled with holes with a curved bradawl for the passage of the threads; the palate itself is then cut through with a chisel in a line parallel to and half an inch from the edge of the cleft; the edges are thus brought together, and the spaces left where the cuts are made by the chisel are allowed to heal by granulation. [E.]—**Mason's u.** An operation in which the holes are first drilled with a curved bradawl through the hard palate on each side of the cleft to facilitate the use of the chisel and guide it in the division of the bone. [E.]

**URANORRHAPHIE** (Lat.), **URANORRHAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. *U²r(ur)²-a²n(a²n)-o²r²a²f-i²(a²)-e²(a)*, *-o²r²a²f-i²(a²)-i²-a²*. Ger., *-rhap²hes*, *-rhap²hie*. From *οὐρανός*, the palate and *ῥαφή*, a suture. See **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.



**URANOSCHISIS** (Lat.), **URANOSCHISMA** (Lat.), n. s. f. and n.  $U_3(ur)(ur-a^n)(a^n)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2/i^2s-i^2s, -o(o^2)-ski^2z(sch^2/i^2s)/ma^3$ . Gen., *-schis/eos (-och/i/osis), -schis/matos (-atis)*. From *οὐρανός*, the palate, and *σχίζω*, to cleave. See *Cleft PALATE*.

**URANOSO-URANIC**, adj.  $U_2r^2-a^n-o^2-u^2r-a^n/i^2k$ . Containing uranium both as a tetrad and as a hexad radicle. [B.]

**URANO-STAPHYLOKAPHY**, n.  $U_2r^2/a^n-o-sta^2f-i^2l-o^2r^2a^2f-i^2$ . From *οὐρανός*, the palate, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *πάφν*, a suture. Suture of the hard and of the soft palate. [a, 34.]

**URANOUS**, adj.  $U_2r^2/a^n-u^2s$ . Fr., *uraneux*. Containing uranium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]

**URANOXYD** (Ger.), n.  $Ur-a^n/ox-u^2d$ . Uranium trioxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, a salt of uranyl. [B.]

**URANOXYDUL** (Ger.), n.  $Ur-a^n/ox-u^2d-ul$ . Uranium dioxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, a uranous oxy-salt. [B.]

**URANYL**, n.  $U_2r^2/a^n-i^2l$ . Fr., *uranyle*. The dibasic radicle,  $UO_2$ , supposed to be present in the uranic compounds. [B, 2, 3.]—**U. acetate**. A substance,  $UO_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$ , proposed as a test for albumin. [B.]—**U. and ammonium carbonate**. A lemon-colored, crystalline salt,  $UO_2CO_3 \cdot (NH_4)_2CO_3$ . [B, 3.]—**U. and ammonium phosphate**. A greenish-yellow substance,  $UO_2 \cdot (NH_4)_2PO_4$ , formed in one of the processes for the volumetric determination of phosphoric acid and also of uranium. [B, 3.]—**U. and calcium carbonate**. An apple-green substance,  $UO_2CO_3 \cdot CaCO_3 + 10H_2O$ , occurring native as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**U. and potassium carbonate**. A crystalline salt,  $UO_2CO_3 \cdot 2K_2CO_3$ . [B, 3.]—**U. and potassium fluoride**. A body,  $UO_2F_2 \cdot 3KF$ , forming lemon-colored crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. arsenate**. A compound of u. and arsenic acid. Salts of the constitution  $(UO_2)_2(AsO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$  and  $(UO_2)_4(AsO_4)_4 + 4H_2O$  are known. [B, 2, 3.]—**U. bromide**. A body,  $UO_2Br_2$ , forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. carbonate**. A compound of u. and carbonic acid. Double carbonates of u. and the alkaline metals and earths are known. [B.]—**U. chloride**. A yellow crystalline mass,  $UO_2Cl_2$ , or, combined with water of crystallization,  $UO_2Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ . It forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkaline metals and with the hydrochlorides of organic basic compounds. [B, 3.]—**U. disulphate**. See *U. pyrosulphate*.—**U. fluoride**. A light-colored amorphous mass,  $UO_2F_2$ . It forms double salts with the fluorides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, and barium. [B, 3.]—**U. hydroxide**. A yellowish mass,  $UO_2(OH)_2 + H_2O$ . [B, 3.]—**U. nitrate**. A body,  $UO_2(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$ , forming prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. oxide**. See *URANIUM trioxide*.—**U. peruranate**. See *URANIUM tetroxide*.—**U. phosphate**. A compound of u. and phosphoric acid; the salt  $UO_2(H_2PO_4)_2 + 3H_2O$ , or  $2UO_2(H_2PO_4)_2 + 3H_2O$ , is known. [B, 3.]—**U. pyrosulphate**. A crystalline compound,  $UO_2S_2O_7$ . [B, 3.]—**U. sulphate**. A substance,  $UO_2SO_4 + 3H_2O$ , crystallizable with difficulty. It forms a green compound with sulphuric acid,  $UO_2SO_4 + H_2SO_4$ , and double sulphates with the alkaline metals. [B, 3.] See also *U. pyrosulphate*.—**U. sulphide**. The compound  $UO_2S$ . [B, 3.]

**URAPOSTEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U_2r(ur)-a^2p(a^2p)-o^2st-em(am)/a^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. An abscess containing urine. [E.]

**URARI**, n.  $U_2r-a^2r^e$ . See *CURARE*.

**URAROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U_2r(ur)-a^2r(a^2r)-om/a^2$ . Gen., *-om/atos (-atis)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἀρωμα*, a spice. Ger., *Harnarom*. A special musk-like odor said to have been observed in the urine of gouty persons and of some animals. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URARTHRTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-a^2rth-r(re)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-thrit/idos (-idis)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See *ARTHRITIS uratica*.

**URATE**, n.  $U_2r^2at$ . Lat., *uras*. Fr., u. Ger., *harnsaures Salz*. A salt of uric acid. [K.]

**URATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-a^2t(a^2t)-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From *uras*, a urate. The precipitation of crystalline urates in the tissues or fluids of the body. [W. Roberts, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 22, 1890 (a, 34).]

**URATURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-a^2t(a^2t)-u^2r(ur)/i^2a^2$ . From *uras*, a urate, and *οὐρον*, urine. Gen., *Uraturie*. An abnormal excretion of urates in the urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URAWEL**, n. A place in the Caucasus where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**URBALACONE** (It.), n.  $Ur-ba^2-l^2a^2-ko^2na$ . A place in Corsica where there are hot sulphurous springs. [a, 14].

**URBANYA**, n.  $U_2r-ba^2n-ya^2$ . A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

**URBEROAGA DE ALZOLA** (Sp.), n.  $Urb-ar-o-a^2g/a^2$  da  $U^2b-th^2o^2la^2$ . A place in Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a warm mineral spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**URBEROAGA DE UBIELLA**, n.  $Urb-ar-o-a^2g/a^2$  da  $U^2b-e^2l/ya^2$ . A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**URBILD** (Ger.), n.  $Ur/bi^2ld$ . See *ARCHETYPE*.

**URCOLARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2rs(urk)-e^2-o^2l-ar(a^2r)/i^2a^2$ . From *urceolus*, a little pitcher. Fr., *urcéolaire*. Ger., *Krugflechte*. A genus of lichens. The *Urcolariaceae* (*Urcolariaceae*, *Urcolarineae*) are a subfamily of the *Lecanoreae*. [a, 35.]—**U. esculenta**. A species used as food in northern Russia. [a, 35.]

**URCEOLATE**, adj.  $U^2rs/e^2-o^2l-at$ . Lat., *urceolatus* (from *urceolus*, a little pitcher). Fr., *urcéolé*. Ger., *Krugig*. Urn-shaped. [a, 35.]

**URCEOLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2rs(urk)-e^2-o^2l-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher. Fr., *urcéole*. Ger., *Krug*. Any one of various urn-shaped parts (e. g., the calyx-tube of roses or [De Candolle] the

perigynium of the *Cariceae*). [a, 35.]—**U. nectarifer**. Ger., *Honigkrug*. The urceolate (often nectariferous) perianth of *Mirabilis*, *Balanites*, etc. [a, 35.]

**URDARM** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2da^2rm$ . See *ARCHENTERON* and *BLASTOCÉLE*.

**UREA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-e(a)/a^2$ . From *οὔρον*, urine. Fr., *urée*. Ger., *Harnstoff*. Carbamide, or carboxyldiamine,  $CON_2H_4 = O \{ NH_2 \}_2$  (or  $H_2N-(CO)-NH_2$ ), the chief solid constituent of the urine and the principal excretory product containing nitrogen. It forms long, colorless, prismatic crystals, melting at  $130^\circ C$ , soluble in water and moderately soluble in alcohol. It acts as a base, forming addition compounds with acids and their salts and with metallic oxides. It is decomposed by heat and moisture, and more slowly by the action of an organized ferment (*Micrococcus ureae*), into normal ammonium carbonate. This process takes place in the urine, constituting its so-called alkaline fermentation and giving to stale urine its peculiar strong ammoniacal odor. U. is also decomposed into cyanogen compounds (cyanuric acid and ammeline) by the action of dry heat. It is remarkable as being the first organic body that was prepared artificially, Wöhler having accomplished this in 1828 by making the isomeric cyanate of ammonium, and then transforming the latter into u. by evaporation. [B.]—**Me-soxalyl u.** See *ALLOXAN*.—**U. and mercury nitrate**. An addition compound of varying composition formed by the action of mercuric nitrate on u. [B.]—**U. argentic oxide**. Ger., *Harnstoffsilberoxyd*. A grayish granular substance,  $2CO.N_2H_4.3Ag_2O$ . [B.]—**U. cyanurate**. See *TETRACRET*.—**U. hydrochloride**. A deliquescent crystalline mass,  $CON_2H_4.HCl = H_2N-CO-NH_2.HCl$ , formed by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas on u. [B.]—**U. mercuric oxide**. Ger., *Harnstoffquecksilberoxyd*. 1. A white crystalline powder,  $CON_2H_4.HgO$ . 2. A gelatinous substance,  $2CON_2H_4.3HgO$ . 3. The compound  $CON_2H_4.2HgO$ . [B.]—**U. nitrate**. A substance,  $CON_2H_4.HNO_3 = H_2N-(CO)-N_2HONO_2$ , forming tabular crystals on the addition of nitric acid to a solution of u. (concentrated urine). [B.]—**U. oxalate**. A substance,  $2CON_2H_4.H_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O = H_2N-CO-NH_2.O.C_2O_2.O.H_2N-CO-NH_2 + H_2O$ , forming laminar crystals, and produced by the action of oxalic acid on a rather concentrated solution of u. [B.]—**U. sodiochloride**. A substance,  $CON_2H_4.NaCl + H_2O$ , obtained as a crystalline body by evaporating a solution containing both u. and sodium chloride urine. [B.]

**URECCHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-e^2k/ki^2s(ch^2u^2s)-i^2s$ . Gen., *-chys/eos (-ec/chysis)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἐκχύω*, a pouring out. Fr., *urecchysie*. Ger., *Harnergiessung*. Effusion of urine into the cellular tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URECHITES** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-e^2k(e^2ch^2/i^2t-ez/as)$ . A genus of West Indian and Mexican apocynaceous undershrubs. [a, 35.]—**U. suberecta**. The *Echites suberecta*. [a, 35.]

**URECHITIN**, n.  $U_2r-e^2k-it/i^2n$ . From *urechites* (q. v.). A glucoside,  $C_{26}H_{41}O_9 + XH_2O$ , obtained by Bowrey from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**URECHITOXIN**, n.  $U_2r-e^2k-i^2t-o^2x/i^2n$ . From *urechites* (q. v.), and *τοξον*, a bow. Of Bowrey, a glucoside obtained from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**UREDIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-ed(ad)/o$ . Gen., *-ed/inis*. From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *urédio*. Ger., *Schmierbrand* (3d def.). 1. Itching with a sensation of burning. 2. Urticaria. 3. The typical genus of the *Urediei* (of Fries, a subdivision of the *Uredineae*). The *Uredineae* of Lindley are the *Coniomycetes* of Fries. The *Uredineae* (Ger., *Uredineen*, *Rostpilze*), or *Uredineae* (Fr., *urédines*), are a division of the *Hypodermiceae*, parasitic as yellowish, brownish, or blackish spots (rusts) on the stems and leaves of various plants. Some of them are very destructive to crops (cf. *Corn-MILDREW*). [a, 35.]—**U. maydis**. See *USTILAGO maydis*.

**UREDOSPORE**, n.  $U_2r-e^2d/o-spor$ . From *uredo*, a blast, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. One of the yellowish spores (see under *Corn-MILDREW*) formed early in the season by the *Uredineae*. U's are produced from a mycelium growing within a grass or other plant, on which they form rust-like spots. [a, 35.]

**URÉE** (Fr.), n.  $U^2ra$ . See *UREA*.

**UREI** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2l$ . See *PRIMITIVE OVUM*.

**URELCOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U_2r(ur)-e^2lk-om/a^2$ . Gen., *-om/atos (-atis)*. Ger., *Harngeschwür*. An ulcer of the urinary passages. [a, 34.]

**URELCOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U_2r(ur)-e^2lk-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-cos/eos (-is)*. From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *urelcosse*. 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Of Fuchs, any one of certain forms of ulceration, especially on the legs, supposed to be due to irregularities in the urinary secretion. [G, 5.]

**UREMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U_2r(ur)-em(am)/a^2$ . Gen., *-em/atos (-atis)*. Gr., *οὐρμα* (from *οὐρον*, urine). See *URINE*.

**URÉMIE** (Fr.), n.  $U^2ra-me$ . See *URÆMIA*.

**URENA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ur-an/a^2$ . Fr., *urène*. Indian mallow; a genus of tropical herbs and shrubs forming, with *Pavonia*, *Malva viscosa*, etc., a tribe (the *Ureneae*) of the *Malvaceae*. [a, 35.]—**U. heterophylla**. An Indian species. The root is used in snakebites. [a, 35.]—**U. lobata**. A species found in southeastern Asia. The flowers are used as an emollient and expectorant, the leaves as a vulnerary, and the root as an oxytocic. [a, 35.]—**U. scabriscula**. A shrub found from India to Brazil. The flowers are used as a pectoral, and the root and stem for flatulent colic. [a, 35.]

**URENIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U_2r(ur)-en(an)/i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$ . See *UREA*.

**URENS** (Lat.), adj.  $U_2r(ur)/e^2nz(ans)$ . Gen., *-en/tis*. From *urere*, to burn. Stinging, having stinging hairs. [a, 35.]

**UREO-CARBONIC ACID**, n.  $U_2r^2-e^2o-ka^2rb-o^2n/i^2k$ . See *ALLOPHANIC acid*.



**UREORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2o-r-re/(ro^2e^2)-a^2$ . From *οὐρον*, urine, and *ῥέω*, a flowing. Fr., *urorrhée*. Excessive flow of urine, diabetes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URESISTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2s(as)-i^2e^2s(a^2)-e^2s(-th)(a)^2$ . Gen., *-thes(e)-is*. From *οὐρησις*, urination, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation. Fr., *urésisthèse*. Ger., *Fisserigsein*. A persistent inclination to urinate. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**URESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e(a)^2s(a)^2$ . Gen., *-es(e)-is*. Gr., *οὐρησις* (from *οὐρεῖν*, to urinate). Fr., *urésie*. See URINATION.

**URETER** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-et(at)^2r(ar)$ . Gen., *-er'os(-is)*. Gr., *οὐρητήρ*. Fr., *urètre*. Ger., *Harnleiter*. The tube continuous with the pelvis of the kidney, which transports the urine to the bladder. It consists of an external fibrous, an internal mucous, and an intervening muscular coat, is about fifteen or sixteen inches in length, the size of a goose-quill, and descends beneath the peritoneum to the point of reflection of the posterior false ligament of the bladder, between the folds of which it passes to the side of the bladder along which it runs, and pierces it obliquely about an inch and a half to two inches posterior to the opening of the urethra. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

**URETERALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-a^2l(j)(a)^2lg/-i^2a^2$ . From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *urétéralgie*. Ger., *Harnleiter-schmerz*. Pain in the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETERIC**, adj.  $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r'ik^2$ . Fr., *urétrique*, *urétéral*. Ger., *uretrisch*. Pertaining to the ureters.

**URETERITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-i(e)^2ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'id'os(-idis)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter. Fr., *urétrite*. Ger., *Harnleiterentzündung*. Inflammation of the ureter. [a, 14.]

**URETERODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-di(di)^2-a^2l(a^2)/i^2(u^2)-si^2s$ . Gen., *-ys'eos(-al'ysis)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *διάλυσις*, dissolution. Fr., *urétérodialyse*. Ger., *Harnleiterverletzung*. Injury to or rupture of the ureter. [a, 14.]

**URETEROLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-li^2th-i^2a(a^2)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-as'eos(-is)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *λίθος*, lithiasis. Fr., *urétérolithiasis*. The formation or presence of a calculus in the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETEROLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o^2l(i^2u^2)-si^2s$ . Gen., *-ys'eos(-ol'ysis)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Ger., *Harnleiterlähmung* (1st def.). 1. Paralysis of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See URETERODIALYSIS.

**URETEROPHLEGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-fle^2g/ma^2$ . Gen., *-phle'gmato(-atis)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *φλέγμα*, phlegm. Fr., *urétérophlegme*. Ger., *Harnleiterverschleimung*. An accumulation of mucus in the ureter. [a, 14.]

**URETEROPHLEGMASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-fle^2g-ma^2z(ma^2)s/i^2a^2$ . From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *φλεγμασία* (see PHLEGMASIA). Fr., *urétérophlegmasie*. See URETERITIS.

**URETEROPYOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-pi-(pu^2)-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'eos(-is)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *πύον*, pus. Fr., *urétéropyose*. Ger., *Harnleitervereiterung*. Suppuration of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETERORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o^2r-raj(rag^2)/i^2a^2$ . From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *urétérorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnleiterblutung*. Hemorrhage from the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETERORRHAPHY**, n.  $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r-o^2r-ra^2f-i^2$ . From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. Suture of the ureter. [a, 34.]

**URETEROSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-ste^2g-nos/i^2s$ . Gen., *-nos'eos(-is)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *στενωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *urétérosténose*. Stricture of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETEROSTENOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o-(o^2)-ste^2n-om'a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos(-atis)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *στενωμα*, a contraction. Fr., *urétérosténome*. Ger., *Harnleiterverengerung*. Contraction of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETEROSTOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o^2st/-o^2m-a^2$ . Gen., *-om'atos(-atis)*. From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *urétérostome*. Ger., *Harnleitermündung*. The mouth of the ureter, either in the pelvis of the kidney or in the bladder. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETEROTOMY**, n.  $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r-o^2t/-o^2m-i^2$ . From *οὐρητήρ*, the ureter, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *urétérotomie*. Ger., *Harnleiterschnitt*. Ureterotomy. An incision into the ureter. [a, 14.]

**URETERO-VAGINAL**, adj.  $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r-o-va^2j/i^2n'l$ . Pertaining to the ureter and the vagina.

**URETERO-UTERINE**, adj.  $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r-o-u^2t/-e^2r-i^2n$ . Pertaining to the ureter and the uterus.

**URETHANE**, n.  $U^2r-e^2th-an$ . Lat., *urethanum*. Fr., *uréthane*. Ger., *Urethan*. 1. Of Dumas, ethyl carbamate, so called because regarded as a compound of urea with ethyl carbonate  $2CO \cdot \frac{1}{2}NH_2 \cdot H_2 = CON_2H_4 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2CO_2$ . It acts as a hypnotic. 2. Any one of the carbamates of a hydrocarbon radicle. [B.]—Methyl u. See METHYL carbamate.

**URETHRA** (Lat.), n.  $U^2r(ur)-eth(ath)^2ra^2$ . Gr., *οὐρήθρα* (from *οὐρεῖν*, to urinate). Fr., *urèthre*. Ger., *Harnröhre*. The tube, consisting of an internal mucous coat and an external coat made up of two layers of muscular fibres, the internal being longitudinal and the external circular, which serves for voiding the urine, and in the male sex for the ejaculation of the semen. In the adult male it is about 9 inches in length and forms a portion of the penis. It is divided into three portions: the prostatic, where it passes through the prostate gland; the membranous, or intermediate part; and the spongy, or that which is surrounded by erectile tissue (the corpus spongiosum). Its mucous lining is freely supplied, ex-

cept near the meatus urinarius, with a large number of glands (glands of Littre) and pouch-like recesses. Into the prostatic portion the ejaculatory ducts open. Except during the passage of urine or semen it is collapsed, with its longest diameter directed transversely. In the female it is about 1½ inch in length, is highly distensible, and is lodged in the anterior wall of the vagina. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Irritable u.** Hyperæsthesia or neuralgia of the u. [a, 34.]—**Penial u.** **Penile u.** That portion of the u. which is lodged within the penis.—**Posterior u.** See PREVESICAL u.—**Pouched u.** Of Fenwick, a sacculated u. [“Lancet,” 1886, ii. p. 820 (a, 34).]—**Prevesical u.** **Prostatic u.** The prostatic portion of the u. (q. v.). [L.]—**Second u.** The deep part of the u.

**URETHREOMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-re^2m-(ra^2)-e^2m-o^2r-raj(rag^2)/i^2a^2$ . From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *urétrémorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the urethra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHRAL**, adj.  $U^2r-eth'r'l$ . Lat., *urethralis*. Fr., *urétral*, *urétral*. Ger., u. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or affecting the urethra. [a, 17.]

**URETHRALGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ra^2lj(rag^2)/i^2a^2$ . From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *urétralgie*. 1. Pain in the urethra. 2. Gonorrhœa. [L, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

**URETHRALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ra^2l(rag^2)/i^2s$ . See URETHRAL; as a n. m., muscular fibres arching over and surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]

**URETHRAMETER**, n.  $U^2r-e^2th-ra^2m-e^2t-u^2r$ . See URETHROMETER.

**URETHREMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-re^2m-fra^2x(rag^2)/i^2s$ . Gen., *-phrax'eos(-is)*. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ἔμψαξις*, a stopping. Ger., *Harnröhrenverstopfung*. Occlusion or obstruction of the urethra. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHREURYNTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ru^2r-i^2nt(u^2nt)/u^2r(ar)$ . Gen., *-er'os(-is)*. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *εὐρύων*, to make wide. Fr., *urétréurynière*. Ger., *Harnröhren-ausdehner*. A dilating bougie for the urethra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHRIPRESSOR** [Cones] (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ri^2-pre^2s(so^2r)$ . Gen., *-sor'is*. From *urethra* (q. v.), and *premere*, to press. See CONstrictor urethrae.

**URETHRISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ri^2z(ris^2)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra. Of Otis, spasm of the urethra.

**URETHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ri(re)^2ti^2s$ . Gen., *-rit'id'os(-idis)*. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra. Fr., *urétrite*. Ger., *Harnröhrenentzündung*. Inflammation of the urethra, usually gonorrhœa. [E; L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Posterior u.** **Prevesical u.** Inflammation of the prostatic urethra.—**Rheumatic u.** A form of u. occurring in rheumatism, accompanied by a discharge of purulent fluid and other symptoms common to gonorrhœa, but differing from it in the complete absence of gonococci. [Riel, “Lyon méd.,” March 14, 21, 1886; “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” July 10, 1886, p. 54 (a, 50).]

**U. anterior acuta.** Acute u. affecting the anterior portion of the urethra. [a, 34.]—**U. blennorrhœa.** See GLEET.—**U. catarrhalis.** Non-virulent gonorrhœa. [G.]—**U. chronica.** See GLEET.—**U. externa.** Of Guérin, a gonorrhœal affection of the follicles surrounding the meatus urinarius externus in either sex. [E. Odmansson, “Nord. med. Ark.,” xvii, 5; “Ctbl. f. Chir.,” Feb. 6, 1886, p. 89.]—**U. gonorrhœa.** See GONORRHEA.—**U. granulosa.** Chronic u. accompanied with urethral granulations. [a, 34.]—**U. herpetic.** U. causing herpetic eruptions. [a, 34.]—**U. inflammatoria.** Acute u. [a, 34.]—**U. membranacea.** Chronic u. with a membranous formation in the urethra. [a, 34.]—**U. membranacea desquamativa.** Chronic u. with desquamation of the urethral mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—**U. phlyctenulosa.** Chronic u. with phlyctenule of the mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—**U. pyorrhœa.** U. with an abundant purulent discharge. [a, 34.]—**U. pyorrhœa contagiosa.** See GONORRHEA.—**U. suppurativa.** See U. pyorrhœa.—**U. venerea.** See GONORRHEA.

**URETHRITOPROSTATITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ri^2t(re)^2t(o^2)-pro^2s-ta^2t(ta^2t)-i(e)^2ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'id'os(-idis)*. Fr., *urétrithroprostatite*. Prostatitis accompanying gonorrhœa. [a, 14.]

**URETHRITORCHITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ri^2t(re)^2t(o^2)rk(o^2rch^2)-i(e)^2ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'id'os(-idis)*. Orchitis complicating gonorrhœa. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHRITOSYPHILIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ri^2t(re)^2t(o^2)-si^2t(su^2f)/i^2l-i^2s$ . Gen., *-it'id'os(-idis)*. Syphilis accompanied by gonorrhœa. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHROBLENNORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ro^2r-ra^2l(e^2n-no^2r-re)^2t(i^2a^2)$ . See GLEET.

**URETHRO-BULBAR**, adj.  $U^2r-eth'r-ro-bul^2b'a^2r$ . Fr., *urétrho-bulbaire*. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**URETHROCATARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-eth(ath)^2ro-(ra^2)-ka^2t(kat^2)l(a^2)ra^2r(ru^2s)u^2s$ . From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *κατάρρῃς*, running down. Fr., *urétrhocatarrhe*. Ger., *Harnröhren-catarrh*. Catarrh of the urethra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHROCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-ro(ro^2)-sel(kal^2)-e(a)^2$ ; in Eng., *ur'eth-ro-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *urétrhocéle*. A hernia like protrusion of a dilated portion of the urethra (generally such a protrusion of the urethra into the vagina).

**URETHROCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)^2ro(ro^2)-si^2st(ku^2st)-i(e)^2ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'id'os(-idis)*. From *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *κύστις* (q. v.). Cystitis associated with or consecutive upon urethritis. [a, 34.]

**URETHROCYSTOPLYNON** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-eth(ath)^2ro-(ro^2)-si^2st(ku^2st)-o^2p-lim^2u^2n(o^2n)$ . An instrument invented by A. Fischer for irrigation of the bladder and urethra; consisting of two catheters, one within the other, the inner one to convey the water



into the bladder and urethra, and the outer one to serve for its outflow. [*"Contrib. f. Chir."*, July 22, 1882, p. 473.]

**URETHROCYSTOTOME**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-si<sup>2</sup>st-o-tom. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *révure*, to cut. An instrument for performing urethral cystotomy.

**URETHRO-CYSTOTOMY**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-si<sup>2</sup>st-o-tom-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *urethrocystotomia*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblasenschnitt*. Urethral cystotomy.

**URETHROGRAPH**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-gra<sup>2</sup>f. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument devised by G. Herschell for detecting and recording variations in the calibre of the urethra, also their relative situation. [*"Lancet"*, 1884, ii, p. 608.]

**URETHROHEMORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r-(ur)-eth(ath)/ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-he<sup>2</sup>m(ha<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>m)-o<sup>2</sup>r-raj(rag<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. See URETHROHÆMAGIA (1st def.).

**URETHROLAPAROCYSTIDOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-eth(ath)/ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-la<sup>2</sup>p(la<sup>2</sup>p)/a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>st)-i<sup>2</sup>d-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tom(to<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *λαπάρα*, the flank, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *uréthrolaparocystidotomie*. Combined lateral and suprapubic cystotomy. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHROMETER**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>th-ro<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *uréthromètre*. Ger., U.



OTIS'S URETHROMETER.

An instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethra.—Otis's u. A catheter, part of which consists of several sections which may be spread apart by a screw in the handle. The extent to which there can be separation in any part of the urethra is indicated by a gauge at the handle. [E.]

**URÉTHROPATHE** (Fr.), n. U<sup>6</sup>-ra-tro-pa<sup>2</sup>t. A person affected with a urethral disease.

**URÉTHRO-PÉNIEU** (Fr.), adj. U<sup>6</sup>-ra-tro-pa-ne-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Involving the urethra and the exterior of the penis.

**URETHROPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-fra<sup>2</sup>x(fra<sup>2</sup>x)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See URETHREMPHRAXIS.

**URETHROPHYMA** (Lat.), n. n. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-fim(fu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-phymatos (-atis)*. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *uréthrophyme*. Ger., *Harnröhrengeschwulst*. A swelling of a portion of the urethra. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHROPISTHORRHÆXIS** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>sth-o<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>x(rax)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-rhexeos (-is)*. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. Fr., *uréthropisthorrhæxis*. Rupture of the urethra behind a stricture. [A, 322.]

**URETHROPLASTY**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-pla<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *urethroplastica* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *uréthroplastie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenbildung*, *Urethroplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urethra. [E.]

**URETHRORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ro<sup>2</sup>r-raj(rag<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *urétrorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutfluss* (1st def.). 1. Hæmorrhage from the urethra. 2. A discharge from the urethra; gonorrhœa or gleet. [a, 34.]

**URETHRORRHAPHY**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *urethrorrhaphia* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥαφή*, a seam. Fr., *urétrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Harnröhrennaht*. The operation of closing an abnormal opening into the urethra with sutures.

**URETHRORRHŒEA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ro<sup>2</sup>r-re<sup>2</sup>(ro<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *urétrorrhée*. Ger., *Harnröhrenfluss*. A morbid discharge from the urethra, especially gleet. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHROSCOPE**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-skop. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *uréthroscope*. Ger., *Urethroskop*. A tubular or fenestrated instrument used to dilate the urethra to permit of examination of its lining membrane. [a, 34.]

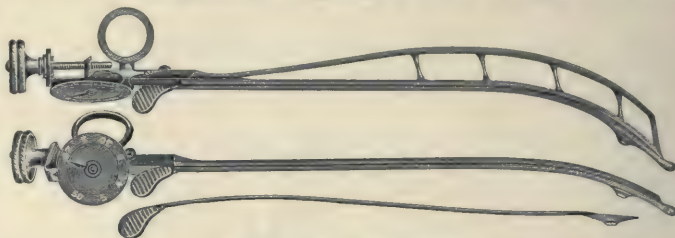
**URETHROSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-spa<sup>2</sup>z(spa<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *urétrospasme*. Ger., *Harnröhrenkrampf*. Spasmodic stricture of the urethra. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

**URETHROSTENIA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-eth(ath)/ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-sten(ste<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. *-ste<sup>2</sup>n-os/i<sup>2</sup>s*. Gen., *-sténia*, *-os/eos (-is)*. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *στενέω*, to straiten. Fr., *urétrosténie*, *urétrostenose*. Ger., *Harnröhrenverengerung*. Stricture of the urethra. [E.]

**URETHROSYSTOLEUS** (Lat.), n. m. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-eth(ath)/ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s(su<sup>2</sup>s)-tol(to<sup>2</sup>l)/e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *συστολή*, contraction. Fr., *urétr systole*. Of Guthrie, the constrictor urethra. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHROTOME**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-tom. Lat., *urethrotomia* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *uréthrotome*. Ger., *Harnröhrenmesser*. An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra. [E.]—**Dilating u.** **Divulsing u.** 1. A combined dilator and u. the two blades of which can be separated equally along their entire length by a screw attachment at the handle, one of the blades carrying the knife in a groove. 2. A divulsor resembling Thompson's, but provided with a cutting blade. [E.]—**Gouley's tunneled u.** A tunneled sound with a convex cutting blade near the end which is guided by a filiform bougie running

through the tunnel. [E.]—**Maisonneuve's u.** A tunneled sound carrying a small cutting blade at the end of a stylet which works



OTIS'S DILATING URETHROTOME.

forward or backward in the tunnel and groove. [E.]—**Ricord's u.** A director-like instrument that conceals a blade which can be extruded after the instrument is introduced into the urethra. [a, 34.]—**Voilemier's u.** A u. resembling Maisonneuve's, but with a blade of different shape and a screw-tip for a filiform bougie. [E.]

**URÉTHROTOMIE** (Fr.), n. U<sup>6</sup>-ra-tro-to-me. See URETHROTOMY.—**U. d'emblée.** Perineal section for the purpose of searching for the proximal portion of a ruptured urethra. [P. Gueterbock (A, 319).]—**U. sur conducteur** (Fr.). See *External urethrotomy with a guide*.

**URÉTHROTOMY**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>th-ro<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *urethrotomia* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *uréthrotomie*. Ger., *Urethrotomie*. The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra. [E.]—**Cock's external u.** U. in which the perineum is laid open without a guide, the stricture being impervious. [E.]—**External u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra by means of an incision through the perineum. [E.]—**External u. with a guide.** External u. in which the stricture is divided on a grooved sound passed into the urethra. [a, 18.]—**External u. without a guide.** See *Cock's external u.*—**Internal u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra from within. [E.]—**Syme's external u.** U. in which the stricture is divided through the perineum on a grooved director passed through the stricture. [E.]—**Wheelhouse's external u.** An operation in which the urethra is opened in front of the stricture and a grooved probe passed through it into the bladder before its division. [E.]

**URETHRO-VAGINAL**, adj. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-va<sup>2</sup>j/i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>l. Pertaining to the urethra and the vagina. [a, 48.]

**URETHRO-VESICAL**, adj. U<sup>2</sup>r-eth-ro-ve<sup>2</sup>s/i<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>l. Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder. [a, 48.]

**URETHRYMENIA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-e<sup>2</sup>th(ath)-rim(ru<sup>2</sup>m)-en(e<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *μύμη*, a membrane. Fr., *urétryménie*. Partial or total occlusion of the urethra by a membranous formation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URETHYLANE**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>-an. Fr., *uréthylane*. Methyl carbamate. [B, 2, 93.]

**URETIC**, adj. U<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. Gr., *ὀυρητικός* (from *ὀύρον*, urine). Lat., *ureticus*. Fr., *urétique*. 1. Pertaining to urine. 2. Diuretic. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**URÉTRE** (Fr.), n. U<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>r. See URETHRA.

**URGINEA** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>rj(u<sup>2</sup>rg)-i<sup>2</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *urgere*, to press. Fr., *urginée*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. indica.** 1. An Indian and African species. Its unilocular bulb is used like squill, but is said to have little virtue when old and large. 2. A species indigenous to India and Abyssinia. Its bulb, which differs from that of the preceding in being acaly, resembles squill in properties. [a, 35.]—**U. maritima**, **U. scilla**. Fr., *scille maritime*. Ger., *gemeine Meerzwiebel*. Squill, sea-onion, the *σκόλλα* of the ancients; indigenous to Mediterranean regions. The bulb, sliced and dried, official in the U. S. and Br. Ph's as *scilla*, abounds in an acid and even corrosive juice. Squill is used as a diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative. [a, 35.]

**URIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-hid(hed)-ros/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-ros/eos (-is)*. See URIDROSIS.

**URIAGE** (Fr.), n. U<sup>2</sup>r-e-a<sup>2</sup>zh. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a warm saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**URIAS** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *-i<sup>2</sup>ados (-adis)*. Gr., *ὀύριος* (from *ὀύρον*, urine). A urinary fistula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. U<sup>2</sup>r(ur)-i(i<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s)-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-as/eos (-i<sup>2</sup>asis)*. See URINATION.

**URIC**, adj. U<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *uricus* (from *ὀύρον*, urine). Fr., *urique*. 1. Derived from or contained in the urine. [B.] 2. Due to the excessive production of u. acid (e. g., arthritis urica).

**URIC ACID**, n. U<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>k. Fr., *acide urique*. Ger., *Harnsäure*. A feebly dibasic acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring in small quantities in the human urine and that of other mammals, and in large quantities in that of birds, amphibians, and some insects. It was first isolated by Scheele in 1776. It consists of a white, spongy powder, devoid of taste and odor, which under the microscope is seen to be constituted of rhombic tables or of elongated plates, often disposed in the form of sheaves or of rosettes. As deposited from the urine it has a more or less reddish tinge, due to the presence of urinary coloring matters. It is soluble in about 15,000 parts of water at 20° C., and in from 1,000 to 2,000 parts at 100° C., insoluble in alcohol, moderately soluble in glycerin (which, however, produces a change



in the form of its crystals, and when associated with lithium carbonate is rendered quite soluble in water, producing increased solubility in the lithium salt. [B, 3, 4.]

**URICACIDÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2k-a^2s(a^2k)-i^2d-em-(a^2e^2m)-i^2-a^2$ . From *oûpov*, urine, *acidus*, acid, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of von Jaksch, the presence of a recognizable amount of uric acid in the blood in consequence of the failure of the red blood-corpuscles to oxidize this acid. [a, 34.]

**URICÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2s(i^2k)-em-(a^2e^2m)-i^2-a^2$ . From *oûpov*, urine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *uricémie*. Of Flint, see LITHÆMIA.

**URIDROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-id(ed)-ros/i^2s$ . Gen., *-ros/eos (-is)*. From *oûpov*, urine, and *ῥέωσις*, a perspiring. Fr., *uridrose*. Ger., *Harnschweiss*, *Harnschwitzen*. A condition in which certain elements of the urine, especially urea, are excreted in the perspiration, sometimes in sufficient quantity to form a sensible deposit upon the skin. [G.]—**U. crystallina**. Fr., *éphidrose sablonneuse*. A condition in which saline constituents of the sweat, supposed to be derived from the urine, crystallize upon the skin, forming sand-like granules of a reddish or white color [Fuchs]; observed especially in uræmia connected with certain cases of cholera, scarlet fever, and renal calculus, in which a deposit consisting of crystals of urea forms upon the skin. [Schöttin, "Arch. f. physiol. Heilk.," xi, p. 73; Drasche, "Ztschr. d. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte zu Wien," xii.]

**URILE**, n.  $U^2r/i^2l$ . A radicle supposed by Morin to exist in urine. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**URILIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r-i^2l/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide urilique*. Ger., *Urilsäure*. Of Liebig, a hypothetical substance,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , which may be considered as oxalic acid in which the oxygen is replaced by cyanogen. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

**URIN** (Ger.), n. Ur-en'. See URINE.—**U'abgang**. See DIURESIS.—**U'ablagerung**, **U'abscheidung**, **U'absonderung**. The secretion of urine. [L, 80.]—**U'beschwerden**. Difficulty in urination.—**U'drang**. Vesical tenesmus.—**U'lassen**. See URINATION.—**U'säure**. See HIPPURIC ACID.—**U'schau**. See UROSCOPY.—**U'treibend**. See DIURETIC.—**U'verhaltung**. See Retention of urine.

**URINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-in(en)-a^2$ . See URINE.—**Acidum urinae**. Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**Extractum saponaceum urinae**. Of Rouelle, urea. [B, 3.]—**Spiritus salis urinae**. Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Spiritus urinae**. Ger., *Urinegeist*. An old name for aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**U. araneosa**. Urine loaded with cobweb-like filaments.—**U. cibi**. **U. digestionis**. Urine voided several hours after digestion. It contains more solids and has a higher specific gravity than at other times. [K.]—**U. flammea**. High-colored urine. [L, 128.]—**U. galactodes**. Urine of a milky appearance. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**U. genitalis**. See SEMEN.—**U. noctilis**. See *U. sanguinis*.—**U. pericardii**. See LIQUOR PERICARDII.—**U. potus**. Of G. Bird, urine of low specific gravity, which is passed soon after drinking freely. [K.]—**U. sanguinis**. Urine secreted after a night's rest, and hence not influenced by food or drink. [K.]—**U. spastica**. Urine secreted during or after spasms (of hysteria, asthma, etc.). It is generally abundant, clear, and limpid, the coloring matter, urea, and sodium chloride being deficient in quantity. [D, 35.]

**URINACCELERATOR** [Cones] (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2k(a^2k)-se^2l(ke^2l)-e^2r-at(a^2t)/o^2r$ . Gen., *-oris*. From *urina*, urine, and *accelerare*, to hasten. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

**URINACULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2k(a^2k)-u^2l(u^2l)-u^2m(u^2m)$ . Dim. of *urina*, urine. 1. See URACHUS. 2. A urinal. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URINÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-em-(a^2e^2m)-i^2-a^2$ . From *urina*, urine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *urinémie*. Poisoning by the retention of various urinary constituents (urea, creatin, creatinin, leucine, etc.) in the blood. It is to be distinguished from *uræmia*, which refers only to the retention of urea. Schöttin maintained that it was the cause of puerperal eclampsia. [A, 15.]

**URINAL**, n.  $U^2r/i^2n-l$ . Gr., *οὐροδοχείον*, *οὐροδόχη*. Lat., *urodochium*. Fr., *u. urinaire*. Ger., *Nachtlopf*, *Pissoir*. 1. A stationary receptacle for receiving urine. 2. A porcelain or metal vessel for receiving urine from patients confined to bed. 3. A rubber apparatus constantly worn to receive the urine in vesical incontinence. [a, 34.]—**Spray u.** A u. (1st def.) fitted with sprays of water from the top and sides of the receptacle to keep it clean. [a, 34.]—**Vaginal u.** A u. consisting of a beak to be introduced into the vagina and of a receptacle to hang between the thighs. ["Ctbl. f. Gyn.," Nov. 21, 1891, p. 937 (a, 50).]

**URINALIS** (Lat.), adj.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2(i^2)/i^2s$ . See URINARY; as a n., in the n. (*urinalis*), a urinal. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**URINALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2(i^2)/i^2s(u^2s)-i^2s$ . See URINALYSIS.

**URINARY**, adj.  $U^2r/i^2n-a^2ri^2$ . Lat., *urinosus*, *urinalis*. Fr., *urinaire*. Pertaining to the urine. [K.]

**URINATION**, n.  $U^2r-i^2n-a^2shu^2n$ . Fr., *u.* Ger., *Urinlassen*, *Harnlassen*. The act of voiding urine. [K.]

**URINE**, n.  $U^2r/i^2n$ . Gr., *oûpov*. Lat., *urina*. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Harn*, *Urin*. The excretion of the kidneys: normally an amber-colored, transparent fluid, having an acid reaction, a specific gravity varying from 1.010 to 1.030, a saline taste, and a faint odor. The latter is modified by food and drugs: the specific gravity, color, and reaction vary with the ingestion of food, the character and duration of the occupation, and the temperature. [a, 34.] See PLATE IV.—**Anomie u.** The u. in anæmia. [K.]—**Aqueous u.** See URINA POTUS.—**Black u.** U. containing melanin. [a, 34.]—**Blue u.** U. that deposited a sediment of deep blue granules on standing. ["Lancet," ii, 1875, p. 144 (a, 34).]—**Chylous u.** Ger., *Chylstarn*, *Milchharn*. U. which is milky in appearance from the presence

of fat. [D.] Cf. CHYLURIA.—**Coagulating u.** See *Fibrinous u.*—**Crude u.** A clear watery u. which deposits no sediment. [K.]—**Cyano u.** See *Blue u.*—**Cystinic u.** U. which deposits cystine. [K.]—**Definitive u.** The portion of the u. secreted by the epithelium lining the convoluted portions of the uriniferous tubules. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 169 (a, 50).]—**Diabetic u.** U. passed in diabetes (*q. v.*). [K.]—**Dropsical u.** A highly albuminous u. [K.]—**Dyspeptic u.** U. passed by a dyspeptic patient. It sometimes deposits an excess of calcium oxalate (see OXALURIA). [K.]—**Elephant's u.** See ELEPHANTINUS.—**Febrile u.** The high-colored, scanty, acid, and slightly albuminous u. passed during acute febrile affections. [K.]—**Fibrinous u.** U. containing fibrin, that may coagulate in the tubules, in the bladder, or after extrusion. [a, 34.]—**Flocculent u.** U. in which flocculent masses are suspended. [K.]—**Gouty u.** U. passed during or after an attack of gout. It is of small amount, is highly colored, and deposits uric acid in excess. [K.]—**Hysterical u.** See URINA SPASTICA.—**Mucilaginous u.** U. abounding in mucus. [K.]—**Nebulous u.** Ger., *Harnwolke*. U. that is cloudy in consequence of a heavy deposit of the earthy phosphates. [a, 34.]—**Nervous u.** See URINA SPASTICA.—**Residual u.** In prostatic hypertrophy or cystic disease, a small quantity of u. that remains in the bladder after all efforts to empty it. [a, 34.]—**Rudimentary u.** The liquid that comes through the thin walls of the Malpighian glomeruli. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 169 (a, 50).]—**Saccharine u.** U. containing sugar, as in diabetes. [K.]—**U. cuite** (Fr.). See URINA CIBI.—**U. de la boisson** (Fr.). See URINA POTUS.—**U. of digestion**. See URINA CIBI.

**URINEAU** (Fr.), n.  $U^6-ro-no$ . A urinal to be worn on or applied to the person. [A, 81.]

**URINIFEROUS**, adj.  $U^2r-i^2n-i^2f(e^2r)-u^2s$ . Lat., *uriniferus* (from *urina*, urine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *urinifère*. Ger., *harntragend*, *harnführend*. Producing and conveying the urine. [J.]

**URINIPAROUS**, adj.  $U^2r-i^2n-i^2p(a^2r)-u^2s$ . Lat., *uriniparus* (from *urina*, urine, and *parere*, to produce). Fr., *urinipare*. Urine-producing (said of the cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules). [J, 83.]

**URINIREN** (Ger.), n. Ur-en-er'e<sup>2</sup>n. Micturition.

**URINO-GENITAL**, adj.  $U^2r-in-o-jēn/i^2-t-l$ . See URO-GENITAL.

**URINOLOGY**, n.  $U^2r-i^2n-o^2l/o^2-j-i^2$ . From *urina*, urine, and *λόγος*, understanding. See UROLOGY.

**URINOMETER**, n.  $U^2r-i^2n-o^2m/e^2t-u^2r$ . See UROMETER.

**URINOUS**, adj.  $U^2r/i^2n-u^2s$ . Lat., *urinosus* (from *urina*, urine). Fr., *urineux*. Ger., *harnartig*. Like urine. [K.]

**URITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-i^2e(i^2)/i^2s$ . From *urere*, to burn. 1. Inflammation due to a burn. 2. A flat bulla with ichorous contents. [G, 11.]—**U. diurna**. A disease in which red itching papules appear by day and are absent by night. [G, 11.] Cf. EPINXYCTIS *pruriginosa*.—**U. nocturna**. See EPINXYCTIS.

**URN**, n.  $U^6rn$ . Lat., *urna*. Fr., *urne*. Ger., *Urne*. The spangleum of mosses; also an acidium (1st def.). [a, 35.]

**URNIERE** (Ger.), n. Ur'ner-e<sup>2</sup>. See MESONEPHROS.—**U'naprosse**. The rudiment of the primitive kidney of the embryo.

**URNING**, n.  $U^6rn/i^2n^2$ . A man or woman who has an aversion for the opposite sex, but obtains sexual gratification from contact or association with one of the same sex. [G.]

**URO-AZOTIMÈTRE** (Fr.), n.  $U^6-ro-a^2-zo-te-me^2tr$ . An instrument for the volumetric differential analysis of the nitrogenous constituents of urine by means of sodium hypobromite. ["Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," Feb., 1869, p. 85 (a, 50).]

**UROBACILLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-o(o^2)-ba^2s(ba^2k)-i^2l/i^2s$  (lu's). From *oûpov*, urine, and *bacillus* (*q. v.*). A bacillus obtained from decomposed urine [Sternberg (a, 34).]—**U. Duclauxi**. Of Miquel, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, motile, liquefying u. that grows in slender filaments in sewage or culture media containing ammonia or urea. [a, 34.]—**U. Freudenreichi**. A u. closely resembling *U. Pasteuri*, but forming longer chains and having more active movements. It is found in air, dust, sewer water, etc. [a, 34.]—**U. Maddoxi**. An aerobic, motile, liquefying, spore-forming u. that has round ends, is 1  $\mu$  thick and 3  $\mu$  to 6  $\mu$  long. It is relatively rare. [a, 34.]—**U. Pasteuri**. Of Miquel, an aerobic, liquefying, motile u. that forms spherical, usually solitary spores at one extremity of the rod. It grows in the form of short rods each made up of two to six urobacilli, in culture media containing urea, and its size varies with the media in which it grows. [a, 34.]—**U. Schützenbergi**. An aerobic, liquefying, motile, small oval bacillus, about 5  $\mu$  thick and 1  $\mu$  long, usually found in pairs. It is obtained from river and sewer water. [a, 34.]

**UROBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r-o-be^2nz-o^2i^2k$ . See HIPPURIC ACID.

**UROBILIN**, n.  $U^2r-o-bil/in$ . Fr., *urobiline*. Ger., *U.* A derivative,  $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$ , of bilirubin formed by the action of nascent hydrogen. It is the most important coloring matter in the urine; a dark amorphous powder, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [a, 14, 34.]

**UROBILINOIDIN**, n.  $U^2r-o-bil-in-o^2d/i^2n$ . A reduction product of hæmatin, resembling urobilin, but not identical with it. It is readily converted into isohæmatoporphyrin and hexahydrohæmatoporphyrin. It occurs in the urine under certain pathological conditions. [C. A. Nobel, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissenschaft.," Apr. 23, 1887, p. 305 (B).]

**UROBILINURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o(o^2)-bil(bel)-i^2n-u^2r(ur)-i^2-a^2$ . From *urobilin* (*q. v.*) and *oûpov*, urine. Ger., *Urobilinurie*. The excretion of urobilin with the urine.

**UROBUTYLCHLORALIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r-o-bu^2-ti^2l-klor-a^2l/i^2k$ . A body,  $C_{10}H_{18}Cl_2O_7$  (or  $C_{10}H_{17}Cl_2O_7$ ), obtained from the urine after the ingestion of butyl chloral. [B.]



**UROCANINIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}ka^2n\text{-}i^2n\text{-}i^2k$ . A substance,  $C_8H_8N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$ , presenting both acid and basic properties, obtained from dogs' urine. It occurs in long, flattened, colorless prisms or long needles. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**UROCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}se(ka)\text{-}le(ia)$ ; in Eng., *ur<sup>o</sup>-cel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *urocèle*. Ger., *Harnbruch*. A tumor formed by the extravasation of urine. [E.]

**UROCHERAS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)k(o^2ch^2)/e^2r\text{-}a^2s(a^2s)$ . Gen., *-cher'ados (-adis)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *χεράδος*, gravel. Fr., *urochêras*. See GRAVEL.

**UROCHESIA** (Lat.), **UROCHEZIA** (Lat.), n's f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}kez(ch^2e^2s)/i^2a^2$ , *-kez(ch^2e^2z)/i^2a^2*. From *oûron*, urine, and *χεῖν*, to ease one's self. Fr., *urochézie*. The discharge of urine per anum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**UROCHROME**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}krom$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *χρῶμα*, pigment. Fr., u. Ger., *Urochrom*. A yellow pigment described by Thudichum, who attributed the yellow color of normal urine to its presence; probably identical with hydrobilirubin. [B, 93 (a, 14); K.]

**UROCLEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}kle^2ps/i^2a^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *κλεψία*, theft. Fr., *uroclepsie*. Unconscious micturition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**UROCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}sel'(ko^2e^2l)\text{-}i^2a^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *κοίλη*, the belly. Fr., *urocelle*. Ger., *Harnbauch*. Swelling of the abdomen due to infiltration of urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**UROCRISIA** (Lat.), **UROCRISIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}kru^2z(kri^2s)/i^2a^2$ , *-o^2k'i^2s-i^2a*. Gen., *-cris'is*, *-cris'eos (-ocristis)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κρίσις*, a separating. Fr., *urocriste*. Ger., *Harnkriste*. 1. A crisis which manifests itself in urination. 2. Examination of the urine, diagnosis by means of the urine. [A, 322 (a, 48).]

**UROCYANIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}si^2a^2n\text{-}i^2n$ . See CYANURIN.

**UROCYANOGEN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}si^2a^2n\text{-}o\text{-}je^2n$ . From *oûron*, urine, *κύανος*, blue, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Fr., *urocyanose*. A blue sediment sometimes deposited from the urine of cholera patients. [K.]

**UROCYSTHÆMORRHOIDES** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}si^2sth(ku^2sth)\text{-}e^2m(a^2e^2m)\text{-}o^2r\text{-}ro(ro^2)\text{-}id(ed)\text{-}ez(e^2s)$ . From *oûron*, urine, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αἱμορροῖς*, a hæmorrhoid. Ger., *Blasenhämorrhöiden*. Hæmorrhoids of the bladder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**UROCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}si^2st(ku^2st)/i^2a^2$ . Gen., *-cyst'eos (-is)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *urocyste*. See URINARY BLADDER.

**UROCYSTITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}si^2st(ku^2st)\text{-}i(e)\text{-}ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Fr., *urocystitis*. See CYSTITIS.

**UROCYSTOCATARRHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}si^2st(ku^2st)/o(o^2)\text{-}ka^2t(ka^2t)\text{-}a^2r(a^2r)/ru^2s(ru^2s)$ . From *oûron*, urine, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *κατάρρεω*, a running down. See CYSTORRHEA (1st def.).

**URODENSIMÈTRE** (Fr.), n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}da^2n^2\text{-}se\text{-}me^2tr'$ . See UROMETER.

**URODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}di(di^2)\text{-}a^2l(a^2l)/i^2e(u^2e)$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. Fr., *urodialyse*. 1. See UROPLASIA. 2. Decomposition of the urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**U. neonatorum**. Of Schönlein, retarded secretion of urine in the kidneys of new-born infants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URODOCHIM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}do^2k(do^2ch^2)\text{-}i(e)^2u^2m(u^2m)$ . Ger., *urôdocheion* (from *oûron*, urine, and *δοχεῖον*, a holder). See URINAL.

**URODRIMYTES** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}dri^2m(drem)/i^2t(u^2t)\text{-}ez(as)$ . Gen., *-et'os (-et'is)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *δρῦν*, acidity. Fr., *urodymie*. Acidity of the urine. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**URODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}di^2n(du^2n)/i^2a^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *δύνῃ*, pain. Fr., *urodymie*. Pain in passing urine. [E.]

**UREDEMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}ed(o^2e^2d)\text{-}em(am)^2a^2$ . Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *οἰδῆμα*, a swelling. A tumefaction caused by infiltration of urine. [E.]

**UROERYTHRIC ACID, UROERYTHRIN**, n's.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}e^2r\text{-}i^2th(i^2k)\text{-}e^2r\text{-}i^2th(i^2n)$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *έρυθρός*, red. Fr., *uroerythrine, matière rosacée*. Ger., *Uroerythrin*. A coloring matter found in small quantities in normal urine, but forming a copious deposit in certain febrile conditions. It gives a rose color to a urinary deposit sometimes observed after wounds or operations. Its appearance is said to indicate visceral, and especially hepatic disease, and to be often followed by secondary hæmorrhage and gangrene. [Verneuil, "France méd.," May 2, 1885; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1886, p. 74.]

**UROFUSCOHÆMATIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}fu^2sk\text{-}o\text{-}he^2m\text{-}a^2t\text{-}i^2n$ . From *oûron*, urine, *fuscus*, dark, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of Baumstark, a red urinary pigment derived from hæmatin, formed in acute or severe disease. [a, 34.]

**URO-GENITAL**, adj.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}je^2an\text{-}i^2t\text{-}l'$ . Lat., *urogenitalis*. Having reference both to the urinary and to the genital tract. This term and its equivalent, *urino-genital*, are more commonly used with regard to anatomical points, while the term genito-urinary, of essentially the same signification, is oftener employed in speaking of pathological matters.

**UROGLAUCIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}gla^2s/i^2n$ . See CYANURIN.

**UROGRAVIMETER**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}gra^2v\text{-}i^2m\text{-}e^2t\text{-}n^2r$ . From *oûron*, urine, *gravis*, heavy, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Thudichum, a urometer. [a, 34.]

**UROHÆMATIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}he^2m\text{-}a^2t\text{-}i^2n$ . Fr., *urohématine*. 1. Of Harley, uroerythrin. [K.] 2. Of MacMunn, see ISOHÆMATOPORPHYRIN.

**UROHÆMATOPORPHYRIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}he^2m\text{-}a^2t\text{-}o\text{-}po^2r\text{-}fi^2r\text{-}i^2n$ . From *oûron*, urine, *αἷμα*, blood, and *πόρφυρος*, purple. Hæmatoporphyrin derived from urine. [a, 34.]

**UROHYAL**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}hi^2l$ . From *οὐρά*, a tail, and *υδαής*, hyoid. See *Uro-hyal* BONE.

**UROLEUCIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}lu^2si^2k$ . Ger., *Uroleucinsäure*. A monobasic acid,  $C_8H_8O_6$ , found in the urine in alkaptonuria. It has considerable antiseptic power, and is probably antipyretic. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 232, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 1149 (a, 50).]

**UROLEUCORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}lu^2k\text{-}o^2r\text{-}re\text{-}(ro^2e^2)\text{-}a^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, *λευκός*, white, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *uroleucorrhée*. Ger., *Uroleukorrhœe*. A condition in which the urine contains much mucus.

**UROLITHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}li^2th\text{-}i^2a\text{-}(a^2)/si^2s$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *λίθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *urolithiase*. Ger., *Harnsteinbildung*. The formation of urinary calculi, also the condition of the system that results from such formation. [a, 14.]

**UROLITHOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}li^2th\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}tom\text{-}(to^2m)/i^2a^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, *λίθος*, a stone, and *τομή*, a cutting. See LITHOTOMY.

**UROLITHUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}li^2th\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *urolithe*. A urinary calculus.

**UROLOGY**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}ji^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *urologie*. Ger., *Harnlehre*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of the urine and the urinary system. [a, 48.]

**UROMELANIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}me^2l\text{-}a^2n\text{-}i^2n$ . Fr., *uromélanine*. A coloring matter present normally in urine to the amount of 5 or 6 grammes a day. It occurs as thin, black, shiny lamellæ. [Ploetz, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 85 (B).]

**UROMELUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}me^2l\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gen., *-mel'es*. From *οὐρά*, the tail, and *μέλος*, a limb. A single monster in which there is fusion of the lower limbs; the thigh usually shows evidence of a double formation, but the leg is single and there is a single foot having the heel turned forward. [a, 34.]

**UROMETER**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}m^2e\text{-}t\text{-}r$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *urômetre, pèse-urine*. A hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of the urine. [K.]

**UROMPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}mf\text{-}a^2l(a^2l)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *μφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *uromphale*. Ger., *Nabelharnschwellung*. Swelling of the umbilicus due to infiltration of urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**URONCUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}n^2k\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. A tumor containing urine. [a, 34.]

**URONEPHROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}ne^2f\text{-}ros/i^2s$ . Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. See NEPHRYDROSIS.

**URONITROTOLUENE ACID**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}nit\text{-}ro\text{-}to\text{-}l\text{-}u^2e\text{-}n$ . A substance found in the urine after the ingestion of orthonitrotoluene. It is levorotary in aqueous solution, and on treatment with dilute acids is decomposed into orthonitrobenzyl, alcohol, and glycuronic acid. ["Ann. di chim. appl. alla farm. ed alla med.," July, 1883 (B).]

**UROPHÆIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}fe\text{-}i^2n$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *φαῖς*, gray. Of Heller, the ordinary coloring matter of the urine. [a, 34.]

**UROPHANIC**, adj.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}fa^2n\text{-}i^2k$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *φανός*, conspicuous. Appearing in the urine. [a, 34.]

**UROPHRENESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}fre^2n\text{-}e(a)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *urophrénèse*. A supposed metastasis of urine to the brain. [a, 14.]

**UROPHTHISIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}pht\text{-}(i^2s)\text{-}thi^2s\text{-}i^2s$ . Gen., *-pht'his'eos (-ophth'isis)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *φθίσις*, decay. Fr., *urophthisie*. See DIABETES.

**UROPIITIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}pi^2t\text{-}i^2n$ . A crystallizable decomposition product (perhaps  $C_8H_8N_2O_5$ ) of urochrome. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**UROPLANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}plan(pla^2n)/i^2a^2$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Ger., *Uroplanie, Harnaus-tretung*. 1. A condition in which the elements of urine are present in other parts than the urinary organs. In the pl., *Uroplanie* (Ger., *Uroplanien*), a genus of the family *Chymoplanice* of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including such forms of uræmia as are attended with urinary deposits in the skin producing various cutaneous diseases. [G.] 2. See PARVURIA ERRATICA.

**UROPOESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}poi(po^2i^2)\text{-}e(a)/si^2s$ . Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *oûron*, urine, and *ποιεῖν*, to make. Fr., *uropoésie*. Ger., *Harnbereitung*. The secretion of urine. [K.]

**UROPOIETIC**, adj.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}poi\text{-}e^2t\text{-}i^2k$ . Ger., *harnabsondernd*. Pertaining to or concerned in the secretion of urine. [K.]

**UROPSAMMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}ps\text{-}a^2m(a^2m)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . From *oûron*, urine, and *ψάμμος*, gravel. Urinary gravel. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**UROPYGIAL**, adj.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}pi^2j\text{-}i^2l$ . Pertaining to the uropygium. [L, 12.]

**UROPYGIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}pi^2j(pu^2g)/i^2u^2m(u^2m)$ . From *οὐρά*, the tail, and *πυγή*, the rump. Fr., *croypion*. Ger., *Burzel, Schwanzgegend*. The rump or coccygeal region in a bird. [a, 48.]

**UROROSEIN**, n.  $U^2r\text{-}o\text{-}roz\text{-}e^2i^2n$ . Fr., *uroroséine*. Ger., *Uro-rosein*. A rose-colored pigment,  $C_{22}H_{40}N_4O_8$ , found in the urine of persons affected with diabetes, chlorosis, osteomalacia, nephritis, carcinoma, etc. Its solutions give a characteristic absorption line between the lines D and E of the spectrum. In its chemical relations



it behaves somewhat like the colors of the rosaniline series. ["Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," N. F., xxvi, p. 333 (B); "Arch. de méd. expér. et d'anat. path.," Dec. 16, 1891, p. 808.]

**URORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2r-raj(ra^2g)/i^2-a^2$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\rho\eta\rho\rho\alpha\iota$ , to burst forth. Fr., *urorrhagie*. See DIABETES.

**URORRHŒA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r-o^2r-re/(ro^2e^2)-a^2$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\rho\eta\alpha$ , a flowing. Fr., *urorrhée*. Ger., *Harnfluss*, *Urorrhoe*. See ENURESIS and POLYURIA.—**U. mellita**. See DIABETES mellitus.

**URORRHORRŒA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2r-ro^2r-re/(ro^2e^2)-a^2$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine,  $\rho\eta\alpha$ , a flowing, and  $\rho\eta\alpha$ , a flowing. Fr., *urorrhorrhée*. Albuminuria. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**UROBUBIN**, n.  $U^2r-o^2r-u^2b/i^2n$ . Fr., *urubine*. Ger., *U*. A coloring matter found in normal and pathological urines. It forms a dark cherry-red, brittle mass, whose ethereal solution gives an absorption band extending from the lines D to F of the spectrum. [Ploasz, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," xiii, p. 85 (B).]

**UROBUBROHEMATIN**, n.  $U^2r/o^2r-u^2b''/ro^2h-e^2m/a^2t-i^2n$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, *ruber*, red, and  $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$ , blood. Of Baumstork, a brown urinary pigment obtained from a patient suffering with pemphigus leprosus. [a, 34.]

**UROSACRAL**, adj.  $U^2r-o^2s-ak'r'l$ . From  $o\dot{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , the tail, and *sacrum* (q. v.). Pertaining to the tail and the sacrum (said of a bone formed by the fusion of the sacrum and some of the vertebrae anterior to it). [L. 12, 221.]

**UROSCHEOCELE** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)-e^2-o^2(s)-se-(ka)/e^2(la)$ . In Eng.,  $u^2r-o^2sk/e^2-o^2-sel$ . Gen., *-cel'es*. From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine,  $\sigma\chi\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ , the scrotum, and  $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$ , a tumor. Fr., *uroscheocèle*. A urocele of the scrotum.

**UROSCHESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)/e^2s-i^2s$ . Gen., *-sch'es/eos* (*-sch'es*). From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\sigma\chi\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ , retention. Fr., *uroschésie*. Suppression of urine. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**UROSCOPY**, n.  $U^2r-o^2sk/op-i^2$ . Lat., *uroscopia* (from  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , to examine). Fr., *uroscopie*. Ger., *Uroskopie*, *Harnschau*, *Harnbeschauung*. Examination of the urine. [K.]

**UROSEPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2(s)-seps(saps)/i^2s$ . Gen., *-seps'es* (*-is*). From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\sigma\eta\psi\iota\varsigma$ , putrefaction. Septicæmia due to the putrefaction of urine extravasated within the tissues of the body. [a, 34.]

**UROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'es* (*-is*). From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine. Fr., *urose*. Ger., *Harnkrankheit*. Of Alibert, any disease of the urinary organs. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**UROSPASMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2(s)-spa^2z(spa^2s)/mu^2s-(mu^2s)$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a spasm. Spasm of the urinary tract. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

**UROSPERMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2(s)-spu^2rm(spe^2rm)/u^2m(u^2m)$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , the tail, and  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$ , seed. Fr., *urosperme*. Sheep's-beard; a genus of composite herbs, typical of a subdivision (*Urospermeae*) of the *Lactucæ*. [a, 35].—**U. pteroides**. The *ἰερίδιον μέγα* of Dioscorides, indigenous to Mediterranean regions; used in gastric complaints and externally as an antiplogistic. [a, 35.]

**UROSTEALITH**, n.  $U^2r-o^2ste/a^2l-i^2th$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota$ , fat, and  $\lambda\iota\theta\alpha\varsigma$ , a stone. Fr., *urostéaélite*. A pseudo-calculus consisting of fatty matter combined with lime, forming a kind of soap. [E. 12.]

**UROSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2(s)-ste^2n-os/i^2s$ . Gen., *-os'es* (*-is*). From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$ , stenosis. See UROTHROSTENOSIS.

**UROSTIGMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2(s)-sti^2g/ma^2$ . Gen., *-stigm'atos* (*-atis*). A genus of the *Urticaceæ*, made by Benth and Hooker a section of the genus *Ficus*. [a, 35].—**U. elasticum**. See *Ficus elastica*.—**U. religiosa**. See *Ficus religiosa*.

**UROTHELIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r-o^2su^2lf/i^2k$ . See THIOURIC ACID.

**UROTHEOBROMINE**, n.  $U^2r-o^2o^2-brom'en$ . See PARAXANTHINE.

**UROTOXIC**, adj.  $U^2r-o^2to^2x/i^2k$ . Fr., *urotoxique*. Pertaining to the toxicity of urine. ["Sem. méd.," Dec. 4, 1889, p. 449 (a, 18).]

**UROUS ACID**, n.  $Ur^2u^2s$ . See XANTHIN.

**UROXANIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r-o^2x-a^2n/i^2k$ . Fr., *acide uroxanique*. Ger., *Uroxansäure*. A dibasic acid,  $C_6H_4N_4O_8$ , in prismatic crystals or spheruloids, obtained by long exposure of uric acid dissolved in caustic potash to air free from carbon dioxide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**UROXANTHIN**, n.  $U^2r-o^2za^2nth/i^2n$ . Fr., *uroxanthine*. Ger., *U*. See INDICAN.

**UROXIN**, n.  $U^2r-o^2x/i^2n$ . See ALLOXANTINE.

**UROZEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2r(ur)-o^2(s)-zem(zam)/i^2-a^2$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota\alpha$ , loss. Fr., *urozémie*. See DIABETES.

**URPÉTHITE** (Fr.), n.  $Ur^2p-a^2-tet$ . See OZOKERITE.

**URPFLANZE** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2pfla^2nts-e^2$ . See PROTOPHYTE.

**URRHODIN**, n.  $U^2r-rod/i^2n$ . From  $o\dot{\rho}\rho\upsilon$ , urine, and  $\rho\delta\delta\iota\upsilon\varsigma$ , made of roses. Of Thudichum, a decomposition product of the hemolysis by acids of a particular chromogen not yet isolated. [a, 34.]

**URRHODENOGEN**, n.  $U^2r-rod-i^2n/o^2ge^2n$ . Of Thudichum, a substance not yet isolated, the decomposition of which by hydrochloric acid produces urrhodin. [a, 34.]

**URRHODONIC ACID**, n.  $U^2r-rod-o^2n/i^2k$ . An acid obtained from urine, forming brown stellate or sheaf-like bundles of crystals, of a highly aromatic odor, very soluble in water and in ether. [a, 34.]

**URSACHE** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2za^2sch^2-e^2$ . See CAUSE.—**Gelegenheitsu'**. See *Determining CAUSE*.—**Mitu'**, **Mitwirkende U'**. See *Accessory CAUSE*.—**Nächste U'**. See *Proximate CAUSE*.—**Nebenu'**. See *Accessory CAUSE*.

**URSCHLEIM** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2shlim$ . See PROTOPLASM.

**URSONE**, n.  $Ur^2s'on$ . Fr., *u*. Ger., *Urson*. A substance,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$  (or  $C_{10}H_{15}O_2$ ), obtained by Trommsdorf from the leaves of *Arbutus uva ursi* as silky, acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**URSPRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2sprun^2$ . See ORIGIN.

**URSTOFF** (Ger.), n.  $Ur^2sto^2f$ . See ELEMENT.—**U'theilchen**. See ATOM.

**URTÈRE** (Fr.), n.  $Ur^2t-e^2r$ . An old form of *urètre* (q. v.).

**URTHERCHEN** (Ger.), **URTHERIE** (Ger.), n's pl.  $Ur^2t-eh^2e^2n$ , *-ter-e^2*. See PROTOZO.

**URTICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ur^2t(ur^2t)-ik(ek)/a^2$ . From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *ortie* (1st def.). Ger., *Brennnessel* (1st def.), *Nessel* (1st def.). 1. Nettle; a genus of herbs with stinging hairs, giving name to a large order (the *Urticaceæ* [Fr., *urticacées*; Ger., *Nesselgewächse*], *Urticæ*, *Urticæ* [Fr., *urticées*; Ger., *Urticeen*], *Urticina*, or *Urticina* [Fr., *urticinales*]) of apetalous dicotyledons. In an extended sense, the order includes the *Ulmæ*, *Celtidæ*, *Cannabineæ*, *Morææ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Conocephalæ*, *Thelygonæ*, and *Urticæ* proper. These last, the nettles, including *U. Laportea*, *Urtica*, *Boehmeria*, etc., are remarkable for the caustic secretion of their glandular hairs. [a, 35.] 2. The eruption produced by the sting of a nettle; a pomphus; a wheal.—**Extractum urticae**. Fr., *extrait d'ortie*. An extract obtained from the juice of *U. dioica*, which is clarified by heating and evaporated. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus urticae**. Fr., *sirop d'ortie*. A syrup made by boiling together equal parts of clarified juice of *U. dioica* and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

—**U. baccifera**. A West Indian species. The flowers and roots are used as an aperient, and the leaves as a resolvent. [a, 35].—**U. dioica**. Fr., *ortie dioïque*, *grande ortie*, *ortuge*. Ger., *zweihäufige Nessel*, *grosse Brennnessel*. The common (stinging) nettle of Europe, Asia, and North America. The root, herb, and achenes, *radix*, *herba*, et *semen urticae* (*majoris*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *racemifera*, seu *dioicae*), were formerly official—the first, which contains a volatile oil, as a diuretic; the second as a diuretic, astringent, hæmostatic, anthelmintic, etc.; and the last as a mucilaginous emollient. The young shoots are eaten, boiled, as an antiscorbutic. The plant is applied to the skin in local paralysis, etc., as an irritant, the effects in such cases being due, it is said, to the presence of free formic acid in the hairs. [a, 35].—**Urticæ folia** [Gr. Ph.]. The fresh leaves of *U. pilulifera*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. gigas**. See *LAPORTEA gigas*.—**U. iners**. See *LAMIUM album*.—**U. latifolia**. A laxative and diuretic species growing in South America. [a, 35].—**U. major**. See *U. dioica*.—**U. membranacea**. A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa, considered aphrodisiac. In Egypt the herb and seed are used as an emmenagogue and pectoral. [a, 35].—**U. mexicana**. The *yegos del país* of the Mex. Ph. The root is used as a diaphoretic and as a substitute for *Sambucus ebulus*. [J. M. Maisch, "Ann. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**U. minor**. See *U. urens*.—**U. mortua**. See *LAMIUM album*.—**U. nivea**. Fr., *ortie blanche*. The Chinese cotton-nettle. [a, 35.] See *BOEHMERIA nivea*.—**U. pilulifera**. Roman nettle, growing in southern Europe and in Asia. The mucilaginous fruits, *semen urticae romana* (seu *hispanica*, seu *pilulifera*), were formerly used as a pectoral and are now employed in Greece as a galactagogue. The root is considered astringent, diuretic, and pectoral. [a, 35].—**U. Rumphii**. A native of the Moluccas, where it is cultivated and much used as a scourge in local torpor, stiffness of joints, paralysis, etc. [a, 35].—**U. stimulans**. See *LAPORTEA stimulans*.—**U. urens**. Fr., *ortie brûlante* (ou *grièche*, ou *folle*, *petite ortie*. Ger., *kleine Nessel* oder *Brennnessel*). The small (British) nettle, or dwarf-nettle, of Europe, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The herb and fruits (achenes), *herba* et *semen urticae* (*minoris*, seu *urentis*), were formerly used like those of *U. dioica*. The plant has been recommended in metrorrhagia. [a, 35].—**U. urentissima**. Fr., *feuille du diable*. The *daum* seed of Java, devil's-leaf of Timor; a very poisonous species, said to be used like *Laportea stimulans*. [a, 35].—**U. vulgaris**. See *U. dioica*.

**URTICAL**, adj.  $Ur^2t-ik'l$ . Lat., *urticalis*. Belonging to the *Urticales*, which are Lindley's u. alliance (Lat., *uriceus urticalis*) of diclinous exogens, including the *Urticaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, *Artocarpaceæ*, etc. [a, 35.]

**URTICARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ur^2t(ur^2t)-ik(ek)-a(a^2)/ri^2-a^2$ . From *urtica*, a nettle. Fr., *urticaire*, *fièvre urticaire*. Ger., *Nesselausschlag*, *Nesselfriesel*, *Nesselfieber*, *Nesselsucht*, *Porcellanfriesel*, *Wiebelsucht*. 1. Hives, nettle-rash; an acute or chronic disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of red, elevated, rounded efflorescences of irregular shape and size, which at a certain stage of their development appear blanched in the centre and erythematous at the periphery, being then commonly known as *wheals*. The eruption is attended with intense itching. It is usually transitory, though sometimes disposed to recur. The *Urticariæ* of Plenck correspond to u. febrilis. 2. Of Bazin and Auspitz, u. acuta, the chronic form being termed by them *cnidosis*. [G, 4, 26.]—**Glant u.** Fr., *urticaire massive*. Of Milton, u. characterized by large oedematous swellings of the skin or of the mucous membrane of the tongue, throat, urethra, etc., which are rarely accompanied by change of color or itching and are evanescent. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," cclviii, p. 513 (G).] Cf. *U. oedematosa*.—**Internal u.** U. affecting the mucous membranes in the interior of the body. It is sometimes observed on the tongue, pharynx, or larynx, and inasmuch as attacks are sometimes associated with nausea and vomiting or with spasmodic dyspnoea, it is inferred that the stomach and air passages may also be subject to the lesions of the disease, and perhaps the mucous membranes of other regions. [G.]—**U. ab ingestis**. U. provoked by the ingestion of certain articles of food.



[G.]—**U. acuta**. Ger., *Nesselfieber*. U. that runs an acute course and is usually attended with fever. [G.]—**U. alba**. U. of the ordinary type, with wheals that show a white surface in the centre with redness at the periphery. [G.]—**U. annularis**. U. in which the eruption takes the form of rings. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**U. bullosa**. U. attended with a production of bullae. [G.]—**U. chronica**. Ger., (*chronische Nesselsucht*). U. characterized by long continuance, or (more commonly) by a long-persisting tendency to relapsing attacks. [G.]—**U. conforti**. U. characterized by efflorescences closely clustered together. [G.]—**U. dermatographica**. See *U. factitia*.—**U. endemica**. A form of u. coinciding with (perhaps due to) the presence of *Bombyx processionea*, and consisting in a cutaneous eruption, forming partly pustules, partly wheals, and spreading over the entire body. It is accompanied with violent itching. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol.," 1891, 125, 2, p. 220 (a, 50).]—**U. ephemera**. Acute u. of short duration. [G.]—**U. evanida**. Ger., *wandelbare Nesselsucht*. U. of very brief duration, or that comes and goes. [G, 10.]—**U. factitia**. Chronic u. in which by artificially irritating the skin the eruption may be produced at will. [G.]—**U. febrilis**. See *U. acuta*.—**U. figurata**. U. characterized by efflorescences grouped in determinate figures. [G.]—**U. fugax**. See *U. evanida*.—**U. gigans**. See *U. tuberosa*.—**U. gyrata**. U. the efflorescences of which form gyrate figures or lines. [G.]—**U. hæmorrhagica**. See *PURPURA urticans*.—**U. medicamentosa**. U. provoked by the administration of drugs. [G.]—**U. miliaris**. U. attended with an eruption of miliary vesicles. [G.]—**U. neuritica**. U. due to a lesion of the nerve or nerves supplying the affected part. [G, 4.]—**U. nodosa**. See *U. tuberosa*.—**U. oedematosa**. A form of u. characterized by the sudden appearance of oedematous swellings upon different parts of the body, usually, though not always, accompanied by urticarial wheals and itching, and after a short time suddenly disappearing. [G, 51.]—**U. papulosa**. A form of u. observed especially in children, in which, instead of distinct wheals, smallish red papules are formed which itch violently and frequently appear excoriated from scratching. The eruption is usually more persistent than the ordinary form of u. [G, 3.]—**U. perstans**. Ger., *beharrende Nesselsucht*. U. in which the efflorescences persist throughout the attack. [G.]—**U. pigmentosa**. A form of chronic u., in young children, in which the efflorescences persist for a long time and are accompanied with a brownish-yellow pigmentation. [G.]—**U. porcellanea**. See *U. alba*.—**U. recidiva**. *U. recurrens*. U. characterized by a disposition to recur, as in u. chronica. [G.]—**U. rubra**. U. with red efflorescences. [G.]—**U. subcutanea**. Ger., *schleichende Nesselsucht*. Of Willan, a form of chronic or relapsing u. associated with itching or tingling of the skin, with an occasional eruption of wheals. [G, 12.]—**U. tuberosa**. Ger., *Nesselfriesel, harte Nesselsucht*. A form of u. marked by rapid increase of some of the wheals to a large size, forming hard tuberosities which seem to extend deeply and occasion deep-seated pains. [G, 12.]—**U. vaccinica**. U. induced by vaccination. [G, 27.]—**U. vesiculosa**. U. attended with vesicles. [G.]

**URTICARIAL**, adj. *Urt'ik-ar'iz-l*. Lat., *urticatus*. Fr., *ortié*. Pertaining to or resembling urticaria. [G.]

**URTICATING**, adj. *Urt'ik-at-in²*. Fr., *urticant*. Stinging like a nettle. [a, 27.]

**URTICATIO** (Lat.), n. f. *Urt'ik-at-ion²*. (a) (a³) (ti²) (i²)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See URTICATION and URTICARIA chronica.

**URTICATION**, n. *Urt'ik-a'shu²n*. Lat., *urticatio* (from *urtica*, a nettle). Fr., *u*. A method of producing substitutive irritation by beating the skin with nettles. [G.]

**URUCU**, n. See ANNOTTO.

**URUCURI**, n. In Brazil, the *Attalea excelsa*. [a, 35.]

**URUSHIC ACID**, n. *Urt'ik-a'shu²n*. From Jap., *urushi*, lacquer. A monobasic acid discovered in Japanese lacquer. ["Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 190 (B).]

**URWINDUNG** (Ger.), n. *Urt'v'nd-un²*. 1. A primitive convolution of the brain. 2. Of Huschke, one of the frontal convolutions. [I, 6 (K).]

**URWIRBEL** (Ger.), n. *Urt'verb-e²*. A protovertebral somite. —**Eigentliches U.** [Kölliker]. All that portion of the protovertebral structure of the embryo which remains after the separation of the muscular plate; the *Wirbelkernmasse* of Remak. [A, 8.]

**URZEUGUNG** (Ger.), n. *Urt'zoi-g-un²*. See Spontaneous GENERATION.

**USAGRO**, n. An Arabian term apparently applied to psoriasis. [Rayer.]

**USNEA** (Lat.), n. f. *U³s(u³s)'ne²-a³*. Fr., *usnée*. Ger., *Bartflechte*. A genus of fruticose lichens. The *Usneaceæ* (*Usneacei*, *Usneæ*, *Usneæ*, *Usneei*, or *Usneidae*), including *Cetraria*, *U. Evernia*, etc., are a division of the *Utricaria*. [a, 35.]—**U. barbata**. Fr., *usnée barbuée, barbe de capucin*. Ger., *gemeine Bartflechte, Haarnose*. Necklace moss, tree hair; a species found on the bark of trees (sometimes on Loxa-bark). This and similar species, known as *Musci arbores*, *Musci quercinus*, *Musci arbores albus*, and *Musci albus quercinus*, are bitter and astringent, and were formerly used in indigestion, dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. [a, 35.]—**U. cranii humani**. The *Parmelia omphalodes*, *Parmelia saxatilis*, and other lichens found on human bones and skulls exposed to the elements. [a, 35.]—**U. jubata**. Tree-hair lichen, formerly official as *Musci arbores nigricans*. [a, 35.]

**USNEIN, USNIC ACID, USNIN**, n's. *U³s'ne²-i²n*, *-ni²k*, *-ni²n*. Fr., *acide usnique, usnéine, usnine*. Ger., *Usninsäure*. A crystallizable acid, *C₁₃H₁₆O₇*, obtained from *Parmelia prunastri* and other lichens. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**USNINIC ACID**, n. *U³s-ni²n'izk*. Fr., *acide usninique*. An acid, *C₁₃H₁₆O₇*, obtained from various lichens, occurring as sulphur-yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**USSAT** (Fr.), n. *U³s-sa²*. A place in the department of the Ariège, France, where there are hot springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**USTILAGO** (Lat.), n. f. *U³st(u³st)-i²-ag(a²g)'yo*. Gen., *-ag'inis*. Fr., *charbon* (1st def.). Ger., *Flugbrand* (1st def.). 1. The typical genus of the *Ustilaginaceæ*, or *Ustilaginæ* (Fr., *ustilaginées*; Ger., *Ustilagineen, Brandpilze*), or *Ustilaginei* (Fr., *ustilaginés*), which are the smut *Fungi*, a division of the *Hypodermia* or of the *Zygomycetes*, parasitic on flowering plants. The mycelium penetrates through the intercellular spaces of the host-plant and destroys it. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph. see *U. maidis*.—**U. caries**, *U. foetida*. See *TILETTIA caries*.—**U. maidis**, *U. maydis*. Corn- (or maize-) smut; a species which occurs on the stem, grains, and tassels of *Zea mays* in smooth, irregular, roundish-lobed masses, inclosing innumerable blackish-brown nodular spores, of disagreeable smell and taste. It is the u. of the U. S. Ph. (see *Ergot of maize*). [a, 35.]—**U. segetum**. Smut, brawn, brancorn; a species affecting wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and other grasses. Its spores are absorbed into the tissues of the grass, and are carried up till they reach the grain in the ear, which becomes a sooty mass. It differs from *U. foetida* in having no odor. [a, 35.]

**USTION**, n. *U³st'yu²n*. Gr., *καυσῶ*. Lat., *ustio* (from *urere*, to burn). Fr., *u*. Ger., *U*. 1. A burn. 2. Cauterization. [E.]

**USTULATION**, n. *U³st-u²l-a'shu²n*. Lat., *ustulatio* (from *ustulare*, to scorch). Fr., *u*. In ancient pharmacy, the roasting of a moist substance before powdering it. [L, 41, 56 (a, 14).]

**USTUS** (Lat.), adj. *U³st(u³st)'u³s(u³s)*. From *urere*, to burn. Burnt, calcined. [E.]

**USUR** (Ger.), n. *U-zur'*. Fr., *usure*. An abrasion.

**USURE** (Fr.), n. *U-zu²r*. See *USUR*.—**U. des dents**. See *ONTOPTOTRIE*.—**U. de l'utérus**. Ger., *Durchreibung des Uterus*. Slow perforation of the uterus by attrition during labor, as opposed to rupture properly so called.

**UTER** (Lat.), n. m. *U³t(u³t)'u³r(e²r)*. Gen., *ut'ri*. See *UTERUS*.

**UTERALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *U³t(u³t)-e²r-a²l'j(a²l'g)'i²-a³*. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *algos*, pain. Fr., *utérâlgie*. See *HYSTERALGIA*.

**UTÉRANGIOLEUCITE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ra³n²-zhe-o-lu²-set*. Inflammation of the lymphatics of the uterus. [a, 14.]

**UTÉREMPHRAXIE** (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ra³n²-fra²x-e*. Obstruction of the uterus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**UTERINE**, adj. *U³t'e²r-i²n*. Lat., *uterinus*. Fr., *utérin*. Ger., *uterinal*. Pertaining to, associated with, or affecting the uterus.

**UTERITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *U³t(u³t)-e²r-i²(e)'ti²s*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Fr., *utérite*. See *METRITIS*.

**UTÉROCEPS** (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ro-se²ps*. An instrument for grasping the cervix uteri. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**UTERO-ABDOMINAL**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-a²b-do³m'i²-n'l*. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen. [a, 48.]

**UTÉRO-EPICHOIRIAL** (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ro-a-pe-ko-re-a²l*. See *DECIDUA serotina*.

**UTEROFIXATION**, n. *U³t'e²r-o-fi²x-a'shu²n*. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *figere*, to fix. See *HYSTEROPLEXIA*.

**UTERO-GESTATION**, n. *U³t'e²r-o-je²st-a'shu²n*. See *GESTATION* (2d def.).

**UTÉRO-INGUINORRHAPHIE** (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ro-a²n²-ge-no-ra³-fe*. See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.

**UTÉRO-LUMBAR**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-lu²mb'a²r*. Fr., *utéro-lombaire*. Pertaining to or connecting the uterus and the lumbar region. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

**UTEROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *U³t(u³t)-e²r-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³*. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *mania*, madness. Fr., *utéromanie*. An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

**UTERO-OVARIAN**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-o-va'ri²'n*. Fr., *utéro-ovarien, utéro-ovarique*. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.

**UTERO-PARIETAL**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-pa²r-i²e't-l*. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal wall.

**UTERO-PLACENTAL**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-pla²s-e²n't'l*. Fr., *utéro-placentaire*. Ger., *uteroplacentar*. Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta. [a, 48.]

**UTERORRHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *U³t(u³t)-e²r-o²r-ra²j(r²a²g)'i²-a³*. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *ῥῆγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. See *METORRHAGIA*.

**UTERORRHAPHY**, n. *U³t'e²r-o²r'a²f-i²*. From *uterus*, the uterus, and *ῥάφῃ*, a seam. See *HYSTERORRHAPHY*.

**UTÉRORRHÉE** (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ro-r²a*. See *METORRHÉE*.

**UTERO-SACRAL**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-sa²k'r'l*. Fr., *utéro-sacré*. Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum. [a, 48.]

**UTEROSCOPE** (Fr.), n. *U³-ta-ro-sko-pe*. See *METROSCOPY*.

**UTÉROSTOMELCIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), **UTÉROSTOMELCOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. *U³-ta-ro-sto-me²l-se*, *-e²l-ko-ze*. Ulceration of the cervix uteri. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**UTEROTOME**, n. *U³t'e²r-o-tom*. Fr., *utérótome*. See *HYSTEROTOME*.

**UTEROTOMY**, n. *U³t'e²r-o²t'om-i²*. Lat., *uterotomia* (from *uterus* [q. v.], and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *utérotomie*. See *HYSTEROTOMY*.

**UTEROTRACTOR**, n. *U³t'e²r-o-tra²kt'o²r*. From *uterus* (q. v.) and *trahere*, to drag. An instrument employed by A. C. Bernays for making traction on the cervix uteri, differing from Noeggerath's tenaculum-forceps chiefly in having several teeth on each blade. ["Weekly Med. Rev.," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 288.]

**UTERO-VAGINAL**, adj. *U³t'e²r-o-va²j'i²-n'l*. Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina.



**UTERO-VENTRAL**, adj.  $U^2(u^2)/e^2r-o-ve^2n/tr^1$ . Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal cavity.

**UTERHÉMIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n.  $U^2-te^2r-ra-me$ . See METRORRHAGIA.

**UTERUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2(u^2)/e^2r-u^2s(u^4)s$ . Gr., *ὑτέρα*. Fr., *utérus*, *matrice*. Ger., *U.*, *Gebärmutter*, *Gebärorgan*, *Fruchthalter*, *Mutterbag* (3d def.). 1. The organ of gestation; made up chiefly of muscular fibres and having a cavity lined with mucous membrane continuous with that of the vagina. It is covered before and behind with peritoneum. In the human subject it is situated in the pelvis. In the non-gravid state it has the shape of a pear flattened from before backward. It is suspended in the pelvis by the broad ligaments. Its cavity is 2½ in. in depth. It is divided into a body and a neck; the latter projects backward and somewhat downward into the vagina. 2. In mycology, the *velum universale*. [a, 35.]—**Arched u.** Lat., *u. arcuatus*. That form of u. in which the longitudinal median furrow marking the union of the primitive halves of the organ is more than ordinarily pronounced at the fundus, from the fusion of the horns being somewhat defective. [a, 24.]—**Bilobed u.** See *U. bicornis*.—**Divided u.** See *U. septus*.—**Double u.** Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter*. That malformation of the u. in which the two horns are developed, but have not become fused into one organ. See also *U. bicornis* and *U. septus*.—**Ductile u.** Syn.: *squatty u.* [Taylor]. Of I. E. Taylor (who repudiates "balloon u."), a condition of the u. in which its walls are lax and yielding, so that they collapse horizontally and may be carried up before a sound introduced into the cavity of the organ.—**Duplex u.** See *Double u.*—**Fusiform u.** Lat., *u. fusiformis*. Ger., *spindelförmiger U.* That form of the u. in which, during advanced pregnancy, its vertical diameter is the greatest. Schröder and Stratz [a, 388].—**Gravid u.** A u. containing a fecundated ovum.—**Imparous u.** Of Barnes, a u. that has never contained a product of conception. [a, 34.]—**Impregnated u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Ineudiform u.** An anvil-shaped u. [a, 34.]—**Infantile u.** Lat., *u. foetalis*. Fr., *utérus foetal* (on embryonnaire). That abnormality of the u. in which it is normally formed, but has been arrested in its development. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**Intestineform u.** A u. having an elongated cervix and a thin body resembling a section of intestine. [a, 34.]—**Inverted u.** The u. in a state of inversion (q. v.).—**Irritable u.** See *HYSTERALGIA* (2d def.).—**Male u.** See *U. masculinus*.—**Membranous u.** Of Walter, a u. in which the walls are attenuated by distention and atrophy caused by fibroid tumors. [a, 34.]—**Pregnant u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Retort-shaped u.** Ger., *Retortengestalt der Gebärmutter*. A flexed u. that has an elongated cervix, giving the organ the appearance of a retort. [a, 34.]—**Saccated u.** A u. in the condition of hour-glass contraction. [a, 75.]—**Squatty u.** [Taylor]. See *Ductile u.*—**Twin u.** See *Double u.*—**U. acollis**. See *U. parvicollis*.—**U. anhangē** (Ger.). See *UTERINE APPENDAGES*.—**U. arcuatus**. See *Arched u.*—**U. biangularis**. See *Incidiform u.*—**U. bicornis**. That malformation of the u. in which the two rudimentary lateral halves, or horns, remain more or less separate, instead of coalescing through their whole length. See also *U. bicornis duplex* and *U. bicornis semiduplex*.—**U. bicornis duplex**. Ger., *gänzliche Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter*. That variety of double u. in which the duplicate formation affects the whole organ. [a, 34.]—**U. bicornis simplex**. *U. bicornis semiduplex* (seu *infra simplex*). *U. bicornis uncollis*. Ger., *theilweise Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter*. A duplex u. in which the body alone is double and the cervix is single. [a, 34.]—**U. bicorpor**. A u. consisting of two bodies.—**U. biforis**. See *U. bicornis*.—**U. bifundalis uncollis**. See *U. bicornis uncollis*.—**U. bilocularis**, *U. bipartitus*. See *U. septus*.—**U. bruch** (Ger.). Rupture of the u.—**U. cordiformis**. Fr., *utérus échanuré*. That form of defective development of the u. in which the fundus remains depressed, so that the organ has somewhat the shape of the heart of a playing-card. [a, 22.]—**U. deficiens**. Absence of the uterus.—**U. didelphis**, *U. didelphys*. See *Double u.*—**U. diductus**. That variety of double u. in which there are complete independence and divergence of the two halves. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. duplex**. See *Double u.*—**U. duplex separatus**. A double u. in which there is no connection between the two halves of the organ; associated with double vagina. [Spiegelberg (a, 34).]—**U. flexus**. A u. with an abnormal flexion. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. foetalis**. See *Infantile u.*—**U. globularis**. A u. subseptus with complete fusion of the two lateral halves externally. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. hals** (Ger.). See *Cervix uteri*.—**U. imperforatus**. 1. An imperforate u. 2. A u. that has no cavity at all. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. masculinus**. The prostatic vesicle of the male, with its occasional vestigial accompaniments. [a, 5.]—**U. muscularis**. A u. in which there is an interstitial myoma. [a, 34.]—**U. naht** (Ger.). See *HYSTERORRHAPHY*.—**U. parvicollis**. Syn.: *u. acollis*. That malformation of the u. in which its body is normal, but its neck atrophied or lacking. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. peristaltik** (Ger.). Peristaltic contraction of the u. [a, 32.]—**U. redressur** (Ger.). See *INTRA-UTERINE PESSARY*.—**U. retroflexus**. See *RETROFLEXION of the uterus*.—**U. retroversus**. A retroverted u.—**U. ruptur** (Ger.). Rupture of the uterus.—**U. septus** (bilocularis). Fr., *utérus biloculaire*. That form of defective development of the u. in which, while the two Müllerian ducts have united, the partition between them remains wholly or in part. [a, 22.] See also *U. septus duplex* and *U. subseptus*.—**U. septus duplex**. That variety of u. bilocularis in which there is a division from the fundus to the external os, forming two equal halves. [Spiegelberg (a, 34).]—**U. semipartitus**. Fr., *utérus en partie cloisonné à l'intérieur* [Lefort]. See *U. subseptus*.—**U. subseptus**. That variety of u. septus in which the dividing wall between the two lateral canals has partly disappeared, leaving the vagina and the cervix single, while the cavity of the body of the u. is double.—**U. unicornis**. Ger., *einhörnige Gebärmutter*. A one-horned u.; that malformation of the u. in which only one of the two original lateral halves is fully developed, the other being rudimentary or wanting.—**U. unilocularis**. That form of double u. in which the cavity of the organ is normally formed, the du-

plicity appearing only at the fundus on the outside. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. velatus**. See *U. subseptus*.—**U. virilis**. See *U. masculinus*.—**Ventral u.** A term sometimes applied to the foetal sac in cases of abdominal pregnancy. [a, 65.]

**UTÉRUS** (Fr.), n. See *UTERUS*.—**U. échanuré**. See *UTERUS cordiformis*.—**U. pubescent**. Of Puech, an imperfectly developed uterus. [a, 34.]

**UTRICLE**, n.  $U^2/ri^2-k^1$ . Lat., *utriculus* (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). Fr., *utricule*. Ger., *Schlauch* (1st def.), *Hautfrucht* (3d def.), *Schlauchfrucht* (3d def.). Syn.: *sinus communis* (2d def.). 1. A little pouch or bag, especially a membranous, closed, sac-like part or organ. [a, 35.] 2. The larger of the two vesicles into which the otic vesicle of the embryo is divided by a constriction which at last shuts it off from the sacculle. [a, 5.] 3. A fruit in which the pericarp is like a bladder around the seed; of Gärtner, a cystidium (2d def.). [a, 35.]—**Primordial u.** 1. The membrane of a cartilage cell directly in contact with the cell. 2. A thin layer of protoplasm lining described by Hensen as the membrane of the red blood-corpuscles of the *Amphibia*, connected by delicate fibrils with a similar protoplasmic layer surrounding the nucleus. [J, 22, 35.] 3. A layer of protoplasm first deposited upon the inner surface of the wall of a cell. [a, 35.]—**U. of the prostatic portion of the urethra**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**U. of the vestibule**. The vestibular cavity which connects with the semicircular canals. It is imbedded in the recessus ellipticus, and communicates with the semicircular canals by five foramina. It is attached to the wall of the bony vestibule by loose connective tissue. It is surrounded by perilymph and contains endolymph. It consists of a fibrillar substantia propria bounded externally by vascular connective tissue and internally by angular pavement epithelium. [F, 32.]

**UTRICULAR**, adj.  $U^2-ri^2k^1/u^2i-a^2r$ . Lat., *utricularis*. Fr., *utriculaire*. Ger., *schlauchartig*, *schlauchig*, *schlauchicht*. Pertaining to a utricle; bladder-like in appearance; consisting of a utricle or bearing many utricles. [a, 35.]

**UTRICULARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^3(u^2)-ri^2k^1-u^2i(u^1)-a(a^2)/ri^2-a^2$ . From *utriculus*, a little bag. Fr., *utriculaire*. Ger., *Wasserschlauch*. Bladderwort, hooded (water-) milfoil; a genus of the *Lentibulariaceae*. The *Utriculariaceae*, *Utriculariæ*, *Utriculariæ*, or *Utriculariæ* are the *Lentibulariæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. reticulata**. A Malabar species, used in flatulence. [a, 35.]—**U. vulgaris**. Fr., *millefeuille des marais*. Ger., *gemeiner Wasserschlauch*, *Wassergarbe*, *Laichkraut*. Common bladderwort, formerly official as *herba lentibularia*, and used in dysuria and externally as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]

**UTRICULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2(u^2)-ri^2k^1/u^2i(u^1)-u^2s(u^4)s$ . See *UTRICLE*.—**U. lacrimalis**, *U. lacrimarum*. See *Lacrymal SAC*.—**U. lacteus**. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—**U. prostaticus**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.

**UTRIFORM**, n.  $U^2/ri^2-f^2o^2rm$ . Lat., *utriformis* (from *uter*, a bag, and *forma*, form). Fr., *utriforme*. Ger., *schlauchförmig*. Having the form of a bladder or udder. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**UTTUR**, n. See *ATTAR*.

**UVA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u^1)/va^2(wa^2)$ . Fr., *baie* (1st def.), *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Beere*, *Traube* (1st def.). Sp., *vid* (*el fruto maduro y pasa* [Sp. Ph.]) (3d def.). Syn.: *fructus vitis minor* [Swed. Ph.] (3d def.), *passula majores* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *minores* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]) (3d def.). 1. A grape or cluster of grapes; a grape-like fruit. 2. The uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 3. In the pl. *uva*, of the Br. Ph., raisins, the dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera* (var. *apprena* [Swed. Ph.]). The Br. Ph. admits only large (Malaga) raisins; the Swed. Ph. and Belg. Ph. admit only small (Corinthian) raisins (black currants); the Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., and apparently Sp. Ph., admit both kinds. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Uvae corinthiæ**. See *Corinthian RAISINS*.—**U. crispata**. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [a, 35.]—**U. inversa**, *U. lupina*. Old names for the *Paris quadrifolia*. [a, 35.]—**Uvae malacenses**. See *Malaga RAISINS*.—**U. marina**. The *Ephedra distachya*; in the pl. *uva marina*, the spawn of *Sepia officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**Uvae passæ**. See *RAISINS*.—**Uvae passæ majores**. Ordinary raisins. [a, 35.]—**Uvae passæ minores**. See *Corinthian RAISINS*.—**U. ursi**. See the major list.—**U. versa**, *U. vulpina*. See *PARIS quadrifolia*.

**UVARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u^1)/va^2(wa^2)/ri^2-a^2$ . From *uva*, a grape, Fr., *canang*. Ger., *Traubenbaum*. A genus of the *Uariæ*, which are a tribe of the *Anonaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. argentea**. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as a curmative, etc. [a, 35.]—**U. latifolia**, *U. ligularis*. Species found in the Moluccas. From the fragrant spicy seed salves are prepared. [a, 35.]—**U. narum**. Ger., *kleinerer Traubenbaum*. An East Indian shrub, the *narumpan* of Malabar. The roots and a greenish oil obtained from them are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and externally in rheumatism and gout. [a, 35.]—**U. odorata**. A tree growing throughout southern India. The flowers yield cananga-oil. A stimulating salve, used as a febrifuge, is prepared from the flowers. The bitter root-bark and seed are used as a stomachic. [a, 35.]

**UVATIO** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u^1)/va^2(wa^2)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$ . Gen., *-ois*. From *uva*, a grape. An old term for a corneal staphyloma and for a keratocele. [F.]

**UVA URSI** (Lat.), n.  $U^2(u^1)/va^2(wa^2) u^2rs(u^4rs)/i^1(e)$ . 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Arctostaphylos*. 2. The *Arctostaphylos u. u.* 3. Of the ph's, the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* [a, 35.]—**Decoctum uva u.** Fr., *decoction de buissole*. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* with 1½ pint of water and reducing to 1 pint. [B, 119.]—**Extractum uva u.** Fr., *extrait de buissole*. Of some of the older formularies, an aqueous extract of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* [B, 119.]—**Extractum uva u. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of u. u. in No. 30 powder with 35 of a mixture of 10 parts of glycerin and 90 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, exhausting in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and then



with more alcohol, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Folia uvæ** u. See *U. u.* (3d def.).—**Infusum uvæ** u. Fr., *tisane d'u. u.* A preparation made by infusing *u. u.* (3d def.) in twenty times as much boiling water for an hour [Br. Ph.] (in one hundred times as much for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. [a, 38.]

**UVEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u)ve^2(we^2)a^3$ . From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvée*. Ger., *Traubenhaut*, *U*. The pigmented or middle coat of the eye, including the iris, ciliary body, and choroid; usually confined to the choroid. [F.]

**UVEAL**, adj.  $U^2v'e^2a^2l$ . Fr., *uvéale*. Ger., *u*. Pertaining to or constituting the uvea. [F.]

**UVEITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u)ve^2(we^2)i(e)ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *uvea* (q. v.). Fr., *uvéite*. Inflammation of the uvea. [F.]—**U. anterior**. Of Stellwag, parenchymatous keratitis, so called because it affects the posterior layers of the cornea that are embryologically classed with the uvea. [a, 34].—**U. sympathica**. U. due to irritation of the ciliary nerves. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**UVIC ACID**, n.  $U^2v'i^2k$ . Fr., *acide uvique*. Ger., *Traubensäure*. A substance,  $C_7H_9O_{31}$ , forming fine, white needles of glassy lustre. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**UVITIC ACID**, n.  $U^2v'i^2t'i^2k$ . Fr., *acide uvitique*. Ger., *Uvitinsäure*. A methylbenzenedicarboxylic acid,  $C_6H_5O_4 = C_6(CH_3)H.CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.$ , occurring as grouped crystals or a crystalline powder. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**UVULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^4l)a^3$ . Dim. of *uva*, a grape. Gr., *σταβύλη*. Fr., *uvule*, *luette*. Ger., *Zäpfchen*. A conical process dependent in the middle line from the soft palate and made up of the azygos uvulae, elastic and areolar tissue, small acinous glands, and an investment of mucous membrane. [L.]—**Lieu-taud's u.** See *Vesical u.*—**U. bifida**. A fissured state of the u., presenting the appearance of two uvulae. [a, 34].—**U. cere-**

**belli**. See *U. of the cerebellum*.—**U. decidua**. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.—**U. of the cerebellum**. Lat., *u. cerebelli*. Fr., *uvule du cervelet*, *pédicule de la luelle*. Ger., *Zäpfen des Kleinhirns*, *Zäpfchen*. A small projection on the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid and between the amygdalæ. [I, 15 (K).]—**U. of the urinary bladder**. See *Vesical u.*—**U. palati**. See *U.*—**U. relaxata**. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.—**U. vermis**. See *U. of the cerebellum*.—**U. vesicæ**, *Vesical u.* The posterior part of the caput galli that projects into the prostatic urethra. [L, 115 (a, 34).]

**UVULAR**, adj.  $U^2v'u^2l'a^2r$ . Lat., *uvularis*. Fr., *uvulaire*. Pertaining to the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**UVULARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^4l)a(a^3)ri^2a^3$ . From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvulaire*. Ger., *Zäpfchenkraut*. Bellwort, a genus of liliaceous plants. The *Uvulariaceæ*, formerly regarded as a distinct order, are a tribe (*Uvularieæ*) of the *Liliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Folia** (seu *herba*) *uvulariæ*. The herb of *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [a, 35.]—**U. grandiflora**. Large-flowered bellwort; a North American species. The leaves and root are used by the Indians against the bite of the rattlesnake. [a, 35.]—**U. perfoliata**. Mealy bellwort; found in North America. The root is used to make an astringent gargle. [a, 35.]

**UVULARIS** [Cous] (Lat.), n. m.  $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^4l)ar(a^3)ri^2s$ . See *AXYGOS uvule*.

**UVULATOME**, n.  $U^2v'u^2l'a^2tom$ . From *uvula* (q. v.) and *trépane*, to cut. Ger., *Uvulatom*. See STAPHYLOTOOME.

**UVULITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^4l)i(e)ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *uvula* (q. v.). Fr., *uvulite*. Ger., *Zäpfchengeschwulst*. See STAPHYLITIS.

**UVULOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^4l)o^2pt-os'i^2s$ . Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is)*. From *uvula* (q. v.) and *πτωσις*, a falling. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.

## V

**V**, n. *Ve*. The letter V, also a V-shaped structure. [a, 48].—**V lingual** (Fr.). The V-shaped line of papillæ on the dorsum of the tongue.

**VACCIN** (Fr.), n.  $Va^3k-sa^2n^2$ . See VACCINE (n.).—**V. animal**. See *Animal LYMPH*.—**V. aviaire**. A protective serum obtained from birds in which the toxicity of certain pathogenic micro-organisms has been attenuated by inoculation. [a, 34].—**V. en poudre**. Of the Belgian sanitary commission, vaccine lymph dried by hot air, powdered, and preserved in sterilized glass tubes. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. liquide**. See *Glycerin LYMPH*.—**V. sec**. See *Dried LYMPH*.

**VACCINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^3k(wa^3k)sin(ken)a^3$ . From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. See VACCINIA.

**VACCINABLE** (Fr.), adj.  $Va^3k-se-na^3-bl'$ . Capable of being vaccinated. [a, 48.]

**VACCINADS**, n.  $Va^3k'si^2n-a^2dz$ . From *vaccina* (q. v.). The micro-organisms of vaccine lymph. [a, 18.]

**VACCINAL**, adj.  $Va^3k'si^2n-l$ . Lat., *vaccinalis*. Fr., *v*. See VACCINE (adj.).

**VACCINATE**, v. tr.  $Va^3k'si^2n-at$ . Lat., *vaccinare*. Fr., *vacciner*. Ger., *impfen*, *vaccinieren*. To inoculate with vaccine virus. [G.]

**VACCINATION**, n.  $Va^3k-si^2n-a'shu^2n$ . Lat., *vaccinatio*. Fr., *v. Ger.*, *Kuhpockenimpfung*, *Impfung*, *V*. Inoculation with vaccine virus as a protective measure against small-pox. [D; G.] Recently the term has been improperly applied to inoculation with various other viruses.—**Anthraxic v.** Inoculation of animals with attenuated cultivations of the anthrax bacillus. [a, 34].—**Chemical v.** Of Castaneda and Borda, a v. done experimentally upon animals by injecting subcutaneously urine from yellow-fever patients, in the hope of its containing some chemical substance (perhaps a ptomaine) secreted by the specific micro-organism capable of affording protection against the disease. ["Lancet," Mar. 1, 1890, p. 481 (a, 50).]—**Intra-uterine v.** It., *vaccinazione intra-uterina*. Variolous immunity communicated by the mother to the fetus as the result of her having been successfully vaccinated during pregnancy. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Retro-v.** The communication of vaccinia from a cow to the cow. [D, 1].—**V. antirabique** (Fr.). Protective inoculation against rabies. The virus is secured by a series of inoculations of virus from the central nervous system of an animal dead of rabies under the dura of healthy animals; an emulsion is made of the spinal cord after it has dried for fourteen days, and some of this is inoculated into the animal to be protected, then the latter is inoculated with an emulsion of a cord dried for thirteen days, and so on in a decreasing series until an emulsion of fresh cord is used. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 26, 1886, p. 462 (a, 34).]—**V'szwang** (Ger.). Compulsory vaccination. [a, 14.]

**VACCINATOIR**, n.  $Va^3k'si^2n-at-o^2r$ . From *vaccinare*, to vaccinate. Fr., *vaccinateur* (1st def.). Ger., *Impfnadel* (2d def.). 1. One who vaccinates. 2. An instrument for performing vaccination. [G.]—**Carroll's v.** A v. (2d def.) composed of six needles fastened side by side at short distances from each other. [E.]—**Dawson's v.** A v. (2d def.) consisting of a number of needles worked by a spring. [E.]

**VACCINE**, adj.  $Va^3k'si^2n$ . Lat., *vaccinus*, *vaccinalis* (from *vacca*, a cow). Fr., *vaccinal*, *vaccinique*. Pertaining to the cow; also pertaining to vaccinia or to vaccination. [G.]

**VACCINE**, n.  $Va^3k'sen$ . Lat., *vaccinum*. Fr., *vaccin*. Ger., *Impfstoff*. The virus of cow-pox (vaccinia), being either the liquid contained in the pocks or the crust formed by their desiccation. For subheadings, see under LYMPH, and cf. VIRUS.

**VACCINE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^3k'sen$ . See Cow-pox and VACCINIA.—**Fausse v.** See VACCINELLA.—**V. ulcéreuse**. See VARIOLA *vac-cina ulcerosa*.

**VACCINELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^3k(wa^3k)si^2n(ken)e^2l'a^3$ . Fr., *vaccinelle* (q. v.), *vaccinoide*. Ger., *unächte Kuhpocken*. A disease or lesion produced by an abortive vaccination, differing in its symptoms from true vaccinia and usually failing to protect against variola. [G.]

**VACCINELLE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^3k-sen-e^2l$ . 1. A form of vaccinia attended by a generalized eruption, comparable to that of variola; supposed to result from successive self-inoculations from the original sore. [D, 74.] 2. See VACCINELLA.

**VACCINEUSE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^3k-se-nu^2z$ . Of Burq, an apparatus for charging needles with vaccine lymph and preserving them so charged. A number of needles are arranged in a circle, the points to the centre, and held between two discs of rubber forced together with a screw. The points are charged by smearing the lymph over them with a brush.

**VACCINIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^3k(wa^3k)si^2n(ken)i^2a^3$ . From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *vaccine*. Ger., *Kuhpocken*, *Schutzpocken*, *Schutzblattern*. Cow-pox (q. v.) when inoculated upon the human subject, either immediately from an infected animal (v. primigena) or mediately from a person recently inoculated with the virus of the disease (v. vaccinaria). The disease is characterized by the appearance of a small papule at the site of inoculation in from one to three days, which two days later becomes a vesicle with clear contents. It increases in size until about the end of the first week, becoming depressed in the centre and surrounded by a red areola. After the first week the contents of the efflorescence become purulent and soon begin to desiccate and form a scab, which, falling off during the second week or later, leaves a superficial, pitted and permanent cicatrix. The affection is usually attended with slight fever. [G.]—**Generalized v.** Fr., *vaccinide*, *pullulation vaccinale généralisée*. V. attended with a general exanthem consisting of efflorescences that closely resemble in their appearance, course, and resulting cicatrices the localized disease at the point of inoculation. [G.]—**Irregular v.**, **Spurious v.**, **V. anormis**. See VACCINELLA.—**V. antivariolosa**. See *V.*—**V. gangrenosa**. A general exanthem accompanying v., consisting of pustular efflorescences, sometimes like those of variola, which become gangrenous. [J. Hutchinson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Oct. 29, 1881 (G).]—**V. genuina**. True v. (i. e., v. capable of affording protection against variola). [G.]—**V. primigena**. See under *V.*—**V. tutoria**, *V. tutrix*. See *V.*—**V. vaccinaria**. V. produced by inoculation with humanized lymph. [G.]

**VACCINIACEOUS**, adj.  $Va^3k-si^2n-i^2a'shu^2s$ . Resembling the genus *Vaccinium*; of the *Vacciniaceæ*, which are an order of monopetalous dicotyledons included by some authors as a tribe (*Vaccinieæ*) in the *Ericaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**VACCINIAL**, adj.  $Va^3k-si^2n'i^2l$ . See VACCINE (adj.).

**VACCINIDE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^3k-se-ned$ . See Generalized VACCINIA.

**VACCINIFER**, n.  $Va^3k-si^2n'i^2fu^2r$ . From *vaccinia* (q. v.) and *ferre*, to bear. 1. An individual from whose body vaccinal virus is



taken for the purpose of conveying vaccinia to another. 2. An instrument for vaccination.

**VACCINIFORM**, adj.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}/^{12}\text{-fo}^2\text{-rm}$ . From *vaccinia* (q. v.) and *forma*, form. Fr., *vacciniforme*. Having the appearance of vaccinia or of vaccine lymph. [a, 48.]

**VACCININ**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}in$ . Fr., *vaccinine*. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Vaccinium myrtillus*; it occurs as silky acicular crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VACCININE**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}in$ . 1. Of Farr, the morbid germ of cow-pox. 2. Vaccine virus. [G; K.]

**VACCINIOLÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}(ken)\text{-}i\text{-}(i)^2/o^2\text{-}e$  ( $a^2\text{-}e^2$ ). See VACCINOLÆ.

**VACCINIST**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}ist$ . See VACCINATOR (1st def.).

**VACCINIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}(ken)/^{12}\text{-}u^2m\text{-}(u^4m)$ . From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *vaccif*, *airelle*, *myrtille*. Ger., *Heidelbeere*. The typical genus of the *Vaccinaceae*. Some include in it the cranberries (*Oxycoccus*) as well as the blueberries. [a, 35.]—**V. arctostaphylos**. Fr., *airelle de Cappadoce*. Ger., *azorische Heidelbeere*. Oriental whortleberry; a tree of the Azores and Madeira. The berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus* and the dried leaves as tea (Trebizond tea). [a, 35.]—**V. corymbosum**, **V. discoloratum**. Common (or swamp) blueberry of North America; the huckleberry. The subacid, aromatic berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus*. [a, 35.]—**V. dumosum**. Ger., *spitzblättrige Heidelbeere*. See *GAYLUSSACIA dumosa*.—**V. frondosum**. Ger., *blattreiche Heidelbeere* (1st def.). 1. Blue (or leafy) whortleberry of North America. The berries, *baccæ vaccini*, are used like those of *V. myrtillus*. [a, 25.] 2. See *GAYLUSSACIA dumosa*.—**V. macrocarpum**. Fr., *airelle (ou myrtille) à gros fruits*. American (or large) cranberry; found in sphagnous swamps. The fruits furnish citric acid, and both fruits and leaves are detersive and astringent. [a, 35.]—**V. myrtillus**, **V. nigrum**. Fr., *myrtille*, *maceret*, *airelle myrtille* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *anguleuse*). Ger., *gemeine Heidelbeere*, *Blaubeere*, *Schwarzbeere*, *Krackbeere*. Sp., *arándano*, *mirtillo* [Mex. Ph.]. Common (or British) whortleberry (or bilberry), black-heart, huckleberry, blue (or hurtle, or whin-) berry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and Arctic America. All parts of the bush, especially the leaves, contain quinic acid. The fruits, *baccæ seu fructus*, seu *grana* *myrtilli* (seu *myrtillorum*, seu *pseudomyrti*, seu *vaccinii nigri*), formerly used as a mildly astringent gargle and as a hemostatic, and still used in diarrhœa, contain malic and citric acids, tannin, sugar, and a violet coloring matter. [a, 35.]—**V. oxycoccus**, **V. oxycoccus**. Fr., *canneberge*, *basinet* (ou *coussinet*) *des marais*, *airelle à fruits acides*. Ger., *europäische Moosbeere*, *Torfbeere*, *Sumpfbeere*, *Krähenbeere*, *Sauerebeere*. The cranberry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America; bogberry, fenberry, crawberry, marsh- (or moor-) berry. The leaves are used as tea, and the acid fruits (*baccæ oxycoccus*), which become edible after frost, as an astringent, detersive, and antiscorbutic and as a refrigerant in fevers. [a, 35.]—**V. uliginosum**. Fr., *airelle (ou myrtille) veinée (ou des marais, ou bombeuse)*. Ger., *Moor-Heidelbeere*, *grosse Sumpf-Heidelbeere*, *Rauschbeere*, *Trunkelbeere*. Bog-bilberry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The berries, which are said to produce vertigo and delirium, are made into a spirit in Siberia. [a, 35.]—**V. vitis idæa**. Fr., *airelle ponctuée (ou à fruits rouges)*, *myrtille rouge*, *vigne du Mont Ida*. Ger., *Preisselbeere*, *rothe Heidelbeere*, *Bernitzbeere*, *Steinbeere*, *rothe Besinge*. Red whortleberry of Mt. Ida, cow-berry, flowering box, munshock; a shrub of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The leaves and berries, *folia et baccæ vitis idæa*, were formerly official. The leaves are used to adulterate *uva ursi* leaves. The fruits were once used as a refrigerant. [a, 35.]

**VACCINIZATION**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}iz\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$ . Fr., *vaccinisation*. Of Warlomont, the process of vaccinating.

**VACCINIZE**, v. tr.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}iz$ . To vaccinate a subject repeatedly until no further effect is produced (until, as has been thought, the system is saturated with the virus).

**VACCINOGENE** (Fr.), adj.  $Va^2k\text{-}se\text{-}no\text{-}zhe^2n$ . Devoted to the production or distribution of vaccine, or to both.

**VACCINOID**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}oid$ . Fr., *vaccinoïde*. See VACCINELLA.

**VACCINOLÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}si^{2n}\text{-}(ken)/o^2\text{-}e\text{-}(a^2\text{-}e^2)$ . Ger., *Nebenpocken*. Secondary poeks; efflorescences resembling the vaccine poek, but occurring at a distance from the point of vaccination, usually due to accidental inoculation from the original poek, often through scratching. [G.]

**VACCINOPHOBIA** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2k\text{-}se\text{-}no\text{-}fob$ . One who fears or affects to fear the harmful influence of vaccine virus. [D, 10.]

**VACCINO-SYPHILIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}sin\text{-}(ken)/o^2\text{-}o^2$  ( $si^2\text{-}su^2\text{-}f/i^2\text{-}is$ ). Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. See VACCINATION-SYPHILIS.

**VACCINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}sin\text{-}(ken)/u^2m$ . See VACCINE, n.

**VACCINUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}sin\text{-}(ken)/u^2s\text{-}(u^4s)$ . See VACCINE (adj.).

**VACCIOLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}si\text{-}(ki^2)/o^2\text{-}a^2$ . See VACCINIA.—**V. leprosa**. See VACCINELLA.—**V. scutellata**. See VACCINIA.—**V. spuria**. See VACCINELLA.

**VACUITÉ** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2\text{-}ku^2\text{-}e\text{-}ta$ . See VACUITY.—**V. postnatique** [Marey]. A "negative" pressure observed in the ventricles at the end of their systole. [K, 23.]

**VACUITY**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}u^2\text{-}i^2\text{-}t^2$ . Lat., *vacuitas* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *vacuité*. Vacancy; also a vacant or empty space.

**VACUOLATED**, adj.  $Va^2k\text{-}u^2\text{-}o^2\text{-}at\text{-}e^2d$ . Of a cell, containing one or more vacuoles. [J, 55.]

**VACUOLATION**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}u^2\text{-}o^2\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$ . The formation of vacuoles. [E.]

**VACUOLE**, n.  $Va^2k\text{-}u^2\text{-}ol$ . Lat., *vacuolus* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., v. Ger., *Vakuole*, *Saftraum* (2d def.). 1. A small air-cell or a globular space containing either air or a pellucid liquid. [E.] 2. In botany, a cavity in a cell containing sap. [a, 35.]—**Auerbach's v.** An 8-shaped, transparent v. formed at the centre of the vitellus, according to Auerbach's theory of segmentation, after the disappearance of the original nucleus and as a step preliminary to the formation of the nuclei of the two succeeding segmentation spheres. [A, 8.] Cf. *ASTER*, *AMPHIASTER*, and *TETRASTER*.—**Contractile v.** A v. observed in a structureless mass of protoplasm (as in the *Endoplastica*) which slowly fills with a watery fluid and, after reaching a certain size, contracts to obliteration, the process of distention and contraction being repeated rhythmically, after the manner of a systole and diastole. [A, 12.]—**Food v's.** 1. Of Lankester, large v's in the endoderm cells of one of the *Medusæ* (*Limnocoelum*). They have been found to contain an albuminous substance supposed to be the product of intracellular digestion. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1881, p. 119 (J).] 2. See *GASTRIC v.*—**Gastric v.** A v. formed in the protoplasm of certain *Protozoa* around a particle of food surrounded with water. [A, 12.]—**Nuclear v.** See *Auerbach's v.*—**Permanent v's.** Spaces in the *Protozoa*, etc., which may contain water, oil-drops, etc., and are persistent. [L, 121.]—**Pulsating v.** See *Contractile v.*

**VACUOLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}u^2\text{-}(u^4)/o^2\text{-}l\text{-}u^2s\text{-}(u^4s)$ . See VACUOLE.

**VACUUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Va^2k\text{-}(wa^2k)\text{-}u^2\text{-}(u^4)\text{-}u^2m\text{-}(u^4m)$ . Fr., v. Ger., *Leere*. An empty space, especially a space from which the air that occupied it has been more or less completely removed. [a, 48.]—**Torriceillian v.** The v. over the mercury in Torricelli's barometer. [a, 48.]

**VACZA**, n. A place in Broos County, Transylvania, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

**VAGABUNDIRTRIEB** (Ger.), n.  $Va^2g\text{-}a^2\text{-}bund\text{-}er\text{-}treb$ . Insanity with a special tendency to vagrancy. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VAGAL**, adj.  $Va^2g\text{-}l$ . Pertaining to the vagus nerve. [C.]

**VAGINÉ** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2\text{-}zha^2n^2$ . See VAGINA (2d def.).—**V. cloisonné**. See *Double VAGINA*.—**V. mâle**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.

**VAGINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2j\text{-}(wa^2g)\text{-}in\text{-}(en)/a^2$ . Fr., *âuvroir*. Ger., *Scheide*, *Mutterscheide* (2d def.). 1. See *SHEATH*. 2. That part of the parturient canal which serves as the organ of copulation, extending from the vulva backward and somewhat upward to terminate in a blind pouch situated in front of the rectum and slightly to the right of it. Its anterior wall, near its posterior extremity, is pierced by the cervix uteri. When the v. is not distended, its anterior and posterior walls are flattened and in contact with each other. Its anterior wall lodges the urethra. 3. In botany, a sheath, especially a leaf-sheath. [a, 35.]—**Double v.**, **Septate v.** Lat., v. *duplex*. A v. divided into two lateral portions by a longitudinal septum. [a, 34.]—**V. bipartita**. See *Double v.*—**V. cellularis**. See *ADVENTITIA* and *EPINEURIUM*.—**V. cordis**. See *PERICARDIUM*.—**V. femoris**. See *FASCIA lata*.—**V. fibrosa** (tendinis). See *SYNOVIAL SHEATH*.—**V. Glissoni**. See *GLISSON'S CAPSULE*.—**V. humoris vitrei**. See *HYALOID MEMBRANE*.—**V. lumbodorsualis**. See *LUMBAR FASCIA*.—**V. masculina**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**V. mucilaginosus**, **V. mucosa**. See *SYNOVIAL SHEATH*.—**V. muscularis**. See *PERIMYSIUM*.—**V. nervi cellulosus**, **V. nervorum**. See *PERINEURIUM*.—**V. pili**. See *Inner root-sheath of a hair* and *Outer root-sheath of a hair*.—**V. portæ**. See *GLISSON'S CAPSULE*.—**V. processus styloidei**. See *Vaginal PROCESS* (1st def.).—**V. radialis pili**. See *V. pili*.—**V. septa**. See *Double v.*—**V. subseptæ**. A v. that is double for only a portion of its length.—**Vagine synoviales tendinum**, **V. tendinis**. See *SYNOVIAL SHEATH*.—**V. tendinosa cruris**. See *FASCIA lata*.—**V. uteri**. See *V.* (2d def.).

**VAGINAL**, adj.  $Va^2j\text{-}i^2\text{-}n\text{-}l$ . Lat., *vaginalis*. Fr., v. Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath, ensheathing. The *Vaginales* of Linneus are an order of plants consisting of *Polygonum*, *Rheum*, *Rumex*, etc. [a, 35.]

**VAGINALITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2j\text{-}(wa^2g)\text{-}i^2n\text{-}(en)\text{-}a^2\text{-}(a^2\text{-}l)\text{-}i\text{-}(e)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *vaginite*. 1. Inflammation of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri. 2. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VAGINALPORTION** (Ger.), n.  $Va^2j\text{-}g\text{-}en\text{-}a^2\text{-}l\text{-}por\text{-}tse\text{-}on''$ . That portion of the cervix uteri which projects into the vagina. [a, 34.]—**Schnabelförmige V.** A beak-shaped cervix uteri. [a, 34.]—**Schürzenförmige V.** A cervix uteri resembling the head of a tapir. [a, 34.]

**VAGINANT**, adj.  $Va^2j\text{-}i^2\text{-}n\text{-}nt$ . Lat., *vaginans* (from *vagina*, a sheath). Fr., v. Ger., *umscheidend*, *scheidig*. Sheathing, forming a sheath around another part or organ. The *Vaginantæ* of Link are a subclass of exogens, consisting of the *Umbellatæ* and *Araliaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**VAGINATE**, adj.  $Va^2j\text{-}i^2\text{-}n\text{-}at$ . Lat., *vaginatus*. Fr., *vaginé*. Ger., *bescheidet*. Having a vagina or sheath. [a, 35.]

**VAGINIGLUTEUS** [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^2ji\text{-}j\text{-}wa^2g\text{-}in\text{-}(en)/\text{-}i^2\text{-}glu^2\text{-}(glut)\text{-}e\text{-}(a^2\text{-}e^2)\text{-}u^2s\text{-}(u^4s)$ . See *TENSOR fasciæ latæ*.

**VAGINELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2j\text{-}(wa^2g)\text{-}i^2n\text{-}(en)\text{-}e^2\text{-}l\text{-}la^2$ . Dim. of *vagina*, a scabbard. Fr., *vaginelle*. Ger., *Blattscheiden*. One of the chaff-like scales forming a sheath at the base of the clusters of leaves in pines. [a, 35.]

**VAGINERVOSE**, adj.  $Va^2j\text{-}i^2\text{-}nu^2\text{-}rv\text{-}os$ . Lat., *vaginerivis* (from *vagus*, wandering, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *vaginervé*. Of leaves, having the veins running in different directions without order. [a, 35.]

**VAGINISMUS** [Sims] (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^2j\text{-}(wa^2g)\text{-}i^2n\text{-}(en)\text{-}i^2z\text{-}(i^2s)/mu^2s\text{-}(mu^4s)$ . From *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *vaginisme*. Ger., *Scheidenkrampf*. Painful spasmodic contraction and hyperæsthesia of the



**vagina**, especially of the constrictor cunni, causing dyspareunia. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**Mental v.** Of Bauduy, an unconquerable aversion of a woman to sexual intercourse, not dependent on a physical obstacle, although accompanied in the case related, by violent muscular contraction when coitus was attempted. ["St. Louis Cour. of Med." Mar., 1885, p. 256.]—**Perineal v.** V. due to spasm of the perineal muscles, especially the transversus perinealis. [Verneuil; A. Gillard, Thèse, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-ur.," July, 1885, p. 434.]—**Posterior v.** V. due to spasm of the deep-seated muscles. According to Gillard (*l. c.*), the term should be limited to that form in which the lower fibres of the levator ani are involved.—**Vulvar v.** V. due to spasm of the constrictor cunni. [Gillard, *l. c.*]

**VAGINITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2j(wa^3g)-i^2n(en)-i(e)^{t}is$ . Gen., *-itis* (*-idis*). From *vagina* (*q. v.*). Fr., *vaginite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. See **ELYTRITIS**.—**Diphtheritic v.** Diphtheria of the vagina. [a. 50.] Cf. *Puerperal diphtheria*.—**Dysenteric v.** Of Klebs, a modification of diphtheritic elytritis accompanying chronic dysentery. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Granular v.** See **GRANULAR ELYTRITIS**.—**V. adhesiva.** Elytritis resulting in more or less complete atresia of the vagina.

**VAGINODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2j(wa^3g)-i^2n(en)-o(o^3)-di^2n$  (*du^n*)/*i^2-a^3*. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *δύσιν*, pain. Pain in the vagina. [a. 34.]

**VAGINO-FIXATION**, n.  $Va^2j-i^2n-o-fi^2x-a'shu^2n$ . From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *figere*, to fasten. Of Péan, fixation of the vagina to the sides of the pelvis. [a. 34.]

**VAGINO-LABIAL**, adj.  $Va^2j/i^2n-o-lab/i^2-l$ . Pertaining to the vagina and to the labia pudendi. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**VAGINO-PÉRITONÉAL** (Fr.), adj.  $Va^2zhe-no-pa-re-to-na-a^3l$ . Pertaining to the tunica vaginalis testis or the vagina (2d def.) and to the peritonæum. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

**VAGINOSCOPE**, n.  $Va^2j/i^2n-o-skop$ . From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Vaginoskop*. See **VAGINAL SPECULUM**.

**VAGINOTOMY**, n.  $Va^2j-i^2n-o-t'o^2m-i^2$ . From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *τομή*, a cutting. See **ELYTROTONY**.

**VAGINO-VESICAL**, adj.  $Va^2j/i^2n-o-ve^3s/i^2-k'l$ . See **VESICO-VAGINAL**.

**VAGINO-VULVAR**, adj.  $Va^2j/i^2n-o-vu^3lv/a^3r$ . See **VULVO-VAGINAL**.

**VAGINULE**, n.  $Va^2j/i^2n-u^2l$ . Lat., *vaginula* (dim. of *vagina*, a sheath). Fr., v. Ger., *Scheiden*. Lit., a small sheath. In mosses, the apex of the pedicel which forms a sheath round the foot of the sporogonium. 2. A tubular regular floret in the *Compositæ*. [a. 35.]

**VAGITUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^2j(wa^3g)-i(et)^{t}/u^3s(u^4s)$ . Gen., *-itus*. From *vagire*, to cry. Fr., *vagissement*. Ger., *Wimmern*. *Winseln*. The cry of a new-born child. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]—**V. interuterinus**, **V. uterinus**. The intra-uterine cry; the cry of a foetus while its head is yet within the uterus, showing that air has entered the uterus and that the child has breathed. The possibility of the occurrence is denied by some writers. [A. 61.]—**V. vaginalis**. The child's cry heard while its head is in the vagina. [a. 34.]

**VAGOSYMPATHICUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Vag(wa^3g)/o(o^3)-si^2m$  (*su^2m*)-*pa^2th(pa^2th)/i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)*. Fr., *vagosympathique*. The conjoined pneumogastric and cervical sympathetic nerves, as seen in the dog. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

**VAGOTOMIE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^2g-o-to-m-e'$ . Section of the vagus nerves. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

**VAGOTOMISÉ** (Fr.), adj.  $Va^2go-to-me-za$ . Having the vagus nerves cut. ["Sem. méd.," April 24, 1889, p. 138 (a. 18).]

**VAGUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Vag(wa^3g)/u^3s(u^4s)$ . Fr., *vague*. Ger., *allestsvendig*, *vielleicht* (2d def.). 1. Uncertain, wandering; as a n., the v. nerve (See **PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE**). 2. In botany, having no definite arrangement, without order. [a. 35.]—**V'gebiet** (Ger.). The region of the vagus nucleus. [I. 11 (K).]

**VAGUSWURZEL** (Ger.), n.  $Va^2g-us-vurts-e^2l$ . See **VAGUS NUCLEUS**.—**Hintere V.** [Meynert]. See **V.**—**Vordere V.** [Meynert]. See **NUCLEUS ambiguus**.

**VAHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^3e^2-a^3$ . Fr., *vahé*. A genus of caoutchouc-yielding *Apocynaceæ*, referred by Benth and Hooker to the genus *Landolphia*. [a. 35.]

**VAISSE** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^3s$ . A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is a hot gaseous and alkaline spring.

**VAISSEAU** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^3s-so$ . See **VESSEL**.—**V'x déferans**. An old term for the oviducts. [A. 44.]—**V. droit**. See **Collecting TUBULE**.—**V'x préparans**. An old term for the spermatic arteries; so called because they were said to prepare the blood from which the semen or the ovule was elaborated by the testicle or the ovary. [A. 44.]—**V. sanguin**. A blood-vessel.—**V'x tourbillonnés**. See **VASA vorticiosa**.

**VALDIERI** (It.), n.  $Va^3l-de^2-a^3re$ . A place in Cuneo, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and mud-baths. [a. 14.]

**VALDIVIN**, n.  $Va^3l/di^2v-i^2n$ . Fr., *valdivine*. A glucoside,  $C_{26}H_{36}O_{30} + 5H_2O$ , obtained from the fruit of *Picrolema valdivia*, forming very bitter hexagonal prisms. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

**VALENCE**, **VALENCY**, n's.  $Va^3l/e^2ns$ , *e^2ns-i^2*. Ger., *Wertigkeit*. See **ATOMICITY**.

**VALERAL**, n.  $Va^3l/e^2-r'l$ . Fr., *valéral*. Ger., *V.* See under **AMYLIDENE oxide**.

**VALERALDINE**, n.  $Va^3l-e^2r'a^3ld-en$ . Fr., *valéraldine*. An artificial alkaloid,  $C_{15}H_{31}NS_2$ , formed by the action of hydrosulphuric acid on valeral ammonia. [A. 1.]

**VALERAMIDE**, n.  $Va^3l-e^2r'a^2m-i^2d(id)$ . Fr., *valéramide*. Ger., *Valeramid*. A primary amide,  $C_5H_9O.NH_2$ , of valeric acid, forming brilliant scales. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**VALERAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^3l(wa^3l)/e^2r-a^2s(a^3s)$ . Gen., *-atis*. See **VALERIANATE**.—**V. ammoniacus**. See **AMMONIUM valerianate**.—**V. atropinus**. See **ATROPINE valerianate**.—**V. quinicus**. See **QUININE valerianate**.—**V. zincicus**. See **ZINC valerianate**.

**VALERATE**, n.  $Va^3l/e^2r-at$ . Lat., *valeras*. Fr., *valérate*. See **VALERIANATE**.

**VALERENE**, n.  $Va^3l/e^2r-en$ . Fr., *valérène*. Ger., *Valeren*. See **AMYLENE** and **BORNEENE**.

**VALERIAN**, n.  $Va^3l-e^2r-i^2n$ . 1. The genus *Valeriana*, especially *Valeriana officinalis*. [a. 35.] 2. See **V.-root**.—**American v.** The *Cypripedium pubescens* and *Cypripedium parviflorum* or their rhizome and rootlets (see *Cypripedium* [2d def.]). [a. 35.] See also **ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria**.—**Clyster of v.** See **ENEMA antispasmodicum**.—**False v.** See **SENECIO aureus**.—**Greek v.** See **POLEMONIUM cæruleum**.—**Japanese v.** Kesso, the root-stock of *Patrinia scabiosaeifolia*. It smells and tastes nearly like medicinal v. [a. 35.]—**Medicinal v.** *Valeriana officinalis* or its root. [a. 35.]—**Oil of v.** Lat., *oleum* (seu *essentia*, seu *ætheroleum*) *valeriane*. A pungent and aromatic volatile oil obtained from v.-root and consisting of a hydrocarbon ( $C_{10}H_{16}$ ), a crystallizable compound ( $C_{10}H_{16}O$ ), isomeric with borneol, compounds of the alcohol  $C_{10}H_{16}O$  with formic, acetic, and isovaleric acids, and an ether ( $C_{10}H_{17}O$ ). It is of a pale-greenish color, but on exposure becomes yellow and viscid. It is used medicinally like v.-root. [a. 35.]—**V. rhizome**. **V.-root**. Lat., *valeriana* [U. S. Ph.], *valeriane* radix [Gr. Ph.] (seu *rhizoma* [Br. Ph.], *radix* (seu *rhizoma* [Russ. Ph.])) *valeriane* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], v. (*radix*) [Aust. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], v. (*rhizoma*) [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *valériane*, *racine* (ou *souche*) de *valériane*, *valériane officinale* (*souche*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *wilde Baldrianwurzel*. The rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*. [a. 35.]

**VALERIANA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^3l(wa^3l)-e(e^2)-ri^2-an(a^2n)a^3$ . Fr., *valériane*. Ger., *Baldrian*. 1. A genus of the valerians, or valerianorts, which are an order (*Valerianaceæ*, *Valeriane*, or *Valerianeæ*) of the *Asterales*. [a. 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **VALERIAN-root**.—**Abstractum valeriane** [U. S. Ph., 1880]. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with 80 or more of alcohol, reserving 170 parts, evaporating the residue to 30, mixing the two, adding 50 of sugar of milk, drying, bringing up to 100, and reducing to a fine powder. [B. 5, 95 (a. 38).]—**Ætheroleum valeriane** [Swed. Ph.]. See **OIL of VALERIAN**.—**Aqua valeriane** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Fr., *eau distillée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *agua de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of valerian-root with water enough to make 4 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]) or by dissolving oil of valerian in 1,500 times as much warm water [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Aqua valeriane concentrata** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts of a mixture of 100 of aqua valeriane and 2 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Essentia valeriane** [Belg. Ph.]. See **OIL of VALERIAN**.—**Extractum valeriane** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.], Fr., *extrait de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldrianextract*. A thick extract (soft [Fr. Cod.], half-thick [Hung. Ph.], of pilular consistence [Gr. Ph.]) made by extracting valerian-root with dilute alcohol (with water [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. has both an aqueous and an alcoholic extract. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extractum valeriane fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft consistence, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Infusum valeriane** [Br. Ph.], Fr., *tisane de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldrianwasser*. Sp., *infusión de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of valerian-root for an hour in enough boiling water to make 40 parts [Br. Ph.] (half an hour in enough boiling water to make 100 parts [Fr. Cod.], in water enough to make 138 parts [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oleosaccharum valeriane**. A mixture of 3 drops of oil of valerian with 4 grammes of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Oleum valeriane**. See **OIL of VALERIAN**.—**Pulvis valeriane**. See **RADIX valeriane pulverata**.—**Pulvis valeriane aromaticus**. A powder of equal parts of valerian-root and orange-leaves; or of 53 parts of valerian and 8 of cinnamon; or of 78 of valerian, 124 of cinnamon, and 60 of oleosaccharum of valerian; or of 125 of valerian and 6 of camphor; or of 15 of valerian and 7 each of orange-peel and tartarated tartar; or of 16 each of valerian and magnesia, 24 of Florentine iris, 28 of licorice, 8 of anise, and 2 of saffron. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Radix valeriane**. See **VALERIAN-root**.—**Radix valeriane pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Valerian-root cleansed, dried at 40° C., powdered in a covered iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or cleansed, dried in the oven, and powdered fine enough to leave  $\frac{1}{2}$  residue [Sp. Ph.] (sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], or through a 1,000-mesh sieve with a pestle till a fibrous mass is left [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Rhizoma valeriane**. See **VALERIAN-root**.—**Syrupus valeriane** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 125 parts of valerian-root for 24 hours in water enough to make 250 parts of clear filtered liquid, distilling the residue with water, drawing off 100 parts of the distillate, mixing with the first liquid, and adding 650 parts of sugar [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 parts of extract of valerian in 1,000 of water of valerian, filtering, and adding 1,800 of sugar [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura valeriane**. Fr., *teinture de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894 for a day and then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 5 parts of tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 24 oz. of valerian-root in No. 40 powder for two days, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating or digest-



ing valerian-root with 5 times as much (6 times as much [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], enough [Roum. Ph.]) diluted alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Tinctura valeriana aetherea*.—**Tinctura valeriana aetherea** (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. [2d ed.], Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.). Fr., *teinture éthérée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische Baldriantinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura etérea de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating valerian-root for some days with 5 times (6 times [Gr. Ph.]) as much spiritus aethereus (5 times as much ether of sp. gr. 0.758 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. directs maceration of 1 part of the root with 4 parts of alcohol for 4 days, the addition of 2 parts of ether, and maceration for 3 days more. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura valeriana ammoniata**. A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of valerian-root in No. 60 powder one day with 20 of aromatic spirit of ammonia, then treating in a percolator with enough more spirit of ammonia to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the root in No. 40 powder for seven days with enough of the aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 3 parts of the root with a mixture of 6 of caustic ammonia solution (of sp. gr. 0.970 [Pruss. Ph.] (0.962 [Gr. Ph.]) and 12 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.840 [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or with a mixture of 5 parts of ammonia solution of sp. gr. 0.960 and 10 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura valeriana spirituosus**. See *Tinctura valeriana* (1st def.).—**V. anglica**. See *V. phu*.—**V. asarifolia**. Ger., *haselwurzblättriger Baldrian*. A species found in Candia. The root is used like that of *V. celtica*. [a. 35.]—**V. capensis**. A species found in southern Africa. The root is antispasmodic. [a. 35.]—**V. celtica**. Fr., *nard celtique* (ou de montagne). Ger., *Nardenbaldrian*, *Speik*, *Spiknarde*. An alpine species. The aromatic root, which is stimulant, sudorific, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic, constitutes in part the *nardus celtica* of the ancients. [a. 35.]—**V. coarctata**. Fr., *valériane resserée*. A Peruvian species. The root is used in fractures. [a. 35.]—**V. dioica**. Fr., *valériane aquatique* (ou *dioïque*), *petite valériane*. Ger., *kleiner* (oder *zweiheuisiger*) *Baldrian*, *Weissenbaldrian*, *Sumpf-baldrian*. Marsh- (or small) valerian of Europe and the Orient. The root, *radix valeriana palustris* (seu *phu minoris*), was formerly official; it is similar to valerian-root, but milder, and is used to adulterate it. [a. 35.]—**V. Dioscoridis**. Ger., *rankenblättriger Baldrian*. A species found in Asia Minor, identified by Sibthorp with the  $\phi\phi\phi$  of Dioscorides. The root is more aromatic and of a less nauseous odor than valerian-root. [a. 35.]—**V. edulis**. A North American species. The root is eaten cooked. [a. 35.]—**V. Hardwickii**. An Asiatic species. The root, identified by some with the *nardus gangetis* of the ancients, is used medicinally and as an insectifuge. [a. 35.]—**V. hortensis**. See *V. phu*.—**V. italica**. A species found in Italy and Candia, closely related to *V. tuberosa*. The root was formerly official as *nardus montana*. [a. 35.]—**V. jatamansi**. See *Nardostachys jatamansi*.—**V. locusta** (*olitoria*). See *VALERIANELLA olitoria*.—**V. major**. See *V. phu*.—**V. mexicana**. The *cutitlapatl* of Mexico. The roots, which have a strong odor and bitter taste, are used like valerian root. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 108; a. 35.]—**V. minor**. See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica*.—**Valeriana montana**. 1. Mountain valerian, found in the European Alps. The root is said, probably erroneously, to be more active than true valerian-root. [a. 35.] 2. See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica*.—**V. officinalis**. Fr., *valériane officinale* (ou *sauvage*), *herbe au chat* (ou de *Saint-Georges*). Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *gebräuchlicher*) *Baldrian*, *Katzenbaldrian*, *Speer-krautwurz*, *Katzenwurz*, *Katzenheriak*, *Ackerbaldrian*. Great wild (or medicinal, or cats') valerian, all-heal, cut-finger, herb Benet, St. George's herb; found throughout Europe and northern and middle Asia. The rhizome, together with its rootlets, constitutes valerian-root, which has an aromatic, bitterish taste and a somewhat terebinthinous, camphoraceous, peculiar odor, though in its fresh state the odor is not pronounced. It contains oil of valerianic acid, a peculiar extractive matter soluble in ether and in alcohol, an odorous resin, etc., and (Runge) a peculiar fixed acid producing with bases white salts which turn green when exposed to the air. Valerian-root is stimulant and antispasmodic. The leaves are vulnerary. [a. 35.]—**V. olitoria**. See *VALERIANELLA olitoria*.—**V. phu**, **V. pontica**. Fr., *valériane phu* (ou *franche*, ou *des jardins*), *nard agreste* (ou de *Crête*), *grande valériane*, *encens terrestre*. Ger., *grosser* (oder *weisser*, oder *viinischer*, oder *Garten-)* *Baldrian*, *Therakwurz*, *Therakkrind*, *St. Georgenwurz*, *Cretan spikenard*, *garden-valerian* of southern and middle Europe. The roots have properties resembling those of valerian-root, but are less aromatic. The  $\phi\phi\phi$  of the ancients, now identified with *V. Dioscoridis*, was formerly thought to be this plant. [a. 35.]—**V. salunum**. Ger., *wohlt riechender Baldrian*. An alpine European species having the properties of *V. celtica* and affording a part of *nardus celtica*. [a. 35.]—**V. sambucifolia**. Elder-leaved valerian, a variety of *V. officinalis*. The root is less vigorous than that of *V. silvestris*, and is said to be less rich in volatile oil. [a. 35.]—**V. saxatilis**. 1. A species found in Europe. The root, which has a nauseous, penetrating odor, may be used in place of valerian-root. [a. 35.] 2. See *V. celtica*.—**V. silvestris**. A variety of *V. officinalis*. Its root is said to be superior to that of *V. sambucifolia*. [a. 35.]—**V. sitchensis**. A species indigenous to northwestern America, considered by the Russians to be the most active of the genus. [a. 35.]—**V. tolucaana**. A Mexican species. The tubers, which contain an abundance of valerianic acid, are reputed to be useful in diseases of the liver. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**V. tuberosa**. Mountain-spikenard of southern Europe. The root, which has a strong valerian-like taste and odor, was formerly official as *nardus montana*, and is still used. [a. 35.]—**V. virginiana**. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [a. 35.]—**V. Wallichii**. An East Indian species. The root is used like that of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, though it has a stronger and less pleasant odor. [a. 35.]

**VALERIANAS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^{2l}(wa^{2l})-e^{2r}-i^{2a}-a^{2n}(a^{2n})/a^{2s}(a^{2s})$ . Gen., *-at'is*. See *VALERIANATE*.—**V. atropicus**. See *ATROPINE valerianate*.—**V. chinicus**. See *QUININE valerianate*.—**V. natri-**

**cus**, **V. sodicus**. See *SODIUM valerianate*.—**V. zincicus**. See *ZINC valerianate*.

**VALERIANATE**, n.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}-i^{2a}-a^{2n}$ -at. Lat., *valerianas*. Fr., *valérianate*. Ger., *valeriansaures* (oder *baldriansaures*) Salz. A salt of valerianic acid. [B.]

**VALÉRIANE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^{2l}-a-re-a^{2n}$ . See *VALERIANA* and *VALERIAN-root*.—**Bain de v.** A bath used for hysteria and other nervous affections, made by infusing 500 grammes of dried valerian-root in 3 litres of water, and pouring the infusion into the bath. [B. 46.]—**Eau (distillée)** [Fr. Cod.] **de v.** See *Aqua VALERIANÆ*.—**Essence de v.** See *Oil of VALERIAN*.—**Extrait de v.** See *Extractum VALERIANÆ*.—**Poudre de v.** See *Radix VALERIANÆ pulverata*.—**Sirup de v.** See *Syrupus VALERIANÆ*.—**Souche de v. officinale**. See *VALERIAN-root*.—**Teinture de v.** See *Tinctura VALERIANÆ* (1st def.).—**Teinture éthérée de v.** See *Tinctura VALERIANÆ aetherea*.—**Tisane de v.** See *Infusum VALERIANÆ*.—**V. franche**. See *VALERIANA phu*.—**V. officinale**. See *VALERIANA officinalis*.—**V. officinale (souche)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *VALERIAN-root*. **V. resserée**. See *VALERIANA coarctata*.—**V. sauvage**. See *VALERIANA officinalis*.

**VALERIANELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^{2l}(wa^{2l})-e^{2r}-i^{2a}-a^{2n}(a^{2n})-e^{2l}/la^{2s}$ . Fr., *valérianelle*. Ger., *Rapünzchen*. A genus of the *Valerianaceæ*. The *Valerianellæ* are a subdivision of the *Valerianæ*. [a. 35.]—**V. locusta**, **V. olitoria**. Fr., *mâche*, *salade de blé* (ou *royale*, ou *verte*), *doucette*, *poule grasse*, *oreillette*, *coquille*. Ger., *gemeines* (oder *Feld*) *Rapünzchen*. Corn-salad, lamb's-lettuce of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia; an early salad plant formerly official as *herba valerianellæ* and used as an antiscorbutic and emollient. [a. 35.]

**VALERIANIC**, adj.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}-i^{2a}-a^{2n}/i^{2k}$ . Lat., *valerianicus*. Fr., *valérianique*. Pertaining to or derived from valerian. [B.]—**V. acid**. Lat., *acidum valerianicum* (seu *valericum*). Fr., *acide valérianique* (ou *valérianique officinal*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldri-ansäure*. One of the isomeric forms of valeric acid,  $C_5H_{10}O_2 = (CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CO.OH$ . It is found in the roots of *Valeriana officinalis* and *Archangelica officinalis* and in the bark and fruit of *Viburnum opulus*. It is also produced by the decomposition of albuminoid substances and the oxidation of fats. It is a colorless oily liquid, acting as a monobasic acid. [B.]—**V. anhydride**. A liquid,  $[(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CO]_2O = C_{10}H_{18}O_5$ . [B. 4.]

**VALERIANSAUER** (Ger.), adj.  $Va^{2l}-ar-e-a^{2n}/za^{2s}-u^{2}-e^{2r}$ . Combined with valerianic acid in the form of a valerianate.

**VALERIC**, adj.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}/i^{2k}$ . Fr., *valérique*. Derived from valerian. [B.]—**V. acid**. An acid,  $C_5H_{10}O_2$ , of which four isomeric forms are known: (1) *Normal v. acid*, *isobutylicarbonic acid*, *isopropylacetic acid*, *pentoic acid*,  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-C.OOH$ , a liquid of rancid odor; (2) *isovaleric acid* (see *VALERIANIC acid*); (3) *ethmetacetic acid*, *8-butylicarbonic acid*, *a-methylbutyric acid*, a liquid,  $CH_3-C_2H_4-CH.CO.OH$ ; and (4) *trimethacetic acid*, *trimethylcarbonic acid*, *pseudovaleric acid*, *pinolic acid*,  $CH_3-C \equiv C-CO.OH$ , occurring as foliate crystals. [B. 4.]—**V. aldehyde**. Amyliden oxide. [B.]

**VALERIN**, n.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}-i^{2n}$ . Fr., *valérine*. A compound of glycerin and valeric acid; a glyceryl valerate. [B.] Cf. *TRIVALERIN*.

**VALEROL**, n.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}-o^{2l}$ . Fr., *valérol*. Ger., *V.* That part of oil of valerian which boils between 205° and 215° C. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**VALERONITRILE**, n.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}-o-nit'r/i^{2l}$ . Fr., *valéronitrile*. Ger., *Valeronitril*. See under *BUTYL cyanide*.

**VALERYL**, n.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}-i^{2l}$ . Fr., *valéryle* (2d def.). Ger., *V.* 1. An old name for the radicle  $C_5H_9$ , supposed to be contained in valerianic acid. The symbol *Vi* was sometimes given to it. [B. 118.] 2. The compound  $C_5H_9O$ . [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**VALERYLENE**, n.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2r}/i^{2l}-en$ . Fr., *valérylène*. Ger., *Valerylen*. A liquid,  $CH_3.C:C.C_2H_5 = C_5H_8$ , boiling at 51° C. Two isomeric forms also exist, *isovalerylene*,  $(CH_3)_2C:C.C_2H_5$ , a liquid of garlicky odor, and *isopropylacetylene*. [B. 8; a. 38.]

**VALET-À-PATIN** (Fr.), n.  $Va^{2l}-le^{2s}-a^{2s}-pa^{2s}-ta^{2n}$ . A forceps, invented by Gui Patin, for compressing blood-vessels before their ligation. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

**VALETUDINARIAN**, adj.  $Va^{2l}-e^{2t}-u^{2d}-i^{2n}-ar/i^{2l}-n$ . From *valetudo*, condition of health. Fr., *valétudinaire*. Ger., *kränklich*, *schwächlich*. Pertaining to a condition of weakness or feeble health; as a n., an invalid. [D. 20.]

**VALGUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Va^{2l}g(wa^{2l}g)/u^{2s}(u^{2s})$ . 1. Bow-legged. [A. 312 (a, 17).] 2. As a n., see *TALIPES v.*—**Nervous v.** V. of neurotic origin. [a. 34.]—**Paralytic v.** V. caused by paralysis of the muscles of the foot, especially the tibialis anticus. [a. 34.]—**Rhachitic v.** V. caused by rickets. [a. 34.]—**Spasmodic v.** An ephemeral intermittent v. caused by muscular paresis. [a. 34.]—**Spurious v.** *Pes planus*. (Reeves (a. 34).)—**Static v.** Talipes v. caused by an altered axis of bodily pressure toward the inner side of the foot. [a. 34.]—**Traumatic v.** V. caused by fracture or dislocation of the tibia, or by injury of the tarsal or metatarsal joints, or by cicatrices. [a. 34.]

**VALIDINE**, n.  $Va^{2l}/i^{2d}-en$ . Fr., v. A base,  $C_{14}H_{21}N$ , found in quinoline. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

**VALLECULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^{2l}(wa^{2l})-le^{2k}/u^{2l}(u^{2l})-a^{2s}$ . Dim. of *vallis*, a valley. 1. A longitudinal depression; specifically, the v. cerebelli. [a. 48.] 2. In botany, one of the grooves between the ridges on umbelliferous fruits. [a. 35.]—**V. cerebelli**. See *FISSURA cerebelli longitudinalis*.—**V. cordis**. A shallow furrow at the apex of the heart uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal furrows. [L.]—**V. glosso-epiglottica**, *Vallecule Lingue*. See *FOSSEA glosso-epiglottica*.—**V. ovata**. See *FISSURE for the gall-bladder*.—**V. petrosa**. See *FOSSETTA petrosa*.—**V. Reilii**. The depression between the cerebellar hemispheres which is occupied by the vermiciform process. [L. 17 (K.).]—**V. Sylvii**. See *STAMM der Fissura Sylvii*.—**V. unguis**. The fold of the nail. [G.]



**VALLECULATE, VALLECULOSE**, adj's.  $Va^2l-e^2k/u^2l-at$ . -os. Lat., *valleculatus, valleculosus*. Ger., *rillig, gerillt*. Provided with vallecula (2d def.).

**VALLE DI SELLA** (It.), n.  $Va^2l-la$  de  $se^2l/la^2$ . An Italian health resort and hydrotherapeutic establishment for children. [Weiss, "Gazz. med. ital.-Prov. Venete," June 3, 1882, p. 175.]

**VALLEE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2l-la$ . A valley or valley-like depression. [a. 48.]—**V. de Sylvius**. The primitive sulcus which afterward becomes the fissure of Sylvius [L, 35 (K)].—**V. longitudinale de cervelet**. See *VALLECULA Reilii*.

**VALLEJO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n. pl.  $Va^2l-ya^2h$  ho  $hvit$   $sul^2f/ur$ . A place in Solano County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**VALLICULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2l(wa^2l)-li^2k/u^2l(u^2l)-a^2$ . See *VALLECULA*.

**VALLUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Va^2l(wa^2l)/u^2m(lu^2m)$ . Lit., a rampart. An old term for the supercilium (q. v.). [F.]—**V. of the circumvallate papillae of the tongue**. An elevation in the mucous membrane of the tongue which surrounds the fossa of the circumvallate papillae. [C.]

**VALMONT** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2l-mo^2n^2$ . A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VALOID**, n.  $Va^2l-oid$ . From *valere*, to be worth. Syn.: *equivalent extract*. A term applied in the United Kingdom to a class of proprietary pharmaceutical preparations. The *v*'s seem to be nothing more than fluid extracts prepared with particular regard to making a given weight of the product contain the same amounts of the active principles as are contained in the crude drug.

**VALONIA**, n.  $Va^2l-on^2l-a^2$ . From *βάλανος*, an acorn. Ger., *Valonen, Walonen*. A commercial name for the cups of *Quercus cegiops* and *Quercus vallonea*. [a, 35.]

**VALS** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2ls$ . A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there are numerous gaseous alkaline springs. [L, 41, 57 (a, 14).]

**VAL SINISTRA** (It.), n.  $Va^2l$   $si^2n-e^2st/ra^2$ . A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VALVACEUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Va^2l(wa^2l)-vas(wa^2k)/e^2u^2s(u^2s)$ . Fr., *valvacé*. 1. Of fruits, having marked seams or sutures, although indeludent. [a, 35.] 2. See *VALVATE*.

**VALVATE**, adj.  $Va^2lv/at$ . Lat., *valvatus, valvaris*. Fr., *valvé*. Ger., *klappig, klappenartig*. Syn.: *valvular*. 1. Composed of valves. 2. Opening by valves. 3. United by the margins. [a, 35.]

**VALVE**, n.  $Va^2lv$ . Lat., *valva*. Fr., *panneau*. Ger., *Valvel, Ventil, Klappe*. 1. A movable flap or fold which acts to close a passage or orifice more or less completely. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, a separable part in various organs, especially one of the pieces into which a dehiscient pericarp splits. The name has also been applied to the halves of a silicified membrane in the *Diatomaceae*, to the pieces of a glume, to the divisions of a spathe, to the volva in *Fungi* (by Pualet), and to the cotyledons (*valvæ seminum*) of seeds (by Jungius). [a, 35.]—**Aortic v.** The *v.* situated at the exit of the aorta from the heart. It consists of three semilunar segments, which prevent the reflux of blood into the heart. [L.]—**Bicuspid v.** See *Mitral v.*—**Cerebral v.** See *V. of Vieussens*.—**Eustachian v.** A crescentic fold of the lining structure of the fetal heart so situated as to direct the blood entering the right auricle by the vena cava inferior toward the opening of the foramen ovale. In the adult it may be obliterated, may be reduced to a trace, or may persist nearly as in the fetus. [A, 5.]—**Hasner's v.** A mucous fold at the nasal aperture of the nasal duct. [L.]—**Heister's v.** A *v.* formed by folds of the mucous membrane of the neck of the gall-bladder. [L, 332.]—**Houston's v's**. In the rectum, oblique folds of the mucous membrane, situated one at about the level of the prostate gland, another a little higher, and a third still higher. [L, 142.]—**Huschke's v.** See *VALVULA sacci lacrimalis superior*.—**Ileo-cæcal v.**, **Ileo-colic v.** Ger., *Dickdarmklappe, Blinddarmklappe*. An incomplete partition divided by a narrow slit-like opening, which is rounded anteriorly and narrow and pointed posteriorly, through which the cavities of the ileum and colon communicate. It is made up of the mucous membrane, its submucosa, and a few muscular fibres. It is nearly at right angles to the long axis of the colon, toward which one surface faces, the other facing toward the ileum. [L.]—**Interauricular v.** See *V. of the foramen ovale*.—**Large v. of the brain**. See *V. of Vieussens*.—**Mitral v.** A *v.* situated at the left auriculo-ventricular opening, consisting of two more or less jointed segments continuous at their attached borders. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Pulmonary v.** The *v.* in the left ventricle of the heart, at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. It consists of three semilunar segments, and prevents reflux of blood from the heart into the artery. [L.]—**Pyloric v.** Ger., *unterer Magenmundring*. A ring-like elevation of the mucous membrane of the stomach around the pylorus. [L, 31.]—**Semilunar aortic v.** See *Aortic v.*—**Semilunar pulmonary v.** See *Pulmonary v.*—**Semilunar (or Sigmoid) v's of the heart**. Those *v's* of the heart which consist of three semilunar segments attached by their convex borders. [L.]—**Triacuspid v.** A *v.* made up of three triangular segments, situated at the right auriculo-ventricular opening. [L.]—**V. of Amussat**. See *Heister's v.*—**V's of a vein**. Ger., *Flügelthüren, Venenklappen*. Semilunar folds of the inner coat of the veins, strengthened by connective tissue, with their concave side placed like the inside of a pouch toward the heart, so that when they are filled they retard the backward flow of the blood. [C.]—**V. of Bauhin**. See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V's of Kerkring**. See *VALVULE conniventes*.—**V. of the Basiasus**. A semicircular fold of the endocardium at the entrance of the coronary sinus into the heart. [L, 142, 332.]—**V. of the colon**. See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V. of the cystic duct**. See *Heister's v.*—**V. of**

**the foramen ovale**. A thin crescentic valvular fold, situated a little to the left of the foramen, in the embryonic heart, growing forward from the posterior wall of the auricles and projecting into the left auricle. Its office is to prevent the regurgitation of blood from the left auricle into the right one.—**V. of the gall-bladder**. See *Heister's v.*—**V's of the lymphatics**. Semilunar folds of the inner coat placed opposite each other, as in the veins. [C.]—**V's of the rectum**. See *Houston's v's*.—**V. of the trigone**. A depression between the anterior pillars of the fornix cerebri which Vieussens erroneously believed to be an opening leading into the fifth ventricle. [L, 55 (K)].—**V. of Tulpinus**. See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V. of Vieussens**. Ger., *Hirnklappe, vorderes Marksegel*. A triangular lamina of white nerve substance which bridges over the interspace between the superior cerebellar peduncles, forming a portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. It expands posteriorly, where it is connected with the lower surface of the vermiform process. It is crossed by the lingula, and gives origin to the fourth cranial nerve. [L, 15 (K).]

**VALVULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2l(wa^2l)/vu^2l(wu^2l)-a^2$ . Dim. of *valva*, a valve. See *VALVE*, *VALVULE*, and *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**Valvulæ atrio-ventriculares**. The mitral and tricuspid valves. [L.]—**V. bicuspidalis**. See *Mitral valve*.—**V. cæci**. See *Ileo-cæcal valve*.—**V. anterior**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. cerebelli posterior**. The posterior medullary velum. [L, 175 (a, 50).]—**V. cerebri** (Galen, seu major). See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. coli**. See *Ileo-cæcal valve*.—**V. coli vesicæ**. See *V. vesico-urethralis*.—**Valvulæ conniventes**. Ger., *Querfalten*. Crescent folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine placed transversely to its long axis. [L.]—**V. cuspidalis**, **V. episcopalis**. See *Mitral valve*.—**V. Falloppii**. See *Ileo-cæcal valve*.—**V. faucium** [Schaarschmidt]. See *VELUM palati*.—**V. foraminis ovalis**. See *VALVE of the foramen ovale*.—**V. fossæ navicularis**. A transverse fold of the mucous membrane at the posterior extremity of the fossa navicularis urethrae. [L.]—**Valvulæ Hobokenii**. Semilunar or annular folds in the interior of the umbilical arteries. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**V. hymenalis urethrae virilis**. See *V. fossæ navicularis*.—**Valvulæ intestinales**, **Valvulæ Kerkringii**. See *Valvulæ conniventes*.—**V. lacrimalis (inferior)**. See *V. sacci lacrimalis inferior*.—**V. lacrimalis superior**. See *V. sacci lacrimalis superior*.—**V. magna**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. magni cerebri**. Of Prochaska, the superior cerebellar peduncles. [L, 3 (K)].—**V. ovals**. Of Vicq d'Azyr, see *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. processus vermiformis**. A mucous fold surrounding the small orifice by which the vermiform appendix opens into the cæcum. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**V. sacci lacrimalis inferior**. A fold of mucous membrane at the junction of the lacrimal duct and sac. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. sacci lacrimalis superior**. A crescentic fold of the mucous membrane of the lacrimal sac below the openings of the canaliculi lacrimales. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. semicircularis posterior inferior**. Of Tarini, the posterior medullary velum. [L, 3 (K)].—**Valvulæ semilunares arteriarum**. See *Semilunar valves of the heart*.—**V. semilunaris**. 1. See *Posterior medullary velum*. 2. The third eyelid, or plica semilunaris; an old term for a fold of conjunctiva, inclosing a layer of dense fibro-connective tissue between its folds, lying in the conjunctival cul-de-sac in birds and some other of the lower mammals. [F.]—**V. semilunaris arteriæ pulmonalis**. See *Pulmonary valve*.—**V. semilunaris (cerebelli, seu Farini)**. See *Posterior medullary velum*.—**V. semilunaris (septi atriorum)**, **V. sinus sinistri**. See *VALVE of the foramen ovale*.—**V. triglochis**. See *Tricuspid valve*.—**V. urethrae pylorica**. See *SPHINCTER urethrae prostaticus*.—**V. vaginae**, **V. vaginalis**. See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—**Valvulæ venarum (seu venosæ)**. See *VALVES of a vein*.—**V. vesicæ**, **V. vesico-urethralis**. A valvular membrane found in middle-aged men at the junction of the internal portion of the urethra and the neck of the bladder. It is formed by hypertrophied prostatic fibres and fibres of the sphincter urethrae. [a, 34.]—**V. Vieussenii**. 1. See *VALVE of Vieussens*. 2. A fold at the opening of the great coronary vein of the heart. [L, 332.]—**V. willisiana**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.

**VALVULAR**, adj.  $Va^2lv/u^2l-a^2r$ . Lat., *valvularis*. Fr., *valvulaire*. 1. Pertaining to a valve. 2. See *VALVATE*.

**VALVULE**, n.  $Va^2lv/u^2l$ . Lat., *valvula* (dim. of *valva*, a valve). Fr., *v. Ger., Klappchen*. 1. A little valve. [a, 35.] 2. Of Wilder, see *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**Grande v. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. antérieure** (Fr.). See *LAMINA cinerea*.—**V. de Cruveilhier** (Fr.). See *Hasner's valve*.—**V's de Guérin** (Fr.). Normal enlargements of the small mucous folds observed at the orifices of the glands of Littre. ["*Jour. de l'Anat. et de la physiol.*," xxviii, 1892, p. 244 (a, 50).]—**V. du col de la vessie** (Fr.). See *VALVULA vesicæ*.—**V. triglochine** (Fr.). See *Tricuspid valve*.

**VALVULITIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2l(wa^2l)-vu^2l(u^2l)-i(e)/ti^2s$ . Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *valvula*, a valve. Inflammation of one or more of the valves of the heart. [D, 68.]

**VALVULOTOME**, n.  $Va^2lv/u^2l-o-tom$ . From *valvula* (q. v.), and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *v.* 1. An instrument devised by François-Franck for removing pieces from the aortic valves of a living animal for the purpose of studying the effects of such mutilation. It is introduced by way of the carotid artery. ["*Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.*," Feb. 5, 1886, p. 94.] 2. A catheter-like instrument having a concealed knife devised by Mercier for anterior or posterior incision of the prostatic urethra. [a, 34.]

**VALYLENE**, n.  $Va^2l/i^2l-en$ . Fr., *valylène*. Ger., *Valylen*. A liquid hydrocarbon,  $C_8H_8$ . [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VAMPYRISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^2mp(wa^2mp)-i^2r(u^2r)-i^2z(i^2z)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$ . From *vampyrus*, a vampire. A form of delusional insanity epidemic early in the eighteenth century in Hungary, Siberia, etc., in which the patient believed that dead enemies had left their graves in order to suck his blood. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

**VANAD** (Ger.), n.  $Va^2n-a^2d$ . See *VANADIUM*.—**V. oxyd**. Vanadium pentoxide; in connection with a qualifying adjective, a



vanadic oxysalt. [B.]—**V'oxydul**. Vanadium trioxide; in connection with a qualifying adjective, a vanadious oxysalt. [B.]

**VANADATE**, n.  $Va^{2n}a^{2d}at$ . A salt of vanadic acid. [B.]

**VANADIC**, adj.  $Va^{2n}a^{2d}i^{2k}$ . Fr., *vanadique*. Containing vanadium as a pentad radicle. [a, 48.]—**V. acid**. Fr., *acide vanadique*. Ger., *Vanadinsäure*, *Vanadsäure*. An acid formed by the union of vanadium pentoxide with water. The v. acids are: (1) *Normal v. acid*, or *orthov' acid*,  $H_2VO_4$ , known only through its salts, the *vanadates*; (2) *metav' acid*,  $HVO_3$ ; and (3) *pyrov' acid*,  $H_4V_3O_{17}$  ( $= V_2O_5 - 2H_2O$ ). [B.]

**VANADIOUS**, adj.  $Va^{2n}a^{2d}i^{2u}a^s$ . Containing vanadium as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

**VANADIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Va^{2n}(wa^{3n})ad(a^{3d})i^{2u}m(u^{3m})$ . From *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian goddess. Fr., v. Ger., *Vanad*. A metallic element discovered in 1801 by Del Rio, and rediscovered in 1830 by Sefström, who gave it its present name. It is found in various rare minerals. It forms a light-grayish micro-crystalline powder, not readily oxidized, and infusible at a red heat. In composition, it acts usually as a pentad, but combines with oxygen in five different proportions, forming compounds resembling those of nitrogen. Symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.2; sp. gr., 5.5. [B, 3.]—**V. pentoxide**. Ger., *Vanadoxyd*. Vanadic oxide,  $V_2O_5$ , yellowish-red prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

**VANADYL**, n.  $Va^{2n}a^{2d}i^{2l}$ . Fr., *vanadyle*. Ger., V. A trivalent radicle, (VO'''), occurring in the vanadic salts obtained by the action of vanadium pentoxide on acids. [B, 3.]

**VANDA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^{2n}d(wa^{3n})a^{2s}$ . A genus of epiphytal orchids. The *Vanaceae* (Fr., *vanadées*) are a tribe of the *Orchideae*. [a, 35.]—**V. Roxburghii**. See *AERIDES tessellatum*.—**V. scripta**. A species found on trees in the Moluccas. The sap is used in aphthae, the fruit in diarrhoea and dysentery, and the juicy pulp of the stem, in combination with curcuma-root, to heal ulcers and to hasten suppuration. [a, 35.]—**V. spatulata**. An East Indian species. The powdered leaves are used in diarrhoea and dysentery, the flowers as a pectoral, and the entire plant, mixed with oil, in skin diseases. [a, 35.]

**VANDELLIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^{2n}d-e^{2l}li^{2a}a^s$ . From *Vandelli*, an Italian botanical writer. Fr., *vandellie*, *vandellie*. A genus of scrophulaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**V. diffusa**. Fr., *vandelle* (ou *vandellie*) *étalée*. Bitter-blain; an emetic, diuretic, and purgative species found in tropical America; used in fevers, in liver derangements, as an anthelmintic, and as a detergent. [a, 35.]—**V. pratenensis**. See *SCOPARIA dulcis*.

**VANELLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Va^{2n}(wa^{3n})e^{2l}lu^{2s}(lu^{4s})$ . From *vannus*, a fan. A genus of birds, of the *Charadriaceae*. [a, 48.]—**V. cristatus**. Fr., *vanneau*. The lapwing; a European bird resembling a plover. [a, 48.]

**VANGUERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^{2n}g-e^{2r}i^{2a}a^s$ . Fr., *vanguier*. A genus of shrubs or trees of the tribe *Vanguerieae* of the *Rubiaceae*. In the Mauritius the leaves of some species are used as an antisynteritic and in strangulated hernia. [a, 35.]—**V. spinosa**. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge. [a, 35.]

**VANILLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^{2n}(wa^{3n})i^{2l}la^{2s}$ . From Sp. *vainilla*, a v-bean. Fr., *vanillier* (1st def.), *vanille* [Fr. Cod.], *fruit (ou gousse) de vanille* (2d def.). Ger., *Vanille*. 1. A genus of tropical climbing orchids. The *Vanillaceae*, *Vanilleae*, or *Vanillidae* are a tribe of orchids (of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Neottieae*). [a, 35.] 2. The fruit of *V. planifolia* (of *V. aromatica* [Belg. Ph.]). [a, 35.]—**Bastard v.** See *V. cimarona*.—**Bourbon v.** An inferior variety of v-bean, said to contain from 1.9 to 2.48 per cent. of vanillin. [a, 35.]—**Chocolata cum v.** [Fr. Cod.] (see *vanille*). Fr., *chocolat à la vanille* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts of chocolate (the chocolate simple of the Fr. Cod. without the cinnamon) and 4 of vanilla saccharata. [B, 113.]—**Cream v. syrup**. A mixture of 3 fluidrachms of strong fluid extract of v., a pint of simple syrup, and a pint of cream syrup. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Essence of v.** Fluid extract of v. A preparation essentially equivalent to the tincture of v., but of about two thirds its strength. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Fructus vanillae**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**Mexican v.** The finest variety of v. [a, 35.]—**Pulvis vanillae cum saccharo**. See *V. saccharata*.—**Rio v.** See under *V. palmarum*.—**Small v.** See *V. cimarona*.—**Tinctura vanillae**. Fr., *teinture de vanille*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of v. (2d def.) with 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.804 for 12 hours, pouring off the liquid, adding 2 parts of sugar to the residue, and treating this in a percolator with the reserved liquid and with enough more alcohol to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating v. several days with five times as much dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., T. A.] (70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]), or ten times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. aromatica**. (Ger., *gewürzhafte Vanille*). A species with very long cylindrical capsules, which form a part of the v. of commerce. Probably a number of species have been described under this name. The plant is used empirically in syphilis and as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**V-bean**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. cimarona**. Small, bastard, or wild v.; the fruit of *V. silvestris*. [a, 35.]—**V. claviculata**. Fr., *laine à blessures*. Ger., *keulenfrichtige Vanille*. Purple-lip orchid, green with the of the West Indies; a v.-yielding species identified by some with *V. planifolia* growing in the hot and damp regions of America and Africa; used like *V. aromatica*. [a, 35.]—**V. disease**. See *VANILLISM*.—**V. leg.** V. ley. Fr., *vanille leg.* The *vanilla mansa* of the Spaniards; the larger and more valuable v. derived from *V. sativa*. [a, 35.]—**V. palmarum**. A Brazilian species affording an inferior v. (Rio v.) containing 1.03 per cent. of vanillin. [a, 35.]—**V. planifolia**. V.-plant, a climbing species growing in moist, shady forests; indigenous to eastern Mexico and other parts of tropical America, but cultivated in Réunion, the Seychelles, Java, etc., for its fruit, which forms the bulk of the v. of commerce. This is a fleshy pod about  $\frac{3}{16}$  or  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide and 3 to 12 inches long,

hooked at the base, and opening lengthwise by two unequal valves. It contains a viscid, aromatic juice in which are imbedded numerous black seeds. Its peculiar fragrance is due to vanillin, which is contained in the juice



VANILLA PLANIFOLIA. [A, 32.]

or pulp, and is diffused throughout the entire fruit when it is dried. The surface of the pod is finely furrowed and often beset with crystals (see *VANILLE givrée*). It has been used as an excitant, stomachic, stimulant, etc., but is chiefly employed for flavoring. V. is said by Grasset to produce paralysis of the spinal cord and motor nerves in frogs. [a, 35.]—**V. pompona**. A South American species said to yield vanillon. [a, 35.]—**V. saccharata**. Fr., *poudre de vanille sucrée*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of v. (2d def.) with 9 parts of sugar (10 of sugar and 5 of milk-sugar [Russ. Ph.]). The Fr. Cod. allows as a substitute a mixture of 1 part of crystallized vanillin dissolved in the least possible 90-per-cent. alcohol and 49 parts of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. sativa**. The cultivated v.-plant, a variety of *V. planifolia* (or, according to some, of *V. aromatica*). [a, 35.]—**V. silvestris**. A variety of *V. planifolia* (according to some, a distinct species). Its fruit (*v. cimarona*) is smaller and less aromatic than that of *V. sativa*. [a, 35.]

**VANILLE** (Fr., Ger.), n's.  $Va^{2n}e^{2l}y^{2l}i^{2e}a^s$ . See *VANILLA*.—**Baume de v.** (Fr.). See *BAUME de v.*—**Chocolat à la v.** (Fr.). See *Chocolata cum VANILLA*.—**Gesetzliche V.** (Ger.). **Lange V.** See *VANILLA leg.*—**Poudre de v. sucrée** (Fr.). See *VANILLA saccharata*.—**Teinture de v.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura VANILLE*.—**V. givrée** (Fr.). V. the surface of which is beset with an efflorescence of minute colorless crystals of vanillin. [a, 35.]—**V. lee** (Fr.). See *VANILLA leg.*

**VANILLIC ACID**, n.  $Va^{2n}i^{2l}i^{2k}$ . An isomeric variety,  $C_9H_8O_5 = C_6(CO.OH.H.OCH_3.OH.H.H.)$ , of methylprotocatechuic acid, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

**VANILLIC ALDEHYDE**, n. See *VANILLIN*.

**VANILLIN**, n.  $Va^{2n}i^{2l}i^{2n}$ . Lat., *vanillin* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vanilline* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., V. A substance,  $C_9H_8O_3 = C_6(CHO.H.OCH_3.OH.H.H.)$ , found in the pods of *Vanilla planifolia* and in Siam benzoin, asafœtida, etc. It forms white acicular crystals, of fragrant odor and pungent taste; an isomeric variety, *isovanillin*,  $C_9(COOH.H.OH.OCH_3.H.H.)$ , forms prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4, 5.]—**V. glucoside**. See *GLUCOVANILLIN*.

**VANILLISM**, n.  $Va^{2n}i^{2l}i^{2m}$ . Fr., *vanillisme*. A disease occurring among those who sort vanilla-pods, due to contact with an insect found on the pods. The chief symptoms are pruritus with redness and swelling of the surface and some evidences of general malaise. [“*Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.*,” Jan., 1884, p. 14 (B).]—**Alimentary v.** V. attributed to the ingestion of vanilla. Poisoning by tyrotoxicol has erroneously been called vanillism. [a, 34.]

**VANILLON**, n.  $Va^{2n}i^{2l}o^{2n}$ . An inferior variety of vanilla (fruit of *Vanilla pompona*), occurring as a broad, fleshy pod without efflorescence (*givre*) on its surface. It is of poor fragrance and contains, besides vanillin, benzaldehyde. [a, 35; B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VANILLYL ALCOHOL**, n.  $Va^{2n}i^{2l}i^{2l}$ . A substance,  $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6(H_2(OH)(OCH_3)CH_2.OH)$ , occurring as prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**VAO**, n. An arrow-poison from the United States of Colombia, containing corrovaline; supposed to be adulterated corroval. [a, 35.]

**VAPEUR** (Fr.), n.  $Va^{2n}pu^{2r}$ . Vapor; in the pl., v's, see *VAPORS*.

**VAPOR** (Lat.), n. m.  $Vap(wa^{3n})p^{2r}$ . Gen., *pors*. Gr., *ἀρῆς*. Fr., *vapeur*. Ger., *Dampf*. 1. A visible gaseous exhalation. [a, 48.] 2. See *INSALATION* (3d def.). 3. For the pl., the *vapors*, see the major list.—**V. acetous**. See *Liquor alexiterius acetatus*.—**V. sanguinis**. See *GAS of the blood*.

**VAPORARIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Vap(wa^{3n})p^{2r}(or)-a^{2r}i^{2l}i^{2m}$ . From *vapor*, steam. Fr., *étuve humide*. Ger., *Dampfbad*. A vapor bath, also the apartment in which it is administered. [a, 48.]

**VAPOREUX** (Fr.), adj.  $Va^{2n}po^{2r}$ . 1. Vaporous. 2. Pertaining to the vapors.

**VAPORIZABLE**, adj.  $Vap-o^{2r}i^{2z}a^{2b}l$ . Fr., *vaporisable*. Ger., *verdampfbar*. Capable of being converted into vapor. [B.]

**VAPORIZATION**, n.  $Vap-o^{2r}i^{2z}a^{2shu}n$ . From *vapor*, steam. Fr., *vaporisation*. Ger., *Verdunstung*. The conversion of a liquid or solid into a vapor by means of heat. [a, 48.]

**VAPORIZE**, v. tr. and intr.  $Vap-o^{2r}iz$ . Fr., *vaporiser*. Ger., *vaporistren*, *ausdunsten*. To convert or be converted into a vapor. [B.]

**VAPORIZER**, n.  $Vap-o^{2r}iz-u^{2r}$ . From *vapor*, steam. Fr., *vaporiseur*. See *ATOMIZER*.



**VAPOROLE**, n. Vap<sup>o</sup>2r-ol. Of Burroughs, a friable glass capsule containing a drug to be employed for inhalation or fumigation, enshathed in concentric layers of absorbent cotton, and the whole inclosed in a silken sac. [<sup>1</sup> Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci., Feb., 1889, p. 192 (a, 50).]

**VAPOROUS**, adj. Vap<sup>o</sup>2r-u<sup>s</sup>. Lat., *vaporosus* (from *vapor*, steam). Fr., *vaporeux*. 1. Pertaining to or containing vapor. 2. Of the blood, arterial. [Harvey (H).]

**VAPORS**, n. pl. Vap<sup>r</sup>2z. Fr., *affections vaporeuses*, *vapeurs*. An old popular term for hysterical and hypochondriacal affections.

**VARAIRE** (Fr.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>r. See VERATRUM.

**VAREC** (Fr.), **VARECH** (Fr.), n's. Va<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>k. Ger., *Vareh*. See FUCUS.—V. *vésiculeux* [Fr. Cod.]. See FUCUS *vesiculosus*.

**VARENI**, n. See AMBULO.

**VARENNEA** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. The genus *Eysenhardtia*. [a, 35.]—V. *polystachya*. Sp., *cuete, taray de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, used in nephritis, cystitis, and chicken-cholera. The gum has the properties of kino. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a, 17).]

**VARENNES** (Fr.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>n. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VARIATION**, n. Var-i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *variatio* (from *variare*, to change). The act or process of changing in form, character, rate of motion, etc.; also the amount or degree of such change. [a, 48.]—**Double v.** [Du Bois-Reymond]. The double current observed at any point in a muscle or nerve, caused by the passage through it of a single induction shock. [Mayer, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1868, p. 655 (K).]—**Negative v. of the muscle current.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, the diminution of the muscle current of a muscle that yields a strong electrical current, produced by throwing the muscle into a state of tetanic contraction by stimulating its motor nerve. [a, 34.]

**VARICE** (Fr.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>-res. See VARIX.

**VARICELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>s(i<sup>3</sup>k)-el<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. Fr., *varicelle*, *variolette*, *vérette*, *faussee vérole*, *vérole bâtarde*, *petite vérole volante*, *vérolette*, *pustules de poulet*, *nesles*. Ger., *Varicelle*, *Schafblattern*, *Spitzblattern*, *falsche Pocken*. 1. Chicken- (or swine-, or sheep-, or glass-, or water-) pox, water-jags, hives; a mild infectious disease of children, characterized by an eruption of vesicles on the skin and mucous membranes. In the usual form, commonly known as *chicken-pox*, the vesicles are superficial, with clear contents, and the disease is of short duration. It is sometimes followed by cicatrices, but usually not. A severer form, with deeper-seated or purulent efflorescences, is sometimes termed *swine-pox*. [G.] Cf. *V. lentiformis*, *V. coniformis*, and *V. globularis*. 2. See *VARIOLO MITIGATA*. 3. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Conoidal v.** See *V. coniformis*.—**Gangrenous v.** Lat., *v. gangrenosa*. V. characterized by gangrenous efflorescences. [G.] Cf. *VACCINIA gangrenosa*.—**Pustular umbilicated v.** See *VARIOLO VARICELLOIDES*.—**Pustular v.** See *VARIOLOID*.—**V. acuminata**. V. in which the vesicles are acuminate. [a, 34.]—**V. bullosa**. See *V. cellulosa*. See *VARIOLO VARICELLOIDES*.—**V. coniformis**, *V. conoides*, *Varicellæ duræ ovales*. Swine-pox; v. in which the vesicles are conical, seated upon inflamed bases with hard borders, and apt to be followed by scars. [G, 9, 11.]—**Varicellæ emphysematosæ**. Ger., *Windpocken*. V. in which the vesicles contain air. [G, 11.]—**V. globata**, *V. globularis*. Swine-pox, hives; v. in which the vesicles are rounded. They are larger than in *v. lentiformis*, but attended with less induration than in *v. coniformis*. [D, 1; G, 9.]—**V. hæmorrhagica**. V. attended with hæmorrhage into the vesicles. [G.]—**P. infantum**. See *V. (1st def.)*.—**V. lenticularis**, *V. lentiformis*, *Varicellæ lymphaticæ*. Ger., *Linsenpocke*. V. in which the efflorescences are lentiform, superficial, but slightly elevated, and not followed by scars. [G, 9.]—**V. ovalis**. V. in which the vesicles are oval. [a, 34.]—**V. papularis**. See *VARIOLO CORNEA* and *VARIOLO VERRUCOSA*.—**V. prurigo**. Of Hutchinson, an itching cutaneous eruption, consisting of papules, vesicles, and pustules, which sometimes follows v. and also vaccination. [<sup>1</sup> Brit. Med. Jour., 1875, i, pp. 631, 663, 702 (G).]—**V. pustularis**. V. in which the contents of the efflorescences are more or less purulent. [G, 7.]—**Varicellæ sine varicellis**. Of Wilson, varioloid without eruption. [G, 62.]—**V. solidescens**. See *VARIOLO CORNEA* and *VARIOLO VERRUCOSA*.—**V. syphilitica**. Variellaform syphiloderm (q. v.). When occurring in scattered efflorescences it is known as *V. syphilitica disseminata*; when confluent, as *V. syphilitica confluens* (see PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus*). [G.]—**V. varioloides**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Varicellæ ventosæ**. See *Varicellæ emphysematosæ*.—**Varicellæ verrucosæ**. See *VARIOLO VERRUCOSA*.—**V. vesicularis**. V. in which vesicles form with clear contents. [G, 7.]

**VARICELLE** (Fr.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>-re-se<sup>2</sup>l. See *VARICELLA*.—V. *à petites vésicules*. See *V.*—V. *à vésicules globuleuses*, *V. globuleuse proprement dite*. See *VARICELLA globata*.—V. *tronquée*. See *VARIOLOID*.

**VARICELLOID**, n. Va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>oid. See *ABORTIVE SMALL-POX*.

**VARICIFORM**, adj. Va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>rm. From *varix* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Like a varix. [a, 48.]

**VARICOBLEPHARON** (Lat.), n. n. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>3</sup>r(a<sup>3</sup>r)-o<sup>3</sup>n. From *varix* (q. v.), and *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid. An old term for a varicose tumor or swelling of the eyelid. [F.]

**VARICOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k-o-sel. Gen., *-celæ*. From *varix* (q. v.), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *varicocèle*. Ger., *V.*, *Krampfaderbruch*. An enlarged and tortuous condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus. [a, 34.]—**Ovarian v.** Of Richet, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the broad ligament. [a, 34.]—**Utero-ovarian v.** V. in the female. [a, 34.]

**VARICOCELECTOMIE** (Fr.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>r-ek-o-sal-e<sup>2</sup>kt-om-e. Excision of a varicocele. [a, 34.]

**VARICOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>mf(a<sup>2</sup>l)(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>3</sup>s). From *varix* (q. v.), and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *varicomphale*. Ger., *Krampfadernebelbruch*. A varicose tumor at the navel. [E.] See also CAPUT *Medusæ*.

**VARICOSE**, adj. Va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k-os. Lat., *varicosus*. Fr., *variqueux*. Ger., *Krampfaderig*. Pertaining to a varix; of a vein, abnormally dilated. [a, 48.]

**VARICOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>k-os-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-os-eos* (-osis). From *varix* (q. v.). A varicose state of the veins of a part.

**VARICOSITY**, n. Va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. Ger., *Varikosität*. See *VARIX* and *VARICOSIS*.

**VARICOTOMY**, n. Va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>t/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *varix* (q. v.), and *τομή*, a cutting. See *CIRSOTOMY*.

**VARICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>k/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>. Dim. of *varix* (q. v.). See *CIRSOPHTHALMA*.

**VARIETY SPRINGS**, n. pl. Va<sup>3</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. A place in Augusta County, Virginia, where there are gaseous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**VARIKOSITÄT** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>r-ek-oz-et-at'. See *VARICOSITY*.—*Nervenv'en*. The varicosities seen on the axis-fibrillæ of nerves, especially near their termination. [J.]

**VARIOLO** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>r(wa<sup>3</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>. Written also in the pl., *variola*. From *varius*, mottled. See *SMALL-POX*.—**Black v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Congenital v.** V. of new-born children due to intra-uterine infection. The pustules are usually discrete; they do not develop as when exposed to the air, and form no crusts. It is usually fatal. [a, 34.]—**Emphysematous v.** V. in which the pustules contain gas. [D, 74.] Cf. *V. siliquosa*.—**False v.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Hæmorrhagic v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *Variolæ sanguineæ*.—**Tuberculous v.** V. in which certain of the pustules take the form of cutaneous tubercles. [D, 74.]—**V. acutissima**. See *V. maligna*.—**V. amboinensis**. See *FRAMBESIA*.—**Variolæ anomale**. 1. V. complicated with other diseases. 2. V. characterized by an unusual or anomalous exanthem. [G.]—**V. apyretica**. V. of a very mild form, attended with little or no fever. [G.]—**V. Arabum**. V. of the Arabians.—**V. benigna**. V. of a mild type, and attended with a comparatively superficial eruption. [G.]—**Variolæ bullatæ**. V. lymphatica in which the efflorescences coalesce so as to form large bullæ. [G, 11.]—**V. coherens**. V. in which the efflorescences barely touch each other, or in which confluent pustules occur here and there in rows; intermediate between *v. discreta* and *v. confluens*. [D, 1; G, 11.]—**V. confluens**. Ger., *Fließpocken*. 1. V. in which the papules are small, less prominent than in the discrete form, and so numerous that even on the first appearance of the eruption there is hardly any distinct separation between them. They extend over the greater part of the body. [D, 1.] 2. V. in which the pustules form and run into each other; a variety that is often but not necessarily malignant. [G.]—**V. cornea**. Stone-pox, horn-pox; a variety of small-pox in which, in place of pustules, solid papular efflorescences appear upon the skin. [G.] Cf. *V. verrucosa*.—**V. corymbosa**. V. in which the efflorescences occur in groups or clusters; usually a severe form of the disease, and often fatal. [G.]—**V. cruenta**. See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Variolæ crystallinæ**. See *VARICELLA* and *V. lymphatica*.—**V. curta**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Variolæ cuspidatæ**. V. the pustules of which are pointed or acuminate. [G, 11.]—**V. discreta**, *V. distincta*. V. in which the pustules remain distinct and separate. [G.]—**V. emphysematica**. See *Emphysematous v.*—**V. equina**. Fr., *eaux aux jambes*, *javart*. Ger., *Mauke*, *Fussrose*. (Pustular) grease, grease-pox, horse-pox; a contagious disease of horses, attended with fever and an erysipelatous or eczematous exanthem in the region of the pastern joint, furnishing a clear, yellowish, odorless, and greasy discharge, the hair falling out where the eruption appears. The disease is communicable to man, and is believed to be allied to cow-pox. [G.]—**V. gangrenosa**. See *Gangrenous SMALL-POX*.—**V. gastrica**. V. with gastric complications. [a, 34.]—**Variolæ hæmatoides**. See *Variolæ sanguineæ*.—**V. hæmorrhagica**. Ger., *schwarze Blattern*. V. (usually of a grave form) associated with hæmorrhages into the efflorescences, giving the pustules and crusts a blackish color. There is also a tendency to hæmorrhage from the mucous surfaces. [D, 1; G.] See also *Variolæ sanguineæ*, *V. maligna*, and *V. petechialis*.—**Variolæ hallitose** (seu *hybride*, *seu illegitimæ*). See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ inoculatorum**. V. of inoculators; said to be a modified v., which consisted in the appearance of a pustule here and there upon the hands of those who practiced small-pox inoculation or of such as were in the habit of handling children with v., or occurring in persons who had already had small-pox. [G, 11.]—**Variolæ institivæ**. V. acquired by inoculation. [G.]—**Variolæ irregulares**. V. that pursues an irregular course. [G, 11.]—**V. lymphatica**. V. in which the efflorescences are filled with clear lymph. [G, 11.]—**V. maligna**. Fr., *variole foudroyante*. Ger., *faufige Blattern*. A very severe and often fatal form of v., chiefly characterized by the presence of a hæmorrhagic tendency. The exanthem is marked by intense, diffuse redness and swelling of the skin, especially of the face, sometimes together with papular efflorescences or bloody vesicles, but without pustulation. Hæmorrhagic extravasations take place in the skin, forming deep-red maculæ or petechiæ, and severe hæmorrhages occur from the mucous orifices. [G.]—**Variolæ miliaris**. V. with pustules of about the size of a millet-seed or a little larger. [Plenck (G, 11).]—**V. mitigata**. A mild form of v. without severe fever, and with comparatively few efflorescences. [G, 7.]—**V. modificata**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**V. morbilli**. V. complicated with measles. [G.]—**Variolæ naturales**. V. acquired by accidental (natural) infection. [G, 11.]—**V. nigra**. See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *V. maligna*.—**Variolæ nothæ**. See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ ovine**. See *SHEEP-POX* (1st def.).—**V. petechi-**



**alls.** V. attended with hæmorrhagic efflorescences, either in the form of petechia in the interspaces between the pustules, or of bloody effusions within the pustules themselves, in consequence of which their contents become red. [D. 11.]—**Variolæ præcursæ.** V. in which one or more pustules appear several days before the fever or just at the beginning of the stage of invasion; by Plenck to indicate a favorable issue. [G. 11.]—**V. puerperalis.** Small-pox in a lying-in woman.—**Variolæ pustulæ.** See *V. pustulosa*.—**V. pusillæ** [Heberden]. See *VARI-CELLA*.—**V. pustulosa.** The ordinary form of v., characterized by a pustular exanthem. [G.]—**Variolæ regulares.** V. that pursues a regular course. [H. 11.]—**Variolæ sanguinæ.** V. hæmorrhagica with black pustules "containing and discharging blood, with a black, gangrenous base." [G. 11.]—**V. semiconfluens.** 1. V. in which the pustules partly coalesce. [G.] 2. V. confluent limited to a portion of the cutaneous surface. [D. 5.]—**V. serosa.** See *V. lymphatica*.—**V. siliquosa.** **Variolæ siliquosæ.** V. exhibiting pod-like vesicles, the contents having been absorbed. [G. 11.]—**V. silvatica.** **V. silvestris.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ simplices crystalline.** See *VARICELLA*.—**V. sine eruptione** (seu sine exanthemate). V. without eruption. [G.] Cf. *Variolous fever*.—**V. sine variolis.** V. without an eruption.—**V. spuria.** See *VARIOLID* and *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ sulcæ.** See *SWINE-POX*.—**V. syphilitica.** See *Variolaform syphiloderma*.—**V. truncata.** See *VARIOLID*.—**V. tutoria.** See *VACCINIA*.—**Variolæ umbilicatæ.** V. the pustules of which are umbilicated. [G. 11.]—**V. vaccina atrophica.** Ger. *verkümmerte* (oder *warzige*) *Schutzpocken*, *Steinpocken*. Stone-pox; an abortive form of vaccinia in which the pock, instead of developing normally, forms only a papular or small vesicular efflorescence and soon dries, with the production of a small brownish-yellow scab resembling a wart, and is not followed by a scar. The contents of the vesicle may or may not be inoculable. [G.]—**V. vaccina bullosa.** Ger. *Blasenpocken*. Vaccinia characterized by the appearance at the site of inoculation, in place of the ordinary papular or vesicular efflorescences, of single bulles with watery contents which dry into crusts, are not further inoculable, and are not generally followed by scars, though sometimes deep ulcers form beneath the scabs, leaving deep cicatrices. [G.]—**Variolæ vaccinae** [Jenner]. See *VACCINIA* and *COW-POX*.—**V. vaccina erysipelatosæ.** Ger. *Vaccinio-Erysipel*, *Impferysipel*. Vaccinia complicated with erysipelas proceeding from the point of vaccination at the period of maturation and spreading, with pain, swelling, and redness, over the arm and sometimes on the body. [G.]—**V. vaccina furunculosa.** Ger. *Vaccinefurunkel*. A form of vaccinia in which, at the site of inoculation, a pea-sized red tubercle forms which suppurates and presents the appearance of a follicular furuncle, the contents of which are not inoculable, and which is not followed by a characteristic scar. [G.]—**V. vaccina herpetica.** Ger. *Ezeempocken*, *Krätzpocken*. Vaccinia in which, on the third day after vaccination, there appear at the point of inoculation a number of watery vesicles attended with itching, which leads to rubbing or scratching of the part and rupture of the vesicles, together with the development of a surrounding eczema. [G. 3.]—**V. vaccina pemphigodes.** See *V. vaccina bullosa*.—**V. vaccinosa.** See *VARIOLID*.—**V. vaccina ulcerosa.** Ger. *Vaccinengeschwür*. Vaccinia characterized by the appearance, at the seat of vaccination, of an ulcer believed to be due to the presence of some extraneous virus. It is often attended with constitutional disturbance. ["*Rem. méd.*," Nov. 27, 1889, p. 439 (a, 18); G.]—**V. varicelloides.** See *ABORTIVE SMALL-POX* and *VARIOLID*.—**V. vera.** Small-pox as distinguished from varioloid. [D.]—**V. verrucosa.** Wart-pox; a mild form of v. in which the efflorescences fail to develop fully, not passing the papular stage, and begin to subside after a few days. [G.] Cf. *Variolæ verrucosæ*.—**Variolæ verrucosæ.** V. attended with an eruption of "hard, pointed papule resembling atheromatous material." [G. 11.]—**Variolæ volatæ.** See *VARICELLA*.

**VARIOLAD**, n.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1a^2d$ . One of the active or infectious elements or germs of small-pox virus. [Farr (a, 18).]

**VARIOLAR**, adj.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1a^2r$ . Lat., *variolaris*. See *VARIOLATE* and *VARIOLOUS*.

**VARIOLARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2r^1(wa^2r)^1i^2o^1a^2(a^2)^1r^1i^2a^2$ . Fr., *variolaire*. From *variola*, small-pox. A genus of lichens. The *Variolariaceæ* (*Variolarieæ*, *Variolariæ*) are a division of the *Idiothalamææ*. [a, 35.]—**V. amara.** A species used as an anthelmintic and febrifuge. [a, 35.]

**VARIOLARYNGITE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2r^1e-o-la^2-ra^2n^2-zhet$ . Laryngitis due to variola. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VARIOLATE**, adj.  $Va^2r^1o^1l-at$ . Lat., *variolatus*. Having markings resembling the pits of small-pox. [a, 35.]

**VARIOLATION**, n.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1a^2-shu^2n$ . From *variola*, small-pox. Ger., *Blatterbelzen*. The act of communicating variola. [D. 1.]—**Artificial v.** V. by inoculation. [D. 1.]

**VARIOLATED**, adj.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1a^2-at-o^1l$ . Lat., *variolatus*. Fr., *variolé*. 1. Affected or inoculated with variola. 2. Pock-marked.

**VARIOLE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2-re-ol$ . See *VARIOLA*.—**V. adultérine.** **V. bâtarde.** See *VARIOLID*.—**V. des vaches.** See *COW-POX*.—**V. foudroyante.** See *VARIOLA maligna*.—**V. petite volante.** See *VARICELLA*.

**VARIOLETTE** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2-re-o-le^2t$ . See *VARICELLA*.

**VARIOLI** (Lat.), n. m. pl.  $Va^2r^1(wa^2r)^1i^2o^1l-i^2e$ . An old term for variola. [G.]

**VARIOLIC**, adj.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1l-i^2c$ . Lat., *variolicus*. Fr., *varioloque*. 1. Variolous. 2. Pocky.

**VARIOLIFORMIS** (Lat.), adj.  $Va^2r^1(wa^2r)^1i^2o^1l-i^2o^1rm^1i^2s$ . From *variola* (g. v.) and *forma*, form. Fr., *varioliforme*. Having the appearance of small-pox.

**VARIOLINE**, n.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1l-en$ . Lat., *variolinum*. Ger., *Pockengift*, *Blattergift*. The specific virus of small-pox. [G.]

**VARIOLOID**, adj.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1l-oid$ . Lat., *varioloïdes* (from *variola*, small-pox, and *êdos*, resemblance). Fr., *varioloïde*. Ger., v. Resembling variola; pertaining to the disease v.; as a n. (Lat., *varioloïdes*, *variolois*, *variella*, *varioloïda*; Ger., *V.*, *Mittel-pocken*), small-pox modified by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of variola. It is usually milder in character and of shorter duration than ordinary variola, and the exanthem is apt to be less extensive and each efflorescence more superficial. [G.]

**VARIOLOIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^2r^1(wa^2r)^1i^2o^1l-i^2s$ . Gen., *-loïdos* (-idis). From *variola* (g. v.). 1. Variola mitigata. 2. Varioloid. [G.]—**V. fimbriata.** See *CRASPEDECPHLOGIOIS*.

**VARIOLOUS**, adj.  $Va^2r^1i^2o^1l-u^2s$ . Lat., *variolosus*. Fr., *varioloex*. Ger., *variölös*. Of the nature of or pertaining to variola. [G.]

**VARIQUEUX** (Fr.), adj.  $Va^2-re-ku^2$ . See *VARICOSE*.

**VARIX** (Lat.), n. m. and f.  $Var^1(wa^2r)^1ix$ . Gen., *varicis*. From *varus*, bent awry. Fr., *varice*. Ger., *Aderbruch*, *Adergeschwulst*, *Aderknoten*, *Aderkropf*, *Blutadergeschwulst*, *Krampfader*. A morbid dilatation of a vein; a varicosity. [C.]—**Aneurysmal v.** Fr., *anérysme de Pott* (ou par *érosion*). A direct communication between an artery and a varicose vein, without any intervening sac. See also *Varicose ANEURYSM* and *ANEURYSM by anastomosis*.—**Arterial v.** A cirroid aneurysm, especially one composed of a single dilated and tortuous artery. [E.]—**Lymphatic v.** V. of the lymphatic vessels. [a, 34.]—**Varices arteriarum.** See *GEMMULE Hobokenii*.—**Varices gelatinosæ.** Ger., *Sulzknoten*. Nodular accumulations of the gelatinous matter of the umbilical cord. [A, 112.]

**VARUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Var^1(wa^2r)^1u^2s(u^2s)$ . Bent awry, knock-kneed; as a n., see *TALIPES v.*

**VARUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Var^1(wa^2r)^1u^2s(u^2s)$ . 1. An old term for acne. 2. See *TALIPES v.*—**Equino-v.** See *EQUINO-v.*—**V. comedo.** *Acne punctata*. [G.]—**V. disseminatus.** *Acne disseminata*. [G.]—**V. équín** (Fr.). See *EQUINO-v.*—**V. frontalis.** See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—**V. gutta rosea.** See *ROSACEA*.—**V. hordeolatus.** Fr., v. *orgéol*. See *HORDEOLUM*.—**V. mentagra.** See *SYCOsis*.—**V. miliaris.** See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—**V. punctatus.** See *ACNE punctata*.—**V. sebaceus.** See *SEBORRHEA* and *ACNE punctata*.

**VAS** (Lat.), n. n.  $Va^2s(wa^2s)$ . Gen., *va^2sis*. Gr., *ἀγγειον*. See *VESSEL*.—**V. aberrans.** A vessel following an anomalous course or occupying an anomalous position. [L.]—**V. aberrans Halleri.** A long convoluted tube connected with the lower part of the canal of the epididymis or with the v. deferens. It has a blind extremity which lies in the lower part of the spermatic cord. [L, 31, 115, 142.]—**V. aberrans inferius.** A v. aberrans springing from the head of the epididymis. [L, 332.]—**V. aberrans superius.** See *V. aberrans Halleri*.—**Vasa aberrantia bilifera.** Biliary ducts in the triangular ligament of the liver, in its transverse fissure, and in other parts adjacent to the liver; commonly regarded as ducts of atrophied hepatic tissue, by some regarded as blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels. [L, 31.]—**Vasa aberrantia media.** *Vasa aberrantia* lying along the middle of the epididymis. [L.]—**Vasa aberrantia testis.** Certain convoluted vessels hanging free from the general substance of the epididymis, but communicating with its main tube, supposed to be vestiges of one or more of the tubes of the mesonephros. [A, 5.]—**V. afferens glomeruli.** The artery leading to a glomerulus of the kidney. [L.]—**Vasa afferentia.** Vessels conveying blood to a part. [L.]—**Vasa afferentia of the Malpighian corpuscles.** Branches of the interlobular arteries of the kidney from which the glomeruli are formed. [L, 31, 142.]—**Vasa annularia.** Ger., *ringförmige Gefässe*. In botany, those vessels whose membrane is thickened by successive cross-rings. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**V. capillare.** See *CAPILLARY* (3d def.).—**Vasa caprocularia.** The arteries and veins of the spermatic cord. [A, 301, 322, 325.]—**Vasa centralia retinae.** The central artery and veins of the retina. [L.]—**Vasa chylifera.** See *CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS*.—**Vasa ciliaria.** The ciliary arteries and veins. [L.]—**V. deferens.** Fr., *canal déférent*. Ger., *Samenleiter*. The excretory duct of the testicle, a tube about 2 feet long, the upward continuation of the canal of the epididymis. From the globus minor it passes up in the spermatic cord to the inguinal canal, through which it enters the abdominal cavity. Here it runs beneath the peritoneum across the external iliac vessels to the side of the bladder, where it curves backward and downward to the base of the prostate gland and unites with the duct from the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**V. deferens mulleris.** See *OVIDUCT*.—**V. efferens glomeruli.** The efferent vein from a glomerulus of the kidney. [L.]—**Vasa efferentia corporis Malpighii.** The venous twigs which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a dense network over the walls of the uriniferous tubules. [L.]—**Vasa efferentia testis.** Canals which continue those of the rete vasculosum, pierce the tunica albuginea beneath the globus major, form the coni vasculosi, and empty into the canal of the epididymis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**V. epididymidis.** See *CANAL of the epididymis*.—**V. hæmorrhoidale.** See *HÆMORRHOID*.—**V. Halleri.** See *V. aberrans Halleri*.—**Vasa hepatis interlobularia.** The interlobular veins of the liver. [L.]—**Vasa inferentia.** See *Vasa afferentia*.—**Vasa intestinalis tenuis.** Small intestinal branches of the mesenteric arteries. [a, 34.]—**Vasa lactea.** See *CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS*.—**Vasa lymphatica.** The lymphatics.—**V. mammarium internum.** See *Internal mammary ARTERY*.—**Vasa omphalomesenterica.** The omphalo-mesenteric arteries and veins. [L.]—**Vasa plasmatica.** See *SEROUS CANALICULI*.—**Vasa propria.** Of Mohl, soft, thin-walled cells constituting typical parenchyma. [a, 35.]—**Vasa propria of the fetus.** Of Jungbluth, certain vessels (not observed by any one else) which form a capillary network in the chorion up to the middle of gestation. ["*Arch. f. Gyn.*" iv, p. 554 (a, 34).]—**Vasa recta (of the kidney).** Veins which collect the



blood from the substance of the medulla and pass upward to join the arches at the bases of the pyramids. [C.]—**V. resorbens**. See **LYMPHATIC** (1st def.).—**V. sanguiferum**, **V. sanguineum**. A blood-vessel.—**Vasa sedalia**. Of Willis, the hemorrhoidal veins.—**Vasa serosa**. See **SEROUS CANALICULI**.—**V. serpentinum testis**. See **CONVOLUTED TUBULE**.—**Vasa spermatica externa**. See **UTERINE ARTERIES**.—**Vasa spermatica interna**. The blood-vessels and lymphatics which enter the substance of the testicle at its posterior edge. [L.]—**Vasa spermatica præparantia**. The small blood-vessels of the testicle. [L. 349 (a, 34).]—**V. spermaticum**. See **V. deferens**.—**Vasa umbilicalia**. The umbilical arteries and veins.—**Vasa vasorum**. Small arteries and veins which supply blood to and return it from the coats of arteries, lymphatics, and veins. [L.]—**Vasa vorticosa**. Fr., *vaisseaux tourbillonnés, tourbillons vasculaires*. Ger., *Wirbelvenen, büschelförmige Gefässe*. The whorl-like arrangement of the veins of the choroid just before they unite into the short, straight trunks which perforate the sclera obliquely to empty into the ophthalmic vein. [F.]

**VASAL**, adj. Va'sal. See **VASCULAR**.

**VASCOA** (Lat.), n. f. Va'sko-a. Fr., *v.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35].—**V. amplexicaulis**. The licorice-bush of southern Africa. The roots are demulcent. [a, 35].—**V. perfoliata**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The root is diuretic. [a, 35].

**VASCULAR**, adj. Va'sk-u'al-a'r. Lat., *vascularis, vascularis* (from *vasculum* [q. v.]). Fr., *vasculaire, vasculeux*. Ger., *gefäßreich, gefäßig, vasculös*. Having vessels; richly supplied with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulatory system. The *Vasculares* of Lindley are a class of plants consisting of the *Exogæne* and *Endogæne*. [a, 35].

**VASCULARITY**, n. Va'sk-u'al-a'r-i'ti. Fr., *vascularité*. Ger., *Vascularität, Gefäßreichtum*. The state of being vascular.

**VASCULO-MOTOR**, adj. Va'sk'u'e'l-o-mot'o'r. Lat., *vasculo-motorius*. See **VASO-MOTOR**.

**VASCULOSE**, adj. Va'sk'u'e'l-os. Lat., *vasculosus*. Fr., *v.* See **VASCULAR**; as a n., of Frémy, the ground substance of the vessels of plants. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VASCULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Va'sk(wa'sk)u'al(u'l)-u'm(u'm). Dim. of *vas*, a vessel. 1. A vessel, especially a small vessel. [a, 48.] 2. A pitcher-shaped leaf. 3. A case used by botanists for freshly gathered specimens. [a, 35].—**V. aberrans Halleri** (seu *testis*). See **VAS aberrans Halleri**.—**V. testium**. See **SCROTUM**.

**VASELINE**, n. Va's'e'l-en. Lat., *vaselinum*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Vaselin*. 1. Petroleum ointment; a commercial product for which the official petrolatum (q. v.) is intended as a substitute. [B.] 2. See **UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI**.—**White v.** V. that is freed from volatile products by simmering over a water-bath and then filtered repeatedly through charcoal until it is opal-white. [a, 34.]

**VASIFACTIVE**, adj. Vas-i'fa-kt'i'v. From *vas*, a vessel, and *facere*, to make. See **ANGIOPLASTIC**.

**VASIFORM**, adj. Va's'i'fo'rm. Resembling a duct. [a, 35.]

**VASO-CONSTRICTOR**, n. Vas'o-o-ko'n-stri'kt'o'r. A nerve the action of which is to constrict blood-vessels.

**VASODENTIN**, n. Vas-o-de'n'tin. Fr., *vaso-dentine*. Ger., *V.* A variety of dentin which contains blood-vessels. [L.]

**VASO-DILATOR**, adj. Vas-o-di-lat'o'r. From *vas*, a vessel, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *vaso-dilatateur*. Ger., *vasodilatatorisch, gefäßverweiternd*. Causing active dilatation of the smaller arteries (said of certain nerves and drugs). [K.]

**VASO-FORMATIVE**, adj. Vas-o-f'o'rm-a'ti'v. From *vas*, a vessel, and *formare*, to form. Fr., *v.f.*, *vaso-formateur*. Ger., *vaso-formativ*. See **HÆMATOPOIETIC** (2d def.).

**VASO-INHIBITORY**, adj. Vas-o-i'n-hi'b'i'to'r-i'v. Producing or causing inhibition of the action of the vaso-motor nerves. [Landois (a, 34).]

**VASO-MOTOR**, adj. Vas-o-mot'o'r. Fr., *vaso-moteur, vasculo-moteur*. Ger., *vaso-motorisch*. Causing constriction of the smaller arteries; pertaining to or constituting nerves or drugs so acting. [K, 9.]

**VASO-MOTRICITÉ** (Fr.), n. Va'so-mo-tre-se-ta. The property possessed by blood-vessels of varying their calibres through the influence of the vaso-motor and vaso-inhibitory nerves. ["Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, p. 381 (a, 18).]

**VASONEUROSE** (Ger.), n. Va'so-zo-noir-oz'e. See **ANGIONEUROSTIS**.

**VASO-SENSITIF** (Fr.), adj. Va'so-sa'n'i'te-se-tef. Pertaining to sensation and circulation (said of the nerves of blood-vessels). [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**VASTUS** (Lat.), adj. Va'st(wa'st)u's(u's). Of large size, immense; as a n., the v. externus and v. internus regarded as one muscle. [L.]—**V. anterior**. See **CRURÆUS**.—**V. externus**. Ger., (*düsserer*) *Unterschenkelstrecker*. A muscle arising from the outer surface and base of the great trochanter, the line between this and the linea aspera, and the upper half of the outer border of the linea aspera. It passes down the outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh to be inserted into the tendon of the rectus femoris and the upper and outer margins of the patella. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**V. internus**. Ger., *innerer dicker Schenkelmuskel*. A part of the quadriceps extensor cruris arising from the inner lip of the linea aspera of the femur. After blending with the cruræus and the tendon of the rectus femoris, it is inserted into the inner margin of the upper half of the patella. [L.]—**V. lateralis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See **V. externus**.—**V. longus**. See **ISCHIOTIBIALIS externus**.—**V. medialis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See **V. internus**.—**V. medius**. See **CRURÆUS**.

**VATAIREA** (Lat.), n. f. Va't-a'r'e-a. Fr., *vatairée*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35].—**V. guianensis**. A Guiana tree. The seeds (Fr., *graines à dardres*) are used in skin diseases. [a, 35.]

**VATERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Va't-e'r-i'a. From *Vater*, a German botanist. Fr., *vatérie*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees. The *Vateriæ* are a suborder of the *Dipterocarpeæ*. [a, 35].—**V. acuminata**. A Ceylon tree yielding East Indian dammar. [a, 35].—**V. indica**. 1. See *V. acuminata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a species which is the source of Indian copal. The seeds contain an aromatic fat used in rheumatism, etc. The astringent bark is used to retard fermentation in making jaggery from toddy. [a, 35].—**V. malabarica**. See *V. indica* (2d def.).

**VATICINATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Va't(wa'st)-i'z'e(i'k)-i'n-a(a')shi'z-ti'z-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *vaticinari*, to foretell. Propheying. [D, 18].—**V. morientium**. The last words of the dying. [D, 3.] Cf. **ECSTASY**.

**VAUGNIÈRES** (Fr.), n. Von-ye-e'r. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VAULT**, n. Va'lt. See **FORNIX**.—**V. of the cranium**. The upper curved portion of the cranium. [L.]—**V. of the vagina**. Lat., *fornix* (seu *fundus*) *vaginae*. Fr., *fond du vagin*. Ger., *Scheidengewölbe, Scheidengrund*. The upper portion of the vagina, forming, when the passage is distended, a v.-like structure surrounding the neck of the uterus.

**VAUQUELINE** (Fr.), n. Vok-len. An old term for strychnine. [B, 93, 93 (a, 14).]

**VAYSONIER** (Fr.), n. Va's-e-zo-ne-a. A porous vessel used for the transport of leeches; so named from Vayson, the inventor. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VEAU** (Fr.), n. Vo. A calf; also veal.—**Gélée de v. médicinale**. See *Calf's-foot JELLY*.—**Suif de v.** Veal suet. [B.]

**VECORDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ve(wa)-ko'r'd-i'z-a. From *vecors*, destitute of reason. Of Kahlbaum, a mild form of insanity occurring mostly at the time of puberty. [A, 319.]—**V. diastrophia**. See **DIASTROPHIA**.

**VECTIS** (Lat.), n. m. Ve'kt(w'e'kt)-i'z. Gen., *vect'is*. From *vehere*, to carry. Fr., *levier*. Ger., *Hebel*. 1. A lever; in obstetrics, an instrument, usually shaped like one of the blades of an obstetrical forceps, but with only the cephalic curve, used as a lever or tractor. It was probably invented by one of the Chamberlens. [A, 15.] 2. See **LEMNISCUS** (2d def.).—**Baudelocque's v.**



A VECTIS.

A v. having a strong, large handle, and a shaft that is curved at its extremity and expanded into a fillet. [A, 15 (a, 34).]—**Boddaert's v.** A v. having a wooden handle holding a shaft that has a double curve: the shaft is concave from side to side, and scoop-shaped at its extremity. [A, 15 (a, 34).]—**Hubert's v.** A v. invented by the younger Hubert, of Louvain; used with a fillet. [A, 15.]—**Roonhuysen's v.** A v. supposed to be the original form, secretly sold to Roonhuysen by one of the Chamberlens. [A, 15.]—**V. elevatorius**. See **BONE-ELEVATOR**.—**V. triplodes**. See **TRIPLOD ELEVATOR**.—**Veradini's v.** A v. having a handle like a lithotrite, the shaft being long, concave, curved, and fenestrated. [A, 15 (a, 34).]

**VEGETABLE**, adj. Ve'j'e't-a'b'l. Lat., *vegetabilis* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétal*. Ger., *vegetabilisch, pflanzlich*. Pertaining to or of the nature of plants; as a n., a plant, especially an esculent plant or the esculent portion of a plant. [a, 35.]

**VEGETARIAN**, n. Ve'j'e't-a'r-i'z. n. Ger., *Vegetarianer*. A person who subsists exclusively on vegetable food. [L, 80, 57 (a, 14).]

**VEGETARIANISM**, n. Ve'j'e't-a'r-i'z-n-i'z'm. Lat., *vegetarianismus*. Fr., *végétarisme*. The practice of living exclusively on vegetable food; also the doctrine that this is the only kind of food proper for man. [a, 48.]

**VEGETATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Ve'j(w'e'j)-e't-a(a')shi'z-ti'z-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See **VEGETATION**.—**Vegetationes globulosæ cordis**. Globular fibrinous vegetations found in the heart. [a, 34.]

**VEGETATION**, n. Ve'j'e't-a'shu'n. Lat., *vegetatio* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétation*. Ger., *V., Wachstum* (3d def.). 1. The vital processes (absorption, circulation, exhalation, assimilation, etc.) on which the life and growth of a plant depend. 2. Plants in general. [a, 35.] 3. A growth or deposit upon some portion of the body of a substance or tissue foreign to that part; especially a condyloma acuminatum. [D.]—**Adenoid v's of the naso-pharynx**. V's resulting from excessive growth (due to chronic inflammation) of the adenoid or cytogenous tissue contained in the stroma of the mucous membrane lining the nasopharyngeal cavity. These v's are comb-like, tongue-shaped, or globular, and are mostly found on the superior pharyngeal wall, but often extend forward into the posterior nares. [F.]—**Dermal v.** See **CONDYLOMA acuminatum**.—**Digital v's**. Prominent villous v's. [A, 42.]—**Fibrinous v's**. Small or large semi-transparent or opaque grayish or grayish-yellow wart-like bodies, projecting from a serous surface, especially the pleura and pericardium. When separated from their base they leave a rough, slightly projecting surface. [a, 34.]—**Travelled heart v.** See **EMBOLUS** (2d def.).—**Umbilical v.** See **FUNGUS EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus**.—**Urethral v's**. See **URETHRAL PAPILLOMA**.



**VEGETATIVE**, adj. *Ve2j'e2t-at-i2v*. Lat., *vegetativus*. Fr., *végétatif*. Ger., *vegetativ*. 1. Pertaining to a vegetable. 2. Pertaining to growth, nutritive. [K.]

**VEGETO-ALKALOID**, n. *Ve2j'i'e2t-o-a2l'k'a2l-oid*. A vegetable alkaloid. [B.]

**VEGETUS** (Lat.), adj. *Ve2j'(we2g)-e2t-u2s(u4s)*. Ger., *frisch, grünbleibend*. Remaining green, not withering. [a, 35.]

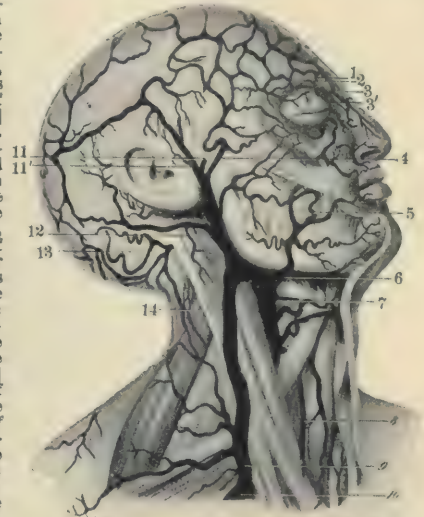
**VEHICLE**, n. *Ve'i2-k'l*. Lat., *vehiculum* (from *vehere*, to bear). Fr., *véhicule*. Ger., *Bindemittel, Vehikel*. A liquid or solid excipient. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VEIL**, n. Val. Lat., *velum*. Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schlier*. 1. A cloth or similar fabric used as a covering. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, the partial covering of the stem or margin of the pileus of *Fungi*, also the indusium of ferns. [a, 35.]—**Uterine v.** Lat., *pessarum occlusivum*. A cap for the cervix uteri, used to prevent conception.

**VEILCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Fil'ch'e2n*. See *VIOLA* (1st def.).—**Ackerv.**, *Dreifarbige V.* See *VIOLA tricolor* (1st def.).—**Hundsv.** See *VIOLA canina*.—**Mürzv.** See *VIOLA odorata*.—**V'campher**. See *IRIS camphor*.—**V'syrup**. Syrup of the flowers of *Viola odorata*. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**V'wurzel**. See *IRIS florentina* (3d def.).

**VEIN**, n. Van. Gr., *φλέψ*. Lat., *vena*. Fr., *veine*. Ger., *Ader, Blutader, Vene*. 1. A vessel the function of which is to convey blood toward the heart. [a, 48.] 2. A rib or nerve of an insect's wing. [L, 206 (a, 27).] 3. A distinct thread-like structure in a plant-organ, especially one of a group of branching threads. [a, 35, 48.]—**Accessory portal v's.** Of Sappey, small v's from the areolar tissue and peritoneal folds around the liver, emptying into the portal v. [C.]—**Acromio-thoracic v.** A v. accompanying the artery of like name, and emptying into the axillary v. [C.]—**Adipose v's.** Lat., *adiposæ venæ*. Ger., *Fettvenen*. Branches of the emulgent v's arising in the fat around the kidneys. [A, 343.]—**Alar thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the alar thoracic artery. [C.]—**Anastomotic v. of Trolard**. See *VENA communicans magna*.—**Angular v.** A v. formed by the union of the supra-orbital, frontal, superior palpebral, and nasal v's, emptying into the facial v. [C.]—**Annular v.** See *VENA metacarpa uharis*.—**Anterior auricular v.** A small v. emptying into the temporo-maxillary v. [F.]—**Anterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *venæ cordis minores*. Ger., *vordere Kranzblutadern des Herzens*. Two or three v's on the front of the right auricle and the right border of the heart, emptying separately into the auricle. [C.]—**Anterior ciliary v's.** Ger., *vordere Blendungsblutadern*. V's accompanying the anterior ciliary arteries which empty into the ophthalmic v. [L.]—**Anterior cutaneous v. of the neck**. See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Anterior ethmoidal v.** A v. accompanying the anterior ethmoidal artery, and emptying into the ophthalmic v. [C.]—**Anterior facial v.** See *Facial v.*—**Anterior intercostal v's.** Small offshoots of the internal mammary v. which accompany the arteries of like name. [L.]—**Anterior internal maxillary v.** See *Deep facial v.*—**Anterior jugular v.** Ger., *vordere oberflächliche Halsvene*. A v. formed by branches from the submaxillary region, the lower lip, and the chin, and ending in the external jugular v. or in the subclavian v. [C.]—**Anterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Lat., *venæ spinales longitudinales*. Two plexiform v's which extend along the whole spinal canal in front of the cord and connect above with the basilar sinus. [C.]—**Anterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *venæ mediastinæ anteriores*. Branches of the innominate v. from the anterior mediastinal space. [L, 332.]—**Anterior temporal v.** A v. running from the diploe of the frontal and temporal bones, and emptying into one of the branches of the temporal v. [L.]—**Anterior tibial v.** Lat., *vena poplitea anterior*. A v. corresponding to the artery of like name; it empties into the popliteal v. [C.]—**Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. which ascends from the anterior surface of the wrist and unites below the bend of the elbow with the posterior ulnar cutaneous v. to form the common ulnar cutaneous v. [L.]—**Anterior ulnar v.** A v. which returns the blood from the dorsal plexus of the hand to the posterior ulnar v. or the median basilic v. [C.]—**Anterior vertebral v.** Lat., *vena cervicalis ascendens*. A v. arising from a plexus over the cervical vertebrae, receiving branches from the prevertebral and scaleni muscles, and emptying into the inferior end of the vertebral v. [C.]—**Anterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina anterior, vena omphalomesenterica anterior*. Ger., *vordere Dottervene*. The v. (often two v's) by which the sinus terminalis of the primitive embryonic circulation empties into the posterior vitelline v. [A, 8.]—**Articular v.** A v. that returns blood from the structures of a joint. [a, 34.]—**Ascending cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**Ascending lumbar v.** A v. formed by a series of vertical communications between the lumbar v's, and also connecting the lateral sacral, ilio-lumbar, and common iliac v's. It empties into the azygos v. of its side. [C.]—**Auditory v's, Auricular v's.** Ger., *Gehörblutadern*. See *VENÆ auditivæ internæ* and *Deep auricular v's.*—**Axillary v.** Lat., *vena axillaris*. Ger., *Achselvene*. A v. that returns the blood from the arm. It is a continuation of the basilic v., and extends from the lower border of the teres major muscle to the outer margin of the first rib. It receives the brachial, cephalic, circumflex, subscapular, long thoracic, acromio-thoracic, and superior thoracic v's. [C.]—**Azygos v.** See *Large azygos v.*, *Left upper azygos v.*, and *Small azygos v.*—**Basilar v.** Lat., *vena basilaris*. A branch of the v. of Galen from the choroid plexus and the base of the brain in the vicinity of the inner side of the crus cerebri. [C, L.]—**Basilic v.** Ger., *Ellenbogenhautphthalader*. A v. formed by the union of the median basilic and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's; continuous with the axillary v. [C.]—**Basivertebral v's.** Ger., *Wirbelkeiferblutadern*. Small v's, reduced to their intima, which ramify in the bodies of the vertebrae and empty into the anterior longitudinal spinal v's. [L, 332.]—**Branchial v's.** V's, one on each side of the brachial artery, which follow its branches and empty into the axillary v. at the lower border of the subscapularis. [L.]—**Brachio-cephalic v.** See *In-*

*nominate v's.*—**Branchial v's.** The vessels that return the blood from the branchial arches. [L.]—**Bronchial v's.** Small v's receiving the blood from the nutrient arteries of the lungs and bronchial tubes. They empty into the large azygos v. on the right side, and into the upper azygos v. on the left side. [L.]—**Buccal v's.** Ger., *Mundblutadern*. V's returning the blood from the buccal muscles and emptying into the facial v. [C.]—**Capsular v's.** Lat., *venæ adheventes capsulares* (2d def.). 1. See *Suprarenal v's*. 2. Branches of the portal v. which return the blood from the capsule of the liver. [L, 142.]—**Cardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzvenen*. V's from the tissue of the heart. [L.]—**Cardinal v's.** Lat., *venæ cardinales*. The foetal v's which return the blood from the mesonephros, the vertebral column, and the parietes of the trunk. Their inferior portions afterward become the internal iliac v's; above the latter they become obliterated for the most part. [A, 5.]—**Central v's (of the liver).** See *Intralobular v's of the liver*.—**Central v. of the retina.** Lat., *vena retina centralis*. A branch of the superior ophthalmic v. which returns the blood from the tissues supplied by the branches of the central artery of the retina. [L.]—**Central v's of the spinal cord.** Two v's, one on each side, in the substantia gelatinosa centralis of the spinal cord, which terminate at the upper and lower ends of the cord in a number of small branches. [L, 332.]—**Cephalic v.** A v. formed by the union of the median cephalic and radial cutaneous v's, which passes up along the outer border of the biceps brachii to empty into the axillary v. [L.]—**Cerebral v's.** Ger., *Gehirnvenen*. V's divided into two sets—those which return the blood from the surface of the brain, and those which return it from the ventricles. [L.]—**Choroid v.** Lat., *vena chorioidea (lateralis)*. A v. which returns the blood from the lateral ventricle and choroid plexus, and unites with the vena corporis striati to form the v. of Galen. [L, 332.]—**Ciliary v's.** Ger., *Blendungsblutadern*. V's which usually extend from the chorio-capillaris in a radiate direction through the choroid, and form the vasa vorticosa, five or six in number, which perforate the sclera obliquely at or just behind the equator of the eye, pass into the orbit, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [F.]—**Circumflex iliac v.** Ger., *umgeschlagene Hüftblutader*. A v. receiving the blood from the circumflex iliac artery and emptying into the external iliac v. [L.]—**Circumflex v's.** V's accompanying the circumflex arteries. [L.]—**Circumflex v's of Kohlrausch.** See *VENÆ circumflexæ penis*.—**Circumflex v's of the arm.** Branches of the axillary v. returning the blood from the distribution of the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries of the arm. [L.]—**Common facial v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Gesichtsbloodader*. A v. formed by the union of the facial and temporal v's, emptying into the internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common iliac v.** Lat., *vena iliaca communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftblutader, Hüftvene*. A v. formed by the union of the external and internal iliac v's. It extends from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis to about the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, and unites with its fellow to form the inferior vena cava. [L.]—**Common jugular v.** 1. The portion of the internal jugular v. below the entrance of the common facial v. 2. Of the older authors, the innominate v. 3. The internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common pudic v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Schamblutader*. See *Internal pudic v.*—**Common ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's, which joins the median basilic v. at the bend of the elbow. [L, 142.]—**Common vitelline v.** See *MEATTS venosus*.—**Condylar emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM occipitale inferius*.—**Coronary v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Coronary v. of the placenta.** Lat., *vena coronaria placenta*. Ger., *grosses Randgefäß*. A v. which courses along the border of the placenta for more or less of its extent, gathers its blood from radicles in the substance of the placenta, and returns it to the maternal organism by channels leading to the v's of the uterus. [A, 61.]—**Coronary v. of the stomach.** Lat., *vena coronaria ventriculi*. Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. A v. which runs parallel to the coronary artery and empties into the portal v. [L.]—**Costal v.** A v. proceeding from the midrib of a leaf. [a, 35.]—**Crural v.** See *Femoral v.*—**Cystic v.** See *VENA cystica*.—**Deep auricular v's.** V's which return the blood from a portion of the auricle and empty into the



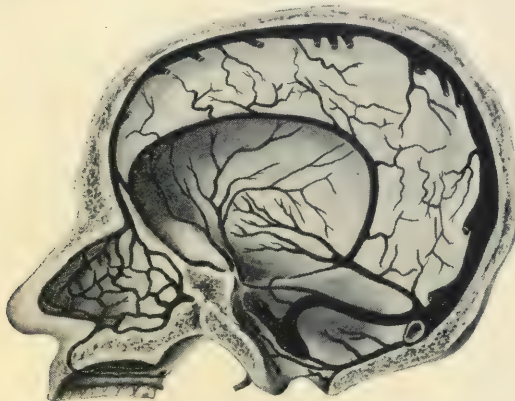
THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE HEAD, FACE, AND NECK.

1, the frontal vein; 2, the supra-orbital vein; 3, 3', the nasal veins; 4, the transverse vein of the face; 5, the facial vein; 6, the anterior terminal branch of the temporal vein; 7, the internal jugular vein; 8, the anterior jugular vein; 9, 14, the external jugular vein; 10, the subclavian vein; 11, the middle temporal vein; 11', 12, the temporal vein; 13, the occipital vein.

side, in the substantia gelatinosa centralis of the spinal cord, which terminate at the upper and lower ends of the cord in a number of small branches. [L, 332.]—**Cephalic v.** A v. formed by the union of the median cephalic and radial cutaneous v's, which passes up along the outer border of the biceps brachii to empty into the axillary v. [L.]—**Cerebral v's.** Ger., *Gehirnvenen*. V's divided into two sets—those which return the blood from the surface of the brain, and those which return it from the ventricles. [L.]—**Choroid v.** Lat., *vena chorioidea (lateralis)*. A v. which returns the blood from the lateral ventricle and choroid plexus, and unites with the vena corporis striati to form the v. of Galen. [L, 332.]—**Ciliary v's.** Ger., *Blendungsblutadern*. V's which usually extend from the chorio-capillaris in a radiate direction through the choroid, and form the vasa vorticosa, five or six in number, which perforate the sclera obliquely at or just behind the equator of the eye, pass into the orbit, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [F.]—**Circumflex iliac v.** Ger., *umgeschlagene Hüftblutader*. A v. receiving the blood from the circumflex iliac artery and emptying into the external iliac v. [L.]—**Circumflex v's.** V's accompanying the circumflex arteries. [L.]—**Circumflex v's of Kohlrausch.** See *VENÆ circumflexæ penis*.—**Circumflex v's of the arm.** Branches of the axillary v. returning the blood from the distribution of the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries of the arm. [L.]—**Common facial v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Gesichtsbloodader*. A v. formed by the union of the facial and temporal v's, emptying into the internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common iliac v.** Lat., *vena iliaca communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftblutader, Hüftvene*. A v. formed by the union of the external and internal iliac v's. It extends from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis to about the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, and unites with its fellow to form the inferior vena cava. [L.]—**Common jugular v.** 1. The portion of the internal jugular v. below the entrance of the common facial v. 2. Of the older authors, the innominate v. 3. The internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common pudic v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Schamblutader*. See *Internal pudic v.*—**Common ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's, which joins the median basilic v. at the bend of the elbow. [L, 142.]—**Common vitelline v.** See *MEATTS venosus*.—**Condylar emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM occipitale inferius*.—**Coronary v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Coronary v. of the placenta.** Lat., *vena coronaria placenta*. Ger., *grosses Randgefäß*. A v. which courses along the border of the placenta for more or less of its extent, gathers its blood from radicles in the substance of the placenta, and returns it to the maternal organism by channels leading to the v's of the uterus. [A, 61.]—**Coronary v. of the stomach.** Lat., *vena coronaria ventriculi*. Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. A v. which runs parallel to the coronary artery and empties into the portal v. [L.]—**Costal v.** A v. proceeding from the midrib of a leaf. [a, 35.]—**Crural v.** See *Femoral v.*—**Cystic v.** See *VENA cystica*.—**Deep auricular v's.** V's which return the blood from a portion of the auricle and empty into the



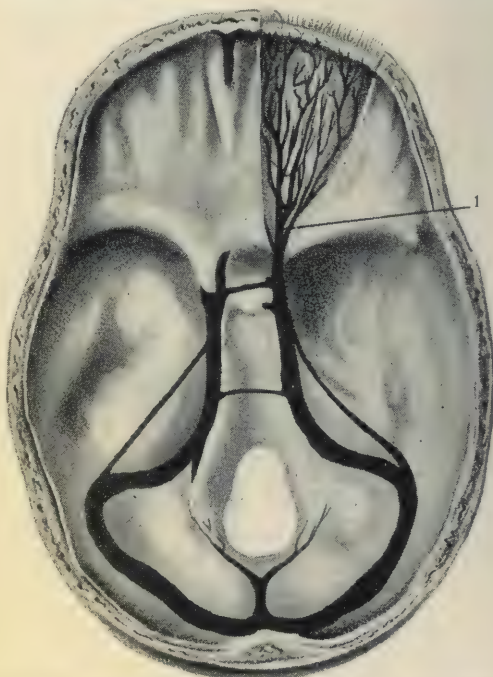
temporal v. [F.]—**Deep cerebral v's.** See *V's of Galen.*—**Deep cervical v.** A branch of the vertebral v., close to its entrance into the innominate v., which returns the blood from the suboccipital region. [L, 142.]—**Deep circumflex iliac v.** A branch of the external iliac v. receiving the blood from the distribution of the deep circumflex iliac artery. [L.]—**Deep facial v.** Ger., *tiefe Gesichtsbloodader*, *vordere innere Kieferblutader*. A v. receiving the blood from the pterygoid plexus and joining the facial v. below



SECTION THROUGH THE CRANIUM, SHOWING THE VEINS WHICH ENTER INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES.

the malar bone. [C.]—**Deep femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis profunda*. A branch of the femoral v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the deep femoral artery. [L, 332.]—**Deep median v.** A branch of the median cutaneous v. which communicates with the deep v's of the forearm. [L, 31, 142.]—**Deep palmar v's.** Branches of the brachial v's which follow the distribution of the deep palmar arch. [L.]—**Deep temporal v's.** Three or four v's coming from the temporal muscles to join the pterygoid plexus. [C.]—**Diaphragmatic v's.** See *Phrenic v's.*—**Digital v's.** Ger., *Fingerblutadern*. Small v's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the digital arteries. [L.]—**Dorsal costal v's.** See *Intercostal v's.*—**Dorsal spinal v's.** Lat., *venae spinales dorsales*. V's returning the blood from the muscles and integument of the back, forming a plexus over the arches of the vertebrae and emptying into the posterior branches of the intercostal v's, or, as in the neck, into the vertebral v. [C.]—**Dorsal v. of the clitoris.** Lat., *vena dorsalis clitoridis*. A v. returning the blood from the clitoris and its vicinity and emptying into the pudendal plexus (2d def.). [L.]—**Dorsal v. of the penis.** Lat., *vena dorsalis penis*. A v. returning the blood from the glans penis and prepuce, the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the overlying skin, and emptying into the prostatic plexus. [C.]—**Dorsal v's of the tongue.** V's which connect the plexus beneath the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue with the internal jugular or common facial v. [C.]—**Dorsi-spinal v's.** V's lying on the exterior of the spinal column. [a, 34.]—**Efferent v's of the kidney.** The v's which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a network on the convoluted tubules. [L, 142.]—**Emissary mastoid v.** See *EMISSARIUM mastoideum.*—**Emissary v's.** See *EMISSARIA Santorini.*—**Emissary v. of Luschka.** See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius.*—**Emissary v. of Rektorzik.** A v. or plexus of v's accompanying the internal carotid artery and connecting the internal jugular v. with the cavernous sinus. [C.]—**Emulgent v.** See *Renal v.*—**Epigastric v.** Ger., *Bauchdeckenblutader*. See *Superficial epigastric v.*—**Ethmoidal v's.** Ger., *Siebbeinblutadern*, *Riechbeinvenen*. The anterior and posterior ethmoidal v's.—**External cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**External hæmorrhoidal v.** A v. following the distribution of the inferior hæmorrhoidal arteries and emptying into the hæmorrhoidal plexus. [L, 142, 332.]—**External iliac v.** Ger., *äussere Hüftblutader*. The continuation of the femoral v. from Poupart's ligament to its junction with the internal iliac v. near the lumbosacral articulation. It receives the deep circumflex iliac and epigastric v's. [C.]—**External jugular v.** A v. formed by the union of the posterior auricular v. and the posterior part of the temporal maxillary v. and joined by the posterior external jugular, transverse cervical, and suprascapular v's. It descends from about the level of the angle of the inferior maxilla between the platysma and the fascia and empties into the subclavian v. by one or more trunks. [C; L.]—**External mammary v.** A branch of the axillary v. or subclavian v. accompanying the artery of the same name. [L.]—**External maxillary v.** See *Facial v.*—**External posterior spinal v's.** Ger., *äussere Rückenblutadern der Wirbelsäule*. See *Dorsal spinal v's.*—**External pudic v's.** V's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior and superior external pudic arteries and emptying into the internal saphenous v. [C.]—**External saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena parva*. Ger., *äussere (oder kleine) Rosenader*. A v. formed by the confluence of v's on the dorsum of the foot, which passes along the outer border of the tendo Achillis and runs on the gastrocnemius, between the heads of which it passes ending in the popliteal v. [C; L.]—**External spermatic v.** A branch of the external iliac v. running from the inguinal canal. [L.]—**External thoracic v.** See *Ex-*

*ternal mammary v.*—**Facial communicating v.** A short, nearly transverse v. uniting the facial and temporal v's near the angle of the jaw. [L.]—**Facial v.** Lat., *vena facialis*. Ger., *Gesichtsbloodader*, *äussere Kopfblutader*. A v. which receives the frontal, supra-orbital, angular, inferior palpebral, superior labial, deep facial, buccal, submental, submaxillary, and inferior palatine v's, and empties into the common facial v. [C.]—**Femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis*. Ger., *Schenkelblutader*. The continuation upward of the popliteal v. above the opening in the adductor magnus to Poupart's ligament, where it terminates in the external iliac v. It lies at first on the outer side of the femoral artery, then behind it, and in the upper part of the thigh on the inner side of it, and is included with it in a common sheath. [L.]—**Fluid-v's.** Fr., *veines fluides*. Of Chauveau, the oscillatory movements of the blood-stream in the dilated portion of a vessel just beyond a point of constriction. [K, 25.]—**Frontal v.** Lat., *vena frontalis*. Ger., *Stirnblutader*. 1. A v. which returns the blood from the upper surface of the head and forehead, emptying into the facial v. [C.] 2. A branch of the supra-orbital v. from the diploe of the frontal bone. [L, 172.]—**Funicular v.** The umbilical v. [a, 18.]—**Gastric v's.** Lat., *venae gastricae (breves)*. Branches of the splenic v. running from the left extremity of the stomach. [L.]—**Gastro-duodenal v.** A branch of the right gastro-epiploic v. running from the pancreas and duodenum. [L.]—**Gastro-epiploic v's.** The right and left gastro-epiploic v's. [L.]—**Gastro-splenic v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Gate v.** See *Portal v.*—**Gluteal v.** Lat., *vena glutæa*. Fr., *veine fessière*. Ger., *Gesässvene*. A branch of the internal iliac v. following the ramifications of the gluteal artery. [C.]—**Great cardiac v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Hæmorrhoidal v's.** The external, inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal v's.—**Hemi-azygous v.** See *Small azygous v.*—**Hepatic brachial v.** See *Right basilic v.*—**Hepatic v's.** Ger., *Lebervenen*. A number of v's, usually in three sets, which empty into the inferior vena cava, where it lies in its fissure. They arise in the substance of the liver as the interlobular v's. [L.]—**Hyaloid v.** A v. accompanying the hyaloid artery. [L.]—**Hypogastric v.** See *Internal iliac v.*—**Ileo-colic v.** See *VENA ileo-colica.*—**Iliac v's.** The common external and internal iliac v's. [a, 34.]—**Ilio-lumbar v's.** Lat., *venæ ilio-lumbales*. V's from the posterior part of the abdominal wall, the muscles of the back, and the spinal canal, which empty into the common iliac v. [C.]—**Inferior cerebellar v's.** V's from the lower surface of the cerebellum which enter the inferior petrosal and the occipital sinuses. [C.]—**Inferior cerebral v.** A v. which receives the blood from the lower surface of the cerebrum and empties into one or another of the sinuses at the base of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Inferior dental v.** A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior dental artery into the pterygoid plexus. [L.]—**Inferior diaphragmatic v's.** See *Inferior phrenic v's.*—



THE VEINS ENTERING INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES AT THE BASE OF THE SKULL.

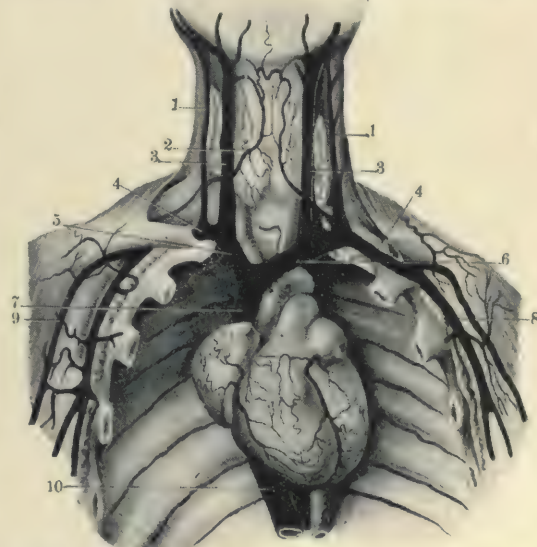
1, the ophthalmic vein.

**Inferior hæmorrhoidal v.** A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the artery of like name and empties into the internal iliac v. [C.]—**Inferior labial v's.** Two or three v's which collect the blood in the lower lip and empty into the submental branch of the facial v. [C.]—**Inferior laryngeal v.** A branch of the inferior thyroid v. which receives the blood from



the lower part of the larynx. [L.]—**Inferior longitudinal v.** See *Inferior longitudinal sinus*.—**Inferior mesenteric v.** A branch of the portal or the splenic v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the inferior mesenteric artery. [L. 172, 332.]—**Inferior ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica externa* (seu *facialis*, seu *inferior*). Ger., *untere Augenblutader*. A v. which begins at the lower margin of the orbit by an anastomosis with the facial v. and empties into the cavernous sinus or the ophthalmic v. [L. 31, 332.]—**Inferior palatine v.** See *Palatine v.* (1st def.).—**Inferior phrenic v's.** Branches of the inferior vena cava or of the suprarenal v's which follow the distribution of the inferior phrenic arteries. [L.]—**Inferior thyroid v's.** Ger., *untere Schilddrüsenvenen*. V's whose radicles form a plexus on the anterior surface of the larynx, returning the blood from the thyroid gland, the lower part of the larynx, the trachea, and the oesophagus, and emptying, one on each side, into the innominate v's. [L. 142, 332.]—**Infrorbital v.** A branch of the inferior ophthalmic v. from the face just below the orbit. [L. 332.]—**Innominate v's.** Lat., *venae innominatee*. Ger., *ungenannte Venen*. The large v's, one on each side, formed by the union of the subclavian and internal jugular v's behind the sterno-clavicular articulations. They unite on the right side a little below the cartilage of the first rib to form the superior vena cava. That of the right side is short and nearly vertical, and lies on the pleura and the upper part of the right lung; that of the left side runs obliquely downward from left to right, and rests on the arch of the aorta in front of the innominate, left carotid, and subclavian arteries. [L. 34, 142, 332.]—**Innominate v's of Veissens.** See *Anterior cardiac v's*.—**Intercoastal v's.** Ger., *Zwischenrippenblutadern*. Branches of the large and small azygos v's and the superior intercostal v's which accompany the arteries of the same name. [L.]—**Interlobular v's.** Small v's running between the lobules of a gland. [L.]—**Interlobular v's of the kidney.** V's which accompany the interlobular arteries and convey the blood from the cortex of the kidney to the arches at the bases of the renal pyramids. [C.]—**Interlobular v's of the liver.** Lat., *venae interlobulares hepatis, venulae centrales lobulorum*. Small branches of the portal v. which run between and around the lobules of the liver. [C.]—**Intermediate v's.** See *Interlobular v's*.—**Internal auditory v's.** See *VENÆ AUDITIVÆ INTERNÆ*.—**Internal cerebral v.** A v. formed by the union of the choroid v. and the vena corporis striati, which is continuous with the v. of Galen of its own side when there are two, but converging to form the v. of Galen when it is single. [L. 31, 332.]—**Internal hemorrhoidal v.** See *Superior hemorrhoidal v.*—**Internal iliac v.** Ger., *Beckenblutader, Unterbauchvene*. A short trunk which lies behind the internal iliac artery, receives the blood from the v's corresponding to the branches of that vessel, and unites near the margin of the pelvis with the external iliac v. to form the common iliac v. [L.]—**Internal jugular v.** Ger., *innere Drosselblutader*. 1. A large v. which is continuous above with the lateral sinus and joins below with the subclavian v. to form the innominate v. In its upper portion it lies to the outer side of and close to the internal carotid artery as far as the cornu of the hyoid bone, where it receives the common facial v. and descends upon the outer side of the common carotid artery. Its most important branches are the lingual, pharyngeal, occipital, laryngeal, and superior thyroid v's. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Common jugular v.*—**Internal mammary v.** A branch of the innominate v. receiving small v's from the costal region. [L. 332.]—**Internal maxillary v.** A v. which returns the blood from the pterygoid plexus, and empties into the temporal v. [C.]—**Internal pudic v.** Lat., *vena pudenda communis* (seu *interna*). A v. emptying into the internal iliac v. or into the pudendal plexus, formed by the union of a number of small v's from the perineum, scrotum, and anus. It accompanies the internal pudic artery. [L. 332.]—**Internal saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena, vena interna saphena* (seu *magna*). Fr., *saphène*. Ger., *grosse Rosenvene*. A v. which, beginning in a plexus upon the dorsal aspect of the foot, runs upward in front of the inner ankle and along the inner side of the leg to the internal condyle of the femur, behind which it passes to ascend upon the inner side of the thigh to the saphenous opening, through which it passes to empty into the femoral v. a little below Poupart's ligament. It receives a large number of cutaneous branches and communicates freely with the deeper v's of the thigh and leg. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Internal spermatic v.** Ger., *innere Samenblutader*. A v. (sometimes one of several) that returns the blood from the testicle. It forms a constituent of the spermatic cord, and empties on the right side into the inferior vena cava and on the left into the renal v. [L. 142, 332.]—**Interosseous v's.** See *VENÆ INTEROSSEAE ANTI-Brachii*.—**Intralobular v's of the liver.** Branches of the interlobular v's which spring from the capillary plexus within the lobules of the liver. [L. 142, 172.]—**Ischiadic v.**, **Ischiatic v.** See *Sciatic v.*—**Jugular v's.** Ger., *Drosselblutadern*. The anterior, external, and internal jugular v's. [L.]—**Jugulo-cephalic v.** An anomalous v. which passes over the clavicle, uniting the cephalic and external jugular v's. [L. 142.]—**Labial v.** A branch of the facial v. from the region of the lip. [L. 142.]—**Lacrimal v's.** Ger., *Thränenvenen*. V's from the upper eyelid and lacrimal gland which accompany the lacrimal artery and empty into the palpebral and ophthalmic v's. [F.]—**Large azygos v.** Lat., *vena azygos major*. Ger., *grosse unpaarige Blutader, unpaare Vene*. A v. of the right side which arises opposite the first or second lumbar vertebra by a branch from one or more of the lumbar v's, the renal v's, or the inferior vena cava. It perforates the diaphragm in company with the aorta and ends in the superior vena cava close to the pericardium. It receives the nine or ten lower right intercostal v's, the small azygos v., the right bronchial v., and small v's from the thoracic cavity. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Large coronary v. (of the heart).** Lat., *vena coronaria magna (cardiac)*. Fr., *grande veine cardiaque*. Ger., *grosse Kranzblutader des Herzens*. A v. which arises upon the anterior surface of the apex of the heart, and ascends in the anterior interventricular groove to that between the left auricle and ventricle, along which

it runs to the posterior surface of the heart, where it terminates in the left end of the coronary sinus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Large mesaraic v.** See *Superior mesenteric v.*—**Laryngeal v.** Lat., *vena laryngea (superior)*. Ger., *Lufttröhrenkopfsvene*. A branch of the internal jugular v. or of one of its branches. It receives small vessels from the interior of the larynx which pierce the thyreo-hyoid membrane. [L. 142, 332.]—**Lateral sacral v's.** V's which receive the blood from the lateral sacral arteries and, with the middle sacral v's, form the anterior sacral plexus. [L. 142, 172.]—**Lateral vitelline v's.** Lat., *venae vitellinae laterales*. Those two of the vitelline v's which, arising laterally, accompany the trunks of the large arteries of the primitive embryonic circulation. On the left side this vessel unites with the posterior vitelline v., on the right side with the anterior, or, if the latter is wanting, forms alone the trunk of the right omphalo-mesenteric v. [A. 8.]—**Left coronary v.** See *Large coronary v. of the heart*.—**Left gastro-epiploic v.** A v. from the great curvature of the stomach which empties into the splenic v. [C.]—**Left lower azygos v.** See *Small azygos v.*—**Left upper azygos v.** An inconstant v. which receives those of the intercostal v's below the superior intercostal v. of the left side that do not empty into the small azygos v. When it is absent its place is supplied by the left superior intercostal v. [L. 31, 142, 172.]—**Lieno-intestinal v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Lingual dorsal v's.** See *Dorsal v's of the tongue*.—**Lingual v.** Lat., *vena lingualis*. Ger., *Zungenvene*. A branch of the internal jugular or facial v. which anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity and returns the blood from the tongue, the sublingual and submaxillary glands, and the floor of the mouth. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Longitudinal spinal v's.** The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal v's. [L.]—**Long saphenous v.** See *Internal saphenous v.*—**Long thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the branches of the external mammary artery. [C.]—**Lumbar v's.** Lat., *venae lumbales*. V's accompanying the

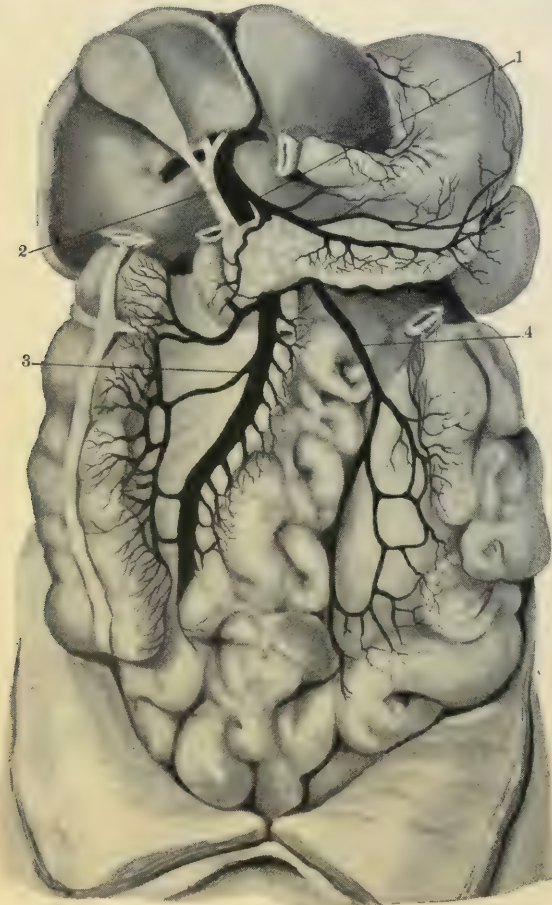


1, 1, the external jugular veins; 2, the right anterior jugular vein; 3, 3, the internal jugular veins; 4, 4, the subclavian veins; 5, the right innominate vein; 6, the left innominate vein; 7, the superior vena cava; 8, the left axillary vein; 9, the right cephalic vein; 10, the inferior vena cava.

lumbar arteries and emptying into the inferior vena cava. [L. 142, 332.]—**Lumbo-costal v.** See *Ascending lumbar v.*—**Marginal v. of the heart.** See *Middle cardiac v.*—**Masseteric v's.** Lat., *venae massetericae*. Ger., *Kaumuskelblutadern*. Branches of the facial v. from the masseter muscle. [L.]—**Mastoid emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM MASTOIDEUM*.—**Maxillary v's.** Ger., *Kieferblutadern*. The external and internal maxillary v's.—**Median basilic v.** Lat., *vena basilica mediana*. The innermost of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It is given off at the bend of the elbow on the anterior surface of the arm, passes up in front of the brachial artery between the biceps brachii and the pronator radii teres, and joins the basilic v. [L. 172, 332.]—**Median cephalic v.** Lat., *vena cephalica mediana*. The outer and smaller of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It passes upward in the bend of the elbow between the supinator longus and the biceps brachii to join the cephalic v. [L. 172, 332.]—**Median cutaneous v.** A cutaneous branch of the median v. [L.]—**Median labial v.** See *VENA ANGLI ORIS*.—**Median v. of the arm.** Lat., *vena mediana*. Ger., *Mittlerarmblutader*. A short v. upon the anterior surface of the forearm which divides at the bend of the elbow into the median basilic v. and the median cephalic v. [L.] See also *Median cutaneous v.* and *Deep median v.*—**Median v. of the neck.** Lat., *vena colli mediana*. See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Mediastinal v's.** The anterior and posterior mediastinal v's. [L.]—**Medullary-spinal v's.** A venous plexus between the spinal arachnoid and pia. [L.]—**Meningeal v's.** V's accompanying the meningeal arteries. [L.]—**Meningo-rachidian v's.** V's situated in the interior of the spinal canal, between the vertebrae and the theca vertebralis. [A. 34.]—**Menstriferous v's of the uterus.** An old term



for certain v's of the uterus which were supposed to be the special source of the menstrual flow. [A, 42].—**Mental v.** Lat., *vena mentalis*. A branch of the anterior jugular v. running from the chin. [L.]—**Mesenteric v's.** Ger., *Gekrösblutadern*. The inferior and superior mesenteric v's.—**Middle cardiac v.** Lat., *vena cordis media*. Ger., *mittlere Kranzblutader des Herzens*. The largest of the v's on the posterior surface of the heart. It lies in the groove between the ventricles, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142].—**Middle cerebral v.** Lat., *vena cerebri media*. A v. accompanying the middle cerebral artery and emptying into the cavernous or sphenoparietal sinus (2d def.). [L, 31, 332].—**Middle hemorrhoidal v's.** Small v's which connect the hemorrhoidal plexus with the internal iliac v. [L, 332].—**Middle meningeal v.** A v. accompanying the middle meningeal artery, and emptying into the cavernous, sphenoparietal, or sphenosquamous sinus or the internal maxillary or pterygoid plexus. [L, 142, 332].—**Middle sacral v.** Lat., *vena caudalis* (seu *sacralis media*). A v. on the anterior surface of the sacrum, returning the blood from the middle sacral artery and emptying into the left common iliac v. or the inferior vena cava. [L, 142, 172].—**Middle temporal v.** A v. which arises in the vicinity of the eyebrow, communicates with the supra-



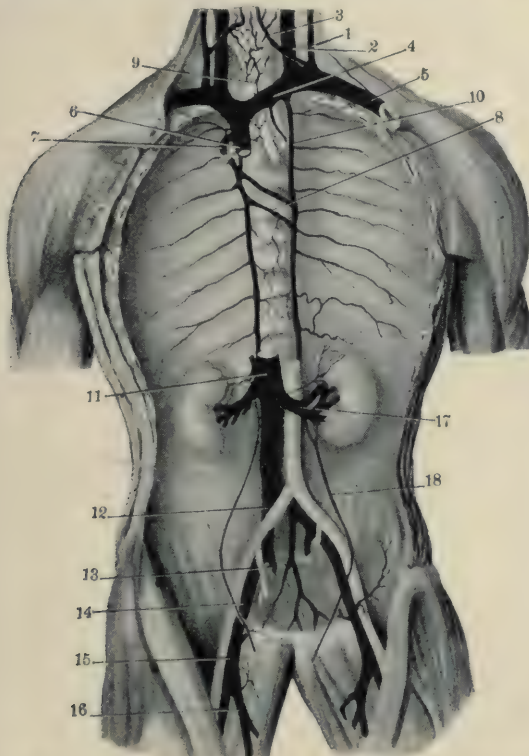
1, the splenic vein; 2, the portal vein; 3, the superior mesenteric vein; 4, the inferior mesenteric vein.

orbital and frontal v's, receives the palpebral v's and branches from the temporals, and unites with the superficial temporal v. over the temporal portion of the zygomatic arch. [L, 142, 332].—**Middle thyroid v.** Lat., *vena thyroidea lateralis* (seu *media*). A branch of the lower portion of the internal jugular v. which returns the blood from the lower portion of the lateral lobe of the thyroid gland and receives twigs from the trachea and larynx. [L, 142, 172].—**Midv.** The midrib of a leaf. [A, 35].—**Nasal v's.** Lat., *venae nasales*. Unimportant branches of the angular v. running from the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the nose. [L, 142, 332].—**Oblique v. of the heart.** Lat., *vena posterior atrii sinistri*. A small v., the relic of the left innominate v. of the fetus, which runs on the back part of the left auricle of the heart to the coronary sinus. [L, 172].—**Obturator v.** Lat., *vena obturatoria*. Fr., *veine obturatrice*. Ger., *Hüftlochvene*. A branch of the internal iliac v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the obturator artery. [L, 332].—**Occipital emissary v.** [Henle]. See *EMISSARIUM OCCIPITALE SUPRUS*.—**Occipital v.** Ger., *Hinterhauptvene*. 1. A branch of either the external or internal jugular v. which arises in a plexus in the occipital region. 2. A branch from the

diaploe of the occipital bone, emptying into the occipital sinus or the occipital v. (1st def.). [L.]—**Oesophageal v's.** Lat., *venae oesophagicae*. Branches of the inferior thyroid v's running from the oesophagus. [L, 332].—**Omphalo-mesenteric v's.** See *VITELLINE V'S*.—**Ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica* (*cerebralis*, seu *interna*, seu *superior*). Ger., *Gesichtsaugenvene*. A large v. which commences the frontal v. at the inner angle of the orbit, and passes out of the orbit through the inner extremity of the sphenoidal fissure to empty into the cavernous sinus. [F.]—**Orbital v's.** Ger., *Augenhöhlenblutadern*. Branches of the ophthalmic v. and the vena ophthalmica externa running from the tissues in the orbit. [L.]—**Ovarian v.** A v. following the same course as the ovarian artery and emptying into the vena cava or renal v. [L.]—**Palatine v.** Lat., *vena palatina* (*inferior* [1st def.]). Ger., *Gaumenblutader*. 1. A branch of the facial v., or of one of its branches, returning the blood from the vicinity of the tonsil and soft palate. 2. In the pl., small branches of the internal maxillary v. [L, 142, 332].—**Pancreatico-duodenal v's.** Branches of the superior mesenteric v. running from the head of the pancreas and from the duodenum. [L, 7].—**Pancreatic v.** A branch of the splenic v. running from the pancreas. [L.]—**Parietal emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM PARIETALE*.—**Parotid v's.** Small v's running from the parotid gland to the temporal v. [A, 34].—**Parumbilical v.** Lat., *vena paraumbilicalis* (seu *paromphalica*). 1. Of Hyrtl, a venous channel said to be formed in the adult by a reopening of the hepatic portion of the umbilical v. in cases of obstruction of the portal circulation. [A, 19]. 2. In the pl., branches of the portal v., or of a pervious umbilical v., which connect with the deep epigastric v. [L, 142, 332].—**Pericardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzbeutelvenen*. Small branches of the azygous, internal mammary, and innominate v's running from the pericardium. [L, 332].—**Peroneal v's.** See *VENA PERONEA* (1st def.).—**Pharyngeal v's.** Lat., *venae pharyngeae*. Ger., *Schlundkopfblutadern*. Branches of the internal jugular (occasionally of the superior thyroid or lingual) v's which form a plexus in the walls of the pharynx. [L, 142, 332].—**Phrenic v's.** Lat., *venae phrenicae*. Small branches of the inferior vena cava which accompany the phrenic arteries. [L, 142, 332]. Cf. *Superior phrenic v's* and *Inferior phrenic v's*.—**Plantar v's.** Lat., *venae plantares*. The deep v's of the sole of the foot. [L, 332].—**Popliteal v.** Lat., *vena poplitea*. Ger., *Kniekehlblutader*. A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior tibial v's, near the lower border of the popliteus. It becomes continuous with the femoral v. above the opening in the adductor magnus. It lies in a plane posterior to the popliteal artery, at first on its inner side, then behind it, and finally on its outer side. It receives small branches in the popliteal space and also the external saphenous v. [L, 142, 332].—**Portal v.** Lat., *vena portae* (seu *portarum*). Ger., *Pfortader*. A v. from three to four inches long, formed by the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric v's, which conveys the blood from the chylipoietic organs to the liver. It is situated behind the hepatic artery and bile duct, and is included within the layers of the lesser omentum. Close to the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver it divides into two branches which enter the substance of the liver (where it receives blood from the branches of the hepatic artery) and give off branches to form the vaginal plexus and the interlobular v's. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**Postcaval v.** In birds, the v. returning the blood from the trunk and lower extremities. [L, 221].—**Posterior auricular v.** Ger., *hintere Ohrvene*. A branch of the temporo-maxillary v. which receives the blood from the back part of the external ear and its vicinity. [L, 172, 332].—**Posterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *venae cordis posteriores*. Three or four v's which run on the posterior surface of the ventricles and empty into the coronary sinus at its lower border. [C.]—**Posterior ciliary v's.** V's which collect the blood from the chorioid, pass out through the sclera midway between the cornea and the optic nerve, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [C.]—**Posterior cutaneous v. of the neck.** See *EXTERNAL JUGULAR V.* and *POSTERIOR EXTERNAL JUGULAR V.* (1st def.).—**Posterior dental v.** A branch of the internal maxillary v. accompanying an artery of the same name. [L.]—**Posterior ethmoid v.** A branch of the ophthalmic v. accompanying an artery of the same name. [L.]—**Posterior external jugular v.** 1. A v. which collects blood from the occipital region and from the integument and superficial muscles of the back of the neck, and empties into the external jugular v. [C.] 2. See *EXTERNAL JUGULAR V.*—**Posterior facial v.** See *TEMPORO-MAXILLARY V.* and *TEMPORAL V.*—**Posterior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venae intercostales posteriores*. Branches of the intercostal v's accompanying the posterior intercostal arteries. [L.]—**Posterior internal maxillary v.** See *INTERNAL MAXILLARY V.*—**Posterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Two v's in the spinal canal between the dura and the posterior wall. They anastomose freely with each other and empty into the occipital sinus. [C.]—**Posterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *venae mediastinae posteriores*. Branches of the large azygous v. running from the posterior mediastinum. [L, 332].—**Posterior saphenous v.** See *EXTERNAL SAPHENOUS V.*—**Posterior temporal v.** 1. The posterior branch of the temporal v. 2. A v. from the diaploe of the parietal bone, emptying into the lateral sinus. [L.]—**Posterior tibial v's.** Two v's following the distribution of the posterior tibial artery and emptying into the popliteal v. [C.]—**Posterior ulnar (cutaneous) v.** A v. beginning on the back of the hand by a number of vessels which unite to form the vena salvatella, and running up on the posterior aspect of the ulnar border of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar cutaneous v. [C.]—**Posterior vertebral v.** 1. See *DEEP CERVICAL V.* 2. In the pl., of Rathke, two fetal v's, continuous with the upper portions of the cardinal v's, which receive the lumbar and intercostal twigs. [A, 5].—**Posterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina posterior*. Ger., *hintere (linke) Dotterveine*. A v. of the primitive embryonic circulation which arises posteriorly from the sinus terminalis and empties into the left omphalo-mesenteric v.—**Precaval v's.** In birds, the v's returning the blood from the head and upper extremities. [L, 221].—**Primary v.** Ger., *Hauptader*. One of the primary branches sent off from the mid-



vein of a leaf. [a, 35].—**Primitive jugular v.** A v. of the fœtus which receives the blood from the cranial cavity. The greater part of it afterward becomes the internal jugular v., but on the right side that portion of it situated below a communicating v. that runs to its fellow forms, together with the right duct of Cuvier, the vena cava superior. [A, 5].—**Pubic v.** Lat., *vena pubica*. A v., sometimes doubled, which runs externally to the crural ring over the superior ramus of the os pubis to join the external iliac v. [L, 332.]



1, the left external jugular vein; 2, the left internal jugular vein; 3, the left anterior jugular vein; 4, the left innominate vein; 5, the left subclavian vein; 6, the superior vena cava; 7, the large axillary vein; 8, the small axillary vein; 9, the left inferior thoracic vein; 10, the left superior intercostal vein; 11, the inferior vena cava; 12, the right common iliac vein; 13, the right internal iliac vein; 14, the right external iliac vein; 15, the right femoral vein; 16, the right deep femoral vein; 17, the renal veins; 18, the internal spermatic vein.

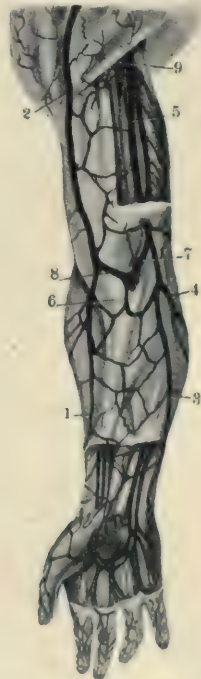
—**Pudic v's.** Ger., *Schamblutadern*. The external and internal pudic v's.—**Pulmonary v's.** Lat., *venae pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungenvenen*. Four (occasionally five) v's which return the aerated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart, into the posterior portion of which they open. The two of the right side lie behind the right pulmonary artery, the aorta, the right auricle, and the superior vena cava; those of the left side lie in front of the aorta. They arise in the substance of the lung, in the capillary network of the alveoli and smaller bronchial tubes, and form freely anastomosing vessels, which become larger as they approach the root of the lung, where they unite to form the main trunks. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**Radial (cutaneous) v.** A v. which arises in a plexus on the posterior surfaces of the thumb and index finger and ascends upon the radial border of the forearm, where it unites with the median cephalic v. [L, 142, 172].—**Ranine v.** Lat., *vena ranina*. A branch of the internal jugular, facial, or lingual v., which arises at the apex of the tongue and runs superficially on its lower surface close to the frenum, in company with the ranine artery. [L, 142, 172, 332].—**Renal v.** Lat., *vena renalis*. Ger., *Nierenblutader*, *Nierenvene*. A short v. with a large lumen which returns the blood from the kidney into the inferior vena cava. That of the right side is the longer, and passes in front of the aorta. It receives branches from the suprarenal capsule and, on the left side, the internal spermatic v. [L, 142, 332].—**Right axillary v.** See *Large axillary v.*—**Right basilic v.** The basilic v. of the right arm.—**Right coronary v.** See *Small cardiac v.*—**Right gastro-epiploic v.** A branch of the superior mesenteric v. running from the right extremity of the stomach. [L, 332].—**Sacral v's.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinblutadern*. The lateral and middle sacral v's. [L].—**Saphenous v's.** The external and internal saphenous v's.—**Satellite v's.** See *Venae comitantes*.—**Sciatic v.** Lat., *vena ischiatica*. A v. which collects the blood from the parts supplied by the sciatic artery and empties into the internal iliac v. [C].—**Secondary v.** One of the branches of a primary v. [a, 35].—**Short gastric v's.** See *Gastric v's.*—**Short saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Small axillary v.** Lat., *vena humi axygos*. A v. which arises from one or two lumbar v's and the renal, suprarenal, or spermatic v. of the left side, and empties into the right axillary v. after crossing the vertebral column over the ninth dorsal

vertebra. It receives a varying number of the lower intercostal v's, also small v's from the thoracic cavity. [C; L].—**Small cardiac (or coronary) v.** Lat., *vena coronaria parva*. Ger., *kleine Kranzblutader des Herzens*. A v. which receives the blood from the posterior portion of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Smallest cardiac v's.** See *Venae cordis minimae*.—**Small mesaraic v.** See *Inferior mesenteric v.*—**Spermatic v's.** Ger., *Samenvenen*. The external and internal spermatic v's. [L].—**Sphenopalatine v.** Lat., *vena sphenopalatina*. A v. from the sphenoid bone and palate, emptying into the pterygoid plexus. [C].—**Spinal v's.** The venous plexuses placed upon and within the vertebral column. They include the dorsi-spinal v's, the meningo-rhachidian v's, the v's of the bodies of the vertebrae, and the medullary-spinal v's.—**Splenic v.** Lat., *vena lienalis*. Ger., *Milzblutader*, *Milzvene*. A large branch of the portal v. which returns the blood from the spleen, the pancreas, the duodenum, part of the rectum, the descending colon, and the larger part of the stomach and omentum; formed by the union of several vessels which emerge from the spleen. It runs beneath the pancreas in company with the splenic artery, and joins with the superior mesenteric v. in front of the vertebral column. It receives the gastric and left gastro-epiploic v's and a number of unnamed vessels from the intestines, etc. [L].—**Stellate v's.** See *Venae stellatae*.—**Stylo-mastoid v.** A v. accompanying the stylo-mastoid artery and emptying into the posterior auricular v. [a, 34].—**Subclavian v.** Lat., *vena subclavia*. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinblutader*, *Unterschlüsselbeinvene*. A large v., the continuation of the axillary v., extending from the upper margin of the serratus anticus major to the inner end of the clavicle, where it unites with the internal jugular v. to form the innominate v. It receives the anterior and external jugular and the vertebral v's. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Subintestinal v.** In embryonic fishes, the homologue of the caudal v. and the ductus venosus. [L].—**Sublingual v.** See *Ranine v.*—**Sublobular v.** A venous trunk formed by the union of several of the intralobular v's of the liver and emptying into the hepatic v. or its branches. [L, 351].—**Submaxillary v's.** Branches of the facial v. running from the submaxillary gland. [L, 332].—**Submental v.** Ger., *Unterkinblutader*. A branch of the facial v. (occasionally of the lingual or superior thyreoid v.) which returns the blood from the submaxillary gland and the mylo-hyoideus. [L, 142, 332].—**Subscapular v.** Lat., *vena subscapularis*. A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the distribution of the subscapular artery. [L, 142, 332].—**Superficial circumflex iliac v.** A v. returning the blood of the artery of like name, and emptying into the internal



THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE DORSAL ASPECT OF THE FOREARM.

1, the radial cutaneous vein; 2, the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein.



THE VEINS OF THE PALMAR ASPECT OF THE ARM AND FOREARM.

1, the radial cutaneous vein; 2, the cephalic vein; 3, the anterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 4, the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 5, the basilic vein; 6, the median vein; 7, the median basilic vein; 8, the median cephalic vein.

saphenous v. [C].—**Superficial epigastric v's.** Branches of the internal saphenous v. running from the superficial epigastric region. [L].—**Superficial external pudic v.** A branch of the internal saphenous v. corresponding to the inferior external pudic artery. [L].—**Superficial interosseous v's.** See *Venae meta-*



*carpeæ*.—**Superficial temporal v.** A v. made up of the posterior auricular v's and their branches that extend over the lateral and superior aspects of the skull, anastomosing freely with the vessels of the vicinity, and converging near the posterior portion of the zygoma to unite with the middle temporal v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superficial ulnar v's.** The anterior and posterior ulnar v's. [L.]—**Superior auricular v's.** Branches of the external jugular v's running from the cranial aspect of the auricle and the side of the head. [L.]—**Superior cerebellar v's.** Branches of the straight or transverse sinus or of the v. of Galen running from the upper surface of the cerebellum. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior cerebral v's.** Ten or twelve v's lying mostly in the sulci of the upper part of the cerebrum and emptying into the superior and inferior longitudinal sinuses. They anastomose freely with each other and with the inferior cerebral v's. [C.]—**Superior epigastric v.** A branch of the internal mammary v. which accompanies the superior epigastric artery. [L, 332.]—**Superior gastric v.** Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. See *Coronary v. of the stomach*.—**Superior hæmorrhoidal v.** A branch of the inferior mesenteric v. which returns the blood from the upper half of the rectum. [L, 332.]—**Superior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venæ intercostales supremæ*.

V's which return the blood from the upper three or four intercostal spaces. That of the right side is the smaller, corresponds to the distribution of the superior intercostal artery, receives the blood from one, two, or three of the upper intercostal spaces, and empties into the right innominate v. or the large azygos v. That of the left side receives branches from the upper three or four intercostal spaces and the left branchial v., passes across



1, 1, the internal saphenous vein. 1, the external saphenous vein.

cial v. running from the upper eyelid. [L.]—**Superior phrenic v's.** Branches of the innominate v's running from the diaphragm. [L, 31.]—**Superior thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the superior thoracic artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior thyroid v.** A branch of the internal jugular v. which arises by branches in the thyroid gland which anastomose freely with the v's of the vicinity. [L, 142, 332.]—**Supra-orbital v.** Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlvene*. A branch of the facial or frontal v. which lies beneath the occipito-frontalis, running in toward the eyebrow. It receives branches from the adjacent structures and anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity. [L, 142, 332.]—**Suprarenal v's.** Ger., *Nebennierenblutadern*. V's running from the suprarenal capsules. That of the right side empties into the vena cava, that of the left into the phrenic or renal v. of the same side. [L, 142, 332.]—**Suprascapular v.** Ger., *Oberschulterblattblutader*. A branch of the external jugular v., near its termination, which accompanies the suprascapular artery and its branches. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sural v's.** See *VENÆ gastrocnemicæ*.—**Systemic v's.** Ger., *Körpervenen*. The v's which return the blood to the right auricle of the heart from all the tissues and organs except the lungs and chylipoietic organs. [L.]—**Temporal v.** Lat., *vena temporalis (communis)*. Ger., *Schläfenvene*. A v. formed by the union of the superficial and middle temporal v's and joining with the internal maxillary v. to form the temporo-maxillary v. [C.] See also *Anterior temporal v.*, *Posterior temporal v.*, and *Deep temporal v's*.—**Temporo-maxillary v.** A v. formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary v's near the neck of the lower jaw. It divides near the angle of the jaw into two branches, one of which goes to the facial v., the other to the external jugular v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Thymic v's.** Branches of the right and left innominate v's (especially of the former) running from the thymus gland. [L, 332.]—**Thyroid v's.** The inferior, middle, and superior thyroid v's and the vena thyroidea ima.—**Tibial v's.** The anterior and posterior tibial v's. [L.]—**Transverse cervical v.**

Lat., *vena colli transversa*. A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the deep lateral cervical muscles. [L, 332.]—**Transverse cervico-scapular v.** Lat., *vena transversa colli et scapulae*. A v. formed by the union of the transverse cervical and scapular v's. It lies beneath the trapezius and empties normally into the subclavian v., occasionally into the external jugular v. [L, 332.]—**Transverse facial v.** A branch of the temporal v. which accompanies the branches of the transverse facial artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Transverse lumbar v's.** See *Lumbar v's*.—**Transverse scapular v.** Lat., *vena scapula transversa*. A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the posterior and upper scapular regions. [L, 332.]—**Ulnar cutaneous v.** See *Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, *Posterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, and *Superficial ulnar v's*.—**Ulnar v.** A branch of the brachial v. accompanying the branches of the ulnar artery. [L.]—**Umbilical v's.** Lat., *venæ umbilicales*. Ger., *Nabelvenen*. Two v's, a right and a left, made up of radicles arising in the chorionic villi of the placenta, and formed in the embryo at the time of the development of the allantoic circulation. Uniting to form a short trunk, they return the blood from the placenta into the meatus venosus. The right umbilical v. soon disappears; the left one, now termed the umbilical v., courses through the umbilical cord, enters the abdomen of the fetus, and proceeds to the lower border of the suspensory ligament of the liver, in the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure, where it divides into two branches, one of which goes to the portal v., while the other, the ductus venosus Arantii, empties into the ascending vena cava. [A, 23.]—**Uterine v's.** Ger., *Muttervenen*. Branches of the internal iliac v. which accompany the uterine arteries and form a plexus in the walls of the uterus. [L.]—**Utero-ovarian v.** See *Ovarian v.*—**Vaginal v's of the liver.** V's ramifying in Glisson's capsule, accompanying the vaginal branch of the hepatic artery. [A, 34.]—**Varicose v.** See *VARIX*.—**V's of Galen.** Two v's, one on each side, which are continuations of the internal cerebral v's. They run back in the folds of the velum interpositum, emerge through the transverse fissure of the cerebrum, and, after joining to form one trunk, empty into the straight sinus. Often they are replaced by a single vessel, then called the v. of Galen, which sometimes is separated by a longitudinal septum into two. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**V's of Santorini.** See *EMISSARIA Santorini*.—**V's of the corpus spongiosum.** V's carrying blood from the corpus spongiosum to the dorsal v. of the penis. [A, 34.]—**V's of Thebesius.** See *VENÆ cordis minime*.—**V. of the corpus cavernosum.** A v. which returns the blood from the corpus cavernosum and empties into the internal pudic v. [C.]—**V. of the liver.** The right basilic v. [L, 104.]—**Ventricular v's.** See *V's of Galen*.—**Vertebral v.** Lat., *vena vertebralis interna* (seu *lateralis*, seu *superficialis*). Ger., *Wirbelblutader*, *Halswirbelvene*. 1. A branch of the subclavian v., near its termination, which arises in the suboccipital region and accompanies the vertebral artery. [L, 2.] In the pl., the vertebral v., anterior vertebral v., posterior vertebral v., and basivertebral v's. [L.]—**Visceral v's.** V's which return the blood from the viscera. [L.]—**Vitelline v's.** Lat., *venæ vitelline* (seu *omphalomesentericæ*). Ger., *Dottervenen*. Several venous trunks of the primitive embryonic circulation which carry the blood from the sinus terminalis to the meatus venosus. See *Anterior vitelline v.*, *MEATUS venosus*, *Lateral vitelline v's*, and *Posterior vitelline v.*

**VEINE** (Fr.), n. Ve'n. See *VEIN*.—**V. anastomotique cérébrale.** See *VENA communicans magna*.—**V. apoplectique.** A jugular v., especially the external jugular v. [L.]—**V. artérielle.** See *Pulmonary ARTERY*.—**V. auriculaire profonde.** See *Deep auricular VEIN*.—**V. cardiaque grande.** See *Large coronary VEIN of the heart*.—**V's cardiaques petites.** See *Anterior cardiac VEINS*.—**V. cave abdominale** (ou *ascendante*). See *Inferior VENA cava*.—**V. cave descendante** (ou *thoracique*). See *Superior VENA cava*.—**V. céphalique du bras.** See *Cephalic VEIN*.—**V. céphalique du pouce.** See *VENA cephalica pollicis*.—**V. céphalique interne.** See *Internal jugular VEIN*.—**V's cérébrales grandes** (ou *internes*). See *VEINS of Galen*.—**V's cubitales cancé.** See *Ulnar cutaneous VEIN* and *Basilic VEIN*.—**V. demi-azygos.** See *Small azygos VEIN*.—**V's des ailes du nez.** See *VENÆ laterales nasi*.—**V's des corps des vertèbres.** See *Basivertebral VEINS*.—**V's du diplôé.** See *VENÆ diploeticæ*.—**V. fessière.** See *Gluteal VEIN*.—**V. grande lymphatique droite.** The right lymphatic duct. [L.]—**V. grande mésentérique.** See *Superior mesenteric VEIN*.—**V. honteuse.** A pudic vein.—**V. iliaque externe.** See *External iliac VEIN*.—**V. iliaque interne.** See *Internal iliac VEIN*.—**V. iliaque primitive.** See *Common iliac VEIN*.—**V. obturatrice.** See *Obturator VEIN*.—**V. porte.** See *Portal VEIN*.—**V's surrénales.** See *Suprarenal VEINS*.—**V. terminale.** See *SINUS terminalis*.

**VEINED**, adj. Vand. Fr., *veiné*. See *GERM*.—**Veined**. Provided with veins. [A, 35.]—**Digitated v.** See *PALMINERVED*.—**Feather-v.** See *PINNINERVED*.—**Fork-v.** Having the fibro-vascular bundles forking. [A, 35.]—**Hidden-v.** Having the veins, as of a leaf, buried in the parenchyma so that they are not visible. [A, 35.]—**Netted-v.** Of leaves, reticulate. [A, 35.]—**Palmetely v.** See *PALMINERVED*.—**Pinnately v.** See *PINNINERVED*.—**Radiately v.** See *PALMINERVED*.

**VEINING**, n. Van/î'n². See *VENATION*.

**VEINLESS**, adj. Van/le²s. Without veins. [A, 35.]

**VEINLET**, n. Van/le²t. Lat., *venula*. Fr., *veinule*. Ger., *Aederchen*. A branch of a primary vein; of some botanists, a primary vein or branch of the midvein. [A, 35.]

**VEINOSITÉ** (Fr.), n. Ve²-no-ze-ta. A variety of varicosity in which, according to Briquet, there is a simple development of little veins, which are very numerous, enlarged, and excessively branched, and have become very superficial, almost hypodermic, so that they color the skin violet or bright red. It is most commonly seen on the lower limbs in women of middle age or older. [A, 15.]



**VEINULET**, n. Van'u<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>t. A branch of a veinlet (in either sense). [a, 35.]

**VEINY**, adj. Van'i<sup>2</sup>. See **VENOSE**.

**VEITYTANZ** (Ger.), n. Vits'ta<sup>2</sup>nts. See **CHOREA**.—**Englischer V.** See **CHOREA minor**.—**Grosser V.** See **CHOREA magna**.—**Kleiner V.** See **CHOREA minor**.

**VELAMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l(wal)-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/me<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., -am'inis. From *velare*, to cover. A covering; a veil; in the pl., *velamina*, the meninges of the brain. [I, 8 (K).]—**V. radicum**. A peculiar covering formed on epiphytal roots by epidermal cells which have become filled with air after losing their succulent contents. [a, 35.]—**V. vulvæ**. See **Pudendal APRON**.

**VELAMENTOUS**, adj. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>nt'u<sup>2</sup>s. Ger., *velamental*, *velamentös*. Resembling a veil or membrane. [a, 48.]

**VELAMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l(wal)-a<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>nt'u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *velare*, to cover. A covering or investment. [G.]—**V. abdominale**. See **PERITONEUM**.—**Velamenta cerebri**. The cerebral dura, pia, and arachnoid. [L.]—**V. nativum**. The skin; the common integument. [G.]

**VELAMINARIS** (Lat.), adj. Ve<sup>2</sup>l(wal)-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-i<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>s. From *velamen*, a cover. Fr., *velaminaire*. Of the dehiscence of an anther, valvular. [a, 35.]

**VÉLAR** (Fr.), n. Va-la<sup>2</sup>r. Of the Fr. Cod., either the flowering plant or simply the leaves of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [a, 38.]

**VELATE**, adj. Vel'at. Lat., *velātus* (from *velare*, to cover). Fr., *voilé*. Ger., *beschleiert*, *verschleiert*. Veiled, partly concealed from view (said of *Fungi* with a veil or of fruits with induvie). [a, 35.]

**VELLARINE**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>r-en. Fr., v. Ger., *Vellarin*. An oily liquid obtained from *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. It has been recommended against leprosy. [B, 93, 108 (a, 14).]

**VELLERON** (Fr.), n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-l'-ro<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VELLICATIO**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>k-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *vellicatio* (from *vellicare*, to pluck). See **CARPHOLOGY**.

**VELLUS** (Lat.), n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l(wel<sup>2</sup>)/lu<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., *vel'leris*. The stipe of certain *Fungi*. [a, 35.]

**VELOPORPHYRE**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-o-po<sup>2</sup>r'f'ir. A cylindrical apparatus used for mixing fatty bodies intimately by means of a solid ball which rolls inside it. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxiv, p. 307 (a, 50).]

**VELOSYNTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Vel(wal)-o<sup>2</sup>(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>n(su<sup>2</sup>n)'the<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thes'cos (-synth'esis). From *velum*, a veil, and *synthesis*, a putting together. Of Syme, staphyloorrhaphy. [a, 34.]

**VELU** (Fr.), adj. V'-lu<sup>2</sup>. See **VILLOUS**.

**VELUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vel(wal)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schleier*. A veil or curtain; a membrane or other thin structure serving as a covering or partition; in the brain, the posterior medullary v. [A, 312 (a, 17); I, 17 (K).]—**Anterior medullary v.** See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**Inferior medullary v.**, **Posterior medullary v.** Ger., *hintere Markseigel*. A lamina of gray nerve-substance which stretches across the fourth ventricle from the sides of the uvula to the amygdalæ. [I, 1 (K).]—**Superior medullary v.**, **V. apophysi vermiciformi obtentum**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. cerebelli (posterius)**. See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. cerebelli vasculosum**, **V. chorioides** [Vicq d'Azyr] (**interpositum**). See **V. interpositum**.—**V. confine**. A close irregular plexus formed by the spongioblasts at the junction of the gray with the white matter of the brain. [a, 34.]—**V. flocculi**, **V. interjunctum cerebelli**. See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. interpositum**. Fr., *toile vasculaire*. Ger., *obere Gefäßplatte*, *Gefäßvorhang*. A fold of pia situated just beneath the fornix, which extends over the third ventricle and the optic thalami. Its borders are vascular fringes which constitute the chorioid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. [I, 15 (K).]—**V. medullare anterius**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. medullare cerebelli**, **V. medullare posterius** (see **posticum**). See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. medullare superius**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. palati**, **V. palatinum**. Fr., *voile du palais*. Ger., *Gaumensegel*. The incomplete partition between the mouth and the pharynx which is suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate. Its anterior and posterior surfaces are covered with mucous membrane continuous respectively with that covering the hard palate and that lining the pharynx and the nasal passages. In the middle line it is prolonged into the uvula, and is made up of muscular fibres, acinous glands, and areolar tissue. [L.]—**V. partiale**. The veil extending from the stipe to the margin of the pileus in the *Hymenomyces*. [a, 35.]—**V. processibus cerebelli ad testes interjunctum**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. pendulum palati**. See **V. palati**.—**V. pupillæ**. See **MEMBRANA pupillaris**.—**V. Turini**. See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. terminalis**. See **TENIA semicircularis**.—**V. triangulare**. See **TENIA chorioides superior**.—**V. vesicæ urinariæ**. See **TRIGONE of the bladder**.—**V. Vieussenii**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.

**VELUMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l(wel<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>)/me<sup>2</sup>n. Gen., -um'inis. From *velare*, to pluck. Fr., *velours*. The velvety covering formed over some leaves by hairs. [a, 35.]

**VELUTINOUS**, adj. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>t'v-n-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *velutinus*. Fr., *velouté*. Ger., *samtartig*, *samtig*. Velvety, covered with a short silky pubescence. [a, 35.]

**VELVET-LEAF**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-v'e<sup>2</sup>t-le<sup>2</sup>f. The *Cissampelos pareira*, *Abutilon Avicennæ*, and *Anthema arborea*. [a, 35.]

**VELVOTE** (Fr.), **VELVOTTE** (Fr.), n's. Ve<sup>2</sup>l-vot. The *Linnaria elatine* and *Linnaria spuria*. [a, 35.]

**VENA** (Lat.), n. f. Ven(wan)/a<sup>2</sup>. 1. See **VEIN**. 2. Of the ancients, either a vein or an artery. [H, 12.]—**Ascending v. cava**. See **Inferior v. cava**.—**Descending v. cava**. See **Superior v. cava**.—**Inferior v. cava**. Ger., *aufsteigende Hohlblutader*. A large vein which collects the blood from the lower limbs and the abdomen. It starts from the junction of the common iliac veins and ends in the right auricle of the heart. [C.]—**Superior v. cava**. A large vein which carries the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the walls of the thorax to the heart. It originates in the union of the right and left innominate veins. [C.]—**Venæ absorbentes**. The lymphatics. [L.]—**Venæ adiposæ**. See **Adipose VEINS**.—**Venæ advehentes**. See **Venæ hepaticæ advehentes**.—**Venæ advehentes capsulares**. See **Capsular VEINS** (2d def.).—**Venæ alares (narium)**. See **Venæ laterales nasi**.—**Venæ albæ**. The lymphatics. [L.]—**V. anastomotica magna (cavi cranii, seu cerebri)**. See **V. communicans magna**.—**V. angularis**. See **Angular VEIN**.—**V. anguli oris**. A branch of the facial vein leading from the angle of the mouth. [L, 332.]—**V. anonyma (brachiocephalica)**. See **Innominate VEINS**.—**V. anonyma iliaca**. See **Common iliac VEIN**.—**V. anterior cerebri**. See **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. aqueductus cochleæ**. One of the venæ auditivæ internæ running from the aqueduct of the cochlea. [L.]—**V. arteriarum nutritrix**. See **FORAMEN of Botallo**.—**V. arteriosa**. Of Harvey, the pulmonary artery. [H.]—**Venæ articulares genui**. Branches of the popliteal vein running from the knee joint. [L.]—**V. articularis genu communis**. See **V. poplitea collateralis**.—**V. ascendens**. See **Inferior v. cava**.—**Venæ ascendentes columnæ vertebralis**. The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**Venæ atrabiliaræ**. See **Suprarenal VEINS**.—**V. auditiva**. A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus that returns the blood from the distribution of the auditory artery. [L.]—**Venæ auditoriæ internæ**. Branches of the superior petrosal and transverse sinuses which convey the blood from the internal ear. [L.]—**V. auricularis anterior**. See **Anterior auricular VEIN**.—**V. auricularis posterior**. See **Posterior auricular VEIN**.—**V. axillaris**. See **Axillary VEIN**.—**V. azygos**. See **Large azygos VEIN**.—**V. azygos accessoria**. See **Left upper azygos VEIN**.—**V. azygos cerebelli posterior**. One of the inferior cerebellar veins that returns the blood from the vermis posterior. [L, 332.]—**V. azygos conarii**. A branch of the vein of Galen running from the conarium. [L, 332.]—**V. azygos lumbaris**. See **Ascending lumbar VEIN**.—**V. azygos magna (seu major)**. See **Large azygos VEIN**.—**V. azygos minor (seu parva, seu sinistra)**. See **Small azygos VEIN**.—**V. basilaris (cerebri)**. See **Basilar VEIN** and **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. basilaris Rosenthalii (ascendens)**. See **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. basilica**. See **Basilic VEIN**.—**V. basilica mediana**. See **Median basilic VEIN**.—**Venæ basis vertebrarum**. See **Basivertebral VEINS**.—**Venæ brachiales**. See **Brachial VEINS**.—**Venæ bronchiales anteriores**. Branches of the innominate veins running from the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ bronchiales posteriores**. Branches of the superior intercostal veins running from the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ buccales**. See **Buccal VEINS**.—**Venæ bulbosæ (seu bulbo-urethrales)**. Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the bulb of the urethra. [L.]—**Venæ calcaneæ**. Veins running from the heel to the posterior tibial veins. [L.]—**V. capitalis** [Bardeleben] (**brachii**). A fetal vein beginning on the dorsum of the hand and ascending the arm to the primitive jugular vein. [L.]—**Venæ cardiacæ**. See **Cardiac VEINS**.—**Venæ capsulares**. See **Suprarenal VEINS**.—**Venæ cardinales**. See **Cardinal VEINS**.—**V. carotidis externa**. See **Temporal VEIN**.—**V. caudalis**. See **Middle sacral VEIN**.—**V. cava abdominalis (seu ascendens)**. See **Inferior v. cava**.—**V. cava descendens (seu superior, seu thoracica)**. See **Superior v. cava**.—**Venæ cavernosæ**. Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**Venæ centrales (hepatis)**. See **Intrahepatic VEINS of the liver**.—**V. centralis**. See **V. suprarenalis centralis**.—**V. centralis retinæ**. See **Central VEIN of the retina**.—**V. cephalica anterior**. See **Common facial VEIN**.—**V. cephalica (antibrachii et brachii)**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cephalica communis**. See **Common jugular VEIN**.—**V. cephalica externa**. See **Common facial VEIN**.—**V. cephalica humeri**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cephalica interna**. See **Internal jugular VEIN**.—**V. cephalica mediana**. See **Median cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cephalica pollicis**. A branch of the venous plexus upon the dorsum of the hand running between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and index finger. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. cephalica posterior**. See **Internal jugular VEIN**.—**V. cephalica radialis**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**Venæ cerebelli inferiores**. See **Inferior cerebellar VEINS**.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores**. See **Superior cerebellar VEINS**.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores laterales**. The most external of the superior cerebellar veins. [L, 7.]—**Venæ cerebelli superiores medię**. Those of the cerebellar veins that have a median situation. [L, 7.]—**Venæ cerebrales inferiores**. Branches of the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus from the lower surface of the cerebrum. [L, 332.]—**Venæ cerebrales laterales**. Veins from the lower lateral portions of the cerebrum emptying into the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus. [L.]—**V. cerebrales Galeni**. See **VEINS of Galen**.—**V. cerebrales interna**. See **Internal cerebral VEIN**.—**V. cerebrales magna**. See **V. magna Galeni**.—**V. cerebri anterior (seu ascendens, seu inferior)**. See **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. cerebri interna communis**. See **Internal cerebral VEIN**.—**V. cerebri interna major**, **V. cerebri magna**. See **VEINS of Galen**.—**V. cerebri media**. See **Middle cerebral VEIN**.—**Venæ cerebri profundæ**. The choroid vein and the v. corporis striati. [L.]—**V. cerebri relata**. See **V. corporis striati**.—**Venæ cerebri superiores**. See **Superior cerebral VEINS**.—**V. cervicalis ascendens**. See **Anterior cervical VEIN**.—**V. cervicalis profunda**. See **Deep cervical VEIN**.—**V. cervicalis superficialis**. See **Posterior external jugular VEIN** (1st def.).—**V. chorioidæ (lateralis)**. See **Choroid VEIN**.—**Venæ ciliares**. See **Ciliary VEINS**.—**Venæ ciliares anteriores**. See **Anterior ciliary VEINS**.—**Venæ ciliares posteri-**



**ores** (seu **posticæ**). See **Posterior ciliary VEINS**.—**V. circumflexa brachii posterior**. A branch of the axillary vein accompanying the posterior circumflex artery of the arm. [L.]—**Venæ circumflexæ femoris**. Branches of the v. profunda femoris accompanying the external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh. [L. 332.]—**Venæ circumflexæ penis**. Branches of the dorsal vein of the penis running from the lateral portions of the organ. [L. 332.]—**V. circumflexa illi**. See **Circumflex iliac VEIN**.—**V. circumflexa illi profunda**. See **Deep circumflex iliac VEIN**.—**V. clitoridis dorsalis**. See **Dorsal VEIN of the clitoris**.—**V. colica dextra**. A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the right colic artery. [L.]—**V. colica sinistra**. A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the left colic artery. [L. 332.]—**V. colli cutanea anterior**. See **Anterior jugular VEIN**.—**V. colli cutanea posterior**. See **Posterior jugular VEIN**.—**V. colli superficialis inferior**. See **ARCUS venosus juguli**.—**V. colli transversa**. See **Transverse cervical VEIN** and **ARCUS venosus juguli**.—**V. comitans cruralis tertia**. An anomalous third crural vein. [L. 332.]—**V. comitans hypoglossi**. See **EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius**.—**Venæ comitantes**. Veins which accompany arteries in pairs, usually one on each side. [L.]—**Venæ comitantes crurales** (seu **femoris**). The venæ comitantes of the femoral artery. [L.] Cf. **Femoral VEIN**.—**Venæ comitantes popliteæ**. The venæ comitantes of the popliteal artery. [L.] Cf. **Popliteal VEIN**.—**Venæ comites**. See **Venæ comitantes**.—**V. communicans cephalica pollicis**. A branch of the v. cephalica pollicis that joins the radial vein. [L.]—**V. communicans magna**. A vein connecting the middle cerebral vein and the superior petrosal sinus. [L.]—**V. communicans ulnaris**. A branch of the basilic vein which communicates with the arcus volaris carpi venosus profundus. [L. 332.]—**Venæ communicantes obturatorie**. Two veins into which the dorsal vein of the penis sometimes divides, that empty into the obturator veins. [L.]—**V. conaril**. See **V. azygos conarii**.—**V. condyloidea postica**. See **EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius**.—**V. conjugata**. See **Small azygos VEIN**.—**V. conjugata dextra**. See **Large azygos VEIN**.—**Venæ cordis anteriores**. See **Anterior cardiac VEINS**.—**V. cordis Galeni**. 1. See **Middle cardiac VEIN**. 2. In the pl., veins traversing the walls of the right ventricle, into which they empty. [L.]—**V. cordis magna**. See **Large coronary VEIN**.—**V. cordis media**. See **Middle cardiac VEIN**.—**Venæ cordis minime**. The smallest of the cardiac veins emptying into the cavities of the heart. [L. 31.]—**Venæ cordis posteriores**. See **Posterior cardiac VEINS**.—**Venæ cordis minores** (seu **parvæ**). See **Anterior cardiac VEINS**.—**V. cornu** [Lenhossek]. Ger., **Hornvene**. A branch running to the internal iliac vein from the apex of the pudendal plexus. [L. 31.]—**V. coronaria cordis dextra**. See **Small cardiac VEIN**.—**V. coronaria cordis dextra posterior**. See **Small cardiac VEIN**.—**V. coronaria cordis magna**. See **Large coronary VEIN of the heart**.—**V. coronaria cordis media** (seu **minor**). See **Middle cardiac VEIN**.—**V. coronaria cordis parva**. The small cardiac vein; in the pl., the anterior cardiac veins. [L.]—**V. coronaria cordis posterior**. See **Middle cardiac VEIN**.—**V. coronaria cordis sinistra**. See **Large coronary VEIN of the heart**.—**Venæ coronariæ cordis anteriores**. See **Anterior cardiac VEINS**.—**V. coronaria labii inferioris**. See **Inferior labial VEINS**.—**V. coronaria labii superioris**. See **Superior labial VEINS**.—**V. coronaria magna** (cordis). See **Large coronary VEIN**.—**V. coronaria parva**. See **Small cardiac VEIN**.—**V. coronaria uteri**. A vein which with its fellow forms a circle around the os internum of the uterus. [L. 332.]—**V. coronaria ventriculi**. **V. coronaria ventriculi dextra**. See **Coronary VEIN of the stomach**.—**V. coronaria ventriculi inferior**. See **Right gastro-epiploic VEIN**.—**V. coronaria ventriculi superior**. See **Coronary VEIN of the stomach**.—**Venæ corporis callosi anteriores inferiores**. Branches of the v. corporis striati running from the corpus callosum. [L.]—**Venæ corporis callosi posteriores inferiores**. Veins running from the posterior and superior part of the corpus callosum, and emptying into the cavernous or inferior longitudinal sinus. [L. 31.]—**V. corporis striati**. A vein which aids in forming the internal cerebral vein and returns the blood from the corpus striatum. [L. 332.]—**Venæ costales supremæ**. See **Superior intercostal VEINS**.—**V. cruralis**. See **Femoral VEIN**.—**V. cruralis poplitea**. See **Popliteal VEIN**.—**V. cruris**. 1. See **Femoral VEIN**. 2. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**V. cubitalis cutanea**. See **Ulnar cutaneous VEIN**.—**V. cubiti profunda**. A branch of the median vein running to the inner side of the forearm. [L. 97.]—**V. cutanea externa**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cutanea cervicis magna**. See **Posterior external jugular VEIN** (1st def.).—**V. cutanea colli anterior**. See **Anterior jugular VEIN**.—**V. cutanea colli inferior**. See **Common facial VEIN**.—**V. cutanea colli magna**. **V. cutanea colli posterior**. See **External jugular VEIN**.—**V. cutanea externa**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**Venæ cutaneæ femoris**. The external and internal saphenous veins and their superficial branches. [L.]—**V. cutanea frontis magna**. See **Frontal VEIN**.—**V. cutanea interna**. See **Ulnar cutaneous VEIN**.—**V. cutanea interna brachii**. See **Basilic VEIN**.—**V. cutanea mediana**. See **Median cutaneous VEIN**.—**V. cutanea radialis** (brachii). See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cutanea ulnaris** (brachii). See **Basilic VEIN** and **Ulnar cutaneous VEIN**.—**V. cystica**. Fr., **veine cystique**. A branch of the portal vein running from the gall-bladder. [L.]—**V. dentalis inferior**. See **Inferior dental VEIN**.—**Venæ diaphragmaticæ inferiores**. See **Inferior phrenic VEINS**.—**Venæ diaphragmaticæ superiores**. See **Superior phrenic VEINS**.—**Venæ digitales**. See **Digital VEINS**.—**Venæ digitales pedis**. Ger., **Fusszehvenen**. Veins running from the toes. [L.]—**Venæ diploicæ** (seu **diploicæ**). Small veins, reduced to their intima, found in the diploe of the flat cranial bones. They empty into the cranial sinuses, into the veins on the exterior of the skull, or into both. [L.]—**V. diploica frontalis**. A vein from the diploe of

the frontal bone which empties either into the superior longitudinal sinus or into the frontal vein. [L. 332.]—**V. diploica occipitalis**. Ger., **Hinterhauptknochenblutader**. A vein from the diploe of the tabular portion of the occipital bone which empties into the torcular Herophilli, the transverse sinus, or one of the occipital veins. [L. 332.]—**V. diploica temporalis anterior**. A vein from the diploe of the temporal bone which empties into the sphenoparietal sinus or some vein over the temporal bone. [L. 332.]—**V. diploica temporalis posterior**. A vein from the diploe of the posterior portion of the temporal bone which empties into the superior longitudinal or the cavernous sinus or the deep auricular vein. [L. 332.]—**Venæ dorsales nasi**. Branches of the angular vein running from the dorsum of the nose. [L. 332.]—**Venæ dorsales pedis**. Ger., **Fussrückvenen**. Veins forming a plexus on the dorsum of the foot. [L.]—**Venæ dorsales penis subcutaneæ**. Small veins running from the prepuce and skin of the dorsum of the penis. [L. 332.]—**V. dorsalis clitoridis**. See **Dorsal VEIN of the clitoris**.—**V. dorsalis mediana**. See **Dorsal VEIN of the penis**.—**V. dorsalis pedis externa**. A superficial dorsal vein in the first metatarsal space. [L. 332.]—**V. dorsalis pedis interna**. A superficial dorsal vein in the fourth metatarsal space. [L. 332.]—**V. dorsalis penis** (profunda). See **Dorsal VEIN of the penis**.—**Venæ dissipinales**. See **Dorsal spinal VEINS**.—**Venæ duodenales**. Branches of the superior mesenteric veins from the duodenum. [L.]—**Venæ duræ matris**. See **Meningeal VEINS**.—**Venæ emissariæ Santorini**. See **EMISSARIA Santorini**.—**V. emulgens**. See **Renal VEIN**.—**V. epigastrica superior**. See **Superior epigastric VEIN**.—**V. ethmoidalis anterior**. See **Anterior ethmoidal VEIN**.—**V. facialis** (anterior). See **Facial VEIN**.—**V. facialis communis**. See **Common facial VEIN**.—**V. facialis cutanea communis**. See **Facial VEIN**.—**V. facialis externa**. See **Temporal VEIN**.—**V. facialis interna** (seu **magna**). See **Facial VEIN**.—**V. facialis posterior**. See **Temporal VEIN**.—**V. faciei transversa**. See **Transverse facial VEIN**.—**V. falciformis**. See **Inferior longitudinal SINUS**.—**V. femoralis**. See **Femoral VEIN**.—**V. femoralis profunda**. See **Deep femoral VEIN**.—**V. femoropoplitea**. A branch of the external saphenous vein in the popliteal space running from the posterior surface of the thigh. [L. 332.]—**V. fossæ Sylvii**. See **Middle cerebral VEIN**.—**V. frontalis**. See **Frontal VEIN**.—**V. Galeni**. See **Middle cardiac VEIN**.—**VEINS of Galen**, and **V. cordis Galeni**.—**V. gastrica dextra inferior**. See **Right gastro-epiploic VEIN**.—**Venæ gastricæ** (breves). See **Gastric VEINS**.—**V. gastrica sinistra inferior**. See **Left gastro-epiploic VEIN**.—**V. gastrica superior**. See **Coronary VEIN of the stomach**.—**Venæ gastrocnemice**. Branches of the popliteal vein running from the gastrocnemii. [L.]—**V. gastrocolica**. A venous stem sometimes formed by the union of the right gastro-epiploic vein and the v. colica dextra. [L.]—**V. gastrollealis**. See **Splenic VEIN**.—**V. genitalis**. See **Vas deferens**.—**Venæ glandulosæ**. See **Submamillary VEINS**.—**V. glutææ**. See **Gluteal VEIN**.—**V. grandis Galeni**. See **VEINS of Galen**.—**Venæ hæmorrhoidales mediæ**. See **Middle hæmorrhoidal VEINS**.—**V. hæmorrhoidalis externa**. See **External hæmorrhoidal VEIN**.—**V. hæmorrhoidalis inferior**. See **Inferior hæmorrhoidal VEIN**.—**V. hæmorrhoidalis interna** (seu **superior**). See **Superior hæmorrhoidal VEIN**.—**V. hemi-azygos**. See **Small azygos VEIN**.—**V. hemi-azygos accessoria** (superior). See **Left upper azygos VEIN**.—**V. hepatica brachii**. See **Right basilic VEIN**.—**Venæ hepaticæ**. See **Hepatic VEINS**.—**Venæ hepaticæ adheventes**. Two veins, a right and a left, branches of the umbilical vein, which become the right and left divisions of the portal vein. [A. 5.]—**Venæ hepaticæ intralobulares**. See **Intralobular VEINS of the liver**.—**Venæ hepaticæ revehentes**. Two veins in the fœtus, a right and a left, which afterward become the hepatic veins. [A. 5.]—**V. hyaloides**. See **Hyaloid VEIN**.—**V. hypogastrica**. See **Internal iliac VEIN**.—**V. ileocolica**. A branch of the superior mesenteric vein running from the ileum and colon. [L. 332.]—**V. iliaca communis**. See **Common iliac VEIN**.—**V. iliaca externa**. See **External iliac VEIN**.—**V. iliaca interna**. See **Internal iliac VEIN**.—**V. iliaca primitiva**. See **Common iliac VEIN**.—**Venæ iliolumbales**. See **Ilio-lumbar VEINS**.—**V. ima impar**. See **V. thyroidea ima**.—**V. infra-orbitalis**. See **Infra-orbital VEIN**.—**Venæ inguinales**. Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the groin. [L.]—**Venæ innominate**. See **Innominate VEINS**.—**Venæ interapicalares**. Trunks which receive the veins from the palmar aspect of the fingers. [L.]—**Venæ intercostales**. See **Intercostal VEINS**.—**Venæ intercostales anteriores**. See **Anterior intercostal VEINS**.—**Venæ intercostales supremæ**. See **Superior intercostal VEINS**.—**V. intercostalis suprema accessoria**. An anomalous vein accompanying the artery of like name. [L.]—**Venæ interlobulares hepatis**. See **Interlobular VEINS of the liver**.—**Venæ interlobulares renis**. See **Interlobular VEINS of the kidney**.—**Venæ interosseæ antibrachii**. Branches of the brachial veins which follow the distribution of the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries of the forearm. [L. 332.]—**Venæ interosseæ superficiales**. See **Venæ metacarpeæ**.—**V. interventricularis postica** (seu **posterior**). See **Middle cardiac VEIN**.—**V. ischiadica**. See **Sciatic VEIN**.—**V. jugularis anterior**. See **Anterior jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis anterior horizontalis**. See **ARCUS venosus juguli**.—**V. jugularis cephalica** (posterior). **V. jugularis cerebralis**. See **Internal jugular VEIN** (1st def.).—**V. jugularis communis**. See **Common jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis externa**. See **External jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis externa anterior**. See **Anterior jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis externa posterior**. See **External jugular VEIN** and **Posterior external jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis interna**. See **Internal jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis primitiva**. See **Primitive jugular VEIN**.—**V. jugularis thoracica**. See **Innominate VEIN**.—**V. jugularis transversalis anterior**. See **ARCUS venosus juguli**.—**Venæ labiales anteriores**. Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the labia pudendi. [L. 332.]—**Venæ labiales inferiores**. See **Inferior labial VEINS**.—**Venæ labiales posteriores**. Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the labia pudendi. [L.]—**V. labi-**



**alis media.** See *V. anguli oris*.—**V. labialis superior.** See *Superior labial vein*.—**Venae lacrimales.** See *Lacrimal veins*.—**Venae lacteae.** The lymphatics. [L.]—**V. laryngea inferior.** See *Inferior laryngeal vein*.—**Venae laterales nasi.** Ger., *Flügelnasenvenen*. Branches of the angular vein running from the lateral aspect of the nose. [L.]—**V. lienalis.** See *Splenic vein*.—**V. lienalis accessoria.** An anomalous branch of the portal vein accessory to the splenic vein. [L. 332.]—**V. lingualis.** See *Lingual vein*.—**Venae lumbales (transversae).** See *Lumbar veins*.—**V. lumbales ascendens.** See *Ascending lumbar vein*.—**Venae lumbares.** See *Lumbar veins*.—**Venae lumbocostales communes.** Costal veins, one on each side, which unite to form the large azygos vein. [L. 332.]—**V. lumbocostalis.** See *Ascending lumbar vein*.—**Venae lymphaticae.** The lymphatics. [H. 12.]—**Venae maculares.** Veins accompanying the arteriae maculares inferiores et superiores.—**V. magna.** Of Harvey, the vena cava. [H. 12.]—**V. magna Galeni.** 1. See *Veins of Galen*. 2. The common trunk formed by the union of the veins of Galen. [L.] Cf. *Internal cerebral vein*.—**V. magna longitudinalis anterior.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—**V. mammaria interna.** See *Internal mammary vein*.—**V. marginalis ventriculi sinistri.** See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**Venae massetericae.** See *Masseteric veins*.—**V. maxillaris anterior interna.** See *Deep facial vein*.—**V. maxillaris externa.** See *Facial vein*.—**V. maxillaris interna.** See *Internal maxillary vein*.—**V. media cordis.** See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**V. mediana.** See *Median vein* and *Filaria medinensis*.—**V. mediana antibrachii.** See *Median vein*.—**V. mediana basilica.** See *Median basilic vein*.—**V. mediana brachii.** See *Median cutaneous vein* and *Deep median vein*.—**V. mediana cephalica.** See *Median cephalic vein*.—**V. mediana collis.** See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. mediana communis (seu cutanea).** See *Median cutaneous vein*.—**V. mediana medullae spinalis anterior.** A vein (or veins) of small size in the anterior median longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord. [L. 332.]—**V. mediana medullae spinalis posterior.** See *Venae spinales propriae laterales*.—**Venae mediastinae (seu mediastinales) anteriores.** See *Anterior mediastinal veins*.—**Venae mediastinales posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal veins*.—**Venae meningae.** See *Meningeal veins*.—**V. meningea media.** See *Middle meningeal vein*.—**V. mentalis.** See *Mental vein*.—**V. mesenterica inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric vein*.—**V. mesenterica magna (seu major).** See *Superior mesenteric vein*.—**V. mesenterica minor (seu parva).** See *Inferior mesenteric vein*.—**V. mesenterica superior.** See *Superior mesenteric vein*.—**Venae metacarpeae.** Small veins of the dorsum of the hand in the intermetacarpal spaces. [L.]—**V. metacarpea ulnaris.** A cutaneous vein in the fourth metacarpal space. [L. 322.]—**Venae musculares.** Venous twigs running from muscles. [L.]—**Venae musculares oculi.** Branches of the ophthalmic vein running from the extrinsic muscles of the eye. [L. 332.]—**Venae nasales.** See *Nasal veins*.—**Venae nasales dorsales.** See *Venae dorsales nasi*.—**Venae nasales laterales (alares).** See *Venae laterales nasi*.—**V. nasalis posterior.** See *Sphenopalatine vein*.—**V. nervi hypoglossi.** See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius*.—**Venae nutritiae.** Ger., *Ernährungsveren.*, *Knochenvenen*. Veins accompanying the nutrient arteries of bones. [L.]—**V. obliqua atrii posterior (seu sinistra).** **V. obliqua auricularis.** See *Oblique vein of the heart*.—**V. obturatoria.** See *Obturator vein*.—**Venae occipitales anteriores.** Branches of the posterior auricular veins running from the occipital region. [L.]—**V. occipitalis posterior.** See *Occipital vein*.—**Venae oesophageae.** See *Oesophageal veins*.—**Venae ophthalmosentericae.** See *Vitelline veins*.—**V. ophthalmica (cerebralis).** See *Ophthalmic vein*.—**V. ophthalmica externa (seu facialis, seu inferior).** See *Inferior ophthalmic vein*.—**V. ophthalmica interna (seu superior).** See *Ophthalmic vein*.—**V. ophthalmomeningea.** A branch either of the sphenoparietal sinus or the ophthalmic vein running from the fissure of Sylvius. [L.]—**V. palatina (inferior).** See *Palatine vein* (1st def.).—**Venae palpebrales superiores.** See *Superior palpebral veins*.—**V. pancreatica.** See *Pancreatic vein*.—**Venae pancreaticoduodenales.** See *Pancreaticoduodenal veins*.—**V. para-umbilicalis (Hyrtl).** **V. paramphalica (Schiff).** See *Paraumbilical vein* (1st def.).—**V. penis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal vein of the penis*.—**Venae pericardiacae.** See *Pericardiac veins*.—**Venae perinei.** Ger., *Mittelfleischvenen*, *Dammvenen*. Veins accompanying the arteries of the perineum. [L.]—**V. peronea.** 1. A branch of the posterior tibial vein accompanying the distribution of the peroneal artery. [L.] 2. In the pl., see *Peroneal veins*.—**V. petrosa inferior.** A small vein which enters the skull through the jugular foramen and empties into the inferior petrosal sinus. [L.]—**Venae pharyngeae.** See *Pharyngeal veins*.—**V. phrenica.** See *Phrenic veins*.—**Venae phrenicae inferiores.** See *Inferior phrenic veins*.—**Venae phrenicae superiores.** See *Superior phrenic veins*.—**Venae plantares.** See *Plantar veins*.—**V. poplitea.** See *Popliteal vein*.—**V. poplitea anterior.** See *Anterior tibial vein*.—**V. poplitea collateralis.** An anomalous branch of the femoral vein running from the knee joint. [L. 332.]—**V. porta.** **V. portae.** **V. portarum.** See *Portal vein*.—**V. posterior atrii sinistri.** See *Oblique vein of the heart*.—**V. posterior ventriculi sinistri.** A vein on the posterior surface of the left ventricle of the heart opening usually into the coronary sinus, occasionally into the large coronary vein of the heart. [L. 31.]—**V. preparata.** See *Frontal vein*.—**Venae profundae brachii confluuntantes.** See *Brachial veins*.—**Venae profundae brachii (propriae).** Branches of the axillary vein which accompany the inferior and superior profunda arteries of the arm. [L. 332.]—**Venae profundae clitoridis.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the clitoris. [L. 332.]—**Venae profundae crurales et femorales.** The veins that return the blood from the deep structures of the leg and thigh. [L. 332.]—**V. profunda linguae.** See *Ranine vein*.—**V. profunda penis.** A branch of the pudendal plexus running from the deep

portions of the penis. [L. 332.]—**Venae pterygoideae.** Branches of the internal maxillary plexus running from the pterygoid muscles. [L. 332.]—**V. publica.** See *Pubic vein*.—**V. pudenda communis.** See *Internal pudic vein*.—**Venae pudendae externae profundae.** Branches of the femoral vein running from the symphysis pubis and its vicinity. [L. 332.]—**V. pudenda interna.** See *Internal pudic vein*.—**V. pudendo-glutea (Lenhoussek).** A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus and receiving the gluteal and sciatic veins. [L. 332.]—**Venae pulmonales.** See *Pulmonary veins*.—**V. pulmonalis dextra inferior.** A vein running from the lower lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—**V. pulmonalis dextra media.** An occasional vein running from the middle lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary artery. [L. 332.]—**V. pulmonalis dextra superior.** A vein running from the middle and upper lobes (occasionally from the latter alone) to the right pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—**V. pulmonalis sinistra inferior.** The lower of the two vessels which unite to form the left pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—**V. pulmonalis sinistra superior.** The upper of the two vessels which form the left pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—**V. pylorica.** A branch of the portal vein, or of one of its branches, that returns the blood from the pylorus. [L.]—**V. radialis cephalica (seu cutanea).** See *Radial (cutaneous) vein*.—**V. ranina.** See *Ranine vein*.—**Venae rectae.** The vasa recta of the kidney. [L.]—**V. reflexa.** See *V. corporis striati*.—**V. renalis.** See *Renal vein*.—**V. renalis adhevens.** In the *Amphibia*, a renal vein whose contents pass through the liver. [L.]—**V. retinae centralis.** See *Central vein of the retina*.—**Venae revehentes.** See *Venae hepaticae revehentes*.—**V. Rosenthalli.** See *Inferior cerebral vein*.—**V. sacci lacrimalis.** Ger., *Thränsackblutader*. A branch of the ophthalmic vein running from the lacrymal sac. [L.]—**Venae sacrales laterales.** See *Lateral sacral veins*.—**V. sacralis media.** See *Middle sacral vein*.—**V. septi lucidi.** Of Schwabe, a vein which enters the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum and runs backward along its lower edge to anastomose with the v. corporis striati. [I. 17 (K.).]—**V. salutaris.** **V. salvatella.** See *V. metacarpea ulnaris*.—**V. saniosa.** See *Filaria medinensis*.—**V. saphena externa.** See *External saphenous vein*.—**V. saphena interna (seu magna).** See *Internal saphenous vein*.—**V. saphena minor (seu parva, seu posterior).** See *External saphenous vein*.—**Venae satellites arteriarum.** See *Venae comitantes*.—**V. scapulae transversa.** See *Transverse acapular vein*.—**Venae scrotales anteriores.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the anterior portion of the scrotum. [L. 332.]—**Venae scrotales posteriores.** Branches of the internal iliac vein running from the posterior portion of the scrotum. [L. 332.]—**V. semino-urethro-sacralis.** A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus. \*It receives veins from the seminal vesicles and one emerging from the second anterior sacral foramen. [L. 332.]—**V. sine comite (seu sine pare).** See *Large azygos vein*.—**V. spermatica interna.** See *Internal spermatic vein*.—**V. sphenopalatina.** See *Sphenopalatine vein*.—**Venae spinales externae posteriores.** See *Dorsal spinal veins*.—**Venae spinales internae anteriores.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—**Venae spinales internae posteriores.** See *Posterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—**Venae spinales longitudinales anteriores.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—**Venae spinales longitudinales posteriores.** See *Posterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—**Venae spinales propriae.** The veins running from the substance of the spinal cord. They communicate with the veins within the spinal canal and above with the inferior cerebellar veins of the inferior petrosal sinuses. [L.]—**Venae spinales propriae laterales (seu posteriores).** Small veins running along the postero-lateral surfaces of the spinal cord. [L. 332.]—**V. spinalis mediana posterior.** A vein running along the middle of the posterior aspect of the spinal cord. [L.]—**V. spinalis propria anterior.** See *V. mediana medullae spinalis anterior*.—**V. splenica.** See *Splenic vein*.—**V. splenica brachii.** See *Left basilic vein*.—**Venae stellatae.** Numerous small groups of venous radicles on the surface of the kidney, which converge, unite, penetrate the renal substance, and form the beginnings of the interlobular renal veins. [J. 24, 28, 30.]—**V. stylomastoidea.** A branch of the temporal vein running from the mastoid region. [L.]—**V. subalaris.** See *Axillary vein*.—**V. subclavia.** See *Subclavian vein*.—**V. subcutanea colli (anterior).** See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. subcutanea colli posterior.** See *Posterior external jugular vein* (1st def.).—**Venae subcutanea brachii.** The basilic, cephalic, and median veins and their branches. [L. 332.]—**Venae subcutanea femoris.** See *Vena cutanea femoris*.—**V. subcutanea radialis.** See *Radial cutaneous vein*.—**V. sublingualis.** See *Ranine vein*.—**V. sublobularis.** See *Sublobular vein*.—**Venae submaxillares.** See *Submaxillary veins*.—**V. submentalis.** See *Submental vein*.—**V. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular vein*.—**Venae subventrales.** The internal mammary and the inferior and superior epigastric veins. [L. 332.]—**Venae subvertebrales laterales.** A collective name for the veins in front of and on each side of the vertebral column (i. e., the large, small, and left upper azygos, superior intercostal, external vertebral, internal jugular, ilio lumbar, and lateral and middle sacral veins). [L. 332.]—**V. subvertebralis media.** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**V. sulci centralis.** A vein in the central fissure of the brain which empties into the superior longitudinal or transverse sinus. [L. 332.]—**Venae superficiales cruris et femoris.** See *Vena cutanea femoris*.—**V. superficialis colli anterior.** See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. superficialis colli inferior.** See *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—**V. superficialis colli verticalis.** **V. superficialis mediana colli.** See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. supraorbitalis.** See *Supraorbital vein*.—**Venae supra renales.** See *Suprarenal veins*.—**V. suprarenalis centralis.** The largest of the suprarenal veins. [L. 332.]—**V. suprascapularis.** See *Suprascapular vein*.—**Venae sulares profundae.** See *Vena gastrocnemii*.—**V. temporalis anterior.** See *Anterior temporal vein*.—**V. temporalis communis.** See *Temporal vein*.—**V. temporalis media (seu pro-**



funda). See *Middle temporal VEIN*.—*V. temporalis superficialis*. See *Superficial temporal VEIN*.—*V. terminalis*. See *Sinus terminalis*.—*Venæ Thebesii*. See *Venæ cordis minime*.—*V. thoracica longa*. See *Long thoracic VEIN*.—*V. thoracica superior*. See *Superior thoracic VEIN*.—*V. thoracicoacromialis*. See *Acromio-thoracic VEIN*.—*Venæ thymicæ*. See *Thymic VEINS*.—*V. thyroidea ima*. An unpaired vein running from the isthmus of the thyroid gland and emptying into the left innominate vein. [L.]—*Venæ thyroideæ inferiores*. See *Inferior thyroid VEINS*.—*V. thyroideæ laterales (seu media)*. See *Middle thyroid VEIN*.—*V. thyroidea superior*. See *Superior thyroid VEIN*.—*Venæ tibiales posteriores*. See *Posterior tibial VEINS*.—*V. tibialis antica*. See *Anterior tibial VEIN*.—*V. tonsillaris*. Ger., *Mandelvene*. A branch of the facial vein, or of one of its branches, running from the venous plexus around the tonsil. [L.]—*V. transversa colli*. See *Transverse cervical VEIN*.—*V. transversa colli et scapulae*. See *Transverse cervico-scapular VEIN*.—*V. transversa faciei*. See *Transverse facial VEIN*.—*V. transversa scapulae*. See *Transverse scapular VEIN*.—*V. ulnaris*. See *Ulnar VEIN*.—*V. ulnaris cutanea*. See *Ulnar cutaneous VEIN*.—*Venæ umbilicales*. See *Umbilical VEINS*.—*Venæ uterinae*. See *Uterine VEINS*.—*Venæ uteroplacentares*. See *Utero-placental sinuses*.—*Venæ vasorum*. Veins that return blood from the walls of blood-vessels. [L.]—*V. velata*. See *V. corporis striati*.—*V. vertebralis anterior*. See *Anterior vertebral VEIN*.—*V. vertebralis externa*. See *Deep cervical VEIN and Ascending cervical VEIN*.—*V. vertebralis externa anterior*. See *Ascending cervical VEIN*.—*V. vertebralis interna (seu lateralis)*. See *Vertebral VEIN*.—*V. vertebralis posterior*. See *Deep cervical VEIN*.—*V. vertebralis superficialis*. See *Vertebral VEIN and Anterior vertebral VEIN*.—*Venæ vertebrolumbares*. See *Lumbar VEINS*.—*Venæ vesicales*. Small veins running from the walls of the bladder. [L.]—*Venæ Viesseni*. See *Anterior cardiac VEINS*.—*Venæ virides*. The ranine veins. [L.]—*Venæ vitellinae laterales*. See *Lateral vitelline VEINS*.—*V. vitellina posterior*. See *Posterior vitelline VEIN*.—*Venæ vorticose (Stenosis)*. See *Vasa vorticosa*.—*V. zygomatico-orbitalis*. See *Orbital VEIN*.

**VENÆSECTIO** (Lat.), n. f. Ve'n(wan)-e²(a²-e²)-se²k'shi²(tī²)-o. Gen., -io'nis. See **VENESECTION**.

**VENAL**, adj. Ve'n'l. Lat., *venalis*. See **VENOUS**.

**VENATIO** (Lat.), n. f. Ve'n(wan)-a(a³)/shi²(tī²)-o. Gen., -o'nis. From *venari*, to hunt (1st def.), or *vena*, a vein (2d def.). 1. A hunting. [A. 312 (a, 17).] 2. See **VENATION**.—**Floccorum v.** See **CARPOLOGY**.

**VENATION**, n. Ve'n-a'shu'n. Lat., *venatio*. Ger., *Knospenlage, Blätterknospenlage*. Veining; the arrangement of the veins of a leaf, an insect's wing, etc. [a, 35].—**Forked v.** *Furcate v.* V. in which the veins fork once or repeatedly into equal divisions. [a, 35].—**Parallel v.** See *Unbranched v.*—**Radiate v.** V. in which the main veins radiate from the top of the petiole. [a, 35].—**Reticulate v.** V. in which the veins form a network. [a, 35].—**Unbranched v.** A v. in which the veins, unconnected by cross-veins or connected by minute veinlets only, run in a parallel or undivided manner from the base of the leaf to the tip (as in grasses) or from the midrib to the margin (as in the banana and many other tropical endogens). [a, 35].

**VENE** (Ger.), n. Fan'e². See **VEIN**.—**Achselv'**. See *Axillary VEIN*.—**Adergeflechtv'**. See *Chorioid VEIN*.—**Aeusserle cephalische Speichenv'**. See *Cephalic VEIN*.—**Aeusserliche Schamv'n**. See *External pudic VEIN*.—**Aselli's Milchv'**. See *Thoracic DUCT*.—**Dammv'n**. See *VENÆ perinaei*.—**Ernährungsv'n**. See *VENÆ nutritivæ*.—**Fettv'n**. See *Adipose VEIN*.—**Flügelnasenv'n**. See *VENÆ laterales nasi*.—**Fussrückenv'n**. See *VENÆ dorsales pedis*.—**Fusszehenv'n**. See *VENÆ digitales pedis*.—**Gallenblasenv'**. See *Cystic VEIN*.—**Gaumenv'**. See *Palatine VEIN*.—**Gebärmutterv'n**. See *Uterine VEINS*.—**Gehirnv'n**. The cerebral veins. [L, 304].—**Gekrösv'**. A mesenteric vein. [L.]—**Gesässv'**. See *Gluteal VEIN*.—**Gesichtsangenv'**. See *Ophthalmic VEIN*.—**Gesichtsv'**. See *Facial VEIN*.—**Grosse Rosenv'**. See *Internal saphenous VEIN*.—**Grosse Schenkelv'**. See *Sciatic VEIN*.—**Halbunpaare v.** *Halbunpaarige v.* See *Small azygos VEIN*.—**Halswirbelv'**. See *Vertebral VEIN*.—**Hauptv' des Armes**. See *Cephalic VEIN*.—**Hautv'**. A cutaneous vein. [L.]—**Herzbeutelv'n**. See *Pericardiac VEINS*.—**Herzv'n**. See *Cardiac VEINS*.—**Hintere (linke) Dotterv'**. See *Posterior vitelline VEIN*.—**Hintere Ohrv'**. See *Posterior auricular VEIN*.—**Hintere Schienbeinv'n**. See *Posterior tibial VEINS*.—**Hinterhauptsv'**. See *Occipital VEIN*.—**Hohlv'**. See the major list.—**Hornv'**. See *Vena cornu*.—**Hüftloehv'**. See *Obturator VEIN*.—**Hüftv'**. See *Common iliac VEIN*.—**Innere Hautv' des Armes**. See *Basilic VEIN*.—**Innere Kieferv'**. See *Internal maxillary VEIN*.—**Innere Schamv'**. The internal pudic vein. [L.]—**Kehlkopfv'**. See *Laryngeal VEIN*.—**Kitzlerv'n**. The veins of the clitoris. [L.]—**Kleine Rosenv'**. See *External saphenous VEIN*.—**Kniekehlenv'**. See *Popliteal VEIN*.—**Knochenv'n**. See *VENÆ nutritivæ*.—**Kopfmedianv'**. See *Median cephalic VEIN*.—**Körperv'n**. See *Systemic VEINS*.—**Krampfv'**. See *VARIX*.—**Kreuzv'n**. The sacral veins. [L.]—**Leberv'**. See *Hepatic VEIN*.—**Lufttröhrenkopfv'**. See *Laryngeal VEIN*.—**Lungenv'n**. See *Pulmonary VEINS*.—**Magenkranzv'**. See *Coronary VEIN of the stomach*.—**Mandelv'**. See *Vena tonsillaris*.—**Milzv'**. See *Splenic VEIN*.—**Mittelfleischv'n**. See *VENÆ perinaei*.—**Mutterv'n**. See *Uterine VEINS*.—**Nabelv'n**. See *Umbilical VEINS*.—**Nebenv'n**. Veins accessory to others. [L.]—**Nierenv'**. See *Renal VEIN*.—**Nutritionsv'n**. See *VENÆ nutritivæ*.—**Oberarmv'n**. See *Brachial VEINS*.—**Oberaugenhöhlev'n**. See *Supra-orbital VEIN*.—**Oberschenkelv'**. See *Femoral VEIN*.—**Quere Schulterblattsv'**. See *Transverse scapular VEIN*.—**Randv'**. See *Sinus terminalis*.—**Riechbeinv'n**. See *Ethmoidal VEINS*.—**Ruthenv'n**. The veins of the penis. [L.]—**Samenv'n**. The spermatic veins. [L.]—**Schild-**

**drüsenv'n**. The thyroid veins. [L.]—**Schlafenven'**, *Schlafv'*. See *Pharyngeal VEINS*.—**Schlundkopfv'n**. See *Temporal VEIN*.—**Siebbeinv'n**. See *Schüsselbeinv'n*. See *Subclavian VEIN*.—**Stirn-ethmoidal VEINS**.—**Speichenhautv'**. See *Racemal VEINS*.—**v'**. See *Frontal VEIN*.—**Thränenv'n**. See *Lachrymandv'n*.—**Tiefe Halsv'**. See *Deep cervical VEIN*.—**Tiefe Halsvenen**. See *Deep palmar VEINS*.—**Unpaare v.** See *Large azygos vein*.—**Unterbauchv'n**. See *Internal iliac VEIN*.—**Unterschenkelv'n**. See *Subclavian VEIN*.—**V'nbruch**. 1. Rupture of a vein. 2. A VARIX. 3. See *VARICOCELE*.—**V'nentzündung**. See *PHLEBITIS*.—**V'nweiterung**. See *VARIX*.—**V'ngeräusch**. See *Venous MURMUR*.—**V'nhaut**. One of the coats of a vein. [L.]—**V'nklappe**. The valve of a vein. [L.]—**V'nkrebs**. See *PHLEBOCARCINOMA*.—**V'nnetz**. A venous network. [L.]—**V'npfropfen**. A venous thrombus. [a, 48].—**V'npuls**. See *Venous PULSE*.—**V'nsack**. See *BULBUS venæ jugularis internæ inferior*.—**V'nstamm**. A venous trunk. [A. 521 (a, 48)].—**Vordere Dotterv'**. See *Anterior vitelline VEIN*.—**Vordere Schienbeinv'n**. See *Anterior tibial VEIN*.—**Wirbelv'**. See *Vertebral VEIN*.—**Zungenv'**. See *Lingual VEIN*.

**VENENATUS** (Lat.), adj. Ve'n(we'n)-e²n(an)-at(a³)/u²s(u²s). From *venenare*, to poison. Fr., *venéneux*. Poisonous, venomous.

**VENENIFIC**, adj. Ve'n-e²n-īf'ī²k. From *venenum*, poison, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *vénéfique*. Poison-producing.

**VENEOSE**, adj. Ve'n'e²n-os. Lat., *venenosus* (from *venum*, poison). Poisonous, venomous.

**VENENUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ve'n(we'n)-en(an)/u²m(u²m). See **POISON**.—**V. botulinum**. See *ALLANTOTOXICON*.

**VÉNÉOROLOGIE** (Fr.), n. Va-na-o-ro-lo-zhe. That part of medicine which relates to venereal diseases. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syphil." *passim* (G.)]

**VENEREAL**, adj. Ve'n-e²r'e²'l. Lat., *venereus, venerius* (from *Venus*, the goddess of love). Fr., *vénerien*. Ger., *venereich*. 1. Pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse. 2. Adapted to the cure of diseases resulting immediately or indirectly from sexual intercourse. 3. Aphrodisiac. 4. As a n. v. disease. [G, 30.]

**VENEREUS** (Lat.), adj. Ve'n(we'n)-er(e²r)/e²-u²s(u²s). 1. Venereal. 2. Containing copper.

**VENERIE** (Ger.), n. Van-ar-e'. See **SYPHILIS**.

**VENERY**, n. Ve'n'e²r-i². Sexual intercourse.

**VENESECTION**, n. Ven-e²-se²k'shu'n. Lat., *venæsectio* (from *vena*, a vein, and *secare*, to cut). Ger., *Venesectio*. Bloodletting by the opening of a vein. [a, 48].—**Gordonian v.** V. in a case of puerperal fever, in accordance with Gordon's teachings. [A, 84.]

**VENIMEUX** (Fr.), adj. V'-ne-mu². Poisonous. [a, 14.]

**VENIN** (Fr.), n. V'-na²n². See **VENOM**.—**V. dartreux**. See *Dartroous HUMOR*.

**VENOM**, n. Ve²'n'm. Gr., *φάρμακον*. Lat., *venenum*. Fr., *venin, poison*. Ger., *Gift*. Poison, especially the poison secreted by certain animals (e. g., serpents, scorpions, etc.). [a, 48].—**Quickening v.** *Vital v.* Semen. [J.]

**VENOMOUS**, adj. Ve²'n'm-u²s. Lat., *venenatus*. Fr., *venimeux*. Ger., *giftig*. Pertaining to or characterized by venom; secreting venom. [a, 48.]

**VENOSE**, adj. Ven'os. Lat., *venosus* (from *vena*, a vein). Fr., *veineux*. Ger., *venös, aderig, geader*. 1. From **VEINED**. 2. Veiny; abounding in veins, forming a network of veins. The *Venose* are an order of the *Synchlamydeæ*. [a, 35.]

**VENOSITY**, n. Ve'n-o²s'i²t-i². Lat., *venositas*. Fr., *veinosité*. Ger., *Venosität*. 1. An increase in the number of veins or the amount of venous blood in a part. 2. A condition of the blood in which it contains less than the normal proportion of oxygen (i. e., is venous in the systemic arteries). It is due to a deficient aeration of the blood in the lungs, and often occurs in physiological experiments by a cessation of the use of the bellows supplying air to the lungs. [J, 19; K, 4.]

**VENOUS**, adj. Ven'u²s. Gr., *φλεβώδης*. Lat., *venosus* (from *vena*, a vein). Fr., *veineux*. Ger., *aderig, venös*. 1. Pertaining to the veins or their contents. 2. Pertaining to blood containing a relatively large amount of carbon dioxide and a relatively small amount of oxygen. [J.] See **VENOUS BLOOD**.

**VENTER** (Lat.), n. m. Ve²nt(we²nt)/u²r(e²r). Gen., *vent'ris*. Gr., *γαστήρ, κοιλία*. Fr., *ventre*. Ger., *Bauch*. 1. See **ABDOMEN**. 2. See **RUMEN**. 3. See **UTERUS**; in law, the maternal patchage of a child. 4. See **FETUS**. 5. See **ENTRAILS**. 6. Any belly-like swelling or protuberance, or any broad expanse of surface. 7. The inner face of a carapellary leaf. 8. The thick basal part of an archegone, containing the oosphere. [a, 35].—**V. bifidus** *gastrocæci*. A fleshy division of the branch of the flexor sublimis digitorum which goes to the index finger that becomes tendinous, then unites in another fleshy portion in the palm of the hand, again becoming tendinous, and eventually being inserted in the normal manner into the margins of the second phalanx. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 2, 1888, p. 612 (a, 34)].—**V. illi**. See *V. of the ilium*.—**V. imus**. See **HYPOGASTRIUM** (1st def.).—**V. inferus**. *V. infimus*. See **ABDOMEN**.—**V. magnus**. See **RUMEN**.—**V. medius**. An old name for the thoracic cavity. [L, 41 (a, 14)].—**V. musculi**. See **BELLY** (2d def.).—**V. of the ilium**. The broad expanded portion of the innominate bone. [L.]—**V. parvus**. See **HYPOGASTRIUM** (1st def.).—**V. propendens**, *V. propendulus*. See *Pendulous ABDOMEN*.—**V. renis**. See *PELVIS of the kidney*.—**V. scapulae**. The broad expanded portion of the scapula. [L.]—**V. supremus**. The cranial cavity. [A, 313.]

**VENTEUX** (Fr.), adj. Va²n²-tu². Flatulent. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VENTIL** (Ger.), n. Ve²nt-el'. See **VALVE**.—**Segelv'**. A segment (literally a sail) of a valve of the heart. [L.]



**VENTILATION**, n. *Ve²nt-i²l-a'shu²n*. Lat., *ventilatio* (from *ventilare*, to fan). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.* *Ventilierung*. The act or process of supplying fresh and pure air (e.g., to a chamber or to the lungs). [a. 48.]—**Lung v.**, **Pulmonary v.**, **Pulmonic v.** The constant supply of pure air to the lungs and the removal of vitiated air by the processes of inspiration and expiration. [J.]—**Respiratory v.** The constant supply of a fluid rich in oxygen and comparatively poor in carbon dioxide to a respiratory membrane, and the constant removal of the fluid (air or water) after it has given up oxygen and received carbon dioxide in return. [J.]

**VENTILATOR**, n. *Ve²nt-i²l-at-o²r*. From *ventilare*, to fan. Fr., *ventilateur*. Ger., *V.* Any apparatus used for purposes of ventilation. [L.]

**VENTNOR**, n. *Ve²nt-no²r*. A sea-bathing resort on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, England. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VENTOUSE** (Fr.), n. *Va²n²-tuz*. See *Cup* (2d def.).—**V. de Junod**. See *Boor*.—**V. utérine**. See *METROMYZEUS*.

**VENTRAD**, adv. *Ve²nt-ra²d*. Toward the belly; in human anatomy, anterior to the vertebral column. [L, 343.]

**VENTRAL**, adj. *Ve²nt-r¹l*. Lat., *ventralis* (from *venter*, the belly). 1. Pertaining to the belly or to the portion of the body anterior to the vertebral column; the opposite of dorsal. [L, 343.] 2. In botany, pertaining to the anterior surface. [a, 35.]

**VENTRALLY**, adv. *Ve²nt-r¹l-i²*. Ventrally.

**VENTRE** (Fr.), n. *Va²n²-tr¹*. The belly. See *VENTER*.—**Bas-v.** See the major list.—**V. avalé**. See *Pendulous ABDOMEN*.—**V. en bateau**. The boat-like appearance which results from retraction of the abdominal walls. [A. Fournier, "Union méd.," June 10, 1884, p. 1021 (D).]—**V. en besace**, **V. en surplomb**. See *Pendulous ABDOMEN*.—**V. inférieur**. See *BAS-V.*—**V. réservé**. See *CONSTIPATION*.

**VENTRICLE**, n. *Ve²nt-r¹²-k¹l*. Lat., *ventriculus* (dim. of *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventricule*. Ger., *Ventrikel*, *Kammer*. A small thick-walled cavity in an organ, especially the heart or brain.—**Anterior v's.** See *Lateral v's.*—**Anterior v. of the heart.** See *Right v. of the heart.*—**Aortic v.** See *Left v. of the heart.*—**Cerebellar v.** [Owen]. A prolongation of the fourth v. into the primary cephalic vesicle; described as strictly embryonic in man, but persistent in birds, fishes, and reptiles. [I, 14 (K).]—**Cerebral v.** A v. of the brain.—**Fifth v.**, **First v.** [Wenzel]. Lat., *sinus quintus*. Ger., *Kammer der Scheidewand*. The space between the two laminae of the septum lucidum. [L.]—**Fourth v.** Lat., *ventriculus cerebri quartus*. Ger., *Kammer des kleinen Hirns*. A lozenge-shaped space bounded laterally above by the processus cerebelli ad testes and below by the posterior pyramids and the restiform bodies. Its floor is formed by the posterior surface of the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata, and its roof by the valve of Vieussens and the inferior surface of the cerebellum (a layer of the pia being interposed). It connects above with the aqueduct of Sylvius, and below with the central canal of the spinal cord. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Large v's.**, **Lateral v's (of the brain).** Lat., *ventriculi cerebri laterales*. Ger., *Seitenventrikel des Gehirns*. Serous cavities, one on each side, in the cerebral hemispheres, lined with ciliated epithelium, and separated from each other in the middle line by the septum lucidum. They communicate with the anterior portion of the third v. and with each other by the foramen of Monro. Each is divided into a central triangular portion, the body, from which the anterior, middle, and posterior cornua descend into the substance of the hemisphere. The roof is formed by the lower surface of the corpus callosum and the substance of the cerebrum, and the floor by the corpus striatum, tænia semicircularis, optic thalamus, chorioid plexus, corpus fimbriatum, fornix, cornu Ammonis, eminentia collateralis, fascia dentata, and the substance of the cerebrum. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Lateral v. of the cerebellum.** A furrow on the floor of each half of the fourth v. near the lateral wall. [I, 35 (K).]—**Left v. of the heart.** Lat., *ventriculus cordis sinister*. Ger., *linker Ventrikel*. The cavity which occupies a small part of the left anterior portion of the heart and the larger part of its left posterior portion, and forms the apex. It communicates with the aorta and the left auricle. By the contractions of its walls it propels the arterial blood into the arterial system through the aorta. [L.]—**Middle v.** See *Third v.*—**Middle v. of the cerebellum.** The median fissure on the floor of the fourth v. [I, 35 (K).]—**Optic v's.** See *Lateral v's.*—**Pineal v.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a small cavity in the centre of the pineal gland. [I, 35 (K).]—**Posterior v. of the heart.** See *Left v. of the heart.*—**Proencephalic v.** [Owen]. A lateral v. in the brain of the embryo. [I, 14 (K).]—**Right v. of the heart.** Lat., *ventriculus cordis dexter*. Ger., *rechter Ventrikel*. The rounded triangular cavity of the heart which forms the greater part of its anterior and a small part of its posterior portion. It communicates with the right auricle, and propels the venous blood through the pulmonary arteries. [L.]—**Second v's.**, **Superior v's.** See *Lateral v's.*—**Sylvian v.** See *Fifth v.*—**Terminal v.** See *Fourth v.*—**Third v.** Ger., *Mittellirnhöhle*, *mittlere Kammer*. An open space between the optic thalami, bounded above by the lower surface of the velum interpositum, and laterally by the peduncles of the pineal gland. Its floor is formed by the lamina cinerea, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, corpora albicantia, and posterior perforated space. It communicates with the lateral v's through the foramen of Monro, and with the fourth v. through the aqueduct of Sylvius and with the cavity of the infundibulum. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Third v. proper.** The third v. as distinguished from the foramen of Monro. ("Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Aug. 12, 1880, p. 152 (K).) —**V. of Arantius.** 1. The small depression or cavity at the pointed extremity of the calamus scriptorius. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *CALAMUS scriptorius*.—**V. of Morgagni.** See *V. of the larynx*.—**V. of the corpus callosum.** See *Fifth v.*—**V's of the heart.** The right and left v's of the heart.—**V. of the larynx.** Lat., *sinus laryngis*. An elongated depression between the superior and inferior vocal

bands which is prolonged upward as the laryngeal pouch. [C; L.] —**V. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *ventriculus bulbi*. A cavity in the olfactory bulb which in some animals communicates directly with the corresponding lateral v. [I, 12, 17 (K).]—**V. of the pelvic enlargement.** The persistent central canal of the spinal cord seen in cold-blooded animals. [I, 14 (K).]—**V. of the prosencephalon.** See *Proencephalic v.*—**V. of the septum.** See *Fifth v.*—**V. of the spinal cord.** See *Central canal of the spinal cord.*—**Verga's v.** A space sometimes existing between the lyra Davidis and the corpus callosum. [a, 34.]

**VENTRICOLUMNÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ve²nt(we²nt)-r¹²-ko²l-u²m(u²m)'ne(na²-e²)*. From *venter*, the belly, and *columna*, a column. Of Wilder, see *Anterior COLUMNS of the spinal cord*.

**VENTRICOSE**, **VENTRICOUS**, adj's. *Ve²nt-r¹²-k-os*, *-u²s*. Lat., *ventricosus* (from *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventru*, *renflé*. Ger., *bauchig*. Inflated on one side, swollen unequally; bulbous. [a, 35.]

**VENTRICULAR**, adj. *Ve²nt-r¹²-k'u²l-a²r*. Fr., *ventriculaire*. Pertaining to a ventricle. [L.]

**VENTRICULE** (Fr.), n. *Va²n²-tre-ku²l*. See *VENTRICLE*.—**Grand v.** See *Lateral VENTRICLE*.—**Premier v.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V's antérieurs.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. aortique.** See *Left VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. cérébelleux.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE and Cerebellar VENTRICLE*.—**V. commun** [Vesalius]. See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**V. de la cloison** (transparente). See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. de la glande pinéale.** See *Pineal VENTRICLE*.—**V. de la moelle épinière.** See *Central canal of the spinal cord*.—**V. des couches optiques.** 1. See *Third VENTRICLE*. 2. In the pl., see *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. des tubercules quadrijumeaux.**, **V. du cervelet** (ouvert). See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**V. du corps calleux.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. inférieur.**, **V. intermédiaire.** See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**V. médian du cervelet.** See *Middle VENTRICLE of the cerebellum*.—**V. moyen.** See *Third VENTRICLE*.

**VENTRICULO-AORTIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *Va²n²-tre-ku²-lo-a²r*. Pertaining to the left ventricle of the heart and to the aorta. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VENTRICULO-PULMONAIRE** (Fr.), adj. *Va²n²-tre-ku²-lo-pu²l-mo-na²r*. Pertaining to the right ventricle of the heart and to the pulmonary artery. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VENTRICULUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ve²nt(we²nt)-r¹²-k'u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s)*. 1. See *VENTRICLE*. 2. See *STOMACH*. 3. The cavity of a cup-shaped sponge. [A, 12.]—**V. anterior cordis.** See *Right VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**Ventriculi anteriores.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. aorticus cordis.** See *Left VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. Arantii.** See *VENTRICLE of Arantius*.—**V. bombycinus** [Duvernoi]. The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. bulbi** See *VENTRICLE of the olfactory nerve*.—**V. bulbi olfactorii.** See *Olfactory fissure and cf. V. olfactorius*.—**V. bulbosus.** See *Gizzard*.—**V. cerebelli.**, **V. cerebelli et medullæ dorsalis communis** [Vesalius]. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**Ventriculi cerebri.** The ventricles of the brain. [L.]—**V. cerebri primus.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. communis** [Vesalius]. See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**V. conarii.** A small depression situated between the posterior edges of the peduncles of the pineal gland and the upper edge of the posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**Ventriculi cordis.** The ventricles of the heart. [L.]—**V. cordis aorticus.** See *Right VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. cordis pulmonalis.** See *Right VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. corporis callosi.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. dexter.** The right lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. furunculii.** Fr., *boubillon*. The core of a boil.—**V. Galeni.** See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**V. glandulosus.** See *PROVENTRICULUS*.—**V. hippocampi** [Arantius]. **V. inferior hippocampi.** See *Cornu descendens*.—**V. intermedius.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. laryngis.** See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**V. intestinalis.** See *ABOMARUM*.—**Ventriculi laterales.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. lobii olfactorii.** See *VENTRICLE of the olfactory nerve*.—**Ventriculi magni.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. medius anterior.** See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**V. mesencephali.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**V. nobilis** [Herophilus]. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**V. olfactorius.** The cavity of the primary olfactory lobe, which is early obliterated in man. [K.] Cf. *VENTRICLE of the olfactory nerve*.—**Ventriculi optici.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. primus.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. pulmonalis.** See *Right VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. quartus.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**V. quintus.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. rhinencephalicus.** See *V. olfactorius*.—**V. rhomboidalis.** See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**V. riepti** (lucidi, seu pellucidi). See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**Ventriculi secundii.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. sinister.** The left lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. subter nates** (seu nates et testes, seu testes). See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**V. succenturiatus.** See *PROVENTRICULUS*.—**Ventriculi superiores** [Berengiar]. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. Sylvii.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. tertius.**, **V. thalami optici** [Vieq d'Azyr]. See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**Ventriculi tricornes.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.

**VENTRIÈRE** (Fr.), n. *Va²n²-tre-e²r*. See *TUNICA abdominalis*.

**VENTRIKEL** (Ger.), n. *Fe²nt-rek'e²l*. See *VENTRICLE*.—**Gehirnv.** A ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**Herz v.** A ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**Hirnv.** See *Gehirnv.*—**Seiten v.**, **V. des Grosshirns.** See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. Hohlräum** [Schwalbe]. The cavity of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

**VENTRILOQUISM**, n. *Ve²nt-r¹²'o-kwi²z'm*. From *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *ventriloquisme*. Ger., *Bauchreden*. The art or practice of speaking so that the sounds appear not to come from the speaker's lips, but to have some other origin. [a, 48.]



**VENTRIPYRAMIDS**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{-ri}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^1\text{-i}^2\text{dz}$ . From *venter*, the belly, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See *Anterior PYRAMIDS*.

**VENTROFIXATION**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *ventrofixatio* (from *venter*, the belly, and *fixus*, fastened). Of Olshausen, see *HYSTEROPEXIA*.

**VENTRO-LATERAL**, adj.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{-la}^2\text{t-e}^2\text{-r}^1$ . From *venter*, the belly, and *latus*, a side. 1. On the lateral aspect of the abdomen. 2. Ventral and lateral at the same time.

**VENTROSITY**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2\text{-t}^2$ . From *venter*, the belly. Fr., *ventrosité*. Protuberance of the abdomen due to obesity. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VENTROTOMY**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^1\text{-i}^2$ . From *venter*, the belly, and *tomé*, a cutting. See *LAPAROTOMY*.

**VENTRO-UTERO-VAGINAL**, adj.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{'-ro}^2\text{-u}^2\text{'-t}^2\text{'-e}^2\text{-r}^1\text{'-o}^2\text{'-va}^2\text{'-j}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{'-n}^1$ . Pertaining to the abdominal cavity, the uterus, and the vagina.

**VENULA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{(wan)u}^2\text{s(u)}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Dim. of *vena*, a vein. See *VENULE*.—*Venulae centrales lobulorum*, *Venulae intralobulares hepatis*. See *Intralobular VEINS of the liver*.

**VENULE**, n.  $\text{Ven}^1\text{u}^2$ . Lat., *venula*. A small vein. [C.]

**VENULOSE**, adj.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{n}^1\text{u}^2\text{-os}$ . Abounding in small veins. [a, 35.]

**VENUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ven}^1\text{(we}^2\text{n)u}^2\text{s(u)}^2\text{-a}^2$ . Gen., *Veneris*. Gr., *Ἀφροδίτη*. Fr., *Vénus*. Ger., *V.* 1. The goddess of love of the ancient Romans; hence, of the alchemists, copper. [A, 325 (a, 48).] 2. Of Paracelsus, see *SYPHILIS*.—*Bezoardicum Veneris*. A preparation made by extracting a tincture made from copper filings with rectified antimony trichloride and fixing with nitric acid. [B, 300.]—*Vberg*. See *MONS Veneris*.—*Vbeule* (Ger.). See *BUBO*.—*Vblüthen*, *V gürtel* (Ger.). See *CORONA Veneris*.—*V'hügel* (Ger.). See *MONS Veneris*.—*V'seuche* (Ger.). See *SYPHILIS*.

**VER** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r}$ . A worm or a worm-like structure. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—*Huile de v's de terre*. See *Oleum LUMBRICORUM*.—*V. cutanée*, *V. de Guinée*, *V. de Médine*. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—*V. du lobe centrale*. See *Superior vermisform PROCESS*.—*V. du vinaigre*. See *RHABBITIS aceti*.—*V. inférieur* (du cerveau). See *Inferior vermisform PROCESS*.—*V's intestinaux cavitaires*. See *CELELMINTHA*.—*V's intestinaux parenchymateux*. See *STERELMINTHA*.—*V. palmiste*. See under *Cocos amara*.—*V. solitaire*. See *LENIA solium* (1st def.).—*V. spermatique* [Leeuwenhoek]. See *SPERMATIZOID*.—*V. supérieur*. See *Superior vermisform PROCESS*.

**VERÄHNLICHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-an}^1\text{'li}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-un}^2$ . See *ASSIMILATION*.

**VERÄNDERND** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-and}^2\text{'e}^2\text{r}^2\text{nd}$ . Alternative.

**VERÄNDERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-and}^2\text{'e}^2\text{r}^2\text{-un}^2$ . Change; degeneration.

**VERARBEITUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{'bit-un}^2$ . See *DIGESTION*.

**VERARMT** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{'mt}^2$ . See *DEPAUPERATE*.

**VERÄSTELUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ast}^2\text{'e}^2\text{l-un}^2$ . 1. See *RAMIFICATION*. 2. One of the branched processes of the arbor vitae cerebelli. [L, 17 (K).]

**VERATRABINE**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{t-ra}^2\text{'b-en}$ . Fr., *véatrabine*. An amorphous alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_9$ , obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**VERATRAMARIN**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{t-ra}^2\text{'m-a}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-n}$ . Fr., *véatramarine*. Of Weppen, a non-nitrogenous bitter principle contained in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VÉRATRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Va-ra}^2\text{'-tr}^1$ . See *VERATRUM*.—*Extrait liquide de v. américain*. See *Extractum VERATRI viridis fluidum*.

**VERATRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(war)-a}^2\text{t(a}^2\text{t)ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See *VERATRINE*.

**VERATRIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{'tri}^2\text{k}$ . Ger., *Veratrinaäure*, *Veratrinaäure*. An insoluble crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5(\text{OCH}_3)_2\text{-CO}_2\text{OH}$ , found in *Veratrum sabadilla*. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

**VERATRINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(war)-a}^2\text{t(a}^2\text{t)-rin}^2\text{(ren)u}^2\text{-a}^2$ . See *VERATRINE*.—*Oleatum veratrine* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 2 parts of veratrine with a little oleic acid, gradually adding more of the acid till 100 parts are obtained, and stirring till the veratrine is dissolved. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura veratrine* [Belg. Ph.]. A solution of veratrine in 199 times as much 92-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Unguentum veratrine*. An ointment consisting of 4 parts of veratrine, 6 of alcohol, and 96 of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, triturated with a little almond-oil, and 90 parts of lard [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, 7 parts of olive-oil, and a mixture of 14 of solid paraffin and 41 of petrolatum [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**VERATRINE**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{'ren}$ . Lat., *veratrina*, *veratria*. A poisonous alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_9$ , or mixture of alkaloids, obtained from the seeds of *Schénocaulon officinale*. Commercial v. occurs as a yellowish-white or grayish-white amorphous powder. Though it has no odor, it produces violent sneezing. The crystalline v. of Merck (identical with the pure v. of Flückiger and the cevadilla of Wright and Luff) occurs as anhydrous, transparent crystals becoming opaque in the air. A soluble variety, the amorphous v. of Flückiger and the veratridine of Bosetti, is known as a yellow-white resinous mass soluble in cold water but passing into the insoluble crystalline form when its solution is heated. Schmidt and Köppen recognize a third modification of v., but this seems to be a mixture similar to commercial v. V. is used externally in neuralgia. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]

**VERATRINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(war)-a}^2\text{t(a}^2\text{t)-rin}^2\text{(ren)u}^2\text{-m(u)}^2$ . See *VERATRINE*.—*Unguentum veratrinum* [Russ. Ph.]. See *Unguentum VERATRINÆ*.

**VERATROIDINE**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{'roid-en}$ . Fr., *véatroidine*. An amorphous or partially crystalline alkaloid said to be found in veratrum. Its existence is doubted by E. Schmidt. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VERATROL**, n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{'t-ro}^2$ . Fr., *véatrol*. Ger., *V.* A liquid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_3)_2$ . [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

**VERATRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(war)-a}^2\text{t(a}^2\text{t)ru}^2\text{m(ru}^2\text{m)}$ . Fr., *véatre*, *véatrum*. Ger., *Germer*. False hellebore; a genus of the *Veratrea*, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceae*. [a, 35].—*Decoctum veratri*. Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrole*) *d'ellébore blanc*. A preparation made by boiling 39 parts of white hellebore in 946 parts of water until reduced one half, then straining and adding 61 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Extractum veratri viridis fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of *V. viride* with alcohol in a percolator, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 5, 93 (a, 38).]—*Infusum veratri albi* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 18 centigrammes of white hellebore over the water-bath for five minutes with water enough to make 30 grammes of strained infusion. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Radix veratri*. 1. The root of *Helleborus niger*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see under *V. album*.—*Rhizoma veratri (albi)*. Fr., *hellebore blanc (souche)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *elébore blanco*, *vedegambre (rizoma)* [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *V. album*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Rhizoma veratri albi pulveratum*. White hellebore-root cleansed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]) [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura veratri* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] [*albi* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]]. Fr., *teinture d'hellebore blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made by macerating or digesting the rhizome of white hellebore in 5 (10 [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) times as much dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura veratri viridis*. A tincture made by treating 1 part of the rhizome of *V. viride* in No. 60 powder with alcohol enough to make 2 parts by percolation after one day's maceration [U. S. Ph.]; or 4 oz. of the rhizome in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fluid oz. after two days' maceration [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of the rhizome with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. album*. Fr., *véatrum* (ou *véatre*) *blanc*, *varaire*. Ger., *weisser Germer*, *weisse Nieswur*. 1. Langwort, lyngwort, white hellebore; a native of the mountainous regions of Europe and northern and middle Asia. It has the acrid, poisonous properties of *V. viride*, and probably in greater degree. The fleshy root-stock (*radix veratri* [Ger. Ph.], *v. album* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) occurs in cylindrical or subconical, rough pieces, more or less beset with the remains of roots. It is a general stimulant to the secretions, but is now rarely used, except in scabies, etc., and by the veterinarians. It was formerly used in dropsy, mania, epilepsy, leprosy, etc. It contains, according to Wright and Luff, jervine, rubijervine, pseudojervine, veratrabine, and traces of a sternutatory alkaloid. It does not contain veratrine (Maisch). [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def. *V. frigidum*. A Mexican species. The rhizome closely resembles that of *V. album*, and has like properties. [a, 35.]—*V. lobelianum*. Ger., *Lobel's Germer*. A variety (by some considered a distinct species) of *V. album* found in southern and middle Europe. [a, 35.]—*V. nigrum*. 1. The *Helleborus niger* and other species of *Helleborus*. 2. A species found in central and southern Europe. Its rhizome is substituted for that of *V. album*, but is smaller and less active. [a, 35.]—*V. officinale*. See *SCHÉNOCAULON officinale*.—*V. sabadilla*. A species indigenous to Mexico, the West Indies, and (according to some) China. It resembles *V. album*, and is said, probably erroneously, to furnish a portion of the cevadilla-seed of commerce. [a, 35.]—*V. viride*. Fr., *véatrum* (ou *véatre*) *vert*. Ger., *grüner Germer*. 1. American (or swamp-) hellebore, Indian poke, poke-root, itch-weed, a variety, according to Hanbury, of *V. album*, but usually regarded as a distinct species, growing in the United States and Canada. The acrid rhizome (the v. *viride* of the U. S. Ph.), a powerful spinal and arterial depressant, is from an inch to three inches long, obtuse at the end, externally of a dark-brown color, and beset with yellowish roots marked with numerous indentations; in the shops it occurs in small fragments or transverse slices or discs of a buff, brownish, or whitish color. By the early colonists it was used as a purgative, antiscorbutic, and insecticide, but it is now employed as a cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative. It is said not to be narcotic and rarely to cause purging. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.

**VERBÄLT** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-balt}^2$ . Inflamed and stiff as a result of continued pressure. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**VERBAND** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ba}^2\text{'nd}$ . See *BANDAGE* and *DRESSING* (2d def.).—*Bleibender V.* See *Permanent DRESSING*.—*Concentiv*. See *Retentive BANDAGE*.—*Deckv.* A protective dressing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—*Drückender V.*, *Druckv.* See *Compressing BANDAGE*.—*Erhaltender V.* See *Immovable BANDAGE*.—*Ersatzv.* See *Prothetic APPARATUS*.—*Erstarrender V.* See *Immovable BANDAGE*.—*Gefensterter V.*, *Gitterv.* A fenestrated bandage. [E.]—*Gummikreidev.* See *Gum-arabic-and-whiting BANDAGE*.—*Gypsv.* See *Plaster BANDAGE*.—*Immobilisierungsv.* See *Immovable BANDAGE*.—*Klebev.* An adhesive bandage. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—*Kleisterv.* 1. A compressive bandage for the breast. 2. An immovable bandage. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—*Kompressionsv.*, *Kompressiv.* See *Compressing BANDAGE*.—*Leistenv.* See *Inguinal BANDAGE*.—*Lister'scher V.* See *Listerian DRESSING*.—*Nothv.* A temporary bandage. [a, 14].—*Occlusionsv.* See *Deckv.*—*Pappv.* A card-board dressing. [a, 14].—*Schienenv.* 1. See *Immovable BANDAGE*. 2. A dressing in which splints are included. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—*Schnürv.* See *Laced BANDAGE*.—*Schürzenv.* See *Apron-BANDAGE*.—*Schutzzv.* See *Deckv.*—*V'kippenchen*. See *COMPRESS*.—*V'mittel*. Materials for dressings. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—*V'pückchen*. The small pack containing bandages and antiseptic materials carried by a soldier. [Ctbl. f. Chir., July 3, 1886, p. 457 (a, 34).]—*V'papier*. See *EPRÉDOCHARTA*.—*V'stoffe*, *V'stücke*. Materials for making dressings. [a, 14, 18].—*V'tasche*. See *Dressing CASE*.—*V'watte*. A



cotton-wadding bandage. [a, 34].—**Vzeug**. Material for dressing wounds, especially bandages. [L, 57 (a, 14)].—**Wasserglasv**. See *Silica-BANDAGE*.—**Zungenv**. See *GLOSSODESMUS* (2d def.).

**VERBASCUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vu<sup>r</sup>(we<sup>r</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>sk(ba<sup>2</sup>sk)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *molène*. Ger., *Wollkraut*, *Königskeizer*. 1. Mullein; a genus of the *Verbasceae*, which are a tribe of *scrophulaceae* plants. The *Verbasceae* are a section of the *Capriferae*. The *Verbasceae* comprise *V. Celsia*, and *Isanthera*: the *Verbasceae*, *V. and Celsia*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Flores verbasci*.—**Decoctum verbasci anodynum**. A preparation made by boiling for a quarter of an hour 1½ oz. each of great mullein-leaves and mallow-leaves, 2 oz. of linseed, and 1 scruple of poppy-heads in 4 lbs. of water. [B, 97 (a, 38)].—**Decoctum verbasci compositum**. Sp., *cocimiento de gordolobo compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 45 parts each of the leaves of *V. thapsus* and mallow, 58 of flaxseed, and 4 of poppyseed in 1,380 of water and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Flores verbasci**. Fr., *bouillon blanc* (ou *molène*) [Fr. Cod.]. Mullein-flowers, especially the corolla without the calyx of *V. phlomoides*, *V. thapsiforme*, and *V. thapsus* (only of the last [Fr. Cod., Roum. Ph.], of various large-flowered kinds of *V.* [Finn. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Folia verbasci**. Fr., *bouillon blanc* (ou *molène*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *verbasco*, *gordolobo* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *V. thapsus* (and of *V. thapsiforme* also [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. blattaria**. Fr., (*molène*) *blattaire*, *herbe aux mitres*. Ger., *Mottenwollkraut*, *Schabenkraut*, *Rattenkraut*. Moth-mullein of southern Europe and eastern Asia. The bitter herb (*herba blattaria*) has properties like those of *V. thapsus*. It has an unpleasant odor, and is said to be an insecticide. [a, 35].—**V. lychnitis**. Fr., *molène cunéiforme*, *bouillon femelle*. A European species. The leaves have the properties of those of other species. [a, 35].—**V. montanum**. Fr., *molène de montagne*. Ger., *Bergwollkraut*. A species found in southern Europe, closely related to *V. phlomoides*; used like *V. thapsus*. [a, 35].—**V. nigrum**. Fr., *molène noire*. Ger., *schwärtzliche Wollkraut*, *Braunwurz*. Black-rooted mullein of Europe. The root and flowers, *radix et flores verbasci* (*nigr*), were formerly official. The former is no longer used; the latter are smaller than those of *V. thapsus*, and not so much used, though they have the same emollient properties. [a, 35].—**V. phoeniceum**. Fr., *molène de Phénicie*, *thé de Sibérie*. Purple-flowered mullein of Europe; its properties resemble those of *V. thapsus*. [a, 35].—**V. phlomoides**. Fr., *molène phloïde*. Ger., *Königskeizer*. Woolly mullein of Europe. It has the properties of *V. thapsus*. The flowers, *flores verbasci*, are found in European shops. [a, 35].—**V. Schraderi**. A European species. The flowers are used like those of *V. thapsus* and *V. phlomoides*. [a, 35].—**V. sinuatum**. Ger., *buchtiges Wollkraut*. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe; the *phlois* *thapsus* of Dioscorides. [a, 35].—**V. thapsiforme**. A variety of *V. thapsus*. [a, 34].—**V. thapoides**. See *V. phlomoides*.—**V. thapsus**. Fr., *molène commune*, *bon-homme*, *bouillon blanc* [Fr.



VERBASCUM THAPSUS. [A, 327.]

Cod.] (ou *mâle*), *cierge de Notre-Dame*, *herbe à bonhomme* (ou *Saint-Fiacre*), *molène*. Ger., *gemeines Wollkraut*, *Himmelskeizer*, *Himmelbrand*, *Packelkraut*, *Feldkerzenkraut*. Common (or great) mullein of middle and southern Europe, Siberia, the Himalayas, and North America. The flowers and leaves, *flores et folia verbasci* (ou *verbasci albi*, seu *verbasci maris*, seu *thapsi barbati*, seu *candelae*, seu *pulmonariarum vacuorum*), are official in the Fr. Cod. and the leaves in the Ger. Ph. The flowers are used in mild catarrhs, etc., and externally in itching skin diseases. The leaves are mildly astringent, emollient, and anodyne. They are used for diarrhoea; dried and smoked like tobacco, in aphonia from irritation of the pharynx; and steeped in hot water or boiled in lard, as an external anodyne. The root is employed in pulmonary diseases of cattle, and the seed to poison mice and to stupefy fish. [a, 35.]

**VERBENA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>r</sup>(we<sup>r</sup>)-ben(ban)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *ver* or *verbera*, foliage used in religious ceremonies. Fr., *verveine*. Ger., *Eisenkraut*, *Vervain*; a genus of the *Verbenae*, or *Verbenaceae*, or *Verbenaceae*, which are the *vervains*, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, some of which have the aromatic properties of the *Labiatae*. Bentham and Hooker place them in the *Lami-*

*ales*. The *Verbenae* are also a tribe of the *Verbenaceae*. The *Verbenae* of Brongniart are a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalae*. [a, 35].—**Lemon** (-scented) *v.* Fr., *verveine odorante* [Fr. Cod.]. See *ALOYSIA citriodora*.—**Oil of v.** Lemon-grass oil (see under *ANDROPOGON citratum*). [a, 35].—**Upright v.** See *V. officinalis*.—**V. erinoides**. A diuretic species found in Chile and Peru, used in gonorrhoea and as an emmenagogue. [a, 35].—**V. hastata**. Wild hyssop, blue vervain, simpler's joy; an emetic and sudorific North American species. It has been used in fevers. [a, 35].—**V. mas**, *V. officinalis*. Fr., *verveine* (*officinale*) [Fr. Cod.], *herbe de sang* (ou *du foie*, ou *sacrée*). Ger., *gemeines* (ou *gebräuchliches*) *Eisenkraut*, *Eisenhart*, *Eisenreichkraut*, *Eiserich*, *Stahlkraut*, *Taubentliebkraut*. Common vervain, holy herb, Juno's tears, pigeon's grass, simpler's joy, the *νεπιτερεών ὄρθος* (upright *v.*) of Dioscorides; a plant widely distributed in the warmer and temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. Marvelous properties were formerly attributed to its herb, *herba verbenae* (seu *verbenae maris*, seu *verbenae vulgaris*, seu *sacra*), but at most it is only a mild astringent and feeble aromatic. [a, 35].—**V. pseudo-gervao**. A Brazilian species; the leaves have been used as tea. [a, 35].—**V. supina**. The *νεπιτερεών ὄρθος* of Dioscorides; a species having the properties of *V. officinalis*. [a, 35].—**V. urticifolia**. White (or nettle-leaved) vervain of North America. The astringent root is used as a wash against poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*. [a, 35].—**V. vulgaris**. See *V. officinalis*.

**VERBENACA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>r</sup>(we<sup>r</sup>)-be<sup>2</sup>n(ban)-ak(a<sup>2</sup>k)/a<sup>2</sup>. An old name for *Verbena officinalis*. [a, 35.]

**VERBERGER** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-be<sup>2</sup>rg/e<sup>2</sup>r. A concealer. [a, 48].—**Hodenv**. See *CREMASTER*.

**VERBESINA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>r</sup>(we<sup>r</sup>)-be<sup>2</sup>s(bas)-in(en)/a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *verbésine*. Ger., *V.* 1. Crown-beard; a genus of the *Verbesineae*, which are a subtribe of the *Helianthoideae*. 2. An old name for *Bidens cernua* and *Bidens tripartita*. [a, 35].—**V. biflora**. An East Indian species. The root, leaves, and flowers are used as a carminative. [a, 35].—**V. capitaneja**. The *capitaneja* of the Mexicans; a species used to cure saddle-galls on horses' backs. [B, 121].—**V. lavania**. Fr., *herbe de flau*. A species found in southern Asia and in Oceania. The root, leaves, and flowers are carminative, the leaves are antispasmodic, and the sap is a stimulating sternutatory. [a, 35].—**V. mutica**. Fr., *verbésine sans barbe*. A Guinea species, applied to gangrenous sores. [a, 35].—**V. virginica**. Crown-beard; a diaphoretic species found in the United States. [a, 35.]

**VERBESSERND** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-be<sup>2</sup>s/se<sup>2</sup>rnd. See *CORRIGENT*.

**VERBIEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-beg/un<sup>2</sup>. See *CAMPsis* (1st def.).—**Rückgratsv**. See *SCOLIOSIS*.

**VERBIGATION**, n. Vu<sup>r</sup>br-i<sup>2</sup>z-e<sup>2</sup>r-a/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *verbi-gere*, to talk. Fr., *verbigeration*. The repetition by an insane person of words and phrases in the form of a discourse, but without sense or sequence. [a, 18.] Cf. *CATATONY*.

**VERBINDEN** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd/e<sup>2</sup>n. See *BANDAGING*.

**VERBINDEND** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd/e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *CONNECTIVE* and *KNITTING* (1st def.).

**VERBINDER** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd/e<sup>2</sup>r. See *DRESSER*.

**VERBINTASCHE** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd/ta<sup>2</sup>sh-e<sup>2</sup>. See *Dressing CASE*.

**VERBINDUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd/un<sup>2</sup>. See *DRESSING* (1st def.), *KNITTING* (2d def.), and *SUTURE*.—**Gelenkv**. See *ARTICULATION* (1st def.).—**Knochenv**. See *SYNOSTOSIS* (1st def.).—**V'sast**. See *RAMUS anastomoticus*.—**V'sblatt**. A superficial lamina of white substance in the hippocampus major, prolonged from the gyrus hippocampi. [I, 6 (K)].—**V'sfäden**. 1. See *ACHROMATIC FIBRILS*. 2. Processes connecting prickles-cells. [K.] See *INTERCELLULAR BRIDGES*.—**V'sfasern**. Connective or commissural fibres. [K.]—**V'sgefäss**. See *RAMUS anastomoticus*.—**V'skanälchen**. See *Second convoluted TUBULE*.—**V'skraft**. See *ATOMICITY* and *QUANTVALENCE*.

**VERBINDUNGSHAUT** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>nd/un<sup>2</sup>zh-a<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t. A connecting membrane. [a, 48].—**Untere V**. See *MEMBRANA reu-niens inferior*.—**V. des Auges**. See *CONJUNCTIVA*.

**VERBLUTUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-blut/un<sup>2</sup>. 1. Excessive hæmorrhage. [a, 14.] 2. Cessation of bleeding. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

**VERBORGEN** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bo<sup>2</sup>rg/e<sup>2</sup>n. See *LATENT* and *RECONDITE*.

**VERBRENNBAR** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bre<sup>2</sup>n/ba<sup>2</sup>r. See *COMBUSTIBLE*.

**VERBRENNUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-bre<sup>2</sup>n/nun<sup>2</sup>. See *BURN* and *CAUTERIZATION*.

**VERDAMPFUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-da<sup>2</sup>mpf/un<sup>2</sup>. See *EVAPORATION*.

**VERDAUER** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-da<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>a/e<sup>2</sup>r. See *DIGESTER*.

**VERDAULICH** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-da<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>a/li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See *DIGESTIBLE*.

**VERDAUUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-da<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>a/un<sup>2</sup>. See *DIGESTION*.—**Künstliche V**. See *Artificial digestion*.—**Mundhöhlenv**, **Mundv**. See *Oral digestion*.—**V'sbeschwerde**. See *DYSPEPSIA*.—**V'smittel**. See *DIGESTANT*.—**V'ssaft**. See *CHYLE* and *Nutrient JUICE*.—**V'swerk**. See *DIGESTION*.

**VERDERAME** (Fr.), n. Ve<sup>2</sup>rd-ra<sup>2</sup>m. See *SPORISORIUM maidis*.

**VERDERBEN** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-de<sup>2</sup>rb/e<sup>2</sup>n. See *DEPRAVATION*.

**VERDERBLICH** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-de<sup>2</sup>rb/li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. Deleterious, pernicious.

**VERDERBTHEIT** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-de<sup>2</sup>rbt/hit. See *DEPRAVATION*.



**VERDET** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^2r$ -da. See **VERDIGRIS** and **RUST** (2d def.).  
**VERDICHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -di<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CONCENTRATION**, **CONDENSATION**, and **CONSOLIDATION**.—**V'smittel**. See **ASTRINGENT** (3d def.).  
**VERDICKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -di<sup>2</sup>k'un<sup>2</sup>. Thickening, inspissation, condensation. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Muskelv'**. See **MYOPACHYSIS**.—**Nagelv'**. See **HYPERONYCHIA**.  
**VERDIGRIS**, n.  $Vu^2r$ -di<sup>2</sup>gr<sup>2</sup>is. Fr., *vert-de-gris*. Ger., *Grünspan*, *Spangrün*. See under **COPPER subacetate**. The term is also applied, although less properly, to any green deposit occurring on utensils of copper. Such deposits are usually made up of copper carbonate or copper chloride. [B.]—**Bibasic v.**, **Blue v.** A v. consisting almost wholly of dibasic cupric acetate, but of somewhat varying composition. [B, 2.]—**Common v.** A substance composed of basic cupric acetates. [B, 2.]—**Green v.** A mixture of sesquibasic cupric acetate with small quantities of dibasic and tribasic cupric acetates, sometimes also cuprous acetates and other impurities. [B, 2.]  
**VERDORBEN** (Ger.), adj. Corrupted, tainted. [L, 46 (a, 21).]  
**VERDREHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -dra'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CONTORTION** and **DISTORTION**.  
**VERDUNKELUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -dun<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. An obscuration. [a, 14.] See **CALIGO**.—**V'spparat**. See **EPISCOTISTER**.  
**VERDÜNNEND** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -du<sup>2</sup>n'ne<sup>2</sup>nd. See **ATTENUANT** (1st def.) and **DILUENT**.  
**VERDÜNNUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -du<sup>2</sup>n'un<sup>2</sup>. See **ATTENUATION**, **DILUTION**, and **EMACIATION**.—**V'smittel**. See **DILUENT**, n.  
**VERDUNSTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -dunst'un<sup>2</sup>. See **EVAPORATION**.  
**VEREINIGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -in'i<sup>2</sup>g'un<sup>2</sup>. See **ASSOCIATION** (2d def.), **ARTICULATION**, and **UNION**.—**V'sort**. One of the cerebral commissures. [K.]—**V'spunkt**. See **Commissure** and **CORPUS callosum**.  
**VEREINIGUNGSHAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -in'i<sup>2</sup>g-u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>z-ha<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t. A uniting membrane.—**Obere v.** See **MEMBRANA reuniens superior**.—**Untere v.** See **MEMBRANA reuniens inferior**.  
**VEREITERN** (Ger.), v. intr.  $Fe^2r$ -it'e<sup>2</sup>rn. To suppurate.  
**VEREITERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -it'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **SUPPURATION**.  
**VERERGER** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>r. A constrictor or sphincter muscle. [a, 17.]—**V. der Pupille**. See **SPHINCTER iridis**.—**V. der Rachenmündung**. See **GLOSSOPALATINUS** (2d def.).  
**VERERGERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. Narrowing, stenosis, contraction, stricture.—**Beckenv'**. See **Pelvic CONTRACTION**.—**Gebärmutterv'**. See **METROSTENOSIS**.—**Luftröhrenv'**. See **LARYNGOSTENOSIS**.  
**VERERBLICH** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -e<sup>2</sup>rb'li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See **HEREDITARY**.  
**VERERBUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -e<sup>2</sup>rb'un<sup>2</sup>. See **HEREDITY**.  
**VERETRUM** (Lat.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -(we<sup>2</sup>r)-e<sup>2</sup>t(at)'ru<sup>2</sup>m(ru<sup>2</sup>m). From *vereri*, to be abashed. See **PENIS**.  
**VÉRETTE** (Fr.), n.  $Va$ -re<sup>2</sup>t. See **VARICELLA**.  
**VERÉUX** (Fr.), adj.  $Va$ -ru<sup>2</sup>. Containing worms. [L, 41 (a, 14).]  
**VERFAHREN** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -fa<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **OPERATION**.  
**VERFALL** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -fa<sup>2</sup>l'. See **DECAY**.  
**VERFALLESEN** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -fa<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>n-zin. A condition of systemic waste. [a, 34.]  
**VERFÄLSCHTSEIN** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -falsht'zin. See **ADULTERATION** (2d def.).  
**VERFÄLSCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -falsch'un<sup>2</sup>. See **ADULTERATION** (1st def.).  
**VERFÄRBUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -farb'un<sup>2</sup>. See **DISCOLORATION**.—**V. der Augenlider**. See **BLEPHARODYSCHRESIA**.  
**VERFAULEN** (Ger.), v. tr. and intr.  $Fe^2r$ -fa<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **DECOMPOSE** (2d def.).  
**VERFETTUNG** (Ger.), v.  $Fe^2r$ -fe<sup>2</sup>t'un<sup>2</sup>. See **Fatty DEGENERATION**.  
**VERFLEISCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -flish'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CARNIFICATION**.—**V. der Knochen**. See **OSTEOSARCOSIS**.  
**VERFLÜCHTIGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -flu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>g-un<sup>2</sup>. See **AERIFICATION** and **EVAPORATION**.  
**VERFLÜSSIGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -flu<sup>2</sup>s'si<sup>2</sup>g-un<sup>2</sup>. See **FLUIDIFICATION**.  
**VERGÄHRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -gar'un<sup>2</sup>. See **FERMENTATION**.  
**VERGÄNGLICH** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -gan<sup>2</sup>'li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See **FUGACIOUS**.  
**VERGE** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^2r$ zh. 1. A wand or rod (so used in the names of various plants). [a, 35.] 2. The penis.—**V. féminine**. See **CLITORIS**.  
**VERGETURE** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^2r$ -zh'tu<sup>2</sup>r. 1. See **VIBEX**. 2. One of the reddish linear marks observed on the skin after violent distention. [A, 300.]  
**VERGIFTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -gi<sup>2</sup>ft'un<sup>2</sup>. See **POISONING**.—**Wurstv'**. See **ALLANTIASIS**.  
**VERGLIEDERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -gled'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **SYNARTHROSIS**.  
**VERGRÖßERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -gru<sup>2</sup>s'se<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. Amplification; enlargement.  
**VERHALTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ha<sup>2</sup>lt'un<sup>2</sup>. Retention, suppression. [A, 521 (a, 17).]  
**VERHARSCHEN** (Ger.), v. intr.  $Fe^2r$ -ha<sup>2</sup>rsh'e<sup>2</sup>n. To form a crust, to cicatrize. [a, 14.]  
**VERHÄRTET** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -hart'e<sup>2</sup>t. See **INDURATED** and **SCIRRHOSUS**.

**VERHÄRTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -hart'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CALLOSITY**, **IN DURATION**, and **SCIRRHUS**.—**Faserhautgewebstv'**. See **INOSCLEROMA**.—**Krebsartige v.** See **SCIRRHOMA**.—**Oberflächliche v.** See **CALLUS** (1st def.).—**Scirrhus v.** See **SCIRRHOMA**.—**V. der Krystalllinse**. See **HARD CATARACT**.—**V'sgeschwulst**. See **SCIRRHUS**.  
**VERHEILUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -hil'un<sup>2</sup>. A healing over.  
**VERHEIMLICHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -him'li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELATION**.  
**VERHOLZUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ho<sup>2</sup>lts'un<sup>2</sup>. See **LIGNIFICATION**.  
**VERHÖREN** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -hu<sup>2</sup>r'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **COPHOSIS** and **PARACUSIS**.  
**VERHORNUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ho<sup>2</sup>rn'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CORNIFICATION**.  
**VERHUNGERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -hu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **STARVATION**.  
**VERINE**, n.  $Ve^2r$ en. An alkaloid,  $C_{28}H_{45}NO_8$ , obtained as a decomposition product of veratrine; an amorphous substance melting at about 145° C. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]  
**VERJAUCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ya<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. Putrefaction; an ichorous discharge. [a, 14.]  
**VERJUICE**, n.  $Vu^2r$ -ju<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *verjus*. Ger., *Traubensauer*. See **OMPHACIUM**.  
**VERJUS** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^2r$ -zhu<sup>2</sup>. See **OMPHACIUM**.—**Suc de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. The fermented and filtered juice of unripe grapes mixed, perhaps, with one tenth as much black cherries. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **OMPHACIUM**.  
**VERKALKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ka<sup>2</sup>lk'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CALCINATION** and **Calcareous DEGENERATION**.  
**VERKÄSUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -kaz'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CASEATION**.  
**VERKEHRT** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -kart'. See **OBVERSE** and **INVERTED**.  
**VERKEHRTSEHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -kart'za'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **METAMORPHOSIS**.  
**VERKITTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ki<sup>2</sup>t'un<sup>2</sup>. See **OBSTURATION**.  
**VERKLEBUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -klab'un<sup>2</sup>. See **OCCCLUSION**.  
**VERKNÖCHERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -knu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **OSIFICATION** and **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Muskelv'**. See **SARCOSTOSIS**.—**V'skern**, **V'spunkt**. See **CENTRE of ossification**.  
**VERKNORPELUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -kno<sup>2</sup>rp'e<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CHONDROGENESIS**.  
**VERKOHLUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -kol'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CARBONIZATION**.  
**VERKREIDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -krid'un<sup>2</sup>. See **Calcareous DEGENERATION**.  
**VERKRÜMMUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -kru<sup>2</sup>m'mun<sup>2</sup>. See **CAMPISIS** and **SCOLIOSIS**.  
**VERKRÜPPELUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -kru<sup>2</sup>p'pe<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. A crippling, mutilation. [a, 14.]  
**VERKRUSTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -krust'un<sup>2</sup>. See **INCRUSTATION**.  
**VERKÜMMERND** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -ku<sup>2</sup>m'me<sup>2</sup>rnd. See **TABESCENT**.  
**VERKÜMMERT** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -ku<sup>2</sup>m'me<sup>2</sup>rt. Stunted; in botany, abortive. [a, 35.]  
**VERKÜMMERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ku<sup>2</sup>m'me<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. Marasmus, atrophy. [a, 14.]  
**VERKÜRZUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -ku<sup>2</sup>rts'un<sup>2</sup>. See **CONTRACTION** and **SHORTENING**.—**V. der Ligamenta rotunda Uteri**. See **ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments**.—**V'srückstand**. The contracture induced in a muscle by excessive exhaustion. [K, 16.]  
**VERLÄHMUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -lam'un<sup>2</sup>. The condition of becoming lame; lameness. [a, 14.]  
**VERLANGEN** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. Desire, longing.  
**VERLÄNGERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -la<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **ELONGATION**.  
**VERLARVT** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -la<sup>2</sup>rft'. See **MASKED** and **PERSONATE**.  
**VERLEBERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -lab'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **HEPATIZATION**.  
**VERLEBTHEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -labt'hit. See **DECREPITUDE**.  
**VERLEIMUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -lim'un<sup>2</sup>. See **AGGLUTINATION**.  
**VERLETZBARKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -le<sup>2</sup>ts'ba<sup>2</sup>r-kit. Vulnerability. [a, 14.]  
**VERLETZUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -le<sup>2</sup>ts'un<sup>2</sup>. See **INJURY** and **LESION**.  
**VERLÖSCHEND** (Ger.), adj.  $Fe^2r$ -lu<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See **DELIQUESCENT** and **EVANESCENT**.  
**VERMEHRUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2r$ -mar'un<sup>2</sup>. Increase, multiplication, reproduction.  
**VERMICELLI**, n.  $Vu^2r$ m-i<sup>2</sup>se<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>. A dried dough of a worm-like form made from the flour of a small, hard-grained wheat grown in Italy. [a, 35.]  
**VERMICIDE**, n.  $Vu^2r$ m-i<sup>2</sup>sid. From *vermis*, a worm, and *cædere*, to slay. Fr., v. A medicine that destroys intestinal worms. [a, 48.] Cf. **VERMIFUGE**.  
**VERMICULAIRE** (Fr.), adj.  $Ve^2r$ -me-ku<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. See **VERMICULAR**; as a n., a body having a worm-like appearance or movement. [a, 48].—**V. supérieure**. See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.  
**VERMICULAR**, adj.  $Vu^2r$ m-i<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *vermicularis* (from *vermiculus*, a little worm). Fr., *vermiculaire*, *vermiculant*. Ger., *wurmartig*. Worm-like in appearance or in movement. [a, 35.]



**VERMIFORM**, adj.  $Vu^r m/i^2-f'o^2 m$ . Lat., *vermiformis* (from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form). Fr., *vermiforme*. Ger., *wurmformig*. Worm-shaped, worm-like.

**VERMIFUGE**, adj.  $Vu^r m/i^2-fu^2 j$ . From *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. Fr., *v.* Ger., *wurmtreibend*. Having the property of expelling intestinal worms.

**VERMINATION**, n.  $Vu^r m/i^2-n'a^2 shu^2 n$ . Lat., *verminatio* (from *verminare*, to have worms). Fr., *v.* See **HELMINTHIASIS**.

**VERMINOUS**, adj.  $Vu^r m/i^2-n'u^2 s$ . Lat., *verminosus* (from *vermis*, a worm). Fr., *vermineux*. Due to or having the characters of worms. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**VERMIS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Vu^r m(we^2 r n)/i^2 s$ . Gen., *ver'mis*. Gr., *ἄμυς, ἄμυς*. Fr., *v.* 1. A worm or worm-like structure; in the pl., *Vermes*, a group of worm-like animals (a term that has been employed by different taxonomists with great diversity of application, now comparatively little used). [a, 48.] 2. See **VERMIFORM PROCESS** (1st def.).—**V. bombycinus** [Arantius]. See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.—**V. cerebelli**. See **VERMIFORM PROCESS** (1st def.).—**Vermes cerebri**. See **CHORIOID PLEXUS**.—**V. cucurbitinus**. See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**V. digiti**. See **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).—**V. du cerveau latéral** (Fr.). A convoluted projection in the cerebellar hemispheres of some of the lower animals, the termination of the restiform bodies. [I, 35 (K).]—**V. du cerveau médian (ou moyen)** (Fr.). See **VERMIFORM PROCESS** (1st def.).—**V. inferior (cerebelli)**. Ger., *Untervurm*. See **INFERIOR vermiform PROCESS**.—**V. inferior posterior**. See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**V. intermedius**. See **VERMIFORM PROCESS** (1st def.).—**V. intermedius anterior**. See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**V. intermedius inferior (seu posterior)**. See **Inferior vermiform PROCESS**.—**Vermes laterales** [Günther]. See **Cerebellar HEMISPHERES**.—**V. major**. One of the cerebellar hemispheres. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. medinensis**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**V. superior (cerebelli)**. See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**V. superior posterior**. See **FOLIUM cuminum**.—**V. terre, V. terrestris**. See **LUMBRICUS terrestris**.—**V. vesicularis (eremita)**. See **CYSTICERCUS cellulosa**.—**V. vesicularis socialis**. See **CENURUS cerebri**.

**VERMISCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-mi^2 sh'un^2$ . See **ALLOY** and **COMPOSITION**.

**VERMIVORE** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^2 r-me-vor$ . Lit., a worm-eater; a remedy which destroys intestinal parasites and digests them. [Bouchut. "Paris méd."; "Nouv. remèdes"; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Sept. 19, 1883, p. 336.]

**VERMOLKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-mo^2 lk'un^2$ . See **APORRHOSIS**.

**VERMONT SPRING**, n.  $Vu^r-mo^2 nt'$ . A chalybeate spring in Franklin County, Vermont. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VERMOUTH**, n.  $Vu^r-muth'$ . Fr., *v.* Ger., *Wermuth*. A fortified white wine flavored with *Artemisia absinthium* and various other bitter and aromatic substances. [A, 385.]

**VERNAL**, adj.  $Vu^r-n'l$ . Lat., *vernalis, vernus* (from *ver*, the spring). Fr., *printanier, v.* Ger., *Frühlings*. Pertaining to or occurring or appearing in spring. [a, 35.]

**VERNARBUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-na^2 rb'un^2$ . See **CICATRIZATION**.

**VERNATION**, n.  $Vu^r n-a^2 shu^2 n$ . Lat., *vernatio* (from *vernare*, to bloom). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Knospenlage, Blätterknospenlage*. The arrangement of leaves in the bud. (Many of the terms applied to aestivation are also applicable to v.) [a, 35.]—**Imbricate v.** V. in which the leaves of the bud are applied over each other. [a, 35.]—**Valvate v.** V. in which the leaves, being nearly in a circle at the same level, touch each other by their edges. [a, 35.]

**VERNICOSE**, adj.  $Vu^r n/i^2 k-os$ . Lat., *vernicosus* (from *vernix*, varnish). Ger., *firnisglänzend*. Shining as if varnished. [a, 35.]

**VERNINE**, n.  $Vu^r n'en$ . A substance,  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_4$ , obtained from *Trifolium, Medicago sativa*, etc., occurring as fine acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VERNIS** (Fr.), n.  $Ve^2 r-ne$ . See **VARNISH**.—**V. caéxéux**. See **VERNIX caseosa**.—**V. du Canada**. See **RHUS radicans**.—**V. du Japon**. See **RHUS vernicifera** and **AILANTUS glandulosa**.

**VERNIX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vu^r n(we^2 r n)/i^2 x$ . Gen., *ver'nix*. 1. See **VARNISH**. 2. The *Thuja articulata*. 3. The genus *Toxicodendron*. [a, 35.]—**Resina v.** See **SANDARAC**.—**V. caseosa**. Fr., *enduit sébacé, vernis caéxéux*. Ger., *käsig Schmiere, Hautschlacke, Frucht-schleim*. A viscid, whitish, fatty material found on the fœtus at birth; a mixture of cast-off epithelium, downy hairs, and the secretion of the sebaceous glands.—**V. sandaraca, V. sicca**. See **SANDARAC**.

**VERNONIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vu^r n-on/i^2 a^2$ . From W. *Vernon*, an English botanist. Fr., *vernonie*. Ger., *Vernonie*. Iron-weed; a genus of the *Veronica*, or *Vernonia* (a division or tribe of the *Compositae*). [a, 35.]—**V. anthelmintica**. Khatzum (or kinka) oil-plant of the East Indies. The nauseous, bitter seeds, which yield a solid green oil, are diuretic, powerfully anthelmintic, and, according to some, tonic and stomachic, and are used in Malabar for coughs and flatulence. They form a part of a powder used in snake-bites, and mixed with lime-juice, are used to kill pediculi. The bitter leaves and roots are used externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**V. arborecens**. West Indian flabane. The flowers and fruits are used in stimulating fomentations, and the leaves as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic. [a, 35.]—**V. chinensis**. A species found in southern Asia; used as a tonic, astringent, pectoral, and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—**V. cinerea**. An East Indian and tropical African species, used as a tonic and diaphoretic. The root is used as a pectoral and in diarrhœa. The young leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—**V. leptophylla**. A species found in the Moluccas; used

as a tonic, pectoral, and aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—**V. nigritiana**. A species found in western Africa, where it is called *batiator*. The root is used as a febrifuge. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir." May 25, 1888, p. 330 (a, 50).]—**V. noveboracensis**. New York iron-weed, flat-tops. The herb and root are said to be used against snake-bites. [a, 35.]—**V. prealta**. 1. See *V. noveboracensis*. 2. A North American species; considered alexipharmac and used like *V. noveboracensis*. [a, 35.]—**V. Rheedii**. An East Indian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The spicy leaves are diaphoretic, stomachic, etc. [a, 35.]—**V. scabra**. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves and flowers have a vanilla-like odor, and are used in ophthalmia and, together with the young branches, in aromatic baths and fomentations. [a, 35.]

**VERNONIN**, n.  $Vu^r n-on/i^2 n$ . A glucoside,  $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$ , obtained from *Vernonia nigritiana*, a white hygroscopic powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VERNUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Vu^r n(we^2 r n)/u^2 s(u^2 s)$ . See **VERNAL**.

**VERÖDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-u^2 d'un^2$ . Atrophy, obliteration. **VEROLE** (Fr.), n. *Var-ol*. An eruptive disorder, especially syphilis. [a, 14.]—**Fausse v.** See **VARICELLA**.—**Grosse v.** See **SYPHILIS**.—**Petite v.** See **SMALL-POX**.—**Petite v. de l'esprit**. A poetical term for the reserve, bordering on melancholy, sometimes observed as the result of puberty in girls. [a, 18.]—**V. bâtarde**. See **VARICELLA**.—**V. bénigne**. See *Benign* **SYPHILIS**.—**V. d'Amboyne**. See **FRAMBESIA**.—**V. des vaches**. See **COW-POX**.—**V. galopante, V. grave**. See *Malignant* **SYPHILIS**.

**VEROLETTE** (Fr.), n. *Var-ole'te*. See **VARICELLA**.

**VEROLIQUE** (Fr.), adj. *Var-ol-ek*. See **SYPHILITIC**.

**VERONICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ve^2 r(war)-o^2 n-ik(ek)a^2$ . Perhaps from *verus*, true, and *eikon*, an image. Fr., *véronique*. Ger., *Ehrenpreis*. Cancer-wort, speedwell; a genus of the *Scrophularineæ*. The *Veronica* are an order of plants consisting of *V. Pedicularis*, *Polygala*, etc. The *Veronica* are a tribe of the *Scrophulariaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**V. americana**. American brooklime, found in the United States and Canada; formerly used in scurvy and as an alternative. [a, 35.]—**V. anagallis**. Fr., *mouron d'eau, petit beccabunga*. Ger., *Wasserehrenpreis, Wassergauchheil*. Great water-speedwell, water-pimpernel, faverell; found in Europe, northern Asia, northern Africa, and North America. The fresh herb, *herba anagallidis aquaticæ*, is used as a laxative and the dried herb as a digestive. [a, 35.]—**V. arvensis**. Fr., *velvette sauvage*. Wall- (or spiked) field-, or corn- speedwell; a European and North American species. The leaves are said to be stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—**V. beccabunga**. Fr., *beccabunga* [Fr. Cod.], *beccabungue, grand beccabungue, cresson de chien, laitue (ou salade) de chouette*. Ger., *Bachbünig, Bachbohnen, Wasserbungen, Queleehrenpreis, Wassergauchheil*. Brooklime, horse-well grass, water-pimpernel; a succulent salad plant found in all climates, especially in the temperate regions. The fresh herb, *herba recens beccabunge* (seu *veronica beccabunge*, seu *veronica aquaticæ*, seu *anagallis aquaticæ*), is used as an antiscorbutic and in chronic diarrhœa. [a, 35.]

**V. americana**.—**V. chamædrys**. Fr., *fausse germandrée, pichot-chainé, (veronique) chamædrys, véronique chênète (ou des bois, ou des haies, ou germandrée, ou petit chène)*. Ger., *Gaman-drehrenpreis, wilder Gamander, kleines Gamanderlein, Blau-manderle, Frauenbiss*. Angel's-eyes, God's-eye, bird's- (or blue-) eyes, blue stars, female fluellen, germander speedwell; a European species. The herb, gathered usually with the flower, was formerly official as *herba chamædrys* (seu *chamædrys*, seu *chamædrys spuria fœminæ*, and was used like *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**V. latifolia**. See *V. teucrium*.—**V. major, V. mas**. See *V. officinalis*.—**V. montana**. The mountain-speedwell of Europe; similar to *V. chamædrys* in properties. [a, 35.]—**V. officinalis**. Fr., *véronique officinale (ou mâle), herbe aux ladies, thé d'Europe (ou du Nord)*. Ger., *ächter (oder gebräuchlicher, oder gemeiner) Ehrenpreis, Grossbathengel, Grundheil, europäischer Thee, Köhlerkraut, Wundkraut, Mundkraut, Frauenbiss, Hühnertraute, Heil aller Welt*. European tea, fluellen, common medicinal tea-speedwell, ground-hele; found throughout all (especially temperate) climates. The stem, *herba veronica* (seu *veronica officinalis* [seu *majoris*, seu *maris*, seu *vulgaris serpentina*], seu *betonica alba* [seu *Pauli*], seu *alsines palustris*), including the leaves and flowers, is astringent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**V. parviflora**. A New Zealand plant furnishing koromoko (g. v.).—**V. scutellata**. Fr., *véronique à feuilles linéaires (ou d'écusson)*. The bog- (or marsh-) speedwell of Europe. The stimulant stomachic tops are used like tea. [a, 35.]—**V. spicata**. The spike-flowered speedwell of Europe; used like *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**V. teucrifolia, V. teucrium**. Fr., *véronique à feuilles de germandrée, germandrée bâtarde, teucride d'Allemagne, teucriette, véronique des prés*. Ger., *breitblättriger (oder edler, oder wahrer) Gamanderhrenpreis, Erdbathengel, Erdweirauch*. Hungarian (or saw-leaved) speedwell. The herb, *herba chamædrys* (seu *chamædrys*, seu *chamædrys spuria maris* [seu *veronica teucrifolia*]), was formerly used like that of *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**V. triphylla**. Fr., *véronique à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättriger Ehrenpreis, blaues Hungerblümchen, Händlein-kraut*. A European species; formerly used, especially in jaundice, under the name of *herba alsines triphylla*. [a, 35.]—**V. virginica**. Culver's physic (or root), great Virginian speedwell; a North American herb. The bitterish, somewhat acrid rhizome is the *leptandra* of U. S. Ph. In its dried state it is a mild cathartic and is recommended in duodenal indigestion and chronic constipation. The eclectics use it in place of mercurials, though it has but little influence on the liver. The fresh root is a violent purgative and emetic. [a, 35.]—**V. vulgaris serpens**. See *V. officinalis*.

**VERORDNUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-o^2 rd'nun^2$ . See **PRESCRIPTION**.

**VERPFLANZUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-pfla^2 nts'un^2$ . See **TRANSPLANTATION**.

**VERPFLEGEUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fe^2 r-pfla^2 g'un^2$ . 1. Maintenance. [a, 14.] 2. See **NURSING** (4th def.).



**VERPRASSELUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-pra}^3\text{'se}^1\text{-un}^2$ . See CREPITATION.

**VERPRELLUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-pre}^2\text{'lun}^2$ . See CONTUSION (2d def.).

**VERPUFFUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-puf}^2\text{'fun}^2$ . See EXPLOSION.

**VERQUICKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kwi}^2\text{'kun}^2$ . See AMALGAMATION.

**VERRE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r}$ . See GLASS (1st and 2d def's).—**Fiel** (ou Sel) de v. See ANATRON and SEL de v.—**V. liquide**. See WATER-GLASS.

**VERRÉE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-ra}$ . A glassful; a measure of 150 grammes (about 5 oz.) of distilled water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VERKENKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-re}^2\text{'n}^2\text{kun}^2$ . See SPRAIN.

**VERRICHTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ri}^2\text{'ch}^2\text{'tun}^2$ . The function of an organ; also the exercise of that function. [a, 14, 48.]

**VERRUCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(we}^2\text{r)-ru}^2\text{(ru)'ka}^2$ . Gr.,  $\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\omicron\nu$ . Fr., *verru*. Ger., *Warze*. 1. A wart; a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillary layer of the corium and of the epidermis, producing a rounded, flat or acuminated, smooth or rough and horny protuberance of the skin. [G.] 2. A pedunculated wart growing from a mucous surface, such as that of the vulva. [A, 42.] Cf. THYMION (2d def.). 3. In botany, a sessile wart-like elevation. [a, 35.]—**V. andicola**. See VERRUGAS.—**V. ani**. A condyloma in the region of the anus. [G.]—**V. caduca**. A falling or transitory wart; a wart that tends after a short duration to disappear spontaneously. [G.]—**V. canerosa**. See CANCER *verrucosus*.—**V. carnea**, **V. carnosa**. See FIBROMA *molluscum* and CONDYLOMA.—**V. congenita**. A congenital wart; a v. appearing at or shortly after birth. Frequently more than one is present, occurring often along the course of a cutaneous nerve (see PAPILLOMA *neuropathicum*). Sometimes it is pigmented and hairy (see NÆVUS *verrucosus*). [G.]—**V. febrilis**. See VARIOLA *verrucosa*.—**V. filiformis**. See ACROCHORDON (2d def.).—**V. follicularis**. Fr., *verru seborrhéique* (ou *plate de la vieillesse*). Ger., *Sebumwarze* [Hebra], *Comedonoseichebe*. A disease first described by Hebra, consisting in an accumulation of dried horny and sebaceous matter about the orifices of the sebaceous glands upon the surface of the skin, forming circumscribed, dark-colored, rough, wart-like elevations, which, on being removed, show the skin beneath to be intact. [Barthélemy, "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," 1881, No. 3; G, 3, 75.]—**V. formicaria**. Fr., *myrmécie*. Ger., *Ameisenwarze*. A wart developed in the palmar and plantar regions, producing painful itching. [L, 43.]—**V. gallica**. See CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**V. glabra**. A smooth wart, one the surface of which is not broken by clefts. [G.]—**V. gregalis**. A wart of a kind occurring in clusters on the hands or face. They often disappear spontaneously. [G, 11, 17.]—**V. lobosa**. A wart characterized by vertical clefts. [G.]—**V. madida** [Plenck]. See CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**V. mollusca**. See *V. carnea*.—**V. necrogenica**. Ger., *Leichentuberkel*, *Leichenwarze*. Anatomical tubercle; a form of tuberculosis *verrucosa* cutis occurring on the hands of persons engaged in dissecting the dead bodies of men or animals. There first appears a pustule with an inflamed base, which is succeeded by a tough, warty growth, with a rough, horny surface, often broken by numerous clefts or fissures. It may disappear in time spontaneously or may remain for life. [G.]—**V. non gallica**. See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum*.—**Verruca œsophagi**. A simple elongation of a group of normal papillæ of the œsophageal mucous membrane, with simultaneous thickening of their epithelial covering. [a, 34.]—**Verruca palpebrarum**, **V. pensilis**. See ACROCHORDON (2d def.).—**V. perstans**. A wart that persists for a long time, that does not tend to disappear spontaneously. [G.]—**V. plana**. A wart that has a flattened appearance, and is not much elevated above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**V. plana juvenilis**. Flat warts occurring in young people, affecting usually the backs of the hands or the face. [Mntsch. f. prakt. Dermat., ix, 10, p. 471 (G).]—**V. rhagoides**. A wart with a cleft or fissured surface. [G.]—**V. senilis**. Ger., *Greisenwarze*, *Alterswarze*. A wart occurring on the trunk, face, or extremities of an old person. They are usually discolored, flat, and uneven, and are easily detached, usually leaving a bleeding surface. They differ from ordinary warts chiefly in that the papillæ of the skin are very slightly implicated. [G, 34.]—**V. sessilis**. See *V. plana*.—**V. simplex**. See ACROCHORDON (2d def.) and *V. vulgaris*.—**V. syphilitica**. Condyloma of syphilitic origin. [G.]—**Verruca veneræ**. Of Plenck, tubercular syphiloderm of the face with the tubercles in compact clusters. [G.]—**V. vulgaris**. 1. Common or simple wart; a tough, insensitive, more or less elevated growth, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea. Its surface is sometimes smooth, but often rough and split into many divisions by numerous vertical clefts. It is most common in children, and occurs usually on the hands. [G.] 2. Of Alibert, see *V. plana*.

**VERRUCARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(we}^2\text{r)-ru}^2\text{k(ruk)-a(a}^3\text{'ri}^2\text{-a}^2$ . From *verruca*, a wart. Fr., *verrucaire*. Ger., *Warzenflechte*. The typical genus of an order (Verrucariaceæ, Verrucaria, Verrucaride, Verrucariæ, Verrucariæ, Verrucarii, or Verrucarinæ) of angelocarpous lichens, various species of which are often found on medicinal barks; also the *Heliotropium europæum*, *Calendula officinalis*, or *Lapsana communis*. [a, 35.]

**VERRUCATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(we}^2\text{r)-ru}^2\text{k(ruk)-at(a}^3\text{'t)-u}^2\text{s-}$  (u's). See VERRUCOSE.

**VERRÜCKT** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ru}^2\text{'kt}$ . Dislocated; mentally deranged. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**VERRÜCKTHEIT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ru}^2\text{'kt/hit}$ . See IDIOCY and INSANITY.—**Hallucinatorische V.** Dementia with hallucinations. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Originäre V.** See Original MONOMANIA.—**Pri-märe V.** See MONOMANIA.

**VERRÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ru}^2\text{'kun}^2$ . See DISLOCATION.—**Fiebert**. Febrile delirium. [a, 34.]

**VERRUCOSE, VERRUCOUS**, adj's.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r/ru}^2\text{k-os, -u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *verrucosus*. Fr., *verruqueux*. Ger., *verrukos, warzig, warzenartig*. Warty, of the nature of a wart; attended with or covered with warts or wart-like growths. [G; a, 35.]

**VERRUCULOSE**, adj.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-ru}^2\text{k'u}^2\text{-os}$ . Lat., *verruculosus* (from *verrucula*, a little wart). Fr., *verruculeux*. Ger., *klein-warzig*. Covered with minute warts. [a, 35.]

**VERRUE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-ru}^2$ . See VERRUCA.—**V. charnue**. See FIBROMA *molluscum*.

**VERRUGA** (Sp.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-rug}^2\text{'a}^2$ . See VERRUCA and VERRUGAS.—**V. andina**, **V. peruana**. See VERRUGAS.

**VERRUGAS** (Sp.), n. pl.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-rug}^2\text{'a}^2\text{s}$ . An endemic disease resembling frambœsia in its general appearances, which is not known to exist except in Peru, on the Pacific slope of the Andes. Fatigue, debility, and non-acclimation are predisposing causes; neither age, sex, nor race seems to have any influence on the disease, and it attacks animals as well as man. There is a period of incubation of from twenty to forty days, in which malaise, lassitude, depression, and gastric disturbances are present; subsequently there are muscular soreness, arthritic and spinal pain (worse at night), and sometimes muscular spasm, producing torticollis or opisthotonus, etc. A chill initiates a fever (Oroya fever) that is accompanied by a rise of temperature to from 102° to 104° F. (39° to 40° C.), defervescence occurring about midnight. The pulse is soft and compressible, the blood-corpuscles are decreased in number, and there is loss of hæmoglobin. The mind becomes dull, there is effusion into the serous cavities, and, after the twentieth day, there is an eruption on the face, body, limbs, and mucous membranes, of small reddish spots that become papules and eventually form wart-like, sessile tumors usually of about the size of a pea. According to Izquierdo [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., xcix, p. 411], they are connective-tissue neoplasms, having a strong resemblance to sarcomata. They are very vascular, and are associated with a peculiar bacillus (see BACILLUS of *verru-ga peruana*). They eventually desiccate, leaving no scar. Occasionally they attain a diameter of several centimetres, and exhaust the patient by supuration and hæmorrhage. The eruption may last from a few weeks to several months. Convalescence is slow. [B; a, 34.]—**Frog v.** V.; so called from the resemblance of the eruption to the skin of the frog. [a, 34.]—**Mule v.** V. in mules. [a, 34.]—**Peruvian v.** See V.

**VERSAILLES** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-sa}^2\text{'el-y'}$ . A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VERSAILLES SPRINGS**, n.  $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-salz'}$ . A place in Brown County, Illinois, where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**VERAMENTO A BISACCIA** (It.), n.  $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-sa}^2\text{-me}^2\text{'nt'o a}^2$  bez- $\text{a}^2\text{'t'che-a}^2$ . Lit., a saddle-bag effusion. An effusion of blood situated both without and within the dura, from a lesion of a branch of the middle meningeal artery, with simultaneous perforation of the dura. [Ceccherelli, "Gazz. med. ital., Prov. Venete," Apr. 29, 1882, p. 141.]

**VERSÄURUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-zoir}^2\text{'un}^2$ . See ACIDIFICATION.

**VERSCHIEBUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sheb}^2\text{'un}^2$ . See DISLOCATION and DISPLACEMENT (3d def.).—**Nahtv.** See HEAD-MOLD SHOT.—**Zeitv.** See HETEROCHRONY.

**VERSHIEDENARTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shed}^2\text{'e}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{rt-i}^2\text{g}$ . See HETEROGENEOUS.

**VERSHIEDENGESTALTET** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shed}^2\text{'e}^2\text{n-g}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{'lt-e}^2\text{t}$ . See DIVERSIFORM.

**VERSCHLAGEN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shla}^2\text{'g-e}^2\text{n}$ . Rheumatism or any other disease (especially of a horse) contracted by sudden cooling after perspiration. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**VERSCHLEIMUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shlim}^2\text{'un}^2$ . 1. The copious secretion of mucus. 2. The condition of being covered with mucus.

**VERSCHEPPBARKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shle}^2\text{'p-ba}^2\text{r-kit}$ . Transportability (e. g., of a contagium). [a, 14.]

**VERSCHLISSMUSKEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shles}^2\text{'musk-e}^2\text{l}$ . See OBTURATOR (1st def.), and SPHINCTER.

**VERSCHLIESSUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shles}^2\text{'sun}^2$ . Occlusion, closure, atresia.

**VERSCHLIMMERN** (Ger.), v. tr. and intr.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shli}^2\text{'m-me}^2\text{rn}$ . To make or to become worse. [a, 14.]

**VERSCHLIMMERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shli}^2\text{'m-me}^2\text{rn-un}^2$ . Deterioration. [a, 14.]

**VERSCHLINGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shli}^2\text{'n-un}^2$ . 1. See DEGLUTITION. 2. An entwining. [a, 14.]

**VERSCHLOSSENSEIN** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shlo}^2\text{'s-se}^2\text{n-zin}$ . Occlusion, closure.

**VERSCHLUCKEN** (Ger.), n. and v. tr.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shluk}^2\text{'e}^2\text{n}$ . 1. To swallow. 2. As a n., (a) hicough; (b) deglutition. [a, 14.]

**VERSCHLUCKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shluk}^2\text{'un}^2$ . See DEGLUTITION.

**VERSCHLUSS** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shlus}^2\text{'}$ . See ATRESIA, CLOSURE, and OCCLUSION.

**VERSCHMÄCHTUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shma}^2\text{'ch}^2\text{'tun}^2$ . Languishing, starving. [a, 14.]

**VERSCHMÄLERUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shmal}^2\text{'e}^2\text{rn-un}^2$ . See STENOSIS.

**VERSCHMELZUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shme}^2\text{'lts-un}^2$ . Fusion, confluence. See also ANKYLOSIS (2d and 3d def's).

**VERSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shnid}^2\text{'un}^2$ . See CASTRATION.



**VERSCHNITTENER** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-shni<sup>2</sup>t/te<sup>2</sup>n-e<sup>2</sup>r. See CASTRATUS.

**VERSCHORFUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-sho<sup>2</sup>rf/un<sup>2</sup>. The formation of scurf. [A, 14.]

**VERSCHREIBUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-shrib/un<sup>2</sup>. See PRESCRIPTION.

**VERSCHWÄRUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-shwar/un<sup>2</sup>. See ULCERATION.

**VERSCHWINDEN** (Ger.), adj. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-shwi<sup>2</sup>nd/e<sup>2</sup>nd. See DELIQUESCENT and EVANESCENT.

**VERSCHWITZEN** (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-shwi<sup>2</sup>ts/e<sup>2</sup>n. 1. To perspire; to excrete by perspiration. 2. To cease sweating.

**VERSEHEN** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-za/e<sup>2</sup>n. See HALLUCINATION.

**VERSEIFUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-zif/un<sup>2</sup>. See SAPONIFICATION.

**VERSETZUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-ze<sup>2</sup>ts/un<sup>2</sup>. 1. See ALLOY. 2. See METATHESIS and METASTASIS.

**VERSCOLOR** (Lat.), adj. Vu<sup>2</sup>rs(we<sup>2</sup>rs)-i<sup>2</sup>k/o<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>r. From *vertere*, to turn, and *color*, color. Fr., v. Ger., *verschiedenfarbig*. 1. Variegated. 2. Of corollas, etc., having the sides differing in color. 3. Changing color. [A, 35.]

**VERSILBERN** (Ger.), v. tr. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-zi<sup>2</sup>lb/e<sup>2</sup>rn. To silver (*q. v.*).

**VERSIO** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>2</sup>r(we<sup>2</sup>r)/zhi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)-o. Gen., -on/s. See VERSION.—V. in clunes. See PELVIC VERSION.

**VERSION**, n. Vu<sup>2</sup>r/zhu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *στροφή*. Lat., *versio* (from *vertere*, to turn). Fr., v. Ger., *Wendung* (1st def.), *Lageabweichung* (2d def.). 1. The operation of turning the foetus in utero so as to change the presenting part materially. 2. A deviation of an organ, especially the uterus, from its natural posture; an inclination.—**Abdominal v.** See *External v.*—**Ano-pelvic v.** Of Cazeaux and Guéniot, a method of pelvic v., recommended in difficult cases, in which the child is seized by the pubic arch or the tip of the coccyx, a finger being hooked into the mother's rectum for the purpose. [A, 15.]—**Bipolar v.** Turning by acting upon both poles of the foetus. See also *Combined external and internal v.*—**Busch's cephalic v.** See under METHOD.—**Cephalic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the cephalic pole engages. [A, 24.]—**Cephalic v.** Syn.: *head-turning, rectification* (applied to a mere change of position). Turning so as to cause the head to present.—**Combined (external and internal) v.** Fr., v. *par manœuvres internes et externes combinées* (ou *combinée, ou bipolaire, ou mixte*). Ger., *combinirte äussere und innere Wendung*. Of J. B. Hicks, a variety of bipolar v.;

**VERSPRECHEN** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-spre<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See HETERO-LALIA.

**VERSPRINGEN** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-spri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See SPRAIN.

**VERSTAND** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-sta<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>. Sense, meaning; intelligence, wit; understanding, intellect. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—**V'esbe-raubung**. See DEMENTIA.—**V'eskrankheit**. See INSANITY.—**V'eschwäche**. See DYSNUSIA.—**V'esstörung**. Any intellectual disorder. [A, 34.]—**V'essinne**. See *Intellectual senses*.—**V'esverwirrung**. See PARANEA.

**VERSTÄRKUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-stark/un<sup>2</sup>. See CONCENTRATION, EXACERBATION, and INTENSITY.

**VERSTÄRRUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-sta<sup>2</sup>r/run<sup>2</sup>. Stiffness, numbness. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

**VERSTAUCHUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-sta<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. See SPRAIN.

**VERSTEINERUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-stin<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See CALCAREOUS DEGENERATION and PETRIFICATION.

**VERSTOPFUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-sto<sup>2</sup>pf/un<sup>2</sup>. See ASTRICITION, CONSTIPATION, OBSTIPATION, and OBSTRUCTION.—**Albuminöse V.** See *Amyloid degeneration*.—**Leibesv.** See CONSTIPATION and OBSTIPATION.—**V'smuskel**. See under OBSTURATOR (1st def.).

**VERSTOPFUNGSBAND** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-sto<sup>2</sup>pf/un<sup>2</sup>-z-ba<sup>2</sup>nd. See Obturator LIGAMENT.—**Äusseres V.** See *Posterior occipito-atlantal LIGAMENT*.

**VERSTREICHEN** (Ger.), **VERSTREICHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-strich<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n, -un<sup>2</sup>. The act of spreading out. [A, 14.]—**V. der Vaginalportion**. The shortening of the canal of the cervix uteri formerly supposed to take place during pregnancy.

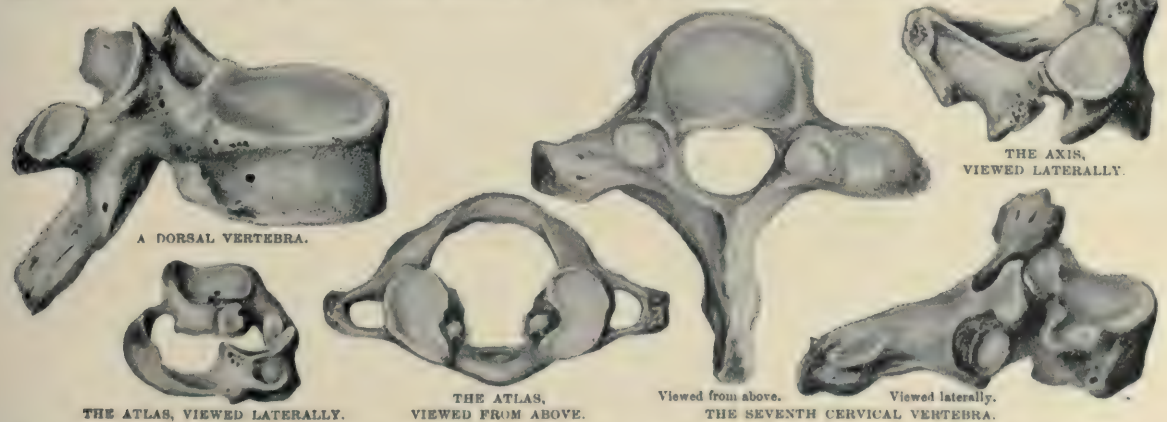
**VERSTÜMMELUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-stu<sup>2</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. See MUTILATION.

**VERSTÜMMUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-stum/mun<sup>2</sup>. See APHONIA.

**VERSUCH** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>r-zuch<sup>2</sup>. See ASSAY, n., and EXPERIMENT.—**Klopfv.** See AUSCULTATION.

**VERT-DE-GRIS** (Fr.), n. Ve<sup>2</sup>r-d'-gre. See COPPER subacetate.

**VERTEBRA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>2</sup>rt(we<sup>2</sup>rt)/e<sup>2</sup>b-ra<sup>2</sup>. From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *σπόνδυλος, σπονδυλος*. Fr., *vertèbre*. Ger., *Wirbel*. 1. One of the osseous segments of which the "skeleton proper" is made up. It consists typically of a number of osseous pieces definitely arranged so as to form two rings, a dorsal and a ventral, meeting in a common centre (the centrum), which inclose respectively the central nervous system and the circulatory organs and vis-

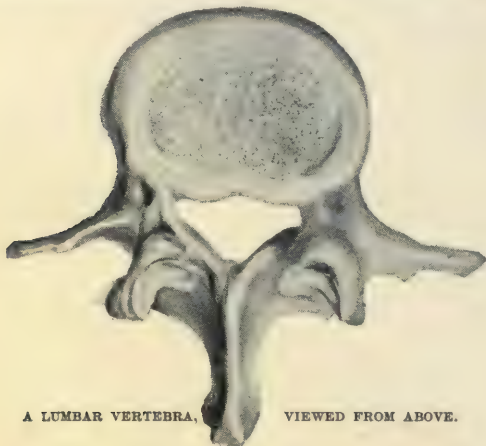


only two or three fingers are introduced into the uterus, and with them the presenting pole is pushed away from the brim of the pelvis while the other hand, applied to the abdominal wall, presses or slides the opposite pole down into the pelvic inlet.—**D'Outre-pont's cephalic v.** See *D'Outre-pont's method of cephalic v.*—**External v.** Fr., v. *par manœuvres externes*. Ger., *Wendung durch äussere Handgriffe*. V. by external manipulation solely.—**Forced v.** See *Accouchement forcé*.—**French method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is first directed to the breech as a guide, and then follows down between the thighs to the feet. [A, 61.] Cf. *German method of v.*—**German method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is carried up on the abdominal aspect of the foetus directly to the feet. [A, 61.] Cf. *French method of v.*—**Hicks's method of v.** See *Combined v.*—**Internal v.** Fr., v. *par manœuvres internes*. Ger., *Wendung durch innere Handgriffe*. V. with the hand carried into the uterus.—**Mixed v.** See *Combined v.*—**Pelvic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the pelvic pole engages. [A, 24.]—**Pelvic v.** Fr., v. *pelvienne*. Ger., *Wendung auf den Steiss*. Turning by the breech; v. by the pelvic pole.—**Podalic v.** Lat., in *pedes verai*. Fr., v. *podalique*. Ger., *Wendung auf die Füsse*. Turning by the feet.—**Spontaneous v.** Ger., *Selbstwendung*. The process by which a transverse presentation of the foetus is converted by the powers of nature into a presentation of one or the other pole. See also *Cephalic spontaneous v.*, *Pelvic spontaneous v.*, and *Spontaneous evolution*.—**Two-finger v.** V. by the introduction of two fingers within the uterus.—**V. by the breech**. Fr., v. *sur le siège*. See *Pelvic v.*—**V. by the hand. See *Cephalic v.*—**V. monopode** (Fr.), V. on one leg. Podalic v. in which only one foot is brought down.**

cera, and are known as the neural and haemal arches (*q. v.*). 2. As commonly used, one of the separate pieces which make up the vertebral column. [L.]—**Amphicœlous v.** [Huxley]. A v. of which the body is concave both before and behind. Cf. *Proœlous v.* and *Opisthocœlous v.*—**Basilar v.** The last lumbar v.—**Caudal vertebrae**, 1. The vertebrae of the tail. [L, 41 (a, 14).] 2. In man, see *Coccygeal vertebrae*.—**Cephalic vertebrae**, Ger., *Kopfweibel*. The bones of the skull considered as vertebral in type. Some writers restrict the term to such of the cranial bones as are developed from primordial cartilage, excluding those of intra-membranous formation. Cf. *Cranial vertebrae*.—**Cervical vertebrae**. The anterior or superior seven of the vertebrae, the two nearest the skull being termed the atlas and axis. They have the transverse processes perforated for the vertebral artery, the spinous process short and bifid and the lumen of the neural arch somewhat triangular and larger than in the dorsal or lumbar vertebrae. [L.]—**Coccygeal vertebrae**, Ger., *Steisswirbel*. Syn.: *caudal vertebrae*. The vertebrae of the coccygeal region. They are rudimentary, commonly four in number, sometimes five, seldom three.—**Cranial vertebrae**, Ger., *Schädelwirbel*. Vertebrae whose component parts consist of cranial bones and the osseous and cartilaginous appendages of the skull. The theory of their existence was advanced by Goethe and Oken and elaborated by Cuvier and Sir Richard Owen. Their homology with true vertebrae is no longer accepted on embryological evidence. [L.]—**Dorsal vertebrae**. The vertebrae, twelve in number, with which the ribs articulate. They are especially characterized by articular surfaces for the ribs, downward-sloping spinous processes, and a small circular lumen of the neural arch. [L.]—**False vertebrae**. The fused segments of the coccyx and the sacrum.

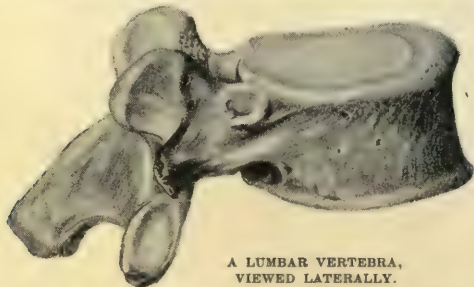


[L.]—**First cervical v.** See ATLAS.—**Fixed vertebrae.** See *False vertebrae*.—**Fronto v., Fronto-mandibular v.** A cranial v. having the body of the presphenoid as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the presphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, and frontal bones, and its hæmal arch consisting of the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones. [L, 27].—**Lumbar vertebrae.** Ger., *Lendenwirbel*. The five vertebrae which lie above or anterior to the sacrum. They lack costal articular surfaces, and the transverse diameters of their bodies is greater than the antero-posterior. —**Movable vertebrae.** See *True vertebrae*.—**Nasal v., Naso-turbinal v.** A cranial v. with its vomer as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the ethmoid and nasal bones, and its hæmal arch of the turbinate bones. [L, 13].—**Occipital v., Occipito-hyoid**



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA, VIEWED FROM ABOVE.

**v.** The basilar process of the occipital bone (centrum), the lateral and anterior portions of the same bone and the mastoid walls of the tympanum (neural arch), and the scapulae, clavicles, and hyoid bones (hæmal arch). [L, 13].—**Opisthocœlous v.** [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave behind. Cf. *Procoelous v.* and *Amphicoelous v.*—**Parietal v., Parieto-maxillary v.** A cranial v. having the body of the basisphenoid bone as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones, and its hæmal arch of the inferior maxilla. [L, 13, 27].—**Pelvic vertebrae.** See *Sacral vertebrae*.—**Primitive v., Primordial vertebrae.** See *Mesoblastic somites*.—**Procoelous v.** [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave in front. Cf. *Amphicoelous v.* and *Opisthocœlous v.*—**Sacral vertebrae.** Fr., *vertèbres*



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA, VIEWED Laterally.

*sacrées*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinwirbel*. The segments, five in number, which in adult life fuse to form the sacrum. [L.]—**Sphenofrontal v.** See *Fronto-v.*—**Thoracic vertebrae.** Ger., *Brustwirbel*. See *Dorsal vertebrae*.—**Tricuspid v.** The sixth cervical v. in lower animals. [L, 13].—**True vertebrae.** Ger., *wahre Wirbel*. The vertebrae which are not fused in adult life, i. e., the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar. [L.]—**United vertebrae.** See *False vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae abdominales (seu abdominis).** See *Lumbar vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae caudales.** See *Caudal vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae cervicis.** See *Cervical vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae coccygeales.** See *Coccygeal vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae colli.** See *Cervical vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae interscapulii** [Vesalius]. See *Dorsal vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae lumbales (seu lumborum).** See *Lumbar vertebrae*.—**V. magna** [Realdus]. See ATLAS.—**V. prominens.** The seventh cervical v.; so called on account of the prominence of its spinous process. [C.]—**Vertebrae spuriae (ossis sacri).** See *False vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae thoracicae (seu thoracis).** See *Dorsal vertebrae*.—**Vertebrae verae.** See *True vertebrae*.

**VERTEBRAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-br'l. Lat., *vertebralis*. Fr., *vertébral*. Ger., *wirbelig*. 1. Pertaining to a vertebra. 2. Having vertebrae, vertebrate. [C.]

**VERTEBRARTERIAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-ra<sup>2</sup>-rt-e<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>-l. Pertaining to the vertebral arteries or veins. [L, 153.]

**VERTEBRATA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-e<sup>2</sup>-b-rat(rat<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *vertébrés*. Ger., *Wirbelthiere*. 1. Animals having a backbone, or spinal column. They are distinguished

by a partition, shown in a transverse or vertical section, completely separating the body into two cavities: the dorsal (containing the cerebro-spinal nervous system), and the ventral (containing the heart, alimentary canal, and ordinarily the sympathetic nervous system). The V. are divided into three primary groups: *Ichthyopsida* (fishes and amphibians), *Sauropsida* (reptiles and birds), and *Mammalia*. Haeckel proposes the division into *Leptocardia* and *Pachycardia*. [L, 12.] 2. A phylum of the animal kingdom characterized by a notochord, pharyngeal clefts, and a dorsal median nerve tract, derived from the epiblast, beneath the surface of the body and usually tubular. It includes the *Craniata*, *Cephalochorda*, *Unichorda*, and *Hemichorda*. [L, 121.]

**VERTEBRATE**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-rat. Lat., *vertebratus*, *vertebralis*. Fr., *vertébré*, *vertébral*. Ger., *wirbelartig*, *gewirbelt*. 1. Pertaining to a vertebra; having vertebrae; as a n., a v. animal. [C.] 2. In botany, (a) see LOMENTACEOUS; (b) having the blade connected with the petiole by a joint (said of a leaf). [a, 35.]

**VERTEBRO-BASILAR**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-ro-ba<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r. Pertaining to the vertebrae and the lower portion of the skull, especially the basilar bone or process. [L.]

**VERTEBRO-CHONDRAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-ro-kond<sup>2</sup>/r'l. Connecting the vertebrae and the costal cartilages. [L.]

**VERTEBRO-COSTAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-ro-kos<sup>2</sup>t'l. Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and the vertebrae. [L.]

**VERTÉBRO-CRÂNIEN** (Fr.), adj. Ve<sup>2</sup>-ra-ta-bro-kra<sup>2</sup>-ne-a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to or connecting the spinal column and the skull. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**VERTEBRODIDYMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-e<sup>2</sup>-b-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-di<sup>2</sup>-di<sup>2</sup>m(du<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *vertebra* (q. v.), and *δίδυμος*, double. A double monstrosity in which the individuals are united by the vertebrae. [a, 34.]

**VERTEBRO-FEMORAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-ro-fe<sup>2</sup>m/o<sup>2</sup>-r'l. Pertaining to the vertebral column and the femur. [L.]

**VERTEBRO-ILIAC**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>e<sup>2</sup>-b-ro-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *vertebro-iliacus*. Fr., *vertébro-iliaque*. Pertaining to the vertebrae and the ilium. [C.]

**VERTEBRUM** [Zerbis] (Lat.), n. n. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-e<sup>2</sup>-b-ru<sup>2</sup>m-(ru<sup>2</sup>m). The head of the femur. [L, 349.]

**VERTEX** (Lat.), n. m. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-e<sup>2</sup>x. Gen., *verticis*. From *verte*, to turn. Gr., *κορυφή*. Fr., *sommeil*. Ger., *Scheitel*. 1. The crown of the head; a somewhat indefinite area of the head that is highest when the subject is in the erect posture. Obstetrical writers vary in the meaning they attach to the term, some applying it to the anterior fontanelle, others to the posterior fontanelle, others to a point a little in front of the posterior fontanelle, others to a point midway between the two fontanelles, and others to the whole portion of the head between them. The last-mentioned sense of the term is generally recognized by writers of the present day. [A, 60.] 2. The apex of an organ. [a, 35.]—**V. cranii.** See V. (1st def.).—**V. cubiti.** See OLECRANON.—**V. of the bladder.** Ger., *Blasen-scheitel*, *Blasengipfel*. The portion of the urinary bladder at the upper extremity of its longest axis (when distended). [L.]—**V. palpitans.** See FONTANELLE (1st def.).

**VERTEBULUM** (Lat.), n. m. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>-b/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *verte*, to turn. See *Articular head* and *TREPINE*.

**VERTICAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Lat., *verticalis* (from *vertex* (q. v.)). Fr., v. Ger., *vertikal*, *scheitelrecht*. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [a, 48.]

**VERTICIL**, n. Vu<sup>rt</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *verticillus* (dim. of *vertex*, a whirlpool). Fr., *verticille*. Ger., *Quirl*, *Wirtel*. A circle of leaves or other parts lying in the same horizontal plane around an axis. [a, 35.]—**Dimidiate v.** Ger., *Halbwirtel*, *Halbquirl*. A whorl in which the parts are so inclined toward one side of the axis or so spread out as to seem to surround only half the axis. [a, 35.]

**VERTICILLASTER**, n. Vu<sup>rt</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-st<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *verticillastrum* (from *verticillus*, a verticil, and *aster*, a star). Fr., *verticillastre*. A spurious verticil, one of the pairs of cymes in the axils of the opposite leaves of *Mentha*, etc. [a, 35.]

**VERTICILLATE**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-at. Lat., *verticillatus*, *verticillaris* (from *verticillus*, a whirl). Fr., *verticillé*. Ger., *quirllich*, *wirtelig*. Whorled, arranged in a whorl or whorls; of leaves, having the verticil composed of three whorls. The *Verticillate* are an order of plants corresponding to the *Labiatae*. [a, 35.]

**VERTICILLIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *verticillus*, a whirl. A genus of *Fungi*. [a, 35.]—**V. candelabrum.** A species occurring on rotten wood. Its micrococcus form was said by Tschamer to occur in the blood, urine, faeces, epithelial cells, and mucus of scarlet-fever patients. [Ctbl. f. Kinderheilk., 1879, no. 23; "Ctbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, 13, p. 381 (B).]—**V. cylindrosporum.** A species forming colorless threads often overgrowing *Claviceps purpurea*. [a, 35.]

**VERTICILLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>(i<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m-(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *verte*, to turn. See TOURNIQUET.

**VERTICO-MENTAL**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-k-o-me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t'l. Pertaining to the vertex and the chin. [L, 125.]

**VERTICO-TRANSVERSE**, adj. Vu<sup>rt</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-k-o-tra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-s<sup>2</sup>-vu<sup>2</sup>r's. 1. Transverse and passing through the vertex of the skull. 2. Vertical and transverse at the same time (said of the perpendicular transverse plane or section of a body). [L.]

**VERTICULA** (Lat.), **VERTICULUM** (Lat.), **VERTICULUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Vu<sup>rt</sup>(we<sup>2</sup>rt)-i<sup>2</sup>-k/u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-a<sup>2</sup>, -u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m), -u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *verte*, to turn. 1. See JOINT and ARTICULATION. 2. See VERTEBRA.

**VERTIEFUNG** (Ger.), n. Fe<sup>2</sup>-tef/un<sup>2</sup>. A cavity, a recess. [a, 14.]



**VERTIGE** (Fr.), n. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*tez*<sup>h</sup>. See **VERTIGO**.—**V. de Ménière**. See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**V. marin**. See **SEASICKNESS**.—**V. paralyssant**. See **Gerlier's DISEASE**.—**V. stomacal**. See **Gastric VERTIGO**.

**VERTIGINOSUS**, adj. *Vu*<sup>2</sup>-*rt*<sup>2</sup>-*i*<sup>2</sup>/*i*<sup>2</sup>-*n*<sup>2</sup>-*s*. Lat., *vertiginosus*. Fr., *vertigineux*. Ger., *schwindelig*, *schwindelsüchtig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with vertigo. [D.]

**VERTIGO** (Lat.), n. f. *Vu*<sup>2</sup>-*rt*<sup>2</sup>(*we*<sup>2</sup>)*rt*<sup>2</sup>-*ig*(*eg*)<sup>2</sup>-*o*; in Eng., *vu*<sup>2</sup>-*rt*<sup>2</sup>/*ig*-*o*. Gen., *-ig*<sup>2</sup>*inis*. From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *βίωσ*. Fr., *vertige*. Ger., *Schwindel*. 1. Any movement or sense of movement, either in the individual himself or in external objects, that involves a real or seeming defect in the equilibrium of the body and is associated with more or less disturbance of consciousness. [a, 34.] 2. Of Rhazes, see **COCHLEA** (4th def.).—**Arterio-sclerotic v.** V. due to impaired brain nutrition in consequence of arterio-sclerosis of the cerebral vessels. [a, 34.]—**Auditory v.**, **Aural v.**, **Auricular v.** Ger., *Ohrenschwindel*. See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Bilious v.** Of C. L. Dana, v. due to self-intoxication from hepatic torpidity. [a, 34.]—**Cerebral v.** Ger., *Kopfschwindel*. V. entirely due to cerebral disorder. [D, 47.]—**Epileptic v.** A vertiginous or quasi-vertiginous condition assumed in one of the forms of epilepsy. [D, 35.]—**Essential v.** Of Gowers, v. that is caused by some unrecognizable morbid state. [a, 34.]—**Gastric v.** Lat., *v. a stomacho læso*. Fr., *vertige stomacal*. Ger., *Magenschwindel*. V. caused by disorder of the stomach. [a, 34.]—**Greenland fisherman's v.** An hallucination occurring to an Eskimo fisherman when he finds himself alone in his boat with no land and no other boat in sight, in which he believes his boat has lost its balance so that he rushes from one end of it to the other to restore the equilibrium. [N. Y. Med. Jour., July 30, 1887, p. 131 (a, 34).]—**Horizontal v.** V. which appears when the patient reclines, and ceases when he assumes the erect posture. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Intestinal v.** V. due to some intestinal disturbance. [a, 34.]—**Labyrinthine v.** See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Laryngeal v.** A mild v. that begins with a short cough followed by a laryngeal spasm, limited convulsive movements, and transitory syncope. [a, 34.]—**Lateral v.** V. appearing while the patient is walking along by the side of some structure (e. g., a fence) made up of similar parts. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Lithemic v.** Of C. L. Dana, paroxysmal v. due to lithæmia. [a, 34.]—**Mechanical v.** V. produced by the movements of a ship, steam-car, elevator, or other rapidly moving objects. [a, 34.]—**Ménière's v.** See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Mental v.** V. caused by some mental disturbance. [a, 34.]—**Migrainous v.** Of Gowers, v. occurring either as part of an attack or as an occasional symptom of migraine. [a, 34.]—**Neurasthenic v.**, **Neurotic v.** Subjective v. due to exhausted or irritated nerve-centres. [a, 34.]—**Nocturnal v.** A sensation of falling felt shortly after going to sleep.—**Objective v.** V. in which external objects seem to whirl around. [a, 34.]—**Ocular v.**, **Ophthalmic v.**, **Optical v.**, **Optic v.** Ger., *Augenschwindel*, *Gesichtsschwindel*. Of Abadie, a variety of v. accompanied by severe pain in the back of the neck, inability to elevate the pupils more than two or three millimetres above the horizontal plane, and a feeling as of falling backward. It is secondary to disorder of the ocular muscles. [F.]—**Otopathic v.** See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Rotatory v.** V. produced by rapid rotation of the body or by looking at rotating objects. [a, 34.]—**Stomachal v.** See **Gastric v.**—**Subjective v.** V. in which the person affected seems to himself to move. [a, 34.]—**Vertical v.** V. caused by looking upward to or downward from an elevation. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**V. ab aure (læsa)**. See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**V. a stomacho læso**. See **Gastric v.**—**V. auditiva miasmatica**. Of Longhi, aural v. occurring periodically at regular intervals among patients in the marshy districts of Upper Italy. [F, 3.]—**V. of the kakaj**. See **Greenland fisherman's v.**—**V. tenebriosa**. See **SCOTODINIA**.—**V. titubans**, **V. vacillans**. V. with a sensation as of falling forward or backward. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

**VERTILGUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*ti*<sup>2</sup>/*g*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. See **EXTIRPATION**.

**VERTRETUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tre*<sup>2</sup>/*t*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. A dislocation or sprain (of the foot). [A, 450 (a, 17).]

**VERTROCKNUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tro*<sup>2</sup>/*k*<sup>2</sup>-*nun*<sup>2</sup>. See **XEROSIS**.

**VERUGAS**, n. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*ug*<sup>2</sup>-*a*<sup>2</sup>-*s*. See **VERRUGAS**.

**VERUMONTANUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ve*(*we*<sup>2</sup>)-*u*<sup>2</sup>(*u*)-*mo*<sup>2</sup>-*nt*-*an*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*n*)-*u*<sup>2</sup>(*m*)-*u*<sup>2</sup>(*m*). See **CAPUT gallinaginis**.

**VERUNSTALTUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>-*sta*<sup>2</sup>/*lt*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. Disfigurement, deformity. [a, 14.]

**VERVAIN, VERVEIN**, n's. *Vu*<sup>2</sup>-*r*<sup>2</sup>-*van*. 1. See **VERBENA** and **VERBENA officinalis**. 2. See **STACHYTARPHETA jamaicensis**.

**VERVEINE** (Fr.), n. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*r*<sup>2</sup>-*ve*<sup>2</sup>-*n*. See **VERBENA**; of the Fr. Cod., see **VERBENA officinalis**.—**V. odorante** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Aloysia citrifolia* of its leaves. [B, 95 (a, 38); a, 35.]—**V. officinale**. 1. See **VERBENA officinalis**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering plant (leaves [Sp. Ph.]) of *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**VERWACHSEN** (Ger.), adj. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*va*<sup>2</sup>-*ch*<sup>2</sup>-*s*<sup>2</sup>-*e*<sup>2</sup>-*n*. 1. See **ADHERENT** and **CONNATE** (2d def.). 2. Grown crooked, hunch-backed. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

**VERWACHSUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*va*<sup>2</sup>-*ch*<sup>2</sup>-*s*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. Adhesion, agglutination, coalescence.—**V'sbrücke** [Uskow]. See **SAPTEM transverbum**.

**VERWAHRMITTEL** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*va*<sup>2</sup>-*r*<sup>2</sup>-*mi*<sup>2</sup>/*t*<sup>2</sup>-*le*<sup>2</sup>. A prophylactic remedy. [a, 14.]

**VERWANDLUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*va*<sup>2</sup>-*nd*<sup>2</sup>/*un*<sup>2</sup>. Transformation, metamorphosis. [a, 14.]

**VERWANDTSCHAFT** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*va*<sup>2</sup>-*nt*<sup>2</sup>/*sha*<sup>2</sup>-*ft*. See **AFFINITY**.

**VERWECHSELUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*ve*<sup>2</sup>-*ch*<sup>2</sup>-*s*<sup>2</sup>-*e*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. Permutation. [a, 14.]

**VERWELKEND** (Ger.), adj. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*ve*<sup>2</sup>/*l*<sup>2</sup>-*e*<sup>2</sup>-*nd*. See **MARCESCENT**.

**VERWERFEN** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*ve*<sup>2</sup>-*r*<sup>2</sup>/*f*<sup>2</sup>-*e*<sup>2</sup>-*n*. Abortion (in lower animals only). [a, 14.]

**VERWESUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*vaz*<sup>2</sup>/*un*<sup>2</sup>. See **PUTREFACTION**.

**VERWIRTHEIT** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*vert*<sup>2</sup>/*hit*. See **HALLUCINATION**.

**VERWITTERUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*vi*<sup>2</sup>-*t*<sup>2</sup>/*te*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. Decay, etc., resulting from exposure to the weather. [a, 14.]

**VERWUNDBARKEIT** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*vund*<sup>2</sup>/*ba*<sup>2</sup>-*r*<sup>2</sup>-*kit*. Vulnerability. [a, 14.]

**VERWUNDUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*vund*<sup>2</sup>/*un*<sup>2</sup>. A wounding, a wound. [a, 14.]

**VERZEHREND** (Ger.), adj. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tsar*<sup>2</sup>/*e*<sup>2</sup>-*nd*. Consuming, consumptive. [a, 14.]

**VERZERRTSEHEN** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tse*<sup>2</sup>-*r*<sup>2</sup>/*za*<sup>2</sup>-*e*<sup>2</sup>-*n*. Distorted vision. [L, 57 (a, 14).] See **METAMORPHOSIA**.

**VERZERRUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tse*<sup>2</sup>/*r*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. Distortion by external force, a sprain. [a, 14.]

**VERZIEHUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tse*<sup>2</sup>/*un*<sup>2</sup>. Distortion by displacement. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

**VERZUCKUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tsuk*<sup>2</sup>/*un*<sup>2</sup>. See **CONVULSION**.

**VERZÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tsu*<sup>2</sup>/*k*<sup>2</sup>-*un*<sup>2</sup>. Ecstasy, delirium. [a, 14.]

**VERZWEIGUNG** (Ger.), n. *Fe*<sup>2</sup>-*tswig*<sup>2</sup>/*un*<sup>2</sup>. See **DIVARICATION** and **RAMIFICATION**.

**VESANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*was*)-*an*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*n*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*a*<sup>2</sup>. From *vesanus*, insane. Fr., *vésanie*. See **INSANITY**.—**Primary intellectual v.** See **DELIRIUM grandiosum**.—**V. abortiva**. An abortive insanity. [a, 34.]—**V. acuta**. Of Kahlbaum, see **Febrile DELIRIUM**.—**V. in puerpera**. See **Puerperal INSANITY**.—**V. paralytica progressiva**. Progressive paralytic insanity. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva circularis**. Of Fabre, a recurrent form of general paresis. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva divergens**. Of Kahlbaum, general paresis with occasional lucid intervals in the early part of the disease. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva maniacalis**. Progressive paralytic insanity with access of fury. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva melancholica**. Progressive paralytic insanity with melancholic symptoms. [a, 34.]—**V. paralytica progressiva rapida**. See **Galloping PARALYSIS**.—**V. paralytica progressiva stuporosa** (seu *stupida*). Progressive paralytic insanity in which the patient is generally in a state of stupor. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. progressiva simplex**. Of Kahlbaum, primary paralytic dementia. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. typica completa circularis**. Recurrent typical insanity. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. typica incompleta**. Periodic insanity with variable symptoms. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. typica katatonica**. See **CATATONIA**.—**V. typica legitima incompleta**. Transitory insanity. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. typica legitima siveiens**. Acute insanity, generally followed by death. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. typica vera**. Typical insanity without stuporous accidents. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VESANICUS** (Lat.), **VESANUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*was*)-*a*<sup>2</sup>-*n*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*n*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*<sup>2</sup>-*u*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*u*)-*s*, -*an*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*n*)-*u*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*u*)-*s*. From *ve*, not, and *sanus*, sane. Fr., *vesanique*. See **INSANE**.

**VESCE** (Fr.), n. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*. See **VICIA**.

**VESCUS** (Lat.), adj. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*sk*(*we*<sup>2</sup>)*sk*<sup>2</sup>/*u*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*u*)-*s*. In botany, small, thin, weak. [a, 35.]

**VESICA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*was*)-*ik*(*ek*)<sup>2</sup>-*a*<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *κύστις*. Fr., *vesie*. Ger., *Blase*. 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. See **Graafian VESICLE**.—**V. biliaria**. See **Gall-BLADDER**.—**V. bipartita**. A more or less incomplete division of the urinary bladder into two parts by the shortening of a band of the longitudinal muscular fibres. [L, 57 (a, 38).]—**V. bovina** [Finn. Ph.]. The bladder of the ox blown up and dried. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. cordis**. See **PERICARDIUM**.—**V. fellea**, *V. fella*. See **Gall-BLADDER**.—**V. natoria**. See **Swim-BLADDER**.—**V. prostatica**. See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**V. saccata**. See **Saccated BLADDER**.—**V. urinæ**, *V. urinaria*. See **Urinary BLADDER**.

**VESICAL**, adj. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*<sup>2</sup>/*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *vesicalis*. Fr., *vésical*. Pertaining to the bladder. [C.]

**VESICALIS** (Lat.), adj. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*was*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*(*ek*)-*al*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*l*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*s*. From *vesica*, the bladder. Vesical; as a n. m., see **COMPRESSOR prostatae**; as a n. f., a vesical artery. [a, 48.]—**V. suprema**. Ger., *vierte Blasenarterie*. Of Hyrtl, a fourth vesical artery found during the patency of the funicular portion of the umbilical artery. [A, 19.]

**VESICANT**, adj. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*<sup>2</sup>/*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*<sup>2</sup>-*nt*. Lat., *vesicans* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicant*. Ger., *blasenziehend*. Producing vesication; as a n. (Ger., *Blasenzieher*), a v. substance.

**VESICARIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*was*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*(*ek*)-*ar*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*r*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*a*<sup>2</sup>. From *vesica*, the bladder. Fr., *vésicaire*. 1. Of Crantz, a section of the genus *Trifolium*. 2. Of Lamarck, a genus of the *Cruciferae*. 3. An old name for the *Physalis alkekengi* and *Cardioperium hibernicum*. [a, 35.] 4. Of Schrank, a genus of the *Tamietia* in the larval state. [L, 16.]—**V. granulosa**. See **ECCHINOCYSTIS hominis**.—**V. hygroma**, *V. lobata* (autilia), *V. orbicularis*. See **CYSTICERCUM cellulosa**.—**V. scrofula**. See **CYSTICERCUS cerebralis**.

**VESICARIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*(*was*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*(*ek*)-*ar*(*a*<sup>2</sup>*r*)-*i*<sup>2</sup>-*u*<sup>2</sup>-*m*(*m*). From *vesica*, a bladder. See **OVARY**.

**VESICATION**, n. *Ve*<sup>2</sup>-*s*<sup>2</sup>/*i*<sup>2</sup>-*k*<sup>2</sup>-*a*<sup>2</sup>-*shu*<sup>2</sup>-*n*. Lat., *vesicatio* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésication*. Ger., *Blasenziehen* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of raising a blister. 2. The formation of a blister.

**VÉSICATOIRE** (Fr.), n. *Vaz*-*ek*-*a*<sup>2</sup>-*twaz*<sup>2</sup>-*r*. See **BLISTER** (2d def.).—**V. ambulant**. See **Flying BLISTER**.—**V. ammoniacal**. See **POMMADE de Goudrel**.—**V. camphré** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum**.—**V. de Janin**. See **Emplastrum PICIS irritans**.



**VESICATORY**, adj. Ve's/i'k-a't-or-iē. Lat., *vesicatorius*. See **VESICANT**.

**VESICLE**, n. Ve's/i'k-l. Gr., *κυστίς*. Lat., *vesicula* (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicule*. Ger., *Bläschen*, *Blase*. 1. A little sac or cyst; in histology, a minute solid or semisolid mass (e.g., a cell or nucleus) inclosed by a membrane. [J.] 2. A lesion of the skin or mucous membrane formed by a collection of clear liquid within or beneath the epithelium, causing a small, circumscribed elevation of the surface. Cf. **BLEB**, **BULLA**, and **POCK**. 3. In botany, (a) a cell of vegetable tissue; (b) an air-cavity or little bladder (e.g., one of the air-bladders in many *Fucaceae*, which render the branches buoyant); and (c) a spore-v. [a, 35].—**Adipose v.** See **FAT-CELL**.—**Air v.** 1. See **AIR-LACUNULE**. 2. See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.). 3. See **V.** (3d def. [b]).—**Air v's of the lungs.** See **Air v.** (2d def.).—**Allantoic v.** The internal, epithelial portion of the allantois.—**Anterior cephalic** (or **cerebral**, or **encephalic**) **v.** Ger., *vordere Hirnblase*. A thin-walled cavity formed by the closing in of the dorsal laminae over the cephalic extremity of the primitive groove of the embryo and a subsequent transverse constriction at about the extremity of the notochord. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, pineal gland, pituitary body, corpus callosum, cerebral peduncles, fornix, and lateral and third ventricles. Subsequently it is divided by an antero-posterior cleft, which finally becomes the longitudinal fissure. [L.]—**Antipodal v.** See **ANTIPODAL CELL**.—**Aschersonian v's.** V's formed by shaking fluid fat and fluid albumin together, the latter forming a kind of investment or membrane for the minute globules of the fat. [J.] See also **HAPTOTOGENOUS MEMBRANE**.—**Auditory v.** See **OTIC v.**—**Blastodermic v.** See **BLASTULA**.—**Blood v's.** Blood-corpuses. [J.]—**Cerebral v's.** See **ENCEPHALIC v's**.—**Contractile v.** 1. An expansion of the lower end of the excretory canal of some of the *Distomidae*. [L, 16.] 2. See **CONTRACTILE VACUOLE**.—**Directing v.** See **DIRECTING GLOBULE**.—**Embryonal v.** **Embryonic v.** Ger., *Keimschlauch*. See **EMBRYONIC CELL** (4th def.).—**Encephalic v's.** Lat., *vesicula cephalica*. Ger., *Hirnbläschen*. The three compartments into which the anterior extremity of the primitive medullary tube is divided at an early period in foetal life. Other secondary v's spring from the primary one, from which are formed the organs of sense. [I, 15 (K)].—**Erythroid v.** Fr., *vésicule érythroïde*. Of Pockel, a vesicular structure described as constituting one of the elements of the ovum; pyriform, milky white, and larger than the umbilical vesicle; thought by Velpeau to be pathological. [A, 45].—**Fat-v.** See **FAT-CELL**.—**Germinal v.** **Germinal v.** 1. A somewhat spherical body in the ovum with an investing membrane, having fluid and granular contents with a protoplasmic network and germinal spot or spots; regarded essentially as a nucleus. [L, 142, 201.] See cut under **OVUM**. 2. In botany, the imperfectly formed germ-cell in the embryo-sac previous to fertilization. [a, 35].—**Glandular v.** **Gland-v.** See **ACINUS** (7th def.).—**Graafian v.** Fr., *vésicule de Graaf*, *poche vésiculaire*. Ger., *Eierstocksförmig*, *Eiersack*. A closed sac which contains the ovarian ovum. It consists of an external membrane lined with small granular cells (the *membrana granulosa*) which are condensed at one point to form the discus proligerus. Prior to the ripening of the ovum the v. is situated within the stroma of the ovary, but as maturation advances it becomes superficial, its walls grow vascular, and it is distended with a serous fluid. It finally ruptures, allowing the ovum to escape. [L.]—**Kupffer's v.** See **POSTAL v.**—**Lens v.** See **SECONDARY OCULAR v.**—**Malignant v.** See **CONTAGIOUS ANTHRAX**.—**Marginal v's.** See **MARGINAL BODIES**.—**Medullary v. of the eye.** See **PRIMARY OPTIC v.**—**Mesencephalic v.** **Middle cerebral** (or **encephalic**, or **primary**) **v.** Ger., *mittlere Hirnblase*. In embryology, the dilatation of the medullary tube just posterior to the cephalic extremity of the notochord, from which the corpora quadrigemina, cerebral peduncles, and aqueduct of Sylvius are developed. [L.]—**Nuclear v.** See **NUCLEUS** (1st def.).—**Ocular v's.** See **PRIMARY OPTIC v's**.—**Olfactory v.** The primitive v. from which is developed the olfactory lobe. [I, 2 (K)].—**Otic v.** Ger., *Gehörbläschen*, *Ohrbläschen*, *Gehörkapsel*. The embryonic rudiment of the organ of hearing, formed by an involution of the epiblast from the outer surface of the head in the region of the medulla oblongata, opposite the dorsal end of the hyoidean arch. [A, 5].—**Ovarian v.** See **Graafian v.**—**Polar v.** See **EXTRUSION GLOBULE**.—**Pituitary v.** The primitive pituitary body in the embryo. [I, 2 (K)].—**Postanal v.** A vesicular dilatation of the posterior extremity of the postanal gut. [L, 201].—**Posterior cephalic** (or **cerebral**, or **encephalic**) **v.** The posterior enlargement of the medullary tube from which the cerebellum, pons Varolii, medulla oblongata, and fourth ventricle are developed. [L.]—**Primary ocular** (or **optic**) **v's.** Lateral projections from the anterior cerebral v., from which the eyes are developed. [L.]—**Primitive cerebral v.** An expansion at the anterior extremity of the medullary tube, from which is developed the encephalon. It is subsequently divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior cerebral v's. [I, 28 (K); L.]—**Primitive optic v's.** See **PRIMARY OCULAR v's**.—**Prosencephalic v.** See **ANTERIOR CEPHALIC v.**—**Prostatic v.** See **UTERUS MASCULINUS**.—**Pulmonary v.** See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.).—**Purkinjean v.** **Purkinje's v.** See **GERMINAL v.** (1st def.).—**Secondary occipital v.** See **POSTERIOR CEREBRAL v.**—**Secondary ocular** (or **optic**) **v.** A depression, or involution, in the wall of the primary optic v., which receives the lens. [I, 15 (K)].—**Seminal v's.** Lat., *vesicula seminales*. Ger., *Samenbläschen*, *Samenblasen*, *Samenstückchen*. Two membranous tubes, coiled and doubled upon themselves so as to present a sacculated appearance, and lying on the base of the bladder with their blind posterior extremities (between which the vasa deferentia run) considerably separated. They converge toward the prostate and unite each with its corresponding vas deferens. They serve as receptacles for the semen. [L.]—**Sense-v.** A v. from which an organ of special sense is developed. [L.]—**Spore-v.** Lat., *vesicula sporarum* (see *sporidiorum*). Ger., *Sporenblase*. In the *Phycomycetes* (vesicular molds), one of the bladder-like fruits containing sporidia. [a, 35].—**Umbilical v.**

Ger., *Nabelbläschen*, *Dottersack*, *Nabelblase*. The navel sac, a structure of the human ovum which in the lower animals is called the vitelline sac or yolk sac. It is situated on the abdominal aspect of the embryo, being continuous with the omphalo-mesenteric duct. [A, 11].—**Unpaired (anterior) v.** See **ANTERIOR CEPHALIC v.**—**Urinary v.** The allantois.—**V. of Baer.** The ovum in the Graafian v. [J, 33].—**V. of Balbiani.** See **YOLK NUCLEUS**.—**V. of Graaf.** See **Graafian v.**—**V's of Naboth.** See **NABOTHIAN FOLLICLES**.—**V. of Purkinje.** See **GERMINAL v.**—**V. of the optic thalamus.** See **ANTERIOR CEREBRAL v.**

**VESICO-ABDOMINAL**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-a'b-do'm'i'z-n'l. For deriv., see **VESICA** and **ABDOMEN**. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the abdomen. [L.]

**VESICOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Ve's/s(was)-i'k(ek)-o(o)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., ve's/i'k-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *vesica*, a bladder, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See **CYSTOCELE**.

**VESICO-CERVICAL**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-su'v'i'z-k'l. For deriv., see **VESICA** and **CERVIX**. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and cervix uteri. [L.]

**VESICOCOLYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ve's/s(was)-i'k(ek)-o'k/li's(lu's)/-i's. Gen., *-clys'eos* (-oc'lysis). From *vesica*, the bladder, and *κλύσις*, a washing. Of McDowell, the injection of fluids into the bladder. [a, 34.]

**VESICOPLASTIK** (Ger.), n. Vaz-ek-o-pla'st-ek'. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder. [L.]

**VESICO-PROSTATIC**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-pro-sta't'i'z-k. Pertaining to the urinary bladder (or the seminal vesicle) and the prostate.

**VÉSICO-PROSTATIQUE** (Fr.), n. Va-se-ko-pro-sta't-tek. See **COMPRESSOR PROSTATE**.

**VÉSICO-PUBIEN** (Fr.), adj. Va-se-ko-pu'a-be-e'n. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the pubic bone or region. [L.]

**VESICO-SPINAL**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-spi'n'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the spinal cord. [L.]

**VESICO-UMBILICAL**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-u'mb-i'z/i'k-l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the umbilicus. [L.]

**VESICO-UTERINE**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-u't'e'r-i'n. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the uterus. [L.]

**VESICO-UTERO-VAGINALIS** (Lat.), adj. Ve's/s(was)-ik(ek)-o(o)-u't(u't)-e'r-o(o)-va'j(wa'g)-i'z(n)-en(al)/a'pl'i'z's. Pertaining to the urinary bladder, uterus, and vagina. [L.]

**VESICO-VAGINAL**, adj. Ve's/i'k-o-va'j/i'z-n'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the vagina. [L.]

**VESICULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ve's/s(was)-i'k(ek)/u'z(l)/a'z. See **VESICLE**.—**V. alba.** The umbilical vesicle.—**V. blastodermica.** See **BLASTULA**.—**V. bronchica.** See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.).—**V. cephalica.** See **ENCEPHALIC VESICLES**.—**Vesiculae cervicis uteri.** See **NABOTHIAN FOLLICLES**.—**Vesiculae cristallinae genitalium.** Herpes progenerialis. [G, 11].—**V. directrix.** See **DIRECTING GLOBULE**.—**Vesiculae divae barbare.** See **VARIOLA CONFUSA**.—**V. felica.** **V. fellis.** See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**Vesiculae gelatinosae.** See **GELATIN CAPSULE**.—**V. germinativa** [Bernhardt]. See **GERMINAL VESICLE**.—**V. graafiana.** **V. Graafii.** See **Graafian VESICLE**.—**Vesiculae griseae** (lienis). See **MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES** (3d def.).—**V. malpighiana.** See **V. pulmonalis**.—**V. omphalo-mesenterica.** **V. ovals.** See **UMBILICAL VESICLE**.—**V. prolifera.** **V. prolifera.** See **GERMINAL VESICLE**.—**V. pulmonen.** **V. pulmonalis.** **V. pulmonum.** See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.).—**V. Purkinji.** See **GERMINAL VESICLE**.—**Vesiculae sanguinis.** Blood-corpuses. [J.]—**Vesiculae seminales.** See **SEMINAL VESICLES**.—**V. serosa.** See **FALSE AMNION**.—**Vesiculae spermaticae.** See **SEMINAL VESICLES**.—**V. spermatica spuria.** See **UTERUS MASCULINUS**.—**V. sporarum.** **V. sporidiorum.** See **SPORE-VESICLE**.—**V. umbilicalis.** See **UMBILICAL VESICLE**.

**VESICULAR**, adj. Ve's/i'k/u'z-l-a'r. Lat., *vesicularis* (from *vesicula*, a vesicle). Fr., *vésiculaire*. Ger., *blasig*, *blasenartig*, *bläschenförmig*. 1. Pertaining to a vesicle; affected with, consisting of, or of the nature of vesicles. 2. Pertaining to or resembling a bladder-like structure (e.g., the seminal vesicles). 3. Of a murmur, sounding as if generated within vesicles; emitting a soft, sighing sound. [D, 1.]

**VESICULATED**, adj. Ve's/i'k/u'z-l-a't-e'd. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Fr., *vésiculé*, *en grappes*. Having the appearance of a bunch of grapes; hydatidiform. [A, 42.]

**VESICULATION**, n. Ve's/i'k-u'z-l-a'shu'n. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. The formation of vesicles.

**VÉSICULE** (Fr.), n. Vaz-ek-u'l. See **VESICLE**.—**Première v. cérébrale.** See **ANTERIOR CEREBRAL VESICLE**.—**Seconde v. encéphalique.** See **MESENCEPHALIC VESICLE**.—**Troisième v. cérébrale primitive.** **Troisième v. encéphalique.** See **POSTERIOR CEREBRAL VESICLE**.—**V. auditive.** See **OTIC VESICLE**.—**V. biliaire.** See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**V. cérébelleuse.** See **POSTERIOR CEREBRAL VESICLE**.—**V. cérébrale antérieure.** See **ANTERIOR CEREBRAL VESICLE**.—**V. cérébrale moyenne.** See **MIDDLE CEREBRAL VESICLE**.—**V's craniennes.** See **ENCEPHALIC VESICLES**.—**V's cristalligènes.** Of Treul, vesicles containing albuminoid matter in the form of crystalloids. [a, 35].—**V's des hémisphères.** The lateral portions of the anterior cerebral vesicle from which the cerebral hemispheres are formed. [L.]—**V. des tubercules quadrigeminaux.** See **MESENCEPHALIC VESICLE**.—**V. du bulbe.** **V. du cerveau postérieur.** See **POSTERIOR CEREBRAL VESICLE**.—**V. du fiel.** See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**V. du germe.** See **GERMINAL VESICLE**.—**V. élémentaire.** See **HÉMATOBLAST**.—**V. embryogène.** See **YOLK NUCLEUS**.—**V's épidémiques.** See **SYPHILIS**.—**V's filles.** See **DAUGHTER-BLADDERS**.—**V's latérales.** See **V's des hémisphères**.—**V's génératrices.** See **PROLIFERATING CELLS of the tubuli uriniferi**.—**V. germinative.** See **GERMINAL VESICLE**.—**V's incolores**



du sang. See *White BLOOD-CORPUSCLES*.—*V. inférieure*. The lower subdivision of the posterior cerebral vesicle, from which arises the medulla oblongata. [L, 36 (K).]—*V. médiane*. See *Mesencephalic VESICLE*.—*V. mère*. See *Mother-CELL*.—*V's mères* (de spermatozoïdes). See *V's génératrices*.—*V. moyenne*. See *PROSTATE*.—*V. nucléenne*. See *NUCLEUS* (1st def.).—*V. organique*. See *CELLULE*.—*V. ovarienne*, *V. ovarique*. See *Graafian VESICLE*.—*V. primitive des hémisphères*. See *Anterior cerebral VESICLE*.—*V. prostatique*. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—*V. pulsatile*. See *Contractile VACUOLE*.—*V. séreuse*. See *False AMNION*.—*V's spermaticques*. See *V's génératrices*.—*V's spermatozôgènes*. See *Seminal CELLS*.—*V. supérieure*. See *Anterior cerebral VESICLE*.—*V. webérienne*. See *UTERUS masculinus*.

**VESICULEUX** (Fr.), adj. Va-se-ku<sup>6</sup>-lu<sup>8</sup>. See *VESICULOSE*.

**VESICULIFEROUS**, adj. Ve-s-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *vesiculiferus* (from *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *vésciculifère*. Bearing vesicles. The *Vesiculiferi* are the *Physomyces*. [a, 35.]

**VESICULIFORM**, adj. Ve-s-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>f'o<sup>2</sup>rm. From *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *vésiculiforme*. Bladdery, having the form of a vesicle. [a, 35.]

**VESICULITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ve-s(was)-i<sup>2</sup>k(ek)-u<sup>1</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)-i(e)-t'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Inflammation of a vesicle, especially of the seminal vesicles. [a, 34.]—**Seminal v.** An acute or chronic infective inflammation of the seminal vesicles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1889, p. 631 (a, 34).]

**VESICULO-PROSTATIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Va-se-ku<sup>6</sup>-lo-pro-sta<sup>2</sup>-tek. Pertaining to the bladder and the prostate.

**VESICULOSE**, adj. Ve-s-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>1</sup>-os. Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. Ger., *blasig*. 1. Consisting of or covered with vesicles. 2. Vesiculiform. [a, 35.]

**VESICULO-TUBULAR**, adj. Ve-s-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>1</sup>-o-tu<sup>2</sup>b'u<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r. Vesicular and tubular at the same time (said of a murmur). [L.]

**VESICULOUS**, adj. Ve-s-i<sup>2</sup>k-u<sup>1</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. See *VESICULAR* and *VESICULOSE*.

**VESOU** (Fr.), n. V'zu. Sugar-cane juice. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VESPA** (Lat.), n. f. Ve'sp(we'sp)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., σφῆξ. Fr., *guêpe*. Ger., *Wespe*. A genus of the *Vespidæ*, or wasps (a family of hymenopterous insects). [a, 35.]—*V. crabro*. Fr., *frelon*. Ger., *Hornisse*. The hornet; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic. [a, 35.]—*V. vulgaris*. Ger., *gemeine Wespe*, *Erdwespe*. The common wasp; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic. [a, 35.]

**VESPAJO** (It.), n. Ve-s-pa<sup>2</sup>-yo. 1. A wasp's nest. 2. Anthrax. 3. Malignant pustule. [G, 71.] Cf. *FURUNCULUS vespajus*.—*V. del capillizio*. See *KERION*.

**VESPARIUS** (Lat.), adj. Ve-sp(we'sp)-a(a<sup>2</sup>)-ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *vespa*, a wasp. Fr., *guêpaire*. Pertaining to or containing wasps. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**VESPERTINE**, adj. Ve-sp(we'sp)-er-t-i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *vespertinus* (from *vesper*, the evening). Of the evening, appearing in the evening; of fowls, opening at nightfall. [a, 35.]

**VESSE-DE-LOUP** (Fr.), **VESSE-LOUP** (Fr.), n's. Ve-s-d'lu, ve-s-lu. The *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species of *Lycoperdon*. [a, 35.]

**VESSEL**, n. Ve-s'e<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ἀγγεῖον. Lat., *vas*. Fr., *vaisseau*. Ger., *Gefäss*. A utensil for holding liquids, etc.; in anatomy, a duct or channel for containing or conveying any fluids of the body, especially the blood. [a, 48.]—**Absorbent v's**. The lacteals and lymphatics. [C.]—**Ambulacral v's**. A system of v's consisting of a circular canal around the mouth (in the echinoderms), giving origin usually to canals which follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameræ. [A, 12.]—**Blood-v**. See the major list.—**Capillary v**. See *CAPILLARY* (3d def.).—**Chyliferous v's**. Lat., *vasa chylifera*. Ger., *Milchgefässe*. Absorbent v's which arise in the villi of the intestinal walls and terminate in the thoracic duct. Those from the descending colon and sigmoid flexure connect with the lumbar lymphatics or the thoracic duct by a separate trunk. [C.]—**Hæmorrhoidal v's**. The dilated veins of the rectum and anus. [a, 34.]—**Lacteal v's**. See *Lactiferous v's*.—**Lactiferous v's**. Lat., *vasa lactifera* (see *laticis*). Milk-v's, the tubes secreting the peculiar juice of plants. [a, 35.] See *LATER-CELL*.—**Lymphatic v's**. *Lymph v's*. See *LYMPHATICS*.—**Milk-v's**. See *Lactiferous v's*.—**Pitted v**. See *Pitted CELL*.—**Plasmatic v's**. See *SERIOUS canaliculi*.—**Spiral v**. See *Spiral CELL*.—**Umbilical v's**. Lat., *vasa umbilicalia*. Fr., *vaisseaux ombilicales*. Ger., *Nabelgefässe*. The umbilical arteries and veins. [L.]

**VESSE** (Fr.), n. Ve<sup>2</sup>-se. See *BLADDER*.—**V. à cellules**. See *Saccated BLADDER*.—**V. à colonnes**. See *Columnar BLADDER*.—**V. du fiel**. An old term for the gall-bladder. [A, 41.]—**V. en bissac**. See *Bilobed BLADDER*.—**V. natatoire**. See *Air-BLADDER*.

**VESSIGNON** (Fr.), n. Ve-s-sen-yo<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A chronic synovial tumor sometimes observed on one side of a horse's hock. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**VESTIBULAR**, adj. Ve-st(i<sup>2</sup>b)-u<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r. From *vestibulum*, an entrance-court. Pertaining to a vestibule, especially the vestibule of the vulva.

**VESTIBULE**, n. Ve-st(i<sup>2</sup>b)-u<sup>1</sup>. Lat., *vestibulum*. Fr., *v. Vorhof*. 1. A triangular space bounded on the two sides by the labia pudendi minora and below by the ostium vaginae. [A, 15.] 2. The first division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear; an irregular, elliptical cavity, 4 to 5 mm. in diameter. Its lateral wall is formed in great part by the fenestra ovalis and the foot-plate of the stapes. On the median and inferior walls are two depressions for the reception of the sacculi. On the posterior and partly on the superior and inferior walls lie the mouths of the semicircular canals. On the anterior inferior wall is the entrance of the cochlea

into the scala vestibuli. [F, 3.] 3. Of Gratiolet, the upper portion of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 35 (K).] 4. In botany, see *STOMA* (3d def.).—**Aortic v.** Of Sibson, the small compartment formed by the left ventricle, adjoining the root of the aorta. Its walls are formed of fibro-cartilage and do not collapse, thus leaving room for the flaps of the aortic valve to descend during diastole of the heart. [C.]—**V. of the ear**. See *V*. (2d def.).—**V. of the mouth**. The portion of the mouth outside of the teeth, bounded by the lips and the cheeks. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**V. of the nose**. The region of the external nostrils, including all parts roofed by the nasal cartilages. [C.]—**V. of the vagina**. Ger., *Schamvorhof*. See *V*. (1st def.).—**V. of the ventricles**. The entrance to the ventricles of the brain. [I, 43.]

**VESTIBULUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ve-st(we'st)-i<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>1</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *VESTIBULE*.—**V. labyrinthi**. See *VESTIBULE* (2d def.).—**V. membranaceum**. See *UTRICLE* (2d def.).—**V. pharyngis**. The isthmus faucium.—**V. vaginae**. See *VESTIBULE* (1st def.).

**VESTIGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ve-st(we'st)-i<sup>2</sup>j(eg)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Lit., a foot-print; a trace, a slight impression or marking, a rudimentary structure; also the sole. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**V. foraminis ovalis**. See *FOVEA of the right auricle of the heart*.—**Vestigia of muscles**. The seven intrinsic muscles of the auricle; so called from their extremely rudimentary condition in man. [F.]—**V. pedis**. The metatarsus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**VESTIMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ve-st(we'st)-i<sup>2</sup>(e)-me<sup>2</sup>nt-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *vestis*, clothing. Ger., *Bekleidung*. See *INDUMENTUM* (1st def.).

**VESUVIN**, n. Ve-s-u<sup>2</sup>-v'i<sup>2</sup>n. See *TRIAMIDO-AZOBENZENE hydrochloride*.

**VETA**, n. See *Mountain SICKNESS*.

**VETCH**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>ch. The genus *Vicia*. [a, 35.]—**Bitter v**. See *LATHYRUS macrorrhizus*, *OROSUS* (3d def.), and *Vicia ervilia*.—**Chickling v**. See *LATHYRUS sativus*.—**Kidney-v**. See the major list.—**Licorice-v**. See *ASTRAGALUS glycyphyllos*.—**Milk-v**. See *ASTRAGALUS* (6th def.).

**VETCHLING**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>ch/li<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Lathyrus*. [a, 35.]

**VETERINARIAN**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>t'er-i<sup>2</sup>n-ar'i<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *veterinarius*, *equarius*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Veterinärarzt*. A practitioner of veterinary medicine. [a, 48.]

**VETERINARY**, adj. Ve<sup>2</sup>t'er-i<sup>2</sup>n-ar-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *veterinarius*, *veterinus*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *veterinär*. Pertaining to or concerned with the domestic animals (cf. *V. MEDICINE*).

**VETERNOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ve(we't)-u<sup>2</sup>rn(e<sup>2</sup>rn)-o(o)-man(ma<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *veterus*, drowsiness, and *mania*, madness. See *TYPHOMANIA*.

**VETERNOSITAS** (Lat.), **VETERNUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ve<sup>2</sup>t(we't)-u<sup>2</sup>rn(e<sup>2</sup>rn)-o(o)s(os)/i<sup>2</sup>t-a<sup>2</sup>s(a<sup>2</sup>s), -u<sup>2</sup>rn(e<sup>2</sup>rn)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). Gen., -ta<sup>2</sup>i(-ter'ni). See *DROWSINESS*.

**VÉTIVER** (Fr.), n. Va-te-va. 1. The *Hemidesmus indicus*. [a, 35.] 2. See *VETIVERIA* (3d def.).

**VETIVERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vat-e-ve'r/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From E. Ind., *vetivayr*. Fr., *vétiverie* (1st def.), *vétiver* (2d def.), *vetiver* (2d def.). Ger., *Vetiver*. 1. A section of the genus *Andropogon*. 2. The *Andropogon muricatus* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Oleum vetiveriæ**. Ger., *Vetiveröl*. An ethereal oil obtained from radix vetiveriæ. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**Radix vetiveriæ**. Sp., *vetiver*, *grama de las Indias (raíz)* (Sp. Ph.). The root of *Andropogon muricatus*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. odorata**. See *ANDROPOGON muricatus*.

**VETULA** (Lat.), n. f. Ve<sup>2</sup>t(we't)/u<sup>1</sup>(u<sup>1</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. From *vetus*, old. 1. Of old writers, the skin of the navel wrinkled by age. 2. Less correctly, the os sacrum. [A, 322, 500 (a, 48).]

**VEVEY**, n. Ve<sup>2</sup>-va. A climatic health resort in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VEXILLAR, VEXILLARY**, adj's. Ve<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>r, -ar-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *vexillaris* (from *vexillum*, a military ensign). Fr., *vexillaire*. Ger., *fahnenförmig*. Pertaining to or resembling a vexillum. [a, 35.]

**VEXILLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ve<sup>2</sup>x(we'x)-i<sup>2</sup>/lu<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *vehere*, to carry. Fr., *étendard, pavillon*. Ger., *Fahne, Wimpel*. The standard; the large upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla. [a, 35.]

**VIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi(wi<sup>2</sup>)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ὁδός. Fr., *voie*. Ger., *Weg*. A way, passage, or tract; also a method or manner. [a, 48.]—**Prime vie**. Fr., *premières voies*. The gastro-intestinal tract. [K.]—**Secundæ vie**. An old term for the lacteals. [K.]—**V. humida**. See *Wet WAY*.—**Vie lacrimales**. See *LACRYMAL PASSAGES*.—**V. siccæ**. See *Dry WAY*.

**VIABILITY**, n. Vi-a<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *viabilité*. Ger., *Lebensfähigkeit (des Fötus)*. The state of being viable.

**VIALE**, adj. Vi-a<sup>2</sup>-b'l. Lat., *vitalis, vitabilis* (from *vita*, life). Fr., *v.* (from *vie*, life), whence the English word. Ger., *lebensfähig*. Of a fœtus, far enough advanced in development to be capable of survival apart from the maternal organism.

**VIAL**, n. Vi'al. See *PHIAL*.

**VIANDÉ** (Fr.), n. Ve-a<sup>2</sup>n-dé. See *MEAT*.—**Extrait de v**. See *BEER-extract*.—**Jus de v**. See *BEER-juice*.—**Poudre de v**, **V. desséchée**, **V. en poudre**. See *MEAT flour*.

**VIBEX** (Lat.), n. f. Vib(we'be)/x. Gen., -e'cis. Gr., μόλωψ. Fr., *vergeure*. Ger., *Striemen, Blutschwiele*. 1. A mark produced or appearing as if produced by the stroke of a whip. 2. A linear ecchymosis.—**V. a flagello**. V. due to the stroke of a whip. [G, 11.]—**V. a panaritio**. Of Plenck, a red stripe extending from a finger affected with paronychia to the forearm, and disappearing after incision of the finger; probably due to an inflamed lymphatic vessel. [G, 11.]—**V. febrilis**. V. sometimes observed in the course of malignant fevers. [G, 11.]—**V. scorbutica**. See *PURPURA scorbutica*.



**VIBRATILE**, adj. Vib/ra<sup>2</sup>t-<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *vibratilis* (from *vibrare*, to shake). Fr., *v. Ger.*, *zitternd*, *schwankend*. Capable of shaking or quivering. [a, 48.]

**VIBRATION**, n. Vib-ra/shu<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *κλόνος*. Lat., *vibratio* (from *vibrare*, to shake). Fr., *v.*, *frémissement*. Ger., *V.*, *Schwingung*. 1. The act or process of shaking or quivering. 2. An oscillating or quivering motion. [a, 48.]—**Elastic after-v.** The final oscillations which follow the period of elongation in a muscular contraction. [Landois (K).]—**Hydatid v.** See *Hydatid THRILL*.—**Nerve v.** See *PERCUSSION* (2d def.).

**VIBRATOR** [Bauhinus] (Lat.), n. m. Vib(wi<sup>2</sup>b)-rat(rat<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>r. Gen., -tor<sup>2</sup>is. From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrateur*. See *Vas defrens*.

**VIBRATORY**, adj. Vib/ra<sup>2</sup>t-or-<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *vibratorius*. Fr., *vibratoire*. Shaking, quivering, oscillating. [a, 48.]

**VIBRIO** (Lat.), n. m. Vi<sup>2</sup>b(wi<sup>2</sup>b)/ri<sup>2</sup>o. Gen., -on<sup>2</sup>is. From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibron*. An elongated, coiled bacillus (spirillum) having the turns not strongly developed; of some authors, a distinct genus of the *Schizomycetes*. [a, 35.]—**Septic v.** See *BACILLUS edematis*.—**V. (anguillula) aceti.** See *RHABDITIS aceti*.—**V. danubius.** Of A. Heider, a v. resembling in appearance the cholera v., found in Danube water. Its growth on gelatin does not resemble that of the cholera v. [a, 34.]—**V. felinus** [Escherich]. A non-pathogenic spirillum found in intestinal catarrh of the cat. [Virehow (B).]—**V. Metschnikovi.** A bacillus found in the cholera gastro-enteritis of birds. It resembles Koch's spirillum, but is shorter, thicker, and more curved. [a, 34.] ["Arch. de méd. expér.," iv, p. 661 (a, 50).]—**V. prolifer.** See *SPIRILLUM undula*.—**V. proteus** [Buchner]. See *SPIRILLUM Finkler-Prior*.—**V. rugula.** A bacillus occurring (often with *Bacillus amylobactes*) in marsh water, in faeces, in the deposit on the teeth, etc., under the form of cells 6 to 8  $\mu$  long, 0.5 to 2.5  $\mu$  thick, sometimes united into longer chains matted together. The cells, which have but one bend or at most only flat, spiral turns, rotate rapidly around their long axis. The threads become thicker before spore-formation and, by the development at their extremities of a swelling (which eventually becomes a round spore), assume the appearance of comas. The organism decomposes cellulose [Prazmowski]. [a, 35.]—**V. serpens.** See *SPIRILLUM serpens*.—**V. tritici.** See *RHABDITIS tritici*.—**V. undula.** See *SPIRILLUM undula*.

**VIBRION** (Fr.), n. Ve-bre-o<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See *VIBRIO*.—**V. avicide.** See *VIBRIO Metschnikovi*.—**V. du choléra.** See *SPIRILLUM cholerae asiaticæ*.—**V. septique** [Pasteur]. See *BACILLUS edematis*.

**VIBRISSÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Vi<sup>2</sup>b(wi<sup>2</sup>b)-ri<sup>2</sup>s(se/a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrisses*. 1. Specialized tactile hairs situated on the upper lip of most mammals. (Wilder and Gage [a, 39].) 2. The hairs that grow at the entrance of a mucous orifice, especially the v. of the nose (g. v.) [G.] 3. Bristly or bristle-tipped feathers about the mouth of a bird. [L, 343.] 4. The inward-curved hairs on the tentacles of insects. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]—**V. of the nose.** See *V.* (2d def.).

**VIBURNIN**, n. Vi<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>rn/i<sup>2</sup>n. A concentrated extract from viburnum. [B, 270 (a, 48).]

**VIBURNUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vi<sup>2</sup>b(web)-u<sup>2</sup>rn(u<sup>2</sup>rn)/u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m) (Lat. Fr., *viorne* (1st def.), *viburne* (1st def.). Ger., *Schlingbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Sambuceæ*. The *Viburnæ*, or *Viburnaceæ*, are the *Sambuceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *V. prunifolium*. [a, 35.]—**Cortex viburni.** The inner bark of *Rhamnus frangula*. [a, 35.]—**Extractum viburni fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting by percolation 100 grammes of v. in No. 60 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. lantana.** Fr., *viorne cotonneuse* (ou *moutarde*, ou *des pauvres*), bardeau, bourdaine blanche, marselle, valinée, mantanne. Ger., *wolliger Schlingbaum*, *Schwindelbeerbaum*. Common wayfaring-tree, cotton-tree, mealy-tree, cottoner; a European shrub. The mildly astringent leaves and the mucilaginous berries, *folia et bacca viburni*, are used. The vesicant bark is used in veterinary medicine for setons. [a, 25.]—**V. opobatum.** Fr., *viorne à manchette*. A species found in the southern United States. The bark is antiperiodic. [a, 35.]—**V. opulus.** Fr., (*viorne*) *obier*, *aubier*, *sureau aquatique* (ou *d'eau*, ou *des marais*), *caillebot*. Ger., *gemeiner Schlingbaum*, *Wasserholder*, *Hirschholder*, *Schneeball*, *Galingenholz*. Dog- (or water-, or marsh-) elder, dog-rowan-tree, snowball-tree, whiten-tree, ope-tree, guelder-rose of Europe and the northern United States. The bark, flowers, and fruits, *cortex, flores, et bacca sambuce aquatica*, have properties like those of *Sambucus nigra*, and were formerly official. The bark, known as *cramp-bark*, is antispasmodic. Both bark and fruits contain valerician acid. [a, 35.]—**V. prunifolium.** Fr., *viorne à feuilles de prunier*. Ger., *amerikanischer Schneeball*. (North) American black haw; a shrub common in the Middle and Southern States. The bitterish bark, the v. of the U. S. Ph., occurs in thin, glossy, brownish pieces or quills with small black dots and scattered warts. Its medicinal properties are not well determined; the fluid extract has been used as a tonic, diuretic, astringent, nerve, etc., and is especially recommended for the prevention of miscarriage, in uterine pain, and in the nervous complaints of pregnant women. [a, 35.]—**V. tinus.** Fr., *viorne tin*, (*viorne*) *laurier-tin*, *laurétin*. Ger., *Bastardlörbeer*, *Laurustinus*, *immergrüner Schlingbaum*. *Laurustinus*; a shrub found in southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Orient. The fruits, which are a drastic purgative, were formerly used, especially in dropsy. [a, 35.]

**VICARIOUS**, adj. Vi<sup>2</sup>k-a/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *vicarius* (from *vici*, interchange). Ger., *vikarierend*. Exercising the function of a substitute (cf. *V. MENSTRUATION*). [a, 48.]

**VICE** (Fr.), n. Ves. Lat., *vitium*. A fault, an imperfection, a blemish; a diathesis or cachexia. [L, 41 (a, 17).] Cf. *VITUM*.—**V. cancéreux.** A cancerous cachexia. [a, 34.]—**V. de conforma-**

**tion.** See *MALFORMATION*.—**V. scrofuleux.** A scrofulous cachexia. [a, 34.]—**V. syphilitique.** A syphilitic cachexia. [a, 34.]

**VICHY** (Fr.), n. Veshé. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there are hot and cold gaseous, alkaline, saline, and chalybeate springs, the most important of which contain the following ingredients in 10,000 parts:

	Grande Grille.	Chomel.	Hôpital.	Nouvelle Celestine.	Cusset.
Sodium chloride .....	5.34	5.34	5.18	5.50	5.34
Sodium sulphate .....	2.91	2.91	2.91	3.14	2.91
Sodium phosphate .....	1.30	0.70	0.46	...	...
Sodium arsenate .....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Sodium bicarbonate .....	48.83	50.91	50.29	41.01	51.30
Potassium bicarbonate ..	3.52	3.71	4.40	2.31	2.74
Magnesium bicarbonate ..	3.08	3.38	2.00	5.54	5.32
Calcium bicarbonate .....	4.34	4.27	5.70	6.99	7.25
Iron bicarbonate .....	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.44	0.40
Strontium bicarbonate .....	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Silica .....	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.65	0.32
Total solids (deducting 2 molecules of CO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	52.49	53.51	53.26	48.83	55.72
Free carbonic acid .....	9.08	7.68	10.67	12.99	14.08

[L, 37, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VICHY SPRINGS**, n. Vi<sup>2</sup>sh/i<sup>2</sup>. Mineral springs situated at New Almaden, Santa Clara County, California. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**VICIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi<sup>2</sup>s(wi<sup>2</sup>k)/i<sup>2</sup>a-<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *βικίον*. Fr., *vesce*. Ger., *Wicke*. Vetch; a genus of herbaceous plants forming, with *Cicer*, *Lens*, etc., a section (*Vicieæ*) or tribe (*Vicieæ*) of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35.]—**V. cracca.** Fr., *vesce multiflore, jarseau, luisset des prés, luezeau, pois à crapaud*. Cow-vetch, wild fitches (or fitches), common tufted vetch; a fodder species found in Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America. It yields a yellow dye. [a, 35.]—**V. ervilia.** Fr., *vesce ers* (ou *noire*), *fausse orobe, jarosse, lentil ervilière, orobe bâtarde* (ou *officinale, ou des boutiques*), *pois-pigeon, aliez, comin*. Ger., *Erve*, *Ervenlinse*. Ers, pigeon's-pea, black bitter vetch of southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The seeds, *semen ervi* (seu *ervi veri*, seu *ervilia*, seu *erviliae silvestris*, seu *orobi*), which are said to be poisonous to domestic animals except sheep, were formerly used in urinary diseases, dropsy, etc., and are still employed in poultices as a resolvent. [a, 35.]—**V. faba.** Fr., *fève de marais, fave, faveolotte*. Ger., *Bohnenwicke*, *Puffbohne*, *Saubohne*, *Pferdebohne*, *Futterbohne*. Straight (or horse-, or coffee-) bean, the *κνίσιος ἀλκυικός* of Dioscorides; a native of the Orient and regions of the Caspian Sea. Numerous varieties are cultivated for their starchy and edible seeds. The stems, flowers, and seeds, *stipites, flores, et semina fabarum* (seu *fabe, seu vicie fabe*), are used. The potash obtained from the stems is used in glandular swellings, the flowers are used in renal calculus, and the farina (*farina fabarum*) of the seeds is employed as an emollient, resolvent, and vulnerary. [B, 95; a, 25.]—**V. sativa.** Fr., *vesce cultivée*. Ger., *Futterwicke*. Tare, vetch, fetch, fitches, lints; an annual fodder plant of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia. The seeds, *semen vicie*, were formerly used in diarrhoea and inflammatory skin diseases and in poultices as an emollient. [a, 35.]

**VICINE**, n. Vi<sup>2</sup>s/en. A body, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>51</sub>N<sub>11</sub>O<sub>21</sub>, obtained from the seeds of *Vicia sativa*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**VICINTRACTUS** (Lat.), **VICINITRAHA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Vi<sup>2</sup>s(wi<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en) i<sup>2</sup>-tra<sup>2</sup>kt(trakt)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s), -i<sup>2</sup>t(ra<sup>2</sup>-ha<sup>2</sup>). From *vicinus*, near, and *trahere*, to draw. See *ERYSIPELAS* (1st def.).

**VIC SUR CÈRE** (Fr.), n. Vek su<sup>2</sup>r se<sup>2</sup>r. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VICTORIALIS** (Lat.), n. f. Vi<sup>2</sup>kt(wi<sup>2</sup>kt)-or-<sup>2</sup>i al(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Fr., *victoriale*. See *ALLIUM victoriale* and *GLADIOLUS communis*.—**V. femina.** See *GLADIOLUS communis*.—**V. longa.** V. mas. See *ALLIUM victoriale*.—**V. rotunda.** See *GLADIOLUS communis*.

**VICTOR SPRING**, n. Vi<sup>2</sup>kt/to<sup>2</sup>r. A mineral spring situated at Darien Centre, Genesee County, New York. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

**VIDANGES** (Fr.), n. Ve-da<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>zh. See *LOCHIA*.

**VIDE-BOUTEILLES** (Fr.), n. pl. Ved-bu-tal-y'. A caoutchouc cap connected with an irrigating tube, that may be attached to the neck of any bottle to act as a siphon. ["Gaz. de gynéc.," Nov. 15, 1887, p. 344 (a, 54).]

**VIDIAN**, adj. Vi<sup>2</sup>d/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *vidien*. Named from or described by Vidius (Guido Guidi), an Italian anatomist. [a, 17.]

**VIE** (Fr.), n. Ve. See *LIFE*.—**V. moyenne.** Average lifetime. [a, 48.]

**VIEH** (Ger.), n. Fe. A beast, especially one of the cow kind. [a, 48.]—**V'arzenel.** See *Veterinary MEDICINE*.—**V'arz.** See *Veterinary SURGEON*.—**V'seuche.** An epizootic disease of cattle.

**VIEILLEESSE** (Fr.), n. Ve-e<sup>2</sup>l-ye<sup>2</sup>s. See *SENECTUS* and *SENILITY*.—**V. fleurissante.** See *AGERASIA*.

**VIELBRUSTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Fel'bru<sup>2</sup>st-i<sup>2</sup>g-<sup>2</sup>kit. See *POLYMASTIA*.

**VIELECKIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'e<sup>2</sup>ck-i<sup>2</sup>g. Many-angled. [a, 48.]

**VIELFACHSEHEN** (Ger.), n. Fel'fa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-ze-e<sup>2</sup>n. See *POLYOPSIA*.

**VIELFÖRMIG** (Ger.), **VIELGESTALTET** (Ger.), **VIELGESTALTIG** (Ger.), adj's. Fel'fu<sup>2</sup>rm-i<sup>2</sup>g, -g<sup>2</sup>e-sta<sup>2</sup>lt-e<sup>2</sup>lt, -i<sup>2</sup>g. See *POLYMORPHIC*.



**VIELGLIEDERIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'gled-e'r-i'g. See POLYMEROUS.

**VIELHARNEN** (Ger.), n. Fel'ha'r'n-e'n. See POLYURIA (1st def.).

**VIELJÄHRIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'yar-i'g. See PERENNIAL.

**VIELKERNIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'ke'r'n-i'g. See MULTINUCLEAR and MULTINUCLEOLATE.

**VIELKOPF** (Ger.), n. Fel'ko'pf. A many-headed animal. See POLYCEPHALUS.—**Menschenv.** See ECHINOCOCCUS hominis.—**V. des Schafes.** See CENURUS cerebrius.

**VIELLAPPIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'la'p-pi'g. See MULTILOBATE.

**VIELSEHEN** (Ger.), n. Fel'za-e'n. See POLYOPTIA.

**VIELTHEILIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'til-i'g. See POLYMEROUS and MULTIPARTITE.

**VIELZELLBILDUNG** (Ger.), **VIELZELLENBILDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Fel'tse'l-bi'ld-un'g, -tse'l-le'n-bi'ld-un'g. See Multiple cell-formation.

**VIELZELLIG** (Ger.), adj. Fel'tse'l-li'g. See MULTICELLULAR.

**VIERECK** (Ger.), n. Fer'e'ck. A quadrangle.

**VIERECKIG** (Ger.), adj. Fer'e'ck-i'g. Quadrangular.

**VIERFLÄCHIG** (Ger.), adj. Fer'flach'i'g. See TETRAEDRAL.

**VIERHÜGEL** (Ger.), n. Fer'hü'g-e'l. See CORPORA quadrigemina.—**Hintere V.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**Obere V.** The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]—**Untere V.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**V'gebiet, V'egend** [Schwalbe]. See V.—**V'hirn.** See MESENCEPHALON.—**V'paar.** A single pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 27 (K).]—**Vordere V.** The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]

**VIERLING** (Ger.), n. Fer'lin'g. See QUADRUPLER.

**VIERTÄGIG** (Ger.), adj. Fer'tag-i'g. See QUANTAN.

**VIERTGEBÄRENDE** (Ger.), n. Fert'ge't-bar-e'nd-e's. A quartipara.

**VIERWERTHIG** (Ger.), adj. Fer've'rt-i'g. See QUADRIVALENT.

**VIEUX-MAL** (Fr.), n. Ve-u's-ma'l. Intermittent boiterie. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**VIGNALE** (It.), n. Ven-ya's'la. A place in Alessandria, Italy, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**VIGNE** (Fr.), n. Ven-y'. See VITIS.

**VIGNETTE** (Fr.), n. Ven-ye't. See SPIRÆA ulmaria.

**VIGNOLLES** (Fr.), n. Ven-yo'l. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VILLAFÁILA** (Sp.), n. Vel-ya's'fa's'fe-la's. A place in Zamora, Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VILLAFRANCA** (It.), n. Vel-la's'fra'n'ka's. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [a, 14].]

**VILLATOYA** (Sp.), n. Vel-ya's'to-ya's. A place in Albacete, Spain, where there are hot chalybeate and saline springs. [a, 14].]

**VILLAVIEJA DE NULES** (Sp.), n. Vel-ya's've-a'ha's da nul'e'sa. A place in Castellón de la Plana, Spain, where there are ferruginous and hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VILLEFRANCHE** (Fr.), n. Vel'fra'n'sh. See VILLAFRANCA.

**VILLERS SUR MER** (Fr.), **VILLERVILLE** (Fr.), n's. Vel-ye'r' su'r me'r, -ye'r-vel. Sea-bathing resorts in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VILLITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Vi'l(i)wi'l(i)le/ti's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). Of Haycock, inflammation of the coronary substance of a horse's hoof. [a, 34].]

**VILLOSE**, adj. Vi'l-os'. See VILLOUS.

**VILLOUSCULUS** (Lat.), adj. Vi'l(i)wi'l(i)-lo's-i'z-u'sk(u)sk(u)-u'l(i)u's(u)s. Dim. of villous, hairy. Ger., kurzzottig, schwachzottig. Villous, but with the hairs shorter or more widely separated. [a, 35].]

**VILLOSITÉ** (Fr.), n. Ve-lo-ze-ta. See VILLUS and VILLOUSITY.—**V's amniotiques.** The equivalent of Ahlfeld's term for villi that are often found produced by proliferation of the caruncles amniotiques. [A, 15].]

**VILLOUSITY**, n. Vi'l-i-o's'i'ti'z. Fr., villosité. A soft, flexible offshoot, more or less branching, from a membranous surface (e. g., that of the vitelline membrane and that of the chorion).

**VILLOUS**, adj. Vi'l-i'u's. Lat., villosus (from villus, shaggy hair). Fr., villex. Ger., villös, zottig. Bearing villi. [a, 35].]

**VILLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Vi'l(i)wi'l(i)u's(u)s. Fr., villosité. Ger., Zotte, Zottenhaar. Lit., a tuft of hair, a hair-like growth or process, especially from a membranous surface; in botany, one of numerous shaggy or long and weak hairs, also such hairs considered collectively as a covering of a part or organ. [G; a, 35.]—**Arachnoidal villi** [Luschka]. See PACCHIONIAN BODIES.—**Fetal villi.** See VILLI of the chorion.—**Intestinal villi.** Fr., villosités intestinales. Ger., Zotten des Dünndarms, Darmzotten. Minute finger-like or tongue-like processes projecting from the free surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine. They consist of a central part, or core, formed by a projection of the mucous membrane and a few longitudinally arranged muscular fibre-cells from the muscularis mucosae. The core of the v. contains a closely set network of blood-vessels and one or more lacteal trunks with a cecal termination near the free end of the v. If a v. contains more than one lacteal vessel, as in the sheep, there are usually numerous anastomosing branches between them. The villi are covered with typical columnar epithelium continuous with that lining the lumen of the intestine and dipping into the crypts of Lieberkühn. In the duo-

denum and jejunum the villi are large and closely set, but near the termination of the ileum they are comparatively small and sparse. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Synovial villi.** Ger., Synovialzotten. Minute finger-like processes projecting from the surface of the vascular or Haversian fringes of the synovial membranes. They consist of a central non-vascular core of connective tissue and a covering of small, rounded cells which appear, after staining with silver nitrate, somewhat like endothelia. Some of these villi seem to be entirely composed of fibro-cartilage. [J, 30:] "Arch. f. mik. Anat." 1874, p. 401 (J).—**Vascular villi.** See VILLI of the chorion.—**Villi of a mucous membrane.** Small thread-like elevations of the corium seen in the stomach and elsewhere. They are covered with epithelium, and contain blood-vessels, nerves, and lacteals. [C.]—**Villi of the chorion.** Fr., villosités choriales. Cellular processes or fringes growing outward from the external surface of the vitelline membrane or the outer layer of the blastoderm and eventually covering the entire chorion. Only those confined to that portion of the chorion that forms the fetal part of the placenta become fully developed. [a, 34.]—**Villi pericardiaci.** Vascular villi on the inner surface of the pericardium. [L, 332.]—**Villi peritoneales.** Villi upon the free surface of the peritonæum. [L, 332.]—**Villi pleurales.** Villi on the parietal pleura. [L, 332.]

**VILTRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vi'l(i)tr(u)m(ru'm). See FILTER.—**V. philosophorum.** See ALEMbic.

**VIMINAL**, **VIMINEOUS**, adj's. Vi'm-i'n-i'l, vi'm-i'n-e'u's. Lat., vimineus (from vimen, a plant twig). Fr., vimineux. Ger., gertenartig. Bearing long, flexible twigs. [a, 35].]

**VIN** (Fr.), n. Va'n'a. See VINUM and WINE.—**Esprit de v.** Spirit of wine; ordinary alcohol. [B.]—**Huile (douce, ou volatile) de v.** See ETHERAL OIL.—**Pierre de v.** Crude potassium bitartrate. [B.]—**V. aloétique.** See VINUM ALOES.—**V. aluné** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary preparation consisting of powdered alun dissolved in 25 times as much red wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. amer.** See VINUM GENTIANÆ.—**V. antimonial (d'Huxham).** **V. antimonlé.** See VINUM ANTIMONII.—**V. antiscorbutique.** Sp., vino antiescorbútico. A preparation made by macerating 30 parts of horseradish-root, 15 each of the leaves of Cochlearia officinalis and Nasturtium officinale, 3 of the dried leaves of Menyanthes trifoliata, 7 of ammonium chloride, 15 of black mustard, and 16 of compound spirit of cochlearia [Fr. Cod.] (30 each of horseradish-root and the leaves of Nasturtium officinale, and either Cochlearia officinalis or Lepidium latifolium [Sp. Ph.]), with 1,000 of (strong [Sp. Ph.]) white wine for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. aromatique** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of alcoolature vulnéraire with 7 times as much red wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also VINUM AROMATICUM.—**V. armo-aloétique.** See VINUM ALOES.—**V. arsenical cuivreux.** See MIXTURE cathartique.—**V. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. French white wine containing about 10 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. VINUM ALBUM.—**V. chalybé** [Fr. Cod.]. See VINUM FERRI CITRATIS.—**V. de Cérés.** An ancient name for beer.—**V. de Champagne.** See CHAMPAGNE.—**V. de Grenache** [Fr. Cod.]. A sweet wine containing about 15 per cent. of alcohol and having a sp. gr. of about 1.028. It comes from the region of France bordering on the eastern Pyrenees, and is sometimes white, but more commonly dark red. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. de Lunel** [Fr. Cod.]. A French wine containing about 15 per cent. of alcohol. It is rarely obtained pure. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. de Trousseau** [Fr. Cod.]. See VIN de DIGITALE composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu.—**V. d'Huxham.** See TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.—**V. diurétique auxher de la Charité.** See V. de SCILLE composé de la Charité.—**V. ferrugineux.** See VINUM FERRI CITRATIS.—**V. Mariani.** Mariani's wine of coca.—**V's médicinaux.** See VINA medicata.—**V. musqué.** See TINCTURA MOSCHI VINOSA.—**V. ordinaire.** See VINUM CIBARIUM.—**V. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. French red wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. scillitique.** See VINUM SCILLÆ.—**V. stibié.** See VINUM ANTIMONII.

**VINADIO** (It.), n. Ven-a'di'e-o. A place in Cuneo, Italy, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 37, 41, 57 (a, 14).]

**VINAGE** (Fr.), n. Ve-na'zh. The addition of alcohol to weak wines. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**VINAGRILLO** (Sp.), n. Ven-a'g-rel'yo. In South America, the Oxalis acetosella; also, in Chile, dried cakes of pounded oxalis-leaves, which are infused in water to make an acid drink. [a, 35].]

**VINAIGRE** (Fr.), n. Ve-ne'g-r'. See VINEGAR and ACETUM.—**Esprit de v.** Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**Mellite de v.** See UNDER OXYMEL.—**Mellite de v. scillitique.** See OXYMEL SCILLÆ.—**Sel de v.** See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—**Sirap de v.** Lat., oxyssaccharum aceticum. Sp., jarabe de vinagre [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 175 parts of sugar in 100 of white vinegar containing 7 or 8 per cent. of acid [Fr. Cod.]; or 620 parts of sugar in 345 of white vinegar containing 63 per cent. of acid [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de v. framboisé** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of syrup of vinegar and raspberry syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. anglais.** See ACETUM BRITANNICUM (2d def.).—**V. antihystérique.** See ACETUM ANTHYSTERICUM and ACETUM RUTÆ COMPOSITUM.—**V. antiépileptique.** See ACETUM AROMATICUM.—**V. aromatique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see ACETUM AROMATICUM. 2. See Compound vinegar of ANGELICA.—**V. camphoraté, V. camphré.** See ACETUM CAMPHORATUM.—**V. cantharidé.** See ACETUM CANTHARIDIS.—**V. chalybé.** See ACETUM CHALYBEATUM.—**V. de Marseilles.** V. des quatre voleurs. See ACETUM AROMATICUM.—**V. glacial.** Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**V. martial.** See ACETUM CHALYBEATUM.—**V. médicinaal.** See ACETOLÆ.—**V. phéniqué** [Fr. Cod.]. A filtered mixture of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid, 20 parts of acetic acid of sp. gr. 1.060 (containing 10 parts of glacial acetic acid), and 79 parts of distilled water. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. rosat.** See ACETUM ROSARUM.—**V. scillitique.** See ACETUM SCILLÆ.

**VINAIGRIER** (Fr.), n. Ve-ne's-gre-a. The Rhus coriaria and other species of Rhus. [a, 35].]



**VINCA** (Lat.), n. f.  $V_i2n^2k(wi^2n^2k/a^3)$ . From *vincire*, to bind. Fr., *pervenche*. Ger., *Sinngrün*, *Wintergrün*. Periwinkle; a genus of the *Vinceae* (a section or tribe of the *Apocynaceae*). The *Vinceae* are a family of the *Corolliflorae*. [a, 35].—**Herba vincae** [Russ. Ph.]. The leafy and flowering branches of *V. minor*. [a, 35].—**V. major**. Fr., (*grande*) *pervenche*, *grand pucelage*. Ger., *grosses Sinngrün*. Large periwinkle, band-plant, cut-finger; an undershrub of southern Europe having the properties and uses of *V. minor*. [a, 35].—**V. minor**. Fr., *petite pervenche*, *petit pucelage*, *violette des sorciers*, *herbe à la capucine*, *bergère*. Ger., *kleines Sinngrün*, *Wintergrün*, *Ewiggrün*, *Todtenmyrte*, *Jungfernkronen*, *Mägdelpalmen*, *Todtengrün*, *Bergwinkelkraut*. Ground ivy, common (or small) periwinkle of Europe. The leafy and flowering branches, formerly official as *herba vincae* (see *pervinca*, see *vincae pervinca*, see *vincae minoris*, see *clematidis pervinca*, etc.), are used as a hæmostatic, as a mild purgative and diaphoretic, and, in Poland, in plica polonica. The *κληματίς δαρφροειδής* of Dioscorides was probably both this species and *V. major*. [a, 35].—**V. parviflora**. An East Indian species used externally in sciatica and rheumatism. [a, 35].—**V. pervinca**. See *V. minor*.—**V. pusilla**. A Malabar species, used externally in lumbago. [a, 35].—**V. rosea**. Madagascar periwinkle, old maid of the West Indies, rosy-flowered Indian periwinkle; a small herb said to be used as an alternative. [a, 35].

**VINÇA** (Fr.), n.  $Va^2n^2sa^2$ . A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a hot saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VINCETOXICUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Vi^2ns(wi^2n^2k)-e^2-to^2x/i^2k-u^3m(u^4m)$ . From *vincere*, to conquer, and *toxicum*, poison. Fr., *vincetoxicum*, *dompote-venin*. Ger., *Schwalbenwurz*. 1. A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*, referred by Brown to *Cynanchum*. 2. In pharmacy, the *Cynanchum v.* (*V. officinale*). [a, 35].—**Extractum vincetoxici**. A preparation made by digesting the root of *Cynanchum v.* with 6 times as much water for some days, boiling a little, expressing, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Tinctura vincetoxici**. Fr., *teinture de dompote-venin*. A tincture made of the root of *Cynanchum v.* with 5 times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**V. luteum**, **V. medium**. See *CYNANCHUM fuscum*.—**V. officinale**. See *CYNANCHUM v.*

**VINCETOXIN**, n.  $Vi^2n-se^2t-o^2x/i^2n$ . A glucoside,  $C_{11}H_{12}O_8$ , obtained by Taurer from the root of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*. There are two varieties, both amorphous. [B.]

**VINCTURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vi^2n^2kt(wi^2n^2kt)-u^2r(ur)/a^3$ . From *vincire*, to bind. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGATURE** (1st def.).

**VINCULUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Vi^2n^2k(wi^2n^2k)/u^2l(u^4l)-u^3m(u^4m)$ . From *vincire*, to bind. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.—**Vincula tendinum**. Vascular synovial folds which stretch over the flexor tendons of the hand and foot on the first and second phalanges. [L, 31, 332].—**Vincula vaginalia tendinum**. Ligamentous bridle-like bands connected with the tendons of the fingers.—**Vincula vasculosa** (tendinum). See *Vincula tendinum*.

**VINE**, n. Vin. 1. The genus *Vitis*. 2. Any plant with a climbing or trailing stem. [a, 35].—**Mercury v.**, **Poison v.** See *Rhus radicans*.

**VINEAL**, adj.  $Vi^2n^2e^2l$ . Lat., *vinealis*. Fr., *vinéal*. Ger., *weinbergbewohnend*. Of plants, growing wild in vineyards. [a, 35].

**VINEGAR**, n.  $Vi^2n^2e^2g-a^2r$ . Lat., *acetum*. Fr., *vinaigre*, *acétol*, *acétolat*, *acétolature*, *acétolés* (2d def.). Ger., *Essig*, *Weinessig* (1st def.). 1. A liquid of pungent aromatic odor and sour taste obtained from wine and other alcoholic solutions by acetous fermentation. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a solution of a medicinal substance in v. (1st def.). The v's (Lat., *aceta*) of the U. S. Ph. are made with 10 per cent. of the crude drug. [B.].—**Antiseptic v.**, **Aromatic v.** A preparation made by dissolving various aromatic essential oils in highly concentrated acetic acid. [B, 5]. See also **ACETUM aromaticum**.—**Crude v.** Commercial v.—**Distilled v.** V. prepared by distilling about three quarters of crude v. It should have no color, contain at least 4 per cent. of acetic acid, and have a sp. gr. of about 1.004. [B, 81 (a, 38)].—**English v.** See **ACETUM britannicum** (2d def.).—**Marseilles v.** See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—**Malt v.** V. obtained from an infusion of malt. [B.].—**Mother of v.** Lat., *mater aceti*. A gelatinous nitrogenized substance having the power of exciting the acetification of pure alcohol in the presence of atmospheric air. It has been described as a fungus, the *Mycoderma vini* (*Saccharomyces mycoderma*). [A, 1].—**Proof v.** V. containing from 4.6 to 5 per cent. of acetic acid. [B.].—**Purified v.** See **Distilled v.**—**Pyroigneous v.** Pyroigneous acid; impure acetic acid. [B.].—**Radical v.** Lat., *acelum radicale*. Acetic acid made from verdigris. The term is also often applied to glacial acetic acid, however prepared. [B, 3, 5, 10].—**Spirit of v.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM dilutum**.—**Thieves' v.** See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—**V. of lead**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis**.—**V. plant.** The *Penicillium glaucum*. [a, 35].—**V. tree**. The *Rhus typhina* and *Rhus glabra*. [a, 35].

**VINETINE**, n.  $Vi^2n^2e^2t-en$ . Fr., *vinétine*. See **OXYACANTHINE**.

**VINIFEROUS**, adj.  $Vi^2n^2f^2e^2r-u^3a$ . Lat., *viniferus* (from *vinum*, wine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *vinifère*. Ger., *weintragend*. Bearing viticulus, or vines. The *Viniferae* (Fr., *vinifères*) are the *Ampelideæ* and a tribe or suborder of that family. [a, 35].

**VINOMETER**, n.  $Vi^2n-o^2m^2e^2t-u^2r$ . From *vinum*, wine, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *vinomètre*. An instrument for measuring the percentage of alcohol in a liquor. [a, 49].

**VINOPHOSPHORIC ACID**, n.  $Vin-o-fos^2s-fos^2r/i^2k$ . See **ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID**.

**VINOSULPHURIC ACID**, n.  $Vin-o-su^2lf-u^2r/i^2k$ . Sulpho-vinic acid (see under **ETHYL sulphate**).

**VINOSUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Vi^2n(wen)-os^2u^3s(u^4s)$ . From *vinum*, wine. Vinous; alcoholic; spirituous.

**VINOUS**, adj.  $Vin-u^3s$ . From *vinum*, wine. Gr., *οινώδης*. Lat., *vinosus*. Fr., *vineux*. Ger., *weinig*. Containing wine or possessing its characteristics. [a, 38].

**VINOXALIC ACID**, n.  $Vin-o^2x-a^2l/i^2k$ . Acid ethyl oxalate.

**VINUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Vin(wen)/u^3m(u^4m)$ . Gr., *οίνος*. See **WINE**; in the pl., *vina*, of the Belg., Finn., and Swed. Ph's, see *Vina medicata*.—**Alcohol vini**. See **ETHYL ALCOHOL**.—**Clyma vini antimonialis**. Of the Sp. Ph., 1798, a mixture of antimonial wine with twice as much water. [B, 97 (a, 21)].—**Lautissima vina**. Very excellent wines; of old writers, wines spiced with myrrh. [A, 312, 325 (a, 48)].—**Mistura spiritus vini gallici**. Egg brandy, brandy mixture; made by triturating the yolks of 2 eggs with 4 oz. of powdered sugar and adding 4 fl. oz. each of cinnamon water and brandy. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Spiritus vini**. 1. Alcohol. 2. Brandy.—**Spiritus vini æthereus**. Ethyl ether. [B, 19].—**Spiritus vini alcoholisatus**. See **SPIRITUS alcoholisatus**.—**Spiritus vini camphoratus crocatus**. See **Aqua pestilentialis**.—**Spiritus vini cognac**. See **COGNAC** and **Spiritus vini gallici**.—**Spiritus vini communis**. A mixture of concentrated alcohol and water. [B.].—**Spiritus vini concentratus** (see **dephlegmatissimus**). See **ETHYL ALCOHOL**.—**Spiritus vini depuratus**. Alcohol obtained by distillation of brandy. [B, 97].—**Spiritus vini dilutus** [Aust. Ph.]. Dilute alcohol. See **ETHYL ALCOHOL**.—**Spiritus vini et salis** [Valentine]. A solution of ethyl chloride in alcohol, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid (*spiritus salis*) on alcohol (*spiritus vini*). [B, 3].—**Spiritus vini gallici**. Fr., *eau de vie*, *cognac* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Ger., *Branntwein*. Brandy. Of the Br. Ph., the spirit obtained from French wine; of the U. S. Ph., any spirit distilled from fermented grapes and containing the proper proportion of alcohol. [B, 5].—**Spiritus vini tartarizatus**. Very strong alcohol obtained by dehydration of rectified spirit with potassium carbonate. [B, 97].—**Spiritus vini tenuis**. A mixture of 20 parts of rectified spirit with 17 of water. [B.].—**V. absinthiatum**. Wormwood wine: made by macerating *Artemisia absinthium*, sometimes combined with *Artemisia pontica* and with *Acorus calamus*, in white wine. [B, 97]. Cf. *Vin d'absinthe*.—**V. adustum**. Brandy. [B, 97].—**V. album**. White wine; any wine of light color, made from white grapes or from dark grapes fermented apart from the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; German or other white wine [Ger. Ph.]; white wine from Naxos [Gr. Ph.]; French white wine [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. album fortius** [U. S. Ph.]. A mixture of white wine with one seventh as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820. It must contain from 20 to 25 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. album generosum** [Swiss Ph.]. The best white Swiss wine. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. alcoholicum** [Gr. Ph.]. Wine from the island of Thera. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. amarum**. 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 2 parts each of cascariola, lesser centaury, gentian, myrrh, and extract of blessed thistle in 180 of Spanish wine, and adding 12 of tincture of orange-peel. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**V. anglicanum**. See **BEER**.—**V. anthemithicum**. See *V. absinthiatum*.—**V. antimonial**, **V. antimoniatum** (Huxhami). See *V. ANTIMONII*.—**V. aromaticum**. Sp., *vino de especias aromáticas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 1 part each of lavender-flowers, peppermint, rosemary, sage-leaves, and the herbs of wormwood and origanum with enough stronger white wine to make 100 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for five days 6 parts each of lavender-flowers and the leaves of rosemary and sage with 90 of red French wine [Swed. Ph.], or 1 part each of peppermint, rosemary, and sage-leaves, and the herbs of wormwood, hyssop, origanum, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris* with 80 of red French wine [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for some days 100 parts of aromatic species with 1,000 of red wine containing 10 per cent. of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]. (800 of red wine and 250 of aqua vulneraria spirituosus [Ger. Ph.], 900 of red wine and 100 of strong alcohol [Swiss Ph.], 833 of red wine [Sp. Ph.], 1,000 of red wine and 100 of aromatic spirit [Roum. Ph.]). The Belg. Ph. orders 64 parts of spiritus carminativus, the Sp. Ph. 50 of spiritus vulnerarius, to be added to the expressed and filtered product of the maceration. [B, 95 (a, 38)]. See also **VIN aromaticum**.—**V. benedictum**. See *V. ANTIMONII*.—**V. camphoratum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Kampferwein*. A whitish fluid composed of 1 part each of camphor and alcohol, 3 parts of mucilage of gum arabic, and 45 of white wine. The Swiss Ph. directs the use of 1 part each of camphor and gum arabic and 48 parts of white wine. [A, 319 (a, 21); B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. cedrinum**. See **CEDRITES**.—**V. chalybeatum**. See *V. FERRI citratis*.—**V. chalybeatum compositum**. See *Énolés de citrate de fer*.—**V. chamæpityllum**. Wine in which the green leaves of *Ajuga chamæpitys* have been infused. It was formerly considered diuretic. [B, 115, 200].—**V. chinatum**. See *Vinum CHINÆ*.—**V. cibarium**. Fr., *vin ordinaire*. Ger., *Tischwein*. A table wine. [A, 322].—**V. crocatum**. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts of saffron with 48 of white wine for some days and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**V. digitaleum compositum**. See *Vin de DIGITALE composé de l'Hôtel Dieu*.—**V. disoretium** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 3 parts each of squill, juniper-berries, mace, angelica-root, and calamus, 6 each of melissa-leaves and wormwood, 12 each of pale cinchona-bark, orange-peel, and lemon-peel, 40 of strong alcohol, and 760 of white wine, expressed and filtered after ten days' maceration. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. emeticum**. See *V. ANTIMONII*.—**V. ex corevisia**. An old name for beer. [Martin, "Jour de méd. de Paris," Apr. 15, 1882].—**V. extracti Smithi**. Sp., *vino de extracto de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 80 parts of extractum specierum Smithi in 540 of stronger white wine, filtering, and adding 1 part of oil of sassafras. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. ferratum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation identical with the vin chalybé of the Fr. Cod. (see *V. FERRI citratis*) except that Malaga wine is used. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. ferruginosum** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of iron filings and 2 of cassia with 48 of white wine for some days and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38)]. See also *V. FERRI*.—**V. gallicum album**. French white wine. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**V. gallicum rubrum**. 1. Of the Russ. Ph., French red wine. 2. Of



the Swed. Ph., red Bordeaux wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. hippocraticum**. See **HIPPOCRAS**.—**V. hippocraticum antimoniales**. A preparation containing the product of the action of vinegar on antimony or its oxide. [B.]—**V. hispanicum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Brown Spanish wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. hordeaceum**. Barley wine; beer. [B. 59.]—**V. lusitanicum**. Port wine. [B.]—**V. maderense**. Madeira wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. malacense**, **V. malagense**. Malaga wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. mariatum** [Belg. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 1 part of iron lactate and 999 parts of Malaga wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vina medicata** [Dan. Ph.] (see **medicinalia** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *vins médicinaux* [Fr. Cod.], *cenolés* [Fr. Cod.]. Medicinal preparations made by digesting or macerating drugs with wine in the same general way as for the preparation of tinctures. The Dan. Ph. replaces with more wine the portion which is evaporated in the process. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. pepticum**. See **V. PEPISIN**.—**V. portense**. Port wine. [B.]—**V. regionum septentrionalium**. Beer. [B. 59.]—**V. roburans**. See **Vinum CHINE amarum**.—**V. rubrum**. Fr., *vin rouge*. Sp., *vino tinto*. Red wine; any wine of deep-red color made from black grapes fermented with the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; French red wine [Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.]; Bordeaux red wine [Swed. Ph.]; German and other red wine [Ger. Ph.]; red wine from the island of Syra [Gr. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. rubrum generosum** [Swiss Ph.]. The best Swiss red wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. scilliticum** [Fr. Cod.]. See **V. SCILLE**.—**V. stibiato-tartaricum**. See **V. STIBIATUM**.—**V. stibiaticum**. See **V. ANTIMONIUM**.—**V. stibiaticum turbidum**. Sp., *vino emético turbido* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 3 parts of washed liver of antimony and 24 of white wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. strumale** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 48 parts of powdered burnt sponge, 4 of orange-peel, 6 of cinnamon, and 2 of cloves with 1,000 of Malaga wine for three days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. thebaicum**. See **Vinum OPII** (1st def.).—**V. thebaicum crocatum**. See **Tinctura OPII crocata**.—**V. xerense**, **V. xericum** [Br. Ph.]. Sherry wine. [B.]

**VINYL**, n. Vin'yl. Fr., *vinyle*. Ger., *V. Ethenyl* (q. v.). It is supposed to exist in acetic aldehyde. [B.]

**VIOL** (Fr.), n. Ve-ol. Violation, rape. [a, 48.]

**VIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi(wi)<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>. Gr., *iov*. Fr., *violette* (1st def.). Ger., *Veichen* (1st def.), *Viole* (1st def.). 1. Violet, pansy; a genus of herbs, rarely undershrubs, forming, with *Noisettia*, *Ionidium*, etc., an order (*Violaceae*) of polypetalous dicotyledons. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Flores violæ*.—**Decoctum herbæ violæ tricoloris cum aqua**. A decoction of 6 drachms of the herb of *V. tricolor* in water enough to make 6 fl. oz. when strained. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum herbæ violæ tricoloris cum lacte**. A decoction of 4 oz. of the herb of *V. tricolor* in 1 lb. of cow's milk. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—**Flores violæ** (see *violæ odorata* [Belg. Ph.], see *violarum*). Fr., *violette odorante* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *viola* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *V. odorata*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum violarum**. A preparation made by infusing sweet violets in four times as much oil or by boiling together equal parts of sweet violets and olive-oil till the moisture is dissipated. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus violæ odorata**, **Syrupus violarum**. Fr., *sirap de violette* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de violetas azul* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing sweet-violet flowers without the calyx in three times as much boiling water (twice as much, after previous washing with three times as much [Sp. Ph.]), and dissolving in 400 parts of the strained liquid 730 [Sp. Ph.] (800 [Gr. Ph.], 720 [Swiss Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of sugar (654 of sugar in 346 of liquid [Belg. Ph.], 380 in 210 [Fr. Cod.], 400 in 220 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus violarum communis**. Sp., *jarabe de violetas común* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring upon 8 parts of dried sweet violets water enough to make 80 parts of strained liquid and dissolving in this 144 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**V. arvensis**. Fr., *violette des champs*, *petite jacinthe*. 1. A European species used as a depurative. The root is emetic. 2. The *V. tricolor*, var. *arvensis*. [a, 35].—**V. brevicaulis**. Fr., *violette à tige courte*. A native of Brazil (perhaps not a member of this genus) having an emetic root. [a, 35].—**V. calamina**. A species growing on the calamine hills of Rhenish Prussia; said to contain zinc. [a, 35].—**V. canina**. Fr., *viollette de chien*. Ger., *Hunds-veichen*, *Rosveichen*. Dog- (or horse-) violet; a European species. The root is emetic and purgative, but is little used. [a, 35].—**V. capillaris**. A Chilean undershrub used as a laxative. [a, 35].—**V. clandestina**. Sweet white violet of North America; used as a vulnerary. [a, 35].—**V. cucullata**. Common blue (or hollow-leaved) violet of North America. It resembles *V. odorata*, but is without its fragrance. [a, 35]. Cf. *V. palmata*.—**V. damascena**. See **HESPERIS matronalis**.—**V. diandra**. A Chinese species with emetic roots. [a, 35].—**V. ennesperma**. Fr., *viollette à neuf armenes*. A Malabar plant. The root is emetic. [a, 35].—**V. hirta**. Hairy violet; a European species having a purgative and emetic root. [a, 35].—**V. indecorum**. Fr., *viollette du Brésil*. A Brazilian emetic-rooted species. [a, 35].—**V. ipecacuanha**, **V. itouhoua**. See **IONIDIUM ipecacuanha**.—**V. lunaris**. The Luna-



VIOLA ODORATA. [A, 327.]

*ria rediviva*. [a, 35].—**V. lutea**. 1. See **CHEIRANTHUS cheiri**. 2. Mountain-violet; violet; found in Switzerland. [a, 35].—**V. martia**, **V. martiana**. See *V. odorata*.—**V. matronalis**. See **HESPERIS matronalis**.—**V. mirabilis**. Broad-leaved violet of Europe. The root is emetic and purgative. [a, 35].—**V. mortuorum**. See **VINCA minor**.—**V. odorata**. Fr., *violette odorante* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de mars), *violier commun* (ou de mars), *jacinthe de printemps*. Ger., *woltrichendes* (oder blaues, oder März-) *Veichen*, *woltrichende Viole*. Sweet-scented (or March-) violet of middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia; the *νεκκίον μέλας* of the ancients. The flowers, root, and seed, *flores*, *radix*, et *semen violarum* (see *violæ*) have been used, the flowers as a cardiac tonic



VIOLA TRICOLOR. [A, 327.]

and as a diuretic (now employed only in the preparation of a pectoral and emollient syrup [see *Syrupus violarum*]) and as a test for acids and alkalies. The acid root is emetic and purgative. The seeds were used in calculous complaints. [a, 35].—**V. ovata**. Ger., *eirundblättriges Veichen*. A species (a variety of *V. sagittata*, according to Wood) found from New Jersey southward; used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and urinary complaints, and internally and externally for rattlesnake-bites. [a, 35].—**V. palmata**. Hand-leaf violet of the Southern States, by Wood considered a variety of *V. cucullata*; used like *V. pedata*. [a, 35].—**V. pedata**. Fr., *violette pédière*, *pensée d'Amérique*. Ger., *fussförmigblättriges Veichen*. Bird's-foot violet; an expectorant and demulcent species found from New England to the Carolinas; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. [a, 35].—**V. riviniana**. A European species. The root is emetic and purgative. [a, 35].—**V. sagittata**. Arrow-leaved violet; growing from Canada to Florida and westward to Arkansas. [a, 35]. Cf. *V. ovata*.—**V. silvestris**. 1. See *V. tricolor*. 2. A European species having a purgative and emetic root. [a, 35].—**V. tricolor**, **V. trinitatis**. Fr., *violette (ou jacinthe) tricolore* (1st def.), *fleur (ou herbe) de la Trinité* (1st def.), *pensée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *dreifarbiges Veichen*, *Ackerveichen*, *Freisamkraut*, *Stiefmütterchen*, *Dreifaltigkeitsblume*, *Jelängerjelieber* (all 1st def.). Sp., *trinitaria* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Heart's-ease or pansy of the gardens, fancy, herb Trinity, love-in-idleness, etc.; a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. The herb (the flowering plant without the root), *herba jaceæ* (see *jaceæ tricoloris* [see *majoris*, see *violæ tricoloris*], see *silvestris*, see *trinitatis*, see *heptachtri*), is laxative, emollient, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and was formerly used externally and internally in various skin diseases. Of the numerous varieties, the var. *arvensis* is considered the most active. [a, 35.] 2. The flowering herb (the herb [Sp. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *V. tricolor* (var. *arvensis* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

**VIOLACEOUS**, adj. Vi-o<sup>2</sup>l-a'shu<sup>2</sup>a. 1. Violet in color. 2. Pertaining to the genus *Viola*, belonging to the *Violaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**VIOLAL**, adj. Vi'o<sup>2</sup>l-l. Lat., *violalis*. Belonging to the *Violales*, Lindley's v. alliance (Lat., *vixus violalis*), which includes the *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Samydeæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, etc. [a, 35.]

**VIOLANILINE**, n. Vi-o<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>l-n. Fr., v. Ger., *Violamin*. A violet coloring matter, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline. [B. 46.]

**VIOLARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi(wi)<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>3</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From *viola*, a violet. The *Viola odorata*. The *Violaria*, or *Violarieæ*, are the *Violaceæ*. [a, 35.]

**VIOLATION**, n. Vi-o<sup>2</sup>l-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *violare*, to outrage. See **RAPE** (in law).

**VIOLE** (Ger.), n. Ve-o<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>. See **VIOLA** (1st def.) and **VIOLA odorata**.—**Abendv'**, **Nachtv'**, **Pfingstv'**. See **HESPERIS matronalis**.—**V'nshwertelwurz**, **V'nwurz**. See **Iris florentina** (3d def.).

**VIOLET**, n. Vi'o<sup>2</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>t. Lat., *viola* (1st def.). Fr., *violette* (1st def.), v. (2d def.). Ger., *Viole* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Viola*, especially *Viola odorata* (in Europe) and *Viola cucullata* (in America). [a, 35.] 2. A color more or less resembling the purple of v's; also a dye-stuff producing such color. [a, 48].—**Britannia v.** An aniline v. dye-stuff produced by the action of brominated oil of turpentine on an alcoholic solution of magenta (aniline red). [B. 2.]—**Damask v.**, **Dame's v.** See **HESPERIS matronalis**.—**Gentian v.** An important v. aniline dye, used in histological and bacteriological investigations. [J. 64, 194.]—**Green v.** See **SOLEA concolor**.—**Hof-**



**mann's v., Iodine v.** See TRIMETHYLOSANILINE hydriodide and TRIETHYLOSANILINE hydriodide.—**Paris v.** See METHYLANILINE v.—**Sweet v.** See VIOLA odorata.—**V. impérial** (Fr.). A v. dye of the aniline series, prepared by heating rosaniline or one of its salts with less aniline than would be required for aniline blue. It is much used in the arts. [B, 2.]

**VIOLETTE** (Fr.), n. Ve-o-le't. See VIOLA (1st def.).—**Eléol6 de v., Huile de v.** See OLEUM violarum.—**Sir6p de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. See SYRUPUS violarum.—**Tisane de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing the flowers of *Viola odorata* with 100 times as much boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. de mars, V. odorante.** See VIOLA odorata.

**VIOLIER** (Fr.), n. Ve-o-le-a. See CHEIRANTHUS incanus, LEUCOM (3d def.), and NARCISSUS (1st def.).

**VIOLINE**, n. Vi'o-l-en. 1. See MAUVEINE. 2. See AZODIPHENYL blue. 3. An emetic and poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Viola cucullata* and *Viola odorata*. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

**VIOLURIC ACID**, n. Vi-o-l-u'r-i'k. A monobasic acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, occurring as pyramidal crystals. Its salts (the violurates) are of brilliant violet colors. [B, 3, 4.]

**VIORNE** (Fr.), n. Ve-orn. See VIBURNUM (1st def.).—**V. des pauvres.** See VIBURNUM lantana and CLEMATIS vitalba.—**V. obier.** See VIBURNUM opulus.

**VIPERA** (Lat.), n. f. Vip(wep)'e'r-a's. From *vivus*, living, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *vipère*. Ger., *Viper*. Sp., *víbora* [Sp. Ph.]. A genus of viviparous venomous serpents, of which *V. berus* is the type; a viper. [a, 48.]—**Spiritus viparum.** See SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.—**V. aspis, V. berus.** Ger., *Atter*. The common viper of Europe, known as the adder in England, and the only venomous reptile in that country. [a, 48.] Cf. JUSCULUM viperinum.

**VIPERINA** (Lat.), n. f. Vip(wep)'e'r-in(en)'a's. Fr., *vipérine*. See ECHUM vulgare and ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria.

**VIPERINE**, n. Vip'e'r-en. A principle found in the venom of *Vipera berus*, corresponding to the ptyalin of the saliva. [D.]

**VIPÉRINE** (Fr.), n. Ve-pa-ren. See ECHUM.

**VIRE** (Fr.), n. Ver. See PARONYCHIA vulgaris.

**VIRENS** (Lat.), adj. Vir(wi'r)'e'nz(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *virere*, to be green. Ger., *grünlich* (1st def.). 1. Greenish. 2. Evergreen. [a, 35.]

**VIRESCENCE**, n. Vi'r-e's'e's'ens. The production, in flowers, of green (chlorophyll) in place of the usual color. [a, 35.]

**VIRESCENT**, adj. Vi'r-e's'e's'ent. Lat., *virescens* (from *virescere*, to become green). 1. Greenish. 2. Turning green. [a, 35.]

**VIRGA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu'rg(wi'rg)'a's. Fr., *verge*. 1. A rod or rod-like structure (e. g., the penis). 2. See SOLIDAGO.—**Extractum virgæ aureæ.** An extract made by boiling golden rod in water and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**V. aurea.** 1. The genus *Solidago*. 2. The *Solidago v. aurea*. [a, 35.]—**V. cerea.** See WAX BOUGIE.—**V. cerebri.** See PINEAL GLAND.

**VIRGAUREA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu'rg(wi'rg)-a'r(a's'u'r)-e's-a's. See VIRGA aurea.

**VIRGILIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu'r'j(wi'rg)-i'2'l'i'a-s. From P. *Virgilius* (*Vergilius*) Maro, the poet. Fr., *virgilier*. A genus of the Leguminosæ. [a, 35.]—**V. capensis.** A South African tree with edible seeds. The roots are said to be used against colic. [a, 35.]

**VIRGIN**, n. Vu'r'j'i'n. Ger., *zuphevos*. Lat., *virgo*. Fr., *vierge*. Ger., *Jungfer* (1st def.), *Jungfrau* (1st def.). 1. A woman who has had no experience of sexual intercourse. [a, 48.] 2. As an adj. (applied to oil, wine, etc.), flowing spontaneously, without pressure being used.

**VIRGINAL**, adj. Vu'r'j'i'n-l. Lat., *virginæus* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Ger., *jungfräulich*. Pertaining to or in the state proper to virginity; in botany, pertaining to the time before anthesis. [a, 35.]

**VIRGINIC ACID**, n. Vu'r'j-i'n'i'k. Fr., *acide virginéique*. Ger., *Virginsäure*. A fatty acid obtained from the root of *Polygala senega*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VIRGINITY**, n. Vu'r'j-i'n'i'te-i't. Lat., *virginitas* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Fr., *virginité*. Ger., *Jungferschaft*. The condition of being a virgin. [a, 48.]—**Physical v.** That condition of a woman in which no coitus has actually taken place, whatever the real state of her virtue may be.

**VIRGIN'S-BOWER**, n. Vu'r'j'i'nz-bu's-u'r. The *Clematis vitalba* and other species of *Clematis*. [a, 35.]

**VIRIDE** (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *viridis* (q. v.). Vi'r(wi'r)'i'd-e(a). Gen., *vir'idis*. From *virere*, to be green. Green color, also something of that color. [a, 48.]—**V. æris.** See VERDIGRIS.—**V. cubicum.** See IRON sulphate (1st def.).

**VIRIDESCENS** (Lat.), adj. Vi'r(wi'r)'i'd-e's'e's'enz(kans). Ger., *grün werdend*. Viridescent, becoming green. [a, 35.]

**VIRIDIC ACID**, n. Vi'r'i'd-i'd'i'k. Fr., *acide viridique*. Ger., *Viridinsäure*. An acid, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, derived from caffeotannic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VIRIDINE**, n. Vi'r'i'd-en. Fr., v. Ger., *Viridin*. 1. An oily liquid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N, derived from the oils obtained from the distillation of organic matter. [B, 4.] 2. See CHLOROPHYLL.

**VIRILE**, adj. Vi'r'i'l. Lat., *virilis* (from *vir*, a man). Fr., *viril*. Ger., *mannbar, männlich*. Pertaining to a man or to the faculties or powers of a man or the male sex. [a, 48.]

**VIRILESCENCE**, n. Vir-i'l-e's'e's'enz. From *virilis*, virile. Ger., *Virilescenz*. The development of masculine characteristics in a woman. [A, 69.]

**VIRILITY**, n. Vi'r-i'l'i'te-i't. Lat., *virilitas* (from *virilis*, virile). Fr., *virilité*. Ger., *Mannbarkeit, Virilität*. The condition of possessing virile powers. [a, 48.]

**VIOLA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi'r(wi'r)'o'l-a's. Fr., *viole*. See MYRISTICA (1st def.).—**V. sebilifera.** See MYRISTICA sebilifera.

**VIROSE**, adj. Vi'r'o's. Lat., *virosus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., *viroux*. Ger., *virös*. Poisonous; having a taste and smell indicative of poisonous properties. [a, 35.]

**VIRULENCE**, n. Vi'r'u'l-e's'ns. Lat., *virulentia* (from *virulentus*, virulent). Fr., v. Ger., *Virulenz*. The condition of being virulent; of a disease, intensity or malignancy, also infectiousness. [a, 48.]

**VIRULENT**, adj. Vi'r'u'l-e'n't. Lat., *virulentus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., v. Poisonous, containing or due to an active virus, malignant. [D; a, 17.]

**VIRUS** (Lat.), n. n. Vir(wer)'u's(u's). Gen., *vir'i*. Fr., v. Ger., *Jauche, Krankheitsgift*. 1. A poison. 2. Any morbid agent which, when brought into contact with animal tissue, disseminates itself so as to affect the vitality of the parts on which it acts and in many cases that of the entire organism. [D.]—**Specific v.** The characteristic poison of a particular disease. [D.]—**Vaccine v.** See VACCINE LYMPH.—**V. darteux** (Fr.). See DARTROUS HUMOR.

**VIS** (Lat.), n. f. Vi's(wes). Gen., *vis*; plur., *vires*. Ger., *is*. See FORCE and POWER.—**V. a tergo.** Pressure from behind (used especially in physiology, for that exerted by the heart's action on the circulation of the blood). [K.]—**V. conservatrix.** See V. medicatrix natura.—**V. contractilis insita.** See MUSCULAR IRRITABILITY.—**V. essentialis** [Wolff]. The "physical soul," the mysterious cause of the development of animal organisms according to the Wolffian theory of epigenesis. [A, 42.]—**V. expultrix.** An old term for a supposed force which effected the removal of excrementitious matters from the system. [K.]—**V. formativa.** See PLASTIC FORCE.—**V. insita** [Haller]. The inherent irritability of a muscle (cf. *V. nervosa*, 2d def.). [K.]—**V. medicatrix.** A remedial force or impulse. [a, 48.]—**V. medicatrix natura.** Ger., *Naturheilung*. The remedial impulse of nature; the self-recuperative power of the bodily system independent of the use of medicines. [a, 48.]—**V. metabolica.** See METABOLISM.—**V. mortua** [Haller]. The physical properties of tissues aside from those depending on their vitality (e. g., the elasticity which may remain in tendons after the occurrence of somatic death). [K, 3.]—**V. muscularis.** See MUSCULAR FORCE.—**V. nervosa.** 1. See NERVOUS POWER. 2. Of Haller, the nerve-current which excites a muscular contraction (cf. *V. insita*). [K.]—**V. opposita.** Ger., *Gegenkraft*. A force acting in the direction opposite to that of another force or of the resultant of other forces. [a, 48.]—**V. plastica.** See PLASTIC FORCE.—**V. vitæ, V. vitalis.** The energy or force that characterizes an organism in virtue of its possessing life. [a, 48.]—**V. viva.** See LIVING FORCE.

**VISAGE**, n. Vi'z'e'2j. Fr., v. See FACE.—**V. pleurard** (Fr.). In neurology (e. g., as a symptom of labio-glossolaryngeal paralysis), a weeping or whining countenance caused by paralysis of the facial muscles. [a, 34.]

**VISCAOUTSCHINE**, n. Vi's-ka's-ut'chi'n. A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O, obtained from crude viscin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

**VISCERA** (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *viscus* (q. v.). Vi's(wi's)'se'r(ke'r)-a's. See under VISCUS.

**VISCERAL**, adj. Vi's'se'r-l. Lat., *visceralis*. Fr., *viscéral*. Ger., v. Pertaining to the viscera or to a viscus. [a, 17.]

**VISCERALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi's(wi's)-se'r(ke'r)-a'2]j(a'2]g)'i'2-a's. From *viscus* (q. v.), and *álgos*, pain. See ENTERALGIA.

**VISCÈRE** (Fr.), n. Ve-se'r. See VISCUS.

**VISCÉROPATHIE** (Fr.), n. Ve-sa-ro-pa'te. A visceral lesion or disease. [a, 18.]

**VISCID**, adj. Vi's'si'd. Lat., *viscidus* (from *viscum*, the mistletoe). Fr., *visqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Slimy, glutinous. [a, 35.]

**VISCIN**, n. Vi's'si'n. Fr., *viscine*. Ger., v. A viscous, soft, and elastic substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, obtained from *Viscum album*, the bark of *Ilex aquifolium*, the sap of *Ficus religiosa*, etc. Dried at 120° C., it is a colorless, transparent, inodorous, insipid, and feebly acid mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VISCOSE**, adj. Vi'sk'os. See VISCID; as a n., the gummy substance formed by the viscous fermentation of cane-sugar. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx, p. 368 (a, 50).]

**VISCOSIMETER**, n. Vi'sk'o's-i'm'e'te'r. From *viscosus*, viscous, and *metron*, a measure. An instrument for determining the degree of viscosity of a liquid. [Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Aug., 1880, p. 149 (B).]

**VISCOSITY**, n. Vi'sk'o's'i'te-i't. Fr., *viscosité*. Ger., *Klebrigkeit*. The state of being viscous. [B.]

**VISCOUS**, adj. Vi'sk'u's. Lat., *viscosus*. Fr., *visqueux*. See VISCID.

**VISCUM** (Lat.), n. n. Vi'sk(wi'sk)'u's(u'm). Fr., *gui* (1st def.). Ger., *Mistel* (1st def.). 1. A genus of lorantheaceous shrubs parasitic on trees. The *Viscæ* are a division of the *Loranthæ*, a tribe of the *Viscoideæ*, or a tribe of the *Loranthaceæ*. The *Viscoideæ* are a suborder of the *Loranthaceæ*. The *Viscinæ* are a family of the *Polymorphæ*. [a, 35.] 2. See under V. album.—**Decoctum visci albi.** A preparation made by boiling 30 to 60 grammes of V. album in 2 litres of water till the liquid is reduced one half. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum visci aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de gui*. A preparation made by boiling V. album in three times as much water, expressing, clarifying with white of egg, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum visci vinosum.** A preparation made by digesting V. album with five or six times as much white wine for three days, straining, boiling the residue with fresh wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**V. æthiopicum.** Fr., *gui d'Ethiopie*. A species used as tea at the Cape of Good Hope. [a, 35.]—**V. album.** Fr., *gui blanc, gillon, pomme héorrhoidale, verquet*. Ger., *geme-*



*ine* Mistel, Eichenmistel, Vogelleimistel, Kensterholz, Kreuzholz, Eichenkenster. Common mistletoe, mistletoe of the oak; parasitic on trees, found in middle and southern Europe. The young branches (including the bark and leaves), *lignum* (seu *stipites*) *visci* (*albi*, seu *quercini*), *v. v. album* (Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph.), *v. quernum*, were formerly used in epilepsy, catarrh, etc. The bark is rich in bird-lime, as are also the poisonous berries (*baccæ visci albi*, etc.), which were formerly employed as emollients, discutients, and maturatives. [a. 35.]—*V. flavesces*. See PHORADENDRON *flavesces*.—*V. quercinum*, *V. quernum*. See *V. album* and *LOBANTHUS europæus*.

**VISCUS** (Lat.), n. n.  $V_i^2sk(wi^2sk)u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gen., *visceris*. Gr., σπλάγχνος. Fr., viscère. Any one of the internal organs of the body; generally used in the pl., *viscera* (Ger., Eingeweide).

**VISH**, n.  $V_i^2sh$ . See BISH.

**VISION**, n.  $V_i^2zh(u^2n)$ . Gr., ὄψις. Lat., *visio*, *visus* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *v. vue*. Ger., *Sehen*. The act of seeing; the power of seeing; sight. [F.]—**After-v.** The perception of an after-image. [K.]—**Binocular (single) v.** *V.* in which both eyes are used simultaneously to obtain a simple (single) image. When the fovea centralis of the retina of each eye is fixed on an object, all objects lying in the same horopter will form images on the respective retine which will lie at equal distances from the fovea, and will therefore be appreciated as single. [F.]—**Double v.** See DIPLOPIA.—**False v.** See PSEUDOLEPSIA.—**Half-v.** See HEMIOPIA.—**Iridescent v.** An anomaly of *v.*, usually arising in the lens, in which objects appear either colored (chromatopsia) or with their edges or outlines exhibiting prismatic colors. [F.]—**Lateral v.** See DYOPSIA *lateralis*. **Manifold v.**, **Multiple v.** See POLYOPSIA.—**Quadruple v.** Ger., *Vierfachsehen*. The perception of four visual images at once. ["Rev. des sci. méd." April, 1889, p. 682 (a. 18).]—**Skin-v.** The apprehension of light, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by the skin, without a visual organ, as in earthworms, *Triton cristatus*, etc. [Graber, "Am. Nat.," xvii, p. 680 (a. 32).]—**Stereoscopic v.** That form of *v.* in which the combined virtual image seen appears to be a solid body and a perfect counterpart of the object. It is a blending of the virtual images of an object presented separately one to each eye. [F.]—**Triple v.** See TRIPOPIA.

**VISIREBENE** (Ger.), n.  $Ve\text{-}zer'ab\text{-}e^2n\text{-}e^2$ . See PLANE of regard.

**VISIR-LINE**, n.  $V_i^2z\text{-}er'lin$ . Fr., *ligne de visée*. Ger., *Visirlinie*. See VISUAL AXIS.—**Crossing-point of the v.-l.** See LINE of sight.—**Principal v.-l.** See LINE of fixation.

**VISIR-PLANE**, n.  $V_i^2z\text{-}er'plan$ . Fr., *plan de visée*. Ger., *Visirebene*. See VISUAL PLANE.

**VISITE** (Fr.), n.  $Ve\text{-}zet$ . A visit; a search or examination.—**V. de l'axilla**. An examination of the lymphatic glands of the axilla, as in cases of mammary tumor, with a view to their removal if necessary. [A. 94.]

**VISITIREISEN** (Ger.), n.  $Ve\text{-}zet\text{-}er'iz\text{-}e^2n$ . See PROBE.

**VISITIRKERZE** (Ger.), n.  $Ve\text{-}zet\text{-}er'ke^2rts\text{-}e^2$ . See CEREOLUS (2d def.).

**VISMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $V_i^2s(mi^2)a^2$ . From *Visme*, a Portuguese botanist. Fr., *vismie*, *v.* A genus typical of the *Vismieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Hypericineæ*. [a. 35.]—**V. cayennensis**. Fr., *arbre à la fièvre, bois baptiste, arbre à sang*. Ger., *cayennischer Guttibaum*. A Guiana species yielding a resin like that of *V. guianensis*. [a. 35.]—**V. gulanensis**. Fr., *arbre à la fièvre*. American gum-plant (or gamboge-tree, or gutta-gum-tree), wax-tree of Guiana. All parts yield a yellow resinous juice (American gamboge), which is used as a purgative and in eczema, etc. [a. 35.]—**V. laccifera**, **V. latifolia**, **V. longifolia**, **V. micrantha**, **V. sessilifolia**. Species yielding American gamboge. The second is found in Guiana, the third and fourth in Brazil, and the fifth (the leaves of which are used as a febrifuge) in the northern part of South America. [a. 35.]

**VISMUTHUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $V_i^2z(wi^2s)\text{-}mu^2th(mu^2th)u^2m(u^2m)$ . See BISMUTH.—*Calx vismuthi*. See BISMUTH *subnitrate*.

**VISNEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $V_i^2z(ne^2)a^2$ . Fr., *v. visnée*. A genus of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**V. mocanera**. Fr., *mocan*. Ger., *Mokanere*. A shrub found in the Canaries; used in hemorrhoids (cf. *MOCAN*). [a. 35.]

**VISORIUS** (Lat.), adj.  $V_i^2z(wes)\text{-}or'i^2u^2s(u^2s)$ . See VISUAL.

**VISOS** (Fr.), n.  $Ve\text{-}zo$ . A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**VISUAL**, adj.  $V_i^2zh(u^2s)'l$ . Lat., *visorius* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *visuel*. Pertaining to vision. [F.]

**VISUAL REPERTUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Vis(wes)u^2m(u^2m)\text{-}re(re)^2pu^2tripe^2rt(u^2m(u^2m))$ . See FUNDSCHEIN.

**VISIOMETER**, n.  $V_i^2zh(u^2s)u^2m(u^2m)\text{-}e^2tr(u^2s)$ . From *visus*, sight, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *visiomètre*. Ger., *V.* An instrument for measuring the range of vision. Risley's *v.* consists of a stand which is clamped firmly to a table. To the top of the stand is fixed a pair of semicircles, with their concavity upward, for the reception of trial glasses, stenopæic slit, etc. In front of the holders is a triangular horizontal bar, 20" long and graduated in fractions of an inch. Upon this bar is adjusted a freely movable carrier, designed to bear a series of cords containing the test-types of Snellen and Jaeger, and test-figures for astigmatism. The examinations are all made at an artificial far-point of 10' or 12'. [F.; a. 34.]

**VISUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Vis(wes)u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gen., *visus*. From *videre*, to see. See VISION.—**V. acris**. See OXYDERCIA.—**V. amplipictus**. See MACROPIA.—**V. coloratus**. See CHROMATOPSIA.—**V. debilitas**. See ANTHROPIA.—**V. decolor**. See COLOR-BLINDNESS.—**V. defiguratus**. See PSEUDOLEPSIA.—**V. dimidiatus**.

See HEMIOPIA.—**V. diminutus**. See MICROPIA.—**V. diurnus**. See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).—**V. duplicatus**. See DIPLOPIA.—**V. evanidus**. An old term for failure to recognize objects and their gradual disappearance, owing to fatigue of the retina. [F.]—**V. interruptus**. An old term for a form of amblyopia in which the patient loses sight of a word here and there on the printed page. [F.]—**V. juvenum**. An old term for myopia. [F.]—**V. lateralis**. See DYOPSIA *lateralis*.—**V. lucidus**. See PHOTOPSIA.—**V. muscarum**. See MUSCÆ *volitantes*, and cf. METAMORPHOPSIA.—**V. nebulosus**. See LEUCOMA (4th def.).—**V. nocturnus**. See NYCTALOPIA.—**V. obliquus**. See STRABISMUS.—**V. senilis**. See PRESBYOPIA.—**V. triplex**. See TRIPOPIA.

**VITA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vit(wet)a^2$ . Fr., *vie*. See LIFE.—**V. cerebri**. See Cerebral LIFE.—**V. psychica**. See PSYCHIC LIFE.

**VITAL**, adj.  $V_i^2t'l$ . Gr., ζωτικός. Lat., *vitalis*. Fr., *v. Ger.*, *v. lebensfähig, lebendig*. Pertaining to life, also essential to life; as a *n.*, in the pl., *v's*, organs which are regarded as necessary to life, or injury to which endangers or destroys life. [a. 48.]

**VITALBA** (Lat.), n. f.  $V_i^2t(wet)\text{-}a^2l(ba^2l)a^2$ . The genus *Clematis*, especially *Clematis* *v.* [a. 35.]

**VITALISM**, n.  $V_i^2t'l(i^2z)m$ . Lat., *vitalismus* (from *vitalis*, vital). Fr., *vitalisme*. Ger., *Vitalismus*. The doctrine of vital force; an old system of physiology which considered life as a "pure entity" apart from the body. [K.]

**VITALITY**, n.  $Vit\text{-}a^2l(i^2z)i^2$ . Lat., *vitalitas* (from *vitalis*, vital). Fr., *vitalité*. Ger., *Lebenskraft*. 1. The principle of life. 2. Action, animation. [K.] 3. The state of being alive, also the power to resist death.

**VITALIZE**, v. tr.  $V_i^2t'l\text{-}iz$ . To impart life to, to endue with life. [a. 48.]

**VITELLARY**, adj.  $V_i^2t'e^2l\text{-}ar\text{-}i^2$ . See VITELLINE.

**VITELLIN**, n.  $V_i^2t\text{-}e^2l(i^2n)$ . Fr., *vitelline*. Ger., *V.* An albuminoid principle contained in the yolk of eggs, etc. [B. 99 (a. 14).]—**Crystalline v.** See CRYSTALLINE GLOBULIN.

**VITELLINE**, adj.  $V_i^2t'e^2l(i^2n)$ . Lat., *vitellinus*. Fr., *vitellin*. Ger., *vitellin, dottergelb* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to the vitellus. [J.] 2. In botany, of the color of the yolk of egg. [a. 35.]

**VITELLO-INTESTINAL**, adj.  $V_i^2t'e^2l\text{-}o\text{-}i^2n\text{-}te^2st(i^2n)\text{-}l$ . Lat., *vitello-intestinalis*. Pertaining to the vitelline sac and the intestine. [a. 48.]

**VITELLOLUTEIN**, n.  $V_i^2t'e^2l\text{-}o\text{-}lu^2t'e^2i^2n$ . A non-nitrogenous yellow pigment obtained from the yolk of hen's eggs. [B.]

**VITELLOMESENTERIC**, adj.  $V_i^2t'e^2l\text{-}o\text{-}me^2z\text{-}e^2n\text{-}te^2r(i^2k)$ . Fr., *vitello-mésentérique*. Of Velpeau, see OMPHALO-MESENTERIC.

**VITELLORUBIN**, n.  $V_i^2t'e^2l\text{-}o\text{-}ru^2b(i^2n)$ . Fr., *vitellorubine*. A red pigment obtained from the yolk of hen's eggs, a chemically unstable, dark-red powder. [B.]

**VITELLOSE**, n.  $V_i^2t'e^2l\text{-}o$ . Intermediate products in the hydration of vitellin analogous to an albumose. [Halliburton (a. 34).]

**VITELLUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $V_i^2t(wi^2t)\text{-}e^2l(i^2n)s(lu^2s)$ . Dim. of *vitulus*, a calf. Gr., ἰάκωβος. Fr., *v.*, *matière vitelline* (ou *jaune*), *jaune de l'œuf* (2d def.). Ger., *Dotter, Eigelb* (2d def.). Syn.: *ovi v.* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The cell-body of the ovum; the yolk of an egg or of an ovule; that portion of the contents of the vitelline membrane which is to afford nutriment to the embryo and take part in its development during the period of incubation in the *Ovipara*, and up to the time of the establishment of a nutrient connection with the maternal organism in the *Vivipara*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., yolk of egg, the yolks of hen's eggs.—**Formative v.**, **Germinal v.**, **Germ v.** Lat., *morpholecithus*. Fr., *v. de formation*. Ger., *Bildungsdotter, Hauptdotter*. The protoplasmic portion of the *v.* as distinguished from the nutritive *v.*—**Glyceritum vitelli** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating together 9 parts of yolk of egg and 11 of glycerin. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Nutritive v.** Lat., *tropholecithus*. Fr., *protolécithe*. Ger., *Nahrungsdotter*. The granular portion of the yolk; the part that serves not directly for development, but in a subsidiary way by nourishing the formative *v.* [A. 5.]—**Oleum e vitellis ovorum. See OIL of eggs.—**Plastic v.** See *Formative v.*—**Primary v.** The *v.* of a simple ovum.**

—**Retrait du v.** (Fr.). A process of shrinkage on the part of the *v.*, giving rise to a space between it and the vitelline membrane. See LACUNA (2d def.).—**Secondary v.** [Kölliker]. An additional nutritive *v.* substance found in compound ova, formed in special organs or in special cells of the ovary. [A. 8.]—**V. ovarien** (Fr.). The yolk of an ovarian ovum.—**V. ovi**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**White v.** Ger., *weisser Dotter, weisser Nahrungsdotter, Dotterveis*. A thin, white portion of the nutritive *v.*, forming a layer surrounding the yellow *v.* and penetrating to the centre of the latter in the form of a whitish cord terminating in a globular mass. [A. 8.]—**Yellow v.** Ger., *Gelb, gelber Dotter*. The whole of the nutritive *v.* that is not included in the term white *v.*

**VITERBO** (It.), n.  $Vet\text{-}e^2rb(u^2s)$ . A place in the province of Rome, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L. 30, 37, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**VITEX** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vit(wet)e^2x$ . Gen., *viticis*. Fr., *gattilier*. Ger., *Mülden*. A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs. The *Viticeæ* are a family comprising the *Myoporeæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, or a division (tribe) of the *Verbenaceæ*. The *Viticeæ* are the *Verbenaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**V. agnus castus**. Fr., (*gattilier*) *agnus castus*, *arbre au poivre, poivre faux*. Ger., *gemeine Müllen, Keuschbaum, Schafmüllen, Keuschamminstrach, Abrahamsbaum, Mönchs Pfefferstrach*. Tree-of-chastity, hemp- (or chaste- or monk's pepper-) tree; an aromatic shrub of the Orient and southern Europe, known as *ayax* to the ancients, who ascribed to it antiferic virtues, and used the leaves as an emmenagogue and oxytocic and externally as a discutient. The hot, pungent, and acrid seeds (or by substitution the fruits), *semen agni casti* (seu *arboris castæ*, seu *viticis* offer-



*nal*is), have been used as an emmenagogue, as a digestive, in diarrhoea and intermittent fever, and as a diaphoretic and diuretic in snake-bites; more recently they have been used, like cubebs, in gonorrhoea. [a, 35.]—**V. arborea**. A Sumatra species. The bark is used in ophthalmia. [a, 35.]—**V. latifolia**. An East Indian tree. The leaves are used for venomous bites and the bark and root in diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]—**V. moluccana**. A tree of the Moluccas, where the bark is used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**V. negundo**. Fr. *gattilier incisé*. Five-leaved chaste-tree of India and other warm parts of Asia. The aromatic leaves are used as a topical application in rheumatism, sprains, etc., and in decoction as a bath for women after delivery. The bitter root and the dried fruits are anthelmintic, and the former also febrifuge. The Mohammedans smoke the dried leaves for headache and catarrh. [a, 35.]—**V. pinnata**. A Ceylon species. The flowers are used to aromatize tea. [a, 35.]—**V. rheedii**. A Malabar tree. The mildly aromatic bark is used in abdominal complaints and, with the fragrant leaves, as an emmenagogue and in after-pains. The young branches are used for rheumatism and gout. [a, 35.]—**V. spicata**. A species found in China and Cochinchina; used as a calefacient, stimulant, and discutient, and especially in various nervous disorders. [a, 35.]—**V. trifolia**. Three-leaved chaste-tree, (East) Indian privet; a species having the medicinal properties of *V. negundo* in greater degree. The young shoots and the leaves are a powerful discutient. The powdered leaves are used as a febrifuge, and the root as an anodyne application. The fruit is used in the Fiji Islands as a nervine, cephalic, and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]

**VITIATED-HUMORIST**, n. *Vi*<sup>sh</sup>/*i*<sup>2</sup>-at-e<sup>2</sup>d-hu<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>r-ist. A believer in the origin of a given disease in a vitiation of the fluids of the body. [A, 84.]

**VITICULA** (Lat.), n. f. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wet)-i<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>. Dim. of *vitis*, a vine. Fr., *viticule*. A vine or sucker. [a, 35.]

**VITILIGO** (Lat.), n. f. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>l-ig(eg)-o. Gen., *-ig/inis*. From *vitium*, a defect. Fr., *v.*, *achrome, vitiligo*. Ger., *Pigment-schwund, Nebelfleck, Malfleck, vertiefter Hautfleck*. 1. In the modern acceptance of the term, and also as defined by certain of the older writers (e. g., *gorreus*), an acquired form of achromatosis, characterized by white or light-colored patches of skin of irregular shape, usually bordered by a zone more darkly pigmented than the surrounding skin. [G, 3.] Cf. *V. of Bateman* and *V. of Celsus*, also *ALBINISMUS partialis*. 2. See *LEPROSY*.—**V. alba**. See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. alba gravior**. See *White LEPROSY* (1st def.).—**V. alba levior**. An old term for macular leprosy. [G.] See *LEPRA maculosa*.—**V. albus**. See *White LEPROSY*.—**V. capitis**. 1. Vitiligo of Celsus (q. v.) in which white spots appeared on the hairy scalp. 2. *V.* (1st def.) affecting the hairy scalp so as to produce circumscribed areas of canities. 3. Of Cazenave, alopecia areata. [G.]—**V. congeniale** (Fr.). See *ALBINISMUS partialis*.—**V. gravior**. See *V. of Celsus*.—**V. hepatica**. See *CHLOASMA hepaticum*.—**V. hypopigricum**. Linear atrophy of the skin due to its over-distention from dropsy. [G.]—**V. matrum**. Linear atrophy of the skin due to pregnancy. [G.]—**V. melas**. Probably a variety of leprosy. [G, 17.] See *Black LEPROSY* and cf. *V. of Celsus* and *MORPHEA nigra*.—**V. nigra**. See *Black LEPROSY*.—**V. obscurum**. Linear atrophy of the skin due to corpulence. [G.]—**V. of Bateman**. A tubercular skin disease of uncertain character said to be followed, on the subsidence of the tubercles, by permanent white, glistening patches. [G, 17.]—**V. of Celsus**. "A loathsome disease" arising "from a bad habit of body," attended with alteration of the color of the skin (leprosy?). Celsus described three kinds: *albus*, *melas*, and *leuce*. The first occurred in disseminated white patches or spots, attended with roughening of the surface. The second (*melas*) differed from *albus* only in the spots being black or dark-colored. The third (*leuce*) was characterized by spots whiter than those of *albus*, affecting the skin more deeply, so that the hairs were rendered white, and the disease was incurable. By some the first and second forms are supposed to have been superficial scaly diseases belonging either to psoriasis or to eczema, while the third form was leprosy. [G, 13.]

**VITILIGOIDEA** (Lat.), n. f. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)-i<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>g(eg)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>d(ed)-e<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *vitiligo* (q. v., 1st def.), and *idos*, resemblance. See *XANTHOMA*.—**V. granulosa**. See *XANTHOMA tuberculatum*.—**V. palpebrarum**. See *XANTHELASMA palpebrarum*.—**V. papulosa**. See *XANTHOMA tuberculatum*.—**V. plana**. See *XANTHOMA planum*.—**V. tuberosa**. See *XANTHOMA tuberosum*.

**VITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*(wet)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *vit'is*. Fr., *vigne*. Ger., *Weinrebe*. The vine; a genus of the *Ampelideæ*. [a, 35.]—**Fructus v. minute** (Swed. Ph.). Corinthian raisins. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *UVÆ*.—**Fructus v. sennatus** (Dan. Ph.). A preparation made by digesting 10 parts of senna-leaves in enough boiling water to make 15 parts when expressed at the end of an hour, boiling up with 30 of white sugar into a syrup, and adding 30 of grapes and 1 part of cassia. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Rob baccarum v. idææ**, *Rob v. idææ*. Fr., *rob de canneberge ponctuée*. A preparation made by boiling the juice of the berries of *Vaccinium v. idææ* with one fourth of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B, 119.]—**V. acetosa**. North Australian vine; an acid plant which has been used as an antiscorbutic. The fruit is edible. [a, 35.]—**V. æstivalis**. The summer grape of the United States. The berries are edible. [a, 35.]—**V. alba** (silvestris). See *BRONIA alba*.—**V. apyrena**. A seedless variety of *V. vinifera*, yielding passulæ minores. [a, 35.]—**V. caribbæa**. Ger., *westindische Weinrebe*. Jamaica grape, water-withe. The leaves and young branches are refrigerant and mildly astringent. The berries are eaten. [a, 35.]—**V. carnosa**. See *Cissus carnosæ*.—**V. chironia**. An old term for the *Tamus communis*.—**V. corinthiaca**. See *V. apyrena*.—**V. idæa**. The *Vaccinium v. idæa*, also the genus *Vaccinium* or a section of that genus. [a, 35.]—**V. idæa myrtillus**. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [a, 35.]—**V. labrusca**. Fr., *vigne cotonneuse*. American plum- (or Isabella-, or Northern fox-) grape, found also in Japan. The edible fruits are used in making wine. [a, 35.]—**V. latifolia**. An East

Indian species; used in odontalgia, as a detergent in indolent ulcers, and as an alternative. [a, 35.] Cf. *Cissus latifolia* (glauca).—**V. salix**. Of Dumortier, a section of the genus *Salix*. [a, 35.]—**V. setosa**. A very acrid East Indian species. The leaves, toasted and smeared with oil, are used as a maturant. [a, 35.]—**V. silvestris**. See *BRONIA alba*. *BRONIA dioica*, and *SOLANUM dulcamara*.—**V. trifolia**. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a febrifuge and the roots as a discutient. [a, 35.]—**V. vinifera**. Fr., *vigne cultivée* (ou de Noé). Ger., *edle Weinrebe*, *Weinstock*, *Traubenstock*. The grape-vine; a native probably of Caspian regions, but now cultivated under numerous forms (*alexandria*, *alicantia*, *apyrena*, *muscatella*, etc.) in all countries having a mean summer temperature of 66° F. or more. The leaves and tendrils (Lat., *folia et pampini*) contain tartaric and malic acids, tartrates and malates, glucose and cane-sugar; they are cooling and astringent, and have been used in diarrhoea, hæmorrhages, etc. The juice which flows from the stem when incised in the spring was formerly official as *lacrýmæ v.*, and has been used as a tonic eye-wash and in ophthalmia. The unripe fruits contain malic, tartaric, and racemic acids, and (in their skins) tannic acid; their refrigerant juice (Lat., *omphacium*, *succus omphacii*, *agresta*, *succus agrestis*) was formerly used against epilepsy. The ripe fruits are diuretic, laxative, and refrigerant, and their fermented juice constitutes wine. The dried fruits constitute raisins. The seeds contain 5 or 6 per cent. of tannin and over 15 per cent. of a bland fixed oil consisting of the glycerides of erucic, stearic, and palmitic acids; they have been used in chronic diarrhoea. [a, 35.]—**V. vulpina**. Bullet- (or Muscadine, or Southern fox-) grape; a United States species, found also in Japan. A variety known as "*scuppernong*" is cultivated in the Southern States. [a, 35.]

**VITIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>)/shi<sup>2</sup>(ti<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Gr., *ἀνάρρημα, νόσος*. A fault, a defect; an abnormality. [a, 17.]—**V. primæ conformationis**. See *Congenital MALFORMATION*.

**VITRÉ** (Fr.), n. *Ve*-tra. A place in the department of the Ille-et-Vilaine, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

**VITREATUS** (Lat.), adj. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)-re<sup>2</sup>-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *vitrum*, glass. Made into glass. [B.]

**VITREOCAPSULITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)/'re<sup>2</sup>-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>ps-(ka<sup>2</sup>ps)-u<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>2</sup>)-i(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). An old term for hyalitis. [F.]

**VITREOUS**, adj. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(re<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *vitreus*, *vitrosus* (from *vitrum*, glass). Fr., *vitreux*, *vitré*. Ger., *glasig*, *gläsern*. Glassy, resembling glass; as a n. (Lat., *vitreum*), the corpus vitreum.—**Primordial v.** The embryonic v. It differs mainly from the v. of extra-uterine life in having many parabolic elements. [F.]

**VITRIFICATUS** (Lat.), adj. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)-ri<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>k-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make. Made into glass or made like glass. [B, 119.]

**VITRINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)-rin(ren)/a<sup>2</sup>. From *vitrum*, glass. Fr., *vitrine*. A vitreous humor.—**V. ocularia**, **V. ocularis**, **V. oculi**. See *CORPUS vitreum*.

**VITRIOL**, n. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(r'i<sup>2</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>l. From *vitrum*, glass. Lat., *vitriolum*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.* Any metallic salt (as now used, generally a sulphate) having a glassy lustre. [B, 3.]—**Blue v.** See *COPPER sulphate*.—**Calcareous v.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 91.]—**Copper v.**, *Cyprischer V.* (Ger.). Lat., *vitriolum cupri*. See *COPPER sulphate*.—**Double v.** Fr., *v. de Salzbourg*. An impure copper sulphate containing 70 to 80 per cent. of ferrous sulphate. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Elixir of v.** See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—**Espirit de v. éthéré martial**. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*.—**Green v.**, **Martial v.** See *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—**Nordhausen oil of v.**, **Nordhäuser Vol.** (Ger.). Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B.]—**Oil of v.** Ger., *Vitriölöl*. Sulphuric acid; so called because originally prepared from green vitriol. [B.]—**Roman v.** See *COPPER sulphate* and *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—**V. blanc** (Fr.). White v.—**V. bleu** (Fr.). See *COPPER sulphate*.—**V. d'Angleterre** (Fr.). See *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—**V. de Vénus** (Fr.). See *COPPER sulphate*.—**V. mixte de Chypre** (Fr.). A variety of v. containing zinc sulphate. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**V.öl**. Oil of v., especially Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B.]—**V. pesant** (Fr.). Barium sulphate. [B, 119.]—**V. saure** (Ger.). See *SULPHURIC ACID*.—**V. todtenkopf** (Ger.). See *Caput mortuum VITRIOLI*.—**V. végétal** (Fr.). See *Nostoc commune*.—**V. vert** (Fr.). Green v.; ferrous sulphate.—**White v.** Zinc sulphate, especially the commercial salt. [B.]

**VITRIOLATED**, adj. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(r'i<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-l-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Lat., *vitriolatus*. Fr., *vitriolé*. Composed of or containing vitriol; containing sulphur or sulphuric acid. [B.]

**VITRIOLIC**, adj. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(r'i<sup>2</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>-l-i<sup>2</sup>k. Containing or derived from vitriol; sulphuric. [B.]—**V. acid**. See *SULPHURIC ACID*.

**VITRIOLUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Vi*<sup>2</sup>t(wi<sup>2</sup>t)-ri(ri<sup>2</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>-l-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *VITRIOL*.—**Ether vitrioli**. See *ETHYL ETHER*.—**Ether vitrioli aquosus**. See *LIQUR ANODYNUM mineralis aquosus*.—**Aqua vitrioli alba**. See *AQUA ophthalmica aluminosa*.—**Aqua vitrioli cærulea**. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.—**Caput mortuum vitrioli**. Ger., *Vitriöltodtenkopf*. The residue of impure ferric oxide obtained when ferrous sulphate is distilled to obtain fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 2.]—**Colcothar vitrioli**. See *COLCOTHAR*.—**Collyrium adstringens v. vitrioli albo**. See *AQUA ophthalmica aluminosa*.—**Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti**. See *ACIDUM sulphuricum aromaticum*.—**Naphtha vitrioli**. See *ETHYL ETHER*.—**Naphtha vitrioli camphorata**. See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ æthereæ*.—**Naphtha vitrioli diluta**. See *LIQUR ANODYNUM mineralis aquosus*.—**Naphtha vitrioli martialis**. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*.—**Oleum vitrioli**. See *SULPHURIC ACID*.—**Oleum vitrioli depuratum**. Purified sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**Oleum vitrioli dulce**. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Oleum vitrioli purificatum**. Purified sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**Sal vitrioli narcoticum**. Boric acid. [B, 97.]—



**Spiritus vitrioli dulcis.** Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97].—**Spiritus vitrioli philosophicum.** A preparation made by inspissating to one half the limpid acid liquid obtained in the preparation of the powder of Algaroth, precipitated when antimony trichloride is dropped into water. [B, 200].—**Spiritus vitrioli phlogisticatus.** See **ANTIMONY CLYSSUS**.—**V. album.** See **White VITRIOL**.—**V. calcareatum.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 180].—**V. camphoratum.** See **CUPRUM ALUMINATUM**.—**V. hungaricum.** **V. londinense.** **V. Riverii.** See **IRON SULPHATE** (1st def.).—**V. romanum.** See **Roman VITRIOL**.—**V. Veneris.** See **COPPER sulphate**.

**VITRO-DENTIN**, n.  $Vit^2-ro-de^2nt/i^2n$ . Fr., *vitro-dentine*. Ger., *Vitrodentin*. Of Owen, a very dense form of dentin, such as that covering the teeth in the pike. [J, 28, 29, 35.]

**VITREOUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Vit^2(wi^2t)-ros/u^2s(u^2s)$ . See **VITREOUS**.

**VITRUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Vit(wi^2t)/ru^2m(ru^2m)$ . See **GLASS**.—**Fæx vitri**, **Recrementa vitri**, **Sagimen vitri**, **Sal vitri**. See **ANATRON**.—**V. causticum.** See **BURNING-GLASS**.—**V. hypoclepticum.** Ger., *Scheidetrichter*. A funnel for separating water from oil. [L, 50, 135 (a, 39)].—**V. ruthenicum.** See **SELENITE** (2d def.).

**VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS**, **VITRY-SUR-MARNE** (Fr.), n's.  $Ve-tre-l'fra^2n^2-swa^2-su^2r-ma^2rn$ . A place in the department of the Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

**VITTA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vit^2(wi^2t)/ta^2$ . From *viere*, to bend. Fr., *vitte*. Ger., *Strieme*, *Striemen* (3d def.), *Binde* (3d def.), *Bandstreifen* (3d def.). 1. See **FASCIOLA** (1st def.). 2. See **CAUL** (1st def.). 3. A broad transparent or colored streak or band on a part or organ. 4. One of the narrow canals or oil-tubes on the pericarp of umbelliferous plants. [a, 35].—**Vittæ commissurales.** Ger., *Fugenstriemen*. The vittæ imbedded in the face of the commissure of some umbelliferous fruits. [a, 35].—**Vittæ dorsales.** Ger., *Rückenstriemen*. The vittæ beneath the intervals of the ribs of umbelliferous fruits. [a, 35.]

**VITTATE**, adj.  $Vit^2(at)$ . Lat., *vittatus*. Provided with vittæ.

**VITTEL** (Fr.), n.  $Ve-te^2l$ . A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there are gaseous alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VITULAR, VITULARY, VITULINE**, adj's.  $Vit^2(u^2l)-a^2r$ , -ar-i^2, -i^2n. From *vitulus*, a calf. Fr., *vitulaire*. Pertaining to or associated with calves (cf. *V. FEVER*). [a, 48.]

**VIVACE** (Fr.), n.  $Ve-va^2s$ . Of Levret, a malignant fungous polypus-like outgrowth from the interior of the uterus. [A, 42.]

**VIVANT** (Fr.), adj.  $Ve-va^2n^2$ . Living, active. [a, 14.]

**VIVERRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Viv^2(wi^2)-ve^2r(r)/ra^2$ . The civet or civet cat; a genus of the *Viverridæ*, which are a family of cat-like carnivorous mammals. [a, 48].—**V. civetta**, **V. zibetha**. Fr., *civet*, *cive*. Ger., *Zibethkatze*, *Bismakete*. A species (or perhaps distinct species) found in northern Africa and in Asia. For the perfume obtained from their anal glands, see *CIVER* (2d def.). [a, 48.]

**VIVES**, n. *Vivs*. See under **AVIVES**.

**VIVIPARITY**, n.  $Viv^2v-i^2-pa^2r/i^2t-i^2$ . From *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *viviparité*. Viviparous generation.

**VIVIPAROUS**, adj.  $Viv^2v-i^2-pa^2r-u^2s$ . Lat., *viviparus*. Fr., *viuipare*. Ger., *lebendiggebärend*. Bringing forth the young alive and free; in botany, germinating from seed, or sprouting from buds, while on the parent plant. The *Vivipares* of De Blainville are a subtype of the *Osteozaires* equivalent to mammals. [L, 231 (a, 35).]

**VIVISECTION**, n.  $Viv^2v-i^2-se^2kt/shu^2n$ . From *vivus*, alive, and *secare*, to cut. Fr., v. Ger., *V.*, *Vivisektion*. The performance of cutting operations on living animals for purposes of scientific investigation or demonstration. [a, 48.]

**VIVISECTOR**, n.  $Viv^2v-i^2-se^2kt/o^2r$ . One who practices or advocates vivisection. [K.]

**VIVUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Viv(wi^2)/vu^2s(wu^2s)$ . From *vivere*, to live. Fr., *vivant*. Ger., *lebendig*. Living. [a, 14.]

**VLISS** (Ger.), n. *Fles*. See **FLEECE**.—**V'faser**. A nerve-fibre which interlaces or forms a network with others. [L, 6 (K).]

**VOCAL**, adj.  $Vo^2k'l$ . Lat., *vocalis* (from *vox*, the voice). Fr., *vocal*. Ger., v. Pertaining to, produced by, or contributing to the production of the voice. [a, 48.]

**VOGEL** (Ger.), n. *Fog'e^2l*. A bird; in the pl., *Vögel*, the class *Aves*. [a, 48].—**V'klause**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**V'kraut**. The genus *Orthanthum*, also *Stellaria media* and various other plants. [a, 35].—**V'kunde**. See **ORISTHOLOGY**.—**V'lein**. See **BRUCLINE**.—**V'sporn**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**V. Strauss**. See **STRUTHIO camelus**.

**VOICE**, n. *Vois*. Gr., *φωνή, φθέγγος*. Lat., *vox*. Fr., *voix*. Ger., *Stimme*. The utterance of articulate sounds; also the faculty of uttering such sounds, or the instrumentality by which they are produced, or an articulate sound of some particular character. [a, 48].—**Amphoric v.** See **AMPHORIC RESONANCE** (2d def.).—**Breaking v.** See **PARAPHONIA puerum**.—**Bronchial v.** See **BRONCHOPHONY**.—**Cavernous v.** See **PECTORILLOQUY**.—**Chest v.** Fr., *voix de poitrine*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. The ordinary normal v. [K].—**Choleric v.** The weak whispering or husky voice characteristic of cholera. [D, 38].—**Laryngeal v.** See **LARYNGOPHONY**.—**Nasal v.** See **MYCTEROPHONIA**.—**Thoracic v.** The sound of the v. as heard in thoracic auscultation. [a, 34].—**Tracheal v.** The v. as heard over (and appearing to be produced in) the trachea. [D].—**Whispering v.** 1. Articulation in whispers. [a, 48.] 2. See **CHUCHOTEMENT**.

**VOIE** (Fr.), n. *Vwa^2*. See **VIA**.—**Premières v's**. See **PRIMÆ VIZ**.—**V. spermaticque**. See **VAS deferens**.

**VOILE** (Fr.), n. *Vwa^2l*. See **VEIL**.—**V. du palais**. See **VELUM palati**.—**V. du quatrième ventricule**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. médullaire**. See **VELUM medullare**.—**V. médullaire inférieur**. See **Inferior (posterior) medullary VELUM**.—**V. médullaire postérieur**. See **Posterior medullary VELUM**.—**V. membraneux**. See **SÆPTUM lucidum**.

**VOITURE** (Fr.), n. *Vwa^2-tu^2r*. A carriage. [a, 48].—**V. caisson**. See **AMBULANCE** (3d def.).—**V. Macon**. A French two-wheeled ambulance wagon. [A, 244.]

**VOIX** (Fr.), n. *Vwa^2*. See **VOICE**.—**V. chevrotante**. See **ÆGOPHONY**.—**V. chuchotée**. See **CHUCHOTEMENT**.—**V. convulsive**. A vocal neurosis in which there is difficulty in talking in consequence of defective innervation of the laryngeal muscles. [a, 34].—**V. scandée**. A form of speech, occurring in various cerebral affections, in which words and sentences are uttered in a hesitating, staccato manner. [a, 18].—**V. soufflée**. A voice that has as auscultatory blowing sound; it is only produced when there is a respiratory bronchial or cavernous murmur in that part of the lung where it is heard. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

**VOLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vol(wo^2l)/a^2$ . Gr., *θέωω*. The palm of the hand, also the sole of the foot. [A, 312 (a, 17)].—**V. manus**. See **PALM** (2d def.).

**VOLAR**, adj.  $Vol/a^2r$ . Lat., *volaris* (from *vola*, the palm of the hand). Ger., v. See **PALMAR**.

**VOLATICUS** (Lat.), adj.  $Vol^2(wo^2l)-a^2t(a^2t)/i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$ . From *volare*, to fly. Fr., *volatique*. Fleeting; of an eruption, transient. [G.]

**VOLATILE**, adj.  $Vol^2/a^2t-i^2l$ . Lat., *volatilis* (from *volare*, to fly). Fr., *volatil*. Ger., *fliegend, flüchtig*. Fleeting; tending to assume the state of vapor. [B.]

**VOLATILIZATION**, n.  $Vol^2-a^2t-i^2l-i^2z-a^2shu^2n$ . Lat., *volatilizatio* (from *volatilis*, flying). Fr., *volatilisation*. Ger., *Verflüchtigung, Abrauchen*. The act or process of conversion of a solid or liquid into vapor. [B.]

**VOLATILIZER**, n.  $Vol^2-a^2t/i^2l-iz-u^2r$ . Fr., *volatiliseur*. Ger., *Flüchtigmacher*. An apparatus for effecting volatilization. Von Trötsch's v. consists of a glass bottle with a wide neck, closed by a stopper of vulcanized rubber, pierced with three holes and fixed on a stand. Into the middle orifice is inserted a thermometer, and into the lateral orifices two glass tubes are passed; the one serves for the conduction of the compressed air, and the other for the introduction of the vapor into the tympanic cavity. At the bottom of the glass bottle is a layer of sand, which is heated by the flame of a spirit-lamp, and soon causes the medicated substance in the metal vessel to evaporate. [F, 32.]

**VOLCANIC MINERAL SPRINGS**, n.  $Vol^2lk-a^2n/i^2k mi^2n/-e^2-r^2l$ . A place in Inyo County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**VOLCANIC STATION SPRINGS**, n.  $Vol^2lk-a^2n/i^2k sta^2shu^2n$ . A place in San Diego County, California, where there are sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**VOLITION**, n.  $Vol^2-i^2-shu^2n$ . From *velle*, to wish. Fr., v. Ger., *V.*, *Willensäusserung*. The act of willing. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**VOLITIONAL**, adj.  $Vol^2-i^2-shu^2n-l$ . Fr., *volitionnel*, *volitif* (1st def.). Pertaining to volition; voluntary. [a, 17.]

**VOLKAMERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Folk-a^2m-e^2r/i^2-a^2$ . From *Volkamer*, a German botanist. Fr., *volkamérie, volkamier*. 1. Of Browne, see **CLETHRA** (2d def.). 2. Of Linneus, see **CLEODENDRON** (1st def.). 3. The genus *Capparis*. [a, 35].—**V. aculeata**. Fr., *amourette de Saint-Christophe*. A native of tropical America. The bark is said to be substituted for cinchona. [a, 35].—**V. inermis**. See **CLEODENDRON inermis**.

**VOLLBLÜTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Fo^2l/blu^2t-i^2g$ . See **PLETHORIC** and **SANGUINE** (2d def.).

**VOLLBLÜTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n.  $Fo^2l/blu^2t-i^2g-kit$ . See **PLETHORA**.—**Arterielle V.** See **ERYTHROSIS**.

**VOLLGEBAUT** (Ger.), adj.  $Fo^2l/ge^2-ba^2-u^2t$ . Full-formed, full-grown. [a, 14.]

**VOLLKOMMEN** (Ger.), adj.  $Fo^2l-ko^2m-me^2n$ . See **PERFECT**.

**VOLLLEIBIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Fo^2l/lēb-i^2g$ . See **CORPULENT**.

**VOLLSAFTIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Fo^2l/za^2ft-i^2g$ . Full of sap; plethoric.

**VOLLZELLBILDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Fo^2l/tse^2l-bi^2ld-un^2$ . See **REJUVENESCENCE** (2d def.).

**VOSELLA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Vo^2l(wo^2l)-se^2l/a^2$ . From *vellere*, to pluck. Gr., *λαβή*. A forceps having one or more hooks at the free extremity of each blade. [a, 34.]

**VOLT**, n.  $Vo^2lt$ . From *A. Volta*, one of the discoverers of galvanism. Ger., *V.*, *Volte*. The unit of electromotive force. [a, 48.]

**VOLTAGE**, n.  $Vo^2lt/e^2j$ . The electro-motive strength of an electrical current measured in volts.

**VOLTAIC**, adj.  $Vo^2lt-a^2i^2k$ . Fr., *voltaïque*. Ger., *voltaisch*. See **GALVANIC**.

**VOLTAISM**, n.  $Vo^2lt/a^2-i^2z^2m$ . Lat., *voltismus*. Fr., *voltisme*. See **GALVANISM**.

**VOLTAMETER**, n.  $Vo^2lt-a^2m-e^2t-u^2r$ . Lat., *voltametrum* (from *Volta* [see **VOLT**], and *μετρον*, a measure). Ger., *V.* An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of electricity by electrolytic decomposition. [L, a, 49.]

**VOLTMETER**, n.  $Vo^2lt-met-u^2r$ . An instrument for indicating the voltage of an electric current. [a, 49.]

**VOLUBLE**, adj.  $Vol^2(u^2)-b^2l$ . Lat., *volubilis* (from *volvere*, to turn). Fr., *voluble*. Ger., *windend, gewunden*. Twining, ascending by coiling round a support. [a, 35.]



**VOLUME**, n.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{u}^2\text{m}$ . Lat., *volumen* (from *volvere*, to roll). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Volum*, *Volumen*, *Umfang*. Bulk.—**Atomic v.** Fr., *v. atomique*. Ger., *Atomvolum*. 1. As formerly used, molecular v. 2. The v. occupied by an atom in a solid or liquid compound as measured by the increase in molecular v. of the compound due to the addition of one atom of the element to its molecule. This quantity is not constant for each element, but varies according to the method of its union with the compounds. [B. 4.]—**Diffusion v.** The v. through which a given v. of matter will diffuse itself within a given time on being added to a fluid. [a. 49.]—**Equivalent v.**, **Molecular v.**, **Specific v.** Formerly called *atomic v.* The v. occupied by a molecule of a substance. In the gaseous state, and under equal conditions of temperature and pressure, the molecular v.'s are the same for all substances, and are equal to the molecular weights divided by the specific gravity referred to hydrogen as a unit. In the solid and liquid states the molecular v. is equal to the molecular weight divided by the specific gravity referred to water as a unit. [B.]

**VOLUMEN** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Vo}^2/(\text{wo}^2)\text{-u}^2(\text{me}^2)\text{n}$ . Gen., *-um/inis*. From *volvere*, to roll. Ger., *V.* 1. A roll; anything rolled or wound up. [L. 30 (a. 14).] 2. See **VOLUME**.—**V. chirurgicum**. See **EIGHT-EN-TAILED BANDAGE**.—**V. pulmonum auctum**. See **PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA**.

**VOLUMETRIC**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{u}^2\text{m-e}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{k}$ . From *volumen*, volume, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *volumétrique*. Ger., *volumetrisch*. Pertaining to measurement by volume. [a. 48.] See **V. ANALYSIS**.

**VOLUNTARY**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{u}^2\text{nt-a-r}^2$ . Gr., *ἐκούσιος*. Lat., *voluntarius* (from *voluntas*, will). Fr., *volontaire*. Ger., *freiwillig*. In accordance with or under the control of the will. [K.]

**VOLUTE**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{u}^2\text{t'}$ . Lat., *volutus* (from *volvere*, to roll). Rolled up. [a. 35.]

**VOLVA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Vo}^2/(\text{wo}^2)/\text{va}^2(\text{wa}^2)$ . From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volve* (1st def.). Ger., *Wulst* (1st def.). 1. The membrane covering the fruiting organs in some *Fungi*. [a. 35.] 2. See **VULVA**.

**VOLVACEOUS**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{iv-a'shu}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *volvaceus*. Fr., *volvacé*. Volvate; especially having a well-developed volva (1st def.). [a. 35.]

**VOLVAL**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{v}^2\text{l}$ . Lat., *volvalis*. Pertaining to the *Volvae*, which are Lindley's v. alliance (Lat., *nixus volvalis*) of the *Polycarpæ*, consisting of the *Cuscutæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Polemoniaceæ*, and *Hydroleaceæ*. [a. 35.]

**VOLVATE**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/\text{v}^2\text{at}$ . Lat., *volvatus*. Fr., *volvé*. Ger., *beumstet*. Having a volva (1st def.). [a. 35.]

**VOLVENS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Vo}^2/(\text{wo}^2)/\text{ve}^2\text{nz}(\text{wans})$ . Gen., *-vent'is*. From *volvere*, to roll. Rolling, causing to roll; as a n. m., a muscle that acts to cause rolling. [a. 48.]—**Volventes nubl.** The oblique muscles of the eye. [L. 349.]

**VOLVOX** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Vo}^2/(\text{wo}^2)/\text{vo}^2\text{x}(\text{wo}^2\text{x})$ . Gen., *-voc'is*. From *volvere*, to roll. Ger., *Kugelthierchen*. A genus giving its name to an order (the *Volvocineæ*), Fr., *volvocinées*; Ger., *Volvocineen*) of the *Chlorophyceæ*. [a. 35.]—**V. globator**. A freshwater plant consisting of a hollow spherical colony (coenobium) composed of numerous cells imbedded in a tough gelatinous transparent membrane. The cells are connected with each other by threads of protoplasm forming a network over the surface of the sphere, and are provided each with a pair of cilia projecting beyond the membrane, which, by their vibrations, give a rolling motion to the sphere. The colony, when mature, has a diameter about half that of a pin's head. [a. 35.]

**VOLVULUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Vo}^2/(\text{wo}^2)/\text{vu}^2/(\text{wu}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volvule*, *enroulement*. Ger., *Gedärmsver-schlingung*. 1. A twisting of an intestine about its mesenteric axis, or (rarely) upon its own axis, so that the lumen is occluded. 2. An intertwining or knotting of two coils of intestines so as to cause obstruction in their lumina. [a. 34.]—**V. sanguineus**. Of the Hippocratic school, scurvy. [a. 34.]

**VOMER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Vom}(\text{wom})/\text{u}^2/\text{er}^2(\text{e}^2\text{r})$ . Gen., *vomeris*. From *v.*, a plowshare. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Pflugschar*. 1. A thin mesial bone, which is irregularly quadrilateral, placed vertically between the nasal fossæ. [C.] 2. In ornithology, see **PYOSTYLE**.—**V. cartilagineus**. A cartilaginous plate which extends from the anterior extremity of the v. to the nasal spine of the superior maxilla. [L. 332.]

**VOMERINE**, adj.  $\text{Vom}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$ . Fr., *vomérien*. Pertaining to the vomer.

**VOMICA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}(\text{wo}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{k-a}^2$ . From *vomere*, to vomit. Fr., *vomique* (2d def.). 1. A pulmonary cavity due to destruction of lung tissue. 2. As understood by the French, a sudden and profuse expectoration of a fetid, purulent liquid. [Hardy, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," June 3, 1882, p. 589.]—**V. liquoris æterni**. An old term for mercury. [B. 59.]

**VOMICINE**, n.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s-en}$ . See **BRUCINE**.

**VOMI-PURGATIF** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Vo-me-pu}^2/\text{r-ga}^2\text{-tef}$ . See **EMETO-CATHARTIC**.

**VOMIQUE** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Vo-mek}$ . 1. See **VOMICA** (2d def.). 2. See **STRYCHNOS**.

**VOMIQUEUR** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Vo-me-ke-a}$ . See **STRYCHNOS**.

**VOMISSEMENT** (Fr.), n.  $\text{Vo-mes-ma}^2\text{n}^2$ . See **VOMIT** and **VOMITING**.—**V. de la grossesse**. See **MORNING SICKNESS**.—**V. de sang**. See **HÆMATEMESIS**.—**V. incoercible**. Uncontrollable vomiting. —**V. noir fébrile**. Black vomit due to malarial poisoning.—**V. simples de la grossesse**. The vomiting of pregnancy of a mild form. [A. 96.]

**VOMIT**, n.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t}$ . Gr., *ἔμετος*. Lat., *vomit*. Fr., *vomissement* (1st def.), *vomitif* (2d def.). Ger., *Erbrechen* (1st def.). 1.

Matter vomited. 2. An emetic.—**Bilious v.** V. stained by bile forced back into the stomach. [D.]—**Black v.** Lat., *melænemesis* (1st def.). 1. The vomiting of dark-colored matter. 2. The characteristic dark fluid ejected in yellow fever. It is produced by mixture of the blood with the contents of the stomach, changes of decomposition being added. It is of low sp. gr. (1'004 to 1'006), and is acid in reaction, though containing ammonia. The sediment is composed of coagulated albumin and the debris of blood-cells. [D. 1.]—**Bloody v.** V. of blood, or containing blood.—**Coffee-ground v.** V. consisting of disintegrated blood-clots mingled with the contents of the stomach. [D. 25.]—**Green v.** V. containing biliary matter. [a. 34.]—**White v.** The clear, pale, or opalescent acid fluid which is ejected in yellow fever at the beginning of the stage of acid elimination. [D. 1.]

**VOMITIF** (Fr.), adj. and n.  $\text{Vo-me-tef}$ . See **EMETIC**.—**V. central**. See **INDIRECT EMETIC**.—**V. périphérique**. See **DIRECT EMETIC**.

**VOMITINE**, n.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t-en}$ . See **EMETINE**.

**VOMITING**, n.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t-i}^2\text{n}^2$ . Gr., *ἔμετος, ἔμετος*. Lat., *vomit*, *vomitio*. Fr., *vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechen*, *Vomiren*, *Brech-act*. The ejection from the mouth of matter regurgitated from the stomach. [D.]—**Dry v.** A popular term for persistent nausea with retching and straining, but with little or no actual ejection of more than gas from the stomach.—**Fæcal v.** See **STERCORACEOUS v.**—**Gastric v.** V. caused by some disturbance of the stomach. [a. 34.]—**Hysterical v.** V. which sometimes accompanies an attack of hysteria; said to be sometimes a complement of hysterical suppression of urine. [D. 35.]—**Pernicious v. of pregnancy**. See **VOMITUS GRAVIDARUM PERNICIOSUS**.—**Pregnancy-v.** See **V. of pregnancy**.—**Spasmodic v.** V. in which the ejection occurs spasmodically. [a. 34.]—**Stercoraceous v.** Lat., *copremesis*, *vomit*, *feculentus*. Fr., *vomissement fécaloïde*. The v. of fæcal matter or what appears to be such. It is usually of a dark-yellow color, sometimes brownish, and often mixed with greenish particles, the remains of food, mucus, and bile. Rarely it is due to a fistulous opening between the stomach and the colon; most frequently to a mechanical obstruction to the passage of fæces. [D. 25.]—**Sympathetic v.** 1. V. caused by derangement of the sympathetic nervous system. [a. 34.] 2. The v. with which a husband is sometimes affected in consequence of his wife's pregnancy.—**Uncontrollable v.** Fr., *vomissement incoercible*. Ger., *nicht zu stillendes Erbrechen*. V. that proves rebellious to treatment, as in some cases of the v. of pregnancy.—**V. of pregnancy**. Lat., *vomit* (seu *nausea*) *gravidarum*. Fr., *vomissement* (ou *nausées*) *des femmes enceintes*. V. occurring during pregnancy and due to disturbances of the sympathetic nervous system. [a. 34.]

**VOMITORY**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t-o-r}^2$ . Lat., *vomitarius* (from *vomere*, to vomit). Fr., *vomitore*. See **EMETIC**.

**VOMITURITION**, n.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$ . Lat., *vomituri-tio* (from *vomituri*, to desire to vomit). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.*, *Brech-reiz*. 1. Retching, inclination to vomit. [D. 30.] 2. Vomiting of but little matter. 3. An incomplete regurgitation of the contents of the stomach. [L. 41, 57 (a. 14).]

**VOMITUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{m}(\text{wo}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . Gen., *-vom-itus*. See **VOMIT** and **VOMITING**.—**V. æruginosus**. The vomiting of grass-green material. [L. 50 (a. 34).]—**V. atrabiliaris**. V. containing black bile. [a. 34.]—**V. bezoardicus**. Vomit produced by an emetic. [a. 34.]—**V. biliosus**. See **BILIOUS VOMIT**.—**V. callosus**. Tough viscid vomit. [a. 34.]—**V. crapulosus**. The vomiting of drunkards. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**V. cruentus**. See **BLOODY VOMIT**.—**V. fæculentus**. See **STERCORACEOUS VOMITING**.—**V. gravidarum**. See **VOMITING OF PREGNANCY**.—**V. gravidarum perniciosus**. A term proposed by M. Horwitz for severe cases of the vomiting of pregnancy—those which prove intractable and which affect the general health. ["Med. Times," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 506.]—**V. lacteus**. Ger., *Milchbrechen*. Vomit containing milk. [a. 34.]—**V. marinus**. See **SEASICKNESS**.—**V. matutinus**. Morning vomiting, as of drunkards. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**V. niger**. Ger., *Black vomit*.—**V. pituitosus**. See **BLENNEMESIS**.—**V. potatorum**. See **V. crapulosus**.—**V. prasinus**. See **GREEN VOMIT**.—**V. pulmonis**. See **HÆMOPTYSIS**.—**V. purulentus**. Ger., *Eiterbrechen*. The vomiting of pus. [L. 80.]—**V. urinosus**. Vomit of matter having the odor of urine. [a. 34.]—**V. verminosus**. Vomit containing worms. [a. 34.]

**VORACIOUS**, adj.  $\text{Vo}^2\text{-a'shu}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *vorax* (from *vorare*, to eat greedily). Fr., *vorace*. Ger., *gefährsig*. Devouring much food, eating ravenously. [a. 48.]

**VORARMBEINMUSKEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'a}^2\text{rm-bin-musk-e}^2\text{l}$ . See **PECTORALIS superficialis**.—**V. des Fessel-, Kron-, und Huf-beins**. See **CUBITO-PREPHALANGÆUS**.

**VORARMSCHIENBEINMUSKEL** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'a}^2\text{rm-schen'-bin-musk-e}^2\text{l}$ . See **EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus**.

**VORBAUUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'ba}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-un}^2$ . See **PROPHYLAXIS**.

**VORBERG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'be}^2\text{rg}$ . See **PROMONTORY**.—**V. des heiligen Beins**. See **PROMONTORY of the sacrum**.

**VORBEUGEND** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{For'boig-e}^2\text{nd}$ . See **PROPHYLACTIC**.

**VORBEUGER** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'boig-e}^2\text{r}$ . See **PROMOTOR**.

**VORBEUGUNG** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'boig-un}^2$ . 1. A bending. 2. Prevention. [a. 14.]—**V. smittel**. A preventive or preservative remedy. [a. 14.]

**VORBINDEND** (Ger.), adj.  $\text{For'bi}^2\text{nd-e}^2\text{nd}$ . See **AGGLUTINANT** (1st def.).

**VORBLÄTTER** (Ger.), n. pl.  $\text{For'blat-te}^2\text{r}$ . 1. Bracteoles; so called because they are the first leaves borne by the new axis. 2. Primordial leaves in germination. [a. 35.]

**VORBOTE** (Ger.), n.  $\text{For'bot-e}^2$ . A premonitory symptom.

**VORCAPILLAREN** (Ger.), n. pl.  $\text{Vor-ka}^2\text{p-el-la}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{n}$ . See **CAPILLAIRES de transition**.



**VORDERANSICHT** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-a³n-zich³t. See *NORMA frontalis*.

**VORDERARM** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-a³rm. The forearm.—**V'-beuger**. See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*.—**V'-binde**. See *Common carpal LIGAMENT*.

**VORDERDARM** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-da³rm. The prosgaster or foregut (q. v.). As used by some, the term does not include the stomach and duodenum. [Quain (H).]

**VORDERFLÄCHE** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-flach²-e². The anterior surface or face. [L, 31; a, 35.]

**VORDERFUSS** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-fus. See *FOREFOOT*.

**VORDERHALS** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ha³ls. The forepart of the neck.

**VORDERHAND** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ha³nd. See *CARPUS* (1st def.).

**VORDERHAUPT** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ha³-upt. The forepart of the head; the forehead.—**V'bein**. See *Frontal BONE*.—**V's-breite**. See *Maximum frontal DIAMETER*.

**VORDERHIRN** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-herd. See *PROSENCEPHALON*.—**Primäres V.**, **Primitives V.** The primary prosencephalon. [I, 17 (K).]—**Secundäres V.** [Mihalkovics]. The portion of the prosencephalon that is situated in front of and above the ocular vesicle. [A, 8].—**V'bläschen**. The anterior cephalic vesicle. [I, 17 (K).]

**VORDERHORN** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ho³rn. See *Anterior HORN of the lateral ventricle and Anterior gray CORNU*.

**VORDERKOPF** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ko³pf. See *FOREHEAD and SINCIPUT*.

**VORDERLAPPEN** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-la³p-pe²n. See *Frontal LOBE*.

**VORDERSCHTELSTELLUNG** (Ger.), n. For'de²r-shit-e²l-ste²l-lun². That form of obliquity of the foetal head, during parturition, in which the forehead is situated in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15.]

**VORFALL** (Ger.), n. For'fa³l. See *PROLAPSE* and cf. *VORLAGERUNG*.

**VORFUSS** (Ger.), n. For'fus. See *FOREFOOT*.

**VORGANG** (Ger.), n. For'ga³n². See *PROCESS* (1st def.).

**VORGEBIRGE** (Ger.), n. For'ge²-berg-e². See *PROMONTORY*.

**VORGEFALLENSEIN** (Ger.), n. For'ge²-fa³l-le³n-zin. See *under VORLAGERUNG*.

**VORHANG** (Ger.), n. For'ha³n². 1. A curtain. [A, 450 (a, 17).] 2. See *CORTINA*.—**Gaumen v'**. The soft palate.

**VORHAUT** (Ger.), n. For'ha³-ut. See *PREPUCE*.—**Kitzler v'**. See *PREPUCE clitoridis*.—**V'band**, **V'bändchen**. See *FRENUM GLANDIS*.—**V'entzündung**. See *ACROBYSTITIS*.—**V'geschwulst**. See *POSTRONCUS*.—**V'schmiere**. See *SMEGMA præputiale*.—**V'sperre**. See *PHIMOSIS*.—**V'stein**. See *PREPUTIAL CALCULUS*.—**V'talg**. See *SMEGMA præputii*.—**V'verengerung**. See *PHIMOSIS*.

**VORHERSAGUNG** (Ger.), n. For-he³r'za³g-un². See *PROGNOSIS*.

**VORHOF** (Ger.), n. For'ho³f. See *ATRIUM, AURICLE* (4th def.), and *VESTIBULE*.—**Gehörv'**. The vestibule of the ear. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**V'fenster**. See *FENESTRA ovalis*.—**V'fgang**. See *SCALA vestibuli*.—**V'shaut**. See *MEMBRANA Reissneri*.—**V'skammerfurche**. See *Auriculo-ventricular GROOVE*.—**V'streppe**. See *SCALA vestibuli*.—**V'szwiebeln**. See *BULBI vestibuli vaginae*.

**VORHÜLLE** (Ger.), n. For'hu³l-le². See *PROCHORION* (2d def.).

**VORIMPFGUNG** (Ger.), n. For'impf-un². Preliminary inoculation. [a, 14.]

**VORKAMMER** (Ger.), n. For'ka³m-me²r. An auricle of the heart. [a, 48.]

**VORKEIM** (Ger.), n. For'kim. 1. The germ epithelium of the embryo. 2. See *PROEMBRYO* (2d def.).

**VORKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK** (Ger.), n. For'kem-e²n-de²k-e²l-stu²k. See *Pre-Opercular NOSE*.

**VORKOMMEN** (Ger.), n. For'ko³m-me²n. See *HABITAT*.

**VORKOPF** (Ger.), n. For'ko³pf. See *SINCIPUT* and *CAPUT succedaneum*.

**VORLAGERUNG** (Ger.), n. For'la³g-e²r-un². 1. See *ADVANCEMENT*. 2. In obstetrics, a presentation (the state of being the presenting part). To be distinguished from *Vorfall* and *Vorgefallen*. As concerns the foetal limbs and the umbilical cord, though V. is their being situated alongside the main presenting part, while it is only to their actual prolapse (escape into the vagina in advance of the main presenting part) that the terms *Vorfall* and *Vorgefallen* are applied. [A, 61].—**Muskelv'**. See *ADVANCEMENT* (1st def.).

**VORLÄUFER** (Ger.), n. For'loif-e²r. See *PRECURSOR* and *PRO-DROME*.

**VORLÄUFIG** (Ger.), adj. For'loif-ig. *Precursory*. [a, 14.]

**VORLEBER** (Ger.), n. For'lab-e²r. See *LEDERWULST*.

**VORLIEGEN** (Ger.), n. For'leg-e²n. See *PRESENTATION*.—**V. des Nabelstranges**, **V. des Nabelschnur**. See *FUNIS PRESENTATION*.

**VORMÄGEN** (Ger.), n. For'ma³g-e²n. See *INGLUVIES* (2d def.) and *Cardiac ANTRUM*.

**VORMAUER** (Ger.), n. For'ma³-u²-e²r. See *CLAUSTRUM*.

**VORNÄHUNG** (Ger.), n. For'na-un². See *ADVANCEMENT*.

**VORNIERE** (Ger.), n. For'ner-e². See *PRONEPHROS*.

**VORNÜBERGEBEUGT** (Ger.), adj. For'nü²b-e²r-ge²-boigt. Anteflexed.

**VORKAUM** (Ger.), n. For'ra³-u²m. An atrium. [a, 14.]

**VORSAAL** (Ger.), n. For'za³l. See *VESTIBULE*.

**VORSCHRIFT** (Ger.), n. For'shri²ft. See *PRESCRIPTION*.

**VORSPRINGEND** (Ger.), adj. For'spri²n²-e²nd. See *PROMINENT*.

**VORSPRUNG** (Ger.), n. For'sprun². See *PROMINENCE* (2d def.) and *PROTUBERANCE*.—**Darwin'scher V.** See *SPINE of Darwin*.—**Höckerähnlicher V.** See *MAMILLA*.

**VORSTEHER** (Ger.), n. For'sta-e²r. See *PROSTATE*.—**V'nd-rücker**. See *COMPRESSOR prostatae*.

**VORSTELLUNG** (Ger.), n. For'ste²l-lun². Representation, perception. [a, 14].—**V'svermögen**. The power of recognition, or of forming an ideal representation.—**Wahn v'**. See *HALLUCINATION*.

**VORSTOSS** (Ger.), n. For'sto²s. See *ADAPTER* and *PROPOLIS*.

**VORTEX** (Lat.), n. m. Vo²rt(wo²rt)-e²x. Gen., *vort'icis*. From *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *tourbillon*. Ger., *Wirbel*. A whirl; a structure having the appearance of being produced by some whirling or twisting motion. [a, 48].—**Vortices lentis**. See *RADI lentis*.—**V. of the heart**. The spiral concentration of muscle fibres at the apex of the heart; its whorl.

**VORTICELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Vo²rt(wo²rt)-i²s(i²k)-e²l'la³. From *vortex*, a whirl. The typical genus of the *Vorticellidae*, or bell-animalcules, which are a family of bell-shaped infusorians. [a, 48.]

**VORTICOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Vo²rt(wo²rt)-i²k-os'u²s(u²s). Shaped like a whorl or spiral. [a, 48.]

**VORVERDAUUNG** (Ger.), n. For'fe²r-da³-u²-un². See *Oral DIGESTION*.

**VORWACHS** (Ger.), n. For'va³ch²s. See *PROPOLIS*.

**VORWÄRTSBEUGER** (Ger.), **VORWÄRTSDREHER** (Ger.), n's. For'varts-boig-e²r, -dra-e²r. See *PRONATOR*.

**VORWÄRTSNEIGUNG** (Ger.), n. For'varts-nig-un². See *AN-TEVERSION*.

**VORWÄRTSWENDER** (Ger.), n. For'varts-ve²nd-e²r. See *PRONATOR*.—**Länglicher V.**, **Runder V.** See *PRONATOR teres*.—**Viereckiger V.** See *PRONATOR quadratus*.

**VORWÄRTSZIEHER** (Ger.), n. For'varts-tse-e²r. See *ATTRAHENS*.

**VORWASSER** (Ger.), n. For'va³-se²r. That portion of the liquor amnii which lies in advance of the presenting part of the foetus during labor.

**VORWEHEN** (Ger.), n. For'va-e²n. See *DOLORES præparantes*.

**VORZEICHEN** (Ger.), n. For'tsich²-e²n. See *PROGNOSTIC*, n.

**VORZEITIG** (Ger.), adj. For'tsit-ig. See *PREMATURE*.

**VORZIEHER** (Ger.), n. For'tse-e²r. See *ATTRAHENS*.

**VORZWICKEL** (Ger.), n. For'tsvi²k-e²l. See *PRÆCUNEUS*.

**VÖSLAU** (Ger.), n. A place in Lower Austria where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**VOSS** (Ger.), n. Fo³s. See *APHTHA*.

**VOSSURE** (Fr.), n. Vu-su²r. The curvature of a vault or similar cavity. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**V. de la poitrine**. Dilatation of the thorax. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**V. précordiale**. The bulging on the left side of the thorax observed in some heart diseases. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VOÛTE** (Fr.), n. Vut. See *FORNIX*.—**V. à quatre piliers**, **V. à trois piliers** [Winslow]. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**V. du crâne**. See *VACUITY of the cranium*.—**V. médullaire**. See *CORPUS callosum*.—**V. palatine**. The palate (hard and soft). [a, 18.]

**VOÛTURE** (Fr.), n. Vu-tu²r. Fracture of the cranium with elevation of the fragments. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VOX** (Lat.), n. f. Vo²x(wox). Gen., *voc'is*. From *vocare*, to call. See *VOICE*.—**V. abscessa**. See *APHONIA* (1st def.).—**V. clandestina**. Whispering. [K, 16].—**V. falsa**. See *FALSETTO*.—**V. instans cantus galli**. A voice (or noise) like the crowing of a cock; of Home, the peculiar cry of croup. [D, 1.]

**VRILLE** (Fr.), n. Vrel-y². A tendril. [a, 35.]

**VRILLÉE** (Fr.), n. Vrel-y². See *CONVOLVULUS arvensis*.—**Grande v.** See *CONVOLVULUS sepium*.

**VUE** (Fr.), n. Vu². See *VISION*.—**V. basse**, **V. courte**. See *MYOPIA*.—**V. diurne**. See *HEMERALOPIA* (1st def.).—**V. longue**. See *PRESEBYOPIA*.—**V. louché**. See *STRABISMUS*.—**V. nocturne**. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**V. oblique**. See *STRABISMUS*.—**V. prochaine**. See *MYOPIA*.—**V. pyroptique**. See *PHOTOPSIA*.—**V. trouble**. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

**VUEROMETER**, n. Vu²-e²r-o²m'e²t-u²r. An instrument for determining the distance of the eyes from each other. Smee's v. consists of two narrow horizontal cylinders movable along a graduated bar. The head of the person to be examined is so placed that one eye sees a distant object through one tube, and then the other tube is pushed forward until the same object seems to the other eye to be in the centre. The distance of the cylinder-axes from each other then corresponds to the distance of the visual lines of the eyes from each other. [Graefe u. Sæmisch (F).]

**VULCANITE**, n. Vu³l'k'n-it. From *Vulcanus*, the Roman fire-god. Hard rubber.

**VULCANIZATION**, n. Vu³l'k'n-i²z-a'shu²n. Fr., *vulcanisation*. 1. The process of heating caoutchouc with sulphur under pressure. The degree of hardness of the product is determined by



the height of the temperature. 2. Loosely, the subjecting of any organic body to a high heat for the purpose of increasing its resistance to decay, etc. [L.]

**VULCANÖL** (Ger.), n. Vulk-a<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>1</sup>l. A heavy, dark-colored petroleum. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VULGAGO** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(g)wu<sup>4</sup>l(g)-ag(a<sup>2</sup>g)/o. Gen., -ag'inis. See ASARUM europæum.

**VULGARIS** (Lat.), adj. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)-gar(ga<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>s. From *vulgus*, the common people. Common. [a, 35.]

**VULNERABILITY**, n. Vu<sup>3</sup>l-ne<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>. From *vulnus*, a wound. Fr., *vulnerabilité*. Ger., *Vulnerabilität*. Susceptibility to hurt or to contagion. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**VULNERARIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)-ne<sup>2</sup>r-a(a<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *vulnus*, a wound. Anciently, a surgeon.

**VULNERARY**, adj. Vu<sup>3</sup>l/ne<sup>2</sup>r-ar-i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *vulnerarius* (1st def.), *agglutinans* (2d def.). Fr., *vulnéraire*. Ger., *Klebmittel* (2d def.), *Wundmittel* (2d def.). Traumatic; as a n., a remedy used to promote the healing of wounds. [E; a, 17.]

**VULNUS** (Lat.), n. n. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)/nu<sup>2</sup>s(nu<sup>4</sup>s). Gen., *vul'neris*. Gr., τραῦμα. Fr., *blesure*. Ger., *Wunde*. A wound. [L, 290.]—**V. a scopetis**, **V. scopetarium**. A gunshot wound. [E.]—**V. simplex**. An incised wound. [E.]

**VULPES** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(p)wu<sup>4</sup>l(p)/ez(as). Gen., *vulp'is*. See CANIS v.—**Looch de pulmone vulpis**. Fr., *looch de poumons de renard*. An old preparation consisting of 1 part each of anise, fennel, licorice juice, *Adiantum pedatum*, and foxes' lungs, and 15 parts of clarified sugar. [L, 85.]—**Pulmones vulpis siccati**. The dried lungs of *Canis v.* [a, 35.]

**VULPIC ACID, VULPIN, VULPINIC ACID, VULPINE**, n's. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(p)/i<sup>2</sup>k, -i<sup>2</sup>n, vu<sup>3</sup>l(p)-i<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>2k, vu<sup>3</sup>l(p)/u<sup>2</sup>l-en. Fr., *acide vulpinique* (ou *vulpinique*), *vulpine*. Ger., *Vulpinsäure*, *Vulpin*. An acid, CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, obtained from *Parmelia parietina*, *Cetraria vulpina*, and other lichens. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**VULSELLA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(s)wu<sup>4</sup>l(s)-e<sup>2</sup>l/la<sup>2</sup>. See VORSELLA.

**VULTUEUX** (Fr.), **VULTUÖS** (Ger.), adj's. Vu<sup>3</sup>l-tu<sup>4</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>, fult-u-u<sup>4</sup>s'. Having the capillaries of the skin unusually congested (said of the face). [K.]

**VULTUS** (Lat.), n. m. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(t)wu<sup>4</sup>l(t)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gen., *vult'us*. See FACE.

**VULVA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)/va<sup>2</sup>(wa<sup>2</sup>). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *vuive*. Ger., *düssere* (oder *weibliche*) *Scham* (1st def.). 1. The external genitals of the female, except the mons Veneris. The latter and the v. together constitute the pudendum. 2. Of Palfin, see ADITUS ad infundibulum.—**V. cerebri**. See V. (2d def.).—**V. conivens**. That form of the v. in which the labia majora are plump and closely approximated. [A, 22.]—**V. hians**. That form in which the labia majora are flaccid and gaping. [A, 22.]

**VULVAR**, adj. Vu<sup>3</sup>l/va<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *vulvaire*. Ger., v. Pertaining to the vulva.

**VULVARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)-va(wa<sup>2</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *vulvaire*. See CHENOPodium v.

**VULVISM**, n. Vu<sup>3</sup>l/v'i<sup>2</sup>z'm. Lat., *vulvismus* (from *vulva* [q. v.]). Fr., *vulvisme*. Of Martineau, see *Vulvar VAGINISMUS*.

**VULVITE** (Fr.), n. Vu<sup>3</sup>l/v-et. See VULVITIS.

**VULVITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)-vi(w'e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -vul'idis (-idis). From *vulva* (q. v.). Inflammation of the vulva. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**Diphtheritic v.** V. with a diphtheritic or diphtheroid deposit on the mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—**Follicular v.** Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the vulva. [a, 34.]—**Gangrenous v.** See *NOMA pudendi*.—**V. crouposa**. See *Diphtheritic v.*—**V. diabetica**. V. due to the diabetic cachexia. [a, 34.]—**V. diphtherica**. See *Diphtheritic v.*

**VULVO-UTÉRIN** (Fr.), adj. Vu<sup>3</sup>l-vo-u<sup>4</sup>-ta-ra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VULVO-VAGINAL**, adj. Vu<sup>3</sup>l/v'o-va<sup>2</sup>j/i<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., v.-v. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**VULVOVAGINITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Vu<sup>3</sup>l(wu<sup>4</sup>l)-vo(wo<sup>3</sup>)-va<sup>2</sup>j(wa<sup>2</sup>g)-i<sup>2</sup>n(en)-(e)/ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *vulvo-vaginite*. Ger., *Schamcheidenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vulva and of the vagina.

## W

**WABAÏN** (Ger.), n. Wa<sup>3</sup>-ba<sup>3</sup>-en'. See OUABAIN.

**WABE** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>. Honey, honeycomb. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**W'nartig**. See FAVEOLATE and FAVOUS.

**WABIG** (Ger.), adj. Va<sup>3</sup>b'i<sup>2</sup>g. See FAVEOLATE and FAVOUS.

**WACHHOLDER** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>'hold-e<sup>2</sup>r. See JUNIPERUS (1st def.).—**Cedernw'**. See JUNIPERUS *oxycedrus*.—**Gemeiner W.**, **Krametsw'**. See JUNIPERUS *communis*.—**Stinkender W.** See JUNIPERUS *sabina*.—**W'beeren**. See JUNIPERUS (2d def.).—**W'beeröl**. See OIL of JUNIPER.—**W'braunwein**. See GIN.—**W'harz**. See SANDARAC and cf. JUNIPERIN.—**W'mus**. See *Extractum JUNIPERI*.—**W'öl**, **W'theer**. See OIL of CADE.—**Zedernw'**. The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [L, 80.]

**WACHIRREN** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>'er-re<sup>2</sup>n. See METAMORPHOSIA.

**WACHS** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s. See WAX.—**Bienenw'**. See *Bees' WAX*.—**Fettw'**. See ADIPOCERE.—**Korkw'**. See CERIN (2d def.).—**Leichenw'**. See ADIPOCERE.—**Pflanzenw'**. See *Vegetable WAX*.—**W'ählich**, **W'artig**. See CERACEOUS.—**W'bildnerel**. See CEROPLASTY.—**W'haut**. See CERE.—**W'kerze**. See CEREOUS (2d def.).—**W'kropf**. See AMYLOID GOITRE.—**W'öl**. See *Oleum CERÆ*.—**W'papier**. See CHARTA *cerata*.—**W'pflaster**, **W'salbe**. See CERATUM (2d def.).—**W'schwamm**. See SPONGIA *cerata*.—**W'stock**. See BOUGIE.

**WACHSBEULE** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>'s-boil-e<sup>2</sup>. Swelling of the lymphatic glands in adolescents. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**WACHSTHUM** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>'s-tum. See GROWTH (1st def.) and INCREMENT.—**W'skrankheit**. A disease of growth, morbid growth. [E.]

**WACHSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>'zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See INSOMNIA.

**WADDING**, n. Wo<sup>3</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *ouate*. Ger., *Watte*. Carded cotton in sheets. [E.]—**W.-bearer**. Ger., *Wattenträger*. Of Hassenstein, a forceps for holding a firmly rolled, lengthy pad of w. The branches are held together by a movable ring. [F, 32.]

**WADE** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>. The calf of the leg. [a, 48.]—**W'nbauch**. See W.

**WADENBEIN** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>n-bach. See FIBULA.—**W'-beuger**. See Biceps FLEXOR *cruris*.

**WADENBEINMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>n-bin-musk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See PERONEUS, n.—**Dritter W.** See PERONEUS *tertius*.—**Erster W.** See PERONEUS *longus*.—**Kurzer W.** See PERONEUS *brevis*.—**Langer W.** See PERONEUS *longus* and PERONEUS-PRÆPHALANGUS.—**Zweiter W.** See PERONEUS *brevis*.

**WADENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>n-musk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See GASTRONEMIUS, TRICEPS *suræ*, and BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS.—**Aeusserer zweiköpfiger W.** See GASTRONEMIUS.—**Dreiköpfiger W.** See TRICEPS *suræ*.—**Dritter W.** See TIBIO-PRÆMETATARSEUS.—**Grosser W.** See SOLEUS.—**Langer W.** See PLANTARIS.—**Zweiköpfiger W.**, **Zwillingsw'**. See GASTRONEMIUS.

**WAFER**, n. Waf'u<sup>2</sup>r. Fr., *cachet*. Ger., *Oblate*. A small sheet of gelatinous material which becomes flexible when it is moistened,

in which state it is wrapped around a dose of medicine and swallowed.

**WAFFEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Va<sup>3</sup>f'/fe<sup>2</sup>n. See ARMA.

**WAGE** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>. See BALANCE (1st def.).—**Äërostatische W.** See MANOMETER (1st def.).—**Drehw'**. See *Torsion BALANCE*.—**Kinderw'**. See BAROMACROMETER.—**Römische W.** See STEELYARD.

**WAGERECHT** (Ger.), adj. Va<sup>3</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>-re<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t. Horizontal.

**WAHAHE**, n. See HARTIGHESEA *spectabilis*.

**WAHLENBERGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Va<sup>3</sup>l-e<sup>2</sup>n-be<sup>2</sup>rg/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Wahlenberg*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *wahlenbergie*. A genus of campanulaceous plants. The *Wahlenbergieæ* are a tribe of the *Campanulaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. graminifolia**. A South European species. The leaves and flowers have been used for epilepsy. [a, 35.]—**W. linaroides**. A South American species used for flatulence. [a, 35.]

**WÄHLEND** (Ger.), adj. Val'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See ELECTIVE.

**WAHLMITTEL** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>l'mi<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>l. A remedy having an elective or specific action. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**WAHLVERWANDTSCHAFT** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>l'/fe<sup>2</sup>r-va<sup>2</sup>nt-sha<sup>2</sup>ft. See ELECTIVE AFFINITY.

**WAHN** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>n. See ILLUSION and DELIRIUM.—**Fieberw'**. See *Febrile DELIRIUM*.—**Höhenw'**. *Delirium grandiosum*. [a, 34.]—**Kleinheitsw'**. *Micromania*. [a, 34.]—**W'muth**. See WAHNSINN.

**WAHNSINN** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>n'zi<sup>2</sup>n. Insanity, frenzy, dementia; or of Snell, delusional monomania. [D, 36.] See also MONOMANIA.—**Allgemeiner W.** See *Acute MANIA*.—**Fieberhafter W.** *Febrile delirium*. [a, 34.]—**Fixer W.** *Partial mania*. [L, 80.]—**Fluchtw'**. See DRAPETOMANIA.—**Gefangenew'**. Insanity consequent upon isolation. [a, 34.]—**Gemüthsw'**. *Moral insanity*. [a, 34.]—**Grössenw'**. See *DELIRIUM grandiosum*.—**Liebesw'**. See EROTOMANIA.—**Lustiger W.** See CHERAPHROSYNE.—**Muthloser W.** See DEMENTIA.—**Querulantenw'**. See *Querulous MONOMANIA*.—**Rastloser W.** See MELANCHOLIA *errabunda*.—**Religiöser W.** See *Religious MONOMANIA*.—**Säuferw'**. See *Alcoholic MANIA*.—**Stiller W.** See PARAPHROSYNE.—**Unruhiger W.** See HYDROLEROS and MELANCHOLIA *errabunda*.—**Verbrecherw'**. See *Moral INSANITY*.—**Verbreiteter W.** Of Flemming, general insanity. [a, 34.]—**Verfolgungsw'**. See *DÉLIRE des persécutions*.—**Verlebter W.** See *AMOROUS MELANCHOLIA*.—**W. bei Kindbetterinnen**. See *Puerperal INSANITY*.—**W'ig**. Mad, insane, delirious, demented.—**Zitterw'**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

**WAHNSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>n'zuch<sup>2</sup>t. Insanity. [a, 34.]

**WAHNWITZ** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>n'vi<sup>2</sup>ts. See DELIRIUM.

**WAHOO**, n. Wa<sup>3</sup>-hu'. See EUNYMUS *atropurpureus*.

**WAHRKNORPEL** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>r'knorp-e<sup>2</sup>l. See *Hyaline CARTILAGE*.

**WAID** (Ger.), n. Va<sup>3</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d. See ISATIS and ISATIS *tinctoria*.—**W'farbig**. Bluish. [L, 80.]



**WAIST**, n. Wast. The narrowest portion of the trunk above the innominate bones; loosely, the trunk between the axillae and the hips. [L.]

**WAIZEN** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3/2ts-e^2n$ . See WEIZEN.

**WAKE-ROBIN**, n.  $Wak'ro^2b-i^2n$ . The *Arum maculatum*, *Arisaema atrorubens*, *Trillium cernuum*, and *Trillium grandiflorum*; also the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*. [a, 35.]

**WALAI**, n. In Fiji, the *Entada scandens* used as an oxytocic. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 50).]

**WALDFARN** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/fa^2rn$ . See ASPIDIUM filix mas.

**WALDMEISTER** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/mist-e^2r$ . The genus *Asperula*. [a, 35.]—**Gemeiner W.** See ASPERULA odorata.—**Hügelw'.** See ASPERULA cynanchica.—**Wohlrriechender W.** See ASPERULA odorata.

**WALDMENSCH** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/me^2nsh$ . A person affected with hypertrichosis universalis. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

**WALDREBE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/rab-e^2$ . See CLEMATIS (1st def.).—**Gemeine W.** See CLEMATIS vitalba.

**WALDSTATT** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/sta^2t$ . A place in the canton of Appenzel, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring. [a, 14.]

**WALDSTROH** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/stro$ . See GALIUM.

**WALDWOLLE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/vol-le^2$ . See FIR-WOOL.

**WALDWOLLÖL** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3ld/vol-u^6l$ . See PINE-needle oil.

**WALE**, n. Wal. See VIBEX and WHEAL.

**WALFISCH** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/fi^2sh$ . See BALÆNA.—**Flossw'.** See BALÆNOPTERA.—**Gemeiner W., Grönländischer W., Nordischer W.** See BALÆNA mysticetus.—**Schnabelw'.** See BALÆNOPTERA rostrata.—**Wohr.** See LAPIS manati.—**W'schnen.** Sinews of the whale; used for surgical sutures. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**W'thran.** See OLEUM BALÆNÆ.

**WALIDA**, n. See Holarhena antidiysenterica.

**WALKERA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Wak'e^2r-a^3$ . From Walker, founder of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Fr., *walkère*. A genus of the *Ochnaceae*, not now recognized. [a, 35.]—**W. serrata, W. zeylonensis.** Fr., *walkère dentellée*. A tree found in tropical Asia. The roots and leaves are tonic and stomachic. [a, 35.]

**WALL**, n.  $Wa^4l$ . Ger., *reixos*. Lat., *paries*. Fr., *paroi*. Ger., *Wand*. W. An inclosing or limiting structure. [a, 17.]—**Germinal w. (of the yolk).** Ger., *Keimwall*. That portion of the formative substance of the yolk that forms a ring-like thickening around the germinal disc.—**Kelmw' (Ger.).** See the major list.—**Parietal w. (of the blastoderm).** The outer or upper composite sheet of the blastoderm, made up of the epiblast and the outer layer of the mesoblast. [A, 5.]—**Periotic w.** The w. of the otic vesicle.—**Somatic w. of the blastoderm.** See *Parietal w.*—**Splanchnic (or visceral) w. of the blastoderm.** The inner layer of the blastoderm, made up of the hypoblast and the inner layer of the mesoblast. [A, 5.]—**W. of an abscess.** Ger., *Abzesswandung*. The living tissue, infiltrated with dead leucocytes, fluid intercellular substance, living cells, and other exudation products, that forms the boundary of an abscess. [a, 34.]—**W. of the nail.** That portion of the fold of the nail which projects over the nail. [G.]

**WALLABA**, n. See EPERUA falcata.

**WALLACHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/ach^2e^2n$ . See BISTOURNAGE.

**WALL-EYE**, n.  $Wa^4li$ . 1. Achromia of the iris. 2. Leucoma.

**WALL-EYED**, adj.  $Wa^4lid$ . Having wall-eyes. [a, 34.]

**WALLFISCH** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/fi^2sh$ . See BALÆNA.

**WALLFLOWER**, n.  $Wa^4l/fu^2-u^4-r$ . See CHEIRANTHUS cheiri.

**WALLNUSS** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/nus$ . See JUGLANS (1st def.) and JUGLANS regia. In the pl., *Wallnüsse*, the fruits of *Juglans regia*. [a, 35.]—**Grüne W'schalen.** See *Cortex nucum JUGLANS*.—**Landw'öl.** See KECUNA-OIL and cf. ALEUTITES triloba.—**W'blütter.** See *Folia JUGLANS*.—**W'öl.** See WALNUT-OIL.

**WALLRATH** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/ra^2t$ . See SPERMACETI.

**WALLUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/un^2$ . 1. Ebullition, undulation. [A, 460 (a, 17).] 2. Active congestion. [D.]—**Blutw'.** See ORGASM (1st def.).—**W'sblutfülle.** Congestion due to emotional excitement (as of the ovary during the venereal orgasm).—**W'sfleck.** A spot of erythematous redness. [G.]

**WALLWORT**, n.  $Wa^4l/wu^2rt$ . See *PARIETARIA officinalis* (1st def.). *Sedum acre*, *SAMBUCUS ebulus*, and *COTYLEDON umbilicus*.

**WALNUT**, n.  $Wa^4l/nut^2$ . Ger., *Walnuss*. The *Juglans regia* (or its fruit) and other species of *Juglans*. [a, 35.]—**American w.** See *JUGLANS nigra*.—**Belgaum w.** See *ALEUTITES triloba*.—**Deoction of w. rinds.** See *Decoctum drupæ JUGLANS regia*.—**European w.** See *JUGLANS regia*.—**Indian w.** See *ALEUTITES triloba*.—**Rob of w's.** See *Rob nucum*.—**Spanish w.-oil.** See KECUNA-OIL.—**W. fruit.** The fruit of *Juglans regia*. [a, 35.]—**W.-leaves.** See *Folia JUGLANS*.—**W.-oil.** *Oleum juglandis* (see under *JUGLANS regia*).—**White w.** See *JUGLANS cinerea*.

**WALONER** (Ger.), n. pl.  $Va^3l-on^2en$ . See VALENTIA.

**WALPURGSKRAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l-purg^2ts-kra^2t-u^4t$ . See *Botrychium lunaria*.

**WALRATH** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/ra^2t$ . See SPERMACETI.—**W'cerat.** See *Ceratum CETACEI*.—**W'kalbe.** See *Unguentum CETACEI*.

**WÄLSCHKORN** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3sh/ko^2rn$ . See MAIZE.

**WALSURA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Wa^3ls-ur^2a^3$ . Fr., *walsure*. A genus of meliceous trees. [a, 35.]—**W. pascidia.** East Indian fish-poison plant. The bark contains a narcotic principle. [a, 35.]

**WALTHERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Va^3l-th^2er^2a^3$ . From Walther, a German forester. Fr., *waltherie*. Ger., *Waltherie*. A genus of

the *Malvaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. americana, W. arborescens.** A tropical American species having mucilaginous flowers and leaves. It is used as a febrifuge and antisyphilitic. [a, 35.]—**W. douradina.** A mucilaginous South American undershrub; used as a pectoral and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**W. glomerata.** A Panama species. The leaves are vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**W. indica.** See *W. americana*.

**WALTHIERE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3l/ter-e^2$ . See CETOMORPHA.

**WALZE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3lts/e^2$ . See CYLINDER (1st def.).

**WALZENKRAUT** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3lts/e^2n-kra^2t-u^4t$ . See LOTUS corniculatus.

**WALZIG** (Ger.), adj.  $Va^3lts/i^2g$ . See CYLINDRICAL.

**WAMBLE**, n.  $Wa^4m/b^4l$ . See NAUSEA (2d def.).

**WAN**, adj.  $Wa^4n$ . Having a pale or sickly color.

**WAND** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nd$ . See WALL.—**Scheidew'.** See the major list.

**WANDELBAR** (Ger.), adj.  $Va^3nd/e^2l-ba^2r$ . See AMBULATORY.

**WANDERKÖRPER** (Ger.), n. pl.  $Va^3nd/e^2r-ku^2rp-e^2r$ . See Wandering CELLS.

**WANDFLÄCHE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nd/flach^2e^2$ . The surface of a wall. [a, 14.]—**Freie W.** [Reichert]. The free surface of the ovum within the uterus. [A, 8.]

**WANDKNOCHEN** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nd/kno^2ch^2e^2n$ . See Parietal BONE.

**WANDNAHT** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nd/na^2t$ . See Sagittal SUTURE.

**WANDSTROM** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nd/stro^2m$ . See Sluggish LAYER.

**WANDUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nd/un^2$ . See WALL.—**W'sstrom.** See Sluggish LAYER.

**WANGE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3n^2/e^2$ . See CHEEK.—**W'nblutung.** See GNATHORRHAGIA.—**W'nbrand.** See Gangrenous STOMATITIS.—**W'nrentzündung.** See GNATHITIS.

**WANGENFORTSATZ** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3n^2/e^2n-fort-za^2ts$ . See Zygomatic APOPHYSIS.—**W'ntidfurche.** The lower orbito-palpebral sulcus. [K.]—**W'nscnürchen.** See TRISMUS nematorum.—**W'nstellung.** See Cheek PRESENTATION.—**W'nzug.** See GNATHOGRAMMA.

**WANGENMUSKEL** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3n^2/e^2n-musk-e^2l$ . 1. Any muscle of the cheek. [a, 32.] 2. See ALVEOLO-LABIALIS.—**Acusfer W.** See LACRIMO-LABIALIS.

**WANNE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3n/ne^2$ . A large tub, especially a bathing tub. [a, 14.]—**Pneumatische W.** A tub inclosing the body, all but the head, the contained air being either rarefied or condensed, to facilitate respiration. [L, 57 (a, 14).] Cf. *Pneumatic CABINET*.

**WANST** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nst$ . See RUMEN.

**WANZE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3nts/e^2$ . See ACANTHIA 1ectularia.—**W'nkraut.** See CHENOPodium vulvaria, CIMICIFUGA (1st def.), GERANIUM robertianum, and LEDUM palustre.

**WARBLE**, n.  $Wa^4r/b^4l$ . A name given to the pimples of acne in the horse. [a, 34.]

**WARE**, n.  $Wa^4r$ . Any one of various seaweeds. [a, 35.]—**Sea-w.** See *Fucus vesiculosus*.

**WARENCE**, n.  $Wa^4r/e^2ns$ . An old name for madder. [a, 35.]

**WARMBRUNN** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3rm^2/brun$ . A place in Prussian Silesia where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**WÄRME** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3rm/e^2$ . See HEAT (1st def.).—**Eigen-thümliche W.** See Specific HEAT.—**Eigenw'.** The temperature peculiar to any species of animal. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals, and about 1° C. higher than the surrounding medium in cold-blooded animals. [J, 54.] Cf. *Animal HEAT*.—**Gebundene W.** See Latent HEAT.—**Körperw'.** The temperature of the body.—**Lebensw'.** See Animal HEAT.—**Spezifische W.** See Specific HEAT.—**Strahlende W.** See Radiant HEAT.—**Thierische W.** See Animal HEAT.—**Verbindungsw'.** See HEAT of combination.—**Verdampfungsw'.** See Latent HEAT of vaporization.—**Wahrnehmbare W.** See Sensible HEAT.—**W'abgabe.** The giving off of heat. [K.]—**W'bildung.** See CALORIFICATION.—**W'erzeugung.** See CALORICITY.—**W'färbung.** See THERMOCOLORIS.—**W'leitung.** The conduction of heat.—**W'messer.** See CALORIMETER.—**W'starre.** Rigidity due to heat. [K.]—**W'stoff.** See CALORIC, n.

**WARM SPRINGS**, n. pl.  $Wa^4rm$ . 1. A place near Little Owen's Lake, San Bernardino County, California, where there is a hot alkaline and saline spring. 2. A place in Meriwether County, Georgia, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate springs. 3. A place in Madison County, North Carolina, where there are hot gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. 4. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**WARNAS**, n. See ACETUM philosophicum.

**WARNEMÜNDE** (Ger.), n.  $Va^3rn^2/e^2-mu^2nd-e^2$ . A sea-bathing resort in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. [L, 40, 57 (a, 14).]

**WARNER'S RANCH SPRINGS**, n.  $Wa^4rn^2/u^4r-z-ran^2ch^2$ . A place in San Diego County, California, where there are hot sulphurous and saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**WART**, n.  $Wa^4rt$ . A.-S., *warto*. Ger., *Warze*. See VERRUCA.—**Fig-w.** A condyloma, especially condyloma acuminatum. [G.] See also FICUS (1st def.).—**Neerogenie w's.** See VERRUCA neerogenica.—**Soot-w.** See Chimney-sweeper's CANCER.—**Veneraal w.** See CONDYLOMA acuminatum.

**WARTED**, adj.  $Wa^4rt^2/e^2d$ . See VERRUCOSE.

**WARTEPERSONAL** (Ger.), n.  $Va^4rt^2/e^2-pe^2r-zon-a^2l$ . The personnel of a hospital ward, including the nurses, servants, etc.



**WÄRTER** (Ger.), **WÄRTERIN** (Ger.), n's. Vart/e²r, -e²r-i²n. See **NURSE** (2d def.).

**WARTWEED, WARTWORT**, n's. Wa²rt/wed, -wu²rt. See **EUPHORBIA helioscopia**, **EUPHORBIA pepulus**, **SENEBIERA coronopus**, **CHELIDonium majus**, and **GNAPHALium uliginosum**.

**WARTY**, adj. Wa²rt/i². See **VERRUCOSE**.

**WÄRZCHEN** (Ger.), n. Varts/ch²e²n. See **VERRUCULA**.—**Fadenförmige W.** See **Filiform PAPILLE**.—**Fleischw'.** See **CARCUNCLE** (4th def.).—**Gefässw'.** A vascular papilla. [A, 521].—**Gefühlw'.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES** (1st def.).—**Geschmackw'.** See **Gustatory PAPILLE** and **Taste-buds**.—**Hautw'.** See **PAPILLE cutis**.—**Nervenw'.** See **Nerve PAPILLE**.—**Nierenw'.** See **PAPILLE renales**.—**Scheidenklappenw'.** See **CARCUNCLE myrtiformes**.—**Schwammartige W.** See **Fungiform PAPILLE**.—**Tastw'.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES** (1st def.) and **Nerve PAPILLE**.—**Thränenw'.** See **Lacrimal CARUNCLE** and **Lacrimal PAPILLE**.—**Umwallte Zungenw'.** **Wallförmige W.** See **Circumvallate PAPILLE**.—**W'bildung.** See **GRANULATION** (1st def.).

**WARZE** (Ger.), n. Va²rts/e². See **VERRUCA** and **NIPPLE**.—**Fleischw'.** See **CARCUNCLE** (4th def.).—**Geschmacksw'n.** See **Gustatory PAPILLE**.—**Grindw'.** See **CONDYLOMA latum**.—**Haarw'.** 1. A hairy mole. 2. A hair papilla. [a, 29].—**Hautw'.** See **VERRUCA**.—**Keimw'.** See **CARCUNCLE** (2d def.).—**Lagerw'.** See **PHYMA**.—**Molluscumw'.** See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**Nervenw'n.** See **Nerve PAPILLE**.—**Nierenw'n.** See **PAPILLE renales**.—**Saitenw'.** See **ACROCHORDON**.—**Saugw'.** See **HAUSTORIUM**.—**Sebumw'.** 1. Of Hebra, see **VERRUCA follicularis**. 2. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.—**Thränenw'.** See **Lacrimal CARUNCLE**.—**Thymianw'.** See **Thymus GLAND**.—**W'nbreite.** See **Bimastoid DIAMETER**.—**W'ngeschwulst.** A warty growth. [E].—**W'ngewebe.** Tissue found in the various forms of papillae. [J].—**W'nhof.** See **AREOLA of the nipple**.—**W'nüttchen.** See **NIPPLE SHIELD**.—**W'nkörper.** See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**W'nkrebs.** See **CANCEROIDE**.—**W'nipil.** See **THELEPHORA** (2d def.).—**W'ntheil.** See **Mastoid PROCESS of the temporal bone**.—**W'nzelenzugang.** See **Mastoid APERTURE**.

**WARZIG** (Ger.), adj. Va²rts/i²g. Verrucose; papillary; clavate. [G.]

**WÄSCHE** (Ger.), n. Vash/e². See **LAVAGE**.

**WASCHMITTEL** (Ger.), n. Va²sh/mi²t-te²l. See **LOTION**.

**WASCHUNG** (Ger.), n. Va²sh/un². See **LAVAGE** and **LOTION**.

**WASH**, n. Wa²sh. See **LOTION**.—**Black (mercurial) w.** See **Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra**.—**Yellow w.** See **Lotio HYDRARGYRI flava**.

**WASIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Waz(va²s/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., w. The name given by Bahr to a supposed new metal, now known to be thorium. [B, 3.]

**WASP**, n. Wa²sp. See **VESPA**.

**WASSER** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r. See **WATER** and cf. **AQUA**.—**Abgezogenes W.** **Aetherisches W.** Water impregnated with a volatile oil. [B].—**Blutw'.** See **Blood SERUM**.—**Bretfelder W.** A perfume made of 300 parts of cologne, 50 of rose-water, and 1 part of tincture of ambra moschata. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Conrad's Augenw'.** See **Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muriatico corrosivo**.—**Farbloses phagedänisches W.** See **AQUA phagedænica decolorata**.—**Fliessw'.** See **LYMPH** (1st def.).—**Fruchtw', Geburtsw'.** See **Liquor AMNII**.—**Gehirnw'.** See **Cerebro-spinal FLUID**.—**Ge-hörw'.** See **PERILYMPH**.—**Geistig-aromatisches W.** See **AQUA aromatica spiritiosa**.—**Gelbes phagedänisches W.** See **AQUA phagedænica lutea**.—**Gllederw', Gliedw'.** See **SYNOVIA**.—**Grauw'.** See **AQUA grisea**.—**Hauptw'.** Aromatic water. [L, 80].—**Kindesw', Kindsw'.** See **Liquor AMNII**.—**Kohlensaures W.** See **AQUA acidæ carbonicæ**.—**Kölnisches W.** See **SPIRITUS odoratus**.—**Königsschneidw', Königsw'.** See **NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID**.—**Kühlw'.** See **Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus**.—**Labyrinthw'.** See **PERILYMPH**.—**Leinigerw'.** See under **LAMSCHEID**.—**Lösew'.** See **AQUA corrosivæ**.—**Nährw'.** See **LYMPH** (1st def.).—**Rabelw'.** Dilute nitric acid. [B, 48 (a, 14)].—**Schwarzes W.** See **Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra**.—**Stehendes W.** That condition in which, during labor, the membranes have not yet ruptured.—**Trinkw'.** Water fit for drinking. [L, 57 (a, 17)].—**Wahres W.** See **Liquor AMNII**.—**Waschw'.** See **LOTION**.—**W'abzapfung.** See **PAR-CENTESIS**.—**W'aderbruch.** See **HYDROCEPHELE**.—**W'ansammlung.** A collection of water or fluid; dropsy.—**W'arzt.** See **HYDRIATROS**.—**W'athmung.** See **Aquatic RESPIRATION**.—**W'auge.** See **HYDROPHthalmia**.—**W'ausleerend.** See **HYDRAGOGUE**.—**W'balg.** See **HYDROMA**.—**W'bildung.** See **HYDATIDEGESIS**.—**W'bläschen.** See **HYDATIS** (2d def.) and **PHLYCTENA**.—**W'blatt.** See **HYDROPHYLLUM**.—**W'blättern.** See **VARI-CELLA**.—**W'blau.** See **Nicholson's BLUE** and **Soluble BLUE**.—**W'brechen.** See **HYDREMESIS**.—**W'bruch.** See the major list.—**W'brust.** See **HYDROTHORAX**.—**W'dampf.** Aqueous vapor, steam. [B].—**W'darmbruch.** See **HYDRETEROCELE**.—**W'dicht.** Water-tight. [B].—**W'dosten.** The genus **Eupatorium**. [a, 35].—**W'entleerung.** See **HYDROCENOSIS**.—**W'fäule.** See **HYDROSPERIS**.—**W'fenchel.** See **CENANTHE phellandrium**.—**W'fleischbruch.** Edema of the scrotum. [A, 521 (a, 48)].—**W'frei.** See **ANHYDROUS**.—**W'führend.** See **HYDRAGOGUE**.—**W'gang.** 1. A watercourse, a canal or aqueduct. [a, 48]. 2. See **AQUEDUCT of Sylvius**.—**W'geräusch.** See **HYDATISM**.—**W'geschwulst.** See **HYDATONCUS** and **HYDROMA**.—**W'hanf.** See **BIDENS tripartita** and **EUPATORIUM cannabinum**.—**W'harz.** Burgundy pitch purified by melting in hot water and straining. It is opaque and contains much moisture. [a, 35].—**W'haut.** See **AMNION** (1st def.) and **MEMBRANE of De-mours**.—**W'häutchen.** See **AMNION** (1st def.).—**W'heilkraft.** See **HYDRIASIS**.—**W'heilkunst.** See **HYDRIATRIS**.—**W'heill.** See **HYALINE**.—**W'hodenbruch.** See **HYDROCELE**.—**W'kolik.** See **PYROSIS**.—**W'krampfadernbruch.** See **HYDROCEPHELE**.—**W'kropf.** See **Cystic GOITRE**.—**W'kur.** See **HYDROTHERAPY**.

—**W'lebend.** See **AQUATIC**.—**W'lefen.** The nymphæ. [L, 80].—**W'leiter, W'leitung.** See **AQUEDUCT**.—**W'leiter des Vor-hofs.** See **AQUEDUCT of the vestibule**.—**W'luftnabelbruch.** See **HYDROPNEMATOMPHALOCLE**.—**W'nabelbruch.** See **HYDREPI-PLOMPHALUS**.—**W'netzbruch.** See **ORCHIOCELE**.—**W'niere.** See **HYDRONEPHROS** (1st def.).—**W'nuss.** See **TRAPA**.—**W'pfeffer.** See **POLYGONUM hydropiper** and **BIDENS cernua**.—**W'pocken.** 1. Water-pox, varicella. [G.] 2. See **HYDRACHNIDES** (1st def.).—**W'rels.** See **TURION**.—**W'säure.** See **OXYGEN**.—**W'scheu.** See **HYDROPHOBIA**.—**W'schlag.** See **Serous APOPLEXY**.—**W'stoff.** See the major list.—**W'treibend.** See **HYDRAGOGUE**.—**W'umschlag.** See **Water DRESSING**.—**W'windbruch.** See **HYDROPHYSOCLE**.—**W'zapfenspiess.** See **THOCAR**.—**Windw'.** See **AQUA carminativa**.—**Wundw'.** See **AQUA vulneraria**.

**WASSERBLASE** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-bla²z-e². A hydatid, a bleb.—**Frieselartige W.** See **HYDRACHNE**.—**W'nbruch.** See **HYDATIDOCLE**.—**W'nchwamm.** See **CYSTOSARCOMA**.

**WASSERBLEI** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-bli. See **GRAPHITE**.—**W'säure.** See **MOLYBDIC acid**.

**WASSERBRUCH** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-bruch². See **HYDROCELE**.—**Aechter W.** See **HYDROSCHEOCLE**.—**Fleischw'.** See **HYDROSARCOCELE**.—**Hodensackw'.** See **HYDROSCHEOCLE**.—**Netz w'.** See **HYDREPILOCLE**.—**Rückenmarksw'.** See **HYDRORRHACHIS**.—**W. des Halses.** See **Cystic GOITRE**.

**WÄSSERIG** (Ger.), adj. Vas/se²r-i²g. Watery, aqueous. [L, 31.]

**WASSERKOPF** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-ko²pf. See **HYDROCEPHALUS** and **Chronic HYDROCEPHALUS**.—**Hitziger W.** See **Tubercular MENINGITIS**.

**WASSERSPRENGEN** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-spre²n²-e²n. Rupture of the foetal envelopes.

**WASSERSTOFF** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-sto²f. See **HYDROGEN**. In composition, following the name of a substance and forming one word with the same, the hydride of that substance.—**Kohlenw'.** See the major list.—**Naphitylw'.** See **NAPHTHALENE**.—**W'blau-säure.** See **HYDROCYANIC acid**.—**W'bromid.** See **HYDROBROMIC acid**.—**W'dioxyd, W'hyperoxyd, W'superoxyd.** See **HYDROGEN peroxide**.

**WASSERSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Va²s/se²r-zuch²t. See **DROPSY**.—**Aeusserer Bauchw'.** See **HYDREPIGASTRIUM**.—**Augenw'.** See **HYDROPHthALMIA**.—**Bauchw'.** See **ASCITES**.—**Eierstockw'.** See **Ovarian CYSTOMA**.—**Ellerterw'.** See **HYDROSALPINX**.—**Entzündliche Bauchfellw'.** See **HYDROPERITONITIS**.—**Entzündliche Brustfellw'.** See **HYDROPLEURITIS**.—**Entzündliche Gallenblasenw'.** See **HYDROCHOLECYSTITIS**.—**Entzündliche Herzbeutelw'.** See **HYDROPERICARDITIS**.—**Entzündliche Hirnw'.** See **HYDROENCEPHALITIS**.—**Entzündliche W.** See **Inflammatory DROPSY**.—**Gliederw', Gliedw'.** See **HYDARTHROSIS**.—**Herzw'.** See **Cardiac DROPSY**.—**Hirnhautw'.** See **HYDROMENINGX**.—**Lungenw'.** See **Pulmonary oedema**.—**Magenw'.** See **ASCITES**.—**Netz w'.** See **Omental DROPSY**.—**Offene Rückgratsw'.** See **Spina bifida**.—**Paukenhöhlenw'.** See **HYDROMYRINGA** (2d def.).—**Rippenfellw'.** See **HYDROTHORAX**.—**Rückgratsw'.** See **HYDRORRHACHIS**.—**Sackw'.** See **Falsæ dropsy**.

**WASSERSÜCHTIG** (Ger.), adj. Va²s/se²r-zu²ch²t-i²g. See **DROPSICAL**.

**WÄSSERUNG** (Ger.), n. Vas/se²r-un². Irrigation, maceration.

**WASTING**, n. Wast/i²n². A familiar term for tuberculosis in cattle. [A, 34.]

**WATER**, n. Wa²t/u²r. Gr., ὕδωρ. Lat., aqua. Fr., eau. Ger., Wasser. It., acqua. Sp., agua. 1. A transparent, colorless liquid, H₂O, devoid of odor or taste and neutral in reaction. It is found everywhere in nature, constituting, in the form of seas, rivers, lakes, and springs, about three quarters of the earth's surface, forming also one of the constant constituents of the atmosphere, in which it appears under the forms of invisible aqueous vapor, mist, clouds, rain, hail, and snow; and, lastly, constituting the important element of all animal and vegetable fluids and entering into the composition of every one of the liquid and solid animal and vegetable tissues. As occurring in nature, w. is never perfectly pure, but contains solid, liquid, or gaseous admixtures, either suspended or dissolved. Hence different varieties of w. are recognized and named according to their source or their contained constituents (river-water, sea-water, lake-water, spring-water, rain-water, hard water, soft water, mineral-water, chalybeate water, sulphurous water, etc.). Pure w. may be obtained by distillation. It freezes at 0° C. (32° F.) to form ice, and boils at 100° C. (212° F.), forming invisible aqueous vapor. Steam is aqueous vapor associated with particles of liquid water in a very fine state of subdivision. Above the temperature of 4° C. water expands on heating and contracts on cooling; below that temperature the reverse is the case. Hence water at 4° C. occupies a minimum amount of space and consequently possesses its maximum degree of density. As w. is taken as a standard of density for solids and liquids, its sp. gr. is reckoned, at the temperature of maximum density, or 4° C., as 1. W. is a poor conductor of heat. It possesses very great solvent powers, dissolving a large number of solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. Aqueous solutions of non-volatile solids are usually called simply solutions (Lat., *liquores*); solutions of liquids are designated as *dilutions*, and solutions of gases or of volatile substances are called *waters* (Lat., *aque*). Partial aqueous solutions of many substances are also employed in pharmacy, and are prepared by boiling or steeping vegetable substances in w. (*infusions, decoctions*). In certain crystalline compounds w. appears to enter into a weak chemical combination with salts (*w. of crystallization*), and its presence appears to define and maintain the crystalline form. A similar weak chemical combination perhaps takes place in the formation of an aqueous solution (see **CRYOHYDRATE**). 2. In pharmacy, a solution of a gas, a solid, or a liquid in w. [B]. See also **WATERS**. 3. A familiar term for urine.—**Aerated w.**



Ger. *Aërat.* W. containing air or other gas in solution. [B.]—**Antinephritic w. of Larnandès.** A solution of 23 parts of zinc sulphate and 2 of copper sulphate in 975 of w. [*"Med. News,"* Apr. 8, 1882 (B).]—**Black mercurial w.** See *LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA*. [a, 48.]—**Black w.** A disease of cattle, characterized by the emission of red, chocolate-colored, or black urine containing albumin and broken-down blood-corpuscles. [a, 34.]—**Camphorated w.** See *AQUA CAMPHORE*.—**Carbonated w., Carbonic-acid w.** See *AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI*.—**Carrara w.** W. containing calcium carbonate held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**Chalybeate w's.** W's holding salts of iron in solution. [a, 48.]—**Chlorine w.** See *AQUA CHLORI*.—**Chloroformed w.** See *AQUA CHLOROFORMI*.—**Cologne w.** See *SPIRITUS odoratus*.—**Cosmetic w.** See *AQUA cosmetica*.—**Distilled w.** W. freed from its impurities by distillation. [B.]—**Effervescent alkaline w.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescens* and *Eau alcaline gazeuse*.—**Extemporaneous Sedlitz w.** See *AQUA sedlitzensis*.—**Eye-w.** See *COLLYRIUM*.—**Ferruginous w's.** Ger. *Eisenwässer*. See *Chalybeate w's*.—**Forge-w.** See *AQUA fabrorum*.—**Gaseous alkaline w.** See *Eau alcaline gazeuse*.—**Goulard's w.** See *Liquor PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS*.—**Ground w.** See *Subsoil w.*—**Hard w.** W. containing in solution salts of calcium or magnesium. Such w. requires more soap than ordinary w. to make a lather, because the fatty acid of the soap forms an insoluble compound with calcium and magnesium, and the salts of these metals must first be decomposed before a permanent lather is formed. [B, 3.]—**Hell w.** See *AQUA infernalis*.—**Ice-w.** Fr. *eau de glace, eau de neige*. W. obtained wholly or in part from the melting of ice or made cold by the addition of ice.—**Javelle w.** Lat. *kali hypochlorosolum solum* [Russ. Ph.], *liquor kali chlorati*. Fr. *eau de Javelle*. Ger. *Chlorkalkflüssigkeit*. An aqueous solution of hypochlorite of potassium, used for bleaching purposes. [B.]—**Marmala w.** A perfume distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of *Eyle marmelos*; said to be alexipharmac. [a, 35.]—**Mineral w's.** Fr. *eaux minérales*. W's having a special effect upon the system in virtue of salts or similar substances contained in them to such an amount as to give them a characteristic taste. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Morphinated w.** A saturated (0.04-per-cent.) watery solution of morphine, by frequent and long-continued agitation. [*"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,"* xxv (a, 14).]—**Natural w.** W. as it occurs in nature. [B.]—**Nitrous-oxide w.** See *Searle's patent oxygenous aerated w.*—**Oxygenated w., Oxygenized w.** See *HYDROGEN peroxide*.—**Red w.** See *Black w.*—**River w.** W. obtained from rivers. [B.]—**Saline purgative w.** See *AQUA sedlitzensis*.—**Searle's patent oxygenous aerated w.** Fr. *eau azotée*. A remedy consisting of nitrogen monoxide dissolved in water. [B, 5.]—**Sea w.** The salt w. of the ocean and the great seas communicating with it. It contains from 33 to 36 parts in a thousand of solid ingredients, of which over 30 parts are made up of various chlorides (sodium chloride from 26 to 27 parts, magnesium chloride 3 parts, and potassium chloride 1 part). The sulphates form the next largest constituent, comprising 3 to 4 parts in a thousand (magnesium sulphate forming 2 parts, and calcium sulphate 1 part). [B, 3.]—**Soft w.** W. which readily forms a lather with soap. [B.]—**Spring w.** Fr. *eau de fontaine*. W. derived from springs. It is often prescribed in medicines.—**Subsoil w.** A sheet of w. found below the surface of the soil, at depths that vary with the character and situation of the ground.—**Sulphurated w.** See *Eau sulfurée*.—**Vegeto-mineral w. of Goulard.** Lat. *aqua vegeto-mineralis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the *liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus* of the U. S. Ph., but usually containing a small amount either of alcohol or of an alcoholic solution of a drug. It is sometimes designated *spirituous vegeto-mineral w.* [B, 10.]—**W-brash.** See *Pyrosis*.—**W. closet.** Fr. *garderobe, cabinet d'aisance, latrine*. Ger. *Abtritt*. A closet containing a stool for defecation, the discharges being carried off by a current of water. [a, 48.]—**W-cure.** Ger. *Wasserkur*. See *HYDROTHERAPY*.—**W. in the head.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**W-jog.** A provincial term for varicella. [G.]—**W. of carbonated soda.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescens*.—**W. of Cotunnium.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**W. of crystallization.** Fr. *eau de combination*. W. which is associated with another substance in a state of molecular combination and in definite proportions, and is essential to the preservation of the crystalline form of that substance. The proportion of w. of crystallization increases as the temperature is lowered, and is reduced as the temperature is elevated; and by exposure to a temperature of 100° C. or to a vacuum all the w. of crystallization may be removed, when the substance immediately loses its crystalline form. In chemical formulae, the w. of crystallization is designated by appending the symbol for water, (H<sub>2</sub>O), with the intervention either of a comma or a sign of addition, to the formula of the anhydrous salt. Thus, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O, or Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O, denotes sodium sulphate containing ten molecules of w. of crystallization. [B.]—**W. of the labyrinth.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**W. on the brain.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**W. on the chest.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**W. pang.** W. quaim. See *Pyrosis*.—**W. pox.** Ger. *Wasserpocken*. See *VARICELLA*.—**W-stiffening.** See *WASSEINSTÄUFE*.

**WATERS,** n., pl. of water (q. v.). Wa't'urz. Fr. *eaux*. See *Liquor AMNII*.—**Bag of w.** See *AMNION* (1st def.).—**Breaking of the w.** Lat. *aquarium effractus*. Ger. *Abfluss des Fruchtwassers*. The rupture of the fetal envelopes at the time of parturition.—**False w.** Fr. *fausses eaux*. 1. The liquid sometimes found between the chorion and the amnion at an advanced stage of gestation. [A, 43.] 2. The liquid discharged from the uterus in cases of hydrothorax gravidarum. [A, 15.]

**WATER-VASCULAR,** adj. Wa't'ur-va'sk'u'ul-a's'ur. Vascular and carrying watery contents.

**WATERY,** adj. Wa't'ur-i'z. See *AQUEOUS*.

**WATT,** n. Wo't. The unit of electrical energy. [a, 48.]

**WATTE** (Ger.), n. Va't'te. See *WADDING*.—**W-nträger.** See *WADDING-bearer*.—**W-verband.** A padded bandage. [E.]

**WATTENWEILER** (Ger.), n. Va't'te-n-vil-e'r. A place in Alsace-Lorraine, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

**WATTLE,** n. Wo't'tl. In Australia and California, the *Acacia decurrens* and other astringent species of *Acacia*. [a, 35.]—**Black w.** See *ACACIA decurrens* and *ACACIA mollissima*.

**WATTWILLER** (Fr.), n. Va't-vel-ya. See *WATTENWEILER*.

**WAVE,** n. Wav. Gr. *κύμα*. Lat. *unda*. Fr. *onde*. Ger. *Welle*. A ridge-like elevation (accompanied by a corresponding depression) of the surface of a fluid which advances while the particles of the fluid have little or no onward motion; hence a cycle of rhythmical alternating movement. [a, 48.]—**Contraction w.** Fr. *onde musculaire*. 1. The w.-like progression of the contraction from the point of stimulation in a muscle. The length of the w. is 200 to 350 millimetres in striated muscle, and consequently greater than the length of the fibres, so that normally a whole fibre is in contraction at once. The rapidity with which the w. travels is in a living man 10 to 13 metres a second, but is much slower in cold-blooded animals (3 to 4 metres in the frog). [J, 19, 55, 57.] 2. The graphic representation of a contracting muscle. [K.]—**Dicrotic w.** A pulse-w. showing dicrotism (q. v.), due to low tension and extensibility of the vessel-walls. It is regarded as an oscillation w. (q. v.). [K, 3.]—**Expansion-w.** See *PULSE* (1st def.).—**Fixed w. of contraction of voluntary-muscle tissue.** One or more swellings which appear on a dead muscle-fibre (as prepared for the microscope), where the remainder of the fibre is stretched, giving the idea that when the fibril contracted from one end to the other it would produce a w. of contraction. [C.]—**Negative w.** A w. of blood which moves toward the heart during the auricular systole; used as synonymous with "negative pressure," to which expression it is preferable. [K, 13.]—**Oscillation w.** A secondary pulse-w. due to inertia of the vessel-walls. [K, 3.]—**Percussion w.** A vibration produced by the act of percussing. [D.]—**Predicrotic w.** A slight rise in the pulse-w. which precedes the dicrotic rise. [K.]—**Pulse-w.** The w. of blood proceeding throughout the arterial system from the root of the aorta. The velocity is 9.24 metres a second, and it is propagated more slowly in arteries with soft, extensible walls than in arteries having resistant and thick walls. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Recoil w.** See *Dicrotic w.*—**Reflected w.** In physiological physics, a w. which travels along a closed tube, and, meeting with an obstruction, is reflected back to its origin. [K.]—**Respiratory w.** An oscillation in the blood-pressure curve, rising during inspiration and falling during expiration in consequence of the variations of intra-thoracic pressure during respiration. [a, 24.]—**Stationary flexion w's.** Oscillations of all the particles of an elastic vibrating body, so that all of them are always in the same phase of a vibrating tuning fork or plucked string. The small parts of the auditory apparatus oscillate in stationary flexion w's. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Stimulus-w.** Ger. *Reizwelle*. The contraction-w. which passes along a muscle as the result of a stimulus applied at a certain point. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Tricrotic w.** A third w., in addition to the tidal and dicrotic w's, occurring during pulse, and giving the impression of a triple-striking pulse. [Walsh (a, 34).]—**True tidal w.** [Mahomed]. That portion of a sphygmographic tracing which is sometimes seen between its apex and its aortic notch: supposed to correspond to the onward passage of the blood resulting from the ventricular systole. [D, 68.]

**WAVED, WAVY,** adj's. Wav'd, wav'iz. Wave-like, undulate, repand. [a, 35.]

**WAX,** n. Wa'x. Gr. *κνός*. Lat. *cera*. Fr. *cire*. Ger. *Wachs*. A softish, plastic concrete substance, consisting essentially of various compounds of the higher acids of the fatty-acid series, especially myricylic and cerotic acids. [B.]—**Andaques w.** The w. of a peculiar species of bee found near the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. [B, 2.]—**Bee-w., Bees' w.** Fr. *cire d'abeille* [Fr. Cod.]. A yellowish or brownish concrete substance deposited by the honey-bee in the honeycomb. It dissolves in boiling alcohol and sparingly in ether, and melts at 63° C. It consists essentially of myricin, cerotic acid, and ceteolin. When bleached, it forms the *cera alba* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Brazil w.** See *CARNAUBA-w.*—**Butter of w.** A strongly smelling, buttery substance left behind on freezing w. of its acid principle by distillation. [B, 86.]—**Carnauba-w., Ceara w.** See *CARNAUBA-w.*—**China w., Chinese (insect) w.** A hard, white, crystalline substance, consisting chiefly of ceryl cerate, used in China and Japan medicinally and for making candles. It is the purified product of an insect (*Coccus ceriferus*), which deposits it on the twigs of *Fraxinus chinensis*. It melts at 82° to 86° C. [B, 4 (a, 35).]—**Ear-w.** See *CERUMEN*.—**Earth w., Fossil w.** See *OKERITE*.—**Grave-w.** See *ADIPICERE*.—**Ibota w.** A white insect w. deposited on *Liquiritia ibota*. [a, 35.]—**Indian vegetable w.** See *GETAHLAHOE*.—**Insect w.** Any w. deposited by insects. [a, 35.]—**Japanese w., Japan w.** A hard, waxy fat, derived from the stone-fruits of several species of *Rhus*, consisting chiefly of palmitin. It occurs in commerce in hard, yellowish cakes or large, rectangular blocks covered with a fine white efflorescence, and is used like beesw'. [a, 35.]—**Mineral w.** See *CERESIN* and *CIRE minérale*.—**Myrica w., Myrtle w.** Ger. *Myrtencwachs, Myricacwachs*. Myrtle-berry w. the bayberry tallow of commerce; a hard, green, or grayish-yellow substance of resinous smell, obtained from various species of *Myrica*. It is more brittle than beesw', is somewhat bitter, and is readily saponifiable with the alkalis. It varies somewhat in composition. It is used with beesw' for candles, and by the Hottentots as food. [B, 5, 77, 185 (a, 35); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Ocuba w.** A fatty substance (sometimes confounded with myrtle w.) obtained from the fruits of *Myristica ocuba*; used like beesw'. [a, 35.]—**Oil of w.** See *OLEUM CERÆ*.—**Ointment of w.** See *UNGUENTUM CERÆ*.—**Paraffin w.** See *PARAFFIN* (1st def.).—**Pulverulent w.** See *CERA amygdala*.—**Vegetable insect w.** See *Chinese w.*—**Vegetable w.** Lat. *phytoceasium*. Fr. *cire végétale*. Ger. *Pflanzenwachs*. A w. or waxy substance of vegetable origin,



especially myrtle w. It occurs (in the form of coherent layers, or crowded, vertical rods, or rounded or acicular grains) as excretions on the cuticularized epidermis of many plants to protect them from moisture and to check excessive evaporation, and is sometimes so abundant as to furnish a commercial product. [a, 35.]—**Wberry.** See MYRICA.—**W. plaster.** See SPARADRAP *de cire* and CERATUM (2d def.).—**W-tree.** In China and Japan, the *Ligustrum lucidum*; in Japan, also the *Rhus succedanea* and other species of *Rhus*; in Brazil, the *Vismia brasiliensis*; in Guiana, the *Vismia guianensis*; in New Granada, the *Elaeagia utilis*. [a, 35.]—**White w.** See CERA *alba*.—**Yellow w.** Lat., *cera flava*. Fr., *cire jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cera* [Sp. Ph.]. Beesw' as obtained from the comb without purification. [B.]

**WAXY**, adj. Wa<sup>2</sup>x<sup>12</sup>. Gr., κήρυκος. Lat., *cereus*. Fr., *cireux*. Ger., *wachsartig*. Of the nature of or having the appearance of wax. [a, 48.]

**WAY**, n. Wa. Gr., δῶς. Lat., *via*. Fr., *voie*. Ger., *Weg*. 1. A road or path. 2. A manner or method. [a, 48.]—**Dry w.** Lat., *via siccā*. Fr., *voie sèche*. In chemistry, the employment of heat for liquefaction (see also ANALYSIS in the dry w.). [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Wet w.** Lat., *via humidā*. Fr., *voie humide*. In chemistry, the employment of liquid solvents (see also ANALYSIS in the wet w.). [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**WAYLAND SPRINGS**, n. Wa'l'nd. A place in Lawrence County, Tennessee, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring.

**WEAKNESS**, n. Wek'ne's. Gr., ἀσθένεια. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *infirmité*. Ger., *Schwachheit*. A condition in which there is a lack of physical or mental force. It may be simply the result of over-exertion and fatigue, without any attendant pathological condition, or it may be an accompaniment of an acute or a chronic disease. [D.]—**Cerebro-acoustical w.** [Goltz]. The temporary loss of hearing resulting from destruction of the auditory area in the cortex cerebri. [Landois (K).]—**Cerebro-optical w.** [Goltz]. A temporary loss of vision due to lesions of the visual area in the cortex cerebri. [Landois (K).]—**Inward w.** A popular term for leucorrhœa.

**WEANING**, n. Wen'i'2n. Gr., ἀπογαλακτισμός. Lat., *ablactatio*. Fr., *sevrage*. Ger., *Entwöhnung*. The discontinuation of the supply of mother's milk to a child. [a, 48.]

**WEANLING**, n. Wen'i'2n. A child or animal newly weaned.

**WEB**, n. We'b. Gr., ιστός. Lat., *tela*. 1. A fabric produced by weaving. [a, 48.] 2. The vane of a feather on either side of the rachis. 3. The membrane connecting the toes of some animals. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Mucous w.** See RETE *mucosum*.—**Spider's w.** See COWEB.

**WEBBED**, adj. We'bd. Of digits, connected by a web or membrane. [a, 48.]

**WEBER**, n. Vab'e'r. See AMPÈRE.

**WEBERA** (Lat.), n. f. Vab'e'r-a. Fr., *wébère*. 1. A genus of the Rubiaceæ. 2. A genus of mosses; of some authors, a section of the genus *Bryum*.—**W. corymbosa.** An East Indian shrub. [a, 35.]—**W. tetrandra.** An East Indian shrub. The leaves and root are used as an astringent, the root also as an anthelmintic, the bark and young shoots as an antidyenteric. [a, 35.]

**WEB-EYE**, n. We'b'i. An old term for caligo and leucoma.

**WECHSEL** (Ger.), n. Ve'ch'2s'e'l. See CONVERSION and MUTATION.—**Hautöffnungsw'.** See METAPOROEIA (1st def.).—**Krankheitsw'.** 1. The crisis of a disease. 2. See METASTASIS (1st def.).—**W'jahre der Frau.** See MENOPAUSE.

**WECHSELFIEBER** (Ger.), n. Ve'ch'2s'e'l-feb-e'r. See INTERMITTENT FEVER.—**Quotidian fever.**—**Bösartiges W.** See Pernicious malarial fever.—**Doppeltes W.** See Double (intermittent) fever.—**Dreitägiges W.** See Tertian fever.—**Schwarzgallichtes W.** See Atribiliary fever.—**Viertägiges W.** See Quartan fever.

**WEDEL** (Ger.), n. Vad'e'l. See FROND (1st def.).

**WEDELIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vad'e'l'i-a. Fr., *wédellie*. A genus of the Wedeliæ, which are a division of the Helianthæ. [a, 35.]—**W. calendulacea.** An East Indian herb. The aromatic leaves, seeds, and flowers are used as a deobstruent and discutient. The juice of the plant is an ingredient in *amritakalpa rasa*. [a, 35.]

**WEDGE**, n. We'dj. Gr., σφήν, σφηνός, σφηνικός. Lat., *cuneus*. Fr., *coin*. Ger., *Keil*. 1. A solid block two of the opposite sides of which slope to a narrow edge. [a, 48.] 2. A piece of soft rubber to be inserted between two teeth to force them apart.

**WEED**, n. Wed. 1. A troublesome, useless, or unsightly plant. [a, 35.] 2. See WEID.—**Bitter-w.** See AMBROSIA *artemisiifolia*.—**Emetic w.** See LOBELIA *inflata*.—**White w.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *leucanthemum*, ACHILLEA *ptarmica*, and ANTHRISCUS *silvestris*.—**Yellow-w.** See RESEDA *futeola*.

**WEG** (Ger.), n. Vag. 1. A way. 2. A passage, a duct. [a, 14.]—**Gallenw'e.** See Bile-ducts.—**Lymphw'.** A lymphatic channel or vessel. [a, 18.]—**W'dorn.** See RHAMNUS.—**W'weiser.** See GORGET (1st def.).

**WEGERICH** (Ger.), **WEGERIC** (Ger.), n's. Vag'e'r-i-2ch<sup>2</sup>, -i<sup>2</sup>g. See PLANTAGO.

**WEGFALLEN** (Ger.), n. Vag'fa'l-le'n. See INTERCISIO.

**WEGHUSTEN** (Ger.), v. tr. Vag'hust-e'n. To cough up. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

**WEGLEITEND** (Ger.), adj. Vag'lit-e'nd. See EFFERENT.

**WEGNAHME** (Ger.), n. Vag'na'm-e. See ABLATION (1st def.).

**WEGSCHNEIDEN** (Ger.), **WEGSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Vag'shnd-e'n, -un<sup>2</sup>. See ABSCISSION.

**WEGWARTE** (Ger.), n. Vag'va'rt-e. The genus *Cichorium*.

**WEH** (Ger.), n. Va. Pain, suffering; in the pl., *W'en*, labor-pains. [a, 14.] See also DOLOR.—**Abspringende W'en.** See METASTATIC LABOR.—**Blutige W'en.** See DOLORES *sanguinolenti*.—**Falsche W'en.** See FALSA PAINS.—**Gebärw'en, Geburtsw'en.** See EXPULSIVE PAINS.—**Gichtisches Halsw'.** See TRACHELAGRA.—**Hüftgelenkw', Hüftw'.** See COXALGIA.—**Knochenw'en.** See DOLORES *osteocopi*.—**Krampf'w'en.** Spasmodic labor-pains.—**Nachgeburtsw'en, Nachw'en.** See AFTER-PAINS.—**Treibw'en.** See EXPULSIVE PAINS.—**Vorhersegende W'en, Weissagende W'en.** The premonitory pains of labor.—**W'ader.** A varix due to pregnancy. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**W'enartig.** Resembling labor-pains.—**W'ennerregend.** See OXYTOCIC.—**W'enlosigkeit.** A morbid cessation of the pains of labor after the escape of the liquor amnii; uterine inertia. It differs from *W'enpause* (2d def.) in not being due to the natural distention of the uterus by the unruptured ovum, but to some pathological cause, like exhaustion (*Erschöpfung*).—**W'enpause.** 1. The ordinary interval between labor-pains. 2. A cessation of the pains for a considerable length of time. [A, 61.] See also *W'enlosigkeit*.—**W'enschmerz.** The pain of a uterine contraction.—**W'enthätigkeit.** The character of the labor-pains as regards efficiency.—**W'enversetzung.** See METASTATIC LABOR.—**W'enverstärkung.** An increase in the force of the labor-pains.—**W'frau, W'mutter.** See MIDWIFE.—**Wilde W'en.** See FALSA PAINS.

**WEHENSCHWÄCHE** (Ger.), n. Va'e'n-shwach<sup>2</sup>e. Weakness of the labor-pains.—**Primäre W.** That form in which the weakness of the pains is observed from the first. [A, 20.]—**Secundäre W.** That form in which the inefficiency comes on after labor has progressed to some degree. [A, 20.]

**WEHNE** (Ger.), n. Van'e. See WEN.

**WEIB** (Ger.), n. Vib. A woman. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—**W'erzeit.** See MENSTRUAL PERIOD.—**W'lich.** See FEMALE, GYNÆCEOUS, and PISTILLATE.

**WEICHE** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>e. 1. The side, the flank, the groin. [A, 450 (a, 17).] Cf. LAPAR. 2. See LINT.—**Rippenw'.** See HYPOCHONDRIC REGION.—**W'after.** An artificial anus in the inguinal region. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**W'band.** See GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT.—**W'nbruch.** See INGUINAL HERNIA.

**WEICHHAARIG** (Ger.), adj. Vich<sup>2</sup>ha'r-i<sup>2</sup>g. See PUBESCENT.

**WEICHAUT** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>-u't. See PIA.

**WEICHLIBIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>lib-i<sup>2</sup>g-kit. Looseness of the bowels. [a, 14.]

**WEICHLICH** (Ger.), adj. Vich<sup>2</sup>li<sup>2</sup>ch. Tender, delicate, effeminate. [a, 14.]

**WEICHPARAFFIN** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>pa'r-a<sup>2</sup>f-fen'. See PETROLATUM.

**WEICHSELZOPF** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>s'e'l-tso<sup>2</sup>pf. See PLICA *polonica*.

**WEICHSPITZE** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>spi'ts-e. See MUCRO.

**WEICHSTACHELIG** (Ger.), adj. Vich<sup>2</sup>sta'ch<sup>2</sup>e-l-i<sup>2</sup>g. See MURICATE.

**WEICHWERDEN** (Ger.), n. Vich<sup>2</sup>ve'rd-e'n. Softening.

**WEID**, n. Wed. Written, also, *weerd*. In Scotland, acute mammary inflammation. [a, 48.]

**WEIDE** (Ger.), n. Vid'e. See SALIX (1st def.).—**Fieberw'.** See SALIX *pentandra* and SALIX *fragilis*.

**WEIDERICH** (Ger.), n. Vid'e'r-i<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See EPILOBIUM and LYTHRUM.

**WEIGHT**, n. Wat. Gr., σταθμός. Lat., *pondus*. Fr., *poids*. Ger., *Gewicht*. 1. That property of matter (due to the force of gravitation) in virtue of which it tends to fall downward. 2. The amount of such tendency to downward motion. 3. A system of related units or denominations for the measurement of the w. of bodies; a table of w. [a, 48.]—**Atomic w.** The w. of an atom of an elementary substance compared with that of hydrogen as unity. [B.]—**Curve of w.** A graphic representation of the different w's of the human body at different ages. [H. P. Bowditch, "Ann. Rep. of State Bd. of Health of Mass.," 1877 (K).]—**Molecular w.** Fr., *poids moléculaire*. Ger., *Molekulargewicht*. The w. of a molecule of a substance as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. In the case of most elementary bodies this is double the atomic w., since one elementary molecule usually contains two atoms; and, since a molecule of a gas, simple or compound, occupied two volumes, the molecular w. of the gas is double the sp. gr. of the gas referred to that of hydrogen as unity. [B.]

**WEIHRACH** (Ger.), n. Vi'tra<sup>2</sup>-u'ch<sup>2</sup>. See OLIBANUM.—**Gemeiner W.** See OLIBANUM *in sortis* and OLIBANUM *silvestre* (1st def.).—**W'baum.** The *Boswellia Carteri* and some other species of *Boswellia*. [a, 35.]—**W'rinde.** The bark of *Liquidambar orientale*. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**WEILBACH** (Ger.), n. Vil'ba'ch<sup>2</sup>. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there are sulphurous and alkaline and also gaseous chalybeate and saline springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**WEIN** (Ger.), n. Vin. See WINE.—**Franzbranntw'.** See SPIRITUS VINI *gallici*.—**Gliederw'.** Antiarthritic wine. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Glühw'.** See AROMATITES, n.—**Liqueurw'e.** Wines containing 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol. They include sherry, Malaga, Tokay, port, and the Greek, Italian, and Spanish wines in general. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Wähnlich, W'artig.** Vinous.—**W'auszug.** See CENOLATURE.—**W'beere.** A grape.—**W'blatter.** See ROSA-CRA.—**W'blumensäure.** See CENANTHIC acid.—**W'essig.** Wine vinegar. [B.]—**W'geist.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**W'meth.** See CENOMEL.—**W'molken.** See CENOGALA.—**W'öl.** See CENALÉON.—**W'ranken.** Grape-vine tendrils (*pampini vitis*). See under VITIS *vinifera*.—**W'schweifelsäure.** Sulphovinic acid. [A, 324.]



**WEINKRAMPF** (Ger.), n. Vin'kra'mpf. A paroxysm of weeping. [D. 66.]

**WEINSAURE** (Ger.), n. Vin'zoi'r-e<sup>2</sup>. Tartaric acid. [B.]—**Brenzliche W.** Pyrotartaric acid. [A. 324.]—**Lösliches W'anhydrid.** Tartaric acid. [A. 324.]—**W.-Aethylester.** See ETHYL tartrate.—**W.-Amylester.** See AMYL tartrate.—**W'anhydrid.** Tartaric anhydride. [B.]

**WEINSTEIN** (Ger.), n. Vin'stin. See TARTAR (1st def.).—**Brenzliche W'flüssigkeit.** Pyrotartaric acid. [L. 80.]—**Geblätterte W'erde.** Normal potassium acetate. [B.]—**Kreideartiger W., Kreidesaurer W., Mephitischer W.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**W'geist.** See ADIAPHOROUS SPIRIT.—**W'kali, W'laugensatz.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**W'rahm.** See Cream of TARTAR.—**W'salz.** See POTASSIUM tartrate and ALCALI tartari.—**W'säure.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**W'spiritus.** See LIQUOR pyrotartareus.

**WEISS** (Ger.), adj. and n. Vis. White. [a. 35.]—**Lendenmark'.** The white substance of the lumbar portion of the spinal cord. [K.]—**W'blütigkeit.** See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**W'fluss.** See LEUCORRHEA.—**W'hügel.** See CORPORA albicantia.—**W'zellenblut.** See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

**WEISSBLECH** (Ger.), n. Vis'ble'ch<sup>2</sup>. Sheet iron coated with tin. [B.]

**WEISSENBURG** (Ger.), n. Vis'se'n-burg. 1. A place in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. 2. A place in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L. 37, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

**WEISGLAS** (Ger.), n. Vis'gla's. Arsenic trioxide. [B. 49.]

**WEITBEINIG** (Ger.), adj. Vit'bin'i<sup>2</sup>g. See BOW-LEGGED.

**WEITSEHEND** (Ger.), **WEITSICHTIG** (Ger.), adj's. Vit'-za-e'nd, -zi'ch<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>g. See PRESBYOPIC and HYPERMETROPIC.

**WEIZEN** (Ger.), n. Vits'e'n. Wheat; the genus *Triticum*. [a. 35.]—**Buchw'.** See the major list.—**Gurkenw'.** See TRITICUM repens.—**Kolbenw'.** The *Triticum compactum* and other varieties of *Triticum vulgare*. [a. 35.]—**Kuhw'.** See MELAMPYRUM and LOLIUM temulentum.

**WELD**, n. See *RESEDA luteola*.

**WELKEN** (Ger.), n. Ve'l'k'e'n. See ATROPHY.

**WELL**, n. We'l. Gr., *κρήνη*. Lat., *fons*. Fr., *puit*. Ger., *Brunnen*. A fountain of water; a hole or pit containing water; any pit or cavity. [a. 48.]—**Lymph-w's.** Fr., *puits lymphatiques*. Of Ranvier, stomata in the diaphragm. [J. 26, 31.]

**WELLE** (Ger.), n. Ve'l'le<sup>2</sup>. An undulation, a wave; & a cerebral convolution; in the pl., *W'n*, fluctuic. [L. 30 (K).]

**WELLIG** (Ger.), adj. Ve'l'li<sup>2</sup>g. See UNULATE.

**WELLINGTONIA** (Lat.), n. f. We'l'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ton'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From the Duke of Wellington. Fr., *wellingtonie*. The genus *Sequoia*.

**WELTLICH** (Ger.), adj. Ve'l'tli<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See COSMIC.

**WEMDING** (Ger.), n. Ve'n'di<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in Bavaria where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L. 30, 37, 135 (a. 14).]

**WEN**, n. We'n. A.-S., *wenn*. Gr., *ἀθήνη* (1st def.). Lat., *lupia*. Fr., *loupe*. Ger., *Wolfschweulst*, *Balggeschwulst*. 1. See ATHEROMA (1st def.). 2. See GOITRE.

**WENDEL** (Ger.), n. Ve'n'd'e'l. See GYRUS (1st def.).

**WENDLANDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ve'n'd-la<sup>2</sup>nd'i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Wendland*, a German horticulturist. Fr., *wendlandie*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**W. Lawsonie.** A Malabar tree. All parts are used in baths as an antispasmodic and the leaves in coma. [a. 35.]

**WENDESTEHEN** (Ger.), n. Ve'n'd'sta-e'n. In kinesiatrics, a standing posture with the trunk curved backward as far as possible. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

**WENDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ve'n'd'un<sup>2</sup>. See VERSION.—**W'sschlinge.** See FILLET (1st def.).

**WERBLOCKE** (Ger.), n. Ve'r'b'l'o'k-e<sup>2</sup>. See PLICA polonica.

**WERG** (Ger.), n. Ve'rg. See STIPA.

**WERGIG** (Ger.), adj. Ve'rg'i<sup>2</sup>g. See STUPOSE.

**WERK** (Ger.), n. Ve'r'k. Work, a work.—**Maschenw'.** A net-work, especially that formed by fibrin during the coagulation of blood. [K.]—**W'stätte.** See LABORATORY.

**WERKZEUG** (Ger.), n. Ve'r'k'zoig. An apparatus, instrument, or organ.—**Knochenseidew'.** See OSTEOTOME.—**Marterw'.** See ARTHREMBOLA.

**WERMUTH** (Ger.), n. Ve'r'mut'. The *Artemisia absinthium* or its flowering herb. [a. 35.]—**W'bitter.** See ABSINTH.—**W'-extract.** See EXTRACTUM ABSINTH.—**W'kraut.** Wormwood. See *ARTEMISIA absinthium*.—**W'öl.** See OLEUM ABSINTH.—**W'-säure.** See ABSINTHIC acid.—**W'tinctur.** See TINCTURA ABSINTH.—**W'wein.** See ABSINTHITES.

**WERSEN** (Ger.), n. Ve'r's'e'n. The seeds of *Rhamnus cathartica*. [a. 35.]

**WERTHIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Ve'r't'i<sup>2</sup>g-k'it. See ATOMICITY.

**WESEN** (Ger.), n. Vaz'e'n. See ESS.—**Bäses W.** See EPILEPSY.—**Netzformiges W.** See RETE mucosum.

**WESENTLICH** (Ger.), adj. Vaz'e'nt-li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See ESSENTIAL and FUNDAMENTAL.

**WESPENBEIN** (Ger.), n. Ve'sp'e'n-bin. See SPHENOID BONE.—**W'schnabel.** The rostrum of the sphenoid bone. [L. 31.]—**W'tuten.** See SPHENOIDAL CORNUA.

**WEST BADEN SPRINGS**, n. We'st ba'd'e'n. A place in Orange County, Indiana, where there are gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE**, n. We'st'n-su<sup>2</sup>p-u<sup>2</sup>r-mar'e. A sea-bathing resort in Somerset, England. [L. 37 (a. 14).]

**WESTWARD HO**, n. We'st'wa'r'd-ho'. A sea-bathing resort in Devonshire, England. [L. 37 (a. 14).]

**WETHERBEE-AIL**, n. We'th<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>r-be-al. See *Progressive muscular ATROPHY*.

**WETTER** (Ger.), n. Ve't'te<sup>2</sup>r. 1. Weather. 2. Air, vapor, fumes. [A. 450 (a. 17).]—**Böses W., Schlagendes W., Tödtentes W.** See METHANE.

**WETZKRANKHEIT** (Ger.), n. Ve'ts'kra'n<sup>2</sup>k-hit. See DREH-KRANKHEIT.

**WHALE**, n. Hwal. See BALÆNA.—**Greenland w., Right w.** See *BALÆNA mysticetus*.—**Spermaceti-w., Sperm-w.** The *Physeter macrocephalus*. See also under CETACEUM and AMBRA grisea.—**W.-oil.** Ger., *Fischthran*. See OLEUM BALÆNÆ.

**WHALEBONE**, n. Hwal'bo'n. Fr., (*barbe de baleine*). Ger., *Fischbein*. An elastic horny substance slender plates of which form a fringe on the upper jaw in the *Balenidæ*. [a. 48.]

**WHEAL**, n. Hwel. From A.-S., *hwæle*, putrefaction. Gr., *πυρρός*. Lat., *pomphus, urtica*. Ger., *Quaddel, Blatter*. 1 (obsolete). A pustule. 2. An elevation of the skin, usually of transient duration, of a roundish, oval, linear, or irregular shape, pinkish in color except during the height of its development, when at the centre it becomes pale or blanched. It is attended with spastic contraction of the muscles in the skin, with circumscribed effusion of serum into the corium and rete mucosum, and causes violent itching. It may be produced by local injury, as from the stroke of a rod or whip or from the bite or sting of an insect, or it may occur as the symptom of urticaria. [G. 30.] Cf. URTICARIA and VIBEX.

**WHEAT**, n. Hwet. Gr., *τρίψος*. Lat., *tritium*. Fr., *froment*. Ger., *Weizen*. The genus *Triticum*, especially *Triticum sativum*, also its grain. [a. 35.]—**Cow-w.** See the major list.—**Oil of w.** A purgative oil contained in the embryos of w., of beans, etc. [<sup>1</sup>Therap. Gaz., Oct. 15, 1890, p. 652 (a. 50).]

**WHEEZING**, n. Hwez'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *sifflement*. Ger., *Schnaufen*. A peculiar quality of disordered respiration, which is accomplished with difficulty, often with distress, and which is expressed with a harsh rasping sound; also the act of breathing in this manner. [D.]

**WHELK**, n. Hwe'l'k. A.-S., *hwylca*. 1. A wrinkle; an inequality of the surface; a protuberance; a pustule; a pustule or other lesion of rosacea; rosacea. [G. 30.] 2. A wheel, a wale. 3. Acne.—**Chin-w.** Sycosis of the chin. [Green (a. 34).]—**Rosy w.** See ROSACEA.

**WHEY**, n. Hwa. Gr., *ὀρός γάλακτος*. Lat., *serum lactis*. Fr., *sérum de lait, petit lait* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Molken, Milchflüssigkeit*. The watery part of milk remaining after the separation of the butter and casein. [K.]—**Alum w.** A preparation made by boiling 720 parts of cow's milk, adding gradually from 54 to 720 parts of powdered alum, removing the clot, and straining. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Ferrated w.** A preparation made by mixing 200 parts of milk with one part of iron acetate, or dissolving 3 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 1,000 of w. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a. 14).]—**Mustard w.** See *Serum LACTIS sinapi-num*.—**Vitriolated w.** A preparation made by adding 1 part of diluted sulphuric acid to 400 parts of milk. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a. 14).]—**Wine w.** A mixture of 4 parts of milk and 1 part of Rhine wine. [<sup>1</sup>Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a. 14).]

**WHIN**, n. Hwi'n. The *Ulex europæus*. [a. 35.]—**Petty w.** 1. See *ONONIS arvensis* and *ONONIS procurrens*.—**W.-berry.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [a. 35.]

**WHISKEY, WHISKY**, n's. Hwi'sk'i<sup>2</sup>. Irish, *uisquebach*. Lat., *spiritus (vinosus) frumenti*. Fr., *can-de-vie de grain*. Ger., *W., Kornbranntwein*. An alcoholic beverage obtained by the distillation of an infusion of fermented grain; a liquid of peculiar taste and odor, nearly colorless when freshly prepared, but acquiring by age a tint varying from light amber to a yellowish-brown. Sp. gr., 917 to 930. It contains from 44 to 65 per cent. by weight of alcohol. [B. 5.]—**Blue-grass w.** W. made in Kentucky, the "blue-grass State." [a. 34.]—**Bourbon w.** A corn w. originally made in Bourbon County, Kentucky. [a. 34.]—**Corn w.** Ger., *Maiskornspiritus*. W. manufactured from maize. [a. 48.]—**Irish w.** W. made in Ireland from malt and raw grain. [a. 34.]—**Pot-still w.** New w. impregnated with fusel-oil. [a. 34.]—**Rye w.** W. made from rye. [a. 34.]—**Scotch w.** W. made in Scotland from malted grain, usually barley. The smoky flavor is due to the peat and turf fires used in drying the grain. [a. 34.]—**Wheat w.** W. made from wheat. [a. 34.]

**WHISPER**, n. Hwi'sp'u<sup>2</sup>r. Lat., *susurrus*. Fr., *chuchotement, murmure*. Ger., *Gefflüster, Geisper*. A sound uttered by the voice without soant breath. [a. 48.]—**Cavernous w.** In auscultation, a sound heard with whispered words, low in pitch and blowing in quality. It indicates the existence of a cavity. [D. 26.]—**Exaggerated bronchial w.** In auscultation, the sound heard with whispered words. It is very intense, but neither so intense, nor so acute, nor so near the ear, as the sound heard in whispering bronchophony. [D. 26.]

**WHISTLE**, n. Hwi'st'l. Fr., *sifflet*. Ger., *Pfeife* (2d def.). 1. A shrill sound formed by forcing air through a small opening. 2. An instrument producing such a sound. [a. 48.] **Galton's w.** An instrument for testing the acuity of hearing with very high tones. [F.]

**WHITBY**, n. Hwi't'b'i<sup>2</sup>. A sea-bathing resort in Yorkshire, England. [L. 37 (a. 14).]

**WHITE**, adj. Hwit. Gr., *λευκός*. Lat., *albus*. Fr., *blanc*. Ger., *weiss*. Capable of reflecting light completely, of a color combining



in due proportion all the colors of the solar spectrum; as a n., a substance so characterized. [a, 48.] Cf. ALBUM and BLANC.—**Dutch w.** A mixture of one part of white lead (basic carbonate of lead) with 3 parts of barium sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Hamburg w.** A mixture of 1 part of white lead with 2 parts of barium sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Medullary w.** Of Flechsig, the white matter of the spinal cord. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Oct., 1880, p. 573 (K).]—**Paris w.** Whiting. [B.]—**Pearl w.** See BISMUTH SUBNITRATE.—**Permanent w.** Fr., *blanc fixe*. Finely ground barium sulphate mixed with white lead; used as a white paint. [B, 3, 5.]—**Venetian w.** A mixture of equal parts of white lead and barium sulphate. [B, 3.]

**WHITES**, n. pl. Hwits. A popular term for leucorrhœa.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n. Hwit su<sup>1</sup>lf'u<sup>2</sup>r. 1. A place in Napa County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 2. The name of several undeveloped sulphurous springs in Inyo, Amador, Sonoma, and Tehama Counties, California. 3. A place in Hall County, Georgia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 4. A watering place in Meriwether County, Georgia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 5. Mineral springs situated in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. 6. Mineral springs situated at Cairo, Greene County, New York. 7. A place in Catawba County, North Carolina, where there are sulphur springs. 8. Mineral springs situated in Delaware County, Ohio, containing a small amount of sulphur. [A, 363 (a, 21); and Anderson (a, 14).] 9. See GREENBRIER W. S. S.

**WHITE SWELLING**, n. Hwit swel<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See FUNGUS ARTHRITIS.—**Syphilitic w. s.** A form of hydrarthrosis encountered in tertiary syphilis. It appears as an infiltration of the synovial membrane and subsynovial tissue of a gummatous type, with a varying amount of effusion and a tendency to enlargement of the bones, but not especially to stiffening of the joint. [A, 520 (a, 20).]

**WHITING**, n. Hwit'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A purified calcium carbonate prepared from chalk by pulverization and decantation. [B.]

**WHITLOW**, n. Hwi<sup>2</sup>t'lo. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**Melanosis w.**, **Melanotic w.** Melanotic sarcoma having the appearance of a w. with a faint border of melanotic tissue. [Hutchinson, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1886, p. 470 (a, 34).]—**Morvan's w.** The anæsthetic-analgesic w. forming an initial symptom in Morvan's disease. ["Brain," 1891, p. 370 (a, 34).]

**WHOOPE**, n. Hup. The peculiar crowing sound which occurs during inspiration in a paroxysm of whooping-cough. [D.]

**WHOOPIING-COUGH**, n. Hup'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>f. Lat., *pertussis*. Fr., *coqueluche*. Ger., *Keuchhusten*, *Stickhusten*. See PERTUSSIS.

**WHORL**, n. Hwo'r<sup>1</sup>l. See VERTICIL and VORTEX.—**W. of the heart**. See VORTEX of the heart.

**WHORLED**, adj. Hwo'r<sup>1</sup>ld. See VERTICILLATE.

**WHORTS**, n. Hwo'r<sup>1</sup>ts. 1. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. 2. The *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*. 3. A small blackberry. [a, 35.]

**WICHTELZOPF** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>l-tso<sup>2</sup>pf. See PLICA polionica.

**WICKE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>. See OROBUS, ERVUM, and VICIA.

**WICKEL** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>l. See CICINUS.

**WICKELFLECHTE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>l-fl'e<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>. The *Urenea barbata* and similar lichens. [a, 35.]

**WIDERHALLFORSCHER** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-ha<sup>2</sup>l-forsh-e<sup>2</sup>r. See PLEXIMETER.

**WIDERRATHEND** (Ger.), adj. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-ra<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See CONTRA-INDICANT.

**WIDERIST** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-ri<sup>2</sup>st. See GARROT (2d def.).

**WIDERSTREBER** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-strab-e<sup>2</sup>r. See ANTAGONIST.

**WIDERTHON** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-ton. See POLYTRICHUM.

**WIDERWILLE** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-vi<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>. See ANTIPATHY and HAPSCORIA.

**WIEBELN** (Ger.), n. Veb'e<sup>2</sup>ln. See STROPHULUS, URTICARIA, ROSEOLA, and IGNIS SILVICUS.

**WIEDERAUFLEBEND** (Ger.), adj. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>3-u<sup>2</sup>f-lab-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See REVIVISCENT.

**WIEDERBELEBUNG** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-be<sup>2</sup>-lab-un<sup>2</sup>. See REVIVIFICATION.

**WIEDERBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-bi<sup>2</sup>ld-un<sup>2</sup>. See ANAPLASTY.

**WIEDEREINBRINGUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINFÜGUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINKÜNGUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINSETZUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-in-bri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>, -fu<sup>2</sup>g-un<sup>2</sup>, -re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k-un<sup>2</sup>, -ze<sup>2</sup>ts-un<sup>2</sup>. See REDUCTION (1st def.).

**WIEDERERWECKUNG** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>r-ve<sup>2</sup>k-un<sup>2</sup>. See RESUSCITATION.

**WIEDERERZEUGUNG** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>r-tsoi<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. Regeneration. [a, 48.]

**WIEDERGEENESUNG** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-naz-un<sup>2</sup>. Convalescence. [L, 80.]

**WIEDERHERSTELLEND** (Ger.), adj. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-he<sup>2</sup>r-ste<sup>2</sup>ld-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See RESTORATIVE.

**WIEDERIMPFGUNG** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>mpf-un<sup>2</sup>. See REVACCINATION.

**WIEDERKÄUEN** (Ger.), **WIEDERKÄUUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-koi-e<sup>2</sup>n-un<sup>2</sup>. See RUMINATION and MERYCISM.

**WIEDERKEHREND** (Ger.), adj. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-kar-e<sup>2</sup>nd. Recurrent, relapsing. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**WIEDERWACHSEN** (Ger.), n. Ved'e<sup>2</sup>r-va<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>n. See ANAPHYSIS.

**WIEKE** (Ger.), n. Vek'e<sup>2</sup>. See TENT.

**WIESAU** (Ger.), n. Ve'za<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in the Palatinate where there are a sulphurous spring and a chalybeate one. [a, 14.]

**WIESBADEN** (Ger.), n. Ves'ba<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there are numerous saline springs. [a, 14.]

**WIESENBAD** (Ger.), n. Ve'ze<sup>2</sup>n-ba<sup>2</sup>d. A place in Zwickau, Saxony, where there is a warm alkaline and sulphurous spring.

**WIESENKNOPF** (Ger.), n. Vez'e<sup>2</sup>n-kno<sup>2</sup>pf. See SANGUISORBA.

**WIESENKÖNIGIN** (Ger.), n. Ve'ze<sup>2</sup>n-ku<sup>2</sup>n-i<sup>2</sup>g-i<sup>2</sup>n. See SPREA ulmaria.

**WIESENKAUTE** (Ger.), n. Ve'ze<sup>2</sup>n-ra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Thalictrum*. [a, 35.]

**WIKSTROEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi<sup>2</sup>k-stru<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *wikstrœmie*. A genus of the *Thymelæaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. canescens**. Of Misner, a Japanese species, the source of a bibulous paper, called *usego*, recommended for making wafers and capsules. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, xxxix (a, 14).]—**W. indica**. A tree-like shrub growing in Australia and Polynesia. In the Fiji Islands the bark and leaves are used in coughs, and the bark is applied to ulcers. [a, 35.]

**WILBRANDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Vi<sup>2</sup>l-bra<sup>2</sup>nd'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From Wilbrand, a German physician. Fr., *wilbrandie*. A genus of Brazilian curbitaceous herbs. Several species have the evacuant properties of *Ecballium elaterium*. [a, 35.]—**W. hibiscoides**. A purgative species. [a, 35.]—**W. drastica**. A species used in gout and syphilis. [a, 35.]—**W. fluminensis**, **W. Riedeli**, **W. scabra**, **W. verticillata**. A powerfully hydragogue species. [a, 35.]

**WILBUR SPRINGS**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>lb'u<sup>2</sup>r. A place in Colusa County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs.

**WILDBAD** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>ld'ba<sup>2</sup>d. 1. See *Akratotherme*. 2. A place in the Black Forest district, Würtemberg, where there are warm saline and alkaline springs. 3. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an earthy and saline spring. [a, 14.] 4. See GASTEN. 5. See NEUMARKT (1st def.).

**WILDECK**, **WILDEGG**, n's. Vi<sup>2</sup>ld'e<sup>2</sup>k. -e<sup>2</sup>g. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring containing iodine and bromine. [a, 14.]

**WILDFIRE**, n. Wild'fir. Ger., *Wildfeuer*. See ERYSIPELAS.

**WILDSEUCHE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>ld'zoich<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. A disease of cattle, swine, and horses, the chief pathological lesion of which is a multiple gangrenous broncho-pneumonia. Pectoral, septicæmic (with cutaneous symptoms), and intestinal varieties are described. It is caused by a special micro-organism (see *BACILLUS* of W.). According to Hueppe, this disease is only a variety of the affection (*septicæmia hæmorrhagica*) of which other varieties constitute rabbit's septicæmia, Schweineseuche, and chicken cholera. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 14, 1887 (B).]

**WILDUNGEN** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>ld'un<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are gaseous, earthy, and chalybeate springs.

**WILHELMSBAD** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>l'he<sup>2</sup>lms-ba<sup>2</sup>d. 1. A place in Prussian Hesse where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. 2. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a sulphurous spring. 3. A place near Aschersleben, Prussian Saxony, where there are saline and chalybeate ferruginous springs. [a, 14.] 4. See DRIBURG.

**WILHOIT'S SODA SPRINGS**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>l'hoit<sup>2</sup>. A place in Clackamas County, Oregon, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**WILLKÜRLICH** (Ger.), adj. Vi<sup>2</sup>l'ku<sup>2</sup>r-li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See VOLUNTARY.

**WILLOW**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>l'o. See SALIX (1st def.).—**W.-bark**. See SALIX (2d def.).—**W.-weed**. 1. The *LYTHRUM salicaria*. 2. The *Polygonum lapathifolium* and other species of *Polygonum*. [a, 35.]

**WILLOW-HERB**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>l'o-u<sup>2</sup>rb. The genus *Epilobium*.

**WIMMER** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>m'm'e<sup>2</sup>r. A pustule, a pimple.

**WIMMERN** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>m'm'e<sup>2</sup>r'n. See VAGITUS.

**WIMPEL** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>mp'e<sup>2</sup>l. See VEXILLUM.

**WIMPER** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>mp'e<sup>2</sup>r. An eyelash. See also CILIA (1st def.) and BARBICELS.—**Flimmerw'n**, **Schwingende W'n**. See CILIA (2d def.).—**W'wurzel**. See INTRACELLULAR FIBRES.

**WIMPERIG** (Ger.), adj. Vi<sup>2</sup>mp'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>g. See CILIATE.

**WINCH**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>inch. The handle for turning any revolving apparatus, also the apparatus so turned. [a, 48.]—**Verona w.** A cog-wheel arrangement for tightening a ligature around a hæmorrhoid. [E.]

**WIND**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd. Gr., *æueos*. Lat., *ventus*. Fr., *vent*. Ger., *W*. 1. Moving air, a current of air. [a, 48.] 2. See FLATUS.—**Electric w.** That form of current from a static electrical machine which, striking the person, causes a sensation as if a gentle breeze were blowing upon the part.

**WIND** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd. See WIND (Eng.).—**W'anhäufung**, **W'bauch**. Flatulence. [L, 80.]—**W'blattern**. See VARICELLA.—**W'bruch**. See PHYSCOLE.—**W'darm**. See COLON.—**W'dorn**. See OSTEOSPONGIOMA and ARTHROCA.—**W'drehe**. Hæmoglobinuria in horses. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**W'geschwulst**. See PNEUMATOSIS.—**W'kropf**. See GOITRE.—**W'treibend**. See CARMINATIVE.

**WINDE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Convolvulus*. [a, 35.]

**WINDEL** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>l. A swaddling cloth.

**WINDEN** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>n. See TORSION.

**WINDEND** (Ger.), adj. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See VOLUBLE.

**WIND-FLOWER**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd'flu<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>r. See ANEMONE.

**WINDLASS**, n. Wind'l's. Fr., *treuil*, *cabestan*. Ger., *Winde*, *Haspel*. Any apparatus for winding on an axle a cord that is



tightened by a weight or strain. [a, 48.]—**Spanish w.** See *TOURNIQUET*.

**WINDLE-STRAW**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd'l'stra<sup>4</sup>. The *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Triticum repens*, and other grasses. [a, 35.]

**WINDOW**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd'o. Gr., *θύσις*, *θύσις*. Lat., *fenestra*. Fr., *fenêtre*. Ger., *Fenster*. An opening in a wall for the admission of light. [a, 48.]—**Oval w.** See *FENESTRA ovalis*.—**Round w.** See *FENESTRA rotunda*.

**WINDPIPE**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd'pip. See *TRACHEA*.

**WINDPOCKEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'po<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>n. See *VARICELLÆ emphysematose*.

**WINDSUCHT** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'zuch<sup>2</sup>t. See *EMPHYSEMA* and *TYMPANITES*.—**Gebärmutterw.** See *PHYSOMETRA*.—**Herzw.** See *PNEUMOTOCARDIA*.

**WINDUNG** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'un<sup>2</sup>. See *CONVOLUTION* and *GYRUS*.—**Aeusserer Riechlw.** See *External olfactory convolution*.—**Aeusserer Schläfenw.** See *Subcollateral gyrus*.—**Augenw.** A frontal convolution. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Bleibende W.** [Kölliker]. See *Secundäre W.*—**Bogenw.** See *GYRUS fornicatus*.—**Broca'sche W.** See *Broca's convolution*.—**Centralw'en.** The convolutions around the fissure of Rolando. [I, 17 (K).]—**Darmw'en.** See *Intestinal convolutions*.—**Dritte Hinterhauptw.** See *Inferior occipital convolution*.—**Dritte Scheitelbogenw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Dritte Scheitellappenw.** See *Supramarginal convolution*.—**Dritte Schläfenw.** See *Inferior temporal convolution*.—**Dritte Stirnw.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**Dritte untere Hinterhauptw.** See *Inferior occipital convolution*.—**Erste Hinterhauptw.** See *Superior occipital convolution*.—**Erste obere Hinterhauptw.** See *CUNEIFORM (2d def.)*.—**Erste obere Schläfenw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Erste Scheitelbeinlappenw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Erste Scheitelbogenw.** See *Supramarginal convolution*.—**Erste Scheitelw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Erste Schläfenw.** See *Superior parietal convolution* and *Inframarginal convolution*.—**Erste Stirnw.** See *Superior frontal convolution*.—**Fünfte Scheitelbogenw.** [Bischoff]. See *GYRAL ISTHUS*.—**Gehirnw.** **Grosshirnw.** A cerebral gyrus.—**Hakenw.** **Hakenzähnw.** See *Uncinate convolution*.—**Hintere Centralw.** See *Ascending parietal convolution*.—**Hintere innere Hinterhauptw.** See *Subcalcarine gyrus*.—**Hintere Orbitalw.** See *Posterior orbital convolution*.—**Hintere Scheitelbogenw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Hinterhauptsw.** See *Occipito temporal convolution*.—**Hirnw'en.** See *Cerebral convolutions*.—**Innere obere Scheitelbogenw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Innere obere Schläfenw.** See *Uncinate gyrus*.—**Innere Riechlw.** See *Internal olfactory convolution*.—**Inselw.** See *Insular convolution*.—**Klappdeckelw'en.** See *GYRI breves*.—**Kleinhirnw'en.** The gyri of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**Marginalw.** See *Marginal convolution*.—**Mediale erste Übergangsw.** See *First annectant convolution*.—**Mittlere Hinterhauptw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Mittlere Schläfenw.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Mittlere Stirnw.** See *Middle frontal convolution*.—**Obere Hinterhauptw.** See *Superior occipital convolution*.—**Obere innere Scheitelbogenw.** See *Paroccipital gyrus*.—**Obere (innere) Scheitelw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Obere Scheitelbeinlappenw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Obere Scheitelw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Obere Schläfenw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Obere Stirnw.** See *Superior frontal convolution*.—**Occipitalw.** The convolutions of the occipital lobe. [I, 6.]—**Olivenkernw'en.** The convolutions of the corpus dentatum olivæ. [I, 17 (K).]—**Orbitalw'en.** See *Orbital convolutions*.—**Primitive W.** One of the convolutions of the embryonic brain which result from an actual folding of the cortex cerebri. [I, 9 (K).]—**Quere Schläfenw'en.** 1. Of Heschl, certain small transverse gyri on the upper surface of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *GYRI temporales transversarii*.—**Retrocentralw.** See *Postcentral gyrus*.—**Riechlw.** See *Olfactory lobe*.—**Ringw'en.** See *Primitive gyri*.—**Schläfenw.** A parietal convolution. [I, 6 (K).]—**Secundäre W.** Of Kölliker, a convolution of the embryonic brain which is not formed originally, but results from a subsequent thickening of the hemisphere. [I, 9 (K).]—**Spindelw.** See *Subcollateral gyrus*.—**Superciliäre W.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**Übergangsw'en.** See *Annectant convolutions*.—**Untere Hinterhauptw.** See *GYRUS occipitalis inferior*.—**Untere Scheitelbogenw.** [Bischoff]. See *GYRAL ISTHUS*.—**Untere Schläfenw.** See *Inferior temporal convolution*.—**Untere Stirnw.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**Vordere Centralw.** See *Ascending frontal convolution*.—**Vordere Orbitalw.** See *Anterior orbital convolution*.—**Vordere Scheitelbogenw.** See *Supramarginal convolution*.—**Vordere Schläfenw.** See *First temporal convolution*.—**W'sblättchen.** One of the laminae of a cerebral convolution. [I, 11 (K).]—**W'szug.** Of Schwalbe, a term nearly synonymous with *W.* [I, 17 (K).]—**Zungenw.** See *Subcalcarine gyrus*.—**Zweite Hinterhauptw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Zweite (mittlere) Schläfenw.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Zweite Stirnw.** See *Second frontal convolution*.—**Zwickelw.** See *CUNEIFORM (2d def.)*.

**WINDWASSERBRUCH** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'wa<sup>2</sup>s-se<sup>2</sup>r-bruch<sup>2</sup>. Hydrophysocelle. [a, 14.]

**WINDZAPFENSPIESS** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'tsa<sup>2</sup>pf-e<sup>2</sup>n-spes. See *TROCAR*.

**WINE**, n. Win. A.-S., *win*. Gr., *οἶνος*. Lat., *vinum*. Fr., *vin*. Ger., *Wein*. 1. The fermented juice of the grape, also of currants, etc. 2. W. holding a medicinal substance in solution. See also *VINUM* and *VIN*.—**Antimonial w.** See *W. of ANTIMONY*.

—**Barley w.** Lat., *vinum hordeaceum*. Beer. [B, 59.]—**Burgundy w.** Red or white w. from Burgundy in France. It is one of the strongest of the light wines. [a, 38.]—**Camphorated w.** See *VINUM camphoratum*.—**Champagne w.** See *CHAMPAGNE*.—**Concrete oil of w.** See *ETHERIN*.—**Heavy oil of w.** See *ETHERAL OIL* (1st def.).—**Heavy w's.** Ger., *schwere Weine*. W's containing more than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as sherry, port, and Madeira. [B, 9 (a, 38).]—**High w's.** Commercial ethyl alcohol.—**Light oil of w.** A mixture of etherin and etherol; a light-yellow oily liquid of aromatic odor, derived from heavy oil of wine by heating with water or alkalis. [B, 5.]—**Light w's.** W's containing less than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as Rhine w., Sauterne, claret, or Burgundy. [B, 9 (a, 38).]—**Low w.** The water in crude turpentine. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix (a, 39).]—**Low w's.** See *AQUA vite* (5th def.).—**Ma-deira w.** A strong w. from the island of Madeira having an aromatic, nut-like taste. It contains about 15 per cent. of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Malaga w.** A sweet Spanish w. from the region of Malaga, containing about 13 per cent. of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Milk-w.** See *KEFIR*.—**Moselle w.** W. from the district along the River Moselle in Germany, containing about 12 per cent. by volume of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Mulled w.** Ger., *Eierwein*. W. to which eggs and spices have been added, and the w. then heated.—**Oil of w.** See *ETHERAL OIL* (1st def.).—**Light oil of w.**—**Port w.** Ger., *Portwein*. A red or, sometimes, white w. from Oporto in Portugal, containing from 15.82 to nearly 18 per cent. of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Raisin w.** W. consisting mostly of a fermented infusion of Corinth raisins, but partly of the fermented juice of fresh grapes, with the addition of sugar and tartaric acid.—**Sherry w.** A white or brown w. from the neighborhood of Xeres, in Spain, containing from 16.34 to 18.66 per cent. of alcohol. The Br. Ph. demands 17 per cent. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Spirit of w.** Lat., *spiritus vini*. Fr., *esprit de vin*. Ger., *Wageist*. See *ETHYL ALCOHOL*.—**White w.** See *VINUM album*.—**W's madness.** See *OINOMANIA*.

**WING**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd. Gr., *πτερόν*, *πτερόν*. Lat., *ala*. Fr., *aile*. Ger., *Flügel*. 1. The fore-limb by means of which birds, bats, etc., are enabled to fly. 2. Any structure or process resembling a w. or occupying some analogous position. [a, 48.]—**Bastard w.** See *ALULA*.—**Cerato-hyal w's** (of the hyoid bone). The lesser cornua of that bone.—**False w.** See *ALULA*.—**Greater w's** of the sphenoid bone. See *ALÆ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**Lesser (or orbital) w's** of the sphenoid bone. See *ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**Temporal w's** of the sphenoid bone. See *ALÆ magnæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**W's of Ingrassias.** See *ALÆ parvæ ossis sphenoidæ*.—**W's of the sacrum.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinflügel*. See *ALÆ of the sacrum*.

**WINGED**, adj. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd. See *ALATE*.

**WINKEL** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nd'k'e<sup>2</sup>l. See *ANGLE*.—**Abgestumpfter W.** See *ANGULUS mastoideus*.—**Augenw.** See *ANGULUS ocularis*.—**Gesichtsw.** See *Facial angle*.—**Hinterhauptsw.** See *Occipital angle*.—**Insertionsw.** des Nabelstranges. The angle formed by the umbilical cord with the surface of the placenta at its insertion. [A, 19.]—**Kieferw.** See *ANGLE of the lower jaw*.—**Kopfw.** See *Cephalic angles*.—**Louis'scher W.** See *ANGULUS Ludovici*.—**Mundw.** See *ANGULUS oris*.—**Rippenw.** See *ANGLE of a rib*.—**Sattelw.** See *Sphenoidal angle*.—**Schädelw.** See *Cranial angles*.—**Schamw.** See *ANGLE of the pubes*.—**Schleiw.** See *Squinting angle*.—**Schew.** **Schw.** See *Optic angle*.—**Sternalw.** See *ANGULUS Ludovici*.—**Unterkieferw.** See *ANGLE of the lower jaw*.—**Vorhofsw.** See *Vestibular angle*.—**W'ig.** 1. Angular. 2. Angular. [a, 35.]—**W'messer.** See *GONIOMETER*.—**W'ständig.** See *AXILLARY*.

**WINKING**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nd'k'i<sup>2</sup>nd. Gr., *σκαρδαμυμός*. Lat., *nictatio*. See *NICTATION*.

**WINTERA** (Lat.), n. f. Wi<sup>2</sup>nt'e<sup>2</sup>a-a<sup>2</sup>. 1. The genus *Drimys*. The *Winteraceæ* are the *Illiciæ*; the *Winteræ* (Fr., *winterées*; Ger., *Winterreen*) of R. Brown are an order of plants, consisting of *Tasmania*, *Illicium*, and *Wintera*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Illiciæ*, consisting of *Drimys* and *Tamus*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Magnoliaceæ*, comprising *Drimys* and *Illicium*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1850, Winter's bark. [a, 35.]—**W. aromatica.** The *Drimys Winteri*. [a, 35.]—**W. cortex** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *winter (écorce)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *corteza winterana* [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Drimys Winteri* (var. *granatensis* [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**WINTERANA** (Lat.), n. f. Wi<sup>2</sup>nt-u<sup>2</sup>r-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/a<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Canella*. The *Winteranæ* are the *Winteræ* (1st def.). [a, 35.]—**W. canella.** See *CANELLA alba*.

**WINTERBERRY**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nt'u<sup>2</sup>r-be<sup>2</sup>r-ri<sup>2</sup>. See *PRINOS* and *ILEX verticillata*.

**WINTERBEULE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nt'e<sup>2</sup>r-boll-e<sup>2</sup>. See *CHILBLAIN*.

**WINTERCOURT** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nt'e<sup>2</sup>r-kur-ort. A climatic health resort for the cold season. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**WINTERGREEN**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>nt'u<sup>2</sup>r-gren. Ger., *Wintergrün*. 1. The genus *Pyrola* (including *Chimaphila*). 2. The *Gaultheria procumbens*. 3. The genus *Vina*. [a, 35.]—**Common w.** The *Pyrola minor*. [a, 35.]—**Oil of w.** Lat., *oleum gaultheria* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de w.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wintergrünöl*. Oil of gaultheria (or tea-berry), essence of w.; a sweetish, very fragrant oil obtained from *Gaultheria procumbens*, also from other species of *Gaultheria*, from *Betula alba*, etc. It is nearly colorless when freshly prepared, has the sp. gr. of 1.173, dissolves readily in alcohol, and boils at 211° C. When pure it consists of 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and 10 per cent. of gaultherione. It resembles salicylic acid in physiological action. An artificial oil is prepared having the sp. gr. of 1.176 and boiling at 202° C. It contains apparently a small proportion of methyl ether. [a, 35.]

**WINTERSRINDE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>nt'e<sup>2</sup>r-sri<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. See *Winter's BARK*.—**Falsche W.** See *Cortex winteranus spiruiss*.



**WINZIG** (Ger.), adj. Vi<sup>2</sup>nts/i<sup>2</sup>g. Diminutive, small, dwarfed. [a, 35.]

**WIPFEL** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>pf/e<sup>2</sup>l. See CACUMEN.—**W'blatt** [Burdach]. See FOLIUM *caucuminis*.

**WIPFELD** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>pf/e<sup>2</sup>ld. A place in Lower Franconia where there are springs containing calcium sulphate. [a, 14.]

**WIPPE** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>p/pe<sup>2</sup>. See ARCHET (2d def.).

**WIRBEL** (Ger.), n. Verb'e<sup>2</sup>l. See VERTEBRA and VORTEX.—**Bauchw'**. See LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ.—**Beugew'**. The lowermost five of the cervical vertebrae. [L, 31.]—**Brustw'**. See DORSAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Falsche W.** See FALSE VERTEBRÆ.—**Halsw'**. A cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Herzw'**. See VORTEX of the heart.—**Hinterhauptw'**. See OCCIPITAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Knorpelw'**. A cartilaginous vertebra. [L.]—**Kopfw'**. See CEPHALIC VERTEBRÆ.—**Kreuzbeinw'**, **Kreuzw'**. See SACRAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Lendenw'**, **Lumbalw'**. See LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ.—**Nasenw'**. A nasal vertebra.—**Rückenw'**. A dorsal vertebra. [L.]—**Schädelw'**. See CRANIAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Scheitelw'**. See PARIETAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Steissbeinw'**, **Steissw'**. See COCCYGEAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Stirnw'**. See FRONTAL VERTEBRÆ.—**Unächte W.**, **Unvollkommene W.** See FALSE VERTEBRÆ.—**Urw'**. A primitive vertebra. [a, 17.]—**Wahre W.** See TRUE VERTEBRÆ.—**Wartig.** See VERTEBRATE.—**W'chorde.** See NOTOCHORD.—**W'dorn.** See SPINOUS PROCESS.—**W'doster.** The *Clinopodium vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**W'entzündung.** See SPONDYLITIS.—**W'furche.** See MEDULLARY GROOVE.—**W'gefässe.** See VENÆ *vorticose*.—**W'gicht.** See SPONDYLITIS *deformans*.—**W'glitt.** See SPONDYLOLISTHESIS.—**W'ig.** See VERTEBRAL.—**W'körper.** The body of a vertebra. [L, 31.]—**W'krankheit.** **W'leiden.** See SPONDYLOPATHIA.—**W'schmerz.** See RHACHIODYNIA.—**W'spalte.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**W'strang.** See SPINAL CORD.—**W'synchondrose.** The articulation between the bodies of vertebrae. [L, 31.]—**W'thier.** A vertebrate.—**W'vereiterung.** See SPONDYLOPOYSIS.—**Zahnw'**. See AXIS (8th def.).

**WIRBELBOGEN** (Ger.), n. Verb'e<sup>2</sup>l-bog-e<sup>2</sup>n. See NEURAL ARCH (1st def.).—**Häutiger W.** The membrana reuniens superior.

**WIRBELSÄULE** (Ger.), n. Verb'e<sup>2</sup>l-zoil-e<sup>2</sup>. See VERTEBRAL COLUMN.—**Halsw'**. The cervical portion of the vertebral column. [a, 29.]—**Häutige W.** A structure formed in the embryo by the coalescence of the protovertebrae so as to shut in the notochord and the cord behind. [a, 8.]

**WIRE-BRECHES**, n. Wir-bri<sup>2</sup>ch'e<sup>2</sup>z. See CUIRASS (2d def.).

**WIRING**, n. Wir'i<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Fastening by means of wire. [a, 48.]—**Pin-w.** A method of fixing the fragments of a broken bone (especially the patella) by means of pins inserted above and below the fracture. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1890, p. 159 (a, 50).]

**WIRKEND** (Ger.), adj. Verk'e<sup>2</sup>nd. Active, operative.

**WIRKLICH** (Ger.), adj. Verk'i<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See ACTUAL.

**WIRKSAM** (Ger.), adj. Verk'za<sup>2</sup>m. See WIRKEND.

**WIRKUNG** (Ger.), n. Verk'un<sup>2</sup>. See ACTION.—**Unzusammenw'**. See INCOORDINATION.

**WIRTEL** (Ger.), n. Vert'e<sup>2</sup>l. See VERTICILL.—**Halbw'**. A dimidiate verticill. [a, 35.]—**W'ig.** **W'ständig.** See VERTICILLATE.

**WIRTH** (Ger.), n. Vert. See HOST.

**WISDOM-OF-SURGEONS**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>z'du<sup>2</sup>m-o<sup>2</sup>v-su<sup>2</sup>rj'u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>z. A translation of an old Latin name (*sophia chirurgorum*) of *Sisymbrium sophia*. [a, 35.]

**WISMUT** (Ger.), **WISMUTH** (Ger.), n's. Vi<sup>2</sup>s/mut. Written also *Wismut* and *Wismuth*. See BISMUTH.—**Baldriansaures W.** See BISMUTH *valerianate*.—**Graues Sauerw'**. See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**Milchsäures W.** See BISMUTH *lactate*.—**Salicylsaures W.** See BISMUTH *salicylate*.—**Schwefelw'**. See BISMUTH *sulphide*.—**W'ammonicitrat.** See BISMUTH and ammonium *citrate*.—**W'chlorid.** See BISMUTH *trichloride*.—**W'chlorür.** See BISMUTH *dichloride*.—**W'halboxyd.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**W'jodid.** See BISMUTH *triiodide*.—**W'oxydul.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**W'säure.** Bismuthic acid. [A, 324.]—**W'weiss.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate*.

**WISMUTOXYD** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>s/mut-o<sup>2</sup>x-u<sup>2</sup>d. See BISMUTH *trioxide*.—**Citronensaures W'ammonium.** See BISMUTH and ammonium *citrate*.—**Gerbsäures W.** See BISMUTH *tannate*.—**Graues W'**. See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**Kieselsäures W.** See BISMUTH *silicate*.—**Kohlensaures W.** See BISMUTH *carbonate*.—**Salpetersäures W.** See BISMUTH *nitrate*.—**Schwefelsäures W.** See BISMUTH *sulphate*.—**W'hydrat.** See BISMUTH *trihydroxide*.

**WISPELN** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>sp/e<sup>2</sup>ln. See BLÆSITAS.

**WISSMUT** (Ger.), n's. Vi<sup>2</sup>s/mut. See BISMUTH.

**WISTARIA** (Lat.), **WISTERIA** (Lat.), n's f. Wi<sup>2</sup>st-ar(a<sup>2</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-er(ar)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *Wistar*, an American anatomist. Fr., *wistérie*. A genus of leguminous shrubs of the *Galegeæ*. The *Wisterieæ* are (Endlicher) a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*, or (Reichenbach) a section of the *Glycyneæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. chinensis.** **W. sinensis.** The figi; a Chinese species. The flowers are probably distilled for their perfume. The bark contains wistarin and a resin which appears to be toxic.

**WISTARIN**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>st/a<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. A poisonous crystallizable glucoside obtained from the bark of *Wistaria chinensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

**WITCH-WOOD**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>ch'w'u<sup>2</sup>d. See ETOXIMUS *europæus*, *Pyrus aucuparia*, and *ULMUS montana*.

**WITHANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Wi<sup>2</sup>th-an(a<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *withanie*. A genus of solanaceous shrubs. [a, 35.]—**W. coagulans.** Vegetable rennet; a shrub common in Afghanistan and northern India. The dried berries, the *puneerbund* (cheese-maker) of the Afghans, con-

tain a ferment closely resembling animal rennet, and are used for coagulating milk. The active principle may be extracted from the seeds. The fruits, when fresh, are emetic, and, dried, are used for dyspepsia and flatulent colic, either alone or combined with the tonic leaves and twigs of *Rhazya stricta*. The bitter leaves are antelmintic. The plant is also used in veterinary medicine. [a, 35.]—**W. frutescens.** A species referred by some authors to *Physalis*. In Spain the seeds are used as beads. [a, 35.]—**W. somnifera.** The winter-cherry of India, probably the *σπύρχον ἰνδικόν* of Dioscorides. The root and bitter leaves are powerfully narcotic and have been used as a hypnotic in alcoholism and emphysematous dyspnea. In India the leaves are used as an anthelmintic and as an application to carbuncles; the root is used as a deobstruent, diuretic, and alexipharmac; and as an application in obstinate ulcers and rheumatic swellings. The fruits are used as a diuretic and to coagulate milk. [a, 85.]

**WITHE**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>th. A flexible branch or twig used for binding.

**WITHERS**, n. pl. Wi<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>z. The ridge on a horse's back extending from the root of the neck to between the shoulder blades; formed by the prominent spinous processes of the first eight or ten dorsal vertebrae. [L; a, 34.]

**WITHER-WRUNG**, adj. Wi<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>r-ru<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. Of the veterinarians, injured in the withers. [a, 34.]

**WITHY**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>th/i<sup>2</sup>. The *Salix viminalis* and other species of *Salix*. [a, 35.]

**WITLOOF**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>t/luf. A large-rooted variety of *Cichorium intybus*. [a, 35.]

**WITTEKIND** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>t/te<sup>2</sup>-ki<sup>2</sup>nd. A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a saline spring containing bromine and iodine. [L, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

**WITTER'S MINERAL SPRINGS**, n. Wi<sup>2</sup>t/u<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>z. A place in Lake County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**WITTWENKIND** (Ger.), n. Vi<sup>2</sup>t/ve<sup>2</sup>n-ki<sup>2</sup>nd. A posthumous child. [a, 48.]

**WOAD**, n. Wod. The *Isatis tinctoria*; also the *Reseda luteola* and *Genista tinctoria*. [a, 35.]—**Wild w.** The *Reseda luteola*. [a, 35.]—**W.-waxen.** See *GENISTA tinctoria*.

**WOCHENABGANG** (Ger.), n. Voch<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>b-ga<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See LOCHIA.

**WOCHENBETT** (Ger.), n. Voch<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-be<sup>2</sup>t. The puerperium.—**W'reinigung.** See LOCHIA.

**WOCHENFIEBER** (Ger.), n. Voch<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-feb-e<sup>2</sup>r. See PUERPERAL FEVER.

**WOCHENFLUSS** (Ger.), **WOCHENREINIGUNG** (Ger.), n's. Voch<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-flus, -rin-i<sup>2</sup>g-un<sup>2</sup>. See LOCHIA.

**WOCHENTULPEL** (Ger.), n. Voch<sup>2</sup>/e<sup>2</sup>n-tu<sup>2</sup>lp-e<sup>2</sup>l. See MUMPS.

**WÖCHNERIN** (Ger.), n. Vu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>/ne<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. A lying-in woman.—**Abgang der W'en.** See LOCHIA.

**WOHLBELEIBTHEIT** (Ger.), n. Vol<sup>2</sup>/be<sup>2</sup>-libt-hit. See CORPULENCE.

**WOHLGEMUTH** (Ger.), n. Vol<sup>2</sup>/ge<sup>2</sup>-mut. The *Origanum vulgare*. [a, 35.]

**WOHLVERLEI** (Ger.), **WOHLVERLEIH** (Ger.), n's. Vol<sup>2</sup>/fe<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. See ARNICA.—**Berg-W.** See ARNICA *montana*.

**WÖLBUNG** (Ger.), n. Vu<sup>2</sup>lb/un<sup>2</sup>. See VAULT.—**W'smesser.** See CYRTOMETER.

**WOLD**, n. Wo<sup>2</sup>ld. Written also *wolds* and *woulds*. The *Reseda luteola*. [a, 35.] Cf. WOAD.

**WOLF**, n. Wu<sup>2</sup>lf. Gr., *λύκος*. Lat., *lupus*. Fr., *loup*. Ger., *W.* See CANIS *lupus*.—**W's-jaw.** See CLEFT PALATE.

**WOLF** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lf. See ECHTHIMA and PARATRIMMA.—**W'geschwulst.** See ATHEROMA (1st def.).

**WOLFACH** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>l/fa<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

**WOLFIAN**, adj. Wu<sup>2</sup>lf/i<sup>2</sup>-n. Investigated by or named from K. F. Wolff, a German anatomist. [a, 48.]

**WOLFRAM** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>l/fa<sup>2</sup>m. See TUNGSTEN.

**WOLFSBANE**, n. Wu<sup>2</sup>lfz/ban. 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially *Aconitum lycoctonum* and *Aconitum napellus*. 2. The *Arnica montana*. 3. The *Veratrum viride*. [a, 35.]

**WOLFSBAST** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/ba<sup>2</sup>st. See DAPHNE *mezereum*.

**WOLFSBOHNE** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/bon-e<sup>2</sup>. See LUPINUS (2d def.).

**WOLFSFUSS** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/fus. The genus *Lycopus*.

**WOLFSKIRSCH** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/ker<sup>2</sup>sch-e<sup>2</sup>. The *Atropa belladonna*. [a, 35.]

**WOLFSKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/kra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t. 1. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. 2. The genus *Aconitum*. [a, 14, 35.]

**WOLFSMILCH** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/mi<sup>2</sup>lch<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Euphorbia*. [a, 35.]

**WOLFSRACHEN** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/ra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See CLEFT PALATE.

**WOLFSTODSTURMHUT** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/tod-sturm-hut. See ACONITUM *lycoctonum*.

**WOLFSTRAPP** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/tra<sup>2</sup>p. See LEONURUS.

**WOLFSWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>2</sup>lfs/wur<sup>2</sup>ts-e<sup>2</sup>l. 1. The *Actæa spicata*. [a, 35.] 2. The genus *Aconitum*. [a, 35.]

**WÖLKCHEN** (Ger.), n. Vu<sup>2</sup>lk<sup>2</sup>/ch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See MACULA *corneæ* and ENECOREMA.—**Hornhautw'**. See MACULA *corneæ*.



**WOLKE** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>lk'e<sup>2</sup>. See NEBULA (1st def.).

**WOLKENSTEIN** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>lk'e<sup>2</sup>n-stin. 1. A place in Zwitter, Saxony, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 2. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

**WOLKIG** (Ger.), adj. Vo<sup>3</sup>lk'ig. See NEBULOSE.

**WOLLBAUM** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'ba<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>m. See ERIODENDRON and BOMBAX (2d def.).

**WOLLE** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>. See WOOL.—**Haarw'**. See DOWN (1st def.).—**Holz w'**. See FIR-WOOL.—**Hundsw'**. See APOCYNUM.—**Schiesbaumw'**. See PYROXYLIN.—**Seebaumw'**. See ADENOS.

**WOLLFETT** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'fe<sup>2</sup>t. See CESYPM and SUINT, and cf. LANOLIN.

**WOLLGRAS** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'gra<sup>3</sup>s. The genus *Eriophorum*. [a, 35.]

**WOLLIG** (Ger.), adj. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'li<sup>2</sup>g. See LANATE and LANEUS (1st def.).

**WOLLKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'kra<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>t. The genus *Verbascum*. [a, 35.]

**WOLLUST** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'lust. Sensuality, lust, voluptuousness. [a, 14.]—**W'euuche**. Epidemic syphilis. [a, 34.]

**WOLRAM** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>3</sup>l'ra<sup>3</sup>m. Spermaceti. [a, 35.]

**WOMB**, n. Wum. See UTERUS.—**W-passage**. See VAGINA.—**W-stono**. See UTERINE CALCULUS.

**WOOPA**, n. In the Orient, a sort of diarrhoea. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**WOOD**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>d. See LIGNUM.—**Amboyna w.** Ger., *Amboinalholz*. The w. of a sort of palm growing in Amboyna. [B, 49.]—**Anacahuite w.** Lat., *lignum anacahuite* [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Anacahuiteholz*. A Mexican wood derived from *Cordia Boissieri*, formerly used in pulmonary phthisis. [a, 35.]—**Bitter-w.** See the major list and SIMARUBA.—**Bukkum w.** See under CÆSALPINIA *sappan*.—**Heart-w.** Lat., *duramen*. Ger., *Herzholz*. The older, harder, central portion of an exogenous stem, taking no important part in the vital processes of the plant. It differs usually from sap-w. in color. The term *duramen* is applied by some authors only to heart-w. which has become very dense from peculiar infiltrations. [a, 35.]—**Mountain w.** See LIGNIFORM ASBESTOS.—**Nicaragua-w.** See BRAZIL-w.—**Nephritic w.** See LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM.—**Peach w.**, **Pernambuco w.** See BRAZIL-w.—**Sap-w.** The exterior zone of uncolored active cells forming the newer and softer w. of an exogenous stem. [a, 35.]—**W. alcohol**, **W. naphtha**, **W. spirit**. See METHYL ALCOHOL.

**WOODBIND**, **WOODBINE**, n's. Wu<sup>4</sup>d'bind, -bin. The *Lonicera periclymenum* and other species of *Lonicera*.—**American w.** See LONICERA *grata* and AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia*.

**WOODHALL SPA**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>d'ha<sup>4</sup>l. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

**WOOD-LILY**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>d'li<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>. The *Pyrola minor*. [a, 35.]—**American w.-l.** The genus *Trillium*. [a, 35.]

**WOODRUFF**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>d'ru<sup>3</sup>f. The *Asperula odorata* and other species of *Asperula*. [a, 35.]

**WOODRUSH**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>d'ru<sup>3</sup>sh. The genus *Luzula*. [a, 35.]

**WOOL**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>l. Gr., *ῥυον*. Lat., *lana*. Ger., *Wolle*. The peculiar outgrowth from the skin of the sheep, corresponding to the hair of other animals. [a, 48.] Used for vaginal tampons and for other means of making pressure.—**Antiseptic w.** Cleaned w. that is impregnated with some antiseptic substance. [a, 34.]—**Holmgren's w's.** Small skeins of w., of all colors, for testing the color-sense. Three of them are selected as special tests: (1) pure green mixed with white, (2) a pale shade of purple, and (3) a bright red. The confusion colors in the heap of worsteds are of all shades and colors. [F.]—**Inhalation of fir-w.-oil**. See *Vapor olei pini silvestris*.—**Pelt-w.** See LAINE *moiraine*.—**Wood-w.** Finely ground wood; a delicately fibred, soft substance used as an absorbent dressing for wounds. [E.]—**W.-fat**. See CESYPM and LANOLIN.

**WOORALI**, **WOORARA**, **WOORARI**, n's. Wu-ra<sup>3</sup>'le, -ra<sup>3</sup>, -re. See CURARE.

**WORM**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>rm. Gr., *ἄλμυς*. Lat., *vermis*. Fr., *vers*. Ger., *Wurm*. 1. A small, limbless, creeping animal, such as an annelid or helminth. [a, 48.] 2. The median portion of the cerebellum, as distinguished from its hemispheres. [A, 5.]—**Bladder-w.** See CYSTICERCUS.—**Bot-w.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis*.—**Earthw'**. See the major list.—**Flesh-w.** See COMEDO.—**Gourd-w.** An old term for a distoma. [L.]—**Guinea-w.** See FILARIA *medicinalis*.—**Hair-headed w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS.—**Hooked-w's.** See ACANTHOCEPHALA.—**Long round w.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides*.—**Long thread-w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *dispar*.—**Pallsade w.** See STRONGYLUS *armatus*, *Eustrongylus gigas*, and DOCHYMIS *dendralis*.—**Pin-w.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis*.—**Round w.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides*.—**Thread-w.** Any w. of thread-like appearance, especially *Oxyuris vermicularis*. [a, 48.]—**Wheat-w.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis* and SARCOPTES *scabiei*.

**WORMIAN**, adj. Wu<sup>4</sup>rm'i<sup>2</sup>n. Named from O. Wurm, a Danish physician (see W. DONES). [a, 48.]

**WORMSEED**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>rm'sed. 1. Santonica or one of the plants yielding it. 2. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum* or its seed. 3. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. [a, 35.]—**Aleppo w.**, **Alexandria w.** See under ARTEMISIA *maritima*.—**American w.** See W. (2d def.).—**Barbary w.** A variety of santonica lighter than the official sort and covered with a whitish down, said to be derived from *Artemisia judaica* or from *Artemisia Sieberi* and *Artemisia ramosa*. It consists of calices, either attached to or separate from their peduncles, and of small globular flower-buds. [a, 35.]—**Levant w.** See under ARTEMISIA *maritima*.—**Oil of w.** The

essential oil of santonica. It consists chiefly of cineol and cinene. [a, 35.]—**Spanish w.** The flower-spikelets and tops of *Anabasis tamariscifolia*; used as an anthelmintic in Spain under the name of *chouan*. It resembles santonica, but the parts are larger, without odor, and of a salty taste. [a, 35.]

**WORMWOOD**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>rm'wu<sup>4</sup>d. 1. The *Artemisia absinthium* and other species of *Artemisia*. 2. Of the U. S. Fl., the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*. [a, 35.]—**Bastard w.** The genus *Ambrosia*. [a, 35.]—**Compound tincture of w.** See TINCTURA ABSINTHII *composita*.—**Roman w.** 1. The *Artemisia pontica*. 2. The *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. [a, 35.]—**Salt of w.** See SAL ABSINTHII.—**Tincture of w.** See TINCTURA ARTEMISIE *absinthii*.

**WORT**, n. Wu<sup>4</sup>rt. A.-S., *wurt*, or *wyrt*, a plant. 1. A plant, especially an herb. 2. Formerly, an extract of herbs, now restricted to the liquid infusion of malt. [a, 35.]—**Sweet w.** The clear liquor left after a mash of malt and water has been allowed to clarify.

**WÖRTH** (Ger.), n. Vu<sup>4</sup>rt. A place in Bavaria where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

**WORTKLANGSBILD** (Ger.), n. Wo<sup>4</sup>rt'kla<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>s-bi<sup>2</sup>ld. An auditory word-impression. [“Brain,” xxviii, 1885, p. 443 (K).]

**WORTTAUBHEIT** (Ger.), n. Vo<sup>4</sup>rt'ta<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>b-hit. See WORD-DEAFNESS.

**WOUND**, n. Wund. Gr., *τραύμα*. Lat., *vulnus*, *plaga*, *læsio*. Fr., *blessure*, *plaie*. Ger., *Wunde*. It., *ferita*. Sp., *herida*. A division of the soft parts of the body by a mechanical force applied externally. [E.]—**Complicated w.** A w. accompanied by great hæmorrhage, pain, or the presence of a foreign body. [E.]—**Contused w.** Fr., *plaie par écrasement*. A w. produced by contusion. [a, 34.]—**Flesh-w.** A w. involving only skin and superficial muscular layer. [a, 34.]—**Gunshot w.** Lat., *scelopetoplogia*. Fr., *plaie d'armes à feu*. A w. inflicted by fire-arms. [E.]—**Incised w.** Ger., *Schnittwunde*. A cut produced by a sharp-edged instrument. [E.]—**Lacerated w.** Fr., *plaie par arrachement*. Ger., *Risswunde*. A w. by tearing.—**Open w.** A w. that has free external communication. [a, 34.] Cf. *Subcutaneous w.*—**Poisoned w.** See PLAIE *envenimée*.—**Punctured w.** *Stichverletzung*, *Stichwunde*. A more or less deep w. with but little laceration of the skin; produced by a thrust with a sharp instrument, an animal's horn or tooth, etc. [a, 34.]—**Simple w.** A w. in which the parts are only divided, as distinguished from a complicated w. [E.]—**Subcutaneous w.** A w. in which the external opening is very small. [E.]—**Uterine w.** Fr., *plaie utérine*. A term sometimes employed to denote the condition of that portion of the inner surface of the uterus from which the placenta has been recently cast off.

**WOUNDWORT**, n. Wund'wu<sup>4</sup>rt. One of the various species of *Stachys*; also *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Solidago virga aurea*, *Symphitum officinale*, etc. [a, 35.]—**Clown's w.** The *Stachys palustris*. [a, 35.]—**Hercules's w.** The *Heracleum panaces*. [a, 35.]—**Knight's water-w.** The *Stratiotes aloides*. [a, 35.]

**WOORALI**, **WOORARA**, n's. Wu-ra<sup>3</sup>'le, -ra<sup>3</sup>. See CURARE.

**WRACK**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>k. Sea-weed, especially that used for kelp. [a, 35.]—**Grass-w.**, **Sea-w.** The *Zostera marina*. [a, 35.]

**WRAPPER**, n. Ra<sup>3</sup>p'u<sup>3</sup>r. See VOLVA (1st def.).

**WREATH**, n. Reth. See KRANZform.

**WRENCH**, n. Re<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ch. 1. See SPRAIN. 2. An instrument used for turning or twisting. [a, 48.]—**Thomas's w.** A w. for holding and twisting club-foot, consisting of a monkey-w. with two arms bent to conform to the dorsum and sole of the foot and secured at right angles to each of the jaws of the w. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

**WRIGHTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Rit'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>. From W. Wright, a Jamaica botanist. Fr., *wrightie*. A genus of shrubs or small trees. The *Wrightea* and *Wrightiea* are tribes of the *Apocynaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. antidiysenterica**. See HOLLARRHENA *antidiysenterica*.—**W. tinctoria**. A small tree of southern India. The pungent leaves are chewed for toothache, and yield Pala indigo. The bark is substituted for conessal-bark, though destitute of its properties. [a, 35.]—**W. tomentosa**. A species which yields a yellow dye. The bark is used for scorpion bites. [a, 35.]

**WRIGHTINE**, n. Rit'en. See CONESSINE.

**WRINKLE**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'l. Gr., *ρύση*. Lat., *ruga*. Fr., *ride*, *pli*. Ger., *Rünzel*, *Falte*. A linear depression in a surface, sometimes also a corresponding elevation. [a, 48.]

**WRIST**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>st. See CARPUS.

**WRY-NECK**, n. Ri<sup>2</sup>ne<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *torticollis*, *caput obtusum*. Fr., *cou tortu*. Ger., *Halbschiefheit*. See TORTICOLLIS. Rotatory w.-n. A variety in which movements of lateral flexion and rotation of the head take place, commonly spasmodic. [A, 77.]

**WUCHERBLUME** (Ger.), n. Vu<sup>4</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-blum-e<sup>2</sup>. See CHRYS-ANTHEMUM.

**WUCHERND** (Ger.), adj. Vu<sup>4</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>rnd. See LUXURIANT.

**WUCHERUNG** (Ger.), n. Vu<sup>4</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See PROLIFERATION.—**Hautw'**. See HYPERDERMATOSIS.

**WULST** (Ger.), n. Vulet. 1. A swelling, eminence, convolution, or tuberosity. 2. See VOLVA.—**Allantoisw'**. See ALLANTOISW'.—**Aufgesetzte W.** See SPLENIUM (3d def.).—**Bogenw'**. See GYRUS *fornicatus*.—**Centralw'**. Lit., central convolution; one of the convolutions around the fissure of Rolando. [I, 6 (K).]—**Gerollte W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—**Grenzw' des Gehirns**. The germinal wall.—**Grosse Hirnw'**. A cerebral hemisphere. [I, 3 (K).]—**Grosshirnrandw'**, **Hauptw' (des Gehirns)**. A cerebral convolution. [K.]—**Hinfere W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**Idiomuskuläre W.** Lit., idio-muscular swelling; a swelling or contraction of a muscle at the negative pole on passing a strong galvanic current through it. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Kohldeckelw'**. See TUBERCULUM *epiglottidis*.—**Klappenw'**. See VERMIS *inferior posterior*.—**Kleine W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**Lange Insel-**



**w'**. The lower edge of the insula. [I. 6 (K).]—**Leberw'**. The portion of the mesoderm from which the liver is developed. [L.]—**Markw'**. A cerebral convolution. [K.]—**Medullarwülste**. See *Medullary RIDGES*.—**Nabelw'**. See *CARUNCLE* (3d def.).—**Rindenw'**. A cerebral convolution. [I. 17 (K).]—**Rückenwülste**. See *Medullary CENTRE and DORSAL RIDGES*.—**Scheidenwülste**. See *COLUMNS of the vagina*.—**Spindelw'**. See *Subcollateral CYRUS*.—**W. des Balkens**. See *SPLENIUM* (3d def.).—**Zungenw'**. See *Subcalcarine GYRUS*.—**Zwingenw'**. See *GYRUS fornicatus*.

**WULSTIG** (Ger.), adj. *Vulst'ig*. Inflated, puffy, tumefied, volvate. [a. 35.]

**WULSTUNG** (Ger.), n. *Vulst'un*<sup>2</sup>. Swelling, puffiness. [A. 521.]

**WUNDARZNEI** (Ger.), n. *Vund'ar'tst-e-n-i*. Surgery. [a. 14.]

**WUNDARZT** (Ger.), n. *Vund'ar'tst*. See *SURGEON*.

**WUNDÄRZTLICH** (Ger.), adj. *Vund'ar'tst-li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>*. See *SURGICAL*.

**WUNDBRAND** (Ger.), n. *Vund'bra<sup>2</sup>nd*. See *DIPHTHERIA of wounds*.

**WUNDE** (Ger.), n. *Vund'e*<sup>2</sup>. See *WOUND*.—**Bissw'**. A bite. [a. 34.]—**Durchdringende W.** A penetrating wound. [L. 80.]—**Geschlagene W.** See *Contused WOUND*.—**Geschossene W.**, **Gewehrsschussw'**. See *Gunshot WOUND*.—**Hieb<sup>2</sup>w'**. A gash. [a. 34.]—**Moxabrandw'**. See *BRADYCAUMA*.—**Quetschw'**. See *Contused WOUND*.—**Rissw'**. See *Lacerated WOUND*.—**Schnittw'**. See *Incised WOUND*.—**Schussw'**. See *Gunshot WOUND*.—**Stichw'**. See *Punctured WOUND*.

**WUNDEISEN** (Ger.), n. *Vund'iz-e<sup>2</sup>n*. See *PROBE and SOUND*.

**WUNDERBAUM** (Ger.), n. *Vund'e<sup>2</sup>r-ba<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m*. See *RICINUS*.

**WUNDERBLUME** (Ger.), n. *Vund'e<sup>2</sup>r-blum-e<sup>2</sup>*. See *MIRABILIS*.

**WUNDERBLUT** (Ger.), n. *Vund'e<sup>2</sup>r-blut*. See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*.

**WUNDERGEBURT** (Ger.), n. *Vund'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-burt*. See *MONSTROSITY*.

**WUNDERNETZ** (Ger.), n. *Vund'e<sup>2</sup>r-ne<sup>2</sup>ts*. See *CHORIOID PLEXUS and RETE mirabile*.

**WUNDFÄDEN** (Ger.), n. *Vund'fad-e<sup>2</sup>n*. See *CHARPIE*.

**WUNDFÄULNISS** (Ger.), n. *Vund'foil-ni<sup>2</sup>s*. See *HOSPITAL GANGRENE*.

**WUNDHOLZBAUM** (Ger.), n. *Vund'ho<sup>2</sup>lts ba<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m*. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [a. 35.]

**WUNDKLEMMER** (Ger.), n. *Vund'kle<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>*. See *SERRE-FINE*.

**WUNDKRAUT** (Ger.), n. *Vund'kra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t*. The *Sedum anacampseros*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and *Senecio sarracenicus*; in the pl., *Wundkräuter*, see *SPECIES vulnerariae*. [B. 48 (a. 14); a. 35.] Cf. *WUNDWORT*.—**Heiliges W.**, **Indianisches W.**, **Peruvianisches W.** Tobacco-leaves. [a. 35.]

**WUNDMITTEL** (Ger.), n. *Vund'mi<sup>2</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>l*. A vulnerary.

**WUNDNARBIG** (Ger.), adj. *Vund'na<sup>2</sup>rb-i<sup>2</sup>g*. See *CICATRICIAL*.

**WUNDPLASTER** (Ger.), n. *Vund'pfa<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>r*. See *EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ*.

**WUNDSCHRECK** (Ger.), n. *Vund'shre<sup>2</sup>k*. See *SHOCK* (1st def.).

**WUNDSEIN** (Ger.), n. *Vond'zin*. See *INTERTRIGO*.

**WUNDSTUPOR** (Ger.), n. *Vund'stup-or*. See *SHOCK* (1st def.).

**WUNDWERDEN** (Ger.), n. *Vund've<sup>2</sup>rd-e<sup>2</sup>n*. See *INTERTRIGO*.

**WURALL**, n. *Wu-ra<sup>2</sup>le*. See *CURARE*.

**WÜFEL** (Ger.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>rf'e<sup>2</sup>l*. A cube.—**W'förmig**. See *CUBOID*.—**W'ig**. Tessellated. [a. 35.]

**WÜRGEN** (Ger.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>rg'e<sup>2</sup>n*. See *STRANGULATION*.

**WURM** (Ger.), n. *Vurm*. 1. A worm. 2. Actinomycosis. 3. See *FARCY*. 4. Paronychia. [G.] 5. The inferior vermiform process. [a. 18.]—**Affenw'**. See *DERMATOBIA nozialis*.—**Bandw'**. See the major list.—**Beinw'**. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—**Blasenstachelw'**, **Blasenw'**. See *ECCHINOCOCCUS*.—**Bunter Malw'**. See *MELØE variegatus*.—**Gehirnblasenw'**. See *CENURUS cerebialis*.—**Grubenkopfwürmer**. See *BOTHRIACEPHALIDÆ*.—**Guineaw'**. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—**Gummilackw'**. See *COCCLUS lacca*.—**Gurkenkernbandw'**. See *TENIA cucurbitina*.—**Haarw'**. See *TRICHURIS*.—**Hakenwürmer**. See *ACANTHOCEPHALA*.—**Hautw'**. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—**Hinterwürmer**. The superior and inferior vermiform processes. [I. 17 (K).]—**Hirnblasenw'**. See *CENURUS cerebialis*.—**Hülsew'**. See the major list.—**Hundebandw'**. See *TENIA cucurbitina*.—**Katzenbandw'**. See *TENIA elliptica*.—**Katzenspringw'**. See *ASCARIS mystax*.—**Kellerw'**. See *ONISCUS*.—**Kettenw'**. See *TENIA solum* (1st def.).—**Kinderw'**. See *OXYURIS vermicularis*.—**Kleinhirnw'**. See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—**Kürbisbandw'**. See *TENIA solum* (1st def.).—**Kürbiw'**. See *PROGLOTTIS*.—**Leberw'**. See *DISTOMA hepaticum*.—**Madenw'**. See *OXYURIS vermicularis*.—**Medinaw'**. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—**Menschenbandw'**. See *TENIA solum* (1st def.).—**Muskelhaarw'**. See *TRICHINA spiralis*.—**Nacktköpfige Bandwürmer**. See *GYMNOTENIDA*.—**Oberw'**. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—**Ohrw'**. See *FORFICULA auricularis*.—**Regenw'**. See *LUMBRICUS terrestris*.—**Rundwürmer**. See *NEMATODEA*.—**Saugwürmer**. See *TREMATODA*.—**Scharlachw'**. See *COCHINEAL*.—**Springw'**. See *ASCARIS* and *OXYURIS vermicularis*.—**Spulw'**. See *ASCARIS*.—**Tintenw'**. See *SEPTA* (1st def.).—**Unterw'**, **Unterw'**. See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—**Urwürmer**. See *ARCHELMINTHES*.—**Wärzger Zwi<sup>2</sup>rnw'**. See *FILARIA papillosa*.—**Weichwürmer**. See *MOLLUSCA*.—**Wirbelw'**. See *VORTICELLA*.—**W'abtreibend**. See *ANTHELMINTHIC*.—**W'ähnlich**. See *HELMINTHIC* and *PERISTALTIC*.—**W'anhang**. See *APPENDIX cœci*.—**W'arzenl. W'essenz**. A vermifuge, an anthelmintic. [a. 14.]—**W'förmig**. See *VERMIFORM*.—**W'kuchen**, **W'küchlein**. A vermifuge tablet. [A. 521 (a. 48).]—**W'lehre**. See *HELMINTHOLOGY*.—**W'mittel**. An anthelmintic.—**W'reiz**.

Irritation due to helminthiasis. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**W'strang**. See *FARCY-cord*.—**W'sucht**. A disease produced by worms. [a. 34.]—**W'idrig**. See *ANTHELMINTHIC*.—**Zapfenw'**. See *AMPHISTOMA*.—**Zel<sup>2</sup>rw'**. See *COMEDO*.—**Zwi<sup>2</sup>rnw'**. See *FILARIA* (1st def.).

**WURMÄHRE** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'ar-e<sup>2</sup>*. The genus *Helminthostachys*. [a. 35.]

**WÜRMCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>rm'ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n*. 1. See *HELMINTHION*. 2. Of Gaule, a peculiar microscopical appearance observed in defibrinated blood when examined on a warm stage. Masses of protoplasm in the shape of worms are seen to escape from the red corpuscles. They have also been called *cytozoa*. [K. 16.]

**WURMCONFERVE** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'ko<sup>2</sup>n-fe<sup>2</sup>r-ve<sup>2</sup>*. See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.

**WURMFARN** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'fa<sup>2</sup>rn*. See *ASPIDIUM filix mas* and *CHRYSA<sup>2</sup>N<sup>2</sup>THEM vulgare*.—**Falscher W.** See *ASPIDIUM filix fœmina*.—**W'öl**. See *Oleoresina ASPIDII*.

**WURMKRAUT** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'kra<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>t*. The *Chrysanthemum vulgare*, *Spigelia anthelmia*, *Spirea ulmaria*, and *Sisymbrium sophia*. [a. 35.]

**WURMRINDE** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'ri<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>*. See *ANDIRA bark*.—**W'nbaum**. See *ANDIRA*.

**WURMSAMEN** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'za<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>n*. Wormseed, especially *santonica*. [a. 35.]—**W'bitter**. See *SANTONIC ACID*.

**WURMTOD** (Ger.), n. *Vurm'tod*. See *ABSINTHE* (1st def.).

**WURRAS** (Ar.), n. Written also *waras*, *varras*, and *wors*. Syn., *kanbil*. 1. An anthelmintic drug obtained from eastern Africa and Yemen, similar to *kamala*. [a. 35.] 2. See *KAMALA*.

**WURST** (Ger.), n. A sausage. [L. 46 (a. 21).]—**W'ähnlich**, **W'artig**. Sausage-like.—**W'fettsäure**. See *BUTYRIC ACID*.—**W'gift**. See *ALLANTOIXIN*.—**W'haut**, **W'häutchen**, **W'häutlein**. See *ALLANTOIS*.—**W'vergiftung**. See *ALLANTIASIS*.

**WURTZ** (Fr.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>rts*. A corrupted and abbreviated form of the German word *Wurst-Wagen*. A long, cylindrical ambulance wagon having four wheels and drawn by six horses, devised by Baron Percy, of the French army, in 1799. [A. 244.]

**WÜRZE** (Ger.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>rts'e<sup>2</sup>*. See *SPICE and CONDIMENT*.—**Neue W.** *Pimenta*. [a. 35.]

**WURZEL** (Ger.), n. *Vurts'e<sup>2</sup>l*. See *ROOT*.—**Abducensw'n**. The roots of the abducens nerve.—**Absteigende W'n**. See *Descending RADICLES of the fornix*.—**Aortenw'**. See *Aortic BULB*.—**Aufsteigende W'n des Gewölbes**. See *Ascending RADICLES of the fornix*.—**Cilienw'n**. The fibrils of the cell-stroma with which the cilia of a ciliated cell are supposed to connect. [L. 332.]—**Fünf grössere eröffnende W'n**. See *Quinque RADICES aperientes majores*.—**Fünf kleinere eröffnende W'n**. See *Quinque RADICES aperientes minores*.—**Gallenw'**. See *JALAPA* (1st def.).—**Gewölbe<sup>2</sup>w'n**. See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix and Posterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—**Haftw'n**. Of Kölliker, certain vascular branches in the fetal placenta which run their course for a considerable distance without dividing (or dividing but once) and extend to the maternal placenta. [A. 8.]—**Herbw'**. See *HERMODACTYL*.—**Hintere Acusticusw'**. See *Inferior auditory root*.—**Kleinste Venenw'n**. See *Venous CAPILLARIES*.—**Nagelw'**. See *Root of a nail*.—**Nasenw'**. See *Root of the nose*.—**Purgirw'**. See *JALAPA* (1st def.).—**MECHOACAN** (1st def.), and *CONVOLVULUS scammonia*.—**Rothe W.** Madder. [a. 35.]—**Ruhrw'**. See *CALUMBA and IPECACUANHA*.—**Scheerw'**. See *SEDUM telephium*.—**Sensible W.** A sensory root. [I. 68 (K).]—**Vierhügelw'**. That portion of the corpora quadrigemina which gives origin to fibres of the optic tract. [I. 17 (K).]—**Weisse W'n des Bulbus olfactorius**. Of Schwabe, the white laminae which cover the gray substance of the olfactory bulb. [I. 17 (K).]—**Wimperw'n**. See *Cilienw'n*.—**W'ähnlich**. See *RADICIFORM*.—**W'bacillus**. See *BACILLUS mycoides*.—**W'blatt**. A radical leaf. [a. 35.]—**W'n der Gehirnnerven**. The roots of the cranial nerves. [I. 16 (K).]—**W'n der Säulchen des Gewölbes**. See *CORPORA albicantia*.—**W'n der Sehnerven**. Of Mayer, the optic thalami. [I. 3 (K).]—**W'n des Gewölbes**. The pillars of the fornix. They consist of bundles of nerve-fibres which arise from the anterior extremity of the corpus striatum. [K.]—**W'fasern**. 1. See *Intracerebral FIBRES*. 2. The nerve-fibres of the nerve-roots. [J.]—**W'kapel**. See *PERIODONTIUM*.—**W'kopf**. See *CAPIT radical*.—**W'lode**. See *TURION* (1st def.).—**W'ranke**. See *SARMENT*.—**W'saft**. See *RHIZAS*.—**W'scheide**. See *ROOT-SHEATH*; in botany, see *COLEORRHIZA*.—**W'schwämmchen**. See *SPONGIOLE*.—**W'ständig**. See *RADICAL* (2d def.).—**W'süss**. See *GLYCYRRHIZIN*.—**W'tödter**. See *BYSSOTRECIUM*.—**W'trieb**. See *TURION* (1st def.).—**W'wuchernd**. See *EPIRRHIZOUS*.—**Zahnw'**. See *Root of a tooth*.

**WURZELBAUM** (Ger.), n. *Vurts'e<sup>2</sup>l-ba<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m*. See *RHIZOPHORA mangle*.

**WÜRZELCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>rts'e<sup>2</sup>l-ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n*. See *RADICLE* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).

**WURZELND** (Ger.), adj. *Vurts'e<sup>2</sup>lnd*. See *RADICANT*.

**WURZELSTOCK** (Ger.), n. *Vurts'e<sup>2</sup>l-sto<sup>2</sup>k*. See *RHIZOME*.—**W'artig**, **W'förmig**, **W'ig**. See *RHIZOMATOID*.

**WUTH** (Ger.), n. *Vut*. See *FUROR* and *RABIES canina*.—**Chronische W.** See *INSANITY*.—**Fenerw'**. See *PYROMANIA*.—**Hundsw'**. See *RABIES canina*.—**Liebesw'**. See *EROTOMANIA*.—**Mannw'**. See *NYPHOMANIA*.—**Matrosenw'**. See *NAUTOMANIA*.—**Mutterw'**. See *NYPHOMANIA*.—**W'bläschen**. See *LYSSA* (3d def.).—**W'krankheit**. See *RABIES*.—**W'wasserw'**. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.

**WÜTHERICH** (Ger.), n. *Vu<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>l-ich<sup>2</sup>*. The genus *Cicutaria* (*Cicuta*). [a. 35.]—**Giftiger W.** See *CICUTARIA aquatica*.

**WYH**, n. A place in the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, where there are saline purgative springs. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

**WYK**, n. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Föhr, Schleswig-Holstein. [L. 30, 37, 57 (a. 14).]



## X

**XALAPA, XALAPPA**, n's. Ger., *Xalapa*. See **JALAPA**.—**X-Winde** (Ger.). See **IPOMEA jalapa** (1st def.).

**XANG**, n. A name for several species of *Pluchea* cultivated in Cochinchina for their medicinal properties. The leaves are vulnerary and sudorific and are used in tonic and emollient baths. The juice is saltish, and is used in aphthæ, being both swallowed and applied to the mucous membrane after the latter has been cleaned with the oil of a certain fish. [a, 35.]

**XANTHAMIDE**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}a^{2m}i^{2d}$ . Fr., *xanthogénamide*. Ger., *Xanthogenamid*. A substance,  $CS \begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ | \\ O.C_2H_5 \end{smallmatrix}$ , forming pyramidal crystals. [B.]

**XANTHEIN**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}e^{2i}i^{2n}$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthéine*. Of Filhol, a yellow substance obtained by treating dahlia flowers with alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. **ANTHOKXANTHEIN**.

**XANTHELASMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})e^{2i}a^{2z}(a^{2s})^{ma^2}$ . Gen., *-as/matos (-atis)*. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ελασμα*, a lamina. Fr., *Xanthelasma*. See **XANTHOMA**.—**X. multiplex**. See **XANTHOMA multiplex**.—**X. palpebrarum**. X. of the skin of the eyelids. [F.]—**X. vitiligoides**. See **XANTHOMA**.

**XANTHELASMA** (Fr.), n.  $Gsa^{2n}n^{2}ta^{2}la^{2}s^{ma^2}$ . See **XANTHOMA planum**.—**X. en tumeurs**. A very rare pathological variety of xanthoma in which there are developed first nodosities and afterward tumors varying in size from that of an almond to that of a hen's egg, and generally lobulated. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**X. généralisé**. See **XANTHOMA multiplex**.—**X. tuberculeux**. Xanthoma combined with general tuberculosis. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**X. tubéreux**. See **XANTHOMA tuberosum**.

**XANTHELASMOIDEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})e^{2i}a^{2z}(a^{2s})^{mo(mo^{2})i^{2d}(ed)^{e2}a^2}$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, *ελασμα*, a lamina, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Fox, see **URTICARIA pigmentosa**.

**XANTHENE**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}en$ . Fr., *xanthène*. Ger., *Xanthan*. A yellow substance (probably a mixture of different substances) obtained by heating persulphocyanic acid. [a, 14.]

**XANTHIC**, adj.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}i^{2k}$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthique*. 1. Yellow. 2. Derived from xanthin. [B.]—**X. oxide** [Marcet]. See **XANTHIN**.

**XANTHIC ACID**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}i^{2k}$ . Fr., *acide xanthique*. Ger., *Xanthogensäure*. A monobasic acid,  $CS \begin{smallmatrix} O.C_2H_5 \\ | \\ S \end{smallmatrix} = C_3S_2OH_2$ , a colorless, oily liquid, having a penetrating, sulphurous odor and a sharp, astringent taste. [B.]

**XANTHIN**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}i^{2n}$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthine*. Ger., X., *Krappgelb*. 1. A substance,  $C_5H_4N_4O_2$ , occurring in minute quantities in the urine (especially after the use of sulphur baths), in the serum of the blood, in muscular tissue, in the liver, spleen, thymus gland, pancreas, and brain, and pathologically as a constituent of xanthic calculi. It occurs as a white or pale-yellow amorphous powder, or, if deposited from a slowly evaporating solution, as small scales. It acts as a base, forming crystalline compounds with acids and alkalis. [B, 3, 12, 13, 49.] 2. See **PHOSPHINE** (3d def.). 3. See **ANTHOKXANTHEIN**.—**X<sup>2</sup>stein** (Ger.). See *Xanthic CALCULUS*.

**XANTHINURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})i^{2n}u^{2r}(ur)^{i2}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ούρον*, urine. See **XANTHURIA**.

**XANTHIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})i^{2n}u^{2m}(u^{2m})$ . Ger., *ξανθιον* (from *ξανθός*, yellow). Fr., *lampourde*. Ger., *Spitzklette*. Cockle- (or clot-) bur, clot-weed; a genus of coarse herbs variously placed in the *Anabrace* and in the *Helianthoides*. The *Xanthie* are a division of the *Compositæ*. [a, 35.]—**X. catharticum**. Fr., *lampourde cathartique*. Ger., *Purgirspitzklette*. A Peruvian purgative species. [a, 35.]—**X. indicum**, **X. italicum**, **X. macracarpum**, **X. orientale**. A widely dispersed species used like *X. strumarium*. The fruit is demulcent and the involucre is applied to the ear in cephalalgia. [a, 35.]—**X. spinosum**. Fr., *glouteron*. Bathurst bur, spiny clot-bur; perhaps a native of Chile. It is tonic and febrifuge, and was formerly prescribed for rabies. [a, 35.]—**X. strumarium**, **X. vulgare**. Fr., *lampourde commune*, *glouteron*, *petit glouteron*, *herbe aux écornelles*. (Ger., *gemeine Spitzklette*, *Knupfklette*. Small burdock, ditch- (or louse-) bur, the *ξανθιον* of the ancients; a widely dispersed species containing a yellow dye. The root has been used as a diaphoretic and in China its extract is applied to ulcers. The herb and fruit, formerly official as *herba et semen xanthii* (see *burdane* [see *lappæ minoris*]), have been used as a laxative, diuretic, vesicant, styptic, etc. [a, 35.]

**XANTHURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})i^{2n}u^{2r}(ur)^{i2}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ούρον*, urine. A condition of urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited. [a, 34.]

**XANTHOCHROIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})kro(ch^{2}ro^{2})i^{2}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *χρoιά*, the skin. See **XANTHODERMA**.

**XANTHOCYHMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})kim(ch^{2}n^{2m}u^{2s}ur^{2s})$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *χυμός*, juice. Fr., *xanthochyme*. Ger., *Ghorkebaum*. A genus of guttiferous trees differing but little from *Garcinia*. [a, 35.]—**X. dulcis**. An edible-fruited tree of the Moluccas and East Indies. [a, 35.]—**X. ovalifolius**. A Ceylon species. Its juice was formerly regarded as the source of gamboge. [a, 35.]—**X. pictorius**, **X. tinctorius**. An East Indian tree. The fruits, which are eaten ripe, yield, when nearly matured, an acid yellow gamboge gum used as a water-color. [a, 35.]

**XANTHOCREATININE**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-kre-a^{2t}i^{2n}en$ . Fr., *xanthocréatine*. Ger., *Xanthokreatinin*. A poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{19}N_3O$ , obtained as yellow crystals from fresh beef by extracting with water and a little oxalic acid, exhausting with alcohol, precipitating with ether, and partially evaporating. It produces lassitude, sleepiness, vomiting, and purgation. [B, 270 (a, 38); D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888.]

**XANTHOCYANOPIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})si(ku^{2})a^{2n}(a^{2n})op(o^{2})p^{i2}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, *κύανος*, blue, and *ὥψις*, appearance. Of Mauthner, red-green blindness, blue and yellow being the colors that are perceived. [a, 34.]

**XANTHOCYSTINE**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-si^{2st}en$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *κύστις*, the bladder. A nitrogenous substance of doubtful composition, intermediate between cystine and xanthine, found in the whitish tubercles developed in the digestive mucous membranes, liver, pericardium, and hepatic tissue of a corpse that had been buried for two months. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**XANTHODERMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})du^{2rm}(de^{2rm})a^2$ . Gen., *-dermatos (-atis)*. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *xanthodermie*. Yellowness of the skin. [G.]

**XANTHOGEN**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-je^{2n}$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *xanthogène*. Ger., X. 1. The radicle,  $CS.O.C_2H_5$ , of xanthic acid. [B.] 2. See **XANTHEIN**.—**X. amide**. See **XANTHAMIDE**.

**XANTHOGLOBULIN**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-glo^{2b}u^{2l}i^{2n}$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *xanthoglobuline*. A substance found by Scherer in the liver and pancreas; now known to be identical with hypoxanthine. [B, 3.]

**XANTHOKYANOPY**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-si-a^{2n}o^{2}p^{i2}$ . See **XANTHOCYANOPIA**.

**XANTHOLINE**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-len$ . See **XANTHOMA**.

**XANTHOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})om^{2}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthome*. Ger., *Xanthom*. A neoplastic disease of the skin, occurring most commonly, though not always, near the inner or outer canthus of the eye and usually symmetrically, in the form of soft elevations or flat patches of a light- or dark-yellow color, due to new formation of connective tissue together with a deposit of fat in the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue. [G, 2.]—**X. diabetorum**, **X. diabeticum**. An eruption of dull-red, discrete or confluent papules, firm to the touch, that have well-defined margins, are roundish or obtusely conical, and may have a solid yellow or yellowish white head, occurring on the forearms first, then on other parts of the body of persons affected with diabetes mellitus. [Crocker (a, 34).]—**X. multiplex**. X. in the form of multiple tumors disseminated over the body. [G.] Cf. **XANTHOMATOSIS**.—**X. planum**. A variety of x. that appears in the form of yellowish-white or lemon-yellow patches but slightly elevated above the surface, situated most commonly near the angles of the eyes or on the lids, usually appearing symmetrically on both eyes. It also occasionally occurs on other parts of the face or on certain of the mucous membranes. [G.]—**X. tuberculatum**, **X. tuberculosum**, **X. tuberosum**. X. characterized by milium-like yellowish-white nodules or tubercular elevations occurring either singly or in groups, and situated usually on the face (though rarely on the eyelids) and on various regions of the trunk and extremities, especially about the joints. They also occur as flattened elevations on the palms or soles. [G.]

**XANTHOMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})om-a^{2t}(a^{2t})os^{i2}a^2$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-ia)*. From *xanthoma* (q. v.). Fr., *xanthomatose*. A cutaneous disease in which xanthoma tubercles or patches are disseminated over the body so as to imply a special diathesis. [G.] Cf. **XANTHOMA multiplex**.

**XANTHOPATHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})pa^{2th}(pa^{2th})i^{2e}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *πάθος*, disease. See **XANTHOMA** and **XANTHOMATOSIS**.

**XANTHOPHANE**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-fan$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φαίνω*, to show. A yellowish fat obtained from the cones of the retina. [K.]

**XANTHOPHTHALMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})tha^{2l}(tha^{2l})mu^{2m}(mu^{2m})$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *xanthophthalmie*. The genus *Chrysanthemum*. [a, 35.]

**XANTHOPHYLL**, n.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-phi$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *xanthophylle*. 1. The yellow coloring matter of plants. [a, 35.] Cf. **ERIOLIN**.

**XANTHOPICRINE, XANTHOPICRITE**, n's.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-pi^{2k}ren$ , -rit. Lat., *xanthopierium* (from *ξανθός*, yellow, and *πικρός*, pungent). Ger., *Xanthopierit*. 1. See **BEAUMIERIS**. 2. The aromatic principle in the bark of *Xanthoxylum caribbæum*. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 38).] 3. A bitter astringent crystalline substance in the root of *Xanthoxylon ternatum*. [a, 35.]

**XANTHOPROTEIC ACIDS**, n. pl.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}o-prot-e^{i2}k$ . Fr., *acides xanthoprotéiques*. Ger., *Xanthoproteinsäuren*. The nitro-compounds produced by the action of strong nitric acid on a solution containing albumin or albuminoids. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

**XANTHOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})ps^{i2}a^2$ . From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ὥψις*, appearance. Fr., *xanthopsie*. Ger., *Gelbsehen*, *Xanthopsie*, *Xanthopsie*. A disturbance of the function of vision in which objects appear yellow.

**XANTHOPSYDRACIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2n}n^{th}(za^{2n}n^{th})o(o^{2})ps^{i2}d$ . ( $u^{2h}lrasra^{2k}i^{2}a^2$ ). From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ψύδραξ*, a blister.



Ger., gelbe Wasserkrätze. Yellowish eczema impetiginosum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XANTHOPUCCINE**, n.  $Za^{2}nth-o-pu^{3}k'sen$ . An alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*. According to Lloyd, it is only impure berberine; but Maisch considers it distinct. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 14).]

**XANTHOPURPURIN**, n.  $Za^{2}nth-o-pu^{3}r-pu^{3}r-i^{2}n$ . From *favōs*, yellow, and *purpura*, purple. Fr., *xanthopurpurine*. Ger., *X*. A yellow coloring matter,  $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$ , obtained from *Rubia tinctorum*. It occurs as yellowish-red acicular crystals. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**XANTHORRHAMNIN**, n.  $Za^{2}nth-or-ra^{2}m'ni^{2}n$ . Fr., *xanthorrhannine*. A substance identical with the rhamnin of Stein and the  $\alpha$ -rhamnegin of Schützenberger, but Liebermann and Hörmann give it the formula  $C_{48}H_{88}O_{29}$ . [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**XANTHORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-o^{2}r-riz(rez)'a^{2}$ . From *favōs*, yellow, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *xanthorrhize*. Ger., *Gelbwurz*. A genus of the *Ranunculaceae*. [a, 35].—*X. apiifolia*, *X. simplicissima*, *X. tinctoria*. Ger., *sellerieblättrige Gelbwurz*, *Gelbwurzel*. North American yellow-root-(shrub). The root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., may be used as a simple tonic. The bark of the stem has the same properties. The wood is used as a yellow dye. [a, 35.]

**XANTHORRHEA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^{2}e^{2})-a^{2}$ . From *favōs*, yellow, and *ποια*, a flowing. Fr., *xanthorrhée*. Ger., *Gelbharzbaum*. A genus of liliaceous plants. [a, 35].—*X. arborea*, *X. australis*, *X. bracteata*, *X. hastilis*, *X. media*, *X. minor*, *X. pumilio*, *X. quadrangularis*. Species indigenous to Australia. They yield acaroid resin or similar products. [a, 35.] Cf. *Red acaroid resin*.

**XANTHOS** (Fr.), n.  $Gza^{2}n^{2}toz$ . 1. See **XANTHOSIS**. 2. A yellow pigment found in cancers, usually forming a fatty or opalescent infiltration without any trace of a preceding extravasation of blood. [Lebert, "Path. Anat.," i, p. 275 (a, 18).]

**XANTHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-os'i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *favōs*, yellow. Fr., *xanthose*. The formation or a deposit of yellow pigment in the skin or mucous membrane. [a, 34].—*X. of the nasal mucosa*. Of Zuckerkandl, an affection in which abundant and repeated hemorrhages from the mucous membrane of the nose, followed by a degenerative transformation of the blood, result in a persistent infiltration of the mucous membrane with an amorphous matter, giving it a dirty-yellow color. This lesion occurs in patches in all parts of the nose, especially on the septum. ["Ann. des mal. de l'oreille," xix, Feb., 1893, p. 153 (a, 50).]

**XANTHOSOMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-o(o^{2})-som'a^{2}$ . Gen., *-som'atos* (-atis). From *favōs*, yellow, and *σώμα*, a body. Fr., *xanthosome*. A genus of tropical American *Araceae*. [a, 35].—*X. edule*. Ger., *Gelbehnurz*. A Guiana species, perhaps identical with *X. sagittifolium*. The root-stock is eaten. [B; a, 35].—*X. sagittifolium*, *X. utile*, *X. xanthorrhizon*. Fr., *chou caraïbe*. Arrow-leaved spoon-flower of tropical America; used for snakebites. The young shoots (Caraïbe cabbage) and the starchy root-stock are eaten. [B; a, 35.]

**XANTHOXYLENE**, n.  $Za^{2}nth-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-en$ . Fr., *xanthoxylène*. A colorless, volatile oil,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , of very pleasant smell, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*. [a, 14, 38.]

**XANTHOXYLIN**, n.  $Za^{2}nth-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n$ . Fr., *xanthoxyline*. Ger., *X*. 1. A slightly aromatic crystalline substance,  $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$ , obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*. 2. A preparation made in North America from *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* or *Xanthoxylum carolinianum*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

**XANTHOXYLON** (Lat.), **XANTHOXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-o^{2}x'i^{2}(u^{2}l)-o^{2}n$ ,  $-u^{2}m(u^{2}m)$ . From *favōs*, yellow, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *xanthoxyle* (1st def.). Ger., *Gelbholz* (1st def.), *Zahnwehholz* (1st def.). 1. The typical genus of a tribe or suborder (the *Xanthoxylaceae* or *Xanthoxyleae*) of the *Rutaceae*, by some authors made an order. Most of the plants of the division are aromatic and pungent. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum xanthoxyli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of x. in No. 40 powder with 25 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**X. alatum**. Ger., *gelbigeltes Gelbholz*. Japan pepper; a species found in Japan, China, and southern Asia, having a peculiar aromatic pungency. The fruits are used as a condiment and stimulant. [a, 35].—**X. americanum**. See *X. fraxineum*.—**X. aromaticum**. A species found in the Bahamas. The bark of the root, stem, and branches is used as an antiperiodic, and in blennorrhœa, syphilis, and odontalgia. [a, 35].—**X. Avicennæ**. A stimulant Chinese species used as an alexipharmac. [a, 35].—**X. budrunga**. A tree of Assam and India. The fruits, which have the odor of lemon-peel and are used medicinally, contain in their outer coat a fragrant balsam and in their warm, spicy seeds an aromatic oil. The aromatic root is sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [a, 35].—**X. capense**. Wild cardamom; an aromatic South African species. [a, 35].—**X. caribbeum**. Fr., *xanthoxyle à gros aiguillons, bois épineux blanc, frêne épineux*. Ger., *carabisches Zahnwehholz*. 1. Satinwood tree of tropical America. The wood (*bois piquant*) is said to contain a poisonous alkaloid. [a, 35.] 2. See *X. clava*.—**X. carolinianum**. 1. Of Gärtner, see *X. clava*. 2. A species found in the Southern States. The bark has properties like those of *X. fraxineum*. [a, 35].—**X. cauliflorum**. Fr., *xanthoxyle (ou clavier) à feuilles de frêne*. A North American species. The inner bark is sialagogue and sudorific. The peppery seeds are used in odontalgia. [a, 35].—**X. clava** (*Herculis*). **X. clavatum**. Fr., *massue d'Hercule* (1st def.), *bois épineux jaune (ou blanc)* (2d def.). Ger., *Zahnwehholz* (1st def.), *carabisches Gelbholz* (1st def.). 1. *Herculis*'s

club, southern prickly ash, West Indian (or prickly) yellow-wood. The aromatic and astringent bark contains berberine and is used like that of *X. aromaticum*. [a, 35.] 2. See *X. fraxineum*.—**X. elegans**. A South American species, locally called *jaborandi*. [a, 35, 39.] Cf. *JABORANDI* of Riedel.—**X. emarginatum**. Ger., *ausgerandetes Gelbholz*. An aromatic tree the wood of which is known in Jamaica as *lignum rotum*. The leaves and the bark of the branches are used in stimulant baths and fomentations. [a, 35].—**X. floridanum**. See *X. clava* (1st def.).—**X. fraxineum**. Fr., *xanthoxyle (ou frêne) épineux*. Ger., *Zahnwehholz*. Tooth-ache tree, prickly ash, angelica tree; a North American species. The



XANTHOXYLON FRAXINEUM. [A, 327.]

capsules and leaves smell like oil of lemon. The bark, which with that of *X. carolinianum* constitutes the x. of the U. S. Ph., occurs in light, brittle, nearly inodorous, dark-gray quills covered with whitish patches and small black dots. It has at first a sweetish, somewhat aromatic taste, but becomes bitter and acid if chewed. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant. The powder is also used topically as an irritant. The bark is chewed for odontalgia, and has been recommended in paralysis of the tongue. [a, 35].—**X. fraxinifolium**. See *X. cauliflorum* and *X. fraxineum*.—**X. hermaphroditum**. Ger., *zwitterblütiges Gelbholz*. A Guiana and West Indian tree yielding a yellow balsamic resin used for plasters. The pungent, aromatic capsules are used like pepper. [a, 35].—**X. hiemale**. A Brazilian shrub. The bark is used in odontalgia. [a, 35].—**X. naranjillo**. A species used as a sudorific and diuretic in the Argentine Republic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1890, p. 177 (a, 50).]—**X. nitidum**. A China shrub. The aromatic leaves are used as a spice, and the aromatic root and bark as a sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [a, 35].—**X. peckoltianum**. A Brazilian species. The juice of the fresh leaves is an active emmenagogue, and is used as an abortifacient. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**X. pentanome**. Sp., *palo mulato de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico; used as a tonic, stimulant, and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**X. piperitum**. Fr., *xanthoxyle poivré, poivrier du Japon*. Ger., *pefferartiges Gelbholz*, *Pfefferlimone*. Chinese (or Japanese) pepper; an aromatic and pungent shrub. The fruits and the bark are used as a condiment. The leaves, which are also eaten, are applied as a stimulant. The root has been known to European commerce as *peppel mool*. [a, 35].—**X. rhetsa**. Ger., *sichelblättriges Gelbholz*. A prickly tree found in the East Indian Islands. The aromatic bark, the unripe capsules (which taste like fresh orange-peel), and the pungent seeds are used as spices and medicinally as stimulant tonics. The root is purgative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14); a, 35].—**X. senegalense**. A tree found on the west coast of Africa. The astringent bark is used externally in rheumatism. Its leaves being sometimes found with artar-root, some regard it as the source of that drug. [a, 35].—**X. ternatum**. Ger., *dreiblättriges Gelbholz*, *Zahnwehholz*. A West Indian shrub. The root is used in odontalgia. The fruits are mildly pungent. [a, 35].—**X. triphyllum**. A resin-yielding tree of the Western Ghats. The capsules have the aromatic properties of those of *X. rhetsa*. In Amboyna a cosmetic is prepared from the bark. [Rumphius (a, 35).]

**XANTHURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^{2}-a^{2}$ . From *favōs*, yellow, and *οὐρον*, urine. An excess of xanthic oxide in the urine. [K.]

**X-BEIN** (Ger.), n.  $P^{2}x'bin$ . See **GENU valgum**.

**XENEMBOLE** (Lat.), **XENENTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f.  $Ze^{2}n-e^{2}mb'o^{2}l-e(a)$ ,  $-e^{2}nth'e^{2}s-i^{2}s$ . Gen., *-em'boles*, *-thes'eos* (-en'thesis). From *ξένος*, foreign, and *ἐμβολή*, a hurling, or *ἐνθεσις*, a putting in. Fr., *xénembole*. The introduction of foreign bodies (into the system). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XENODOCHUM** (Lat.), **XENODOCIUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $Zen-(ze^{2}n)-o(o^{2})-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^{2})-i(e)u^{2}m(u^{2}m)$ ,  $-do^{2}k-i(e)u^{2}m(u^{2}m)$ . Gr., *ξενδοχείον* (from *ξένος*, a stranger, and *δεχέσθαι*, to receive). Fr., *xénodogue*. Ger., *Wirthshaus* (1st def.). 1. Originally, a public house or hotel. 2. A hospital. [L, 41, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

**XENO GAMY**, n.  $Ze^{2}n-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^{2}$ . From *ξένος*, a stranger, and *γάμειν*, to marry. Fertilization by pollen from a flower on another plant of the same species; a form of cross-fertilization. [a, 35.]



**XÉNOL** (Fr.), n. Ksa-nol. See **XYLENOL**.

**XENOMENIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-men}(\text{man})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{nos}$ , a stranger, and  $\mu\eta\eta$ , a month. Fr., *xénoménie*. Of Beauchamp, *menoxenia* (q. v.). [a, 34.]

**XENONOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-nom}(\text{no}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{nos}$ , a stranger, and  $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , a law. See **HETERONOMY**.

**XEROPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-tha}^2/(\text{tha}^3)/\text{mi}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{nos}$ , a stranger, and  $\theta\acute{o}\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the eye. Fr., *xérophthalmie*. Traumatic conjunctivitis. [a, 34.]

**XEROPNEUMYPOSTASIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-p-nu}^2\text{-m-o}^2\text{-n-ip}(\text{u}^2\text{p})\text{-o}^2\text{st/a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ost/asis*). From  $\xi\eta\text{nos}$ , foreign,  $\pi\pi\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omega\nu$ , the lung, and  $\pi\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , subsidence. Fr., *xéropneumyopostasis*. The settling of foreign bodies to the lower part of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XENOSITE**, n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-s-it}$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{nos}$ , a stranger, and  $\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , food. A parasite when in its intermediate host or lodged in an organ other than that in which it will eventually breed. [L; "Am. Nat.," v, p. 434 (a, 32).]

**XENYL**, n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2$ . Fr., *xényle*. The compound  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$ . [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**XENYLENEDIAMINE**, n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-en-di/a}^2\text{m-en}$ . See **BENZIDINE**.

**XERAMPHELINUS** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-a}^2\text{mp}(\text{a}^2\text{mp})\text{-e}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-n-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a vine. Fr., *xérampeline*. Of a dull reddish-brown color. [a, 35.]

**XERANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})/\text{e}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu$ , a flower. Fr., *immortelle*, *xéranthème*. Ger., *Strohblume*. Immortelle; a genus of composite herbs. The *Xeranthema* are a section of the *Compositae* including *X. Serratula*, *Santolina*, etc. The *Xeranthemae* are a section of the *Carlineae*. [a, 35.]

**XERANTIC**, adj.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{nt/i}^2\text{-k}$ . Gr.,  $\xi\eta\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ . Lat., *xeranticus*. Of a drying nature. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

**XERAPHION** (Lat.), **XERAPHIUM** (Lat.), n's n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-a}^2\text{f/i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\xi\eta\text{ραφ\acute{i}\omicron}\nu$  (from  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry). 1. A medicament to be swallowed dry. 2. A remedy for checking a discharge. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XERASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-az}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gr.,  $\xi\eta\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha$  (from  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry). Fr., *xérasie*. 1. Of the older writers, a disease of the hair in which it became dry, ceased to grow, and came to resemble down covered with dust. [G, 16.] 2. See **ALOPECIA pityrodes**. 3. See **ICHTHYOSIS simplex**.

**XEROCLYSTER** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-kli}^2\text{st}(\text{klu}^2\text{st})/\text{u}^2\text{r}(\text{ar})$ . Gen., *-clyster'os* (*-is*). From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho$ , a clyster. Fr., *xéroclystère*. A dry suppository. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XEROCOLLYRIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-li}^2\text{r}(\text{lu}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . Gr.,  $\xi\eta\text{ροκολλο\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron}\nu$  (from  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\kappa\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\rho\iota\alpha$ , a collyrium). An old term for a solid (dry) collyrium. [Albini, "Giorn. internaz. delle sci. med.," 1885, i, p. 1.]

**XERODERMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-du}^2\text{r}(\text{de}^2\text{r})/\text{m}^2/\text{a}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). See **XERODERMIA**.—**X. ichthyoides**. See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**X. of Kaposi**. Lat., *angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum*. Ger., *Pergamenthaut*. An idiopathic diffuse atrophy of the skin which occurs in two types, x. pigmentosum and chronic x., the latter affecting usually the legs, sometimes also the forearms. The skin becomes atrophic without pigmented spots or telangelectases, and is thin, white, and wrinkled. [G, 47.]—**X. pigmentosum**. A congenital form of Kaposi's x. in which the skin over a greater or less extent is dry and parchment-like, the epidermis becoming thin and wrinkled, with mottled pigmentation and numerous disseminated, punctate, or larger telangelectases. White atrophic spots afterward appear, and the epidermis sometimes becomes fissured and scaly, with the production later on of superficial ulcerations with warty outgrowths. [G, 47.]

**XERODERMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-du}^2\text{r}(\text{de}^2\text{r})/\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$ , the skin. Fr., *xérodémie*. Ger., *Xerodermie*. 1. A cutaneous affection characterized by dryness of the skin. [G.] 2. Of Wilson, see **ICHTHYOSIS simplex**. 3. See **XERODERMA of Kaposi**.—**X. acquista**. A rough, dry condition of the skin, not congenital and probably not true ichthyosis. It is often the sequel to other forms of disease. [G.]—**X. congenita**, **X. ichthyoides**. See **ICHTHYOSIS simplex**.

**XEROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-om}^2/\text{a}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry. Fr., *xérome*. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.

**XEROMYCTERIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-mi}^2\text{kt}(\text{mu}^2\text{kt})/\text{er}(\text{ar})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\mu\kappa\upsilon\kappa\tau\eta\rho$ , the nose. Fr., *xéromyctérie*. Morbid dryness of the nasal passages. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XERONIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-k}$ . Fr., *acide xéronique*. Ger., *Xeronsäure*. An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , known only in the form of its anhydride, as a liquid which has a peculiar odor and a taste at first sweet and then bitter. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XERONOSOS** (Lat.), **XERONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-os}^2\text{s}$ ,  $\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ , a disease. A morbid state characterized by abnormal dryness of the surface. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XEROPHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-fa}^2/(\text{a}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\phi\alpha\gamma\iota\nu$ , to eat. Fr., *xérophagie*. The use of dry diet. [a, 34.]

**XEROPHILOUS**, adj.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{f/i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ . Lat., *xerophilus* (from  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to love). Fr., *xérophile*. Adapted especially to dry climates (said of plants). [a, 35.]

**XEROPHTHALMIA** (Lat.), **XEROPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}^2\text{f-tha}^2/(\text{tha}^3)/\text{mi}^2\text{-a}^3$ ,  $\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\theta\acute{o}\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the eye. Fr., *xérophthalmie*. Ger., *Augenröthe*, *Augentrockenheit*, *Xerophthalmie*. Xerosis of the con-

junctiva, which is rough, thickened, dry, and cuticular, and assumes a dirty, grayish-white appearance; due to atrophy of the conjunctiva, the subconjunctival tissue, and even the tarsus, with destruction of the glandular apparatus. It follows long-continued and severe conjunctivitis. [F.]

**XEROPLASTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})/\text{a}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to mold. Of Schultz, morbid states characterized by suppressed or defective secretion, including atrophy, sterility, agalactia, anuria, marasmus, etc. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XEROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry. Fr., *xérosis*. 1. A dry, fish-skin-like appearance of a portion of skin or mucous membrane. 2. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.—**X. conjunctivæ**. See **XEROPHTHALMIA**.—**X. conjunctivæ epithelialis**. See **X. conjunctivæ superficialis**.—**X. conjunctivæ parenchymatosa** (seu *profunda*). A disease of the conjunctiva in which the mucous membrane, throughout a greater or less extent, is changed into a dense membrane which consists of cicatricial tissue. This may extend throughout the whole of the conjunctiva, ocular and palpebral. [F.]—**X. conjunctivæ squamosa**. An old term for the scaly total variety of x. of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**X. conjunctivæ superficialis**. A disease of the conjunctiva, at first limited to the epithelial layer, which undergoes an epidermoid transformation by the collecting or massing of dried, superficial epithelial scales. This may subsequently extend to the deeper layers. [F.]—**X. glabra conjunctivæ**. A smooth form of xerophthalmia. [F.]

**XEROSTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-stom}(\text{sto}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$ , the mouth. Fr., *xérostomie*. Dryness of the mouth, as in aphtalia.

**XEROTRIPSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r}(\text{zar})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tri}^2\text{ps}(\text{treps})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Gen., *-trip'seos* (*-is*). From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\tau\text{ριψ\acute{i}\varsigma}$ , a rubbing. Fr., *xérotribie*. Of Galen, a rubbing. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**XEROTROPISM**, n.  $\text{Ze}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{t-ro}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{-z-m}$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , dry, and  $\tau\text{ροπή}$ , a turning. Fr., *xérotropisme*. Movements produced in living plants by dryness. [a, 35.]

**XILODIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{l}(\text{zel})\text{-od/i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Fr., *xilodie*. A fruit resembling a galls, but supported by a fleshy receptacle. [a, 35.]

**XIMENTA** (Lat.), n. f. Hem-an/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From F. *Ximenes*, a Spanish naturalist. Fr., *ximénie*. A genus of the *Olacineæ*. The *Ximenesia* are a family of the *Hesperideæ*. [a, 35.]—**X. americana**. Fr., *ximénie épineuse*, *prunier épineux*. False sandalwood of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. The aromatic fruits are edible. The odoriferous wood is used in place of sandalwood. The root, bark, and leaves are purgative. [a, 35.]—**X. ferox**. See **BALANITES ægyptiaca**.—**X. multiflora**, **X. russelliana**. See **X. americana**.

**XIPHISTERNUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-i}^2\text{st-er}^2\text{nu}^2(\text{ste}^2\text{rnu})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\nu$ , the sternum. See **ENSIFORM CARTILAGE**.

**XIPHODES** (Lat.), adj.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-od}^2/\text{e}^2\text{z}(\text{as})$ . Gr.,  $\xi\iota\phi\acute{o}\delta\eta\varsigma$  (from  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Sword-shaped. [a, 48.]

**XIPHODIDYMUS** (Lat.), **XIPHODYMUS** (Lat.), n's m.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ ,  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\delta\iota\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , double. Fr., *xiphodyme*. A double monster having the body single below, but double from the xiphoid cartilage upward. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**XIPHOID**, adj.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-oid}$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance. Lat., *xiphoides*. Fr., *xiphôide*. Ger., *xiphoidisch*. Sword-shaped, ensiform.

**XIPHODIAN**, adj.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-oid}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-n}$ . Lat., *xiphodianus* (from  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , resemblance). Fr., *xiphoidien*. Pertaining to the ensiform cartilage.

**XIPHOPAGUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\pi\alpha\gamma\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota$ , to make fast. Fr., *xiphopage*. A double monster with the individuals united from the umbilicus to the xiphoid cartilage. [Hirst and Piersol (a, 84).]

**XIPHOPHYLLOUS**, adj.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{f-i}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ . From  $\xi\eta\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a sword, and  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , a leaf. Fr., *xiphophylle*. Having ensiform leaves. [a, 35.]

**XOCHICOPAL**, n. In Mexico, the resin of *Amyrus tinctorius*. [B.]

**XYLALES**, n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{l-a}^2/\text{o}^2$ . See **ALDERS WOOD** (1st def.).

**XYLAMIDE**, n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d-id}$ . Fr., x. The compound  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{NO} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CO.NH}_2$ . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLEM**, n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{l'em}$ . From  $\xi\chi\lambda\omicron\nu$ , wood. Fr., *xylème*. Ger., X. Of Nägeli, that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which contains tracheæ. [a, 35.] Cf. **PHLOEM**.

**XYLENE**, n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{l'en}$ . From  $\xi\chi\lambda\omicron\nu$ , wood. Fr., *xylène*. Ger., *Xylen*, *Xylol*. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , known in three isomeric liquid forms: *Orthox*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{H.H.H.H.}$ ; *metax*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H.H.CH}_2\text{H.H.H.}$ ; and *parax*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H.H.CH}_2\text{H.H.H.}$ . *Metax* and *parax* occur in certain coal tars and petroleum. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**X'sulphonic acid**. An acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ , known in four isomeric forms, of which *orthosulphonic acid*, *paraxsulphonic acid*, and *metaxsulphonic acid* all form tabular or prismatic crystals containing two molecules of water, while *metaxsulphonic acid* has not yet been obtained pure. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLENOL**, n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{l'e}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., *xylénol*, *xénol*. Ger., X. A substance,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}$ , known in six isomeric forms: *A-orthox*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{H.OH.H.H.}$ ; acicular or pyramidal crystals; *o-orthox*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH.H.H.H.}$ ; white acicular crystals; *o-metax*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H.CH}_2\text{OH.H.H.}$ ; white acicular crystals; *o-parax*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H.OH.CH}_2\text{H.H.}$ ; tabular or acicular crystals; *o-metax*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H.OH.H.OH.H.}$ ; white acicular crystals; and *parax*,  $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH.H.CH}_2\text{H.H.}$ ; flat acicular crystals. [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 38).]



**XYLIC ACID**, n. Zil<sup>12</sup>k. An acid,  $C_6H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2CO.OH$ , isomeric with mesitylenic acid, and known in four forms: *Ordinary x. a.*,  $C_6[CH_2.H.CH_2.CO.OH.H.H.]$ , transparent prismatic crystals; *parax' a.*,  $C_6[CH_2.CH_2.H.CO.OH.H.H.]$ , groups of prismatic crystals; *isox' a.*,  $C_6[CH_2.CO.OH.H.CH_2.H.H.]$ , star-shaped groups of large acicular crystals; and *v-x' a.*,  $C_6[CH_2.CO.OH.CH_2.H.H.H.]$ , long acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLIDIC ACID**, n. Zil<sup>12</sup>k. Fr., *acide xylidique*. Ger., *Xylidinsäure*. An acid,  $C_6H_4O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_2)(CO.OH)_2$ , isomeric with uvitic acid, and known in two forms—*a. x. a.*,  $C_6[CO.OH.CH_2.H.CO.OH.H.H.]$ , crystalline masses or semi-crystalline flocks, and *β. x. a.*,  $C_6[CH_2.CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.H.]$ , microscopic acicular crystals. The *isox' a.* of Senhofer is probably the same as the latter. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLIDINE**, n. Zil<sup>12</sup>d-en. Fr., *x. Ger.*, *Xylidin*. A substance,  $C_6H_7N = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2NH_2$ , known in six isomeric forms, all of which are liquids except one (*α-orthox*), which forms crystals. Commercial *x.* is a mixture of five of the forms. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**X. red.** Fr., *rouge de x.* A red dye made by mixing aniline and *x.* It closely resembles rosaniline. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**XYLOBALSAMUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>l(ba<sup>2</sup>)/sa<sup>2</sup>m-(sa<sup>2</sup>m)-u<sup>4</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *βάλσαμον*, balsam. See under *BALSAMODENDRON gileadense*.

**XYLOCARACTA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>r(ka<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>kt(a<sup>2</sup>kt/a<sup>2</sup>). See *CAROB-beans*.

**XYLOCARP**, n. Zil'o-ka<sup>2</sup>rp. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *καρπός*, fruit. A hard, woody fruit. [a, 35.]

**XYLOCASSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>s(ka<sup>2</sup>s)/si<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. Fr., *xylocasse*. See *CASSIA lignea*.

**XYLOCHINON** (Ger.), n. Ksu<sup>1</sup>o-ken-on'. See *XYLOQUINONE*.

**XYLOGENE**, n. Zil'o-jen. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *xylogène*. A complex woody substance contained in the walls of vegetable cells, and causing their rigidity when lignified. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**XYLOIDIN**, n. Zil'o<sup>12</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *xyloïdine, fécule azotique*. Ger., *Xylidin*. A substance,  $C_6H_5(NO_2)_3O_5$ , probably dinitroxy-amyllum, or  $C_{12}H_{13}O_9NO_5$ , obtained by the action of nitric acid on starch. *Ordinary or insoluble x.* (Fr., *amidou monoazoté insoluble* [Béchamp]) is a white pulverulent substance, without taste or odor. It explodes on percussion like gun-cotton, but with less violence. *Soluble x.*, *isoxylidin* (Fr., *amidou monoazoté soluble* [Béchamp]), formed by the action of an excess of strong nitric acid on starch, has the same composition as insoluble *x.* and similar properties. [B, 2, 4, 92, 270.]

**XYLOL** (Ger.), n. Ksu<sup>1</sup>o'v<sup>2</sup>l. See *XYLENE*.

**XYLOMARATHURUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>r(ma<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>th(a<sup>2</sup>th)/ru<sup>3</sup>m(ru<sup>3</sup>m). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *μάραθρον*, marathrum. See *SASSAFRAS-root*.

**XYLON** (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)/o<sup>2</sup>n. Gr., *ξύλον*. 1. Wood. 2. The genus *Gossypium*. [a, 35.] 3. Of Berzelius, a substance,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ , identical with wood cellulose and the shell tissue of fruit-stones. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**XYLOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-op(o<sup>3</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *πικρός*, bitter. Fr., *xylopie, xylope*. Ger., *Bitterholz*. A genus of aromatic trees or shrubs forming, with *Anona*, *Habzelia*, etc., a tribe (*Xylopieae*) of the *Anonaceae*. [a, 35.]—**X. aethiopica**, **X. aromatica**. See *HABZELIA aethiopica*.—**X. frutescens**. Fr., *xylopie arbrisseau*. Ger., *strauchiges Bitterholz*. (Shrubby) bitter-wood of Guiana. The pungent bark and the fruit are used as aromatic tonics, and the seeds as a spice. [a, 35.]—**X. grandiflora**. A Brazilian species with pimenta-like fruits, which are used as a condiment and as a carminative and febrifuge. [a, 35.]—**X. longifolia**. A species growing on the Orinoco, where the febrifuge fruits are used as a bitter tonic. [a, 35.]—**X. sericea**. A Brazilian species; the pepper-like berries are like those of *X. grandiflora*. [a, 35.]—**X. setosa**. See *X. frutescens*.

**XYLOPICRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-pi<sup>2</sup>k(ru<sup>3</sup>m(ru<sup>4</sup>m)). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *πικρός*, bitter. See *XANTHOXYLUM clava*.

**XYLOQUINOL**, n. Zil'o-kwi<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l. A substance,  $C_6H_5(OH)_2 = C_6H_2(CH_2)_2(OH)_2$ , isomeric with xylorcinol, and known in three forms—*orthox'*,  $C_6[CH_2.CH_2.OH.H.H.OH.]$ , crystalline crusts; *metax'*,  $C_6[CH_2.OH.CH_2.H.OH.H.]$ , acicular crystals; and *parax'*, or *hydrophlorone*, pearly tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLOQUINONE**, n. Zil'o-kwi<sup>2</sup>n-on. Ger., *Xylochinon*. A substance,  $C_6H_2(CH_2)_2O_2$ , known in three isomeric forms, all occurring as yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLORCINOL**, n. Zil'o<sup>2</sup>rs/i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *xylorcinol*. A substance,  $C_6H_2(CH_2)_2(OH)_2$ , isomeric with xyloquinol, and known in two forms—*metax'*,  $C_6[CH_2.H.CH_2.OH.H.OH.]$ , white tabular crystals, and *parax'*, or *homorcinol*,  $C_6[CH_2.OH.H.CH_2.H.OH.]$ , quadrate crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLORRHETINE**, n. Zil'o<sup>2</sup>r-ret'en. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *ρητήν*, resin. See *HARTINE*.

**XYLOSE**, n. Zil'os. Fr., *x.* A kind of sugar,  $C_5H_{10}O_5$ , obtained from the wood of the beech, and also found in jute. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**XYLOSTEIN**, n. Zil'o<sup>2</sup>st'e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *xylostéine*. Ger., *Xylostein*. A bitter principle obtained from the poisonous berries of *Lonicera xylosteum*, occurring as long colorless crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**XYLOSTEUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)-o<sup>2</sup>st'e<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *στόν*, a bone. Fr., *xylostéon*. 1. See *LONICERA x.* 2. A section of the genus *Lonicera*. [a, 35.]

**XYLOSTYPTIC**, adj. Zil'o<sup>2</sup>sti<sup>2</sup>pt/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *στυπτικός*, astringent. Styptic and derived from wood or woody fibre (cellulose). [B.]

**XYLOTHERAPY**, n. Zil'o-the<sup>2</sup>r'a<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *xylothérapie*. Of Dujardin-Beaumont, medical treatment in which certain aesthesiogenous phenomena, similar to those of metalloscopy, are produced by applications of particular woods, such as thuja, rosewood, pitch-pine, mahogany, walnut, maple, apple, and especially cinchona. Other woods, such as ebony, ash, poplar, and sycamore, are said to produce no phenomena. ["Bull. de thérap.," xcix, p. 97 (a, 34).]

**XYLUM** [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu<sup>1</sup>)/u<sup>4</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *ξύλον*. See *COTTON*.—**X. iodatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Iodized cotton*.

**XYLYL**, n. Zil'i<sup>2</sup>l. Fr., *xylyle*. Ger., *X.* The radicle of xylene,  $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2$ . [B.]—**X. alcohol**. A substance,  $CH_3.C_6H_4.CH_2.OH = C_8H_{10}O$ , known in three isomeric forms—*orthox' alcohol*, acicular crystals; *metax' alcohol*, a liquid; and *parax' alcohol*, or *tobuyl alcohol*, white acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYLYLACETAMIDE**, n. Zil-i<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). The substance  $C_8H_9.NH.C_2H_3O$  (or  $C_6H_5(CH_2)_2.NH.C_2H_3O$ ). [B, 2.]

**XYLYLENE ALCOHOL**, n. Zil'i<sup>2</sup>l-en. A substance,  $C_8H_4(CH_2.OH)_2$ , known in three isomeric forms—*orthox' a.*, or *phthal-alcohol*, forming tabular crystals; *metax' a.*, microscopic crystals; and *parax' a.*, or *tolylene glycol*, shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**XYRIDAL**, adj. Zi<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>d-l. Lat., *xyridalis*. Pertaining to the *Xyridales*, which are Lindley's x. alliance (Lat., *nixus xyridalis*) of the *Endogeneae*, including the *Xyridaceae*, *Commelynaceae*, etc.

**XYRIS** (Lat.), n. f. Zi<sup>2</sup>r(zu<sup>1</sup>r)/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *xyridos* (*-idis*). Gr., *ξύρις* (1st def.) (from *ξύρον*, a razor). Ger., *Degenkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old term for the *Iris foetidissima*. 2. A genus of sedge-like herbs forming, with *Aboloboda*, a small order (the *Xyridaceae*, or *Xyridae*, or *xyrids*) of hypogynous monocotyledons. [a, 35.] 3. A scraper, a curette. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**X. americana**. A South American species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice is used in chronic skin eruptions. [a, 35.]—**X. indica**. An East Indian and Chinese species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice of the leaves, mixed with vinegar, is used in skin diseases, and the root and leaves, boiled in oil, are used in leprosy. In Bengal the herb is considered a certain cure for ringworm. [a, 35.]—**X. vaginata**. A Brazilian species of *X.* (2d def.) used in chronic skin diseases. [a, 35.]

**XYSIS** (Lat.), **XYSMA** (Lat.), **XYSMIE** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Zi<sup>2</sup>s(zu<sup>1</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>s, Zi<sup>2</sup>s(zu<sup>1</sup>s)/ma<sup>2</sup>, -me(ma). Gen., *xyseos* (*-is*), *xyseos* (*-atis*), *xyseos*. Gr., *ξύσις*, *ξύσμα*, *ξύσμα* (from *ξύειν*, to scrape). 1. The process of scraping or polishing. 2. Lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**XYSMALOBUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>s(zu<sup>1</sup>s)-ma<sup>2</sup>-lob(la<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**X. undulatum**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The root is used in colic and as a diuretic. [a, 35.]

**XYSTER** (Lat.), n. m. Zi<sup>2</sup>st(zu<sup>1</sup>st)/u<sup>4</sup>r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*), *-er'ii*. Gr., *ξύστηρ*, *ξύστηρον* (from *ξύειν*, to scrape). Fr., *xystre*. See *RASPATORY*.—**X. ophthalmicus**. See *BLEPHAROXYSTON*.

**XYSTERIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>st(zu<sup>1</sup>st)-er(ar)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See *XYSTER*.

**XYSTOS** (Fr.), n. Ksest-os. Of Bégin, scraped lint. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**XYSTRA** (Lat.), **XYSTRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Zi<sup>2</sup>st(zu<sup>1</sup>st)/-ra<sup>2</sup>, -ru<sup>3</sup>s(ru<sup>4</sup>m). Gr., *ξύστρα*, *ξύστρον*. See *RASPATORY*.

Y

**YABINE**, n. Ya<sup>3</sup>b'en. An alkaloid obtained from yaba (the bark of *Andira excelsa*); a yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

**YAM**, n. Ya<sup>3</sup>m. Any one of various species of *Dioscorea*, especially *Dioscorea alata* and *Dioscorea sativa*. Their roots, known also as y's, contain a large amount of starch, and in the West Indies are used as a source of arrow-root. They often contain an acid principle, which is dissipated in cooking. [a, 35.]—**American wild y.** See *Dioscorea villosa*.—**Chinese y.** See *Dioscorea batatas*. **Common y.** See *Dioscorea sativa*.—**Negro y.**, **Red y.** See *Dioscorea alata*.—**Tivoli y.** See *Dioscorea nummularia*.—**White y.** See *Dioscorea alata*.—**Y'swurzel** (Ger.). See *Dioscorea*.

**YAMADOU**, n. In Brazil, the *Myristica sebifera*, or the oil expressed from its seeds. [a, 35.]

**YANCONA**, **YANGONA**, n's. See *PIPER methysticum*.

**YANUCORINDE** (Ger.), n. Ya<sup>3</sup>n-uk'o-ri<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. See *Huanuco BARK*.

**YÁ PIEN** (Chin.), n. See *OPIMUM*.

**YARMOUTH**, n. Ya<sup>3</sup>r'mu<sup>4</sup>th. A sea-bathing resort in Norfolk, England. [L, 80, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

**YARR**, n. Ya<sup>3</sup>r. In Scotland, the *Spergula arvensis*. [a, 35.]

**YARROW**, n. Ya<sup>3</sup>r'o. The genus *Achillea*, especially *Achillea millefolium*. [a, 35.]



**YAUPON**, n. See *Ilex cassena* (1st def.).

**YAVA SKIN**, n. See *ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum*.

**YAWNING**, n. *Ya'n* Gr., *χάσμεν*. Lat., *oscedo, oscitatio*. Fr., *bâillement*. Ger., *Gähnen*. A long, full inspiration followed by a similar expiration in which the air passes through the widely and peculiarly opened mouth. [J.]

**YAW-ROOT**, n. *Ya'ru't*. See *STILLINGIA siliatica*.

**YAWS**, n. *Ya'z*. An African term, meaning literally a raspberry, for frambesia (q. v., 2d def.); in the sing., *yaw*, a single efflorescence of the disease. "Daddy," "fadee," "grandy," "mama," "master," "moder," and "mother" y. are the large tubercles occurring in the course of the eruption, often at the seat of inoculation. Guinea-corn y. are those resembling a grain of maize; ringworm y. are the circular lesions; and watery y. are the oedematous tubercles occurring in cachectic patients. [G. 69.]

**YDES** (Fr.), n. Ed. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [a. 14.]

**YEAST**, n. *Yest*. Gr., *ζύμα*. Lat., *fermentum*. Fr., *levûre*. Ger., *Hefe*. A semi-fluid, viscid, flocculent scum forming on the surface of a saccharine juice when it is in a state of vinous fermentation. Y. is composed chiefly of *Saccharomyces*. Ordinary y. is beer y. [a. 35.]—**Beer y.** Lat., *fermentum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *cerevisia fermentum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *levûre (de bière)*. Ger., *Bierhefe*. The ferment (see *SACCHAROMYCES cerevisia*) obtained in brewing beer. It is insoluble in water or alcohol, has a dirty-yellowish color, a bitter taste, and a sourish odor. Its ultimate composition, according to Schlossberger, is carbon 49.9 per cent., hydrogen 6.6 per cent., nitrogen 12.1 per cent., and oxygen 31.4 per cent. If separated from its nitrogenous principle, it becomes inert as a ferment. It has been used as an external stimulating poultice, and internally in typhoid and similar fevers, and against successive eruptions of boils. [a. 35.]—**Bottom y.** The y. that settles when fermentation is restrained by cold. [a. 35.]—**German y.** Ger., *Presshefe, Pfundhefe*. Y., such as that produced for baking purposes, containing a minimum amount of alcohol. The fluid in which the y. forms is drained away and the y. mixed with dry starch. It is free from the bitterness of hops. [a. 35.]—**Top-y.** The y. formed on the surface of fermenting liquids. [a. 35.]—**Y. cakes.** Cakes made by pressing and drying y. that has been put into sacks and washed with water. [a. 35.]—**Y. plant.** The genus *Saccharomyces*, especially the *Saccharomyces cerevisia*. [a. 35.]—**Y. poultice.** See *Cataplasma FERMENTI*.

**YEBLE** (Fr.), n. *E-e'* bl'. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [a. 35.]

**YELK**, n. *Ye'lk*. See *VITELLUS*.

**YELLOW**, adj. *Ye'l'o*. Gr., *χλωρός*. Lat., *flavus*, Fr., *jaune*. Ger., *gelb*. Of a color resembling that of gold; as a n., in the pl., *y's*, (1) jaundice, more particularly in horses, cattle, and sheep, and, (2) popularly, leucorrhœa in which the discharge is yellowish.—**Cassell's y.** A lead oxychloride obtained by fusing together ammonium chloride and an oxide or carbonate of lead. [B. 3.]—**Chrome y.** Lead chromate. [B.]—**Cologne y.** A light-yellow pigment, made up of a mixture of lead chromate and lead sulphate. [B. 3.]—**Indian y.** Fr., *jaune indien*. A y. pigment prepared in Tibet, but exported from India and China. Its mode of preparation is not known, but it is thought by some to be derived from the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*, by others to be prepared by macerating certain plants in fermented urine, since much hippuric acid is found in it. [B. 46 (a. 39).]—**King's y.** See *ORPIMENT*.—**Martius y.** A dinitro- $\alpha$ -naphthalate of sodium, sometimes used as a dye for food-stuffs. [a. 34.]—**Naples y.** Fr., *jaune brillant*. Ger., *Neapelgelb*. A y. pigment made up of a salt of antimony, with lead, dried alum, and ammonium chloride. [B. 5.]—**Patent y.** **Turner's y.** A lead oxychloride obtained by heating lead oxide and a solution of common salt. [B. 3.]—**Uranium y.** Ger., *Uran-geib*. 1. Sodium uranate. 2. Ammonium uranate. [B.]—**Victoria y.** Aniline orange; a pigment consisting of a salt of a dinitroresorcinol, crystallizing from hot aqueous solution as yellowish acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**Visual y.** See *XANTHOPHANE*.

**YELLOW-ROOT**, n. *Ye'l'o-ru't*. The *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, *Coptis trifolia*, and *Jeffersonia Bartonis*. [a. 35.]

**YELLOW SPRINGS**, n. *Ye'l'o*. A place in Greene County, Ohio, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**YELLOWSTONE PARK**, n. *Ye'l'o-sto'n*. A place in Wyoming Territory, set apart as a national park, where there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs. [a. 14.]

**YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n. *Ye'l'o su'l'f'u'r*. A place in Montgomery County, Virginia, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L. 37, 57; Anderson (a. 14).]

**YELLOW-WEED**, n. *Ye'l'o-wed*. The *Reseda luteola*, *Senecio jacobæa*, and *Brassica napus*. [a. 35.]

**YELLOW-WOOD**, n. *Ye'l'o-wu'd*. The name of various plants, such as *Avatia spinosa*, the genera *Tobinia* and *Xanthoxylum*, the *Virgilia lutea* (in America), the *Podocarpus Thunbergii* (in southern Africa), the *Ochroxylon punctatum* (in Brazil), the *Chloroxylon swietenia* (in India), the *Ochrosia borbonica* (in the Isle of Bourbon), etc. [a. 35.]

**YELLOWS**, n. *Ye'l'oz*. 1. See under *YELLOW*. 2. The *Reseda luteola*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Brassica campestris*, and *Ranunculus acris*. [a. 35.]

**YELLOW-WORT**, n. *Ye'l'o-wu't*. 1. See *CHLORA perfoliata*. 2. The *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*. [a. 35.]

**YERBA** (Sp.), n. *Ye'r'b'a'*. An herb; in Buenos Ayres, maté (see under *Ilex paraguayensis*). [a. 35.]—**Y. buena.** See *MICROMERIA barbata*.—**Y. buena piperita** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MENTHA pi-*

*piperita*.—**Y. de gato.** See *VALERIAN*.—**Y. de la cucaracha** [Mex. Ph.]. A species of *Echites* found in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where the powdered leaves and stem, mixed with sugar, are used to kill cockroaches. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**Y. de la doncella** [Mex. Ph.]. See *BEGONIA bulbilifera* and *BEGONIA gracilis*.—**Y. de la golondrina**. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., see *EUPHORBIA maculata*. 2. In the western United States, any one of various species of *Euphorbia*, used in rattlesnake bites. [B.]—**Y. del alacrán** [Mex. Ph.]. See *PLUMBAGO scandens*.—**Y. de la mula** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MONSINA Ocampi*.—**Y. del ángel** [Mex. Ph.]. See *EUPATORIUM collinum*.—**Y. de la Puebla** [Mex. Ph.]. See *SENECIO canicida*.—**Y. de las ánimas**, A Mexican name for the *Helenium autumnale* and *Ipomœa orizabensis*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B. 121 (a. 35).]—**Y. de la víbora** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MYRIADENUS tetraphyllus*.—**Y. de la Virgen** [Mex. Ph.]. See *CANTUA coccinea*.—**Y. del cáncer (de México)**. The *Lythrum alatum* and other species of *Lythrum*, also the *Gomphrena procumbens*. [a. 35.]—**Y. del carbonero.** See *BACCHARIS multiflora*.—**Y. del clavo.** See *JULIANA caryophyllata*.—**Y. del cura** [Mex. Ph.]. See *TERNSTROMIA altamirana*.—**Y. del golpe** [Mex. Ph.]. See *CENOTHEA pumila*.—**Y. del indio** [Mex. Ph.]. See *ARISTOLOCHIA fetida*.—**Y. del negro** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MALVA angustifolia*.—**Y. del pollo** [Mex. Ph.]. See *COMMELYNA tuberosa*.—**Y. del porrazo** [Mex. Ph.]. See *CENOTHEA pumila*.—**Y. del sapo** [Mex. Ph.]. A name for various Mexican species of *Eryngium*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**Y. del tabardillo** [Mex. Ph.]. See *PIGUEIRA trinervia*.—**Y. del zorrillo.** See *CROTON dioicus*.—**Y. de Santa María de México** [Mex. Ph.]. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM parthenium*.—**Y. de Santa María de tierra adentro** [Mex. Ph.]. See *TAGETES lucida*.—**Y. doncella.** See *VINCA major*.—**Y. dulce** [Mex. Ph.]. See *LIPPIA graveolens* and *LIPPIA dulcis*.—**Y. maté.** Maté. [a. 35.]—**Y. mora** [Mex. Ph.]. See *SOLANUM nigrum*.—**Y. santa.** 1. The *Eriodictyon californicum* and *Eriodictyon tomentosum*. [a. 35.] 2. See *PIPER sanctum*.—**Y. viperina** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MYRIADENUS tetraphyllus*.

**YERBINE**, n. *Ye'r'b'en*. The caffeine obtained from *Ilex paraguayensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a. 14).]

**YERVA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ye'r'v'a'*. See *YERBA* and *CONTRAYERVA*.—**Radix yervæ.** See *Rhizoma CONTRAYERVÆ*.

**YESCA** (Sp.), n. *Ye's'ka'*. Amadou. [a. 14.]

**YESGOS**, n. In Mexico, the *Urtica mexicana*. [a. 35.]

**YEUSE** (Fr.), n. *E-u'z*. The *Quercus ilex*. [a. 35.]

**YEW**, n. *U'*. The genus *Taxus*, especially *Taxus baccata*. [a. 35.]

**YODURETUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Yod-u'r(ur)-et(at)u'm(u'm)*. See *IODIDE*.

**YOH**, n. In Japanese pharmacy, leaves. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a. 14).]

**YOLK**, n. *Yo'lk*. See *VITELLUS*.—**Accessory y.** **Food y.** See *NUTRITIVE VITELLUS*.—**Formative y.** **Germinal y.** See *FORMATIVE VITELLUS*.—**Nutritive y.** See *NUTRITIVE VITELLUS*.—**Principal y.** See *FORMATIVE VITELLUS*.—**Subordinate y.** **Supplemental y.** See *NUTRITIVE VITELLUS*.—**White y.** See *WHITE VITELLUS*.—**Yellow y.** See *YELLOW VITELLUS*.—**Y. cleavage.** **Y. division.** See *GERM SEGMENTATION*.—**Y. of egg.** See *VITELLUS* (2d def.).—**Y. rest.** In embryology, the residual internal mass of segmentation spheres. [A. 5.]—**Y. spherules.** See *VITELLINE GRANULES*.—**Y. stalk.** That portion of the y.-sack that connects the latter with the embryo. [a. 34.]

**YONÉ**, n. Of Calderón, the *Petiveria tetandra*; said to be a part of curare. [a. 35.]

**YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS**, n. *Yo'r'k su'l'f'u'r*. A place in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where there are sulphurous springs. ["Lipp. Gaz.," (a. 14).]

**YOUNG'S GAS WELL**, n. *Yu'n's ga'z*. A place in Lake County, California, where there is a spouting alkaline and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a. 14).]

**YOUNG**, n. See *Ilex cassena* (1st def.).

**YPRÉAU** (Fr.), n. *E-pra-o*. The *Populus alba*. [a. 35.]

**YPSILOGLOSSUS** (Lat.), n. m. *I'ps(u'ps) I'pl-o(o's)-glo's(glos)'-su's(su's)*. An incorrect form of *hypsiloglossus* (q. v.).

**YSOP** (Ger.), n. *U'z'op*. See *HYSSOPUS*.—**Feldy'.** See *HELIANTHEMUM vulgare*.—**Gebäu'chlicher Y.** See *HYSSOPUS officinalis*.—**Hecken'y.** See *GRATIOLA officinalis*.—**Kalb's'kraut.** **Wilder Y.** The *Satureia hibernica*. [a. 35.]—**Y'öl.** See *OIL OF HYSSOP*.—**Y'wein.** See *HYSSOPITES*.

**YTTERAN**, n. A place in the province of Jämtland, Sweden, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

**YTTERBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *I't-te'r'b'i'a'*. See *YTTERBIUM oxide*.

**YTTERBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *I't-te'r'b'i'u'm(u'm)*. From *Ytterby*, in Sweden. A new metal (not yet isolated) said to have been discovered by Marignac. Symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173.01. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (a. 14).]—**Y. oxide.** A perfectly white earth,  $Yb_2O_3$ . ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (a. 14).]

**YTTRIA** (Lat.), n. f. *I't'ri'a'*. Ger., *Yttererde*. *Yttrium oxide*. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

**YTTRIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *I't'ri'u'm(u'm)*. Fr., y. Ger., Y. A metallic element discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century at Ytterby, in Sweden, whence it derives its name. It occurs in very minute quantities, and its physical properties have not been thoroughly examined. In compounds it acts as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Y; atomic weight, 92.5. [B. 3.]—**Y. acetate.** The compound  $(C_2H_5O_2)_3Y + 2H_2O$ . [B.]—**Y. oxide.** The compound  $Y_2O_3$ . [B. 93 (a. 14).]



**YUCCA** (Lat.), n. f. Yu<sup>3</sup>k(yu<sup>4</sup>k)'ka<sup>3</sup>. Ger., *Adamsnadel*. Adam's needle, bears' grass, Spanish daggers (or bayonet); a genus of liliaceous plants. The *Yucca* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Dracaenae*. [a, 35.]—**Y. aloefolia**. Adam's needle, Spanish daggers; a shrubby palm-like plant growing in Arizona and from the Carolinas to Florida. The leaves yield a fibre which is made into paper. [a, 35.]—**Y. angustifolia**. A species growing in Arizona and Utah, yielding the finest fibre of any of the species. The young flowering stems are used by the Indians like asparagus, the root like that of *Y. filamentosa*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a, 14).]—**Y. filamentosa**. Adam's-needle-and-thread, bear's-thread, Carolina silk-grass, thready Adam's needle; a stemless species found in the Southern States yielding a fibre of great

strength. The subterranean stem yields a lather with water, and is used in washing. [a, 35.]—**Y. gloriosa**. Common Adam's needle of American sandy sea-coasts. The pulp of the fleshy capsule is used as a mild purgative, and a variety of starch is obtained from the macerated stems. [a, 35.]

**YUK-KIN** (Chinese), n. A peculiar sort of turmeric, not entirely without a yellow coloring matter, consisting of the dried tubers of an undetermined species of *Curcuma*. [a, 35.]

**YULAN**, n. The *Magnolia y.* [a, 35.]

**YVERDON** (Fr.), **YVERDUN** (Fr.), n's. E-ve<sup>2</sup>r-do<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>, -du<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87, 135 (a, 14).]

## Z

**ZÁBILA** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Tha<sup>3</sup>be-la<sup>3</sup>. See *Aloe variegata*.  
**ZACATLASCALÉ**, n. In Mexico, the *Cuscuta americana*. [a, 35.]

**ZACCHARUM** (Lat.), n. n. Za<sup>2</sup>k(za<sup>3</sup>k)'ka<sup>2</sup>r(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>3</sup>r)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). See SACCHARUM.

**ZACHUM** (Ar.), **ZACHUN** (Ar.), n's. The seed of *Balanites aegyptiaca*, or the vulnerary oil (Ger., *Zöl*) expressed from it. [a, 35.]

**ZACINTHA** (Lat.), n. f. Za<sup>2</sup>s(za<sup>3</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>nth'a<sup>3</sup>. From *Zákynthos* (Lat., *Zacynthus*), the island of Zante. A genus of the *Compositæ*. [a, 35.]—**Z. verrucosa**. An annual of the Mediterranean regions. The leaves, *herba zacynthæ* (seu *cichorei verrucarii*), and sometimes the fruits, were formerly used for skin diseases and warts. [a, 35.]

**ZACKE** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>. A tooth, prong, or digitation. [L, 31.]—**Blinde Z.** See *Blind hæmorrhoid*.—**Nasenz'.** See *Pyramidalis nasi*.—**Z'nform.** See *Crenation*.

**ZACKIG** (Ger.), adj. Tsa<sup>3</sup>k'ig. Serrated, notched, having an indented border. [K.]—**Z'werden.** Serration. [K.]

**ZACYNTHA** (Lat.), n. f. Za<sup>2</sup>s(za<sup>3</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>nth(u<sup>2</sup>nth'a<sup>3</sup>). See *ZacINTHA*.

**ZACYNTHIUS** (Lat.), n. m. Za<sup>2</sup>s(za<sup>3</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>nth(u<sup>2</sup>nth'a<sup>3</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *Zákynthos* (Lat., *Zacynthus*), the island of Zante. Of Galen, liquid bitumen. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

**ZADE** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>. See *NEPHRITE*.

**ZADIRACH** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>d-er'a<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. The *Azadirachta indica*. [a, 35.]

**ZAFFER**, n. Za<sup>2</sup>f'u<sup>2</sup>r. An impure cobalt arsenate used to give a blue color to glass, enamels, etc. [a, 35.]

**ZAFFRAN, ZAFRAN**, n's. Za<sup>2</sup>f'r'u<sup>2</sup>n. See *SAFFRON*.

**ZAHLBESTIMMUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>be<sup>2</sup>-sti<sup>2</sup>m-mun<sup>2</sup>. The process of estimating a number (e. g., the number of corpuscles in the blood). [K.]

**ZÄHMUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsam'un<sup>2</sup>. See *DOMESTICATION*.

**ZAHN** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n. See *TOOTH*.—**Bleibende Zähne.** See *Second TEETH*.—**Eckzähne.** See *Canine TEETH*.—**Ersatzzähne.** See *Second TEETH*.—**Gaumenzähne.** See *Palatine TEETH*.—**Gehörzähne.** See *Auditory TEETH*.—**Gespaltene Zähne.** See *Bicuspid TEETH*.—**Giftzähne.** See *Poison-FANGS*.—**Hakenzähne.** **Hundzähne.** See *Canine TEETH*.—**Kauz'.** See *Molar TOOTH*.—**Kieferzähne.** Teeth inserted in either of the maxillæ. [L.]—**Kinderzähne.** See *Milk TEETH*.—**Kinnbackenz'.** See *Molar TOOTH*.—**Kronzähne.** See *Canine TEETH*.—**Lachz'.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**Mahlz'.** See *Molar TOOTH*.—**Milchbackz'.** A deciduous molar tooth. [L.]—**Milchprämolärer Backenz'.** A deciduous premolar tooth. [L.]—**Milchschneidez'.** A deciduous incisor tooth. [L.]—**Milchzähne.** See *Milk TEETH*.—**Molarz'.** See *Molar TOOTH*.—**Nagez'.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**Oberkieferz'.** A tooth inserted into the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Saugzähne.** **Schieberzähne.** See *Milk TEETH*.—**Schlundzähne.** Teeth attached to the pharyngeal bones. [L.]—**Schneidezähne.** See *Incisor TEETH*.—**Seepferdizähne.** See *Dentes HIPPOPOTAMI*.—**Spitzzähne.** See *Canine TEETH*.—**Stockz'.** See *Molarz'.—**Unterz'.** A tooth inserted into the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**Wangenz'.** See *Molar TOOTH*.—**Weisheitszähne.** See *Wisdom TEETH*.—**Winkelzähne.** See *Canine TEETH*.—**Wolfz'.** In horses, a tooth which has failed to cut through the gum. [L.]—**Z'arzneykunde.** See *DENTISTRY*.—**Z'arzt.** See *DENTIST*.—**Z'ausbruch.** The eruption of teeth. [L.]—**Z'ausschlagen.** See *STROPULUS*.—**Z'ausschieber.** See *DENTIST*.—**Z'band.** See *ODONTODESMON*.—**Z'bein.** See *DENTIN*.—**Z'bildung.** See *DENTITION* and *ODONTOGENY*.—**Z'bogen.** See *Dental ARCH* (2d def.).—**Z'brand.** Caries of the teeth. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**Z'brecheisen.** See *TOOTH KEY*.—**Z'bresche.** The gap left by the loss of a tooth. [L, 349.]—**Z'bruch.** See *ODONTOCLASIS*.—**Z'canilchen.** See *Dental CANALS*.—**Z'cement.** See *CEMENT* (2d def.).—**Z. des Epistropheus.** See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—**Z'durchbruch.** The eruption of teeth. [L.]—**Z'durchfall.** See *ODONTODIARRHÆA*.—**Z'eindruck.** An impression or pit on the tongue made by a tooth.—**Z'einsetzung.** The insertion of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'eisen.** See *Dental FORCEPS*.—**Z'entzündung.** See *ODONTITIS*.—**Z'fächer.** See *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).—**Z'fächerbogen.** See *Alveolar ARCH*.—**Z'fasern.** See *Dental FIBRES*.—**Z'fäule.** **Z'fäulniss.** See *CARIES dentium*.—**Z'feile.** See *DENTISCALPUM*.—**Z'fistel.** See *Alveolar FISTULA*.—**Z'förmig.** See *DENTIFORM*.—**Z'fraisien.** See *ODONTOSPASMUS*.—**Z'geschwür.** See *Alveolar**

**ABSCESS**.—**Z'gewebe.** Tissue found in the teeth (enamel, cement, and dentin). [J.]—**Z'gicht.** See *ODONTALGIA*.—**Z'greffe.** Tooth transplantation. [E.]—**Z'grube.** See *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).—**Z'hals.** The neck of a tooth. [L.]—**Z'heilkunde.** See *DENTISTRY*.—**Z'höhle.** See *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).—**Z'husten.** See *TOOTH COUGH*.—**Z'kapsel.** See *Dental CAPSULE*.—**Z'klappern.** Chattering of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'klemmer.** See *ODONTOPIESTER*.—**Z'knirschchen.** See *FREMITUS dentium*.—**Z'knochen.** See *DENTIN* and *OSTEODENTIN*.—**Z'knorpel.** See *OSSEIN* (2d def.).—**Z'körper.** The body of a tooth. [L.]—**Z'krampf.** See *ODONTOSPASMUS*.—**Z'krankheit.** A disease of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'kritzer.** See *DENTISCALPUM*.—**Z'kunde.** See *ODONTOLOGY*.—**Z'künstler.** See *DENTIST*.—**Z'lehre.** See *ODONTOLOGY*.—**Z'leiden.** See *ODONTALGIA*.—**Z'los.** See *EDENTATE*.—**Z'lücke.** See *DIASTEMA* (2d def.) and *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).—**Z'mark.** See *Dental PULP*.—**Z'meißel.** See *DENTISCALPUM*.—**Z'mittel.** See *DENTIFRICE*.—**Z'oberhäutchen.** See *CUTICULA dentis*.—**Z'ostophyt.** See *ODONTOSTEOPHYTON*.—**Z'papille.** See *Dental PAPILLA*.—**Z'pflanzung.** Tooth transplantation. [E.]—**Z'presse.** See *ODONTOPIESTER*.—**Z'pulpa.** See *Dental PULP*.—**Z'pulver.** See *DENTIFRICE*.—**Z'rand.** The alveolar margin of the jaw. [L, 31.]—**Z'reihe.** See *DENTURE*.—**Z'rose.** Erysipelas of the face. [L.]—**Z'ruhr.** See *ODONTODIARRHÆA*.—**Z'säckchen.** See *Dental FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Z'schaber.** See *DENTISCALPUM*.—**Z'scheide.** See *Dental SHEATH*.—**Z'schiefstand.** See *ODONTOLOXIA*.—**Z'schlüssel.** See *TOOTH KEY*.—**Z'schmelz.** See *ENAMEL*.—**Z'schmerz.** See *ODONTALGIA*.—**Z'setzer.** See *DENTIST*.—**Z'spalt.** See *ODONTOSCHISMA*.—**Z'stein.** Tartar, sordes. [K, 16.]—**Z'stellung.** The arrangement of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'stück des Unterkiefers** [Meckel, Wagner, & Co.] See *Dentary BONE*.—**Z'stummel.** The stump of a tooth. [L.]—**Z'substanz.** See *DENTIN*.—**Z'tragend.** See *DENTIGEROUS*.—**Z'überpflanzung.** Transplantation of teeth. [L.]—**Z'wackeln.** Loosening of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'weh.** See *ODONTALGIA*.—**Z'weinstein.** See *Z'stein*.—**Z'wuchs.** See *DENTITION*.—**Z'zange.** See *Dental FORCEPS*.—**Z'zellenbogen.** See *Alveolar ARCH*.—**Z'zeugung.** See *ODONTOGENY*.

**ZÄHNCHEN** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'ch'e<sup>2</sup>n. See *DENTICLE*.

**ZAHNEN** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'e<sup>2</sup>n. See *DENTITION* (2d def.).

**ZAHNFLEISCH** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'flish. See *GUM* (3d def.).—**Z'ablöser.** See *Gum LANCET*.—**Z'blutfluss.** Hemorrhage from the gums. [L.]—**Z'brennen.** See *ODAXESMUS*.—**Z'entzündung.** See *ULITIS*.—**Z'geschwür.** See *Alveolar ABSCESS*.—**Z'gewächs.** See *EPULIS*.—**Z'latwerge.** See *ELECTUARIUM gingivale*.

**ZAHNFRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'fruch<sup>2</sup>t. See *GOMPHOCARPUS*.  
**ZAHNHÖHLE** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'hu<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).—**Z'nblutfluss.** **Z'nblutung.** See *PHATNORRHAGIA*.—**Z'nbogen.** See *Alveolar ARCH*.—**Z'nentzündung.** See *ODONTOBOTHRITIS*.

**ZAHNKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'kra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>t. See *DENTARIA*, *LATHRÆA squamaria*, *VALERIANA phu*, and *PLUMBAGO europæa*.

**ZAHNLILIE** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'le-le. The genus *Erythronium*. [a, 35.]—**Amerikanische Z.** See *ERYTHRIONUM americanum*.—**Gemeine Z.** See *ERYTHRIONUM dens canis*.

**ZAHNTROPFEN** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'tro<sup>2</sup>pf'e<sup>2</sup>n. Tooth-drops. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**Hoffmann's Z.** A preparation consisting of 4 parts of tincture of catechu and 1 part of oil of cloves. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ZAHNUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'un<sup>2</sup>. Teething. [L.]

**ZAHNWEHRINDE** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'va-ri<sup>2</sup>nd'e<sup>2</sup>. See *XANTHOXYLUM* (2d def.).—**Flüssiges Z'extrakt.** See *Extractum XANTHOXYLI fluidum*.

**ZAHNWURZ** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'wur<sup>2</sup>s. 1. See *DENTARIA*. 2. The *Plumbago europæa*. [a, 35.]—**Kleine Z.** The root of *Dentaria bulbifera*. [a, 35.]

**ZAHNWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>n'wur<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>n. 1. The root of a tooth. [L, 2.] The genus *Dentaria*. 3. The root of *Anaclypus officinarum*. 4. The *Lathræa squamaria*. 5. The root of *Plumbago europæa*. [a, 35.]—**Z'entzündung.** See *PERIODONTITIS*.—**Z'höhle.** See *ALVEOLUS* (1st def.).

**ZAIBAC**, n. Written also *zaibach* and *zaibar*, and Latinized into *zibatum*. Of the alchemists, mercury. [B, 52.]

**ZAISENHAUSEN** (Ger.), n. Tsa<sup>3</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>z'e<sup>2</sup>n. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are saline, alkaline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

**ZAIZON**, n. A place in Kronstadt, Transylvania, where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]



**ZALDIVAR, ZALDUA**, n's. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

**ZALICO** (Hind.), n. Of Adanson, the *Rhizophora cylindrica*. [a, 35.]

**ZALIL** (Afghan), n. A species of *Delphinium* having yellow flowers which are used as a tonic and as a dye. [a, 35.]

**ZAMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Zam(zam)'ia-a'*. Fr., *zámie*. A genus of sago-yielding *Cycadaceae*, forming, with *Encephalartos*, etc., a family of the *Anagopterides* or a section of the *Cycadeae*. The *Zamia* are a class of plants, including the *Cycadaceae*. The *Zamia* are: Of Unger, the *Zamia*; of Eichler and others, a tribe of the *Cycadaceae*, corresponding to the *Encephalartea*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Encephalartea*. [a, 35.]—**Z. caffra**, **Z. cycadifolia**, **Z. cycadis**. Fr., z. (ou arbre a pain) des Cafres. A species identical with *Cycas caffra* and *Encephalartos caffra*. [a, 35.]—**Z. integrifolia**. A species found in the Bahamas and tropical America. The pith yields z. arrow-root. [a, 35.]—**Z. lanuginosa**. A tropical American species yielding an inferior sago. [a, 35.]—**Z. villosa**. See *Z. caffra*.

**ZANALOID**, n. *Za'n-a-l'oid*. An active principle, probably  $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$ , extracted from Zanzibar aloes; said to be identical with barbaloin. It forms a number of substitution compounds (see ACETYLANALOID, BROMOZANALOID, and CHLORZANALOID). [B, 2.]

**ZANDÍA** (Sp.), n. *Tha'nd-e-a'*. Watermelon.

**ZÄNGCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Tsan'ch'e'n*. See *VOLSELLA*.

**ZANGE** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'n'z'e'*. See *FORCEPS*.—**Abortusz'**. See *OVUM-FORCEPS*.—**Axentractio'nz'**. See *Axis-traction FORCEPS*.—**Blasensteinz'**. See *Lithotomy FORCEPS*.—**Charpiez'**. See *Dressing FORCEPS*.—**Geburtz'**. See *OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS*.—**Grüttenz'**. See *ACANTHOBOLUS* (1st def.).—**Grössere Z.** See *FORCEPS major corporis callosi*.—**Grosse Z.** See *Long FORCEPS* and *FORCEPS major corporis callosi*.—**Haarz'**. See *Depilating FORCEPS*.—**Haken-z'**. See *Hook-FORCEPS*.—**Halsz'**. See *Cusco's throat FORCEPS* and *Burge's throat FORCEPS*.—**Hintere Z.** See *FORCEPS major corporis callosi*.—**Hohlmeisselz'**. See *Gouge FORCEPS*.—**Keihkopfz'**. A laryngeal forceps. [a, 34.]—**Kleiner Z.** See *FORCEPS minor corporis callosi*.—**Kleine Z.** See *Short FORCEPS* and *FORCEPS minor corporis callosi*.—**Klemmz'**. A clamp forceps. [a, 34.]—**Klotz'**. A dental-stump forceps. [a, 34.]—**Knochensplitterz'**. A bone-cutting forceps. [a, 34.]—**Knochenz'**. See *Bone FORCEPS* and *Craniotomy FORCEPS*.—**Kopfz'**. See *OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS*.—**Kornz'**. See *FORCEPS crenata*.—**Krücken-z'**. A crutch-shaped forceps. [E.]—**Kugelz'**. See *Bullet FORCEPS*.—**Luxationsz'**. See *Dislocation FORCEPS*.—**Mutterküchenz'**. See *Placenta FORCEPS*.—**Ohrenz'**. See *Eur FORCEPS*.—**Polypenz'**. See *Polypus FORCEPS*.—**Rupfz'**. See *VOLSELLA*.—**Schlundz'**. See *ESOPHAGEAL FORCEPS*.—**Schneidez'**. See *Cutting FORCEPS*.—**Sequestierz'**. See *Ferguson's sequester FORCEPS*.—**Steinz'**. See *Lithotomy FORCEPS*.—**Steissz'**. See *Breech FORCEPS*.—**Stielz'**. See *ANTHOCORNYUM*.—**Tonsillenz'**. A tonsil forceps. [a, 34.]—**Vordere Z.** See *FORCEPS minor corporis callosi*.—**Wurzelz'**. A tooth-stump forceps. [a, 34.]—**Z'nband**. See *FILLET* (1st def.).—**Z'nentbindung**. A forceps delivery.—**Z'nfirmig**. Forceps-shaped. [a, 48.]—**Z'ngelburt**. See *Z'nentbindung*.—**Z'nlöffel**. A blade of an obstetrical forceps.—**Z'nmesser**. See *LABIOMETER*.—**Z'nsäge**. See *FORCEPS-SAW*.—**Z'pfechenz'**. See *STAPHYLAGRA*.

**ZÄNGELCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Tsan'z'e'n-re'ch'e'n*. A little forceps. [a, 14.]—**Blasensteinz'**. See *Lithotomy FORCEPS*.

**ZANGENRECHT** (Ger.), adj. *Tsa'n'z'e'n-re'ch'e't*. Situated favorably for the application of the obstetrical forceps (said of the fetal head).

**ZÄNGLEIN** (Ger.), n. *Tsan'z'lin*. A little forceps.

**ZANONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Dsa'n-on'i'a'*. From G. *Zanon*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *zanonie*. A genus of climbing plants giving name to a tribe or section (the *Zanoniaceae*, or *Zanoniceae*) of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Z. indica**. Bandyol-fruit; an East Indian plant with a capsule containing very bitter seeds. The leaves are used as a nerve. [a, 35.]

**ZANTE-WOOD**, n. *Za'nt-e'z-wu'd*. See *Rhus cotinus* and *CHLOROXYLON swietenia*.

**ZANTHOXYLUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Za'nth(za'nth)-o'x'z'li(u'l)-u'm*. (u'm). See *XANTHOXYLUM*. For other words in *Zanth-* not here given, see the corresponding (and more correct) forms in *Xanth-*.

**ZAPANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Dsa'p-a'n'i'a'*. Fr., *zapanie*. The genus *Lippia*. [a, 35.]—**Z. nodiflora**. See *LIPPIA nodiflora* and cf. *ASACLOPPA*.

**ZÄPFCHEN** (Ger.), n. *Tsapf'ch'e'n*. See *PAPILLA* (2d def.), *UVULA*, and *UVULA of the cerebellum*.—**Mutterz'**. See *PERRARY* (1st def.).—**Stuhlz'**. See *SUPPOSITORY*.—**Z'brükne**. See *STAPHYLITIS*.—**Z. der Därme**. The intestinal villi. [L. 80.]—**Z'entzündung**. See *STAPHYLITIS*.—**Z'geschwulst**. Swelling of the uvula. [E.]—**Z'halter**. See *STAPHYLAGRA*.—**Z'messer**. See *CLONOTOME*.—**Z'naht**. See *STAPHYLOTHRIAPHY*.—**Z'schnitt**. See *STAPHYLOTHY* (1st def.).

**ZÄPFEN** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'pf'e'n*. See *CONE* and *CONE terminalis*.—**Kugelz'**. See *GALICULUS*.—**Markz'**. See *CONE terminalis*.—**Z'aussenglied**. See *CONE rod*.—**Z. der Netzhaut**. See *RETINAL CONE*.—**Z. des Rückenmarks**. See *CONE terminalis*.—**Z. farnern**. See *CONE fibres*.—**Z'fortsatz**. See *ODONTOID PROCESS*.—**Z'frucht**. See *STROBILE*.—**Z'innenglied**. See *CONE body*.—**Z'kürner**. See *CONE granules*.—**Z'meissel**. A conical plectet. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Z'schnitt**. See *STAPHYLOTHY*.—**Z'stäbchen**. See *CONE rod*.—**Z'theil des Grundbeins**. The basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]

**ZÄPFLEIN** (Ger.), n. *Tsapf'lin*. See *ZÄPFCHEN*.—**Keltz'**. See *UVULA*.

**ZAPIS**, n. Ger., *Erdcautschuk*. A variety of rubber found in the earth in the vicinity of the Orinoco, identical with or similar to dapicho. [a, 35.]

**ZAPPELSUCHT** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'p'pe'l-zuch't*. See *CHOREA*.

**ZARATHAN** (Ar.), n. *Za'r'a'ath-a'n*. Scirrhus induration of the mamma. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]

**ZARNICH**, n. Of the alchemists, orpiment. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

**ZARZAPARRILLA** (Sp.), n. *Tha'r-tha'p-a'r-re'l'ya'*. See *SARSAPARRILLA* and *SMILAX medica*.

**ZASER** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'ze'r*. See *FIBRE* and *FIBRIL*.—**Z'blume**. See *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM*.—**Z'gewächs**. See *POLYPUS*.

**ZASMIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Za's(zas)-mi'd'i'z-u'm(u'm)*. A genus of the *Perisporiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Z. cellare**. Wine-cellar fungus; a species covering the walls of cellars, casks, bottles, etc., with a felt-like coating. It sometimes penetrates the corks in wine-bottles, but does not apparently injure the wine. [a, 35.]

**ZAUBERSTRAUCH** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'u'b-e'r-str'a-u'ch'*. See *HAMAMELIS* (1st def.).

**ZAUKE** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'u'k-e'*. The genus *Convallaria*. [a, 35.]

**ZAUM** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'u'm*. See *FRENUM* and *HABENA*.—**Z'binde**. See *HABENA* (1st def.).

**ZAUNREIS** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'u'n-ris*. See *GALUM aparine*.

**ZAUNRÜBE** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'u'n-rü'b-e'*. The genus *BRYONIA*. [a, 35.]—**Z'nbitter**. See *BRYONIN*.

**ZEÄ** (Lat.), n. f. *Ze(ze)'a'*. Gr., *ζέα* (1st def.), *ζεία*. Fr., *maïs*, *zèa*. Ger., *Mais*, *Mays*. 1. Of the ancients, probably spelt. 2. A genus of grasses. The *Zeaceae* (of Reichenbach, a division of the *Gramineae*) consists of this single genus. [a, 35.]—**Z. japonica**. Japanese maize; a variety of *Z. maïs*. [a, 35.]—**Z. maïs**, **Z. maiz**, **Z. mays**. Fr., *zèa maïs*, *blé de Barbarie* (ou d'Espagne, ou de Guinée, ou d'Inde, ou d'Italie, ou de Turquie), *froment* (ou graine de Turquie, *maiz*, *troquet*. Ger., *gemeiner Mais*, *Mays*, *türkischer Weizen*, *Wälschkorn*. Indian corn, maize, Guinea (or Turkey) wheat; probably indigenous to tropical America but now cultivated throughout warm and temperate climates for its grain, which yields various food products and is used in the manufacture of oil, glucose, starch (see *CORN STARCH*), alcohol, whisky, etc. It is said to contain from 8 to 10 per cent. of oil and to be richer in albuminoids than any other cereal. The stalks are used in making sugar and molasses. The grain is used (in Mexico) in inflammatory complaints like barley or rice, and the meal as a dry poultice. The male flowers (tassel) were formerly used in diseases of the urinary organs. [a, 35.]

**ZEBA-WOOD**, n. *Zeb'ra'-wu'd*. The *Connarus africanus* (in Guinea), *Guetarda speciosa* (in India), *Eugenia fragrans* (in Jamaica), etc. [a, 35.]

**ZECKE** (Ger.), n. *Tse'k'e'*. See *IKODES ricinus*.

**ZEDER** (Ger.), n. *Tsad'e'r*. See *CRDAR*.

**ZEDERACH** (Ger.), n. *Tsad'e'r-a'ch'*. See *MELIA* (2d def.).

**ZÉDOAIRE** (Fr.), n. *Za-do-a'*. 1. See *ZEDOARY*. 2. The genus *Kämpferia*. [a, 35.]—**Graines de z.** See *SANTONICA*.—**Poudre de z.** [Fr. Cod.] Zeduary dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 88).]—**Z. longue** (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—**Z. ronde** (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Round ZEDOARY*.

**ZEDOARIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ze'd(zad)-o-a'r'i'a'*. See *ZEDOARY*.—**Radix zedoariae longe**, **Rhizoma zedoariae**. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—**Rhizoma zedoariae rotunda**. See *Round ZEDOARY*.—**Semen zedoariae**. See *SANTONICA*.—**Tinctura zedoariae composita**. A preparation made by extracting with alcohol or spirit of lemon a mixture of zeduary and various aromatic substances, and adding ether (or a little nitric acid). A typical variety consisted of 120 parts of zeduary, 60 each of sweet-flag and galangal, 30 each of chamomile, anise, and caraway, 22 each of laurel-berries and cloves, 15 each of orange-peel and mace, 720 each of alcohol and peppermint water, and 120 of hydrochloric ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Zedoariae radix**. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—**Z. germanica**. See *ACORUS calamus*.—**Z. longa**. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—**Z. lutea**. The *Zingiber cassumunar*. [a, 35.]—**Z. rotunda**. See *Round ZEDOARY*.

**ZEDOARY**, n. *Ze'd'o-a-r'i'a'*. Lat., *zedoaria*. Fr., *zédoaire*. Ger., *Zithervurzel*, *Zedoarwurzel*. Long z. and round z., also the plants yielding them. [a, 35.]—**Long z.** Lat., *rhizoma zedoariae* (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.), *radix zedoariae longe*. Fr., *zédoaire longue* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange Zithervurzel*. The aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma zerrumbet*. It is grayish-white externally and yellowish-brown within, and occurs in small slices about half an inch thick and two inches in circumference, showing remnants of radicles. It is bitter, pungent, and somewhat emporaceous in taste, and is used as a tonic and carminative. [a, 35.]—**Round z.** Lat., *radix zedoariae rotunda*. Fr., *zédoaire ronde* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde Zithervurzel*. A rhizome resembling long z., but occurring usually in small sections having a heart-shaped outline. It is the product of *Curcuma aromatica*, or, according to some, of *Kämpferia rotunda*. It is said to be less spicy than long z. [a, 35.]

**ZEDRACH** (Ger.), n. *Tsad'ra'ch'*. See *MELIA* (2d def.).—**Gemeiner Z.** See *MELIA azederach*.—**Indischer Z.** See *AZADRACHTA indica*.—**Z'rinde**. The bark of *Adzadrachta indica*, also the root-bark of *Melia azederach*. [a, 35.]

**ZEHE** (Ger.), n. *Tsa'e'*. 1. See *TOE*. 2. One of the secondary convolutions of the hippocampus major. [L. 17 (K).]—**Glanzz'n**. Toes affected with glossy skin (q. r.).—**Gronnz'n**. The great toe. [L.]—**Kleinz'n**. The little toe. [L.]—**Z'nglieder**. The phalanges of the foot. [L.]—**Z'n Rücken**. See *ACRODACTYLUM*.—**Z'nseite**. See *PARADACTYLE*.



**ZEHNTELNORMALLAUGE** (Ger.), n. Tsan'te<sup>2</sup>l-norm-a<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>. A decinormal alkaline solution used in acidimetry. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**ZEHNTELNORMALSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Tsan'te<sup>2</sup>l-norm-a<sup>2</sup>l-zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. A decinormal acid solution. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**ZEHRUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsar'un<sup>2</sup>. See CONSUMPTION and PHTHISIS.

**ZEHRWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Tsar'vurt<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>l. The root of *Arum maculatum* and of *Acorus calamus*. [a, 35.]

**ZEHRUCHT** (Ger.), n. Tsar'zuch<sup>2</sup>t. Pulmonary phthisis.

**ZEICHEN** (Ger.), n. Tsch<sup>2</sup>h'e<sup>2</sup>n. See SIGN and SYMPTOM.—**Hauptz'**. A diagnostic sign. [L, 80].—**Malz'**. See NÆVUS.—**Z'lehre**. See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

**ZEICHNUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsch<sup>2</sup>h'un<sup>2</sup>. A drawing, a delineation. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Kolbenzellenz'**. Of Krause, the peculiar cell-like appearance produced by the transverse markings of the core of a tactile corpuscle. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 111 (J).]

**ZEIN**, n. Ze'i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr. *zéine*. Ger., *Zein*, *Maiskleber*. 1. Of Gorcham, the gluten of maize. 2. Of Stöpf, a white solid obtained from the alcoholic extract of maize-meal: perhaps merely a mixture of vegetable gelatin and casein. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 30, 1892, p. 898.]

**ZEISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ze(ze<sup>2</sup>)(i<sup>2</sup>s-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *Zea*, maize. Fr., *zéisme*. Pellagra regarded as due to a maize diet. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**ZEIT** (Ger.), n. Tsit. Time; a period. [a, 14].—**Lebez'**. The duration of life. [L, 80].—**Menstruationsz'**. See Menstrual PERIOD.—**Wochenbettz'**. See Puerperal PERIOD.—**Z'raum**, **Z'umlauf**. A period or stage. [L, 80].

**ZEITIGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsit'i<sup>2</sup>g-un<sup>2</sup>. See MATURATION.

**ZEITLOSE** (Ger.), n. Tsit'los-e<sup>2</sup>. The genus *Colchicum*. [a, 35].—**Flüssiges Z'nknochenextrakt**. See *Extractum colchici radicis fluidum*.—**Flüssiges Z'nsamenextrakt**. See *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum*.—**Fremde Z'nwurzel**. See *HERMODACTYL*.—**Gefleckte Z.**, **Gescheckte Z.** See *COLCHICUM variegatum*.—**Herbznwurzel**. See *COLCHICUM corm.*—**Z'nessig**. See *Acetum colchici cum bulbis recentibus*.—**Z'nextrakt**. See *Extractum colchici radicis*.—**Z'nknocheninktur**. See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis*.—**Z'nknochenwein**. See *Vinum colchici radicis*.—**Z'nsamenwein**. See *Vinum colchici seminis*.

**ZELLAGGREGAT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>g-grag-a<sup>2</sup>t'. See CELL complex.

**ZELLAUSLÄUFER** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>s-loif-e<sup>2</sup>r. See CELL process.

**ZELLBALKE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ba<sup>2</sup>lk-e<sup>2</sup>. See CELL-chain.

**ZELLBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'bi<sup>2</sup>ld-un<sup>2</sup>. See CELL-genesis.

**ZELLBLUTLEITERGEFLECHT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'blut-lit-e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>-fle<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t'. See CAVERNOUS PLEXUS.

**ZELLCHEN** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See CELLULE.

**ZELLDECKEL** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'de<sup>2</sup>ck-e<sup>2</sup>l. See CUTICULAR LAYER.

**ZELLE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>. See CELL.—**Absteigende Hörz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Aestige Z.** See *Ramose cell*.—**Auessere Haarz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Amphiblastische Stammz'**. See *AMPHICYTULA*.—**Amphiblastische Z.** See *AMPHIBLASTULA*.—**Aufsteigende Hörz'n**. See *Deiters's cells*.—**Becherz'**. See *Goblet-cell*.—**Beiz'**. Of Courvoisier, a small apolar nerve-cell of the spinal ganglia of frogs, found within the capsule of a much larger nerve-cell having processes. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1868, p. 138 (J).]—**Belegz'**. See *Parietal cell* and *Delomorphous cell*.—**Bildungsz'**. See *Formative cell*.—**Bindegewebz'**, **Bindesubstanzz'**. See *Connective cell*.—**Birnformige Z.** See *Binary nerve-cell*.—**Blutkörperchenhaltige Z.** See *Blood-corpuscle-holding cell*.—**Blutz'n**. See *BLOOD-CORPUSCLES*.—**Bodenz'**. See *Floor-cell*.—**Boll'sche Z'nkette**. See *CELL-chain*.—**Brutz'**. See *Brood-cell*.—**Canalz'n**. See *Cells lining a canal*. [J.]—**Chordalz'n**, **Chordaz'n**. See *Notochordal cells*.—**Claudius'sche Z'n**. See *Cells of Claudius*.—**Contractile Faserz'**, **Contractile Z.** See *Muscular fibre-cell*.—**Corti'sche Haarz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Cuticularz'**. See *Epidermis cell*.—**Cylinderepithelz'**. See *Columnar cell*.—**Cylinderrz'**, **Cylindrische Z.** See *Columnar cell* and *Cylinder cell*.—**Cylindrische Z'nstränge**. See *CELL-trabeculae*.—**Dachz'**. See *Roof-cell*.—**Deckz'**. See *Cover-cell* and cf. *DECKZELLEN*.—**Dornz'**. See *Prickle-cell*.—**Dotterbildungsz'**. See *Yolk-cell* (2d def.).—**Dotterz'**. See *OVUM* and *SEGMENTATION CELL*.—**Drüsenz'**. See *Gland-cell*.—**Eifollikel-epithelz'n**. See *Follicular cells*.—**Eimutterz'**. The mother cell of an ovum; the cell from which an ovum develops. [L.]—**Elnährz'**. See *Yolk-cell* (2d def.).—**Einfache Z.** See *Simple cell*.—**Eiterz'**. See *Pus-cell*.—**Elweissz'**. See *Albuminous cell*.—**Eiz'**. See *Egg-cell*.—**Elfenbeinz'**. See *ODONTOBLAST*.—**Embryonale Muskelz'**. See *MYOBLAST* (1st def.).—**Empfindungsz'**. See *Sensory cell*.—**Enchymz'**. See *Gland-cell*.—**Eosinz'n**. Of Denissenk, cells in the granular layer of the cerebellum which are stained deeply by eosin. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 164 (J).]—**Ependymz'**. See *Neuroglia-cell*.—**Epithelcylinderrz'**. See *Columnar cell*.—**Epitheldrüsenz'**. See *Gland-cell*.—**Epithelfadenz'**. See *Ciliated epithelial cells*.—**Epithelmuskelz'**. See *Neuromuscular cell*.—**Epithelz'**. See *Epithelial cell*.—**Ersatzz'**. See *Substitution cell*.—**Excretionsz'**. See *Excretory cell*.—**Fadenetz'**. See *Reticulated cell*.—**Fadenz'**. See *NEMATOCYST*.—**Farbloze Blutz'n**. See *White blood-corpuscles*.—**Farbz'**. See *Chromatophore cell*.—**Faserz'**. See *Fibre-cell*.—**Fettz'**. See *Fat-cell*.—**Fixe Bindgewebz'n**. See *Fixed connective-tissue corpuscles*.—**Flaschendrüsenz'**. See *Goblet-cell*.—**Flimmerz'**. See *Ciliated cell*.—**Flügelz'n**. Cells in the form of several plates

set approximately at right angles to one another. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 176 (J).]—**Follikel-epithelz'n**. See *Follicular cells*.—**Fortpflanzungsz'**. See *Germinal cell*.—**Fortsatzlose Z.** See *APOLAR CELL*.—**Freiz'n**. Cells disconnected from others or having a liquid intercellular or ground substance (e. g., blood and lymph corpuscles). Ova and spermatozooids are sometimes included among the free cells. [G.]—**Freiz'nbildung**. See *Free cell-formation*.—**Fressz'**. See *PHAGOCYTE*.—**Fühlz'n**. See *Tactile cells*. 2. Of Langerhans, isolated sensory cells developed from the ectoderm, separated from each other by ordinary epithelia and often bearing on their free ends stiff processes, while their attached ends taper to points and are continuous with nerve fibrils. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1876, p. 306 (J).]—**Füllz'n**. See *MALTOBLASTEN*.—**Furchungsz'n**. See *Segmentation cells*.—**Fussz'**. 1. See *Foot-cell*. 2. In the pl., *Fussz'n*, the cells in ciliated epithelium between the slender attached ends of the ciliated cells. [J.]—**Gabelz'**. See *Forked cell*.—**Gallertsubstanzz'n**. Cells in gelatinous tissue. [J.]—**Ganglienz'**. See *Ganglionic cell*.—**Ganglienz' mit Spiralfaser**. See *Spiral-fibre nerve-cell*.—**Gangz'n**. Cells lining a canal or duct. [J.]—**Gefäßz'n**. The endothelial cells of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels. [J.]—**Gegenfüßlerz'**. See *Antipodal cell*.—**Geißelz'**. See *Flagellate cell*.—**Geleitz'**. See *Leiterz'.—**Geruchz'**. See *Olfactory cell*.—**Geschlechtz'**. See *Germinal cell* (1st def.).—**Geschmacksz'**. See *Taste-cell*.—**Getüpfelte Z.** See *Pitted cell* and *Porous cell*.—**Gewebz'**. See *Tissue-cell*.—**Glanz'z'**. See *IRIDOCYTE*.—**Glatte Faserz'**, **Glatte Muskelz'**. See *Muscular fibre-cell*.—**Gliaz'**. See *Neuroglia-cell*.—**Goldbrutz'**. See *CHRYSO-CONIDIUM*.—**Granulationsz'**. See *Subendothelial cell-plate*.—**Granulirte Z.** See *Granular cell*.—**Granulosaz'**. See *Granular cell* (2d def.).—**Grimmdarmsz'n**. The cells of the colon. [J.]—**Haarfaserz'**. See *Fibre-cell* (2d def.).—**Haarz'**. See *Hair-cell*.—**Halsz'**. See *Neck-cell*.—**Harz'**. See *Resin-cell*.—**Haubenz'**. See *Cap cell*.—**Hauptz'**. See *Adelomorphous cell*.—**Häutchenz'n**. The cells of a sheath or membrane, especially the endothelial or epithelioid cells of a membrane like the epineurium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 320 (J).]—**Hautspeckz'n**. See *HYMENOSTATIDES*.—**Hautz'n**. 1. The cells of the skin. 2. Cells provided with a membrane. [J.]—**Helle Hodenz'n**. See *SPERMATOBlasts*.—**Herzmuskelz'**. See *Cardiac muscular fibre-cell*.—**Herz'**. A cardiac auricle or ventricle. [L.]—**Hinterz'n**. Of Freud, the nerve-cells of the posterior horn of the myelon in *Petrymyzon* which are directly connected with the nerve-fibres of the dorsal or sensory root. [J, 10.]—**Hirnhauptz'n**. The cells of the cerebral meninges.—**Hodenz'**. See *Seminal cell*.—**Holz'**. See *Wood-cell*.—**Honigz'n**. The cell of a honey-comb. [L.]—**Hornhautz'n**. The cells of the horny layer of the epidermis. [J.]—**Hornz'**. See *Horn-cell*.—**Hüllenlose Z.** See *Naked cell*.—**Hüllz'n**. See *Hautz'n* (2d def.).—**Inoblastenz'**. A connective-tissue corpuscle. [J.]—**Interferenzz'**. See *IRIDOCYTE*.—**Kanalz'**. See *Canal cell*.—**Kantenz'**. See *Marginal cell*.—**Kapselz'n**. Cells belonging to a capsule (e. g., the capsule of a nerve cell. [J.]—**Keimz'**. See *Germ-cell*.—**Kelchz'**. See *Cup-cell*.—**Kernhaltige Z.**, **Kernige Z.** See *Nucleated cell*.—**Kernlose Z.** See *CYTODE*.—**Keulenz'**. See *Clavate cell*.—**Kleberz'**. See *Gluten cell*.—**Knochenbildungsz'n**. See *OSTEOBLASTS*.—**Knochenmarkz'n**. See *Marrow-cells*.—**Knochenz'**. See *Bone cell*.—**Knorpelmarkz'n**. Cells of fetal marrow. [J.]—**Knorpelz'**. See *Cartilage cell*.—**Kolbenz'**. See *Bulb-cell*.—**Körnchenz'**, **Körnerz'**, **Körnige Z.**, **Kornz'**. See *Granular cell*.—**Krebsz'**. See *Cancer cell*.—**Krystallz'n**. The primitive cells which form the crystalline cones. [L.]—**Künstliche Z.** See *Artificial cell*.—**Labz'**. See *Pepsin-cell*.—**Leberz'**. See *Liver-cell*.—**Leiterz'**, **Leitz'**. A conducting cell. [B.] See *Scalariform cell*.—**Leydig'sche Schleimz'**. See *Clavate cell*.—**Lichtz'n**. Cells forming the phosphorescent organs in some insects. [J, 11, 28; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 461 (J).]—**Lückenz'n**. See *Interstitial cells*.—**Luftz'**. See *Air-cell*.—**Lunularz'n**. See *Crescent cells*.—**Luteinz'n**. The cells of the corpus luteum which contain the yellow coloring matter; supposed to be derived from the cells of the membrana granulosa or of the ovarian stroma. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 442 (J).]—**Lymphendothelz'n**. The endothelial cells of the lymphatic vessels. [J.]—**Lymphkörperchen-artige Z'n**, **Lymphz'n**. See *Lymph-corpuscles*.—**Magendrüsenz'**. See *Pepsin-cell*.—**Magenz'n**. Epithelial cells of the stomach. [J.]—**Mantelz'**. See *Cover-cell*.—**Markz'n**. See *Marrow-cells* and *Medullary cells*.—**Mastz'**. 1. See *Plasma cell*. 2. In the pl., *Mastz'n*, of Ehrlich, peculiar granular cells or connective tissue, supposed by Raundnitz to be connective-tissue corpuscles undergoing mucous degeneration. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 228 (J).]—**Membranlose Z.** See *Naked cell*.—**Milchdrüsenz'n**, **Milchz'n**. See *Milk-cells*.—**Muskelbildungsz'**. See *MYOBLAST* (1st def.).—**Muskelepithelz'**. See *Neuromuscular cell*.—**Muskelfaserz'**, **Muskelz'**, **Muskulöse Z.** See *Muscular fibre-cell*.—**Mutterz'**. See *Mother-cell*.—**Nackte Z.** See *Naked cell*.—**Nagelz'**. See *Nail-cell*.—**Nahrungsz'**, **Nährz'**. See *Nutrient cell*.—**Narbenz'**. See *Stigmatic cell*.—**Nebenkeimz'n**. Of His, certain cell-like elements formed in the nutritive vitellus in the neighborhood of the germ during the process of partial segmentation. [A, 8.]—**Nebenkeimz'**. See *PARABLAST*.—**Nervenendz'n**. Cells in which an axis-fibrilla of a nerve-fibre is supposed to terminate. [J.]—**Nervenz'**. See *Nerve-cell*.—**Nettz'**. See *Reticulate cell*.—**Neuroepithelz'**. See *Sensory cell* (2d def.) and *Nerve epithelium*.—**Neuromuskelz'**. See *Neuromuscular cell* and *Myo-epithelium*.—**Nierenz'**. See *Renal cell*.—**Nusbaum'sche Z.** See *Delomorphous cell*.—**Obere äussere Deckz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Obere innere Hörz'n** [Böttcher]. See *Inner hair-cells of the organ of Corti*.—**Oberhautz'**. See *Epidermal cell*.—**Oberz'**. See *Cover-cell*.—**Palisadenz'**. See *Palisade cell*.—**Pericardialz'n**. The large, often branched and multinucleated cells of the heart of insects. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 129 (J).]—**Pflanzenz'**. See *Vegetable cell*.—**Pflasterz'**. See *Floor-cell*.—**Pigmentz'**. See *Pig-**



**ment CELL** and **CHROMATOPHORE**.—**Pinselz'**. A cell having something of the appearance of a brush, from the number of its fine processes. [J.]—**Plättchenz'**, **Plattenz'**. See **CELL-plate** (1st def.).—**Polare Z'n**. 1. See **Polar CELLS**. 2. Of *Lenhossék*, small nucleated cells situated in a depression of a nerve-cell in frogs, at the pole from which the axis-cylinder process is given off. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., p. 26 (J.).]—**Pollenmutterz'**. See **Mother-cell of the pollen**.—**Polz'**. See **Estrusion GLOBULE**.—**Porenz'**. See **Porous CELL**.—**Primitivz'**. See **Embryonic CELL**.—**Purkinje'sche Ganglienz'n**. See **CELLS of Purkinje** (1st def.).—**Purkinje'sche Z'n'schicht**. The layer formed by the cells of *Purkinje* (1st def.). [J.]—**Pyramidenz'**. See **Pyramid-cell**.—**Quergestreifte Herzmuskelnz'**. See **Cardiac muscular fibre-cell**.—**Querkolbenz'n**. The cell-like structures of tactile corpuscles which are at right angles to the long axis of the corpuscle. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1881, p. 53 (J.).]—**Randz'**. See **Marginal CELL**.—**Riechepithelz'**, **Riechz'**. See **Olfactory CELL**.—**Riesenz'**. See **Giant-cell**.—**Riffel epithelz'**, **Riffz'**. See **Prickle-cell**.—**Rindensubstanzz'**, **Rindenz'**. See **Cortical CELL**.—**Ringz'**. See **Annular CELL**.—**Roth Blut'n**, **Rothz'n**. See **Red BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**Rudimentäre Z'n**. See **Free NUCLEI**.—**Rundz'n**. Cells with a circular outline. [J.]—**Samenauflösungsz'**, **Samenknäuelz'**, **Samenmutterz'**, **Samenvermehrungsz'**. See **Seminal CELL** (1st def.).—**Samenz'**. See **Sperm-cell**.—**Saugaderz'n**. Transformed stellate cells which have become united by their processes to form lymphatic capillaries. [Teichmann (J. 21).]—**Scheidenz'n**. Cells lining a canal or forming a wall. [J.]—**Scheitelz'**. See **Apical CELL**.—**Schlauchz'**. See **ASCUS**.—**Schleimz'**. See **Clavate CELL** and **Mucus-cell**.—**Schleuderz'**. See **ELATER** (1st def.).—**Schliessz'**. See **Guard CELL**.—**Schmelz'**. See **Enamel-cell**.—**Schutz'**. See **Cover-cell**.—**Schwesterz'**. See **Sister-cell**.—**Secretionsz'**. See **Gland-cell**.—**Seelenz'**. See **Mind-cell**.—**Schnenz'**. See **Tendon-cell**.—**Serotinaz'n**. See **Decidual CELLS**.—**Sexualz'**. See **Germinal CELL** (1st def.).—**Siebbeinz'n**. See **Ethmoidal CELLS**.—**Siebz'**. See **Sieve-cell**.—**Sinnesepithelz'**. See **Sensory CELL** (2d def.).—**Sinnesz'**. See **Sensory CELL**.—**Sklerenchymz'**. See **Stone-cell**.—**Speichelz'**. See **Salivary CELL**.—**Spermamutterz'**, **Spermatidenz'**, **Spermatozoenz'**. See **Seminal CELL** (1st def.).—**Spinnenz'**. See **Neuroglia-cell**.—**Stäbchenz'**. See **Staff-cell** and **Fibrillated CELL**; in the pl., **Stäbchenz'n**, see **External ciliated CELLS**.—**Stabz'**. See **Staff-cell** (1st def.).—**Stachelz'**. See **Prickle-cell**; in the pl., **Stachelz'n**, of *Leydig*, see **External ciliated CELLS**.—**Stammamenz'**. See **SPERMATOGONIUM** (1st def.).—**Steinz'**. See **Stone-cell**.—**Sternförmige Z.**, **Sternz'**. See **Stellate CELL**.—**Stiftchenz'n**. See **Needle-cells**.—**Strahlz'**. See **Stellate CELL**.—**Strangz'**. A nerve-cell having one of its processes continuous with a nerve-fibre. [L.]—**Stützz'**. See **Supporting CELL** and **Prop-cells of Hensen**.—**Talgz'**. See **Sebaceous CELL**.—**Tastz'n**. See **Tactile CELLS**.—**Thierische Z.**, **Thierz'**. See **Animal CELL**.—**Tochterz'**. See **Daughter-cell**.—**Tragez'**. See **Supporting CELL**.—**Ubergangsz'n**. See **Transition-cell**.—**Untere äussere Deckz'n**. See **Deiters's CELLS** (2d def.).—**Unterz'**. See **Basal CELL**.—**Uratz'n**. See **Urate cells**.—**Urmutterz'**. See **Mother-cell of the embryo-sac**.—**Ursamenz'**. A male primitive germ-cell. [L.] See **SPERMATOGONIUM**.—**Ursprungsz'n**. Cells in which fibres originate (e. g., nerve-cells in which originate the nerve-fibres). [J. 35.]—**Urz'**. See **Naked CELL**.—**Vordere Siebbeinz'n**. See **Anterior ethmoidal CELLS**.—**Vorderhornganglienz'n**. The ganglion-cells in the anterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [L. 17 (K.).]—**Wandernde Z.**, **Wanderz'**. See **Wandering CELL**.—**Wandungsz'**. A cell in the wall of a part. [J.] Cf. **Parietal CELL**.—**Warzenz'n**. See **Mastoid CELLS**.—**Weibliche Z.**. See **Female CELL**.—**Wespenbeinz'n**. See **Sphenoid CELLS**.—**Wimperz'**. See **Ciliary CELL**.—**Zahnbeinz'**. See **Odontoblast**.—**Zahnz'**. See **ALVEOLUS** (1st def.).—**Z'näusläufer**. See **CELL-process**.—**Z'näulen**. See **CELL-trabeculae** and **CELL-chain**.—**Z'n-deckel**. See **Cuticular LAYER**.—**Z'nendkolben**. See **CORPUSCLES of Grandy**.—**Z'n-fäser**. See **Muscular fibre-cell** and cf. **ZELL-fäsern**.—**Z'n-förmig**. Cellular, alveolar. [J.]—**Z'n-gewebe**. Cell-tissue; cellular tissue. [J.]—**Z'n-gewebsz'n**. See **Connective-tissue CORPUSCLES**.—**Z'n-gruppe**. See **CELL-nest**.—**Z'n-haltig**. Containing cells. [L.]—**Z'n-häufen**. See **CELL-nest**.—**Z'n-haut**. 1. A cellular layer. [L.] 2. See **CELL-membrane**.—**Z'n-inhalt**. See **CELL contents**.—**Z'n-keim**. See **CYTOBLAST**.—**Z'n-keimstoff**. See **CYTOBLASTEMA**.—**Z'n-kette**. See **CELL-chain**.—**Z'n-kolonie**. See **CELL-territory**.—**Z'n-krebs**. See **Medullary CARCINOMA**.—**Z'n-leib**. See **CELL-body**.—**Z'n-los**. Destitute of cells.—**Z'n-masse**, **Z'n-nest**. See **CELL-nest**.—**Z'n-netz**. See **CELL-network**.—**Z'n-obersfläche**. The surface of a cell. [G.]—**Z'n-peridien**. See **ANGIOBLA**.—**Z'n-pflanze**. A cellular plant, cryptogam. [a. 35.]—**Z'n-plättchen**. See **CELL-plate**.—**Z'n-rinde**. See **CELL-membrane**.—**Z'n-saft**. See **CELL-fluid**.—**Z'n-schema**. An ideal, typical cell. [J.]—**Z'n-schicht**. See **CELL-layer**.—**Z'n-stücke**. See **SPERMATOBlasts** (2d def.).—**Z'n-stoff**. See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Z'n-strang**. 1. A cellular strand, cord, or column. [J. 48.] 2. In the pl., **Z'n-stränge**, see **CELL-trabeculae**.—**Z'n-teilung**. See **CELL-division**.—**Z'n-vermehrung**. See **CELL-multiplication**.—**Z'n-wand**, **Z'n-wandung**. See **CELL-wall**.—**Z'n-wucherung**. See **CELL-multiplication**.—**Zotenz'**. See **Gland CELL**.—**Zwillingsstätz'n**. See **CORPUSCLES of Grandy**.

**ZELLERNEUERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'e<sup>2</sup>r-nol-e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-rejuvenescence**.

**ZELLFADEN** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'fa<sup>2</sup>d-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **CELL-chain**; in the pl., **Zellfäden**, see **Achromatic FIBRILS**.

**ZELLFLÄCHE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'flach<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-surface**.

**ZELLGEWEBARTIG** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ge<sup>2</sup>-vab-a<sup>2</sup>rt-l<sup>2</sup>g. See **CELLULAR**.

**ZELLGEWEBSENTZÜNDUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ge<sup>2</sup>-vabs-e<sup>2</sup>nt-sü<sup>2</sup>nd-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELLULITIS**.

**ZELLGEWEBSGESCHWULST** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ge<sup>2</sup>-vabz-ge<sup>2</sup>-shvulst. See **FIBROMA**.

**ZELLHAUT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ha<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>t. See **CELL-membrane** and **Cellular COAT**.—**Z'los**. Destitute of an envelope (said of cells). [L.]

**ZELLICHT** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t. See **CELLULAR**.

**ZELLIG** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'li<sup>2</sup>g. 1. See **AREOLAR, CELLULAR**, and **FAVULOUS**.

**ZELLINHALT** (Ger.), **ZELLINNERE** (Ger.), n's. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'-i<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>lt, -i<sup>2</sup>n-ne<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL contents**.

**ZELLKETTE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ke<sup>2</sup>t-te<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-chain**.

**ZELLKNOSPUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'kno<sup>2</sup>-sp-un<sup>2</sup>. See **GERMINATION**.

**ZELLKÖRPER** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ku<sup>2</sup>rp-e<sup>2</sup>r. 1. See **CELL-body**. 2. See **CELL-mass**. 3. **Cavernous tissue**. [L.]—**Z. der Ruthe**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]

**ZELLEBEEN** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ab-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **Cell-LIFE**.

**ZELLEHRE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'lar-e<sup>2</sup>. See **Cell-theory**.

**ZELLEIB** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'lib. See **CELL-body**.

**ZELLINIE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'li<sup>2</sup>n-e. See **CELL-chain**.

**ZELLPLASMA** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'pla<sup>2</sup>-s-ma<sup>2</sup>. See **CYTOPLASMA**.

**ZELLPLATTE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'pla<sup>2</sup>-t-te<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-plate** (2d def.).

**ZELLPROTOPLASMA** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'prot-o-pla<sup>2</sup>-s-ma<sup>2</sup>. Cellular protoplasm (see under **CELL** [2d def.]).

**ZELLRAUM** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m. See **CELL-space**.

**ZELLROHR** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'ror. See **Cellular COAT**.

**ZELLSAFT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'za<sup>2</sup>-ft. See **CELL-fluid** and **NUCLEO-CHYME**.

**ZELLSAUM** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'za<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m. See **Cuticular LAYER**.

**ZELLSTOFF** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'sto<sup>2</sup>-f. See **CELLULOSE**.

**ZELLSTRANG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'stra<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-chain**.

**ZELLTHÄTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'tat-l<sup>2</sup>g-kit. See **CELL-LOSTY**.

**ZELLTHEILUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'til-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-division**.—**Freie Z.** See **Free SEGMENTATION**.

**ZELLULOSE** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'lul-o-s-e<sup>2</sup>. See **CELLULOSE**.

**ZELLVERJÜNGERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'fe<sup>2</sup>r-yu<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>2</sup>-ar-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-rejuvenescence**.

**ZELLVERMEHRUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'fe<sup>2</sup>r-mar-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-multiplication**.

**ZELLVERSCHMELZUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'fe<sup>2</sup>r-shme<sup>2</sup>lts-un<sup>2</sup>. See **CELL-union**.

**ZELLWAND** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>l'va<sup>2</sup>-nd. See **CELL-wall**.—**Primäre Z.** See **Primary CELL-wall**.

**ZELOTYPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zelo<sup>2</sup>(zal)-o(o)-ti<sup>2</sup>p(tu)<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., ζήλοτυπία from ζῆλος, zeal, and τυπώω, to strike. Fr., zélotypie. Morbid jealousy or zeal. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**ZELT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>lt. 1. See **FISTIGIUM** (1st def.). 2. Of Reil, the roof of the fourth ventricle. [L. 6 (K.).]—**Dreieckiges Z.** [Reil]. See **Z.** (3d def.).—**Hirnz'**. See the major list.—**Kleines Z.** See **Z.** (2d def.).—**Kleinhirnz'**. See **TENTORIUM CEREBELLI** and **VALVE of Vieussens**.

**ZELTCHEN** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>lt'ch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See **LOZENGE**.

**ZEMA** (Lat.), n. n. Zem<sup>2</sup>(ze)n/a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., zematō (-atis). Gr., ζέμα (from ζέω, to boil). See **DECOCTION** (2d def.).

**ZEMENT** (Ger.), n. Tsam-e<sup>2</sup>nt'. See **CEMENT** (2d def.).

**ZEM-ZEM**, n. Ze<sup>2</sup>m/ze<sup>2</sup>m. A place in Lake County, California, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

**ZENKERISM**, n. Tse<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'es<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>z'm. A peculiar form of degeneration, allied to colloid, described by Zenker as occurring in the voluntary muscles in typhoid fever. [E, 25.]

**ZEOLITE**, n. Ze<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l-ite. From ζέω, to boil, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., zéolithe. Ger., Zeolith. A hydrated silicate. [B, 3.]

**ZEORA** (Lat.), n. f. Ze<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup>. Fr., zéore. Of Fries, a subdivision of the genus *Parmelia*. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

**ZEORIN**, n. Ze<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., zéorine. A neutral substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O, obtained from *Zeora sordida*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ZEOSCOPE**, n. Ze<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-skop. From ζέω, to boil, and σκοπέω, to examine. Fr., zéoscope. An apparatus provided with a dial plate or a graduated stem, for determining from its boiling point the alcoholic strength of a liquid, zero marking the boiling point of pure water and 100 that of absolute alcohol. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

**ZEPHYRANTHES** (Lat.), **ZEPHYRANTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ze<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>ntha<sup>2</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>nth)<sup>2</sup>/ez-as, -u<sup>2</sup>-s-us. From ζέφυρος, the west wind, and ἄνθος, a flower. Zephyr-flower; a genus of the *Amaryllidaceae*, sometimes referred to *Amaryllis*. [a. 35.]—**Z. atamasco**. Atamasco lily, stagger-grass; a bulbous plant found from Virginia to Florida. [a. 35.]

**ZEPHERWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>pt'e<sup>2</sup>r-vürts-e<sup>2</sup>l. Zedoary (root). [a. 35.]

**ZERÄSTELUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>-st'e<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. See **RAMIFICATION**.

**ZERBORESTEN** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>-borst'e<sup>2</sup>n. See **DIFFRACT**.

**ZERBRÉCHLICH** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>-bre<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>/li<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See **FRAGILE**.

**ZERBRECHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>-bre<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. A fracturing, a fracture.

**ZERBRÜCKELT** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>ra<sup>2</sup>-brü<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>lt. See **FRUSTULOSE**.



**ZERBST** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>bst. A place in Anhalt, Germany, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]  
**ZERFALL** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>l'. See DISINTEGRATION.  
**ZERFASERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>z'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See FIBRILLATION.  
**ZERFLIESSBAR** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-fles'ba<sup>2</sup>r. See DELIQUESCENCE.  
**ZERFLIESSEN** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-fles'se<sup>2</sup>n. See COLLIQUATION.  
**ZERFLIESSUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-fles'sun<sup>2</sup>. See DELIQUESCENCE.  
**ZERFRESEN** (Ger.), **ZERFRESSUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-fre<sup>2</sup>s'se<sup>2</sup>n, -sun<sup>2</sup>. Cauterization, corrosion, erosion, ulceration.—**Z. des Magens**. See *Perforating ulcer of the stomach*.  
**ZERGLIEDERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-gled'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See DISSECTION.—**Menschenz'**. See *Human anatomy*.—**Muskelz'**. See *Myotomy*.—**Vollkommene Z.** See *Holotomy*.—**Z. der Lymphgefäße**. See *Hydrangiotomy*.—**Z'skunde**. See *ANATOMY* (4th def.).—**Z'skunst**. See *DISSECTION* (1st def.).  
**ZERKAUEN** (Ger.), **ZERKAUUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>z'u<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n, -un<sup>2</sup>. See *Mastication*.  
**ZERKLEINERT** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-klin'e<sup>2</sup>rt. See *COMMINUTED*.  
**ZERKLÜFTUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-klü'ft'un<sup>2</sup>. A splitting or segmentation; dissociation, disintegration. [a, 50.]  
**ZERLEGEND** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-lag'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *ANALYTIC*.  
**ZERLEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-lag'un<sup>2</sup>. Analysis, dissection.—**Lungenz'**. See *PNEUMOTOMY*.—**Muskelz'**. See *MYOTOMY*.  
**ZERMALMEND** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>lm'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *CATALOTIC*.  
**ZERMALMUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>lm'un<sup>2</sup>. See *ATTRITION* (1st def.) and *CONTUSION*.  
**ZERNAGEND** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>g'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *CORROSIVE*.  
**ZERNAGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>g'un<sup>2</sup>. Corrosion. [A, 450 (a, 17).]  
**ZERPULVERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-pul'f'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. See *PULVERIZATION*.  
**ZERQUETSCHER** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>tsh'e<sup>2</sup>r. See *ÉCRASEUR* and *LITHOTRITE*.  
**ZERQUETSCHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-kwe<sup>2</sup>tsh'un<sup>2</sup>. See *CONTUSION* and *ÉCRASEMENT*.  
**ZERREIBLICH** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-rib'l'i<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>. See *FRIABLE*.  
**ZERREIBUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-rib'un<sup>2</sup>. Trituration, levigation, comminution.  
**ZERREISSUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ris'sun<sup>2</sup>. Laceration, disruption, division, rupture.—**Bauchfellz'**. See *HYPOGASTRORRHEXIS*.—**Magenz'**. See *GASTRORRHEXIS*.—**Z. der Harnblase**. See *CYSTORRHEXIS*.—**Z. der Hornhaut**. See *KERATORRHEXIS*.—**Z. der Mutterscheide**. See *COLPORRHEXIS*.—**Z. der Nabelschnur**. See *OMPHALOTOMY* (2d def.).—**Z. des Herzens**. See *CARDIORRHOIS*.  
**ZERRGEBURT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ge<sup>2</sup>z-burt. See *MONSTER* (1st def.).  
**ZERRIEBEN** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-reb'e<sup>2</sup>n. See *CONTRITUS*.  
**ZERRISSEN** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup>ts'se<sup>2</sup>n. See *LACERATE*.  
**ZERRUPPEN** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-rup'f'e<sup>2</sup>n. See *TEASING*.  
**ZERRÜTTUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ru<sup>2</sup>t'tun<sup>2</sup>. Derangement, disorder, confusion. [A, 450 (a, 17).]  
**ZERSCHLITZ** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-shli<sup>2</sup>tst'. See *LACINATE*.  
**ZERSCHMELZUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-shme<sup>2</sup>lts'un<sup>2</sup>. See *COLLIQUATION*.  
**ZERSCHMETTERT** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-shme<sup>2</sup>t'te<sup>2</sup>rt. See *COMMINUTED*.  
**ZERSCHMETTERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-shme<sup>2</sup>t'te<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. Comminution. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Z'sbruch**. A comminuted fracture.  
**ZERSCHNEIDEN** (Ger.), **ZERSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-shni<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>n, -un<sup>2</sup>. A cutting apart or into pieces. See *DISSECTION* and *DIAPYCN*.  
**ZERSCHNITTEN** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-shni<sup>2</sup>t'te<sup>2</sup>n. See *DISSECTED*.  
**ZERSETZUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-ze<sup>2</sup>ts'un<sup>2</sup>. See *DECOMPOSITION*.—**Fäulnissz'**. Putrefaction.—**Gährungs z'**. Fermentative decomposition. [K, 16.]—**Teilweise Z.** See *MERODIALYSIS*.  
**ZERSPALTUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-spa<sup>2</sup>lt'un<sup>2</sup>. Splitting, fissure.  
**ZERSPLITTERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-spli<sup>2</sup>t'te<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. A breaking into splinters. [A, 450 (a, 17).]  
**ZERSPRINGEND** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-spri<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>t'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *DIHISENT*.  
**ZERSTÄUBER** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stoib'e<sup>2</sup>r. See *ATOMIZER*.  
**ZERSTÄUBT** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stoib't'. Pulverized, atomized.  
**ZERSTÖRUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>r'un<sup>2</sup>. Destruction, disorganization.  
**ZERSTOSSUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-sto<sup>2</sup>s'un<sup>2</sup>. A bruising; in pharmacy, see *CONCASSATION* and *TRITURATION*.  
**ZERSTREUT** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stroit'. 1. Scattered, sparse, disseminated. [a, 35.] 2. Absent-minded. [A, 521 (a, 48).]  
**ZERSTREUTHEIT** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stroit'hit. Absent-mindedness. [A, 521.]  
**ZERSTREUUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stroit'un<sup>2</sup>. See *DISPERSION* and *DISSEMINATION*.—**Z'sbild**. An image produced by a dispersing lens or mirror. [B.]—**Z'sglas**. A dispersing lens.—**Z'skreise**. See *Circles of DISPERSION*.—**Z'spiegel**. A convex mirror. [B.]

**ZERSTÜCKELUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-stu<sup>2</sup>k'e<sup>2</sup>l-un<sup>2</sup>. Dismemberment, comminution, fragmentation.—**Z. des Kindes**. See *EMBRYOTOMY* (2d def.).  
**ZERTHEILEND** (Ger.), adj. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-til'e<sup>2</sup>nd. See *RESOLVENT* and *DISCUTIENT*.  
**ZERTHEILUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-til'un<sup>2</sup>. Division, separation, distribution. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—**Z'smittel**. A discutient.  
**ZERTRENNUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-tre<sup>2</sup>n'un<sup>2</sup>. Separation, disunion, dissolution. [A, 450 (a, 17).]  
**ZERTRÜMMERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-tru<sup>2</sup>m'm'e<sup>2</sup>r-un<sup>2</sup>. Destruction.—**Z'sbrand**. See *Acute inflammatory GANGRENE*.  
**ZERUMBET** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ze<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>mb(u<sup>2</sup>mb'e<sup>2</sup>t. Fr., *zérumbet*. Ger., *Z.* 1. The *Zingiber* z., or its root-stock (z.-root). 2. A section of the genus *Zingiber*. 3. The genus *Curcuma*, especially the *Curcuma* z. 4. The genus *Alpinia*. [a, 35.]—**Z.-root**. Lat., *radix* z., *radix zerumbeti*. 1. See under *Z.* (1st def.). 2. The tubers of *Zingiber cassumunar*. [a, 35.]  
**ZERUMBETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ze<sup>2</sup>r-u<sup>2</sup>mb-et(at)<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *ZERUMBET* (1st def.).—**Radix zerumbeti**. See *ZERUMBET*.  
**ZERUPFEN** (Ger.), v. tr. Tse<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>-tsup'f'e<sup>2</sup>n. To tease a microscopic preparation. [B.]  
**ZESIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ze<sup>2</sup>(ze<sup>2</sup>)si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *zes'eos* (-is). Gr., *ζέσις* (from *ζειν*, to boil). Fr., *zèse*. Ebullition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]  
**ZEST**, n. Ze<sup>2</sup>st. Fr., *zeste*. See *LIMONIS cortex*.  
**ZESTOLUSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ze<sup>2</sup>st-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lu<sup>2</sup>(lu)<sup>2</sup>zi<sup>2</sup>(si<sup>2</sup>)a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ζεστολουσία* (from *ζεστός*, boiling hot, and *λούειν*, to wash). Fr., *zestolusie*. Washing or bathing with hot water. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]  
**ZEUGEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsoig'e<sup>2</sup>nd. Generative, procreating.  
**ZEUGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsoig'un<sup>2</sup>. Generation.—**Abwechselnde Z.** See *Alternate GENERATION*.—**Beuteltierische Z.** See *Marsupial GENERATION*.—**Eierlegende Z.** See *Oviparous GENERATION*.—**Freiwillige Z.** See *Spontaneous GENERATION*.—**Geschlechtliche Z.** See *GAMOGENESIS*.—**Jungfernz'**. See *PARTHENOGENESIS*.—**Lebendige Z.** See *Viviparous GENERATION*.—**Z'sfähig**. Capable of generation. [a, 48.]—**Z'skraft**. Procreative power.—**Z'skreis**. See *CYCLUS generationis*.—**Z'sreife**. See *PUBERTY*.—**Z'sthelle**. The genitals; in botany, the organs of fructification. [a, 35.]—**Z'strieb**. Procreative impulse.—**Z'sunfähig**. See *IMPOTENT*.—**Z'svermögen**. Capability of generation. [a, 48.]  
**ZEYSUM**, n. See under *SANTOLINA fragrantissima*.  
**ZIBATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>b-at(a<sup>2</sup>t)<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Zaibach, the alchemical name for mercury. [B, 52.]  
**ZIBET, ZIBETH**, n's. Zi<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>t, -e<sup>2</sup>th. See *CIVET* (1st def.).  
**ZIBETH** (Ger.), n. Tseb-at'. Lat., *zibetha, zibethium, zibethum*. See *CIVET* (2d def.).—**Z'baum**. See *DURIO zibethinus*.—**Z'katze, Z'thier**. See *VIVERRA*.  
**ZIBEBÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi<sup>2</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>b-e(a<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>). Ger., *Zibeben*. See *RAISINS*.  
**ZICKZACKIG** (Ger.), adj. Tsi<sup>2</sup>k'tsa<sup>2</sup>k-i<sup>2</sup>g. See *FLEXUOSE*.  
**ZIEGE** (Ger.), n. Tseg'e<sup>2</sup>. See *GOAT*.—**Z'nauge**. See *EGLOPS* (1st def.).—**Z'nkotharzel**. See *DIACAPRAGON*.—**Z'nsäure**. See *CAPRIC acid*.—**Z'ntimiste**. See *EGOPHONY*.—**Z'ntalg**. See *SEBUM hircinum*.  
**ZIEGEL** (Ger.), n. Tseg'e<sup>2</sup>. A tile or brick. [a, 50.]—**Z'dachig**. See *IMBRICATE*.—**Z'öl, Z'steinöl**. See *OLEUM lateritium*.  
**ZIEGENBEIN** (Ger.), n. Tseg'e<sup>2</sup>n-bin. See *GENU valgum*.  
**ZIEGENPETER** (Ger.), n. Tseg'e<sup>2</sup>n-pat'e<sup>2</sup>r. See *MUMPS*.  
**ZIEGENTOD** (Ger.), n. Tseg'e<sup>2</sup>n-tod. See *ACONITUM napellus* and *ÆGOLETHRON*.  
**ZIEHE** (Ger.), n. Tse'e<sup>2</sup>. See *SPASMODIC ERGOTISM*.  
**ZIEHEND** (Ger.), adj. Tse'e<sup>2</sup>nd. Vesicant. [L, 80.]  
**ZIEHER** (Ger.), n. Ze-e<sup>2</sup>r. One who or that which draws. [a, 48.]—**Kinderz'**. See *OBSTETRICAL FORCES*.—**Knotenz'**. See *SERRE-NEUD*.—**Kopfz'**. See *CRANIOTOMY FORCES* and *OBSTETRICAL FORCES*.—**Luftz'**. See *AIR TRACTOR*.  
**ZIEHKIND** (Ger.), n. Tse'ki<sup>2</sup>nd. A foster-child, a nursing.  
**ZIEHKOPF** (Ger.), n. Tse'ko<sup>2</sup>pf. See *CUP* (2d def.).  
**ZIEHMUTTER** (Ger.), n. Tse'mut'te<sup>2</sup>r. A foster-mother, a nurse. [a, 50.]  
**ZIERIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zi<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Z. lanceolata**. An Australian species. The fresh leaves and branchlets yield a limpid oil similar to and used like oil of rue. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxi (a, 14).]  
**ZIEST** (Ger.), n. Tsest. The genus *Stachys*. [a, 35.]  
**ZIMB** (African), n. See *GLOSSINA morsitans*.  
**ZIMMT** (Ger.), n. Tsi<sup>2</sup>mt. Written also *Zimmet*. See *CINNAMON*.—**Aechter Z.** Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 35.]—**Bitterer Z.**, **Bittere Z'rinde**, **Bitterz'**. Cullawan-bark. [a, 35.]—**Chinesischer Z.**, **Englischer Z.**, **Französischer Z.** See *CHINESE CINNAMON* and cf. *CASSIA lignea*.—**Holländischer Z.** Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 35.]—**Indischer Z.**, **Indischer Z.** See *CHINESE SCHER Z.*—**Javaz'**, **Magellanischer Z.**, **Magellanz'**. See *WINTER'S BARK*.—**Malabarischer Z.** See *CASSIA lignea*.—**Mutterz'**. See *Cortex MALABATHRI* and *CASSIA lignea*.—**Orientalischer Z.**, **Orientalische Z'rinde**, **Wahrer Z.**, **Wahre Z'rinde**. Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 35.]—**Weisser Z.**, **Weissz'**. See under *CANELLA alba* (1st def.).—**Winter'scher Z.** See *WINTER'S BARK*.—**Z'alkohol**. Cinnamic alcohol. [B.]—**Z'kassie**. See *CHINESE CINNAMON*.—**Z'kelche**, **Z'nägeln**. See *Flores CASSIÆ*.—**Z'öl**. See *CINNAMON-OIL*.—**Z'säure**. See the major list.—**Z'spiritus**. See *SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI*.—**Z'syrup**. See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*.—**Z'tinktur**. See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*.



**ZIMMISÄURE** (Ger.), n. Tsi<sup>2</sup>mt/zoir-e<sup>2</sup>. See CINNAMIC acid.  
—**Z-Aethylester**. See ETHYL cinnamate.—**Z-Anhydrid**. See CINNAMIC anhydride.—**Z-Benzylester**. See CINNAMEIN.—**Z'es-sigsäureanhydrid**. See ACETOCINNAMIC ANHYDRIDE.—**Z-Zinnester**. See STYRACIN.

**ZINALINE**, n. Zi<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>2</sup>-en. A yellow coloring matter, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, produced by the action of nitrous acid on aniline. [B. 2.]

**ZINC**, n. Zi<sup>2</sup>n'k. Lat., *zincum*. Fr., *z.* Ger., *Zink*. A metallic element known to the ancients under the form of its alloy with copper, but not recognized as a distinct metal till the end of the seventeenth century. It is found in nature, sometimes uncombined but usually under the form of compounds constituting various minerals. Some of these (calamine, tutty, etc.) are employed in medicine. Z. is a hard, bluish-white metal, malleable and ductile at a temperature of 100° to 150° C., but brittle when heated above 200° C. It melts at 433° C., and when cooled after fusion has a crystalline texture. It acts as a bivalent radicle. Symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 64.9; sp. gr., 6.9. [B. 3.]—**Acetated z.** Z. carbonate. [B. 91.]—**Basic z. chromate**. One of several yellow compounds, Zn<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O. 3Zn<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O and Zn<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Brown z. oxide**. See TUTTA.—**Butter of z.** See Z. chloride.—**Caustique au chlorure de z. (Fr.)**. See *Pasta zinci chlorati*.—**Cerate of carbonate of z.** See *Ceratum zinci carbonatis*.—**Collyre au sulfate de z. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.)**. Lat., *collyrium cum sulfate zincico*. A preparation consisting of 15 centigrammes of z. sulphate dissolved in 100 grammes of rose-water. [B.] Cf. *Collyrium cum sulfate zincico ex Sanchez*.—**Éthylure de z. (Fr.)**. See Z'ethyl.—**Flowers of z.** Fr., *fleurs de z.* oxyde de z. par voie sèche [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zinkblumen*. Z. oxide prepared by subjecting pure metallic z. to a bright red heat with access to the air. [B.]—**Glycerite of oxide of z.** Lat., *glycerinum cum oxydo zincico* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *glycér d'oxyde de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *glicerolado de óxido zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of z. oxide (prepared by calcination) with 2 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.]; or 1 part of z. oxide (prepared in the wet way) with 8 [Netherl. Ph.] (10 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of glycerite of starch. [B.; B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Granulated z.** [Br. Ph.]. Z. obtained in granulated masses by pouring the fused metal into cold water. [B. 5.]—**Hydrolé de sulfate de z. composé (Fr.)**. A preparation made by macerating for two days 6 parts of z. sulphate with 540 each of rose-water and water of plantain and 11 of powdered iris, and straining. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Hydrolotif de sulfate de z. (Fr.)**. See *Lotion astringente*.—**Injection de sulfate de z. (Fr.)**. A solution of z. sulphate in 500 times as much water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Jaune de z. (Fr.)**. See Z. yellow.—**Memphitic z.** Z. carbonate. [B. 96.]—**Muriatic z.** Z. chloride. [B. 96.]—**Ointment of oxide of z. (U. S. Ph.)**. See *Unguentum zinci oxidis*.—**Oleate of z.** See Z. oleate.—**Oxide of z. by the dry way**. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie sèche*. See *Flowers of z.*—**Oxide of z. by the wet way**. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie humide* [Fr. Cod.]. The zinc oxidum of the U. S. Ph. (see under Z. oxide).—**Phosphure de z. (Fr.)**. See Z. phosphide.—**Pomade d'oxyde de z. (Fr.)**. See *Unguentum zinci oxidis*.—**Precipitated z. carbonate**. Lat., *zinci carbonas* [Br. Ph.] (*precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.]), *zincum carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *souscarbonate de z. hydraté* [Fr. Cod.]. A basic z. carbonate prepared by precipitation from a solution of z. sulphate by the action of sodium carbonate. It varies in composition according to the degree of concentration of the solutions and the temperature at which precipitation occurs. As prepared by the U. S. process it has the constitution (ZnCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.3Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>; by the British formula, ZnCO<sub>3</sub>.2ZnO + 3H<sub>2</sub>O; and by the process of the Fr. Cod., (ZnCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.5Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O. It is a very fine white powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in alcohol and in water. [B.]—**Sea-salt of z.** Z. chloride. [B. 91.]—**Solution of z. chloride**. See *Liquor zinci chloridi*.—**Solution of z. hypochlorite**. An aqueous solution of an extemporaneously formed z. hypochlorite; prepared by mixing an aqueous solution of 24 oz. of z. sulphate with water in which 12 oz. of chlorinated lime have been thoroughly triturated, and making the product measure 1½ pints. [B. 5.]—**Souscarbonate de z. hydraté (Fr.)**. See under *Precipitated z. carbonate*.—**Sulfate de z. du commerce (Fr.)**. See *Zincum sulphuricum crudum*.—**Sulfate de z. officinal (Fr. Cod.) (ou pur) (Fr.)**. Purified z. sulphate. [B.] See Z. sulphate.—**Test z.** Metallic z. melted and allowed to run in a thin stream into water, thus forming small sticks or thin discs or fragments free from arsenic. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**Z. acetate**. Lat., *acetas zinci* [Belg. Ph.] (see *zincicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), *zinci acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum aceticum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], Fr., *acétate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *acetato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white crystalline substance, Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O. [B. 3.]—**Z. acrylate**. The compound C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.Zn. [B. 2; B. 3 (a. 38).]—**Z. aluminate**. The compound Al<sub>2</sub>ZnO<sub>4</sub>. [B. 2.]—**Z. amide**. Ger., *Zinkamid*. A white amorphous substance, ZnNH<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. amyl**. See Z. diisooxymyl.—**Z. and creatinine chloride**. A body, (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>2</sub>, forming acicular crystals. [B. 3, 158 (a. 24).]—**Z. and mercury cyanide**. See MERCURY and Z. cyanide.—**Z. and potassium cyanide**. A substance, K<sub>2</sub>Zn(CN)<sub>4</sub> = Zn<sup>2+</sup>(CN)<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, crystallizing into octahedra; formed by the evaporation of a solution of z. cyanide in a solution of an excess of potassium cyanide. [B.]—**Z. antimonate**. The compound ZnSbO<sub>3</sub>. [B. 2.]—**Z. antimonide**. An alloy of z. and antimony. [B.]—**Z. arsenate**. A substance, Zn<sub>3</sub>(AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 8H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring native as a mineral. [B. 2.]—**Z. bromide**. Lat., *zinci bromidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Bromzink*, *Zinkbromür*. A white, granular deliquescent powder, ZnBr<sub>2</sub>, of saline, metallic taste. [B.]—**Z. carbonate**. Normal z. carbonate, ZnCO<sub>3</sub>, occurs native in the impure form as calamine. It may also be prepared artificially. What is usually called z. carbonate is the precipitated z. carbonate (q. v.). [B.]—**Z. chloride**. Lat., *chlorureum zincum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chlorureum zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *zinci chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum chloratum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)],

Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *chloretum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *chlorure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cloruro zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. Butter of z.: a white, deliquescent crystalline substance, ZnCl<sub>2</sub>, of caustic, metallic taste, acid reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Z. chromate**. See *Basic z. chromate*.—**Z. chromite**. A dark-green crystalline body, ZnCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. colloid**. See Z. COLLOID.—**Z. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cyanzink*. Sp., *cianuro zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white insoluble powder, Zn(CN)<sub>2</sub> = Zn(CN)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on z. acetate or of potassium cyanide on other salts of z. [B.]—**Z. diamine**. See Z'amide.—**Z. diethyl**. See Z'ethyl (2d def.).—**Z. diethylate**. Ger., *Zinkäthylat*. A white powder, Zn(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. diethoxyacetate**. A substance, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O.Zn, occurring as acicular or laminar crystals and forming the most characteristic salt known of diethoxyacetic acid. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**Z. diisooxymyl**. A liquid, Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. diisobutyl**. A liquid, Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. dust**. Ger., *Zinkstaub*. Metallic z. obtained as a fine powder in the process of z. manufacture; used as a reducing agent. [B. 3.]—**Z. ethide**. See Z'ethyl (2d def.).—**Z. ethoxide**. See Z. diethylate.—**Z'ethyl**. Fr., *z'éthyle*. Ger., *Zinkäthyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sup>+</sup>. 2. The compound Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (more properly called z'diethyl or z. ethide), a mobile liquid having a peculiar odor and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B. 3.]—**Z. ferriocyanide**. A yellow powder, Zn<sub>2</sub>Fe(C<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>. [B.]—**Z. ferrocyanide**. Lat., *zincum ferrocyanatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *cyanatum zincicoferrosum* [Neth. Ph.]. An amorphous white powder, Zn<sub>2</sub>Fe(C<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O. [B.]—**Z. fulminate**. A body, C<sub>2</sub>Zn(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.CN = Zn<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, that detonates violently when struck or when heated to 162° C. [B. 4.]—**Z. gallate**. A white precipitate, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.Zn<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by boiling z. acetate with gallic acid. [B. 46 (a. 14).]—**Z. hydrocarbonate**. See *Precipitated z. carbonate*.—**Z. iodide**. Lat., *zinci iodidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodzink*, *Zinkjodür*. The compound ZnI<sub>2</sub>, forming acicular or octahedral crystals. [B. 3.]—**Z. lactate**. Lat., *lactas zinci* [Belg. Ph.] (see *zincicus* [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *zincum lacticum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Russ. Ph.], *lactate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. The compound Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O, forming small white crystals. [B. 3, 95 (a. 38); B. 4.]—**Z'methyl**. Fr., *Z'méthyle*. Ger., *Zinkmethyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sup>+</sup>. 2. Z'dimethyl, Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; a colorless, spontaneously inflammable liquid of very powerful and disagreeable odor the vapor of which produces a sense of constriction of the throat and dyspnoea and is said to be poisonous. [B. 3.]—**Z. nitrate**. The compound Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub>O, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**Z. nitride**. A green powder, Zn<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. nitroacetoneitrile**. See Z. fulminate.—**Z. ointment**. See *Unguentum zinci oxidis*.—**Z. oleate**. Lat., *zincum oleicum*. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of z. oxide in 8 parts of oleic acid, forming a soft, talc-like white powder. It is used in hyperidrosis and various skin diseases. 2. Z. oleate (1st def.) diluted with any ointment base to form a soft, tallowy solid. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii, p. 480, xxxiv, p. 570 (a. 14).] Cf. *Oleatum zinci*.—**Z. orthophosphate**. Lat., *zinci phosphas*. Normal z. orthophosphate, Zn<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, usually termed z. phosphate, is a white powder, used as a nerve. [B. 5.]—**Z. oxide**. Lat., *oxidum* (see *oxydum* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]), *zincicum* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *oxydum zinci*, *oxydum zinci precipitatum* [Belg. Ph.], *zinci oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], Fr., *oxyde de z.* par voie humide et par voie sèche [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *óxido zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A soft, white or yellowish-white, amorphous powder, ZnO, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It may be prepared either by calcining the precipitated z. carbonate at a low red heat, forming then the *zinci oxidum* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the *zincum oxydatum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *oxyde de z. par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod., or by direct oxidation of the metal (by calcining), when it is called *flowers of z.*, *lana philosophica*, *pompholix*, *nix alba*, or *nihilum album*, and is the *oxyde de z. par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod. As it occurs in its purest form in commerce, it is the commercial z. oxide (Lat., *oxidum zincicum crudum* [Finn. Ph.] [see *venale* [Swed. Ph.]), *oxydum zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *oxydum zincicum venale* [Dan. Ph.], or *zincum oxydatum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]). A commercial z. oxide produced in the smelting of lead ores is called *cadmia* or *tutty*. [B.; B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Z. oxychloride**. A crystalline substance, ZnCl<sub>2</sub>.3ZnO + 4H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by the action of a strong solution of z. chloride on z. oxide. [B. 16.]—**Z. pentasulphide**. A white amorphous substance, ZnS<sub>5</sub>. [B. 3.]—**Z. permanganate**. The compound ZnMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, occurring as dark-red tabular crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Z. phosphate**. See Z. orthophosphate.—**Z. phosphide**. Lat., *zinci phosphidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *phosphure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Phosphorzink*. The compound Zn<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>, forming either crystalline fragments or a dark-grayish powder, having a faint taste of phosphorus. [B.]—**Z. pur** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *zincum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*purissimum*). Sp., *z.* [Sp. Ph.]. Metallic z. freed from impurities and suitable for pharmaceutical purposes. [B.]—**Z. salicylate**. Lat., *zincum salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. A dibasic substance, Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, forming colorless crystals of metallic taste. [B. 10; B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Z. sarcosylate**. Ger., *Leischmilchsäures Zink*. A crystalline body, Zn(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, isomeric with z. lactate and occurring as lavoatory acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]—**Z. spar**. Ger., *Zinkspath*. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Z. sulphate**. Lat., *sulfas* (see *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *zincicus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *zinci sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *sulphuricum purum* [Gr. Ph.]), Fr., *sulfate de z. officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. White vitriol (or white copper), ZnSO<sub>4</sub> + 7H<sub>2</sub>O, forming small colorless prismatic or acicular crystals having a saline metallic taste and acid reaction, soluble in about half its weight of water. It is used as an emetic and typically as an astringent. [B.]—**Z. sulphide**. A substance, ZnS, occurring in nature as the crystalline z. blende



and wurtzite, and also obtained artificially in the amorphous state. [B, 3.] See also *Z. pentasulphide*.—*Z. sulphocarbonate*. Lat., *zinci sulphocarbonas* [Br. Ph.], *zincum sulfocarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], Fr., *sulfopentate de z. Ger.*, *Zinksulfophenylat*. *Z. paraphenolsulphonate*,  $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , forming efflorescent, rhombic prismatic crystals. It is odorless and has a metallic taste and an acid reaction. [Giglit, "Ann. d. chim. appl. alla farm. ed. alla med." June, 1884, p. 321 (B).]—*Z. thioarsenite*. A lemon-yellow substance,  $\text{Zn}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ . [B, 2.]—*Z. valerianate*. Lat., *valeras zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *valerianas zincicus* [Finn. Ph., Neth. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *zinci valerianas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], Fr., *valerianate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *valerianato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound  $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$ , forming white scaly crystals which have a faint odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, metallic taste. [B, 5, 95.]—*Z. white*. Ger., *Zinkweiss*. Commercial *z. oxide*.—*Z. yellow*. Fr., *jaune de z.* Ger., *Zinkgelb*. Basic *z. chromate*. [B.]

**ZINCIBER** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{ns}(\text{zi}^2\text{n}^2\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{b-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})$ . Gen., -*ib'eri*. See ZINGIBER.

**ZINCIC**, adj.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{ns}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$ . Lat., *zincicus*. Pertaining to or containing zinc. [B.]

**ZINCONITE**, n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{nk}^0/\text{o}^2\text{n-it}$ . See CALAMINE (1st def.).

**ZINCUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$ . See ZINC; of the U. S., Br., Gr., and Russ. Ph's, see ZINC *pur.*—*Acetas zinci*. See ZINC acetate.—*Ether zinci*. Fr., *ether zincé*. A preparation made by treating 15 parts of zinc chloride with 61 of ether and 30 of absolute alcohol for some days and decanting. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Aqua ophthalmica adstringens e vitriolo zinci*. See *Collyrium adstringens zinci*.—*Aqua sulphatis zinci aluminosa*. See *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*.—*Aqua zinci cum camphora*. Fr., *eau zincée camphrée*. A solution of 18 parts of zinc sulphate and 8 of camphor in 786 of boiling water; or of 28 parts of zinc sulphate and 8 of camphor in 786 of water. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]—*Butyrum zinci*. Zinc chloride. [B, 270.]—*Calx zinci*. Zinc oxide. [B, 270.]—*Carbonas zinci impurus*. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—*Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri*. See *Ceratum CALAMINAE*.—*Ceratum zinci*. See *Unguentum zinci oxidi*.—*Ceratum zinci carbonatis* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A mixture of 1 part of precipitated zinc carbonate with 5 parts of ointment of lard. [B.]—*Collyrium adstringens e zinco sulphurico*. See *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa* and *Collyrium adstringens zinci*.—*Collyrium adstringens zinci*. A solution of zinc sulphate in from 95 to 320 times as much water. Sometimes rose-water or infusion of elder was used, and, according to one old formula, the yolk of a hard-boiled egg was removed, zinc sulphate put in its place, and the resulting liquid mixed with 166 grammes each of rose-water and water of plantain. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Collyrium zinci*. See *Collyre au sulfate de zinc*.

—*Flores zinci*. See *Flowers of ZINC*.—*Injectio sulphatis zinci compositus*. See *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*.—*Injectio zinci chlorati*. Sp., *inyección de cloruro de zinc* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of zinc chloride in twice as much water to which from 1 to 3 per cent. of hydrochloric acid has been added; used for embalming. It should have a sp. gr. of 1.33. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Lactas zinci*. Zinc lactate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Liquor sulphatis zinci aluminosa*. See *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*.—*Liquor zinci chlorati* (seu *chloridi*) [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Solution of zinc chloride; made by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid. It contains, however, impurities in the form of iron salts. These are removed by conversion into iron chloride (by means of nitric acid [U. S. Ph.] or chlorine water [Br. Ph.]) and subsequent precipitation by the gradual addition of zinc carbonate. In the U. S. process, 240 parts of zinc are employed and the solution is brought to measure, 1,000 parts; for the Br. prep. 1 lb. av. of zinc is used to form 2 imperial pints of the solution. The sp. gr. of the former is 1.555, of the latter 1.593; and each contains about 50 per cent. of zinc chloride. The official solution forms a colorless liquid having a sweetish, styptic taste and an acid reaction. [B.]—*Liquor zinci et aluminæ sulfuriæ basicæ*. See *Solutio de sulfatè d'ALUMINE et de zinc*.—*Liquor zinci sulfurici* [Sp. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de sulfato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 30 centigrammes of zinc sulphate in 180 grammes of distilled water. [B, 95.]—*Oleatum zinci* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of zinc oxide (obtained in the wet way) with 9 parts of oleic acid, allowing to stand for two hours, and dissolving over the water bath. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Zinc oleate*.—*Oxydum zinci* [Belg. Ph.]. A term applied apparently to the commercial zinc oxide of the best grade and also to the more carefully prepared zinc oxide of the ph's. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Oxydum zinci præcipitatum*. See *Zinc oxide*.—*Pasta zinci chlorati* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *caustique au chlorure de zinc* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *caustico de cloruro de zinc* [Sp. Ph.]. A paste made of 32 parts of zinc chloride dissolved in 4 of water and mixed with 8 of zinc oxide and 24 of dried wheat flour [Fr. Cod.]; of equal parts of zinc chloride and wheat flour with a little water [Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; or of zinc oxide with a strong solution of zinc chloride [Gr. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs that the paste be cut into thin pieces and thoroughly dried; the Gr. Ph. directs that it be colored at pleasure when used to fill teeth. The Belg. Ph. recognizes four grades of paste, containing respectively twice, three times, four times, and five times as much wheat flour as zinc chloride. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Solutio zinci aluminosa*. See *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*.—*Sulphas zinci*. See *Zinc sulphate*.—*Unguentum oxydi zinci compositum* [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment of 60 parts of zinc oxide, 125 of white lead, 80 of olive oil, 275 each of yellow wax and beef marrow, and 195 of mutton suet. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Unguentum refrigerans zinci*. An ointment of 1 part of anhydrous lanolin, 2 of benzoated zinc ointment, and 3 of rose-water. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., July, 1890, p. 346 (a, 50).]—*Unguentum zinci*. See *Unguentum zinci oxidi*.—*Unguentum zinci oleati* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of zinc oleate and petroleum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Unguentum zinci oxidi* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde de zinc* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent gris (ou ophthalmique, ou de pompho-*

*lyx*). Sp., *pomada de óxido zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of oxide of zinc, zinc ointment; made by rubbing up 1 part of (crude [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph.]) zinc oxide with 9 parts of (benzoated [Fr. Cod.]) lard (simple cerate [Belg. Ph.]), simple ointment [Hung. Ph.], with 15 [Sp. Ph.], 8 [Netherl. Ph.] of lard, 4 [U. S. Ph.], 5 [Br. Ph.] of benzoated lard, or with 8 of washed lard and 1 part of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]. The other ph's varied the proportion of lard slightly or used 7 parts of verdigris with 22 each of zinc oxide and a solution of camphor in alcohol and 60 each of lard and mutton suet, or 1 part of zinc oxide with 2 parts of olive-oil. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Valeras zinci*. See *Zinc valerianate*.—*Zinci acetas*. See *Zinc acetate*.—*Zinci bromidum*. See *Zinc bromide*.—*Zinci carbonas (præcipitatus)*. See *Precipitated zinc carbonate*.—*Zinci chloridum*. See *Zinc chloride*.—*Zinci iodidum*. See *Zinc iodide*.—*Zinci oxidum*. See *Zinc oxide*.—*Zinci phosphidum*. See *Zinc phosphide*.—*Zinci præparata*. Preparations of zinc; zinc salts. [B, 95.]—*Zinci salia* [Gr. Ph.]. Zinc salts, regarded as a class of poisons. [B, 95.]—*Zinci sulphas*. See *Zinc sulphate*.—*Zinci valerianas*. See *Zinc valerianate*.—*Z. acetium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Zinc acetate*.—*Z. carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Precipitated zinc carbonate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. chloratum*. *Z. chloratum*. See *Zinc chloride*.—*Z. ferrocyanatum*. See *Zinc ferrocyanide*.—*Z. granulatium* [Br. Ph.]. Granulated zinc. [a, 38.]—*Z. granulatium depuratum* [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. Granulated zinc purified. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. lactium*. See *Zinc lactate*.—*Z. oleinicum*. Zinc oleate. [a, 38.]—*Z. oxydatum*. See *Zinc oxide*.—*Z. oxydatum crudum*. See under *Zinc oxide*.—*Z. purissimum*. See *Zinc pur.*—*Z. salicylicum*. See *Zinc salicylate*.—*Z. sulfocarbonicum*. *Z. sulfophenylicum*. See *Zinc sulphocarbonate*.—*Z. sulfuricum*. See *Zinc sulphate*.—*Z. sulfuricum crudum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de zinc du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vitriolo blanco (ó de zinc)* [Sp. Ph.]. Unpurified commercial zinc sulphate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. sulphuricum purum*. See *Zinc sulphate*.—*Z. valerianicum*. See *Zinc valerianate*.

**ZINGAR**, n. Of the alchemists, verdigris. [B, 52.]

**ZINGIBER** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Zi}^2\text{n}^2(\text{zi}^2\text{n}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{b-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})$ . Gen., -*ib'eri*. Gr., *gingyberis*. Sp., *gingembre (gris et blanc, rhizome)* [Fr. Cod.], (2d def.). Ger., *Ingwer* (2d def.). Sp., *jengibre (rhizoma)* [Sp. Ph.], (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants forming, with *Costus*, *Eleteria*, *Alpinia*, *Amomum*, etc., an order (the *Gingiberaceæ*) of monocotyledons or a tribe (the *Gingibereæ*) of the *Scitamineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. (*rhizoma zingiberis*) [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *z. [rhizoma]* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Netherl. Ph.], *zingiberis radix* [Gr. Ph.], ginger, the rhizoma of *Z. officinale*. [a, 35.]—*Etheroleum zingiberis*. See *Oil of ginger*.—*Cerevisia cum zingibere* (seu *zingiberis*). See *GINGER-beer*.—*Essentia zingiberis*. See *Tinctura zingiberis*.—*Extractum zingiberis æthereum*. See *Oleoresina zingiberis*.—*Extractum zingiberis fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with alcohol 100 grammes of ginger in No. 40 powder, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Infusum zingiberis* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by macerating 1 Troy oz. of ginger in a pint of boiling water for two hours and straining. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—*Oleoresina zingiberis* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with ether 100 grammes of ginger in No. 60 powder (or carrying the process far enough to obtain 150 parts of percolate), and evaporating the ether off. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Oleum zingiberis æthereum*. See *Oil of ginger*.—*Radix zingiberis*. See *Z. (2d def.)*.—*Radix zingiberis (albi) e Jamaica*. See *White ginger*.—*Radix zingiberis silvestris*. 1. Long zedoary. 2. The tuberous root-stock of *Z. cassumunar*. 3. The root-stock of *Z. zerumbet* [Roscoe]. [a, 35.]—*Rhizoma zingiberis*. See *Z. (2d def.)*.—*Rhizoma zingiberis pulveratum*. Ginger dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or powdered and sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], or through a 1,000-mesh sieve till the residue forms a fibrous mass [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus zingiberis*. A preparation made by triturating 2 parts of fluid extract of ginger with 25 of powdered sugar, maintaining at a heat of not more than 60° C. till the alcohol is evaporated, dissolving the residue in 35 parts of water, filtering, washing till 60 parts are obtained, adding 40 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluid drachms of stronger tincture of ginger with 19 fluid oz. of syrup [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of ginger in 7 parts of water and 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.] (in enough boiling water [Swed. Ph.]), and dissolving 120 [Russ. Ph.] (126 [Swed. Ph.]) of sugar in 70 of filtered liquid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tabellæ zingiberis*. See *Trochisci zingiberis*.—*Tinctura zingiberis*. Fr., *teinture de gingembre* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made of 1 part of ginger in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 5 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.] (with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], or 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]), or of 24 oz. of ginger with enough alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. by percolation [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura zingiberis anglica* [Swiss Ph.], (seu *fortior* [Br. Ph.]). A tincture made of 10 oz. of ginger with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. by percolation [Br. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of ginger with alcohol enough to make 20 parts [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Trochisci zingiberis* [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *tabellæ zingiberis* [Belg. Ph.]. Lozenges made of 200 parts of tincture of ginger with 2,000 of sugar, 50 of tragacanth, and enough syrup of ginger [U. S. Ph.]; or with 12 of tragacanth, 1,788 of sugar, and enough water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. album*. 1. Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum*. [a, 35.] 2. See *White ginger*.—*Z. amarum*. Ger., *bitterer Ingwer*. A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The spicy, bitterish rhizome is used like that of *Z. zerumbet*. The young stems are used as a spice, and the young leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—*Z. cassumunar*. *Z. cassumunar*. Bengal root; a native of the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The tubers of the root-stock, *radix cassumunar* (seu



*casumuniar*, seu *casmonar*, seu *risagon*, seu *bengale* [*inodorum*], seu *zingiberis silvestris*, seu *zedoariae luteae*, have a spicy, bitterish taste and a strong camphoraceous smell. They have properties somewhat like those of ginger, but are not now known in commerce. The plant is used by the natives in diarrhoea and colic. [a. 35.]—*Z. citrinum*. The *Curcuma longa*. [a. 35.]—*Z. commune*. See *Black GINGER*.—*Z. dubium*. Ger., *zweifelhafter Ingwer*. A Guinea plant used as an aromatic. It is not well known, and is doubtfully referred to this genus. [a. 35.]—*Z. flavum*. The *Curcuma longa*. [a. 35.]—*Z. germanicum*. Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum*. [a. 35.]—*Z. gramineum*. A species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The root-stock, which is grayish externally and white internally, is smaller than true ginger and has shorter joints. It has the medicinal properties of ginger, but is not used as a spice, on account of its unpleasant, bitterish taste. [a. 35.]—*Zingiberis radix*. See *Z.* (2d def.).—*Z. luteum*. The *Curcuma longa*. [a. 35.]—*Z. marginatum*. A species found in the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The seeds and root-stock are used as a mild aromatic. [a. 35.]—*Z. mioga*. A Japanese species. The tuberous, spicy root-stock is used as a food and in medicine. [a. 35.]—*Z. nigrum*. See *Black GINGER*.—*Z. officinale*. Fr., *gingembre*, herbe au gingembre. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*, oder *ichter*, oder *wahrer*) *Ingwer*. A native probably of India, but not known in its wild state; a plant cultivated in the



ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. [A. 327.]

tropics for its fleshy rhizome, which constitutes ginger. Ginger contains starch, a yellow, volatile oil belonging to the terpenes, and a pungent resinous principle; it is used as a stimulant, carminative, rubefacient, etc. [a. 35.]—*Z. purpureum*. See *Z. cassumunar*.—*Z. spurium*. See *Z. zerumbet*.—*Z. vulgare*. See *Black GINGER*.—*Z. zanthorrhizon*. See *Z. cassumunar*.—*Z. zerumbet*. Fr., *amome sauvage*, *balister*. Broad-leaved ginger of Ceylon and the East Indies. The root-stock, *radix zerumbet* (seu *zerumbeth*, seu *zerumbet*, seu *zingiberis silvestris*, seu *bengale*, seu *bringalle inodorum*), is aromatic and bitter, and is used in fomentations and cataplasms. It is not now used internally. [a. 35.]

**ZINGIBERIN**, n.  $Zi^{2n}j^{2b}e^{2r}i^{2n}$ . Ger., *Z*. See *Oleo-resina zingiberis*.

**ZINK** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2n}k$ . See *ZINC*.—**Antimonsaures Z.** Zinc antimonate.—**Arsensaures Z.** Zinc arsenate.—**Baldriansaures Z.** See *Zinc valerianate*.—**Bromz.** See *Zinc bromide*.—**Carbolschwefelsaures Z'oxyd.** See *Zinc sulphocarbonate*.—**Cyanz.** See *Zinc cyanide*.—**Essigsaures Z.** See *Zinc acetate*.—**Fleischmilchsäures Z.** See *Zinc sarcosylactate*.—**Jodz.** See *Zinc iodide*.—**Kohlensaures Z.** See *Zinc carbonate*.—**Phenylschwefelsaures Z.** See *Zinc sulphocarbonate*.—**Salpetersaures Z.** (oder *Z'oxyd*). See *Zinc nitrate*.—**Schwefelsaures Z.** (oder *Z'oxyd*). See *Zinc sulphide*.—**Z'blumen Z.** (oder *Z'oxyd*). See *Zinc*.—**Z'butter.** Butter of zinc; zinc chloride. [B.]—**Z'grün.** See *Ricinmann's GREEN* and *ZINC GREEN*.—**Z'salbe.** See *Unguentum zinci oxid.*—**Z'spat.** *Z'spath.* See *Calamine* (1st def.).—**Z'staub.** Zinc dust. [B.]—**Z'sulphophenolat.** *Z'sulphophenylat.* See *Zinc sulphocarbonate*.

**ZINN** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2n}$ . See *TIN*.—**Graues Sauerz.** *Graues Z'oxyd.* See *CALX JOVIS*.—**Körnerz.** See *Grain TIN*.—**Salpetersaures Z.** Tetrachloride of tin obtained by the action of nitrohydrochloric acid upon metallic tin. —**Weissliches Z'oxyd.** *Z'asche.* See *CALX JOVIS*.—**Z'baum.** See *ARBOR JOVIS*.—**Z'bromid.** See *TIN tetrabromide*.—**Z'bromür.** See *TIN dibromide*.—**Z'butter.** Butter of tin (see under *TIN tetrachloride*). [B.]—**Z'chlorid.** See *TIN tetrachloride*.—**Z'chlorür.** See *TIN dichloride*.—**Z'diäthyl.** See *STANDIETHYL*.—**Z'dipropyl.** See *STANDIETHYL*.—**Z'geschrei.** The "tin-cry"; the peculiar creaking sound made by tin when it is bent. [B.]—**Z'jodid.** See *TIN tetraiodide*.—**Z'jodür.** See *TIN diiodide*.—**Z'krätze.** The pellicle which covers the surface of tin when it is calcined in the air. It consists of a mixture of metallic tin and tin dioxide. [B.]—**Z'oxyd.** See *TIN dioxide*.—**Z'oxydul.** See *TIN monoxide*.—**Z'salz.** See *TIN salt*.—**Z'säure.** See *STANNIC acid*.—**Z'stein.** See *TINSTONE*.—**Z'triäthyl.** See *STANDIETHYL*.

**ZINNOBER** (Ger.), n's.  $Tsi^{2n}$ -nob'e's'r. Written also *Zinnabar*. See *RED MERCURY sulphide*.—**Falscher Z.** See *BASIC LEAD chromate*.—**Grüner Z.** See *ChROME GREEN*.

**ZINZIBER** (Lat.), n. n.  $Zi^{2n}z^{2b}u^{2r}e^{2r}$ . Gen., *-zib'eri*. Gr., *ζινζιβερς*. Ginger. [a. 35.]

**ZIPPEL** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2p}e^{2l}$ . See *CULMEN* and *LACINIA*.—**Z'chen.** See *LACINULA*.

**ZIPPERLEIN** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2p}pe^{2r}lin$ . See *PODAGRA*.

**ZIRBEL** (Ger.), n.  $Tserb'e^{2l}$ . See *PINEAL GLAND*.—**Z'drüse.** *Z'körper.* See *Z*.—**Z'stiel.** See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.—**Z'sand.** *Z'steinchen.* See *ACERVULUS*.—**Z'streife.** See *PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland*.

**ZIRBELNUSS** (Ger.), n.  $Tserb'e^{2l}nus$ . The fruit of *Pinus cembra*. [a. 35.]—**Z'baum.** *Z'fichte.* See *PINUS cembra*.

**ZIRBUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Zu^{2r}b(z^{2r}b)/u^{2s}(u^{2s})$ . See *OMENTUM*.

**ZIRCON**, n.  $Zu^{2r}k'o^{2n}$ . Fr., *Z*. Ger., *Zirkon*. Native zirconium silicate. [B.]

**ZIRCONATE**, n.  $Zu^{2r}k'o^{2n}at$ . A compound of zirconium oxide with the oxide of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

**ZIRCONIA**, **ZIRCONIC ACID**, n's.  $Zu^{2r}k-on/i^{2a}$ .  $o^{2n}i^{2k}$ . Fr., *zircone*, *acide zirconique*. See *ZIRCONIUM oxide*.

**ZIRCONIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $Zu^{2r}k(z^{2r}k)-on/i^{2a}u^{2m}(u^{2m})$ . Fr., *z*. Ger., *Zirkon*, *Zirkonium*. A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It occurs in the mineral zircon, and other rare mineral compounds. It is obtained either in the form of an amorphous iron-gray powder, which acquires a metallic lustre on polishing, or as brittle, scale-like crystals. In composition it acts usually as a tetrad, forming compounds resembling in chemical structure those of tin. Symbol, *Zr*; atomic weight, 90. [B. 3.]—**Z. oxide.** The compound  $ZrO_2$ , obtainable both as an amorphous powder and as prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]

**ZIRCONOFLUORIDE**, n.  $Zu^{2r}k'o^{2n}o-flu^{2z}o^{2r}i^{2d}(id)$ . A double fluoride of zirconium and another metal. [B. 3.]

**ZIRKEL** (Ger.), n.  $Tserk'se^{2l}$ . See *CIRCLE* and *CIRCULUS*.—**Röhrenz.** The circulatory system. [K. 13.]

**ZIRKON** (Ger.), n.  $Tserk-on'$ . See *ZIRCON*.—**Z'erde.** See *ZIRCONIUM oxide*.

**ZIRKONIUM** (Ger.), n.  $Tserk-on'e-um$ . See *ZIRCONIUM*.

**ZIRMET** (Ger.), n.  $Tserm'e^{2t}$ . The genus *Tordylium*. [a. 35.]

**ZISCHELN** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2sh}e^{2ln}$ . See *BLESITIS*.

**ZISCHEND** (Ger.), adj.  $Tsi^{2sh}e^{2nd}$ . See *SIBILANT*.

**ZISTENSAFT** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2st}e^{2n}za^{2ft}$ . *Succus hypocistidis*. [a. 35.] See under *CYTINUS hypocistis*.

**ZITTER** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$ . See *TETTER*.

**ZITTERGRAS** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}gra^{2s}$ . The genus *Briza*.

**ZITTERLÄHMUNG** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}lam-un^{2}$ . See *PARALYSIS agitans*.

**ZITTERMAL** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}ma^{2l}$ . *Tetter*; *herpes*; *serpigo*. [G.]

**ZITTERN** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2rn}$ . See *SHIVER* and *TREMOR*.—**Bleiz.** See *MOLYBDOTROMOS*.—**Gliederz.** *Tremor of the limbs*. [a. 34.]—**Horizontales Augenz.** See *NYSTAGMUS oscillatorius*.—**Hydatidenz.** See *HYDATID THRILL*.—**Intentionz.** See *VOLITIONAL TREMOR*.—**Säufierz.** See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

**ZITTERSTAAR** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}sta^{2r}$ . See *Tremulous CATARACT*.

**ZITTWER** (Ger.), n.  $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$ . See *ZEDOARY*.—**Z'öl.** See *OIL of WORMSEED*.—**Z'samen.** See *SANTONICA*.—**Z'wurzel.** See *ZEDOARY*.

**ZITZE** (Ger.), n.  $Tzi^{2ts}e^{2}$ . 1. See *NIPPLE*. 2. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Z'nausschnitt.** See *DIAGNOSTIC FORNA*.—**Z'necke.** See *ANGULUS mastoideus*.—**Z'nförmig.** Mammary form, mastoid.

**ZIZANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Zi^{2n}(zez)-an(a^{2n})/i^{2a}$ . From ζιζάνιον, darnel. Fr., *zizane*, *zizanie*. Ger., *Huferreis*. A genus of aquatic grasses. [a. 35.]—**Z. aquatic.** Fr., *zizane* (ou *zizanie*) *aquatique*. Indian (or Canadian) rice, water-oat of North America. The grain is said to be more nutritious than ordinary rice. [a. 35.]

**ZIZYPHIC ACID**, n.  $Zi^{2z}i^{2f}i^{2ek}$ . Fr., *acide zizyphique*. Of Latour, a crystallizable acid contained in the aqueous extract of the wood of *Zizyphus sativa*. [B. 92, 93 (a. 14).]

**ZIZYPHUS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Zi^{2z}(zez)/i^{2f}(u^{2f})-u^{2s}(u^{2s})$ . Fr., *jujubier*. Ger., *Judendorn*. A genus of shrubs or trees typical of a tribe (*Zizyphæe*) of the *Rhamnea*; in the pl., *zizyphi*, the fruits of *Z. vulgaris*. [a. 35.]—**Baccae** (seu *Fructus*) *zizyphi*. See *JUJUBES*.—**Z. Baclei.** A Senegal species. The astringent root is used for gonorrhoea and other discharges. The fruits are considered poisonous. [a. 35.]—**Z. exserta.** A species found in the Philippines; used in syphilis and skin diseases. [a. 35.]—**Z. glabrata.** An Indian species. The leaves are used as an alterative, and the bark yields a sort of kino. [a. 35.]—**Z. joazeiro.** A Brazilian tree with a bitter, astringent, emetic, and febrifuge bark. [a. 35.]—**Z. jujuba.** *Z. laucifera*. Fr., *jujubier cotonneux*, *masson*. Ger., *stumpfblättriger Judendorn*, *ächter Jujubenbaum*. Jujube-tree of China, Cochinchina, the East Indies, etc. The fruits are used like those of *Z. vulgaris*, but are not so sweet. The leaves are used in gonorrhoea. The bitter, astringent bark, which yields a variety of kino, is used in aphthae, diarrhoea, etc., and as a tonic. The juice of the root-bark is used as a purgative and in gout and rheumatism. Lac is obtained from this tree. [a. 35.]—**Z. lotus.** Fr., *lotier des lotophages*. Ger., *Lotobaum*. A species found along the African shore of the Mediterranean, the *lotos* of Theophrastus. The fruits (see under *JUJUBES*) are used medicinally, and are supposed to have



been the fruits eaten by the lotophagi. [a. 35.]—*Z. mitis*, *Z. mucronata*. A Senegambian species with edible fruits. [a. 35.]—*Z. napeca*. Fr., *jububier napeca*. Ger., *glatter Judendorn*. An East Indian species. The seeds produce mild vertigo and diarrhoea. The root is used in flatulent colic and as a vulnerary, the bark of the branches in fevers and various painful affections, and the leaves for washing dead bodies. [a. 35.]—*Z. œnoplia*. Ger., *schieflättriger Judendorn*. A species found in Ceylon, the East Indies, Java, etc. The bark is used as a febrifuge and as a digestive tonic. The seeds have the properties of those of *Z. napeca*. [a. 35.]—*Z. ortacantha*, *Z. orthacantha*. Fr., *jububier sedoum*. An edible-fruited species found in Senegal, perhaps a variety of *Z. jububa*. The leaves are used in gonorrhoea. [a. 35.]—*Z. sinensis*. Ger., *chinesischer Judendorn*. A species probably indigenous to China, cultivated in southern Europe for its fruits, which are used like *jububes*. [a. 35.]—*Z. soporifera*. A shrub of northern China. The seeds, which are used in Chinese medicine, are calumative and hypnotic. [a. 35.]—*Z. sororia*. An East Indian species closely related to *Z. jububa*. The leaves are used as an alternative. [a. 35.]—*Z. spina Christi*. Ger., *Christdorn*, *paldstin'scher Judendorn*. Nubk-tree of Palestine, Christ's-thorn. The unripe fruits, which are astringent, are used in atonic conditions of the stomach and intestines, and the ripe fruits to make a refrigerant drink for use in fevers and inflammatory complaints. [a. 35.]—*Z. vulgaris*. Fr., *jububier cultivé*, *chichourtier*, *eroc de chien*, *épine à cerise*, *gindoulier*. Ger., *gemeiner Judendorn*, *Brustbeerenbaum*, *Jubube*. A native of the Orient, especially of Syria, cultivated in the Mediterranean regions of Europe for its fruits (see *JUBUBE*). [a. 35.]—*Z. xylopyra*, *Z. xylopyrus*. An East Indian and Ceylon species with edible kernels. [a. 35.]

**ZOAMINE** (Fr.), n. Zo-a<sup>3</sup>-men. An animal alkaloid. [Boucheron, "Union méd.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 979.] See PTOMAINÉ.

**ZOAMYLIN**, n. Zo-a<sup>2</sup>m<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>n. See AMYLOID (2d and 4th def's).

**ZOANTHROPY**, n. Zo-a<sup>2</sup>nth<sup>1</sup>rop<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *zoanthropia* (from ζῶον, an animal, and ἀνθρωπος, a man). Ger., *Thierwahn*. A variety of insanity in which the patient imagines himself changed into some animal. [a. 34.]

**ZOETROPE**, n. Zo-e<sup>2</sup>-trop. From ζωή, life, and τροπή, a turning. A toy, known also as the "wheel of life" and called by Stricker a *stroboscope*, in which a number of pictures, closely alike, but yet varying progressively in one or more particular features, are brought into view in rapid succession by rotating a drum-like wheel in which they are laid, the effect being that the object portrayed seems to perform intrinsic movements.

**ZOIATRIA** (Lat.), **ZOIATRICA** (Lat.), n's f. Zo-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>)-ri-(re)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>)/ri<sup>2</sup>k-a<sup>2</sup>. From ζῶον, an animal, and *iatrika*, or *iatrik*, veterinary, medical treatment. Fr., *zoïatrique*. Ger., *Thierheilkunde*. Veterinary medicine.

**ZOIATRUS** (Lat.), n. m. Zo-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>(a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>1</sup>)/ru<sup>2</sup>s(ru<sup>2</sup>s). From ζῶον, an animal, and *iatrios*, a physician. Fr., *zoïatre*. Ger., *Thierarzt*. A veterinarian.

**ZOICITE** (Fr.), n. Zo-e-se-ta. See NEURICITY.

**ZOIDIN**, n. Zo/i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *zoidine*. See BAREGIN.

**ZOISM**, n. Zo/i<sup>2</sup>zm. Lat., *zoismus* (from ζωή, life). Fr., *zoïsme*. The aggregate of vital functions and processes. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**ZOMIDIN**, n. Zo/m<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *zomidine*. An aromatic brown substance obtained from beef extract. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

**ZOMODMON** (Lat.), n. n. Zom-o<sup>2</sup>d<sup>1</sup>/mo<sup>2</sup>n. A reddish-brown aromatic coloring matter obtained from flesh, bile, and other animal substances. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ZOMOS** (Lat.), n. m. Zom/o<sup>2</sup>s. Gr., ζωμός. Hot broth.

**ZONA** (Lat.), n. f. Zon/a<sup>3</sup>. See ZONE and ZOSTER.—**Ophthalmic z.** See ZOSTER *ophthalmicus*.—**Z. arcuata** (of the cochlea). The middle section of the membrana basilaris. [F, 3.]—**Z. casti-tatis** [Stephanus]. See HYMEN (2d def.).—**Z. choriacea**. The thickened margin of the membrana basilaris where it rests on the lamina spiralis ossea. [L, 31.]—**Z. denticulata** (cochlea). 1. The z. choriacea and the z. interna of the basilar membrane. 2. Of Deiters, the upper surface of the z. choriacea. [L.]—**Z. externa**. That portion of the membrana basilaris that is external to the outer rods of Corti. [L.]—**Z. fasciculata**. Of Arnold, the main portion of the cortex of the supranal capsule. It lies beneath the z. glomerulosa, and is composed of elongated and column-like anastomosing groups of cells. [C; J, 30.]—**Z. ganglionaris**. A large ganglion layer in Rosenthal's canal, lying on the periphery of the modiolus, between the fibrous bundles of the latter and the spiral lamina. [F, 3.]—**Z. gangréneux** (Fr.). A form of zoster in which grayish eschars develop about the vesicles, followed by deep ulceration; occurring usually in the aged or in persons of depraved constitution. [G, 51.]—**Z. glomerulosa**. Of Arnold, the layer of the supranal capsule next the fibrous capsule, forming the proper substance of the body of the organ and consisting of oval or rounded masses of cells that are really the ends of cells of the z. fasciculata. [J, 30.]—**Z. granulosa**. 1. See *Z. radiata* (1st def.). 2. Of von Baer, the discus proligerus.—**Z. herpetica**. See HERPES *pericetis*.—**Z. ignea**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. incerta**. Of For- rel, a layer of fine longitudinal nerve-fibres, with a few scattered ganglion-cells, immediately adjoining the reticular formation. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z. interna**, *Z. lævis*. The portion of the membrana basilaris that is internal to the outer rods of Corti. [L, 31.]—**Z. mediana**. See *Z. choriacea*.—**Z. membranacea**. See MEMBRANA *basilaris*.—**Z. mollis**. See LAMINA *spiralis membranacea*.—**Z. nervea**. See *Z. interna* and *Z. choriacea*.—**Z. orbicularis**. A thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip joint corresponding to the margin of the acetabulum. [L.]—**Z. ossea**. See LAMINA *spiralis ossea*.—**Z. pectinata** (of the cochlea). The external, finely-striated section of the lamina spiralis membranacea. [F, 32.]—**Z. pellucida**. Fr., *zone transparente*, *membrane ovulaire* (ou vitelline). Ger., *Dotterhaut*, *Dotterhülle*.

*Eihaut*, *Keimhülle*. Of von Baer, the vitelline membrane, so called on account of its appearing as a broad transparent band lying between the opaque yolk substance within and the granular cells of the discus proligerus which adhere to it externally. According to Pfäfer, however, it is an adventitious layer, external to the true vitelline membrane. It is thought by some to be a product of the membrana granulosa, but others regard it as a product or transformation of the surface of the vitellus. When moderately magnified it appears homogeneous, but under a high power it exhibits a striated appearance as if it were porous. [A, 8; J, 1, 21, 23, 30, 35.]—**Z. perforata of the cochlea**. The inner division of the lamina spiralis membranacea, which is perforated in numerous places for the passage of the fibres of the cochlear nerve. [F, 32.]—**Z. radiata**. 1. The subepithelial coat of the ovarian ovum, made up of a layer of columnar cells, belonging to the discus proligerus. 2. See *Z. pellucida*.—**Z. repens**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. reticularis**. The deepest layer of the cortex of the supranal capsule. Here the columns of cells disappear, only round groups remaining in between the septal connective tissue. [C; J.]—**Z. serpinigosa**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. striata**. See *Z. pellucida*.—**Z. tecta**. See HABENULA *tecta*.—**Z. tendinosa**. See ANNULUS *fibrosus atrioventricularis*.—**Z. traumatica paradoxa**. Fr., *z. traumatique paradoxal*. A name given by Besnier to a case of zoster following traumatism, but appearing upon the side opposite to that upon which the injury was received. ["Ann. de dermat.," "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," xxii, 1890, 4, 5, p. 751 (G).]—**Z. Valsalvæ**. See LAMINA *spiralis membranacea*.—**Z. vasculosa**. Of Waldeyer, the central vascular stroma of the ovary.—**Z. volatica**. See ZOSTER.

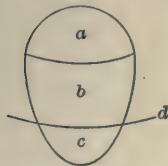
**ZONARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zon-ar(a<sup>2</sup>r)<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *zonarius*, belonging to a belt. Ger., *Gürteltang*. A genus of *Algae*. The *Zonariaceæ* of Nägeli are an order of *Algae*, consisting of *Fucae*, etc. The *Zonariæ* of Gray are the *Dictyolideæ*. The *Zonariæ* are a tribe of *Algae*, consisting of *Z.* and another genus. [a. 35.]—**Z. fasciola**, *Z. pavonia*, *Z. squamaria*. Species found in the Mediterranean Sea and warm parts of the Atlantic, sometimes forming a part of helminthochorton. [a. 35.]

**ZONATE**, adj. Zon/at. Lat., *zonatus*. Ger., *gegürtelt*. Zoned, marked with concentric bands or zones. [a. 35.]

**ZONE**, n. Zon. Gr., ζώνη (from ζώννυαι, to gird). Lat., *zona*. Fr., *z.* Ger., *Z.*, *Gürtel*, *Gürtelstreifen*. A belt or girdle, a circular band differing from the surface carrying it. [a. 35.]—**Boundary z.** Fr., *z. limitante*. Ger., *Grenzschicht*. The part of the medulla of the kidney next the cortex. In it the groups of blood-vessels and uniferous tubules alternate. [J, 30, 35.]—**Cervical z. of the uterus** [Barnes]. Fr., *z. cervicale* (ou inférieure). Syn.: *official z.* [Barnes]. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Ciliary z.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium lentis*, *zonula zinnii*. Fr., *ligament suspenseur du cristallin*. Ger., *Zonula der Linse*, *Strahlenbändchen*, *Ciliarlamelle*. A thin, transparent membrane which begins with a serrated margin on the ciliary processes, and extends inward nearly to the equator of the lens, where it is intimately connected with the anterior capsule. It consists of a portion lying above the ciliary processes in folds, and a smooth portion covering the processes and extending to the capsule. Microscopically it consists of slight, sharply defined fibres connected by a delicate intercellular substance. [F.]—**Epileptic z.** A region of the face, stimulation of which gives rise to epileptic convulsions in animals which have sustained a severe lesion of the spinal cord upon the same side. [Landois (K).]—**Epileptogenous z.** A z. comprising certain motor tracts in the cerebral cortex artificial irritation of which gives rise to epileptoid convulsions; of Brown-Séquard, a tract including those portions of the skin of the body that produce epileptoid convulsions on being irritated, as observed in guinea-pigs after section of the spinal cord. ["Neurol. Ctrbl.," iii, 1883, p. 34 (K); a. 34.]—**Fibrous z. of the heart. See ANNULUS *fibrosus atrioventricularis*.—**Fundal z. of the uterus. Fr., *z. du fond*. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Gefässz.** (Ger.). See VASCULAR AREA.—**Granular boundary z. of dentin. See GRANULAR LAYER *of dentin*.—**Hysterogetic z's**. Hypersensitive areas in various portions of the body pressure on which produces symptoms of hysteria. [a. 34.]—**Intermediate z.** Of Guillard, the active z. of tissue immediately surrounding the central region of parenchyma in the stem of monocotyledonous plants. [a. 35.]—**Internal z. of the lenticular nucleus**. A z. adjacent to the internal capsule, with which it is connected by transverse white fibres. [I, 1 (K).]—**Kelmoz.** (Ger.). See under SPERMATOMERE (1st def.).—**Körnerz.** (Ger.). The stratum granulosum of the cerebellum. [J.]—**Kreuzungsz.** (Ger.). An area comprising certain portions of the cerebral hemispheres in which there is marked decussation of the nerve-fibres. [I, 17 (K).]—**Meridional z. of the uterus [Barnes]. Fr., *z. du méridien* (ou du milieu). See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Neutral z.** In the *Characæ*, a line, produced by the absence of chlorophyll-bodies, situated on the outer non-moving portion of the protoplasm of a cell. [a. 35.]—**Official z.** [Barnes]. See *Cervical z. of the uterus*.—**Papillary z.** See *Boundary z.*—**Placental z.** Fr., *z. placentaire*. That z. of the uterus in which the placenta is attached.—**Posterior radicular z.** See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—**Spinalz.** (Ger.). The z., or tract, of nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. [I, 27 (K).]—**Striated z.** See *Zona pellucida*.—**Thickening z.** Fr., *z. génératrice*. The z. of thin-walled cells (cambium) between the wood and bark, constituting the active formative tissue of a dicotyledonous stem. [a. 35.]—**Transparent z.** See *Lateral disc*.—**Vordere gemischte Seitenstrangz.** (Ger.). The anterior mixed z. or tract in the lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 27 (K).]—**Wachthumsz.** (Ger.). See under SPERMATOMERE (2d def.).—**Z's blanches** (Fr.). Of Vicq d'Azyr, certain arc-like folds of the membrana chazalifera that extend from the insertion of one chalaza to that of the other. [A, 4.]—**Z. dangereuse** (Fr.). In surgery, a region about the clavicle extending from 14 to 18 centimetres over the neck, the arm, and the chest, operations in which are dangerous because of the risk of opening the veins and admitting********



air into them. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**Z. des papilles** (Fr.). See STRATUM glomerulosum and cf. *Papillary z.—Z. du méridien* (Fr.). **Z. du milieu** (Fr.). See figure under *Z's of the uterus.—Z. génératrice* (Fr.). See *Thickening z.—Z. inférieure* (Fr.). See figure under *Z's of the uterus.—Z. maniable* [Bert] (Fr.). An atmosphere, charged with a measured quantity of anæsthetic vapor, in which it is perfectly safe to leave a patient for an unlimited period without attention. [Holmes (a, 25).]—**Z. of Haller**. See *Ciliary z.—Z's of the basilar membrane*. See *ZONA externa* and *ZONA interna.—Z's of the lenticular nucleus*. Three laminae consisting of masses of gray matter separated by white bundles (medullary laminae). [I, 23 (K).]—**Z's of the uterus**. Three z's into which R. Barnes divides the inner surface of the gravid uterus, with reference to the implantation of the placenta, designated the *fundal z.*, the *meridional z.*, and the *cervical z.* [A, 40.]—**Z. of Zinn**. See *Ciliary z.—Z. transparent* (Fr.). See *ZONA pellucida*.



THE ZONES OF THE UTERUS (AFTER R. BARNES).

a, The fundal zone; b, the meridional zone; c, the cervical zone; d, the limit of spontaneous placental detachment.

40.]—**Z. of Zinn**. See *Ciliary z.—Z. transparent* (Fr.). See *ZONA pellucida*.

**ZONED**, adj. Zond. Fr. zoné. See ZONATE.

**ZONITE**, n. Zon'it. From zona, a zone. Of Packard, see SOMITE (2d def.).

**ZONOPLACENTAIRES** (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-no-pla-sa'n2-ta'r. See MESALLANTOIDS.

**ZONULA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo'n(zon)'u'l(u'l)-a2. Dim. of zona, a belt. See ZONULE.—**Z. cartilaginea**. See *LAMINA spiralis.—Z. ciliaris*. See *Ciliary zone.—Z. ossea laminae spiralis*. See *LAMINA spiralis ossea.—Z. Zinnii*. See *Ciliary zone*.

**ZONULAR**, adj. Zo'n'u'l-a'r. Fr., zonulaire. Having the form of a zone or zonule.

**ZONULE**, n. Zo'n'u'l. Lat., zonula. A small zone. [a, 48.]—**Z. of Zinn**. See *Ciliary zone*.

**ZOO-AMYLIN**, n. Zo-o-a'm'i'l-i'n. From ζῷον, an animal, and ἄμυλον, starch. See AMYLOID (2d and 4th def's).

**ZOOBIOLOGY**, n. Zo-o-bi-o'l'o'-j-i2. From ζῷον, an animal, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding. Animal biology. [a, 48.]

**ZOOBLASTE** (Fr.), n. Zo-o-bla'st. See ANIMAL CELL.

**ZOOCAMBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o2)-ka'mb(ka3mb)'i2-u3m-(u4m). From ζῷον, an animal, and cambium (q. v.). See BLASTEMA (4th def.).

**ZOOCARPUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o2)-ka'r'p'u3m(u4m). From ζῷον, an animal, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., zoocarbe. See ZOOSPORE (1st def.).

**ZOOCHEMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-ke3m(ch2am)-i(e)'a3. From ζῷον, an animal, and χημία, chemistry. Fr., zoochimie. Ger., Zoochemie. See BIOCHEMISTRY.

**ZOOCHIRURGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-ki'r(ch2er)-u3r(ur)'ji2-(gi2)-a3. From ζῷον, an animal, χεῖρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work. See VETERINARY SURGERY.

**ZOODERMIES** [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-o-de'r-me. Cutaneous diseases caused by animal parasites. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

**ZOODYNAMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-di3n(du3n)-a2m(a3m)'i2-a3. From ζῷον, an animal, and δύναμις, power. Fr., zoodynamie. Ger., Zoodynamie. Vital force as developed in animals. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**ZOOGLACTINA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-ga'l(ga2l)-a2kt(a'kt)-in(en)'a3. From ζῷον, an animal, and γάλα, milk. See PALMELLA.—**Z. imetropia**. See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*.

**ZOOGAMETE**, n. Zo-o-ga'm'et. See PLANO-GAMETE.

**ZOOGENE**, n. Zo'o-jen. Lat., zoogenum. Fr., zoogène. See BAREGIN.

**ZOOGENY**, n. Zo-o-j'i2'o2n-i2. Lat., zoogenia, zoogenesis (from ζῷον, an animal, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., zoogénie. Ger., Thierzeugung. Animal reproduction. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**ZOOGLÆA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-gle'(glo2'e2)-a3. From ζῷον, an animal, and γλοιός, a glutinous substance. Fr., zooglée. Ger., Galletstock (1st def.). 1. A mass or colony of schizomycetous Fungi enveloped in a gelatinous matrix secreted by them in some stage (the z. stage) of development during which the cells increase rapidly by fission. 2. The genus *Palmella*. [a, 35.]

**ZOOGONIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o2)-go3n-i2d'i2-u3m(u4m). From ζῷον, an animal, and gonidium (q. v.). A motile gonidium (conidium). [a, 35.]

**ZOOGENOUS**, adj. Zo-o2g'o2n-u3s. From ζῷον, life, and γεννᾶν, generation. Fr., zoogène. See VIVIPAROUS.

**ZOOGONY**, n. Zo-o2g'o2n-i2. From ζῷον, an animal, and γεννᾶν, generation. Ger., Zoogonie. That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species of animals. [A, 8.]

**ZOOGRAPHY**, n. Zo-o2g'ra'f-i2. Lat., zoographia (from ζῷον, an animal, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., zoographie. Ger., Thierbeschreibung. Descriptive zoology.

**ZOOIÄTRIE** (Fr.), n. Zo-o-e-a3-tre. Veterinary medicine.

**ZOOID**, adj. Zo'oid. Gr., ζωοειδής (from ζῷον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., zoides. Fr., zoolide. Ger., z. 1. Like an animal; 2. of the nature of an animal. 2. As a n., an organism resembling an animal, especially one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, whether remaining attached to one another or detached and set free. [A, 12; B, 28 (a, 27).] 3. As a n., of Brücke, the nucleus and coloring

matter of a red blood-corpuscle (cf. ECHOID [1st def.]). [J, 26, 35; K.] 4. As a n. in the pl., z's, the highly specialized organs of such animals as the hydroids and other compound forms, which might be mistaken for distinct individuals. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

**ZOOLOGY**, n. Zo-o'l'o'-ji2. Lat., zoologia (from ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., zoologie. Ger., Zoologie. The science of the structure, physiology, distribution, and classification of animals.—**Medical z.** Of Moquin-Tandon, the study of drugs of animal origin. [a, 34.]

**ZOOMAGNETISM**, n. Zo-o-ma2g'ne2t-i2z'm. Lat., zoomagnetismus (from ζῷον, an animal, and μάγνης, a magnet). Fr., zoomagnétisme. See ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

**ZOOMEPHITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-me2f-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From ζῷον, an animal, and mephitis, a pestilential exhalation. Fr., zooméphite. Mephitis originating in the decay of animal matter. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**ZOOMYLE** (Fr.), n. Zo-o-mel. From ζῷον, an animal, and μύλη, a mole. Of I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a genus of monsters including uterine moles. [a, 34.]

**ZOON** (Lat.), n. n. Zo'o2n. Gr., ζῷον (from ζωῆ, life). See ANIMAL.

**ZOONIC**, adj. Zo-o2n'i2k. Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances. [L, 56.]—**Z. acid**. Fr., acide zoonique. Of Berthollet, an acid obtained from animal oil; said to be pyrogenous acid mixed with an animal substance. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

**ZOONOMY**, n. Zo-o2n'om-i2. Lat., zoonomia (from ζῷον, an animal, and νόμος, a law). Fr., zoonomie. See ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

**ZOONOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o2n'o2s-i2s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ζῷον, an animal, and νόσος, disease. Ger., Zoonose. A contagious disease transmitted from one individual to another of a different species, especially from an animal to man. [D, 3.]

**ZOONOSLOGY**, n. Zo-o-n-o2s-o2l'o'-ji2. From ζῷον, an animal, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding. The nosology of the lower animals.

**ZOONULE** (Fr.), n. Zo-o-nu2l. See SOMITE.

**ZOOPATHOLOGY**, n. Zo-o-pa2th-o2l'o'-ji2. Lat., zoopathologia (from ζῷον, an animal, πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). See ZOONOSIOLOGY.

**ZOOPELYOMETRY**, n. Zo-o-pe2l-i2-o2m'e2t-r'i2. Lat., zoopelymetria (from ζῷον, an animal, πέλus, the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., zoopélyométrie. Veterinary pelvimetry. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

**ZOOPEPHENOMENOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-fe2n(fa3-e2n)-o2m-e2n-o(o2)-loj(lo2g)'i2-a3. From ζωῆ, life, φαίνεσθαι, to appear, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., zoophénoménologie. The study of the morbid phenomena of life. [L, 80.]

**ZOOPHARMACOLOGY**, n. Zo-o-fa3rm-a2k-o2l'o'-ji2. From ζῷον, an animal, φάρμακον, a drug, and λόγος, understanding. Veterinary pharmacology.

**ZOOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n. m. Zo-o'f-tha2l(thal2)'mu3s(mu4s). From ζῷον, an animal, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., zoophthalme. Ger., Thierauge. See BUPHTHALMOS (2d def.).

**ZOOPHYSIOLOGY**, n. Zo-o-fl2z-i2-o2l'o'-ji2. Lat., zoophysiologia (from ζῷον, an animal, φυσis, nature, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., zoophysiologie. Ger., Zoophysiologie. Animal physiology.

**ZOOPHYTE**, n. Zo'o-flt. Lat., zoophytum (from ζῷον, an animal, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., z. Ger., Pflanzenzither, Thierpflanze. A plant-like animal, such as a sponge, a coral, etc. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

**ZOOPLASTE** (Fr.), n. Zo-o-pla'st. See SPERMATIZOID (1st def.).

**ZOOPLASTIC**, adj. Zo-o-pla'st'i2k. From ζῷον, an animal, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., zooplastique. Formed from the tissue of an animal (said of grafts transplanted from some lower animal to man). [a, 34.]

**ZOOSPERM**, n. Zo'o-spu2rm. Lat., zoosperma (from ζῷον, an animal, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., zoosperme. Ger., Samenfad. 1. See ZOOSPORE. 2. Of Bory Saint-Vincent, a spermatozoid.

**ZOOSPORANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o2)-spor(spo3r)-a2n-(a3n2)-ji2(gc2'i2)-u3m(u4m). From ζῷον, an animal, σπορά, a spore, and ἄγγειον, a cell. Fr., zoosporange. In certain Algae and in the phycomycetous Fungi, a sporangium containing motile spores (zoospores). [a, 35.]

**ZOOSPORE**, n. Zo'o-spor. From ζῷον, an animal, and σπορά, a spore. 1. A reproductive body produced by a zoosporangium; so called because it is endowed, for a while at least, with the power of locomotion. 2. A plano-gamete. [a, 35.] 3. See FLAGELLULA.

**ZOOSPOREÆ**, n. f. pl. Zo-o(o2)-spor(spo3r)'e2-e(a3-e2). From ζῷον, an animal, and σπορά, seed. Ger., Thiersporie. A division of Algae having ciliated, non-sexual reproductive bodies. In some classifications the division has a very extensive range, embracing the (Edogoniaceæ, Fuchsiaceæ, a portion of the Fucoidea, Oscillatoriæ, etc. [a, 35.]

**ZOOSTEARIC ACID**, n. Zo-o-ste-a2r'i2k. Fr., acide zootéarique. Of Landerer, a crystallizable fatty acid obtained from the bones of fossil mammals. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

**ZOOTHAPSTS** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-tha2ps(thap3)'i2s. Gen., -thaps'eos (-is). From ζωῆ, life, and θάπτειν, to bury. Burial of a living person. [a, 48.]

**ZOOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o2)-thek(thak)'a3. From ζῷον, an animal, and θῆκη, a chest. Fr., zoothèque. Ger., Thierbehälter (1st def.). 1. A case containing animals or parts of animals preserved for purposes of exhibition or demonstration. [L, 50 (a, 48).] 2. See ANTHRIDIDIUM (1st def.).



**ZOOTHERAPY**, n. Zo-o-the'r'a-pi-iz. Lat., *zootherapia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). Fr., *zootherapie*. Ger., *Thierheilkunde*. Veterinary therapeutics. [a, 48.]

**ZOOTOCUS** (Lat.), adj. Zo-o't'o'c-u's(u's). Gr., ζοοτόκος (from ζῷον, life, and τόκος, childbirth). See VIVIPAROUS.

**ZOOTOXÉMIES** [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-o-to'x-am-e. Deteriorations of the blood resulting from animal poison. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

**ZOOTOMY**, n. Zo-o't'o'm-i-iz. Lat., *zootomia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *zootomie*. The dissection of animals, especially of the lower animals; comparative anatomy.

**ZOFF** (Ger.), n. Tso'pf. A plait of hair. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—**Juden'z**. See *PLICA polonica*.

**ZOPHODES** (Lat.), adj. Zo'pf-od'ez(as). Gr., ζοφώδης (from ζῶφος, darkness, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *zopheux, zophode*. Of Hippocrates, dark, turbid (said of urine, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ZOPILOTTI**, n. See *ATURA* (4th def.).

**ZOPISSA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo'p(zop)-i's-sa. Gr., ζώπισσα. See *PITCH*.

**ZORNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo'rn'i-iz-a. A genus of leguminous herbs. [a, 35.]—**Z. angustifolia**, **Z. diphylla**. An East Indian febrifuge species. [a, 35.]

**ZOSTER** (Lat.), n. m. Zo'st(zost)'u'r(ar). Gen., -er'os (-er'is). Gr., *ζοστήρ* (from ζώνναι, to gird). Fr., *z, zone, sangle, ceinturon, ceinture, feu persique* (ou sacré). Ger., *Rose, Gürtel, Gürtelflechte, Feuer Gürtel*. Shingles, cruels; an acute vesicular eruption, usually painful, characterized by the development of groups of herpetic (see *HERPES* [2d def.]) vesicles corresponding in situation to the cutaneous distribution of a nerve. The term arises from the fact that in a common form of the disease the eruption apparently tends to encircle the body like a girdle, though practically it hardly ever occupies more than one lateral half. [G, 16.]—**Z. aigu** (Fr.). See *Z. atypicus gangrenosus et hystericus*. See *Z. gangrenosus hystericus*.—**Z. auricularis**. A rare form of z. developed only in the structures of the ear, which attacks the parts covered by true skin and also extends to the drumhead and cavity of the middle ear. [F.]—**Z. brachialis**. Z. of the arm and forearm, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the internal, middle, and external cutaneous, the median, and the ulnar nerves. [G.]—**Z. capillitii et frontalis**. An awkward expression (to which *z. capillitii et frontis* would be preferable) for z. of the scalp and the upper portion of the face, occasionally involving the conjunctiva, cornea, and iris, corresponding to the distribution of the first branch of the fifth nerve. [G.]—**Z. cerebialis**. Z. of cerebral origin; characterized by its extensive distribution, sometimes occupying the whole or the greater part of one side of the body. [G.]—**Z. cervico-subclavicularis**. Z. which begins on the neck, near the edge of the hair, and descends along the side of the neck to the shoulder, thence spreading forward over the skin between the clavicle and the nipple and over a part of the neck above the clavicle. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**Z. chronica** (Fr.). See *Z. redivivus*.—**Z. collaris**. See *Z. occipito-collaris*.—**Z. dorso-abdominalis**. Z. of the back and abdomen, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal nerves. [G.]—**Z. dorso-pectoralis**. Z. of the back and pectoral region, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh dorsal nerves.—**Z. facialis**, **Z. faciei**. Facial z., which may appear upon the face, the temporal region, the external ear, and the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and throat; corresponding to the superficial distribution of the trigeminal nerve. [G.]—**Z. femoralis**. See *Z. lumbofemoralis*.—**Z. gangrenosus**. Z. in which certain of the vesicles or vesicular groups become gangrenous. Usually the gangrene begins after the vesicle has formed, and can be seen in its progress, through the unbroken epidermis. At other times it occurs primarily, affecting either a single vesicle or an entire group. In the latter case the border of the gangrenous patch is seen to preserve this irregular and indented outline of a vesicular group. [G.]—**Z. gangrenosus hystericus. Of Kaposi, a form observed in patients with hysterical symptoms among which it is supposed to belong. It differs from ordinary z. in the distribution of the efflorescences, which do not follow the course of a particular nerve; also in the fact that in most of the cases described the eruption was symmetrical and in the occurrence of gangrene in certain vesicular groups of the eruption. [Arch. für Derm. u. Syph., Sept., 1889, p. 561 (G).]—**Z. hystericus**. An eruption resembling z. due to hysteria (cf. *Z. gangrenosus hystericus*). [G.]—**Z. lumbofemoralis**. Z. corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the second, third, and fourth lumbar, the external anterior cutaneous, the genitocrural, and the crural nerves. It may appear upon the nates, the front and back of the thigh, and sometimes the calf of the leg.—**Z. lumbinguinalis**. Z. of the back and groin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the twelfth intercostal and the first lumbar nerves, together with their anastomoses. [G.]—**Z. nucha**, **Z. occipito-collaris**. Z. extending from the region of the second and third vertebrae around the neck to the median line of the throat and to the chin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the fourth cervical nerve. [G.]—**Z. ophthalmicus**. A disease of nervous origin, usually ushered in by more or less severe pain and tenderness in the brow or head, followed by redness and swelling of the skin, and the appearance of numerous small vesicles, usually arranged in a linear or oval groups. The eruption only extends in the course of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and is therefore confined to the forehead, and the anterior part of the scalp, the eyelids, and the side of the nose. It may affect only certain branches of the ophthalmic nerve. The individual vesicles become confluent, and their contents dry up into scabs which afterward drop off, leaving deep and characteristic scars. The eyeball does not suffer, and the oculo-nasal branch is involved, when small corneal ulcers may occur or irritation may develop. The temperature of the affected parts is decidedly increased, but the sensibility is dimin-**

ished. It is said to occur but once in the life of a patient. [F.]—**Z. pectoralis**. Z. affecting the skin of the chest.—**Z. perinealis**. Z. of the perineum, affecting the skin of the perineum, the posterior surface of the scrotum, and the penis or vulva, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the pudic, the posterior cutaneous, and the ischiadic nerves. [G.]—**Z. redivivus** [Alibert]. The form of z. that is followed by a chronic neuralgia. [G, 7.]—**Z. sacro-genitalis**, **Z. sacro-ischiadicus**. See *Z. perinealis*.

**ZOSTERA** (Lat.), n. f. Zo'st(zost)-er(ar)a. From *ζοστήρ*, a girdle. Fr., *zostère*. 1. Sea-wrack; a genus of maritime herbs of the *Zosteraceæ*, which are an order of monocotyledons now made a tribe (the *Zostereæ*) of the *Naiadaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. Of Alibert, see *ZOSTER*.—**Z. marina**, **Z. maritima**. Fr., *algue marine* (ou des verriers, ou des vitriers). Ger., *gemeiner Wasserriemen, Wier, Wier, Meergras, Seegras*. Glass-wrack of Atlantic shores, grass-weed (or -wrack), glaziers' sea-weed, turtle-grass, bell-ware. The leaves are sometimes found on shores in the form of balls (see *HALCYONUM rotundum*). They contain potash and a little iodine, and have been used as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—**Z. mediterranea**. A Mediterranean species having the properties of *Z. marina* and sometimes forming similar balls. It is used for various economic purposes. [a, 35.]

**ZOSTERIC**, adj. Zo'st-e'r'i'k. Lat., *zostericus*. Pertaining to zoster.

**ZÖTTCHEN** (Ger.), n. Tso't'ch'e'n. A diminutive villus.

**ZOTTE** (Ger.), n. Tso't'ze. See *VILLUS*.—**Darm'z**, **Dünndarm'z**, **Darm'z**. See *Intestinal VILLI*.—**Gefäss'z**. One of the vascular tufts of the choroid plexus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Geschwulst'z**. A villous process of a tumor. [a, 34.]—**Z'nbaumchen**. A chorionic villus.—**Z'nblume**. See *MENYANTHES*.—**Z'ncomplex**. An assemblage or system of villi, such as that of the chorion. [A, 19.]—**Z'ngeschwulst**. See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Z'nhaar**. See *VILLUS*.—**Z'nherz**. See *COR hirsutum*.—**Z'nkrebs**. See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Z'nparenchym**. The central part or core of an intestinal villus. It is usually covered by epithelium. [J.]—**Z'nscheide**. The sheath of a chorionic villus, i. e., a depression in the decidua into which the villus is received.

**ZOTTENHAUT** (Ger.), n. Tso't'te'n-ha'z-u't. See *CHORION* (1st def.).—**Primäre Z.**, **Primitive Z.** See *Primitive CHORION* (1st def.).

**ZOTTIG** (Ger.), adj. Tso't'ti'g. See *VILLOUS*.—**Klebrig-z.** Covered with viscid villi. [a, 35.]

**ZUCCARUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zu'k(zu'k)/ka'r(ka'r)-u'm(u'm). See *SACCHARUM*.

**ZÜCHTUNG** (Ger.), n. Tso'ch't'un'g. Breeding, cultivation, especially of micro-organisms. [a, 14.]—**Z'sleher**. The theory of selection in breeding. [L.]

**ZUCHTWAHL** (Ger.), n. Tso'ch't'va'z. See *SELECTION*.

**ZUCKEN** (Ger.), n. Tso'k'e'n. See *CONVULSION*.

**ZUCKER** (Ger.), n. Tso'k'e'r. See *SUGAR*.—**Braungekochter Z.** See *CARAMEL*.—**Candisz'**. See *SUGAR candy*.—**Fleisch'z**. See *INOSITE*.—**Gallen'z**. See *PIGROMEL*.—**Honig'z**. See *LEVULOSE*.—**Hutz'**. See *Refined SUGAR*.—**Invert'z**. See *Invert SUGAR*.—**Kandisz'**. See *CANDY*.—**Kartoffel'z**. See *GLUCOSE* (1st def.).—**Krüm'z**. See *Dextrose*. [a, 34.]—**Leim'z**. See *GLYCOCOLL*.—**Mannaz'**. See *MANNITE*.—**Milch'z**. See *LACTOSE*.—**Muskel'z**. See *INOSITE*.—**Oel'z**. See *ELEOSACCHARUM* and *GLYCERIN*.—**Rohr'z**. See *Cane SUGAR*.—**Rüben'z**. See *Beet SUGAR*.—**Schleim'z**. See *LEVULOSE*.—**Thomas'z**. See *Italian HONEY*.—**Trauben'z**. See *Grape SUGAR*.—**Weisser Z.** See *Refined SUGAR*.—**Z'ähnlich**. See *SACCHAROID*.—**Z'artig**. See *SACCHARINE*.—**Z'bildung**. See *GLYCOGENESIS*.—**Z'haltig**. See *SACCHARINE*.—**Z'krankheit**. *Diabetes mellitus*. [a, 34.]—**Z'mandel**. See *CONFECTION*.—**Z'messer**. See *SACCHARIMETER*.—**Z'ruhr**. See *DIABETES mellitus*.—**Z'saft**. See *SYRUP*.—**Z'stich**. See *SUGAR-PUNCTURE*.—**Z'syrup**. See *MOLASSES*.—**Z'wasser**. See *HYDROSACCHARUM*.

**ZUCKERROHR** (Ger.), n. Tso'k'e'r-for. See *SACCHARUM* (1st def.).—**Schilffartiges Z.** See *SACCHARUM arundinaceum*.

**ZUCKERSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Tso'k'e'r-zoir-e. See *SACCHARIC acid*.—**Z'äthylester**. See *ETHYL saccharate*.

**ZUCKUNG** (Ger.), n. Tso'k'un'g. See *CONTRACTION*, *CLONUS*, and *CONVULSION*.—**Anfängliche Z.** See *Initial CONTRACTION*.—**Bleibende Z.** See *Elastic after-VIBRATION*.—**Diplegische Zuckungen**. Diplegic twitching. [a, 34.]—**Kathodendauer'z**. See *Cathodal-duration CONTRACTION*.—**Kathodenschliessungs'z**. See *Cathodal-closure CONTRACTION*.—**Muskel'z**. Muscular spasm, cramp.—**Oeffnungs'z**. See *Breaking CONTRACTION*.—**Paradoxe Z.** See *Paradoxical PULSATION*.—**Residuale Z.** See *Elastic after-VIBRATION*.—**Secundäre Z.** See *Secondary CONTRACTION*.—**Starrkrampfartige Z.** See *Tetanic CONTRACTION*.—**Uebermaximale Z.** See *Over-maximal CONTRACTION*.—**Unipolare induzierte Z.** See *Unipolar induced CONTRACTION*.—**Z'sbeginn**. The initial period of a muscular contraction. [Gruenhagen (K).]

**ZUDREHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tso'dra-un'g. Torsion.

**ZUFÄLLIG** (Ger.), adj. Tso'fal-li'g. Adventitious, accidental.

**ZUFLUCHTSORT** (Ger.), n. Tso'fluch'ts-o'rt. See *ASYLUM*.

**ZUFLUSS** (Ger.), n. Tso'flu's. See *AFFLUENCE* and *AFFLUX*.

**ZUFÜHREND** (Ger.), adj. Tso'fu'r-e'nd. See *AFFERENT*.

**ZUFÜHRUNG** (Ger.), n. Tso'fu'r-un'g. See *ADDUCTION*.

**ZUG** (Ger.), n. Tso'g. See *TRACT* and *TRACTION*.—**Mark'z**. A medullary or central tract of nerve-fibres. [I, 4 (K).]—**Nasenz'**. See *Nasal LINE*.—**Oberer Z. der hinteren Centralwindung**. See *Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION*.—**Z'glas**. A cupping glass. [a, 48.]—**Z'mittel**. See *EPISPASTIC*, n.—**Z'salbe**. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.



**ZUGANG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ga<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See ADITUS and MEATUS.—**Z.** zum Trichter. See ITER ad infundibulum.—**Z.** zur Wasserleitung. The entrance to the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3 (K).]  
**ZUGBOHRER** (Ger.), n. Tsug<sup>2</sup>bor<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. See TREPHINE.  
**ZÜGEL** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l. See HABENA.  
**ZUGEMÜSE** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>mu<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See GRUEL.  
**ZUGERUNDET** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>rund<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t. See ROTUND.  
**ZUGESPIZT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>spi<sup>2</sup>st. See ACUMINATE.  
**ZUGEWANDT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>va<sup>2</sup>nt. See ADVERSE.  
**ZUHEILUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>hil<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. The closing of a wound, healing. [A, 521 (a, 48).]  
**ZUHOCHEN** (Ger.), **ZUHÖREN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu<sup>2</sup>horch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n, -hu<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See AUSCULTATION.  
**ZULAPIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zu<sup>2</sup>l(zul)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See JULEP.  
**ZULAUF** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>f. See AFFLUX.  
**ZUMA** (Lat.), n. f. Zu<sup>2</sup>m(zum)<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. See FERMENT.  
**ZUMIC**, adj. Zu<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *zunicus*. Fr., *zumique*. See ZYMIC.  
**ZUNAHME** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. Increase, growth. [a, 48].  
**ZUNDER** (Ger.), n. Tsund<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. See AMADOU.  
**ZÜNDEWUTH** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>vut. See EMPRESOMOMANIA.  
**ZUNEHMEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>nam<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See ZUNAHME.  
**ZUNEHMEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>nam<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nd. See ACCRESCENT.  
**ZUNEIGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ng<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See ATTACHMENT.  
**ZUNGE** (Ger.), n. Tsun<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>. See TONGUE.—**Haarz'**. An affection of the tongue in which the filiform papillae are dark, elongated, and unduly cornified. ["Rev. des. sci. méd." Oct. 15, 1888, p. 568 (a, 18).]—**Holz'**. In cattle, actinomycosis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Landkartenz'**. See GEOGRAPHICAL TONGUE.—**Natternz'n**. See GLOSSOPETRE.—**Scharlachz'**. The peculiar state of the tongue seen in scarlet fever. [a, 34].—**Z'nabtragung**. Depression of the tongue.—**Z'nanuwuchs**. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z'nbländchen**. 1. See FRENUM of the tongue. 2. Of Stilling, a thin lamina of nerve-substance which extends laterally from the lingua cerebelli over the posterior third of the crura ad pontem. [I, 6 (K).]—**Z'nbelag**. **Z'nbeleg**. See FUR (2d def.).—**Z'nblüthe**. See LIGULE (2d def.).—**Z'nblutung**. See GLOSSORRHAGIA.—**Z'nbrand**. See GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z'nbräune**. See GLOSSITIS.—**Z'nbruch**. See GLOSSOCELE.—**Z'ncarbunkel**. See GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z'ndrucker**. See TONGUE-DEPRESSOR.—**Z'nentzündung**. See GLOSSITIS.—**Z'nfiule**. See CACOGLOSSIA and GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z'ngeschwulst**. See GLOSSOCCUS.—**Z'ngeschwür**. See CACOGLOSSIA.—**Z'ngrund**. See BASIS linguae.—**Z'nhalter**. See TONGUE-DEPRESSOR.—**Z'nheber**. **Z'nhochhalter**. See GLOSSANISCHON.—**Z'nhorn** [Meckel, Wagner]. See EPILHYAL BONE.—**Z'nhaat**. **Z'nhäutchen**. See PERILOTTIS (1st def.).—**Z'nkinnmuskel**. See GENIOGLOSSUS.—**Z'nnknochen**. See HYOID BONE.—**Z'nnknorpel**. See SEPTUM linguae.—**Z'nnkräuter**. See TONGUE SCRAPER.—**Z'nnkrebs**. See GLOSSOCARCINOMA.—**Z'nnnahm**. See TONGUE-TIED.—**Z'nnlähmung**. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z'nnlehre**. See GLOSSOGRAPHY (1st def.).—**Z'nnlöser**. See ANKYLOTOME (2d def.).—**Z'nnlosigkeit**. **Z'nnmangel**. See AGLOSSIA.—**Z'nnnaht**. See RHAPHE of the tongue.—**Z'nnrücken**. See DORSUM linguae.—**Z'nnschnitt**. See GLOSSOTOMY.—**Z'nnspalt**. See FISSURE of the tongue.—**Z'nnübel**. See GLOSSALGIA.—**Z'nnverwachsung**. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z'nnvorfall**. See GLOSSOCELE and PARAGLOSSIA.—**Z'nnwurz**. See BASIS linguae.—**Z'nnzergliederung**. See GLOSSOTOMY (1st def.).  
**ZÜNGELGER** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See LINGULA.  
**ZÜNGENBEIN** (Ger.), n. Tsun<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>bin. See Z'NBEIN.—**Z'körper**. See CORPUS ossis hyoidae and COPULA lingualis.  
**ZÜNGENBOGEN** [Meckel] (Ger.), n. Tsun<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>bog<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See CERATO-HYAL BONE (1st def.).—**Gaumenz'**. See ARCH of the palate.  
**ZÜNGLEIN** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>lin. See LINGULA and LIGULE (3d def.).  
**ZURECHNUNGSFÄHIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>re<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>2<sup>2</sup>nun<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>fa<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>kil. See IMPUTABILITY.  
**ZURECHTSETZUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>re<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>2<sup>2</sup>ze<sup>2</sup>ts<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See EPANARTHOSIS.  
**ZURÜCKBEUGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>bol<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See RETROFLEXION.  
**ZURÜCKBILDUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>bi<sup>2</sup>ld<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See ANAPLASTY.  
**ZURÜCKBRINGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>br<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>ld<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See REDUCTION.  
**ZURÜCKDREHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>dra<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See SUPINATION.  
**ZURÜCKFLUSS** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>flus. See REFLEX.  
**ZURÜCKGEBOGEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>bog<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See REFLEXED.  
**ZURÜCKGEHEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ga<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nd. See RE-LADING.  
**ZURÜCKGEROLLT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>rol<sup>2</sup>t. See REVOLUTE.  
**ZURÜCKGESCHLAGEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>shla<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See REPLICATE.  
**ZURÜCKGEZOGEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>tsog<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See RETRACTED.  
**ZURÜCKHALTUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>lt<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See EPI-SCHEMIS and RETENTION.

**ZURÜCKLAUFEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>la<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nd. See RECURRENT.  
**ZURÜCKSCHIEBUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>sheb<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See REPOSITION.  
**ZURÜCKSCHLAGEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>shla<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See RETRACTION.  
**ZURÜCKSPRINGEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>spri<sup>2</sup>2<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See RESILIENCY.  
**ZURÜCKSTOSSUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>sto<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>sun<sup>2</sup>. See REPULSION.  
**ZURÜCKTREIBEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>trib<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nd. Repellent, catastatic.  
**ZURÜCKTREIBUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>trib<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See REPULSION.  
**ZURÜCKTRETEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>tre<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. Retrogression, subsidence. [a, 14.]  
**ZURÜCKWENDUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ve<sup>2</sup>nd<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See RETROVERSION.  
**ZURÜCKWERFUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ve<sup>2</sup>rf<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See REFLECTION.  
**ZURÜCKZIEHBAR** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>tse<sup>2</sup>ba<sup>2</sup>r. See RETRACTILE.—**Z'keit**. See RETRACTILITY.  
**ZURÜCKZIEHER** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>tse<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. See RETRACTOR.—**Z. des äusseren Ohres**. See RETRAHENS aurem.  
**ZURÜCKZIEHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>ru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>tse<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See RETRACTION.  
**ZUSAMMENBALLEN** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENBALLUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ba<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n, -lun<sup>2</sup>. See COMPRESSION and CONGLOBATION.  
**ZUSAMMENBIEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>beg<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See COMPRESSION.  
**ZUSAMMENDREHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>dra<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See CONTORTION and TORSION.  
**ZUSAMMENDRÜCKBARKEIT** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>dru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>ba<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>kit. See COMPRESSIBILITY.  
**ZUSAMMENDRÜCKER** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>dru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>r. See COMPRESSOR.—**Z. der Nase**. See COMPRESSOR naris.  
**ZUSAMMENDRÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>dru<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. See COMPRESSION.  
**ZUSAMMENFALLEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>fa<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See COLLAPSE (1st def.).  
**ZUSAMMENFLIESSEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>fles<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>nd. See CONFLUENT (1st def.).  
**ZUSAMMENFLUSS** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>flus. See AFFLUX.  
**ZUSAMMENFÜGUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>fu<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>un<sup>2</sup>. A joining together; a commissure. [a, 14.]  
**ZUSAMMENGEBALLT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>ba<sup>2</sup>lt. See CONGLOBATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEDRÄNGT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>drant<sup>2</sup>. See CONFERTUS and CONDENSED.  
**ZUSAMMENGEDREHT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>drat. See CONTORTED.  
**ZUSAMMENGEDRÜCKT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>dru<sup>2</sup>kt. See COMPRESSED.  
**ZUSAMMENGEFALTET** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>fa<sup>2</sup>lt<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t. See COMPLICATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEFLACHT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>flacht<sup>2</sup>. See COMPAGINATUS.  
**ZUSAMMENGEHÄUFT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>hoft. See COAGERVATE and CONGLOMERATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEKITTET** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>ke<sup>2</sup>tt<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>t. See CATENULATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEKLEBT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>kle<sup>2</sup>bt. See CONGLUTINATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEKNÄULET** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>knol<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>lt. See CONGLOMERATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGELEGT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>lagt. See DUPLICATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGELEIMT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>limt. See CONGLUTINATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGELOTHET** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>thet<sup>2</sup>. See CONFERRIMINATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEROLLT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>rol<sup>2</sup>t. See CONVOLUTE.  
**ZUSAMMENGESCHLAGEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>shla<sup>2</sup>g<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See CONDUPLICATE.  
**ZUSAMMENGESCHNÜRT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>shnu<sup>2</sup>rt. See CONSTRICTED.  
**ZUSAMMENGESETZT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>zet<sup>2</sup>st. See COMPOUND.  
**ZUSAMMENGESTELLT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>stel<sup>2</sup>lt. See COLLOCATUS.  
**ZUSAMMENGEWACHSEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>va<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See CONNATE, COADNATE, and CONCRETE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEWICKELT** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>vik<sup>2</sup>elt<sup>2</sup>. See CONVOLUTE.  
**ZUSAMMENGEWUNDEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu<sup>2</sup>za<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>2</sup>vund<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n. See CONGLOMERATE.



**ZUSAMMENGEZOGEN** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-ge<sup>2</sup>-tsog-e<sup>2</sup>n. See CONTRACTED.

**ZUSAMMENHALTEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See ADHESION.

**ZUSAMMENHANG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENHÄNGUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-ha<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>, -han<sup>2</sup>-un<sup>2</sup>. Connection, continuity, cohesion. [L, 31.]

**ZUSAMMENHÄNGEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-han<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See COHERENT.

**ZUSAMMENHÄUFUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-hoif-un<sup>2</sup>. Aggregation, conglomeration.

**ZUSAMMENHEFTUNG** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-he<sup>2</sup>ft-un<sup>2</sup>. See INFIBULATION.

**ZUSAMMENHEILEN** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENHEILUNG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENKLEBEN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-hil-e<sup>2</sup>n, -un<sup>2</sup>, -klab-e<sup>2</sup>n. Agglutination, conglutination.

**ZUSAMMENKLEBEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-klab-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See CONGLUTINANT.

**ZUSAMMENLAUFEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-la<sup>1</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-f-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See CONVERGENT.

**ZUSAMMENLEIMEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-lim-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See AGGLUTINANT (1st def.).

**ZUSAMMENLEIMUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-lim-un<sup>2</sup>. See AGGLUTINATION.

**ZUSAMMENMÜNDUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-mu<sup>2</sup>-nd-un<sup>2</sup>. Anastomosis.

**ZUSAMMENSCHMELZEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-shme<sup>2</sup>lts-e<sup>2</sup>n. See COLLIQUATION.

**ZUSAMMENSCHNÜREN** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-shnu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r. See CONSTRICTOR.

**ZUSAMMENSCHNÜRUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-shnu<sup>2</sup>-r-un<sup>2</sup>. See CONSTRICTION (1st def.).

**ZUSAMMENSCHRUMPUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-shrump-un<sup>2</sup>. See CORRUGATION.

**ZUSAMMENSETZUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-ze<sup>2</sup>ts-un<sup>2</sup>. See COMPOSITION.

**ZUSAMMENSTOSS** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENSTOSSUNG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENTREFFEN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-sto<sup>2</sup>s, -sun<sup>2</sup>, -tre<sup>2</sup>-fe<sup>2</sup>n. See CONTUSION.

**ZUSAMMENWACHSEN** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENWACHSUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-wa<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s-un<sup>2</sup>. Coalescence. [a, 14.]

**ZUSAMMENWOHNEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-von-e<sup>2</sup>n. See COHABITATION.

**ZUSAMMENZUGEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-tsoig-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See CONGENITAL.

**ZUSAMMENZIEHBAR** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-tse-ba<sup>2</sup>r. See CONTRACTILE.

**ZUSAMMENZIEHEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-tse-e<sup>2</sup>nd. Astringent, constrictive.

**ZUSAMMENZIEHER** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-tse-e<sup>2</sup>r. See CONSTRICTOR.

**ZUSAMMENZIEHUNG** (Ger.), n. Tsu-za<sup>3</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n-tse-un<sup>2</sup>. See ADSTRICTIO, CRISPATION, and CONTRACTION.—**Pulsirende Z'en**. See *Pulsatile CONTRACTIONS*.—**Sanduhrz'**. See *Hour-glass CONTRACTION*.

**ZUSATZ** (Ger.), n. Tsu/za<sup>3</sup>ts. See ADMIXTION and ADDITION.—**Z'product, Z'verbinding**. See ADDITION COMPOUND.

**ZUSCHNÜREN** (Ger.), n. Tsu/shnu<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>r. See SPHINCTER.

**ZUSPITZEN** (Ger.), v. intr. Tsu/spi<sup>2</sup>ts-e<sup>2</sup>n. See POINT (v.).

**ZUSTRÖMEND** (Ger.), adj. Tsu/stru<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. Affluent, afferent.

**ZUTRIFF** (Ger.), n. Tsu/tri<sup>2</sup>t. See ABCESS.

**ZUVORKOMMEN** (Ger.), n. Tsu/for-ko<sup>2</sup>m/me<sup>2</sup>n. Prevention.

**ZUWACHS** (Ger.), n. Tsu/va<sup>3</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>s. See ACCREMENTITION.

**ZUZIEHER** (Ger.), n. Tsu/tse-e<sup>2</sup>r. An adductor muscle. [a, 48.]—**Grosser Z. des Oberschenkels** (oder **Schenkels**). See ADDUCTOR femoris magnus.—**Kurzer Z. des Oberschenkels**. See ADDUCTOR femoris brevis and Small adductor of the thigh.—**Langer Z. des Oberschenkels**. See ADDUCTOR femoris longus.—**Langer Z. des Schenkels**. See ADDUCTOR longus.—**Z. des Daumens**. See ADDUCTOR pollicis manus.

**ZWANG** (Ger.), n. Tsu/va<sup>3</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. 1. Compulsion, constraint. 2. Tension. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Kinnbackenz'**. See TRISMUS.—**Stuhlz'**. See RECTAL TENESMUS.—**Z'hüfig**. See HOOF-bound.—**Z'sjacked, Z'swamm**. See CAMISOLE.—**Z'svorstellung**. See PRIMORDIAL DELIRIUM.

**ZWEI** (Ger.), adj. Tswi. Two.—**Z'äugig**. See BINOCULAR.—**Z'basisch**. See DIBASIC.—**Z'bäuchig**. See DIGASTRIC.—**Z'blättrig**. Of the involucre and perigon, diphyllous: of the flower, dipetalous; of the calyx, disepalous. [a, 35.]—**Z'fach**. See DUPLICATE.—**Z'fächerig**. See BINOCULAR.—**Z'farbigkeit**. See DICHROISM.—**Z'fügelnuss**. See DIPTEROCARPUS.—**Z'gelenkig**. Having two joints; of muscles, having two articulations between the origin and insertion. [L, 31.]—**Z'hügel**. See CORPORA quadrigemina.—**Z'keimblättrig**. See DICOTYLEDONOUS.—**Z'köpfig**. See DICEPHALOUS.—**Z'malklopfend**. See DICROTAL.—**Z'samenlappig**. See DICOTYLEDONOUS.—**Z'schwänzig**. See BICAUDAL.—**Z'theilung**. See DICHOTOMY and FISSION.—**Z'werthig**. See BIVALENT.

**ZWEIG** (Ger.), n. Tswig. See BRANCH.—**Hantz'**. A cutaneous filament. [L, 31.]—**Z'chen, Z'elchen, Z'lein**. A small twig, as of a blood-vessel.

**ZWEITGEBÄRENDE** (Ger.), n. Tswit/ge<sup>2</sup>-bar-e<sup>2</sup>nd-e<sup>2</sup>. See SECUNDIPARA.

**ZWEIWUCHS** (Ger.), n. Tswi/vuch<sup>2</sup>s. See RHACHITIS.

**ZWERCHFELL** (Ger.), n. Tswērch<sup>2</sup>/fe<sup>2</sup>l. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).—**Z'eiterung**. See DIAPHRAGMATIC EMPYEMA.—**Z'entzündung**. See DIAPHRAGMATITIS.—**Z'geschwür**. See DIAPHRAGMATICOLOSIS.—**Z'schlauch der Uterine** (Kölcker). An arch-like fold of the peritoneum extending from the pronephros to the diaphragm in the embryo. [A, 8.]—**Z'schmerz**. See DIAPHRAGMALGIA.

**ZWERG** (Ger.), n. Tswērg. See DWARF.—**Z'rumpf**. See NANOSOMIA.

**ZWERGFEHLE** (Ger.), n. Tswērg<sup>2</sup>/fe<sup>2</sup>l. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

**ZWICKAU** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>. A place in Saxony where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

**ZWICKEL** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l. See CUNEUS (2d def.).

**ZWIEBACK** (Ger.), n. Tswēba<sup>3</sup>lk. A sweetish kind of bread cut into large pieces and browned in the oven.—**Fleischz'**. See MEAT BISCUITS.

**ZWIEBEL** (Ger.), n. Tswēb<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>l. See BULB and ALLIUM CEPA.—**Brutz'**. See BULBULUS.—**Ewig Z.** See ALLIUM fistulosum.—**Gemeine Z.** See ALLIUM CEPA.—**Geschmacksz'n**. See Taste buds.—**Harnröhrenz'**. See BULB of the urethra.—**Häutige Z.** See Tunicated BULB.—**Knollenz'**. See CORM (2d def.).—**Knospenz'**. See BULBIL.—**Markz'**. 1. See MEDULLA oblongata. 2. In the pl., **Markz'n**, see CORPORA albicania.—**Vorhofsz'n**. See BULBI vestibuli vagina.—**Winterz'**. See ALLIUM fistulosum.—**Z'haut**. The integument of a bulb. [a, 35.]—**Z'ig**. See BULBULUS.—**Z'knollen**. See CORM (2d def.).—**Z'knospe**. See BULBIL.—**Z'tragend**. See BULBIFEROUS.

**ZWIEWUCHS** (Ger.), n. Tswēvuch<sup>2</sup>s. See RHACHITIS.

**ZWILLING** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. See TWIN.—**Eineige Z'e**. See UNIOVULAR TWINS.—**Z'sbinde**. See FORNIX cerebri.—**Z'städen**. See Cleft nuclear FILAMENTS.—**Z'sfrucht**. A twin.—**Z'sämskel**. See BIFEMORO - CALCANEUS.—**Z'sschwangerschaft**. Twin pregnancy.

**ZWINGE** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>. See FORNIX cerebri.

**ZWISCHENBALKEN** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ba<sup>3</sup>lk-e<sup>2</sup>n. See DIAEPGMA.

**ZWISCHENBAND** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ba<sup>3</sup>nd. See LIGAMENTUM teres (1st def.).

**ZWISCHENEINTRETEND** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-in<sup>2</sup>-tre<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See SUBINTRANT.

**ZWISCHENFALLEND** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-fa<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See INTERCALAR.

**ZWISCHENFELLNERV** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-fe<sup>2</sup>l<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>rf. See PHRENIC NERVE.

**ZWISCHENGELENKIG** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ge<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>-ig. See INTERARTICULAR.

**ZWISCHENGELENKKNORPEL** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ge<sup>2</sup>-l<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>-k<sup>2</sup>-kno<sup>2</sup>-rp-e<sup>2</sup>l. See INTERARTICULAR CARTILAGE.

**ZWISCHENGESTELLT** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ge<sup>2</sup>-ste<sup>2</sup>lt. See INTERPOSED.

**ZWISCHENGeweBE** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ge<sup>2</sup>-vab-e<sup>2</sup>. See AREOLAR TISSUE, TISSU annexiel, and GROUND-SUBSTANCE.

**ZWISCHENGLED** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-gled. See INTERMEDIATE SEGMENT of a cilium.

**ZWISCHENHIRN** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-hern. See MESENCEPHALON and THALAMENCEPHALON.—**Z'bilschen**. The primary vesicle of the mesencephalon. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z'boden**. The anterior region of the brain, including the structures just behind the optic chiasm. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z'dach**. The roof of the third ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

**ZWISCHENKIEFER** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-kef-e<sup>2</sup>r. See INTERMAXILLARY BONE.—**Lateraler Z.** See MESOGNATHION.—**Z'knochen**. See Z.

**ZWISCHENKIEMEYENDECKELSTÜCK** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-kem-e<sup>2</sup>n-de<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>l-stu<sup>2</sup>k. See INTERPERICULAR BONE.

**ZWISCHENKNOCHEN** (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-kno<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>n. See INTEROSSEOUS.—**Z'muskel**. An interosseous muscle. [L, 304.]—**Ersterer äusserer Z'muskel des Fusses**. See ABDUCTOR indicis pedis.

**ZWISCHENKNOTEN** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-kno<sup>2</sup>t-e<sup>2</sup>n. See INTERNODE.

**ZWISCHENKÖRNERSCHEIT** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ku<sup>2</sup>rn-e<sup>2</sup>r-shi<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t. See SPERMATUM granulosum.—**Äussere kahle Z.** (Meynert). The sixth layer in the cerebral cortex, consisting of large pyramidal cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**Innere kahle Z.** (Meynert). A layer of large pyramidal cells (the fourth) in the cortex cerebri in the neighborhood of the calcarine fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**Kahle Z'en** (Meynert). A term for two layers of the cortex cerebri which are poor in nerve-cells. [I, 11 (K).]

**ZWISCHENLAGERUNG** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-la<sup>3</sup>g-e<sup>2</sup>-r-un<sup>2</sup>. An interstitial deposition. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**ZWISCHENLAUFEND** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-la<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>-f-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See INTERCURRENT.

**ZWISCHENPLATTE** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-pla<sup>3</sup>t<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>. See LAMINA intergerina.

**ZWISCHENQUERMUSKEL** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-kwe<sup>2</sup>r-musk-e<sup>2</sup>l. See INTERTRANSVERSARIUS; in the pl., **Z'n**, see INTERTRANSVERSALIS.



**ZWISCHENRAUM** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ra<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>m. An inter-space. [L, 31.] See also *Interduncular* SPACE.

**ZWISCHENRIPPEN-** (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-ri<sup>2</sup>p-pe<sup>2</sup>n. See *INTERCOSTAL*.

**ZWISCHENSCHIETELHORN** [Huscke] (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-shit-e<sup>2</sup>l-hern. See *Occipital* LOBE.

**ZWISCHENSCHENKEL-** (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-she<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k-e<sup>2</sup>l. See *INTERCURAL*.—**Z'dreieck**. See *Interduncular* SPACE.

**ZWISCHENSCHICHT** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-shi<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t. An intermediary layer of nerve-fibres in the cerebral cortex, especially the external molecular stratum. [K.]

**ZWISCHENSCHLAG** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-shla<sup>2</sup>g. See *INTERCADCENCE*.

**ZWISCHENSTAND** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-sta<sup>2</sup>nd. See *INTERSTICE*.

**ZWISCHENSTÄNDIG** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-stand-i<sup>2</sup>g. See *INTERMEDIARY*.

**ZWISCHENSTRANG** [His] (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-stra<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>. A longitudinal dorsal projection of the epiblast at its junction with the medullary tube of the embryo. [A, 8.]

**ZWISCHENVORKOMMEN** (Ger.), adj. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-fo<sup>2</sup>r-ko<sup>2</sup>m-me<sup>2</sup>nd. See *INTERCURRENT*.

**ZWISCHENWAND-** (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-va<sup>2</sup>nd. See *INTERPARIETAL*.

**ZWISCHENWIRBEL-** (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-verb'e<sup>2</sup>l. See *INTERVERTEBRAL*.

**ZWISCHENWIRTH** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-vert. An intermediary host. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

**ZWISCHENZEIT** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>sh'e<sup>2</sup>n-tsit. See *INTERMISSION* (1st and 2d def's).

**ZWITTER** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>t/te<sup>2</sup>r. See *HERMAPHRODITE*.—**Z'-bildung**, *Z'gestaltung*. See *HERMAPHRODITISM*.—**Z'-haft**. Bisexual; hermaphroditic.—**Z'-heit**, *Z'thum*. See *HERMAPHRODITISM*.

**ZWITTERWESEN** (Ger.), n. Tswi<sup>2</sup>t/te<sup>2</sup>r-vaz-e<sup>2</sup>n. 1. An hermaphrodite or hybrid. 2. The condition of being an hermaphrodite or a hybrid. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

**ZYGADENUS** (Lat.), n. m. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>2</sup>d(a<sup>2</sup>d)/e<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *zygón*, a yoke, and *adēn*, a gland. A genus of the *Melanthaceae*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Z. elegans**. A Kansas species. The herb is said to cause fatal cerebral disturbance in sheep. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxviii (a, 14).]—**Z. frigidus**. A Mexican species. Its seeds have properties similar to those of *cevadilla*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Z. Nuttallii**. A poisonous Californian species. The tuber has properties similar to those of *Z. venenosus*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi (a, 14).]—**Z. venenosus**. Hogspotted, death-cannous; a Californian species having a very poisonous tuber. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi, xxxvii (a, 14).]

**ZYGAPOPHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-a<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-o<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *zygapsens, -oph'ysis*. From *zygón*, a yoke, and *apóphysis*, a process. Fr., *zygapophyse*. An articular process of a vertebra.

**ZYGODACTYLE**, adj. Zig-o-da<sup>2</sup>kt'i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *zygodactylus* (from *zygón*, a yoke, and *dáctulos*, a digit). Fr., *zygodactyle*. (Ger., *jochfingerig*. Yoke-toed; having the toes in pairs. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

**ZYGOLABIALIS** [Coeus] (Lat.), n. m. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lab-(la<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>a. From *zygón*, a yoke, and *labium*, a lip. See *ZYGOMATICS minor*.

**ZYGOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *ζυγωμα*. Fr., *zygôme*. Ger., *Jochbrin*. See *ZYGOMATIC ARCH*.

**ZYGOMATIC**, adj. Zi<sup>2</sup>g-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *zygomatikus*. Fr., *zygomatique*. Ger., *zygomatisch*. Pertaining to the zygoma. [L, 313.]

**ZYGOMATICO-LABIALIS** (Lat.), n. m. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lab-(la<sup>2</sup>b)-i<sup>2</sup>-al(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>a. Fr., *zygomatiko-labial*. The analogue of the zygomatic major of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L, 131.]

**ZYGOMATICO-MAXILLARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>x)-i<sup>2</sup>l-lar-la<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>a. Fr., *zygomatiko-maxillaire*. See *MASSETER*.

**ZYGOMATICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). See *MALAR BONE*.—**Z. postorius**, *Z. posticum*. See *Quadrato-fugal* BONE (1st def.).

**ZYGOMATICUS** (Lat.), adj. Zig(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *zygomatikus*. Pertaining to or connected with the zygoma; as a n. m. (Ger., *Jochmuskel*), a muscle so connected, especially the z. major. [a, 48.]—**Z. major**. Ger., *grosser Jochmuskel*. A muscle having its origin in the malar bone near the zygomatic suture and running to the angle of the mouth to be attached to the skin and to be continuous with the orbicularis and depressor anguli oris. [C.]—**Z. minor**. Ger., *kleiner Jochmuskel*. A small muscle which has its origin in the anterior and inferior part of the malar bone and terminates by combining with the outer margin of the levator labii superioris. [C.]

**ZYGOMATIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Ze-go-ma<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>k. See *ZYGOMATIC*; as a n. see *ZYGOMATICS*.—**Grand z.** See *ZYGOMATICUS major*.—**Petit z.** See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.

**ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS** (Lat.), n. m. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o<sup>2</sup>m(om)-a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>r)-i<sup>2</sup>l-k-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). Fr., *zygomato-auriculaire*. 1. See *ATTRAHENS aurem* (in Supplement). 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and attached to the outside of the base of the concha of the ear. It draws the ear forward. [L.]

**ZYGOMATO-LABIAL** (Fr.), adj. and n. Ze-go-ma<sup>2</sup>-to-la<sup>2</sup>-be-a<sup>2</sup>l. See *ZYGOMATICUS*.

**ZYGOMATO-MAXILLARE** (Fr.), n. Ze-go-ma<sup>2</sup>-to-ma<sup>2</sup>-x-e-la<sup>2</sup>r. See *MASSETER*.

**ZYGOMAXILLARY**, adj. Zig'o-o-ma<sup>2</sup>-x'i<sup>2</sup>-al-i<sup>2</sup>. See *JUGOMAXILLARY*.

**ZYGOMORPHOUS**, adj. Zig-o-mo<sup>2</sup>-rf'u<sup>2</sup>s. Lat., *zygomorphus* (from *zygón*, a yoke, and *μορφή*, form). Of a structure (a flower especially), divisible in only one plane into similar halves. The term is extended by Sachs to cases in which the structure may be bisected in two planes at right angles, the halves of either section being similar to each other but different from those of the other. [a, 35.]

**ZYGOMYCETES** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi(mu<sup>2</sup>)-set-(kat)/ez(e<sup>2</sup>s). From *zygón*, a yoke, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Ger., *Jochpilze*. The conjugating *Fungi*; so called because they reproduce sexually by zygospores. In Vine's classification they are a subdivision of the *Phycomycetes*, including the *Chytridiaceae*, *Mucorini*, *Entomophthorae*, and *Ustilaginæ*. [a, 35.]

**ZYGO-OOSPORE**, n. Zig-o-o<sup>2</sup>-o-spor. From *zygón*, a yoke, *óov*, an egg, and *σπορά*, a spore. Of T. J. Parker, a motile zygote formed by the fusion of two similar gametes. [Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc., 1890, p. 19 (a, 35).] Cf. *ZYGOSPORE*.

**ZYGO-ORBITAL**, adj. Zig-o-o<sup>2</sup>-rb'i<sup>2</sup>-t'l. Pertaining to the zygoma and the orbit. [a, 48.]

**ZYGOPHYCEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>s(fu<sup>2</sup>k)/e<sup>2</sup>-e-(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *zygón*, a yoke, and *φύκος*, seaweed. A division of the *Chlorophyllophyceæ* consisting of the *Desmidiæ* and *Zygnemæ*. They are unicellular or unbranching filaments, reproducing by zygospores. [a, 35.] Cf. *CONJUGATÆ*.

**ZYGOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fi<sup>2</sup>l(fu<sup>2</sup>l)/lu<sup>2</sup>m-(lu<sup>2</sup>m). From *zygón*, a yoke, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *zygophylle*, *fabagelle*. Ger., *Doppelblatt*. The typical genus of an order of polypetalous dicotyledons (the *Zygophyllaceæ*, or *Zygophylleæ*) considered by Baillon a series of the *Rutaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Z. coccineum**, *Z. desertorum*. Fr., *fabagelle écarlate*. A species the aromatic seeds of which are used by the Arabs in place of pepper. [a, 35.]—**Z. fabago**. Fr., *fabagelle officinale* (ou commune), *faux câprier*. Ger., *gemeines Doppelblatt*, *Kochenkapper*. Sp., *gubernadora de México* [Mex. Ph.]. Syrian bean-caper; a native of Asia Minor and northern Africa, having an unpleasant odor and used as an anthelmintic and antisyphilitic. The flower-buds are substituted for capers. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**Z. portulacoides**, *Z. simplex*. A very foetid species. The leaves are used in ophthalmia and to remove freckles, and the entire plant as an anthelmintic. [a, 35.]

**ZYGOPHYTES**, n. pl. Zig'o-flts. From *zygón*, a yoke, and *φύτον*, a plant. See *ZYGOSPOREÆ*.

**ZYGOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-os'i<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ζύγωσις*, a balancing. In botany, see *CONJUGATION*.

**ZYGOSPORE**, n. Zig'o-spor. Lat., *zygospóra* (from *zygón*, a yoke, and *σπορά*, a spore. Ger., *Jochspore*. 1. A compound spore formed by the fusion of the protoplasm of two similar cells (gametes). It germinates after a long period of rest. [a, 35.] 2. A fertilized egg-cell. [L, 121.]

**ZYGOSPOREÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi<sup>2</sup>g(zu<sup>2</sup>g)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-spor(spo<sup>2</sup>r)/e<sup>2</sup>-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From *zygón*, a yoke, and *σπόρος*, seed. Ger., *Jochsporen*. The zygophytes; of Sachs, *Alga (Zooporeæ, Conjugatæ, and, according to some authors, Falcocineæ) and Fungi (Mycomycetes and Zygomycetes)* reproducing sexually by the confluence of the protoplasmic contents of cells (gametes). The conjugating cells are either free wandering spores, as in the *Zooporeæ* and *Mycomycetes*, or fixed cells, as in the *Conjugatæ* and *Zygomycetes*. [a, 35.]

**ZYGOTE**, n. Zig'ot. From *ζύγωσις*, yoked. 1. In botany, the product of the union of any two reproductive cells (gametes); of some authors, a spore formed by the union of two zoospores. [a, 35.] 2. See *ZYGOSPORE* (2d def.).

**ZYGOZOOSPORE**, n. Zig-o-zo<sup>2</sup>-o-spor. From *zygón*, a yoke, *óov*, an egg, and *σπορά*, a spore. A motile zygospore. [B, 279.]

**ZYLONITE**, n. Zil'o<sup>2</sup>n-it. More properly written *xyloinite* (from *ξύλον*, wood). An American filtering paper prepared from nitrated cellulose with camphor and alcohol; recommended for quantitative analysis. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

**ZYMA** (Lat.), n. f. Zim(zu<sup>2</sup>m)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ζύμη*. See *FERMENT*.

**ZYMIAD**, n. Zim'a<sup>2</sup>d. Of Farr, the morbid germ of a zymotic disease.

**ZYMASE** (Fr.), n. Ze-ma<sup>2</sup>z. Of Réchamp, a soluble ferment. Diastase in this nomenclature is hordeozymase, trypsin is pancreazymase, and pepsin is gastrozymase.

**ZYME** (Lat.), n. f. Zim(zu<sup>2</sup>m)/e<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., *zym'es*. Gr., *ζύμη* (from *ζέω*, to boil). See *FERMENT*.

**ZYMIC**, adj. Zim'i<sup>2</sup>q. Fr., *zymique*. Ger., *gährungsartig*. Pertaining to fermentation. [B, 78 (a, 14).]—**Z. acid**. Fr., *acide zymique* (ou zymique; ou mancoïque). Ger., *Gährstoffsäure*. Of Plouquet, an acid formed in the fermentation of amylaceous substances, probably a mixture of lactic and butyric acids. [B, 46, 78, 93 (a, 14).]

**ZYMOGEN**, n. Zim'o<sup>2</sup>g-en. From *ζύμη*, a ferment, and *γενέω*, to engender. Ger., *Z.* A ferment extracted from the pancreas. [K, 3.]—**Labz'** (Ger.). A product secreted by the glands of the stomach during digestion and converted into lactic ferment by the action of free acids. [Rev. des sci. méd., Oct. 15, 1888, p. 434 (a, 181).]

**ZYMOGENIC**, adj. Zim-o-je<sup>2</sup>n'i<sup>2</sup>k. Producing fermentation.



**ZYMOLOGY**, n. Zim-o<sup>2</sup>l'o-jî<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *zymologia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zymologie*. Ger., *Gährungslehre*. The physiology of fermentation. [B, 38, 78, 93 (a, 14).]

**ZYMOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Zi<sup>2</sup>m(zu<sup>4</sup>m)-om'a<sup>3</sup>. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., ζύμομα. Fr., *zymome*. 1. Leaven, a ferment. 2. An old term for gluten washed with water and alcohol. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**ZYMOPHYTES**, n. pl. Zim'o-fits. From ζύμη, a ferment, and φυτόν, a plant. Plants that produce fermentation. [a, 35.] Cf. MICROZYMES.

**ZYMOSE**, n. Zim'os. See ZYMASE.

**ZYMOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Zi<sup>2</sup>m(zu<sup>4</sup>m)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., ζύμωσις (from ζύμη, a ferment). 1. See FERMENTATION. 2. A zymotic disease. [K.]

**ZYMOTECHNY**, n. Zim'o-te<sup>2</sup>k-nî<sup>2</sup>. Lat., *zymotechnia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, τέχνη, art). Fr., *zymotechnie*. Ger., *Gährkunst*, *Braukunst*. The employment of fermentation-processes; the manufacture of products of fermentation (beer, spirit, yeast, etc.).

**ZYMOTHERMÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi<sup>2</sup>m(zu<sup>4</sup>m)-o(o<sup>3</sup>)-thu<sup>2</sup>rm- (the<sup>2</sup>rm)/e(a<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). From ζύμη, a ferment, and θερμαι, hot springs. Baths of a warm fermenting fluid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**ZYMOTIC**, adj. Zim-o<sup>2</sup>t'i<sup>2</sup>k. Lat., *zymoticus* (from ζύμωσις, fermentation). Fr., *zymotique*. Ger., *gährend*, *zymotisch*. Of diseases, produced by a micro-organism supposed to act as a ferment.

**ZYRBUS** (Lat.), n. m. Zu<sup>2</sup>rb(zu<sup>4</sup>rb)'u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Written also *zirbi*. See OMENTUM.

**ZYTHOGALA** (Lat.), **ZYTHOGALUM** (Lat.), n's n. Zi<sup>2</sup>th-(zu<sup>4</sup>th)-o<sup>2</sup>g'a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>3</sup>l)-a<sup>3</sup>, -u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m). Gen., -galac'tos (-tis), -thog'ali. From ζῦθος, beer, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *zythogale*. Ger., *Biermolken*, *Biermilch*. A mixture of beer and boiled milk. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

**ZYTHUM** (Lat.), **ZYTHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Zith(zu<sup>4</sup>th)'/-u<sup>3</sup>m(u<sup>4</sup>m), -u<sup>3</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). Gr., ζῦθος. Of the ancients, a beer prepared from barley and lupines. [a, 35.]

A, ape; A<sup>2</sup>, at; A<sup>3</sup>, ah; A<sup>4</sup>, all; Ch, chin; Ch<sup>2</sup>, loch (Scottish); E, he; E<sup>2</sup>, ell; G, go; I, die; I<sup>2</sup> in; N, in; N<sup>2</sup>, tank;



# SUPPLEMENT.

## AALÄHNLICH ACHILLODYNIA

**AALÄHNLICH** (Ger.), **AALKÖRPERIG** (Ger.), adj's. See ENCHELYSOMUS.

**AALRAUPE** (Ger.), n. See *LOTA vulgaris*.

**ABAISSUR**.—**A. long de la queue**. See *SACROCOCYGEUS inferior*.

**ABASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2b(a^2b)-a(a^3/si^2-a^3$ . From *a priv* and *baivew*, to walk. Loss or impairment of the power of walking. See *ASTASIA-A.* (in Supplement).—**Paroxysmal trepidant a.** *As-tasia-a.* in which walking is hindered by contradictory movements that stiffen the legs and consist of a sort of trepidation resembling that of spastic paraplegia. [P. C. Knapp, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," xviii, p. 673 (a, 34).]

**ABAXIAL**, adj.  $A^2b-a^2x/i^2-l$ . See *ABAXILE*.

**ABCÈS**.—**A. ostéopathique**. An abscess due to diseased bone. [a, 18].—**A. spirillaire** [Verneuil]. An abscess containing spirilla from the saliva. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 51 (a, 18).]

**ABDUCTOR**.—**A. linguae**. See *STYLOGLOSSUS*.—**A. pollicis bicornis**. See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**A. pollicis brevis alter**, **A. pollicis internus**. The deep head of the flexor brevis pollicis. [L.]

**ABFEGEND**.—For *A'o Mittel* substitute *A'es Mittel*.

**ABFÜHREND**.—For *A'e Mittel* substitute *A'es Mittel*.

**ABGAS**, n. A mediæval Arabo-Latin name for the amnion. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

**ABGEDREHT** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2b/ge^2-drat$ . See *INTORTUS*.

**ABGEFLACHT** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2b/ge^2-flach^2t$ . See *DEPLANATE*.

**ABGESCHÄLT** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2b/ge^2-shalt$ . See *DECORTICATED* (1st def.).

**ABGEZOGEN** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2b/ge^2-tsog-e^n$ . See *DISTILLED*.

**ABGHAS** (Ar.), n. See *ABGAS* (in Supplement).

**ABIES**.—**A. pendula**. See *LARIX americana*.—**A. pinus**. See *A. excelsa*.—**A. webbiana**. A species the dried leaves of which (the talispatra of India) are reputed carminative, expectorant, stomachic, tonic, and astringent. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471].—**Cerevisia abietis**. See *SERUCE beer*.—**Gemmæ abietis**. The young sprouts of *Picea vulgaris*. [B. 190 (a, 24)].—**Hydrolatum gemmarum abietis**. See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de PIN*.—**Lacrimæ turionum abietis**. Resin from the scales of fir-cones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 39).]

**ABJUNCTION**, n.  $A^2b-ju^n2k/shu^n$ . From *abjungere*, to un-yoke. Separation by a joint, as that of spores from a growing hypha in some *Fungi*. [a, 35.]

**ABLENKUNG** (Ger.), n.  $A^2b/le^n2k-un^2$ . See *DEFLECTION*.

**ABORTION**.—**Tubal a.** The escape of a fertilized ovum from the oviduct through its ostium abdominale into the peritoneal cavity. [A, 542.]

**ABRICOTIER** (Fr.), n.  $A^2-bre-ko-te-a$ . See *PRUNUS armeniaca*.

**ABRIN**, n.  $A^2b/ri^2n$ . A glucoside obtained from *Abrus precatorius*; supposed to be its poisonous principle. [B.]

**ABRUS**.—**Radix abri**. Fr., *réglisse d'Amérique*. The long woody root of *A. precatorius*. It has a peculiar unpleasant odor and a bitterish, acrid taste; used as a substitute for licorice, and in the Indian bazaars found mixed with the latter. [B, 18 (a, 35).]

**ABSATZ** (Ger.), n.  $A^2b/za^2ts$ . See *APOTHEME*.

**ABSCÈS**.—**Gas-a.** See *Tympanitic a.*—**Gelenka'** (Ger.). See *ARTHRALPOSTEMA*.—**Senkunga's'** (Ger.). 1. A wandering a. 2. A burrowing a.

**ABSCUSSUS**.—**A. carniformis**. Of Severinus, a hard and compact species of sarcoma affecting joints. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

**ABSCHNITT** (Ger.), n.  $A^2b/shni^2t$ . See *SEGMENT*.

**ABSTEHEND** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2b/sta-e^2nd$ . See *PATENT* (1st def.).

**ABSTERGENT**.—For *abstergirende* substitute *abstergirendes*.

**ABWASCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $A^2b/va^2sh-un^2$ . See *ELUTRIATION*.

**ABZIEHER** (Ger.), n.  $A^2b/tse-e^2r$ . An abductor.

**ACACIA**.—**A. acapulcensis** [Kunth]. Sp., *tepeguaje* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The bark is rich in tannin, and a gum that exudes from it is used like gum arabic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122].—**A. cavenia**. The *cavenia* of the Chilians: the cavan-tree; a species with fragrant flowers and nauseous seeds. The stem and branches yield a gum. [a, 35].—**A. glutaphylla**. A species found on the Somali coast, yielding gum arabic. [a, 35].—**A. grandiflora**. See *ANNESLEA grandiflora*.

**ACALYPHA**.—**A. prunifolia**. Sp., *yerba del pastor* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, used in decoction as a vulnerary. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

**ACANTHUS**.—**A. germanicus**. See *CENTAUREA benedicta*.

**ACARUS**.—**A. eruditus**. See *CHEYLETUS eruditus*.—**A. nidu-lans**. A species parasitic on small birds, sometimes found on man. [L, 15].—**A. reduvius**. See *IXODES reticulatus*.

**ACCESSIFLEXOR** [Coues] (Lat.), n. m.  $A^2k(a^2k)-se^2s(ke^2s)-si^2-fla^2x/o^2r$ . Gen., *-or'is*. A muscle that is accessory to a flexor muscle. The lumbricales, ancillary to the tendons of the flexor perforans, are divided into the a. indicis, the a. medii, the a. annularis, and the a. minimi. The flexor digitorum accessorius becomes the a. digitorum, and the pedal lumbricales become the a. secundi, the a. tertii, the a. quarti, and the a. quinti. ["Med. Rec.," 1887, vol. xxxii, p. 126 (a, 34).]

**ACCESSISPINAL**, n.  $A^2k-se^2s/si^2-spi^n'l$ . Of Coues, a muscle that is accessory to a spinal muscle. [a, 34.]

**ACCESSORIUS**.—**A. tragi**. See *PYRAMIDALIS auriculæ*.

**ACCOUCHEMENT**.—**A. de crâne**. See *Vertex DELIVERY*.—**A. de face**. See *Face DELIVERY*.—**A. de tête**. See *Head DELIVERY*.—**A. par le siège**. See *Breech LABOR*.

**ACER**.—**A. campestre**. Fr., *érable champêtre* (ou commun), *auzeraule*, *petit érable*, *bois chaud*. Ger., *Feldahorn*, *Massholder*. Common European (or field-) maple, dog-oak, maser-tree of Europe and central Asia. The wood furnishes the best charcoal. The bark was formerly used medicinally like elm-bark. [a, 35].—**A. dasy-carpum**. Fr., *érable blanc* (ou à fruit) *cotonneux*. Silver (or soft, or white) maple of North America. The sap yields sugar, but in smaller proportions than the other sugar-maples. [a, 35].—**A. ne-gundo**. See *NEGUNDO aceroides*.—**A. platanoides**. Fr., *érable à feuilles de platane*, *faux sycomore*, *érable plane*. Ger., *Lehne*. Norway (or platanus-leaved) maple. Its properties are like those of *A. pseudo-platanus*. [a, 35].—**A. pseudo-platanus**. Fr., *syco-more*, *grand érable*, *érable blanc*. Ger., *Bergahorn*, *weisser Ahorn*. Greater maple, common sycamore of Europe, plane of Scotland. The sap, which yields in early spring some sugar and in Scotland is sometimes made into wine, was formerly used as an antiscorbutic and in diseases of the skin and urinary organs. [a, 35].—**A. tar-taricum**. A bushy shrub or tree of southeastern Europe and central Asia. The fruits have been used, under the name of *samaræ aceris tartarici*, in intermittent fever. [a, 35.]

**ACESIMUS** (Lat.), adj.  $A^2s(a^2k)-e^2s/i^2m-u^2s(u^2s)$ . Gr., *ἀκέσιμος*. Wholesome, curative. [A, 311.]

**ACETAS**.—**Unguentum acetatis plumbici compositum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of saffron, 4 of camphor, 8 of oil of hyoscyamus, and 36 of ointment of lead acetate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**ACETOPHENETIDINE**, n.  $A^2s'e^2t-o-fe^2n-e^2t/i^2d-en$ . Fr., *acétophénétidine*. See *PHENACETINE*.

**ACETOPHENONE**, n.  $A^2s-e^2t-o-fe^2n/on$ . Fr., *acétophénone*. See *HYPNOSE* and *PHENYLMETHYL ketone*.

**ACETOSELLA**.—**Kali acetosella**. See *POTASSIUM binox-alate*.

**ACETOXIME**, n.  $A^2s-e^2t-o^2x'em$ . Fr., *acétorime*. An oxime substitution product of an acetone. [Paschisch, Obermayer, "Mutsch. f. Chem.," xiii, p. 451; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1893, p. 92.]

**ACETPHENETIDINE**, n.  $A^2s'e^2t-fe^2n-e^2t/i^2d-en$ . See *PHEN-ACETINE*.

**ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZINE**, n.  $A^2s'e^2t-i^2l-fe^2n-i^2l-hid'-ra^2z-en$ . See *HYDRACETIN*.

**ACHATINA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2ch^2)-a^2t(a^2t)-i(e)/na^2$ . See *AGA-TINE*.

**ACHETA** (Lat.), n. m.  $A^2k(a^2ch^2)/e^2t-a^2$ . Gr., *ἀχέτα, ἡχέτης*. Ger., *Heimchen*. The typical genus of a family (*Achetidae*; Ger., *Achetiden*) of saltatory orthopterous insects (crickets) having very long slender legs, and wings and wing-covers which fold horizontally. [a, 35].—**A. campestris** [Fabr.]. Ger., *Feldheimchen*, *Feldgrille*. The field-cricket, used like *A. domesticus*. [a, 35].—**A. domesticus**. Ger., *Hausgrille*, *Hausheimchen*. The house-cricket; formerly used as a laxative and recently recommended (the expressed juice) in darkening or discoloration of the cornea. [a, 35.]

**ACHILLODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2ch^2)-i^2l'/o(lo)^2-d'i^2n-(du^2n)/i^2-a^2$ . From *Ἀχιλλεύς* (see *TENDO Achillis*), and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *achillodynie*. Ger., *Achillodynie*. A morbid state characterized by great pain at the point of insertion of the tendo Achillis on walking or standing, together with thickening of the tendon at that point. [Albert, "Wien. med. Presse," 1892, p. 41; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 28, 1893, p. 47.]



**ACHONDROPLASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2ch^2)-o^2n^{\circ}/dro(dro^2)-pla^2/zi^2(si^2)-a^2$ . From a priv.,  $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , cartilage, and  $\pi\acute{\lambda}\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ , to mold. Micromelic rickets; fetal rachitis with disturbances of endochondrial ossification. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," Dec., 1891, p. 579 (a, 34).]

**ACHROMATURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2ch^2)-rom-a^2t(a^2t)-u^2$ . ( $u^1$ ) $ri^2-a^2$ . From a priv.,  $\chi\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\mu\alpha$ , color, and  $\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ , urine. Colorlessness of the urine. [A, 34.]

**ACHROMOPHOUS**, adj.  $A^2k-rom-o^2f/i^2-u^2s$ . From a priv.,  $\chi\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\mu\alpha$ , color, and  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to love. Ger., *achromophil*. See **ACHROMATIC** (2d def.).

**ACHYRANTHES**.—**A. calea**. Of Ibañez, a Mexican species with ovoid-lanceolate leaves, and small hermaphrodite flowers arranged in woolly glomerules. [B, 224 (a, 14).]—**A. prostrata**. The *Pupalia prostrata*. [a, 35.]

**ACID**.—**Sozolic a.** See **ASEPTOL**.

**ACIDE**.—**A. anilidé**. An acid compounded with aniline in the same way that an amido-acid is with ammonia. [B, 46.]

**ACIDE NITRIQUE** (Fr.), n.  $A^2$ -sed ne-trek. Nitric acid.—**Liparolé d'a. n.** See **ADEPS oxygenatus**.

**ACNE**.—**A. of the throat**. See **FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS** and **FOLLICULAR ANGINA**.

**ACNÉ**.—**A. chéloïdienne**. See **DERMATITIS papillaris capilliti**.—**A. des cachectiques**. See **ACNE cachecticorum**.

**ACNEMIA**.—**2. Fr.**, *aknémie*. Absence of the lower limbs. [L, 49.]

**ACNISTUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $A^2k(a^2k)-ni^2st/u^2s(u^4s)$ . From a priv. and  $\kappa\acute{\nu}\iota\varsigma\epsilon\nu$ , to irritate. Fr., *acniste*. A genus of tropical American solanaceous shrubs or trees. [a, 35.]—**A. aggregatus**. **A. arborescens**. Very poisonous West Indian species, by some authors considered identical. The second, known as deadly dwale, is not to be confounded with *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 114; a, 35.]—**A. Plumieri**. A species growing in the Island of Martinique; a small shrub with oblong-lanceolate leaves and clusters of white flowers. [a, 35.]

**ACONINE**, n.  $A^2k/o^2n-en$ . A base,  $C_{26}H_{41}NO_3$ , obtained when aconitine undergoes hydrolysis; hygroscopic, brittle, and uncrystallizable. Its physiological action is unknown. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1892, p. 209 (a, 34).]

**ACONITE**.—**Country a.**, **Wild a.** The *Gloriosa superba* or its root. [a, 35.]

**ACONITUM**.—**A. cæruleum**. The *A. napellus* or other blue-flowered species of *A.* [a, 35.]—**A. cammarum**. 1. Of Jacquin, the *A. bernhardianum*. The tuberous roots, formerly official in the Paris Codex, are less virulent than those of *A. napellus*. 2. Of Linnaeus, *A. stoerkianum*. [a, 35.]—**A. salutariferum**. 1. See *A. anthora*. 2. The *Paris quadrifolia*. [a, 35.]—**A. tragacetonum**. The *A. lycoctonum*. [a, 35.]

**ACONOUS** (Grenacher), adj.  $A^2k-on/u^2s$ . From a priv., and  $\kappa\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , a cone. Of a compound eye, having the cells which usually give rise to the crystalline cones remaining uncoalesced. [L.]

**ACONURESIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2k)-o^2n(om)-u^2r(ur)-es(as)/i^2s$ . Gen.,  $-es^2eos(-is)$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$ , involuntary, and  $\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , urination. Of Gouley, involuntary urination. [a, 34.]

**ACROMEGALY**, n.  $A^2k-ro-me^2g/a^2l-i^2$ . Lat., *acromegalia* (from  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$ , an extremity, and  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ , great). Fr., *acromégalie*. Ger., *Akromegalie*. Lit., hypertrophy of the extremities (face, hands, and feet); a disease characterized, especially in its early stages, by enlargement of one or more of those parts, with mental dullness, fatigue, and severe neuralgic pains in the head and extremities. [a, 34.]

**ACROMICRIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2k)-ro(ro^2)-mi^2k/ri^2-a^2$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$ , an extremity, and  $\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , small. Abnormal smallness of one or more of the extremities. [a, 34.]

**ACROPARÆSTHESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2k(a^2k)-ro(ro^2)-pa^2r-(pa^2r)-e^2s(a^2t-e^2s)-thez(thas)/i^2-a^2$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$ , an extremity (see also **PARÆSTHESIA**). Of Laquer, paræsthesia affecting the extremities. [a, 34.]

**ACROSTICHUM**.—**A. radiatum**. See *A. dichotomum*.

**ACTE**.—**Grana actes**. The berries of *Sambucus nigra*. [a, 35.]

**ACUMEN**.—**A. ossis sacri**. See **COCCYX**.

**ACUS**.—**A. ossea**. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 349.]

**ADDUCTEUR**.—**A. oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe**. See **OPPONENS minimi digiti**.

**ADDUCTOR**.—**A. hallucis, caput obliquum** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *A. hallucis obliquus*.—**A. hallucis, caput transversum** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *A. hallucis transversalis*.

**ADELPHOTAXY**, n.  $A^2d-e^2l/f^2o-ta^2x-i^2$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a brother, and  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$ , arrangement. The tendency of motile cells to assume definite positions. [L.]

**ADENITIS**.—**A. calculeosa**. Calcareous degeneration and inflammation of a lymph node. [a, 34.]

**ADENOMA**.—**A. gelatinosum**. Ger., *Gallertkropf*. See **COLLOID GOITRE**.

**ADENOPHORE**, n.  $A^2d/e^2n-o-for$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$ , a gland, and  $\phi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , bearing. A stalk bearing a nectar gland. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

**ADENOSARCORRHABDOMYOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Gen.,  $-om^2atos(-atis)$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$ , a gland,  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{x}$ , flesh,  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , a rod, and  $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ , a muscle. A neoplasm containing the elements of adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma. [a, 34.]

**ADEF**.—**A'kuchen**. See **PLACENTA**.—**Hohla'**. See the major list.—**Kegela'**. See **BRACHIAL ARTERY**.—**Königs'**. See **BASIC VEIN**.—**Kopfarma'**. See **INNOMINATE VEIN**.—**Leberpforta'**. See

**Portal vein**.—**Lufta'**. See **TRACHEA**.—**Milcha'**. See **LACTEAL (n.)**.—**Milchbrusta'**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**Zorna'**. The frontal vein.

**ADESMOSIS**.—**Adesmoses of the skin**. Ger., *Adesmosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, an order of skin diseases of the class of *Chorioblastoses*, comprising those characterized by atrophy or defective development of the connective tissue of the skin. They include *Liodermia essentialis* and *Striae atrophice cutis*. [G, 4.]

**ADLEMMORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2d(a^2d)-i(i^2)-e^2m(a^2-e^2m)-o^2r/ri^2(ru^2)-si^2s$ . Gen.,  $-rhy^2eos(-or^2rhy^2sis)$ . From a priv.,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}$ , through,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\alpha$ , blood, and  $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\varsigma$ , a flowing. A failure of the blood to circulate through the vessels in consequence of intrinsic or extrinsic obstruction. [a, 34.]

**ADIN**, n. See **BUBO**.

**ADIPOSIS**.—**A. dolorosa**. Of F. X. Dercum, an obscure disease in which there are fatty swellings occurring in different regions, with pain. [a, 34.]

**ADJUNCTION**, n.  $A^2d-ju^2n^2k/shu^2n$ . Lat., *adjunctio* (from *adjungere*, to add). The act of joining or state of being joined [a, 34.]

**ADULESCENS**. For **ADOLESCENS** substitute **ADOLESCENT**.

**ADULESCENTIA**. For **ADOLESCENTIA** substitute **ADOLESCENCE**.

**ADVANCEMENT**.—**A. of Tenon's capsule**. See **Capsular a.**

**ADZUKE** (Jap.), n. A small, red laxative and diuretic bean, used (alone or mixed with rice) by the Japanese as a remedy for beri-beri. [D. B. Simmons (a, 35).]

**ÆDEOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $E^2d(a^2-e^2d)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-o(o^2)-ma(ma^2)/ni^2-a^2$ . From *aidōia*, the genitals, and *mania*, madness. See **EROTOMANIA**.

**ÆGITHOGNATHISM**, n.  $E^2j-i^2-tho^2g/na^2th-i^2zm$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the hedge-sparrow, and  $\gamma\acute{\nu}\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the jaw. The condition of the *Ægithognathæ*; having a broad vomer truncated in front, its cleft posterior extremity including the sphenoidal rostrum. [a, 34.]

**ÆR**.—**A. hepaticus**. Hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—**A. phlogisticatus**. Nitrogen. [B.]

**ÆROPLETHYSMOGRAPH**, n.  $A^2/e^2r(ar)-o(o^2)-ple^2th-(plath)-i^2z-mo-gra^2f$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\eta\rho$ , air,  $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\upsilon\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , increase, and  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho\phi\epsilon\nu$ , to write. Ger., *A.* A pneumograph, consisting of a large air chamber connected by a tube to an animal's trachea, and suitable connections by which simultaneous tracings of the movements of the inspired and expired air are obtained on a revolving cylinder. [J, 53.]

**ÆTAS**.—**Æ. florens**. Adolescence.

**ÆTHYLATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $E^2th(a^2-e^2th)-i^2l(u^1l)-at(a^2t)/u^2s(u^4s)$ . Combined with or containing ethyl. [B.]

**AFFECTIVE**, adj. Pertaining to the affections or to mental emotions. [a, 34.]

**AFFECTUS**.—**A. epidemicus liedensis**. Of Sylvius, see **Intermittent fever**.

**AFTER**.—**Rusconi'scher A.** See **BLASTOPORE**.

**AGARICUS**.—**A. aggregatus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *chair de Bavière*. A species used as a food in Germany. [B, 88.]—**A. albo-rufus**. Fr., *aloumère*, *agaric du sureau*, *jahuguère*. An edible species found in southern France. [a, 35.]

**AGATHIN**, n.  $A^2g/a^2th-i^2n$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , good. A proprietary name for salicylmethylphenylhydrazine, used in neuralgia. [a, 34.]

**AGENOUILLE** (Fr.), adj.  $A^2-zhe^2-nu-el-ya$ . See **GENICULATE**.

**AGGLUTINATIO**.—**A. squamæformis**. See **False suture**.

**AGNINE**, n.  $A^2g^2-nen$ . From *agnus*, a lamb. A proprietary name for a fat prepared from sheep's wool. [a, 34.]

**AGRAPHIA**.—**A. amnemonica**. A. in which letters or words can be written but, in consequence of loss of memory, are not expressive. [A, 540 (a, 34).]—**A. atactica**. A. in which the power of writing the separate letters is lost, in consequence of loss of muscular co-ordination. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**AGRYPNIC**, adj.  $A^2g-ri^2p/i^2n^2k$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to search for, and  $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\omicron\varsigma$ , sleep. Pertaining to or affected with insomnia. [a, 34.]

**AICHMOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2/i^2k(i^2ch^2)-mo(mo^2)-fob(fo^2b)/i^2-a^2$ . From  $\acute{\alpha}\chi\mu\eta$ , the point of a spear, and  $\phi\acute{o}\beta\acute{o}\varsigma$ , fear. Of Magnar, morbid fear of being touched. [a, 34.]

**AIGRETTE**.—**A. simple**. See **HAPLOPAPPUS** (1st def.).

**AIL**.—**Horn-a**. An anæmic disease of horned cattle; so-called on account of the horns being abnormally cold. [L.]

**AKAMPSIE** (Ger.), n. For this and similar words, see **ACAMP-SIA**, etc.

**AKATAMATHESIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2(a^2)-ka^2t(ka^2t)-a^2-ma^2th-(ma^2th)-ez(as)/i^2-a^2$ . From a priv., and  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ , to understand. Inability to understand ordinary conversation; observed in some forms of insanity. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**ALA**.—**Alæ atlantis**. Ger., *Flügel des Atlas*. The transverse processes of the atlas. [L, 44.]—**A. lobus centralis**. A lateral part of the lobus centralis cerebelli. [a, 18.]

**ALABASTRINE**, n.  $A^2l-a^2-ba^2st^2ren$ . A proprietary name for naphthalene. [a, 34.]

**ALAGAO**.—Omit 2d def.

**ALBICATUS** (Lat.), adj.  $A^2lb(a^2lb)-i^2k-at(a^2t)/u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *albicare*, to make white. See **ETIOLATED**.

**ALBOLINE**, **ALBOLIN**, n's.  $A^2lb/o^2l-en,-i^2n$ . From *albus*, white, and *oleum*, oil. A purified, nearly colorless ointment base, supposed to be purified vaseline.



**ALBUMIN.**—Storage a. A. stored in the tissues. [L.]

**ALBUMINURIA.**—A. *acetonica*. See *NEPHRITIS acetonica*.—A. *renalis*. Nephrogenous a. [L.]—**Hepatic a.** A. due to a retrograde metamorphosis of albuminoids in the processes of digestion and assimilation, to liver disease, or to a consumption of albuminoids in excess of the capabilities of the liver. [a, 34.]

**ALCAROME**, n. A<sup>21</sup>/ka<sup>2</sup>r-om. An aromatic liquor, recommended by R. Rother as a base for elixirs, prepared by removing the shells from 3 drachms of cardamoms, triturating the grains to a fine powder, mixing with 4 drachms each of finely powdered coriander and magnesium carbonate, and 10 drops of oil of cassia, digesting for several days with a mixture of 2 pints of alcohol and 4 pints of water, shaking occasionally, filtering, and adding enough alcohol to produce 6 pints. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxxv (a, 14).]

**ALCEDO** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>21</sup>/(a<sup>21</sup>)-sed(kad)<sup>o</sup>. Gen., -ced<sup>o</sup>/inis. Ger., *Eisvogel*, *Königfischer*. The typical genus of the *Alcedinidae* (the *Halconidae*). [a, 35.]—A. *ispida*. Ger., *gemeiner Eisvogel* (oder *Königfischer*). The kingfisher, the halcyon (*Alcyon*) of the ancients. Its dried heart (*cor alcedinis*) was formerly worn by children, not only to prevent but to cure epilepsy. [a, 35.]

**ALCOHOL.**—**Perfumers' a.** A very high grade of a. (ethyl a.) in the manufacture of which fusel oil and other foreign substances have been destroyed by the use of manganic acid or potassium (or sodium) permanganate. [a, 35.]

**ALEXIN**, n. A<sup>21</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n. From *ἀλέξιν*, to defend. Of H. Buchner, an unstable albuminous body, of complicated structure, that may be isolated from a cultivation of a specific micro-organism and when injected into the body produces an acquired immunity to the disease produced by that organism. [a, 34.]

**ALEXOCYTE**, n. A<sup>21</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>x-o-sit. Of Hankin, an eosinophilous leucocyte. [a, 34.]

**ALGOGENIC**, adj. A<sup>21</sup>-go-je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *ἄλγος*, pain (1st def.), or *algere*, to be cold (2d def.), and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *allogène*. 1. Giving rise to neuralgic pain (said by E. C. Seguin of certain areas on the head and face that often become hyperæsthetic as a case of trigeminal neuralgia approaches cure, and, if irritated, cause a momentary return of the neuralgia in greater or lesser severity). [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Apr. 26, 1890, p. 449.] 2. Causing reduction of the bodily temperature below the normal. [a, 18.]

**ALGOGÉNINE** (Fr.), n. A<sup>21</sup>-go-zha-nen. A substance extracted from fermented animal matter that produces, when administered to animals, a decided fall of temperature. [a, 34.]

**ALINJECTION**, n. A<sup>21</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>n-je<sup>2</sup>k/shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *alcohol* and *injection*. Of B. G. Wilder, a process of repeatedly injecting anatomical specimens with alcohol.

**ALKADERMIC**, adj. A<sup>21</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>-de<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *alkali* (q. v.), and *δέρμα*, skin. Containing an alkaloid for hypodermic medication. [a, 34.]

**ALKALESCENCE.**—A. of the humors. Fr., *alkalescence des humeurs*. A peculiar disposition of the system, characterized by a tendency to putrid or alkaline fermentation. [B, 38.]

**ALKALOID.**—*Leichena'* (Ger.). See *PROMAINE*.

**ALKAMETRIC**, adj. A<sup>21</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>-me<sup>2</sup>t/r*i*<sup>2</sup>k. Containing a metric dose of an alkaloid. [a, 34.]

**ALKANET.**—A. *paper*. A test paper prepared by soaking in an ethereal tincture of a. [L.]

**ALKATRIT**, n. A<sup>21</sup>/ka<sup>2</sup>-tri<sup>2</sup>t. From *alkali* (q. v.), and *terere*, to rub. A triturate containing an alkaloid. [a, 34.]

**ALLOGAMY**, n. A<sup>21</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>g/a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ἄλλος*, other, and *γάμος*, marriage. Lat., *allogamia*. In botany, cross-fertilization. [a, 35.]

**ALOCASIA.**—A. *indica*. A species growing in Borneo with a large underground tuber from which springs a cluster of leaves 1 foot or more in length and of a metallic bronze color on their upper surface. [a, 35.]—A. *macrorrhiza*. Roasting cocoa; a species found in the East Indies and Molucca Islands. The root-stock is eaten cooked. [a, 35.]—A. *odora* (*odorata*). A species found in Pegu with a powerfully acrid juice. The lower surface of the leaf secretes a waxy substance. [a, 35.]

**ALOËS.**—*Pilules d'a. et de galbanum*. See *PILULÆ gummo-lacativæ*.—*Pilules d'a. et d'opium*. See *PILULÆ anglycæ*.

**ALOPÉCIE.**—A. *innominée*. See *FOLLICULITIS decalvans*.

**ALUMNOL**, n. A<sup>21</sup>/u<sup>2</sup>n-no<sup>2</sup>l. A salt containing about fifteen per cent. of silver and five per cent. of aluminium; a fine white powder, soluble in water, in glycerin, and in alcohol; used as a topical antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**AMARYLLISME** (Fr.), n. A<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-re-lezm. Yellow fever. [a, 18.]

**AMAXOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-a<sup>2</sup>x(a<sup>2</sup>x)-o(a<sup>2</sup>)-fob-(fob)<sup>o</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ἄμαξα*, wagon, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid fear of being in a wagon or cart. [A, 510 (a, 34).]

**AMEBA.**—A. *malariae*. See *PLASMODIUM malariae*.

**AMOMUM.**—A. *medium*. A species the aromatic stimulant fruits of which are known as *evold China cardamoms*. [a, 35.]

**AMORPHOPHALLUS.**—A. *lyratus*. A species growing in the Circar Mountains. The roots are acrid but are eaten boiled. [a, 35.]

**AMPHOPHILE**, adj. A<sup>2</sup>m/fo-fi<sup>2</sup>l. From *ἄμφο*, both, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Having an affinity both for acid eosin and for basic methyl blue. [a, 34.]

**AMPULLA.**—A. of *Lorenzini*. Fr., *ampoule de Lorenzini*. The dilated internal extremity of the tubes of *Lorenzini*. [L, 158.]

**AMYLOGENIC**, adj. A<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>l-o-je<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>k. Producing starch. [a, 35.]

**AMYLOPLASTS**, n. A<sup>2</sup>m/i<sup>2</sup>l-o-pla<sup>2</sup>sts. From *ἄμυλον*, starch, and *πλασσειν*, to form. Leucoplastids. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**ANABOLIC**, adj. A<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>-bo<sup>2</sup>i/i<sup>2</sup>k. Pertaining or relating to anabolism. [a, 33.]

**ANABOLISM**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>-b*o*<sup>2</sup>i-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up. That form of metabolism in which a substance is transformed into one more complex or more highly organized. [a, 35.]

**ANACAMPTOMETER**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>mp-to<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *ἀνακάμπτειν*, to bend back, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Duprat, an instrument for measuring reflexes. [“Compt. rend. soc. d. biol.,” 1886, iii, p. 151 (a, 34).]

**ANÆMIA.**—**Fæcal a.** A. due to self-intoxication caused by deficient intestinal action; stercoræmia. [a, 34.]

**ANÆSTHESIA.**—**Genital a.** Absence of the special sensation accompanying coition. [a, 34.]

**ANALGENE**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>l/jen. Orthooxyethylanamonoacetyl-amidoquinoline, a white crystalline powder derived from oxyquinoline. Used as an antirheumatic. [a, 34.]

**ANALGÉSINE** (Fr.), n. A<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-l-zha-zen. A name proposed for antipyrine manufactured in France, to evade the copyright of the name antipyrine.

**ANANTOCHASMUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>z(ch<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s)/mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>2</sup>s). From *ἀναπτα*, up-hill, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Having the line connecting the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterius making an angle of from -14° to -1° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).] Cf. figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

**ANANTOPYLUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-p*yl*<sup>2</sup>/i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>l)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ἀναπτα*, up-hill, and *πύλη*, a gate. Having the line connecting the punctum foraminis magni anterius and the punctum foraminis magni posterius making an angle of from 0° to -75° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

**ANANTURANISCUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-u<sup>2</sup>r-(u<sup>2</sup>r)/a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>sk/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ἀναπτα*, up-hill, and *ὀσφρανισκος*, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum foraminis incisivi making an angle of from -18° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

**ANANTURANUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>nt)-u<sup>2</sup>r(u<sup>2</sup>r)/a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>2</sup>s). From *ἀναπτα*, up-hill, and *ὀσφρανός*, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris making an angle of from -12° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

**ANAPLASTS**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n/a<sup>2</sup>-pla<sup>2</sup>sts. Of Meyer, leucoplastids. [a, 35.]

**ANASTOMOSE.**—A. *elliptique* (Fr.). Anastomosis between neighboring nerve-trunks in which the connecting fibres describe part of an ellipse. [a, 18.]—A. *par canal collatérale* (Fr.). Anastomosis by an artery which rejoins its trunk. [L.]—**Enterostoma**. See *A. intestinale*.

**ANASTOMOSIS.**—*Intestinal a.* See *ANASTOMOSE intestinale*.

**ANCONÆUS.**—A. *lateralis*. See *A. externus*.—A. *medialis*. See *A. internus* (1st def.) and *A. longus*.

**ANCYLOBLEPHARON** (Lat.), n. n. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-si<sup>2</sup>l(ku<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ble<sup>2</sup>f(a<sup>2</sup>r(a<sup>2</sup>r)-o<sup>2</sup>n. See *ANCYLOBLEPHARON*.

**ANCYRA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-sir(ku<sup>2</sup>r)/a<sup>2</sup>. Gr., *ἄγκυρα*. A hook. [a, 34.]

**ANDROLOGY**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-dro<sup>2</sup>/o-j*i*<sup>2</sup>. From *ἀνθρωπ*, a man, and *λόγος*, understanding. An absurd term for the pathology, etc., of the male genito-urinary organs.

**ANDROMEDOTOXIN, ANDROMETOXIN**, n's. A<sup>2</sup>n-dro<sup>2</sup>m/e<sup>2</sup>d-o-to<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n, -dro<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *andromédotoxine*. An anodyne poisonous principle obtained from *Monotropa uniflora*, *Andromeda japonica*, *Rhododendron maximum*, and other ericaceous plants. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**ANDROPHYLL**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n/dro-fi<sup>2</sup>l. Lat., *androphyllum* (from *ἀνθρωπ*, a man, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). A stamen. [a, 35.]

**ANÉMIE.**—A. *globulaire essentielle* [Jaccoud]. See *CHLOROSIS*.—A. *vraie*. Syn.: a. *posthémorrhagique*. Anæmia caused by hemorrhage, so that all the elements of the blood are diminished in equal proportion. [a, 18.]

**ANGLE.**—**Rolandic a.** The a. formed by the meeting of the upper end of the fissure of Rolando with the mesial plane. [a, 29.]—**Sylvian a.** The a. formed by the posterior horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line drawn at right a's to the longest antero-posterior diameter of the hemisphere. [a, 29.]—**Temporal a. of the eye.** The external canthus. [L.]

**ANGST.**—*Herza'*. See *ANXIETAS cardiaca*.—*Platza'*. See *AGORAPHOBIA*.

**ANGULARIS.**—A. *oris superior*. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.

**ANGULILABIALIS** [Cooes] (Lat.), n. m. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>2</sup>l-(gu<sup>2</sup>l)-le-a<sup>2</sup>l(ba<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>s. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.

**ANI-LEVATOR** [Cooes] (Lat.), n. m. An(a<sup>2</sup>n)/i<sup>2</sup>le<sup>2</sup>-vat-(wa<sup>2</sup>t)/o<sup>2</sup>r. See *LEVATOR ani*.

**ANISOCORIA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>s-a(o<sup>2</sup>a)-ko<sup>2</sup>riko<sup>2</sup>r/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From a priv., *ἴσος*, equal, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Inequality of the pupils.

**ANISOTHECTUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>s-a(o<sup>2</sup>a)-thek(thak)/u<sup>2</sup>a-(u<sup>2</sup>a)s. From a priv., *ἴσος*, equal, and *θῆκη*, a case. Fr., *anisothèque*. Of an ovary or anther, having the two cells unequal or differing in contents. [a, 35.]

**ANISPHINCTER** [Cooes] (Lat.), n. m. An(a<sup>2</sup>n)-i<sup>2</sup>-sf*i*<sup>2</sup>n*st*<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>-tn<sup>2</sup>(tar). See *SPHINCTER ani externus*.



**ANLAUFEND** (Ger.), adj. A<sup>3</sup>n/la<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>4</sup>f-e<sup>2</sup>nd. See INCUBOUS.

**ANNIDALINE**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-ni<sup>2</sup>d/a<sup>2</sup>l-en. A proprietary name for iodothymol. [a, 34.]

**ANNULUS**.—**A. inguinalis abdominalis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *Internal abdominal ring*.—**A. inguinalis cutaneus** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The external abdominal ring. [A, 5.]—**A. inguinalis cutaneus, crus inferius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The lower pillar of the external abdominal ring. [A, 5.]—**A. inguinalis cutaneus, crus superius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The upper pillar of the external abdominal ring. [A, 5.]—**A. vulvæ**. See *Ostium vaginae*.

**ANOGEISSUS** (Lat.), n. m. or f. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-jis'(ge<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>s')-su<sup>2</sup>s-(su<sup>2</sup>s). A genus of the *Combretaceæ*. Baillon considers it a section of *Terminalia*. [a, 35.]—**A. latifolia** (seu *latifolius*). An East Indian tree yielding a gum (see *DHAURA*). The ashes, which contain a large proportion of pure potassium carbonate, are used as food by certain tribes of the Neilgherries. [a, 35.]

**ANOPYLUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>p(op)/i<sup>2</sup>l(u<sup>1</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *ἄνω*, up, and *πύλη*, a gate. Having the line connecting the punctum foraminis magni anterioris and the punctum foraminis magni posterioris making an angle of from -7°5' to -15°5' with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

**ANORHINUS** (Lat.), n. m. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>r(or)-rin(ren)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). From *ἄνω*, up, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the line connecting the punctum spine nasalis anterioris and the punctum alæ vomeris making an angle of from -18°5' to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

**ANOSTOMUS** (Lat.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-o<sup>2</sup>s(os)/to(to<sup>2</sup>)-mu<sup>2</sup>s(mu<sup>4</sup>s). From *ἄνω*, up, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alæ vomeris making an angle of from -7° to +9° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

**ANTEPPOSITION**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-te<sup>2</sup>-po-si<sup>2</sup>zh'u<sup>2</sup>n. In botany, superposition. [a, 35.]

**ANTECALENUS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-te(ta)-ska<sup>2</sup>l-(ska<sup>2</sup>l)-en(an)/u<sup>2</sup>s(u<sup>4</sup>s). See *SCALENUS anticus*.

**ANTHOS**.—**Herba a. silvestris**. For *Sedum* substitute *Ledum*.

**ANTHRAROBIN**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-thra<sup>2</sup>r-ob'i<sup>2</sup>n. Fr., *anthrarobine*. A name given by Liebermann to several compounds, analogous in composition to chrysarobin, obtained by the reduction of alizarin and purpurin. The commercial article, prepared from commercial alizarin, is said to have been used with success in psoriasis. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

**ANTIBACTERIDE**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-ba<sup>2</sup>k'te'r-i<sup>2</sup>d'id. Fr., *a. Ger.*, *Antibacterid*. Of C. Aschmann, an antiseptic, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, used for preserving provisions; prepared by fusing 388 parts of borax and 198 of glucose with a little water, adding (and constantly stirring till dissolved) 124 of boric acid, and evaporating at a gentle heat to a soft translucent mass. [B, 5, 270 (a, 35).]

**ANTICOBACHIALIS** [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-ti(te)-ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)-bra<sup>2</sup>k(bra<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>a(a<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>is. See *BRACHIALIS anticus*.

**ANTIDOTUS**.—**A. hepatica arabica**. An old preparation of cassia-leaves, white pepper, myrrh, and costus. [A, 316 (a, 14).]

**ANTIKAMNIA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-ti<sup>2</sup>-ka<sup>2</sup>m(ka<sup>2</sup>m)/ni<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ἀντί*, against, and *κάμνιν*, to work. A proprietary compound containing acetanilide, caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate. [a, 34.]

**ANTISEPSIN**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>p/si<sup>2</sup>n. From *ἀντί*, against, and *σῆψιν*, putrefaction. A paramonobromacetanilide, or bromated acetanilide, occurring in the form of tasteless and odorless crystals; used as an analgesic and antipyretic and as a local application to ulcers. [a, 34.]

**ANTISEPTOL**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-se<sup>2</sup>pt/o<sup>2</sup>l. From *ἀντί*, against, and *σπῆρτός*, putrid. A proprietary name for cinchonine sulphiodate. [a, 34.]

**ANTITHERMIN**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-thu<sup>2</sup>rm/i<sup>2</sup>n. From *ἀντί*, against, and *θερμόν*, heat. The trade name for phenylhydrazinelevulinic acid. [a, 35.]

**ANTITOXIN**, n. A<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n. A substance, formed in the body of an animal rendered proof against a specific disease, that neutralizes the toxic products of the specific pathogenic microorganism of that disease. [a, 34.]—**Tizzoni-Cattani tetanus a**. An a. that neutralizes the toxine of tetanus. [a, 34.]

**APHASIE**.—**A. de la main**. A figurative expression attributed to Charcot, meaning *agraphia*. [a, 18.]

**APHTHONGIA**.—**A. laryngea spastica**. See *DYSPHONIA spastica*.

**APIOLINE**, n. A<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>l-en. From *apium*, parsley. The emmenagogue principle of apiol. [a, 34.]

**APIS**.—**A. nigra mellifica**. An Australian species secreting a peculiar dark orange-colored honey (black or eucalyptus honey) which is said to be slightly hypnotic, and to reduce the pulse-rate and respiration. It has been recommended in bronchial catarrhs, in inflammations of the genito-urinary tract, and as a substitute for digitalis. [a, 35.]

**APOCHROMATIC**, adj. A<sup>2</sup>p-o-krom-a<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>k. From *ἀπό*, away from, and *χρώμα*, color. Free from chromatic aberration. [a, 34.]

**APOGEOTROPISM** [Darwin]. n. A<sup>2</sup>p-o-je-o<sup>2</sup>t/ro<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>zm. From *ἀπό*, away from, *γῆ*, the earth, and *τροπή*, a turning. Negative geotropism. [a, 35.]

**APONEUROSIS**.—**Pharyngeal a.** Lat., *a. pharyngis*. The fibrous tissue forming the wall of the pharynx. [a, 34.]

**APPLE**.—**Golden a.** See *SPONDIAS lutea*.

**APPLIQUÉ** (Fr.), adj. A<sup>2</sup>p-ple-ka. See *APPRESSED*.

**APROSEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>p(a<sup>2</sup>p)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *a priv.* and *πρόσῆξις*, attention. Fr., *aproxésie*. Ger., *Aproxésie*. Of Guye, a form of cerebral disturbance characterized by inability to fix the attention on a given subject; attributed to defective respiration consequent on adenoid growths in the nasal passages. [a, 18.]

**AQUA**.—**A. cardiaca**. See *A. cordialis frigida* and *A. cordialis temperata*.—**A. sulphureo-acida**. A preparation, official in several of the old pharmacopœias, made by mixing 2 parts each of calcium sulphide and tartaric acid with 128 of water, shaking well in a stoppered bottle, pouring off the clear liquid when settled, and adding from 1 part to 12 parts of tartaric acid. [B, 87 (a, 14).]

**AQUOZONE**, n. A<sup>2</sup>k'w-o<sup>2</sup>zon. A proprietary 2·5-per-cent. (by volume) solution of ozone in distilled water.

**ARBACIADÆ**.—(After *Arbacia*, a genus.) A division of searuchins (*Endocyclica*) characterized by smooth imperforate tubercles, four large anal plates, and closed auriculæ. [a, 35.]

**ARBEITSSTELLER** (Ger.), n. A<sup>2</sup>r'bits-ste<sup>2</sup>l-le<sup>2</sup>r. See *ERGO-STAT*.

**ARCH**.—**Intranidal fibre a.** [Spitzka]. An a. of fibres from the most ectal and mesal rootlets of the third pair of nerves, the a. resting on the main nucleus and then passing into various irregular columns and groups. It separates the main nidus of the oculomotor nidus from Westphal's nidus. [a, 34.]—**Parieto-hæmal a.** For *Styloid a.* substitute *Hyoid a.*

**ARCUS**. For *A. unguis* substitute *A. unguis*.—**A. vasculosi renales**. See *FORNICES vasculosi renum*.

**ARECOLINE**, n. A<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>k'o<sup>2</sup>l-en. A liquid alkaloid contained in *Areca catechu*. It forms a white crystalline hydrobromide. Given internally, it causes vomiting and diarrhoea. [a, 34.]

**ARENARIA**.—**A. peploides**. For *Honkeneya* substitute *Honkenya*.—**Radix arenaria**. For *root* substitute *rhizome*.

**ARGAMBYLOPIA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>rg-a<sup>2</sup>m(a<sup>2</sup>m)-bli<sup>2</sup>(blu<sup>2</sup>)-op-(o<sup>2</sup>p)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *ἀργός*, not working, and *ἀμβλωπία*, amblyopia. Of G. M. Gould, amblyopia due to disuse of the eye.

**ARISTOL**, n. A<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>st-o<sup>2</sup>l. Dithymol iodide; a reddish-brown powder obtained by mixing a watery solution of iodine containing iodide of potassium with an alkaline thymol solution. Used as an antiseptic and in skin diseases. [a, 34.]

**ARITHMOMANIE** (Fr.), n. A<sup>2</sup>-ret-mo-ma<sup>2</sup>-ne. A morbid desire for counting or making calculations. [a, 34.]

**ARM**.—**Milk a.** Of M. Gunn, phlegmasia alba dolens affecting the upper limb. [a, 34.]—**Vierhügela'** (Ger.). See *Anterior BRACHIUM* and *Posterior BRACHIUM*.

**ARRHIZOBLAST**, n. A<sup>2</sup>r-ri<sup>2</sup>z'o-bla<sup>2</sup>st. Lat., *arrhizoblastus* (from *a priv.*, *ρίζα*, a root, and *βλαστός*, a sprout). Fr., *arrhizoblaste*. Of Willdenow, a geoblast without a root. [a, 35.]

**ARSENOPHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>rs'e<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fa<sup>2</sup>j(fa<sup>2</sup>g)/i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ἀρσενικόν*, yellow orpiment, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. The practice of eating arsenic.

**ART**.—**Haupta'**. The primary or typical species of a genus. [a, 35.]

**ARTERIA**.—**A. dorsalis medialis pollicis**. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the thumb*.—**A. interrenalis**. Ger., *Zwischenrieniervenenarterie*. An anomalous artery extending between the kidneys, and anastomosing with the renal arteries of each side. [L.]

**ARTERIE**.—**Gehirna'**. See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.—**Lebera'**. The hepatic artery.

**ARTERY**.—**Inferior tympanic a.** A branch of the internal maxillary artery which passes upward behind the articulation of the lower jaw, enters the tympanum through the Glaserian fissure, supplies the laxator tympani muscle, and ramifies upon the membrana tympani. [F, 2.]—**Superior tympanic a.** A branch of the internal carotid which enters the tympanic cavity through a minute foramen in the carotid canal and anastomoses with the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary. [F, 31.]

**ARTHRODESIS** (Lat.), n. f. A<sup>2</sup>rth-ro<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., *-des'es (-eis)*, *-od'esie*. From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *δέσις*, a binding together. The artificial establishment of ankylosis of a joint as by partial resection. [E. Cotterell, "Lancet," May 13, 1893, p. 1129.]

**ARTHROSPOREI**. For *Homiscinei* substitute *Hormiscinei*.

**ARTICULAIRE**.—**A. du genou**. See *SUBCRUREUS*.

**ARTICULATION**.—**A. par implantation**. See *GOMPHOSIS* (1st def.).

**ARTIFACT**, n. A<sup>2</sup>rt/i<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>kt. See *ARTEFACT*.

**ARZT**.—**Gerichts'a'**. A physician appointed by or attached to the courts charged with the duty of inquiring into causes of death in suspicious cases and with other medico-legal investigations. [a, 14.]—**Hausa'**. A family physician, the attending as distinguished from the consulting physician.—**Kreiswunda'**. A district surgeon.—**Kura'**. The resident physician of a watering place.

**ASAPROL**, n. A<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>2</sup>p'ro<sup>2</sup>l. From *a priv.* and *σάπρος*, putrid. The β-naphthol compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>.OH.SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Ca; recommended by Stackler and Dubief in rheumatism, arthritis, and various infectious diseases. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**ASBOLIN**, n. A<sup>2</sup>z'bo<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. From *ἄσβολος*, soot. An alcoholic distillate of pine-soot, recommended by Braconnot in tuberculosis. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**ASCOCARP**, n. A<sup>2</sup>s-k'o-kar<sup>2</sup>p. From *ἀσκός*, a bag, and *καρπός*, fruit. In *Ascomycetes*, the ascus; in lichens, the apothecium. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

**ASEBOTOXIN**, n. A<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>b-o-to<sup>2</sup>x/i<sup>2</sup>n. From *a priv.*, *sebum*, fat, and *τοξικόν*, poison. A poisonous glucoside found in *Andromeda japonica*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]



**ASELLINE**, n.  $A^2s\text{-}e^2l\text{'en}$ . From *asellus*, the cod. An alkaloid,  $C_{25}H_{35}N_4$ , found in cod-liver oil. [B.]

**ASH**.—**Bitter**. For the 2d def., substitute The *Picraena excelsa*. [a, 35].—**Field-a**. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**Ground-a**. 1. The *Egopodium podagraria*. 2. The *Angelica silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**Spanish a**. The *Syringa vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**Wafer-a**. See *Ptelea trifoliata*.

**ASPHYXIA**.—**A. solaris**. See *INSOLATION*.

**ASSONANCE**, n.  $A^2s\text{'so}n\text{'ns}$ . From *assonare*, to respond to. A morbid propensity to employ alliteration.

**ASTASIA-ABASIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2s(a^2s)\text{-}taz(ta^2s)\text{'i}^2\text{-}a\text{-}a^2b\text{'}$  ( $a^2b$ )- $az(a^2s)\text{'i}^2\text{-}a^2$ . From *astasia*, unsteadiness, a priv., and *basia*, a stepping. Fr., *astatie-abasie*. A nervous disorder in which the sufferer suddenly falls to the ground when walking, and when sitting suddenly bends forward, his head dropping on his chest and his body seeming to lose its power of support. There is no loss of consciousness. [a, 34.]

**ÄSTIG** (Ger.), adj. See *RAMOSE*.

**ASTRAGALECTOMY**, n.  $A^2s\text{-}tra^2g\text{'a}\text{-}e^2k\text{'to}^2m\text{'i}^2$ . From *αστραγάλος*, the astragalus and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Fr., *astragalectomie*. Of Ollier, excision of the astragalus. [a, 34.]

**ASTROCARYUM**.—**A. ayri**. For *Tophophenix* substitute *Tozophenix*.

**ATROPHODERMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $A^2t(a^2t)\text{-}ro^2f\text{'o}(\text{'o}^3)\text{-}du^2rm\text{'}$  ( $de^2rm$ )/ $a^2$ . Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis)*. From *ἀτροφος*, ill-fed, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Crocker, atrophy of the skin in which there may be either simply diminution in the number or size of its component elements or a degenerative alteration in those elements in which the skin from the middle of the thigh to the sole, more rarely from the upper arm to the palm, exhibits white patches, is stretched, and glistens, the epidermis being thin and peeling off in shining flakes. There is hyperæsthesia. [a, 34].—**A. idiopathi-**  
**cum**. A quantitative or degenerative atrophy of the skin not due to any other disease. [a, 34].—**A. neuriticum**. See *Glossy SKIN*.—**A. pigmentosum**. Xeroderma pigmentosum. [a, 34].—**A. striatum et maculatum**. Linear atrophy of the skin. [a, 34].—**A. symptomaticum**. A symptomatic of some other disease of the skin or of the trophic nerves. [a, 34].—**Senile a**. Atrophy of the skin and its appendages in senile degeneration. [a, 34.]

**ATROPHODERMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $A^2t(a^2t)\text{'ro}^2f\text{'o}(\text{'o}^3)\text{-}du^2rm\text{'}$  ( $de^2rm$ )- $a^2t(a^2t)\text{'o}^3\text{'e}^2z\text{'as}$ . From *ἀτροφία*, atrophy, and *δέρμα*, skin. An order of skin diseases in which there is atrophy of the cutaneous tissues. [a, 34.]

**ATROPINA**.—**Lamellæ atropinæ**. Discs of atropine;  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain gelatin discs containing each  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of a grain of atropine sulphate. [a, 35.]

**ATROPINE**.—**Discs of a**. See *Lamellæ ATROPINÆ* (in Supplement).

**ATTIC OF THE TYMPANUM**. For *atticus tympanicus* substitute *cœnaculum*.

**ATTITUDE**.—**A. of the fœtus**. The position of the fœtal ovoid as regards the relation of its parts to the mother.

**ATTRAHENS**.—**A. aurem**. A thin fan-shaped muscle having pale indistinct fibres that arise from the lateral edge of the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis and converge to be inserted into a projection on the front of the helix. [a, 34.]

**ATTRITA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2t(a^2t)\text{'tri}t\text{'(ret)}\text{'a}^2$ . From *atterere*, to rub against. See *CHAFING*.

**AUFREGEND** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2u^2f\text{'rag-e}^2nd$ . See *IRRITABLE*.

**AUFRICTBAR** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2u^2f\text{'ri}^2ch^2t\text{'ba}^2r$ . See *ERECTILE*.

**AUFSPRINGEND** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2u^2f\text{'spr}i^2n^2\text{'e}^2nd$ . See *DEHISCENT*.

**AUFWÄRTSGEKRÜMMT** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2u^2f\text{'vart-s}ge^2\text{'kru}^2mt$ . See *INCURVED*.

**AUSGEDRÜCKT** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2u^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'dru}^2kt$ . See *EXPRESSED*.

**AUSHAUCHUNG** (Ger.), n.  $A^2u^2s\text{'ha}^2\text{'u}^2ch\text{'un}^2$ . See *EXOSMOSE*.

**AUSMELKEND** (Ger.), adj.  $A^2u^2s\text{'me}^2lk\text{'e}^2nd$ . See *EMULGENT*.

**AUSREINSUNG** (Ger.), n.  $A^2u^2s\text{'ris-sun}^2$ . See *EVULSION*.

**AUSSATZ**.—**Gelenka'**. See *ARTHOLEPROSIS*.—**Kiefera'**. See *SYCOOSIS*.—**Kinna'**. Mentagra. [L, 80].—**Knotena'**. Tubercular leprosy.—**Löwena'**. See *LEONTIASIS*.—**Schlangena'**. Tyriasis. [L, 80.]

**AUSSCHLAG**.—**A'artig**. See *EXANTHEMATOUS*.—**Früh-jahrsa'**. Lichen. [L, 80].—**Impfa'**. An eruption following vaccination. [a, 14].—**Kiefera'**. See *PTYRIASIS*.—**Kopfia'**. Thea capitis. [L, 80].—**Pustulöser Darma'**. See *ENTERODIETHENIA*.—**Schuppena'**. A scaly eruption; psoriasis. [G.]

**AUSSCHNITT**.—**Hüfta'**. See *VENTER of the ilium*.

**AUSSPÜLUNG** (Ger.), **AUSWASCHUNG** (Ger.), n's.  $A^2u^2s\text{'pu}^2l\text{'un}^2$ ,  $va^2sh\text{'un}^2$ . The process of washing out.

**AUTOTOMY**, n.  $A^2t\text{'o}^2t\text{'o}^2m\text{'i}^2$ . From *αὐτός*, self, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Self-amputation; the voluntary shedding of a limb by a crustacean. [L.]

**AVENA**.—**Decoctum avenæ Loevri**. A decoction made by boiling 40 parts of a. excoctienta and 5 of lignum santali with enough water to make 500, and dissolving in this 3 of potassium nitrate and 12 of sugar. [B, 270 (a, 36)].—**Grutum avenæ**. See *A. excoctienta*.

**AXILEMMA** [Kühne] (Lat.), n. n.  $A^2x(a^2x)\text{'i}^2\text{'le}^2m\text{'ma}^2$ . Gen., *-lem'matos (-atis)*. From *αξίς* (q. v.), and *λέμμα*, a husk. The sheath of an axis-cylinder. [L, 351.]

**AXIS**.—**Moment-a. of a couple**. The line which represents in direction the direction of the couple, and by its length the moment. [a, 49.]

**AXOLEMMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $A^2x(a^2x)\text{'o}(\text{'o}^3)\text{'le}^2m\text{'ma}^2$ . See *AXILEMMA* (in Supplement).

**AZOMURIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $A^2z(a^2z)\text{'o-mu}^2r\text{'i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . For deriv., see *AZOTE* and *MURIATIC*. The hypothetical radicle or base contained in nitrohydrochloric acid. [Kerr (B, 91).]

**BACILLEMIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ba^2s(ba^2k)\text{'i}^2\text{'lem}\text{'(la}^2\text{'e}^2m)\text{'i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . From *bacillus* (q. v.), and *αἷμα*, blood. The presence of bacilli, including their products, in the blood. [a, 34.]

**BACILLUS**.—**B. aluminis**. The *B. putrificus coli*. [a, 35].—**B. bizzozzerianus**. The *Leptothrix epidemidis*. [a, 35].—**B. cæruleus**. A species observed by A. J. Smith in flowing water (Schuykill River); rods  $2\mu$  to  $2.5\mu$  long and  $0.5\mu$  thick, often connected in long filaments. It quickly liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies which are at first of a bluish, and finally of a deep dark-blue color. [a, 35].—**B. Chauvæi**. The b. of symptomatic charbon. [a, 35].—**B. coli communis**. The *Bacterium coli commune*. [a, 35].—**B. coli cholærogenus**. Of Gilbert and Grode, a virulent variety of *B. typhi abdominalis*. [a, 34].—**B. der gelben Milch**. See *BACTERIUM synanthrum*.—**B. epidemidis**. The *Leptothrix epidemidis*. [a, 35].—**B. Escherichii**. Of Saccardo, the *Bacterium coli commune*. [a, 35].—**B. mesentericus rubiginosus**. The *Leptothrix epidemidis*. [a, 35].—**B. of acne contagiosa**. An aerobic, non-liquefying b. found by Driekerhoff and Grawitz in the pus and scales of horses affected with the disease. [a, 34].—**B. of Afanassiew**. An aerobic, non-liquefying, motile spore-forming b., from  $0.6\mu$  to  $2.2\mu$  long, occurring solitary, in pairs, or in short chains in the mucus coughed up in pertussis. [a, 34].—**B. of Babes and Oprescu**. An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, actively motile b., from  $0.4\mu$  to  $0.5\mu$  thick, united in pairs and sometimes growing like the figure 8, obtained from a case of hæmorrhagic septicæmia. [a, 34].—**B. putidus**. The *B. fluorescens putidus*. [a, 35].—**B. septicus putridus**. A small, mobile, oval b., having a diameter of from  $0.6\mu$  to  $1\mu$ , and developing easily in all culture media; it rapidly liquefies gelatin, slowly coagulates milk, and produces an odor of trimethylamine, especially marked on potato-cultures. It produces septicæmia with no apparent lesions in man and in animals. [a, 34].—**B. tussis convulsivæ**. See *B. of Afanassiew*.

**BACK-KNEE**, n.  $Ba^2k\text{'ne}$ . A deformity resulting from a sharp backward bend of the knee near the upper end of the tibia. It is due to a deficiency in growth at the fore part of the epiphyseal line. [a, 34.]

**BACTERIUM**.—**B. alii**. Of A. B. Griffins, a b. found in putrefying onions,  $5\mu$  to  $7\mu$  in length,  $2.5\mu$  broad, and producing a peculiar green pigment; when cultivated in peptonized agar-agar, it develops, at the expense of the proteids of the latter, a ptomaine,  $C_{15}H_{17}N$ , a white, crystalline, deliquescent, monacid base, perhaps identical in composition with hydrocodine. [B.]—**B. Bontrouxii**. A species sometimes confounded with *B. oblongum*. It is found in alcoholic infusions. It converts glucose into gluconic acid, and the latter eventually into oxygluconic acid. [a, 35].—**B. gliscrochromum**. See *GLISCHROBACTERIUM*.—**B. oblongum**. Syn.: *Micrococcus oblongus*. A species found in vinegar. It has the characters of *B. aceti*, but with a diameter from twice to three times as large. By oxidation it transforms glucose into gluconic acid. [a, 35].—**B. phosphorescens**. A species occurring in the form of thin rods rounded at their apices, in the seas of northern Europe, rendering the water phosphorescent. It grows best on gelatin without liquefying it, but does not develop on potatoes. [a, 35].—**Peach-colored b.** Of Lankester, the *Beggiatoa roseo-perisicina*. [a, 35.]

**BALEN**.—**B. plates**. For *PLATE* substitute *WHALEBONE*.

**BASAD**, adv.  $Ba^2s\text{'a}^2d$ . Toward the basal aspect. [L.]

**BASOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ba^2s(ba^2s)\text{'o}(\text{'o}^3)\text{'fob}(\text{'o}^3b)\text{'i}^2\text{'a}^2$ . From *βαῖναι*, to walk, and *φῶβος*, fear. Morbid distrust of one's power of walking. [a, 34].—**Staso-b**. Inability to walk or stand erect due to emotional causes, the strength of the muscles concerned not being appreciably diminished. [a, 34.]

**BATH**.—**Olive-lees b**. See *OLIVE-LEES b*.

**BATTERY**.—**Fluid-cell b**. A b. in which the electrolyte is a liquid. [a, 34].—**Immersion b**. A b. in which one of the elements must be immersed in the b. fluid before the current can be generated. [a, 34.]

**BDELLATOMY**. For this title and the pronunciation substitute *BDELLOTOMY*, n.  $De^2l\text{'o}^2t\text{'o}^2m\text{'i}^2$ .

**BECHER**.—**B'chen**. See *SCYPHULUS*.—**Gehörb'**. See *INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ*.—**Geschmacksb'**. See *TASTE-BUDS*.

**BEFRUCHTUNG**.—**B'smasse**. See *SPERM* (2d def.).—**Selbst-b'**. See *CLOSE FERTILIZATION and SELF FERTILIZATION*.

**BEGGIATOA**.—For *B. multisepta* substitute *B. multiseptata*.

**BEIN**.—**Bogenb'e**. See *Parietal BONE*.—**Fusswurzelb'e**. The tarsal bones. [L.]—**Gabelb'**. See *FURCULA*.—**Gedankenb'**. The parietal bone. [L, 46 (a, 21)].—**Gesäßb'**. See *ISCHIUM*.—**Gewerbb'e**. Vertebrae. [L, 80].—**Gleichb'e**. See *SCAMMOID BONES*.—**Griffelb'**. See *STYLOID PROCESS*.—**Gurgelb'**. See *CLAVICLE*.—**Halsb'**. Of Meckel, the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 34 (a, 29)].—**Handwurzelb'e**. The carpal bones. [L.]—**Hangb'**. In locomotion, the swinging leg. [a, 14].—**Herzb'**. The sternum. [L, 80].—**Hinterb' des Armes**. The radius. [L, 80].—**Hüftenwirbelb'e**. The lumbar vertebrae. [L.]—**Kinnbackenb'**. The maxillary bone.—**Kranzb'**. The frontal bone. [L.]—**Kronb'**. The coronary bone. [A, 315 (a, 45)].—**Kropfb'**. See *HYOID BONE*.



**Linsenb'**. See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—**Nervemb'**. The occipital bone. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—**Rachenb'**. See *Inferior MAXILLA*.—**Ringb'**. See *RING-BONE*.—**Säbelb'**. See *GENU varum*.—**Stulzb'**. In locomotion, the supporting leg. [a, 14.]—**Tribasilarb'**. The basilar bone (1st def.).—**Urschlüsselb'**. See *Precoracoid BONE*.—**Vernunftb'**. The parietal bones.

**BEINCHEN** (Ger.), n. Bin'ch'e'n. See *OSSICLE*.—**Gelenkb'**. Sesamoid bones. [L, 43, 80.]

**BENZOL**.—**B. guaiacol**. Benzozol. [L.]

**BENZONAPHTHOL**, n. Be'nz'/'o-na'f'tho'l. See *BENZOYL-NAPHTHOL* (in Supplement).

**BENZOPHENOID**, n. Be'nz'/'o-fe'n'oid. Tetramethyldiapsidobenzophenoid, obtained by the decomposition of an aniline dye; used locally as a germicide. [a, 34.]

**BENZOSOL**, n. Benz'o'sol. A compound of benzoic acid and guaiacol; used instead of creasote in phthisis. [a, 34.]

**BENZOYLNAPHTHOL**, n. Be'nz'/'o-'l-na'f'tho'l. A product obtained by treating 250 grammes of  $\beta$ -naphthol and 270 of very pure benzoyl chloride, and purifying the product by crystallization; used as an intestinal antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**BERIBERI**.—**Dropsical b.** Ankylostomiasis.—**Web b.** In countries in which b. is endemic, anemia and dropsy without paralysis. It is not related to true b. [a, 34.]

**BERUFSSCHÄDLICHKEITEN** (Ger.), n. pl. Be'2-rufs'shad'/. li'ch'2-kit-e'n. Unhygienic conditions due to the occupation or profession of a person, such as inhalation of dust, etc. [a, 18.]

**BESTREBUNG** (Ger.), n. Be's'trab'un'2. See *MOLIMEN*.

**BEULE**.—**Feuerb'**. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**Flugb'n**. See *ZOSTER*.—**Knotenb'**. See *SICCHRUS*.—**Kohlenb'**. See *ANTHRAX*.—**Leistenb'**. See *BUBO*.—**Milzbrandb'**. See *ANTHRAX*.—**Speckb'**. See *LIPOMA*.

**BEUTEL**.—**Netzb'**. See *BURSA omentalis*.—**Zungenschleimb'**. See *BURSA mucosa sublingualis*.

**BIAURICULAR**, adj. Bi-a'r-'i'k-'u'l-a'r. Extending between the two auricular points. [L.]

**BIFOCAL**, adj. Bi-'fo'k'l. Having two foci; said of lenses. [L.]

**BIGLENOID**, adj. Bi-gle'n'oid. Extending between the glenoid fossae of the two temporal bones. [L.]

**BIMALAR**, adj. Bi-mal'a'r. Extending between the malar points. [L.]

**BIMASTOID**, adj. Bi-ma'st'oid. Extending between the two mastoid processes. [L.]

**BIMAXILLARY**, adj. Bi-ma'x'/'i'l-a-ri'2. Pertaining to opposite sides of a maxilla. [L.]

**BINAURICULAR**, adj. Bi'n-a'r-'i'k-'u'l-a'r. See *BINAURAL* and *BIAURICULAR* (in Supplement).

**BINOTIC**, adj. Bi'n-'o't'/'i'k. See *BINAURAL*.

**BIOPHAGISM**, n. Bi-'o'f'a'2-'i'2zm. From *bios*, life, and *phagō*, to devour. The capacity of absorbing and digesting living bodies (i. e., micro-organisms). [*ftschr. d. Med.*, July 1, 1889 (a, 50).]

**BIOPSIE** (Fr.), n. Be-op-se. Examination (microscopical, etc.) of a portion of a body during life; the excision and examination of a lesion or a portion of a lesion from a living body. [a, 18.]

**BIPHOROUS**, adj. Bi-'p'o'r-'u's. See *BIFOROUS*.

**BISFERIENS** (Lat.), adj. Bi's-fe'r'i'2-e'n'2(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *bis*, twice, and *ferire*, to strike. See *DICROTAL* and *DICROTIC*.

**BITEMPORAL**, adj. Bi-te'mp'o'r'l. Extending from one temporal bone or region to the other. [L.]

**BIZYGOMATIC**, adj. Bi-zi-go-ma't'/'i'2k. Extending between the two zygomatic arches. [L.]

**BLADDER**.—**Germ b.** See *GASTRULA*.

**BLASTIDULES**, n. Bla'st'/'i'd-'u'l'2. A term proposed by W. R. McNab for special reproductive bodies in non-sexual generation (conidia, propagula, buds, etc.) not included under the head of sporogenesis. [a, 35.]

**BLATTER**.—**Milchb'n**. See *COW-POX*.

**BLEU**.—**B. d'urine**. See *CYANURIN*.

**BLINDHEIT**.—**Halbb'**. See *HEMIAMAUROSIS*.—**Hühnerb'**. See *HEMERALLOPIA*.

**BLINDNESS**.—**Hen-b.** A b. natural to hens. A vulgarism synonymous with hemeralopia, or night-b. [F.]—**Sand-b.** An old term for a variety of metamorphopsia in which small particles like sand seemed to fly before the eye. [F.] Cf. *MUSCÆVOLITANTES*.—**Violet-b.** Color-b. in which purple is confounded with red and orange. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Word-b.** Inability to understand anything that is written, though ability to write and speak exists; due to the unilateral destruction of the nervous center of sight. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**BLOOD**.—**B. clyster**. Ger., *Blutklyster*. An enema made of the blood of cattle or swine; used in acute anemia. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

**BLOODLETTING**.—**Spoliative b.** B. to diminish the number of corpuscles. [L.]

**BODY**.—**Chromatin bodies**. Bodies variously described as spherules and as tube-shaped discs found in the network of a cell undergoing carycinesis. [a, 34.]—**Crystalline b.** See *Crystalline LENS*.—**External accessory olivary b.** The external mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus. [a, 34.]—**Geniculate b.** See *External geniculate b.* and *Internal geniculate b.*—**Innominate b.** of Giralde's. See *PARADIDYMS*.—**Intercarotic b.** See *Intercarotid GLAND*.—**Internal accessory olivary b.** The internal mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus.

[a, 34.]—**Internal olivary b.** [Meynert]. See *Internal olivary NUCLEUS*.—**Opto-striate b.** The conjoined thalamus opticus and corpus striatum. [a, 34.]—**Spongy b.** See *CORPUS SPONGIOSUM*.

**BOHRER**.—**Hauptb'**. See *TREPINE*.

**BOLLINGERA** (Ger.), n. f. Bo'l-li'n'2-'e'r-a'2. After *Bollinger*, the discoverer of these organisms. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Micrococci*), including, among other species, the *Botryomyces* (*Micrococcus botryogenes* or *B. equi*). [a, 35.]—**B. equi**. See *Micrococcus botryogenes*.

**BOLUS**.—**Hysterical b.** See *GLOBUS HYSTERICUS*.

**BONE**.—**Anterior otocranial b.** See *PRO-OTIC b.*—**Cavalry b.** See *RIDER'S b.*—**Crazy b.**, **Funny-b.** Colloquial terms for the internal condyle of the humerus where the ulnar nerve passes over it. [a, 34.]—**Furcular b.** See *CORACOID b.* (1st def.).—**Hamate b.** See *UNCIFORM b.*—**Hammer b.** See *MALLEUS*.—**Heart b.** See *OS cordis*.—**Internasal b's.** See *OSSA PRÆNASALIA*.—**Lepidoid b.** The squamous portion of the temporal b.—**Lunate b.** See *SEMI-LUNAR b.*—**Manual-exercise b.** See *EXERCISE b.*—**Pastern b.** Ger., *Fesselbein*. One of the proximal phalanges of a horse's foot. [a, 34.]—**Posterior otocranial b.** See *OPISTHOTIC b.*—**Superior otocranial b.** See *EPITOTIC b.*

**BORKE**.—**Milchb'**. See *CRUSTA lactea*.

**BOROGLYCERIN**, n. Bo-ro-gli's'e'r-'i'2n. Lat., *boroglycerinum*. See *BOROGLYCERIDE*.

**BOROPHENOL**, n. Bo-ro-fe'n'2-'o'l. A combination of borax and carbolic acid, used as a disinfectant. It has an agreeable smell and dissolves completely in water. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**BOROSALICYLIC ACID**, n. Bo-ro-sa'l-'i'2-si'l'/'i'2k. The compound B(OH)(OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, known only in a sodium and a barium salt. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

**BOSS**.—**Parietal b.** Ger., *Scheitelhöcker*. See *PARIETAL EMINENCE*.—**Pott's b.** The characteristic projection of the spinous processes in the region of the diseased vertebrae of a spinal column affected with spondylitis (q. v.) (Pott's disease). [a, 25.]

**BOTE**, n. Bot. An Indian term for one who practices suction and lingual friction of the penis. [a, 34.]

**BOUFFE** (Fr.), n. Buf. Erection. [L.]

**BOURGEON**.—**B. caudal**. In embryology, the enlargement of the posterior extremity of the primitive line. [a, 18.]

**BOUVRAGE** (Fr.), n. Bu-vra'zh. Tamponing.

**BRACHIORADIALIS**.—**B. brevis**, **B. minor**. See *SUPINATOR longus accessorius*.

**BRACHYKERKIC**, adj. Bra'k-'i'2-ku'rk'/'i'2k. From *βραχύς*, short, and *κερκis*, a shuttle. Having the fore-arm relatively short as compared with the upper arm. [L.] Cf. *DOLICHOKERKIC* and *MESATIKERKIC* (in Supplement).

**BRACHYKNEMIC**, adj. Bra'k-'i'2-ke'n'2m'/'i'2k. From *βραχύς*, short, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Of Sir W. Turner, having the leg proportionally shorter than the thigh. [a, 34.]

**BRADYCARDIA** (Lat.), n. f. Bra'd-'i'2-ka'r'd'/'i'2-a'2. From *βραδύς*, slow, and *καρδία*, the heart. A physiological or pathological slowing of the heart's action, the pulsations being fewer than sixty a minute. [a, 34.]

**BREAD**.—**Indian b.** The fruit of the *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [a, 35.]—**Indian b.-plant**. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [a, 35.]

—**Little man's b.** An underground *Fungus*, of the genus *Mylitta*, perhaps identical with the so-called native bread of Tasmania. It is found at high elevations in the Neighlheries, and receives its name in allusion to the tradition that the Neighlheries were once peopled by a race of dwarfs. [Cooke (a, 35).]—**St. John's b.** The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [a, 35.]

**BROMAMIDE**, n. Brom'a'm-'i'2d'id. A bromine compound, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>NH.HBr, of the amide group; used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic. [a, 34.]

**BROMOL**, n. Brom'o'l. A proprietary name for tribromophenol; a caustic and disinfectant. [a, 34.]

**BROMOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Brom-'o'2-man(ma'n)'/'i'2-a'2. For deriv., see *BROMINE* and *MANIA*. A maniacal condition caused by the prolonged administration of the bromides. [a, 34.]

**BRONCHARCTIA** (Lat.), n. f. Bro'n'2k(bro'n'2ch'2)'a'2rk'shi'2-(t'i'2)-a'2. From *βρόγχος*, a bronchus, and *arcere*, to shut up. See *BRONCHIOSTENOSIS* (in Supplement).

**BRONCHIOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Gen., -os'eos'(-is). From *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *στενωσις*, stenosis. Stenosis of a bronchial tube.

**BRONCHIOLITIS**.—**Asthmatic b.** Of Strümpell, b. exsudativa. [a, 34.]

**BRONCHITIS**.—**Convulsive b.** Whooping-cough.—**Summer b.** Hay fever.

**CÆCECTOMY**, n. Ses-e'2k'to'm-'i'2. From *cæcum* (q. v.), and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Excision of a portion of the cæcum. [a, 34.]

**CÆCOCELE** (Lat.), n. f. Sek(ka'2-e'2k)-o(o'2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., sek'o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *cæcum* (q. v.), and *κύηλη*, a tumor. See *TYPHLOCELE*.

**CALCO-SUBPHALANGÆUS MINIMI DIGITI** (Lat.), n. m. Ka'l'k(ka'2'k)'/'o(o'2)-su'b(su'4'b)-fa'l'i(fa'l')-a'2n(a'n'2)'je'2(ge'2)-u's(u's). See *CALCANEO-SUB-PHALANGIEN*.

**CALCO-SUBPHALANGÆUS POLLICIS** (Lat.), n. m. See *ABDUCTOR hallucis*.

**CAMPHOR**.—**C. naphthol**. A brownish transparent liquid, prepared by mixing one part of beta-naphthol and two parts of camphor; used as an antiseptic.



**CANAL.**—C. of His. See *Ductus thyroglossus*.—Gum-c. Ger., *Gummikanal*, *Gummigang*. An intercellular passage in vegetable tissues containing gum. [B, 75].—**Vestibular c.** See *Urogenital sinus*.

**CANALIS.**—C. tubarius cæcus [Highmore]. See *Oviduct*.

**CANNABI-TETANINE**, n. Ka<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>2</sup>b-i<sup>2</sup>-te<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup>n-en. A highly convulsant alkaloid contained in *Cannabis indica*. [a, 34.]

**CANTHARIS.**—C. marginata. The *Lytta marginata*. [a, 35].—C. ruficeps. The *Lytta ruficeps*. [a, 35].—C. vittata. The potato-bug, *Lytta vittata*. [a, 35.]

**CAP.**—Enamel-c. The enamel-organ after it has become concave and covers the top of the growing tooth papilla. [J, 32.]

**CARDINE**, n. Ka<sup>2</sup>r'd'en. A clear, transparent, straw-colored, filtered glycerin extract of the ox's heart. It has been recommended as a cardiac tonic. [a, 34.]

**CARPAINE**, n. Ka<sup>2</sup>r'p'a<sup>2</sup>en. Fr., *carpaine*, Ger., *Carpain*. An alkaloid found by Greshoff in the leaves of *Carica papaya*, acting as a cardiac poison. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**CARTILAGE.**—Hyaloid c. See *Hyaline c.*—**Hypo-hyal c.** The cartilaginous rudiment of the basi-hyal bone (1st def.) or the permanent c. representing it. [L.]—**Luschka's c's.** Sesamoid c's in the vocal bands. [L.]—**Periotic c.** The cartilaginous rudiment of the petro-mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Precursor c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Y c.** A Y-shaped c. uniting the acetabular margins of the ilium, the ischium, and the pubic bone. [L, 172.]

**CARUNCLE.**—Hymenal c's. See *CARUNCLE myrtiformes*.

**CATALEPSY.**—C. of the will. The enfeeblement of the intellectual centres observed in neurasthenia. ["Brain," part II, iii, p. 330 (a, 34).]

**CATAPHASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ka<sup>2</sup>t'(ka<sup>2</sup>t')-a<sup>2</sup>-faz(fa<sup>2</sup>s)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *κατάφασις*, affirmation. An affection of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times, either spontaneously or responsively; a symptom of extensive cerebral disease. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**CATHETER.**—Lobster-tail c. A metallic c. having three articulating segments or joints, like a lobster's tail, at the cystic extremity. [a, 34].—**Tympanic (cavity) c.** An elastic tube 1½ to 14 mm. in diameter, made of spun silk and covered with rubber varnish. It is funnel-shaped at its outer extremity, and is from 3 to 4 mm. longer than a Eustachian c. [a, 34.]

**CENTRE.**—C. of moments. The intersection of the axis and the plane of rotation of a set of forces. [a, 49.]

**CENTRUM.**—*Gefässnervenc'* (Ger.). A vaso-motor centre.—*Harnruhr'* (Ger.). See *Diabetic centre*.

**CHLORALAMIDE**, n. Klor-a<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). A combination, CCl<sub>3</sub>CH.OH.CONH<sub>2</sub>, of alcohol and formamide, occurring as shining colorless crystals having a slightly bitter taste. It is a hypnotic. [a, 34.]

**CHLORALANTIPYRINE**, n. Klor'/'l-a<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>r-en. A combination of chloral and antipyrine containing either one molecule of each (monochloralantipyrine) or two molecules of chloral and one molecule of antipyrine (bichloralantipyrine). Each form is used as a hypnotic. [a, 34.]

**CHLORALCARBAMIDE**, n. Klor'/'l-ka<sup>2</sup>rb'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). An oily liquid made by mixing 165 parts of hydrate of trichloraldehyde with 60 parts of carbamide; a feeble hypnotic. [a, 34.]

**CHLORALFORMAMIDE**, n. Klor'/'l-f'o<sup>2</sup>rm'a<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>d(id). See *CHLORALAMIDE* (in Supplement).

**CHLORALOSE**, n. Klor'a<sup>2</sup>l-os. A crystalline body formed by the reaction of anhydrous chloral and glycose; a hypnotic. [a, 34.]

**CHROMATODERMATOSES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(ch<sup>2</sup>rom)'/'-a<sup>2</sup>t'(a<sup>2</sup>t')-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>rm'(de<sup>2</sup>rm)-a<sup>2</sup>t'(a<sup>2</sup>t')-os(e<sup>2</sup>as). From *χρῶμα*, color, and *derma*, the skin. Of Tommasoli, an order of skin diseases characterized by pigment formation. [a, 34.]

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.**—C. suaveolens. See *C. balsamita*.

**CHRYSOPOGON** (Lat.), n. m. Kri<sup>2</sup>s(ch<sup>2</sup>r'u<sup>2</sup>s)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pog'o<sup>2</sup>n(on). Gen., -on'a<sup>2</sup> (-is). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *πώγων*, the beard. A genus of grasses. [a, 35.]

**CHRYSOPSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Kri<sup>2</sup>s(ch<sup>2</sup>r'u<sup>2</sup>s)-o<sup>2</sup>ps'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -ops'e<sup>2</sup>os (-is). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ὄψις*, appearance. A genus of North American composite herbs. [a, 35].—C. *graminifolia*. Fevergrass, a caespitose herb common in pine woods; used in the southern United States as a poultice in sprains. [a, 14; a, 35.]

**CHYLANGEIOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch<sup>2</sup>n'g)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>)-ji<sup>2</sup>go<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>. om'a<sup>2</sup>. Gen., -om'a<sup>2</sup>tos (-alis). From *χυλός*, chyle, and *αγγεῖον*, a vessel. A lymphangioma. [a, 34.]

**CINEOL**, n. Si<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>l. A liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O, constituting the greater portion of the essential oil of wormseed, and contained also in oil of lemons and oil of rosemary; apparently identical with cajuputol. [a, 35.]

**CLASMATOCYTE**, n. Kla<sup>2</sup>s-ma<sup>2</sup>t'o-sit. From *κλάσμα*, a fragment, and *κύτος*, a cell. Of Ranvier, a large cell derived from a connective-tissue corpuscle, that is possibly the source of the small round cells in inflammation. [a, 34.]

**CLATHROCYSTIS** (Lat.), n. f. Kla<sup>2</sup>th(kla<sup>2</sup>th)-ro<sup>2</sup>cr'i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>st. (ci<sup>2</sup>st)'/'s. Gen., -cyst'e<sup>2</sup>os (-ia). From *κλῆθρα*, a lattice, and *κύστις*, a bag. A name given to that arrangement (by some authors made a genus) in the zoogloea formation of *Micrococci* in which the gelatinous masses, by the dissolution of their interior, are reduced to thin layers surrounding a fluid. [a, 35].—C. *roseo-persicina*. See under *BEHRIATOA roseo-persicina*.

**CLEISTOCARP**, n. Klist'o-ka<sup>2</sup>rp. From *κλειστός*, that can be closed, and *καρπός*, fruit. An ascus completely inclosing its spores, which are set free by a rupture of its walls. [a, 35.]

**CLUPEA.**—C. *sprattus*. Fr., *cradeau*. Ger., *Spratt*, *Sprotte*. The sprat, the garvie of Scotland, an important food species resembling a young herring and having probably the same properties as the anchovy. It is found in large shoals along the European coasts. [a, 35.]

**COCILLANA** (Sp.), n. Kok-thel-ya<sup>2</sup>n'ya<sup>2</sup>. See *Cocillana* (in Supplement).

**COCOBACILLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ko<sup>2</sup>k-ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)-ba<sup>2</sup>s(ba<sup>2</sup>k)-i<sup>2</sup>l'-lu<sup>2</sup>s(lu<sup>2</sup>s). From *κόκος*, a grain, and *bacillus*, a rod. A microorganism that is rod-shaped and has slightly rounded ends resembling a micrococcus. [a, 34.]

**COCILLAÑA** (Sp.), n. Ko-thel-ya<sup>2</sup>n'ya<sup>2</sup>. A drug prepared from the *Sycacarpus Rusbyi*, analogous to ipecacuanha in properties. It is used as an emetic and expectorant and in chronic bronchitis. [a, 35.]

**COITOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>t-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *coitus* (q. v.), and *φόβος*, fear. Of Auvard, dread of coitus on account of instinctive disgust or of dyspareunia. [a, 34.]

**COLOPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x(pax)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *κῶλον*, the colon, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Suture of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall for rectal prolapse. [a, 34.]

**COLOPEXOTOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Kol'/'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x(pax)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-tom(to<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *κῶλον*, the colon, *πῆξις*, fixation, and *τομή*, a cutting. Of Verneuil, fixation of the colon after incision; as in inguinal or lumbar colotomy. [a, 34.]

**COLPOCRICOS** (Lat.), n. m. Ko<sup>2</sup>lp-o<sup>2</sup>k'ri<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>s. From *κόλπος*, the vagina, and *κρίκος*, a ring. See *Ostium vaginae*.

**CORNU.**—After "Indecl. in the sing." insert *except for a gen. form in -us*.

**CORONANTHUS** (Lat.), adj. Ko<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>n(on)-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)/thu<sup>2</sup>-s(thu<sup>2</sup>s). From *κόρωνη*, a crown, and *άνθος*, a flower. Ger., *kronenblumig*. Having the flowers coronate. [a, 35.]

**CRADINA** (Lat.), n. f. Kra<sup>2</sup>d(kra<sup>2</sup>d)-i(e)'na<sup>2</sup>. Of Mussi, a ferment obtained from young shoots, leaf-stalks, and unripe fruits of *Ficus carica*; it occurs as a dark, amorphous precipitate, and is soluble in water only with the addition of a trace of acid or alkali, by which quality it differs from papayotin, which is soluble in water. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**CRESALOL**, n. Kre<sup>2</sup>s'a<sup>2</sup>l-o<sup>2</sup>l. A salicylate of cresol having three isomeric forms: *orthocresalol*, *metacresalol*, and *paracresalol*. These forms occur as a white, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Used as a local antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**CRESOL.**—C. *iodide*. An antiseptic compound of iodine with the mixed isomeric c's, of rather indefinite composition; a light-yellow powder. [a, 34.]

**CRURITIS** (Lat.), n. f. Krur-it(et)'/'i<sup>2</sup>a. Gen., -i<sup>2</sup>'idos (-idis). From *crus*, the leg. Of Hosack, phlegmasia dolens. [a, 34.]

**CTENOMERE**, n. Te<sup>2</sup>n'o-o-mer. From *κτένις*, a comb, and *μέρος*, a part. The segment included between two adjacent ctenophores. [L.]

**CUCUMIS.**—C. *myriocarpus*. An African species. The pulp of the fruit, a small gourd called *cacur* by the Kaffirs (who use it in its unripe state as an emetic), contains a bitter resinous substance, myriocarpin. [a, 35.]

**CUR.**—*Terraine'*. Of Oertel, a method of treating certain cardiac and nervous diseases by graduated exercise in climbing hills or mountains. [a, 34.]

**CURE.**—Pine c. A system of treating rheumatism and other diseases by baths and inhalations of pine-needle oil. [a, 34.]

**CURETTE.**—Aural c. Fr., *cure-oreille*. A small oval or semi-oval c. used in operations in the deeper parts of the auditory canal. [a, 34.]

**CUVETTE** (Fr.), n. Ku<sup>2</sup>-ve<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>. 1. A large shallow vessel. 2. The cup of a pessary. 3. In physics, the short branch of a siphon barometer. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

**CYCLAMEN.**—C. *persicum*. A species indigenous to Greece, formerly used medicinally. It was one of the plants known to Dioscorides as *κυκλαμίν*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

**CYNOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>n(ku<sup>2</sup>n)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. From *κύων*, a dog, and *φόβος*, fear. The hysterical state produced in a nervous person by the bite of a healthy dog. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**CYST.**—*Degeneration-c.* A c. formed by softening and degeneration of tissue. [a, 35].—*Inclusion-c.* A c. resulting from an inclusion of a portion of the epiblast within the mesoblast during development, or the inclusion of a blighted foetus within the body of another foetus. [a, 33.]

**CYASTER** (Lat.), n. m. Si<sup>2</sup>t(ku<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>st(a<sup>2</sup>st)/u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). From *κύτος*, a cell, and *αστήρ*, a star. A polar aster. [L.]

**CYTHEROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. Si<sup>2</sup>th(ku<sup>2</sup>th)-e<sup>2</sup>r(ar)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma-(ma<sup>2</sup>)/ni<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>. For deriv., see *CYTHEREAN* and *MANIA*. See *NYMPHOMANIA*.

**DACTYLOMYLEISIS** (Lat.), n. f. Da<sup>2</sup>k(da<sup>2</sup>k)'/'i<sup>2</sup>l(tu<sup>2</sup>l)-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-mi<sup>2</sup>l(mu<sup>2</sup>l)-i<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>cos (-is). From *δάκτυλος*, a finger, and *μύλεω*, to grind. Of Bayer, erosion of fungous or polypoid growths with the finger nail. [a, 34.]

**DAPICHO**, n. Fr., *dapiché*. Ger., *Erdkautschuk*. A species of caoutchouc found in the earth on the head waters of the Orinoco and Rio Negro, said to be the sap of the roots of *Hevea guianensis*, and of another tree which the Indians call *curvata*. [a, 35.]



**DARÜBERGESTELLT** (Ger.), adj. Da<sup>3</sup>r-u<sup>6</sup>b'e<sup>2</sup>r-ge<sup>2</sup>-ste<sup>1</sup>lt. See SUPERPOSED.

**DEAFNESS.—Speech-d.** A condition differing from word-d. in that the faculty of repeating and writing after dictation is preserved. [a, 34.]

**DEFINATION.** n. De-fe<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>n-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. From *de* priv. and *femina*, a woman. Of Krafft-Ebing, sexual perversion in which a woman undergoes such a change of character that her feelings and inclinations become those of a man. [a, 34.]

**DENDROCALAMUS** (Lat.), n. m. De<sup>2</sup>nd-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>l(ka<sup>3</sup>)'a<sup>2</sup>-mu's(mu's). From *déndron*, a tree, and *kálamos*, a reed. A genus of the *Bambuseæ*. [a, 35.]-**D. strictus.** Syn.: *Bambusa stricta*. Male bamboo, the *sadanapavedroo* of the Teloogeois, indigenous to the East Indies, Cochinchina, and the Molucca Islands. Its properties are similar to those of *Bambusa arundinacea*. [a, 35.]

**DERMATOL.** n. Du<sup>6</sup>m'a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>l. Basic bismuth gallate, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Bi(OH)<sub>3</sub>, occurring as an odorless powder, not affected by light or air; used as an antiseptic. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**DIABOLEPTIC.** n. Di-a<sup>2</sup>b-o-le<sup>2</sup>p'ti<sup>2</sup>k. From *διάβολος*, the devil, and *λήψις*, a seizure. Of Maudsley, an ecstatic who professes to have supernatural communications. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**DIAPHTERIN.** n. Di-a<sup>2</sup>f'te<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. A compound of sozolic acid and quinoline. [a, 34.]

**DIBROMTOLUENE.** n. Di-brom-to<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>'en. The compound C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, obtained from monobromtoluidine by the replacement of the amido-group by bromine. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

**DICHLOROXETHYL.** n. Di-klor-o<sup>2</sup>x-e<sup>2</sup>th'i<sup>2</sup>l. See DICHLOR-ETHER.

**DICHLOROPROPYLENE.** n. Di-klor-pro'pi<sup>2</sup>l-en. The chemical group C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. [a, 38.]

**DICHLORQUINHYDRONE.** n. Di-klor-kwi<sup>2</sup>n-hid'ron. A substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained as the first product of the action of hydrochloric acid on quinone. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

**DICHLORSALIGENIN.** n. A substance, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, that seems to be obtained when dichlorosalicin is saponified with emulsin.

**DI-iodoform.** n. Di-i-o<sup>2</sup>d-o'fo<sup>2</sup>rm. An iodide of carbon containing 4.62 parts of carbon and 95.38 of iodine. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and in ether, but freely soluble in chloroform, in carbon bisulphide, in benzene, and in hot toluene. It has a slight odor and is used as an antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**DIPHOTHERIN.** n. Di<sup>2</sup>p'the<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. Of A. Wilson, the poison evolved by the diphtherococci. [a, 34.]

**DIPSOPATHY.** n. Di<sup>2</sup>ps-o<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>. From *δίψος*, thirst, and *πάθος*, disease. Of H. C. Wood, that variety of neuropathy in which dipsomania is the essential feature. [a, 34.]

**DISEASE.—Beigel's d.** See *TRICHORRHEXIS nodosa*.—**Bell's d.** See *Acute delirious mania*.—**Buhl's d.** Acute fatty degeneration occurring in the new-born. [a, 34.]-**Concato's d.** See *POLYORRHOENITIS*.—**Darier's d.** A cutaneous psoriasis, appearing as an acne cornea, in which coccidia-like bodies are found in the proliferating epithelial cells of the mouths of the glands. [a, 34.]-**Grancher's d.** Spleno-pneumonia. [a, 34.]-**Hip-joint d.** See *MORBUS coxarius*.—**Hutchinson's d.** Ophthalmitis with degeneration of that portion of the retina surrounding the macula lutea; it occurs in old age. [a, 34.]-**Krisshaber's d.** A neurosis characterized by sensory illusions, vertigo, and hyperesthesia associated with cardiac irritability. [a, 34.]-**Lacemaker's d.** Lead poisoning occurring in lacemakers. [a, 34.]-**Marie's d.** See *ACROMEGALY* (in Supplement).—**Pott's d. of the spine.** See *ANGULAR CURVATURE of the spine*.—**Van Buren's d. of the penis.** An idiopathic chronic circumscribed inflammation of the corpora cavernosa. [a, 34.]-**Whyyt's d.** Hydrocephalus. [a, 34.]

**DIURETIN.** n. Di-u<sup>2</sup>r-et'i<sup>2</sup>n. A proprietary name for salicylate of theobromine and sodium; a powerful diuretic. [a, 34.]

**DOLICHOMERIC.** adj. Do<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>k-o-hi'e<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>k. From *δολιχός*, long, and *ἐπός*, sacred (see *SACRUM*). Having the sacrum longer than it is broad. [a, 34.]

**DOLICHOKNIC.** adj. Do<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>k-ne<sup>2</sup>m'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *δολιχός*, long, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Having the leg nearly as long as the thigh. [a, 34.]

**DOLICHOPELIC.** adj. Do<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>k-o-pe<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *δολιχός*, long, and *πέλλις*, a drinking-cup. Having the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim longer than or equal to the transverse diameter. [a, 34.]

**DRACO.—D. volans.** See *MERCURY bichloride*.

**DRÜSE.—Vernunftd'.** See *GNOMADEN*.—**Zwischenwandd'n.** See *INTERCELLULAR GLANDS*.

**DUCT.—Thyreoglossal d.** See *DUCTUS thyreoglossus*.

**DYSMORPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Di<sup>2</sup>s(du's)-mo<sup>2</sup>r'f'o(o<sup>2</sup>), fob(fob)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *δυσμορφος*, deformed, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Morselli, morbid fear of becoming deformed. [a, 34.]

**DYSTHYMIA.—D. algetica.** Of Emminghaus, mental perversion due to any peripheral-nerve irritation. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**EBULUS.—Spiritus ebulli** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *d'hibble*. A preparation made by allowing the bruised fruits of the dwarf elder to ferment, and, when they have acquired a vinous odor, distilling and if necessary rectifying. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

**ECHITIDEÆ** (Lat.), n. pl. E<sup>2</sup>k(e<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>)-i<sup>2</sup>t(et)-i<sup>2</sup>d'e<sup>2</sup>-e(a<sup>2</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>). Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Apocynaceæ*, consisting of *Echites*, *Ichnocarpus*, *Malonetia*, *Nerium*, *Urechites*, *Wrightia*, *Apocynum*, *Strophanthus*, and numerous other genera. [a, 35.]

**ECHOPATHIES**, n. pl. E<sup>2</sup>k-o<sup>2</sup>p'a<sup>2</sup>th-i<sup>2</sup>z. From *ἠχώ*, an echo, and *πάθος*, disease. Those forms of abnormal nervous action in which the patient spasmodically and quite involuntarily repeats words heard or actions seen by him. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**ECMNESIA** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>k-mnez(mnas)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ἐκ*, out of, and *μνήσις*, remembrance. A variety of amnesia in which the patient remembers occurrences prior to a certain date, with loss of memory of what happened for a certain time after that date. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**ECTOSYLVIAN.** adj. E<sup>2</sup>k-to-si<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>-n. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *Sylvius* (see *SYLVIAN*). Situated externally to the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 14.]

**ECTOTORIAL.** adj. E<sup>2</sup>k-to-te<sup>2</sup>nt-o<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>-l. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *tentorium* (q. v.). Situated externally to the tentorial fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

**EJULATION.** n. E<sup>2</sup>j-u<sup>2</sup>l-a'shu<sup>2</sup>n. Lat., *ejulatio* (from *ejulare*, to wail). Of Laycock, a rhythmic sighing or utterance of the same syllable, observed in hysterical cases. [a, 34.]

**ELIXIR.—Hoffmann's visceral e.** See *E. AURANTIUM compositum*.

**ELYTROPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>l'i<sup>2</sup>t(u<sup>2</sup>t)-ro(ro<sup>3</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x(pax)<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ἐλντρον*, a sheath, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. See *VAGINOFIXATION*.

**ENANTHESIS** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>n-a<sup>2</sup>n(a<sup>2</sup>n)-thes(thas)<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -thes'eos(-is). See *ENANTHEMA*.

**ENDOCARDITIS.—E. mycotica.** E. of bacterial origin. [a, 34.]

**ENDOCYSTOMATITIS** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>nd'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-si<sup>2</sup>st(ku<sup>2</sup>st)-o<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>nt(a<sup>2</sup>t)-i(e)-ti<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -it'id(os)-idis). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κύστις*, a sac. Inflammation of the inner layer of the wall of a cystoma. [a, 34.]

**ENOSOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>s-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ma(ma<sup>2</sup>)'ni<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From *ένοςις*, agitation, and *μανία*, madness. A variety of insanity in which the subject believes that he has committed unpardonable crimes. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**ENTACOUSIC.** adj. E<sup>2</sup>nt-a<sup>2</sup>k-ust'i<sup>2</sup>k. From *έντός*, within, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Of auditory sensations, subjective and originating within or in the neighborhood of the ear.

**ENTEROTOMY.—Nélaton's e.** An operation for the relief of intestinal obstruction in which an incision is made in the right iliac or inguinal region and the small intestine is sutured to the wound and opened. [a, 34.]

**EPEIRA** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>p-ir'(e<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>r)-a<sup>2</sup>. A genus of *Arachnida* giving name to a family (*Epeiridae*) of true spiders. [a, 35.]-**E. diadema.** Ger., *Kreuzspinne*, *Kreuzkanker*, *Diademspinne*, *Kugelspinne*. A European species. The web, which is said to contain a substance soluble in water, a resinous substance, and a sweetish-bitter substance, is used like *tea aranea*. [a, 35.]

**EPIGASTER** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>st(ga<sup>2</sup>st)<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>r(ar). Gen., -er'os(-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *Hind gut*.

**EPINEPHRIDUM** (Lat.), n. n. E<sup>2</sup>p-i<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>f-r'i<sup>2</sup>d'i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u<sup>2</sup>m). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. The fat situated upon the kidney. [a, 34.]

**EROGENOUS.** adj. E<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>i'g(u<sup>2</sup>n)-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *έρως*, lust, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Giving rise to erotic sensations when stimulated. [a, 34.]

**ÉRYSIPELE.—E. salutare.** Erysipelas recovery from which cures or favorably influences some other disease, e. g., erysipelas designedly induced by inoculations of pure cultivations of the *Streptococcus erysipelatos*, or an accidental attack, in a patient suffering from a malignant tumor, such as sarcoma. [a, 35.]

**ERYTHROCYTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>r'i<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>)-thro(thro<sup>3</sup>)-sit(ku<sup>2</sup>t)-os'i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos(-is). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *κύτος*, a cell. A condition in which there is an excess of red blood-corpuscles. [B.]

**ESSENTIA.—E. arthritica Hoffmanni sine opio.** Fr., *essence anti-arthritique d'Hoffmann*. A preparation made by treating 90 parts of earth-worms with 60 of liquid potassium carbonate for twenty-four hours, adding 7 parts of castoreum, 4 of saffron, and 360 of alcohol, and filtering in three days. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**EUPHORIN.** n. U<sup>2</sup>fo<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>n. A carbonate of ethyl and phenyl or phenyl-ethyl urethane; a white slightly aromatic powder soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; antipyretic, anodyne, and antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**EUPHORY.** n. U<sup>2</sup>fo<sup>2</sup>r-i<sup>2</sup>. The normal state of health. [a, 34.]

**EUPHREN.** n. U<sup>2</sup>ro-fe<sup>2</sup>n. An iododisobutylorthocresol containing 21.8 per cent. of iodine; a yellow powder soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in oils; used as an antisyphilitic. [a, 34.]

**EVIL.—Joint e.** In the West Indies, mutilating leprosy. [G.]

**EXCLUSION.—E. of the pupil.** That condition in which the entire sphincter margin is adherent to the capsule of the lens, owing to repeated attacks of iritis. The iris neither dilates nor contracts in response to any stimulus. [F.]

**EXCRESCENCE.—Fungating e. of the umbilicus.** Of Simpson, an elevated fungus-like e. that sometimes forms at the bottom of the umbilical depression in new-born infants after the remnant of the umbilical cord has separated. [A, 69.]

**EXTIMA** (Lat.), n. f. E<sup>2</sup>x'ti<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>2</sup>. Fem. of adj. *extimus* (superl. of *exter*), outermost (*tunica* understood). The outermost coat, as of an artery.

**EYE.—Cylindrical e.** That defective refraction of one or more meridians of the e. which requires correction by cylindrical lenses. [F.]—**Luminous e.** That condition which is occasionally observed in the e's of some of the lower animals and more rarely



in human beings, notably the negro, in which the e's are seen to glow in the dark; supposed to be due to the arrangement of the pigment cells of the tapetum. In this condition all the rays of light which enter the pupil are apparently reflected, giving out a reddish or yellowish-red reflection. [F.]—**Pineal e.** Fr., *œil pinéal*. A third e. produced as a secondary differentiation of the distal part of the pineal gland. It was present in the extinct *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, but is found among living forms only in *Lacertilia*. [a, 29.]—**Tabetic e.** An e. in which pathological changes have occurred which are symptomatic of tabes dorsalis. [a, 29.]—**Tea-leaf e.** An e. in a morbid state caused by the application of a poultice made of tea-leaves. [a, 29.]

**FACULTATIVE**, adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>k'u<sup>1</sup>-tat-i<sup>2</sup>v. Of hypermetropia, characterized by objects infinitely remote being distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses, i. e., with the assistance of the accommodation. [F.]

**FALLSÜCHTIG** (Ger.), adj. Fa<sup>1</sup>l'zu<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>t-i<sup>2</sup>g. See EPILEPTIC.

**FARADIMETER**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>d-i<sup>2</sup>m-e<sup>2</sup>t-u<sup>2</sup>r. From *Faraday*, a proper name, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the intensity of a faradaic current. [a, 34.]

**FARADO-PUNCTURE**, n. Fa<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>d-o-pu<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>k'-tu<sup>2</sup>r. The introduction of needle electrodes into a part for the purpose of applying the faradaic current. [a, 29.]

**FASCIA**.—**Cephalo-pharyngeal f.** F. cephalopharyngea. A strong fibro-elastic submucous membrane lining the pharynx. [a, 29.]—**F. coli propria.** See *Deep cervical f.*—**Fasciae multiplices.** See *Many-tailed bandage.*—**F. ocularis duplex.** See *BINGULUS*.—**Fasciae of the orbit.** Condensed layers of the connective tissue within the orbit, constituting the true orbital f., the periorbita, Tenon's capsule, and a number of unnamed slips connected with the extrinsic muscles, etc. [L.]—**Orbital f.** 1. A fibrous layer covering in part the eyeball and reflected at the junction of the cornea and the sclera to the margin of the orbit. 2. The orbital f. (1st def.) and the periorbita. [L.]—**Semilunar f. of the biceps flexor cubiti muscle.** An aponeurosis which passes down from the inner side of the muscle to the deep f. of the forearm. [E.]—**Suprascapular f.** An offshoot from the brachial f. running to the suprascapular region. [L, 332.]

**FASER**.—**Gallertf.** A non-medullated nerve-fibre. [L.]—**Gürtelfn.** See *Arctiform fibres*.

**FASERLAPPIG** (Ger.), adj. Fa<sup>2</sup>'ze<sup>2</sup>r-la<sup>3</sup>p-pi<sup>2</sup>g. See *PANNOSÉ*.

**FAT**.—**Physiological f.** Of Virchow, the proceeds of the fatty liquefaction of superfluous tissues, as in post-partum involution. [a, 34.]

**FEBRIS**.—**F. aleppensis.** See *Aleppo BOIL*.—**F. hydrodes.** See *HYDRODEOPYRA*.—**F. vasculosa.** See *ANGIELOPYRA*.

**FERRAMENTUM**.—**F. gammatum.** See *GAMMOÏDE*.

**FERRUM**.—**Citras quininae et ferri.** See *IRON and quinine citrate*.—**Ferri cyanidum.** See *IRON cyanide*.—**Ferri et potassii sulphas.** See *IRON and potassium sulphate*.—**Ferri hypophosphis.** See *IRON hypophosphite*.—**Ferri murias.** See *IRON chloride* (2d def.).—**Ferri oxidum humidum.** See *IRON hydroxide*.—**Ferri tersulphas.** See *IRON sulphate* (2d var.).—**Gelatina ferri oxidi.** Of E. Dieterich, a preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of the best white gelatin in 30 of water with the aid of heat, adding a mixture of 12 parts of solution of oxychloride of iron (Ger. Ph.). 20 of syrup of orange-flowers, and 20 of distilled water, and incorporating the whole afterward with a mixture of 0.5 part each of water of ammonia and solution of soda (Ger. Ph.); on cooling, a reddish-brown transparent jelly results which has an alkaline reaction and a pleasant taste. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXVI (a, 14).]—**Globuli tartaratis ferri et lixivie.** See *Mertiol BALLS*.—**Hydrochloras ammoniacus cum sesquichlorato ferri.** See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**Lac ferri.** See *Lac ferratum*.—**Oxydum ferricum igne paratum.** See *IRON sesquioxide*.

**FERULA**.—**F. maxillarum.** See *GNATHOPLASTIX*.

**FEUER**.—**Höllisches F.** Erysipelas. [E.]—**Lebensf.** Vital force.

**FEUILLET**.—**F. séreux.** See *EPIBLAST*.—**F. végétatif.** See *Vegetative layer of the blastoderm*.

**FEVER**.—**Bubble f.** See *PEMPHIGUS*.

**FIEBER**.—**Niesef.** See *Hay FEVER*.—**Polkauf.** See *DENGUE*.—**Zinkf.** Fever associated with zinc poisoning. [a, 34.]

**FIEDER**.—**F'lappig.** See *PINNATILOBATE*.—**F'spaltig.** See *PINNATIFID*.

**FILARIA**.—**F. sanguinis hominis diurna.** Of Manson, an African form, probably the free embryo of *F. sanguinis*, that is found in the blood during the day. [a, 34.]—**F. sanguinis hominis perstans.** An African form constantly present in the blood. There is some evidence that connects it with the sleeping sickness. [a, 34.]

**FILIXOLIN**, n. Fil<sup>1</sup>i-i<sup>2</sup>x'o<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. A glyceride constituting the greater portion of the green liquid remaining after the separation of bilic acid from the ethereal extract of the rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B, 18-a, 35.]

**FILUM**.—**Fila olfactorii.** See *PROCESSUS bulbi olfactorii*.

**FISSURE**.—**Anterior cerebral f.** See *Preaglyrian f.*—**Anterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** For the first clause of the def. substitute The continuation of the anterior median f. of the spinal cord upward on the anterior surface of the medulla.—**Great longitudinal f.** See *Great longitudinal f. of the brain*.—**Posterior cerebral f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Posterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** Ger., *hintere Mittelspalte des ver-*

*längerten Marks*. The prolongation of the posterior longitudinal f. of the spinal cord upward on the posterior surface of the medulla. [L.]—**Posterior transverse f. (of the brain).** See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Tympanico-mastoid f.** See *MISSURA tympanico-mastoides*.—**Umbilical f.** See *Interlobar NOTCH of the liver*.

**FLAUMIG** (Ger.), adj. Fla<sup>2</sup>'u<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>g. See *PUBESCENT*.

**FLOCCULUS**.—**Flocculi retinae.** See *Ciliary PROCESSES of the retina*.

**FLOS**.—**F. sanguineus.** Fr., *fleur de sang, fleur sanguine*. Of Monardus, the *Tropaeolum majus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

**FOLLICLE**.—**Lenticular f's.** Of some authors, isolated or agminate lymphatic f's in the mucous membrane of the stomach resembling those of the intestine. [a, 45.]—**Meibomian f's.** See *MEIBOMIAN GLANDS*.

**FOOD**.—**F. of the gods.** 1. Cibus deorum, asafetida. 2. Chocolate. [a, 35.]

**FORAMEN**.—**Neural foramina.** 1. See *Intervertebral foramina*. 2. In the sing., see *Vertebral f.*—**Oesophageal f.** See *F. oesophageum*.—**Orbital foramina.** Small holes or canals in the walls of the orbit, which give entrance or exit to small vessels and nerves. [E.]

**FORCEPS**.—**Lithotritry f.** A f. having scoop-shaped extremities for seizing and crushing fragments of calculi in lithotritry. [a, 34.]

**FORMALIN**, n. Fo<sup>2</sup>r'm'a<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>n. An antiseptic consisting of a 40-per-cent. aqueous solution of formic aldehyde. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

**FORMOL**, n. Fo<sup>2</sup>r'm'o<sup>2</sup>l. A proprietary name for formic aldehyde; antiseptic and germicide. [a, 34.]

**FORMULA**.—**Dental f.** For canine,  $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$  substitute canine,  $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$ .

**FORTSATZ**.—**Krähenschnabelf.** The coronary process of the inferior maxilla. [a, 45.]

**FOSSA**.—**Anterior ileo-cæcal f.** See *F. ileo-cæcalis anterior*.—**Cæcal f.** See *F. cæcalis*.—**Orbital f.** The portion of the orbit formed by the frontal bone. [L.]—**Peritoneal fossæ.** The pouches or recesses lined with the peritoneum, e. g., the *recto-vesical f.* [L.]

**FOTUS**.—**F. nitricus.** See *FOMENTUM nitricum*.

**FRENJAK**, n. A Scandinavian name for epidemic syphilis. [a, 34.]

**FUCHS**.—**Greiff.** See *GRYPALOPLEX*.

**FUCHSINOPHILE**, n. Fuch<sup>2</sup>s'i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l. A cell or organism that is fuchsinophilous. [a, 34.]

**FUCHSINPHILOUS**, adj. Fuch<sup>2</sup>s-i<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>-fi<sup>2</sup>l-u<sup>2</sup>s. Readily stained with fuchsin.

**FURCHE**.—**Hautfn.** The creases or wrinkles in the skin over the joints or the shallow furrows extending between the hairs. [L, 31, 332.]—**Urethralf.** The groove upon the inner surface of the corpus cavernosum into which the corpus spongiosum fits. [L, 332.]

**FUSS**.—**Hackenf.** See *CALCANEUS*.

**GALLACETOPHENONE**, n. Ga<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>s-e<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>f'e<sup>2</sup>n-on. A derivative of pyrogallol in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the acetyl group. It occurs as a yellowish brown powder; used externally in dermatopathies. [a, 34.]

**GALLANOL**, n. Ga<sup>2</sup>l'a<sup>2</sup>n-o<sup>2</sup>l. A white crystalline powder prepared by heating tannin with aniline; used topically in psoriasis and chronic eczema.

**GAMETOID**, n. Ga<sup>2</sup>m'e<sup>2</sup>t-oid. For deriv., see *GAMETE* and *-oid*.<sup>\*</sup> An apocytal structure that unites like a gamete. [a, 21.]

**GANGLION**.—**Maxillary g.** Meckel's lesser g. See *Submaxillary g.*—**Olfactory g.** See *Olfactory BULB*.

**GANGRENE**.—**Syphilitic g.** G. caused by the arterial degeneration due to syphilis. [a, 34.]

**GASTRITIS**.—**Chronic interstitial g.** See *Chronic sclerosis g.*

**GASTRODIAPHANE**, n. Ga<sup>2</sup>st'ro-di'a<sup>2</sup>-fan. From γαστήρ, the belly, and διαφανής, transparent. A soft-rubber tube at the end of which is fastened an electric lamp connected by wires with a battery. It is introduced into the stomach to render the wall of that organ translucent and the overlying parts semi-transparent for purposes of diagnosis. [a, 34.]

**GASTROHYSTEROPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ga<sup>2</sup>st'ig'no<sup>2</sup>st'ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-hi<sup>2</sup>st(hu<sup>2</sup>st'-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From γαστήρ, the belly, ὑστέρη, the womb, and πῆξω, a fixing. Of Pozzi, hysteropexia. [a, 34.]

**GASTROHYSTERORRHAPHY**, **GASTROHYSTERO-SYNAPHY**, n's. Ga<sup>2</sup>st'ro-hi<sup>2</sup>st-e<sup>2</sup>r-o<sup>2</sup>-p<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>r'ra<sup>2</sup>-f'i<sup>2</sup>, -o-si<sup>2</sup>n'a<sup>2</sup>-f'i<sup>2</sup>. From γαστήρ, the belly, ὑστέρη, the womb, and ράφω, a suture, or συναφῆ, union. Of Sönger, hysteropexia. [a, 34.]

**GEMMULA**.—**G. embryonalis.** Ger., *Keimknöschen*. Gemmule (1st def.). [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**GENERATION**.—**Viviparous g.** At end of def. add free and alive.

**GENOCATACHRESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Je<sup>2</sup>n'o<sup>2</sup>(ge<sup>2</sup>n)'o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ka<sup>2</sup>t-(ka<sup>2</sup>t)-a<sup>2</sup>-kro<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>as'i<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>. From γένος, sex, and κατὰχρησις, misuse. Of C. E. Warren, masturbation. [a, 34.]

**GENTIANA**.—**G. nana.** An Alpine European species with branching stem, distinct from *G. campestris*. [a, 35.]

**GENU**.—**G. of the internal capsule.** See *G. capsule interna*.



**GENU-CUBITAL**, adj. Je<sup>n</sup>u''u<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>/bi<sup>2</sup>-t'l. From *genu*, the knee, and *cubitus*, the forearm. Of a posture, characterized by the subjects resting on the elbows and knees.

**GENUFLEXURA** (Lat.), n. f. Je<sup>n</sup>(ge<sup>n</sup>)-u<sup>2</sup>(u<sup>4</sup>) fle<sup>2</sup>x-u<sup>2</sup>(ur)/-a<sup>3</sup>. From *genu*, the knee, and *flexura*, a bending. Ger., *Kniebeugung*. In botany, the bending of a part at an angle, also the angle itself. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**GEÖHRT**.—Kleing'. See AURICULATE.

**GICTI** (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ji<sup>2</sup>k(gi<sup>2</sup>k'/ti(ite)). See Grr (in Supplement).

**GINGIVITIS**.—G. blennorrhoea. Of Federn, Fauchard's disease. [a, 34.]

**GIT** (Lat.), **GITH** (Lat.), n's n., indecl. Ji<sup>2</sup>t(gi<sup>2</sup>t), ji<sup>2</sup>th(gi<sup>2</sup>th). Of the ancients, the *Nigella sativa*. [a, 35.]

**GLABRESCENT**, adj. Gla<sup>2</sup>b-re<sup>2</sup>s''nt. From *glabrescere*, to grow smooth. Lat., *glabrescens*. Ger., *kahlwerdend*. In botany, glabrate. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

**GLAND**.—Inframaxillary g's. See Submaxillary g's.—Innominate g. See GLANDULA innominata Galeni.—Orbital g. See Lacrymal g.

**GLANDE**.—G. muqueuse. An old term for the pituitary gland because it was supposed to secrete the nasal mucus. [a, 34.]

**GLISCHRURIA** (Lat.), n. f. Gli<sup>2</sup>sk(gli<sup>2</sup>sch<sup>2</sup>)-ru<sup>2</sup>r(rur)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *γλίσχρος*, glutinous, and *οὐρον*, urine. See MUCINURIA.

**GLOBO-CELLULAR**, adj. Glob''o-se<sup>2</sup>l'u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>r. Formed of round cells. [a, 34.]

**GLOBULICIDAL**, adj. Glo<sup>2</sup>b-u<sup>2</sup>l-i<sup>2</sup>-si'd'l. Capable of destroying red and white blood-corpuscles. [a, 34.]

**GLOSSOCOMIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Glo<sup>2</sup>s(glos)-so(so<sup>2</sup>)-kom(ko<sup>2</sup>m)/i<sup>2</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>m(u'm). See GLOSSOMION.

**GORGET**.—In 1st def., for *Stinerarium* substitute *Itinerarium*.

**GRAIN**.—In the 2d def., for "sixteenth" substitute "sixtieth."

**GROOVE**.—Intermediate g. See Intermediate fissure.

**GYNÆCOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ji<sup>2</sup>n(gu<sup>2</sup>n)-e<sup>2</sup>k(a<sup>3</sup>-e<sup>2</sup>k)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-fob(fo<sup>2</sup>b)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *γυνή*, a woman, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Müller, a form of monomania characterized by exaggerated fear of women. [a, 34.]

**HÆMARUMASCOPE**, n. He<sup>2</sup>m-a<sup>3</sup>-ru<sup>2</sup>m/a<sup>3</sup>-skop. From *αἷμα*, the blood, *ρῦμα*, a stream, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A graduated glass tube of fine calibre free at both extremities and bent symmetrically upon itself; one extremity has a bell-shaped expansion to facilitate application over a blood-vessel, and the tube contains a solution of frosaniline. It is used as a manometer. [a, 34.]

**HAHNENKAMM**.—Siebbehnh'. See CRISTA galli (1st def.).

**HAIR**.—Root-h's. See Radical h's.

**HAKEN**.—Scharfer H. See DECAPITATOR.—Tyrrell'scher H. See Tyrrell's hook.—Vertebrah'k. See Vertebral hook.

**HALBSTRAUCHIG** (Ger.), adj. Ha<sup>3</sup>lb'stra<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>2</sup>ch<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>g. See SUFFRUTESCENS.

**HAPHALGESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ha<sup>2</sup>ph(ha<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)-jez(gas)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ἀφή*, touch, and *ἀλγος*, a sense of pain. Of Fitres, paræsthesia characterized by the production of an intense painful sensation by applying to the skin certain substances that, under normal conditions, only provoke an ordinary sensation of contact. [a, 34.]

**HELLEBORUS**.—H. americanus. The *Veratrum viride*. [a, 35].—*Tinctura hellebori viridis* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum hellebori viridis*.

**HEPATOPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. He<sup>2</sup>p(hap)''a<sup>2</sup>t(a<sup>2</sup>b)/o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x-(pax)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *hēpar*, the liver, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Of Faure, fixation of a displaced or floating liver by suturing the organ to the costal perichondrium. [a, 34.]

**HEPATORRHAPHY**, n. He<sup>2</sup>p-a<sup>2</sup>t-o<sup>2</sup>r-ra<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *hēpar*, the liver, and *ρᾶψή*, a seam. An operation combining laparotomy and suture of the liver. [a, 34.]

**HEXAHYDROPHthalic ACID**, n. He<sup>2</sup>x''a<sup>3</sup>-hid-ro<sup>2</sup>f-tha<sup>2</sup>l/i<sup>2</sup>k. A dibasic crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(CO.OH)<sub>2</sub>, occurring as small prisms or plates melting at about 205° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**HILUM**.—In 1st line omit the word "form."

**HONEYSTONE**, n. Hu<sup>2</sup>n/i<sup>2</sup>-sto<sup>2</sup>n. See MELLITE.

**HORMION** (Lat.), n. n. Ho<sup>2</sup>r'm/i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>n. See PUNCTUM alæ vomeris.

**HYDRODERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu<sup>2</sup>d)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>r'm(de<sup>2</sup>r'm)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Excessive activity of the sweat glands. [a, 34.]

**HYDROFERROCYANOUS**, adj. Hid''ro-fe<sup>2</sup>r-o-si/a<sup>2</sup>n-u<sup>2</sup>s. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ferrum*, iron, and *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance. See FERROSO-HYDROCYANUS.

**HYDROPS**.—H. vaginæ tendinis. Serosus effusion within the sheath of a tendon.

**HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID**, n. Hid-ro<sup>2</sup>x''i<sup>2</sup>-pir-o-si<sup>2</sup>t'-ri<sup>2</sup>k. An acid of the constitution C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>5</sub> = C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + O. [B, 2.]

**HYGRODERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu<sup>2</sup>g)-ro(ro<sup>2</sup>)-du<sup>2</sup>r'm(de<sup>2</sup>r'm)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὕγρως*, wet, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A non-inflammatory skin disease characterized by increased moisture. [a, 34.]

**HYOSCYAMUS**.—Cigarette hyoscyami. Cigarettes made of the dried leaves of h. wrapped in paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of h. extract. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

**HYPERICUM**.—Oleum hyperici. Oil of h., red oil; used as a popular remedy for bruises. [a, 35].—*Tinctura hyperici vul-*

*neraria*. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de hipérico vulneraria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts each of the flowering tops of *H. perforatum* and the rhizome of *Acorus calamus* for 8 days in 1,000 parts of diluted alcohol, adding 140 of crushed benzoin, 60 of Tolu balsam, and 15 of myrrh, macerating for 8 days more, expressing, and filtering through paper. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

**HYPERLEUCOCYTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu<sup>2</sup>p)''u<sup>2</sup>r(e<sup>2</sup>r)-lu<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sit(ku<sup>2</sup>t)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ὑπέρ*, in excess, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. An increase in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. [a, 34.]

**HYPNOTO-THERAPEUTICAL**, adj. Hi<sup>2</sup>p''no<sup>2</sup>t-o-the<sup>2</sup>r-a<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>t/i<sup>2</sup>-k'l. Pertaining to the therapeutic use of hypnotism. [a, 34.]

**HYPOLEUCOCYTOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu<sup>2</sup>p)''o(o<sup>2</sup>)-lu<sup>2</sup>k-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-sit(ku<sup>2</sup>t)-os/i<sup>2</sup>s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ὑπό*, under, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. A diminution in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. [a, 34.]

**HYPOSTENOCEPHALIA** (Lat.), n. f. Hi<sup>2</sup>ps(hu<sup>2</sup>ps)''o(o<sup>2</sup>)-ste<sup>2</sup>n-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-se<sup>2</sup>f(ke<sup>2</sup>f)-a<sup>2</sup>l(a<sup>2</sup>l)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὑπό*, under, *στενός*, narrow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Concurrent hypsocephaly and stenoccephaly. [a, 34.]

**HYSTERECTOMOPEXIA** (Lat.), n. f. Hi<sup>2</sup>st(hu<sup>2</sup>st)-e<sup>2</sup>r-e<sup>2</sup>k''-to<sup>2</sup>m-o(o<sup>2</sup>)-pe<sup>2</sup>x-(pax)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. From *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, *ἐκτομή*, excision, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Fixation of the body of the uterus after excision of a portion of the organ. [a, 34.]

**HYSTEROCAUTOMY**, n. Hi<sup>2</sup>st''e<sup>2</sup>r-o-ka<sup>2</sup>t/o<sup>2</sup>m-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, *καίειν*, to burn, and *τομή*, a cutting. Amputation of the cervix uteri with a thermo-cautery. [a, 34.]

**HYSTEROGASTORRHAPHY**, n. Hi<sup>2</sup>st''e<sup>2</sup>r-o-ga<sup>2</sup>-st-ro<sup>2</sup>r''-a<sup>2</sup>f-i<sup>2</sup>. From *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ρᾶψή*, a suture. Of Candela, dilatation of the cavity of the uterus and suture of the fundus to the abdominal wall by means of a long needle introduced by the uterine canal. [a, 34.]

**HYSTEROPEXIA**.—False h. Morbid fixation of the body of the uterus. [a, 34.]

**ICHTHYOCOLLA**.—Emplastrum ichthyocollæ. See COURT PLASTER.—*Gelatina ichthyocollæ* [Swed. Ph., 1817]. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of isinglass for 2 hours in 168 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of sugar and 1 part each of Rhine wine and lemon-juice. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

**ICTERUS**.—I. verus. See JAUNDICE.

**ILIACUS**.—I. magnus. See I. internus.

**ILICIUM**.—Oleum illicii anisati. Fr., *huile volatile de badiane* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de badiane*. Ger., *Sternanisöl*. Syn.: *oleum badiant*. Oil of star-anise, consisting chiefly of solid anethol (anise camphor) and liquid anethol, distilled from the fruit of *I. anisatum*. It congeals at about 2° C., but otherwise has nearly the same properties as oil of anise (see *Oleum ANISI*), and furnishes most of the latter found in commerce. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

**IMPRESSION**.—For Material i. substitute Maternal i.

**INCUDO-ORBITULAR**, adj. I<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>''ku<sup>2</sup>d-o-o<sup>2</sup>rb-i<sup>2</sup>k''u<sup>2</sup>l-a<sup>3</sup>r. See INCO-ORBITULAR.

**INJECTIO**.—I. euprata. An old preparation made by adding 48 drops of a 6-per-cent. solution of copper ammoniosulphate in 1 pint of water; used in blennorrhagia and menorrhagia. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

**INSANITY**.—Arthritic i. I. supposed to be caused by rheumatism or gout. [a, 34].—Egressing i. I. growing out of a former disease of which it is an exaggeration. [A, 540 (a, 34)].—Protopathic i. 1. Idiopathic i. 2. I. caused by disorder of or developmental changes in the encephalon. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**INTERMITTENS**.—I. larvata. For "Marked ague" substitute Masked ague.

**INTERTRIGO**.—I. scrotalis. I. affecting the scrotum. [G.]

**IODOPYRINE**, n. I-o<sup>2</sup>d-o<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>r-on. A one-atom iodine substitution compound of antipyrine; white, colorless, silky needles, tasteless and odorless; used as an antipyretic. [a, 34.]

**ODOZONE**, n. I-o<sup>2</sup>d-o-zon. A liquid formed by a combination of iodine and ozone; used as an antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**IODUM**.—Potio resolvens ex iodo. See Solution d'iodeure de POTASSIUM.

**ISATIS**.—I. tinctoria. For dyer's wood, substitute dyer's wood.

**ISOLATED**, adj. I<sup>2</sup>s/o<sup>2</sup>l-at-e<sup>2</sup>d. Fr., *isolé*. Ger., *isolirt*. Of a patient, kept apart for the purpose of preventing the spread of his disease to other persons.

**ISONITROSOANTIPYRINE**, n. I<sup>2</sup>s''/o-ni-tros''o-a<sup>2</sup>n-ti<sup>2</sup>p/i<sup>2</sup>r-en. A compound of nitric acid and antipyrine, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, occurring in small bluish-green crystals. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and febrifuge. [a, 34.]

**ISTHMUS**.—I. of the external auditory meatus. The line of union of the middle and inner thirds of the osseous portion of the meatus, at which point the calibre of the canal is the narrowest. [F, 32.]

**JALAPA**.—Massa pilularum resinæ jalapæ [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See SAPO jalapinus.

**JATRORRHIZA** (Lat.), n. f. Ja<sup>2</sup>t(ya<sup>2</sup>t)-ro<sup>2</sup>r-ri(i<sup>2</sup>)/i<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*. [a, 35].—J. calumbia. J. palmata. The sources of calumbia. They are now regarded as forms of the same species (see *Cocculus palmatus*), a climbing plant indigenous to the forests of eastern Africa. [a, 35.]



**JODIRT** (Ger.), adj. Yod-ert'. See IODIZED.  
**JOINT**.—**Saddle-j.** Ger., *Sattelgelenk*. See ARTICULATION *par emboîtement réciproque*.  
**JUGLANS**.—**Extractum juglandis corticis**. See *Extractum juglandis fructuum immaturorum*.  
**JUICE**.—**Testicular j.** See under *Brown-Séquard's* ELIXIR.  
**JUJUBE**.—Italian jujubes. See under J.  
**JUNIPERUS**.—**Ætheroleum juniperi**. See Oil of JUNIPER.  
**J. chinensis**. A Chinese species with decurrent, umbricated closely packed leaves. [B, 71 (a, 14).]

**KALI**.—**Syrupus k. sulphurati**. Fr., *sirop béchique de Wilis*. A syrup consisting of 15 parts of liver of sulphur, 135 each of water and fennel-water, and 480 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**KATABOLIN**, n.  $Ka^2t-a^2b/o^2l-i^2n$ . Any substance produced by katabolism. [a, 34.]

**KELORRHAPHY**, n.  $Kel-o^2r-ra^2f-i^2$ . From *κῆλη*, a tumor, and *ράφῃ*, a suture. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

**KENOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ke^2n-o(o^2)-fob(fo^2b)/i^2-a^2$ . From *κενός*, empty, and *φόβος*, fear. See AGORAPHOBIA.

**KERAUNONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $Ke^2r-a^2n''(a^2)/u^4-no(no^2)-nu^2r-os/i^2a$ . Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Any neurosis resulting from a stroke of lightning. [a, 20.]

**KINESIOTHERAPY**, n.  $Ki^2n-e^2s/i^2o-the^2r/a^2-pi^2$ . See CIN-ESTHERAPY.

**KNESMOS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ne^2s(knas)/mo^2s$ . Gr., *κνησμός*. See CNESMUS.

**KNIFE**.—**Concealed k.** Fr., *lancette cachée*. A k. in which the blade is concealed in the handle or in a cannula. [a, 34.]

**KNOCHEN**.—**Schläfenk'**. See Temporal BONE (1st def.).—**Schlussek'**. See Wormian BONES.—**Secundäre Handwurzelk'**. See *Ossa carpi accessoria*.—**Spitzenk'**. See *Oss interparietale* (2d def.).—**Urethralrk'**. A bony deposit around the male urethra. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**KNOPF**.—**Markk'**. See MEDULLA oblongata.

**KNORPEL**.—**Grössere Nasenflügelk'**. See Alar CARTILAGES.—**Hintere Nasenflügelk'**, **Kleinere Nasenflügelk'**. See Epactal CARTILAGES.—**Seitenwandk'**. See Upper lateral CARTILAGES of the nose.—**Seitliche Nasenk'**. See Alar CARTILAGES.—**Symphysenk'**. The interarticular cartilage of a symphysis.—**Untere Nasenk'**, **Untere Seitenk'**, **Vordere Nasenflügelk'**. See Alar CARTILAGES.

**KNOT**.—**Life k.** See Respiratory CENTRE.—**Milk k.** Ger., *Milchnoten*. A nodule in an inflamed breast, due to stasis of milk in the lactiferous ducts.—**Vital k.** See Respiratory CENTRE.

**KOROSCOPY**, n.  $Kor-o^2s/ko^2p-i^2$ . From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See SKIASCOPY and KERATOSCOPY.

**KÖRPER**.—**Muschelbeink'**. The portion of the inferior turbinate bone from which its processes spring. [L.]

**KURZGESTIELT** (Ger.), adj.  $Kur^2s/ge^2-stelt$ . See PEDICULATE.

**KÜSTENBEWOHNEND** (Ger.), adj.  $Ku^2st/e^2n-be^2-von-e^2nd$ . See LITTORAL.

**LACRYMEFORM**, adj.  $La^2k/ri^2m-e^2-fōrm$ . Lat., *lacrimae-formis* (from *lacrima*, a tear, and *forma*, form). Fr., *larmaire*. Ger., *thränenförmig*. Tear-shaped (said of certain seeds). [a, 35.]

**LACTOGLOBIN**, n.  $La^2k-to-glob/i^2n$ . From *lac*, milk, and *globus*, a ball. A globulin present in colostrum; the report that it was also present in milk has not been confirmed. [a, 34.]

**LAMINA**.—**Lamine medullares nuclel lenticularis**. See Medullary laminae of the lenticular nucleus.—**L. medullaris des Thalamus** (Ger.). See Inner medullary l.

**LAPATHUM**.—**Infusum lapathi**. Fr., *infusion de patience* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by infusing 32 parts of the root of *Rumex aquaticus* and 12 of licorice-root for 4 hours in 1,000 of boiling water and straining. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

**LAPIS**.—**Morochtus l.** A white earth found in Egypt; supposed to be a species of fuller's earth or an earth containing magnesia. [L, 50, 105 (a, 46).]

**LAUROTETANINE**, n.  $La^2r''o-te^2t/a^2n-en$ . An alkaloid obtained from various plants of the *Laurineae* that produces strong tetanic symptoms. [a, 34.]

**LAW**.—**Gudden's l.** The l. that lesions of the cerebral cortex do not produce lesions of the peripheral nerves. [a, 34.]

**LENTISCUS**.—**Lignum lentisci**. The wood of *Pistacia l.* [a, 35.]

**LEPROSY**.—**L. of South America**. L. occurring in South America. [a, 34].—**L. of the Antilles**. L. occurring in the Antilles. [a, 34.]

**LETHEMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Le^2th(lath)-e^2(a)-o(o^2)-man(ma^2n)/i^2-a^2$ . From *λήθη*, forgetfulness, and *mania*, madness. An insane longing for narcotics or anesthetics. [a, 34.]

**LICHEN**.—**Inflammatory l. pilaris**. Change the reference to See ICHTHYOSIS follicularis.

**LIGAMENT**.—**L. de dent**. See ODONTODESMION.—**Superficial transverse l. of the fingers**. A band of fibrous tissue which stretches across the roots of the four fingers. [C.]—**Vaginal l's of the hand**. Strong bands which bind the flexor tendons down to the fingers. [C.]

**LIMBUS**.—**L. laminae spiralis**. See ZONA choriacea.

**LINEA**.—**Lineae Douglassii** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See Recto-uterine FOLDS.

**LIQUOR**.—**L. stibiatum cum aconito**. A preparation consisting of 16 parts of extract of aconite, 28 of powdered guaiac resin, 5 of golden sulphur of antimony, 120 of glycerinated honey, and 840 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

**LITHARGYRUM**.—**Unguentum lithargyri**. See Unguentum acetatis PLUMBI.

**LITCHI** (Chin.), n. Written also *lichti*. The fruit of the *Nephelium l.* (the l. tree). [a, 35.]

**LITHOTRITLAPAXY**, n.  $Li^2th-o-tri^2t/la^2p-a^2x-i^2$ . From *λίθος*, a stone, *terere*, to rub, and *λάπάσσειν*, to empty. Of Keith, perineal or urethral lithotripsy and removal of the fragments of the calculi by syringing out the bladder. [a, 34.]

**LOBULE**.—**Postero-parietal l. of the cerebrum**. See PRÆCUNEUS.

**LOBULUS**.—**L. cerebri frontalis inferior**. See Subfrontal GYRUS.—**L. cerebri frontalis superior**. See Superfrontal GYRUS.

**LORETINE**, n.  $Lo^2r-et/en$ . A variety of quinoline, a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous and but slightly soluble; used as a local antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**LOSOPHAN**, n.  $Lo^2s'o-fa^2n$ . A colorless crystalline substance containing nearly 80 per cent. of iodine; used topically in skin diseases. [a, 34.]

**LUMBODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $Lu^2m(lu^4m)-bo(bo^2)-di^2n(du^2n)/i^2-a^2$ . From *lumbus*, the loin, and *δύσνη*, pain. See LUMBAGO.

**LUSTRAL**, n.  $Lu^2s'tr'l$ . From *lustrare*, to purify. A material for surgical dressings made from flax; it is more absorbent than cotton. [a, 34.]

**LYMPHANGIOFIBROMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $Li^2mf(lu^4mf)-a^2n-(a^2n^2)-ji^2/(ge^2/i^2)-o(o^2)-fi(fe)-bro^2ma^2$ . From *lymphā*, lymph, *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *fibra*, a fibre. A neoplasm containing the structural elements of a lymphangioma and a fibroma. [a, 34.]

**MACRENCEPHALIC**, adj.  $Ma^2k-re^2n-se^2f-a^2/i^2k$ . From *μακρός*, large, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Having a large brain. [a, 34.]

**MACRURA** (Lat.), n. n. pl.  $Ma^2k(ma^2k)-rur/a^2$ . From *μακρός*, long, and *οὐρά*, the tail. The long-tailed decapods (*Decapoda m.*), a section of the *Anomura*, including the lobster, prawn, etc. [a, 35.]

**MACULA**.—**M. acustica of the utricle**. A yellow, thickened, and opaque spot upon the median wall of the utricle about 2 mm. in diameter, caused by the deposition of otoconia. [F.]—**Maculae cribrosae of the vestibule**. Certain spots or regions on the crista vestibuli, as well as on the floor of the two vestibular recesses, which contain a number of foramina intended for the passage of the fibres of the vestibular nerve. [F.]—**M. cutanea**. Any pigmentary spot on the skin, especially if congenital. [a, 14.]

**MAGNESIA**.—**Magnesia hypocarbonas** (seu subcarbonas). See MAGNESIUM subcarbonate.—**M. salicylica**. See MAGNESIUM salicylate.—**M. silicea**. See MAGNESIUM silicate.—**M. valerianica**. See MAGNESIUM valerianate.

**MAIDISMUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $Ma(ma^2)-i^2d-i^2s/mu^2s(mu^4s)$ . From *mais*, maize. See PELLAGRA.

**MALACINE**, n.  $Ma^2l/a^2s-en$ . From *μαλακός*, soft. A salicylic derivative of phenacetine, insoluble in water, but moderately soluble in alcohol; used in rheumatism. [a, 34.]

**MALLEOLUS**.—**External m.** and **Internal m.** Forcheville substitute *cheville*.

**MATTOID**, n.  $Ma^2t/o'id$ . Of Lombroso, an individual whose mind is the product of culture and a high degree of civilization, but who is a monomaniac or "crank." [a, 34.]

**MEDIA** (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *medius*, middle (*tunica* understood). The middle coat (as of an artery).

**MEDICINE**.—**Conservative m.** A method of treatment that aims to preserve and support the vital forces. [a, 34.]

**MELANCHOLIA**.—**M. misanthropica**. Of Guislain, a form of active m. in which the patient seeks solitude and avoids contact with mankind. [a, 34.]

**MELANOMA**.—**M. iridis**. M. affecting a portion of the iris. [a, 34.]

**MENTULATUS**, adj.  $Me^2nt-u^2l(u^4l)-at(a^2)/u^2s(u^4s)$ . From *mentula*, the penis. Having a large penis. [a, 34.]

**MEROCYTES**, n. pl.  $Me^2r'o-sits$ . From *μέρος*, a part, and *κύτος*, a cell. Ger., *Merozyten*. Of Lang, the nucleated masses of protoplasm in meroblastic ova which finally form the blastoderm and use the nutritive yolk for food. [J, 215.]

**MESATIKERKIC**, adj.  $Me^2s-a^2t-i^2-ku^2rk/i^2k$ . From *μέσartos*, midmost, and *κερκis*, the radius. Intermediate between dolichokerkic and brachykerkic. [L.]

**MESATIPELLIC**, adj.  $Me^2s-a^2t-i^2-pe^2l/i^2k$ . From *μέσartos*, midmost, and *πέλαα*, a bowl. Having a pelvis in which the transverse exceeds the conjugate diameter, though not so much as in the platypellie pelvis. [a, 34.]

**MESOPLAST**, n.  $Me^2s'o-pla^2st$ . From *μέσος*, middle, and *πάσσειν*, to mold. The material of the nucleus of a cell. [a, 34.]

**MESSER**.—**Ritzm'**. See LANCET and SCARIFICATOR.

**METABOLIN**, n.  $Me^2t-a^2b/o^2l-i^2n$ . From *μεταβολή*, a change. See METABOLITE.



**METAPSYCHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Me}^2\text{t-a}^3\text{-si}^2\text{k}(\text{psu}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-chos'eos (-is)*. From *μετα*, over, and *ψύχσις*, a giving of life. Transmigration of the soul. [a, 34.]

**METHYLARSEN**, n.  $\text{Me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l-a}^3\text{rs}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$ . See ARSEN METHYL.

**METHYL CHLORIDE**, n.  $\text{Me}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{l klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$ . A mobile, etherlike smelling liquid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$ , discovered by Dumas and Peligot, slightly soluble in water, but dissolving readily in alcohol; used to produce local anesthesia. [B, 3 (a, 14); a, 34.]

**METOPISM**, n.  $\text{Me}^2\text{t-op-i}^2\text{zm}$ . From *μέτωπον*, the forehead. A condition of the human skull in which the midfrontal suture persists. [a, 34.]

**METROCYTE**, n.  $\text{Me}^2\text{t-ro-sit}$ . From *μήτηρ*, a mother, and *κύτος*, a cell. A cell that gives origin to daughter cells. [a, 34.]

**MICROBICIDE**, n.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k-rob-i}^2\text{-sid}$ . A substance that is toxic to micro-organisms. [a, 34.]

**MICROCIDINE**, n.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k-ro-sid}^2\text{en}$ . From *μικρός*, small, and *cadere*, to kill. A whitish powder obtained by fusing β-naphthol with caustic soda; non-poisonous and powerfully antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**MICRONECROSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k}^2\text{'ro(ro)}^2\text{-ne}^2\text{k-ro}^2\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. From *μικρός*, small, and *νεκρωσις*, necrosis. Necrosis of histological elements, as in inflammation. [a, 34.]

**MICROPHONE**, n.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k-ro-fon}$ . From *μικρός*, small, and *φωνή*, a sound. An electrical instrument that renders very slight sounds audible. [a, 34.]

**MICROPHONOPHOBIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k}^2\text{'ro(ro)}^2\text{-fon}^2\text{'o}^2\text{(o)}^2\text{-fob(fob)}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *μικρός*, small, *φωνή*, a sound, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Juhel-Renoy, a morbid dread of slight sounds. [a, 34.]

**MICROPHOTOGRAPH**, n.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k-ro-fot-o-gra}^2\text{f}$ . From *μικρός*, small, *φώς*, light, and *γράφειν*, to write. A minute photograph of a large object. [a, 34.] Cf. PHOTOMICROGRAPH (in Supplement).

**MICROSTHENIC**, adj.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k-ro}^2\text{-s-then}^2\text{'ik}$ . From *μικρός*, small, and *σθένος*, strength. Having slight muscular power. [a, 34.]

**MICROTRICHIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{k(mek)-ro(ro)}^2\text{-tri}^2\text{k(tri)}^2\text{ch}^2\text{y}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *μικρός*, small, and *τριξ*, a hair. A condition in which the hair is extremely fine. [a, 34.]

**MISOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{s(mes)-o(o)}^2\text{-loj(lo}^2\text{g)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *λόγος*, understanding. An unreasoning hatred of historical matters. [a, 540 (a, 34).]

**MISOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mi}^2\text{s(mes)-o(o)}^2\text{-ma(ma)}^2\text{'ni}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *μανία*, madness. See DÉLIRE des persécutions.

**MERISMOPEDIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Me}^2\text{r(mo}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s-mo(mo)}^2\text{-ped(pe}^2\text{d)}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . See SARCINA.

**MONOBROMTOLUENE**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-brom-to}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}$ . A bromine substitution product,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}^2\text{CH}_3$ , of toluene, known in three isomeric varieties. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

**MONONITROBENZOIC ACID**, n.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit-ro-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$ . The compound  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$ , known in three isomeric varieties. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

**MONOPSYCHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o(o)}^2\text{-si}^2\text{k}(\text{psu}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . Gen., *-chos'eos (-is)*. From *μόνος*, alone, and *ψύχσις*, psychosis. See MONOMANIA.

**MTURABOAH**, n. An antipyretic recently introduced from Liberia, said to be derived from the *Melanthera Brownii*. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

**MUSCLE**.—**M. de Treitz** (Fr.). See SUSPENSEUR du duodénum. —**Oesophageal m.** The transverse muscular fibres surrounding the upper end of the oesophagus. [a, 34.] —**Omo-hyoid m.** A m. arising from the upper border of the scapula, and occasionally from the transverse ligament that crosses the suprascapular notch. It has two bellies, the posterior of which forms a flat fasciculus that inclines forward across the lower part of the neck, behind the sterno-mastoid, where it becomes tendinous; it then changes its direction, forming an obtuse angle, and the anterior belly ascends almost vertically upward, close to the outer border of the sterno-hyoid, to be inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. [a, 34.] —**Orbital m.** A set of fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum m. lying beneath the tendon of the levator palpebræ. [a, 34.] —**Pterygo-maxillary m's.** The pterygoid m. [a, 34.] —**Pterygo-palatine m.** A fasciculus of the levator palati that extends from the hamular process to the palate. [a, 34.] —**Pyloric m.** The sphincter fibres of the pylorus. [a, 34.] —**Rouget's m.** The circular fibres of the ciliary m. [a, 34.] —**Ruysch's uterine m.** A bundle of fibres at the fundus uteri. [a, 34.]

**MUSICOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Mu}^2\text{z(mus)}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k-o(o)}^2\text{-ma(ma)}^2\text{'ni}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *μουσική*, music, and *μανία*, madness. Also written *monomania*. A monomania caused by excessive devotion to music. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**MUSICOTHERAPY**, n.  $\text{Mu}^2\text{z}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k-o-the}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{p-i}^2$ . From *μουσική*, music, and *θεραπεία*, medical attendance. The therapeutic use of music. [a, 34.]

**MYGALE**.—Omit the 2d def.

**MYRRH**.—**Balsam of m.** Fr., *baume de myrrhe*. See M. (1st def.).

**NAPHTHALENE**.—**N. yellow.** A brilliant yellow dye-stuff obtained by treating an acid solution of n. with calcium, potassium, or ammonium nitrate; it forms yellow needles soluble in water and in alcohol. [a, 14.]

**NAPHTHOPYRINE**, n.  $\text{Na}^2\text{f-tho}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{r-en}$ . A compound of antipyrine with naphthol; used as an intestinal antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**NATRIUM**.—**N-nitroferri cyanid.** For See SODIUM ferricyanide, substitute See SODIUM nitroferri cyanide (in Supplement).

**NEIGEUX**.  $\text{Ne}^2\text{-zhu}^2$ . See GLACIAL.

**NEMATHECIUM** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{Ne}^2\text{m(nam)-a}^2\text{-thes(thak)}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s(mu)}^2\text{m}$ . From *νήμα*, a thread, and *θήκη*, a case. Ger., *Fädengehäuse*. A wart-like formation on the thallus of certain *Algae*; said to consist of moniliform crowded threads and to produce tetraspores. [a, 35.]

**NEMOBLAST**, n.  $\text{Ne}^2\text{m'o-bla}^2\text{st}$ . From *νήμα*, a thread, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *némoblaste*. In botany, a filiform embryo. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

**NEONATUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Ne}^2\text{(ne}^2\text{)-o(o)}^2\text{-nat(na}^2\text{'t-u}^2\text{s(u)s)}$ . From *neos*, young, and *nasci*, to be born. Fr., *nouveau-né*. Ger., *Neugeborener*. A new-born infant. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**NERVE**.—**Andersch's n.** See Jacobson's n. —**Antagonistic n's.** N's which antagonize the action of each other. [L.] —**Bell's n.** See Posterior thoracic n's. —**Compound n's.** Motor-sensory n's. N's containing motor and sensory fibres. [L.] —**Respiratory n's of the face.** See Facial n's. —**Trachelo-diaphragmatic n.** Fr., *nerf trachelodiaphragmatique*. Ger., *Halszwerchfellnerv*. Of Chassier, the fourth cervical n. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

**NERVUS**.—**N. abdomino-genitalis superior.** See Nio-hypogastric NERVE. —**N. Anderschii.** See Jacobson's NERVE. —**N. auricularis vagi.** Auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.] —**N. cardiacus anticus.** See Superior cardiac NERVE. —**N. cardiacus internus.** See Middle cardiac NERVE. —**N. cardiacus minor.** See Inferior cardiac NERVE. —**Nervi entobanontes.** See ENTOBANONTES. —**N. intercostalis Willisii.** See Sympathetic NERVE. —**N. quinti recurrens.** See Vidian NERVE. —**N. recurrens nervi trigemini.** See Vidian NERVE. —**N. splanchnicus secundus.** See Small splanchnic NERVE. —**N. splanchnicus supremus.** See Great splanchnic NERVE. —**N. trisplanchnicus.** See Sympathetic NERVE. —**N. tympanico-lingualis.** See CHORDA tympani. —**N. vocalis.** See Pneumogastric NERVE.

**NEURALGIA**.—**Trigeminal n.** N. affecting the trigeminal nerve. [a, 34.]

**NEURITIS**.—**Centripetal n.** Of W. Gerstang, a preferable term to "peripheral n.," as the malady usually ascends and affects the nerve trunks. [a, 34.]

**NEURODERMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. pl.  $\text{Nu}^2\text{r}^2\text{'o(o)}^2\text{-du}^2\text{r-m}^2\text{(de}^2\text{r-m)-a}^2\text{t(a}^2\text{t)-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ . See DERMATONEUROSIS.

**NEUROPYRA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Nu}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{p-i}^2\text{r(u}^2\text{r)-a}^3$ . From *νεύρον*, a nerve, and *πύρ*, fever. See Nervous FEVER.

**NIDUS**.—**N. cochlearis.** See Accessory auditory NUCLEUS.

**NIERE**.—**Schwangerschaft'n.** The inflamed kidney of pregnancy. [a, 34.] —**Stamm'n.** See ARCHINEPHRON.

**NITRACROL**, n.  $\text{Nit-ra}^2\text{k-ro}^2\text{l}$ . Fr., n., *cholacrol*. A substance of the doubtful formula  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{O}_2$ , obtained by the action of nitric acid on choleic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

**NODOSITY**.—**Bouchard's nodosities.** Nodosities of the fingers associated with dilatation of the stomach. [L.]

**NOTCH**.—**Sciatic n.** See Great sciatic n.

**OBLIQUUS**.—**O. ascendens.** See O. abdominis internus. —**O. descendens.** O. descendens externus. See O. abdominis externus. —**O. oculi longus.** See O. oculi superior.

**ODAXESMUS**.—Add 2. Of M. Hall, biting of the tongue, cheek, or lip in an epileptic fit. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

**ODOR**, n.  $\text{Od}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}$ . Lat., o. Fr., *odeur*. Ger., *Geruch*. See SMELL.

**OIOCALYMMMA** (Lat.), n. n.  $\text{O}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-o(o)}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{'l(ka}^2\text{)-i}^2\text{m(u}^2\text{e}^2\text{m)-ma}^2$ . Geh., *-ym'atos (-atis)*. From *ώον*, an egg, and *κάλυμμα*, a hood. Lat., *membrana ovuli corticalis*. Ger., *äussere Eihülle* (oder *Schalenhaut*). The outer cortical membrane of the ovum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**OLDFIELDIA**, n. f.  $\text{Old-feld}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ* (according to some, of the *Sapindaceæ*). [a, 35.] —**O. africana.** African oak (or teak). [a, 35.]

**OLEARIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Ol}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a(a)}^2\text{'ri}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *Olearius*, a proper name. Fr., *oléaire*. A genus of the *Asteroidææ*. [a, 14.] —**O. argophylla.** Muskwood, silver-leaved musk-tree; a Tasmanian plant. The leaves emit the odor of musk. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

**ÖLIGT** (Ger.), **ÖLIG** (Ger.), adj's.  $\text{U}^2\text{l}^2\text{'i}^2\text{ch}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}$ . See ONLY and OLEAGINOUS.

**ONTOMANIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{On}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-o(o)}^2\text{-ma(ma)}^2\text{'ni}^2\text{-a}^3$ . From *όντος*, to be bought, and *μανία*, madness. Of Magnan, a mania for spending money for all kinds of articles. [a, 34.]

**OPERATION**.—**Knapp's o. for symblepharon.** 6. The lid is carefully dissected up from its adhesions to the cornea and sclera for some distance beyond the insertion of the inferior rectus muscle. Then from this detached portion all useless cicatricial and granulation tissue is to be cut away. In order to cover up this loss of substance, the ocular conjunctiva is dissected upon both sides from the corneal margin from 7 to 9 mm upward by making two vertical incisions and then dissecting out two quadrangular flaps upward, one on the temporal side and one on the nasal side. These are then transplanted into the vacant space below and carefully united in place by numerous fine sutures. [F.] —**Sigaultian o.** See Public Symphyotomomy.

**OPERCULIFORM**, adj.  $\text{Op}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-kn}^2\text{i}^2\text{f-o}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^3$ . Lat., *operculiformis* (from *operculum*, a lid, and *forma*, form). Fr., *operculoforme*. Ger., *deckelförmig*. Resembling an operculum. [a, 35.]

**OPHELIA** (Lat.), n. f.  $\text{Op}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-l(i}^2\text{e)-a}^3$ . From *ὀφείλειν*, help. See SWERTIA.

**OPHRYS**.—**O. fucifera.** Drone-orchis. The tubers have been used as salep. [a, 35.]

**OPORANTHUS LUTEUS** (Lat.), n. m.  $\text{Op}^2\text{p-o}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{nth(a}^2\text{nth)-u}^2\text{s(u)s}$ . See STERNBERGIA lutea.



**ORANGE.**—*O.* of Portugal. The fruit of *Citrus aurantium* *olysipponense*, a variety of the sweet o. grown in Portugal. [a, 35.]

**ORDER.** n. *O*rd'nd'r. Gr., τάξις. Lat., *ordo*. Fr., *ordre*. Ger., *Ordnung*. A group between class and genus. It bears the same relation to genus as the latter does to species, comprising genera which have in common certain important and constant particulars. In botany it is equivalent to family, but in zoology is the next higher grade. [a, 35.]

**OSAZONE.** n. *O*s'a'z-on. Fr., o. Ger., *Osazon*. Of E. Fischer, a substance formed by the combination of two molecules of phenylhydrazine with the various kinds of sugar. By the different melting points of the product obtained it serves as a test for what kind of sugar is present in the body to be tested. They are arabinosazone, galactosazone, glucosazone, lactosazone, maltosazone, rhamnosazone, sorbinosazone, and xylosazone. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

**OTITIS.**—*Acute migratory o. media.* Of Szencs, a form of acute o. media that attacks first one ear and then the other.

**OTOCONIA.**—*O.* of the utricle. A deposit of fine, crystalline, calcareous concretions upon the median wall of the utricle of the ear. [F.]

**OTONECROTECTOMY, OTOSCLERONECTOMY.** n's. *O*t'o-n'ek-ro'nek't'ek't'o'm-i'2. *s*kle'r'ek-on-ek't'o'm-i'2. From *o*us, the ear, νεκρός, dead, or σκληρός, hard, and εκτομή, excision. See *Section's* OPERATION.

**OVARIOTOMY.**—*Normal o.* See *OOPHORECTOMY*.

**OVOTOMIE** (Fr.), n. *O*-vo-to-me. A cutting operation involving the ovum.—*O. abdominale.* See *Cæsarean OPERATION*.

**OXYCOCCLUS.**—*O. macrocarpus.* The *Vaccinium macrocarpum*. [a, 35.]—*O. palustris.* See *VACCINIUM o.*

**OXYDUM.**—*Unguentum oxydi zincici et ferri* [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment of 6 parts of crude zinc oxide, 2 of hæmatite crystals, 12 of yellow wax, and 30 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

**PAINTED,** adj. *Pant'e'd.* Coated with paint; of animals, brightly colored. [a, 48.]

**PALEMON** (Lat.), n. m. *Pa*l'(pa'l)-e/(a'3'e'2)-mo'n(mon). Gen., -on/os (-is). Gr., Παλαίμων. A genus of macruran decapods. [a, 35.]—*P. serratus, P. squilla.* The prawn. [a, 35.]

**PANNUS.**—*Synovial p.* (Ger.). A morbid, opaque concretion of the synovia. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

**PARADROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*r'a(pa'r)-a'3-dros'i'2s. See *PARIDROSIS.*—*P. oleosa.* See *SERBORRŒA*.

**PARALYSIS.**—*P. spastica spinalis.* Ger., *spastische Spinalparalyse.* A gradually developing paresis, sometimes amounting to p., spreading slowly upward and accompanied by muscular tension, reflex contractions and contractures, conspicuously increased tendon reflexes, and complete absence of sensory and trophic disturbances, with weakness of the bladder and genital organs, and general cerebral disturbances. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

**PASTEREN,** n. *Pa*st'u'ern. Fr., *paturon*. Ger., *Fessel*. That part of a horse's leg between the fetlock-joint and the hoof. [a, 14.]

**PENTAL,** adj. *Pe*n't'l. From *πέντε*, five. Trimethylethylene, a colorless liquid of a penetrating mustard-like odor, very volatile and inflammable; used like chloroform. [a, 34.]

**PERIMETRIC,** adj. *Pe*r-i'2-me't'r'i'2k. Pertaining to the perimetrium. [a, 14.]

**PES.**—*P. anserinus nervi mediani.* The digital branch of the median nerve. [a, 34.]

**PEST.**—*Siberian p.* See *CHARBON*.

**PFANNE.**—*Rippenp'.* The articular fossa of a vertebra for the head of a rib. [L, 31.]

**PHENETOL,** n. *Fe*n'e't'-ol. Commercial name for a red dye, also wrongly called *coccin*, obtained from β-naphtholsulphonic acid; it is soluble in water. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

**PHENOMENON.**—*Trousseau p.* In tetany, the spasm produced by pressure upon certain points of the affected limbs. [a, 34.]

**PHLORETIC ACID,** n. *Flor'e't'-ik.* Fr., *acide phlorétique*. The compound  $C_8H_4(OH)(C_2H_4)CO_2H$ . [B, 3 (a, 14).]

**PHONAUSTHENIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Fon*a't'-(a'3'u't)-o(-o'3)-sthe'n'i'e(-a'3). From *φωνή*, a sound, *αὐτός*, self, and *σθένος*, strength. Of P. Diday, the stimulation of thought in a speaker by the excitement of speaking. [a, 34.]

**PHOTOMICROGRAPH,** n. *Pho*-to-mi'2k'ro-gra'ph. From *φῶς*, light, *μικρός*, small, and *γράφειν*, to write. A large photograph of a microscopic object. [a, 34.]

**PHRAGMIDIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Phra*g'mi'di'2-mi'di'u'm(u'm). From *φράγμα*, a fence. A genus of *Uredineæ* found on the leaves of rosaceous plants. [a, 35.]

**PHYSALLIZATION,** n. *Fl*2's-a'l-i'2-z'a'shu'2n. From *φυσάλλει*, a bubble. The property that certain organic liquids, especially albuminous ones, possess of yielding a more or less permanent froth when agitated with a gas. [a, 34.]

**PIPERAZIDINE, PIPERAZINE,** n's. *Pi*2p-e'r-a'2-z'i'di-on, -e'r-a'2-z'en. The compound  $(C_4H_8N_2)(NH_2)$ , formed by the decomposition of ethylenediamine hydrochloride by heat; a powerful solvent of uric acid. [a, 34.]

**PLASODERMATOSES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Pla*2's(pla'2's)-o(-o'3)-du'r'm(de'r'm)-a't'i'2(-a'3)-e'2(as). From *πλάσσειν*, to mold, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Tommasoli, an order of skin diseases characterized by new formations. [a, 34.]

**PLATE.**—*Horizontal p. of the ethmoid bone.* Its cribriform p. [a, 34.]

**PLATTE.**—*Tastp'.* See *Tactile DISC*.

**PLOCAMIIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pl*o'2k-am(a'm)/i'2-u'm(u'm). From *πλόκαμος*, a lock of hair. A genus of rose-spored *Algae*. [a, 35.]—*P. coccineum, P. vulgare.* Ger., *knorpeliger Seetang*. A species common on the sea-coasts of Europe and rare on those of America. In Kamchatka it is mixed with fish-oil and used as a cosmetic. [a, 35.]

**PLUMULACEOUS,** adj. *Plu*m'u-l'a'shu'2s. From *plumula*, a little down, feather. Having downy feathers; not pennaceous. [a, 34.]

**PNEUMOBACILLINE,** n. *Nu*2'm'o-ba's-i'l'en. From *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *bacillus* (q. v.). Of Arloing, a concentrated extract of an organic substance obtained from bouillon cultures of the bacillus of bovine pneumonia. [a, 34.]

**POCKE.**—*Menschenp'n.* See *SMALL-POX*.

**POLIOMYELITIS.**—*Anterior p.* See *Acute anterior p.—Chronic anterior p.* See *P. anterior chronica*.

**POMEGRANATE.**—*P. root-bark.* See *GRANATUM* (2d def.).

**POPLAR.**—*P. buds.* The buds of various species of *Populus*, official as *gemmæ populi*. [a, 35.]

**PORTION.**—*Cavernous p. of the urethra.* The posterior, dilated part of the spongy p. of the urethra constituting the urethral bulb. [a, 34.]—*Nasal p. of the frontal bone.* The p. that lies between the two internal angular processes of the supra-orbital arches. [a, 34.]

**POWDER.**—*Ague p.* Lat., *pulvis febrifugus pauperum*. Ger., *Fiebertpulver*. A p. official in the Disp. Fuld. of 1791, made by mixing 1 part of ammonium chloride with 5 parts of powdered root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

**PRÆMOSE.**—*Substitute præmorse.* and for the Lat. *præmorsus*.

**PSYCHONEUROSIS.**—*P. maidica.* Pellagra. [a, 34.]

**PULP.**—*Tooth-p.* Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnpulpa*. A jelly-like connective tissue within the cavity of a tooth containing a large number of blood-vessels, nerves, and odontoblasts. [L.]

**PULSELLUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Pu*l's(pu'l's)-e'l'l'u'm(lu'm). From *pellere*, to drive. A form of flagellum which propels a cell or animal in front of it (e. g., the tail of a spermatozoid). [L.]

**PULSOGRAPH,** n. *Pu*l's'o-gra'ff. From *pulsus*, the pulse, and *γράφειν*, to write. Of Ozanam, a sphygmograph. [a, 34.]

**PULVIS.**—*P. ad lumbricos.* A powder of 1 part of calomel with 1, 2, 3, or 6 parts of jalap. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. confortativus.* Fr., *poudre confortant*. A powder of 5 parts of Oriental pearls, 8 of white coral, 10 of hart's-horn prepared without heat, and 300 of barley sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. erysipelatodes.* A powder of 6 parts of farina, 2 each of æs ustum and Armenian bole, and 1 part each of mastic, oilibannum, and white lead. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. Halyabbatis.* A powder differing but slightly from p. anonymous and used for the same purposes. [L, 85.]—*P. viennensis diaphoreticus* (seu virginicus). An old preparation made by calcining 1 part of mica and 2 parts of gypsum together, porphyriizing, washing, and reducing to a fine powder. It was said to allay thirst and abate fever. [B, 119.]

**PUTORIUS** (Lat.), adj. From *putor*, a foul smell. Fr., *putois*. Ger., *Ittis*. A subgenus of *Mustela*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—*P. furo.* Fr., *furet*. Ger., *Frett*. The ferret. The musk-like secretion of a gland situated beneath its tail was formerly official. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

**QUADRICEPS.**—*Q. extensor cruris.* See *EXTENSOR CRURIS q.*

**RANUNCULUS.**—*R. silvaticus.* Fr., *renoncule des bois*. A variety of *R. acris*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

**RAPHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*2'f'a'f'i'2-a'2. A genus of palms. [a, 35.]—*R. vinifera.* Ger., *weingebende Sagopalme*. Bamboo palm, wine palm of the west coast of Africa. A good sago is prepared from its pith, and in Guinea a strong brandy is distilled from the seed. The undeveloped leaves are eaten like cabbage. [a, 35.]

**RECESSUS.**—*R. hemiellipticus of the vestibule.* The posterior of the two depressions on the median and inferior walls of the vestibule, for the reception of the utricle. [F.]—*R. hemisphericus of the vestibule.* The anterior of the two depressions on the median and inferior walls of the vestibule, for the reception of the sacculus. [F.]

**RHEUM.**—*Pulvis rhei tartarizatus.* Fr., *poudre digestive de Klein*. A preparation official in several of the old pharmacopœias, made by mixing equal parts of potassium tartrate, rhubarb, and orange-peel, all well powdered. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]

**ROSOLIC ACID,** n. *Roz*-o'l'i'2k. Fr., *acide rosolique*. Ger., *Rosolsäure*. The compound  $C_{26}H_{18}O_8$ . [B, 93, 270 (a, 14).]

**RÜCKWÄRTSBEUGUNG** (Ger.), n. *Ru*2'k'varts-boig-un'2. See *RETROVERSION*.

**SAC.**—*Conjunctival s.* The s. formed by the reflection of the palpebral conjunctiva.

**SADISM,** n. *Sa*2'd'i'2m. Lat., *sadismus*. The association of active cruelty and violence with lust: so named from the novelist de Sade. The lustful emotion awakens the impulse to cruelty, and acts done in obedience to the impulse cause sexual gratification. [a, 34.]

**SÆPTUM.**—*S. valvulare Lieutaudii.* The internal segment of the trienspid valve. [L, 332.]

**SAGE.**—*Oil of s.* See *Volatile oil of s.*



**SÄGEZÄHNIG** (Ger.), adj. Zag'e²-tsan-i²g. See **SERRATE**.  
**SALACETOL**, n. Sa²l-a²s'e²t-o²l. Acetyl carbinol, a synthetic compound of salicylic acid; used like salol. [a, 34.]

**SALIPHEN**, n. Sa²l'i²-fe²n. A salicyl-phenetidine. A combination, C₆H₅·OC₂H₅ (OH)CO, of phenetidine and salicylic acid; used as an antipyretic. [a, 34.]

**SALOCOLL**, n. Sa²l'o-ko²l. The salicylic-acid salt of phenocoll; used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic. [a, 34.]

**SALT**.—**Wall s.** Exudation from moist walls, consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate contained in the stones employed. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

**SAPROL**, n. Sa²p-ro²l. From *sapros*, putrid. A dark-brown oily compound containing phenol, creasol, and other coal-tar products; used as a disinfectant. [a, 34.]

**SAURIDON** (Lat.), n. n. Sa²r'i²d-o²n. From *σαῦρα*, a lizard. A disinfectant preparation said to consist of the granular residuum of the distillation of a kind of Blackstone shale containing semi-fossilized animal and vegetable remains. [a, 35.]

**SAVON**.—**Lavement de s.** A preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of Castile soap in 500 of hot water, to be used tepid. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**S. médicinal** (Fr. Cod.). A preparation made by melting together 10 parts of veal tallow and 30 of distilled water, saponifying with 5 of soapmaker's lye, adding afterward 2 of sodium chloride with continual agitation, melting the supernatant soap with moderate heat, and casting in molds. [B, 213 (a, 14).]

**SCHUPPE**.—For the 2d def. substitute See **SQUAMOUS PORTION** of the temporal bone and **TABULAR PORTION** of the occipital bone.

**SCILLOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n. m. Si²l(ski²l)-lo(lo²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *σκόλλα*, the squill, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A person with a large and long skull, shaped like a squill. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

**SECHSWERTHIG** (Ger.), adj. Ze²ch²s've²rt-i²g. See **SEXV-LENT**.

**SECRETODERMATOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Se²k(sak)-ret(rat)'o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'e²s(-is). From *secrevere*, to secrete, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Any disease of the secretory glands of the skin. [a, 34.]

**SHARK**.—**S.-oil**. A train oil derived from *Squalus maximus* and allied species. [a, 35.]

**SHEATH**.—**Axillary s.** A process of the prevertebral fascia covering the initial portion of the axillary artery and vein. [L.]—**Carotid s.** A process of the deep cervical fascia surrounding the carotid artery, pneumogastric nerve, and internal jugular vein, the last two separated from the first by a septum. [L.]—**Crural s.** **Femoral s.** Lat., *vagina vasorum cruralium*. A funnel-shaped fascial investment of the femoral vessels. It is continuous above with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ, and is divided by septa into three compartments: the outer, for the femoral artery; the middle, for the femoral vein; and the inner, known as the femoral canal (q. v.). [L.]—**Mucilaginous s.** A mass of parenchyma cells which have become mucilaginous, surrounding a fibro-vascular bundle. [a, 35.]—**S. of the rectus abdominis**. The s. formed by the division of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus at the outer border of the rectus and their union in the linea alba. [L.]

**SIVENS**, n. Si²v'e²nz. See **SIBENS**.

**SKATOPHAGY**, n. Ska²t-o²f'a²j-i². From *σκατοφαγείν*, to eat dirt. See **COPROPHAGY**.

**SMALT**, n. Sma²lt. The azure used in painting, decorating porcelain, etc.; obtained by powdering the blue glass which results from heating sand, potash, and impure cobalt oxide together. [a, 35.]

**SODIUM**.—**S. nitroferri cyanide**, **S. nitroprusside**. Ger., *Natriumnitroferri cyanidum*, *Natriumnitroprussid*, *Nitroprussidnatrium*. The compound Na₄Fe₃Cy₁₆(NO)₉·4H₂O, occurring in large, red, rhombic prisms. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**S. pyroantimonate**. The compound (NH₄)₃Sb₂O₇, only known in solution and obtained by treating acid s. metantimonate with ammonia. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

**SONNENKÄFER** (Ger.), n. Zo²n'ne²n-kaf-e²r. See **COCCINELLA**.

**SORE**.—**Bay s.** See **ULCÈRE de la baie**.

**SPACE**.—**Anterior mediastinal s.** A s. directed obliquely from above downward and to the left of the median line. It is bounded in front by the sternum, on each side by the pleura, and behind by the pericardium. [a, 34.]—**Posterior mediastinal s.** An irregular triangular s., running parallel with the vertebral column; bounded in front by the pericardium and the roots of the lungs, behind by the vertebral column, and on either side by the pleura. [a, 34.]

**SPHINCTERPLASTY**, n. Sf²n²t'u²r-pla²st-i². From *σφιγκτήρ*, a sphincter, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. 1. Of Gersung, the formation of a sphincter after rectal resection by rotating the rectum on its long axis and then suturing the bowel to the skin. 2. The formation of a sphincter ani by transplanting portions of the abdominal or gluteal muscles. [a, 34.]

**SPUTICOLUS** (Lat.), adj. Spu²t(sput)-i²k'o²l-u²s(u²s). From *sputum* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. The specific name of a *Schizomyces* living in sputum, occurring in the secretions of the air-passages. [a, 35.]

**STACHYS**.—**S. betonica**. Ger., *braune* (oder *Wiesen-)* *Betonie*. Wood betony, bishop's-wort; a European species, mildly aromatic and astringent. [a, 35.]

**STAPHYLOCOCCÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sta²f(sta²f)'i²l(u²l)-o(o²)-ko²k-sem'(ka²'e²m)-i²-a². From *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, *κόκκος*, a kernel, and *αἷμα*, blood. The presence of staphylococci in the blood. [a, 34.]

**STEARODERMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ste²r(e²s)-a²r(a²r)-o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)-i²-a². From *στάειν*, fat, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A skin disease affecting the sebaceous glands. [a, 34.]

**STERESOL**, n. Ste²r'e²s-o²l. An antiseptic varnish originated by Perlioz, consisting of 270 grammes of purified shellac, 10 each of purified benzoin and balsam of Tolu, 100 of crystallized carbolic acid, 6 each of Chinese essence of canella and of saccharin, and alcohol enough to make 1,000. [a, 34.]

**STIELLOS** (Ger.), adj. Stel'los. See **SESSILE**.

**STOMATITIS**.—**Septic s.** See *S. septica*.

**STREPTOCOCCÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Stre²p-to(tō²)-ko²k-sem'(ka²'e²m)-i²-a². From *στρεπτός*, twisted, *κόκκος*, a kernel, and *αἷμα*, blood. The presence of streptococci in the blood. [a, 34.]

**STRICTUROTOME**, n. Stri²k'tu²r-o-tom. From *strictura*, a stricture, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture.

**STROBILIFORM**, adj. Stro-bi²l'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *strobiliformis* (from *στροβίλος*, anything twisted, and *forma*, form). Ger., *zapfenförmig*. Resembling a strobile. [a, 35.]

**STYLUS** (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu²l)'u²s(u²s). Gr., *στύλος*. See **SOUND** (the instrument).

**SUÇOIR** (Fr.), n. Su²-swa²r. See **HAUSTORIUM**.

**SULCUS**.—**S. longitudinalis anterior**. See **Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord**.

**SULPHONAPHTHALENE**, n. Su²lf'o-na²f'tha²l-en. Fr., *sulfonaphtide*, *sulfonaphtaline*. A substance, SO₂(C₁₀H₇)₂, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on naphthalene; it occurs in inodorous masses, melting at 70° C. [B, 98 (a, 14).]

**SULPHUR**.—**Balsamum sulphuris succinatum** [Ed. Ph., 1826, Sard. Ph., 1773, Tur. Ph., 1833]. A preparation made by digesting in a sand-bath 1 part of flowers of sulphur with 4 parts [Ed. Ph. and Tur. Ph.] or 6 [Sard. Ph.] of rectified oil of amber. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Flores sulphuris compositi** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A powder of 2 parts of saffron, 86 of flowers of sulphur, and 24 each of myrrh and aloes. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

**SUSPENSION**.—**S. of the uterus**. See **HYSTEROPEXIA**.

**SYN-CEREBRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(su²n)-se²r(ke²r)'e²-bru²m(bru²m). From *σύν*, with, and *cerebrum*, the brain. A brain consisting of a number of parts. [Lankester (L).]

**TEST**.—**Beccaria's t.** An intense, pulsating pain in the occipital region, supposed to be a sign of pregnancy. [a, 34.]

**THERMIFUGIN**, n. Thu²rm-i²f'u²j-i²n. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *fugere*, to flee. A commercial name for the antipyretic sodium salt of methyltri-hydroxyquinolinecarboxylic acid. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

**THILANIN**, n. Thi²l'a²n-i²n. A yellowish, unctuous substance consisting of lanolin with 3 per cent. of sulphur. [a, 34.]

**THIONIC**, adj. Thi-o²n'i²k. From *θειόν*, sulphur. Having one or more atoms of sulphur for 2 of hydrogen and 6 of oxygen; there are *monothionic*, *dithionic*, *trithionic*, *tetrathionic*, and *pentathionic* acids. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14).]

**THIORESORCIN**, n. Thi'o-re²z-o²rs'i²n. A yellowish-white, inodorous, non-poisonous powder formed by a combination of resorcin and sulphur; used as a local antiseptic. [a, 34.]

**TOLYPYRINE**, n. To²l-pi²r-en. A colorless, crystalline substance of bitter taste, slightly soluble in water; used as an antipyretic. [a, 34.]

**TOLYSAL**, n. To²l'i²s-l. Tolypyrine salicylate. [a, 34.]

**TONNERET** (Fr.), n. Ton-ne²r-a. A gaseous and ferruginous spring near Absie, department of the Deux-Sèvres, France. [a, 14.)]

**TRAJET**.—**T's intramusculaires**. Venous canals in the tissue of the heart uniting the smaller cardiac veins near their openings into the cavity of the heart. [L, 31.]

**TUNICA**.—**T. vasculosa**. A vascular network. [a, 34.]

**URIN**.—**U-verhaltung**. For See **Retention of urine** substitute **Retention of urine**.

**VAGINA**.—**V. recti**. See **SHEATH of the rectus abdominis** (in Supplement).—**V. vasorum cruralium**. See **Crural SHEATH** (in Supplement).

**VAGO-GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL**, adj. Vag'o-glo²s''so-fa²r-i²n'je²'l. Pertaining or relating to the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves, whose root-fibres arise from a common nucleus. [a, 34.]

**VASO-HYPOTONIC**, adj. Vas'o-hip-o-to²n'i²k. Pertaining to or causing subnormal vascular tension. [a, 34.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N³, tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).



# LIST OF THE CHIEF INITIAL AND TERMINAL PARTS OF COMPOUND WORDS.

**A-**. 1. A privative (*av-* before a vowel), an inseparable particle, used only as a prefix, with a negative force, like English *un-*. Latin *in-*. It is prefixed to noun, adjective, and verb stems, with which it generally forms adjectives. 2. *a* intensive, increasing the force. 3. *a* euphonic, in a few words, used merely for phonetic purposes. [a, 21.]

**Ab-**. 1. Default, failure, as in the word *abortion*. 2. Extending or drawing away from some point, as in *abductor*.

**Ad-** (occurring also as *Ac-*, *Af-*, *Ag-*, *Al-*, *An-*, *Ap-*, *Ar-*, *As-*, and *At-*). Toward, as in *adduction*.

**After-**. Subsequent, behind (also, in German, similar, pretended, pseudo-).

**Allotrio-**. From *ἀλλότριος*. Belonging to another, foreign.

**Amphi-**. Gr., *ἀμφί*. About, on both sides, on all sides, as in *amphiarthrosis*.

**An-**. 1. See *A-*. 2. See *Ana-*.

**Ana-**. Gr., *ἀνά*. 1. Upward, as in *anaspadias* (sometimes abbreviated, as in *anode*). 2. Communication, as in *anastomosis*.

**-ane**. A termination common to the paraffins or series of saturated hydrocarbons. [B.]

**Ante-**. 1. Before, forward, as in *anteversion*. 2. Previously, as in *antenatal*.

**Anti-**. Gr., *ἀντί*. Against.

**-ate**. Ger., *-at*. Fr., *-ate*. 1. A suffix indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the more oxygen, and whose distinctive title according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ic*. [B.] 2. Indicative of a material resulting from a particular process, as in *exudate* and *distillate*.

**Auto-**. From *αὐτός*, self. 1. Of itself, natural, not made artificially, not proceeding from without. 2. Reflexive.

**Azo-**. A prefix used in designating certain chemical compounds (especially those of the aromatic series) in which nitrogen replaces hydrogen; more particularly employed to denote a member of a special class of compounds (azo-compounds), of which 2 nitrogen atoms form a nucleus. [B.]

**Cac-, Caco-**. From *κακός*, evil. Indicative of unfavorableness, severity, or malignancy.

**Cata-**. Gr., *κατά*. 1. Downward. 2. In accordance with. 3. Against.

**-cele**. Gr., *κῆλη*. Indicative originally of hernia, made subsequently to apply to other swellings occurring in the parts usually occupied by hernia, and finally applied to some tumors and to certain swellings (such as *hematocele*) that are not true tumors.

**Con-** (occurring also as *Co-*, *Col-*, *Com-*, and *Cor-*). Lat., *cum*. Together.

**Dia-**. Gr., *διά*. 1. Through. 2. Made of (as in *diachylon*).

**Dis-** (occurring also as *Di-* and *Dif-*). A prefix having (1) a separative or disjunctive force, asunder, apart, in different directions; (2) a privative or negative force, like the English *un-*, reversing or negating the primitive. [a, 21.]

**Dys-**. Gr., *δυσ*. "Equivalent to our *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, etc." [A, 311.]

**Ecto-**. From *ἐκτός*, outside. A prepositional particle indicative of exterior situation or direction. [a, 48.]

**End-, Endo-**. From *ἐντός*, within. A prepositional particle indicating that which is situated or takes place within anything. [a, 21.]

**-ene**. A termination characteristic of the bivalent series of hydrocarbons or alkylidenes. [B.] Cf. *-idene*.

**Ento-**. From *ἐντός*, within. A prepositional particle indicating interior situation.

**-enyl**. Designative of the trivalent hydrocarbons (compounded of *-ene*, the termination appropriated to the bivalent series, and *-yl*).

**Eur-**. Gr., *εὖ*. 1. Indicative of a favorable or agreeable character, as in *euthanasia*; the opposite of *Caco-*. 2. Before the name of a subgenus or other subdivision, indicative of the section containing the typical or genuine species. [a, 21.]

**Ex-** (occurring also as *E-* and *Ef-*). Gr., *ἐξ*. Out of, from. [a, 21.]

**Extra-**. Without, outside. [a, 48.]

**Gamo-**. From *γάμος*, marriage. Union, junction. [a, 24.]

**-genesis**. From *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Denoting origin, source, productive, cause, generation. [a, 21.]

**-graphy**. From *γράφειν*, to write. A termination signifying writing, description, discourse, science. [a, 21.] Cf. *-logy*.

**Haplo-**. From *ἁπλός*, single. Simple or single.

**Hemi-**. Gr., *ἡμι*. Lat., *semi*. Fr., *demi*. Ger., *halb*. Half or halved, as in *hemicarpous*. [a, 24.]

**Hetero-**. From *ἕτερος*, the other. Anomalous, diverse, variable. [a, 24.]

**Homœo-**. From *ὁμοιος*. Similar, like, equal. [a, 24.]

**Hypo-**. See *Hypo-*.

**Hyper-**. Gr., *ὑπέρ*. Above, beyond, excessive.

**Hypo-**. Gr., *ὑπό*. 1. Under. 2. When followed by the name of an acid or a salt, indicative of its containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than the one denoted by the name without the prefix. 3. Diminution in quantity or degree. [B.]

**-iasis**. Gr., *-ιασις*. Indicative of a process or of its result, (as in *psoriasis*, *lithiasis*, etc.). Cf. *-osis*.

**-ic**. Lat., *-icus*. Fr., *-ique*. A suffix appended to the name of a chemical which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the greater proportion of the other body; in the names of acids, indicative of the one containing the greater amount of oxygen. [a, 48.]

**-ide**. Fr., *-ide*, *-ide*. Ger., *-yd*, *-id*. Affixed to the name of an element, indicative of the fact that the element is united directly with another element or radicle. [B.]

**-idene**. Designating the bivalent series of hydrocarbons of the general formula  $C_nH_{2n+2}CH$  = (aldehyde radicles), while the termination *-ene* designates the isomeric hydrocarbons of the general formula  $-CH_2-(C_n-1H_{2n-1})-CH_2-$ . Thus, ethylidene is  $CH_3-CH$ , while ethylene is  $CH_2=CH_2$ . [B.]

**-ides, -ideus**. From *ἴδος*, resemblance. See *-oid*.

**-imide**. Indicative of a monamide in which one bivalent acid radicle takes the place of two atoms of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia. [B.]

**In-** (occurring also as *Il-*, *Im-*, and *I-*). 1. In, within. 2. In contact with. 3. An inseparable particle that negatives the word with which it is joined. [a, 21.]

**-in-**. Indicative of compounds containing the radicle  $(C_3H_5)'''$  of glyceryl; e. g., *monobromhydrin*, a body having the composition of glyceryl dihydrate bromide =  $C_3H_5(OH)_2Br$ , *ethylen*, a body having the composition  $C_2H_4(OH)_2$ ,  $C_2H_4$ . [B.]

**-ine**. A termination used in forming (1) adjectives, such as *saccharine*; (2) the names of the elements *bromine*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and *iodine*; (3) all bodies whose chemical formula may be regarded as that of a basic derivative of ammonia and all the alkaloïds, or as a basic derivative analogous to an amine in its method of formation. [B.]

**Infra-**. Below, under. [a, 21.]

**Inter-**. Between.

**Intra-**. 1. Within, as in *intracranial*. 2. Into. 3. During, as in *intra-partum*.

**-inus**. Similarity or augmentation. [a, 24.]

**-inyl**. Appropriated to the quinquivalent hydrocarbons. [B.]

**-ise**. See *-ize*.

**-ismus**. A condition or process.

**Iso-**. From *ἴσος*. Equal.

**-ite**. Indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the less oxygen and whose name according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ous*. [B.]

**-ites**. Gr., *-ίτης*, a masculine adjective termination. In *ascites* and *lymphangitis* the masculine noun *ᾠδραψ*, dropsy, is understood.

**-itis**. Gr., *-ίτις*, a feminine adjective termination now conventionally appended to the name of a part to signify inflammation of that part, although it really has no such meaning. In such expressions the feminine noun *νόσος*, disease, is understood, and *νόσος πνευμονίτις* simply meant the *pneumonia* (or *side's disease*).

**-ize**. Gr., *-ίζειν*. Fr., *-iser*. Also written *-ise*. A suffix derived from the Greek which, when added to a noun or an adjective, forms verbs meaning to do or to be the thing expressed by the noun or adjective. [a, 21.]



**Leuco-**. From λευκός, white. White. [a, 35.]

**-logy**. From λόγος, understanding. A termination meaning the science of whatever is indicated by the preceding part of the word. [a, 21.]

**Macro-**. Gr., μακρός. Indicative of extent or magnitude.

**Mal-**. From malus, bad. See *Caco-*.

**Mega-, Megalo-**. From μέγας, large. Indicative of magnitude.

**Meio-**. Gr., μείων (irreg. comparative of μικρός, small). Indicative of diminution. [a, 35.]

**Mela-, Melan-**. From μέλας, black. Indicative of blackness.

**Meta-**. Gr., μετά. Among, with, after, beyond. [a, 48.]

**-meter**. From μέτρον, a measure. Denoting an instrument for measuring. [a, 21.]

**Micro-**. Gr., μικρός. Indicative of minuteness.

**Mis-**. Abno. nal, disordered, as in *mismenstruation*.

**Mono-**. From μόνος, alone, single. Indicative of singleness or of primacy.

**Ob-** (occurring also as *Oc-, Of-, Og-, and Op-*). A prefix meaning to, toward, about, before, in front of, over, on account of, inversely, etc., but often merely intensive. [a, 21.]

**-odes**. See *-oid*.

**-odynia**. From ὀδύνη, pain. Indicative of a painful affection. [a, 21.]

**-oid**. Gr., -ώδης, -οειδής (from εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *-oides*, *-oideus*. Indicative of resemblance. [a, 21.]

**-ol**. 1. A suffix appropriated to alcohol and bodies of analogous composition (*carbinol*, *phenol*, *glycol*, etc.). 2. Indicative of an oily body.

**-oma**. Gr., -ωμα. Indicative of the material result of a process denoted by a cognate word ending in *-osis*; of late years applied almost exclusively to tumors.

**-one**. A suffix appropriated to the ketones (e. g., *acetone*). [B.]

**-onyl**. Designative of the septivalent hydrocarbons. Cf. *-yl*.

**Opistho-**. From ὀπισθεν, behind. Indicative of posterior direction. [a, 21.]

**Ortho-**. From ὀρθός, straight. Straight, upright; in chemistry, normal.

**-osis**. Gr., -ωσις. Properly implying a morbid process, but generally applied indiscriminately to that and to its results.

**-ous**. Lat., *-osus*. Fr., *-eux*. A suffix appended to the name of an element which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the smaller proportion of the other body. In the names of acids it designates the one which has the smaller amount of oxygen.

**Oxy-**. From ὄξύς, sharp. A prefix meaning sharp, acute; in chemistry, containing oxygen. [B; a, 21.]

**Para-**. Gr., παρά. 1. Alongside of, beside (e. g., *parametritis*, inflammation by the side of the uterus). 2. To, to the side of. 3. To one side of, by, past (e. g., *paraphimosis*). 4. Amiss, wrong (e. g., *paramenia*, abnormal menstruation). 5. Signifying alteration or change (e. g., *paralbumin*).

**-pathy**. From πάθος, a condition. Indicative of a condition, especially a morbid condition.

**Per-**. Indicative of intensity; used with the name of an element which combines with another radicle in several proportions, it indicates the compound which contains the higher proportion of the other radicle. When followed by the name of an acid or salt, it designates an acid or salt which contains more oxygen than the one in the name of which it occurs. [B.]

**Peri-**. Gr., περί. In Greek derivatives, around, enveloping. [a, 35.]

**Pluri-**. From plus, comp. of multus, much. See *Poly-*.

**Poly-**. Gr., πολυ-. Indicative of multiplicity.

**Pro-**. Lat., *præ*. Indicative of situation before, in front of, or of occurrence in advance of. [a, 21.]

**Proto-**. From πρῶτος, first. Indicative of originality; before the name of a salt, it indicates that the latter is the first in a series of similar compounds, and usually designates the compound which contains one atom of the element to which it is prefixed. [B.]

**Pseudo-**. From ψευδής, false. False, spurious.

**Pyro-**. From πῦρ, fire. Indicative of preparation by means of heat.

**Retro-**. Indicative of backward situation or tendency.

**-rrhagia**. From ῥηγνίσθαι, to burst forth. Indicative of an escape, especially of blood.

**-rrhoea**. Gr., ῥοία, a flow. Indicative of a morbid flux.

**-scopy**. From σκοπεῖν, to examine. Indicative of examination.

**Semi-**. Half or apparently half (e. g., *semi-amplexicaul*, half-clasping, etc.). [a, 35.]

**Sesqui-**. A prefix indicating that the element or radicle to whose name it is prefixed is contained in a compound in the proportion of three parts to two of the other constituent of the compound. [B.]

**Sub-** (occurring also as *Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-, Sur-, and Sus-*). See *Hypo-*.

**Super-, Supra-**. See *Hyper-*.

**Syn-** (occurring also as *Syl-, Sym-, and Sys-*). Gr., συν-. Indicative of association.

**Thi-, thio-**. From θείον, brimstone. Indicative of the presence of sulphur.

**-tune**. Designative of the octivalent hydrocarbons. [B.]

**Uni-**. From unus, one. Indicative of singleness.

**-unyl**. Designative of the nonivalent hydrocarbons.

**-uret**. Denoting a combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other or with metals.

**-yl**. From ὕλη, matter. Indicative of a substance supposed to be the source of another or the primitive form of which other substances are modifications; hence applied to designate many compound radicles in chemistry (e. g., *carboxyl*). The termination *-yl* alone generally designates a univalent radicle, while among the hydrocarbons, the affixes *-enyl*, *-inyl*, *-onyl*, and *-unyl* are employed to denote respectively trivalent, quinquivalent, septivalent, and nonivalent radicles. [B.]

**-ylene**. A termination applied to certain quadrivalent hydrocarbons derived from corresponding trivalent hydrocarbons with names ending in *-yl* (e. g., *allylene*). [B.]



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

**A.**, usually **aa** or (more correctly) **sa**. For *ana* (Gr. *ἀνά*), contracted *aa*. Of each (used of ingredients in prescriptions).  
**Abdom.** *Abdomen*. The abdomen.  
**Abs. febr.** *Absente febre*. In the absence of fever.  
**Ad., Add.** *Adde, seu Addatur*. Add, let there be added.  
**Ad def. an., Ad deliq.** *Ad defectionem animi, Ad deliquium*. To fainting (used in directions for venesection).  
**Adhib.** *Adhibendus*. To be administered.  
**Ad lib.** *Ad libitum*. At pleasure.  
**Admov.** *Admove, seu Admoveatur, seu Admoveantur*. Apply, let there (or let it, or let them) be applied.  
**Ad pond. om.** *Ad pondus omnium*. To the weight of the whole (used in indicating the proportion of a particular ingredient).  
**Adst. febro.** *Adstante febre*. Fever being present.  
**Æg.** *Æger, seu Ægra*. The sick person, the patient.  
**Ag.** Symbol for silver (*argentum*).  
**Ah.** Simple hypermetropic astigmatism.  
**Ahm.** Mixed astigmatism with predominant hypermetropia.  
**Altern. dieb.** *Alternis diebus*. On alternate days, every second day.  
**Altern. hor.** *Alternis horis*. Once every two hours.  
**Alv. adst.** *Alvo adstricta*. The bowels being constipated.  
**Am.** Simple myopic astigmatism.  
**Amh.** Mixed astigmatism with predominant myopia.  
**An.** Anode.  
**AnCl.** Anodal closure.  
**AnClC.** Anodal-closure clonus.  
**AnD.** Anodal duration.  
**AnO.** Anodal opening.  
**AnOCl.** Anodal-opening clonus.  
**Aq.** *Aqua*. Water.  
**Aq. astr.** *Aqua astricta*. Frozen water.  
**Aq. bull.** *Aqua bulliens*. Boiling water.  
**Aq. com.** *Aqua communis*. Ordinary water.  
**Aq. destil.** *Aqua destillata*. Distilled water.  
**Aq. ferv.** *Aqua fervens*. Boiling water, hot water.  
**Aq. fluv.** *Aqua fluvialis*. River water.  
**Aq. font.** *Aqua fontana, seu Aqua fontis*. Spring water.  
**Aq. marin.** *Aqua marinus*. Sea water.  
**Aq. niv.** *Aqua nivosa*. Snow water.  
**Aq. pluv.** *Aqua pluvialis*. Rain water.  
**Aq. pur.** *Aqua pura*. Pure water.  
**Arg.** *Argentum*. Silver.  
**As.** Astigmatism.

**B. a.** *Balneum arenæ*. A sandbath.  
**Bals.** *Balsamum*. A balsam.  
**Bb.**, **Bbds.** *Barbadosis*. Of Barbadoes.  
**B. Ch.** *Baccularius chirurgiæ*. Bachelor of surgery.  
**Bib.** *Bibe*. Drink.  
**Bis ind.** *Bis indices*. Twice a day.  
**B. M.** *Baccularius medicinæ*. Bachelor of medicine.  
**B. M. 1.** *Balneum Mariæ*. See *Water-bath* (2d def.). 2. *Balneum marinum*. *Balneum maris*. A sea bath.  
**Bol.** *Bolus*. A bolus.  
**B. S.** Bachelor of surgery.  
**Bull.** *Bulliat, seu Bulliant*. Let it (or them) boil.  
**But.** *Butyrum*. Butter.  
**B. v.** *Balneum vaporis*. A vapor bath.

**C.** *Congius*. A gallon.  
**C.** Centigrade scale of temperature.  
**Ca.** Cathode.  
**CaCl.** Cathodal closure.  
**CaClC.** Cathodal-closure clonus.  
**CaClTe.** *CaCTe*. Cathodal-closure tetanus.  
**CaD.** Cathodal duration.  
**Cal.** *Calomelas*. Calomel.  
**Calcf.** *Calcfactus*. Warmed.  
**CaO.** Cathodal opening.  
**CaOC.** Cathodal-opening clonus.  
**CaOTe.** Cathodal-opening tetanus.  
**Cap.** *Cape, seu Capiat*. Take, let the patient take.  
**Cath.** *Catharticus*. Cathartic.  
**C. c.** *Cornei cervi*. Hartshorn.  
**C. c.** *Cucurbitula cruenta*. A wet cup.  
**C. c.** Cubic centimetre.  
**C. c. u.** *Cornei cervi natum*. Burnt hartshorn.  
**Cent.** Centigrade scale of temperature.  
**Cgm.** Centigramme.  
**C. G. S.** Centimetre-gramme-second (designating a system of physical units).  
**Ch.**, **Chart.** *Charta*. 1. Paper. 2. A powder.  
**Ch. c.** *Charta cerata*. Wax paper.  
**Cl.** Closure of an electrical circuit.

**C. M.** *Chirurgiæ magister*. Master in surgery.  
**Cm.** Centimetre.  
**C. m.** *Cras mane*. To-morrow morning.  
**C. m. s.** *Cras mane sumendus*. To be taken to-morrow morning.  
**C. n.** *Cras nocte*. To-morrow night.  
**Co.** *Compositus*. Compound.  
**Coch.**, **Cochl.** *Cochleare*. A spoon, a spoonful.  
**Cochl. ampl.** *Cochleare amplum*. A tablespoonful.  
**Cochleat.** *Cochleatim*. By spoonfuls.  
**Cochl. infant.** *Cochleare infantis*. A teaspoonful.  
**Cochl. mag.** *Cochleare magnum*. A tablespoonful.  
**Cochl. med., Cochl. mod.** *Cochleare medium, Cochleare modicum*. A dessertspoonful.  
**Cochl. parv.** *Cochleare parvum*. A teaspoonful.  
**Coct.** *Coctio*. A boiling.  
**Col.** *Cola*. Strain.  
**Col., Colatur.** *Colaturæ*. To the liquor strained.  
**Collut.** *Collutorium*. A mouth-wash.  
**Collyr.** *Collyrium*. An eye-wash.  
**Color.** *Coloretur, seu Colorentur*. Let it (or them) be colored.  
**Comp.** *Compositus*. Compound.  
**Concis.** *Concisus*. Cut.  
**Conf.** *Confectio*. A confection.  
**Cong.** *Congius*. A gallon.  
**Cons.** *Conserva*. A conserve.  
**Cons.** *Conserva, seu Conservetur*. Keep, let it be kept.  
**Cont., Contin.** *Continuetur, seu Continuentur*. Let it (or them) be continued.  
**Cont. rem.** *Continuetur remedium*. Let the remedy be continued.  
**Contus.** *Contusus*. Bruised.  
**Coq.** *Coque, seu coquantur, seu coquantur*. Boil, let it (or them) be boiled.  
**Coq. ad. med. consump.** *Coque ad medietatis consumptionem*. Boil down to one half.  
**Coq. in s. a.** *Coque in sufficiente aqua*. Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.  
**Coq. s. a.** *Coque secundum artem*. Boil properly.  
**Cort.** *Cortex*. Bark.  
**Cox.** *Coxa*. The hip.  
**Cras., Crast.** *Crastinus*. For to-morrow.  
**Cuj.** *Cujus*. Of which.  
**Cujst.** *Cujstibet*. Of any.  
**C. v., C. vesp.** *Cras vespere*. To-morrow evening.  
**Cyath.** *Cyathus*. A glassful, a cupful.  
**Cyath. theæ.** *Cyathus theæ*. A teacupful.  
**Cyath. vin.** *Cyathus vinarius*. A wineglassful.

**D.** *Dosis*. A dose.  
**D.** Dioptre.  
**D. D. M.** Doctor of dental medicine.  
**D. D. S.** Doctor of dental surgery.  
**Dearg. pil.** *Deargententur pilule*. Let the pills be silvered.  
**Deaur. pil.** *Deaurantur pilule*. Let the pills be gilded.  
**Deb. spiss.** *Debita spissitudine*. Of the proper consistence.  
**Dec.** *Decanta*. Pour off.  
**Dec., Decoct.** *Decoctum*. A decoction.  
**Decub.** *Decubitu*. On lying down (i. e., at bedtime).  
**De d. in d.** *De die in diem*. From day to day.  
**Deglut.** *Deglutiatur*. Let it be swallowed.  
**Dej. alv.** *Dejectiones alvinæ*. Stools.  
**Dep.** *Depuratus*. Purified.  
**Dest.** *Destilla*. Distill.  
**Det.** *Detur*. Let there (or let it) be given.  
**Det. in dup., Det. in 2plo.** *Detur in duplo*. Let twice as much be given.  
**D. et s.** *Detur et signetur*. Let it be given and labeled.  
**Dieb. alt.** *Diebus alternis*. Every second day.  
**Dieb. tert.** *Diebus tertiis*. Every third day.  
**Dig.** *Digeratur*. Let it be digested.  
**Dil. 1.** *Diluat*. Let it be diluted. 2. *Dilutus*. Diluted.  
**Diluc.** *Dilucido*. At daybreak.  
**Dim.** *Dimidium*. A half.  
**D. in p. æq.** *Divide in partes æquales*. Divide into equal parts.  
**Dir. prop.** *Directione propria*. With a proper direction.  
**Div.** *Divide, seu dividatur*. Divide, let it be divided.  
**D. M. D.** Doctor of dental medicine.  
**Donec alv. sol. ft.** *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*. Till the bowels are opened.  
**D. p.** *Directione propria*. With a proper direction.  
**Dr.** *Doctor*. Doctor.  
**Dr., Drach.** *Drachm.* A drachm.  
**Dur. dolor.** *Durante dolore*. While the pain continues.  
**Ead.** *Eadem* (plur. of *idem*). The same substances.  
**Eburn.** *Eburneus*. Of ivory.



**Ejusd.** *Ejusdem.* Of the same.  
**Elect.** *Electuarium.* An electuary.  
**Emp.** *Emplastrum.* A plaster.  
**Emp. vesic.** *Emplastrum vesicatorium.* A blister.  
**En., Enem.** *Enema.* An enema.  
**Exhib.** *Exhibeatur, seu Exhibeantur.* Let it (or them) be administered.  
**Ext.** *Extende.* Spread.  
**Extr.** *Extractum.* An extract.  
**Ext. sup. alut. moll.** *Extende super alutam mollem.* Spread on soft leather.

**F.** *Fac, seu fiat, seu fiant.* Make, let there be made.  
**F., Fahr.** *Fahrenheit.* scale of temperature.  
**Fasc.** *Fasciculus.* A bundle.  
**F. C. S.** Fellow of the Chemical Society.  
**Feb. dur.** *Febre durante.* While the fever continues.  
**Febr.** *Febris.* Fever.  
**Fem. intern.** *Femoribus internis.* Toward the inner side of the thighs.  
**F. F. P. S.** Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).  
**F. h.** *Fiat haustus.* Let a draught be made.  
**Fict.** *Fictilis.* Of earthenware.  
**Filt.** *Filtrum.* A filter.  
**Fist. arm.** *Fistula armata.* A clyster apparatus fitted up for use.  
**F. K. Q. C. P.** Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).  
**Fl.** *Fluidus.* Fluid.  
**F. l. a.** *Fiat lege artis.* Let it be made (or done) properly.  
**Flor.** *Flores.* Flowers.  
**F. L. S.** Fellow of the Linnean Society.  
**F. m.** *Fiat mistura.* Let a mixture be made.  
**Fol.** *Folia.* Leaves.  
**Form.** *Formula.* A formula or prescription.  
**F. p.** *Fiat potio.* Let a potion be made.  
**F. pil., F. pil. xij.** *Fiat pilula, fiant pilule duodecim.* Let a pill (or 12 pills) be made.  
**F. R. C. P.** Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.  
**F. R. C. S.** Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.  
**F. R. M. S.** Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.  
**Frust.** *Frustillatim.* In small pieces.  
**F. s. a.** *Fiat secundum artem.* Let it be made (or done) skillfully.  
**Ft.** *Foot.*  
**Ft. fiat, seu fiant.** Let there be made.  
**Ft. emp.** *Fiat emplastrum.* Let a plaster be made.  
**Ft. mas. div. in pil. xij.** *Fiat massa dividenda in pilulas duodecim.* Make a pill-mass, and divide it into 12 pills.  
**Ft. pulv.** *Fiat pulvis.* Let a powder be made.  
**F. venæs., F. vs.** *Fiat venæsectio.* Let the patient be bled.  
**F. Z. S.** Fellow of the Zoological Society.

**Garg.** *Gargarisma.* A gargle.  
**Gel. quav.** *Gelatina quavis.* In any kind of jelly.  
**G. g. g.** *Gummi guttæ gambæ.* Gamboge.  
**Gr.** *Granum.* A grain.  
**Gm.** *Gramme.*  
**Grad.** *Gradatim.* By degrees.  
**Grat.** *Gratus.* Pleasant.  
**Gt., Gtt.** *Gutta.* A drop.  
**Gum.** *Gummi.* Gum.  
**Gutt.** *Gutta, seu guttæ.* A drop, or drops.  
**Guttat.** *Guttatim.* By drops.  
**Gutt. quibusd.** *Guttis quibusdam.* With a few drops.

**Har.** *Harum.* Of these.  
**Har. pil. sum. ij.** *Harum pilularum sumantur duæ.* Let two of these pills be taken.  
**Haust.** *Haustus.* A draught.  
**Haust. purg.** *Haustus purgans.* A purgative draught.  
**H. d., H. decub.** *Hora decubitus.* At bedtime.  
**H. D. L. W.** In otology, hearing distance, left ear, for a watch.  
**H. D. R. W.** In otology, hearing distance, right ear, for a watch.  
**H + Hm.** Compound hypermetropic astigmatism.  
**Hor. decub.** *Hora decubitus.* At bedtime.  
**Hor. interm.** *Horis intermediis.* At the intermediate hours.  
**Hor. som.** *Hora somni.* At bedtime.  
**Hor. un. spat.** *Hore unius spatio.* After the interval of an hour.  
**H. p. n.** *Haustus purgans noster.* Our (i. e., the practitioner's own special) purging draught.  
**H. s.** *Hora somni.* At bedtime.

**Id.** *Idem.* The same.  
**Idon.** *Idoneus.* Proper.  
**III-pa.** *A tertipara.*  
**II-pa.** *A secundipara.*  
**In.** *Inch.*  
**Ind.** *Indies.* Daily.  
**Inf., Infund.** *Infunde.* Infuse.  
**Infus.** *Infusum.* An infusion.  
**Inj., Inject.** *Injectio.* An injection.  
**Inj. enem.** *Injectiatur enema.* Let an enema be injected.  
**In pulm.** *In pulmento.* In gruel.  
**I-pa.** *A primipara.*  
**IV-pa.** *A quartipara.*

**Jul.** *Julepum* or *Julapium.* A julep.  
**Juscul.** *Jusculum.* A broth.

**Ka.** *Cathode* (used especially in German works).  
**Kal. ppt.** *Kali præparatum.* Potassium carbonate.  
**Kg., Kilo.** *Kilogramme.*

**Lag.** *Lagena.* A flask.  
**L. A. H.** *Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall* (of Ireland).  
**Lat. dol.** *Lateri dolenti.* To the painful side.  
**Lb.** *Libra.* A pound.  
**L. Ch.** *Licentiatu chirurgiæ.* Licentiate in surgery.  
**L. D. S.** *Licentiate in dental surgery.*  
**Lect.** *Lectus.* A bed.  
**L. F. P. S.** *Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons* (of Glasgow).  
**Lic. Med.** *Licentiatu medicinæ.* Licentiate in medicine.  
**Lin., Linim.** *Linimentum.* A liniment.  
**Liq.** *Liquor.* A liquor or solution.  
**L. K. Q. C. P.** *Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians* (in Ireland).  
**L. M.** *Licentiate in midwifery.*  
**L. M. A.** Of the position of the foetus, left mento-anterior.  
**L. O. A.** Of the position of the foetus, left occipito-anterior.  
**Lot.** *Lotio.* A lotion.  
**L. R. C. P.** *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.*  
**L. R. C. S.** *Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.*  
**L. S. A.** *Licentiatu Societatis Apothecariorum.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.

**M.** *Misce.* Mix.  
**M.** *Manipulus.* A handful.  
**M., m.** *Minimum.* A minim.  
**µ.** A micron.  
**Mac.** *Macerata.* Macerate.  
**M + Am.** Compound myopic astigmatism.  
**Man.** *Manipulus.* A handful.  
**Man. pr.** *Mane primo.* In the early morning.  
**M. A. O.** Master of the art of obstetrics.  
**Mass. pil.** *Massa pilularum.* A pill-mass.  
**Matut.** *Matutinus.* In (or for) the morning.  
**M. B.** *Medicinæ baccularius.* Bachelor of medicine.  
**M. Ch.** *Magister chirurgiæ.* Master in surgery.  
**M. D.** *Medicinæ doctor.* Doctor of medicine.  
**Md.** *Medius.* Middle.  
**Mgm.** *Milligramme.*  
**Mic. pan.** *Mica panis.* Bread-crumbs.  
**Min.** *Minimum.* A minim.  
**Mist.** *Mistura.* A mixture.  
**Mit.** *Mitte, seu mittatur, seu mittantur.* Send, let it (or them) be sent.  
**Mitt. sang.** *Mitte sanguinem, seu Mittatur sanguis.* Bleed, let blood be drawn.  
**M. K. Q. C. P.** Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).  
**M. l.** *Macula lutea.* The yellow spot in the retina.  
**M. L. A.** *Mento-læva anterior.* Of the position of the foetus, left mento-anterior.  
**M. L. P.** *Mento-læva posterior.* Of the position of the foetus, left mento-posterior.  
**Mm.** *Millimetre.*  
**Mod. præ., Mor. dict.** *Modo præscripto, More dicto.* In the manner directed.  
**Mor. sol.** *More solito.* In the usual manner.  
**M. R. C. P.** Member of the Royal College of Physicians.  
**M. R. C. S.** Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.  
**M. S.** Master in surgery.  
**M. S. A.** Member of the Apothecaries' Society.  
**Muc.** *Mucilago.* Mucilage.

**Necn.** *Necnon.* Also.  
**Ne tr. s. num.** *Ne tradas sine nummo.* Do not deliver without the money. A private direction given by an apothecary to his assistant.  
**N. m.** *Nux moschata.* Nutmeg.  
**No.** *Numero.* In number; hence, loosely, number.  
**Noc., Noct.** *Nocte.* At night, by night.  
**Noct. maneq.** *Nocte maneq.* At night and in the morning.

**O.** *Octarius.* A pint.  
**O. D.** *Oculus dexter.* The right eye. 2. Optic disc.  
**O. D. A.** *Occipito-dextra anterior.* Of the position of the foetus, right occipito-anterior.  
**O. D. P., O. I. D. P.** *Occipito-dextra posterior, Occipito-iliacque droite postérieure* (Fr.). Of the position of the foetus, right occipito-posterior.  
**Ol.** *Oleum.* Oil.  
**O. L. A.** *Occipito-læva anterior.* Of the position of the foetus, left occipito-anterior.  
**Ol. lini s. l.** *Oleum lini sine igne.* Cold-drawn linseed-oil.  
**Ol. oliv.** *Oleum olivæ.* Olive-oil.  
**O. L. P.** *Occipito-læva posterior.* Of the position of the foetus, left occipito-posterior.  
**Ol. res.** *Oleoresina.* An oleoresin.  
**O. m.** *Omni mane.* Every morning.  
**Omn. bid.** *Omni biduo.* Every two days.  
**Omn. bih.** *Omni bishorio.* Every two hours.  
**Omn. hor.** *Omni hora.* Every hour.  
**Omn. man.** *Omni mane.* Every morning.  
**Omn. noct.** *Omni nocte.* Every night.  
**Omn. quad. hor.** *Omni quadrante horæ.* Every quarter of an hour.  
**O. n.** *Omni nocte.* Every night.  
**O. o. o.** *Oleum olivæ optimum.* Best olive-oil.  
**O. S.** *Oculus sinister.* Left eye.



**Ov.** *Ovum*. An egg.

**Ox.** Oxymel.

**Oz.** An ounce. The z here is not the letter z, but an adaptation of 3, a mediæval mark of abbreviation. The prescription symbol ʒ, the ounce, and its derivative 3, the drachm, appear to be derived from the oz.

**P.** *Pondere*. By weight.

**P. æ., Par. æq.** *Partes æquales*. Equal parts.

**Par. aff.** *Pars affecta*. The part affected.

**Par. dol.** *Pars dolens*. The part in pain.

**Part. vic.** *Partitis vicibus*. In divided doses.

**Past., Pastill.** *Pastillus*. A pastille.

**Per. op. emet.** *Peracta operatione emetici*. When the action of the emetic has ceased.

**Ph.** A pharmacopœia.

**Pil.** *Pilula*. A pill.

**Pil., Pill.** *Pillule*. Pills.

**Pocill.** *Pocillum*. A small cup.

**Pocul.** *Poculum*. A cup.

**Pond.** *Pondere*. By weight.

**Post sing. sed. liq.** *Post singulas sedes liquidas*. After every loose stool.

**Pot.** *Potio*. A potion.

**Pp.** A precipitate.

**P. p.** *Punctum proximum*. The near point.

**P. p. a.** *Phiala prius agitata*. The bottle having been first shaken.

**Ppt.** *Præparatus*. Prepared.

**P. r.** *Punctum remotum*. The far point.

**P. rat. æt.** *Pro ratione ætatis*. In due proportion to the age of the patient.

**P. r. n.** *Pro re nata*. For the particular occasion; as the occasion may require.

**Pt.** Pint.

**Pug., Pugil.** *Pugillus*. A pugil; as much as can be lifted between the fingers and the thumb.

**Pulm.** *Pulmentum*. Gruel.

**Pulv.** *Pulvis*, seu *pulveres*. A powder, or powders.

**P. U. S.** The United States Pharmacopœia.

**Q. lib., Q. p.** *Quantum libet* (seu *libet*), *Quantum placet* (seu *placeat*). As much as is (or may be) thought fit.

**Qq. 1.** *Quisque*. Every. 2. *Quoque*. Also.

**Qq. hor.** *Quaque hora*. Every hour.

**Q. s.** *Quantum sufficit* (seu *sufficiat*). A sufficient amount.

**Quor.** *Quorum*. Of which.

**Quotid.** *Quotidie*. Daily.

**Q. v., Q. vol.** *Quantum vis*, *Quantum volueris*. As much as you will.

**R., R.** *Recipe*. Take. In the form R, constantly written as the superscription in prescriptions, we appear to have a survival of the old practice of invoking the favoring aid of a divinity—the bar across the tail of the R being explained as a remnant of the symbol of Jupiter (2f).

**R.** Réaumur scale of temperature.

**Rad.** *Radix*. Root.

**Ras.** *Rasura*. Shavings.

**Rect.** *Rectificatus*. Rectified.

**Redig. in pulv.** *Redigatur in pulverem*. Let it be reduced to powder.

**Red. in pulv.** *Redactus in pulverem*. Reduced to powder.

**Reg. umb.** *Regio umbilici*. The region of the navel.

**Rep., Repet., Rept.** *Repetatur*, seu *Repetantur*. Let it (or them) be repeated.

**R. M. A.** Of the position of the fœtus, right mento-anterior.

**R. O. A.** Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-anterior.

**R. O. P.** Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-posterior.

**S.** *Signa*. Label; write directions.

**σ.** The thousandth part of a second.

**S. A.** *Secundum artem*. According to art, properly, skillfully.

**Sat.** *Saturatus*. Saturated.

**Scat.** *Scatula*. A box.

**Sc. D. A.** *Scapulo-dextra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right scapulo-anterior.

**Sc. D. P.** *Scapulo-dextra posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right scapulo-posterior.

**Sc. L. A.** *Scapulo-læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left scapulo-anterior.

**S. D. A.** *Sacro-dextra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacro-anterior.

**S. D. P.** *Sacro-dextra posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacro-posterior.

**Sed.** *Sedes*. A stool.

**Sem.** *Semen*. Seed.

**Semidr.** *Semidrachma*. Half a drachm.

**Semih.** *Semihora*. Half an hour.

**Serv.** *Serva*. Keep, preserve.

**Sesquih.** An hour and a half.

**Sig.** *Signetur*. Let it be labeled.

**Sig. n. pr.** *Signa nomine proprio*. Label with its proper name (not a popular name or trade name).

**Sing.** *Singulorum*. Of each.

**Si n. val.** *Si non valeat*. If it does not answer.

**Si op. sit.** *Si opus sit*. If there is need, if necessary.

**Si vir. perm.** *Si vires permittant*. If the patient's strength will permit.

**S. L. A.** *Sacro-læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left sacro-anterior.

**S. L. P.** *Sacro-læva posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left sacro-posterior.

**S. n.** *Secundum naturam*. According to nature.

**Solut.** *Solutus*. Dissolved.

**Solv.** *Solve*. Dissolve.

**Sp., Spt.** *Spiritus*. Spirit.

**Spt. vin. rect.** *Spiritus vini rectificatus*. Rectified spirit of wine.

**Ss.** *Semis*. A half.

**S. s. s.** *Stratum super stratum*. Layer upon layer.

**St.** *Stet*, seu *Stent*. Let it (or them) remain unchanged.

**Sub fin. coct.** *Sub finem coctionis*. Toward the end of the boiling.

**Sum.** *Sumat*, seu *Sumendum*. Let the patient take, to be taken.

**Summ., Summit.** *Summitates*. The flowering tops.

**Sum. tal.** *Sumat talem*. Let the patient take something like this.

**Sup. bib. haust.** *Superbibendo hausto*. This draught being drank over and above.

**S. v. r.** *Spiritus vini rectificatus*. Rectified spirit of wine.

**Syr.** *Syrupus*. A syrup.

**Tab.** *Tabella*. A tablet.

**T. d.** *Ter in die*. Three times a day.

**Te.** Tetanic contraction.

**Temp. dext.** *Tempori dextro*. To the right temple.

**Temp. sinist.** *Tempori sinistro*. To the left temple.

**Tinct.** *Tinctura*. A tincture.

**Tn.** Tension.

**T. o.** *Tinctura opii*. Tincture of opium.

**T. o. c.** *Tinctura opii camphorata*. Camphorated tincture of opium.

**Tr., Tra.** *Tinctura*. A tincture.

**Trit.** *Tritura*. Triturate.

**Troch.** *Trochiscus*, seu *Trochisci*. A troche, or troches.

**Tus.** *Tussis*. A cough.

**Ult. præsc.** *Ultimum præscriptus*. Last prescribed.

**Umb.** *Umbilicus*. The navel.

**Unc.** *Uncia*. An ounce.

**Ung.** *Unguentum*. An ointment.

**Ut dict.** *Ut dictum*. As directed.

**Utend.** *Utendus*. To be used.

**Vehic.** *Vehiculum*. A vehicle.

**Ves.** *Vesica*. The bladder.

**Vesic.** *Vesicatorium*. A blister.

**V. f.** The visual field.

**Vitel.** *Vitellus*. Yolk.

**Vit. ov.** *Vitellum ovi*. Yolk of egg.

**Vit. ov. sol.** *Vitello ovi solutus*. Dissolved in yolk of egg.

**Vitr.** *Vitrum*. Glass.

**V. o. s.** *Vitello ovi solutus*. Dissolved in yolk of egg.

**Vs.** *Venesectio*. Venesection.

**Y. s.** The yellow spot (*macula lutea*). [a, 48.]



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of measurement (see under *Metric system*) has been legalized in Great Britain since 1864, and in the United States since 1866, but has not been adopted in either country to the extent that its superiority over the current system indicates as eminently desirable.

The customary weights and measures now (1894) authorized for use in the United States are based on the metric system, being all derived theoretically from the "national prototype standards" of the metre and the kilogramme, made of platinum-iridium, deposited in the office of Standard Weights and Measures at Washington. The United States *yard* is defined as equal to  $\frac{3600}{3937}$  metre (the length of the yard being 36 and that of the metre  $39\frac{370}{1000}$  inches); the commercial *pound*, or pound avoirdupois, as  $\frac{7000}{15432.35639}$  kilogramme (the pound being 7,000 and the kilogramme 15432.35639 grains); and the *gallon* as 3785.434 grammes of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed *in vacuo*.

The United States inch and grain are practically identical with the British inch and grain, although the United States standards of length and weight, based on the inch and the grain, theoretically depend, through the metric system, on the dimensions of the earth, while the British standards depend on the length of the day. A pendulum vibrating once in a second *in vacuo*, at sea-level, in the latitude of London is  $39\frac{13929}{1000}$  inches in length, and the British standard *yard* is defined as 36 of such inches. A cubic inch of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr. weighs 252.458 grains, and the British standard *pound troy* is defined as 5,760 of such grains. There is, however, considerable difference between the values of the units of measurement of volume, the United States *gallon* corresponding to that of the old British wine measure, with a capacity of 231 cubic inches, while the British standard *gallon*, or imperial gallon, is defined as the space occupied by 10 pounds avoirdupois (70,000 grains) of distilled water at 62° Fahr., with a capacity of 277.274 inches.

It is to be remembered that, in the convenient decimal notation of the metric system, the *decimetre* (or *dekametre*), *hectometre*, and *kilometre* (having Greek prefixes) are respectively 10, 100, and 1,000 metres, and the *decimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre* (having Latin prefixes) are  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ , and  $\frac{1}{1000}$  metre, and that the same prefixes used with *gramme* and *litre* indicate the same multiples and fractions of those units.

### MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Yard.	Feet.	Inches.	Lines.	Metric equivalent.
1 yd. = 3	= 36	= 432	= 9144	metres.
1 ft. = 12	= 144	= 30480	= 25400	centimetres.
1 in. = 12	= 2540			"
		1 = 2.54		millimetres.

1 kilometre = 1093.6 yards (a little under  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile [1 mile = 1,760 yards]); 1 metre = 1.0936 yard (a little over  $\frac{3}{4}$  foot); 1 centimetre = .3937 inch (a little under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch); 1 millimetre = a little under  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch.

### WEIGHTS.

The tables of weight in customary pharmaceutical use are modifications of the avoirdupois and troy weights. The apothecary buys his medicines by avoirdupois, but in the United States (as formerly in Great Britain) they are prescribed, compounded, and dispensed by apothecaries' weight, which is substantially troy weight. The latter has, in addition to the *pound*, the *ounce*, and the *grain*, a *pennyweight* (dwt.) of 24 grains, and avoirdupois has a *dram* (dr.), the sixteenth part of an ounce (about 27½ grains), while the *grain*, imported into avoirdupois in the British Pharmacopœia, really belongs to troy weight. Particular care must be taken to avoid confounding the troy ounce of 480 grains with the avoirdupois ounce of 437½ grains. When apothecaries' weight is used in prescriptions, Roman numerals are used, written after the denomination sign, the letter i when alone or final being ordinarily written j: thus, ʒj (= 1 ounce), ʒiij (= 8 drachms), ʒiiss (= 2½ scruples). For metric and British (avoirdupois) weights Arabic numerals are used, written after the denomination.

### Avoirdupois Weight (including Grains).

[Used in the British Pharmacopœia.]

Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.	Metric equiv.
1 lb. = 16	= 7,000	= 453.59 grammes.	
1 oz. = 437½	= 28.35	"	
	1 gr. = 6.48	centigrammes.	

1 kilogramme = 2.20462 pounds (a little over 2½ lb.). The pound is a little over  $\frac{7}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  kilogramme.

Compared with imperial measure (British), 1 lb. of distilled water corresponds to  $\frac{1}{16}$  gallon, 1 oz. to 1 fl. oz., and 1 gr. to 1.09714 minim.

### Apothecaries' Weight.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Metric equiv.
1 troy lb. = 12	= 96	= 288	= 5,760	= 373.24 gms.	
1 (ʒj) = 8	= 24	= 480	= 31.10	"	
1 (ʒij) = 3	= 60	= 3.89	"		
1 (ʒj) = 20	= 1.29	"			
	1 (gr. j) = 6.48	cgms.			

1 gramme = 15.43235 grains (a little under 15½ grs.); 1 centigramme = .15432 grain (a little under  $\frac{1}{6}$  gr.); 1 milligramme = .01543 grain (a little over  $\frac{1}{64}$  gr.).

Compared with apothecaries' fluid measure (United States), 1 pound troy of distilled water corresponds to 12.6207 fl. ʒ., 1 ounce troy to 1.0517 fl. ʒ., 1 drachm to 1.0517 fl. ʒ., and 1 grain to 1.0517 fl. ʒ. As a cubic centimetre of pure water weighs a gramme, the cubic centimetres contained in the pound, ounce, etc., of water correspond to the grammes as given above.

### Equivalents of Milligrammes, Centigrammes, and Grammes in Grains.

Mgms.	Grs.	Cgms.	Grs.	Cgms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.
1 = .015	1 = .15	15 = 2.31	65 = 10.03	1 = 15.43			
2 = .031	2 = .31	20 = 3.08	70 = 10.80	2 = 30.86			
3 = .046	3 = .46	25 = 3.86	75 = 11.57	3 = 46.30			
4 = .062	4 = .62	30 = 4.63	80 = 12.35	4 = 61.73			
5 = .077	5 = .77	35 = 5.40	85 = 13.12	5 = 77.16			
6 = .092	6 = .92	40 = 6.17	90 = 13.89	6 = 92.60			
7 = .108	7 = 1.08	45 = 6.94	95 = 14.66	7 = 108.03			
8 = .123	8 = 1.23	50 = 7.72	100 = 15.43	8 = 123.46			
9 = .139	9 = 1.39	55 = 8.49	125 = 19.29	9 = 138.90			
10 = .154	10 = 1.54	60 = 9.26	175 = 27.01	10 = 154.32			

### MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The relation of the units is identical in the United States and British measures of capacity, except that the pint is 16 fluidounces in the former and 20 in the latter. This makes the corresponding lower denominations much more nearly equal than the higher, for, whereas the British gallon and pint are greater than those of the United States by about one fifth, the United States fluidounce, fluidrachm, and minim are greater than the British by about one twenty-fourth.

### Apothecaries' Fluid Measure [United States Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.	Cubic inches.	Met. equiv.
1 C. = 8	= 128	= 1,024	= 61,440	= 231	= 3.78543 litres.	
1 pt. = 16	= 128	= 7,680	= 28,875	= 473.179	c. cms.	
1 (f ʒj) = 8	= 480	= 1,804.7	= 29,574	"		
1 (f ʒj) = 8	= 60	= 0.2256	= 3.697	"		
1 (fl. j) = 0.0038	= 0.06161	"				

1 litre = 33.814 fl. ʒ. (a little over 2½ pints); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16.231 fl. ʒ.

1 United States gallon = .8331 (a little under  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) imperial gallon; 1 United States minim = 1.0414 (a little under  $\frac{1}{10}$ ) imperial minim. The weight of 1 United States gallon of distilled water is 8.3454 lb. avoird., that of 1 fluidounce is 1.043 oz. avoird. (= .3508 troy ounce), and that of 1 minim is .9508 grain.

### Imperial Measure of Capacity [British Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluid drachms.	Minims.	Cubic inches.	Met. equiv.
1 C. = 8	= 160	= 1,280	= 76,800	= 277.274	= 4.54346 litres.	
1 pt. = 20	= 160	= 9,600	= 34,659	= 567.932	c. cms.	
1 fl. oz. = 8	= 480	= 1.733	= 28.397	"		
1 fl. dr. = 60	= 217	= 3.550	"			
1 min. = .004	= .05916	"				

1 litre = 35.2154 fl. oz. (a little over 1½ pint); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16.9034 min.

1 imperial gallon = 1.2003 (a little over  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) United States gallon; 1 imperial minim = .9601 (a little over  $\frac{1}{10}$ ) United States minim. The weight of 1 imperial gallon of distilled water is 10 lb. avoird., that of 1 fluid ounce is 1 oz. avoird., and that of 1 minim is .91146 grains.

### THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Comparison of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit Scales for Temperatures ranging from 32° to 56° C.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
32° = 89.6°	36.7° = 98°	41.1° = 106°	46° = 114.8°				
32.2 = 90	37 = 98.6	41.7 = 107	46.1 = 115				
32.8 = 91	37.2 = 99	42 = 107.6	46.7 = 116				
33 = 91.4	37.8 = 100	42.2 = 108	47 = 116.6				
33.3 = 92	38 = 100.4	42.8 = 109	47.2 = 117				
33.9 = 93	38.3 = 101	43 = 109.4	47.8 = 118				
34 = 93.2	38.9 = 102	43.3 = 110	48 = 118.4				
34.4 = 94	39 = 102.2	43.9 = 111	48.3 = 119				
35 = 95	39.4 = 103	44 = 111.2	48.9 = 120				
35.6 = 96	40 = 104	44.4 = 112	49 = 120.2				
36 = 96.8	40.6 = 105	45 = 113	49.4 = 121				
36.1 = 97	41 = 105.8	45.6 = 114	50 = 122				

For all temperatures, to convert C. degrees to F. degrees, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32; to convert F. degrees to C. degrees, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9. [a, 48.]



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